# MANUSCRIPT FRAGMENTS FROM MATHO. A PRELIMINARY REPORT AND RANDOM REFLECTIONS\*

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Several years ago, Klu sdings mkhan chen Rin po che, the head of the Sa skya – Ngor lineage, detected some 50 *mchod rten* on an alluvial plateau at the edge of the village of Matho (Mang spro) in Ladakh as the origin of some malign influence on the wellbeing of the community and decided that they should be destructed.<sup>1</sup> One of these *mchod rten* used to be referred to popularly as the "King's stupa" (*rgyal po'i mchod rten*), and another one as the "Queen's stupa" (*rgyal mo'i mchod rten*). This local usage has obviously preserved the memory of historical facts, but it apparently mixes up names and periods of time.

Although probably not all of these *mchod rten* were contemporary, they are generally said to have been erected "at the time of the Mongol war". "Normally", this expression would refer to the Tibet/Mongol-Ladakh-Mughal war around 1680,<sup>2</sup> and the local tradition does, in fact, associate these *mchod rten* in some way with dGa' ldan Tshe dbang (1644–1697), the commander of the Tibetan-Mongol army that invaded Ladakh at that time. Born a Mongol prince from the family of Guśri Khan, he became a devote Buddhist monk. It is reported that, due to his aversion to bloodshed, he hesitated to accept the command when he was appointed leader of this military campaign by the 5th Dalai Lama.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless, his troops raided Ladakh for some four years before they could be driven back with the help of Mughal forces. Accordingly, dGa' ldan Tshe dbang is not remembered sympathetically by Ladakhis other than dGe lugs pa followers, and it seems to be easy to ascribe some sinister influence to places connected with his name. The connection with dGa' ldan Tshe dbang might be a good excuse for destructing the *mchod rten*. Historically, however, it is not possible, as the *mchod rten* were much older.

<sup>\*</sup> My sincere thanks are due to Daniel Berounsky, John Bray, Quentin Devers, Brandon Dotson, Amy Heller, Bruno Lainé, Christian Luczanits, Nawang Jinpa, Nyima Woser, Jampa L. Panglung, Tibor Porcio, Cristina Scherrer-Schaub, Roberto Vitali and Bettina Zeisler for various information, suggestion, advice, assistance, and inspiration, and to Sarah Teetor for correcting the English.

<sup>1</sup> The "story" surrounding the destruction of the *mchod rten* is based on personal communications from Nelly Rieuf, manager of the "Matho Museum Project", and on local gossip.

<sup>2</sup> On these events, see, e.g., Petech 1947; Petech 1977: 71ff.; Emmer 2007; Nawang Jinpa 2015.

<sup>3</sup> See Petech 1947: 174; Bray 2007: 4.

Possibly, the memories of this 17<sup>th</sup> century war mix with those of some military campaign by the sTod Hor (Chagatai Mongols) in mNga' ris skor gsum in mid-13<sup>th</sup> century,<sup>4</sup> but this is mere speculation.

Alternatively, the *mchod rten* are locally said to originate from "the times of the kings", i.e. from the times when there were kings at Matho, before Mar yul was turned into "Ladakh" under the rNam rgyal rulers.

Be this as it may – historians and archaeologists may bring more light to this matter –, the villagers apparently did not consider the threat by the *mchod rten* very serious or urgent, as about a decade was allowed to pass before they eventually took action and destroyed these *mchod rten* in spring 2014. Once they had started, however, they did their job thoroughly. They tore down the *mchod rten* and began shovelling the rubble together with all the grave goods into the river, even making use of a bulldozer. Much archaeological material was lost in this way: skeletons, a mummy, ritual objects, manuscripts, etc.

By lucky coincidence and the intervention of locals who were concerned about the fate of these relics this action was stopped, and the remaining grave goods were saved and collected at Matho Monastery by the Matho Museum Project, among them a *thangka*, long human hair, *tsa tsa* and various ritual items, and manuscript fragments. The majority of these items – though not the skeletons and the mummy – and practically all the manuscripts are from the "King's stupa".

The recovered *thangka* has been dated by the art-historians of the Matho Museum Project to the  $12^{th}$  century, but the early  $13^{th}$  century could also be considered possible.<sup>5</sup> Assuming that it was painted for the funeral ceremony, it could provide a date for the erection of the *mchod rten*, and the *terminus ante quem* for all the items found inside. The manuscript fragments, too, suggest this early dating. Apparently, not all of them were produced at exactly the same period, and it is not possible – at least not at the present stage – to date any of them within the narrow frame of half a century. In general, however, their formal characteristics such as *mgo yig* (fig. 1a), ornamentation (fig. 1b), the foliation systems, orthography, and palaeography indicate an early phase from the  $10^{th}$  to  $12^{th}$  century, or the early  $13^{th}$  century at the latest, according to the criteria presented by Scherrer-Schaub (1999: 25). On the other hand, there are very few leaves or later additions on apparently older leaves that create the impression of more "modern" writing (fig. 7c). These cases must be investigated in detail.

In addition, the only two illuminated folios discovered so far (fig. 2a) show iconographic and stylistic characteristics found in works from 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century mNga' ris, and a third fragmentary miniature, which was found inside a *tsa tsa* in a stupa at Matho village (fig. 2b), could tentatively be dated to the late 11<sup>th</sup> or early 12<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Discussed in Vitali 2005: 100 ff.

<sup>5</sup> Christian Luczanits, in an e-mail communication of 3 August 2015.

<sup>6</sup> Amy Heller, in e-mail communications of 22 July and 7 October 2015.

With regard to content, these manuscript findings contain fragments from a great variety of literary genres: ritual texts,  $p\bar{u}ja$ , practice manuals (*khrid yig*), pith instructions (*man ngag*), eulogies (*bstod*), etc., but also "Kanjur" and "Tanjur" texts (i.e. texts that were later included in the various Kanjurs or Tanjurs), as well as philosophical commentaries that could be of Tibetan or even local origin, frequently with interlinear glosses.

From these few superficial observations we can conclude two things:

- a) The "King's stupa" must have been the burial place of an important person. Nothing is known – to my knowledge – about the particular history of Matho in the 12<sup>th</sup> century or about the Matho "kings" in general. In pre-rNam rgyal times, many of the villages were "kingdoms" of their own. Some of them gained wider influence, but Matho, presumably, did not, as it had access neither to mining nor to major trade routes. Nevertheless, as an agricultural area with no competitors for pastoral land some distance up the Indus, Matho might have acquired some importance and also wealth as a supplier of food and an ally (or vassal?) of the kings of Shel (or She ye, i.e. modern-day Shey).<sup>7</sup> Again, I leave it to historians and archaeologists to clarify these matters, but I am afraid that the identity of the king who found his rest in the "King's stupa" – at least for some 800 years – will remain a mystery.
- b) The nature and the variety of texts represented among the manuscript fragments presuppose the existence of a monastic centre of high educational standards. Some of them, like the ritual and prayer texts, may originate from Matho, but the greater part is not from "village manuscripts". Which villager of  $12^{th}$  century Matho would have been interested in, e.g., Dharmottara's *Nyāyabinduțīkā*? The remains of two manuscripts of this text could be identified. With their philosophical and commentarial texts, their interlinear glosses and their "writing exercises", whereby novice monks practiced writing in the margins of old manuscripts, etc., these fragments very much reflect scholastic monastic life. In this respect, there are not too many alternatives, and one would immediately think of the nearby Nyar ma (now in ruins), the only monastery in Ladakh that can be identified with certainty as a foundation of Rin chen bzang po;<sup>8</sup> as the crow flies, it is only some 6 km from Matho on

<sup>7</sup> Quentin Devers in a personal communication of 12 September 2015. On Shel, see Vitali 1996: 245ff. (in particular, n. 352 on the different versions of the name) and 495ff. (in particular, n. 834 for a clear statement of the *Deb ther dmar po gsar ma* on the distribution of power in present-day Ladakh, though the situation might not have been all that clear and easy as bSod nams grags pa makes us believe).

<sup>8</sup> On this site, see Panglung 1983; Snellgrove & Skorupski 1977: 19. Snellgrove & Skorupski 1980: 84 mentions a description of Nyar ma Monastery as it once was, included in a biography of Rin chen bzang po composed in 1976 by Blo bzang bzod pa from Tiksey Monastery and published by rDo rje tshe brtan in *Historical Materials Concerning the bKra-sis-lhun-po and Rin-chen bzang-po Traditions from the Monastery of Kyi in Lahoul-Spiti (Himachal Pradesh)*, Delhi 1978.

the opposite bank of the river. Nowadays, there are bridges at Choglamsar, Tiksey, and Stakna, and if the assumption is correct that Matho delivered agricultural products to Shey, a safe and easy crossing of the Indus must have existed in the area also in the  $12^{th}$  century. The petroglyphs that once could be seen near the Stakna bridge – they have since given way to modern developments – indicate that this was an ancient crossing of the Indus, but others might have existed as well.

Did Nyar ma monks performing or attending the funeral ceremonies of the Matho king bring their waste manuscripts to deposit them in the stupa, and are the "Matho manuscripts" – at least parts of them – actually "Nyar ma manuscripts"? This scenario seems very likely.

However, it is much too early to speak publicly about these findings. The study of the manuscripts cannot even be called "work in progress"; it is merely in the very beginning phases. Everything contained in this paper represents the state of investigation from September 2015; it is full of question marks, and a good deal reflects on and speculates about possibilities rather than discussing facts in well-founded argumentation. With certainty much of it will have to be revised at a later stage: the documentation of the material has not even been completed, and so far only the "canonical" texts could be identified to some extent; all the others are still more or less mysterious, and many detailed investigations in various aspects still have to be conducted.

Nevertheless, as these fragments appear to be the oldest manuscripts hitherto known in Ladakh, and some insight into the history of textual transmission can be expected from their examination, or at least hoped for, a short preliminary report might be justified.

With regard to writing media, there are two kinds of manuscripts: birch bark and paper. The manuscripts were certainly incomplete and damaged already when they were deposited in the *mchod rten*, yet due to the treatment suffered during the destruction of the stupa they were additionally torn to pieces and scattered. Those recovered were found in total disorder, which makes it difficult to identify texts and compile units of related leaves and fragments.

This applies in particular to the birch bark manuscripts. Of these, only very few reasonably substantial units are extant; the majority consists only of small pieces (fig. 3). This material has not yet been investigated at all. Special preparation was necessary before it could even been touched without risking damage to the birch bark. It is thanks to the efforts and the achievements of Irene Martinez-Maeso that the more essential parts of this material could be documented photographically.

Birch bark has been in use in Ladakh for ritual purposes to the present day. Some scrolls inside the *mani* wheels along the walls of temples and monasteries, e.g., are written on this medium. Ladakhi birch bark manuscripts, however, have not been identified so far. They might (!) be of Kashmiri origin and lead us right back to the days

of Rin chen bzang po.<sup>9</sup> Radio-carbon dating the birch bark could clarify this question, yet some bureaucratic hurdles must still be overcome before testing can occur.

The paper manuscripts were found to be in unexpectedly good condition after cleaning and flattening by the team of the Matho Museum Project. Only a few leaves are affected by fungi or other impairments, and the greater part of them is reasonably legible. Of course, many leaves are torn, and many of the "units" established so far consist only of a single folio; related folios might simply not have been discovered or their relation to others might not be recognized yet. However, there are also bigger units with up to some 100 folios, and 36 of them in succession.

Both with regard to style and format and to content they display a great variety, and not all details can be presented in this paper. Very provisionally one can distinguish three groups: a) "various", b) "non-canonical", and c) "canonical" texts, i.e., texts that where included into the Kanjurs or Tanjurs some 100–150 (?) years later. None of these groups is homogeneous or clearly defined. In particular, the difference between groups a) and b) is blurred, but also b) and c) can be clearly distinguished only if all the texts could be properly identified. Further investigation will be necessary to draw clearer lines between them, or to find better ways of classification.

### a) Various ritual and religious texts

Since no attempt has yet been made to investigate or identify any of these texts, this group shall not be taken into account in this paper or described in any detail. Many of the texts have a very small format, the smallest folios measuring  $7 \times 8$  cm; some are in the form of "booklets" with the folios folded and stitched together (fig. 4), and there are a few drawings and paintings, mainly tantric in nature (fig. 5). The majority of these texts are written in *dbu med* script.

### b) "Non-canonical" religious and philosophical texts and commentaries

Apparently most of the manuscripts in this group were not part of any larger collection, but only individual texts, or smaller collections of Sādhana and the like. A considerable number of them do not exhibit any foliation at all, and high page numbers occur primarily in longer canonical texts. Therefore, a description of the various systems of foliation will be included below in the discussion of this group of texts, taking account of the non-canonical texts, too.

Paper seems to have been scarce when these manuscripts were written: the margins range from narrow to non-existent and the script is tiny, with up to 23 lines on 11 cm. This group encompasses manuscripts of various formats, from  $32-35 \times$ 

<sup>9</sup> This theory was expressed by 'Jam dbyangs rgyal mtshan from the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies at Choglamsar during a conversation in August 2014.

5-6 cm with 9–12 lines or  $22 \times 8$  cm with 7 lines to  $58 \times 5$  cm with 8 lines or  $62-65 \times 9.5-12$  cm with 10–14 lines. The last seems to be some sort of a "standard"; there are quite a number of manuscripts in this format. Occasionally, however, these folios were obviously considered too large for everyday usage; they were divided into two columns and folded in the middle (fig. 6).

A peculiarity of the Matho fragments are a few folios used for two texts simultaneously, with the folio turned upside down and the second text written between the lines of the first one (the bottom right examples of fig. 7a and 7b). It is unclear whether this was done due to the shortage of paper or for some other reason, and at the present stage it is also not known whether these texts are in any way related.

Most of the "standard-size" manuscripts of this group appear to be commentaries of some sort, and some of them use numerical figures in their *sa bcad*, abbreviations (*skung yig*) and contractions (*bsdu yig*) of syllables (see Eimer 1992: 53ff.), just as they can be found in early manuscripts in the *bKa' gdams gsung 'bum*, frequently with interlinear glosses. Occasionally pith instructions (*man ngag*), eulogies (*bstod*), etc. are also in this format. The script is exclusively an archaic *dbu med*. There are, of course, various types of script and handwriting represented among the Matho fragments (fig. 7b), but in general they resemble some of the Dunhuang manuscripts as well as the *dbu med* inscriptions at Alchi<sup>10</sup> (fig. 8).

Not a single text of this group could be identified so far. As is to be expected from the particular overall situation of the fragments, beginnings and endings of texts are rare. Even if they are extant, they pose questions rather than provide answers at the present stage, as they seem to indicate texts unknown to western academia and to local scholars, both laymen and monks. Not all these cases can be listed in this paper, and not all of them have been discovered yet. Two examples will suffice:

अर्हेन हेव या अर्हेन या न तुवा में हे मान में के सुर जुन जी का कहन या

A \**Caityapūjāpradāna* (or similar) is not included among the works ascribed to Nāgārjuna, the author of the *Madhyamakakārikā*, and at least I do not know about such a text ascribed to any Nāgārjuna.

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Regarding the author, Byang chub ye shes, one might think of the 11<sup>th</sup> century bKa' gdams pa scholar Ar Byang chub ye shes, author of the *sDud pa tshigs su bcad pa'i* 'grel ba (bKa' gdams gsung 'bum, vol. 3: 137–277). However, no ... dka' 'grel kyi ti ka is known from either Ar Byang chub ye shes or any other author. Be this as it may, the text seems to consist of "notes" on the *sDud pa tshigs su bcad pa'i* 'grel by

<sup>10</sup> See Denwood 1980 and Tropper 1996, in particular pp. 30-38 on orthographic and palaeographic peculiarities.

Buddhaśrījñāna, apparently composed by a bKa' gdams pa scholar.<sup>11</sup> The text originally consisted of 54 folios, 30 of which are extant.

### c) "Canonical" texts

These manuscripts also appear in various formats, the smallest measuring  $28 \times 10$  cm. There is, however, a clear tendency towards larger formats and script. The majority of these manuscripts have the size  $56-60 \times 9-12$  cm, with 6-9 lines per page. Obviously, large format leaves of some  $60-65 \times 18-20$  cm (thus coming close to the standard "Kanjur size" of ca.  $70 \times 20$  cm of later days) did already exist at that time, and they were prepared for the scribes with wide margins and "symbolic" string holes surrounded by red circles. However – and this seems to be a peculiarity of this collection – they were not used in this form, but cut in half before the manuscripts were written (fig. 10).

String holes, with or without surrounding circles, can be found in roughly 25 % of these manuscripts. The scripts are *dbu med* as well as *dbu can* (fig. 7a), showing to a varying degree all features of old orthography and palaeography. While the *ma-ya btags* (e.g., *myed*, *myi*, *smyin*, etc.) is used consistently, the inverted vowel *i* (*gi gu log*) is relatively rare.

Like the previous group, many of the canonical texts were individual texts rather than part of bigger sets. There is, however, also evidence of such units at Matho/Nyar ma, like *mdo mangs* volumes or possibly even proto-canonical collections: one manuscript of the *Tathāgatoṣnīṣasitātapatre-aparājitāmahāpratyaṃgiraparamasiddhi*, e.g., shows the foliations a 7 and 12, i.e. 207 and 212 of a volume 1 (Ka), but this text covers only 6.5 folios in the Derge Kanjur (vol. rGyud Pha 212b7–219a7). Two leaves of a *Prajñāpāramitā-saṃcayagāthā* manuscript bear the foliation 187 and 188; in the Derge Kanjur this short text is included in the volume of "various (*sna tshogs*) Prajñāpāramitā texts", fol. 189a2–215a4. Strong evidence for the existence of larger manuscript units is also provided by a manuscript of the *Vinayasūtrațīkā* (below).

### Systems of Foliation

### 1. Numerals or numerical figures

The vast majority of the Matho fragments use only numerals without any indication of a volume. For folios from 101 onwards, the units of hundred are marked by crosses. In three cases numerical figures are used instead of numerals.

Two manuscripts denote numbers from twenty-one to twenty-nine with the syllable *rtsa* plus a numeral (e.g., *rtsa gnyis* = 22). The following decade is indicated by the commonly used *so* plus numeral. No folios between ten and twenty or above forty are extant of these manuscripts.

<sup>11</sup> J. L. Panglung, in an e-mail communication of 14 January 2015.

2. Letters used as numerals (type I of Scherrer-Schaub 1999: 22)

계, 져, 취, etc.

Apparently, this system was used only in shorter texts; no folios with combined letters or other additions were discovered.

3. Letters indicating the hundreds, followed by numerals (type II of Scherrer-Schaub)

1-100, (10)1-200, (20)1-300, etc.

4. Letters indicating the volume, and subscribed letters denoting the units of hundreds from 101 onwards (type III of Scherrer-Schaub)

1-100,  $\frac{1}{4}$  (10)1–200,  $\frac{1}{4}$  (20)1–300. No folios with higher numbers were discovered at Matho.

5. A combination of the systems 3) and 4) is used in manuscripts of the *Daśasāhasrikā* and of Dharmamitra's *Vinayasūtratīkā*. Here, letters apparently indicate units of hundred, and letters with subscribed  $\P$  the same units of a second series. The folios or fragmentary folios that are extant, in both cases from the units  $\P$  and  $\P$  exclusively, suggest a sequence  $\P - \P - \P - 5$  and  $\P - \P - \P - 5$ , each time followed by the numerals 1-100.<sup>12</sup> In this case, the *Vinayasūtratīkā* would not have been the first text in its set; just like in the Tanjurs, it might have been preceded by the *Vinayasūtravītyabhidhānasvavyākhyāna*. However, the foliation  $\P$  400 does not fit into this assumed system.<sup>13</sup>

6. Letters indicating the volume, and crosses the units of hundred from 101 onwards (type IIIb of Scherrer-Schaub)

Of this type, two examples were discovered at Matho.

The greater part of these canonical texts could be identified with a high degree of certainty, though not all of them. Given the fact that some of the fragments are rather small, and quite a number of passages within canonical literature appear with more or less identical phrasing in several texts, occasionally there are a number of possibilities when attributing a fragment to a specific text.

In addition, the Matho material apparently preserves versions that divert considerably from the editions in the various Kanjurs and Tanjurs, some even representing distinct translations from the Sanskrit. Due to this fact a number of fragments are suspected to be from "canonical" texts, but they cannot (yet?) be related to any one in particular. Till now, two instances of a Tibetan translation differing from that contained in the canons could be singled out; one of them will be presented below. There are most likely some more of them.

Almost all the major canonical sections (according to the arrangement of the Kanjur and Tanjur of Derge) are represented among the texts hitherto identified. From the Kanjur sections only Avatamsaka (Phal ches) and Ratnakūta (dKon brtsegs) are missing, and from the Tanjur no texts in the sections "Hymns" (bsTod tshogs),

<sup>12</sup> Cristina Scherrer-Schaub in an e-mail communication of 3 November 2015.

<sup>13</sup> For other ancient systems of foliation, see Dotson 2015.

"Sutra commentary" (mDo 'grel), Abhidharma (mNgon pa), Jātaka (sKyes rabs), and of the sections on the general fields of knowledge, "Grammar" (sGra mdo), etc., have been found. On the other hand, the sections Vinaya ('Dul ba) and Tantra (rGyud) from both Kanjur and Tanjur are particularly well represented.

Both the absence of Avatamsaka and, in particular, Ratnakūta texts and the strong presence of Tantra are striking. Ratnakūta is prominently represented among the western Tibetan proto-canonical collections from late 13<sup>th</sup> to early 15<sup>th</sup> century (Tholing, Tabo, Gondhla, Phukthar), and it can also be found among the approximately 900 folios from roughly the same period at Basgo. Its absence from Matho might, of course, be sheer coincidence, and it does not necessarily mean that no fragments of these texts were initially contained in the *mchod rten*; their remains might simply be drifting in the Arabian Sea by now. However, it would be a strange coincidence, if this was the fate of all the remains of this group of texts without exception. Likewise, the absence of these texts does not necessarily imply that Avatamsaka and Ratnakūta were not studied at Nyar ma (or wherever the manuscripts originated), but it might indicate that they did not exist in great number, so that at a particular time there were no waste copies around to be deposited in the *mchod rten*. In any case, it is rather unfortunate that no Ratnakūta texts are extant. Their arrangement in most of the proto-canonical collections and the Kanjurs of Shel dkar/London, Shev, Hemis, and Basgo is evidence for a particular western Tibetan line of transmission,<sup>14</sup> and it would have been interesting to discover whether this arrangement already existed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

The strong presence of Tantra texts as such is not at all surprising, considering the strong tantric inclination of Atiśa, Rin chen bzang po, Zhi ba 'od, and others who were active in these western parts of Tibet during the early days of *phyi dar*, and the time of production of these manuscripts, which is presumably only slightly later and still to be considered as early *phyi dar*. Nevertheless, it is striking in the context of the general situation of tantric literature in the area:

- The proto-canonical collections mentioned above contain nothing that could be counted as "tantra" apart from gZung 'dus (\*Dhāranīsangraha) texts. gZung ('dus), however, was occasionally considered a category distinct from rGyud, and it appears as a separate section, e.g., in the Early Mustang Kanjur (see Eimer 1999) and in the Kanjur of Derge.
- 2) In the Kanjur of Basgo (around 1635) the rGyud section is fully represented, but it is not (yet?) known according to which tradition. It contains a considerable number of *rnying ma* tantra, in a separate section as well as intermingled with *gsar ma* tantra, as well as texts not included in any other known Kanjur. The same was probably also true for the contemporary Kanjurs of Hemis, but only

<sup>14</sup> See Tauscher & Lainé 2008. The Kanjurs of Hemis and Basgo were not known to us at that time.

very few rGyud volumes are extant, among them, however, one volume of *rnying ma* tantra (see Tauscher & Lainé 2015).<sup>15</sup>

3) The Kanjurs of Stog and Shey (around 1730), in turn, did not continue this (Ladakhi?) tradition, but presumably took over their rGyud sections from a Kanjur of the 'Phyin ba stag rtse sub-division<sup>16</sup> of the Tshal pa group.

Like in Hemis and Basgo, in Matho we have *rnying rgyud*, which actually does not correspond to the early bKa' gdams pa position.<sup>17</sup> One text, the *rDzogs pa chen po 'khor ba rtsa[d] nas gcod pa chos sku skye myed rig pa 'i rgyud* (gTb 142), could clearly be identified, others could be either *rnying rgyud* or *gsar rgyud* texts with considerable divergences from their canonical versions, possibly even representing different translations from the Sanskrit.

The Śrī Hevajrapañjikā nāma Muktikāvali (dPal dgyes pa'i rdo rje'i dka' 'grel mu tig phreng ba) by Ratnākaraśānti (D 1189) appears to be an example of such a different translation. Only one folio exists in Matho, but it contains the end of chapter two, and the title mentioned there (Matho: Mu tig gi 'phreng ba' zhes pa dgyes pa'i rdo rje'i dka' grel vs. Derge: dGyes pa'i rdo rje'i dka' 'grel mu tig phreng ba) leaves no doubt that it is actually the same text. However, the Matho folio contains several passages missing in Derge, and it omits a few others. Either Matho represents a different translation, or the canonical version is severely corrupt.

Among the fragments there are also texts that are not preserved in any generally known Kanjur or *rNying ma rgyud 'bum*, such as the *Chos spyod thams cad kyi man ngag mngon par rtogs pa'i rgyud (\*Sarvadharmacaryopadeśābhisamaya tantra*); only a commentary on apparently the same text, the *Chos spyod thams cad kyi man ngag mngon par rtogs pa'i rgyud kyi rnam par bshad pa gzi brjid snang ba*, is contained exclusively in the Tanjur of Narthang (N 3536). One folio of this text has been discovered at Matho. This text is, however, contained in volume Ja of the Kanjur of Basgo, though incomplete and with its leaves presently scattered over several volumes. The work of analyzing this Kanjur and correctly ordering its folios is still progressing, though only slowly.

Another example is the (rGyud thams cad kyi gleng gzhi dang gsang chen) dPal Kuntukhasbyorlasbyungba[zhespa'i(b)rtagpa'irgyalpo](\*[Sarvatantrasyanidānamahāguhya] Śrī Sampuṭa [tantrarāja]). Its commentary is contained in all Tanjurs (e.g., D 1199), but the root text is not preserved in generally known Kanjurs. However, nine folios were discovered at Matho, and the complete text is contained in the

<sup>15</sup> The "Golden" Kanjur of Chemdey, which might originate from the same period of Seng ge rnam rgyal, sTag tshang ras pa, and Nam mkha' dpal mgon (on those, see Tauscher & Lainé 2015) and belong to the same group as the Kanjurs of Hemis and Basgo, still has to be investigated.

<sup>16</sup> For this group of Kanjurs see Eimer 1992: xvii.

<sup>17</sup> Cf., e.g., the open letter (*bka' shog*) of Zhi ba 'od (see Karmay 1980).

Kanjurs of Basgo (twice, in vol. rGyud Cha and Na) and O rgyan gling<sup>18</sup> (vol. rGyud Kha).

The Abhidhānottaratantra, which is contained in the main-stream Kanjurs as *mNgon par brjod pa'i rgyud bla ma* (D 369) is represented by at least four manuscripts among the Matho fragments. Three contain various chapter endings and two even include the beginning of the text, so that we have the title mentioned several times: *Nges par brjod pa'i rgyud bla ma'i bla ma*, in one case with the specification *rdzogs pa'i rim pa bshad pa*. This form of the title (without the specification) appears in Derge exclusively at the end of chapter 9, and the colophons of the mainstream Kanjurs record a mixture of these two forms of the title: *mNgon par brjod pa'i rgyud bla ma'i bla ma*. Meanwhile in Basgo (vol. rGyud Ka, 49a1–216b7), this text is transmitted as *Nges par brjod pa'i rgyud bla ma'i bla ma'i bla ma'i bla ma zhes bya ba'i rgyud kyi rgyal po chen po*.

Of course, these various forms represent nothing other than different translations of *Abhidhānottaratantra*, but even if this was the sole divergence it would be a very strong indication of the respective line of transmission, in this particular case, pointing to a common tradition of Basgo and Matho (or Nyar ma), in the same way that the two texts mentioned above do. Yet it is not only an issue of an alternative translation of the title. Apparently, Basgo and Matho preserve a different translation, or a different version of the translation transmitted in the mainstream Kanjurs. The very few, short passages of the Matho fragments that have been compared so far do not contain any major and essential deviations from the mainstream Kanjurs; a detailed investigation of the texts is necessary.

The colophon, however, suggests distinct versions. While that from Matho is not extant, the Basgo colophon does not give the names of the translators, but it does mention two steps of revision: by Kumāra (= Kumārakalaśa?) and Byang chub shes rab, and by Jñānaśrī, Blo gros snying po, and Rab bzhi. This seems to be the same translation by Dīpamkara and Rin chen bzang po that is mentioned in the colophon of Phug brag (No. 446) as "another translation" (*'gyur gzhan*).

These two translators also appear in the majority of Kanjurs (Stog and Shey mention Padmākaraśrījñāna instead of Dīpamkaraśrījñāna); however, the revisers vary: Jñānaśrī and Khyung po Chos kyi brtson 'grus in a first step, and Ānanda and the "junior translator" (*lo chung*) (= Legs pa'i shes rab)<sup>19</sup> in a second. The Kanjur of Phug brag preserves yet a different version of this text as *Nges par brjod pa'i rgyud bla ma –* the title appears also in the *dkar chag* of O rgyan gling in this form – or *Nges par brjod pa'i rgyud bla ma'i bla ma* (in the colophon), translated by Jñānākara and Rig pa gzhon nu, and revised by Prabhākara and Shākya ye shes. In addition, its

<sup>18</sup> Unfortunately this Kanjur was not accessible, and only the handwritten *dkar chag* in the possession of the Central Institute for Higher Tibetan Studies at Sarnath could be compared.

<sup>19</sup> See, e.g., Shel phreng: 22, 12f.: lo chung Legs pa'i shes rab ni ...; cf. Snellgrove & Skorupski 1980: 91, n. 22.

colophon mentions two more translations, one by Chos kyi brtson 'grus, the other by Dharmaśrībhadra and Rig pa gzhon nu.<sup>20</sup> This would mean that Rig pa gzhon nu translated this text twice, each time in collaboration with a different Indian master, and Chos kyi brtson 'grus not only revised Rin chen bzang po's translation, but also made one of his own.

Even without closer study of the fragments mentioned, these three examples are sufficient at least to suspect a distinct line of transmitting tantric literature from early *phyi dar* times as represented in Matho (Nyar ma) and Basgo. It might also be reflected in the Kanjur of O rgyan gling (around 1700),<sup>21</sup> which contains – just like Basgo – a number of *rnying ma* tantra within its general Tantra section (see Mayer 2011) and corresponds with Matho and Basgo in some details (above). In Ladakh, this tradition was still known or revived in early 17<sup>th</sup> century, but forgotten or neglected before and after the period of Seng ge rnam rgyal and sTag tshang ras pa. What happened? This paper will make no attempt at answering this question and also the matter of the rGyud sections in Ladakhi Kanjurs shall not be pursued any further.

The following two examples which illustrate rare (or unique?) text versions found among the Matho (Ma) fragments are both verse texts from the Madhyamaka section of the Tanjur. Although only small portions of them will be discussed, the full texts of the fragments are given in the appendices, both times in comparison with the respective verses of the Derge (D) Tanjur<sup>22</sup> as a representative of the canonical version(s).

Bodhi(sattva)caryavatara ( $5^{-3}$ ,  $3^{-3}$ 

Only a very small fragment of this text (fig. 9) is extant, consisting of about half a folio with the reverse blank, as it contains the very end of the text. It is a lucky coincidence that this small fragment preserves parts of two  $p\bar{a}da$  that are not extant in the canonical versions of BCA. Being from chapter 10, which contains only benedictions, these two  $p\bar{a}da$  are, of course, in no way of philosophical or doctrinal relevance. They might, however, contribute one small piece to the huge puzzle of the transmission of Buddhist texts.

Did these two  $p\bar{a}da$  disappear in the course of the Tibetan transmission of the text, or were they already missing in the Sanskrit version that was translated by Sarvajñādeva and dPal brtsegs in the 9<sup>th</sup> century? The textual situation does not permit an answer to this question. IF the latter were the case, the Matho fragment

<sup>20</sup> Cf. Samten 1992: 163, n. 1.

<sup>21</sup> See Samten 1994.

<sup>22</sup> The Derge texts are as provided by ACIP, taken over without systematic verification. Only in cases of doubt the blockprint edition provided by TBRC was consulted, and one or two typos in the ACIP version were tacitly corrected.

would not merely represent a more complete version, but a different translation than that contained in the Tanjur, produced from a different Sanskrit manuscript. However, the rest of the fragment contains only four variants, and none of these would convincingly support any hypothesis for a different translation from the Sanskrit:

v. 54b: don rnams : kun don

v. 55d: thard par : sel bar

v. 56d: -ig : shog

v. 58d: la phyag 'tshal lo : la'ang bdag phyag 'tshal.

In any case, the Matho fragment shows that a complete translation of BCA did exist and was available in Western Tibet in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. This version might not have been present in Central Tibet when the Tanjur was compiled in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, or it was simply neglected for some reason or other.

In Sanskrit, chapter 10, verse 50 reads:

प्रत्येकबुद्धः सुखिनो भवन्तु श्रावकास्तथा । देवासुरनरैर्नित्यं पूज्यमानाः सगौरवैः ॥

"Equally, may the Pratyekabuddhas be happy, and also the Śrāvakas, constantly worshiped by respectful gods, demigods and humans."

The canonical versions of the Tibetan translation preserve only  $p\bar{a}da$  a and b:

าวาลิสารราชรชาสูพาสมพารรา เชิสาร์พาสมพายราจวิยูรเชิง

In Matho, however, a part of  $p\bar{a}da$  c and the whole  $p\bar{a}da$  d are extant:

[ૹૢ: ૧૮: ૹૢ: ઐક્ષ શું: દ્વચ] લ: ઌ૽ૢ૿૾૾ૡ: ૬[୩] : ૬: ગુલ: ૫૭૨૫: ૹૣ૮: / [૫] સું: ૨૫૨: બેંગ:

The missing beginning of  $p\bar{a}da$  c is easy to reconstruct, translating *devāsuranarair* as *lha dang lha min mi rnams kyis*, but the equivalent for  $p\bar{u}jyam\bar{a}n\bar{a}h$ , *xx bar* (facsimile left) *shog*, poses a problem and at the same time allows room to speculation. At first sight, one would read *lkyang bar*, but such a word does not exist in Tibetan. A closer investigation of the handwriting of this page, however, suggests reading *sa-mgo* instead of *la-mgo*, and "the other *ya-btags* are generally larger than what we see here. It could be that the scribe did not mean to write a *ya-btags* and stopped it short, and perhaps made a desultory attempt at striking it through."<sup>23</sup> In that case we would arrive at the reading *skang bar* ("satisfying", etc.). However, this is not attested as a translation of any derivate of  $p\bar{u}j$ -. In this particular case, the term to be expected is *bskur bar*,<sup>24</sup> but this reading seems to be highly unlikely here. Could

<sup>23</sup> Brandon Dotson, in an e-mail communication of 19 December 2014.

<sup>24</sup> J. L. Panglung, in an e-mail communication of 14 January 2015 and Tshe dbang rig 'dzin from Hemis Monastery in a personal communication of 28 September 2015.

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this be older terminology, to use *skang ba* as an equivalent for  $p\bar{u}j$ -? As the canonical translation of BCA is already an "old", a *snga dar* translation, we should probably rather assume a (severe) scribal error, until more evidence for  $p\bar{u}j$ - being translated as *skang ba* is found.

The second example is clearly a different translation from the canonical one, and it is certainly not the only one among the Matho fragments.

Ālokamālāprakaraņa (ৼৢ৲འৼ৾ঀয়৸য়৾৾ঽ৾ৼয়ৼৢ৾৾৾ঽ৾৾ৢঢ়৾৾ঽ৾৾৲৸) by Kampala/Kambala(pāda) (D 3895).

Kambalapāda (Kampala in the colophon of Derge), an approximate contemporary of Jñānagarbha (8<sup>th</sup> century) is regarded as Yogācāra-Svātantrika-Mādhyamika and a representative of the Madhyamaka-Vajrayāna synthesis.<sup>25</sup> His *Ālokamālāprakaraņa* consists of 281 verses plus one introductory verse of veneration, paying homage to "the *munīndra*, who taught the mind-only (doctrine)" (... gang gis sems tsam du gsungs pa'i || thub dbang de la phyag 'tshal lo).

The fragment consists of four folios (1, 2, 10 and 11, numbered ka, kha, tha and da) of probably twelve. They contain the introductory verse and  $77\frac{1}{2}$  of the 281 verses of the complete text.

From the different terminology, word order, and arrangement of pāda, occasionally even across the limits of a *śloka*, etc., it is evident that this fragment represents a translation different from and apparently older than the one by Kumārkalaśa and Shākya 'od, which is preserved in the Tanjur. Unfortunately, the last folio is not extant; the colophon might have mentioned the name(s) of the translator(s). One variant, of which there might be others, could hint at the regional origin of the translator of the Matho version, perhaps hailing from Western Tibet or maybe even Ladakh. In verse 224d the idea of "falling" (lhung bzhin) is expressed by lhung bas *khyer bas* in Ma. Local informants tell me - and in this respect I simply have to rely on them - that formulations with ... khyer bas are still used in contemporary Ladakhi to express the gerund idea of "being in the process of doing or experiencing something" just like ... bzhin in Classical Tibetan. Alternatively, it could be an "intensifying verbal compound" ("when thoroughly fallen", or similar) as used in contemporary Ladakhi. In this case it could provide evidence for a translator of Western Tibetan, Ladakhi, or even Dard origin.<sup>26</sup> Alternately, it might simply be the case of an old Tibetan verbal usage that was preserved in Ladakhi, but not in Classical Tibetan. Here, I leave it to linguists to find an answer.

Some variances even suggest that the Matho translation was made from a – slightly – different Sanskrit version than the canonical one. In some cases it is hard to comprehend how alternative translations could be based on one and the same Sanskrit model. More importantly, two of the 315  $p\bar{a}da$  in this fragment (216a and 241c) are found exclusively in Ma, whereas D 256a is not represented there. In the latter case,

<sup>25</sup> See Seyfort Ruegg 1981: 106f. and note 341. On Kambala see also Tucci 1965: 211ff.

<sup>26</sup> Bettina Zeisler, in an e-mail communication of 9 October 2015.

the idea of *yul rnams 'ga' yang sems pa med* is not expressed in the Matho version; apparently, this  $p\bar{a}da$  has simply been omitted due to a scribal error. In verses 216 and 241, however, five- $p\bar{a}da$  śloka in Ma are replaced – without any loss to the message – by formally correct śloka in the ideal form of metric units of four  $p\bar{a}da$ , expressing logically and contextually coherent ideas: for example, in verse 216 *rang bzhin legs bslab de nas ni* || *rnal 'byord goms byas de phan 'chad* (Ma) is shortened to *de nas sbyor ba byas pa yis*. A similar procedure is to be observed in verse 241 (discussed below).

As one would not expect a *lotsāba* to add or omit a  $p\bar{a}da$  to his liking, these differences must have existed already in Sanskrit. So, the Matho translation of these verses is either dilettante, or it is based on a different, less refined Sanskrit version. At the same time, other verses are very similar, apart from terminological differences and minor variants.

It is not possible to discuss all the verses in this paper; three of them have to suffice as examples of the differences between an old and a new translation of the same text. No attempt shall be made at reconstructing one common Sanskrit "original". The provisional, tentative and occasionally clumsy translation of the two Tibetan versions aims at being faithful to the respective version and retaining its peculiarities, while still conveying a common general message despite all deviations.

Matho	Derge
240  ସଣ୍ଟ୍ୟା:ସମ୍ବା:ସମ୍ବା:ଅମ୍ବା:ଅନ୍ମାର୍କ୍ୟ:ଆର୍ଥ୍ୟ	୲୳୶୲ଌ୶୲୶ୄୠ୶୲୷ୡୖୖୖୖ୕ୖ୕ୖଽୖୖୖଌ୲ୖ୴୶୲
12.2.2	1222 27 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
ואד איי איים איים איים איים איים איים	184.21-21.37-32-21
) કેંદ્ર સેંદ્ર અ: રૂઅઅ ગ્રેઅ નાબેનુઅ અ: ૧-૬-1	ומוֹבֹדימֹי אָש שָר מוֹבֹד ים יקרין
"Everything without exception is, due to being ( <i>las</i> ), by (the force of) the residues, like a painting and straying like a wheel, obscured by afflictions,"	"Through (being) a painting by the remaining traces, everything appears like painted, permeated by afflictions, spinning like a wheel,"

Here, the sequence of causal dependencies appears slightly different. In Ma, the residues ( $v\bar{a}sana$ ) are the reason for everything to be like a painting or like a wheel, and due to this fact everything IS obscured by afflictions (*kleśa*) (240d) and without characteristics (*alakṣaṇa*) (241b). In D, on the other hand, the fact that everything is a painting of/by the residues is the cause for everything to APPEAR like painted (*bris pa lta bu ru*, 240b), etc., up to "without characteristics" (*mtshan nyid med par snang*, 241b).

The terms *bag chags* (Ma) and *bag chags lhag ma* (D), translated here as "residues" and "remaining traces" respectively, appear equally to represent  $v\bar{a}sana$ , unless *ma lus* (Ma), *lhag ma* (D) and *thams cad* (both versions) reflect a slightly redundant

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formulation like "everything without exception – everything" (*lhag ma ma lus – thams cad*) that was resolved differently in the two translations.

Although g.yogs pa ("to obscure, cover") (Ma) and *khyab pa* ("to permeate, cover, pervade") (D) are not attested elsewhere as translations of the same Sanskrit term, their meanings are similar enough that we can take them as the equivalents for the same Sanskrit expression.

Similarly, the verbs *'khrul pa* ("to deceive" etc., here in its "perfect tense" form *'khruld pa* "being/having deceived" etc.) (Ma) and *'khor ba* ("to revolve" etc.) (D) apparently stand for the same Sanskrit expression, or at least for the same idea. These two terms frequently appear in combination, as *saṃsāra* (*'khor ba*) is delusive or deceiving by nature. Apart from that, they are "normally" not lexically related. However, they are both attested (according to Lokesh Chandra 1961) as translating Skt. (*vi)bhrama*, a term that combines the meanings of "roaming around" and "illusion, confusion, error".<sup>27</sup> Probably the idea of *saṃsāra*-like revolving could – in a particular context and time – be expressed by the verb *'khrul ba*. There is no evidence in this fragment that it also works the other way, and the idea of "deceiving" etc. could be expressed by *'khor ba*. Possibly, the Matho version *'khrul(d) pa* is an example of an old convention in translating; the details require much closer investigation.

"To stray"<sup>28</sup> is not a verb that would usually be used in connection with a wheel. Here, it is an attempt at covering the double meaning of *'khrul ba* and *'khor ba* (as in Skt. (*vi)bhrama*), taking into consideration that the "wheel" alluded to is *saṃsāra*.

241	INFA'NR' ફ્રી' NAI'A' ' બેચ'N'I	ાર્સ પ્યસ ગાયલ અનુ વેય માનુ મા
	ૢૢૢૢૢૹૡૼૼૼૼ <b>ૡ૾ૻૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡ૾ૻૡ૾ૡ૾ૡ</b> ૻૡૻ	<i>ૢૢૣૹૡૼૼ</i> ૼૡૢૻૢૢૢૢૼૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻ૱ૡૢૼૡૼૡ૽ૢૡૼૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૢૡૼૡ૽ૻૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻૡ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૡૡ૽ૼૡૡ૽ૼૡૡ૽ૼૡૡ૽ૼૡૡ૽ૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ
	1 \$ x · 3 7 · \$ 7 · a 2 · 4 a 2 · 4 a 2 · 3 · 1	
	NAT- TAN ARA 14 19 19 3 3 1	Javát-raara) જ્રૂન- 7 ન- vað f- શ્રા- શ્ર
	કિંપ્લેન લેલા ગુપ્ત અર્થે મેળ પ્લા	ારું લેગા છું સુર સૂર ગ ધોલા
	"And, [like] a vivid dream in a	"(Like) the wakeful cognition of a
	wakeful cognition, it is without the basis of characteristics and characteristics.	clear dream, and without sign and characteristic.
	wakeful cognition, it is without the basis of characteristics and characteristics. In the seeing of those	clear dream, and without sign
	wakeful cognition, it is without the basis of characteristics and characteristics.	clear dream, and without sign and characteristic.

so, like what does it appear?"

What is it that is seen?

<sup>27</sup> J. L. Panglung (in an e-mail communication of 5 August 2015) points to the fact that in colloquial Tibetan the idea of "to err, to be deceived" can be expressed by *mgo 'khor ba* as well as by *mgo 'khrul ba*.

<sup>28</sup> This term was suggested by Daniel Berounsky in an e-mail communication of 29 July 2015.

In Ma, *dang* at the end of verse 240, in the translation represented by "And" at the beginning of this verse, seems to be understandable only if 241a is taken as a comparison – just as in D – exemplifying a second predicate to "everything": "it is without the basis of characteristics and characteristics". In D, on the other hand, *dang* of 240d clearly continues the list of how everything appears. However, the statement "(everything appears like) the wakeful cognition of a clear dream" (241a) is not easily comprehensible, and *dang* might have to be replaced by some other expression.

The alternative formulations brten *pa'i rmyi lam* (Ma) vs. *rmi lam gsal* (D) and *shes la* (Ma) vs. *shes pa dang* (D) (241a) need no further discussion; the implications of *myed ldan pa* (Ma) vs. *med par snang* (D) (241b) are clear from what has been said above.

The equivalents "like destroyed/faded" ('jig pa lta bu nyid, Ma 241d) and "like not appearing" (*mi snang dang mtshungs par*, D 241c) might, just like the variants in 241a, reflect different conventions of translating, either of the respective times or simply of the respective translator. Unless more evidence for these variations can be found in other texts, it is probably not justified to speak of "old" and "new terminology".

The same is also true for the alternative renderings of the last  $p\bar{a}da$ , in particular the variant "is seen" (*mthong ba yin*) (Ma) vs. "does appear" (*snang ba yin*) (D). Both terms probably translate some form of *drs*-, and the use of *mthong ba* in these cases is apparently a characteristic feature of the "old", i.e., the Matho terminology: in six more cases Matho reads *mthong ba* instead of *snang ba* as found in Derge. However, it is reversed twice, and Ma *reads snang ba* vs. *mthong ba* in D.

In verse 238d, on the other hand, Ma reads *bdag gi nang du* vs. D *bdag gis snang du*. The commentary of Asvabhāva (102b5) confirms the version of Ma. The main issue in this verse is the additional  $p\bar{a}da$  found in the Matho version, without an equivalent in Derge. It offers an elaborate specification of the lapidary "when one sees (this)" (*mthong nas*) of D (241c). As discussed above, this editorial intervention obviously represents the attempt to render the idea expressed in the Matho version in five  $p\bar{a}da$  in a formally correct *śloka* of four  $p\bar{a}da$ , and it does not seem likely that this happened in the course of the translation into Tibetan. Rather, we should assume the efforts of a Sanskrit editor who formally "straightened" an older version through a contextually minor alteration without effect on the general message of the verse.

These reflections lead to the question of which of the two Tibetan translations is actually the older one. The fact that the Matho manuscript was apparently written prior to the first compilation of a Tanjur suggests, though not conclusively, that it also preserves the older version. Yet this is relevant only if we assume the same Sanskrit model for both translations. Otherwise the question of age is pushed back in the line of transmission: which of the Sanskrit versions is the older one, regardless their translation into Tibetan? In this respect, the formally "correct" translation of D seems to represent the younger version. The expression *stong nyid stong nyid mthong rnams* begs for interpretation, as one would not expect that the dogmatic concept of "emptiness of emptiness" (*stong nyid stong nyid, sūnyatāsūnyatā*)<sup>29</sup> to find reference in this context. The present translation is based on the same formulation in verse 250a (Ma), which appears as *stong nyid stong par mthong ba* in D (251a).

The following verse is an example of practically identical translations in both versions.

242	મ્પેન્સુ'શુગ'મ'નેશ' (તે 1	<i>ૡ૾ૻઽ</i> ૹ઼ઃૹૢ૱ઽ૱ૡૺૹઽ૱૱
	Jazuw ত ব'র্ম উন্মান বনা জীবতার বা	I&&& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &
	I & M ' - ' - ' - ' - ' - ' - ' - ' - ' -	Ja: คุณ ณิ - ซิ
	I ફ્રે ચ' ચે કે ' સે કે સે	I & & X & X & X & Y & Y & Y & Y & Y & Y &
	"When one cognizes the absolute,	"The cognition of the absolute
	everything has the nature of being	[comprises that] everything has
	essentially identical,	the nature of being essentially
	it is not differentiated and	identical: it is without parts and
	without beginning and end,	without beginning and end,
	it is without aspects and not	it is without aspects and not
	apprehensible."	apprehensible."

The variant *shes na* (Ma): *shes pa* (D) in verse 242a is taken into account in the translation, but in fact it could be neglected in the present context, just as the variants *bdag nyid can* (Ma): *bdag nyid de* (D) (242b), *rnam dbye myed* (Ma): *cha shas med* (D) (242c), and *'dzin pa myed* (Ma): *gzung du med* (D) (242d) can be neglected.

Verses like this one call into question the hypothesis of distinct Sanskrit manuscripts translated into Tibetan. Even if this hypothesis turns out to be correct, for the greater part the difference between the two Sanskrit versions could certainly not have been substantial, apart from rendering  $5-p\bar{a}da$  stanzas into  $4-p\bar{a}da$  *sloka*.

When the people of Matho followed the advice of their Rinpoche and destroyed these *mchod rten*, they revealed a fraction of the oldest layer of Buddhist literature known in Ladakh. Much material was destroyed by the heedless actions of the villagers, the manuscript findings consist exclusively of fragments, the majority of them rather small ones, and the study of the material has only just begun. The full extent of information that it might provide cannot even be estimated. Nevertheless, even at this early stage of research it is possible hypothetically to assume that a part of the manuscripts found at Matho were initially in use at the monastery of Nyar ma.

It is obvious that hitherto unknown texts or versions of texts are among the fragments, and one can expect information about the development and transmission of Buddhist canonical literature.

<sup>29</sup> Cf. MAv 6.186ab: | stong nyid ces bya'i stong nyid gang || stong nyid stong nyid du dod de | "The emptiness of what is called emptiness is asserted as emptiness of emptiness."

Communalities between some versions of Matho and the Kanjur of Basgo suggest a common origin of their tantric literature. While the Sūtra sections in the Kanjurs of Hemis and Basgo are closely related to the Early Mustang Kanjur (see Tauscher & Lainé 2015: 472ff.), their Tantra sections apparently represent a tradition distinct from Mustang as well as from all better known Kanjurs. However, traces of it might have survived in the Kanjur of O rgyan gling.

All this is merely hypothesis; for the time being, nothing else can be offered, and much more detailed and comprehensive analysis of the material is required to evaluate all the information provided by the recently discovered Matho manuscript fragments.

### HELMUT TAUSCHER

## **APPENDIX** 1

# Bodhi(sattva)cāryāvatāra 10.50c-58

vers	e	Matho	Derge 3871, 39b6–40a7
50c	[3]]	'સુ'સે વ' શે' ફચ] ચ' શે ચા	missing
50d	₹[¶]	૬.ગુ઼ૣૣૣઌૻઌ૱ૹૻૹૣઽૻ/[ઌૼ]ૹૢૢૢૢૢૼઽૻ૽ઌઽ૽ૡૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ	missing
51	<u>বি</u> ব্বি	য়ৢ৴৾ঀৼয়৾৾৾ঀৢঢ়য়৾৾য়৾ঀ৾ঀ৾৾৾৾ঀ৾৾৾য়ৢ৾য়৾	ૣઌઽૡૻૻઌૻૣઌૻૻૡૡૹૻૻૡૻઌ૾ૡૻઌૡૻ ૡૺૻૻ૱ૻ૾ૢૡૢૻૡૻૡૻૻ૱ૻ૱ૻ૱ૻૢૺ ૡૺૡૻૡૢૻૡૢૻૺૻ૾ૡ૾ૺૻૡૡૻૡૼૡૻૡૻૡૡૻૡૻૡૡૻૡ ૡૡૡ૾ૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ
52		२र्ळे चर-र्भेषा ष'गुदर्' जनेद'वद्याय' ष'ख्दरपार्वेच'	ૣૣૣૣૣૣૣઌઽૣૡ ૡૢૢૢૹૹૻૻઙૣઽૺૡૣૡૡૢૺઽૻૡ૱૿ૺૼૹૻૻૻઌૻૻૻઌૼૺૼૼૼૼ ૡૺૼૻૻઽઌૹૻૻ૿ઌૢૡૼૺૻૢૻૻૢઽઌ૽ૺૡૼ૿ૻઌૡૼૹૻૻઌૻૻઽૺ ૡૢૡૼૺ૿ૻૡૢૹૻૡૣૡૼૻૻઽ૾ૡૼૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૻૻઌૻૻઽૻ૾ૡ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ
53			ૣૹ૱ૹૻૺૹ૱૱૱૱૱ ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ
54		કુરે'લ્મા'મર્વે'મ્રશ્રચ'ગ્વૃતુન્વૃષ્ય'યવે'  ઠવ'ર્નેલ'ક્ર્મચય'ગ	ૡ૾ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡ૱ૻ૱ૡૡ૽૾ૺ૱૱૱ૻૡૢ૾ૢ૾ૡૻૻ૱ ૡૺ૱૱ૻ૱૱ૻ૽ઌૢૢૢૢૢૡૼ૽ૼૼૼૼૡૼૻૡૹૣૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૻૻઌ૽ૡ૿ૡૺ ૡૺૼ૿ૡૢઽૻૡૡ૱ૻૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૡૼૼૼૼૼૻઌ ઌૡઌ૾૾ૡ૽૿ૺૺૼૺૼૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૻ૾ૡૡૼૼૻૺૺૡૺઌ ઌૡઌ૾૾ૡ૽૿ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ
55		ૡૢૻૢૣૻૣઽૼૢ <sup>ૻઌ</sup> ૺ ૱૱ૣૻૡ૽૾ૺૼૼ૾ૻૼૼૺૡૼૹૻૻૡ ૡૺૼૼૼૺઙૣૻૢ૾ઌૣ૿ૺૹૼઌૺૹઽૼૢૻઌઽ	ાદે શેન વસાસભાવ ગવલાય ગના ાવર્શે માટે શેન ગવલા શુરાયા ાને શેન ગના કે ગવલા શુરાયા ાવર્શે માટે જૂના મ્હૂબ સેબા મરાવેન ાવર્શે માટે જૂના મહૂબ સેબા મરાવેન
56			ાવ્વ્રોં મવે સ્થુના મ્યૂબ વાર છેવર સુર ! 1 રે ગુક વર્ત્તના વાર્ગ્સ સુર જીર છેવ

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2 । ଶ୍ୱିମ୍ୟୁମ୍ୟୁ ଶ୍ୱିଦ୍ୟ ଜିବ୍ୟ ଜିଶ୍ୱ ଅକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ) ୩୮୮୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦ - ୧୦୦୦

(1) ปฏิเทาจะพิษารูป เตานี้ทางมูานาสามาราทาจะสา)
 (1) มีบ้าาพิษารูป เตานี้ทางมูานาสามาราทาจะสา)
 (1) มีบ้าาพารูป พระจากเสร้างกับการเป็น

સે:બેચ'ગસુસ'વે'સુર'ગરે'છેરા |ર્સ્ડ'ગલેવ'ગસુસ'વે'સૂર્સસચ'ર્ય'થેચ| |ગુર'ગેચ' 51a2 એસચ'ર્સ્સ'ર્નુ'ગસુરચ'મ| |સુર'ગગર''ને'ય'છુગ'વર્સ્સ'ર્મે|

ચ્ચ્ચા શિવાર ક્ષેટ્રે શે જોય છે. ત્યું સાથે છે. સ્ટેટ સ્ટે

(acc. D)

verse Matho fol. ka-kha

Derge 3895, 51a1-52b2

# Ālokamālāprakaraņa

# **APPENDIX 2**

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শি'৷

႞ၛၭၨၛႝႜႜႜႜႜႜၛၳႜၛႜႜႜႜၛႜႜ ႞ၣႜႄႜၹႋႜၯႜၐႝႚႜၣႜ႘ႍၭႜႜႜၛႋၮၓႜႜႜၛႍၛႄ႞ၛႜၹၟႄႜႜႜႜႜႜၯ ႞ၛၣႜ႞ၛႝႜႜႜႜၛႝႜၛၮၯၛၭႜၟႜၛၣၛ႞ၛႜၯ႞ၛႜၹၟ႞ၛ

- ગિ હુલ વર્ત્સ વર્ત્સ વર્ત્સ વર્ત્સ 9 1 ને સુર એશ્રશ્વ ન્દ્ર કે સ્વેશ્વ ટ વે 1 વિદ્યુવ ચર ફેંગ્સ્ટ સ્ટ્રા સ્ટ્રેન્સ સંદર્ત્વ 1 ને જેન ર્સે જ વ્યવ્ત્વ ના સ્ટ્રોન વ્યા 1 ને જેન ર્સે જ વ્યવ્ત્વના સ્ટ્રોન વ્યા

- 4 ાર્લ્સેન્ડિંસ્ટનાચાસુકાચાલે સ્વન્સસ્થના ાસુચારકાચ્દ્રનાચ્ચેષા kab5 ફેંવાચાલેકા દ્વિચાચાસ્ટ્વેકાર્સ્ટાંચેવા ફુઅચા ગ્રીચા દ્વિચાવાનાથેકાચાનાલકાથ્યનાચાફનાચા
- )ह्यें मन्नर गुरु ग्रीष वर्न छेन हो। । हर मन्त्र मान्वर्स्न क्राय्य ३ । वर्ने न क्रियाय क्राय्य क्र

าสู้ ขึ้ง จลระนับสมุจ จราสิ่า าสุราจิสจาราวารรัสาราวิสา ารรัร เสางาน พังฤพร์ราร เอง เพิ่มพา 1912 में र भी द र र भा र र मे द र भी द र भ ลูลาน สูรพบนิ สูญบาร พิพ าฐุญาสุญารามาพิสามาราสุญาญ 1 5162 เวริ์ราสสาขาติ ซุราสุริญสาสิ าญลางสารราจโมลาร์สานาพิสา าการเดิการ์สงาสิวาตสารกายรา เอิ้ม นมารสุขาน ระสารรา เชิรา ารสานนิวัส ญี่รัฐานานณา ุเมเนลง นาวิาพิลาสุลง มิเฮา ารุจาวจุณามิรุจาวานานาน हिंग भर छे ज्वग के लिग थेंन 1 5163 จริสาชิรารอิเจาพาจริสามณิ Iએશ્ર જોવા છે ન ર ર છે સવા એના าธ์สารสาขิ สิวมาวริพายรา าวิสาน ซึมเป็ญ สิยาน ซิรา าสสายราร์สายาลูรารูเพรา ાથયાચારુરે છેને રે.સેર. ચરાદી เจ้มสาสิามรัสานราวฐารานานิสา าวสุณาม 5164 พร.สิ.พ.ร.ศ.ษิรา ચિંચા ત્રસુભ શું તે સ્રા ત્રસુભ ખેતુ ચિંચા તસુભા ખત્ર તે બેચ છુ જે וליפידיאאאייישיליזיזיין าลสุณามาราสาธิพาญาณิรามาลายา 155.202 155.202 17.37.20.00

- 17 |અ<sup>-</sup>રૈયા<sup>-</sup>યશ્વ કે ક્ર્યું છેન્ડવા |હીયા-યાએર-'ર્ટ અશ્વ પ્રક્રીયશ-યાયલેલા
- 16 બિંચ્ચર્વે 'ચેંગ્ માર્ગ્સ ફ્રેસ્ટ ફેંગ 'ગે'! ગ્રિફુવ'વને ' kha a6 ચશુગ'મન્ શુસ્ત 'ચ'નલેવ'! વિદ્યુચ'વને ' kha a6 ચશુગ'મન્ શુસ્ત 'ચ'નલેવ'! વિદ્યુચ' 'ચ'' 'ચ'' 'ચ'' ''' વર્ષે 'ચ'' ''' વલેવ'! શ્રિ 'ચચ'' 'ચ'' ''' વલુ 'શું' 'ચ'' ''' વલેવ'!
- 15 |ને'નર'ને'સ્પ્રય'ર્ફેવા'ફ્રેચચ્ચ'ગ્રેચ'| |ક્રેચેંપ્લક્ષુવ્યન'ચ[સે'મ]નવા'કેને'ને'| |નેતે'લેફ'પ્પચ'દ્ધું'પ્યચ'ત્તુ'વર'| |મવા'ઢવાચ'મફદ્મ'પતિ'તુવા'નેથાવરમાં
- 14 (છેંસાવે સુ: ૧૮:૨૧:૨૧:૧૮:) |ફ્રી:પાસ: ર્ટ્રે: સવે ર્થેન્: છેર સેવાય:) |વાસુવા વાલત એવા ન પર છેન : khas પવે છેર:) |વાસુવાન પાયેલ વ્યત પત વ વર્તે શાય છેન :)
- 13 | kha a4 ફ્રમ્પાર્સ્ટ્રેન્ડ્રેનેગપ્પ્રચાર્સ્સપ્પર્વ્તુ] |ઘરડ્:રેર્ડ્રાસ્ટ્રુનેશ્વાન્સ્સુડ્ટ્રેન્ટ્રિંગુ] |घहुमाश्वप्रधाः ફ્રેંદ્ર घत्वे स्ट्रान्द्रे स्टाय्ले ब्राट्टा | × × [घ]ડ્ડया છેડ્ડ્રાય્ટ્ર સ્ટેન્ડ્ર્ય્ય સુધ્રા
- 11 ) દેશ ગુરૂ વર વે જી પ્યાપ્ત છે તે ! | kha a3 રેર ગ રા ધેવ છે ગ છેવ ! | તે ગવેવ છે ને કે વરુ નગાવ પર છે છે . | તે રે વરે બા રે શ નક વા છે તે !
- 10 |<sup>ય્યત્ર-</sup>ત્ર × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × \* <sup>ચિ</sup>ન્ | |તે'ગ્વલૈન છેતે છેંત્ર છેત્ તે ! |શ્યક્રચ છેત્ર તે છેત્ર ચેળ્ય ગ્વ તે ! |તે છેત્ર સચ્ચ પ્ય મ સ્વા ર્ચ અ છેત્ર !

เพรารุญ 5165 มอาวาพราริาพิสาริไ 17.37.7.799.37.37.37 17.37. इस. यर रेग र्डस. 371 J૾૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻૻૢૼૡૻૻૢૢૢૼૼૡૻૻૡૻ૽ૼૡ૿ૢ૽ૺ૱ ารีราราสาพิสาชิาราวรามิสา 17.37.हेंग्रायम्म्मायावया <u>ૡઽ૾</u>૾ૡ૽ૻઽ૽ૼ૱ૼઙૄઽૹ૽ૺૡૢૹ *เพรพาสูพาสุมพา*ฏิาสาราสุลิสุพ ารราณาสาสสาวบรรมาราย ารีราจจิ:ยิราจิ พลัราจ พิรา าสุมาพราสณาวอีราริญามาพิสา ุเราะนาร์ราฐมามิารจมาญ ารุสาขานลิวรัวส์วิรัฐรานาจิรา ารรารรัญเพลิรารณาสูเรสาวรณา าส์เลน์ญี่รายิราพาพัญญา าสสุณามาพิพาฏรารศักราชิรารั <u>વિદ્યુભ મંગવત ૧</u>૧ ગામ ફ્રેંગ છે ર રેવ ાસુભાર્ ગાવ મહત્વા શાર્ ને ગાર ને શા เพราะนาณสุณามณิาสรสาชิราปิเ ส์เฉลาระสายกระว่าพิเอราไ ู่ไม้ กลุ่า หายิ่า กลุ่า เจา เจา กลุ่า 1 52a1 ฟิเมวิ์ กะสานวิ สม ริ์ กาท ا શુન વે બે વ દ અશ્ર મા મ જો ไม้ ณพาพพาฏีรามิ ณพาฑิตสุโ ા હું સુર કે મેં મું સુર ગયેલું શુર ગયેલું શ าพรารสามาพิสาร์สาฐราสมา <u>৷ আন নি মার্ট বি বি মন্ত্রী নক্ষা বি মার্য যার ক্যা</u>

24 |શ્રેશ્વર્શ્વર્શ્વર હું 711 |ગરૂડ-'ર-'ગર્દેંકર-'પગ્રે'જીર-'ચ'ચાર્શ'| |ગરુગ'ર-'ગર્ફેકર-'પગ્રે'જીર-'ચ'ર-'ગ્રુટ'| |શે'ગ્રુર-'ਘર-'કે'ગ્રેશિશ્વર-'ચ'યાર્શ'|

- 23 | મ્ઽ. પલે તે છે ને છે ચ જૂર છે તે ખ્રત્ન | લ્ટુ છે ને પ્રયાસ્થ જોય દે ચ ખેલા | | છે મ્વર ચેવા પ્ર kha b4 છે ગ ટુ ચ જી ! | ફે ચ દે ગ જૂર છે તે ગ છે ને !
- 22 |हेदायाञ्चेष्यायदे देखादेखा |यत्त्राक्षेत्रारेष्यायरायञ्चीत्रव्याययादा| |র্স্রাম্যব্যাৰবাদীয়া × যব্বিবাবী| |স্থুন্যবহান্তুমন্টাপ্রাম্যব্বিধাবী|
- 21 ||ગભાર્ગકે સુરાવ જે ભુરાશેના |સુરાવ વર જે ભુરાશેન ખનવા છેના |સુરાભષાર્થેન શૈવને સુરાગ |સું: kha b3 ભગાનુ જે ગાળવે રાગ્યો
- 20 kha b2 ભઅષ્ય ગાસુઅ વર્તે 'નગા રે સેન'નુગ |સેન સેવે અધ્ય સુવા વાર્ય્ય પ્રવાય ! |રે ભૂન સૂન ગામ અષ્ય રુન છેનુ ! |ફ્રેશ્વ બેષ સુવાગી સુવર ગાંભવા !!
- 19 ૹ૾ૺ૱ૻૻૼૼ૱ૻૻ૱ૡૻૻૡ૱ૻ૱૾ૺૼૼૻઽૻૻ ૹૢૻૺૺૺૻ૱ૡ૽ૺૼ૱ૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼઽ૱૽ૼૡૼ૱૽ૼૡૼ૱૱૱૱ ૡૢૼ૽ૼૼૻૼૼૹ૽ૢૻૢ૱૾ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૡ૾ૺૼૹૼૡ૱ૻૼૢૼ૱૱ૻૻ ૡૺ૾૾ૺૻ૾ઌૣૻૻૹ૾૾૱ૹ૾૾ઌ૽૿ૢ૽ૺૡૡ૽ૢૼૼૼૻઽૼૻઌ૿૾ૡ૾ૺૺૺૺૺ
- 18 kha b1 સુષ્ઠ શૈ ફ્રેસ્ટ સે 'સ્રે'સે' સ્પ્રે સ્પ્રાંથે શ્વ | શ'નન સ્રેક વ્યન્સ્વ 'ન'ન'ન'ન' | શે રેસ્પ સ્રેક વ્યન્સ્યુન' નગરવા સુરા | ચેચ્ચ ર્ચ કે'નુ 'અર જ્વન' નગરવા સુરા
- ાયમ્પર્ગ્વગ છેલ તેં શ્રષ્ટ્ર જીરન છે. ાયમ્પર્ગ્વગ તેં શ્રે તે વર્ષ્યુવર્ચ્ચ છે ફચ્ચ 18 kha b1 સુચાળી ફચારી તે સ્થયો જા

เม็ญาพิx. สา. 52a2 ฏิพ. จรจาน จลิสา เสารราสิสานกราสารรารรา ยิ่ารัญ มิสายกระยิรัญรา ૡૢૡૻૡ૽૾ૺ: ૱ૻૡ૽ૡ૽૾૱ૻૡ૽૾૱ เฟ้มพาสิาสมายารามราฐรา เจินาสามสมายการรา าสาราสาริาสิรีสาสารราสารสสสารรา าวริราสาเพิ่มพายิรฐณามร์ 1 5243 มีรามสิริมัมาพัรมาจธราย าผมพาสาญมานั้าสิำสริารสานมา เริ่าผู้สารูราจารริเสมุญารๆ สุมาศิจารูสาสาชิสาณิพิสา เกานาริ ซุราสาริ หูรามิรา <u> સ્ટ્ર</u>્ડ્ડ્સ્સ્ટ્રેડ્ડ્સ્સ્ટ્ર્ડ્સ્સ્ટ્રેડ્સ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્ર્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્રેટ્સ્ટ્ เจ้าๆ มิ เกม มิ ซูร รม าลูสานนิร์ 52a4 มาลิสงนาพิมา ารราสาร์รัสรีสาสารสูสสง IMAA શ) મેં મેં સૂર ગ છે ล์ สุมมาคณราวราวราพิสา ารุ่ญมีเวริย่างเวรียาการเพิ่งไ ารายิรากๆเธกุฬาปิฬากลัสพายพ ารสายระเริ่มเกาสี่งานเมืองเป็นไ างิ่มพ. 52a5 สิ.รีพ.กร.อชี2.ก Iગરુંગ'રેન'ગરેજ્ય'શું'જૂંડ'ન્ય'લેશ าสุสรารราวรัสราสวิารุฏิเราณ เจิส กามเกมาะ เริ่ม เมาะ เปลา

เมาร์ญานาพิพารลิรานาจิรา

vers	e Matho fol. tha-da
209	વ્ય રહેને વજા
	ૡ૿૽૱ૻઌૻૻ૱ૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૻ૱ૼૺ૿ઌૢૻઽૻૡૹ૾ૣૼૼૼ૱ૻઌ૱ૡૢ
ารขึญญามีระเพิ่มสามายรายจพารสาเริ่าไ	
	ા <sup>ર્ચા</sup> લ છેન જૂ કેમ ગઠન વચ વૈ1

ાર્ફેગ<sup>્</sup>ય ખડ કેવ વે સે ડ પ્રત્ય છે ક 30 174'54'4'4'4'4'4'4'4'11 [ga a1]

) ले.र्झर.या.र्हे.व.र्स्यया.या.र.यालव.र्थ्य... 29 าเฉลงสงาสา ××××××××××สงาไ ไร้จานดิ:วุจานพาตอูราจาพิสา

ાલ્કોબન-પ<sup>્</sup>રેશ-પાર્ટ્સ)ન-પાર્વ-1 28 าสูารราจิมสาขียาวสูาราชาริา เลขเลางงาริโยงเป็นรูปสาย ) รั้ารีลิ' kha b7 ญ เจติสาลิาาาสติสา

- 27 เวริ์ร เองาง kha b6 ราวร นักริ ขั้ร เจเริ่า าร์สาสมมาณ ผิรามมมาณ จราผิรา |শালব অ:শ্রী শাবগু শের্ব শাস্ত্রী শাবগু ৷ ૣૡઽ૾ૺૡ૽ૼૡૻૼઽ૽ૡ૾ૢ૾×××××× [ૡ૾૾ૢ૾ૡ]']
- 26 শ্বির্র্বেশ্বুসন্ট্র × × × × × 1 145.75.8.20 <u>ૣૢૢૢ</u> ૱૱ૡૻઽૼૡૻ૱ૼૡ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૼ૱૱૱૱૱૱
- 25 1735-78. 25 1735-78. 25 ยิ์รัณ kha b5 ผู สุราชุภาพสุญ เ" าระี่สุรายรายิรายามัการจะเยิรา <u>|</u>ရှर:၃.୩୬.୩.୩.၉.၅.พิရ.၂

Derge 3895, 59a3-61a1 <u>ન્યુન</u>્ર કેન્ગ ર્ક્સ પ્યન્ડ ગ્રુનચ પ્ટુન ના 1 5924 เอิ้มาหารัฐรายาพิสาพรารสัญญา <u>શ્</u>ચિત્યર્સે ગુર વે ગઢશ્વ થ શુ าสู ริรา ๆ นี้ ราวิ เพิ่า รารู สาม

17े नवित वे झून नहि खुना नना ोर्छेद सेंन्सः रेगुरू गविद गन् भीद भवरा าศมณาสาสูสาราสิ 5261 เอกาอิรามา اَجُمَا بِمَوْ رَمَّا بِمِعْ بَالْمَ الْمَالَةِ الْمَالَةِ الْمَالَةِ الْمَالَةِ الْمَالَةُ الْمَالَةُ الْمَال हिंगायाययर के गलि से नाया าวๆวานพี่งามิาผู้าวกรากไป ู่ เสมามเตวาขามธิรามฮิรารมาชิเ

เมารุกุพาวุริณารวิ.สูาพิพาริเ เล่มลาสิาวสูญานรายูราณสานิสา า ๆ การ์ เพราะ เมื่อ เล่า ! \* read क्रू . ?? ายุงพ.เริ่มไพ.เวมม.เกรอีราม.เนยู่

ารุจระชั่ล์ ขั้ระรู เจริร เธ ๆ พ.พ.รา ารัสาสมณามามิสาพิมณามามิสา าनन्यायायावर्थाक्षेवायालवायावर्थाक्षेवा ]रे'बे'र्पेन सेब'सेन पारन 52a7 सेबा

าวรัฐานกราญ์ญารุราจองานกิรยิม <u>ાયત ર્દ્ધત નગા તે સુગાય તે છે ગ</u> ગ્રેશ્વચાર્સ્સ સું તે ગામ આ છે મેં ગ

าปลี่ะ.มหู หาย เป็นได้ เริ่าได้ เป็นได้ เป็นได้ เป็นได้ เป็นได้ เป็นได้ เป็นได้ เป็นได้ เป็นได้ เป็นได้ เป็นได้

216 | ગગ્ગ ગ્લેલ ગોવાય ગ્લાગ્સ ગલ્પ ગેલથ લે ! | ફ્રાય ગ્લેટ્સ ગોવાય ગ્લાગ ગાલ ગોવાય ગાલ ગોવાય ગાલ ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગાલ ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગ મુખ્ય ગોવાય ગાય ગામ ગાલ ગોવાય ગોવા ગાય ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગાવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવા ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય ગોવાય

- 215 |આવસ્ય પસ્ય નુદ્ધીયાય પાલે યાદ્ય સ્થાપ્ય કે'] મધ્ધન કે પક્ષેં વાય માછા માં કે'] કિંદ્ય સેંબ્સ સ્થા રુપા ઉઠા યોગ સ્થા છુશ્વ સંબ પ્રા કેંદ્ર સેંબ્સ સમય વિદ્ય વ્યયેલા થય નુપા -1 tha 25 સેંગ્સ સમય વિદ્ય વ્યયેલા થય નુપા -
- 213 |ઽ૾ૺઽૻૡૻૻૼૼૼૡૼઽૻૻૻૻૻૻૻૢૡૼૡૻૻૻૻૹૻૻૡ૿ૡૹ૽૿ૺૻૻ૾ ૢૣૡૼ૱ૻઙૢ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻૻૻૢૡૼૹૹૻ૾ઌ૽૿ૢ૾ૺૹૻૻૹૻૻૻૹૼૼૼઽૻ૱ૹૻ ૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૡ૾૾ૺૡ૽૿ૺૡૼૺૡ૽ૻૺ૽ૼૺૡૼૺ૽૽ૼૼૻૺઽૼઽૼૻ૾ૺૡૻ૾ૻ ૢ૾ૺૻૻૡૡૼૹ૾ૢૺૼઽૼૻૻૻ૱ૻઙૢ૽ૼઙ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻૹૻૻઌૻૻઽૻ૱ૺૺૺૺૺૻ
- 212 |ઢનાશ્વ'ઠ્ય'ઢનાશ્વ'પ્યત્વે'નાયશ્વ'શેડુંનેન્'| |શ્વ-'ઠ્ય'લે'શ્વ-'ગીશ' tha a3 નાર્વેન'હેન્'| |બેંધ'ર્સ્સન્ય'વદ્દના'ય'રેશ'ય'વ્યન્'] |ગમિંવ'સના'નમિંવ'સના'નીશ'વદ્દસ્યશ'હેન્'|
- 211 |ઢનામાંડસ વર્ડે ર્નેંડસ્વાચાર્યવર સ્ફીર્યા |કેચાલ્યલ લે સ્વર મરહ્યાપ્ય વર્ડ શ્વેચા |રફ્ટિનાચાય્ય આવ્યા ગાંદિવ સવા ગીયા |સુરાય કર્વ રું છે રું માં શ્વેચા
- 210 || = || સાયાયારેન્ડનું ગવન્યા છેવા છે| |ગદ્ધવાયારા છે પ્વરાય દેવ પ્યવે! |નહીવાયાયાવનુવા દુરાયા વચાવે!| | tha a2 દેષ્ટ્વરા એઅયા છે સુરાયાયા

----|ઽૺૢૢૡૹૻૹ૾ૢૢૼૣૼૻૣૹૻૻ૱ૹૻૻૹૻૡ૽૿ૹૣ ૢૢૣૡૢૢઌૻૻઽ૽ૼ૱૱ૻૺ૱૱ૡ૽ૼૹૡ૾૾ૡ ૢૡઽ૾ૢૼૼૼૢૼ૱ૼૼૼૡ૱ૻ૾ૼ૾ૻઌૡ૾૾ૡૺ ૢૡઌૺ૱૾ઙ૱૾૾૾૾ૡઌ૽ૺ૾૾ઽૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૢૻૻઌૻઌૹૢૢૼૡૻઌ૱૱

ાત્રજ્ઞુઞ'મ'થેશ્વ' તેપેંદ' 59a7 મ'મલેત્રા આવશ'મશ'' તેશેનશ'મતે નાત્રશ'મ' તે !મર્જ્ઞેના'મ'સ તે પ્લેન' પાટ્ટા !બેંત્ર સેંદર્શ' સુદ' સન્ 'ગેંસશ'મ'થેશ !સે'ભ'સ્ટ્રુસ'ગ્રીશ'મલેત્ર'નુ'ત્વેભા

ાગેન દુ: સુન નગ જીગ દુ: સુગ

Iલે સૂર અને આ સુર મથા ગોર્ને ના

୲ୖୖଽୄୢଊଽୢୢୠଽ୕୴ୖ୕ଋ୕ଽଽ୕୶ୗୄୖଈ୕ୖଋ୶୶୲ ୲୵ୖୠୣ୷୲୶୕୰୶ୣୠ୶ୄୢୄୠୢ୕୴୶୶୶ୖୡ୲ ୲୶ୖୄୠଽୄ୷ୣ୰୶ୣ୴ଽୖଈୄୠ୲ ୲୶ୖୗୄୠ୶ୣ୷ଽୡ୶୴ୢୖ୶ଽ୕ଈୄୠ୲ ୲୶୲ଢ଼୶୴୶୕୵ୠୖ୶ୣ୲୶୲୴ଽୖଈୄୠୖୡ୲ ୲ଌ୲୴୶୲୳ୠୖ୕୷ୠ୶୲୴୵ଌ୶୲ୠୄୖୠୢୖଽୄୠ

ાર્યેન્સ ક્રેંગ છેન કે છેન ગાય

<u>ાત્રદ્ધાર્યર શું પ્રસ</u>ુવર છે રાજ્યની

ગયાલ્ય તેમના મેગમ મહુર ૧૧૧ 1નેંગ્ના ગુરુ કે આવ્ય સાથે લેગ 224 1નેંક અર્થેન્ ફઅલ tha b3 ભાવફના બાય છેને ગુ કેંગ શ્રચ્ય રુ કેંગ્રે માં તે કેંગ્રે સાથે કેંગ્રે સાથે કેંગ્રે સાથે કેંગ્રે સાથે કેંગ્રે સાથે કેંગ્રે સાથે કેંગ્રે સ

| रजास सदे रे दे स्वर्धेर ही हो रा 223 | गर दे गा र ये र से दे स्वर्धेर ही हो रा | ह स स हि गा र ये जास रा र जा । | स र स ह र जा र ये जास र र जा र जा । | सर्ह्य स र ये जी जा र र जी र र जी र र

222 | ગ્વદ્ધુલ મ બુગાય શૈયા ત્વલુવા રેગામાં | | tha b2 લે અવે વદેવા દેવ ગીત હી ગયા શૈયા શિયા | રે ફેવે સુવે અર્ધત હેન શૈયો | રગાય પવે રે લે અર્ધત હી હેન 1

221 |ર્નર્રેશ્વાર્ચે ભ્વાન લેવા હોન સુરાવા |વફવાશાયશા ભક્કુભન પાર્ક્સ ધ્યેલ કેં'| |શ્વર્ક્સ્વ હોન અર્ક્સ શાહેન સાં છેને ભાષા પ્રતા |શ્વર્ક્સ્વ સાવર્ક્સ શાહ્ય કેંગ્ર જોનું માણુ |

220 |୩୮:ବି୩:କ୍ଷମଦର୍ମ છିମ୍ છିଶ୍] |୩୮:ବି୩:છે:କ୍ଷମ ମି'ନିର୍ଜମୀ | tha b1 ମୁର୍ଦିଷ दुଣ୍ଣ ଅନ୍ତିମ୍ବାସ दुଣ ନୁମ୍ବାଷ ଦୁଷୀ |ଅସଂସ୍ଥିସ ସ୍ଥମ ସେହ୍ୟୁଣ୍ଣ ଅନ୍ତି ମିକ୍ୟ ସୁଣ୍ଡ ମୁ

219 |શેશ્વશ્વપ્રત્વન્યું ધ્વેત્ર લેશ્વ ક્રશ્વ વ્હેન્ડ પ્લવ્ને' |બેશ્વ સ્વ પ્લેશ્વ કે પ્વશ્વ શ્વર્થ કે પ્વયત્ર પ્લ કે પ્વ |બેશ્વ સ્વ પ્લ કે પ્લિવ પ્લ કે નું પ્વયત્વ છે'| |વશ્વશ્વ કે હિવ પ્લ કેનું પ્વયત્વ છે'|

217 |ને'ર્કુન્સ'સ્સ' tha a6 મૂझેનસ'સ્સસ'ગ્રીસ'| |કેંત્ર સેન્સ'નર્સમાં મહાન ગુસેનસ'થેત્ર'યર'ગુસન્સ'| |ને'સ્ટ્રેર'વ્યનન્'ય'ક્યસ્સ'કન્'ગ્રીસ'| |સુન'યર'ગ્ર'મ'મેં'ત્ર'કેન્'|

|શું'અ'વદેવા ફેંદ્ર'મ' ધે સેવ |મદ્દુદ્વ'મવે'ન્વન-'થીઅ'વાદ્યુવ્ય'મ' ધેદ્વા |મેધે' જે 5964 સેવે સું'અર્થન 'લેન'| |મ્વાઅ'મવે મેં મેં અર્થન સાંધેદ્વ

। गन-'સૂન-'ને' તે' તે' છે ને 'એવા । ગન-'લે ગ'અ' અર્થન 'ને' ને' ગ્વલેવા । નુસ્ટે અ' ચેંન્સ: 'ફેં ગ' અ' છે ને 'ગુી અ' ચેંગ્ન-'। । 5963 સ્વ 'રેવ 'ગ્રીઅ' તે' 'સહ્યુ અ' '' ગ્વલેવા

ารงพาฏิพามิเอิวเวงพาวราวิโ

เมานูญาว่าสิ่าสุลิสาญาว่าพิญ

- ચાંહત ગંગ્સ ચુગાય ગુગ્ચ ગંગ્સ ગંગ્સ ગંગ્સ 230 |ને'સુન્ડ જ્વેન્ડ ચેં'વ્રફ્વન્સ ગંગ્સ ગં |નાય' કે છેન્ડ ગંગ્સ ચાંગ્સ ચાંગ્સ ગંગ |ને જેન્ડ ન્ડુ ચાય ગંગ્સ ગંગ્સ ગંગ ગંગ્સ |બેંન્ડ ગંગ્સ ચન્ડ તે વિદ્યુત્ર લે તે !
- 229 [ફ્રીંગ્યસગ્રદ્ધ]ય ગ્રુપ્ર ગુરુડ્ડાવ્યુર્ય | મદ્દ્ધ પારે પડ્યા ' ગુરુદ્ધે' વશુરુર્યા | thab7 अग् देगा ' ગિય' નુસ્વ ' ચૂરુડ' ગ ' વસ્ય' | ગાહેવ ' પેંગ્લે ધ્રેંગ આ ગ્રીઆ ગરેઆ પ્રહા ' પ્રેંગ
- 228 |ગાય કે વર્ગ સ્ટેસ્ટેસ્ટેસ્ટેસ્ટેગ્ટ્સ્ગ છેટા ગિદ્ધ સ્વર્યવે વર્ગ દુ: અર્થેસ્ટ વર્ષ ગુરુા શુસ્ટ વર્ચ સ્વરુગ છેટ્ટ અર્થેસ્ટ વર વ્યુટ્ટ ] રેષ્ઠ વર્ દ્વે વ્યય શીષ્ઠ અર્ટ્સ હોટ્ટ)
- 227 |ઽૺૡૻૡઽૻૻૻૹ૽૽ૼૼઽૻૻૡ૽૾ૺ૽૽ૣૼૡૣૻૡૻૻૻ ૢૻૻઽૻૡ૿ૡૺૼૡૻૻૡૡૼૻૻઌ૽ૻૡૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻૡૼૻૻૺ ૢૻૺૻૡ૽૿ૺૻૻૢઽૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૽ૢૻૼૻ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૽ૺૼૻ૽ૼૻ૽ૺૼૻ૾ઌ૽ૺૺૺ૾૾ઌ૽ૺઌૺૡ૽ૺૡ૽ૻઌૺૡૻ૽ૺઌૺૡૻ૽ૺૺ૱ૻૺ ૢૺૺૼ૽ૡ૽ૺૼૻૻૣઽૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ૢૻ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૽ઌ૾ૺૺૼ૾૾ઌ૾ૺઌ૾૾ઌ૽ૺૡ૾ૺૡૼૡૻૢ૽ૡ૽ૺૼૡૼૻ

lgf.รงพาพิมพาณาจพมานรายา

17े वर्षायालव नगर हयाया छेर या

[સુઽ ગેષ પર્સ્સું ન પાયે સુવે ભ્વાસ્ત્ર મથા સ્વૈત્ર થય સ્વર માવે દે 'ન વાચ મથચાયવે સુ ગલેવ'ડ્' [સુર વે સ્રેુચાય મથ સુ રન ગ્રુટ છે મ સુચાય પા ને ભ્વાર ભ્વાસ્ત્ર મથ ખર્સુ શાય પે ન પા સા પો વે તે'] બાવવા the b4 સેર પ્યત્ન ન ગુરી સુવ પ્યત્ર મુકવાચ પ્ય ગ ભ્રુડ મથા છે ર મથા બવન ન છે ન 'વર્દેવ છે છે ન '1 225 શ્રાદ્ધ વે સે ર સ્રે 'બાચ 'વદ્દવા'ન 'ગલેવ']

1 สูร. 59b5 สาขาวรัฐรายขายารเขาสาว เลา ર્ટેંગચાયર ગયે મેં ગુગચા હુ ગલે તે દે हिरामुग्य र्थेग्रथ कुर्वे छे मराने मलेव मनेव นาราวิญพามิสารูญมา พรารุฑามาพิสาमहन्म्रायाराष्ट्ररामलेबायमन् ล่ารหางสายการการสาวสะสามาพิสา าสมสาวฏิสามิรานาวริเล่มสามๆ สูงเลล์สา 5966 สิ่านสาวสุภาพารศิลา । শাৰ সহৰাম মই সম্ম সাৰৰ স্ত্ৰী সমস าริเสาพิมพาฏิพาส์สามาพิสา าร์สามัรงามรามลารา เลิสามูรา พัรพาญ รัฐญพาผลิพารราชิ พัรพางูรัฐกุพานากุราริภาพ าสสานารณ์ รัฐานานาสุดๆ <u>ૡઽઽઽૺૹૹૼઽઽઌૡ૽ૺૹ૽ૼૡ૱૱</u>૾ૢ૾ૹ 1 5967 พิศสายิ รรัสเพารสุขามาพิสา 17.87.99.5.7 ર્સેચ ચ થેવા าระสานาาราทาริรามส์การพาพกา ા<sup>ત્ર</sup>્ગ છેન હ્યુન તુ અર્થે ત્ર ને શે าริสัรมิานมารติสารารมม เมิญพมาญารูสารีสาวคุณาสา 1 60a1 धु त्रा महत यते मन्तर हो ୲ୢୠ୵ୖୖୖଽ୶୲୕୶ୖୖୖୖୖୠ୷୲୕ୖ୷ୢୢୖୢୢୢୣୣୣୢୖ୶୵ୖୄୖୡ୷୲୶ୖ 1885-20-3-18-3-25-21 เล่ารามสิามสลาณาสาณาริวริสา 17. 7 લે 4 . છે 7 . ખ. બે 4 . ઇ. 7 એ ગ અ ાગાય છે ને જેન ન શે ગાય શુરાય

238 |୩ศส ฑิ'ๅุ¬¬-`ศิพ'ฮ'พิ'] |२२'พศิส พลัร'พ'ชิๅ'พ'พร'|

- 236 (এইন্সাম্ববিধ্ ক্উম্মামাষ্ট্ৰসাম্ববিধ্ শ্বিধ্যন্ত এইন্সামাষ্টসাস্বাধী (মাঁমাষ্ট্ৰমাম্ববিধ্যন্ত এইন্সামাস্বা) (সন্থায় da a4 ঠ্রান্টমাট্টবার্ট্রান্যা)
- 235 |વર્તવે ફેંચાપ્ય મથય મવે છેમાં| |સુર લેચા છેશપ્ય વે સે સે પ્લેલ | |મથય ગાદન ભૂન પ્લપ્ત પ્લે સે ગે તે | |યથ ગાદન ગોર્ટ સા સ્વત્સ કેન્ડરેં |
- 234 |શુમ"ય શુપ્પ-પ છે-પરી મિશ્રપ સ્થય પ વર્ત્ત વિશ્વ |તુ મ તવા પેંચ છે મલિત તે | |શૂન ર્વેન સ્વય વર્છે મ્ટન્ય da a3 ધોર્સ |
- 232 |ર્રેફેલ્સ્ટેમઅંદુગઅંપલે'| |સુંઅધ્યેન મોર્ક્ષે'ભ્ર'સું' |યેંગઅંગબુંજેંગ્નગાયબંઅપ્રેમુંન્દ્ર'| |સેબાવર્સેન્ડ્રેસ્ડ્રિયાયબાવર્સ્ટ્રિયાય |સ્વાવર્સેન્ડ્રાફ્સ્ટ્રેન્ડ્રાયર્થ્યાવર્ષ્ટ્રગાયાવર્ક્સ્યાર્સ્ટ્રેન્ડ્ર

विष्ठिय नग्न प्राप्त प्रा विष्ठु नग्न लेख द्वार्य वेन्य या ग्रान्य विष्ठु नग्न प्राप्त क्या क्या ग्रान्य

୲ୄୄ୩୩ୡୄୄ୲ୠ୴ୢ୕ୡ୶୴୳୳ୢୢୄୢ୶୵୷୕୕୕୕୕ଊ୶ୖୖୖୖ୕୕୕୕ୣୄ୶୲ ୲ଈୖ୶୲୶୶୳୷ୖ୴ୖୖୖୖ୕ୖଽୖଈ୕୲୕୕୕ୖ୷ୡୣୡ୲ ୲୳୶ଈ୕୶୲୵ୠୄ୶୷୶ୖୖୡ୲୶ଽ୶୳ୖ୴ୖଊ୶୲ ୲୵ୠ୕୲୷୲ଌ୶ଽୠୄୖୖୖୖୖୖ୶୲୶୶୶ୢୢୢ୶ଽୄ୲

ૣૹૣઽૻઽૻૹ૽ૼૹૻૻૻઌ૾ૺૼૻ૱ૹૻૡ૽ૼ૱ૻૻ૱ૹ ૢૺૡ૽૿ૺૺૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻૹૺઌૻૻૢઽૻૡ૽ૺૹૻૻ૱ૹ૽ૢૺ ૢૺૻૣઌૻૹ૾ૻઌૻઌૻઽૼૣૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻઌ૽૿૱ૡ૽ૢૢૢૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૺ

। ને' माकृश्व'त्तराश्च रायमा कब्ब केन' यथा। । यालद ' रयग र' लेया मीख ' नेया झुर' दा। . दे' हैं ' क्वेब ' ये खेया ' ये स्वर्ध्व के ' ये खेया' ये स्वर्ध्व के ' ये खेया' ये स्वर्ध्व के ' ये खेया' ये . दे' धे' खुर्ख दे' ये खेया ' ये स्वर्ध्व के ' ये खुर्द्य के ' ये खेया' ये स्वर्ध्व के ' ये खेया' ये स्वर्ध्व क

ાને વે જ્ઞર માવે નેંત્ર છેર બાવ્ય વ્યત્ય ક્રિંત છેને બેવ દુ ન્ એવાચ પ્યત્સ છા ક્રાર્ટેવાચ છે જાત જ્ઞાન જ્યના પ્રે છેર ક્રિંત માવે ર્ક્રેત છેને માછ્ય વ્યવ્ય થયેલા

- 243 |ર્સું'ગ્રુકોન'ર્કેન'વ્વન'ય છેન'| |રેન'નનસ્થ્રુય ચેં'ય પ્યેન કેં'| |કેંચચ'ર્સ્સાર્નેન સ્વચ્ચર્કેય પવે'| |કચ્ચાયવ્વ પ્લેનનું ર્સુ સ્ય છેનું'|
- 242 |ઍઽૹૻૢ: da a7 શુગ્ર'મ'બેષ'ૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૺ'] Iઘઅષ'૨૧૨૨ કેંદેના'મનગા'કેન:૨૪૧' Iફ્રચ'નગ્રેશેન કેન્ટ્રાર્ટેના'અઘવ'શેન'! Iફ્રચ'પ'શેન કેન્ટ્ર'વર્ટેન્ટ્ર'પ'શેન'!
- 241 |ગ્રફ્રિવગર્લર દ્વીં વ્યસ્ય અનુ બેષ્ય વ્ય' |સર્ક્રલ ગલિવ સર્ક્રલ છેને છેને છેને પ્લવ વ્ય'| |ફેંદ છેને ફેંદ છેને સર્કેન સર્કેન દ્વસ્ય છે'| |સર્કેન વસ્ય વ્રદેશ પાન સર્કેન વ્ય' છેને '| |દે ધ્યેવ લેષ પાન સર્કેન ન ધ્યેવ '|
- 240 | શ્રમ્ય જરૂર સાગુ ચામના હનાય જીય | | રે સે સૈયાય જુ સુરર રા | વિંત્ર વે a a6 ભ્રુ સુર રાસ્ વાર રાય અ | | બેંત્ર સેંદ્ર સંચ જીય જીય નોર્ધનાય ચાર રા
- 239 શ્રિથાવ્ય્સુભાવસુત્ત્વાન્નાનુત્ત્વાનુત્ત્વાનુત્ત્વા 17ે જેને શુભન પાર્ક્સાથે વર્ષે 1 17ે ભાગદુવાય પાર્ક્સાથે વર્ષે 1 1સ્ત્ર પ્રચાર્કે વન પાગ્વવિ ગુસ્ટ્રા સ્ટેન્ડ 1

สิ่านสาขสณาสราวิสามารรา) าสส์สารราสส์สาชิรา 60a7 สิรานราฐรา ามอั้ร สุขามิ ซูร รุร พสูร ขายา ારું.હુંચા.કે.ચેર.સેર.ચ.જુશી બિંદરા શુ. શુ. ગ પ બેચ પ શે เสมพ ชาวัสาสอิญาการญาริการ์เ าสะคุณ พิราชิราชิจา พยาวพิรา าสุมารามาร์ราสาสรารามา ) ર્ક્સુ સેન ' તરે ' ન ' ખેન ' સ' ખેતુ าริรานีามาพิสาสูมา 6061 นี้รามิสา าจิ เมฆาสูสามากขณากาณิ าสุลาสเกลาลูาสูราร์าสาสิรา Įચયુચારેનું રેંચારી કેંગુ આપવે છેના เสมพาชราพิามหมานารรามหมา المعاتمة كم المعالمة معالمة م ાફસ પ્રચ્ર કેંગ પ્ર ગલવ શું સુવૈ ] इस हेंग गाुब हेंन उेल जुर 6062 नहेंन

|ષેસચ'ન્ઽ`ષેસચ''ૡફુઽ'ચુ'ગ'થેઠ'| 252 |ઽ'વેચ'ફળચ'દ્દે'સર્થેર''હેર''પર'' |ને'કેન્'સર્થેર'ગચ'ર્નેફાગ્રચ'નસ્કુચ'| |ગફફ'યચ'ગસ્સેંચ'પ'ગ્નર-ગ્રસ્ટેંગ'પેંડ'ને'| |સર્દેગ'ને'પચ''ઌડ'સ્ટેંગ'પેંડ'ને'|

- 251 [5ુગમામ્વયાર્ચે ક્ષારૂ ગુપ્તમ] [શ્રીથ] શે પશ્ચ વાય સ્ટેનિ મ્યપ્તમ] [શ્રાથેવિ પ્યત્ત પ્રશ્ન વ્યવ્ય મુદ્દ શેનુ મ્યપ્તમ] [શ્રેશ્વચાર્ત્ત સ્ટેશ્વ ચ્યવ્યુક્ત સુત્તમાં બે શેનુ ]
- 250 |ૹ૾ૢૼઽૻૹ૾ૢ૽ઽૼૹ૾ૢૺઽૼૹ૾ૢૺઽૼૹ૽ઙૼઽૻ૱ૹૻૻ૽૽ઌ૿ૢૹૻ |ૹ૾ૢૼ૱ૻૻૻ૱ૻૺૹૻૡ૾ૻૡૢૻ૱ૻૻૻૡ૾૾ૡૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૻૺ |ૡૻૹ૾ૺ૱ૹૻૡૼૺ૿૽ઌૼૡૡૼૺ૱૽ૢૼૼ૾ૣૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૹ૽૾ૺઽૻ] |એ૱ૹૻૡૺ૿ઌઽઌૻ૿ૺૺ૱ૻૺ૱ૻૺ૱ૺૺ૱ૻૺ૱ૺૺૺ૱ૻ૾૱ૻૻૺ
- 249 |અર્ઢ્સચ્સ્ય સ્વર્મેન્ પ્વર ગ્રુપ્વ પ્વ' ાવનેવે એઅરુ સે આવરા પ્વ'ધેનું ' ાફ્રચ ફેંવા વક્કવા પ લે પ છેના ાવાવર ધ્વર છે નવાવ da b4 બેંન આપેનુ !
- 248 | da b3 ફ્રશ્ચપ્યર ફેંગ્રાપ્યય ફ્રીચપ્ય ફ્રશ્ચય્ય |હ્યુવ સ્ટેન્ડવેવ્યપ્યચ્ચ નગાવ ગયલેવા |ર્જ્યુચ્ચાવ્ય હુગ્ય પ્યત્વે એ શ્વચાય હુવા) |૧-૨૨-૬-હ્યન્ટ વેવ્ય પ્ય છેના]
- ીને તે ને જે મંજ મર્ચ દેને સુ છે તે ! 247 ીને છે ને છે મ તે સુ મ બાદ દેવા અપ્ય અ' ા મ જ તે પાર્વે કે અ તે મનત ને પ્વતન ને પ્ય અ' ા ગુ તે ફેંદ્ર પ્ય ગા વ અ' અ' સુ મન ને સે અ' ા જે મે બન ને ગુ છે ને પી અ' બ દે અ અ' અ મ સે ને ને ! ા જે મે બન ને ગુ છે ને પી અ' બ દે અ અ' અ મ સે ને ને !
- ીને છેને 'નેં વ નચાયા પ્યત્ત જે!) | ફચાર્કે વાર્ગ્યવા પ્યત્ત છેન પ્યાપ્યે વ !) 246 | જે ભુત્ર પ્વ જ્રવ ' da b2 ચારે પ્યત્ત વે!) | ગુલ ટ્વેંસ છેને 'ચાયા વ્ય જ્યાં સે બેંધ | જે ભુત્ત 'નેં વ 'નચાયા' ને વે!]

JE ผูx มีx ที่ง กลุสร้า พรา 1गुन र्हेन छेन नु गवर्य या ध्वेन 15यायवे र्नेब के रेग्वलेब हे। 17े नविद केंग गेरा रे खुवा सेदा าริสาณาสาสสายาสายใสายสา าริเยิมราวิเวยิภาพายุภาพาพิพา । हेर्द-छे- न्दना 60b3 छे- न्या खुर रा मेर न्या खुर रा ายารรานาพิรัสงาสุมญารุษุญ พูสาร์ราวชิณาร์ริสมาร์สาญ เป็ญเกาสีทุญเนาส์เป็นเป็ญเป็ ารัฐพาณาพิมพาสิาธสาพานพาสา اكَ بِهِ مَعْدَ أَنْ مَ بَعْدَ الْمَ มส์สา \* มาวจัโรานวิ ' รัสานาริ ) \* corr : มสสา าสิมสาววิเพราสิามเกลานาพิสา | इस र्हेना · 6064 हे ज़ना ले स थे बा ู่ไม้'วยู่ สาวาริ'ยุรรรรรรร ารรุญาณิราราณาพิณฑารณิญญามา ารระสู้สมุญารราราชิกายารรา เฑริราณ์ฑาลารูราวรัราน ผิรา าส์ราชิราส์รายสามส์รายาพิลา ไขลาส์ เฉริ่ม นร.ยิว.พ.ติสไ 1 6065 สมั่า เวสราสส์สาร์าสาพิสารรา าสมสาวราสิมสาอราวการเรา ารุกุฬ สิ่าวริ รุกุฬส์ราสุญ ภูรา ารุข.ขุง.รุช.อิช.ชรูง.ชรูง. ารุงวรังเราสัญหางวรัรามาพิสา เมธิ์ๆ ณพาฏราสิามธิ์ๆ พิราชิรา

าสุมานราร์จาานารส์จาานาริ

17.37.12.19.19

256 ----|ફ્રીં'યસ'નું'કે'મર્સેનથ'ગ્રુપ્ડ'પવે'| |સુ'ન્-સ્દ્ર-સ'યર્પ્સેનથ'પવે'| |ગલ્વ'ગૈસ'છે'મ્-પ્રેન્ટ્સું- [na al] ...

- 255 |ને'ર્ઝન'સ્ડ્ર્લાર્ટ્સ્વાચ' dab7 વાનચાસ્ટ્રિંગરુન'| |વને'વાનેવાચ'વનવા સ્ટ્રેચ્યાસ્ટ્રવાચ' દ્વે રહ્ય'| |ચેચચ'રુન'ર્ન્સ્ટ્રાચ્ચ પૈન' શ્રીચ'શુન્ન'| |વને'લે' વદન સ્ટ્રેચ્ચ સ્ટ્રીન સ્ટ્રીન સ્ટ્રા
- 254 |ને'સુરાઅઘવ'ગર્જીય'ન્જીવ'અર'ગજીય'| |ફ્રચ'યર'રેગ'ય'ર્જેન્'ર્જન'ર્સઅર્થેન'| |વર્શે'ય'રે'ર્જન'ર્જ્યર્સ્ટેગય'યર'] |વન્દે'યેથ'અ'અપ્સર્થર્સ્ટ્રેક્'યર'હેન'|
- 253 |ને તે ને ક્ષેત્ર લેચ વગા પૈયા |ને તે ગ્વન પ્રત્ય da bo તુર્ચા સાથે તા |વને વે સવ્ય વહેં સ્વ ગે સ્વ ચાય પે સાથ |ત્ર છે ને છે ચા ને કે ગય જીરન છે !

|ને:પ્પર'ત્રને:લેશ્વ'ત્રવાત-પૈશ્વ'ગ્રર'| | 6066 ને:કેને:ગરુક્ર વ'પર'રકુશ'આપેલ | ત્રને વે:થેંગ્રશ્વ'ગ્રેશ' સંપ'ત્રફેંચ'અપ | મન્ત્રવા છેને:ગ્રીશ' વે કેં વાશ્વ'પર' ત્રજ્યુરા | સશ્ચ'પર' રેવા 'ઈંગ' સાથે રેંગ | તે વે:શ્વ વ' છે છે ને આ પ્રે પ્રથ | તે છે ને:શ્વ વ' શ્રશ' 6067 સેં વાશ' વા વશ્ય છે રા | સું ને:શ્વ વ' પ' રે ને 'વા બે વા શ્ર જ્યા | સું ન ટ્રો જ્ય ગ્રાટ 'વે' એ અશ' રહ્ય ' રેંગ | | સું વા ગ્રીશ' ગ્રાટ 'વે' એ અશ' રહ્ય ' રેંગ |

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### Abbreviations and sigla

ACIP	Asian Classics Input Project. http://www.asianclassics.org
D	Kanjur and Tanjur edition of Derge
gTb	rNying ma rgyud 'bum   mtshams brag dgon pa. http://www.thlib.org/
	encyclopedias/literary/canons/ngb/catalog.php
Ma	Manuscript fragments of Matho
Ν	Kanjur and Tanjur edition of Narthang
TBRC	Tibetan Buddhist Resource Center. http://tbrc.org/

# FIGURES

All photos, if not stated otherwise, are by the author, 2014 and 2015



Fig. 1a: The most common forms of mgo yig in the Matho fragments



Fig. 1b: Examples of ornamentation



Fig. 2a: Illuminations from a *Tathāgatoṣṇīṣā-sitātapatre*aparājitāmahāpratyaṃgira-paramasiddhi (left) and a *rTogs pa chen po yongs su* rgyas pa'i mdo manuscript (right) from the "King's stupa"



Fig. 2b: Illumination from a *Tathāgatoṣṇīṣa-sitātapatreaparājitāmahāpratyaṃgira-paramasiddhi* manuscript from a stupa at Matho village



Fig. 3: Examples of birch bark manuscripts from the "King's stupa"

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Fig. 4: "Booklet"



Fig. 5: Examples of tantric paintings and drawings

#### HELMUT TAUSCHER



Fig. 6: "Folded" folio



Fig. 7a: Samples of scripts in canonical texts



Fig. 7b: Samples of scripts in non-canonical texts



Fig. 7c: "Modern" script



Fig. 8: Alchi 'Du khang, Inscription 1 (photo by Panglung & Uebach, 1981)

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Fig. 9: Last page of the Bodhi(sattva)cāryāvatāra by Śāntideva



Fig. 10: Large format folio cut in half, fol. 32b-33a of a *Mūlasarvāstivādiśrāmaņerakārikāvŗttiprabhāvatī* manuscript