

BERLIN BRANDENBURG ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Book cultures of the Silk Road in Turfan

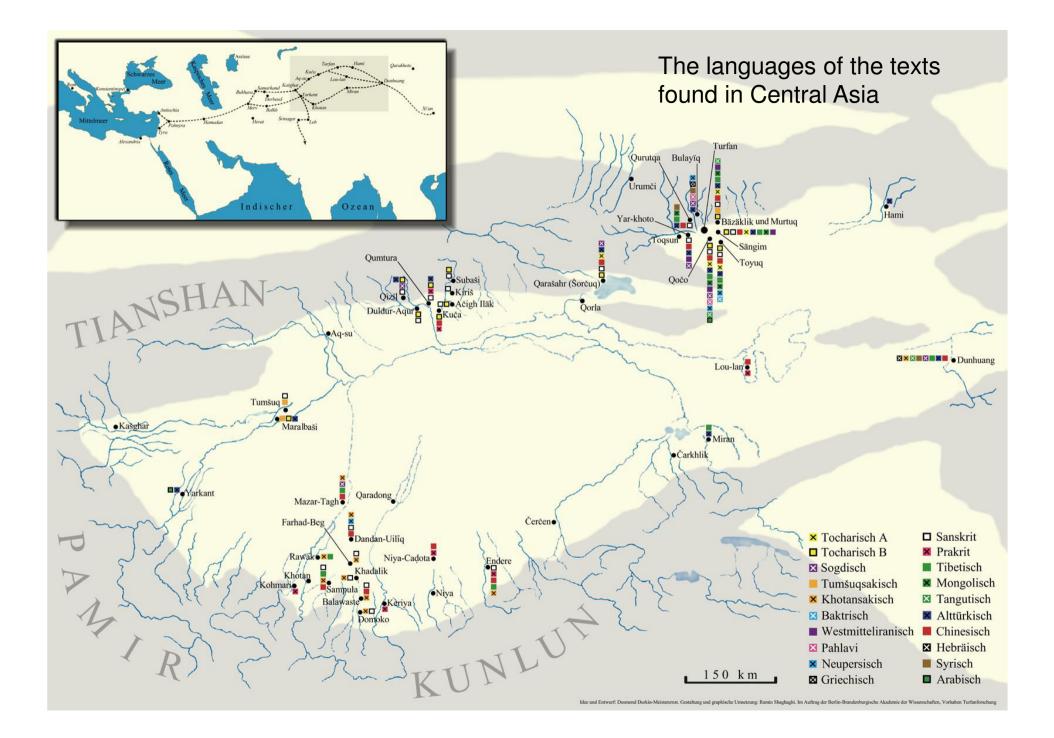
Desmond Durkin-Meisterernst



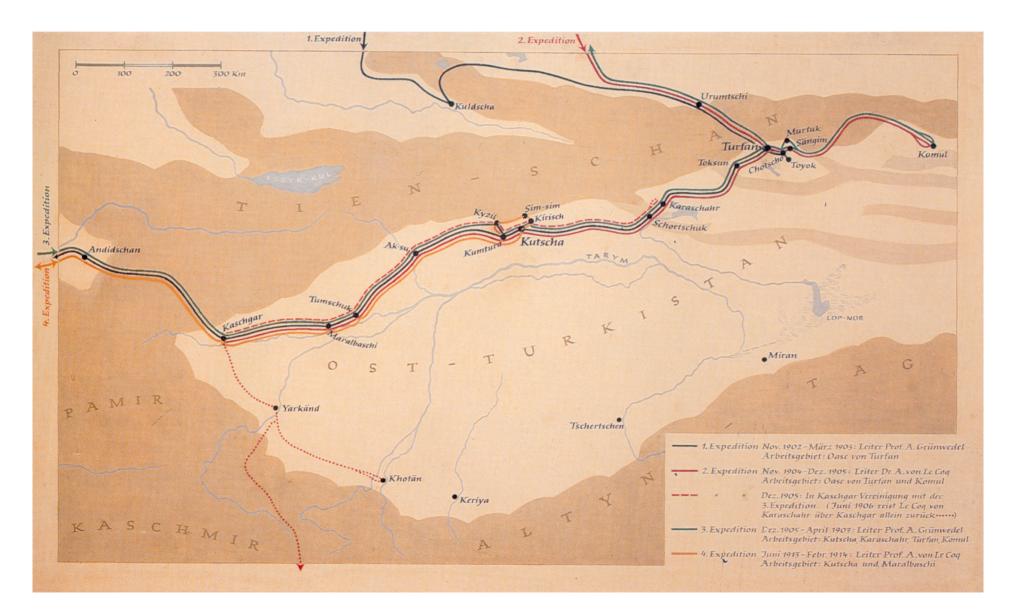
Turfan Collection

The Turfan Collection is held by the Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities and is maintained by the State Library, Berlin, Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, in cooperation with the Academy, in the care of the Turfanforschung (Turfan Study Group).

Some more texts are in the Museum for Asiatic Art, Berlin, Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, together with their collection of wall-paintings and other objects.



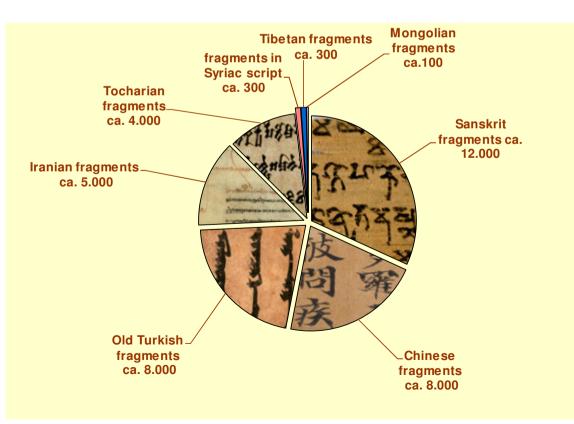
Four German Turfan expeditions 1902-1914



Languages of the texts in the Berlin Turfan Collection

Ca. 40.000 fragments

- ca. 12.000 Sanskrit
- ca. 8.000 Chinese (of which ca. 2.000 Chinese/Uigur)
- ca. 8.000 Old Turkish (Uigur)
- ca. 5.000 Middle Iranian
- ca. 4.000 Tocharian
- ca. 300 Syriac
- ca. 300 Tibetan
- ca. 100 Mongolian



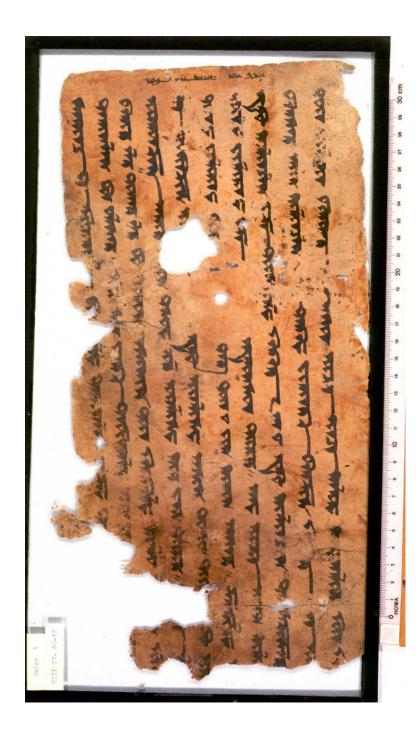
Languages of the texts in Turfan

local languages:

Tocharian Uigur (Old Turkish)

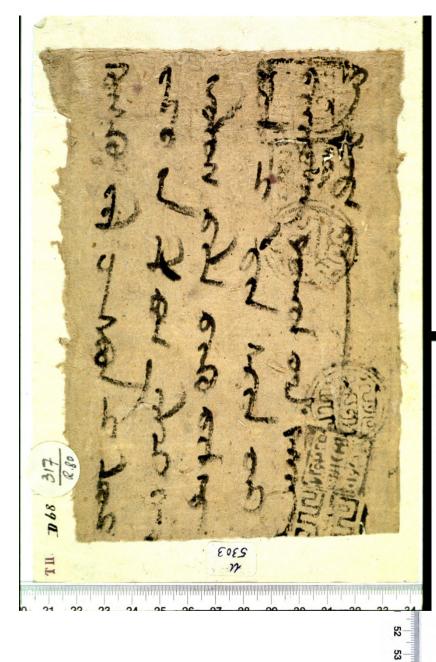
supraregional languages:

Chinese Sanskrit Sogdian Middle Persian Parthian etc.



Old Turkish: Buddhist texts





Old Turkish: A legal document and a text in Runic script



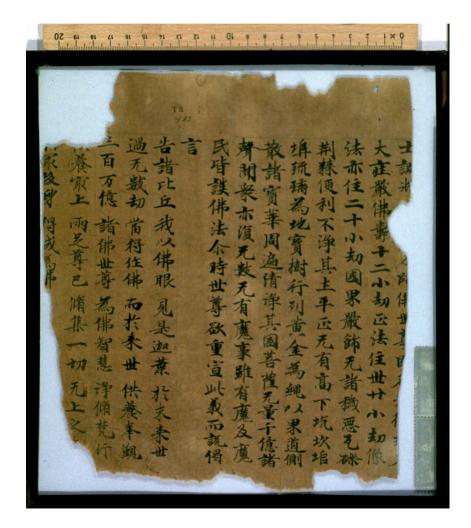
Sanskrit

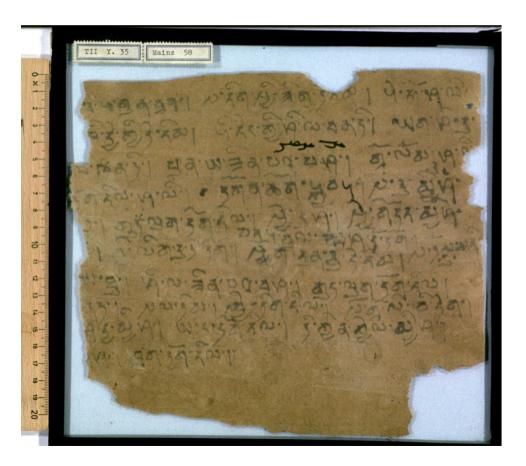


Tocharian

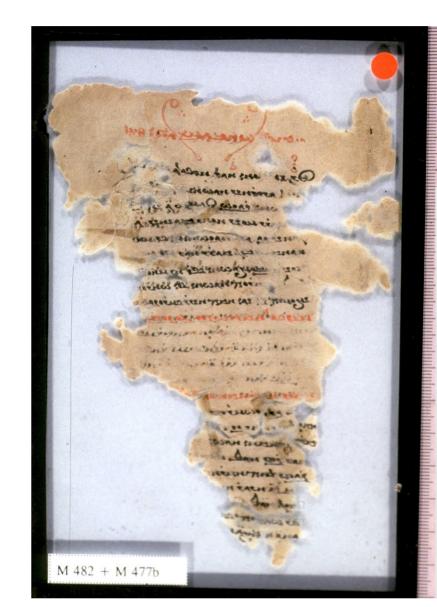


Chinese ... and re-used for Tibetan





Manichaean texts

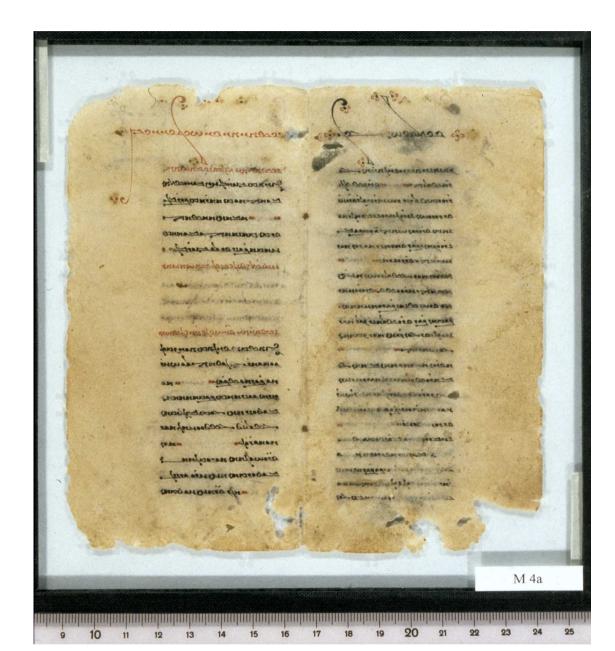


M 482/ Šābuhragān Middle Persian and M 172/ Middle Persian, Sogdian and Old Turkish

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A Manichaean bifolio



Hymns in Parthian

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Sogdian in Sogdian script

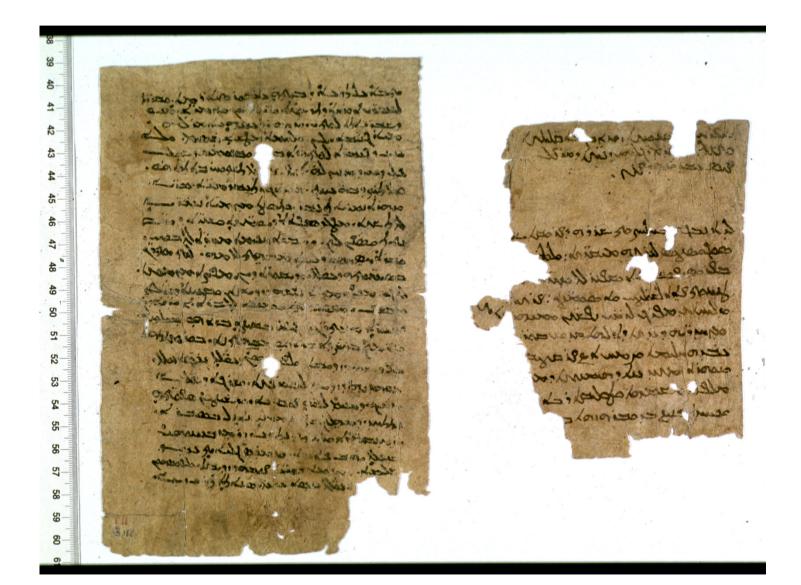
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Sogdian in Syriac script

Syriac in Syriac script



Bactrian in Manichaean and in Greek script





A Mongolian document



Book cultures

The surviving fragments belong to book cultures of religious communities – Buddhists, Christians and Manichaeans – and demonstrate the east-west and north-south connections of Central Asia along the Silk Road: Here Chinese and Indian, Iranian, Altai and local influences meet. Additionally, some contracts and legal documents survive, allowing us to see legal cultures, again at the crossroads of influences from all directions.

The proximity to China means that paper is the primary writing material. Pens or brushes were used to write the various scripts onto scrolls or books – Indian loose-page books or codices from Iran and the Eastern Mediterranean.

The fragmentary nature of the material means that not just textual information but also any additional information on the physical composition of the paper and inks is very welcome.

Digitisation of the Berlin Turfan Collection

The digitisation of the Berlin Turfan collection of texts was completed in 2012. This was the result of more than 15 years of work in close cooperation with the restauration and reprography departments of the State Library Berlin, for which we are extremely grateful. Thankfully, the work was funded by the German Research Board (DFG).

The first part of the digitisation is presented in a spread-sheet manner on the server of the Academy; the second part (since 2005) is presented in IDP-Berlin, the server which the Academy/Turfan Study group maintains.

First phase



Turfanforschung

Digitales Turfan-Archiv

Gefördert durch die:



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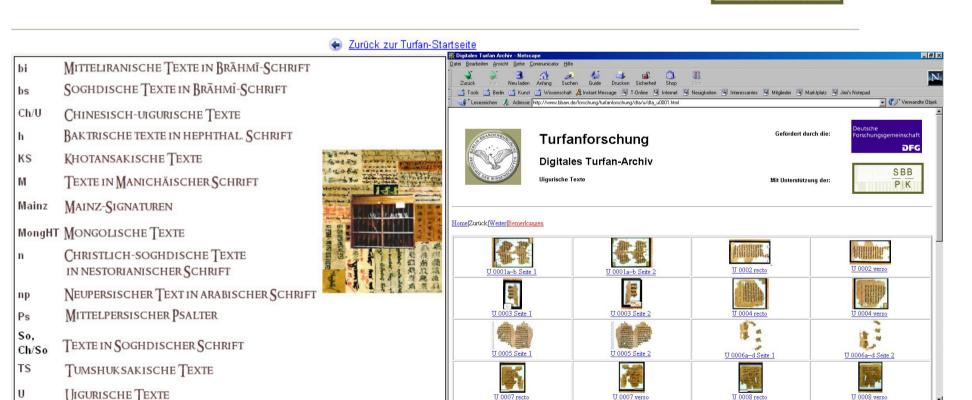
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Mit Unterstützung der:

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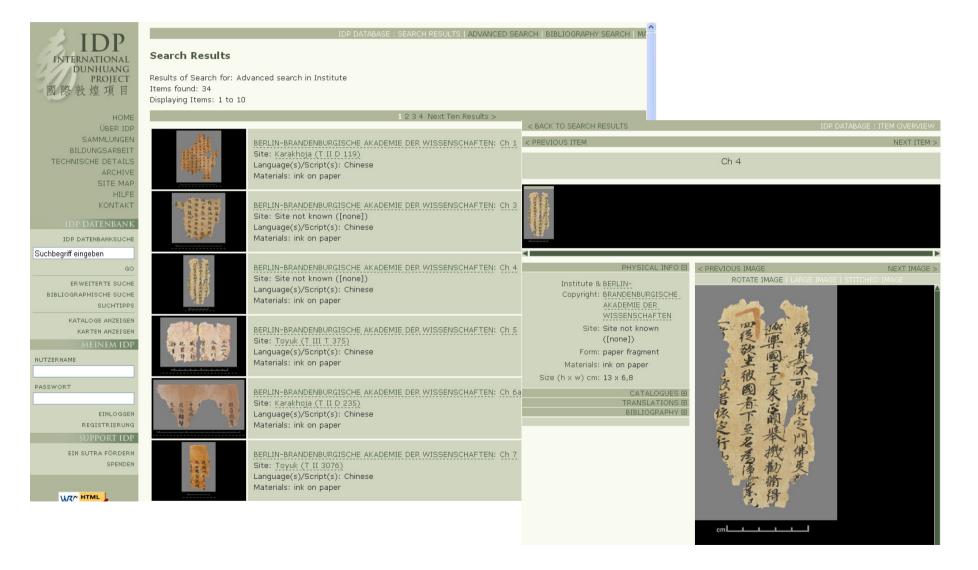


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IDP-Berlin



Philology

The main task of the Turfan Study group (Turfanforschung) in the Academy is the edition of the Old Turkish and the Middle Iranian fragments in the Turfan Collection.

We do this successively in our own book series 'Berliner Turfantexte'.

Cataloguing

Together with the group working on the editions, a second group works on cataloguing the Old Turkish and Sogdian fragments in the Turfan Collection as part of the Union Catalogue of Manuscipts in Germany (KOHD), a project of the Academy of Sciences in Göttingen.

This group publishes their work within the series Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland (VOHD).

Other activities

- The two groups in Berlin take care of visitors and generally coordinate work on all parts of the collection. As with the State Library Berlin, we also coordinate with other institutions such as the Museum in Berlin and the Museum in Turfan, China.
- We work with the State Library, the Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung (BAM) and the University of Hamburg on the current project on the study of red and black pigments in the ink on selected fragments in the Berlin Collection and on Chinese paper in the collection for the contribution it is making to the study of the book cultures of the Silk Road.

Thank you durkin-meisterernst@bbaw.de