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The samples of folios from Sem Palat and Ablai-kit preserved at the Hunterian Library of the University of Glasgow¹

Alexander Zorin


(Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Anna Turanskaya

(Institute of China and Contemporary Asia, RAS)

Agnieszka Helman-Ważny

(University of Warsaw, University of Hamburg)

ottlieb (Theophilus) Siegfried Bayer (1694–1738) was the first Orientalist at the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences. He arrived from Königsberg in 1726 and used the time in Russia to improve his knowledge of various Oriental writing systems, including Tibetan, Mongolian, and Oirat (Kalmuck). He had started these studies ten years earlier, but before his move to St. Petersburg, he did not have access even to correctly written alphabets of these languages. As a result, his early publications, Bayer 1722 and Bayer 1729 (written in 1725), were far from satisfactory. However, upon moving to the new Russian capital, he already had several manuscripts in Oriental languages in his personal collection. According to his archival documents, they included copies of two books, in Tibetan and Mongolian (as a matter of fact, Oirat), that belonged to the library of the Halle Orphanage (later reorganized into the Franckesche Stiftungen). The copy of the Oirat book from the Bayer collection is now kept in the Hunterian Library of the University of Glasgow, while the fate of the Tibetan one is uncertain.²

This paper focuses on another item, now preserved in the Hunterian Library—PL61, a bundle of several Tibetan and Mongolian

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² Their story is analyzed, and the Oirat text published, in Zorin, Menyaev, Walravens 2022.

folios from the two Oirat monasteries found by Russians between 1717 and 1721. They were described for the first time by David Weston in his catalogue of the Bayer collection in Glasgow (Weston 2018: 191–193). Unlike another important item, PL62,³ there can be no doubt that PL61 belonged to Bayer, as the folios have a wrapper with a Latin annotation written by him. They are also listed twice in the catalogue of his library, which is preserved in the Saint Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SPbB ARAS). However, the three records are not identical, and the current contents of PL61 do not exactly match their descriptions.

The oldest list is apparently found in the draft catalogue of the Oriental part of Bayer's library:

42. *Tangutana et Mungalica intra duos alleres* [Tangut and Mongolian items between two boards]⁴

1. *Charta oblonga coerulea, Scriptura Tangutana aureis litteris elegantissima. Direpta ex Septem Palatiis.* [An oblong blue folio, with Tangut script in the most elegant golden letters. Seized from the Seven Chambers.]

2. *Charta coerulea oblonga, Mungalica Scriptura, litteris aureis elegantissimis. Direpta ex Szempalati.* [An oblong blue folio, with Mongolian script in the most elegant golden letters. Seized from Sem Palat.]

3. *Charta alba oblonga Scriptura Mungalica* [An oblong white folio with Mongolian script]

4. *Charta alia ejus modi. Vtraque ex Szempalati. Has chartas pretiosissimas dono Ill. Rehbinderi possideo.* [Another folio of the same kind. Both from Sem Palat. I possess these very valuable folios as gifts from Mr. Rehbinders.]

5. *Item.* [The same.]

6. *Epistola Mungalica cum coeruleo Sigillo Scripta a Tataris ad Magistrum Ordinis Teutonici in Prussia.* [A Mongolian letter with a blue seal written by Tatars to the Master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia.]⁵

According to the list, the bundle initially consisted of six items that can be divided into three groups:

1) Four folios (one Tibetan, one Mongolian on blue paper with golden letters, two Mongolian on white paper with black letters) obtained from a certain Rehbinders;

2) One more Mongolian folio on white paper, similar to the two

³ This item will be analyzed in a separate study.

⁴ The English translation is provided by the authors of this paper; we are grateful to Hartmut Walravens for his help in transcribing and translating the Latin documents. The word 'Tangut' should be understood as 'Tibetan' in all cases.

⁵ SPbB ARAS. Coll. 784. Inv. 1. Item 47. Folio 24.

(nos. 3–4), not presented by Rehbinder;

3) The letter to the Master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia.

We learn that Rehbinder presented Bayer with three (not four) Mongolian folios from the latter's annotation on the thangka of Acala that was also obtained from Rehbinder. This thangka is currently held in Glasgow under shelf mark Hunter 246.⁶ On the last item (the letter) see below.

Chronologically, the next variant of the list must be the one found on the wrapper of PL61:

Tangutana & Mungalica [Tangut and Mongolian items]

1. *Charta Coerulea, Scriptura Tangutana, aureis litteris, ex Septem Palatiis direpta* [A blue folio with Tangut script, in golden letters, seized from the Seven Chambers]

2. *Chartae coeruleae /duae* [written additionally above the line] *Scriptura Mungalica, aureis litteris ex Szem Palati* [(Two) blue leaves with Mongolian script, in golden letters, from Sem Palat]

3. *Charta alba, Scriptura Mungalica, ex Szem Palati* [A white folio, in Mongolian script, from Sem Palat]

4. *Item* [The same]

5. *Item* [The same]

6. *Epistola Mungalica, Scriptura veteri cum coeruleo Sigillo, Scripta a Tataris ad Magistrum Ordinis Teutonici in Prussia, ut mihi videtur a Batu Chan. Nam neminem potui inuenire, qui*

⁶ *Hoc idolum perillustris Liber Baro de Rehbinder mihi dono dedit. Is cum a Pultauensi praetio in exilio Siberiensi, ex Septem palatiorum ruinis, (Russice Szem Palati) ubi insignis librorum Tangutanorum et Mungalorum copia reperta est, quaedam alia esset [etiam] nactus, mihi simul concessit. Haec sunt illa scripta Tangutana, quae in Europa ante paucos annos primum visa eruditos ad earum litterarum rationem inuestigandam mouerunt. Vnum folium scriptura Tangutana, tria Mungalica ex iisdem spoliis ab eodem accepi: sed maioris feci idolum hocce, coloribus suis atque pingendi arte, ut istorum populorum ingenium fert, perelegans. De Szem palati vide Strahlenbergii Septentrionalem et Orientalem Tartariam in mappa geographica subiuncta.*

Translation: This idol was given to me as a present by the respected Freiherr [Swed.: Friherr] de Rehbinder. While he was in exile in Siberia as a Poltava punishment, he obtained from the ruins of the Seven Chambers (Sem Palat in Russian), where a remarkable quantity of books of the Tanguts and Mongols was found, also something /else that he granted me at the same time. These are the writings of the Tanguts, which were observed for the first time in Europe a few years ago and have invoked scholars to investigate the nature of their literature. One folio of Tangut writing, three Mongolian [folios] from the same spoils were received by me from the same [Rehbinder]: but I have held the idol in higher esteem, with its colors and the art of painting, as it brings out the fine talent of these peoples. See Sem Palat on the map attached to Strahlenberg's [book about] Northern and Eastern Tartary.

See the images of both sides of the icon in A. Zorin's review of D. Ivanov's book in this issue of RET.

interpretaretur. Inueni eam inter complura vetera Ordinis Scripta. [A Mongolian letter, old writing with a blue seal, written by Tatars to the Master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, and as it seems to me, by Batu Khan. I could not find anybody to translate it. I found it among several old scriptures of the Order.]

When first written, it reflected the same number of items as the previous variant of the list, but later another Mongolian folio on blue paper was added, resulting in the interlinear remark 'duae'. Rehbinder is not mentioned here, hence it is impossible to learn from this list that Bayer had more than one source of the folios. This variant of the list provides some information about "the Mongolian letter". It seems probable that Bayer obtained the letter in his native Königsberg before his move to Russia. However, this does not mean that Rehbinder's batch must belong to the same period. In Bayer's paper, published in 1729 but composed, most probably, in 1725, he only mentions the famous Ablai-kit folio published by J. Mencke in 1722. If he had obtained his own Tibetan folio by that time, he would probably have mentioned this fact and used it for his studies of the Tibetan alphabet.

An even stronger argument for later obtaining the Tibetan and Mongolian folios is provided by the paper of the wrapper, which features a watermark—the two-headed eagle with a shield depicting St. George slaying the Dragon (the Russian coat of arms). Such paper was produced near Saint Petersburg starting from the early 1720s.⁷ It is not very likely that Russian paper was accessible to a resident of Königsberg at that time.⁸

The last doubts were removed when we learnt about a letter from Bayer to the Swedish priest and scholar Erik Benzelius the Younger (1675–1743), dated September 10, 1730, in which he wrote: "I have recently received some folios from Sem Palat and an idol painted on linen".⁹ The previous letter he sent to Benzelius is dated June 3, 1730. Therefore, we can assume that Bayer likely met Rehbinder in Saint

⁷ Most probably, by the Duderhof paper-mill founded by Peter the Great near Saint Petersburg in 1709 (it began producing paper in 1716); a similar watermark dated 1720 and 1722 is documented in Klepikov 1959: 76, 247 (No. 875).

⁸ It is worth noting that the above-mentioned icon of Acala, Hunter 246, was glued by Bayer onto a leaf of a brochure made of paper that bears the same watermark.

⁹ "Nuper ex Sem Palati schedas quasam accepi et idolum in lino pictum. De litteris Tangutanis in Actis Lipsiensibus egi. Nunc ubi alphabetum brahmanicum Tangutanum et Mogulense in Sinis exesum impetrauimus, isthuc ipsum tertio in 25 tomo Commentariorum Academiae nostrae explicare institui, ut ad legendum nihil possit desiderari. Ouae Lacrosus de Dalai Lama habet, ea a me accepit" (Erikson 1979: 327). We are grateful to Larisa Bondar (the Saint Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences) for mentioning this source (personal correspondence, October 2023).

Petersburg in the summer of 1730.

The revised form of the list is contained in the final version of the catalogue of Bayer's library where the items of the Oriental part are divided thematically into several sections. The entry in question is found in the 3rd section, entitled "Tangutana Mungalica Calmucica Tatarica":

5. *Tangutica et Mungalica* [Tangut & Mongolian items]

1. *Charta loblonga coerulea scriptura Tangutana aureis litteris elegantissimis*. [An oblong blue folio with Tangut script, in the most elegant golden letters.]

2. *Chartae oblongae coerulea duae, scriptura Mungalica, litteris aureis elegantibus*. [Two oblong blue folios with Mongolian script, in elegant golden letters.]

3. *Chartae tres albae eius modi, scriptura Mungalica litteris nigris elegantibus*. [Three white folios of the same kind with Mongolian script, in elegant black letters.]

4. *Epistola <veteri>Mungalica, scriptura veteri, cum coeruleo sigillo, scripta a Tataris ad Magistrum Ord. Teutonici in Prussia et ut mihi videtur ab ipso Batu Cano*. [A Mongolian letter, old writing, with a blue seal, written by Tatars to the Master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, and as it seems to me, by Batu Khan himself.]¹⁰

The two Mongolian folios on blue paper are mentioned here and all three Mongolian folios on white paper are grouped together. The bundle thus consisted of seven items.

Nowadays, PL61 still has seven items but they are not quite the same. The bundle lacks the last item, the letter, its fate being unknown. At the same time, it has a third Mongolian folio on blue paper! We can only guess whether it had been acquired by Bayer not long before his collection was sent to Königsberg or was added later by Gerdes, the next owner of the bundle.¹¹

PL61 contains samples of folios from three sets of manuscripts that once belonged to the two Oirat monasteries near the Irtysh.

The first one is a Tibetan folio on blue paper with golden letters from one of the two sets of the *Pañcaviṃśatisāhasrikāprajñāpāramitā-sūtra* that, presumably, were found in Sem Palat. This question was first discussed in Zorin 2015, and a further analysis was conducted in Zorin 2021a. Since the latter was written in Russian, it will not be

¹⁰ SPbB ARAS. Coll. 784. Inv. 1. Item 47. Folio 4.

¹¹ See Weston 2018: 8–9.

redundant to repeat the major points here.

We know that no later than 1719, several folios from the Irtysh Region were retained in Peter the Great's personal collection. At the very beginning of 1720, the Scottish traveler John Bell purchased a bundle of manuscripts in Tobolsk, which, according to him, had been taken from Sem Palat (a site discovered by Russians in 1717). In the autumn of 1721, the French newspaper *Gazette* published a report about the manuscripts owned by Peter the Great and the discovery of a ruined edifice where such books were seen, and some were stolen. The edifice was described as being built of stone but partially covered with sand. This description aligns with credible accounts of the main building of the Sem Palat complex: its lower part was constructed of flagstones, while the upper part was composed of raw bricks made from a mixture of clay and sand. Many of these bricks had deteriorated by the time Russians took control of the site.

The first six folios from Ablai-kit (discovered by Russians between the autumn of 1720 and the summer of 1721) were sent to Saint Petersburg in August 1721. It is presumed that one of these folios was published by J. Mencke in his *Acta eruditorum* in 1722 and was soon sent to Paris, where the Fourmont brothers created a "translation" for Peter the Great. In 1724, J.-P. Bignon, the Moderator of the French Academies and Royal Librarian, wrote a letter to Saint Petersburg requesting additional samples of Tibetan manuscripts. However, L. Blumentrost, the head of the Imperial library and *Kunstkamera*, responded that suitable folios could not be found, as many of them had been torn by 'rude people' who had used them for their own purposes. This aligns perfectly with the above-mentioned samples of the *Pañcaviṃśatisāhasrikāprajñāpāramitāsūtra* found at the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts, RAS (IOM RAS). These folios are divided into two groups based on size: eighteen of them belonged to one set of four volumes of larger format (ca. 75.0×26.0 cm), and fourteen to the other set, also consisting of four volumes (ca. 69.0×21.5). Another difference between the two sets concerns the Tibetan number of the fourth volume: NGA (in the first case), A (in the second).

Only two samples from the first group show no signs of intentional damage. Only four have the main part with the text intact or nearly intact, while the margins are either completely or partially cut off. The rest of the samples are nothing more than fragments, mostly less than half the original length. Some fragments are even missing both the bottom and top margins. The edges of the fragments show either an even cut (an apparent sign of deliberate truncation) or torn edges.

Sometimes, the text layer could be cut off from the folio, as seen in two fragments from the second group. However, this group has fewer damaged items: four are completely intact, one has the central layer

cut off on the front side but the verso intact, and four have losses, but they are not very extensive (two of them might be accidental).¹² The presence of folios without serious damage could be attributed to their later acquisition (for example, from the expedition of D. G. Messerschmidt in 1728¹³). We have no data about the number of fragments brought to Saint Petersburg by the time Blumentrost composed his letter to Bignon.

Unlike the first group, the second one is expanded with several folios found outside Russia.¹⁴ All of these items have intact margins, and only one of them (kept in Uppsala) is not complete, being half of a folio. The folio belonging to PL61 is among them. It was given to Bayer by Rehbinder, a Swede who spent several years in Siberia and likely possessed details about the Russian military expansion along the Irtysh. However, it is uncertain whether Bayer adopted Rehbinder's identification of all four folios (one Tibetan and three Mongolian) as originating from Sem Palat. Two Mongolian folios on white paper belonged to the Ablai-kit library, as will be demonstrated below. Rehbinder could have easily obtained folios brought to Tobolsk from both sites, while Bayer was unaware of Ablai-kit's existence and assumed that Sem Palat was the sole source of the folios. Therefore, Bayer's identification lacks evidentiary weight. Nonetheless, we lean towards considering the folios of the second group as part of the Sem Palat library. This inclination is supported by several key factors: their close paleographic and codicological resemblance to the samples from the first group, the presence of numerous intentionally damaged fragments, and, most importantly, the absence of any indications that

¹² The list of the folios from both groups that documents all the traces of "historical" damage is presented in Zorin 2021a: 19–23. It only lacks one folio preserved in the Uppsala University Library about which we learnt in August 2023. We are very grateful to Emil Lundin for the information about this and other Tibetan and Mongolian folios from the Oirat monasteries held in Uppsala. He also kindly drew our attention to Staffan Rosén's survey of Swedish collections of the Tibetan and Mongolian folios brought from Siberia in the 1720s (Rosén 2000).

¹³ This issue remains uncertain; see Zorin 2021b: 295–301.

¹⁴ In September 2023, we learnt about two blue folios (vol. Kha: ff. 163 and 105) preserved at the Lund University Library (shelf marks: Jarring Prov. 486, nos. 4 and 5), whose size is similar to the texts of the first group: 21×72 cm and 25.5×73 cm, according to the university website where the digitized copies are also provided: <https://www.alvin-portal.org/alvin/view.jsf?pid=alvin-record:30078>. The slight difference in size is due to the fact that edges of both folios were partially cut off. Although it is very likely that these two folios belonged to the first set of the *Pañcaviṃśatisāhasrikāprajñāpāramitāsūtra* they should be examined on site, because certain doubts remain concerning the paper of these folios. It is notable also that one of them lacks decorative circles on its recto side, while none of the other samples have such an omission. Their publication is to be carried out in a different study. We are grateful to Jenny Bonnevier and Håkan Håkansson (the Lund University Library) for the information about these folios.

they were sent by G. F. Müller (1705–1783) and J. G. Gmelin (1709–1755) in 1734,¹⁵ as most of the Ablai-kit items were acquired by the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences in this manner.¹⁶

It appears, however, that the paper for the two sets may have been produced in different locations. The analysis of the physical macro- and microscopic features of two randomly selected samples from the first group of manuscripts made in 2021 shows that their paper was composed of paper mulberry and jute fibers. When considering the origin and possible locations where these papers could have been manufactured, it is important to note that paper mulberry is typically used as a raw material for papermaking in China, Korea, Japan, and countries in Southeast Asia. The presence of jute fibers, which are not of high-quality raw material for making paper (being rigid and yellow), but are known for their strength and are commonly used for making robes and coarse textiles, makes this paper unusual. Paper mulberry was traditionally employed for producing high-quality paper used for writing, calligraphy, and other forms of art, sometimes with the addition of other fibers, although the inclusion of jute was relatively rare.

The recent analysis of a sample taken from the Tibetan folio kept in PL61 shows that it is rag paper based on hemp fibers (see Appendix III). Rag paper was produced in Europe, Russia, and the Islamic world. Considering that the history of paper production has not been equally well-documented worldwide, such as in Mongolia and Central Asia, it is impossible to attribute the exact origins of the studied paper.

Apart from the folio found in Glasgow, three samples of the second set of the *Pañcaviṃśatisāhasrikāprajñāpāramitāsūtra* are held at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the British Library,¹⁷ and the Uppsala University Library. One more folio is not available, but its

¹⁵ They were participants of the Second Kamchatka Expedition of the Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences (1733–1744).

¹⁶ D. G. Messerschmidt brought two Tibetan folios and one Mongolian folio from Ablai-kit; he obtained them in Abakansky Ostrog in December 1721 (Zorin 2021c).

¹⁷ The Stowe collection of the British Library has one more folio, Stowe Or 32/4, that looks very similar but does not belong to these sets as it contains a fragment of another version of the *Prajñāpāramitāsūtra*, in 18,000 lines, and it lacks decorative double circles that are typical for the manuscripts presented in this paper. Intriguingly, this folio belongs to the volume *nga* (the fourth), while the canonical editions present this text in three volumes, and the fragment of this folio should have been found in the middle of the third volume (*ga*). Moreover, the provenance of this folio is uncertain: either this folio or another one, Stowe Or 32/3, might have been taken by Englishmen in the early 1770s from a monastery located in “Dalamcotta” (O’Conor 1818: 2), then in Bhutanese territory, now the area around Kalimpong, West Bengal, India. This topic requires a separate study. We are grateful to Burkhard Quessel for his help in accessing the folios preserved in the British Library.

contents are known to us thanks to the engraving published by its owner, the German archaeologist Wilhelm Dorow, in Dorow 1820.¹⁸

All nineteen known folios of the second set are presented in Part 2 of the Catalogue of the Tibetan Manuscripts from Sem Palat, see Appendix I to this paper.¹⁹

The topic of the Mongolian folios requires a brief introduction. The process of reception of the *Buddhavacana* ('word of the Buddha') by the Mongols began in the 13th–14th centuries during the Yuan dynasty.²⁰ After the Yuan's final decline in 1368, translation activities among the Mongols waned for nearly two centuries,²¹ only to be revitalized under Altan qaγan of the Tümed Mongols (1508–1582). According to his biography, *Erdeni tunumal neretü sudur* ("The Jewel Translucent Sūtra"), compiled sometime after 1607, and the colophon of the Mongolian translation by Širegetü Güši Čorji (late 16th–early 17th centuries) of the *Daśasāhasrikāprajñāpāramitāsūtra*, the translation of the entire Kanjur was completed under Namudai Sečen qaγan (1586–1607), who was the grandson of Altan qaγan.²² Unfortunately, not a

¹⁸ It became known to us thanks to Hartmut Walravens who published it in Walravens 2015.

¹⁹ Part 1 was published in the Appendix to Zorin 2021a.

²⁰ For more details, see Čoyiji 2003. The Buddhist tradition had a significant influence on the written culture of the Mongol tradition from its earliest decades. Tibetan Buddhism became an integral part of Mongolian culture as early as the 13th century, when Drogön Chogyal Phagpa (Tib. 'Gro mgon chos rgyal 'phags pa, 1235–1280), the fifth Sakya hierarch, was recognized as the "imperial preceptor" (1260) and, consequently, the "state preceptor" by Khubilai Khan (1215–1294), the founder of the Yuan dynasty of China. Although Buddhism was not widespread among the Mongols during that period, the first translations of Buddhist texts into Mongolian, mostly from Tibetan but in some cases from Old Uyghur and Chinese, were undertaken. Some of these translations, such as *Prajñāpāramitāhṛdaya* (Mong. Belge bilig-ün činadu kiṣaγar-a kürüksen jürüken), *Suvarṇaprabhāsa* (Mong. Altan gerel-tü), *Pañcarakṣā* (Mong. Tabun sakiyan), *Mañjuśrīnāmasaṃgīti* (Mong. Manjusiri-yin ner-e üneger ügüleküi), were later included in the Mongolian Kanjur. Due to limited available data, it is difficult to ascertain the full extent of the translation activity that was carried out under the patronage of the Yuan dynasty, but it can be assumed that this process was rather chaotic.

²¹ The period after the fall of the Yuan dynasty until the middle of the 16th century is described in Mongolian chronicles as the "dark era" of "decline" and oblivion for the Buddhist tradition. However, the manuscript fragments discovered in the fortified cities of Olon Sume and Xarbuxyn Balgas during 20th-century archaeological excavations allow us to assume that Buddhist texts were still being copied and circulated among the Mongols; for instance, see Heissig 1976; Chiodo 2000; Dumas 2005.

²² Kasyanenko 1993a: No. 545; Kollmar-Paulenz 2002: 156–159; Tuyay-a 2008: 274–278.

single folio of this edition has been discovered thus far.

The earliest version of the Mongolian Kanjur that has survived to the present day is the manuscript edition produced under the auspices of Ligdan Qayan of Chakhar (r. 1604–1634) in 1628–1629. According to the Mongolian chronicles *Altan kürdiin mingyan kegesütii* (“Thousand Spoke Golden Wheel”) and *Altan erike* (“Golden rosary”), the work of the translation and editorial work culminated in the creation of an elaborately decorated 113-volume manuscript written in gold on blue paper, which subsequently became known as the “Golden Kanjur” (Mong. Altan ganjur).²³

During the 17th to early 18th centuries, Ligdan’s edition was repeatedly copied and circulated among the Mongols. This is evidenced by a number of manuscript copies that have been preserved, along with references in Mongolian sources.²⁴ Currently, the following Kanjurs are recognized as copies of Ligdan Khan’s edition:

- Twenty volumes, including fragments, of the “Golden Kanjur” (AK) preserved in the library of the Academy of Social Sciences of Inner Mongolia in Hohhot, China.²⁵ This elaborately adorned manuscript is written in golden and silver ink on dark blue paper;

- The complete 113-volume collection held in the St. Petersburg State University Library;²⁶

- A 109-volume collection, with four volumes of the *Pañcaviṃśati-sāhasrikāprajñāpāramitāsūtra* (‘The Perfection of Wisdom Sūtra in Twenty-five Thousand Lines’) missing and three double volumes present, preserved in the library of the Academy of Social Sciences of Inner Mongolia, Hohhot. The collection is compiled from volumes of

²³ For details, see Dharm-a 2000: 132; Nata 2013: 113–115. Nowadays it is taken for granted that the Mongolian Altan Kanjur was produced in a single copy. However, the chronicles remain silent on the exact number of ‘golden’ copies.

²⁴ For instance, the 18th century Mongolian biography of Neyiči-toyin (1557–1653) narrates that 108 copies of Kanjur were written and distributed amongst all the converted nobility by this renown Mongolian missionary. The biography does not specify in what language, Tibetan or Mongolian, the copies were made. Nevertheless, W. Heissig suggests that as Neyiči-toyin had asked his followers “to read it repeatedly, and the Tibetan language was not very widely known among the Eastern Mongols”, he had produced copies of the Ligdan’s manuscript edition. See Heissig 1953: 24.

²⁵ The colophon added to Volume *ka* of the *Dandir-a* section provides a distinct indication, if not outright confirmation, that the manuscript preserved in Hohhot is the Altan Kanjur of Ligdan Khan, written in 1629. The history, contents, and colophon of this manuscript have been comprehensively described in Alekseev, Turanskaya 2013.

²⁶ See Kasyanenko 1993. The manuscript was purchased for the collection of St. Petersburg University by A. M. Pozdneev in the southern Mongolian city of Kalgan (modern Zhangjiakou, China) in 1892 (Uspensky 1988: 195–196).

several different Kanjur sets;²⁷

- A 70-volume collection stored in the Mongolian National Library, Ulaanbaatar.²⁸ The volumes do not exhibit a uniform design; there are several duplications, and three volumes that are not considered part of the Kanjur: two with Mongolian translation of “The Mani Kabum” (Tib. *Ma ṅi bka’ ’bum*) by Čültem Lodoi (late 16th–early 17th cc.) and “The Compendium of Dhāraṇīs” (Tib. *gzung ’dus*). Additionally, a few volumes contain ‘alternative’ translations of Buddhist canonical works.²⁹

- Volume *cha* of the *Dandir-a* section preserved in the Ethnographical Collection of the National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen;³⁰

- An almost complete manuscript Kanjur, consisting of 109 volumes, preserved in the Center of Oriental Manuscripts and Xylographs of the Institute for Mongolian, Buddhist and Tibetan studies of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Ulan-Ude;³¹

- Manuscript fragments of three Mongolian Kanjurs discovered in Oirat monasteries Sem Palat (Darqan čorji-yin keyid) and Ablai-kit. They are currently preserved in various Russian and European institutions.

Thirty-eight fragments of luxuriously decorated manuscript volumes, written in golden ink (‘Golden’ Folios), have been identified: 21 ff. (under shelf mark K 37) in the IOM RAS;³² 1 f. (Ms. or. Fol. 477) in Berlin State library;³³ 1 f. (Cod. Guelf. 9 Extra v V) in the Herzog August Library (Wolfenbüttel);³⁴ 1 f. (Ms. orient. Anhang 3) in Kassel University Library;³⁵ 1 f. (R.-Nr. 48) in the Francke Foundation

²⁷ The circumstances and timing of the acquisition remain unknown.

²⁸ According to D. Burnee, the manuscript was brought in the 1920s from the Bayishing-tu monastery of Tushetu-Khan’s ayimaq (modern South Gobi) by the head of the Academic Committee of Mongolia, O. Jamyan (1864–1930) (Burnee 2012: 132–133).

²⁹ For details, see Alekseev 2015: 206–207.

³⁰ For the description, see Heissig 1957: 71–87; Heissig, Bawden 1971: 199–204; Kollmar-Paulenz 2002: 162–165.

³¹ See Alekseev, Tsyrempilov, Badmatsyrenov 2016.

³² The description, provenance and identification are provided in Alekseev, Turanskaya, Yampolskaya 2016.

³³ See Alekseev, Turanskaya 2015.

³⁴ See Heissig 1979; Alekseev, Turanskaya, Yampolskaya 2015: 69–72.

³⁵ See Knüppel 2014: 11–14, 95–102. In transcription presented on p. 11–14 the recto and verso sides are reversed.

collection (Halle);³⁶ 2 ff. (Tibétain 464) in the National library of France (Paris);³⁷ 1 f. (OL 3) in the Linköping City Library;³⁸ 4 ff. (Stowe 32, Sloane 2838 a-b) in the collection of the British Library; 3 ff. (PL 61/2–4) in the Glasgow University library; 3 ff. (O okat. 76) in the Uppsala University library; 1 f. in the Stockholm Museum of Ethnography (Etnografiska museet).³⁹ One more folio is partially known to us thanks to a hand-drawn copy of a fragment preserved among the archival documents of the linguist Friedrich von Adelung (1768–1843) in the Russian National Library (Coll. 7, No. 149, f. 22).

While the provenance of the fragments remains contentious,⁴⁰ the latest research allows us to presume that they were obtained in Darqan čorji-yin keyid, widely known as Sem Palat. The Russian inscription dated July 1720 on the folio kept in Linköping⁴¹ and the presence of folios obtained by H. Sloane from J. Bell who, presumably, bought them in Tobolsk at the beginning of 1720, imply that they must have circulated in the Russian territory *before* the discovery of Ablai-kit.⁴²

However, one more item that needs to be added to the list of the folios makes the situation more complicated. It is a fragment of the first folio of vol. *ka* of the *Ratnakūṭa* (Mong. Erdeni dabqučaγuluγsan) section with a miniature of the Buddha Śākyamuni. This item is preserved in the collection of the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts (RSAAA).⁴³ It is safely identified as an object acquired by G. F. Müller from a soldier in the Ust-Kamenogorskaya Fortress in 1734. Since Ablai-kit was located near this fortress (about 70 km away), it seems natural to suggest that the item had been found there. However, we cannot rule out the possibility that the fragment had been found years earlier in Sem Palat and eventually ended up in the hands of the soldier, about whom Müller tells us nothing (Müller 1747: 449–450).

The fact that all the found folios belonged to the first volumes (marked by the Tibetan letter *ka*) of relevant sections of the Kanjur is a

³⁶ The facsimile of the folio can be found in Knüppel 2014: 117–118. The recto and verso sides are reversed.

³⁷ Two fragments of *Buddhāvataṃsakanāmahāvopīṭhyasūtra* (*Olangki* section, f. 37 and f. 153).

³⁸ The folio became famous as “*Codex Renatus Linkopensis*”; see Rohnström 1971: 300–302.

³⁹ We do not know yet the shelf mark of this folio. However, its verso side is published in low resolution (yet, identifiable) in Wahlquist 2002: 29.

⁴⁰ For discussion, see Baipakov et al 2019: 185; Zorin 2020.

⁴¹ See the paper by Zorin, Turanskaya, Borodaev in this issue of RET.

⁴² See Borodaev 2021. History and description of this Oirat monastery are provided in Müller 1747: 432–439.

⁴³ RSAAA. Coll. 126 (“Mungal (Mongolian) files—the Ambassadorial Department’s collection”). Inv. 1. Item 2 (“Various drawings of Mongolian and Chinese antiquities”). F. 4. The original image was discovered by V. Borodaev, mentioned first by A. Zorin (Zorin 2015: 28), and published by A. Sizova (Sizova 2023: fig. 9).

puzzle that has no clear explanation. It is most likely, however, that the Sem Palat library did not have a complete set of the Mongolian canon.

In terms of codicology, paleography, and orthography, these folios exhibit a remarkable similarity to the AK preserved in Hohhot. While the size of the pothī format folios differs slightly (72×24.9 (57.5×15.5) cm for AK) and measures approximately 63.7×22.8 (51×14.3) cm. The paper consists of several layers: the inner layer is soft, white paper, while the upper layers, made of thinner and denser paper, are painted indigo blue. The central axis of each folio is decorated with two double circles drawn in golden ink, and more rarely in red ink, symbolizing the holes traditionally used for cords to bind Indian palm-leaf manuscripts. The text, spanning 27–30 lines, is written with a reed pen (calamus) in gold ink within the blackened glossy interior of a frame outlined with a double line of gold.

The volume number, marked with the Tibetan letter, the marginal title denoting the section of the collection, and the foliation in Mongolian are enclosed within a “rail” located on the left side of the frame on the recto sides of the folios. The foliation does not exhibit uniformity: certain folio numbers are inscribed using Mongolian words, while in others, hundreds are denoted with crosses. For instance, the foliation of page 153 is represented as ‘+ tabin γurban’.⁴⁴

Evidently, the initial folios of the volumes were embellished with skillfully drawn miniatures of Buddhist deities in gold and silver against a black background, as can be observed in the aforementioned fragment preserved in the RSAAA.

The text on all the folios is penned with a clear hand. The handwriting strongly resembles some instances of script encountered in the Altan Kanjur preserved in Hohhot and is characteristic of manuscripts transcribed at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries in Southern Mongolia.⁴⁵ The text has an abundance of elements of pre-classical orthography, such as the pre-classical use of ‘t’ and ‘d’ in suffixes (*tegiin-tür, nom-tur*), archaic spelling (*bridi, bodisung, maqasung, es-e, ter-e*), and the initial ‘i’ in Tibetan and Sanskrit loanwords (*inĵan-a*,

⁴⁴ Similar crosses in foliation are found in the margins of some of the Tibetan manuscripts discovered in Dunhuang, Tabo, Mustang and Dolpo; see Scherrer-Schaub 1999: 21–22; Scherrer-Schaub, Bonani 2002: 194–195; Helman-Ważny, Ramble 2020: 54, 55, 77.

⁴⁵ The initial “teeth” do not have “crowns”, and the initial ‘s’ and ‘q’ are rather indistinguishable from each other. The initial ‘y’ and ‘ĵ’, as well as medial ‘č’ and ‘ĵ’, are written identically. The medial ‘t’ and ‘d’ are sharpened, and the lower element of the letter is not connected with the vertical axis. The final ‘s’ is written as a short horizontal “tail”, more typical of the Old Uyghur writing tradition. Final ‘a’, ‘e’, and ‘n’ are written either in the form of a horizontal ‘tail’ turned downward or as a long hanging ‘tail’ intended to fill in excess space.

irgalmsan).

The thirty-eight folios and one drawing copy belong to the following sections of the Kanjur:

- Eight folios and the drawing copy to *Dandir-a*,
- Thirteen to *Yum* (*Śatasāhasrikāprajñāpāramitā*),
- Three to *Olangki* (*Buddhāvataṃsaka*),
- Four to *Erdeni dabqurliy*,
- Four to *Eldeb* (fragments of *Bhadrakalpika*),
- Six to *Vinay-a* (fragments of *Vinayavastu*).

The Hunterian library in Glasgow holds three folios, from the *Dandir-a*, *Yum*, and *Vinay-a* sections (Weston 2018: 192). According to the paper analysis of a sample of one of these folios (f. 4 of PL61), its paper is composed of mixed fibres varying in size and characteristics with many associated cells eg. epidermal cells typical for grass or straw type of plants (see Appendix III).

Papers with admixtures of grass or straw were commonly produced in China from about the 9th century onward. This practice also extended to other areas of Asia, where remnants of local crops or widely available grasses were added to paper pulp to modify the quality of the final product, making it more suitable for specific purposes, such as when softer or more absorbent paper was required for printing. Papers made entirely from grass or straw were typically of lower quality and often used for packaging or other everyday purposes. However, it is relatively rare to find such fiber admixtures in traditional Tibetan papers.

The so-called 'black' (written with black ink on plain paper) Kanjur fragments are believed to have originated from Ablai-kit. The total number of the fragments is 1,281, with most of them being preserved at the IOM RAS. The number aligns closely with the list of objects taken from Ablai-kit and sent by G. F. Müller and J. G. Gmelin to Saint Petersburg in 1734 (Zorin 2015: 25–27). While this is the sole argument, it holds considerable persuasiveness.

The folios belong to two Kanjur sets, both of which have rather modest outward appearance. The first set (MS.1), comprising 803 folios discovered in the IOM, RAS,⁴⁶ the Russian National Library,⁴⁷

⁴⁶ 775 ff. (K26–K36).

⁴⁷ 2 ff. (Dorn 844 (Mong Nova 10); Dorn 847). For details, see Zorin, Turanskaya 2023: 265–269.

the Berlin State Library,⁴⁸ the National library of France,⁴⁹ the Linköping City Library,⁵⁰ the British Library,⁵¹ the Uppsala University Library,⁵² the Lund University Library,⁵³ and the Glasgow University Library, is written on double-layered wove or laid paper, suggesting the usage of various types of papermaking tools and technologies. A sample from one of the Glasgow manuscripts (f. 7 of PL61) was analyzed, revealing that it is a woven type of paper made from *Stellera* fibers, which were rather exclusively used in Tibet (see Appendix III). The absence of laid lines in its structure also suggests the use of a traditional Tibetan papermaking mold, constructed with a wooden frame and a textile sieve attached to it.

The size of the folios is 64×23 cm. The text is written (with black ink, though some text titles and minor inscriptions are outlined in red) is written inside a frame, frequently drawn crookedly, in different handwritings (some of which are rather loose) and one can observe multiple corrections, especially in foliation. A large number of folios contain so-called ‘working foliation’, numbers in the right margins used for scribes’ personal use.⁵⁴ In the majority of cases the hundreds in foliation are marked by crosses and resemble the page numbers found in the ‘golden’ Kanjurs.

The volume marker (with the Tibetan letter), and marginal title denoting the Kanjur section are indicated within a ‘rail’ on the left side of the frame. In the right margins, one can find a substantial number of notes written by Mongolian scribes (including “working” foliation, calamus writing samples, and notes related to personal names of the scribes), as well as notes from European owners of the fragments.

The second manuscript set (MS.2) consists of 480 fragments known today (470 ff. in the collection of the IOM RAS,⁵⁵ 3 ff. in the Francke Foundation,⁵⁶ 6 ff. in the Berlin State library,⁵⁷ 1 f. in the National Library of France⁵⁸), one more folio is partially known to us thanks to

⁴⁸ 16 ff., 12 ff. preserved under shelf mark ‘5:9 Ohne Signatur’, and 4 ff. without shelf marks. Their description, provenance information, and text identification are provided in Turanskaya 2023.

⁴⁹ 1f. (Tibétain 464). For details, see Turanskaya 2021.

⁵⁰ 1 f. (OL 5).

⁵¹ 3 ff. (Stowe 32).

⁵² 1 f. (O okat. 76).

⁵³ 1 f. (Jarring Prov. 486, no. 6). For details, see no. 14 in this paper.

⁵⁴ For details, see Yampolskaya 2015.

⁵⁵ 470 ff. (K26–K 36).

⁵⁶ Facsimiles of the folios (R.-Nr. 43, 44, 45) were published in Knüppel 2014: 111–118.

⁵⁷ Preserved under shelf mark ‘5:9 Ohne Signatur’. For details, see Turanskaya 2023.

⁵⁸ For details, see Turanskaya 2021.

a drawing copy of its fragment.⁵⁹ The folios are written on multi-layered dense paper (its samples have not been analyzed thus far). The folios measure 71×25 cm, accommodating 30–36 lines per page.

In the majority of folios, the text is penned between two vertical double lines that frame the left and right edges. This format is characteristic of the Oirat manuscript tradition. The handwriting is uniform, neat, and akin in style to the Oirat handwriting employed for the 'Clear script' (todo bičig). Certain words are written using 'Clear script' graphemes.⁶⁰

A comparative study of the manuscripts allows us to presume that the first manuscript (MS.1) is probably of southern Mongolian origin, while the second (MS.2) was copied by Oirat monks (probably from MS.1).⁶¹

Appendix II presents, for the first time, the three folios that belong to the item PL61 of the Hunterian Library in Glasgow.

The item's Tibetan and Mongolian contents serve as representative examples of the manuscript volumes they were once part of. Their publication fills yet another gap in regard to the remnants of the cultural legacy of the 17th century Oirats. Moreover, they stand as some of the earliest and best-documented instances of Tibetan and Mongolian folios acquired in Europe. The trajectory they followed—from their origin in two abandoned and looted Buddhist monasteries to their eventual location in Glasgow, via Tobolsk, Saint Petersburg, Königsberg, and London—deserves attention. Intriguingly, the initial stage of their journey, probably originating in Tibet and Southern Mongolia, remains a subject of speculation.

⁵⁹ It is preserved among the archival documents of Daniel Gottlieb Messerschmidt in the Saint Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Coll. 98. Inv. 1. Item 39. Folio 114); see its edition in Sizova 2022. Our identification of this folio as belonging to MS.2 rather than to MS.1 is based on the use of the Oirat form 'cagsabad' instead of the Mongolian word 'sagsabad'; that is typical for MS.2.

⁶⁰ One could speculate that the lesser number of folios preserved for MS.2 suggests an interruption in the process of copying the Kanjur set.

⁶¹ The presence of identical marginal titles in both manuscripts supports this assumption. For details, see Baipakov et al. 2019: 275, 280.

Abbreviations

AK	Altan Kanjur manuscript preserved in the Academy of Social Sciences of Inner Mongolia (Hohhot)
BK	Beijing block print edition of Mongolian Kanjur
D	Derge (sde dge) Kanjur edition
IOM RAS	Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences
RSAAA	Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts
SPbB ARAS	Saint Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences

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APPENDICES

Appendix I

The Catalogue of the Tibetan Manuscripts from Sem Palat

Pt. 2: Set 2 of *Shes rab kyi pha rol tu phyin pa stong phrag nyi shu lnga pa*

The transliteration is based on the Wylie system and has several extensions. The reverse *gi gu* sign is marked with a capital *I*. The dot (·) renders *tsheg* sign; the + sign (e. g. *ka+rma*) is used for the cases when the *tsheg* sign is absent between syllables. The *shad* sign is marked by a vertical bar (|). The combination @# renders the *yig mgo* sign. Intervals between words in the line are rendered with underscoring. Abbreviated syllables are rendered with use of the hyphen (e. g. *yong-s*).

The lacunas are marked with square brackets, and are filled with the corresponding text from the *Dpe bsdur ma* edition (2008), but using a smaller font to indicate that they are not necessarily identical with the original texts. The Indo-Tibetan method of marking errata and other mistakes by dots marked above the text is rendered by means of quotation marks " ". Interlinear additions are given in brackets and marked with italics. If the vowels are moved to the right or to the left of the syllable to which they belong, the signs › and ‹ are used respectively. The decorative circles drawn on both sides of each folio are rendered with the sign ©.

All the texts are compared with *Dpe bsdur ma* and meaningful discrepancies are listed in notes. The following sigla are used to designate block printed Kanjur editions: D — Sde dge; Y — Yongle Kangyur, L — Lithang, P — Peking (Kangxi Kangyur), N — Narthang, C — Cone, U — Urga, Zh — Zhol (Lhasa). If no siglum is used it means that the text of the manuscript differs from all the editions represented in *Dpe bsdur ma*. When two or more syllables have discrepancies with the latter these syllables are underscored.

1

Vol. Ka, f. 16; the Dorow folio⁶²

See fig. 1. Cf. *Dpe bsdur ma*, vol. 26: 33⁽⁶⁾–35⁽¹⁴⁾

Recto

Marg.: ka__bcu[·]drug

@# _ , ba·dang·dgyes·par·sbyod· ¹ dam·zhes·'dr<i>ste _pad·mo·gser·gyi·mdog·can·mdab· ² ma·song·da·ng·ldan·ba·'d<i>dag·kyang· _bcom·ldan·'das·de·bzhin[·]gshegs·pa·rgyal·ba·'i·dbang·pos _bcom·ldan·'das·la·mchod·pa·'i·slad__	1
du·skur· ³ r[o];d[e]·nas·bcom·ldan·'das·de·bz[h]i[n]·gshegs·pa·shag·kya· ⁴ thub·pas·pad·mo·de·dag·bz[h]e[s]·nas byang·p[h]yogs·kyi·'jig·rten·gyi·khams·gang·ga·'i· ⁵ klung·gi·bye[·]ma·snyed·po·de·dag·gi·sangs·rgyas·bcom·ldan·'das·gang·na·ba·der·gtor·to;_	2
de·nas·pad·mo·de·dag·gis·'jig·rten·gyi·khams·de·dag·thams·cad·rgyas·par·khyab·par·gyur·te _pad·mo·d[e]·dag·la·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·'i·sku[·]mang·po[·]bzhu[gs]·shing _'di·lta[·]pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·drug·po·'di·nyid· ⁶ brtsams·te·chos·ston·to;_	3
chos·bstan·pa·de·sems·can·gang·gis·thos·par·gyur·pa·de·da©g·thams·cad·kyang·bla·na·med·pa·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa·'i·	4

⁶² We only have the engraving published in Dorow 1820 and do not know whether it reflected the original precisely or with certain distortions.

byang·chub·tu·ng[e]s·par·gyur·to __ ◎byang·chub·sems·dpa'·khyim·pa·dang rab·tu·byung·ba·dang khy[e]u·dang·bu·mo'i·gzug·s_	
su'·dug·pa·de·dag[·]gis·kyang[·]rang[·]rang[·]gi·dge·ba'i·rtsa·bas _bcom·ldan'·das·d[e]·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·sangs·rgyas·shag·kya·thub·pa·la[·]rim·gror·byas·so bkur·bsti·r ⁷ ·byas·so _sti[·] ⁸ ·stang·bu[·] ⁹ ·byas[·]so;_	5
mchod·par[·] ¹⁰ ·byas·so ¹¹ _ de·nas·byang·shar·gyi[·]phyogs[·]mtshams ¹² ·kyi ¹³ ·'jig·rten·gyi·khams·gang·ga'i ¹⁴ ·klung·gi·bye·ma·snyed'·das·pa·kun·gyi·pha·rol·na _'jig·rten·gyi·khams[·]ting·nge'·dzin·gyis·brgyan·pa·zhes·bya·ba·yod[·]de _de·na·de·bzhin·gshegs[·]pa·dgra·bc[o]m	6
ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i[·]sangs·rgyas·ti·ng·nge'·dzin·gyi·glang·po·dam·pa'i[·]dpal·zhes·bya·ba·bzhuks·shing'·tsho[·]skyong·ste de·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·rnams·la·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol[·]tu·phyin·pa'd <i>·</i> ni·d·yang·dag·par·ston·pa__	7
mdzad·do _ de·nas'·jig·rten[·]gyi·khams·de·na·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·rnam[·]par·rgyal·bas rnam·par·gnon·pa·zhes·bya·ba'·dug'·dug[·]pas snang·ba·chen·po·de·dang _sa[·]ch[e]r·g·yos·pa ¹⁵ ·dang _de·bzhin·gshegs·pa'i[·]sku·blta	8

Notes: ¹ spyod; ² 'dab; ³ bskur; ⁴ shā+kya (the same in all such cases on this folio); ⁵ gā'i; ⁶ +las; ⁷ stir; ⁸ bsti; ⁹ du; ¹⁰ pa; ¹¹ nas phyogs gcig tu 'khod do; ¹² DU: 'tshams; ¹³ su; ¹⁴ gā'i; ¹⁵ +de.

Verso

[na]·chog·mi·shes·pa·de·mthong·nas bcom·ldan'·das·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·sangs·rgyas·ting·nge'·dzin·gyi·glang·po·dam·pa'i·dpal·gang·na·ba·der·dong ¹⁶ ·ste·phyin·nas _bcom·ldan'·das·de[·]bzhin·gshegs_	1
[pa]·ting·nge'·dzin·gyi·glang·po·dam·pa'i·dpal·de·la'd <i>·</i> ni·skad·ces·gsol·to _ bcom·ldan'·das'·od·chen·po'd <i>·</i> ni·lta·bu'·jig·rten·du·byung·ba·dang dog·sa'd <i>·</i> ni·ltar·ch[e]r·g·yos·pa·dang de·bzhin·gshegs·pa'i·sku'd <i>·</i> ni·lta·bu·gda'·ba'd <i>·</i> ni·ci'I·rgyu·ci'I	2
rky[e]n;de·skad·ces·gsol·pa·dang _bcom·ldan'·das·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·ti·ng·nge'·dzin·gyi·glang·po·dam·pa'i·dpal·gyis byang·chub·sems·dpa' ¹⁷ ·rnam·par·rgyal·bas·rnam·par·gnon·pa·la'd <i>·</i> ni·skad·ces·bka'·stsal·to _ rigs·kyi·bu'd <i>·</i> ni·lho ¹⁸	3
nub·kyi·phyogs·mtshams·logs·su'·jig·rten·gyi·khams·gang◎·ga'i ¹⁹ ·klung·gi·bye·ma·snyed'·das·pa·na _'jig·rten·gyi·khams·	4

mi·mjed·ces·bya·ba·yod·de _de·na ¹⁶ ·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra· bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·sangs·rgyas·shag	
kya·thub·pa·zhes·bya·ba·bzhuks·shing'·tsho·skyong·ngo _ de· byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·rnams·la·shes·rab·kyi· pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·ston·te _'d·l·ni·de'i·mthu·yin·te·de'dra'o _ de·nas ¹⁷ ·byang·chub·sems·dpa' ²⁰ ·rnam·par·rgyal·bas·rnam	5
par·gnon·pas bcom·ldan'·das·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·ting·nge· 'dzin·gyi·glang·po·dam·pa'i·dpal·la'·di·skad·ces·gsol·to _ bcom·ldan'·das·bdag·kyang'·jig·rten·gyi·kham·mi·mjed·der _ bcom·ldan'·das·de·bzhin·gsheg·s	6
pa[·]dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·sangs·rgyas·shag· kya·thub·pa·de·blta·ba·dang _de·la·phyag·bgyi·zhing·bsnyen· bkur·ba·dang _byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·de· dag·kun·kyang·phal·cher·gzhon·nur·gyur·pa gzungs·dang·so·so	7
yang·dag·par·rig·pa·bsgrub·pa ²¹ ·rab·tu·thob·pa _ting·nge· 'dzin·dang·snyoms·par'·jug·pa·thams·cad·la·dbang·rab·tu·thob· pa·de·dag·blta·ba'i·slad·du·mchi'o _ bcom·ldan'·das·ting·nge· 'dzin·gyi·glang·po·dam·pa'i·dpal·gyis·bka'·stsal·pa _rigs[·] kyi[·]bu·de_	8
__ltar·de'i·dus·la·bab·par·shes·na·song·shig _____ _____ _____	9

Notes: ¹⁶ song; ¹⁷ +sems dpa' chen po; ¹⁸ nas; ¹⁹ DLNCUZh: gā'i, YP: gī; ²⁰ +sems dpa' chen po; ²¹ C: par.

2

Vol. [Ka], f. [?]; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 1

See fig. 2 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 26: 194^[17]–196⁽¹⁸⁾

Recto

Marg.: [ka_?]

[@# _ ...phyi·rol·na'ang·med gnyis·ka·med·par·ya]ng·mi·dmigs·so _ rab'byor'd·i·lta·ste·dper·na gang'·d·i·phyi·rol·gyi·rtswa· dang· _shing·dang·yal·ga·dang· lo·ma·dang· mdab ¹ ·ma·zhes· bya·ba·de·dag·thams	1
[cad·kyang·ming·sna·tshogs·kyis·tha·snyad·du·brjod·de de·dag·kyang·] m[i]ng·dang·brda·tsam·du·tha·s[nyad]d[k]yis·gdags·pa·ma·gtogs· par· _skye·ba'am _'gag·pa·med·de[]_m[i]ng·de[·]ni·nang·na· yang·med phyi·rol·na·yang·med	2
[gnyis·ka·med·par·yang·mi·dmigs·so rab'byor de·bzhin·du·]gang· 'd·i·shes[·ra]b·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zh[e]s·bya·ba·dang·	3

byang[·]chu[b]·sems·dpa'·zhes·bya·ba·dang· _byang·chub·sems· dpa'·i·m·ing·zhes·bya·ba·de·dag	
[kyang·chos·su·gdags·pa·tsam·du·zad·de chos·su·btags·pa·de·]la·n[i]· m[i]ng·[dang·brda·tsa]m·du·tha·snyad·kyis·gdags·pa·ma·gtogs[·] par·skye·ba'·am _'gag·pa·med·de _m·ing·de·ni·nang·na·yang· med _phyi·rol·na·ya·ng	4
[med gnyis·ka·med·par·yang·mi·dmigs·so _ rab'·byor'·di·]◎lta·ste· dp[e]r·na _'das·pa'·i·sangs·rgyas·bcom·ldan'·da·s ◎rnam's·kyi· mtshan·tsam·zhig·yod·pa·yang· mtshan·de·ni·nang·na·yang·_	5
[med phyi·rol·na'·ang·med gnyis·ka·med·par·yang·mi·dmigs·so _ rab [·'byor'·di·]lta·ste·dper·na _rmi·lam·dang· sgra·brnyan·dang· _gzugs·br[nyā]n·dang· _sgyu·ma·dang· _smig·rgyu·dang· _ chu·zla·dang· de·bzhin·	6
[gshegs·pa'·i·sprul·pa'·i·chos·de·dag·thams·cad·ni·chos·su·gda]gs·pa·tsam· du·[zad·de] _chos·su·btags·pa·de'[i]· ² ni·mi·ng·dang·brda·tsam· du·[tha·snya]d·kyis·gdags·pa·ma·gtogs·par·skye·ba'·am 'gag	7
[pa·med·de ming·de·ni·nang·na'·ang·med phyi·rol·na'·ang·med gnyis·ka· m]ed·par·yang·mi·[dmi]gs·s[o] _ rab'·byor·de·bzhin·du·gang· 'd·i·shes·rab·kyi·[pha]·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zhes·bya·ba·dang _bya[ng· chu]b·s[e]ms·dpa'·zhe·s	8

Notes: ¹ 'dab; ² de.

Verso

[bya·ba·dang byang·chub·sems·dpa'·i·ming·zhes·bya·ba'·i·chos·de·dag· thams·cad·ni·chos·su·gdags·pa·tsam·du·zad·de chos·su·btags·pa·de·la·ni· ming·dang·brda·tsam·du·tha·snyad·kyis·gdags·pa]·ma·gtogs·par·_	1
[skye·ba'·am'·gag·pa·med·de ming·de·ni·nang·na'·ang·med phyi·rol· na'·ang·m]ed [gnyis·ka·med·par·yang·mi·dmigs·so ra]b'·byor·de[·lta· bya]ng·chub·sem[s]·dpa'·s[e]ms·dp[a'·chen·po·shes·rab·]kyi·pha	2
[rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'·i·tshe ming·dang·brdar·btags·pa·dang gdams·ngag·tu·btags·pa·dang cho]s·su[·btags·pa·la·bslab·]par·bya'o _ rab'·byor·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·[sems·]dpa'[·chen·]po[·shes·ra]b· kyi·	3
[pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·de·lta·spyod·pa·ni gzugs·zhes·bya·ba·rtag·par· yang·dag·par·rjes·su·mi·mthong·ngo gzugs·zhes·]bya·◎ba·mi·rtag· par·yang·dag·par[·r]je[s]·su·mi·mth[o]ng·ngo _[g]zugs·zhes[·bya· ba]	4
[bde·bar·yang·dag·par·rjes·su·mi·mthong·ngo gzugs·zhes·bya·ba·sdug· bsngal·bar·yang·dag·par·rjes·s]u·mi·mthong·[ngo _]zugs·__zhes· bya·ba·bdag[·]tu[·]yang·dag·par·rjes·su·mi·mthong·ng[o _ g]zugs [·zhes·bya]	5

[ba·bdag·med·par·yang·dag·par·rjes·su·mi·mthong·ngo gzugs·zhes·bya·ba·zhi·bar·yang·da]g·par[·r]je[s·su·mi·m]thong·ngo[_ gzu]gs[·zhes·bya·ba·ma·zhi·]bar·yang·dag·par·rjes[·su·mi·m]th[o]ng[·ng]o[_ g]zugs·zhes·bya[·ba·sto]ng	6
[par·yang·dag·par·rjes·su·mi·mthong·ngo gzugs·zhes·bya·ba·mi·stong·par·yang·]dag·par·rjes·su·mi·mthong·ngo _gzugs[·zhe]s·bya·ba[·]mtshan[·ma·yod·pa]r·yang·dag·par[·rjes·]su·mi·m[thong·]ngo _gzug[s·]zhes·bya[·ba__]	7
[mtshan·ma·med·par·yang·dag·par·rjes·su·mi·mthong·ngo gzugs·zhes·bya·ba·sm]on·pa[·yod·par·ya]ng·dag[·par·]rjes·su[·m]i·m[thong·]ngo _gzugs·zhes·bya·ba·smon·pa·med[·par·ya]ng·dag·par·rjes·su·mi·mthong·ngo[gzugs	8

3

Vol. Ka, f. 229; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 2

See fig. 3 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 26: 486⁽³⁾–488⁽⁶⁾*Recto**Marg.:* ka__[ny]i·[brgya]___nye·r·dgu

@#[]___[]ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·[ba'o] _ tshe·dang·ldan·pa·gang·po·mi·dge·ba'i·gzugs·ni·ma·bcing[s]·ma·grol·ba'o _ mi·dge·ba'i·tshor·ba·dang _'du·shes·dang 'du·[by]e[d·dang r]na[m]·par·shes·pa·ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o	1
tshe·dang·ldan·ba·gang·po·lung·du·ma·bs[ta]n·pa'·ci·g[zugs·]n[i]·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ lung·du·ma·bstan·pa'i·tshor·ba·dang _'du·shes·dang 'du·byed·dang rnam[·]par[·she]s·pa·ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o tshe·dang·ldan·pa·gang	2
pho· ¹ 'j[i]g·rten·pa'·ci·gzugs·ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ 'jig·rten·pa'i·tsh[o]r[·]ba·dang _'du·shes·dang 'du·byed·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ tshe·dang·ldan·ba·gang·po·'ji·g·rten·la·s'·das·pa'i__	3
gzugs·ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o __ 'jig·rten·las'·das·pa'·ci·tshor·ba·dang 'du·shes·dang 'du·byed·dang _rnam·par·shes·pa·ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ tshe·dang·ldan·ba·gang·po·zag·pa·dang·bcas·pa'i__	4
gzugs·[n]i·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ zag·pa·dang·bcas·◎[pa'i]·tsho[r·ba·da]ng _'du·shes·dang 'du·byed·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·ni·ma·bci◎ngs·ma·grol·ba'o _ tshe·dang·ldan·ba·gang·po·zag·pa·med·pa'i·gzug·s	5
ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o __ zag·pa·med·pa'·ci·tshor·ba·dang	6

'du·shes·dang 'du·byed·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba·ste _tshe·dang·ldan·ba·gang·po·de·ci'i·phyir·zhe·na _gzugs·med·pa'i·phyir·gzugs	
ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ tshor·ba·dang 'du·shes·dang _ [']du·byed·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·med·pa'i·phyir _rnam·par·shes·pa·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o]gzugs·dben·pa'i·phyir gzugs·ma·bcings·ma·grol_	7
ba'o [tsh]o[r·ba]·dang 'du·shes·dang 'du·byed·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·dben·ba'i·phyir _rnam·par·shes·pa·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ gzugs·ma·[s]ky[es]·pa'[i]·phyir gzugs·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ tshor·ba·dang _	8

Notes: ¹ po.

Verso

['du]·she[s]·dang 'du·byed·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·ma·skyes·pa'i·phyir rnam[·par]·sh[es]·[pa·ma]·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ tshe·dang·ldan·ba·gang·po·chos·thams·cad·kyang·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba·ste med·pa'i·phyir·ma·bcings	1
ma·gr[ol·ba'o dben]·ba'i·phyir·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o ma[·sk]y[es]·pa'i·phyi·r[·ma]·bcings·ma·grol·ba·ste _tshe·dang·[ldan·pa·]gang·po·sbyi·n·ba'·<i>i</i>·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ tshul·khri·ms·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin	2
pa·dang _bzod·pa'·<i>i</i>·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·dang _brtson·'grus·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang _bsam·gtan·gyi·pha·ro[l]·tu·phyi·n·pa·dang _shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·ni·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba·ste tshe·dang·ldan·pa·gang·po·med_	3
pa'i·phyir·sbyin·ba'·<i>i</i>·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa ² ·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _◎dben·pa'i·phyir·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ ma·skyes·pa'·<i>i</i>·phyir·ma·bcings·◎ma·grol·ba'o _ med·pa'i·phyir·tshul·khri·ms·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang	4
bzod·pa'·<i>i</i>·pha·rol·tu·[phyi]n·pa[·da]ng _brtson·'[gru]s·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa[·dang] _bsam·gtan·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa ³ ·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ dben·ba'·<i>i</i>·phyi·r·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o	5
ma·s[ky]es·pa'·<i>i</i>·phyi[r·ma·b]ci[ngs·ma·grol·ba'o tshe·dang·ldan·pa·gang·po nang·stong·pa·nyid]·kyang·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ phyi·stong·pa·nyid·kyang·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _phyi·nang·stong·pa·nyi·d·kyang·ma·bcings·ma·gro[l·ba'o _	6
dngos·po·m[ed·pa'·i·ngo·bo·nyid]·stong[·pa·nyid·kyi·bar·yang·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ tsh[e]·dang·ldan·ba·gang·po·med·pa'[i]·	7

phyir ⁴ nang·stong·pa·nyid·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ d[be]n·pa'i·phyi·r·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o _ ma·skyes·pa'i	
[phyir·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o med·pa'i·phyir·phyi·stong·pa·nyid·ma·bc]ings·ma·gr[o]l·ba'[o] _ db[e]n·pa'i·phyir·ma·bcings·ma·grol·ba'o ma·skyes·pa'i·phyir·ma[·b]cings·ma·grol·ba'o _ med·pa'i·phyir·phyi·nang·stong·pa	8

Notes: ² +ni; ³ +ni; ⁴ YP: +phyi.

4

Vol. Kha, f. 13; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 3

See fig. 4 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 26: 653^[15]–655^[16]

Recto

Marg.: kha__bcu·gsum

@# ___ pa·gang·yin·pa·dang· _mi·dpogs·pa·gang·yin·ba·dang· _chos·thams·cad·gang·yin·ba·de·dag·[thams·cad·kyang·dmigs·su·med·pa'i·phyir·ro rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·bdag·med·pa'i·phyir sems]	1
can·dang·srog·dang·'gro·ba·dang· _gso·_ba·dang· skyes·bu·dang· _gang·zag·dang· _shed·can·dang·shed·bdag·dang[byed·pa·po·dang tshor·ba·po·dang shes·pa·po·dang mthong·ba·po·med·par·rig·par·bya'o _ mthong·ba·po·]	2
med·pa'i·phyir _yang·dag·pa'i·mtha'·med·par·ri·g·par·bya'o _ yang·dag·pa'i·mtha'·med·pa'i·[phy]i[r nam·mkha'·med·par·rig·par·bya'o nam·mkha'·med·pa'i·phyir theg·pa·chen·po·med·par·rig·par·bya'o]	3
theg·pa·chen·po·med·pa'i·phyir·mi·'jal·ba·med·par·ri·g·par·bya'o _mi·'jal·ba·med·pa'i·[i]·phyir mi·'grangs·pa·med·par·rig·par·bya'o mi·'grangs·pa·med·pa'i·phyir mi·dpogs·pa·med·par·rig·par]	4
bya'o;;mi·dpogs·pa·med·pa'i·phyi·r·chos·thams·cad·med·par·ri·g·◎par·bya'o ___ [rab·'byor·rnam·grangs·des·kyang·theg·pa·chen·po·de·ni sems·can·tshad·med·grangs·med·pa'i·go·'byed·do _ de·ci'i]	5
phyi·r·zhe·na _rab·'byor·de·ni·'d·i·ltar·bdag·gang·yin·ba·dang· _sems·can·gang·yin·ba[·dang shes·pa·po·dang mthong·ba·po·i·bar·du·gang·yin·pa·dang yang·dag·pa'i·mtha'·gang·yin·pa·dang nam·mkha']	6
gang·yin·ba·dang·theg·pa·chen·po·gang·yi·n·ba·dang· _mi·'jal·ba·gang·yin·ba·dang· _mi·'[g]r[angs·pa·gang·yin·pa·dang mi·dpogs·pa·gang·yin·pa·dang chos·thams·cad·gang·yin·pa·de·dag·thams·cad]	7
kyang·dmigs·su·med·pa'i·phyi·r·ro _ rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·bdag·med·pa'i·phyi·r·sem[s·can·med·par·rig·par·bya'o sems·can·med·pa'i·phyir shes·pa·po·i·bar·du·med·par·rig·par·bya'o shes]	8

Verso

pa·po·med·pa'i·phyir·mthong·ba·po·med·par·rig·par·bya'o mthong·ba·po·med·pa'i·phyir·bsam·gyis[·mi·khyab·pa'i·dbyings· med·par·rig·par·bya'o]_	1
_____ _bsam·gyis·mi·khyab·pa'i·dbyi·ngs·med·pa'i·phyir· gzugs·med·par·rig·[par·bya'o gzugs·med·pa'i·phyir tshor·ba·dang 'du·shes·dang 'du·byed·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·med·par·rig·par]	2
bya'o; _rnam·par·shes·pa·med·pa'i·phyir·nam·mkha'·med·par· rig·par·bya'o _nam·mkha'·med·pa'i·phyir theg·pa·chen·po·med·par· rig·par·bya'o theg·pa·chen·po·med·pa'i·phyir mi·'jal·ba·med·par·rig·par]	3
bya'o; mi·'jal·ba·med·pa'i·phyir·mi·'grangs·pa·med·par·rig· par·bya'o _mi·'grangs[·pa·med·pa'i·phyir mi·dpogs·pa·med·par·rig· par·bya'o mi·dpogs·pa·med·pa'i·phyir chos·thams]	4
cad·med·par·rig·par·bya'o _ rab·'byor·rnam·grangs·des· kyang·theg·◎pa·chen·po·de·[ni·sems·can·tshad·med·grangs·med· pa'i·go·byed·do de·ci·i·phyir·zhe·na rab·'byor·de·ni·di·ltar·bdag·gang· yin·pa·dang sems·can·gang·yin]	5
ba·dang;; _shes·pa·po·dang·mthong·ba·po'i·bar·du·gang·yi·n· ba·dang· _bsam·_gyi·s·mi·khyab·pa'[i·]d[b]y[ings·gang·yin·pa· dang gzugs·gang·yin·pa·dang tshor·ba·dang 'du·shes·dang 'du·byed· dang rnam]	6
par·shes·pa·gang·yin·ba·dang· _nam·mkha'·gang·yin·ba·dang _ theg·pa· ___ chen·po·gang·yin[·pa·dang mi·'jal·ba·gang·yin·pa· dang mi·'grangs·pa·gang·yin·pa·dang mi·dpogs·pa·gang·yin]	7
ba·dang; chos·thams·cad·gang·yin·ba·de·dag·thams·cad·kyang· dmi·gs·su·med·pa'i·phyir·ro _ rab·'byor·[gzhan·yang·bdag·med· pa'i·phyir·sems·can·med·par·rig·par·bya'o...]	8

5

Vol. Kha, f. ?; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 4

See fig. 5 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 26: 714^[4]–716⁽¹⁹⁾

Recto

Marg.: [kha_?]

[@# _ byang·chub·sems·dpa'·phyi·ma'i·mthar·mi·dmigs·so skye· mched·dang khams·dang rten·cing·'brel·par·'byung·ba·stong·pa·nyid·] kyi·phyir·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·phyi·ma'i·mthar·mi·dmigs· so ¹ sky[e]·mch[e]d[.]dang[khams·dang]_	1
[rten·cing·'brel·par·'byung·ba·dben·pa'i·phyir byang·chub·sems·dpa'· phyi·ma'i·mthar·mi·dmigs·so skye·mched·dang kham]s·dang·rten· cing·'brel·par·'byung·ba·ngo·bo·nyi·d·med·pa'i·phyir·byang·	2

chub·sems·dpa'[:]phyi[·ma'i]	
[mthar·mi·dmigs·so skye·mched·dang khams·dang rten·cing·'brel·par·'byung·ba·med·pa'i·phyir byang·chub·sems·dpa'·db]u[s·s]u[·m]i·dmigs·so s[ky]e·mched·dang·khams·dang·rten·cing·'b[r]el·par·'b[yu]ng·ba·s[t]ong·pa	3
[nyid·kyi·phyir byang·chub·sems·dpa'·dbus·su·mi·dmigs·so skye·mched·dang khams·dang rten·cing·'brel·par·'byung·ba]·[dben]·[pa]·'i·ph[y]ir·b[y]ang·chub·s[e]ms[·dpa'·db]u[s·s]u[·mi·dmigs]·s[o] sky[e·mched·dang khams·dang]	4
[rten·cing·'brel·par·'byung·ba·ngo·bo·nyid·med·pa'i·phyir byang·chub·sems·dpa'·dbus·su·mi·dmigs·so de·ci'i·phyir·zhe·na tshe]·[dang]·l[da]n·ba· ² sha·ra·dwa· ² ti'i·bu·skye·mched·dang·khams·[dang rten·cing·'brel]	5
[par·'byung·ba·med·pa·dang stong·pa·nyid·dang dben·pa·dang ngo·bo·nyid·med·pa·la·sngon·gyi·mtha'·mi·dmigs phyi·ma'i·mtha'·mi·dmigs dbus·]m[i]·dm[i]gs·t[e] kha[ms·]dang·skye·mch[e]d ³ ·dang·rten·ci>[ng·'brel·par]	6
[byung·ba·med·pa·dang stong·pa·nyid·dang dben·pa·dang ngo·bo·nyid·med·pa'ang·gzhan·ma·yin byang·chub·sems·dpa'·yang·gzhan·ma·yin s]ng[on·g]y[i·m]tha'[-]yang·gzhan·ma·yin _phyi·ma'i·mtha'·yang·[gzhan·ma]	7
[yin dbus·kyang·gzhan·ma·yin·no tshe·dang·ldan·pa·sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu de·ltar·na·sk]y[e·mched·dang kha]ms·dang rt[e]n·c[i]ng·'br[e]l·par·'byung·ba·med·pa·dang· stong·pa·nyid·dang·dben·ba·dang· ngo·bo·nyi·d·med·[pa·gang]	8

Notes: ¹ L: —; ² U: da; ³ skye mched dang khams.

Verso

yin·ba·dang· byang·chub·sems·_dpa'·gang·yi>n·ba·dang· sngon·gyi·mtha'·gang·yin·ba·dang· _phyi·ma'i·mtha'·gang·yin·ba·dang _dbus·gang·yi>n·ba·de·dag·thams·cad·kyang·gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·do _ tshe	1
dang·ldan·ba·sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·sbyin·ba'i·pha·rol·tu·phyi>n·pa·med·pa'<i·phyir·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sngon·gyi>·mthar·mi·dmigs·so _ tshul·khrims·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _bzod·pa'<i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _brtson·__	2
'grus·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _bsam·gtan·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyi>n·pa·dang· __shes·rab·kyi·pha·ro>l·tu·phyi>n·pa·med·pa'i·phyir byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sngon·gyi·mthar·mi·dmigs·so _ sbyin·ba'i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa	3
stong·pa·nyid·kyi·phyir·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sngon·gyi·	4

mthar·mi·dmigs·so __tshul·khrims·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·dang· __bzod·pa'i·pha·____rol·tu·phyin·____pa·dang· _brtson·'grus·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang·	
bsam·gtan·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· __shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·stong·@pa·nyid·kyi·phyi__r·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·_@sngon·____gyi·mthar·mi·dmigs·so _ sbyi·n·ba'i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·	5
pa·dben·ba'i·phyir·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sngon·gyi·mthar·mi·dmigs·so _ tshul·khri·ms·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang _bzod·pa'i·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·dang· __brtson·'grus·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _bsam	6
gtan·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dben·ba'i·_____phyir·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sngon·gyi·mthar·mi·dmigs·so _ sbyin·pa'i·pha·_	7
rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·ngo·bo·nyid·med·pa'i·phyir·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sngon·gyi·mthar·mi·dmigs·so _____ tshul·khrims·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· __bzod·pa'i·pha·rol·[·]tu·phyin·pa·dang· _brtson·'grus·kyi·pha·rol	8

6

Vol. Ka (=Kha?), f. 73; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 5

See fig. 6 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 26: 779⁽¹³⁾–781⁽¹²⁾

Recto

Marg.: ka__don·gsum

@# ____ zhen·par·mi·bgyid· ¹ la'·dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·d'i·ni·rna·ba·dang·sna·dang·lce·dang·lus·dang·yid·ces·bgyi·bar·yid·la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te mngon·bar·zhen·par__	1
mi·bgyid·la'·dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·di·ni·gzugs·shes·bgyi·bar·gzugs·la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te_ mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la'·dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do ____	2
de'i·tshe'·d'i·ni·sgra·dang·dri·dang·ro·dang·reg·dang·chos·shes·bgyi·bar·chos·la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te_ mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la'·dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·d'i·ni·mig·gi·rnam_	3
par·shes·pa·zhes·bgyi·bar·mig·gi·rnam·par·shes·pa·la·mi·dmigs·shing· ² mi·len·mi·gnas·te_ mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la'·dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·d'i·ni·rna·ba'i·rnam·par·shes_	4

pa·dang sna'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·dang lce'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·dang lus·kyi·rnam·par·shes·pa·dang yid·kyi·rnam·par·shes·pa·zhes·bgyi·bar·yid·kyi·rnam·par·shes·pa·la·mi·dmigs__	5
shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la' ⁴ 'dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·di·ni·mig·gi'·dus·te·reg·pa·zhes·bgyi·bar·mig·gi'·dus·te·reg·pa·la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gna·s_	6
te;mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la' 'dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·di·ni·rna·ba'·i'·dus·te·reg·pa·dang sna'i'·dus·te·reg·pa·dang lce'i'·dus·te·reg·pa·dang lus·kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa·dang yid·kyi_	7
'dus·te·reg·pa·zhes·bgyi·bar·yid·kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa·la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la' 'dogs·par·mi·bgyid' ⁵ do de'i·tshe'·di·ni·mi·g·gi'·dus·te·reg·pa'·i__	8

Notes: ¹ YP: bgyi; ² L: —; ³ Y: pra; ⁴ YP: do; ⁵ YP: 'gyid.

Verso

rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba·zhes·bgyi·bar·mig·gi'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba·la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te_ mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la' 'dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·di·ni·rna·ba'·i'·dus·te·reg	1
pa'·i·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba·dang sna'i'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba·dang_ lce'i'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba·dang lus·kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba·dang yid·kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa'·i·rkyen·kyis·tshor_	2
ba·zhes·bgyi·bar·yid·kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba·la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la' 'dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ bcom·ldan'·das·gang·gi·tshe·byang·chub_	3
sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·cing·chos·de·dag·la'·di·ltar·yongs·su·rtog·pa·de'i·tshe' 'di·ni·sbyin·ba'·i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zhes·bgyi·bar' ⁶ sbyin·ba'·i·pha·rol·tu	4
phyin·pa·la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la' 'dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·di·ni·tshul·khrims·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang bzod·pa'·i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang_ _	5
brtson'·grus·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa' ⁷ dang bsam·gtan·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa	6

zhes·bgyi·bar·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·mi·dm·igs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te_ mngo·n_	
_bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la'·dogs·par·mi·bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·di·nI·nang·stong·pa·nyid·ces·bgyi·bar·nang·stong·pa·nyid·la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te mngon·par·zhen·par·mi·bgyid·la'·dogs·par·mi·	7
_bgyid·do _ de'i·tshe'·d'i·ni·dngos·po·med·pa'i·ngo·bo·nyId·stong·pa·nyid·kyi·bar·zhes·bgyi·bar·dngos·po·med·pa'·i·ngo·bo·nyI·d·stong·pa·nyid·kyi·bar· ⁸ la·mi·dmigs·shing·mi·len·mi·gnas·te_ mngon·bar·zhen·par·mi·bgyid_	8

Notes: ⁶ DLC: ba; ⁷ Y: —; ⁸ —.

7

Vol. Kha, f. 1?0(?); IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 6

See fig. 7 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 27: 104⁽²⁾–106⁽³⁾

Recto

Marg.: kha__brgya__??bcu(?)

@# ____ [gsog·]pa·med·pa·dang _'bri·ba·med·pa·dang['grib·pa·med·pa·dang 'phel·ba·med·pa'i·phyir·mi·slob mi'·byung·ba'i·tshul·gyi]s·shes[·rab]·kyi·pha[·ro]]·tu·phyin·pa·la·bslabs·shing _rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·du·'byung·ngo]	1
de·nas·lha'i·dba[ng·]po·brgya·byin·gyis·tshe·dang·ldan·ba[·sha]·ra[·dwa]·ti[·i·bu·la'·di·skad·ces·smras·so btsun·pa·sha·ra·dwa·ti'·i·bu byang·chu]b·sem[s·]dpa[·'sems·dpa'·chen·po·rnams·kyi·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·gang·nas·btsal·bar]	2
bya;_sha·ra·dwa·ti'·i·bus·s[m]ras·pa lha'i·dbang·po·bya[ng·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·rnams·kyi·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·ni rab'·byor·gyi·le'u·las·btsal·bar·bya'o _ de·nas·lha'i·dbang·po·brgya·byin·gyis tshel]	3
dang·ldan[·pa·rab·]'byor·la'·di·skad·ces·smras·so _ [btsun·pa·rab·'byor 'phags·pa·sha·ra·dwa·ti'·i·bus'·di·skad·du byang·chu]b·sems·dpa[·'sems·d]pa'·ch[e]n·p[o]·rnam[s·kyi·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·ni rab'·byor·gyi]	4
le'u·[las·b]tsal· ¹ bar·bya'o·zhes·smras·ste de·ni·khy[od·kyi]i[·]mthu'o _ [khyod·kyi·byin·gyi·rlabs·so rab'·byor·gyis·smras·pa _ ka'u·shi· ² ka'·[di]·ni·b[dag]·gi·mthu·ma·yi[n 'di·ni·bdag·gi·byin·gyi·rlabs·]	5
ma[yin·no brgya·byin·gyi]s·smras·pa _btsun·pa·rab·['byor 'o] na·de[·su]'i·mth[u de·su'i·byin·gyi·rlabs rab'·byor·gyis·smras·pa] ka'u·shi·ka·de·ni·de·bzhin·g[shlegs]·pa'i·[mth]u'o[_ de·ni·de·	6

bzhin·gshegs·pa'i·byin·gyi]	
[rlabs]·so _ brgya·byin·gyis·smras·pa _b[tsun·pa·rab·'byor chos·thams·cad·byin·gyi·rlabs·med·na ci'i·phyir·de·skad·du]'di·ni·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa'i·m[thu'o 'di·ni·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa'i·byin·gyi]	7
rla[bs. ² ·so]·zhes·sm[r]a _byin·gyi·rlabs. ³ [me]d·pa['i·chos·nyid·las·gud·na·yang·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·mi·dmigs·la] _de·b[zhin·nyid·las·g]ud·na·yang·de·bzhin·gsheg[s·pa]·yod·par·mi[·d]mi[gs·so _ rab·'byor·gyis]	8

Notes: ¹ L: bcil; ² gyis brlabs but YP: gyis rlabs, NZh: gyi rlabs; ³ DLCU: gyis brlabs.

Verso

[smras·pa]ka'u·shi·ka·de·ni·de·bzhin·no _ de·ni·de·bzhin·te _byin·gyi·rlabs. ⁴ med·pa'i·chos·nyid·las·gud·na[·]yang·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·y[o]d·par·mi·dmigs·la _de·bzhin·nyid·las·gud·na·yang[·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·yod]	1
[pa]r·mi·dmigs·so _ byi'n·kyi·rlabs. ⁵ med·pa'i·chos·nyi'd·la·yang·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·mi·dmigs·la _de·bzhin[·]gsheg[s·pa]la·yang·byin·kyi·rlabs[·] ⁶ med·pa'i·ch[os·mi·]dm[igs·so _ de·bzhin·nyid·la·yang·de]	2
bzhin[·]g[shegs·pa·mi·dmigs·so _ de·bzhin[·]gshegs·pa·la·yang·d[e·bzhi]n·nyi'd·mi·dmigs·so _ gzugs·kyi·de·bzhin·nyid·la·yang·de·bzhin·gshe[gs·]pa·mi·dmigs[·so _] de·bzhi[n·gshegs·pa·la'ang·gzugs]	3
[kyi·de]bzhin·nyid·mi·dmigs·so _ gzugs·kyi·chos·nyid·la·yang·de·bzhi[n·]gshegs·pa·mi·dmigs·so _ de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·la·yang·[·]gzugs·ky[i·ch]o[s]·nyid[·m]i[·dmig]s·so _ [tshor·ba·dang 'du·shes·dang]	4
'du·byed·dang; rnam·par·shes·pa'i·de·bzhin·nyid[·]la·yang·de·bzhin·g[·]shegs·pa·mi·dmigs·so _ de·bzhin·g[she]gs·pa·la·yang·rnam·[·]par·she[s·pa'i·de·bzhin·nyid·mi·dmigs·so _] rnam·par·shes·pa'i]	5
chos·nyi'd·la·yang·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·mi·dmigs·so _ de·bzhi[n·]gsh[e]gs·pa·la·yang·rnam·par·shes·pa'i·ch[os·nyid·m]i·dmigs·so _ skye·mched[·]dang khams·dang rten·cing·'brel·par·'byung·ba·dang pha]	6
_rol·tu·phyin·pa·rnams·dang· _stong·pa·nyid·thams·cad·dang [_bya]ng·chub·kyi·phyogs·kyi·chos·sum·cu·rtsa·bdun·dang '[phags·pa'i]bd[e]n·pa·dang· _bsa[m·gtan·dang tshad·med·pa·dang gzugs·med·pa'i·snyoms·par]	7
_jug·pa·dang· _rnam·par·thar·pa·dang· mthar·gyis·gnas·pa'i·	8

snyoms·par·'jug·pa·dang· _stong·[pa·]nyid·dang· _mtshan·ma· med·pa·dang· _s[mon·pa·med·pa·dang mngon·par·shes·pa·dang ...]	
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Notes: ⁴⁻⁶ DLCU: gyis brlabs.

8

Vol. Kha, f. 193; Bibliothèque nationale de France: Tibétain 464, f. 14⁶³

See fig. 8 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 27: 172⁽¹⁰⁾–174⁽¹⁵⁾

Recto

Marg.: kha__brgya·__go·gsum

@# _ 'phags·pa'i·lam·yan·lag·brgyad·pa'i·bar·dang· sangs· rgyas·kyi·chos·ma·'dres·pa·bcwo·brgyad·kyi·bar·dang· gzhan· yang·sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·tshad·med·pa·gang·ji·snyed·cig· ¹ shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·_	1
'd <i>i</i> 'i·nang·du·'dus·pa·de·dag·kyang·gzung·bar·bya'o _bcang· bar·bya'o _k <i>l</i> ag· ² par·bya'o _kun·chub·par·bya'o tshul·bzhin· du·yid·la·bya'o de·ci'i·phyir·zhe·na _ke'u· ³ shi·ka·de·ni·'di· ltar·rigs·kyi·bu·'am rigs·kyi·bu·mo·de·dag·'d <i>i</i>	2
ltar·shes·par·'gyur·te _de·bzh <i>n</i> ·in·gshegs·pa·sngon·byang·chub· sems·d <i>pa</i> 'i·spyad·pa·spyod·pa'i·tshe ⁴ _'d <i>i</i> ·ltar·shes·rab·kyi· pha·ro·l·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _bsam·gtan·gyi·pha·ro·l·tu·phyin· pa·dang· _brtson·'grus·kyi·pha·rol·tu	3
phyi·n·pa·dang· _bzod·pa'i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _tshul· khrims·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _sbyin·pa'i·pha·rol·tu· phyin·pa·dang· _nang·stong·pa·nyi·d·dang· _dngos·po·med· pa'i·ngo·bo·nyi·d·stong·pa·nyi·d·kyi·bar·dang· _dran·pa·nye· ba·r·gzhag	4
pa·gzhi· ⁵ dang· yang·dag·par·spong·ba·dang· _rdzu·'phrul· gyi·rkang·pa·dang· __@dbang·po·dang· stobs·dang· byang· chub·kyi·yan·lag·dang· lam·dang· 'phags·pa·'a·i·@bden·pa· dang· bsam·gtan·dang· tshad·med·pa·dang· gzugs·med	5
pa'i·snyoms·par·'jug·pa·dang· _rnam·par·thar·pa·brgyad·dang· _mthar·gyis·gnas·pa'i·snyoms·par·'jug·pa·dgu·dang· _rnam· par·thar·pa'i·sgo· ⁶ stong·pa·nyid·dang· _mtshan·ma·med·pa· dang· _smon· ⁷ pa·med·pa·dang· mngon·bar·shes	6
pa·dang· _ting·nge·'dzin·dang· gzungs·kyi·sgo·dang· _de· bzh <i>n</i> ·in·gshegs·pa'i·stobs·dang· _mi·'jigs·pa·dang· _so·so·yang·	7

⁶³ The images are published on the website <https://gallica.bnf.fr>; see Tibétain 464 (access 20.09.2023).

dag·par·rig·pa·dang· _byams·pa·chen·po·dang· _snying·rje·chen·po·dang· sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·ma· ___	
'dres·pa·bco. ⁸ brgyad·po·'d·i·dag·dang· gzhan·yang·sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·tshad·med·pa·dag·la·bslab·pa·mdzad·kyi ⁹ _bdag·cag·gis·kyang·de·dag·gi. ¹⁰ rjes·su·bslab·par·bya'o _'d·i·lta·ste·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·'di·ni·bdag	8

Notes: ¹ —; ² Zh: bklag; ³ kau (the same in all such cases on this folio); ⁴ +yang; ⁵ bzhi; ⁶ YP: —; ⁷ U: sman; ⁸ bcwo; ⁹ DYLPUCU: pa mdzad kyis, N: par mdzad kyis, Zh: par mdzad kyis; ¹⁰ de'i.

Verso

cag·gi·ston·pa'o _ sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·gzhan·tshad·med·pa'i·bar·du·yang·bdag·cag·gi·ston·pa·ste[] _de·ni·sangs·rgyas·bcom·ldan·'das·rnams·kyis·bstan·pa'o _ rang·sangs·rgyas·dang· _dgra·bcom·ba·dang· _phyir·mi	1
'ong·ba·dang. ¹¹ _lan·ci·g·phyir·'ong·ba·dang· _rgyun·tu·zhugs·pa·rnams·kyi·s·bstan·pa·yang·'di·yi·n·te _shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa'o shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·'di·la·slob·slob·pa·dang· _bsam·gtan·gyi·pha	2
rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _brtson·'grus·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·dang· _bzod·pa·'i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· tshul·khrims·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _sbyin·pa'i·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·la·slob·slob·pa·dang· _nang·stong·pa·nyid·la·slob_	3
slob·pa·dang· _dngos·po·med·pa'i·ngo·bo·nyi·d·stong·pa·nyi·d·kyi·bar·la·slob·slob·pa·dang· _dran·pa·nye·bar·gzha·g·pa·rnams·la·slob·slob·pa·dang· _'phags·pa'i·lam·yan·lag·brgyad·pa'i·bar·la·slob·slob·pa·dang· sangs·rgyas	4
kyi·chos·ma·'dres·pa·rnams·kyi·bar·la·slob·slob·pa·dang· _rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·◎pa·nyid·kyi·bar·la·slob·slob·pa'i·sangs·rgyas·bcom·ldan·'das·rnams·dang· _rang·◎sangs·rgyas·rnams·dang· dgra·bcom·pa·rnams·dang· _phyir·mi_	5
'ong·ba·rnams·dang· _lam. ¹² cig·phyir·'ong·ba·rnams·dang· rgyun·tu·zhugs·pa·rnams·kyis·kyang·pha·rol·tu·phyin·par·gyur·to _ pha·rol·tu·phyin·to _pha·rol·tu·phyin·par·'gyur·ro·zhes·bya·bar·shes·par·'gyur·ro _ ke'u·shi·ka·de·bas·na·rigs·kyi·bu_	6
'am _rigs·kyi·bu·mo·de·dag·gi·s·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·bzhugs·kyang·rung· _de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·yongs·su·mya·ngan·las·'das·kyang·rung·ste _shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·'di·nyid·la·brtan. ¹³ par·bya'o _ de·ci'i·phyir·zhe·na[] _ke'u	7
shi·ka·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·'di·nyid·nyan·thos·	8

dang· _rang·sang·rgyas·dang· _byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems· dpa'·chen·po·thams·cad·kyi·rten·yin·te __lha·dang·mi·dang· lha·ma·yin·gyi·skye·dgu'i·bar·gyi·rten·yin·no[_de·]dag·gi·s
--

Notes: ¹¹ YP: 'am; ¹² lan; ¹³ brten.

9

Vol. Kha, f. 248; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 7

See fig. 9 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 27: 289⁽¹⁴⁾–291⁽¹⁴⁾

Recto

Marg.: kha__nyi·brgya_zhe·brgyad·

@# ____ zhes·bya·ba·dang· bdag·med·do·zhes·bya·ba·dang· _mi·sdug·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _ rna·ba'i·rnam·par·shes·pa· dang· sna'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·dang· lce'i·rnam·par·shes·pa· dang· lus·kyi·rnam·par·shes·pa·dang·	1
yid·kyi·rnam·par·shes·pa·mi·rtag·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston ¹ _ rna· ba'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·dang· sna'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·dang· lce'i· rnam·par·shes·pa·dang· lus·kyi·rnam·par·shes·pa·dang· yi·d· kyi·rnam·par·shes·pa·sdug_	2
bsngal·lo·zhes·bya·ba·dang· _bdag·med·do·zhes·bya·ba·dang· mi·sdug·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _ mig·gi'·dus·te·reg·pa·mi·rtag· go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _ mig·gi'·dus·te·reg·pa·sdug·bsngal·lo· zhes·bya·ba·dang· bdag·med·do	3
zhes·bya·ba·dang _mi·sdug·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _ rna·ba'i· 'dus·te·reg·pa·dang· sna'i'·dus·te·reg·pa·dang· lce'i'·dus·te· reg·pa·dang· lus·kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa·dang· _yid·kyi'·dus·te·reg· pa·mi·rtag·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _	4
rna·ba'i'·dus·te·reg·pa·dang· _sna'i'·dus·te·reg·pa·dang· lce'i· ©'dus·te·reg·pa·dang· lus·kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa·dang· _yid·kyi· 'dus·te·reg·pa·sdu@g·bsngal·lo·zhes·bya·ba·dang· _bdag·med· do·zhes·bya·ba·dang· __	5
² mi·sdug·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston __ mig·gi'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen· gyis·tshor·ba·mi·rtag·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _ mig·gi'·dus·te· reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis· ³ tshor·ba·sdug·bsngal·lo·zhes·bya·ba·dang· _bdag·med·do·zhes·bya·ba·dang· _mi	6
sdug·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _rna·ba'i'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis· tshor·ba·dang· _sna'i'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba· dang· _lce'i'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyi·s·tshor·ba·dang· _lus· kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyi·s·tshor·ba·dang;	7
yid·kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·mi·rtag·go·zhes·bya·	8

bar·ston rna·ba'i'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·dang· _ sna'i'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·dang· lce'i'·dus·t'e· reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·dang· _	
--	--

Notes: ¹ YLPNCZh: —; ² C: +mi sdug go zhes bya ba dang; ³ C: kyi.

Verso

lus·kyi'·dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·dang· yid·kyi'·dus· te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·sdug·bsngal·lo·zhes·bya·ba· dang· _bdag·med·do·zhes·bya·ba·dang· mi·sdug·go·zhes·bya· bar·ston _ sa'i·khams·mi·rtag·go	1
zhes·bya·bar. ⁴ ston _ sa'i·khams·sdug·bsngal·lo·zhes·bya·ba. ⁵ dang· _bdag·med·do·zhes·bya·ba·dang. ⁶ _mi·sdug·go·zhes· bya·bar·ston chu'i·khams·dang· me'i·khams·dang· rlung·gi· khams·dang· nam·mkha'i·khams·dang· _	2
rnam·par·shes·pa'i·khams·mi·rtag·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston chu'·i· khams·dang· _me'i·khams·dang· rlung·g·i·khams·dang· nam· mkha'i·khams·dang· rnam·par·shes·pa'·i·khams·sdug·bsngal· lo·zhes·bya·ba·dang· _	3
bdag·med·do·zhes·bya·ba·dang· mi·sdug·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _ma·@rig·pa·mi·rtag·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _ma·ri·g·pa·sdug· bsngal·lo·zhes·bya·ba·dang; bdag·med·do·zhes·bya·ba·dang· _mi·sdug·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _	4
'du·byed·dang· _rnam·par·shes·pa·dang· _ming·dang·gzugs· dang· _skye·mched·drug·dang· reg·pa·dang· tshor·ba·dang· sred·pa·dang· len·pa·dang· _sri@d·pa·dang· skye·ba·dang· rga·shi·mi·rtag·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston 'du	5
_byed·dang· _rnam·par·shes·pa·dang· ming·dang·gzugs· dang· skye·mched·drug·dang· reg·pa·dang· tshor·ba·dang· sred·pa·dang· len·pa·dang· srid·pa·dang· skye·ba·dang· rga· shi·sdug·bsngal·lo·zhes·bya·ba·dang· _bdag·med·do_	6
zhes·bya·ba·dang· _mi·sdug·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _ sbyin· ba'i·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·mi·rtag·go·zhes·bya·bar·ston _ sbyin· pa'i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·sdug·bsngal·lo·zhes·bya·ba·dang· bdag·med·do·zhes·bya·ba·dang· mi·sdug·go·zhe·s_	7
bya·bar·ston tshul·khrims·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· bzod· pa'i·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·dang· brtson·'grus·kyi·pha·rol·tu· phyin·pa·dang· bsam·gtan·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· _ shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·mi·rtag	8

Notes: ⁴ Zh: ba; ⁵ L: bar; ⁶ L: —.

10

Vol. Kha, f. 302; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 8

See fig. 10 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 27: 405⁽⁶⁾–407⁽⁸⁾*Recto**Marg.:* kha__suṃ·brgya____gnyis

@# ____ chos·sum·cu·rtsa·bdun·rnam·par·dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni·'bras·bu·rnam·par·dag·pa'o _ 'phags·pa'i·bden·ba·dang _bsam·gtan·dang _tshad·med·pa·dang gzugs·med·pa'i·snyos·par·'jug·pa	1
rnam·rnam·par·dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni·'bras·bu·rnam·par·dag·pa'o _ rnam·par·thar·pa·brgyad·dang _mthar·gyis·gnas·pa'i·snyoms·par·'jug·pa·dgu·dang _stong·pa·nyid·dang _mtshan·ma·med·pa·dang smon	2
pa·med·pa·dang _mngon·bar·shes·pa·rnam·rnam·par·dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni·'bras·bu·rnam·par·dag·pa'o _ ting·nge·'dzin·rnam·dang _gzungs·kyi·sgo·rnam·rnam·par·dag·pa·gang·yi·n·ba·de·ni·'bras·b[u]	3
rnam·par·dag·pa'o _ de·bzhin·gshegs·pa'i·stobs·bcu·dang _mi·'jigs· ¹ pa·bzhi·dang· _so·so·yang·dag·par·rig·pa·bzhi·dang· _snying·rje·chen·po·dang ² _sang·s·rgyas·kyi·chos·ma·'dres·pa·bco·brgyad·rnam·par	4
dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni·'bras·bu·rnam·par·dag·pa'o _ thams·cad·@shes·pa·nyid·dang· _lam·gyi·rnam·pa·shes·pa·nyi·d·dang _rnam·pa·tham·@s·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni·'bras·bu·_	5
rnam·par·dag·pa'o _ rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·gzugs·yongs·su·dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni· _shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa·gang·[·]yin·ba·d[e]·ni·[gzugs]	6
yongs·su·dag·pa·ste _de·ltar·na·gzugs·yongs·su·dag·pa·dang [_]shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa·d·i·la·gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yin·tha·mi·dad·do _ tshor·ba·dang _'du·sh[es·dang]	7
'du·byed·dang _rnam·par·shes·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni _shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa _shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa·gang·yi[n·ba·de·]ni _rnam·par·shes·pa·y[ongs·su]	8

Notes: ¹ C: 'jig; ² DYP: —, LNCZh: byams pa chen po dang | snying rje chen po dang.

Verso

dag·pa·ste _de·ltar·na·rnam·par·shes·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa·dang· _shes·rab[·kyi·]pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·yongs[·]su·dag·pa·'di·la· gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yin·tha·mi·dad· [do _ rna]m·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·[ny]i[d·kyi]	1
bar·du·yongs·su·dag·pa·gang·yin·pa·de·ni _shes·rab·kyi·pha· rol·tu·phyin·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa __shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu· phyin·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa·gang·yi·n·pa·de·ni _rnam·pa·thams· cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·yongs·su·dag·pa·s[t]e[de·ltar]	2
na·rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·yongs·su·dag·pa·dang __shes·ra[b·]kyi[i]·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa·'di·la· gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yin·tha·mi·dad· do _ rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·b[dag·rnam·par]	3
dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni _gzugs·rnam·par·dag·pa __gzugs· rnam·par·dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni _bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa· ste _de·ltar·na·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang __gzugs·rnam·par· dag·pa·'di[·la·gnyis]	4
su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yi·n·tha·mi·dad·do _ bdag·rnam·pa·r·dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni _tshor·ba·dang· _ 'du·shes·dang _'du·bye@d·dang _rnam·par·shes·pa·rnam·par· dag·pa _rnam·par·shes·pa·rnam_	5
par·dag· ³ pa·gang·yin·ba·de·ni _bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste _ de·ltar·na·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·rnam· par·dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma· yin·tha·mi·dad·do _ bdag·rnam	6
par·dag·ba·gang·yin·ba·de·ni _rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa· nyid·kyi·bar·du·rnam·par·dag·pa _rnam·pa·thams·cad· mkhyen·pa·nyi·d·kyi·bar·du· ⁴ rnam·par·dag·pa·gang·yin·ba·de· ni _bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste _de·ltar·na·	7
_bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang _rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa· nyi·d·rnam·par·dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar· med·so·so·ma·yin·tha·mi·dad·do _ sems·can·dang·srog·dang· gso·ba·dang·skyes·bu·dang _gang_	8

Notes: ³ L: —; ⁴ —.

11

Vol. Kha, f. 310; British Library: Sloane MS 2836

See fig. 11 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 27: 422⁽¹¹⁾–424⁽¹⁶⁾

Recto

Marg.: kha_sum·brgya·__bcu·them

@# ____ te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·rnam·par·dag·pas _rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste _de·ltar·na·nang·stong·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang _yid·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·rnam·par·dag·pa·da·ng·	1
rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yin·tha·mi·dad·do dngos·po·med·pa'i·ngo·bo·nyi>d·stong·pa·nyi>d·kyi· ¹ bar·du·rnam·par·dag·pas _gzugs·rnam·par·dag·pa gzugs	2
rnam·par·dag·pas rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste _de·ltar·na·dngos·po·med·pa'i·ngo·bo·nyi>d·stong·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang gzugs·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang· rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·	3
pa·'di·la·gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yin·tha·mi·dad·do _ dngos·po·med·pa'i·ngo·bo·nyi>d·stong·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pas _yid·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·'i·bar·du·rnam·par·dag·pa _yid·kyi·'dus·te·_	4
reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·rnam·par·dag·pas rnam·pa·_·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·_@nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste de·ltar·na·dngos·po·med·pa'i·ngo·bo·nyid·stong·pa·nyi>d·rna_@m·par· ² dag·pa·dang _yid·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·	5
ba·rnam·par·dag· ³ dang rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yin·tha·mi·dad·do _ dran·pa·nye·bar·gzhag·pa·rnam·par·dag·pas gzugs·rnam·par·dag·pa gzugs·rnam· ⁴	6
dag·pas _rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste _de·ltar·na·dran·pa·nye·bar·gzhag·pa·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang __gzugs·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang _rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyi>d·rnam·par·dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·	7
su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yi>n·tha·mi·dad·do __ dran·ba·nye·bar·gzhag·pa·rnam·par·dag·pas _yid·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa·'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·'i·bar·du·rnam·par·dag·pa ⁵ _yi>d·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·_	8

Notes: ¹ YP: kyis; ² L: pa; ³ +pa; ⁴ +par; ⁵ L: pas.

Verso

rnam·par·dag·pas ⁶ _rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste _de·ltar·na·dran·pa·nye·bar·gzhag·pa·rnam·par·	1
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dag·pa·dang _yid·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba· rnam·par·dag·pa·dang rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen	
pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar· med·so·so·ma·yi·n·tha·mi·dad·do _ 'phags·pa'i·lam·yan·lag· brgyad·pa'i·bar·du·rnam·par·dag·pas _gzugs·rnam·par·dag· pa gzugs·rnam·par·dag·	2
pas;rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyi·d·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste _de·ltar·na·'phags·pa'i·lam· ⁷ yan·lag·brgyad·pa·rnam·par·dag· pa·dang _gzugs·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang _rnam·pa·thams·cad· mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·'di·la_	3
gnyis·su·med·de·gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yin·tha·mi·dad· do _ 'phags·pa'i·lam·yan·lag·brgyad·pa'i·bar·du·rnam·par· dag·pas yid·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba· ⁸ rnam·par· dag·pa· _yid·kyi·'dus·te·reg_	4
pa'i·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba·rnam·par·dag·pas _rnam·pa·thams· cad·mkhyen·pa· ⁹ nyi·d·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste _de·ltar·na·'phags· pa'i·lam·yan·lag·b ¹⁰ rgyad·pa'i·bar·du· ⁹ rnam·par·dag·pa·dang yid·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa ¹⁰	5
rkyen·gyis·tshor·ba·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang· _rnam·pa·thams· cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·su·med·de· gnyis·su·byar·med·so·so·ma·yin·tha·mi·dad·do _ 'phags·pa'i· bden·pa·dang _bsam·gtan·dang tshad_	6
___med·pa·dang· _gzugs·med·pa'i·snyoms·par·'jug·pa·dang _ rnam·par·thar·pa·dang mthar·gyis·gnas·pa'i·snyoms· ¹¹ par· 'jug·pa·dang _stong·pa·nyid·dang· _mtshan·ma·med·pa· dang _smon·pa·med·pa·dang mngon_	7
bar·shes·pa·dang _ting·nge·'dzin·dang _gzungs·kyi·sgo· dang _de·bzhin·gshegs·pa'i·stobs·dang· mi·'jigs·pa·dang _ so·so·yang·dag·par·rig·pa·dang _byams·pa·chen·po·dang _ snyi·ng·rje·chen·po·dang· sangs_	8

Notes: ⁶ L: pa; ⁷ L: ma; ⁸ ba'i bar du; ⁹ pa; ¹⁰ pa'i; ¹¹ U: snyom.

12

Vol. Ga, f. 10; Glasgow University Library: PL61, f. 1

See fig. 12 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 27: 441⁽⁴⁾–443⁽⁶⁾

Recto

Marg.: ga__bcu·tham

@# _□_ mthar·kyis·gnas·pa'i·snyoms·par·'jug·pa·dgu·dang· stong·pa·nyid·dang· mtshan·ma·med·pa·dang· smon·pa·med·	1
---	---

pa·dang· mngon·bar·shes·pa·rnam·par·dag·pa' o _ bcom·ldan· 'das·bdag·rnam·par·dag	
pa' <i>slad·du· _ti>ng·nge' dz<i>in·dang· gzungs·kyI·sgo·rnam· par·dag·pa' o _ bcom·ldan·'das·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa' <i>slad· du· _de·bzh<i>in·gshegs·pa' <i>stobs·dang· mi' jigs·pa·dang· _so· so·yang·dag·par·rig·pa·rnam	2
par·dag·pa' o _ bcom·ldan·'das·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa' <i>slad· du· sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·ma' dres·pa·bcwo·brgyad·rnam·par· dag·pa' o bcom·ldan·'das·kyis·bka' ·stsal·pa rab' byor·shin·tu· rnam·par·dag·pa' <i>_	3
phyir·ro _ gsol·pa bcom·ldan·'das·ci' I·slad·du·na _bdag·rna ⊙m·par·dag·pas·sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·ma' dres·pa·bcwo· brgyad·rnam·⊙par·dag·pa·lags _ bcom·ldan·'das·kyi' s·bka' · stsal·pa rab__	4
'byor·shin·tu·rnam·par·dag·pa' <i>phyir·te ¹ bdag·med·pa' i· phyir·sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·ma' dres·pa·bcwo·brgyad·med·pa· ni·shin·tu·rnam·par·dag·pa' o gsol·pa _bcom·ldan·'das·bdag· rnam·par·dag·pa' <i>slad·du;	5
rgyun·tu·zhugs·pa' i' bras·bu·rnam·par·dag·pa' o bcom·ldan· 'das·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa' <i>slad·du· _lan·c·ig·phyir·'ong· ba' <i>'bras·bu·rnam·par·dag·pa' o _ bcom·ldan·'das·bdag· rnam·par·dag·pa' <i>slad	6
du;_phy'ir·mi' ong·ba' <i>'bras·bu·rnam·par·dag·pa' o bcom· ldan·'das·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa' <i>slad·du· dgra·bcom·ba· nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa' o _ bcom·ldan·'das·bdag·rnam·par·dag· pa' <i>slad·du· rang·byang	7
chub·rnam·par·dag·pa' o _bcom·ldan·'das·bdag·rnam·par·dag· pa' <i>slad·du· byang·chub·rnam·par·dag·pa' o bcom·ldan· 'das·kyis·bka' ·stsal·pa rab' byor·shin·tu·rnam·par·dag·pa' i· phyir·ro gsol·pa;	8

Notes: ¹ Zh: ste.

Verso

bcom·ldan·'das·ci' i·slad·du·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pas·rgyun·tu· zhugs·pa' <i>'bras·bu·rnam·par·dag·pa·lags _ ci' i·slad·du·bdag· rnam·par·dag·pas _lan·cig·phyir·'ong·ba' <i>'bras·bu·dang· phyir·mi' ong·ba' i' bras·bu	1
dang; dgra·bcom·ba·nyid·dang· rang·byang·chub·rnam·par· dag·pa·lags _ bcom·ldan·'das·kyis·bka' ·stsal·pa rang·gi·	2

mtshan·nyid·stong·pa·nyid·kyi·phyir·ro gso·l·pa bcom·ldan· 'das·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa'<i>i	
slad·du· _lam·gyi·rnam·pa·shes·pa·nyi·d·rnam·par·dag·pa'o _ bcom·ldan·'das·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pa'<i>i·slad·du· rnam·pa· thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa'o _ bcom·ldan· 'das·kyis·bka'·stsal·pa;	3
rab·'byor·shin·tu·rnam·par·dag·pa'<i>i·phyir·ro _ gsol·pa bcom· ldan·'das·ci'i·slad·du·bdag·rnam·par·dag·pas _lam·gyi·rnam· pa·shes·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·lags ci'i·slad·du·bdag·rnam· par·dag·pas _	4
rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·lags bcom·lda⊙n·'das·kyis·bka'·stsal·pa rang·gi·mtshan·nyid·stong· pa·nyid·kyi·⊙phyir·ro _ gsol·pa bcom·ldan·'das·gnyis·su·ma· mchis·shing_	5
rnam·par·dag·pa·ni·thob·par·bgyi·ba·ma·lags mngon·bar·rtogs· par·bgyi·ba·ma·lags·so _ bcom·ldan·'das·kyis·bka'·stsal·pa rab·'byor·shin·tu·rnam·par·dag·pa'<i>i·phyir·ro _ gsol·pa bcom· ldan·'das_	6
ci'i·slad·du·gnyis·su·ma·mchis·shing· _rnam·par·dag·pa· ² thob· par·bgyi·ba·ma·lags mngon·bar·rtogs·par·bgyi·ba·ma·lags _ bcom·ldan·'das·kyis·bka'·stsal·pa kun·nas·nyon·mongs·pa· med·cing·rnam·par	7
byang·ba·med·pa'<i>i·phyir·ro _ gsol·pa bcom·ldan·'das·bdag· kun·tu·mtha'·yas·pa'i·slad·du·gzugs·kun·tu·mtha'·yas·pa'o bcom·ldan·'das·kyis·bka'·stsal·pa _rab·'byor·shi·n·tu·rnam·par· dag·pa'<i>i·phyir	8

Notes: ² DCUZh: +ni.

13

Vol. Ga, f. 84; Uppsala University Library: O Tibet 2, f. 4

See fig. 13 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 27: 594⁽¹⁷⁾–596⁽¹⁹⁾

Recto

Marg.: ga_gya·bzhi

@# _____ yang·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·pos· bdud·kyi·las·su·rig·par·bya'o _ rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·chos· smra·ba·ni·gzungs·thob·par·gyur·la _chos·nyan·pa·ni·gzungs· ma·thob_	1
na;rab·'byor·de·yang·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zab·mo· 'di·'dri·ba·dang· _lung·'bog·pa·dang _kha·ton· ¹ byed·pa'<i>i·	2

rgyu·rkyen·mi·ldan·ba·ste _rab·'byor·de·yang·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·pos·bdud·	
kyi·las·su·ri·g·par·bya'o __ rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·chos·nyan·pa·ni·gzungs·thob·par·gyur·la _chos·smra·ba·ni·gzungs·ma·thob·na _rab·'byor·de·yang·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zab·mo'·di'·dri·ba·dang _lung·'bog	3
pa·dang;_kha·ton·byed·pa'i·rgyu·rkyen·mi·ldan·ba·ste _rab·'byor·de·yang·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·pos·bdud·kyi·las·su·rig·par·bya'o __ rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·chos·smra·ba·ni·'bri ² ·bar·'dod _	4
klog ³ ·par·'dod _lung·'bog·par·'dod kha·ton·bya·bar·'dod _bsgom·bar·bya·bar·◎'dod·la _chos·nyan·ba·ni·bri ⁴ ·bar·mi'·dod _klog ⁵ ·par·mi'·◎dod _lung·'bog ⁶ ·par·mi'·dod _kha·ton·bya·bar·mi'·dod _chos ⁷ ·_	5
nyan ⁸ ·par·mi'·dod·na __rab·'byor·de·yang·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zab·mo'·di'·dri·ba·dang· lung·'bog·pa·dang kha·ton·byed·pa'i·rgyu·rkyen·mi·ldan·ba·ste _rab·'byor·de·yang·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·_	6
pos·bdud·kyi·las·su·rig ⁹ ·par·bya'o _ rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·chos·smra ¹⁰ ·ba·ni·'bri ¹¹ ·bar·'dod __mnyan·pa'i·bar·du'·dod·la _chos·nyan ¹² ·ba·ni·bri ¹³ ·bar·mi'·dod _bsgom·ba'i·bar·du·mi'·dod·par·gyur·na· _rab·'byor·_	7
de·yang·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·zab·mo'·di'·dr'i·ba·dang __lung·'bog·pa·dang _kha·ton·byed·pa'i·rgyu·rkyen·mi·ldan·ba·ste __rab·'byor·de·yang·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·pos·bdud·kyi·__	8

Notes: ¹ YP: rtog; ² YLPC: bri; ³ klag but U: klog, Zh: bklag; ⁴ DU: 'dri; ⁵ U: klog, Zh: bklag; ⁶ YP: dbog; ⁷ —; ⁸ mnyan; ⁹ C: reg; ¹⁰ nyan; ¹¹ DNZh: pa ni 'dri, YLPC: pa ni bri, U: ni 'di 'dri; ¹² smra; ¹³ DNUZh: 'dri.

Verso

las·su·rig·par·bya'o _ rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·chos·smra·ba·ni·'dod·pa'i·sred ¹⁴ ·pa·dang·bral _gnod·sems·dang·snyom ¹⁵ ·ba·dang· gnyid·dang·'gyod·pa·dang·bral _the·tsom·dang·bral·la chos·nyan·pa·ni·'dod·pa'i·sred·pa·dang·bcas	1
gnod·sems·dang·snyom ¹⁶ ·ba·dang· _gny'id·dang·'gyod·pa·dang·bcas _the·tsom·dang·bcas·par·gyur·na rab·'byor·de·yang·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zab·mo'·di'·dr'i·ba·dang _lung·'bog·pa·dang· _kha·ton·byed·pa'i·_	2
rgyu·rkyen·mi·ldan·ba·ste _rab·'byor·de·yang·byang__chub·	3

sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·pos·bdud·kyi·las·su·ri·g·par·bya'o _ rab'byor·gzhan·yang·chos·nyan·pa·ni'·dod·pa'i·sred· ¹⁷ pa·dang·bral·la ¹⁸ gnod·_	
sems·dang·snyom ¹⁹ ·_pa·dang· _gnyid·dang·'gyod·pa·dang·bral _the·tsom·dang·bral chos·@smra·ba·ni'·dod·pa'i·sred· ²⁰ pa·dang·bcas _gnod·sems·dang·@snyom· ²¹ ba·dang _gnyid·dang·'gyod·pa·dang·bcas·the·tsom·dang·bcas·_	4
par·gyur·na· _rab'byor·de·yang·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zab·mo'·di·i'·dr <i><i>i</i> ·ba·dang· lung·'bog·pa·dang· _kha·ton·byed·pa'i·rgyu·rkyen·mi·ldan·ba·ste _rab'byor·de·yang·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·_	5
pos·bdud·kyi·las·su·ri·g·par·bya'o _ rab'byor·gzhan·yang·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zab·mo'·di·i'·dr <i><i>i</i> ·ba·dang· _klog·pa·dang _lung·dbog· ²² pa·dang _kha·ton·byed·pa·dang· 'chad·pa· ²³ dang· tshul·bzhin·du·yid·la·byed	6
pa'i· ²⁴ tshe;_la·la·zhig·der·'ongs·te _sems·can·dmyal·ba'·i·mi·snyan·pa·rjod ²⁵ _byol·song·gi·skye·gnas·pa·dang· _gshin·rje'i·'jig·rten·dang· yi·dags·kyi·yul·gyi·mi·snyan·pa·rjod· ²⁶ cing· _sems·can·dmyal·ba·_	7
ni'·di·ltar·sdug·bsngal·lo _ byol·song·gi·skye·gnas·ni'·di· ²⁷ lta·bur· ²⁸ sdug·bsngal·ba'o ²⁹ _ yi·dags·kyi·yul·ni'·di·lta·bur·sdug·bsngal·ba'o ³⁰ _ khyod·kyis· ³¹ sdug·bsngal·'di·nyi·d·du·mthar·phyin·par·gyi·s·_	8

Notes: ¹⁴ L: srid; ¹⁵ LNZh: snyoms; ¹⁶ LNCZh: snyoms; ¹⁷ U: srid; ¹⁸ —; ¹⁹ NZh: snyoms; ²⁰ U: srid; ²¹ LNCZh: snyoms; ²² 'bog; ²³ DNC: 'chang ba; ²⁴ pa de'i; ²⁵ brjod; ²⁶ brjod; ²⁷ U: +'dri; ²⁸ L: bu; ²⁹ lo; ³⁰ lo; ³¹ DLNCUZh kyi.

14

Vol. [Ga], f. ?; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 9

See fig. 14 (A, B).⁶⁴ Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 27: 628^[4]–630⁽⁷⁾

Recto

Marg.: [ga_?]

[@# _ sems·bstan·du·med·ces·bya·bar·yang·dag·pa·ji·lta·ba·bzhin·du·rab·tu·mkhyen·ce·na rab'byor·'di·]la·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'·i·sangs·rgyas·kyis·mtshan·nyi·d·med·pa'i·	1
[sems·la rang·gi·mtshan·nyid·stong·pa·nyid·kyi·phyir mtshan·nyid·med·pa'i·sems·shes·bya·bar·yang·dag·pa·ji·lta·]ba·bzhin·du·rab·tu·mkhyen·	2

⁶⁴ The images are published on the website: <http://www.alvin-portal.org/alvin/view.jsf?pid=alvin-record%3A518394> (access: 19.09.2023).

te _rab·'byor·de·ltar·na·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa·'a·i	
[sangs·rgyas·kyis shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·zab·mo·'di·la·brten·te sems·can·pha·rol·dang· gang·zag]·pha·rol·kyi·sems·bstan·du·med·pa·la·bstan·tu·med·pa·'i·sems·shes·bya·bar·yang·dag·pa·ji·lta·ba·bzhin·du·rab·tu·	3
[mkhyen·to rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·pa·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa·'i·sangs·]rgyas·kyis·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zab·mo·'di·la·brten·te sems·can·pha·rol·dang gang·zag·pha·rol·kyi·_	4
[sems·bltar·med·pa·la·bltar·med·pa·'i·sems·shes·bya·bar·yang·dag·pa·ji·lta·ba·bzhin·du·rab·tu·m]khyen·to _ rab·'byor·ji·ltar·na·◎de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa·'i·sangs·_	5
[rgyas·kyis shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·zab·mo·'di·la·brten·te sems·can·pha·rol·dang· gang·zag·pha·rol]·kyi·sems·bltar·med·pa·la bltar·med·pa·'i·sems·shes·bya·bar·yang·dag·pa·ji·lta·ba·bzhin·du·rab·tu·mkhyen·	6
[ce·na rab·'byor·'di·la·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·'i·spyan·lnga·la sems·can·pha·rol·dang· gang·zag·pha·rol]gyi·sem·s·de·dag·snang·bar·mi·'gyur·te _rab·'byor·de·ltar·na·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·_	7
[par·rdzogs·pa·'i·sangs·rgyas·kyis shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·zab·mo·'di·la·brten·te sems·can·pha·rol·dang gang·zag·pha·rol·kyi·sems·bltar·med·pa·la _bltar·med·pa·'i·sems·shes·bya·bar·yang·dag·	8

Verso

[pa·ji·lta·ba·bzhin·du·rab·tu·mkhyen·to rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·pa·yang·dag]·par·rdzogs·pa·'i·sangs·rgyas·kyis·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zab·mo·'di·la·brten·te sems·can·pha·_	1
[rol·dang· gang·zag·pha·rol·gyi·sems·'phro·ba·dang· 'du·ba·dang· bkram·pa·dang· bcum·pa·yang·dag·pa·ji·lta·ba]·bzhin·du·rab·tu·mkhyen·to _ rab·'byor·ji·ltar·na·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs	2
[pa·'i·sangs·rgyas·kyis shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·zab·mo·'di·la·brten·te sems·can·pha·rol·dang·]gang·zag·pha·rol·kyi·sems·'phro·ba·dang· 'du·ba·dang bkram·ba·dang bcum·ba·yang·dag·pa·ji·lta·ba·bzhin·du·rab·	3
[tu·mkhyen·ce·na rab·'byor·'di·la·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·pa·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa·'i·sangs]·s·rgyas·kyis·sems·can·pha·◎rol·	4

dang _gang·zag·pha·rol·kyi·sems·'phro·ba ¹ dang 'du·ba·dang·bkram·ba·	
[dang· bcum·pa·gang·ji·snyed·cig·skye·zhing·'byung·ba·de·dag·thams·cad·kyang·gzugs·la·brten tshor·ba·dang·'] du·shes·dang 'du·byed·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·la·brten·pas·skye·zhi·ng·'byung·bar·'gyur·ro·zhes·bya·bar sems·can·	5
[pha·rol·dang· gang·zag·pha·rol·gyi·sems·de·dag·rab·tu·mkhyen·to rab·'byor·de·ltar·na·de·bzhin·gshegs s·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa·'i·sangs·rgyas·kyis·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·zab·mo·'di·la·_	6
[brten·te sems·can·pha·rol·dang· gang·zag·pha·rol·gyi·sems·'phro·ba·dang· 'du·ba·dang· bkram·pa·dang·] bcum·ba·yang·dag·pa·ji·lta·ba·bzhi·n·du·rab·tu·mkhyen·to _ de·la·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·	7
[dag·par·rdzogs·pa·'i·sangs·rgyas·kyis sems·can·pha·rol·dang· gang·zag·pha·rol·gyi·sems·'phro·ba·dang·] 'du·ba·dang bkram·ba·dang bcum·pa·rnam·pa·'di·ltar·rab·tu·mkhyen·te _bdag·dang·'jig·rten·rtag·ces·bya·ba·	8

Notes: ¹ U: 'phrog pa.

15

Vol. [Ga], f. ?; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 10

See fig. 15. Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 27: 672⁽¹⁷⁾–673⁽⁷⁾

Recto

Marg.: [ga_?]

[@#]__ mthar·kyis·gnas·pa·'i·snyoms·par·'jug·pa·dgu·dang rnam·par·thar·pa·'i·sgo·stong·pa·nyi·d·dang· mtshan·ma·med·pa·dang·smon·pa·med·[pa·dang mngon·par·shes·pa·rnams·dang ting·nge·'dzin·rnams·dang gzungs·kyi·sgo·rnams·]	1
[dang·] de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·'i·stobs·bcu·dang mi·'jigs·pa·bzhi·dang· so·so·yang·dag·par·rig·pa·bzhi·dang byams·pa·chen·po·dang _snyi[ng·rje·chen·po·dang sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·ma·'dres·pa·bcwo·brgyad·thos·kyang·yongs·su·ma·dris]	2
[yongs·]su·brtags ¹ pa·ma·byas·pa·de·ni·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyi·n·pa·zab·mo·'di·bstan·pa·' <i>·tshe nem·nur·du·'gyur rmongs·par·'gyur se[ms·zhum·par·'gyur sems·kyi·rnam·pa·gzhan·du·'gyur·ro rab·'byor·gzhan·yang·gang·zag]	3
[byang·chub]·sem[s·dpa]'i·[theg·pa·pa·gang·g]i[s·sng]o[n]·g[y]i·mthar·b[l]a·na·me[d·pa·yang·dag·par]·r[dz]ogs·pa·'i·b[y]ang·ch[u]b·k[y]i·	4

bar·[du·]tho[s·kyang·]yong[s·su...]	
<i>Missing</i>	5
<i>Missing</i>	6
<i>Missing</i>	7
<i>Missing</i>	8

Notes: ¹ brtag.

Verso — missing

16

Vol. Ga, f. 253; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 11

See fig. 16 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 28: 59⁽¹⁸⁾–61⁽¹⁹⁾

Recto

Marg.: ga__nyi·brgya_nga·gsum

@# __, __ par·mi'i·lus·thob·par·gyur·la· _ de·dag·rigs·kyi·bu· 'am·rigs·kyi·bu·mo·la·la·zhig·gis dge·ba·bcu' <i>i</i>·las·kyi·lam·la·rab· tu·bkod·pa·dang· bsam·gtan·bzhi·dang· tshad·med·pa·bzhi·	1
dang;gzugs·med·pa'i·snyoms·par·'jug·pa·bzhi·dang· mngon· bar·shes·pa·lga·dang· rgyun·tu·zhugs·pa'i·'bras·bu·dang· lan·c'ig·phyir·'ong·ba'i·'bras·bu·dang· phyir·mi·'ong·ba'i·'bras· bu·dang· dgra·bcom·ba·nyid	2
dang;rang·byang·chub·la·rab·tu·bkod·pa·dang· bla·na·med·pa· yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·byang·chub·la·rab·tu·bkod·de· dge· ba'i·rtsa·ba·de·yang·bla·na·med·pa·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i· byang·chub·tu·yongs·su·bsngos·na· rab·'byor·de·ji·	3
snyam·du·sems· rigs·kyi·bu·'am·rigs·kyi·bu·mo·de'i·bsod· nams·de'i·rgyus·mang·du·'phel·lam· gsol·pa bcom·ldan·'das· mang·ngo· bde·bar·gshegs·pa·mang·ngo bcom·ldan·'das· kyis·bka'·stsal·pa·	4
rab·'byor·de·bas·kyang·rigs·kyi·bu·'am·rigs·kyi·bu·mo·gang· shes·@rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·'di·gzhan·la·ston·pa·dang· 'chad·pa·dang·rnam·par·_ @gzhog·pa·dang· rab·tu·gzhog·pa· dang· 'grel·pa·dang· rnam_	5
par·'byed·pa·dang· gsal·bar·byed·pa·dang· _yang·dag·par· ston·na_ _de'i·bsod·nams·ches·mang·du·'phel·lo· __ rab·'byor· de·ltar·spyod·pa'i·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po· rnam·pa·thams_	6
cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·dang·ldan·ba'i·yid·la·bya·bas· rnam·par· 'byed·pa·ni·sems·can·thams·cad·kyi·sbyin·ba'i·gnas·su·'gro·ba·	7

yin·te· de·ci'·i·phyir·zhe·na· de·ni'·di·ltar·de·bzhin·gshogs·pa· dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·_	
par·rdzogs·pa'i·sangs·rgyas·ma·gtogs·par· __byang·chub·sems· dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po'i·rnam·par·spyod·pa·de·lta·bu·ni·sems· can·gang·la·yang·med·de· de·ci'·i·phyir·zhe·na· de·ni'·di·__	8

Verso

ltar·rigs·kyi·bu·de·dag·shes·rab·kyi· ¹ pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la· spyod·pa'i·tshe· byams·pa·chen·po·mngon·ba·r·sgrub· ² ste· _ de·dag·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe· _ sems·can·thams·cad·gsad· ³ par'gyur·_	1
ba·dang· 'dra·bar·blta· ⁴ ste· _de·dag·snying·rje·chen·po·thob· ⁵ bo· _ de·dag·rnam·par·spyod·pa·des· ⁶ dga'·bas·rab·tu·dga'·ba· dang· mngon·bar·dga'·bar·gyur· ⁷ te· de·dag·dga'·ba·chen·po· mngon·bar·sgrub· ⁸ bo· _ de·dag·__	2
mtshan·ma·de·dang·lhan·cig·tu·mi·gnas·te· _de·dag·btang· snyoms·chen·po'·thob·bo· __ rab'byor·de·ni·byang·chub·sems· dpa'·sems·dpa'·a·chen·po·rnam·s·kyi·shes·rab·kyi·snang· ba·chen·po·ste· 'di·ltar·sbyin·pa'i·pha·__	3
rol·tu·phyin·pa'i·snang·ba'o· __ tshul·khrims·kyi·pha·rol·tu· phyin·__pa·dang· _bzod·pa'i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang· __ brtson'grus·kyi·pha·ro__l·tu·phyin·pa·dang· __bsam·gtan· gyi·pha·rol·tu·__	4
phyin·pa·dang· _shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa'i·snang·ba'o· __ @rigs·kyi·bu·de·dag·ni·rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa· nyid·mngon·bar·rdzog·@s·par·sangs·ma· ⁹ rgyas·kyang· sems· can·thams·cad·__	5
kyi·sbyin·ba'i·gnas·su'gyur·te· bla·na·med·pa·yang·dag·par· rdzogs·pa'i·byang·chub·las·phyir·mi·ldog·go· __ de·dag·shes· rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·dang·ldan·ba'i·yid·la·bya·bas· rnam·par·spyod·pa'i·phyir·_	6
_su'·i·gos·dang· bsod·snyoms·dang· mal·ca· ¹⁰ dang· nad·kyi· rkyen·rtsi·dang· _yo·byad·la·yongs·su·spyod·pa'i·gtong·ba· dang· __sbyin·bdag·gi·sbyin·ba·dag·par'gyur·te· _rnam·pa· thams·cad·mkhyen·_	7
pa·nyid·dang·yang·nye·bar'gyur·ro· __ rab'byor·de·bas·na· byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·don·yod·par·kham· kyi·bsod·snyoms·la·yong·su·spyad· ¹¹ par'dod·pa·dang· sems· can·thams	8

Notes: ¹ C: kyi; ² bsgrub; ³ NZh: gsod; ⁴ Ita; ⁵ 'thob; ⁶ +rnam par spyod pa | ;
⁷ 'gyur; ⁸ bsgrub; ⁹ DYLPUCU: —; ¹⁰ cha; ¹¹ YP: spyod.

17

Vol. Ga, f. 266; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 12

See fig. 17 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 28: 86⁽¹⁶⁾–88⁽¹⁸⁾

Recto

Marg.: ga__nyi·brgya·__re·drug

@# __ dpa'·sems·dpa[']·chen·po·rnams·kyi·mnyam·pa·nyid·gang·la]gs _bcm·ldan'·das·kyis·bka'·stsal·pa rab'·byor·nang·stong·pa·nyi[d·ni·byang·chub]b[·sem]s·dpa'[·s]e[ms]dpa[']·chen·po·rnams	1
kyi·mnyam·pa·nyid·do _ phyi·stong·pa·nyi[d·ni·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa]'·chen·po·rnams·kyi·mnyam·ba·nyid·do _ rab'·byor· ¹ phyi·nang·stong·pa·nyi[d·ni·[byang·ch]ub·sems·dpa'·sems·ch[e]n·p[o]·rnams·kyi·m[nyam·pa·nyid]	2
do;rab'·byor·dngos·po·med·pa'i·ngo·bo·nyid[·stong·pa·nyid·kyi·bar·ni·byang·chub·se]ms·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·rnams·kyi·mnya[m]ba·ny[i]d·do _ gzugs·n[i]·gzugs[·]kyis·stong tshor·ba·dang'·du·shes·dang'·du[·by]e[d·da]ng	3
rnam·par·shes·pa·ni·rnam·pa[r·]sh[e]s·pas·stong· _[skye·mched·dang khams·dang rten·ci]ng'·brel·par'·byung·ba·ni·rten·cing'·brel·par'·byung·bas·stong pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·rnams·dang stong·pa·nyid·tham[s·cad]	4
dang;byang·chub·kyi·phyogs·kyi·chos·rnams·[ni·byang·chub·kyi·phyogs·kyi·chos·rnams·kyis·st]ong _'phags·pa'i·bden·ba·dang bsam·gtan·dang tshad·med·pa·dang gzugs·med·pa'i·snyoms·pa[r'·jug]·pa	5
dang;rnam·par·thar·pa·dang mthar·kyis·g[nas·pa'i·snyoms·par'·jug·pa·ni mthar·gyis·gnas·pa'i]·sny[o]ms·par'·jug·pas·stong stong·pa·nyid·dang mtshan·ma·med·pa·dang smon·pa·med·pa·dang [mng]on	6
bar·she[s·]pa·dang ting·nge'·dzin·dang [gzungs·kyi·sgo·ni·gzungs·kyi·sgos·stong de·bzhin·gshegs·pa]'i[·]stobs·dang mi'·jigs·pa[·]dang so·so·yang·dag·par·rig·pa·dang sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·ma['dres]	7
pa ² ·ni·sangs·rgyas·kyi·chos·ma'·dres·[pas·stong rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·kyi·bar·ni rnam·pa·thams·]cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·kyis·stong·ste rab'·byor'·di·ni·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·d[pa'·chen]	8

Notes: ¹ —; ² DYLPNCZh: +rnams.

Verso

po·rnams·kyi·mnyam·ba[·]nyid[·]de _de·la·gna[s·shing·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·bla·na·med·pa·]yang[·]dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·byang·chub·tu·mngon·bar·rdzogs·par·'tshang·rgya'o _ gsol·ba·bco[m]	1
ldan·'das·ci·lags byang·chub·sems·[d]pa[·]sems·dpa'·chen·po·gzugs·bas·par·bgyi·ba'i·slad·du·slob·]na rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyi>d·du·slob·pa·lags·sam gzugs·'dod·chags·dang·bral·bar	2
bgyi·ba'i·slad·du·slob·na rnam·pa·thams·cad·m[khyen·pa·nyid·du·slob·pa·lags·sam gzugs·'gag·par·b]gy[i]·ba'i·slad·du·slob·na rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·du·slob·pa·lags·sam gzugs·mi·skye·bar·bgyi	3
ba'i·slad·du·slob·na rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen[·]pa·nyid·du·slob·pa·lags·sam tshor·ba·dang 'du·shes·dang]'du[·]byed·dang rnam·par·shes·pa·bas·par·bgyi·ba'i·slad[·]du·slob·na rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·du·slob	4
pa·lags·sam·rnam·par·shes·pa·'dod·chags[·]da[ng·bral·bar·bgyi·ba'i·slad·du·slob·na rna]m·[pa]·thams[·]cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·du·slob·pa·la ² gs·sam rnam·par·shes·pa·'gag·par·bgyi·ba'i·slad·du·slob·na _	5
rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid[·]du·slob·pa·la[gs·sam rnam·par·shes·pa·mi·]sk[ye]·bar·bgyi·ba'i·slad·du·slob·na rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·du·slob·pa·lags[·]sam]s[kye·m]ched·dang khams·dang rten	6
cing·'brel·par·'byung·ba·bas·par·bgyi·pa[·]dang 'dod·chags·bral·bar·]bgyi·ba·da[ng]_ 'gag·par·bgy[i·ba·]dang mi·skye·bar[·]bgyi·pa'i·slad·du·slob·na _rnam·pa·thams·cad[·]mkhyen·]pa·nyid·du·slob·pa·lag[s]sam	7
pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·thams·cad·dang· s[t]o[ng·pa·nyid·thams·cad·dang byang·chub·kyi·phyo]gs·kyi·cho[s]·sum·cu·rtsa·bdun·dang ___'phags[·]pa'i·bden·ba·dang· bsam·gtan·dang tsha[d]med·pa·dang gzugs·med· ³ [pa'i]_	8

Notes: ³ C: +med.

18

Vol. [Nga], f. ?; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 13

See fig. 18 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 28: 454⁽⁷⁾–456⁽⁸⁾

Recto

Marg.: [nga(?)_?]

[@# _] gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·yongs·su·rdzogs·par·byed·pa·yin·zhe·na __rab·'byor·'di·la·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe chos_	1
[thams·cad·mtsha]n·ma·med·pa·dang· _byed·pa·med·pa·dang· _dmigs·su·med·pa·dang· _'byung·ba·med·pa·dang· _mngon·bar·'du·bya·ba·med·pa·la·mtshan·ma·dang·bral·ba'i·sems·kyis _sems·dang·po·bskyed·pa·nas_	2
[nye·bar·bzung·ste]bsam·gtan·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·gnas·shing· _de·bzhin·gshegs·pa'i·ti·ng·nge·'dzin·ma·gtogs·par·ting·nge·'dzin·gzhan·thams·cad·yongs·su·rdzogs·par·byed·do __ de·'dod·pas__	3
[dben·sdig·to·mi·]dge·ba'i·chos·kyis·dben·ba _rtog·pa·dang·bcas·pa _dpyod· ¹ pa·dang·bcas·pa _dben·pa·las·skyes·pa'i·dga'·ba·dang· _bde·ba·can·bsam·gtan·dang·po·la·nye·bar·bsgrubs·te·gnas·so	4
[bsam·gtan·gnyi]s·pa·dang· _bsam·gtan·gsum·pa·dang· ©bsam·gtan·bzhi·pa·la·nye·bar·bsgrubs·te·gnas·so __ de·byams·pa·©dang·ldan·pa'i·sems·dang· _snying·rje·dang·ldan·pa'i·sems·dang	5
[dga'·ba·dang·ldan·]ba'i·sems·dang· _btang·snyoms·dang·ldan·ba'i·sems·kyis·'ji·g·rten·chos·kyi·dbyings·kyis·klas·pa·nam·mkha'i·mthas·gtugs·pa·thams·cad·rnam·pa·thams·cad·du·rgyas·par·bkang·zhing	6
[nye·bar·bsgrubs·te·]gnas·so _ de·nam·mkha'·mtha'·yas·skye·mched·dang· _rnam·shes·mtha'·yas·skye·mched·dang· _chung·zad·med·pa'i·skye·mched·dang· _'du·shes·med·'du·shes·med·min·skye·mched·la·nye·bar·bsgrubs	7
[shing·gnas·so] de·ting·nge·'dzin·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·de· ² la·gnas·shing·rnam·par·thar·pa·brgyad·la·lugs·dang·'thun·pa·dang·lugs·dang·mi·mthun· ³ bar·snyoms·par·'jug·ci·ng·rnam·par·ldang·ngo· _ mthar·kyis_	8

Notes: ¹ YP: spyod; ² Zh: —; ³ 'thun.

Verso

[gnas·pa'i·snyoms·par·]'jug·pa·dgu·dang· _stong·pa·nyid·kyi·ting·	1
---	---

nge'dzin·dang· _mtshan·ma·med·pa'i·ti>ng·nge'dzin·dang· _smon·pa·med·pa'i·ting·nge'dzin·la·nye·bar·bsgrubs·te·gnas·so _ bar·chad·med·pa'i·ti>ng·nge'dzin	
[la·nye·bar·bsgrubs·te·g]nas·so __ glog·lta·bu'i·ti>ng·nge'dzin·dang· _yang·dag·pa'i·ti>ng·nge'dzin·dang· _rdo·rje·lta·bu'i·ting·nge'dzin·la·nye·bar·bsgrubs·te·gnas·so __ de·ting·nge'dzin·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa'di·la·gnas_	2
[nas lam·gyi·rnam·pa·she]s·pa·nyid·kyi·ye·shes·kyis·lam·gyi·rnam·pa·shes·pa·nyid·kyi·khongs·su·ting·nge'dzin·thams·cad·chud·par·byas·shi·ng·dkar·po·rnam·par·mthong·ba'i·sa·las'da'o _ dkar·po·rnam·par·mthong·ba'i·sa	3
[las'das·nas rig]s·kyi·sa·dang· _brgyad·pa'i·sa·dang· mthong·ba'i·sa·dang· _bsrabs·pa'i·sa·dang· _'dod·chags·dang·bral·ba'i·sa·dang· _byas·pa·rtogs·pa'i·sa·dang· _rang·sangs·rgyas·kyi·sa·__	4
[las'da'o rang·sa]ngs·rgyas·kyi·sa·las'das·nas·byang·chub·sems·dpa'i·skyon·med·par'jug·go __ byang·chub·sems·dpa'i· ⁴ skyon·med·pa_r·zhugs·nas _sangs·rgyas·kyi·sa·yongs·su·rdzogs·par·byed·do;	5
[des·de·dag·la·spyod·cing·]rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·kyi·ye·shes·ma·thob·kyi·bar·du'bras·bu·bar·ma·dor·thob·par·mi·byed·de _ ting·nge'dzin·gyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa'di·la·gnas·shing·mngon·bar·shes·pa·rnams·yongs·su	6
[rdzogs·par·byas·nas]__'di ⁵ ·sangs·rgyas·bcom·ldan'das·rnams·la·bsnyen·bkur·byed·cing· _sangs·rgyas·kyi·zhi>ng·nas·sangs·rgyas·kyi·zhing·du'gro·ste _sangs·rgyas ⁶ ·bcom·ldan'das·de·dag·la·bsnyen·bkur·byed·do	7
[sangs·rgyas·bcom·ldan]'das·de·dag·la·yang·dge·ba'i·rtsa·ba·gang·gis·sangs·rgyas·kyi·zhi>ng·yongs·su·dag·par'gyur·ba·dang· _sems·can·rnams·yongs·su·smin·par'gyur·ba'i·dge·ba'i·rtsa·ba·bskyed ⁷ ·pa ⁸ ·byed·de __	8

Notes: ⁴ YP: pa'i; ⁵ —; ⁶ DLNCUZh: —; ⁷ YPZh: skyed; ⁸ par.

19

Vol. Nga, f. 235; IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 14

See fig. 19 (A, B). Cf. Dpe bsdur ma, vol. 28: 681⁽¹⁾–683⁽⁵⁾

Recto

Marg.: nga__nyi·brgya·_so·lnga·

@# ___ phyi'n·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe _sangs·rgyas·kyi·zhing·yongs·su·dag·par·byed·de de·nam·bsam. ¹ ba·de·dag·thams·cad·yongs·su·rdzogs·par·ma·gyur·gyi·bar·du·bla·na·med·pa·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·byang·chub·tu·mngon·bar·rdzogs	1
par·'tshang·mi·rgya·ste _de·bdag·nyi'd·kyang·dge·ba'i·rtsa·ba·thams·cad·dang·ldan·ba·yin _sems·can·de·dag·thams·cad·kyang·dge·ba'i·rtsa·ba·dang·ldan·bar·byed·pa·yi'n·te _de·bdag·nyi'd·kyi·lus·kyang·mdzes·pa·yi'n sems·can·gang·byang·	2
chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·des·yongs·su·smi·n·par·byas·ba·de·dag·kyang·'di·lta·ste _bsod·nams·kyis·yongs·su·bzung·ba'i·phyir gzugs·bzang·zhi'ng·mdzes·la·yi'd·du'ong·ba'i·gzugs·___mngon·bar'grub	3
ste _rab'byor·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa'·chen·po·ni _sangs·rgyas·kyi·zhi'ng·de·ltar·yongs·su·dag·par·byed·de ci·nas·kyang·ngan·song·gsum·du·gdags·pa'i·mi'ng·yang·mi·srid·pa·dang· _lta·ba'i·rnam·par·gdags·pa'i_	4
mi'ng·yang·mi·sri'd·pa·dang· 'dod·chags·dang· zhe·sdang·dang· _gti·mug+du·gdags·pa'i·ming@yang·m·i·sri'd·pa·dang· _bud·med·dang· skyes·par·_@gdags·pa'i·mi'ng·yang·mi·sri'd·pa·dang· _theg·pa·gnyis·su·gdags·pa'i	5
mi'ng·yang·mi·srid·pa·dang· mi·rtag·pa·dang· sdug·bsngal·ba·dang· bdag·med·par·gdags·pa'i·mi'ng·yang·mi·srid·pa·dang· _yongs·su·'dzin·par·gdags·pa'i·mi'ng·yang·mi·sri'd·pa·dang· bdag·dang·bdag·gir·bya·bar·gdags	6
pa'i·mi'ng·yang·mi·sri'd·pa·dang· _bag·la·nyal·ba. ² dang· ___kun·nas·ldang·bar·gdags·pa'i·mi'ng·yang·mi·srid·pa·dang· _phyi'n·ci·log·du·gdags·pa'i·ming·yang·mi·sri'd·pa·dang· _'bras·bur·gdags·pa'i·mi'ng·yang·mi·sri'd·ci'ng	7
gzhan·du·na·sems·can·de·dag·'dod·pa·bzhin·du·shi'ng·rlung·gis·btab·pa'am phyi·nang·gi·dngos·po·dag·las·'di·lta·ste stong·pa·nyi'd·kyi·sgra·dang· mtshan·ma·med·pa'i·sgra·dang· smon·pa·med·pa'i·sgra·dang· mi·skye·mi'gag·pa'i·sgra	8

Notes: ¹ bsams; ² YLPNCZh: —.

Verso

dang;_chos·thams·cad·ngo·bo·nyi'd·med·pa'i·sgra·dang· chos·thams·cad·chos·thams·cad·kyis·stong·ba'i·sgra·'byung·ba·dang·chos·de·dag·gi·ngo·bo·nyi'd·ji·lta·ba·bzhin·du·ngo·bo·nyi'd·med·pa'i·sgra·dang· de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·rnams·byung·yang·rung; de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·rnams·ma·byung·yang·rung·ste _	1
	2

chos·thams·cad·chos·thams·cad·kyis·stong·ngo· _ gang·stong·ba·de·la·ni·mtshan·ma·med·do _ gang·la·mtshan·ma·med·pa·de·la·ni·smon·pa·med·do·zhes·bya·bar·chos·bstan·pa'i·	
sgra·nyi·n·mtshan·rgyun·mi·chad. ³ par·'gro·yang·rung· _ ' dug·kyang·rung· sdod·kyang·rung· nyal·yang·rung·ste _ rtag·tu·'byung·bar·'gyur·ba·de·lta·bur·sangs·rgyas·kyi·zhi·ng·yongs·su·sbyong·ngo. ⁴ _ de·lta·bu·i·sangs·rgyas·kyi·zhi·ng·der·bla·na	3
med·pa·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·byang·chub·tu·mngon·bar·rdzogs·par·sangs·rgyas·nas·kyang· ___ de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·sangs·rgyas·de·la·phyogs·bcu·i·'jig·rten·gyi·kham·s	4
dag·na sangs·rgyas·bcom·ldan·'das·gang·ji·snyed·cig·bzhu·gs·pa·de·dag·thams·cad· _ © legs·par·rjod. ⁵ par·'gyur·te sems·can·gang· © gis·de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·de·i·mtshan·thos·pa·de. ⁶ thams·cad·kyang·	5
bla·na·med·pa·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·byang·chub·tu·nges·par·'gyur·te _ de·bzhin·gshegs·pa·dgra·bcom·ba·yang·dag·par·rdzogs·pa'i·sangs·rgyas·des·chos·bstan·na _ sems·can·gang·yang·di·ni·chos·so _	6
'di·ni·chos·ma·yin·zhes·bya·bar·the·tsom·za·bar·mi·'gyur·ro _ de·ci·i·phyir·zhe·na _ de·ni·'di·lta·chos·rnams·kyi·chos·nyi·d·gang·yi·n·ba·de·la·ni·chos·ma·yin·ba·gang·yang·med·de ⁷ ⁸ thams·cad·kyang·chos·so de·la·sem·s	7
can·gang·mi·dge·ba'i·rtsa·bas·non·ba·dang· sangs·rgyas·sam sangs·rgyas·kyi·nyan·thos·rnams·la·dge·ba'i·rtsa·ba·ma·bskyed·pa mi·dge·ba'i·bshes·gnyen·gyi·s·yong·su·zin·pa bdag·tu·lta·ba·r·bying·ba·na·s·lta·ba·'a·i·rnam·pa·thams·cad·kyi·bar·du·bying·ba rtag·pa	8

Notes: ³ 'chad; ⁴ LCNZh: spyod de; ⁵ brjod; ⁶ YP: +dag; ⁷ LCDU: do; ⁸ +chos.

Appendix II.

The six Mongolian folios from MS.1 preserved at the Glasgow University Library

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 following symbols are used for editorial marks: <...> – glosses and interpolations, {...} – crossed out words and graphemes, (=...) – possible readings, / – lines. Punctuation mark ཨ is rendered as @. The sign © renders a decorative circle.

The following symbols are used to transcribe the Galik letters:

'a	ᠠ	c'	ᠴ	d'	ᠳ	j'	ᠵ	p	ᠰ
ā	ᠠ	c''	ᠴ	d''	ᠳ	e	ᠳ	p'	ᠰ
h	ᠬ	g'	ᠭ	e, on the left side on the grapheme		ᠢ	ᠶ, with diacritics	ᠶ	

'Golden' folios

1.1. PL 61, f. 3

See fig. 20 (A, B).

Volume marker: Tib. ka, Mong. dandir-a. *Foliation:* 309 (γurban jaγun yisün).

Skt. Hevajradākiṅjālasaṃvaratantrarāja, Tib. Kye'i rdo rje mkha' 'gro ma dra ba'i sdom pa'i rgyud kyi rgyal po, Mong. Qi včir-a neretü dandaris-un qaγan.⁶⁵

For collation: BK: dandir-a, ka, 307a–307b D: rGyud 'bum, nga, 26b⁽³⁾–27a⁽⁷⁾.

Recto

soroju bür-ün:: sidün-iyer door-a-tu urul-i jaγuju :	1
suγu-ki kimusun-bar yara γarγaγad : tegsi barilduqui jiryalang-i	2
amsaγu bür-ün : tabun mudur-i sayitur ilyaqui :: lam-a baγsi	3
küsegsen burčqan-tur : mörgöküi-yin tulada kürdün-i bariyu :	4
včir bariγči lam-a-tur : maγusiyauqui üges-i ülü sonosqu	5
-yin tulada : čikin-tür inu süike jegüyü :: tarni uriqüi küjü-	6
gün-ü čimeg kü : baγaγubči(=baγubči) amitan-i alaqui	7
tebčiküi : mudur	
dulduyidqui büselegür kü: tabun burqad-un mudur-iyar kü :	8
nasuda beyeben tamaγ-a-ᠬlaydaqui :: tendeče masida	9
inigejü bür-ün : sidün-iyer door-a-tu urul-i siqaju :	10

⁶⁵ Cf. Kasyanenko 1993: No. 9; Ligeti 1942–1944: No. 9; Hackett 2012 No. 440b. In the majority of Tibetan Kangyurs, this text is incorporated into Hevajratatantrarājanāma (Tib. Kye'i rdo rje zhes bya ba rgyud kyi rgyal po). As a separate text it is only included in the Derge, Litang, and Ragya editions, the Tokio manuscript Kangyur, and the manuscript Kangyurs found in Bhutan. In the Mongolian Ganjurs (both the St. Petersburg manuscript and the Beijing block printed editions) it is a part of Qi včir-a neretü dandaris-un qaγan.

qi včir-a kemegdekü : qamtu törögsen-i öngge bey-e-tu : :	11
tegün-tür tere ökin tngri öčir-ün : erkin-e ali jang üiles	12
-iyer kiged : tegünčilen ali üiledküi-ber : qi včir-a-yin	13
körög bey-e egüdküi : yeke jiryalang-tu-a nomlatuyai ::	14
ilađu tegüs nögčigsen jarliγ bolur-un : ende jiruyči	15
tangyariγ-tu boluyad : bütügegči ber tangyariγ-tu	16
boluysad : ayuqu metü körög bey-e-yi jiruydaqui büged	17
buyu : eres-ün gabala-tur aγči tabun öngges-i :: üküdelün	18
üsün-ü biir-iyer büged : degedü körög bey-e-yi jiruy-	19
daqui: ali ba utasun-i ☉ tamuqui kiged : ali ba	20
bü{γa}küli büs-i nekegči ber :: tere basa mayad tangyariγ-tu	21
-yin tula: tangyariγ-tur adistid oroyulqui bisial(=bisiljal)-	22
ača ::	
saras saras-un qayučin-u: arban <dörben>-tür aylay gerte ::	23
odču doysin	
sedkil-iyer : ariki üçügüken uuyuyusan-ača : bey-e-tür nirang	24
su-yi sedkiǰü : tegünčilen ničügün boluysan-iyar ber :: budu-	25
laqui kiged ariluy-a edüi ber : tendeče tangyariγ-i sayitur	26
idegedeküi: duriγun čarai-dai nigülesküi sedkil-dei:	27
bey-e bilder ider nasutai sayin qubitai :: čečeg-tü	28
boluyad bütügegčün-tür bayasuyči: öber-ün mudur-i	29

Verso

ǰegün eteged-tür ayuluydaqui :: qi včir-a-ača körög	1
bey-e-yin jang üiles-ün jiryudayar bölög bolai :: : :	2
tendeče tegün-e ökin tngri öčir-ün : bola kakola-yi barildu-	3
γulǰu bür-ün : sidün-iyer door-a-tu urul-i siqajū : gelmeli	4
ber yambar bolumui :: včir linqu-a-yi tegsi barilduyulǰu	5
bayasqulang-iyar burqan-a sayitur negegdegsen : gelmeli-yi	6
nomlasuyai bi : yeke qubitai ökin tngri sonos :: yeke bal	7
-iyar beke egüdcü bür-ün : kümün-ü yasun üsüg-iyer : arban	8
qoyar imuy(=imay)-yin činegetü gelmeli : üsün-tür	9
tangyariγ-dan	
bičigdeküi :: gelmeli kiged ☉ köröglegsens bey-e-yi büged :	10
ker ba qubi ügegüde üjebesü ele : ene töröl-tür sidi	11
ügei boluyad : qoyitu yirtinčü-tür yabuydaqui oron	12
ügei :: üneger sayitur ögküi tegüsügsed-de : nigen nigen	13
-degen-e uqayuldaqui büged buyu : gelmeli-yi mör-ün visai-tur	14
üsün kiged suγun-tayan kü niγuydaqui :: бага-tur lingga-yi	15
sayitur orosiγulǰu bür-ün : basa basa nočoyad : yeke	16
jiryalang-i tegsi amsajū : včir-tu büged idegen-i üǰügül-	17
deküi:: čiyulγan-u sayin mandal-i büged : sonostuyai delger	18

nidütei ökin tngri-e : qamiγ-a endebeşü(=idebeşü) keregleşen udq-a	19
bügüde : bütügeküi-tür ile-☉te bütükü boluyu : ükeger	20
tü ayula-yin amur-a kiged : tegünçilen kümün ügei balγasun	21
-tur ba : ese bügesü aylay-tur ba dalai-yin kiγayar-a : ene	22
idegen-i sayitur idegdeküi :: tegün-tür oron-i onoqui	23
kemebeşü : yasun üküdelün düri-tü kiged : ese bügesü bars	24
-un arasun-luy-a ükeger-ün büs inu tegünçilen bolai :: dumda	25
qi vçir-a-yin öngge bey-e : yambar uridu yosuγar aγsan-i	26
medeju bür-ün : jüg kiged jüg-eçe qaγaçaγsad-tur ber :	27
tende yoganis-i jokiyaγdaqui :: tangγariγ mala tindanan-i : bars-un	28
arasun deger-e idegdeküi : kiçiyejü qaγan-u tuturγ-a-yin	29

1.2. PL 61, f. 2

See fig. 21 (A, B).

Volume marker: Tib. ka, Mong. yüm. *Foliation:* 316 (+++ arban jiryuyan).

Skt. Śatasahasrikāprajñāpāramitā, Tib. Shes rab kyi pha rol tu phyin pa stong phrag brgya pa, Mong. Bilig-ün çinadu kürüksen jaγun mingyan toγ-a-tu.⁶⁶

For collation: BK: yüm, ka, 375a–376a; D: ‘bum, ka, 333a⁽⁷⁾–334a⁽⁵⁾.

Recto

burqan : nadur sereküi-yin nemeküi ba : daki bayuraqui anu	1
es-e sedkigdebei : üneger dayan ese üjegdebei : ilaju tegüs	2
nögçigsen burqan : tere metü nadur serekü-yin nemeküi ba	3
daki bayuraqui anu es-e sedkigdedeg : üneger dayan	4
es-e üjegdebeşü ele : bodisung kemen <ken-i> ne{yi}reyidümü : ilaju	5
tegüs nögçigsen burqan : serekü-yin tere ner-e ber orosiqui	6
ügei muqurdaqui ügei : adistidlaydaqui ügei buyu:	7
tere yaγun-u tula kemebeşü : tere ner-e anu ügei	8
büged : tegüber tere ☉ ner-e anu orosiqui	9
ügei muqurdaqui ügei adistidlaydaqui ügei	10
bolai : ilaju tegüs nögçigsen burqan : nadur sedkikü	11
-yin nemeküi ba : daki bayuraqui anu es-e sedkigdebei :	12
üneger dayan es-e üjegdebei : ilaju tegüs nögçigsen	13
burqan tere metü : nadur sedkikü-yin nemeküi ba :	14
daki bayuraqui anu es-e sedkigdedeg : üneger dayan	15
es-e üjegdebeşü ele : bodisung kemen ken-i nereyidümü :	16

⁶⁶ Cf. Kasyanenko 1993: No. 524; Ligeti 1942–1944: No. 746; Hackett 2012: No. 25.

ilaḷu tegüs nögčigsen burqan sedkikü-yin tere ner-e	17
ber orosiqui ügei : muqurdaqui ügei: adistid-	18
laydaqui ügei buyu : tere yaḡun-u tula kemebesü :	19
tere ner-e anu ügei ☉ büged : tegüber tere	20
ner-e anu orosiqui ügei : muqurdaqui	21
ügei : adistidlaydaqui ügei bolai : ilaḷu tegüs	22
nögčigsen burqan nadur üiledkü-yin nemeküi ba : daki	23
baḡuraqui anu es-e sedkigdebei : üneger daḡan	24
es-e üjegdebei : ilaḷu tegüs nögčigsen burqan	25
tere metü nadur üiledkü-yin nemeküi ba : daki	26
baḡuraqui anu es-e sedkigdeged : üneger daḡan	27
es-e üjegdebesü ele : bodisung kemen ken-i ner-e-i-	28
dümü : ilaḷu tegüs nögčigsen burqan üiledkü-yin	29

Verso

tere ner-e ber orosiqui ügei : muqurdaqui	1
ügei : adistidlaydaqui ügei buyu : tere yaḡun-u	2
tula kemebesü : tere ner-e anu ügei büged : tegü-ber	3
tere ner-e anu orosiqui ügei muqurdaqui ügei	4
adistidlaydaqui ügei bolai : ilaḷu tegüs nögčigsen	5
burqan : nadur medekü-yin nemeküi ba : daki baḡuraqui	6
inu es-e sedkigdebei : üneger daḡan es-e	7
üjegdebei : ilaḷu tegüs nögčigsen burqan :	8
tere metü nadur ☉ medekü-yin nemeküi ba :	9
daki baḡuraqui anu es-e sedkigdeged :	10
üneger daḡan es-e üjegdebesü ele : bodisung kemen	11
ken-i nereyidümü : ilaḷu tegüs nögčigsen burqan	12
medekü-yin tere ner-e ber orosiqui ügei muqur-	13
daqui ügei adistidlaydaqui ügei buyu : tere	14
yaḡun-u tula kemebesü : tere ner-e anu ügei büged :	15
tegüber tere ner-e anu orosiqui ügei muqurdaqui	16
ügei adistidlaydaqui ügei bolai : ilaḷu tegüs	17
nögčigsen burqan : nadur nidün-ü nemeküi ba :	18
daki baḡuraqui anu es-e sedkigdebei : üneger	19
daḡan es-e üjegdebei : ilaḷu tegüs nögčigsen	20
burqan tere metü ☉ nadur nidün-ü nemeküi	21
ba : daki {č} baḡuraqui anu es-e sedkigdeged :	22
üneger daḡan es-e üjegdebesü ele : bodisung	23
kemen ken-i nereyidümü : ilaḷu tegüs nögčigsen burqan	24
nidün-ü tere ner-e {anu} ber orosiqui ügei	25
muqurdaqui ügei adistidlaydaqui ügei buyu :	26
tere yaḡun-u tula kemebesü : tere ner-e anu ügei	27

büged : tegüber tere ner-e anu orosiqui ügei :	28
muqurdaqui ügei : adistidlaydaqui ügei bolai :	29
ilaǰu tegüs nögčigsen burqan nadur čikin-ü	30

1.3. PL 61, f. 4

See fig. 22 (A, B).

Volume marker: Tib. ka, Mong. vinai. *Foliation:* 53 (tabin ɣurban).Skt. Vinayavastu, Tib. 'Dul ba gzhi, Mong. Nomoyadqaqui sitügen.⁶⁷*For collation:* BK: dulba, ka, 59a–60b; D: 'dul ba, ka, 42b⁽⁵⁾–44a⁽⁶⁾.

Recto

tuyurbibai: öber-e öber-e arad ke[meb]esü [ridi] qubilɣan	1
-tur türgen-e sedkil qatangɣadqaǰu üiledküi-yin tula :	2
tere qan köbegün modun-u ündüsün-i tasulqui yosuɣar tere	3
bratikabud-un qoyar köl-tür aɣulǰaǰu ügüler-ün: qutuɣ	4
-tu-a či erdem-ün čiyulɣan-i olbaɣu : olbai tere sedkirün :	5
ene qutuɣ-tu ali bükü erdem-ün čiyulɣan tede bügüde	6
nadur sitüǰü oluɣsan bügesü: qutuɣ-tu ene büged	7
urida maɣad ɣarqui <ese> oluɣsan ali bükü tere kemebesü :	8
tere	
metü ger-tü <törögsen> bügetele : bi maɣad ɣarqui ese	9
oluɣsan ali	
bükü tere kemebesü: ene © metü ger-tü törögsen	10
bolai kemen sedkiged : tere bratikabud-un qoyar köl-tür	11
mörgöǰü	
bür-ün eyin kemen irügebei : ene buyan-u ündüsün-iyer bi	12
büged :	
asuru bayalig-ud-un ger kiged : yadaɣan ügegün-ü ger-tür ülü	13
törön : duli-tu <ger-de> ülü töröküi boluɣad : nasuda ger-	14
dečegen	
ɣaruɣčın olan bolqu boltuɣai : kemen qutuɣ ɣuyubai : ayaɣ-	15
qa tegimlig-üd tegün-tür tere čaɣ tere uçır-taki ali bükü	16
tere qan köbegün kemebesü : toyin saributari büged bolai : tere	17
bratikabud-dur takil üiledüged : irüger irügegsen ali bükü	18
tere üile-yin ači üre©-ber edüge ülemǰi bayaliɣ-ud	19
-tur ülü törön : ügegün yadaɣan-tur ber ülü töröged :	20
duli-tu ger-tür töröǰü maɣad ɣaruɣčın olan bolbai : ayaɣ-	21
qa tegimlig-üd-e tere metü nigen qara üile-yin ači ür-e	22
bolburi inu ɣaɣča kü qara boluɣad : nigen čaɣan üile-yin	23
bolburi ači ür-e inu ɣaɣča kü čaɣan bolai : eldeb	24
qoličangɣui üile-yin ači ür-e inu eldeb qoličangɣui	25

⁶⁷ Cf. Kasyanenko 1993: No. 599; Ligeti 1942-1944: No. 1125; Hackett 2012: No. 1.

bolumui : ayaγ-qa tegimlig tegüber nigen qara üile kiged	26
eldeb qoličangγui-yi tebčijü : nigen jüil čayan üiles-i	27
eriged tuγurbin üileddeküi : ayaγ-qa tegimlig-üd-e	28

Verso

da(=ta) tere metü surulčan üileddeküi : basa ayaγ-qa	1
tegemlig sayaral sesig-i törögüljü : qamuγ sayaral sesig-üd<-i>	2
oytalqu-yin tula : ilaju tegüs nögčigsen burqan-tur	3
öčir-ün : toyin-a nasun-a tegülde saributari üiles-i	4
ker ele üiledčü : tere üile-yin bolburi açi ür-e-yi	5
-ber : ilaju tegüs nögčigsen burqan yeke bilig-luγ-a	6
tegüsüksen : yeke sambaγ-a bilig-den-ü degedü kemen	7
üjügülbei : ilaju tegüs nögčigsen burqan jarliγ	8
bolur-un : tere kemebesü irüger-ün erke bolai : ken-eče	9
qutuγ γuyubai : kemebesü ☉ ayaγ-qa tegimlig-üd-e	10
erte urida boluγsan <badir-a> ene galab-tur amitan qoyar tümen	11
nasulaqui čaγ-tur : üjügülügči tegünčilen iregsen	12
dayin-i daruγsan ünegen tegüs tuγuluγsan burqan uqaγan	13
kiged köl tegülde sayibar oduγsan : yirtinčü-yi medegči :	14
törölkiten-i nomoyadqan jiluyaduγči : tengsel ügei	15
tngri kümün-ü bayisi ilaju tegüs nögčigsen kasib neretü	16
burqan yirtinčü-tür töröbei : tere varanš-a balγasun	17
-taki ügüleğči görögetü oi-tur aγči arsi dulduyid-	18
ču sayubai : tegün-ü sasin-tur ene maγad γaruγad :	19
ali ayaγ-qa tegimlig tere ☉ m[a]γad γaruγad tere	20
toyin tegünčilen iregsen dayin-i daruγsan üneger tuγuluγsan	21
kasib burqan yeke bilig-luγ-a tegüsüksen : yeke sambaγ-a	22
-luγ-a tegüsüksed-ün degedü kemen üjügülbei : tede ende	23
büged kejiy-e esen aqatala ariγun yabudal-iyar yabuba-	24
su ber : erdem-ün čiyulγan-i nigekeken ču ber ese oluγad :	25
tegün-ü qoyina üküküi čaγ-tur eyin kemen qutuγ γuyubai :	26
bida-bar ilaju tegüs nögčigsen tegünčilen iregsen dayin-i	27
daruγsan ünegen tegüs tuγuluγsan erdem-ün oron tengsel ügei	28

'Black' folios**2.1. PL 61, f. 5**

See fig. 23 (A, B).

Volume marker: Tib. ga. *Foliation:* 174 (jayun dalan dörben).

Two texts are represented:

i. (ending: verso, line 18) Skt. Āryabuddhabalavardhānapratihārya-vikurvānanirdeśanāmamahāyānasūtra, Tib. 'Phags pa sangs rgyas kyi stobs skyed pa'i cho 'phrul rnam par 'phrul pa bstan pa zhes bya ba theg pa chen po'i mdo, Mong. Qutuγ-tu burqan-u küčün egüskeküi ridi qubilyan-i teyin büged qubilyaju üjügülküi neretü yeke kölgen sudur.⁶⁸

For collation: BK: eldeb, c'a, 205b–206a; D: mdo sde, tsa, 156b⁽¹⁾–158a⁽³⁾.

After the end of the first text, three lines are used for the Refuge.

ii. (beginning: verso, line 21) Skt. Āryaśrīguptanāmasūtra, Tib. 'Phags pa dpal sbas zhes bya ba'i mdo, Mong. Qutuγ-tu śri gubta neretü sudur.⁶⁹

For collation: BK: eldeb, dza, 348b; D: mdo sde, tsha 269a⁽¹⁾–269a⁽²⁾.

Recto

@jiryalang-tu töröl-tür odqu boluyu :: ai ija-	1
γur-dan-u köbegün-e tere metü bey-e kiged kelen	2
sedkil-ün aman alday-san : surtaqun-i bariqui üneger	3
abqui boluyad : erdem kiged eng olan buyan-u ün-	4
düsün : tegüskü bügesü : köbegüd tegüni ülü	5
medemüi : tendече tere çay-tur oγtarγui-aça	6
yeke dayun γarqu boluyad : tedeger qamuγ nököd :	7
γayiqamsiy : γayiqamsiy kemen sañauqui yeke dayun γarγaju	8
bür-ün : çeçeg kiged : yeke ünür-den quran-i oro-	9
γulbai : lags ⁷⁰ bürin amitan-nuyud-i qamuγ jobalang	10
-aça getülkü bolju : deger-e ügei üneger tuγuluγsan	11
bodi qutuγ-un qarin ülü niçuqui-yin oron-tur	12
jokiyabai : busu ber költi amitan-nuyud burqan	13
kiged : nom bursang quvaray-ud-tur itegel {yabu}	14
<yabu>γulqui boluyad : adičid ⁷¹ sedkil egüskejü : tede-	15
ger qamuγ tegünçilen iregsen ülü üjegdekü bolbai :	16
tendече vçir-a bani bodisung terigüten : vçir	17
bariyçi bügüdeger : qormusta kiged : esru-a :	18
yirtinçü-yi sakigçi dörben maqaraaja : ilaju tegüs	19
nögçigsen-tür eyin kemen jalbarin öçibeı : tegünçilen	20
iregsen ba bür-ün amuyulqui buyu : ba bür-ün	21
ene nom-un jüil kiged : tedeger tegünçilen iregsen-ü	22
ner-e-yi sonosuyad : ilaju tegüs nögçigsen-ü	23

⁶⁸ Cf. Kasyanenko 1993: No. 657, Ligeti 1942-1944: No. 942; Hackett 2012: No. 204.

⁶⁹ Another translation of the text was included in BK. Cf. Kasyanenko 1993: No. 658; Ligeti 1942-1944: No. 974; Hackett 2012: 235.

⁷⁰ D: 'bum; BK: 'abum.

⁷¹ BK: angqan.

nomlay _{san} nom-i : bariqui kiged : bičiküi : nege- küi : bariqui : delgereküi kiged : tedeger-ün	24
oron : qotun ba : süm-e ger-nuyud ba bür-ün	26
bey-e kiged : amiban urejü sakın üiledsügei ::	27
oyoyata sakisuyai : qamuy tusa-yi bütügen	28
üiledsügei : ed kiged : üres-i ber sayitur bütü- gen üiledsügei : qotola <takil> bolyan üiledsügei :	29
	30

Verso

qamuy ebedčün-eče tonilyan üiledsügei : durad- qui kiged: küčün dayalayad-i öggün üiled- sügei : tendeče ilaju tegüs nögčigsen tedeger-tür	1
sayin kemen ögčü : eyin kemen jarliγ bolbai :	2
ker ken ber tegünčilen iregsen ene nom-un tangγariγ -un jüil-i darui deger-e ečülküi ülü bolqu tere	3
metü-yi či üileddeküi : ilaju tegüs nögčigsen teyin	4
kemen jarliγ boluγsan-tur : ariy-a avalokiti is- vari kiged : včir-a bani terigüten : tedeger :	5
qamuy bodisung maqasung kiged: siravag-nuyud	6
kiged : qamuy nököd bügüdeger : tngri kümün	7
asuri : gandari-nar-luγ-a nigen-e yirtinčü-tekün	8
jobsiyan bayasču : ilaju tegüs nögčigsen burqan	9
jarliγ-i ilete maytabai : qutuγ-tu burqan-u	10
küčün egüskeküi bridi qubilyan-i teyin büged	11
qubilyan üjügülküi neretü yeke kölgen sudur	12
tegüsbei :: :: mongγol-un kelen-tür toyin	13
samrub orčiγulbai : samadan sengge nayirayulba<i> ::	14
namo buddhāy-a :: ::	15
namo dharmāy-a :: ::	16
namo sanggāhy-a :: ::	17
enedkeg-ün keleber : ariy-a siri gubta nām-a	18
sudur-a :: töbed-ün keleber : 'ap'ag'sba d'bal	19
sbas z'es byau-a-yi mdo : mongγol-un keleber :	20
qutuγ-tu čoy-tu niyuča neretü sudur : qamuy	21
burqan bodisung-nar-tur mörgömü : eyin kemen minu	22
sonosuγsan nigen čay-tur : ilaju tegüs nögčigsen	23
burqan raajagirq-a balγasun-u : gadarigud ayulan-tur :	24
mingyan qoyar jaγun tabin ayay-qa tegimlig-üd	25
yekes quvaray-ud-luγ-a nigen-e sayun bülüge :	26
toyin : šimananča ubasi : ubasanča-nuyud :	27
	28
	29
	30
	31

2.2–3. PL 61, ff. 6–7

See fig. 24 (A, B), 25 (A, B).

Volume marker: Tib. dza, Mong. j'a, olan sudur.

Foliation: 252 (qoyar jaγun tabin qoyar); 253 (qoyar jaγun tabin γurban).

'Working foliation' (see p. 107, 185–186, 189): 27 (qorin doloγan), 28 (qorin naiman).

Skt. Tathāgatasāṅgītināmamahāyānasūtra, Tib. De bzhin gshegs pa bgro ba zhes bya ba'i mdo, Mong. Tegünčilen iregsen-i ügüleküi neretü yeke kölgen sudur.⁷²

For collation: BK: wa, eldeb, 373a–375b; D: mdo sde, dza, 264a⁽⁷⁾–265b⁽⁷⁾.

F. 252. Recto

@ minu nomlaγsan sudur : egün-ü uduriγulaşun-i alimad abubasu :	1
tedeger burqan-u bodi qutuγ-un siltayan : bi bui kemebesü seǰig	2
ügei : alimad qoyitu čaγ-un učir-tur : kümün-nügüd-ün	3
yosun-i tere üjemüi :: qoyitu čaγ-un učir-tur ayaγ-qa	4
teǰimlig-üd : burqan-u üile-yi üiledkü boluγad : minu	5
nomlaγsan-i ügülegčid : ked ba egün-i sedkikü bolumui :	6
ananda-a tegün-ü tulada tegün-tür : ene metü sudur-nuγud-i	7
bi ögsügei : burqan-u nomlaγsan-i ügülegčid : ali γaǰar-un	8
ǰüg-tür egün-i nomlabasu :: tedeger γaǰar-un ǰüg-tür :	9
tere čaγ-tur yaǰša öngge bolıγčın : amitan-nuγud-un öngges-i	10
ülü bolıyayad : üǰegsen sonosuγsan tere metü mededkün ::	11
alimad qoor-a-tan-luγ-a nigen-e bey-e-ten : orod-un	12
ǰüg-tür öǰcü ilegegdekü buyu : tende tedeger qoor-a	13
ügegüy-e : bolqu inu seǰig ügei :: burqan-u nomlaγsan-i	14
ügülegčid : ene sudur-i qamiγ-a nomlabasu : ananda-a tere	15
γaǰar-un ǰüg bügüde-tür : takil-un sitügen bolqu : kemen	16
mededkün :: erten-ü itegel nöǰčıgsen {kü} busu : alimad yirtinčü-	17
yi geyigülügčid : ene γaǰar-un ǰüg-tür : ene sudur-i	18
sayitur nomlaǰu : γasalang-a ayuγuluγad amitan-a : edüged-tür tuγuluγsan burqan bi ber : ene γaǰar-un ǰüg-üd-tür :	19
degedü sudur nomlasuγai :: yirtinčü-yin itegel sedkisi	21
ügei : tuγuluγsan burqan asaral-iyar ⁷³ ber : ene γaǰar-un	22
ǰüg-üd-tür : ene sudur-i olyaqu bolumui :: olan-i	23

⁷² Cf. Kasyanenko 1993: No. 747; Ligeti 1942–1944: No. 986; Hackett 2012: 247.

⁷³ BK: mayitri.

sonosuγsan ene asaral-iyar : ene sudur-i üjügül-ün üiledbesü :	24
nayan ayud bürin toγatan : bodi qutuγ-tur ber viyangirid	25
ügegü (=öğkü) bolumui :: bi alin-i oγoγata bolbasun bolγaγu :	26
γayiqamsiy sigemuni burqan kemen :: tere nigen gsan-tur minu	27
ner-e-yi : tuγuluγsan burqan kemen ügülekü bolumui :: öber-i	28
öber-i asaraqui-aça : toγolasi ügei költi amitan-a :	29
minu ner-e-yi sonosγaγu bür-ün : degedü bodi qutuγ-	30

F. 252. Verso

tur irügen üiledbesü :: tegün-i nigen {ki} gsan-tur burqan	1
kiged : tegünçilen iregsed asaraqui ber : müsiyen ineyikü	2
boluγad : tere kemebesü sedkisi ügei bradi(=ridi) qubilγ-a-	3
tu :: qoyitu çay-tur ali jarim-ud : edeger-un yosun-i	4
erın üiledbesü : anand-a tere kemebesü tere çay-tur :	5
mayidari-luγ-a ayuljaqu viyangirid ögdeyü : sakyalig-	6
ud-un arslan tegün-iyer : ene sudur-i nomlayad mön deger-e :	7
nayan mingyan toγatan ali amitan : bodi qutuγ-tur ilete	8
orobai :: tendече ilaγu tegüs nöğçigsen amin qabiy-a-tu	9
ananda-tur jarliγ bolur-un : ananda-a ayaγ-qa tegimlig-üd	10
dörben nom-i-luγ-a tegüsbesü burqan-u bodi qutuγ tebçin	11
üiledkü buyu :: dörben ali bui kemebesü : ananda-a egün-tür	12
ayaγ-qa tegimlig-üd ülemji omoγ-dan buyu ülemji omoγ-	13
dan tegüber ülemji omoγ ügei nom {sedkiñü} <sonosçu> :	14
ayuyad	
emiyeküi ülemji emiyekü boluyu : yeke ergi ur-a-tur ber	15
unaqu boluyu : tegüber iruγar-i çaylasi ügei ber	16
tebçin üiledüged adali busu-yi qamuγ-aça ügüleged	17
kilinglen üiledümüi : ananda-a busu ber tere ayaγ-qa	18
tegmilig kemebesü bi kemen ilete sinuγad jabsar-i	19
barilduyulqu bui : ananda-a ene üy-e qoyar nom-luγ-a	20
tegüsügse ayaγ-qa tegimlig kemebesü burqan-u bodi qutuγ-i	21
tebçin üiledüged : ali busu ügüleged qamuγ-aça kilinglen	22
üiledümüi : ananda-a busu ber aljiyas sayšabad-tu	23
ayaγ-qa tegimlig-üd jang üile-tür buruγu-a oroγsan	24
buyu : tere aljiyaγ sayšabad-luγ-a tegüsügse{n}<d> sayšabad-	25
dan-i	
ügüleküi sonosbasu mitaqu bolumui :: ananda-a {ayaγ-qa tegimlig}	26
γurban-luγ-a tegüsügse ayaγ-qa tegimlig kemebesü burqan-u	27
bodi qutuγ-i tebçin üiledüged qamuγ-aça adali busu	28
ügüleged kilinglen üiledümüi : ananda-a busu ber joriqui	29

F. 253. Recto

@ üjel-den ayay-qa tegimlig bi kemen ügülekü bui : tegüber	1
qoyosun-u činar-i ügüleküi-i sonosbasu tačiyaqui ügei-tür	2
ayuyad emiyeküi ülemji emiyeküi bolumui : ananda-a edeger	3
dörben nom-luy-a tegüsügsen ayay-qa tegimlig kemebesü : burqan-u	4
bodi qutuy-i tebčün üiledüged qamuy-ača adali busu	5
ügüleged kilinglen üiledümüi : ilaju tegüs nöğčigsen teyin kemen	6
jarliγ bolju : sayibar oduγsan teyin kemen nomlaju amui : busu	7
ber üjügülküi eyin kemen jarliγ bolbai :: ülemji omoγ-dan	8
ayay-qa tegimlig : ese oluγsan-i olqui sedkigčün : toyin kemebesü	9
tendeče minu uqayuluγsan : gün narin nom-i-i tebčün üiledümüi ::	10
lokavadan-a qoličaγsan : ayay-qa tegimlig-ün nom ügüleküi ali	11
bügesü : minu uqayuluγsan gün narin sudur : egün _i inu	12
asuru tebčün üiledümüi :: ali bi kemen ügülegči ayay-qa	13
teyimlig-i : joriqui ⁷⁴ -tur sayitur orosiγsad : bi ügei	14
nom-ud-i sonosču bürün : minu uqayuluγsan-i tebčün	15
üiledümüi :: ali aljijas sayšabad-tu ayay-qa tegimlig-ün :	16
čibil-tü nom-dan sanvar busu-yin tula : kereg jaray čüke-	17
tü nom-i sonosču : minu uqayuluγsan-i tebčün üiledümüi ::	18
ibegči arslan sigimuni minu : uqayuluγsan bilig :	19
aljijas-iyar : tebčijü bürün bey-e ebderegsen-ü qoyina :	20
mayu jayaγan<-nuγud>-tur törökü boluyu :: ananda-a dörben nom	21
-luy-a tegüsügsen ayay-qa tegimlig tegünčilen iregsen sedkil	22
-tegen oroγuluγsan-iyar nom-i sonosbasu tayalaqui kiged	23
asuru tayalaqui : ayui yeke-nuγud-i sayitur olqu	24
boluyu : ananda-a egün-tür dörben ali bui kemebesü : ayay-qa tegimlig ülemji omoγ ügei-tan bolai : lokavadan kiged :	25
es-e qoličaγsan bolai : busud-tur nom-ud-i üjügülügči	26
bolai : joriqui-luy-a tegüsügsen busu bolai : bi kemen	27
ilete sinuγči busu bolai : ene buyan-tu nom-dan-u	28
	29

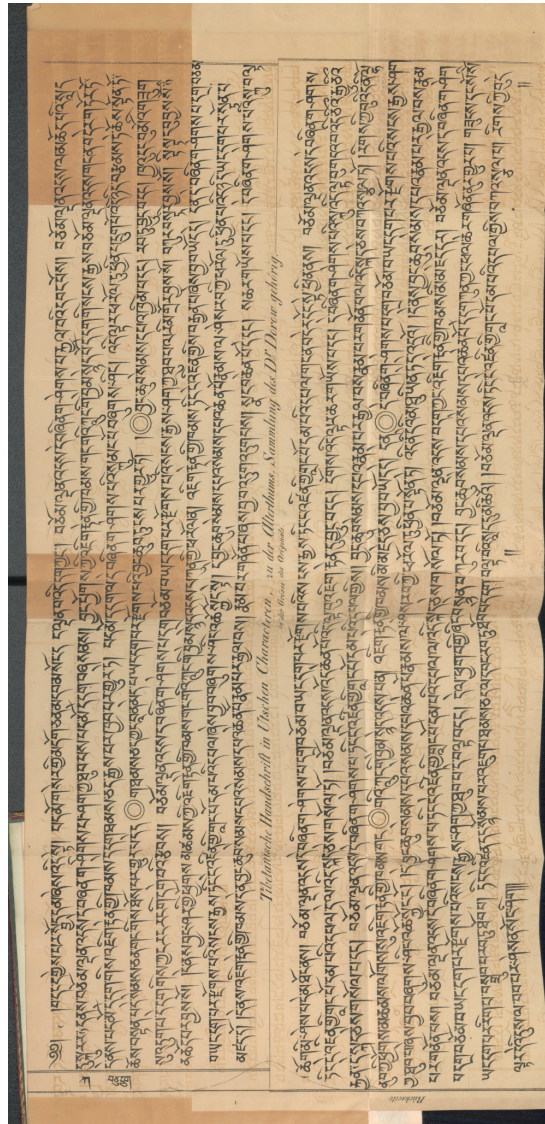
⁷⁴ BK: uriqui.

F. 253. Verso

{s} sayšabad-luγ-a tegüsügsen bolai : ananda-a edeger dörben	1
nom-luγ-a tegüsügsen ayaγ-qa {ti} tegimlig tegünčilen	2
iregsen sedkil- <u>t</u> egen orosiγsan edeger nom-ud-i	3
sonosbasu bayasqui kiged : asuru yeke bayasqulang-	4
ud-i sayitur olqu boluyu : ilaǰu tegüs	5
nögčigsen teyin kemen jarliγ bolǰu : sayibar oduysan	6
teyin kemen nomlaǰu amui : busu ber üjügülkü-yin	7
eyin kemen jarliγ bolbai :: ali omoγ ügei ayaγ-qa	8
teyimlig ünem nom- <u>t</u> ur qutuγ orosiγsan tegüber :	9
gün narin nom-ud-i sonosbasu : ele : tegüber adalidqasi	10
ügei taγalal-i olumui : gün narin nom-un činar-i	11
sonosču bür-ün : ünem nom- <u>t</u> ur qutuγ orosiγsan-iyar :	12
dooradus-a egün-i sayitur toγaγaǰu : lokavadan-i	13
dulduyiddun ülü üiledümüi :: bi ügei nom-ud-i	14
sonosču bür-ün : nigen-deki ödter mitaqu ülü	15
boluyad : übedegsi saran metü : tegün-ü bilig teyin büged	16
nememüi :: bi ügei nom-ud-i sonosču bür-ün : ali ba sesig bui	17
busu boluyad : übedegsi saran-i metü : tegün-ü belge bilig	18
teyin	
büged nememüi :: ilaǰu tegüs nögčigsen teyin jarliγ boluγsan- <u>t</u> ur tedeger	19
ayaγ-qa tegimlig kiged : tngri : kümün : asuri : gandari-luγ-a	20
nigen-e	
yirtinčü-dekin bayasulčaǰu : ilaǰu tegüs nögčigsen-ü jarliγ-i	21
ilete	
medebei :: : :: tegünčilen iregsen-i ügüleküi neretü yeke kölgen	22
sudur tegüsbei :: : :: enedkeg-ün ubadini inǰaǰ-a garba kiged :	23
kelemüči bandi {d'} d'bal g'yi ayaγus-iyar orčiγuluyad :	24
yekede	
nayirayuluyči kelemüči bandi d'bal brc'egs g'is nayirayuluyad	25
orosiγulbai :: : :: monγol-un kelen- <u>t</u> ur ananda güi-si : mergen	26
ubasi qoyar	
orčiγulbai : : mergen sečen ubasi bičibe : asuru bertegčün	27
oyutu	
bükü-yin tulada : ali endel boluγsan-iyar degedüs-e	28
namančilamui : ali nigen	
tedüi tokiyalduγsan buyan-iyar : amitan-i bodi jirüken- <u>t</u> ur	29
ǰorin irgesügei :: : ::	30

FIGURES⁷⁵

Fig. 1. Tib.: No. 1 — Ka: f. 16 (the Dorow folio)



⁷⁵ Digital copies are presented by courtesy of the IOM RAS, University of Glasgow Library Archives & Special Collections, the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the British Library. We thank Sabine Tolksdorf (Berlin State Library) for the high resolution photo of the folio published in Dorow 1820.

Fig. 2 (A, B). Tib.: No. 2 — [Ka]: f. ? (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 1)



Fig. 3 (A, B). Tib.: No. 3 — Ka: f. 229 (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 2)



Fig. 4 (A, B). Tib.: No. 4 — Kha: f. 13 (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 3)

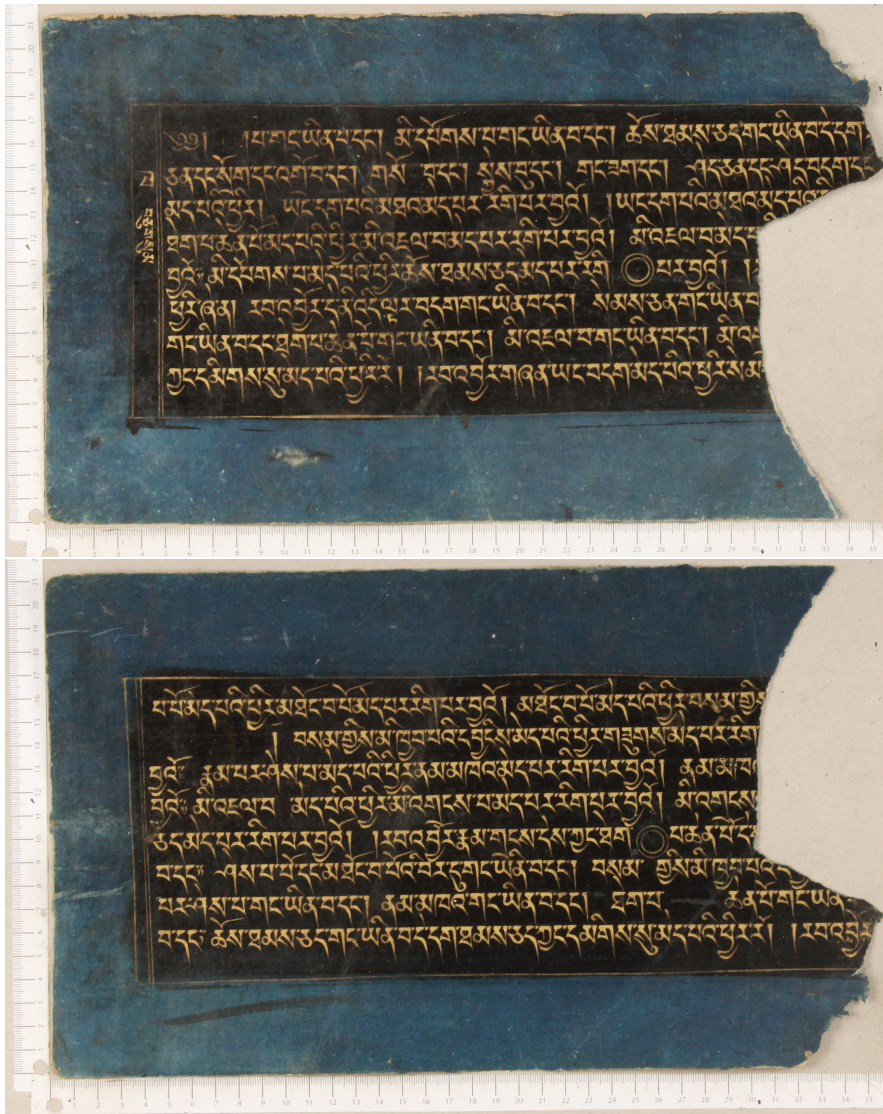


Fig. 5 (A, B). Tib.: No. 5 — [Kha]: f. ? (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 4)



Fig. 6 (A, B). Tib.: No. 6 — Ka (=Kha?): f. 73 (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 5)

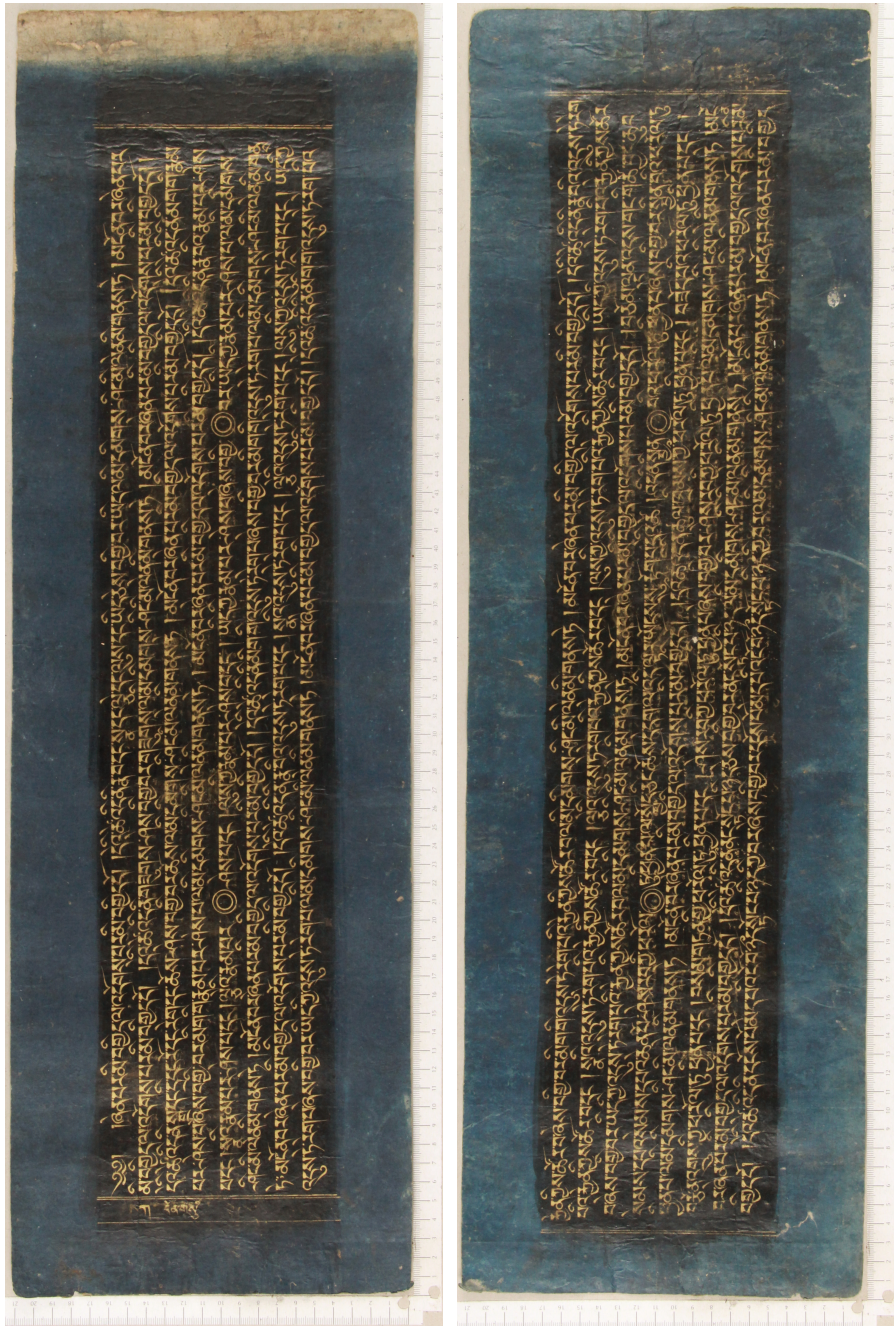


Fig. 7 (A, B). Tib.: No. 7 — Kha: f. 1?0(?) (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 6)



Fig. 8 (A, B). Tib.: No. 8 — Kha: f. 193 (BnF: Tibétain 464, f. 14)

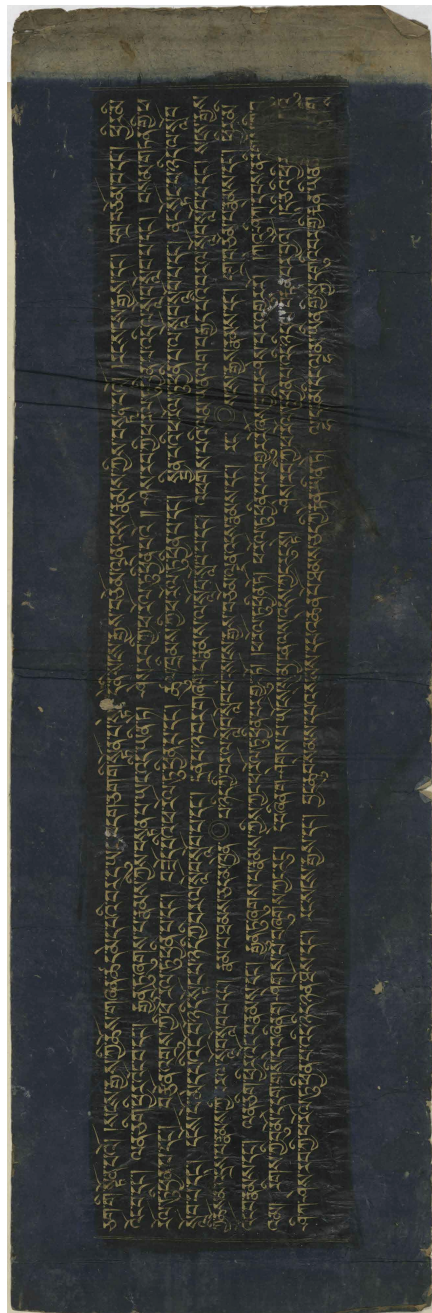
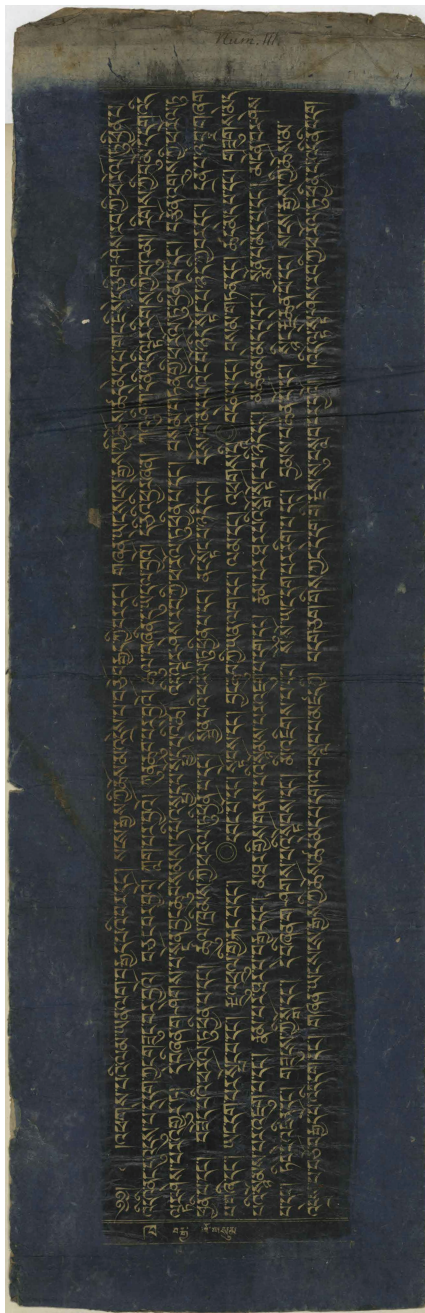


Fig. 9 (A, B). Tib.: No. 9 — Kha: f. 248 (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 7)



Fig. 10 (A, B). Tib.: No. 10 — Kha: f. 302 (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 8)



Fig. 12 (A, B). Tib.: No. 12 — Ga: f. 10 (Glasgow UL: PL61, f. 1)

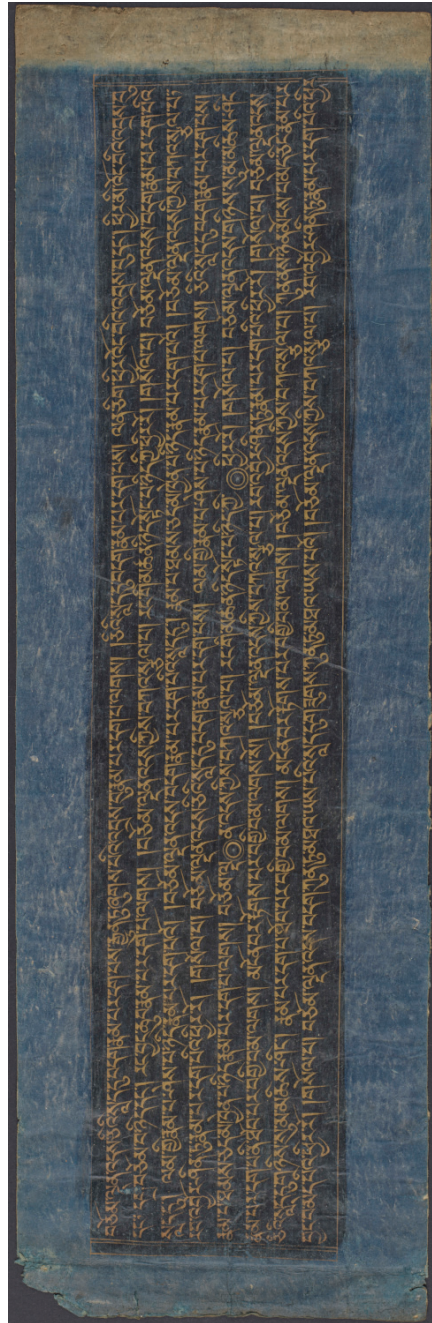
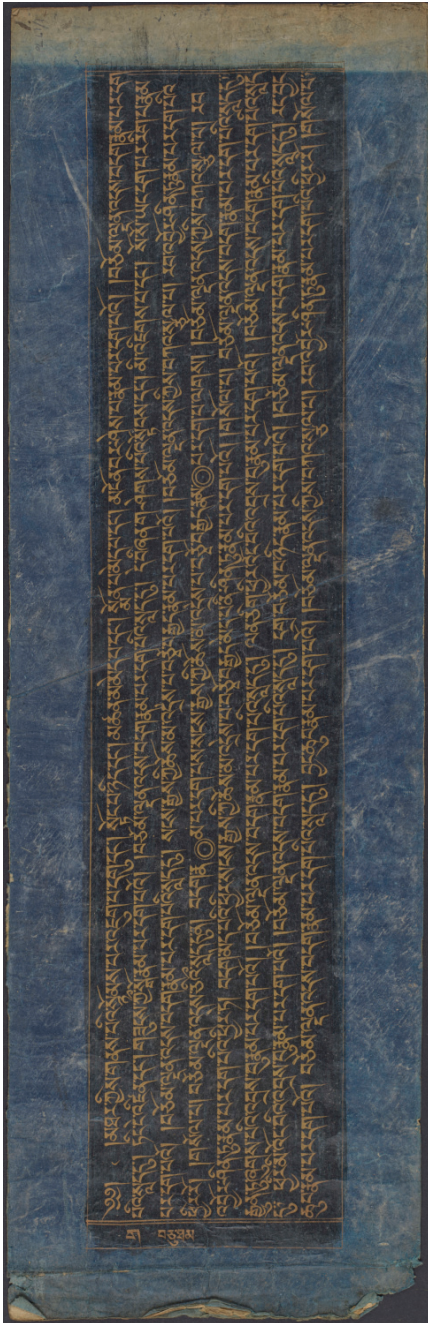


Fig. 14 (A, B). Tib.: No. 14 — [Ga: f. ?] (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 9)

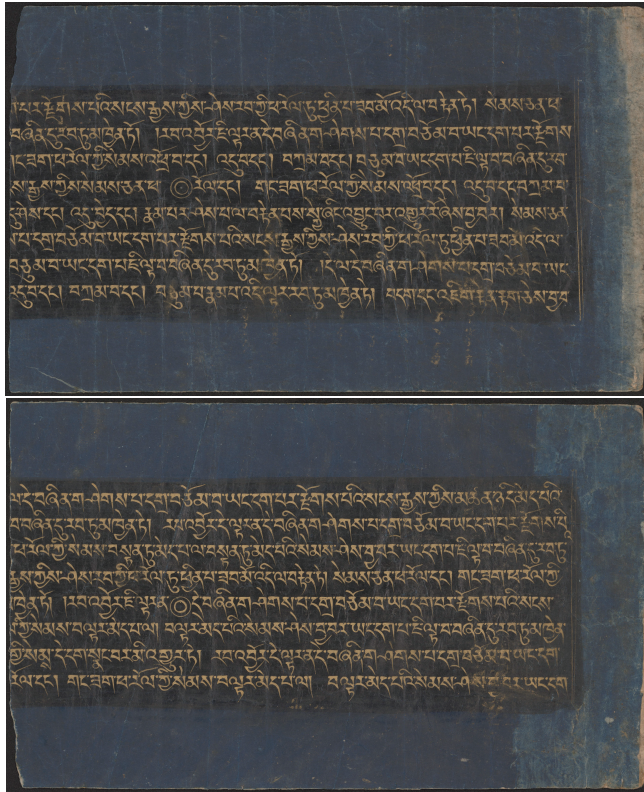


Fig. 15. Tib.: No. 15 — [Ga: f. ?] (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 10)



Fig. 16 (A, B). Tib.: No. 16 — Ga: f. 253 (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 11)

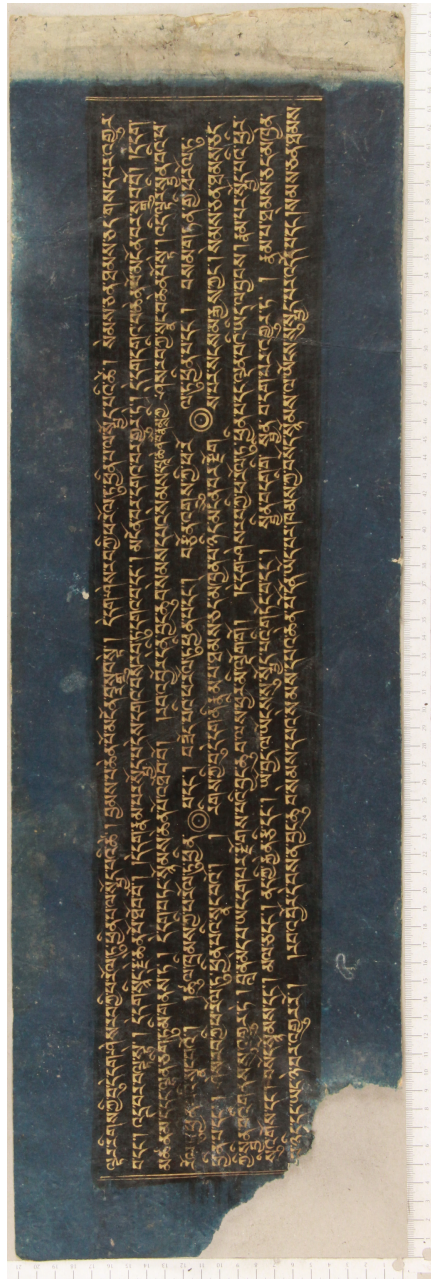
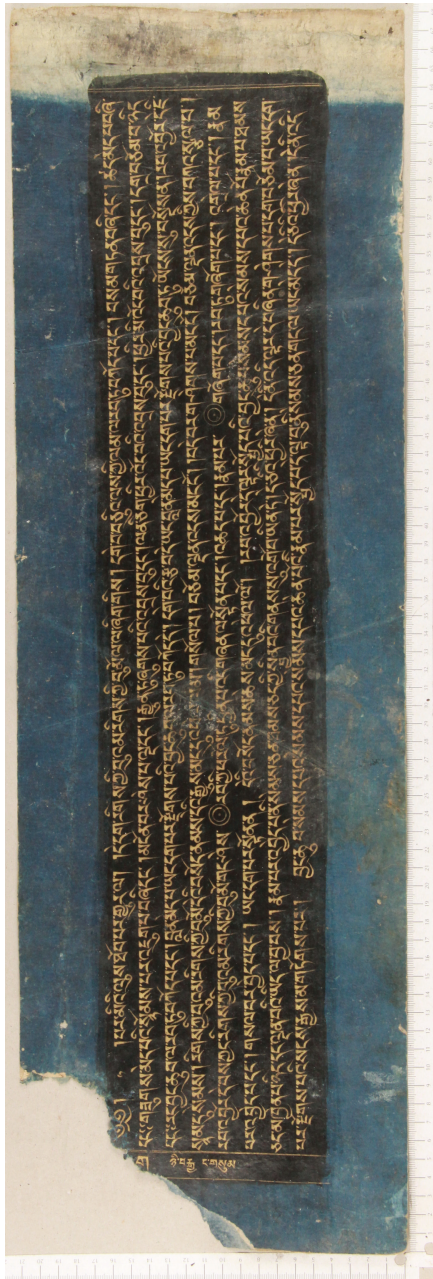


Fig. 17 (A, B). Tib.: No. 17 — Ga: f. 266 (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 12)



Fig. 18 (A, B). Tib.: No. 18 — [Nga]: f. ? (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 13)

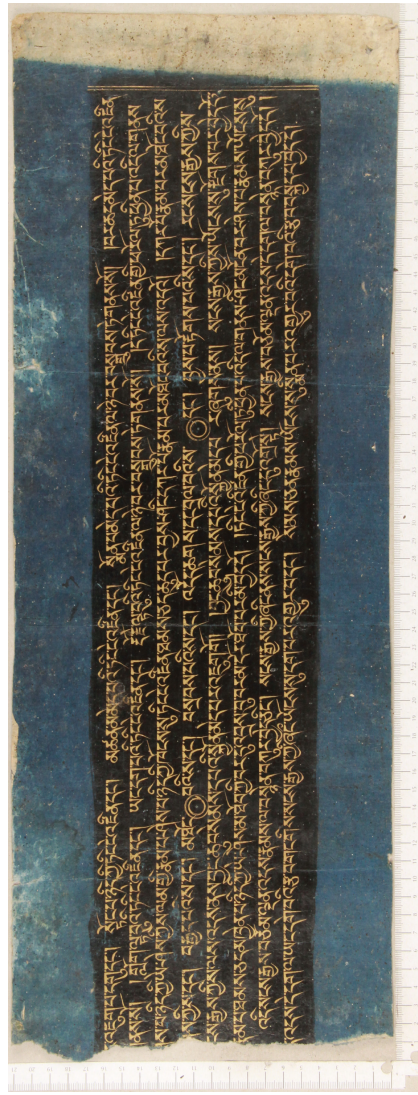
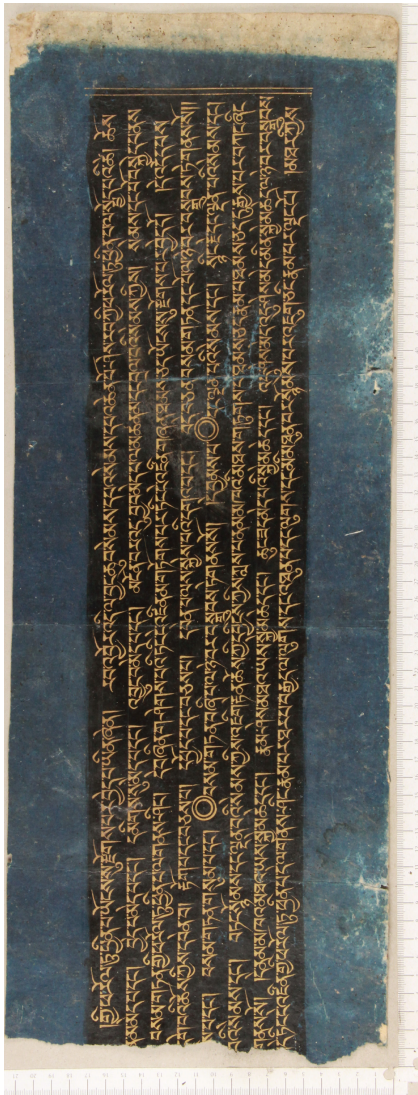


Fig. 19 (A, B). Tib.: No. 19 — Nga: f. 235 (IOM RAS: Tib. 958, No. 14)

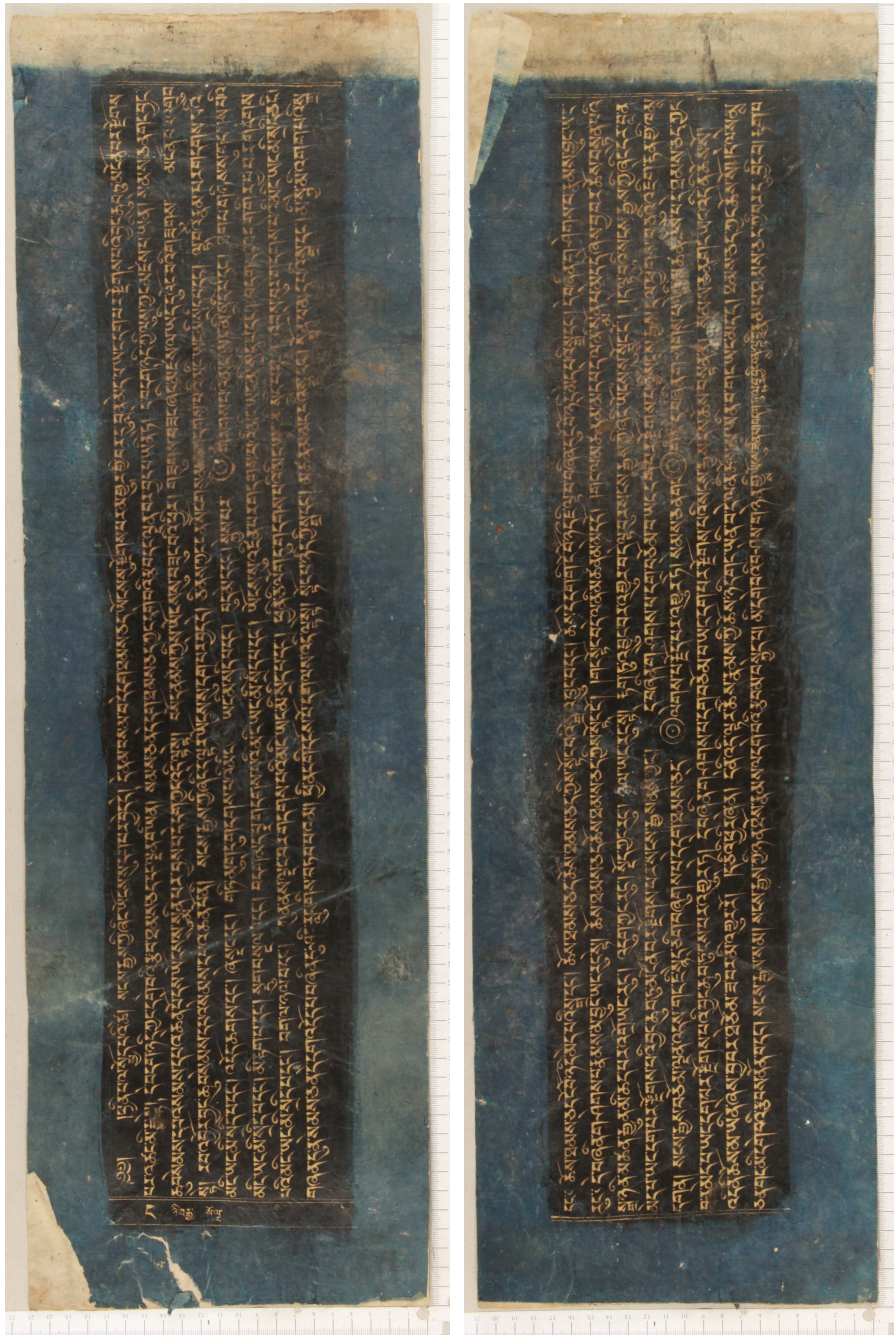


Fig. 20 (A, B). Mong.: No. 1 — Ka: f. 309 (Glasgow UL: PL 61, f. 3)



Fig. 21 (A, B). Mong.: No. 1.2 — Ka: f. 316 (Glasgow UL: PL 61, f. 2)



Fig. 22 (A, B). Mong.: No. 1.2 — Ka: f. 53 (Glasgow UL: PL 61, f. 4)



Fig. 23 (A, B). Mong.: No. 2.1 — Ga: f. 174 (Glasgow UL: PL 61, f. 5)



Fig. 24 (A, B). Mong.: No. 2.2 — J'a: f. 252 (Glasgow UL: PL 61, f. 6)

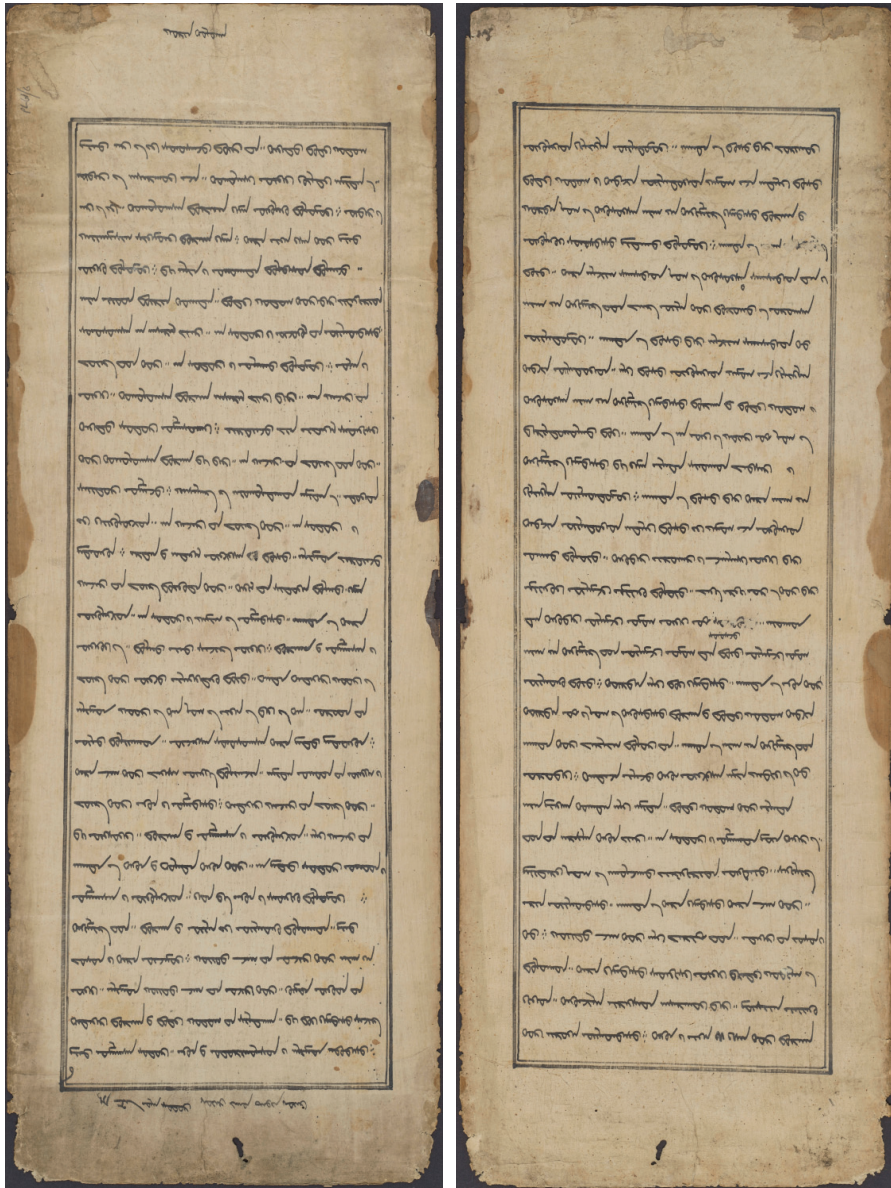
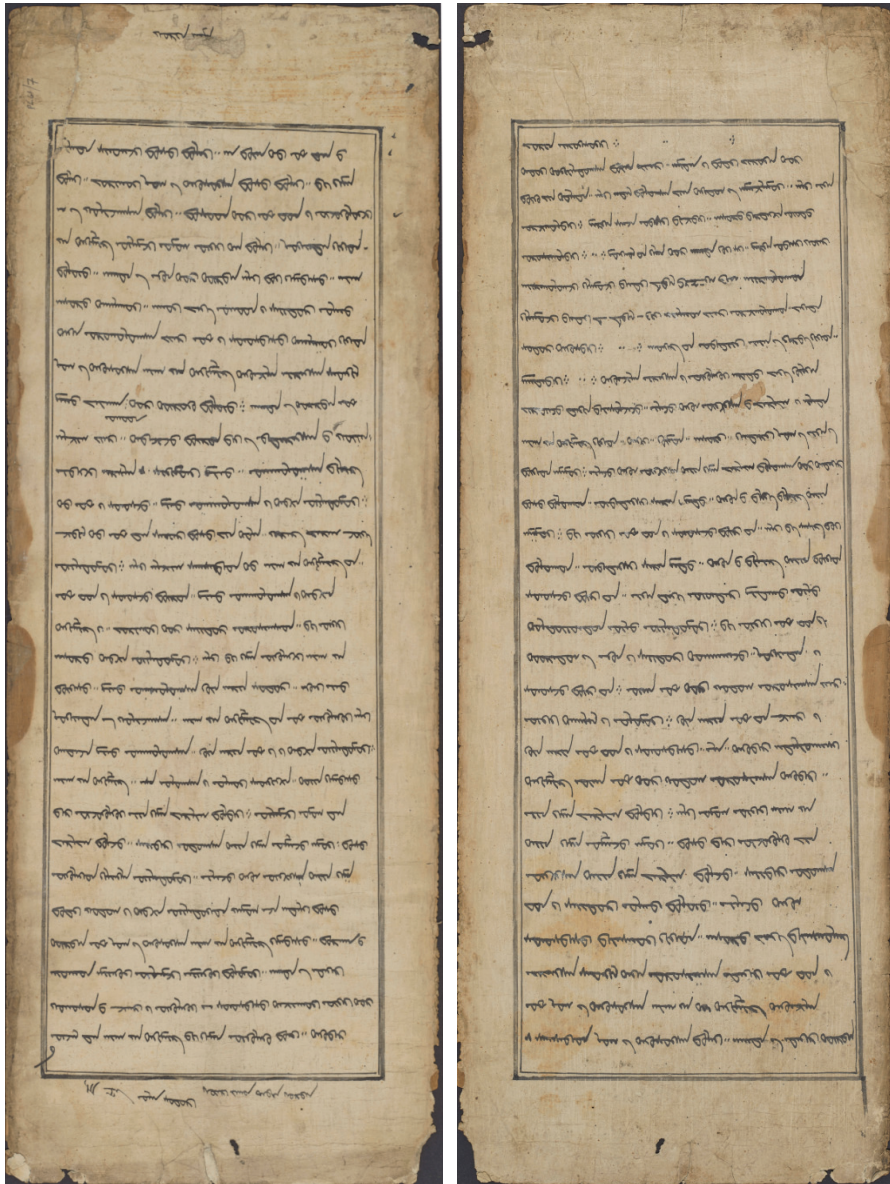


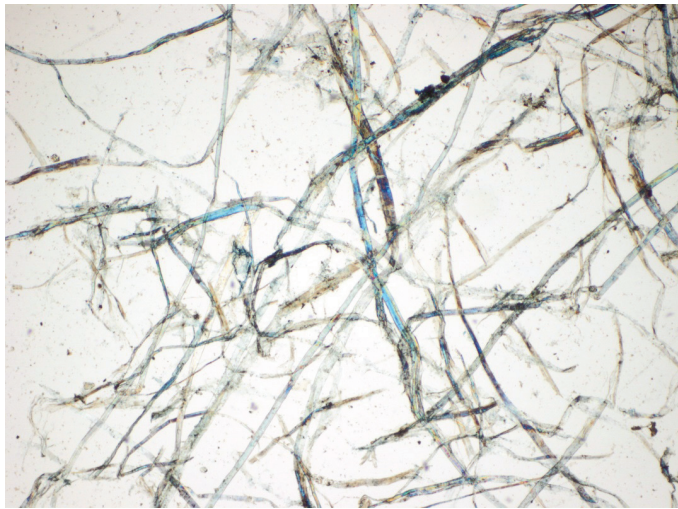
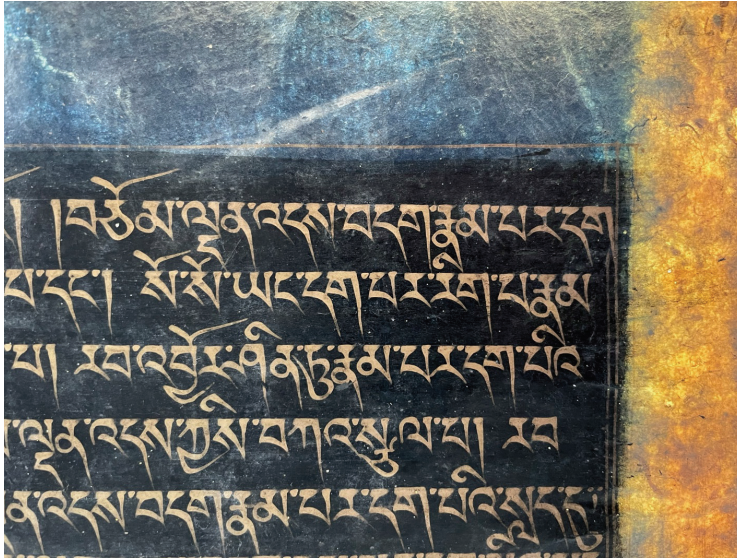
Fig. 25 (A, B). Mong.: No. 2.3 — J'a: f. 253 (Glasgow UL: PL 61, f. 7)



Appendix III

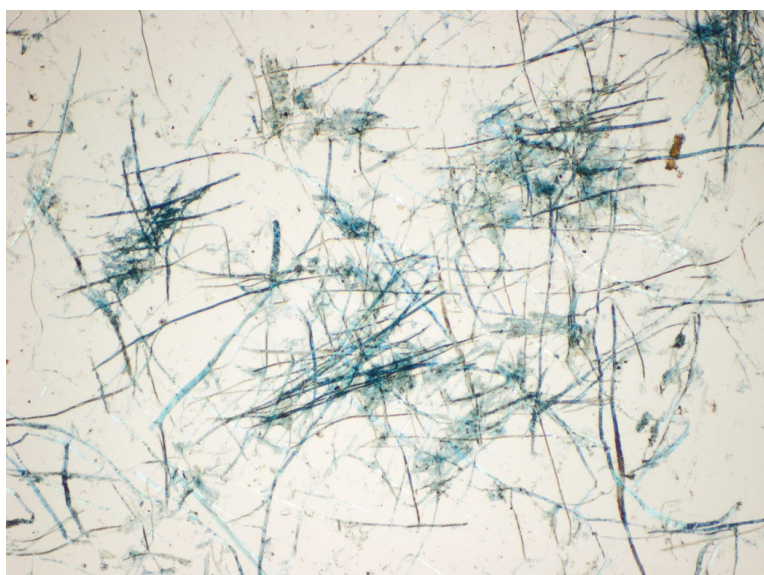
The microscope photos of paper fibers that characterize three types of manuscripts represented in PL61⁷⁶

F. 26 (A, B). PL61, f. 1: Tibetan. Rag paper based on hemp characterized by a ribbed texture imparted by the manufacturing process (see backlit image A)



⁷⁶ Backlit images were graciously provided by Keira McKee, Book Conservator at the University of Glasgow Library Archives & Special Collections.

F. 27 (A, B). PL61, f. 4: "Golden" Mongolian. Laid type of paper made with mixed fibres varied in size and characteristics, many associated cells eg. epidermal cells



F. 28 (A, B). PL61, f. 7: "Black" Mongolian: Wove type of paper made of *Stellera* fibres

