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Cotton in a Sogdian Document in the Berlin Turfan Collection

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Sogdian documents are rare in the Berlin Turfan collection. Werner SUNDERMANN published one document nearly 20 years ago.⁽¹⁾ Recently Dai MATSUI and Yutaka YOSHIDA⁽²⁾ discovered and published two more documents in the Arat Estate in Istanbul, which are written in the same hands as the fragment published by Werner SUNDERMANN. In preparation of the third volume of the catalogue of Middle Iranian texts in Sogdian script I came across another fragment of a document. It is not written in the same hand as the other documents. The ductus is similar to that part of preserved at ll. 21-25 of text A in DTS (Pelliot Chinois 3134).⁽³⁾ I publish it honouring Yutaka YOSHIDA, who accompanied my works with selfless help and manifold advice. I hope that he forgives me that I enter this difficult area of economic documents on this way.⁽⁴⁾

The fragment Ch/So 19507 [**Plate I**, recto: **Fig. 1**, verso: **Fig. 2**] is a piece of the bottom margin of a Chinese Buddhist scroll and measures 20,0 x 16,2 cm. On the Chinese side there are parts of three columns of Sogdian text preserved, orientated 90° to the Chinese columns and ignoring in this way the Chinese text.⁽⁵⁾ The Sogdian text is presumably a writing exercise containing a Manichaean

(1) SUNDERMANN 1996, pp. 105-111.

(2) MATSUI 2012 and YOSHIDA 2012.

(3) Documents turco-sogdiens (DTS) by N. SIMS-WILLIAMS & J. HAMILTON, Text A, pp. 23-30, pl. 3.

(4) I thank all the colleagues who read the drafts of this article, discussed with me about it and gave me valuable advice. For all faults and errors I am responsible myself.

(5) T.T. (374) 12, 516a7-18 or T.T. (375) 12, 760a13-24, KUDARA 1999, p. 15.

description of the Light Paradise.⁽⁶⁾ The text on the verso side which shall be edited here is written in a completely different, very cursive hand. The lines are directed slightly upward, seen in horizontal direction. There is no finding sigle given at the fragment. Because of the fact that it is a piece of a Chinese scroll reused with Sogdian text, one could assume that it was found in Toyoq. The ductus of the cursive script of the text on the verso side and some features of assimilation let assume that it was written in the 10th or 11th century AD. The listing of work on ll. /4/ and /5/ shows that presumably nearly the half of a line is missing. So the fragment seems to be broken approximately in the middle.

The character of this text on the verso side is not clear. The occurrence of verbal forms of the 1st and 2nd singular gives reason to interpret the text as a kind of an account of works done and possibly not satisfactorily paid. In this way it is possible again to compare it with text A of DTS as mentioned above. The names *Zāk čōr* and *Māji čōr* are not typical Sogdian names but Old Turkish or hybrid names. It is not clear, how the name in l. /4/ should be read, possibly *z-y'n*, as discussed below. The first part of the text reports presumably about works done in a house: 'rk kδ'rm "I did a work." Unfortunately no locative is marked neither by a preposition ('wy(h) or pr(w)) nor by the ending -y'. So the meaning is still doubtful. Afterwards reports follow about taking of amounts of raw cotton (kp's). It seems if it was the payment for the work in the house. Remarkable is that in addition to the measure *δnk* for *tang* another word is mentioned: *βwz-yn*. It seems to be a measurement higher than *tang*, because it is located in front of it: l. /6/ 'δw βwz-yn 'δry δnk kp(')[s. Nevertheless it could be also a part of a combination of a thing (*βwz-yn*) and an amount of raw cotton. Considering the context as an account of works one could also interpret this passage as that somebody has got such and such amount of raw cotton for such and such *βwz-yn*. Then *βwz-yn* could be a measurement of time? Anyway, in

⁽⁶⁾ RECK 2006, p. 218 # 295.

this case the word *pr* is missing.⁽⁷⁾ Other possibilities will be discussed in detail below. The result of the research and the discussion is that *βwz-yn* possibly could be related to the Khotanese *būšīnai* “of byssus (?)” and so could be used in the same way like *wšyny*, Old Turkish *böz* etc.⁽⁸⁾ The word *wšyny* for “cotton”, mentioned in other Sogdian documents, published by W. SUNDERMANN, N. SIMS-WILLIAMS & J. HAMILTON and Y. YOSHIDA, does not appear in the preserved part of this document. Possibly one could reconstruct it in l. /12/ w[.⁽⁹⁾ The Chinese equivalent is *xi-xie* 細縲.⁽¹⁰⁾

The measurement 'yw l'γsy *kp*'s in l. /9/ “one *lāysi* raw cotton” is translated as a network of strings used as a measure of capacity nowadays as discussed below. The term *lāysi* seems to be borrowed from Chinese as discussed below as well.

Remarkable are the spellings of the terms, well known from Old Turkish documents: *kāpāz* as *kp*'s, *tang* as *δnk*. The spelling of these terms sheds a new light on the development of these terms. In this way *δnk* represents a link between the Khotanese and Old Turkish term as already been proposed by Yutaka YOSHIDA in his review to Nicholas SIMS-WILLIAMS' edition of the Bactrian documents, where he refers to *δnk* in this document Ch/So 19507.⁽¹¹⁾ On the other hand the tracing of *kp*'s leads to assume two different ways of transformation.

In conclusion this text provides us with the following terms of the semantic field of cotton, except of the well-known *wšyny*:

(7) See the payment in Ancient Letters V: pr 4 styr 4 δ(n)k 'st(k)[.]m 'β(y)'rt, GRENET e.a. 1998 [2001], p. 97.

(8) For *βωσσος* and *böz* see H. ECSEDY: “Böz – An Exotic Cloth in the Chinese Imperial Court”, in: *Altorientalische Forschungen (AoF)* 3 (1975), pp. 145-153, A. RÓNA-TAS: “Böz in the Altaic World”, in: *AoF* 3 (1975), pp. 155-163 and RASCHMANN 1995.

(9) Referring the relation between Sogdian *wšyny* and Old Turkish *böz*, see RASCHMANN 1995, pp. 20-25.

(10) DTS, pp. 56-57.

(11) YOSHIDA 2000 [2003], p. 159.

kp's *kapās* "raw cotton"

l'γsy *layši* "net", measure for raw cotton

δnk *θang* measure for raw cotton, currency?

βwz-yn *βūžin* possibly "cotton, cotton textile, cotton cloth", currency?

Transliteration and translation of Ch/So 19507 verso:

/1/	z-'k	cwr	m'/n(.)	[⁽¹²⁾]
/2/	s'nkwn	x'ny	l'(γ)	[sy ⁽¹³⁾]
/3/	trx'n	x'ny	'rk	kδ'rm	'δr(w/p)[
/4/	'yw	βwz-yn	••	ms	z-y'n ⁽¹⁴⁾ (x'n)y ⁽¹⁵⁾ '(r)[k
/5/	'rk	kδ'rm	'yw	βwz-yn	'δw (δ)[nk
/6/	x'ny	'δw	βwz-yn	'δry	δnk kp(')[s
/7/	[	4	](.)	mnky	cwr t(w)ns'r
				δ'yw	'yδ'ry ••[
/8/	l'γsy	kp's	'γδ't	XX XX X	δnk tγ[w?
/9/	z-'k	cwr	'yw	l'γsy	kp's 'γδ't
				'(zw)[]
/10/	[	10	]	jm	'yδ'ry ••
				ms	[
/11/	[	10	]	'mγ'	s'r
				kwn'y[]
/12/	[	15](.)	[⁽¹⁶⁾	s'r 'yw w(.)
				[]

(12) There traces of letters are visible. They cannot be identified with certainty.

(13) Here two pieces of paper are glued together. It is remarkable that the last visible letter continues upon the lying up piece. But the stroke leading to the next letter terminates at the gluing line.

(14) The reading is uncertain. There are various possibilities and combinations as mentioned below.

(15) The stroke at the end of the word is misleading. There is a final r with diacritic stroke for l in l. /12/ misplaced because it is the Sogdian word s'r as already written as well in l. /11/ correctly. This usage of misplaced strokes is also remarked in other Sogdian texts. It will be discussed in my contribution to the Papers of the International Symposium on Sogdian-Turkic relations, 21-23 Nov. 2014 in Istanbul.

(16) It could be possible to read some parts of letters. The last letter seems to be a w with the end of the underlinear stroke of k or p or an stroke like l as it is preserved in s'r as well.

/1/	<i>Zāk-čōr</i> ...[	{in}]
/2/	<i>Sangun</i> 's house ne[t?	{in}]
/3/	<i>Tarxan</i> 's house I did the work. Two/three/part[]
/4/	one <i>būžin</i> . Further {in} (<i>Žyān</i>)'s (?) (house) [I did] the wo[rk]
/5/	I did the work one <i>būžin</i> two <i>θ[ang</i>]
/6/	the house two <i>būžin</i> three <i>θang</i> cot[ton]
/7/	[] <i>Māñi-čōr Tunsār-δāyu</i> (?) you have/had taken. []
/8/	<i>layši</i> raw cotton (he has/had brought/ <i>Āyatδāt</i> ?) 50 <i>θang</i> y[ou?]
/9/	<i>Zāk-čōr</i> (he has/had brought / <i>Āyatδāt</i> ?) one <i>layši</i> raw cotton. I[]
/10/	[] ... you had/have taken. Further []
/11/	[] to/from []- <i>Amγa</i> you do []
/12/	[] (to/from) ... one ...[]

Notes:

/1/ **Zāk-čōr:** (z'k cwr) Personal name (PN), cited in DTS, p. 75 (G20.1) as [...] z-'k cwr, because we do not know, whether the name is completely preserved, or there was still a part before, see also LURJE 2010, p. 469 #1550. *Čōr* is a very common, mostly final part of Old Turkish male names. The origin is not clear, see ZIEME 2006, pp. 115-117. It can be regarded as pre-Turkic, LURJE 2010, p. 167-168, ##391 and 392 (cwr'kk).

/2a/ **Sangun:** (s'nkwn) is a Turkish-Chinese title for “general”, see DTS, p. 85, written in another Sogdian document as snγ'wn, s. SUNDERMANN 1996, p. 109 (So 13881+So 13882/r/3/ transliterated there as s'γ'wn). See also ZIEME 2006, pp. 117-118.

/3a/ **Tarxan:** (trx'n) is a Turkish honorific title, see DTS, p. 86 and pp. 53-54 (F3 and 21).

/3b/ **kδ`rm:** 1.Sg. Pret. of wn-/kt- “to do”. The combination of `rk kt- is attested as well in the letters from Mt. Mugh (V 17, r/16-17/, Livšić 2008, p. 128 apud Bī & SIMS-WILLIAMS 2010, p. 506).

/3c/ 'δr(w/p)[: mistake for 'δry, or 'δw or historical writing for 'šp'δy “part, portion?, bowl?” (GHARIB #1767).

/4a/ βūžin: (βwz-yn) The reading is not completely certain. Instead of β also y could be read and vice versa. It is reasonable that the z with two dots below is to be read as ž. The only example for z is given in *Zāk-čōr*. There the z is not marked by a diacritic dot. The interpretation is not clear as well. The term βwz-yn should be a measure or something countable, because of 'δw βwz-yn in l. /6/. Because of the problems mentioned above one should consider the possibility to interpret βwz-yn as a thing or object, which can be counted without a measure word.⁽¹⁷⁾ This can be compared with the example given by YOSHIDA, quoted from a contract of debt (SI P 103.49). I cite a part of his English translation: “... one small cloth and six *ch'engs* of cotton, which are estimated to be equivalent to one picul and six pecks (of grain).”⁽¹⁸⁾ The Chinese word for cloth in this case is 布 *bu*, Late Middle Chinese: *pu*.⁽¹⁹⁾ Other sources use Chinese characters derived from forms of *die* 疊.⁽²⁰⁾

After consultations with several colleagues I would propose to interpret βwz-yn as a loanword in Sogdian “made of cotton” related to the Khotanese *būšīnai* “of byssus (?)”.⁽²¹⁾ It can have been used in the same way like the Sogdian *wšyny* or the Old Turkish *bōz*.⁽²²⁾

(17) I thank N. SIMS-WILLIAMS for his advice.

(18) YOSHIDA 2008, pp. 111-112.

(19) PULLEYBLANK 1991, p. 42.

(20) Referring the etymology of Old Turkish *bōz*, see RASCHMANN 1995, pp. 20-25.

(21) BAILEY 1979, p. 300. I thank CHING Chao-jung, who encouraged me to follow this idea and N. SIMS-WILLIAMS, who found at the end this Khotanese word, which does not exclude the relationship.

(22) Because of the reason, that we do not know whether it could be reconstructed really in l. 12 we cannot discuss about the fact that both terms could have been used in this document.

It should be mentioned for the sake of completeness that there is listed a NPers. 𐰽𐰺 *būž* “Weight, a raging fever” in the dictionary by STEINGASS.⁽²³⁾ Other dictionaries do not know such a word or such a meaning, MO’IN’s dictionary brings up “swirl”, spelled *bauzh* by STEINGASS.⁽²⁴⁾ Books of reference do not mention such a weight.⁽²⁵⁾ Document A in DTS mentions a presumably Chinese PN β wcyn.⁽²⁶⁾ A name very similar occurs in the bilingual text of the Arat collection published by Dai MATSUI and Yutaka YOSHIDA: *buṣṣīn*.⁽²⁷⁾ Considering that the letter β in cursive script could also be read as γ the name *Yočīn*, mentioned in a document published by Dai MATSUI is also interesting.⁽²⁸⁾ In Old Turkish *bužīn* means a plant “hellebore”.⁽²⁹⁾ Possibly one could interpret β wž- as “tax”, see Chr. *bwžbr* “tax-gatherer, publican”, SIMS-WILLIAMS 1985, 94R1, pp. 165 and 208, GHARIB, p. 116 #2946. I. GERSHEVITCH connects Chr. *bwž-* with S. β' zkr'm, suggested by FREJMAN also as “tax-collector” (*čborščik podatej/badša*, A13,1).⁽³⁰⁾

/4b/ *Žyān*: (γ -y'n) Possibly a PN. The reading is uncertain, alternative readings could be γ - β' k (?), γ - β' n, γ - β n' or γ -yn'.

(23) STEINGASS, p. 206, see also VULLERS, p. 276: “gravitas, pondus; 2) febris”. It is also mentioned in *Loghatnāme*, p. 6603. It is explained there as the weight, it means the level of heat or fever.

(24) MO’IN, p. 602.

(25) HINZ 1970.

(26) DTS, text A, ll. 18, 23, p. 30 and SIMS-WILLIAMS 2008, p. 44.

(27) MATSUI 2012, p. 120. He explains this name as deriving from Skt. *Buddhasena*.

(28) MATSUI 2004, p. 197.

(29) *Drevnetjurkskij slovar'*, Leningrad 1969, p. 131, and Maḥmūd al-KĀŠĠARĪ: *Türk şiveleri lügati (Compendium of the Turkic dialects)*, ed. by R. DANKOFF & J. KELLY, part. 3, Harvard 1985, p. 83.

(30) GMS § A120, A.A. FREJMAN 1936, pp. 153-154 and SDGM 1-3: FREJMAN 1962, p. 38, LIVŠIĆ 1962, p. 69 and BOGOLJUBOV & SMIRNOVA 1963, pp. 71-72.

/6/ **θang:** (δnk) is well known as a unit of measurement of capacity (1), mostly attested for raw cotton in Old Turkish documents, s. YAMADA, pp. 496-498 and MORIYASU 2004, p. 102 #84. It is explained as a relatively big measure and the numbers are low. It is never mentioned together with another higher unit of measurements. MORIYASU quotes BAILEY, who recognized at first, that the equivalent for the Old Turkish *tang* is Khotanese *θamga*-(31) YOSHIDA has already assumed, that “one may derive the Uighur form *tanj* from Sogdian δnk, attested in the Ancient Letters V, 26 (cf. SIMS-WILLIAMS, *BAI* 12 [1998b (2001)], p. 97). δnk is also encountered in Ch/So 19507 (unpublished), where the word is used to indicate amount of *kp*’s “cotton.”(32) BAILEY mentions the NPers. *tang* گڻ (derived from Turkish) as “half an ass’s load” (2) (according to VULLERS’ Persian Dictionary).(33) In addition NPers. *tang* is mentioned in the *Codex Cumanicus* as “bale” (3), which means not a measurement of capacity and not a weight but a special measurement of textiles.(34) In the medical text P 19 a unit of weight is mentioned called δrxmδnk, which includes the δnk of our text.(35) HENNING offers a partly translation of P 19, connecting δrxmδnk with NPers. *diramsang*, (درم سنگ).(36)

(31) BAILEY 1961, p. 156 and BAILEY 1979, p. 148 *θamga*- “a measure” of cotton, sugar or radish, “measure for cotton” SKJÆRVØ & SIMS-WILLIAMS 2002, p. lxxvii. This measure is also used for hay, for example in Bactrian *vaγgo*, see SIMS-WILLIAMS 2007, p. 271.

(32) YOSHIDA 2000 [2003], p. 159, s.v. p. 227 *vaγgo*. The Chinese counterpart of *θamga* is 秤 (cheng), YOSHIDA 2006, p. 108 with n. 20 (p. 156), YOSHIDA 2007, p. 470 with n. 31 and YOSHIDA 2008, p. 111-112.

(33) This Np. *tang*

(34) NPers. *tang* “balla” (Low Latin) is also mentioned in the *Codex Cumanicus* (44b), see *Codex Cumanicus*, ed. in facsimile by K. GRØNBECHE, Copenhagen 1936 (Monumenta Linguarum Asiae Maioris; 1) and A. BODROGLIGETI: *The Persian vocabulary of the Codex Cumanicus*, Budapest 1971, pp. 200-201.

(35) BENVENISTE, *Textes sogdiens*, Paris 1940, pp. 150, 231-232.

(36) HENNING, “The Sogdian Texts of Paris”, in: *BSOAS* 1946, p. 713, fn. 5, VULLERS, p. 833, JUNKER & ALAVI, p. 308 “einen Dirham schwer”.

Last but not least HINZ mentions *fānk*, with a long vowel *ā* as an Indian weight of 20,9628 gr. (the same as 1 *dām*) in the 16th century (4).⁽³⁷⁾ It leads to a term *tanga* or *tanka*, which is known in Islamic coinage and connected by J. ALLAN with the Turkish *tamgha*.⁽³⁸⁾ Here the circle is closed. In this way *ḍnk* could also be interpreted as a kind of coins? Could it be possible to use it for the interpretation of the passage in l. /8/ in connection with the number 50, which is relatively high for the common use of *ḥang* as a measurement of capacity for cotton? This high number could also be the result of an addition of some smaller amounts.⁽³⁹⁾ Because of the fragmentary state of the text, one cannot decide it.

/7a/ Māḡi-čōr: (mnky cwr) and **Tu/onsār-ḍāyu:** (t(w)ns'r ḍ'yw) seem to be two Personal Names. Mnk was mentioned as an unexplained part of a hybrid female PN, see SUNDERMANN apud ZIEME 2006, p. 122. References for *māḡi* “joy, felicity” as parts of male PN are given in documents from Dunhuang.⁽⁴⁰⁾ The part *Tu/on* twn is explained by LURJE #1258 (p. 394) as “probably Turkic”. P. ZIEME explains it as Old Turkish “first born”, ZIEME 2006, p. 122, see also CLAUSON 1972, p. 513a (*tu:n*). Another possibility of interpretation could be “garment, clothing”, see CLAUSON 1972, p. 512b (*to:n*). It is part of the combination *uzun tonlug* “woman”, lit. “wearing long clothes”, see CLAUSON 1972, p. 520 (*uzu:n tonlu:ḡ*).⁽⁴¹⁾ The s'r could be the Sogdian postposition s'r with kw or cnn “to, from” as well. Because of the difficulties to distinguish -r and -y, it could be also possible to read s'y. The term ḍ'y(h) is known as a “female slave”.⁽⁴²⁾ As such the ending -w cannot be explained. Besides these problems of interpretation could *Tu/onsār-ḍāyu* be a female PN?

(37) HINZ 1970, pp. 11 and 34, تانك STEINGASS, p. 277a: “a weight of about two ounces”.

(38) s.v. *Tanga / Tanka* by R.E. DARLEY-DORAN, and s.v. *Tamgha* by G. LEISER, in: *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new edition, vol. 10, Leiden 2000, pp. 170 and 185.

(39) I thank N. SIMS-WILLIAMS for his advice.

(40) HAMILTON 1986, t. II, p. 243 (reference by S.-Ch. RASCHMANN).

(41) I thank S.-Ch. RASCHMANN for her advice referring these names.

(42) GHARIB # 3454, p. 136.

/7b/ 'yð'ry: 2.sg. tr.pret. or plupf. of ''s- "to take" (GMS § 603). The past stem is 'yt-. The -t is assimilated with δ to δ (GMS § 457), like in Christian sources.⁽⁴³⁾

/8a/ laysi: (l'γsy) appears once again on l. /9/. The completion of l'(.)[l'γsy in l. /2/ is not without doubts because of the lack of a preceding numeral and the stretched form of the probably first part of the γ. But what could be an alternative word? The initial l shows that it is a loan word. Dai MATSUI translated Old Turkish *lagsı* as "net", originating from Chin. 络子 (*luo zi*).⁽⁴⁴⁾ The reconstructed early and late Middle Chinese forms for 络 *luo* are *lak*.⁽⁴⁵⁾ It is highly reasonable that the Sogdian *laysi* has the same meaning and the same origin. The first idea to connect l'γsy with *r̥sy* mentioned in DTS, Text A, must have been rejected, because of the Old Turkish references of *laysı*, as mentioned above. Its meaning "net" is much better fitting as *r̥sy*, which has to be interpreted as "cloth or textile made from wool or fleece" corresponding to Old Turkish *qars/qarz*⁽⁴⁶⁾, Chinese 褥子 (*he zi*), DTS, p. 85 with explanation on pp. 25-26. SIMS-WILLIAMS & HAMILTON connected it to Khotanese *lāysgūrya-*, BAILEY 1979, p. 371, apud DTS, p. 25.⁽⁴⁷⁾

/8b/ kapās: (kp's) "raw cotton" is related to Old Turkish *kāpāz* as mentioned in /6/ is attested completely once again in l. /9/ and to be reconstructed at the end of l. /6/. It could be traced to Pali *kappāsa-*,⁽⁴⁸⁾ like Tokharian A, which preserves *kappās*.⁽⁴⁹⁾ The Old Turkish *kāpāz* can be traced together with Khotanese *kapāysa-*,

(43) MÜLLER 1913, pp. 52, l. 10 (T II B 216, v/10/ now E5/72 = n 156/v/12/ (T II + T II B 16), SIMS-WILLIAMS 2012, pp. 33-34), GHARIB ## 2156, 2238, pp. 85 and 88, MÜLLER 1913, p. 52.

(44) Dai MATSUI apud RASCHMANN 2007, p. 194, # 188 with n. 4. Published references for *lagsı* are Ch/U 6851/v/13/ and Ch/U 7012/r/2/ (uig.), RASCHMANN 1995, p. 139 # 58 (Ch/U 6851) and p. 142 # 62 (Ch/U 7012).

(45) PULLEYBLANK 1991, p. 204.

(46) References mentioned also in the glossary, HAMILTON 1986, vol. II, p. 234.

(47) This development was put in doubt by Martin SCHWARTZ, 1974, pp. 401-402.

(48) *A Critical Pāli Dictionary*, ed. by O. v. HINÜBER & Ole H. PIND, vol. III, p. 180. I thank D. WEBER for his advice.

(49) PINAULT, G.-J.: *Chrestomathie tokharienne: Textes et grammaire*, Leuven / Paris 2008, p. 220. I thank CHING Chao-jung for her advice. According to her Kucheian fragments mention a unit

to another Middle Indian language or dialect where the intervocalic -s- changed into -z-.⁽⁵⁰⁾ All forms go back to Sanskrit *karpāsa*.⁽⁵¹⁾ In NPers. *karbās / kirbās* کرباس means “linen, cotton, muslin”, preserving the -r- which is not written in the other references mentioned.⁽⁵²⁾

/8c/ ’’γδ’t is difficult to explain. It seems to be 3.sg. tr.pret. or plupf. of ’’βr- “to bring” (GMS § 603). But in this case the -r- is missing. Such a loss is to be noticed also in Christian late texts.⁽⁵³⁾ The past stem is ’’γt-. The -t is assimilated with δ of δ’rt- to δ (GMS § 457), like in Christian references.⁽⁵⁴⁾ Another possibility would be to explain it as a PN ’’γt-δ’t with the same assimilation, see LURJE 2010 ## 8, 9 and 19, pp. 67-68, ’’γtprn, ’’γtprtr and ’’γtz’tk and many names with the second part δ’t, which usually means “given by ...”. In this case it would be better to explain δ’t as a noun “law” and the whole name could be interpreted als Bahuvrīhi: “somebody to whom the law is come”.

/9/ **Amga:** (’mγ’) is a Turkish-Chinese title, see DTS, p. 81, RÖHRBORN: *Uigurisches Wörterbuch*, Lf. 2, Wiesbaden 1979, p. 116.

of income *kampās* “cotton, which seems to be a mixture between *kampāl** and *kampās**, see ADAMS, D.: *A Dictionary of Tokharian B*, vol. 1, Amsterdam / New York 2013, p. 149.

(50) I thank N. SIMS-WILLIAMS and D. WEBER for their advice.

(51) BAILEY 1961, p. 94, see also RASCHMANN 1995, p. 26 with note 100 and MORIYASU 2004, p. 83.

(52) STEINGASS, p. 1021 and JUNKER & ALAVI 1986, p. 597. I thank P. LURJE for his advice.

(53) See MÜLLER & LENTZ 1934, text 1, qθ’t (l. 26), brd’t (l. 28), frm’d’t (l. 29, 33, 62) etc. I thank N. SIMS-WILLIAMS for his advice.

(54) MÜLLER & LENTZ 1934, p. 30 (T II B 15, l. 32 now E29/6 = n 197, SIMS-WILLIAMS 2012, pp. 167-168), GHARIB # 89, p. 4.

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