

PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF
HENRI MASPERO
CONCERNING THE CHINESE DOCUMENTS ON
WOOD AND ON PAPER DISCOVERED BY
SIR AUREL STEIN
ON HIS THIRD EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL ASIA

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The Chinese documents on wood and paper discovered by Sir Aurel Stein on his first two expeditions to Central Asia were edited by Edouard Chavannes in his monumental work, *Les Documents Chinois découverts par Aurel Stein dans les sables du Turkestan Oriental*, Oxford, 1913. After the death of Chavannes a considerable portion of Chinese documents on wood and paper, which Sir Aurel Stein had brought back from his third journey of exploration in Central Asia (known as the third Central Asian Expedition 1913-1916)¹, were handed over by him to Henri Maspero. This scholar devoted years to the decipherment, reconstruction of texts, translations and commentaries, perhaps even with a greater zeal than Chavannes.

The manuscript, comprising 628 pages, was completed in 1936 and sent from Paris to London in the same year. Since then it had lain for about ten years with the Clarendon Press, Oxford, awaiting arrangement for publication jointly by the India Office and the British Museum. In 1947 it was returned to the Department of Oriental Books and MSS. of the British Museum, where it is kept awaiting publication which has been postponed "indefinitely" because the India Office has ceased to exist and has now withdrawn from the project and because of the death of Professor Maspero.

This was the position until April 1949. At about that time I was approached by Madame H. Maspero with regard to the publication of the MS. of her late husband. She wrote to me on April 28: "En ce qui concerne les textes de la collection Stein déchiffrés par mon mari

je serais très heureuse que vous vous intéressiez à leur publication; comme a pu vous le dire Monsieur Waley cette question me tient très à cœur. Je vous envoie ci-joint une note de M. Demiéville à leur sujet. Je vous serais très reconnaissante de ce que vous pourrez faire en vue de l'édition de ce travail auquel mon mari a consacré tant d'années et qu'il serait désolant de ne pas voir imprimer alors qu'en 1938 tout devait être publié." Soon after (in May, 1949), Dr. Arthur Waley and I approached the Keeper of the Department of Oriental Books and MSS., Dr. A. S. Fulton, to put the case for publication before the Trustees of the British Museum.

I feel that it is necessary to stress the great part that Dr. Fulton played to arrange for the publication of Maspero's MS.

I was instructed to have an approximate estimate prepared of the costs of production for the printing of such a volume which will be at least equal in extent to Chavannes' *Documents* (the MS. contains approximately 27,000 Chinese characters).

It is to be hoped that at last the publication will be made accessible to the learned world, but even in the event of the Trustees of the British Museum giving the authorisation for its issue, it will be a very long time before it will appear in print.

I thought, therefore, that it might serve a useful purpose if, with permission of the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum¹ and the consent of Madame Maspero, I tried to give a résumé of the rich and vast material this MS. contained.

The scholarly world is acquainted with Stein's Third Expedition in Central Asia through his *Innermost Asia, Detailed Report of Exploration in Central Asia, Kan-su and East Iran* (3 vols.), 1928, and with the results of discoveries of a similar material in Lou-lan by Sven Hedin. In fact, Maspero used the decipherment and the interpretations of these findings by A. Conrady in *Die Chinesischen Handschriften-und sonstigen Kleinfunde Sven Hedins in Lou-lan*, Stockholm 1920, besides Chavannes' *Documents etc.* The latter is his guide and he follows Chavannes in the general arrangement of the material, too. For in essence the recovered documents on wood and paper of the third expedition and the previous one, edited by Chavannes, are exactly comparable.

At the beginning of the description of the documents of each excavated place, Maspero has introductions of various length, where he draws the conclusions which are necessary for the understanding

¹ See Sir Aurel Stein's "Preliminary Account" in *Geographical Journal* 1916, XLIII, pp. 97-130, 193-225 and *Serindia* (1921), Vol. I, Introduction.

¹ The letter of the Director dated 19th June, 1949, says: "Dr. Fulton and I agree that it would be very useful to have a published résumé of the material contained in our Chinese Manuscripts from Sir Aurel Stein's third expedition."

of the manuscripts by comparing them with those where understanding can be drawn from the documents themselves. On the other hand, all special facts and others of a general nature are commented on in the notes which follow the translations.

The regions from which the documents come are: *Tun-huang*, *Lou-lan*, *Turfān*, and the *Tarīm Basin*.

In a masterly way Maspero has filled up the lacunæ of the fragments mostly with the help of parallel passages from Chavannes' *Documents etc.* and the decipherings and palæographic remarks on them both by Lo Chên-yü 羅振玉 and Wang Kuo-wei 王國維, and from similar documents in Conrady's *Lou-lan*. All these restored passages are put in brackets in order to distinguish such "additions" from the original texts. On the other hand Maspero has wisely avoided any punctuation of the texts (with the exception of those in rhyme).

Due acknowledgment is given to the help Maspero had received from his Annamite lettré, M. Nguyễn-văn-Duyệt, who had followed him from Indochina to France and copied the documents, and from M. Sung Kuo-chu. He especially mentions the help he had from Dr. Chang Fêng who, thanks to his palæographic knowledge was able to be of use in the deciphering of difficult passages of the documents of the Han and Chin periods, but who set off every obligation of thanks by publishing in China without authorisation *Les fiches des Han et des Tsin* "en un ouvrage que je n'ai pu réussir me procurer".¹ Paul Demiéville's great knowledge of Chinese Buddhist texts was very useful "pour l'identification des fragments les plus rebelles".

Many fragments of the texts deciphered and interpreted by Maspero relate to details of the military life, the administrative routine and private life in military colonies from the Former Han (202 B.C.) until the end of the Yüan (1368 A.D.) and are typical of the life in small Chinese administrative or military colonies in Central Asia during fifteen hundred years. When one considers that these fragmentary documents are less abounding than those, e.g., of the Greek papyri

which have enabled the classical historians to describe the life of the Greek colonies in Egypt, we must admit that Maspero has succeeded in enlarging considerably our knowledge of the Chinese colonies in Central Asia.

In the following I can only give a very short selection of the decipherment and lucid interpretations of the documents by Maspero. I could not take into consideration the many long and detailed essays of Maspero except where it was absolutely necessary for the understanding of the texts.

DOCUMENTS FROM TUN-HUANG

(1) Documents belonging to the Han Dynasty

It is well known that after the conquest of the Ordos the Emperor Wu had the wall extended (between 121 and 108 B.C.) in order to protect the region of Northwestern Kansu after its occupation. It is from the extreme western part of the fortifications that the documents relating to the Han period come. Here it was that Sir Aurel Stein on his third archaeological journey found the documents, whereas the discoveries of places excavated towards the West had already been described by Chavannes in his *Documents*. In the Introduction of this work Chavannes had already drawn general conclusions from them about the life of the garrisons of this Chinese Limes and Maspero had only to supplement this picture.

All documents from the Han period consist of wooden slips which originated in the district commandery of Tun-huang 燉煌郡 with the exception of a small number which come from the district of Chiu-ch'üan 酒泉郡 which adjoins it in the East.

At the time of the Han the civil administration of the commandery of Tun-huang was divided into six sub-districts (counties) *hsien* 縣 only three of which can be placed exactly or almost exactly:—

(1) Tun-huang, the residence of the *tu-wei* 都尉 of the central section 中部, approx. the actual Tun-huang; the town in the T'ang period was to the south-west of the actual town on the other side of the river.

(2) Ming-an 冥安.

(3) Hsiao-ku 效穀 about 30 li N.W. of the Tun-huang of the T'ang.

¹ "The publication by Chang Fêng 張鳳 is entitled 漢晉西陲木簡彙編 (上海有正書局, 1931). It contains firstly the facsimile (影印) of the tablets formerly published by Chavannes, without any commentary, and secondly the facsimile of Maspero's tablets, followed by a commentary of Chang Fêng, who also in his preface draws fourteen conclusions from his study of the tablets. Unfortunately I have no more than Maspero seen this book and know it only from the review in 國立北平圖書館館刊 V/4 (July/Aug., 1931), p. 118, where it is said that its printing and the material presentation are very poor." (Kindly communicated to me by Professor Paul Demiéville.)

(4) Yüan-ch'üan 淵泉.

(5) Kuang-chih 廣至 the residence of the *tu-wei* of Yi-ho 宜禾

(6) Lung-lê 龍勒 (actual Nan-hu) the residence of the *tu-wei* of the Yü-mên Kuan 玉門關 and of the Yang Kuan 楊關.

The wooden slips from Tun-huang mostly contain official documents, administrative correspondence, receipts from granaries, etc., and a small number of private letters. All of them emanate from military persons, officers or men from the garrison of the Limes.

The Han had inherited from the Ch'in a system of a militia which they preserved and developed according to the code of the Han. Maspero gives a detailed description of this militia.

The chief duty of the frontier garrison was to guard the fortifications against all attacks by barbarians. The population was comparatively small and lived too widely dispersed so that serious trouble was not to be feared from within. All the troops were stationed along the Great Wall. The military organisation of the Limes was very complicated, especially the signal system, the supervision of the terrain by patrols and reconnaissances and the security of stations by a courier system. All this is listed by Maspero in detail.

The extreme western part of the Limes is best known at the time of the Earlier Han; it is that part which yielded the largest number of documents. It is the sector of the Yü-mên *tu-wei*.

The documents relating to the Later Han show that they had to fall back on an organisation similar to that of the Earlier Han. For the period after the Earlier Han the documents seem to indicate a complete change in the organisation of the military defence system. But this new organisation did not last long.

A great territorial change in the time of the Later Han is the abandonment of the entire extreme Western region of the Limes (see Stein, *Serindia* II, 698), those parts which formed the *hou-kuan* 候官 of Ta-chien-tu 大煎都 and the western portion of that of Yü-mên; this sector has not yielded any document later than the period of Wang Mang.

I. LITERARY FRAGMENTS

(a) PRISMATIC SLIPS CONTAINING FRAGMENTS OF THE *CHI-CHIU P'ien* 急就篇.

This is the complete paragraph 14 of the *Chi-chiu p'ien*; the three lines follow one another without lacuna. This paragraph is the 15th of the present day editions; the additional paragraph has been added after the Han period. (See Fig. 1).

The slip has been used previously: it had been scraped off to allow a copy of the *Chi-chiu p'ien* to be made on it. There are still some traces of the previous text visible. The *Chi-chiu p'ien* is a vocabulary whose words are arranged according to categories. It was compiled in the time of the Western Han under the reign of the Emperor Yüan 元 (48-33 B.C.). This slip which is similar to those published by Chavannes in *Les Documents* forms the fragment of a 4th copy. Thanks to the four copies we are now able to get an idea of the educational books in the time of the Han.

Each chapter of the *Chi-chiu p'ien* is composed of 9 sentences of 7 characters, in all 63 characters, and each chapter occupies an entire slip. The work consisted of a collection of 31 prismatic slips and each slip contained one of the chapters of the book. Each slip was numbered but formed a separate entity. This made it extremely inconvenient for the student but the arrangement was evidently made to enable the study of each slip separately.

The fragment in question contains some variants when compared with the text of modern editions. The *Chi-chiu p'ien* is treated by Chavannes in *Les Documents*, p. 4 ff.

(b) ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF THE HAN

Slip completely preserved. Height: 225 mm.; width: 10 mm., contains two articles from the Code of Han, the *Han lü* 漢律, which dates from the last years of the third century B.C., a century before the military occupation and colonisation of the region of Tun-huang.

A slip, scorched at the top and at the bottom. With an incomplete inscription at the top and a complete one at the bottom. Height: 93 mm.; width: 9 mm.

The *recto* reads: " . . . 後母皆棄市 . . . and the step-mother will both be executed and exposed in the market place". M. restores the text on the slip as follows: "(when one of the sons of the first wife and the step-mother took part in 'bestial behaviour', the son of the first wife and) the stepmother will both be executed and exposed in the market place". This relates evidently to the paragraph on "incest" of the Code of the Han. *Verso*: 十一. 後母 is the same as 繼母 in the ritual books and means the second wife of the father after the death or the repudiation (divorce) of the first wife.

The number at the bottom of the slip is not that of a section or a paragraph but is that of a file concerning a criminal case.

No. 1
T. XLIII. j. 014

No. 3
T. XLIII. h. 016

No. 4
T. XLIII. j. 025

No. 5
T. XXII. f. 1

(c) CALENDARS

Large plaque of wood, complete at top, broken at bottom and on right side, cut on left side, in three fragments which join up exactly. 240/33 mm.

No. 6
T. XXIII. c. 023;
T. XXIII. 1. II. 013

CALENDARS (see Chavannes, *Les Documents*, p. 10 ff) beginning with a summary of the fourth year *yung-shih* 永始 (13 B.C.) written in horizontal lines. No. 6 is a slip containing a calendar for the fourth year *hung-chia* 鴻嘉 (17 B.C.). This calendar belongs to the same type as those described by Chavannes, *ibid.*, Nos. 25-35. At the top is given the date of the month and underneath the cyclical characters to the various months arranged from top to bottom in normal order. The months are added by Maspero in parenthesis in the translation.

Nos. 9-19
T. XLIII. j. 08; 09;
015; 016; 017; 023
etc.

(d) ASTROLOGICAL FRAGMENTS

Bamboo slips with writings in a carefully finished style. The characters are placed in equal intervals (about 17-18 mm.). These represent the fragments of a game of astrological slips giving the names of the *hsü* arranged in order as they correspond astrologically to a given month during a period of years.

No. 20
T. XLIII. j. 07

(e) FRAGMENTS OF TEXTS CONCERNING DIVINATION

A wooden slip, burnt at top and broken at the bottom. Height: 63 mm.; width: 10 mm.

... 日利以○○及行壬子吉不可殺牛...

"... day. It is advantageous to ... and to travel; (the day) *jên-tzū* is auspicious. One must not kill the ox ..."

(See other divination texts: T. XVIII. j. 028; 011, 022; 026)

No. 25
T. XXII. d. 016

(f) FRAGMENTS FROM BOOKS ON ARITHMETIC

Small plaque of wood broken on all sides, 80/11 mm. The most interesting fragment is that of a multiplication table similar to No. 702 in Chavannes, *l.c.*, p. 149. This slip makes the exact total of No. 702 as computed in *Les Documents* absolutely certain in spite of Lo Chên-yü's view expressed in *Liu-sha to-chien* 流沙墮簡 (2) ch. 1, 9a-b.

No. 29
T. XXII. d. 021

(g) A SMALL POETICAL PIECE IN THE STYLE OF A FU 賦

Plaque of wood, complete, very carefully prepared, 240/26 mm. First-rate writing. A very mediocre imitation in the style of Ch'üeh Yüan's *Li-sao* 離騷. This style was very popular in the Han period (with the caesura 兮 *hsi*), where there were famous imitations by

Ssü-ma Hsiang-ju 司馬相如, Liu Hsiang 劉向, and above all by Wang Yi 王逸, the commentator of the *Ch'u-tz'ü* from the first half of the second century A.D. This small poetical piece which is dull, spiritless and very mediocre, might have been a local work compiled by a literate who had been banished to this region; but it may also be a copy of some work in vogue at that time.

II. DOCUMENTS FROM THE COMMANDERY OF TUN-HUANG

(a) SUI¹ OF TSUNG-MIN 宗民.

(α) Fragments of the *Chi-chiu p'ien*.

No. 30
T. XXII. d. 013
No. 31
T. XXII. d. 015

(β) A slip made entirely of wood the thickness of which is very unequal. The surface with the inscription is highly polished, the other side uneven with some parts hollow and others raised. Height: 178 mm.; width: 10 mm.

This slip, cut off lengthwise, is a *ch'üan* 券. The two commanders have each written their names on the same surface. The slip contains a report about the meeting of two chiefs of a station. It does not indicate where the meeting took place. Its arrangement does not allow the identification of the station (T. XXII) whether Tsung-min 宗民 or Shou-kuan 受官, where it had been found. One of the slips had to be kept in the archives of the station, but since one of the two officers had one of the documents with both signatures it is also likely that he took back the slip prepared by him after the other had put down his signature or vice versa.

The two names of the station are not mentioned elsewhere.

(b) A MULTIPLICATION TABLE

T. XXII. d. 016

(c) SUI OF CHIH-CHIEN 止姦; the residence of the Kan-hou of P'o-hu 破胡.

No. 42
T. XXII. e. 03

A large wooden slip absolutely complete. There are three lines of writing. Height: 225 mm.; width: 22 mm. It contains the regulations for the use of signals in case of alarm. There would seem to have existed a distinction in the use of more or less numerous torches and flares which were elevated in less serious cases and the large signalling apparatus *fêng* 烽 from the roof tops of the station or lamps which were elevated whenever there was great danger or the station was surrounded.

(d) SUI OF WEI-HU 威胡 AND OF P'O-LU 破虜.

Upper part of a bamboo slip of which the bottom is missing.

No. 60
T. XXIII. 1. 02

¹ The *sui* 隸 was the basis of the defence organisation of the Limes. Above it were several grades of commands. These varied under the Earlier and Later Han.

Height: 130 mm.; width: 14 mm.

This document gives a hint as to its date. The title of *wei* 尉 is mentioned and this fixes it to the time of the Later Han. The Emperor Kuang-wu suppressed the title of the *tu-wei* of all commanderies (*Hou-Han shu* 38, 2b) and replaced it with that of the *wei*, a rank less exalted. But the frontier commanderies had a special form of administration and the old military districts were often upheld there. Even if the complicated division into four sectors of the Earlier Han had not been preserved in Tun-huang, there still existed beside the *wei* of the Central sector a *wei* of Yü-mên (see Chavannes, *Documents*, No. 483).

III. DOCUMENTS FROM THE COMMANDERY OF CHIU-CH'ÜAN 酒泉.

No. 87
T. XLIII. a. 011

(a) A wooden slip, incomplete, 131/8 mm. The slip contains the Notice of a Decree concerning a partial amnesty (relief of the penalty of one year for each person). The missing part of the slip had the names of the persons who benefited by the decree.

The Code of the Han contained penalties of hard labour varying from one to five years, each one bearing a special name. A sentence of four years' hard labour was called *wan* 完, and a sentence of five years bore the name *k'un-ch'ien* 髡鉗. Only these penalties seem to have been connected with the deportation to the frontier *ch'êng-tan* 城旦, a term very often found on the slips.

No. 113
T. XLIII. k. 032

(b) A complete wooden slip. Height: 127 mm.; width: 10 mm. This contains the regular formula for a consignment of Imperial decrees under the Han. See *Shi-chi* 60, 3a. Chavannes, *Documents* No. 140 is an almost identical document.

No. 129
T. XLIV. 9.

(c) A small wooden plaque which is cut both at the top and the bottom. 235/27 mm. Fragment of a letter to a superior officer.

No. 134
T. XLIV. b. 3

(d) A small wooden plaque cut out at the bottom. Height: 200 mm.; width: 20 mm.

An order of the Deputy Chief Administrator of Yü-mên to the *t'ing-chang* 亭長 (i.e., Commissioner of Police) of Tung-fan 東番 to proceed with the mustering of the young men of his district for military service.

No. 148
T. XLIV. d. 08-09

(e) A wooden slip, complete at the top and broken at the bottom.

An order with regard to the cleaning-out of canals and the utilisation of the product of cleansing for the fertilisation of the soil and the quantity of grain which had to be obtained from the fields,

especially in Wên-hua 文華, in proportion to the quantity of the manure.

(2) Documents from the T'ang Period

MS. sheet of paper (rectangular) cut at top, bottom and on left side, torn on right and in middle.

No. 167
T. XLIV. d. 014

Fragment of a narrow strip of paper.

No. 168
T. XLIV. d. 015

Both fragments are without a date, but according to the form of writing they belong to the 10th century. They form a petition for the grant of a vacant house, the vacancy being caused by the disappearance of the proprietor (a certain K'an 闕).

DOCUMENTS FROM THE SITE OF LOU-LAN

(1) Documents relating to the Chin Period

A great deal of the documents from the site of Lou-lan go back to the time of the Chin dynasty, with the exception of those which were found in the ruins of a Buddhist temple of the LM site and which possibly may belong to the time of the T'ang Dynasty. They consist of wooden slips and a few fragments of paper found near the Lop-nôr, in a region which is now deserted. But the ancient river beds are still visible, in the N.W. of the saline depression which is the dried-out bottom of the ancient lake. The actual Lop-nôr is only an insignificant remainder of it. That is the site of the ancient Lou-lan 樓蘭 as clearly shown from the documents found on the spot. Those which are deciphered by Maspero form two series, both of them belonging to a short period with a gap of a few years in between. Nearly all wooden slips date from 263-270 A.D.; the documents on paper belong to the same period and to a second one which extends from 312 to about 330 A.D. Those documents found by Stein in his preceding expedition and edited by Chavannes, and those excavated by Sven Hedin and edited by Conrady, and finally also those belonging to the Ôtani expedition of the Nishi-Honganji deal with precisely the same periods (and the same intervening gap). Consequently it cannot be due to mere chance of necessarily incomplete excavations.

When, in the second century B.C., the Chinese started to spread

out into Central Asia, they found that the Cherchen-darya basin (later named A-nou-ta 阿耨達, i.e., Anavatpata,¹ formed a small kingdom which they called Lou-lan 樓蘭, probably so called after a local name of the region bordering on the Lop-nōr, a name which is also found in the documents written in Karoṣṭhī in the Indian forms of Krorayina, Kroraimna (see also Stein, *Serindia* I, pp. 414-417). The capital was at first at Yü-ni 于泥, the actual Mirān,² in the south of the Lop-nōr. In 77 B.C. this capital was removed slightly to the west, to Yi-hsün 伊循, the present Charkhlik.³ This was done when the king then ruling who was too closely attached to the Huns was put to death by the Chinese.⁴ He was replaced by his brother Wei-t'u-ch'i 尉屠耆 who seemed to have been more obedient owing to the fact that he was a hostage at the Chinese Court for a long time and had thus received a Chinese education.⁵ The new king, being not very sure about the loyalty of his subjects and having great fear of the Huns, asked for a Chinese garrison to be stationed there: a military colony was then founded at Yi-hsün.⁶ From that moment on the name of the kingdom was changed into Shan-shan 鄯善 in the Chinese texts (see *Ch'ien-Han shu* 96, 3a = Wylie in *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, X, pp. 23-28, and Chavannes, *Les Pays d'Occident d'après le Wei-liao* in T'oung-pao 1905, p. 532, Note, and p. 537, Note 2). The Chinese documents from Lou-lan have nothing whatsoever to do with the native kingdom of Shan-shan and it has only been dealt with by Maspero in order to assign these documents in their non-Chinese frame-work in contrast to those of the Limes of Tun-huang at the time of the Han. They all refer to a civil and military Chinese administration which was established besides and outside of the native administration and which is only known to us through them.

At the time of the Han a military colony had been founded on the northern bank of the ancient Lop-nōr. Chavannes had reported the legend which is the only reminder of its location, (see Chavannes,

¹ Thus named after the mythical lake in the middle of the world from where four big rivers, the Ganga, the Indus, the Oxus, and the Sītā (the western river which the Chinese Buddhists identified with the Yellow River) flow towards the four cardinal points, between the desert in the North and the Altyn-tag (Astyn-tag) mountains in the South, with the banks of the Lop-nōr where the Cherchen-darya joined the Tārīm.

² See Stein, *Serindia* I, 326, 333, 343.

³ See Stein, *ibid.*, I, 325, 342.

⁴ See Conrady-Himly, *ibid.*, p. 2.

⁵ See Conrady, *ibid.*, p. 3.

⁶ See Conrady-Himly, *ibid.*, p. 3: "... deren fruchtbare Umgebung Wei-t'u-k'i lobte, eine chinesische Besatzung zu legen, die wegen ihres Unterhalts auf die dazu bestimmten Felder angewiesen sein sollte."

Trois généraux chinois in T'oung-pao 1906, p. 246; "c'est simplement l'histoire de la fondation de la colonie militaire de Yi-wou (Hāmi) en 119 p.C., transportée à Leou-lan"). It officially bore the name of Lou-lan. It was there that in the middle of the third century, to be exact in 263 B.C. or even a little earlier, the administration was established with the task of resuming the policy of expansion into Central Asia which was abandoned, or at least slowed down, a century earlier.

I. LITERARY TEXTS

Paper fragments of the *Chi-chiu p'ien*.

Nos. 169-173
LA. II. X. 04-05
I.C. i. 017, LE. I. 5.
LF. II. 07
No. 174
LA. V. X. 018

Paper fragment. Medical astrology.

Two names of famous professors of the art of alchemy of old, viz., *Ch'in Yüeh-jên* (Pien-ch'io 騙 (or 扁) 鵲) and Lu 盧氏生 are mentioned. For the first see the biography in the *Shi-chi*, 105, 1a-3b (cf. also Giles, *Biographical Dictionary* No. 396); the second is known from an anecdote in Lieh-tzū (see also Mayers, *Chinese Readers Manual*, No. 423).

Paper fragment. *Recto*: 子曰學...而. Probably writing exercise from the *Lun-yü*. *Verso*: 北北笥子曰子曰吏稜○○○ ch'ou ch'ou. Hsün-tzū said, tzū said. Officers. ...

No. 192
LA. IV. V. 029

The paper has been turned upside down in order to write the above on the verso.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

A wooden slip which is divided into two parts by two notches of 5 mm. depth. The whole length of this slip is 78 mm.

No. 213
LA. VI. II. 028

It contains on the *recto* the words "Governor-General--都督 *tu-tu*—official correspondence on his own business (of his office) despatched by the military comptroller of the office of ... in the third year *t'ai-shih* 泰始 (267 A.D.)", and on the *reverse*: "Exclusively own business (viz., the revictualling of the army)".

The title of the governor-general *tu-tu* or to give the title in full *tu-tu* ... *chou chu chün shih* 都督 ... 州諸軍事 "Governor-general ... in charge of the military affairs of the departments (counties) ..." is not a regular title at the beginning of the Chin. It was only given under exceptional circumstances when the necessity arose to unite the military forces of an expanded area under one high official. Lou-lan and Central Asia were subordinated to the Governor of

Liang 涼州刺史; they continued to come under him when in 269 the western commanderies of Liang were detached to form the department of Ch'in 秦. There is mentioned a governor-general Ssü-ma Tsun 司馬駿 who was charged with the military affairs of the two prefectures of Liang and Yung 都督涼雍二州諸軍事 and who was Prince of Ju-yin 汝陰, who in the sixth year t'ai-shih (270 A.D.) led an expedition against the Ch'iang 羌 who had cut the way to Chin-ch'êng 金城 on the Yellow River and killed the governor of the Department of Ch'in. No Governor-general has been mentioned before him in this region. It is probably the governor-general here in question. It is he who is probably addressed on the slip which was intended to accompany a consignment of part of the archives of the station Lou-lan during the years which just preceded his nomination.

No. 216
LA. VI. II.
026-027

Two fragments of the same slip, the beginning of which Maspero reconstructed from slip No. 50 in Conrady l.c. It is the account of the quantities of grain given out for three men for a period of ten days.

No. 237
LA. VI. II. 060

A paper fragment. The upper part of the leaf is complete, but the lower part is torn at both sides. 70/126 mm.

This is a fragment of an account. The figures at the end of each line are the prices.

III. DOCUMENTS FROM THE LE SITE

No. 246
LE. I. 1

A wooden slip, 150/50 mm. Thickness at top 4 mm., in middle 8 mm., at bottom 20 mm. The top part bears the inscription. Height: 105 mm. The bottom part has three grooves for cords. The writing on the slip reads from left to right. For the name of these slips see the *p'u shu* 蒲書 "lettre-tablette" in Wang Kuo-wei's *Liu-sha to-chien*, 2, 13b and Nos. 614, 615, 617 in Chavannes' *Documents*.

This seems to be the name for slips of that particular form; the upper part contains the transmission of the office of the couriers whereas the lower part seems to have contained the letter folded and sealed.

(2) Documents of the Ch'ien Liang

No. 252
LA. VI. II. 062

A paper fragment belonging to the period when the governor-general for the Western countries, Li Po 李柏 established the base for the expedition planned against Kao-ch'ang and Yen-ch'i (probably from one of the entourage of Li Po "who arrived at Hai-t'ou 海頭"). We possess several rough drafts (one of which is complete) of a letter of Li Po in the Ôtani collection from Lou-lan. (The chief part of the

letter had been translated by Chavannes in Appendix A of *Serindia* Vol. III, p. 1330.)

(3) Documents of uncertain date

I. CLASSICAL AND VARIOUS LITERARY TEXTS

Fragment of a scroll of paper. Complete with two margins. Written only on one side, 225/143 mm. Seventeen characters a line. From the 4th century (?).

No. 253
LM. I. I. 016

A very small fragment of an unknown commentary to the 'Tso-chuan with some variant readings: 大 for 世, 偃 for 假, etc. The commentary refers to the 18th year of Prince Chao (534 B.C.), 4th month, day *hsin-hai* (= Legge, *Ch. Cl.* v, 620).

The commentary of line 4 at the bottom is not part of that of Tu Yü (which is much more elaborate as it consists of three notes on this passage instead of only one, and the one which refers to Kan reads: 干徵師陳大夫也, a text totally different from our MS. which has: 干徵師不陳故也). Nor that of Fu Ch'ien of the Later Han which is lost. The paper fragment is too small to allow identification of the source to which it belongs. The variant 大子 for 世子 suggests that it belongs to the T'ang period when the character 世 was avoided. But the paper and the writing show a much older style and there is no reason to separate it from the other paper documents of L which go back to the beginning of the 4th century.

But that should not be the last word about this fragment, although most of the commentaries of the Tso-chuan, e.g., those of Tan Chu 啖助 and his pupils Chao K'uang 趙匡 and Lu Ch'un 陸淳, are lost.

Paper fragment containing a quotation from the "Classic of Filial Piety", *Hiao-ching* 孝經 12, 12a.

No. 256
LM. I. I. 021

The reverse of this paper fragment contains a few lines in Kharoṣṭi writing.

No. 259
LM. III. 02

II. ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

Two fragments of a statistical return.

No. 260
LM. I. 018-022

DOCUMENTS FROM THE REGION OF TURFĀN

(1) Documents from the period of the Ch'ien Liang

The kings of Ch'ien Liang 前凉, who had taken the dynastic title because their states comprised the province Liang (which is the actual Kansu), had instituted a Secretary General for the Western countries, *hsi-yü ch'ang-shih* 西域長史. After they had occupied the ancient Lou-lan, they had made an expedition against Kao-ch'ang (70 li east of modern Turfān) and Yen-ch'i (Kharashahr) about 324 A.D. A single document only referring to the time of this dynasty has been recovered in the region of Turfān and this contains nothing with the exception of the date. But this is sufficient to show that the actual occupation lasted until after the middle of the 4th century and the place from where it was rescued, *viz.* Astāna, indicates that the centre of the Chinese occupation was at Kao-ch'ang¹, which had been the capital of the region during ancient times.

No. 262
Ast. VI. 1. 027

A small wooden piece.

○○○○ ○○升平八年六月三日

"... on the 3rd day of the 6th month of the 8th year *shêng-p'ing* (i.e., July 18, 364 A.D.)."

(2) Documents from the T'ang Period

Chinese documents have been found at all points in the region of Turfān: in particular in the two localities which were successively the principal residences in the T'ang period—the oasis Kharakhōdja, and in particular the hamlet Astāna with its ancient cemetery, and the oasis Yār-khoto; Toyukh and Yutōgh on the way from Turfān to P'i-shan, and Murtukh. All documents (with the exception of one which goes back to the Chin) are of the time of the T'ang Dynasty. They vary in their contents and can be grouped into four categories:—

1. Official documents from the archives of the Chinese administration of the region of Turfān in the 7th and 8th centuries A.D. This comprises the period when the region formed the General Government of the Administration of the Prefecture Hsi (*Hsi-chou tu-tu-fu* 西州都督府). Most of the documents come

¹ For the history of Kao-ch'ang see now Wittfogel and Fêng Chia-shêng, *History of Chinese Society: Liao*, 1949, pp. 103, 104.

from the cemetery of the hamlet of Astāna but some were also recovered from Kharakhōdjo, the Yutōgh hamlet and Toyukh.

II. Private documents (not in great numbers) from officials, private persons and temples: contracts, letters, accounts, etc.

III. Fragments of scrolls of classical books or literary works (also in small numbers).

IV. Religious documents, in particular fragments of Buddhist books.

In order to understand these documents in detail one will have to consult the work of Maspero (in MS. pp. 218-240), about the history of Turfān under the T'ang next to Chavannes, *Documents sur les Tou-kiue (Turcs) Occidentaux*, pp. 107-112.

1. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

The system of transport in such a country where all and everything centres around it, plays an important part in the documents recorded. As all transport across Central Asia was made chiefly with the help of horses (donkeys and camels were less in use, at least in the official services), be it for passenger transport or as carrier for goods (vehicles), one had to make use of a great number of horses. It is, therefore, not surprising that the administration of horses *ma-chêng* 馬政 had been an important service and that the documents found in Astāna refer in such numbers to this service. These documents have not been found in the ruins of the building of the office of the administration of horses, but in a cemetery. There are lists, registers, records in bundles of papers, half-wasted away or dismembered. And the pieces were often cutouts from the papers which were used for the making of cheap funeral garments. But even in their fragmentary state they give a pretty good picture of what was the administration of a great provincial service in the 7th and 8th centuries of our era.

(a) LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Part of a paper scroll; top is cut, bottom complete. Fragments of a list of all official correspondence received. All letters originate from various offices of the prefecture of Hsi (*Hsi-chou* 西州). It is probable that it represents the remainder of a list kept in the office of the Secretary of the Record Keeper *Lu-shih ts'an-chün-shih* 錄事參軍事. No date is to be found and nothing of the allusions can be made out. But this fragmentary list dates prior to the year 752 A.D. because the designation *wei-shih* 衛士 for militia was replaced by *wu shih* 武士 in 752 (*T'ung-tien* 29, 49b). The document is one of those which best

No. 263
Ast. III. 4. 018

illustrate the activity and efficiency of the Chinese administration in Central Asia at that time.

No. 264
Ast. III. 4. 093

(b) ENQUIRY WITH REGARD TO THE EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF THE "PERSIAN ARMY" [674 A.D.(-ca. 694 A.D.)].

Part of a paper scroll. Height: 232 mm.; length: 392 mm.

An enquiry addressed to the State Dept. (Presidential Council) *shang-shu-shêng* 尚書省 with regard to the composition of an expeditionary corps into Central Asia known as the "Persian Army" *po-ssü chün* 波斯軍. It is proposed to recruit the soldiery from among those who are already in Central Asia and who can only be deportees (convicts) instead of transporting militia from China at great cost.

(c) CASES OF FRAUD BY OFFICIALS

Proceedings against Fan Chung-min 范忠敏.

A series of seven small documents, Ast. III. 3 (014, 015, 016, 022, 030, 032, 033 = Nos. 268, 267, 271, 265, 270, 269, 266) refer to the same affair. They are parts of the action against a dishonest official (a minor official of the granary) who was accused of theft.

It seems that the original pieces and their copies were in a large scroll (as were the pieces relating to the Administration of Horses). All these official documents have ultimately passed into the hands of private persons who have cut them in order to make funeral garments out of them. It is, of course, very difficult to give an exact account of the affair.

No. 272
Ast. III. 4. 092

(d) PROCEEDINGS AGAINST . . . SHIH 石 AND KAO HSÜN 高峻 (THE DEPUTY PREFECT OF FENG-T' IEN 奉天 IN THE PREFECTURE OF YUNG 雍州).

Part of a paper scroll, 270/550 mm.

Fragment from the correspondence file of the office of ts'ao of the General Government of Hsi-chou 西州 containing: (1) the end of an official letter from the Ministry of Justice with regard to vexations of the population when collecting taxes and referring to an Imperial decree about the measures to be taken in this respect; (2) the beginning of a letter of an inspector from the Horse Service asking for explanations of the fact that the fodder for the horses sent in course of time did not tally with the total settling up of the fodder for the relay horses of Hsi-chou.

No. 273
Ast. VII. 2. 020

(e) OTHER PROCEEDINGS

The bottom part of a leaf. Small regular writing. Belongs to the middle of the 8th century. The last part of a request, probably written

by the director of a granary who preferred charges against himself and "demanded the imposition of penalties on account of irregularities in the management of his granary". It is known that guilty officials, who preferred charges against themselves before their crime had been found out by the authorities, were not prosecuted.

Two small fragments from the end of the 7th century A.D. A document which concludes a case of embezzlement and declares it closed.

No. 275
Ast. VII. 2. 022

(f) REGISTER OF GOODS RECEIVED AT AND DESPATCHED FROM THE GRANARY CH'Ü-YÜ 鵠鵠

Remainders of the same scroll.

Several small fragments.

These fragments seem to be of three kinds:

- Daily stock lists of grain in the granary.
- List of goods received at and despatched from the granaries.
- Enquiries with regard to the business of the granary.

No. 276
Ast. VII. 2. 023
No. 277
Ast. VII. 2. 016
No. 278
Ast. VII. 2. 017
No. 279
Ast. VII. 2. 019
No. 280
Ast. VII. 2. 021

No. 281
Ast. VII. 2. 015

(g) VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE PIECES

Sheet of paper, 345/225 mm. List of farmers for administrative reasons.

No. 284
Ast. III. 4. 091

Fragment of paper. Official reply to an enquiry for entrance to the local administration.

No. 293
Ast. 004

(h) THE ADMINISTRATION OF HORSES (MA-CH'ENG 馬政)

(α) REGISTER OF HORSES OF THE POSTAL SERVICE WHEN AT REST

Two large fragments: 284 mm./543 mm./1 m. 576 with large outer margins and no inner ones.

No. 295
Ast. III. 3. 07/08

Conditions of horses which belong to the Postal Service. The horses are in groups of about fifteen on the list. These are entrusted to grooms chosen from those sentenced to hard labour. Each horse is described with all its special distinctions, features, colour, age, brandings, etc.

No. 296
Ast. III. 3. 037
Fragment of a large scroll, probably the same register as 07-08.
284/775 mm.

(β) REGISTER OF THE DEPARTURE AND RETURN OF HORSES
OF THE POSTAL SERVICE

No. 297
Ast. III. 3. 09-010
Two large fragments belonging to the same scroll from the 8th century. 287/353 mm. (09) and 287/534 mm. (010).

(γ) REGISTER OF DEAD HORSES

No. 298
Ast. IX. 6. 02-03
Eleven fragments from one and the same scroll which have been cut to form a pair of paper shoes. List of dead horses with a summary of the circumstances of their deaths and the utilisation of their meat and skins.

(δ) REGISTER OF THE STOCK OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF
HORSES FOR THE 10TH YEAR, K'AI-YÜAN 開元 (= 722 A.D.)

No. 299
Ast. III. 3. 036
Fragment of a scroll. Height: 286 mm.
Remainders of an account book of a warehouse containing on one side the skins of dead animals and the other side grain, oils, cloth, etc., kept in this warehouse for the administration of horses (*ma-chêng*) or for the postal relays of the chief town of the General Government.

No. 301
Ast. III. 4. 095
(ε) REGISTER OF ENQUIRY ABOUT DEAD HORSES FOR THE
1ST YEAR 神龍 SHÊN-LUNG (= 705 A.D.)

Second month:

Part of a paper scroll, 287 mm/1 m. 40.

One of the fragments of the register where all parts of the route were copied in extenso on arrival. The authorities have added notes.

Third month:

No. 302
Ast. III. 4. 094
Part of a scroll. Complete at top and bottom. The scroll is formed from various documents glued together: (a) between lines 4-5; (b) between lines 21-22; (c) between lines 32-33. The document contains two enquiries.

(a) Enquiry about one horse that perished unexpectedly on the way from Hsi-chou to Pei-t'ing.

(b) Enquiry about two horses that perished unexpectedly on the way from Hsi-chou to Yi-wu 伊吾 (Ilāmi).

No. 303
Ast. III. 4.
083-084-089
Three fragments readjusted to one scroll. An incomplete enquiry.
Enquiry about one horse that perished unexpectedly on the way from Hsi-chou to Yi-wu.

Fragment of a scroll. The same register as No. 303.

An enquiry about one horse that perished unexpectedly on a route not specified in the lines preserved.

Fourth month:

Fragments of a scroll.

The two fragments are the rough draft and copy of the same document. Enquiry into the death of two horses that occurred unexpectedly on the way from Hsi-chou to Pei-t'ing.

Fragment of a scroll. 132/192 mm.

Enquiry into the death of one horse that unexpectedly occurred on the way from Hsi-chou to Yi-wu.

(ζ) VARIOUS PIECES OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF HORSES

Complete leaf, 285/415 mm.

Report on the unexpected death of horses in the sixth month of a year not named (but it is the tenth year *k'ai-yüan*, 722 A.D.).

Large leaf, 290/270 mm.

It is dated: the 21st day (of the fifth intercalary month of the tenth year *k'ai-yüan*(?)), i.e., July 9, 722.

Two fragments of one and the same scroll.

Statement on horses which were in the Buddhist monasteries of the sub-prefecture of Liu-chung.

II. PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

(a) CONTRACTS

Two fragmentary paper MSS., 12 lines, 18-19 characters on a line.

A contract on lending of grain. The interest is to be 10 per cent. per month in case of delay in repayment. The two guarantors *chêng jên* 證人 have the same family name as the wife (who together with the son figures as surety too) and are apparently her parents.

Complete leaf, 240/410 mm., 12 lines, 16-18 characters a line.

A contract on the renting of a field. The farmer has paid the price of the rent for 3 *mou* (out of 5) and pledges himself to pay back the rest before the middle of June (i.e., before the harvest). The date of the contract: the 18th day of the first month of the first year *t'ien-shou* (= 2nd February, 689 A.D.). "The two parties agreed to have

No. 304
Ast. III. 4. 085

No. 305
Ast. III. 4. 086
No. 306
Ast. III. 4. 088

No. 307
Ast. III. 4. 074

No. 309
Ast. III. 3. 06

No. 310
Ast. III. 3. 034

No. 311
Ast. III. 002-003

No. 313
Ast. III. 4
081-079b

No. 314
Ast. III. 4. 090

drawn up in writing a contract in 2 copies of which each is keeping one."

(b) A PAPER FROM A BUDDHIST MONASTERY

No. 318 } Fragmentary documents from one and the same scroll, 190/240 mm.
Ast. IX. 3. 07 } and 190/190 mm., containing accounts of a Buddhist temple which
No. 319 } was not important. This is shown from the statement that food is
Ast. IX. 3. 08 } provided for three monks only, to which is added later on a probationer. The rest are laymen who are employed for some work in the temple. The "worker" in No. 319 is one of them. The accounts on these fragments are probably from the same year.

(c) TESTIMONIALS FOR THE DEAD

No. 323 } Fragment of a paper which is scorched at the top, cut on the left, but
Ast. IX. 3. 06 } complete at the bottom and on the right, 182/285 mm.

Testimonial in favour of Wang Po-yü, the faithful Buddhist 信弟子王伯瑜 which was burned on the occasion of his interment. The traces of burning show that it was presented folded over a flame or a candle and that it was put out before it could be destroyed.

These testimonials were and are even to-day called *chêng 証*. Cf. Doré, *Recherches sur les superstitions en Chine*, t.I, No. 1, Fig. 31.

No. 324 } The upper part of a similar document as No. 06.
Ast. IX. 3. 012 }

The testimonial in favour of a deceased person whose name has been lost; it was intended to be burned at his funeral. "The bhikṣu of great virtue" mentioned in the text is the monk who conducts the funeral ceremony.

The two documents (06 and 012) are remainders of formulas which were intended to be taken away by the dead into the other world (that is the reason why they were to be burned) in order to give evidence of their good deeds in this world and to facilitate their resurrection in the next life: similar pieces are still used at funerals.

No. 325 } A sheet of paper, complete at top, on right and left side, but cut with
Ast. IX. 2. 053 } traces of burning at bottom. The first seven lines are in red ink, in
See Fig. II } large characters and widely spaced; the last eight lines are in black ink in small characters, rather condensed.

The testimonial 証 of good works given to the deceased is in this case for Lady T'ung 童氏 and she and her husband Fan Yen-shih 范延仕, a native of Kao-ch'ang Hsien, are known to us by their sepulchral inscriptions. (See Lionel Giles, *Chinese Inscriptions and Records*, No. VIII and No. XII of Appendix, 'A' of Stein, *Innermost-Asia*, Vol. I, pp. 1036-1037 and 1042.)

DOCUMENTS FROM KAO-CH'ANG

I. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

(a) CADASTRAL REGISTER

Paper MSS. fragments. No. 322: 170/187 mm.; 333: 138/75 mm.; 335: 138/85 mm.; 336: 81/105 mm.; 337: 185/112 mm.

These seven MSS. are the fragments of one and the same register, probably the cadastral register of the sub-prefecture.

No. 332, Kao. 076
No. 333, Kao. 078
No. 334, Kao. 079
No. 335, Kao. 084
No. 336, Kao. 086
No. 337, Kao. 095
No. 338, Kao. 096

(b) OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Paper MS. fragment, cut at top in circular shape (for paper garments).

An application asking for the supplementary supply of 120 *shih* of rice for all the postal relays 節 *kuan* to ensure the revictualling of the people who make use of the postal service.

No. 339, Kao. 075

II. PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

(a) ACCOUNTS, PROBABLY FROM A MONASTERY

Two small pieces of paper MSS. cut out of a leaf and glued together.

Fragments of accounts (?) of a monastery. The 都尉那 *tu wei-na* (general karmadāna) in the first line is the manager of the monastery. The articles of food which were taken into account are not indicated. They are probably: corn, rice, oats and wheat. The two women mentioned in line two are probably the debtors.

No. 348, Kao. 061(1)
and (2)

(b) INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS

A MS. consisting of a small strip of paper.

Fragments of a key to dreams arranged in two columns. The text runs as follows:

No. 353, Kao. 077
See Fig. III

[夢見] 病人歌大凶	[夢見]
[夢見] ○上歌大吉	[夢見]
[夢見] ... 鏡大富貴	夢見
[夢見著] 新衣得財	夢[見]
[夢見] 文書有喜事	[夢見]

"[To behold in a dream] a sick person who sings: very unlucky. [To behold in a dream]

[To behold in a dream] . . . who sings: very auspicious. [To behold in a dream]

[To behold in a dream] . . . a mirror: great riches. [To behold in a dream]

[To behold oneself in a dream put on] new clothing: one will become rich. [To behold] in a dream
[To behold in a dream] a writer: there will be a happy affair. [To behold in a dream].

DOCUMENTS FROM YUT'ŪGH

No. 355, Yut. 06
No. 356, Yut. 08
No. 357, Yut. 09
No. 358, Yut. 012

These MSS. consisting of small strips of paper 120/40 mm.

They form a register and are written in black ink, but all of them still bear the traces of the official seal in red ink.

The seal still readable is from No. 357: 蒲昌 [縣] 印.

"Seal of the sub-prefecture Pu-ch'ang."

DOCUMENTS FROM TOYUKH

The documents from Toyukh are all from a Buddhist temple, the ruins of which have been explored and described. Besides pieces relating to the administrations of the temple there are among them remainders of letters and fragments of the Classics and, of course, numerous fragments of scrolls of Buddhist books. The documents originate from the middle of the 6th to the end of the 8th century, i.e., most of them date from the time of the *T'ang Dynasty*, but the oldest go back to the time of the Kings of Kao-ch'ang at the end of the 6th century. And amongst the last are to be found two of the most interesting documents of the series of Toyukh: a small fragment of a print from the year 594 A.D., one of the oldest specimens of printing in existence, and a Buddhist ms. which contains the complete list of titles of the kings of Kao-ch'ang which were only known fragmentarily hitherto. Altogether, these MSS. show the continuity of the life and the history of the temple before and after the Chinese conquest. As soon as it came under the protection of the kings from the family *Ch'ü* it became continuously a centre of Chinese culture especially fostered by learned monks, of which the recovered fragments of the Classics give evidence enough. These fragmentary particulars about our knowledge of the history of Kao-ch'ang under the dynasty of the *Ch'ü* 黠 in the 6th century have to be consulted in connection with Chavannes' general picture of the time in *Documents sur les Tou-kiue (Turcs) Occidentaux*. As to the Chinese influence on the society and its institutions of this court, see also Maspero in *Innermost Asia*, Appendix A, where a chronological list of the kings of the dynasty, although incomplete, is to be found.

I. PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

(a) A PRINTED POSTER

Printed paper strip. Complete at top and bottom, but cut on right and on left side. Large characters. 275/46 mm. 6th century.

The text reads:

..... ○ 自官私 延昌卅四年甲寅
家有惡狗行人慎之 ○ ○

"... 34th year *yên-ch'ang*¹ (= 594 A.D.), year *chia-yin*. There is a vicious dog in the house. Passers-by to take care."

One of the oldest printed texts known. It was probably a placard serving as a charm and destined to be pasted on the entry door.

No. 365
Toy. 046
See Fig. IV

(b) PAPERS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF A BUDDHIST MONASTERY

A strip of paper. Torn at top, on right and left side, complete bottom.

Fragment of a register of land belonging to a monastery. It has probably no connection with the register Toy. II, II.02 (h), at least it is not for the same year, for the order in which the neighbours of the four directions are enumerated is different.

Fragment (from the *T'ang time*) of a register of land belonging to the temple, and let out on lease. The walled town 城 *ch'êng* mentioned can only be Hsi-chou 西州 which is not far from Toyukh.

No. 366
Toy. 047

No. 367
Toy. II, II. 02(h)

(c) PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

Fragment of a sheet of paper. Complete text at top and on left. 260/195 mm.

Small fragment of a private letter.

Small fragment of a private letter (from the *T'ang time*). The letter is addressed to a monk of the Buddhist monastery of Toyukh.

No. 372
Toy. 045

No. 373
Toy. III, II. 02(f)

Four small fragments:

(α) Fragment of a draft of a letter probably addressed by a monk to a certain Chang Wei-chia 張維緞 who may be identical with the author of the fragment of the letter No. 373.

(β) } Two small fragments of a Buddhist ms.
(γ) }

(δ) A small Uighur fragment.

No. 374
Toy. III. 032(a-b-c-d)

A small letter fragment.

No. 375
Toy. III, II. 02(j)

¹ The period *yên-ch'ang* is a *nien-hao* of the kings of Kao-ch'ang. See *Innermost Asia*, App. pp. 986-7.

II. BOOKS

(a) CLASSICAL BOOKS

No. 376
Toy. 044
See Fig. V

Four small fragments forming together the bottom part of a leaf. In a very poor state. Eleven to thirteen characters (of the text) on a line. 162/215 mm. From the *T'ang* period.

Extracts of the *Shu-ching*, ch. 19/27b (1.19)–29a (Lü Hsing 呂刑) with the commentary of K'ung An-kuo, with interesting variants.

The interlinear explanation is drawn from the *shu* 疏 of K'ung Ying-ta 孔穎達. It is in another writing and has been added after.

哀敬折獄〔明〕啓刑書胥

周禮謂銀爲鈔（古者金）銀銅鐵摠號白金別之以爲四名○

鍤閱實其罪

刻其

赦從
罰六兩曰鍰；黃鐵閔實

而淫之曰墨刑疑則

事或行貨枉法或舊
相往來皆病所在

墨辟疑赦其罰百

〔位〕或詐及辭〔或〕內親用

惟內惟〕貨惟來

五過之所〔病或〕嘗同官

不殊也聽從我言庶幾有至命

太過之疵惟官惟反

話曰病也謂嘗同官與史同寮

有格命

皆是同姓有父兄弟子孫列者伯仲叔季順少長也舉同姓苞異姓言

此〔摠告諸候〕不獨告同姓知舉
〔同〕姓〔苞異〕姓也

季弟幼子童〕孫皆聽朕言庶

No. 376. Transcription of the fragments from the Shu-ching, (Lü Hsing).
Toy. 844

The sentences belong all to this text but they do not follow one another: 121 characters of the text (not counting the commentary) are missing between the first and second sentence; 39 characters between the second and third; 152 between the third and fourth.

Line 3 (text): 太過 for 𡗗過 (the character 太 is incomplete but certain). Interlinear commentary has 史 for 東.

Line 4 (Commentary of K'ung An-kuo: there is the character 反 missing after 反).

Line 6 (Commentary of Chêng Hsüan): one has to add 刻其面望之言 between 先 and 刻 as the copyist has jumped from the first 刻 to the second. Moreover, the two last characters do not correspond with the actual text; possibly: 孔今櫻邑.

The commentary of K'ung An-kuo in the Sung edition has 也 after 鐵.

The interlinear commentary: the Sung edition has above 古語 the character 緩; at the end it adds 也.

Fragment of a scroll, cut on top, on right and on left, complete at bottom, 155/130 mm.

Extract from the *Shu-ching* with commentary of K'ung An-kuo 孔安國, section *Wên hou chih-ming* 文侯之命 (ed. Yüan Yüan 阮元, *Sung-pên shih-san ching chu shu* 宋本十三經注疏, ch. 20 31a, 1.5-8) 25 characters of the text and 67 characters of the commentary are lacking in the ms. under the two characters of line 4.

曰惟祖惟父其

伊恤朕躬嗚呼有績予

一人永綏」在位
王曰：「問姓諸侯（在我）
惟祖惟父列之其位。」

當憂念我身」於平能有功則我

一人長安在王位」言持諸侯也

修扞我〔手〕艱〕 若女予嘉

〔戰功〕

Transcription of Fragment No. 377

Line 4 (commentary): 於. The Sung edition has 鳴 which is in the text also in our MS.

能有功. The Sung edition has 能有成功.

諸侯也. The final 也 is not in the Sung edition.

Line 4-5 (text): 女. The Sung edition has 汝.

The translation of the text of our fragment would possibly run thus:

"and say: And yet they are my grand-uncles; they ought to have compassion on my person! Oh, if there were only one who would serve me, the one (all alone in the world), then I could always rest calmly upon the throne."

"You manifold brought in order (my affairs) and protected me when in distress. Such (men) as you I admire (praise)."

This decree of investiture (命) by king P'ing(?) on Wên-kung (or Wên-hou)¹ puzzled the commentators above all on account of the 用 in § 4 (Legge, *Ch. Cl.*, III, 619) who used it on a par with 以 "therefore" but in doing so were forced to complete it with a phrase like 予嘉汝功. For the notification of the Royal presents in § 4 separates the train of ideas, whereas this passage would best be placed after the end of § 3. Possibly this was due to a transposition of the wooden slips (on which the decree was originally written). As far as our fragment is concerned the whole passage in § 3 (from 父 to 人) altogether 25 characters are missing. That may also be due to a transposition.

B.S.

No. 378
Toy. III. 032.1

Fragment of a scroll, cut on top, on right and left, complete at bottom. Small irregular characters. About 21 to 23 characters of the text matter per line. 61/100 mm. 7th-8th century.

Fragment of the *Lun-yü*, section XIV, *Hsien-wên* 憲問 (ed. *Sung-pên shih-san ching*, ch. 14, 2a; 15b, 18).

The commentary (in small characters) in double columns. The text contains no variants.

¹ For the style of such 命 and especially this one in question comp. Tso-chuan, *Ch. Cl.* V, 205, *Shi-chi* 39,6^b=*M.H.* IV, 303. Chavannes l.c. note 3 reminds us that the preface to the *Shu-ching* attributes the chapter *Wên-hou-chih-ming* to King P'ing who addresses Wên-hou of Chin (780-746 B.C.); Ssu-ma Ch'ien is supposed to put it into the mouth of King Hsiang who speaks, in 632 B.C., to Wên-kung of Chin (636-628 B.C.) i.e. to the famous Ch'ung-êrh, but that is probably an error.

The commentary in l. 2: 防武仲故邑爲後立後也魯襄公二十三武仲爲孟氏所譜出! is unknown. There is no commentary to this passage in the usual editions.

Line 4 contains the commentary by K'ung An-kuo.

Line 6, first column, has a quotation from the *Shu-ching* which is found in the commentary of Chêng Hsüan 鄭玄, but there it is not followed up by the two characters 諸侯 and, therefore, cannot have been taken from it. It runs thus: 天王狩于河陽諸侯. The second column is drawn from the commentary of Ma Jung 馬融: 朝之……伐楚以公義責苞茅之貢不入.

The verso contains some fragmentary characters from an invoice.

(b) ASTROLOGICAL MANUAL

Small fragments, cut on all sides.

They are those of a calendar, or of an astrological manual, containing a fragmentary list of the 28 stellar mansions *hsü* 宿, from the middle of the Northern constellations to the end of the Western ones. One has to read this script horizontally from right to left. It is not difficult to restore the missing beginning and the end of the list as the *hsü* are enumerated in the normal order.

(c) BUDDHIST BOOKS

There are a huge number of fragmentary rolls of Buddhist books. Maspero, partly with the help of P. Demiéville, has identified the most important and longer ones; he does not, however, reproduce the texts, but refers them to the texts in the Japanese edition of the Chinese Tripitaka, the 大正(新修)大藏經 *Taishō (Shinshū) Daizōkyō*. He gives all the variants and interesting particularities. All other fragments have only been transcribed but left out of the publication.

Most of the MSS. date from the time of the T'ang Dynasty, but some of them are older: two of them bear dates of the kings of the Ch'ü Dynasty of Kao-ch'ang and had been written by order of these rulers. Possibly some of those without a date may have the same origin.

(α) FRAGMENTS OF THE SADDHARMAPUNḌARĪKA-SŪTRA

Miao-fa lien-hua ching

妙法蓮華經

Translated by Kumārajīva = *Taishō Daizōkyō* t.8. no. 262
No. 380. Toy. I. II. 04(d) ch. 1, p. 4, l. 2-13
No. 381. Toy. IV. V. 04 ch. 1, p. 9b, l. 18-p. 10b,
1.21. End of chapter with
final title heading.

No. 379
Toy. I. II. 07e

- No. 382. Toy. I. II. 09d(2), d(1)e . . . ch. 2, p. 14c, l. 21-15a, l. 6
 No. 383. Toy. 042i and Toy. II, II, 01(7) ch. 2, p. 15a-16a, l. 13
 and b, l. 19-c, l. 3
 No. 384. Toy. III. 032c (xxv) . . . ch. 3, p. 23b, l. 19-c, l. 4
 No. 385. Toy. 02 4(c) . . . ch. 3, p. 24a, l. 29-b, l. 9
 No. 386. Toy. I. II. 04(a) . . . ch. 4, p. 28b, l. 16-c, l. 3
 No. 387. Toy. 042(d) . . . ch. 4, p. 28c, l. 14-29a, l. 18
 No. 388. Toy. 042 h . . . ch. 4, p. 30b, l. 26-c, l. 10
 No. 389. Toy. III. 032(xv) . . . ch. 4, p. 33a, l. 27-29
 No. 390. Toy. IV. v. 05k . . . ch. 4
 No. 391. Toy. I. II. 08 (xix) . . . ch. 5, p. 39a, l. 15-22
 No. 392. Toy. III. 032 (xix) . . . ch. 6, p. 50, l. 19-p. 51a, l. 4
 No. 393. Toy. III. 032 (iv) . . . ch. 7, p. 56b
 No. 394. Toy. IV. v. 05(m) . . . ch. 7, p. 56b-c, l. 1
 No. 395. Toy. 042.o . . . ch. 7, p. 57b
 No. 396. Toy. IV. v. 05(h) . . . ch. 7
 No. 397. Toy. IV. v. 05(d) . . . ch. 5

(β) FRAGMENTS OF THE MAHĀPARINIRVĀṆA-SŪTRA

(1) *Ta pan-nieh-p'an ching*

大般涅槃經

Translated by T'an-wu-ch'an

曇無讖

= *Taishō Daizōkyō* t. 12, no. 374

No. 398. Toy. IV. VIII. 01 . . . ch. 7, p. 404a, l. 23-b22

No. 399. Toy. III. II. 01d . . . ch. 27, p. 522c, l. 21-29

(2) *Ta pan-nieh-p'an ching*

大般涅槃經

Translated by Hui-yên 慧嚴 = *Taishō Daizōkyō* t. 12, no. 275

No. 400. Toy. II. II. 02k . . . ch. 5, p. 636b, l. 4-16

No. 401. Toy. IV. VI. 02(c) . . . ch. 25, p. 703b, l. 15-18
 (without alinea)

No. 402. Toy. IV. VI. 02(b) . . . ch. 25, p. 767a, l. 12-16

No. 403. Toy. II. II. 02(b) . . . ch. 26, p. 772c, l. 20-22

No. 404. Toy. II. II. 02(L) . . . ch. 33, p. 825a, l. 22-b6

(γ) FRAGMENTS OF VARIOUS TRANSLATIONS OF THE
 MAHĀPRAJÑĀPĀRAMITĀ-SŪTRA

(1) *Ta pan-jo-po-lo-mi ching*

大般若波羅密經

Translated by Kumārajīva = *Taishō Daizōkyō* t. 8, no. 223

Fragment of roll, torn on right and in the corner of the right end from bottom, complete at top and left and on the left part of the bottom with big and small margins. On the left (with the colophon) the lines are close and the characters irregular. The first line has 40 characters, the following ones 34 or 35. Between the text and the colophon is the title in big characters. 265/400 mm.

The fragment is dated: "the 39th year *yên-ch'ang* 延昌, the year *chi-wei* 己未, the 23rd day of the fifth month (= 21st June, 599). The 13 first lines = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 8, no. 233, p. 341a, l. 10b-l. 6.

This final fragment of chapter 18 of the *Mahāprajñāpāramitā-sūtra* (transl. by Kumārajīva) had been copied in eight pulls by order of King Ch'ü Han-ku 魏韓固 of Kao-ch'ang (581-601). The final fragment of chapter 20 with the same colophon, but dated "the 20th year *yên-ch'ang*" (600) has been found by the Ōtani Mission.

Kumārajīva—as is known—had issued two translations of the *Mahāprajñāpāramitā*, viz., a long one (*ta p'in ching* 大品經) and a short one (*siao p'in ching* 小品經) and this fragment has the title:

大品經卷第十八

The chapter division (*chüan* 卷) of this ms. is that of the Sung Edition of the 13th century preserved in the *Toshōryō*, the edition of the Sung Dynasty of 1289 (and the later editions of the Yüan and Ming) which are divided into 30 chapters; in all these editions the passage contained in our fragment forms the 18th chapter. It differs from the Korean Edition (and in consequence from the divisions of all modern Japanese editions which follow this) which has 27 chapters. In this edition our passage forms the end of chapter 16. It also differs from the ms. of the T'ang period preserved in the *Shōsōin*, which is divided into 40 chapters and where our passage is found included in chapter 25, but not at the end (as there follows another complete section).

THE COLOPHON

Each phrase of the colophon is an allusion to a passage of the Buddhist literature, in particular of the *Mahāprajñāpāramitā* and can only be understood in relation to the doctrines of the texts from where it has been taken. There is also an allusion to the *Tao-té-ching* 道德經 (viz., 希夷) which shows that this book was in vogue even in the Buddhist sphere of Central Asia at this period.

The most interesting part of the colophon are the titles of the King (Ch'ü Han-ku who ordered the eight copies of the sūtra of which the fragment found by Stein and the Ōtani fragment are the remainders) because it is here for the first time that they appear

No. 405
 Toy. 042a
 See Fig. VII

absolutely complete.¹ They consist of two parts: a Chinese one and a non-Chinese one.

- (1) The Chinese titles are nearly the same as those of the predecessors of Ch'ü Han-ku, but a little raised up in rank.
- (2) The titles which follow the Chinese one and which are composed of 22 characters, transcribe foreign words. They were already partially known by the inscription of 575 of the *Ning-shuo Chiang-chün* 寧朔將軍 of the King of Kao-ch'ang, Ch'ü Min which had the first six characters (of which four are erased) and the three last ones and two characters which are not to be found in the colophons: 希○○多浮跋²午亥希利發 *hsi . . . to-fou-tieh-wu-hai-hsi-li-fa*.

The 22 characters of the Stein MS. transcribing the foreign names are: 希近時多浮跋你禮伊離地都廣梯陀豆阿跋摩○希利發 *hsi-chin-shih-to-fou-po-ni-wei-i-li-ti-tu-lu-ti-t'o-tou-o(a)-po-mo . . . hsi-li-fa*.

The transcription of these titles in the pronunciation of the 7th century is reconstructed by Maspero as:

χ'i-g'ion-zi-ta-b'izu-baδ-n'i-nuai-i-l'i-diei-tuo-luo-diei-dā-dou-ā-pā-mā-χ'i-l'i-piuvδ.

Titles well known in Central Asia are found therein: *ergin . . . ildi turdi tardu apama*. Maspero continues: "On trouve donc ici une titulature qui se rencontre également chez les Turcs, mais elle se présente sous une forme linguistique non turque que rappelle celle que M. Pelliot relève dans 'les nombreux titres que les T'ou-kiue avaient empruntés aux Avars.'" (See Pelliot, *Neuf notes sur des questions d'Asie Centrale* in *T'oung-pao*, 1929, p. 228, note). "K'iu Han-kou qui prend cette série de titres non chinois était monté sur le trône quelques années après la ruine de l'empire des Avars; ces titres ont donc chance d'avoir été donnés (comme les titres chinois) à ses prédécesseurs."

In any case—whatever these foreign titles may mean—these double titles of the kings of Kao-ch'ang show clearly their effort—which was not always crowned with success—to maintain a sort of balance between the influence of the neighbours of the north (who-soever they were, first the Avars and then the Turcs) and that of those in the east.

MS. consisting of two fragments from one and the same roll. Torn away on all sides. 12 lines. 17 to 18 characters on each line. 61/217 mm.

The colophon is dated (in a², lines 11-12):

○○麴世積經[甲]午歲七月十五日 . . .

¹ See *Innermost Asia*, II, p. 619.

² The MS. of the Ōtani Mission and the Stein MS. read 跋 *po*.

"Sūtras collected by the family Ch'ü. Completed to copy on the 15th day of the 7th month of the year *chia-wu*."

The family Ch'ü 麴 is that of the kings of Kao-ch'ang who had to hand over their kingdom in 646 to the Chinese, who made it into a prefecture 州. The special form of the character 世 (line 11) is one of the forms used to show the intention to avoid the personal name of the Emperor T'ai-tsung of the T'ang (623-649). It is only used in the colophon (a profane text), but not in the text of the holy book (cf. I, 9 and 10). Therefore, the MS. must have been written between 623 and 646; within this period the only year with cyclical characters, the second of which is 午, is 634, a year *chia-wu*.

MS. Ch. 18, p. 341a 20-b6.

MS. Ch. 27, p. 417a 26-419c 4.

(2) *Ta pan-jo-po-lo-mi ching*

Translated by Hsüan-tsang 玄奘 = *Taishō Daizōkyō* t.5-7.

MS. Ch. 434 (t.5), p. 182b-26c 17.

MS. Ch. 600 (t.6), p. 1105c 20-1106a 18.

Belongs for certain to the Mahāprajñāpāramitā, transl. by Hsüan-tsang but Maspero has not been able to find this passage in the 1000 chapters of this work.

(3) *Ta Chih-tu Lun* 大智度論

Commentary of Nāgārjuna, translated by Kumārajīva = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t.25, No. 1509.

MS. Ch. 98, p. 743a 26-b4.

(8) FRAGMENTS OF THE VAJRACCHEDIKĀ-SŪTRA

(1) *Chin-kang pan-jo-po-lo-mi ching*

金剛般若波羅密經

Translated by Kumārajīva = *Taishō Daizōkyō* t.8, No. 235

No. 413. Toy. II. II. 02a . . . MS. p. 748c, l.24-p. 749a, l.2

No. 414. Toy. I. II. 09d(6) . . . MS. p. 749b 21-c, l.4

No. 415. Toy. I. II. 04(b) . . . MS. p. 749a, l.28-750a, l.19

No. 416. Toy. I. II. 04(c) . . . MS. p. 740b, l.2-12

No. 417. Toy. II. II. 05(b) . . . MS. p. 751b, l.22-29

No. 418. Toy. II. II. 01(j) . . . MS. p. 751b, l.29-c, l.4

No. 419. Toy. I. II. 05d.3. . . MS. p. 752b, l.3-10

No. 407

Toy. 042a

No. 408

Toy. I. II. 06

No. 409

Toy. I. II. 06 (a-b-c)

No. 410

Toy. 030 (a-b-c)

No. 411

Toy. 042c

No. 412

Toy. II. II. 01f (1)

None of these mss., like the Korean, Sung, etc. editions, show the division into chapters, contrary to the printed Yüan editions which have the division with title headings.

(2) *Kuan-ting ching* 灌頂經

Translated by Śrīmitra = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 21, No. 1331.

No. 420 MS. Ch. 12, p. 532c 10-15.

No. 421 MS. Ch. 12, p. 536a 28-b5.

No. 422 MS. Ch. 1, p. 5c 23-610.

(5) FRAGMENTS OF THE VINAYA

(1) VINAYA OF THE MAHĪŚĀSAKA

Mi-sha-sai pu ho-hsi wu-fên lü 彌沙塞部和醯五分律

Translated by Buddhajīva and Chu Tao-shêng 竺道生
= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 22, No. 142.

(ε) VINAYA OF THE ŚTHAVIRA : PRĀTIMOKṢA OF THE BHĪKṢUṆĪ

Ssū-fên pi-ch'iu-mi chieh pên

四分比丘尼戒本

= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 22, No. 1431.

No. 423 MS. p. 1036b, l. 13-27

(7) FRAGMENTS OF VARIOUS BUDDHIST BOOKS

(1) MS. *Abhidharmakośaśāstra* of Vasubandhu

A-pi-ta-mo-chü-shê-lun 阿毘達磨具舍論 ch. 12.
tr. by Hsüan-tsang
(= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 29, No. 1558) p. 63a, l. 22-29.

No. 425 (2) MS. *Wei-mo-ch'i so-shuo ching* 維摩詰所說經 ch. 1.
Toy. I. II. 051 (1) (= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 14, No. 475) p. 542b, 1-4.

No. 426 (3) MS. *Jên-wang ching* 任王經 ch. 2.
Toy. III. 032(III) Translated by Kumārajīva (= *Taishō Daizōkyō* t. 8, No. 245)
p. 831a, 23-28.

No. 427 (4) MS. *Pei-hua ching* 悲華經 ch. 8.
Toy. I. II. 04(c) (= *Taishō Daizōkyō* t. 3, No. 157) p. 218c11-219a 7.

No. 428 (5) MS. *Tsa-pao-ts'ang ching* 雜寶藏經 ch. 1.
Toy. III. I. 01 (= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 4, No. 203) p. 451c 25-452b 16.

= History of Queen Lien-hua., cf. abridged in Chavannes,
Cinq cents contes et apologues, traduits du Tripiṭaka chinois, III, 11-12.

DOCUMENTS FROM YĀR-KHOTO

BUDDHIST BOOKS

(α) FRAGMENTS OF THE SADDHARMAPUṆḌARĪKA-SŪTRA

Miao-fa lien-hua ching

Translated by Kumārajīva (= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 9, No. 261)

MS. Ch. 7, 56c 2-7.

MS. Ch. 7, 59a 14-21.

MS. Ch. 3, 168c 20-26.

MS. Ch. 5, 173c 26-174a 18.

MS. Ch. 7, 193a 17-29.

(β) FRAGMENTS OF THE VAJRACCHEDIKĀ-SŪTRA

Chin-kang pan-jo-po-lo-mi ching

Translated by Kumārajīva (= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 8, No. 225).

MS. p. 749a 17-27.

MS. p. 749c 17-22.

MS.

(γ) FRAGMENTS OF THE MAHĀPARINIRVĀṆA-SŪTRA

Ta pan-nieh-p'an ching

Translated by T'an-wu-ch'an (= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 12, No. 374)

MS. Ch. 18, p. 471c 28-472a 4.

MS. Ch. 33, p. 561c 19-562a 13.

(δ) FRAGMENTS OF FANG-KUANG TA CHUANG-YEN CHING

方廣大莊嚴經

(= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 3, No. 187).

MS. Ch. II, p. 608a 18-21.

MS. Ch. I, p. 540b 19-28.

No. 429

Yar. 029

No. 430

Yar. I. I. 01

No. 431

Yar. 012

No. 432

Yar. 04

No. 433

Yar. 013

No. 434

Yar. 018

No. 435

Yar. 031

No. 436

Yar. 06

No. 437

Yar. 033-034

No. 438

Yar. 401

No. 439

Yar. 016

No. 440

Yar. 038

DOCUMENTS FROM MURTUKH

BUDDHIST BOOKS

FRAGMENTS OF THE SADDHARMAPUṆḌARĪKA-SŪTRA

Translated by Kumārajīva (= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 9, No. 262).

No. 441 Print. Ch. 2, p. 10a 24-b3.

M.B. 013, 013a,
013b, 016, 017

No. 442 Print. Ch. 2, p. 11c 23-12a 1.

M.B. 01-02

DOCUMENTS FROM THE TARĪM BASIN

Three short series of documents dating from the T'ang Dynasty have been connected under this title. The first two were found in the N.-E. part of the Tarīm Basin, at Ying-p'an on the way from Turfān to the Lop-nōr and not far from there at Balawaste in the Oasis of Demoko. All three contain official documents, unfortunately few in number and in a very bad condition. Their chief interest for us lies in the fact that they demonstrate the way in which the Chinese administration expanded throughout Central Asia in the 7th and 8th centuries. The mss. of Ying-p'an and those of the Mazār-tāgh come from the postal relay service; those of Balawaste from the granary. In addition, there was a Buddhist temple at Mazār-tāgh where Chinese was spoken which has provided us, besides fragments of Buddhist literature, with remains of account books of the treasurer similar to the long fragment which Chavannes has issued, although it is very much shorter.

I. DOCUMENTS FROM YING-P'AN

No. 444 A sheet of paper. Petition of the 2nd platoon of the pavillion on the right.
Y. III. 03

The word 隊 *tui* would seem to show that the petition originates from a military source.

No. 445 MS. A small slip of paper.
Y. I. 030No. 446 MS. A narrow slip of paper. A fragment of a private letter(?).
Y. I. 028

II. DOCUMENTS FROM BALAWASTE

No. 448 A paper fragment. 263/210 mm. Dated: June 790.
Balaw. 0163

The story would appear to be concerned with the following:
"A man of the people" 百姓 has pledged his bull for a loan of 500

ch'ien; the lender (a native) after he had got possession of the bull did not pay the money within the time agreed upon in the contract. Then he brought it up later but refused to hand back the bull. The borrower insists that the bull be handed back since the loan was not paid over within the stipulated time limit.

Fragment of a scroll of paper, almost entirely destroyed.

Only two lines remain. 265/85 mm.

No. 449

Balaw. 0160

III. DOCUMENTS FROM THE MAZĀR-TĀGH
(OF KHOTAN)

MS. A piece of rough paper, complete at the bottom, torn on top and on the right- and left-hand side. One side is written in Brahmi, the other in Chinese. 55/80 mm.

No. 453

Mr. tagh 0478

Fragment of a report about an accident that happened on a journey by horse to a man by the name of Yü-nu (玉奴), a groom, while the author of the report was the traveller whom he was accompanying. The groom, who was feeling ill, dismounted from his horse and had an attack of faintness. He regained consciousness, had a stroke. The last words seem to indicate that he died and that the traveller had to bring the horse back himself.

Petition of Chang Jih-hsing 張日興

No. 454

Mr. tagh 0632

Fragment of a private letter.

No. 455

Mr. tagh 0628

A piece of paper. Dated: 4th day of the 10th month of the 6th year *chéng-yüan* 貞元, i.e., 21st November 632.

No. 456

Mr. tagh 0634

Fragments of an account book. It probably deals with additional pay in kind granted to the employees of the *kuan* 館.

MS. Fragment of a grain account.

No. 457

Mr. tagh 0631

MS. Fragment of a private letter.

No. 458

Mr. tagh 0634(2)

MS. Perhaps the fragment of a petition concerning a vacant plot of land.

No. 459

Mr. tagh 0623

MS. Fragment of the accounts of the temple (the same that Chavannes described, *Documents*, Nos. 969-974).

No. 460

Mr. tagh 0629

MS. Small piece of paper. Probably fragment of a similar account for another year.

No. 461

Mr. tagh 0624

MS. Two fragments of paper.

No. 462

Fragment of a petty cash account which seems to be different from the general account of the temple in Chavannes, *Documents*,

Mr. tagh 0634(1)
and (4)

Nos. 96-972, for the money is never counted in 貫 *kuan*, even when the sum was more than 1000 *ch'ien*.

No. 465
Mr. tagh 0634(3)

A piece of paper.

Probably a fragment of a testimonial for a deceased. The "complete body" 全身 is that of Buddha Prabhūtaratna, To-pao-ju-lai, who was buried intact after his nirvāṇa in his stūpa of the Seven Delights and who continues to exist in order to appear every time when a Buddha in some world shows the Lotus of the True Law, Saddharmapundarika (*Miao-fa lien-hua*) to living beings.

No. 466
Mr. tagh 0621

A small piece of paper.

List of the alms made at a monastery or convent by a male or a female deceased ("a disciple of the pure belief"). It is part of the testimonial in his favour that was burnt at his funeral.

DOCUMENTS FROM KHARAKHOTO

Hsi Hsia period and Mongol period.

Kharakhoto near Etsingol has rendered a rich harvest of documents of the Hsi Hsia period and the Mongol period, as well as a unique document of the T'ang Dynasty. The first are almost all in Hsi Hsia script; those in Chinese put an insoluble problem: they are dated in a *nien-hao* of the Liao, i.e., of the Ch'i-tan whereas the oasis was dependent on the Hsi Hsia 西夏, i.e., the Tangut. They are private documents and fragments of the account book of a pawnbroker. The documents of the Mongol period are the most important of the series. After the Oasis of Kharakhoto, which was then called by a name which Marco Polo transcribed as *Etzina* and the Chinese call I-chi(tsi)-nai 亦集乃, had been the central seat of the military conscription area under the rule of the Hsi Hsia, the *wei-fu chün* 威福軍 became a *lu* 路 in 1226 and from 1286 a general prefecture *tsung-kuan-fu* 總管府 that was subsidiary to the province *hsing shang-shu-shêng* 行尚書省 of Kansu (*Yüan-shih* 60, 17a).

At the head of a general prefecture of second rank (e.g., at I-chi-nai) was a *darughachi* 達魯花赤¹ who had a general prefect *ts'ung-kuan* 總管 with the same rank attached to him. They were both in charge of civil affairs (particularly agriculture) and military affairs; their subordinates were an assistant called *t'ung-shih* 同知 as well as a comptroller *p'an-kuan* 判官, whose duty consisted in checking the accounts and who was concerned in general with the

¹ The *darughachi* 達魯花赤 was also the head of an "entrusted" territory 投下 *t'ou-hsia*.

administration of the less important services. There was also a criminal judge *t'ui-kuan* 推官 (a position created in 1296), who was in charge of punishments and prisons. He must have been at the head of the criminal court *hsing-fang* 刑房, many documents of which have been recovered. A number of departments completed this organisation (*Yüan-shih* 91, 6a-7b).

A military colony *t'ui-t'ien* 積田 was established at I-chi-nai in 1286. It was of no great importance and was only given 500 *mou*. (*Ibid.*, 69, 13a).

In our documents, the governor of I-chi-nai is not mentioned by his title, but an account of the affairs is sometimes rendered to the princes of the Imperial family, who must have held this position. These princes, who were doubtless of small importance and hardly came from the main branch, cannot be found in the genealogy of the Yüan-shih.

(1) Documents from the T'ang Period

MS. completely perfect.

It is the signature of an official letter with the name of the sender. The date, *Yung-t'ai*, 2nd year (706) is correct; the *nien-hao* had only been changed in the 11th month. But the appearance of a document from the T'ang period is unique in this locality as no other document, be it numismatic or a Manuscript dated farther back than the beginning of the 11th century has been found (if one omits the inevitable pieces dated *k'ai-yüan* which in themselves are never conclusive).

No. 473
KK. VI. 02a
See Fig. VIII

(2) Documents from the Ch'-tan (Liao) Period

A small list of manuscripts, all of which are fragments of the same accounts, are dated from the Liao period. They are isolated within the Chinese series from Kharakhoto, which almost entirely belongs to the Mongol epoch. It is possible that some of the Buddhist prints also date back to the Liao time, but Maspero has dealt with all of them under the Yüan period, because it was impossible to characterise them with certainty and because he did not wish to separate the Buddhist literature. The same applies to a small group of Hsi Hsia documents (pp. 258-59).

(a) REGISTER OF A PAWNBROKER

MS. consisting of six pieces of paper all of which are badly torn.

It is the register of the security contracts of P'ei Sung, a pawnbroker, for the first days of the 5th month of the year 1121. No

No. 474
KK. II. 0253a
(I-VI)

contract is complete, but it was easy to restore one out of the others and even to find the figures of the loans, when the text gave both the interest and the total of the capital with interest.

The period *t'ien-ch'ing* 天慶 appearing in all six contracts is a reign-period of the Liao, which only lasted for 10 years (the contracts date from the 20th to the 26th May, 1121). It is not surprising that the news of the fall of the capital of the Liao at the end of the year 1120 to the Chin, and the flight of the Emperor of the Liao, had not reached Kharakhoto even five months later. The difficulty lies in quite another fact: Kharakhoto was dependent on the Hsi Hsia and not on the Liao, and the Hsi Hsia had their own reign periods (*nien-hao*). It is difficult to understand why the documents are dated in reign periods of the Liao and not in those of the Hsi Hsia. The personal name of the pawnbroker (Sung) had been left blank in the six documents; it appears only once in fragments of No. 475.

No. 475
KK. II. 0270 xxi Fragments of the same register as the preceding one (0253a), continuing the same month and year.

No. 476
KK. I. 0232 ww Fragments. Continuation of the same register as No. 474.

(b) MEDICINE

No. 477
KK. II. 0265n MS. a piece of paper.
Name of a medicament (?): this fragment might be the remains of a medical recipe.

No. 478
KK. II. 0285b (iv) A print. The bottom part of the leaf is complete and margins on the right and at the bottom, torn and cut at the top and on the left.

Fragment of a book on medicine.

The *verso* is a report on the execution of an imperial order.

(3) Documents from the Yüan Period

1. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR-GENERAL WITH THE GENERAL PREFECTURE

No. 479
KK. 0152t A piece of paper cut out in strips. The beginning of an official letter.
謹 封... ○左丞拜書亦集[乃路總管府]達魯化赤
"Respectfully . . . The assistant of the Left (of the General

Province of Kan, Shu and other places) presents his greetings and best wishes to His Excellency the darughači (of the General Prefecture of the sphere of) I-chi-nai. . . "

MS. Large piece of squared paper.
Draft of an official letter from the Mongol period. No. 480
KK. 0117a

MS. Leaf well preserved.
Fragment of a cadastral register. No. 481
KK. 0120a

MS. A sheet of paper.
Report of an accident which occurred on account of the wrong handling of a flood gate. No. 482
KK. I. 0232cc

DOCUMENTS FROM THE OFFICE DEALING WITH CRIMINAL MATTERS (呈稟奉)

MS. A sheet of paper, complete at the top, at the bottom and on the right and cut on the left-hand side. 250/230 mm. No. 483
KK. 0150a

Dated: 5th month of the 4th year *chih-yüan* (June, 1267 or 1338).¹

Collection of petitions, probably the private register of Lung Shih-ying 龍世英 where he copied those petitions which he had to draw up.

MS. The bottom part of a sheet. 142/67 mm. Report on the arrest of brigands. No. 489
KK. 0117a

MS. Sheet complete at the top, the bottom and on the right side, but torn on the left. 275/142 mm. No. 492
KK. I. 0231c

Documents dealing with an enquiry about a theft. None of the persons mentioned is Chinese.

DOCUMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC GRANARY

MS. Imperfect on all four sides. 165/270 mm. No. 500
Official accounts of the provisions of the garrison of Kharakhoto from 1309 to 1311. KK. IV. 04a (II)

MS. Large sheet of paper, complete at top and bottom cut on both right and left side. 265/185 mm. No. 501
KK. 0150b

Account of the state of the granary *Kuang-chih* 廣積, the official granary of I-chi-nai at the end of Spring of 1359

PRINT AND MS. 250/165 mm. No. 506
Traces of a great seal in red ink in the middle of lines 7-12. KK. 0117d (I)

¹ Two dates are possible (1267 and 1338) for the Yüan had two periods *chih-yüan* and there is no indication in the text to which it refers.

Sheet containing tax demand and receipt. The beginning (in print) is the general formula stating the nature of the tax; the end (handwritten) gives the particular detail of the tax due and paid.

REGISTER OF A LAND TAX

No. 507
KK. 0118aa (I-IV)

MS. Five small slips of paper. Dated: (9th month of 1363).

Fragment of a register dealing with land tax.

No. 508
KK. I. 0232a

MS. Piece of paper. 173/150 mm.

Fragment of a register about land tax or a register about the rent of farms.

REGISTER OF TAXES PAID IN CASH

No. 517
KK. IV. 04h, j, k

Three fragments of the same document.

Probably fragments of a register of incoming taxes in cash(?) for the year 1349.

VARIOUS FRAGMENTS

No. 520
KK. I. 0232e

MS. Fragment of a paper. 85/100 mm.

List of Imperial decrees of the 14th century.

No. 521
KK. I. 0232p

MS. Torn slip of paper written in cursive.

Fragment of a petition (?)

No. 522
KK. 0117u(i)

MS. Slip of paper torn at bottom.

Apparently fragment of an official letter conveying an order of the *t'i-tiao kuan* 提調官 *T'a-tsao* (達皂).

The *hsing-shu-mi-yüan* 行樞密院 of Kansu and other places created in 1311 consisted of four officials called *t'i-tiao-kuan*; they were in charge of the arms and horses in the province (*Yüan-shih* 86, 2a).

No. 523
KK. 0117w

MS. Slip of paper, torn at top, complete at bottom.

Official letter in answer to the *hsüan-wei-ssü* 宣慰司 of Ch'a-han-nao-êrh (Tsaghan-nör) 察罕腦兒. The *hsüan-wei-ssü* 宣慰司 are the departments concerned with the troops stationed in the provinces. Ch'a-han-nao-êrh 察罕腦兒 is one of the five *fu* 府 of the military department *hsüan-wei-ssü*. In charge of it were three divisional generals *tu-yüan shih* 都元帥 and two divisional vice-generals *fu tu-yüan shih* 副都元帥 and two *ch'ien tu-yüan shih* 僉都元帥.

No. 529
KK. IV. 04. i

MS. Slips complete at the top, torn at the bottom and cut on the right and on the left.

Fragment of a report on the site to be developed for the military colony *I-chi-nai* (?). A military colony 屯田 existed at *I-chi-nai* which

was dependent on the *lu* 路 Ning-hsia 寧夏 which Khublai Khan had founded in 1279 with a detachment of soldiers from the military colony of Kan-chou 甘州 in Kansu in 1281, and which in 1285 was reinforced by an additional 200 men from that district. The sites which were developed through the openings of the canals and the clearing of the land by this military colony were of 91 *ch'ing* 50 *mou* (*Yüan-shih* 100/8b).

MS. Slip of paper torn at top, bottom and on left, cut on right.
Cadastral register: the boundaries of a site.

No. 530
KK. 0118b

MS. Small, very torn piece of paper.
Official correspondence about land survey.

No. 531
KK. I. 03b (1)

II. PRIVATE DOCUMENTS

CONTRACTS

MS. Complete at top, on right and left side, torn at bottom.

Draft of a contract for a loan of money. (The first line was written twice.) The interest that should have been paid was to have been inserted in a gap at the end of line 2. The terms of the loan are very short, only 37 days (five weeks), not counting the days when the loan was made and repaid. But it is not certain whether *weekly* accounts were usual in Central Asia at that time.

No. 546
KK. VIII. 03a

MS. Three small fragmentary sheets of paper torn at top, complete at bottom, cut on right and on left sides.
Fragments of loan contracts.

No. 547
KK. 0118ww(a)

MS. Small fragments very torn.
Epistolary in form. No drafts, but copies.

No. 551
KK. 0152j

MS. Small piece of paper on both sides of which characters are written in no order and in all directions.
Writing exercise.

No. 561
KK. 0231a

MS. Small slip of paper, complete at top with margin; the other sides are torn.
Fragment of an account book.

No. 562
KK. I. 0232w

MS. Small piece of paper very torn.
Fragment of an account book.

No. 563
KK. I. 0232bb

III. LITERARY FRAGMENTS

Print. 82 very small fragments, varying between 2 and 40 characters,

No. 564
KK. III. 01

22 characters a line. A regular double-lined frame at the top, bottom, and on the sides of the pages.

T'ung-chien-kang-mu 通鑑綱目 ch. 21.

The text by Chu Hsi 朱熹 printed similar to the usual form: in large characters as was done for the portions of the *Ch'un-tsu'iu* and in small characters as for the *T'ao-chuan*. Neither the *T'ung-chien-kang-mu shu-fa* 書法 by Liu Yu-i 劉友益 (first part of the 13th century) nor the *T'ung-chien kang-mu chih-shih* 質實 by Fêng Chih-shu 馮智舒 (with preface of 1465) are added to it. As is well known, the edition of 1496 by Huang Chung-chao 黃中昭 combined these two works with extracts of other commentaries.

The fragments which Maspero has identified date from the 11th month of the 5th year *t'ai-ho* 太和 of the Emperor Ti-yi 帝奕 of the Chin Dynasty (370) until the 10th month of the 2nd year *t'ai-yüan* of the Emperor Hsiao-wu 孝武 of the same Dynasty (375).

Also other fragments of the same work which Maspero has not identified but which come from other chapters.

No. 565
KK. II. 0236aaa

Print. Five small fragments from the middle pages, incomplete on all sides. Six lines; 22 characters a line.

Fragments of a number of critical statements *p'ing* 評 of Sun Shêng 孫盛, a writer of the 4th century, which were probably part of a collection of various literary pieces from the works of Sun Shêng, which like his historical works disappeared since the Sung Dynasty. Maspero, however, was unable to place this work. He found four of these fragments in the commentary to the *Chan-kuo-ts'ê* according to which he reconstructed them.

No. 1 = *Chan-kuo-ts'ê*, *Wei-ts'ê* 2, 2a.

No. 2 = *ibid.*, 3, 9b.

Nos. 3 and 4 = *ibid.*, 6, 11a.

No. 5 (not found).

These sections are quoted *without* titles in the "*Wei-ts'ê*," contrary to the ones here where each one has a title.

For Sun Shêng, see Giles, *Biogr. Dict.* No. 1815.

No. 571
KK. 0118ww(b)

Print. Bottom of sheet.

Fragment of a dictionary arranged by characters; character 手.

IV. CALENDARS

No. 566
KK. II. 0255c
(i) (ii)

MS. Two pieces of paper, cut at top, complete at bottom, torn on right- and on left-hand sides. Covered in writing with *Hsi Hsia* script

as well as some lines in Chinese which occurs in the spaces between the lines. In No. 1 it occurs regularly but in No. 11 only after lines 7-11.

Fragment of an almost complete copy of the prefatory matters of a calendar for which an old *Hsi Hsia* document had been used.

Date: the *chung-ch'i* 中氣 and *chieh-ch'i* 節氣 from the 9th to the 12th month (between 11 and 1 the *chung-ch'i* of the 10th month *ta-hsüeh* 大雪 is missing) for the year 1157 or 1195.

MS. Piece of paper, complete at top and bottom, torn on right and left side. The punctuation is in red ink. 95/114 mm.

Fragment of a copy of the prefatory matter of a calendar. The lucky and unlucky days are pointed out in it.

Print. Small piece of paper, on the back of which *Hsi Hsia* characters are written.

Fragment of the prefatory matter of a calendar.

Print. Very torn sheet of paper. Upper part of page and left-hand corner of lower part missing 200/120mm.

Fragment of a calendar.

No. 567
KK. II. 0277eee

No. 568
KK. II. 0292j

No. 569
KK. 0118g

V. TAOIST LITERATURE

Upper part of sheet of paper with small margin, 8 mm. in width. Complete at top, torn at bottom, cut on right and left sides. 200/200 mm.

Fragment of a Taoist book which Maspero was unable to identify in the *Tao-ts'ang* (道藏).

No. 571
KK. IV. 04b

VI. BUDDHIST LITERATURE

(A) SADDHARMAPUNÐARIKA-SÛTRA:

Fragments of the *Miao-fa lien-hua ching*.

Translated by Kumārajīva = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 9, No. 262.

(α) Print. Incomplete piece of sheet of paper, torn at top and bottom, on right and left sides. Four lines: 10 large characters a line. 120/68 mm.

Ch. 1, p. 56c, 2-4. No variants.

Yüan print. The punctuation of the text is done by hand in small circles in black ink.

(β) Print. Page of a book in form of an accordion, complete at top and bottom with margins, cut to the folds on right and left side. Sixteen characters a line on the left side, in the prose part; 15 characters (three to five words separated by blanks) on the right sides.

No. 572
KK. II. 0276hhh

No. 573
KK. I. II. 02y

185/170 mm. The upper margin 20 mm.; the lower margin 13 mm.

Ch. 2, p. 11a, 29-b18. No variants.

Fragment of the *T'ien-p'in miao-fa lien-hua ching*.

Translated by Jñāna-and Dharmagupta = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 9, No. 264.

No. 574
KK. II. 0297cc

(γ) Print. Piece of paper, complete at top with margin, torn at bottom, cut on right and left sides. Five lines: 14 characters a line. 130/82 mm. Height of the upper margin: 12 mm.

Ch. 7, p. 192. Cf. same passage in T'ang MS. Toy. IV. v. 08h. No variant.

Yüan print.

No. 575
KK. III. 026a

(δ) Print. Four fragments.

Ch. 7, p. 56a 26-c22. No variant.

No. 576
KK. III. 020r

(ε) Print. Sheet of paper complete on top and bottom, cut on the folds right side, torn on left.

Ch. 7, p. 57a 7-12.

No. 577
KK. III. 020s

(ζ) Print.

Ch. 7, p. 57a 7-11.

(B) VAJRACCHEDIKĀ-SŪTRA

Fragment of the *Chin-kang pan-jo-po-lo-mi ching*.

Translated by Kumārajīva = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 8, No. 235.

No. 578
KK. II. 0290t (1-4)

(α) Print.

p. 749c 21-750a 18. No variant. The book is divided into sections 分 with titles, which no other edition gives.

Yüan print.

No. 579
KK. II. 0290t

(β) Print.

p. 749, 25-28. Corresponding to No. 0290 t. (1) 1.4-8, (2) 1.1. Similar division into sections.

Yüan print.

No. 580
KK. II. 258u

(γ) Print.

p. 749a 24-28. No variant.

Yüan print.

No. 581
KK. II. 0269 I

(δ) Print.

p. 750a 12-16. Corresponding to No. 0290 t. (4) 1-7. This is not another copy of the same edition but a copy of an altogether different edition.

(ε) Print. Two consecutive fragments.

(1) = 55/204 mm.

(11) = 60/204 + 42 = 246 mm.

p. 750 c, 5-751a 6: no variant.

Division is in sections, similar to the above, but the titles are lost.

Yüan print.

(ζ) Print.

p. 749b. 14-16.

(η) Print. Portion of the lower part of a book. p. 749a 6-11 and line 12. L. 9-12 with variants. These four lines consist of eight regular verses of five words each (a part of the four lines on the lower part of the page still remaining).

(θ) Print. Part of a scroll, connected with the preceding. 14 lines, 10 characters (two verses of five words) a line. 57/163 mm.

p. 750b-22.

Continuation of the preceding No. with divisions in sections and additions in verse.

(ι) Print. Portion of a scroll attached to the preceding. 14 lines, 10 characters (two verses of five words each) a line. 100/163 mm. 28 verses of five words with regular rhyme. The last verse has no rhyme.

(κ) Print. Four fragments of a book folded in accordion form. 194/462 + 538 + 378 mm. = 1 m. 658 mm.

p. 748c2 6-751b 27. No variant.

The text is divided into sections 分 with titles and is numbered. Section 1 and beginning of Section 2 are missing.

(λ) Print. Three fragments of the same book not in sequence.

u (11) - p. 751c2 3-27
u (1) - p. 752a 5-10
y - p. 752a 19-24

No variants.

The text is divided into sections, u(2) alone has a title, viz. on p. 23. Yüan print.

(μ) Print. Three very torn fragments of the same book.

a(11) - p. 749a21-28.

a(111) - p. 750a13-15.

a(1) - p. 750a15-17.

The text is divided into sections, a(11) has title. No. (1v) MS. Small fragment which has not yet been identified.

No. 582

KK. II. 0233zzz
(1) and (11)

No. 583

KK. II. 0239zz

No. 584

KK. II. 0243cc(i*)

No. 585

KK. II. 0243cc(i*)

No. 586

KK. II. 0243cc(i*)

No. 587

KK. III. 016a

No. 588

KK. III. 022u
(1); (11)rt.y

No. 589

KK. III. 023a
(1), (11), (111)

- No. 590
KK. III. 022tt (v) Print. Three fragments.
Seven lines, 12 characters a line. 90/50 mm.
p. 751b 23-28. No variant.
Yüan print.
- No. 591
KK. III. 020u and v¹ (ξ) Print. Two small pieces of paper, very torn, that form a sequence.
15 lines, 15 characters a line.
p. 749b 16-26; 27-28. No variant.
Text divided into sections.
Yüan print.
- No. 592
KK. III. 020v (c) Print. Torn fragment, 12 lines, 15 characters a line.
p. 749c 1-11.
Yüan print.
- No. 593
KK. III. 021rr and 024x(1) (π) Print. Two sheets, the first complete, 13 lines.
p. 749b 3-6; 6-11. No variant.
- No. 594
KK. 024x², x³, x⁴, x⁵ (ς) Print. Four small fragments, probably not in sequence.
- (c) AVATAMSAKA-SUTRA: *Ta fang-kuang Fo hua-yen ching*
大方廣華嚴經
Translated by Prajñā = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 10, No. 293.
- No. 595
KK. II. 0249k (α) Print. Sheet of paper from a book folded in accordion form.
Five lines, 18 large characters a line. 215/105 mm.
Ch. 40, p. 844b, 16-24.
Yüan print.
- No. 596
KK. II. 0258t (β) Print. Fragment of a sheet of paper. Ten lines, 15 characters a line. 200/200 mm.
Ch. 40, p. 844c, 8-13. No variant.
Yüan print. A different edition from the preceding.
- No. 597
KK. II. 0229uu (γ) Print. A sheet of paper. 6 lines, 14 characters a line (two verses of seven words separated by a blank). 150/90 mm.
Ch. 40, p. 847c 25-848a1 (a variant in l. 6).
Yüan print.
- No. 598
KK. II. 0245m (δ) Print. Sheet from a book folded in accordion form. 14 lines, 13 characters a line on the left, and 14 characters a line on the right (two verses of seven words). P.86 b.14.
- (D) MISCELLANEOUS.
- No. 599
KK. II. 0238k (α) MS. (*Verso*). Fragment complete at top and bottom as well as on right, cut on left. 11 lines; 21-23 characters a line. Regular, partly cursive script. 248/170 mm.

Both the upper and the lower margins are of the same width, i.e., 11 mm.

Ching-tê ch'uan-têng lu 景德傳燈錄

Ch. 11 = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 51.

p. 821b 1-9, 822a 28-b10.

(No portion of the ms. is missing, but the *Taishō Daizōkyō* has according to all printed editions p. 821c 9-822a 27, an index which is missing in the ms.)

ms. is *Sung* (?).

(*Recto*.) ms. Fragment of a scroll. Five lines, 17 characters a line. *Mahāprajñāpāramitā-sūtra*.

Translated by Hsüan-tsang.

Ch. 192 = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 5, No. 220,

p. 1033b 6-10. No variant.

T'ang script.

A *T'ang* ms. of the *Mahāprajñāpāramitā* was subsequently used again to copy the *Ching-tê ch'uan-têng lu*, a collection of the discussions of the masters of *dhyāna* from the beginning of the 11th century.

(β) Print. A complete sheet of paper. Seven lines. 160/160 mm.

Commentary of the *Kuan-wu-liang-shou Fo ching* 觀無量壽佛經 which is not to be found in the *Ta-ts'ang ching*.

It is an analysis of the text similar to the commentary of the *Vajracchedikā-sūtra* (No. KK. 0290t), but the text was not printed with it.

(γ) Print. A sheet of paper. Five lines; 16 characters a line.

A-mi-t'o ching 阿彌陀經

= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 12, No. 366, p. 347a 15-18.

(δ) Print. Sheet of paper. Eight lines; 16 characters a line. 164/90 mm.

A-mi-t'o ching

Translated by Kumārajīva = *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 12, No. 366,

p. 374a 25b 4. No variant.

Continuation of the preceding.

(ε) MS. Two ceremonial labels of yellow silk, both with borders of black ink.

75/50 mm.(r); 120/65 mm.(s).

= *Taishō Daizōkyō*, t. 20, no. 1155 and 1156.

This chapter ends the very great work of Maspero. Equipped with stupendous knowledge he has imparted new life to the written

No. 600

KK. II. 0281

No. 601

KK. III. 022s

No. 602

KK. III. 022r

No. 603

KK. II. 0261r and s

material which stretches over a period of more than 15 centuries, by ingeniously fitting it into the great historical landmarks.

All those who valued and respected Maspero's knowledge will regret the more that he was not allowed to witness the publication of his life-long work.

15th July, 1949

p.s.—Since this article was written the Trustees of the British Museum have accepted Dr. Arthur Waley's generous offer to edit the MS. and they have approved the publication of Maspero's work, in view of their obligations to Professor Maspero, Sir Aurel Stein and the former Government of India (which would have shared the cost of production) and the printing has been entrusted to Messrs Lund Humphries.



Fig. 1 (No. 1).—Fragments of the Chi-chiu p'ien (Han period)



Fig. 2 (No. 325).—Fragment of a testimonial (証) for Lady T'ung
(T'ang period)



Fig. 3 (No. 353).—Fragment of an interpretation of dreams
(T'ang period)



Fig. 4 (No. 365).—Printed Poster (594 A.D.)



Fig. 5 (No. 376).—Extracts from the Shu-ching (Lü Hing)
(T'ang period)



Fig. 6 (No. 377).—Fragment of the Shu-ching (Wên-hou-chih-ming)
(T'ang period)

Toy 042a



Fig. 7 (No. 405).—Colophon of the 大般若波羅密經
(Mahāprajñāpāramitā, transl. by Kumārajīva (599 A.D.))



K.K. VII.02.A

Fig. 8 (No. 473).—Signature of an official letter (T'ang period)