Survey of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Turfan Collection

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The Sanskrit manuscripts in the Turfan finds form a major part of the manuscripts and block prints of the Turfan collection brought back to Berlin by the four German expeditions to Eastern Turkestan (Xinjiang). By now, more than 7000 catalogue numbers are allocated and catalogue numbers 1-3199 are already described or published in parts 1-9 of the catalogue series Sanskritmanuskripte aus den Turfanfunden — abbreviated SHT —, being part of the “Union Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts in German Collections.”

Apart from a few manuscripts, which were acquired on the market, and several others, the find spot of which can not be reconstructed, the manuscripts were found in the following places on the northern Silk Road: Tumšuq near Maralbaši, the sites Qizil, Qumtura, Sim-sim(?), and Ači-Ilaik(?) in the Kuča region, Šorčuq, and the sites Turfan foothills (= Qurutqa), Xočo, Yarχoto, Murtuq/Bāzālikli, Sāngim, and Toyoq in the Turfan oasis.

In his introduction to the first part of the catalogue series SHT Ernst Waldschmidt gave a comprehensive survey of the work on these manuscripts between 1904 and 1964, a summary of which I want to give now.

Soon after the first expedition had returned in 1903, the first Sanskrit texts were published. Richard Pischel, who at that time held the chair of Indology in Berlin, edited in two publications fragments of three block prints (SHT 612, 613 and 614), two of them could later on be identified as belonging to the Saṃyuktaṅga. Heinrich Stönner, who held a position in the Museum of Ethnology in Berlin, followed with again two publications namely the short Dharmasūraṇastra (SHT 596) and three folios of a block print of the Suvarnabhāṣottamasūtra (SHT 575). And finally in 1907 and 1908 three more publications of Sanskrit fragments came out: Emil Sieg edited fragments of a Sanskrit grammar (SHT 489, 534, 633, 644) and Pischel the first fragments of the Udānavarga (SHT 447-449).

After Pischel’s early death in 1908 Heinrich Lüders succeeded to his chair at the university in Berlin. In 1911 his edition of Bruchstücke buddhistischer Dramen came out as the first part of five in the series “Kleinere Sanskrit-Texte.” This palm-leaf manuscript belongs to the earliest extant manuscripts of Indian origin from Central Asia known so far. Around 1912 Lüders undertook the direction of the scientific processing work on the Sanskrit texts from Turfan. He also worked on Sanskrit texts from Khotan, which had been sent to him by A.F.R. Hoernle from London. He dealt with four folios of the so-called Kashgar manuscript of the Saddharmapuṇḍarīkasūtra, one folio of another manuscript of this text and a fragment of one folio, the text of which could be identified by Jin-il Chung only recently as a sūtra of the Madhyamāgama. These manuscripts were published in 1916 in Hoernle’s Manuscript Remains of Buddhist Literature Found in Eastern Turkestan.

World War I meant an interruption of the work for many years. It was only from 1922 on that further editions of Sanskrit manuscripts of the Turfan finds came out.

Heinrich Lüders’ wife Else played an important part in the work on the manuscript material. During more than twenty years she did transliterations of countless fragments, reunited matching parts of manuscripts and identified several fragments, possibly with the help of Heinrich Lüders. Everyone dealing with the material knows about the difficulties in
She never edited any fragment, but many scholars in the following decades profited from her work. Since some of the fragments got lost during the Second World War, her transliterations are extremely valuable. Some of the fragments could be found again, but others are still lost.

It was Else Lüders again, who, for the first time, arranged the manuscripts according to their contents by fixing groups of numbers for the various literary genres. Soon some of these numerical groups turned out to be insufficient and had to be enlarged. Therefore another paper label had to be attached to the glass plates — see handout, figure 1: the side mark T III MQ 73, that means “3rd Turfan expedition, Qizil, room with red dome of the Ming-öi” you find on the left margin of the original; the label on the upper left with the number three indicates that it is the third plate of the catalogue number; on the label upper right you find the identification: Kātantra, Gramm., fol. 15 and the “old number” 945; on the label lower left you find the “new number” 1606; the lower label right indicates the publication; the label on the upper middle indicates the catalogue number, under which the original can be found now. Else Lüders’ system, however, has been retained more or less. The numbers 1-199, for example, were intended for Prātimokṣa manuscripts, for Vinaya manuscripts the nos. 200-299 were reserved, for Karmavācana manuscripts nos. 300-399, for Sūtra manuscripts nos. 400-849 and so on. Moreover, a capital letter was put before the number to denote the find-spot; X means “unknown find-spot.” Later on this numbering was called “Lüders number.”

The scientific processing of the Sanskrit manuscripts from the Turfan finds is hard to imagine without the name of Ernst Waldschmidt. He came to Berlin in 1920 and four years later as a pupil of Heinrich Lüders he did his doctorate with the edition of Sanskrit fragments of the Bhikṣuṇīprātimokṣa from the Turfan finds. His postdoctoral thesis from 1930 was again an edition of manuscript fragments, this time from a collection of Buddhist sūtras. In 1936 he succeeded Sieg to the chair of Indology in Göttingen, but was still freelancer at the Oriental Commission in Berlin and was elected as member of this commission in 1942. World War II again meant a considerable set-back for the work on the Sanskrit Turfan manuscripts. It had to be stopped almost completely. The manuscripts were removed from Berlin in 1943 in an attempt to save them from the air raids and brought back there only in 1947. A minor part of them, namely about 1000 glass plates supposed to be Tocharian texts, were sent to Göttingen, to be dealt with there by Emil Sieg. But these fragments turned out to be exclusively Sanskrit texts, which Waldschmidt had already worked on in Berlin in some cases. Because of the transport about two thirds of the glass plates were cracked and some had lost their labels with numbers. They had to be arranged and remounted between sheets of glass again. The manuscripts, which were brought back to Berlin, suffered the same fate. By means of Waldschmidt’s good and intensive cooperation with the newly founded Institute for Oriental Research of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin, which replaced the Oriental Commission, the transliterations of Else Lüders got accessible in Göttingen and photoprints of the Sanskrit manuscripts were sent there too. So the conditions were established for listing the manuscripts by Waldschmidt and his co-workers in Göttingen to provide a provisional catalogue.

In the fifties and early sixties a great number of text editions came out, not only by Waldschmidt himself but also by his pupils like Herbert Härtel, Kusum Mittal, Valentina Rosen, Dieter Schlingloff and Chandrabhāl Tripāthī, as well as by other scholars like Heinz Bechert, Franz Bernhard and Friedrich Weller. The first publications came out in the “Abhandlungen der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin” or in the series “Sanskrittexte aus den Turfanfunden” respectively, being a publication of the Institute for

In 1950 Waldschmidt was still optimistic to provide a catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts in the foreseeable future. This plan had to be revised rather soon, since two years later several huge cardboard boxes with some thousands of unmounted and unnumbered Sanskrit fragments came up, which had not yet been transliterated by Else Lüders. It was Dieter Schlingloff’s outstanding service during his employment at the Institute for Oriental Research in Berlin between 1954-1961, that these about 6000 fragments were mounted between sheets of glass and numbered with the so-called “vorläufige Numerierung (Vorl. Nr.)” — that means temporary number, written in pencil in order to distinguish them from the Lüders number (see handout figure 2). He also made first transliterations of the major part, which was and still is extremely useful for the further work. Later on it turned out that only very few of these fragments with a temporary number already had a Lüders number before, which had been lost because of the removal during the war. They were now rearranged under their former number. A different arrangement was applied to the Udānavarga fragments later on in the edition by Franz Bernhard. He classified the fragments according to a system of letters (see handout figure 3). Moreover, an additional system of numbering is to be found on some of the glass plates, always written in pencil, therefore called “pencil numbers” (see handout figure 4; label upper right). These numbers have been applied shortly after World War II by a technical assistant in Berlin as current numbers during an inventory. These various systems of classification play a minor role nowadays, since all manuscript fragments are arranged according to their catalogue numbers. Concordances enable us to find the various numbers used in earlier editions under their present catalogue number.

In 1957 the Sanskrit manuscripts were included as part X in the project “Union Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts in German Collections.” The paleographical research on the Sanskrit manuscripts carried out by Lore Sander, a pupil of Waldschmidt, is of major importance for the cataloguing process. She classified the scripts in seven main types and five special types, and that made it possible to arrange the fragments according to the type of script. The first three volumes were edited by Waldschmidt, assisted by Walter Clawiter and Lore Sander (formerly Lore Holzmann), part 4 and 5 by Waldschmidt and Sander. Heinz Bechert, in 1965 successor of Waldschmidt on the chair for Indology in Göttingen, finally took over the direction of the “Sanskrithandschriften aus den Turfanfunden” from Waldschmidt in 1984, and I was entrusted with the further work on the manuscripts.

The first volume of SHT came out in 1965 containing the catalogue numbers 1-801. The manuscripts are arranged according to their find-spots and within these groups according to the type of script and finally to their contents. We are dealing here mainly with already edited manuscripts. Selected facsimiles are added to demonstrate the different types of script.

SHT part 2 came out in 1968. Apart from the edition of some fragments already described in part 1 this volume contains facsimiles of Vinaya and Sūtra manuscripts of some of the catalogue numbers of part 1. These facsimiles were initially meant to be published as part 2 of the series “Faksimile-Wiedergaben von Sanskrithandschriften aus den Turfanfunden.” The first and only part ever to appear was published in 1963 by Mouton & co in The Hague.

SHT part 3 came out in 1971 with catalogue numbers 802-1014 and facsimiles of most of the manuscripts described here. Contrary to part 1 with many rather extensive manuscripts one catalogue number in part 3 often contains only fragments of one or more folios of the same manuscript. Therefore, with only a few exceptions, the full text of the fragments is given to make the text material accessible to scholars and thus enable the
specialists in the respective fields of study to identify the texts.

SHT part 4 came out in 1980 containing a great number of text editions of catalogue numbers described in part 1 as well as additions and corrections to parts 1-3 and a word index to parts 1-3 and 4.

SHT part 5 came out in 1985 containing the catalogue numbers 1015-1201 and 63 anticipated higher numbers, which were either already published in other places or meanwhile identified by Waldschmidt. The texts of the fragments are given in full and this holds true for the following parts as well. Facsimiles of the catalogue numbers up to 1201 and 1290 as well as a word index are added.

SHT part 6 came out in 1989 with catalogue numbers 1202-1599. The texts are mainly from Vinaya and Sūtra. Since the find-spots of most of them could not be traced we have no respective subdivisions. Unfortunately, for financial reasons we had to do without facsimiles and that applies for the following volumes as well.

SHT part 7 came out in 1995 containing the catalogue numbers 1600-1799 arranged according to find-spot and type of script again. The texts mainly come from Vinaya, Sūtra, non-canonical Abhidharma texts and the text genre "lyric and didactic poetry". A word index to part 6 and 7 is also provided.

SHT part 8 came out in 2000. Since the find-spots of the catalogue numbers 1800-1999 could, in most cases, not be located, again there is no respective classification. The texts mainly derive from Vinaya, Sūtra and non-canonical Abhidharma literature. A word index is added.

SHT part 9 came out in 2004 and contains catalogue numbers 2000-3199 and these are, except for the first 100 numbers, exclusively very small fragments. Some of them are formerly lost fragments or small pieces, which had possibly broken off of bigger ones before they were mounted between sheets of glass. These small pieces could be assigned to other already edited fragments. This increase of text does actually in some cases correct the formerly assumed text restoration. As an example I want to put forward SHT I 539, fragm. c, (see handout, figure 5). The left corner piece had already been dealt with by Waldschmidt in his Bhikṣuṇīprātimokṣa-sūtra edition, the right corner piece could be found later on. Both are given in full in SHT part 1, but on the left piece five to six aksaras are missing in lines recto 1-2. Obviously they broke off after Waldschmidt’s edition and were considered lost. With SHT X 3215, 3216 und 3500, however, I could identify three small pieces which belong to the very same folio. The restoration of the verb form samjñāpayitva in line one must, according to SHT 3215, be corrected to samjñāpayitvā.

With three more parts of this catalogue series, planned up to the year 2015, all Sanskrit manuscripts of the Turfan finds will be described. Apart from our SHT volumes three major text editions came out during the last couple of years, namely Mātrceṭa’s Varṣāravarnastotra by J.-U. Hartmann, the Prātimokṣa-sūtra in two volumes by Georg von Simson, and an unknown Abhidharma text, the so-called Spitzer Manuscript, by Eli Franco. The first two editions include also the relevant manuscript fragments from the other collections in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. The keen interest of scholars world-wide in the texts given in the SHT volumes is reflected in numerous identifications and suggestions, which can be found in the addenda from part 4 onwards, and the considerable number of publications — 171 until now — based on this text material.

The Sanskrit text material in the Turfan collection is, however, interesting not only for Sanskrit scholars but also for those working in the neighbouring fields of study, because of several glosses in Tocharian and Uigur. On SHT VII 1708, for example (see handout figure 6), you see Tocharian glosses under each line and in the right margin Uigur in Uigur and in
Brähmi script.

To give a comprehensive survey regarding the contents of the manuscripts would be too timeconsuming in the course of this talk. Therefore I would like to refer to my handout (pp. 3ff.), where you can find a title index of the identified texts, which is still provisional, but might provide an idea of the literary genres to be found in the manuscripts.
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