Special features of the Old Uygur catalogue entries

In the section <Alttürkische Handschriften> the Old Uygur text fragments are described, which are kept as deposit of the Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities in the Oriental Department of the Berlin State Library, or are kept in the Turfan depot of the Collection of South, Southeast, and Central Asian Art in the Museum für Asiatische Kunst, Berlin, respectively. The collection consists mainly of fragments of Old Uygur manuscripts and block prints, most of which are even fragments of individual folios or scrolls. Completely preserved folios are rare. Individual completely preserved documents and stitched booklets belong to the holdings of the Old Uygur subdivision of the Berlin Turfan collection. This situation is the reason why in the course of the description of the Old Uygur fragments criteria are partly applied which deviate from those of the description of oriental manuscripts in the conventional sense. This not only applies to the catalogue entries in the printed volumes VOHD 13,9ff[1], but also leads to a specific use of individual fields in KOHD Digital (subproject Alttürkische Handschriften). It should also be noted here that certain details for the Old Uygur fragments are almost inadmissible due to the specific character of the literary remains. This applies in particular to the following database fields: author, date, place, artist / painter / bookbinder. Rarely, but in some cases (e.g. in the case of colophons and documents) information about the client and/or writer is available.

In the following, users of the KOHD Digital database are provided with information on the concrete use of individual database fields in the scope of the Old Uygur Manuscripts (Alttürkische Handschriften).

Classmark

The current shelf-number of the fragment is specified under <Classmark ↳ current>. The Old Uygur fragments are, apart from a few exceptions, kept in the following subdivisions of the Berlin Turfan collections:

Ch/U	Fragments with **Ch**inese text on the recto and Old **U**ygur text on the verso (BBAW)
Mainz	Fragments of the so-called **Mainz** collection[2] (BBAW)
U	Fragments in Old **U**ygur language (BBAW)
III	Turfan collection (**III**) in the Museum für Asiatische Kunst, Berlin.

A single * (asterisk) in front of the shelf-number indicates that the original fragment is lost today, mostly in the result of the Second World War. In very rare cases, two ** (asterisks) are marked in

---

[1] For volumes that have already been digitized cf. "res doctae", the Göttingen academy's document server: https://rep.adw-goe.de/handle/11858/00-001S-0000-0023-9ACE-6

[2] Mainz signatures were added to a group of text fragments from the Berlin Turfan collection that were not brought back to Berlin after they had been relocated for security reasons during the Second World War, but were sent to the Mainz Academy of Sciences and Literature in 1947. This Mainz group comprises fragments in various languages and scripts, but mainly "Turcica". After a later transfer to the Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Marburg, this subgroup of Turfan fragments moved to the new building at Potsdamer Platz in Berlin, opened in 1978. Since the reunification of the Turfan collection in 1992, the Middle Iranian and Old Uygur fragments of the so-called Mainz collection have been housed in the Turfan Archive of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities. The Mainz fragments of other text groups can be found in the Oriental Department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz.

front of a shelf-mark. This is the case if a fragment that was considered lost has been recovered in the meantime.[3]

As <Classmark ↳ alternative> a possibly existing original signature (Fundsigle) is indicated with priority, which usually has the following structure:

T	Turfan expedition
I – IV/4	Roman numerals were used to distinguish the finds of the four consecutive excavation campaigns: I - 1902-1903, II - 1904-1906, III - 1905-1907[4], IV/4 - 1913-1914.[5]

Often a letter follows which serves as an abbreviation for the find-spot[6] or gives an indication of the type of acquisition:

α	Temple ruin α in Dakianusšahri[7]
B	Bulayıq/Bulayık: Located north of Turfan; in the old settlement Shuipang near Bulayık "a fabulous yield of Christian manuscripts was excavated".[8]
Čiqtim	= Čıqtın/Čıktın: Place at the eastern end of the Turfan depression located[9]
D	Dakianusšahri = Idikutšahri = Qočo/Kočo/Chotscho
Hassa Šahri	Place in the surroundings of Turfan where the 3rd Turfan expedition carried out excavations in a monastery complex during December 8 – 16, 1906.
K	Ruin K in Dakianusšahri
Kurutka	North of Turfan, next to Bulayık an important place to find Christian manuscripts
L	Ruin L in Dakianusšahri (?)[10]
M	Murtuq/Murtuk
S	Sängim
T	Toyoq/Toyok
TV	'Turfaner Vorberge'[11]
Xanthippe	Due to Mary Boyce,[12] Xanthippe is the pseudonym for an old woman from whom Le Coq purchased texts during the 2nd Expedition.
Y	Yarchoto

---

[3] Cf. RASCHMANN, SIMONE-CHRISTIANE/NIKOLAI PCHELIN: Turfan manuscripts in the State Hermitage - a rediscovery. In: Written Monuments of the Orient 2(4) 2016, 3-43.

[4] The 3rd Turfan expedition began with the arrival of ALBERT GRÜNWEDEL in Kashgar in December 1905 and the fusion with the participants of the second expedition led by ALBERT VON LE COQ.

[5] An exception is the 4th expedition, for which the Arabic numeral 4 was also used.

[6] The place of discovery is also noted explicitly on several occasions. For the difficulties in determining the origin of the findings see also SANDER (1968), 7-21.

[7] Cf. GRÜNWEDEL (1905), 55-73.

[8] Cf. LE COQ (1926), 88.

[9] For Čiqtim see in addition MORIYASU (2002a), 154-155; PELLIOT (2002), 4-6.

[10] Cf. GRÜNWEDEL (1905), 27.

[11] Cf. MÜLLER (1908), 13.

[12] Cf. BoyceCatalogue XVIII.

T.M. ("Manuscripte aus Turkistan")   This type of signature was assigned by Albert von Le Coq, who is said to have created a corresponding register, which is now considered lost.[13] In all probability all fragments with TM signatures originate from the 1st Turfan expedition. [14]

In a few cases the original signature (Fundsigle) is incomplete.

o.F.   With o.F. ("without Fundsigle") it is indicated that no information about the circumstances of the find is available for the fragment in question, i.e. that no site sign is available.

As <Classmark ↳ alternate> there are also added so-called user signatures, additional inventory numbers, etc.

Record type: <multitext manuscript>

The technical possibility of linking individual catalogue entries to manuscripts of a multitext manuscript (Sammelhandschrift) via the selection <multitext manuscript> is used in the present case for composite Turfan fragments (so-called joins). In the course of studying and editing the text fragments, in some cases individually stored and signed text fragments can be combined to form larger folio units. In this case, this composition is identified by <multitext manuscript>. The corresponding entry describes the composition, i.e. the folio or folio segment to be reconstructed from several individual fragments. This entry <multitext manuscript> is linked with the separately created entries for the individual fragments (<text from a multitext manuscript>) of the composition, cf. for example
Entry <multitext manuscript>: Ch/U 6446 + Ch/U 6205 + Ch/U 6353 verso;
Entries <text from a multitext manuscript>: Ch/U 6205 verso, Ch/U 6353 verso, Ch/U 6446 verso.

Format: <other>

Due to the fragmentary state of preservation, it is not always possible to draw certain conclusions about the original *format* type. If an exact determination is not possible, the selection <other> is made here. If necessary, detailed remarks or notes can be found in the field *folio format/dimensions*.

Title

Only in very rare cases a work title is completely present on the fragment to be described in the entry. If the fragment can be identified and an Old Turkic title of the corresponding work is documented, this is indicated in the field <Title ↳ Established form>. In addition, the signature of the fragment, on which this work title is preserved, is also indicated where appropriate.

An information in square brackets indicates that the given title is not documented in this given form or that it presents only a classification of content, for example [Buddhist blessing with colophon], [Unidentified Buddhist text].

Text area

Due to the predominantly fragmentary condition of the preserved folios, scrolls, etc., an indication of the text mirror/text area is rarely possible. Therefore, the field is also used to indicate other

---

[13] Cf. Müller-Lentz (1934), 43; BoyceCatalogue XXII-XXIII.

[14] Cf. VOHD 13,9, XII-XIII.

characteristics and measures directly related to the page layout, which may lead to the identification of further associated fragments of the manuscript/copy or describe the specific manuscript/block print, for instance

- recognizable sheet arrangement/ruling (e.g. bright red margins and lines),
- dimensions of the line spacing, width of existing sheet margins, diameter of any pustaka hole circle present,
- design and special feature of the punctuation.

Reproduction

The Old Turkic manuscripts in the deposit of the Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities in the Oriental Department of the Berlin State Library are completely digitalized and scans are accessible online via the website of the "Akademienvorhaben Turfanforschung", in the Digital Turfan Archive I (DTA I): http://turfan.bbaw.de/dta/index.html

The field <Suborder> refers to the relevant sub-division (Ch/U, U, Mainz) in DTA I for the fragment in question.

For example, the entry in the field <Reproduction> for the fragment Ch/U 6005 verso is as follows:
> *Type* : Scan
> *Order* : BBAW Turfanforschung DTA I
> *Suborder* : Ch/U signatures

The digital images of the fragments from the Museum für Asiatische Kunst, Berlin (signature group III 1ff.) are not yet available online.

External link

In addition to the information in the field <Reproduction>, the URL for the digital images of the fragment is specified in the field <External link>. In the subordinated field <Title>, the denomination of the image in question in the database KOHD Digital may differ from that in the Digital Turfan Archive (DTA I). In most cases, a corresponding note is added. This is usually due to the progress made in studying and editing the fragment, i.e. in identifying the recto and the verso of the fragment. For example: U 5997 verso (DTA I: Seite 1)

The aim is to give the URL for the recto and verso of each fragment in order to represent the fragment in its entirety, even if, as usually the case with Ch/U fragments, only Chinese text is present on the recto.
For example: Ch/U 6015 recto
                 Ch/U 6015 verso

Editions/Literature

The edition is almost exclusively indicated with a short title. The abbreviations used in the "Uigurisches Wörterbuch" and in the "Bibliographie alttürkischer Studien" form an important basis for this. A continuously updated complete list of abbreviations and bibliographical data is available in KOHD Digital → Dokumentation.

As already in the printed volumes in the series VOHD 13,9ff, citations of the described fragments are also given in justified cases.

Catalogue

For the fragments described in KOHD Digital there are usually no catalogue entries in printed volumes available. An exception form fragments for which new compositions (so-called joins) can be made, which are not yet listed in the individual entries of the printed catalogue volumes (VOHD 13, 9ff.).

The field <Catalogue> also indicates, if the content of the described fragment is a supplement to a work or a text group for which a printed catalogue volume already exists, e.g. for *Altun Yaruk Sudur* fragments: supplement to VOHD 13,13-15, for fragments of block prints: supplement to VOHD 13,19-20, 13,23 or for fragments of Manichaean content: supplement to VOHD 13,16.

For the Ch/U fragments, please also refer to the added catalogue entries for the Chinese text on the front.

Accessibility

The Berlin Turfan collection (Depositum der Berlin-Brandenburgischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Orientabteilung) has two locations. Due to the ongoing process of studying and editing the Old Uygur fragments, these are located in the 'Turfan Archive' of the Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities (BBAW).