

A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE GOLDEN TANJUR

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1. Introduction

For the study of the Tibetan *Tanjur*, modern scholars have relied to date on four "classical" xylograph editions: the Narthang (1742), the Derge (1744), the Cone (1772), and the Peking (1724).¹ A fifth edition has recently been made available in a reprint published by the "China Nationality Library, Beijing", in 1988. This is a manuscript *Tanjur* commissioned by Mi dbang pho lha bsod nams,² who reigned in Central Tibet from 1728-1747. Since the manuscript was inscribed in gold letters, I will henceforth refer to it as the *Golden Tanjur*.³ The work, which cost 5,125 *zho* of gold and 1,000 *zho* of silver, equalling 18,621 *ngul srang*,⁴ was dedicated for the benefit of the king's deceased mother and for the long life and ultimate attainment of Buddhahood of himself, his wife, and his sons.⁵ It is thus a royal edition, roughly contemporary with the Narthang xylograph *Kanjur-Tanjur*, which was commissioned by the same king.

For nearly one thousand years the technology used for the preservation and transmission of the Buddhist canon in Tibet did not change. From the time of the prototypical collections, such as that housed in the Ldan dkar ma Palace at the beginning of the 8th century, to the protoclassical collections of the 14th century, the early *Kanjurs* and *Tanjurs* were transmitted in manuscript form. The appearance of the first xylograph *Kanjur*, the 1410 "Peking edition" sponsored by Emperor Yung Lo, would not have brought any radical change: the blocks were kept at Peking, and were of restricted access. (This would be the case with all subsequent Peking editions, *Tanjur* as well as *Kanjur*.) It was not until the first half of the eighteenth century, the age of the classical xylograph *Kanjurs* and *Tanjurs*, that block printing became a practicable alternative to writing.⁶ From then on, the production of manuscript *Kanjurs* and *Tanjurs* accordingly declined.

The copying of the *Kanjur* was more popular than that of the *Tanjur*. Many *Sūtras*, mainly but not exclusively those of the Mahāyāna, extol the benefits of writing down, preserving, and propagating the Dharma: thus the copying of the *Kanjur*—the translation ('gyur) of the Buddha's words (*bka'*)—was held to bring great merit, and manuscripts were sponsored not only

by monasteries but also by members of the nobility. In addition, sections of the *Kanjur* or revered *Sūtras*, such as the *Collection of Dhāraṇīs* (*Gzungs 'dus*) or *The Perfection of Wisdom in One Hundred Thousand Slokas* ('*Bum*) were also copied, and enshrined on household altars.⁷ Sometimes these manuscripts were inscribed with gold or silver letters, thereby enhancing the merit.

Lists of some early manuscript *Kanjurs* are given in the *Dkar chags* of the Lithang and Derge xylograph editions.⁸ The *Blue Annals* give an interesting account of the compilation of the "Old Narthang" manuscript *Kanjur-Tanjur*, its copying, and its distribution to several monasteries where it was further copied.⁹ During the reign of the Fifth Dalai Lama (1617—1682), over one hundred *Kanjurs* were produced throughout Tibet.¹⁰

The copying down of the *Tanjur* was somewhat less common: as the translation ('gyur) of the commentaries and treatises (*bstan*), it was not as such *Buddhavacana*, and therefore carried less power and prestige. Furthermore, its copying was a stupendous and expensive task, involving the reproduction of as many as 225 volumes in later editions (such as the *Golden Tanjur*), compared with the approximately one hundred volumes of the *Kanjur*. Manuscript *Tanjurs* are known to have been produced at Narthang, Zha lu, 'Phyong rgyas, Rtses thang, Rgyal rtse, and elsewhere;¹¹ whether any have survived the ravages of time remains to be seen.

Several later (18th and 19th century) handwritten *Kanjurs*—such as the so-called Berlin, Kawaguchi or Tokyo, London, Phu drag, Stog, and Taipei manuscripts—are preserved in libraries outside Tibet.¹² The *Golden Manuscript* is the first handwritten *Tanjur* to become accessible to modern scholars.

2. The *Golden Manuscript Tanjur*

Like other *Tanjurs*,¹³ the *Golden Manuscript* comprises three main divisions, which are paginated independently: *Bstod tshogs* (*Ka* : 1 volume), *Rgyud 'grel* (*Ka—Lu*: 87 volumes) and *Mdo 'grel* (*Ka—Mo*: 136 volumes), plus a single-volume catalogue (*Tso: Dkar chag*), making a total of 225 volumes.¹⁴ The third division, *Mdo 'grel*, is traditionally divided into fourteen

sections. The accompanying chart, "Structure of *Tanjur* Editions", shows that in number and sequence of volumes the *Golden Manuscript* agrees with the Narthang and Peking xylographs against the Derge xylograph. The accompanying *Guide* shows that the contents of the *Golden Tanjur* are very similar to those of the Peking *Tanjur*.¹⁵

Textual comparison has shown that, with some reservations, the four xylograph *Tanjurs* fall into two broad groups in terms of variant readings: Narthang—Peking against Derge—Cone.¹⁶ In the few brief passages from the *Golden Tanjur* that I have compared with the four xylographs, the readings of the *Golden Tanjur* generally agree with Narthang—Peking against Derge—Cone, as indeed is to be expected. The exact relationship of the *Golden Tanjur* to the Narthang and Peking editions can only be determined by a more extensive comparison.

With the exception of some of the very short texts, each new work opens with a title page, blank except for the single-line title. The Sanskrit titles given at the head of most texts are corrupt. Each folio bears six lines of text. The *Golden Tanjur* makes liberal use of contractions (*bsdus yig*) and abbreviations (*skun yig*) and of the "cancellation sign",¹⁷ scribal conventions often met with in Tibetan manuscripts.

3. The Reprint of the *Golden Manuscript Tanjur*

The *Golden Tanjur* reprint takes up one hundred volumes, hereafter referred to as "reprint volumes" in order to distinguish them from the original volumes, here after referred to as "*poti*".¹⁸ The reprint volumes, which measure approximately 36 by 24 centimetres, are bound in a bright yellow brocade, with *Bstan 'gyur* in large golden Tibetan letters, and *Tanjur* in Chinese phonetic transcription in large red characters on the front cover. The same legends appear in gold letters on the spine, along with the volume number. The binding is poor: the brocade frays and the spines break after little use. The paper is thin and blotched, but fortunately the (xerographically?) reproduced folios, in a much reduced size (26 by 3.5 centimetres), are quite legible. The lettering is neat and, if gold be a sure mark of beauty, the original manuscript must be a handsome production, in contrast to its shabby reproduction.

The first reprint volume opens with single page introductions in Tibetan, Chinese, and a sort of English, in that order. The remaining volumes have neither title page nor table of contents, and neither table of contents nor index for the *Tanjur* as a whole is provided. Thus, apart from the reprint volume number on the cover, no indication whatsoever is given of the contents of individual volumes.

Each reprint volume contains either two or three *potis*. Four folios are reproduced per page: generally recto on the left, verso *en face*. Each reprint page has been stamped with a number, in either the top left or top right corner. Each *poti* within a reprint volume has been paginated separately, starting from page one. Thus a reprint volume that contains two *potis* will have two independent paginations, and a reprint volume

that contains three *potis* will have three independent paginations. In hope of eliminating confusion, I have labelled the first pagination series as A, the second as B, and the third as C; these letters are not, however, found in the original.

4. The Present *Guide*

The present *Guide* consists of (a) a one-page chart and (b) the guide properly speaking.

4.a. The chart shows the structure of four *Tanjur* editions by section and volume.

First box: The three main divisions (*Bstod tshogs*, *Rgyud 'grel*, and *Mdo 'grel*), plus the *Dkar chag*, are labelled A to D, and shown in boldface type. The fourteen sections of the *Mdo 'grel* are numbered C.1, etc., and shown in plain type. The divisions and sections shown in the first box should apply to all *Tanjur* editions, with some minor differences in phraseology.¹⁹

Second box: In the second box, the first two columns, entitled "*GNP Poti Vols.*", give the volume numbers for each division and section of the *Golden Tanjur*, Narthang, and Peking editions, both by Tibetan letter (*Ka*, *Kha*, etc.) and by running serial number for the entire *Tanjur*. The column entitled "*No. of Vols.*" gives in parentheses the number of volumes within each division (A, B, C, and D) and within each section of C (C.1 to C.14). A plus mark (+) indicates that a section runs to part of a succeeding volume; minus one (-1) indicates that a section occupies less than one volume. The column entitled "*G Repr. Vols.*" gives the corresponding volume numbers of the *Golden Tanjur* reprint. The reprint volume numbers are printed in italic type in order to clearly distinguish them from the original *potis*.

Third box: The first two columns of the third box, labelled "*D Poti Vols.*", give the volume numbers of the Derge *Tanjur*, while the third column, labelled "*No. of Vols.*" gives the number of volumes in each division or section. It may be seen from the chart that the number and distribution of volumes in the Derge edition is different from that in the *Golden Tanjur*, Narthang, and Peking editions.

4.b. The *Guide* gives, in order of columns starting from the left, (1) the reprint volume number, (2) the name of the section (*Bstod tshogs*, *Rgyud*, etc.), (3) the character assigned to the original *poti* (*Ka*, *Kha*, etc.), followed in parentheses by the *poti* volume number (1, 2, etc., numbered serially throughout the entire *Tanjur*), (4) the modern page numbers, and (5) the Peking or Otani catalogue number.²⁰ I have supplied the names of the sections, which are traditional in all *Tanjurs*, from the Peking catalogue, since the right-

hand folio margins of the texts themselves generally carry abbreviated titles rather than the name of the section. For example, the margins of texts in the *Vinaya* section bear titles such as *So(s)or thar 'grel*, *Rnam 'byed*, or *'Dul 'grel*, rather than the general section name *'Dul ba*. Pagination refers to the modern pagination described above. Since the recto folios are all on the left-hand page and the verso on the right, the modern number of the first page of a *succeeding* text may precede that of the last page of the *preceding* text. For example, in reprint volume 4, *Rgyud Nya*, Otani number 2129 ends on modern page number 97, while Otani number 2130 starts on page 96.

For volumes that contain only a few works, I have given the pagination for each work; for long works that run to more than one volume, I have indicated the *bampo* (bp.) or chapter (ch.) numbers, as available. For volumes that contain a large number of short works, I have given the Otani numbers of the first and last works only, without paginating individual works.

The present work is offered simply as a guide, to enable scholars to locate a text in the *Golden Tanjur* by referring to its Otani number. It does not pretend to be complete, since it gives nor the titles, nor the exact pagination of the shorter texts, nor the Tibetan folio numbers. I hope that it will be a useful tool until it is superseded by a proper catalogue.

Chart: Structure of Tanjur editions

Section		/GNP Poti Vols./	/No. of Vols./	/G Repr. Vols./	/D Poti Vols./	/No. of Vols./
A.	Bstod tshogs	Ka	1 (1)	1A	Ka	1 (1)
B.	Rgyud 'grel	Ka~Lu	2~88 (87)	1B~40	Ka~Tshu	2~79 (78)
C.	Mdo 'grel	Ka~Mo	89~224 (136)	41~100B	Ka~Po	80~212 (133)
C. 1.	Sher phyin	Ka~Ma	89~104 (16)	41~47	Ka~Ma	80~95 (16)
C. 2.	Dbu ma	Tsa~Gi	105~121 (17)	48~56A	Tsa~Gi	96~112 (17)
C. 3.	Mdo 'grel	Ngi~Pi	122~131 (10)	56B~60A	Ngi~Pi	113~122 (10)
C. 4.	Sems tsam	Phi~Ku	132~149 (18)	60B~67A	Phi~Hi	123~138 (16)
C. 5.	Mgnon pa	Khu~Nu	150~160 (11)	67B~72A	I~Thu	139~149 (11)
C. 6.	'Dul 'grel	Pu~U	161~178 (18)	72B~79A	Du~Su	150~167 (18)
C. 7.	Skyes rabs	Ke~Nge	179~182 (3+)	79B~80A	Hu~Ge	168~172 (4+)
C. 8.	Spring yig	Nge	182 (-1)	80B	Ge~Nge	172~173 (1+)
C. 9.	Tshad ma	Ce~Re	183~203 (21)	81~90	Ce~Ye	174~193 (20)
C. 10.	Sgra rig pa	Le~She	204~205 (2)	91	Re~Se	194~197 (4)
C. 11.	Gso ba rig pa	Se~Kho	206~210 (5)	92~94A	He~Go	198~202 (5)
C. 12.	Bzo rig pa	Go	211 (-1)	94B	Ngo	203 (-1)
C. 13.	Lugs kyi bstan bcos	Go	211 (-1)	94B	Ngo	203 (-1)
C. 14.	Ngo mtshar	Go~Mo	211~224 (13)	94B~100B	Co~Po	204~212 (9)
D.	Dkar chag	Tso	225 (1)	100C	Laksmi~Sri	213 (1)

Reprint vol.	Section	Volume	Reprint page	Peking cat. no.
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A. BSTOD TSHOGS

1.	Bstod tshogs	Ka (1)	A 1~185	2001~2063
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B. RGYUD 'GREL

	Rgyud 'grel	Ka (2)	B 1~145	2064 (ch. 1~2)
		Kha (3)	C 1~196	2064 (ch. 3~5)
2.	Rgyud 'grel	Ga (4)	A 1~222	2065~2069
		Nga (5)	B 1~255	2070~2103
3.	Rgyud 'grel	Ca (6)	A 1~232	2104~2116
		Cha (7)	B 1~233	2117~2120

Reprint vol.	Section	Volume	Reprint page	Peking cat. no.
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4.	Rgyud 'grel	Ja (8)	A 1~325	2121~2128
		Nya (9)	B 1~97	2129
			B 96~182	2130
5.	Rgyud 'grel	Ta (10)	A 1~189	2131~2134
		Tha (11)	B 1~150	2135
		Da (12)	C 1~232	2136
6.	Rgyud 'grel	Na (13)	A 1~252	2137~2170
		Pa (14)	B 1~271	2171~2230
7.	Rgyud 'grel	Pha (15)	A 1~285	2231~2309
		Ba (16)	B 1~89	2310

<i>Reprint vol.</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Reprint page</i>	<i>Peking cat. no.</i>	<i>Reprint vol.</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Reprint page</i>	<i>Peking cat. no.</i>
			B 90~123	2311	19.	Rgyud 'grel	Nyi (40)	A 1~90	2714 (ch. 14 ~ end)
			B 124~197	2312				A 90~239	2715
8.	Rgyud 'grel	Ma (17)	A 1~47	2313			Ti (41)	B 1~335	2716~2736
			A 46~222	2314	20.	Rgyud 'grel	Thi (42)	A 1~217	2737~2766
		Tsa (18)	B 1~281	2315~2320			Di (43)	B 1~187	2767~2779
9.	Rgyud 'grel	Tsha [1](19)	A 1~181	2321	21.	Rgyud 'grel	Ni (44)	A 1~239	2780~2785
		Tsha [2](20)	B 1~231	2322~2326			Pi (45)	B 1~186	2786~2867
10.	Rgyud 'grel	Dza (21)	A 1~231	2328	22.	Rgyud 'grel	Pi	A 187~303	2867 (cont.)~2940
		Va (22)	B 1~230	2329~2346			Phi (46)	B 1~263	2941~3021
11.	Rgyud 'grel	Dza (21)	A 1~231*	2328			Bi (47)	C 1~185	3022~3060
		Zha (23)	B 1~351	2347	23.	Rgyud 'grel	Mi (48)	A 1~234	3061~3106
12.	Rgyud 'grel	Za (24)	A 1~255	2419~2478			Tsi (49)	B 1~188	3107~3168
		'A (25)	B 1~231	2479~2520	24.	Rgyud 'grel	Tshi (50)	A 1~197	3169~3323
13.	Rgyud 'grel	Ya (26)	A 1~306	2521~2532			Dzi (51)	B 1~59	3324
		Ra (27)	B 1~229	2533~2554				B 58~241	3325
14.	Rgyud 'grel	La (28)	A 1~195	2555~2647	25.	Rgyud 'grel	Vi (52)	A 1~181	3326 (ch. 1~12)
		Sha (29)	B 1~213	2648			Zhi (53)	B 1~161	3326 (ch. 13~ end)
			B 212~240	2649			Zi (54)	B 160~228	3327~3332
15.	Rgyud 'grel	Sa (30)	A 1~151	2650				C 1~110	3333 (ch. 1~11)
			A 150~153	2651	26.	Rgyud 'grel	Zi(cont.)	A 111~245	3333 (ch. 1~11)
			A 152~175	2652			'I (55)	B 1~230	3333 (ch. 12~ end)
		Ha (31)	B 1~153	2653~2657			Yi (56)	C 1~37	3334
		A (32)	C 1~197	2658[a]				C 36~186	3335
16.	Rgyud 'grel	Ki (33)	A 1~37	2659	27.	Rgyud 'grel	Ri (57)	A 1~237	3335 (cont.)
			A 38~155	2658[b]			Li (58)	B 1~147	3335 (cont.)
		Khi (34)	B 1~160	2660				B 147~213	3336
		Gi (35)	C 1~150	2661~2683				B 212~233	3337
17.	Rgyud 'grel	Gi (cont.)	A 151~299	2683 (cont.)~2696				B 232~271	3338
		Ngi (36)	B 1~307	2696~2705	28.	Rgyud 'grel	Shi (59)	A 1~263	3339~3354
18.	Rgyud 'grel	Ci (37)	A 1~41	2706			Si (60)	B 1~21	3355
			A 40~124	2707				B 22~95	3356
			A 124~188	2708				B 96~247	3357
		Chi (38)	B 1~95	2709	29.	Rgyud 'grel	Hi (61)	A 1~183	3358~3366
			B 94~215	2710			I (62)	B 1~205	3367~3417
		Ji (39)	C 1~115	2711			Ku (63)	C 1~247	3418~3452
			C 114~135	2712	30.	Rgyud 'grel	Khu (64)	A 1~141	3453
			C 134~152	2713				A 142~192	3454
			C 152~247	2714 (ch. 1~13)			Gu (65)	B 1~233	3455~3485

* Duplication of Tibetan volume 21 in reprint volume 10.

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31.	Rgyud 'grel	Ngu (66)	A 1~48 A 48~203 A 203~215 A 214~221	3486 3487 3488 3489				B 54~99 B 98~181 B 180~196	5191 5192 5193
		Cu (67)	B 1~250	3490~3494	44.	Sher phyin	Nya (96)	A 1~77 A 76~82 A 82~134 A 134~187	5194 5195 5196 5197
32.	Rgyud 'grel	Chu (68) Ju (69)	A 1~243 B 1~67 B 66~171 B 171~201 B 200~238	3495~3513 3514 3515 3516 3517			Ta (97) Tha (98)	B 1~55 B 54~153 C 1~169 C 168~176	5198 5199 5200 5201
33.	Rgyud 'grel	Nyu (70) Tu (71)	A 1~283 B 1~233	3518~3763 3764~3960	45.	Sher phyin	Da (99)	A 1~169 A 168~222 A 222~229	5202 5203 5204
34.	Rgyud 'grel	Thu (72) Du (73)	A 1~212 B 1~249	3961~4126 4127~4527			Na (100)	B 1~245	5205 (bp. 1~23)
35.	Rgyud 'grel	Nu (74) Pu (75)	A 1~271 B 1~211	4528~4603 4604~4666	46.	Sher phyin	Pa (101) Pha (102)	A 1~190 B 1~206 B 206~209 B 208~223	5205 (bp. 24~ end) 5206 5207 5208
36.	Rgyud 'grel	Phu (76) Bu (77)	A 1~151 B 1~393	4667~4715 4716~4754	47.	Sher phyin	Ba (103) Ma (104)	A 1~226 B 1~234	5209 5210~5223
37.	Rgyud 'grel	Mu (78) Tsu (79) Tshu (80)	A 1~161 B 1~215 C 1~210	4755~4786 4787 4787 (cont.)	C.2. DBU MA				
38.	Rgyud 'grel	Dzu (81) Vu (82)	A 1~248 B 1~227	4787 (cont.) 4787 (cont.)	48.	Dbu ma	Tsa (105) Tsha (106)	A 1~221 B 1~207	5224~5245 5246~5254
39.	Rgyud 'grel	Zhu (83) Zu (84) 'U (85)	A 1~154 B 1~201 C 1~241	4788~4830 4831~4935 4936~5012	49.	Dbu ma	Dza (107)	A 1~28 A 28~236 A 236~237 A 236~237	5255 5256 5257 5258
40.	Rgyud 'grel	Yu (86) Ru (87) Lu (88)	A 1~159 B 1~112 C 1~189	5013~5030 5031~5090 5091~5183			Va (108)	B 1~225	5259
					50.	Dbu ma	Zha (109) Za (110)	A 3~257* B 1~255	5259 (bp. 1~54) 5259 (bp. 55~ end)
C.1. SHER PHYIN									
41.	Sher phyin	Ka (89) Kha (90) Ga (91)	A 1~9 A 10~152 B 1~130 B 130~172 C 1~223	5184 5185 5186 5187 5188 (bp. 1~25)	51.	Dbu ma	'A (111)	A 1~141 A 140~151 A 152~163 A 164~259 A 258~259	5260 5261 5262 5263 5264
42.	Sher phyin	Nga (92) Ca (93)	A 1~225 B 1~264	5188 (bp. 26~ 50) 5188 (bp. 51~ 74)			Ya (112)	B 1~21 B 20~163 B 162~183 B 182~233 B 232~261 B 260~261	5265 5266 5267 5268 5269 5270
43.	Sher phyin	Cha (94) Ja (95)	A 1~262 B 1~55	5189 5190					

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52.	Dbu ma	Ra (113) La (114)	A 1~265 B 1~25 B 26~205 B 204~251	5271 5272 5273 5274	61.	Sems tsam	Mi (134) Tsi (135) Tshi (136)	A 1~211 B 1~197 C 1~8 C 8~13 C 12~93 C 93~112	5531 (ch. 1~14) 5531 (ch. 15~end) 5532 5533 5534 5535
53.	Dbu ma	Sha (115) Sa (116)	A 1~215 B 1~207	5275~5282 5283~5289	62.	Sems tsam	Dzi (137) Vi (138) Zhi (139)	A 1~207 B 1~141 C 1~165	5536 5537 5538
54.	Dbu ma	Ha (117) A (118)	A 1~267 B 1~271	5290~5303 5304~5334	63.	Sems tsam	Zi (140) I (141)	A 1~200 B 1~90 B 90~245	5539 (bp. 1~32) 5539 (bp. 33~end) 5540
55.	Dbu ma	Ki (119) Khi (120)	A 1~255 B 1~202	5335~5357 5358~5377	64.	Sems tsam	Yi (142)	A 1~17 A 16~35 A 36~51 A 52~107 A 108~139 A 138~145 A 144~167 B 1~255	5541 5542 5543 5544 5545 5546 5547 5548
56.	Dbu ma	Gi (121)	A 1~151	5378~5480	65.	Sems tsam	Li (144)	A 1~29 A 30~81 A 80~133 A 134~207 A 206~255 B 1~87 B 88~224	5549 5550 5551 5552 5553 5554 5555
C.3. MDO TSHOGS									
	Mdo tshogs	Ngj (122) Ci (123)	B 1~201 C 1~207	5481~5494 5495	66.	Sems tsam	Si (146)	A 1~3 A 2~3 A 2~7 A 8~9 A 8~13 A 12~21 A 22~99 A 100~108 A 108~109 A 108~127 A 128~147 B 1~37 B 38~59 B 58~135 C 1~120	5556 5557 5558 5559 5560 5561 5562 5563 5564 5565 5566 5567 5568 5569 5570
57.	Mdo tshogs	Chi (124) Ji (125)	A 1~52 A 52~191 A 192~223 B 1~211	5496 5497 5498 5499~5510	67.	Sems tsam	Ku (149)	A 1~181	5571~5586
58.	Mdo tshogs	Nyi (126) Ti (127) Thi (128)	A 1~193 B 1~213 C 1~211	5511~5516 5517 (bp. 1~25) 5517 (bp. 26~54)					
59.	Mdo tshogs	Di (129) Ni (130)	A 1~132 A 132~229 B 1~181	5517 (bp. 55~end) 5518 5519					
60.	Mdo tshogs	Pi (131)	A 1~221	5520					
C.4. SEMS TSAM									
	Sems tsam	Phi (132) Bi (133)	B 1~24 B 24~27 B 28~30 B 30~33 B 32~45 B 46~85 B 86~185 C 1~19 C 18~25 C 24~110	5521 5522 5523 5524 5525 5526 5527 5528 5529 5530					

* In the edition for this study, the first page of volume 50 is replaced by a duplication of the first page of the volume 51 ('A, P 5260). Thus the title page and first four recto folios of Zha, P 5259, are missing.

<i>Reprint vol.</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Reprint page</i>	<i>Peking cat. no.</i>	<i>Reprint vol.</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Reprint page</i>	<i>Peking cat. no.</i>
C.5. MNGON PA					76.	'Dul ba	'U (171) Yu (172)	A 1~205 B 1~201	5621 5621 (cont.)
Mngon pa	Khu (150)	B 1~67 B 68~127 B 128~171	5587 5588 5589		77.	'Dul ba	Ru (173) Lu (174)	A 1~284 B 1~295	5622 5622 (cont.)
	Gu (151)	C 1~17 C 16~187	5590 5591 (ch. 1~5)		78.	'Dul ba	Shu (175) Su (176) Hu (177)	A 1~195 B 1~245 C 1~209	5623 5623 5625~5628
68.	Mngon pa	Ngu (152)	A 1~71 A 70~201	5591 (ch. 6~9) 5592	79.	'Dul ba	U (178)	A 1~186	5629~5649
		Cu (153)	B 1~229	5593 (ch. 1~3)	C.7. SKYES RABS				
69.	Mngon pa	Chu (154) Ju (155)	A 1~249 B 1~264	5593 (ch. 1~9) 5594 (ch. 1~3)		Skyes rabs	Ke (179)	B 1~91 B 92~239	5650 5651
70.	Mngon pa	Nyu (156) Tu (157)	A 1~250 B 1~193	5594 (ch. 4~8) 5595 (ch. 1~4)			Khe (180)	C 1~141 C 140~161 C 160~183	5652 5653 5654
71.	Mngon pa	Thu (158)	A 1~88 A 88~176 A 176~195 A 194~245 A 246~262	5595 (ch. 5~9) 5596 5597 5598 5599	80.	Skyes rabs	Ge (181)	A 1~235	5655
		Du (159)	B 1~31 B 30~165	5600 5601	C.7. SKYES RABS (cont.)				
72.	Mngon pa	Nu (160)	A 1~154 A 154~155 A 154~157 A 156~184	5601 (cont.) 5602 5603 5604	C.8. SPRING YIG				
C.6. 'DUL BA						Nge (182)	B 1~285	5656~5699	
'Dul ba	Pu (161) Phu (162)	B 1~175 C 1~65 C 66~193	5605 5605 (cont.) 5606		C.9. TSHAD MA				
73.	'Dul ba	Bu (163) Mu (164) Tsu (165)	A 1~203 B 1~203 C 1~113 C 112~175	5607 5607 (cont.) 5607 (cont.) 5608	81.	Tshad ma	Ce (183) Che (184)	A 1~339 B 1~229	5700~5717(a) 5717(b)
74.	'Dul ba	Tshu (166)	A 1~131 A 130~161 A 160~175 A 174~199 A 198~205	5609 5610 5611 5612 5613	82.	Tshad ma	Je (185) Nye (186)	A 1~239 B 1~211	5718 (bp. 1~31) 5718 (bp. 32~end)
		Dzu (167)	B 1~123 B 124~231	5615 5615	83.	Tshad ma	Te (187) The (188)	A 1~213 B 1~214	5719 5719 (cont.)
75.	'Dul ba	Vu (168) Zhu (169) Zu (170)	A 1~152 B 1~159 B 160~221 C 1~67 C 66~185	5616 5617 5618 5619 5620	84.	Tshad ma	De (189) Ne (190)	A 1~266 B 1~245	5720 (ch. 1) 5720 (ch. 2~4)
					85.	Tshad ma	Pe (191) Phe (192)	A 1~215 B 1~127 B 126~211	5721 5722 5723 (ch. 1)
					86.	Tshad ma	Be (193) Me (194)	A 1~189 B 1~252	5723 (ch. 1, cont.) 5723 (ch. 2)
					87.	Tshad ma	Tse (195) Tshe (196)	A 1~224 B 1~13 B 12~80 B 80~157 C 1~210	5723 (ch. 3~4) 5724 5725 5726 5727

<i>Reprint vol.</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Reprint page</i>	<i>Peking cat. no.</i>	<i>Reprint vol.</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Reprint page</i>	<i>Peking cat. no.</i>
88.	Tshad ma	Ve (198) Zhe (199)	A 1~219 B 1~30 B 30~77 B 76~83 B 82~85 B 84~149 B 148~263	5728 5729 5730 5731 5732 5733 5734					
C.10. SGRA RIG PA									
91.	Sgra rig pa	Le (204) She (205)	A 1~211 B 1~211	5767~5786 5787~5794					
C.11. GSO BA RIG PA									
92.	Gso ba rig pa	Se (206)	A 1~7 A 6~9 A 8~11 A 10~213 A 212~268 He (207) B 1~295	5795 5796 5797 5798 5799 5799 (cont.)					
93.	Gso ba rig pa	E (208) Ko (209)	A 1~197 B 1~237	5800 5800 (cont.)					
94.	Gso ba rig pa	Kho (210)	A 1~219 A 220~241	5800 (cont.) 5801					
C.12. BZO RIG PA									
C.13. THUN MONG BA LUGS KYI BSTAN BCOS									
C.14. NGO MTSCHAR									
		Go (211)	B 1~241	5802~5832					
C.14. NGO MTSCHAR(cont.)									
95.	Ngo mtshar	Ngo (212) Co (213) Cho (214)	A 1~191 B 1~218 C 1~229	5833~5844 5845 5845 (cont.)~ 5851					
96.	Ngo mtshar	Jo (215) Nyo (216)	A 1~216 B 1~293	5852~5863 5864~5874					
97.	Ngo mtshar	To (217) Tho (218)	A 1~241 B 1~345	5875 (ch. 1~2) 5875 (ch. 3~8)					
98.	Ngo mtshar	Do (219) No (220)	A 1~207 B 1~284	5876~5883 5884~5896					
99.	Ngo mtshar	Po (221) Pho (222)	A 1~226 B 1~231	5897~5908 5909~5913					
100.	Ngo mtshar	Bo (223) Mo (224)	A 1~20 A 20~167 B 1~162 B 162~214	5914 5915 5915 (cont.) 5916~5962					
DKAR CHAG									
100.	Dkar chag	Tso (225)	C 1~97	N/A					

ENDNOTES

¹ Dates are those of completion, based in the main on J. Samten Shastri and J. Russell, "Origins of the Tibetan Canon with Special Reference to the Tshal pa *Kanjur* (1347—1349)", in *Buddhism and Science*, Tongyuk University, Seoul, 1987, pp. 763—781. The Cone date (1772) is that of completion of the *Kanjur* itself, rather than that of the *Dkar chag* (1773). The Peking date is uncertain. On the basis of textual comparison, C. Vogel has argued that the date of completion must be later than that of the Narthang, i. e. later than 1742: see C. Vogel, *Vāgbhāṭa's Aṣṭāṅgahṛdayasaṃhitā*, Wiesbaden, 1965, pp. 23—24 and p. 32 n. 2. For *Kanjur-Tanjur* dates, cf. also *The Nyingma Edition of the sDe dge bKa'-gyur and bsTan-gyur*, Berkeley, 1981, map entitled "Bka'-gyur/Bstan-gyur Editions", frontispiece to vol. 101, and chart entitled "Blockprint Editions of the bKa'-gyur and bsTan-gyur", found at front of all volumes under the same pagination, I-31.

² *Dkar chag*, Tso, 8B5. The king's four-line verse aspiration (*smon lam*) is placed at the end of each of the 225 volumes.

³ Other "precious *Tanjurs*" include one with the first page of each volume in gold and the second in silver, written in 1688 (Samten & Russell, p. 774), and a *Tanjur* "written with the dust of precious stones" (in the late 14th or early 15th century) mentioned in the *Blue Annals* (G. Roerich, *The Blue Annals*, [Calcutta, 1949], rep. Delhi 1976, p. 338).

⁴ *Dkar chag*, Tso, 10B1.

⁵ *Dkar chag*, Tso, 188A3.

⁶ I refer here only to the use of block printing for the *Kanjur* and *Tanjur*. The early history of printing in Tibet remains obscure, but it is certain that large-scale printing projects of the works of Tibetan authors were undertaken by the early part of the 15th century. See D. Jackson, "Notes on Two Early Printed Editions of Sa-skyapa Works", *The Tibet Journal*, Dharamsala, Summer 1983, vol. VIII, no. 2, pp. 3—24.

⁷ Lists of some texts inscribed at Shel dkar in La stod at the beginning of the 18th century are given in the two *dkar chags* kept in the box labelled "volume 102" of the "London Manuscript *Kanjur*" (Or. 6724) in the British Library. Though contemporary with that *Kanjur*, the *dkar chags* in fact belong to and describe other manuscript collections. They are the *Phyi nang gsang ba'i dkar chag rab gsal me long*, Ka, 2B2-3, and the *Dkar chag dad pa'i ljon shing kun gsal me long*, 3A8-10.

⁸ See Samten & Russell, *op. cit.*, pp. 769, 772; H. Eimer, "Some Results of Recent *Kanjur* Research", *Archiv für Zentralasiatische Geschichtsforschung*, Heft 1, Sankt Augustin, 1983, pp. 19—20.

⁹ *The Blue Annals*, pp. 337—339.

¹⁰ Samten and Russell, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

¹¹ *The Blue Annals*, *loc. cit.*

¹² For a description of and bibliography for these manuscripts, with the exception of the Phu drag, see Eimer, "Some Results", *passim*. For the Phu drag manuscript *Kanjur*, see Jampa Samten, "Notes on the Phu Brag *Kanjur*—a Unique Edition of the Tibetan Tripitaka", paper delivered at the Fifth Seminar on Tibetan Studies, Narita, Japan, 1989 (to be published in forthcoming proceedings).

¹³ For this study, I have only been able to compare the structure of the Narthang, Peking, and Derge editions. A catalogue of the Cone edition (which should be nearly identical in terms of arrangement to the Derge) was not available.

¹⁴ According to the enumeration of the Tibetan alphabet, there are 223 volumes plus the *Dkar chag*. However, since two volumes are labelled *Tsha* (see below, *Guide*, under Reprint volume 9: the same duplication occurs in the Peking edition) there are in fact 224 volumes plus the *Dkar chag*. The *Dkar chag* also gives the total as 225 (Tso 9B5).

¹⁵ For the longer texts, and for the division of the longer texts into several volumes, the

sequence is *identical* to that of the Peking edition. For the shorter texts, I have only been able to check the first and last text of each volume; these also proved to be *identical* with those of the Peking edition. Most probably the contents of the two editions are identical, but until the sequence of all the shorter texts has been determined, the relationship must be described as *similar*.

¹⁶ Vogel, *op. cit.*, pp. 26—33; Bhikkhu Pāsādika, *Nāgārjuna's Sūtrasamuccaya: A Critical Edition of the Mda Kun Las Btus Pa*, Copenhagen, 1989, p. xviii; J.—U. Hartmann, *Das Varṇārhavarṇastotra des Mātṛceṭa* (Sanskrittexte aus den Turfanfunden XII), Göttingen, 1987, p. 45.

¹⁷ In this case, a dot placed over a single letter, or over each letter of a word, signalling that it is to be cancelled. Another form of the cancellation sign, regularly used in the Stog Palace Manuscript *Kanjur*, is three dots arranged as an upright triangle over the letter to be cancelled.

¹⁸ The word *poti* is often used in the enumeration of traditional volumes; an alternate term is *glegs bam*. See, for example, the *Collected Works of Jaya-panḍita Blobzän-hphrin-las*, reproduced by Lokesh Chandra, New Delhi, 1981, (modern) folio no. 395.4, 410.3, etc.

¹⁹ Such as, in the Derge edition, *Sgra mdo* for *Sgra rig pa*, or *Sna tshogs* for *Ngo mtshar bstan bcos*. In the chart, the latter has been abbreviated to *Ngo mtshar*, and *Thun mong ba lugs kyi bstan bcos* to *Lugs kyi bstan bcos*, for reasons of space. In the latter part of C, sections such as *Sgra rig pa* and *Bzo rig pa* are not, properly speaking "commentaries on *Sutra*". The title of the division, *Mdo 'grel*, may be taken as "*Mdo 'grel*, etc."

²⁰ *The Tibetan Tripitaka, Peking Edition*, ed. D. T. Suzuki, *Catalogue & Index*, Tokyo, 1962.