

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND

NEW SERIES VOLUME XL

TIBETAN LITERARY TEXTS
AND DOCUMENTS CONCERNING
CHINESE TURKESTAN

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED BY

F. W. THOMAS

PART III

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA, WITH
TIBETAN VOCABULARY
CONCORDANCE OF DOCUMENT NUMBERS
AND PLATES

Published for the

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BY LUZAC & COMPANY, LTD.

46 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

1955

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PREFACE

THE matter contained in this Part (Volume III) is perhaps sufficiently outlined on the title-page. In relation to Parts I (1935) and II (1950) it comprises, as 'Addenda and Corrigenda', some corrections of minor errors (misprints, variant spellings of Proper Names, &c.) and a quantity of rediscussions of readings, translations, matters of fact, and views, with rather numerous cross-references; in a few instances the additions exceed the extent of brief notes. The publication (1946) of M. Bacot's important *Documents de Touen-houang relatifs à l'histoire du Tibet* had furnished material for citations, in square brackets, of linguistic and other parallels, naturally numerous in two collections of manuscripts of common provenance and period. Mademoiselle Lalou's very valuable *Inventaire des Manuscrits tibétains de Touen-houang*, ii (1950) was also received in time for insertion of a number of references in the vocabulary. But mention of more recent, likewise signal, contributions, by Professor Tucci, Mr. H. E. Richardson, and M. Demiéville, of new light upon the early period of Tibet could be accommodated only in the few originally reserved pages now entitled (with apologies to M. Demiéville) 'Addenda and Corrigenda (Additional)'.

The 'Tibetan Vocabulary' makes no profession of exhaustiveness even in regard to the texts and notes. Though recording a few Buddhist titles and expressions, it ignores such particulars of ordinary Tibetan as are void of significance in respect of date, and comprises mainly such vocables, spellings, meanings, and idioms as belonged to the old usage of common intercourse in writing. This was a plain epistolary and business medium, not, of course, free from formalities and clichés, but without literary artifice and orthographically lax: it preserved some old peculiarities of phrase and a few of grammar, which will be summarized elsewhere. The elaborately periodic style in the long document of 'messages' in Part II, pp. 92-99, progressing through an array of subordinate clauses, and even quotations, to a terminal main Verb or Particle, is shared by the contemporary treaty and other inscriptions. The true native Tibetan, perhaps even Tibeto-Burman, literary style, glimpsed in a few lines of verse in the 'messages', is abundantly exemplified in the songs translated in Laufer's *Roman von einer tibetischen Königin* and in the songs and dialogues rendered, with evident appreciation, by M. Toussaint in his spirited contribution to M. Bacot's *Documents*.

In this Part (Volume) III the references to Parts I and II cite always the volume and page numbers, e.g. II. 156 or II, p. 156.

Where the references are to the Tibetan texts or the accompanying translations, the serial number of the text and the line number in the manuscript are added with a view to quick finding: either of these two is, as explained in the preface to Part II, omitted if superfluous.

The 'Concordance of Document Numbers' follows, as regards the India Office Library MSS., the order of the find-numbers assigned by the discoverer, Sir Marc Aurel Stein, and included in the comprehensive lists printed in his *Serindia* (pp. 1475-1502) and *Innermost Asia* (pp. 1091-1117). The three H[untingdon] documents have likewise find-numbers (see *The Pulse of Asia*, by Ellsworth Huntingdon, pp. 173, 203-6), while the two British Museum citations are according to Library numbers.

The previous (Part II) expression of thanks to the authorities of the India Office, and later the Commonwealth Relations Office, for permission to use and publish the manuscript materials belonging to the India Office Library, should here be repeated along with a like acknowledgement of indebtedness to the Library of the British Museum and to the late Mr. Ellsworth Huntingdon. The kind assistance of two now retired Librarians of the India Office Library and of members of their staff has been fully maintained by their successors. By the authorities of the Library a liberal contribution towards the expense of this Part III has been kept during some years in sanctioned reserve: for a likewise liberal joint patronage thanks are now due also to the British Academy and to the Royal Asiatic Society, which has, moreover, undertaken the publication.

It is hoped that the volume will be found to exemplify the well-known efficiency and care of the Oxford University Press.

A Part IV, long dormant in typescript, contains an Introduction and an Index of Subjects and Proper Names, for which there has now arisen a moderate urgency.

F. W. THOMAS

August 1953