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**Color plates: 'Adjā'ib al-Makhlūqāt by Zakariyā' al-Qazwīnī (d. 682/1283), MS D 370  
from the collection of St. Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies,  
Russian Academy of Sciences (see p. 56).**

**Front cover:**

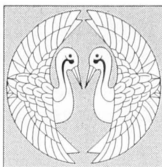
Fol. 34a. The Archangel 'Izra'il, 160 × 124 mm.

**Back cover:**

**Plate 1.** Fol. 13b. The Planet Venus, 225 × 145 mm.

**Plate 2.** Fol. 35b. The Angels of the Second Heaven, 171 × 94 mm.

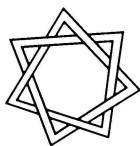
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## KH. TIB. 4 (XT-4): CONTRACTS FOR THE BORROWING OF BARLEY

Kh. Tib. 4 contains Old Tibetan loan contracts [1] for the borrowing of barley [2]. The manuscript is currently located in the Kozlov Collection, where it is assigned the number XT (*i. e.* Khara-Khoto, Tibetan) 4 according to the hand-written list of the Tibetan texts in the Kozlov Collection [3].

Both the right edge and the bottom edge of paper are torn off. The remaining paper measures 18,3 × 26,5 cm. Besides, there are four very small fragments which are considered to be parts of the same manuscript. But they are too small to locate. The texts are written only on one side, leaving the verso side blank. There are two texts, which we

shall call text *A* and text *B*. Both texts are loan contracts. Text *A* is almost complete with thirteen lines and a private seal of the borrower, except that the right end of each line is missing for one to four letters [4]. As for text *B*, however, only two lines are partially legible due to damage to the paper. Both texts were apparently written by the same hand at the same time. Though the given names of the creditors differ, they share the family name (安).

Both the names of persons concerned and the thousand-districts they belonged to clearly indicate that the contract was written in Dunhuang, in spite of the fact that it is currently grouped with the Kozlov Collection [5].

## TEXT

*A*

- 1 | | 'brud gi lo'i dbyar | | an [chu]ng legs gyi nas rgya shegs gnyis sh[i]g
- 2 stong sar gyis sde he'u dar tse | gyis snga g.yar du 'tshal te 'bul ba'i dus ni la[xx]
- 3 ston sla 'bring po ma [gu]m tshun cad 'bul ba[r] bgyis | | dus der ma [xx]
- 4 [xxu] zhig 'tsha] te phul du ma btub na gta' ma khang sa stong pa [lho byang xx']
- 5 lnga dang shar nub du cheg nyis shu mchis pa gta' bzhag pa yang zha[l la | xx']
- 6 gyur cig gis bsnan te | dngos bsgyur dang bcasu kho na'i sgo nas phyi phyugs [dang]
- 7 nang rdzas ci la bab kyang rung ste | rang lug[su] shog rgya 'di su [chad par 'phrogs]
- 8 na yang zhal mchu ma mchis par bgyis | | brgya [xxxxx']
- 9 gzhi la ma mchis sam phan phun du gyur na khas l[e]n [xxx']
- 10 kho na'i chung ma dze'u za bur tse mchid gyis 'tshal zhi[ng] [xxx']
- 11 bar bgyis | | pa'i dpang la [wa]ng kim kang dang cang ldong le [xxxx']
- 12 cang tsin hing la stsogs pa'i dpang rgya dang kho na'i sug rgya [x']
- 13 ma 'jub 'tshal btap pa'
- 14 (a round vermilion seal with an inscription:) he'u da[r] tse

*B*

- 1 | | 'brug gi lo'i dbyar | | im hing kog gi nas rgya sheg
- 2 rgod sar gyi s[d]e dze'u [x] [keng? tse? gis] [
- 3 . . . . .
- 3 de ante dus cancellavit. 10 ma post na'i cancellavit.

## TRANSLATION

## A

- 1—2 In the summer of the dragon year, He'u dar-tse of the Stongsar [thousand]-district borrowed in advance two Chinese *sheg* of barley of An chung-legs.
- 2—3 As for the terms of repayment, it is decided that the payment should be made no later than the end of the middle autumn month [of this year].
- 3—6 It is decided that in case [the borrower] should not [repay] by that time [or if] he is unable to repay due to [conspiring], the security, ... a vacant house [and] land of ... five... from south to north and twenty *cheg* from east to west, which has been deposited as security..., will also [be forfeited?...] and [the amount of payment] will be doubled (*lit.* will be added by one),
- 6—8 and that, having made the object [double], the outdoor wealth cattle, indoor treasures, whatever [property there is] may [be forfeited] from the household of the debtor to the creditor himself as [is decided] in this bond, against which [the borrower] should not start any lawsuit.
- 8—11 It is decided that if [the borrower] is not at his home place, or if he is in bad condition, the guarantor, Dze'u-za (i. e. a wife from the Dze'u family) bur-tse, the wife of the debtor, is to take responsibility and [repay].
- 11—13 As witness to the thus decided bond, the witness seals of Wang kim-kang, Cang ldong-legs(?), Cang tsin-hing and so on, and the finger-size-measure of the debtors are hereby affixed.
- 14 (a private seal with an inscription of the borrower:) he'u dar-tse.

## B

- 1 In the summer of the dragon year, Dze'u [keng-tse?] of the Rgod-sar [thousand]-district [borrowed][...] Chinese *sheg* of barley from (*lit.* of) Im hing-kog[

## COMMENTARY

## A

- 1 An [*chu*]ng legs: The creditor. He has a Chinese family name (安) and a Tibetan given name.
- 2 He'u dar tse: The borrower. His name, a Chinese family name with a Chinese given name, may be restored as 侯達子.
- 2 la[n: The missing part may be restored as la[n 'di'i] "of this year".
- 3—4 dus der ma[xxxxu]zhig '[tsha]l te: The missing parts may be restored as dus der ma [phul lam gya gyu] zhig '[tsha]l te "If [the borrower] does not repay at the time [limit] or if he conspires [not to repay]", according to the formula.
- 4 khang sa stong pa: "vacant house [and] land". Though it is not impossible to read *khang-pa* "house" instead of *khang-sa* "house [and] land", palaeographically *sa* is more probable. Besides, the following description of the size of it appears to be that of a land rather than a house.
- 4—5 [lho bya][ngXX?] Inga dang shar nub du cheg nyis shu: this seems to be a description of the size of the land for security. *Cheg* used as the unit of measurement, but is not known elsewhere.
- 5 zha[l la]: *Zhal* does not fit the context here. From a comparison with parallel expressions (e. g. "P[elliot tibetain] 1115", I suspect it may be an erroneous spelling for *yal* "forfeit".
- 6 gyur cig gis bsnan te: The literal rending of the clause may be "having been added by one gyur", but its meaning is not very clear. I tentatively interpret the clause as a paraphrase of the stereotyped expression, meaning "having made [the amount] double".
- 7 rang lug[su]: This phrase, meaning "to [the creditor] himself", is in contrast with the phrase *ring-lugsu* "to the commission". See p. 30 of T. Takeuchi "Old Tibetan Loan Contracts", *Memoirs of the Research Department of the Toyo Bunko*, No. 51 (1993), pp. 25—83.
- 7 shog rgya 'di su [chad par 'phrogs]: I interpret *shog-rgya* "paper-contract, bond" as referring to this context. 'Di-su may be a mixing up of the instrumental case 'dis and the locative case 'di-ru, either one of which makes sense in this context. As for [chad par 'phrogs], only legible letters are *cha* and *o*; the other letters are restored by the present writer.



- 10 *Dze'u za bur tse*: Wife of the borrower. She is from the *Dze'u* (曹) family. She has a Chinese given name (bur-tse < 佛子?).
- 10 [xxx?]: The missing part may be restored to [mjal] "pay".
- 11 [wa]ng kim kang: A witness. His name may safely be restored to Chinese (王金剛)
- 11 Cang ldong le[xxxx?]: A witness. His Tibetan given name may possible be reconstructed as ldong-le[gs]. His family name is Chinese (張).
- 12 Cang tsin hing: A witness. He has a Chinese family name (張) with a Chinese given name (進興?).
- 13 *ma 'jub 'tshal*: 'Jub must be an error for 'dzub (= mdzub) "finger". The phrase does not make sense as is, and may be considered a collapsed form for 'dzub-mo-tshad "finger-measure".

## B

- 1 *Im hing kog*: The creditor. He has a Chinese family name (陰) and a Chinese given name.
- 2 *Dze'u [keng-tse?]*: The borrower. He has a Chinese family name (曹) and a Chinese given name.

## Notes

1. For more details on the Old Tibetan contracts in general, see T. Takeuchi, "Old Tibetan Loan Contracts", *Memoirs of the Research Department of the Toyo Bunko*, No. 51 (1993), pp. 25—83, and T. Takeuchi, *Old Tibetan Contracts from Central Asia* (Daizo Shuppan, Tokyo, 1995).

2. This text has never been published, nor has its existence been mentioned before. I studied this text during my visit to the Institute in 1990.

3. The Tibetan texts of the Kozlov Collection are placed together in a box. There is a hand-written provisional list. According to the list, the texts were numbered in 1967 from XT-1 through XT-70. Among them, I found four Old Tibetan manuscripts: *i. e.* two Buddhist texts and two documents. One document is a contract that concerns us here and the other is a *glegs-tshas* text (cf. § 4.2). The contract is considered to have been written and most possibly unearthed in Dunhuang in spite of its bearing a XT number (cf. fn. 5 below).

4. Although the right edge of the first line is also torn off, no letters seem to be missing judging from the context; in other words, only the first line is complete. This helps us count the number of missing letters in the following lines.

5. It is enigmatic to find a manuscript from Dunhuang among the Kozlov Collection, because the Kozlov Expedition did not visit Dunhuang. When I asked about this to Prof. Men'shikov during his visit to Kyoto, he suggested a possibility that some mistakes and confusion figured during the process of arrangement, classification and preservation of the manuscripts brought by different expeditions at the Institute. If such is the case, I would infer that this manuscript was originally brought by the Oldenburg expedition who is known to have visited Dunhuang, and was mistakenly placed into the Kozlov Collection. Among the Oldenburg Collection I have found, among others, two Old Tibetan letters, one of which apparently belonged to the period of *Gui-yi-jun*, and an Old Tibetan *mo*-divination text (see the paper by M. Vorobyova-Desyatovskaya in the present Journal).

## Illustration

Fig. 1. Tibetan business documents XT-4 (Kh. Tib. 4).