

Highlights to be checked

1. Text number	Ds 126
2. Text title (where present) in Tibetan	ཡུལ་བཙུག་པོའི་མཚན་མོ་ལ་འབྲུག་པོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་།།
3. Text title (where present) in Wylie transliteration	<i>Yul btsan bchod[mchod] pa zhugs+ho[bzhugs+ho]</i>
4. A brief summary of the item's contents	This offering ritual is performed if one vomits blood as a result of an encounter with a <i>btsan</i> deity. Staring from the land of Lo, all the <i>btsan</i> deities are worshipped throughout all the Tibetan world, the three districts in upper Tibet (<i>mnga' ris skor gusm</i>), the four horns in central Tibet (<i>dbus gstang ru bzhi</i>), and the six ranges in lower Tibet (<i>mdo khams sgang drug</i>), where they usually live on red mountains or rocky cliffs.
5. Number of folios	8
6. Scribe's name	
7. Translation of title	An offering to the local <i>btsan</i> deities
8. Transcription of colophon	<i>ces yul sa btsan mchod rdzogs+ho/ dpon gsas rig 'dzin gyi 'od zer gyis/ gzigs snangs[snang] la phrul nas mdzad pa'o/ bkra shis/ dge'o/ mangalam/ btsan gsol bya na 'di bya'o/ legs+ho/</i>
9. Translation of colophon	In this way, the offering to the local <i>btsan</i> deities is completed. Written by the Guru 'Od zer (?) on the basis of his vision. Blessings. Virtue. Good fortune. The offering for the <i>btsan</i> should be done in this way. Excellent!
10. Remarks	<p>The following is a list of the names of some of the <i>bstan</i> deities and places near Lo Monthang, as stated in the text. They are said to be in the south of Lo, though they are in fact in the west:</p> <p><i>gung ra'i stag khyung btsan/ ne'u sde 'khyung btsan/ re khyis gyi 'khyung btsan/ yab gyis mkhan rgyungs btsan/ sha pan ra bsum btsan/ ra sang shel rgyung btsan/ pad khis 'ud 'khyung btsan/ gros kyis stong sum rgyung btsan/ so ma stag rgyungs btsan/ stong bsum sdomng zhig btsan/ bse stong dmug po'i btsan/ zang sdong dmar po'i btsan/ lcags sdongs nag po'i btsan/</i></p> <p>Noted that these <i>btsan</i> deities names, the first two characters are local names, such as Gung ra, Ne'u, Re khis, Sha pan, Ra sang, Pad khis and So ma; the last two are ancient clans associated with western Tibet, such as Shel rgyung, sTag rgyung, sTong rgyung and Khyung btsan, among others.</p> <p>However, the main <i>btsan</i> in this text is considered to be from Upper Li yul (Khotan). There, in the castle called gSas mkhar ldem pa, are the father who is the king of the land of Li, a mother Ne snag sman rgyal, the queen, a prince bTsan po ya ba skya gcig, a princesses Gangs dkar sha med, and a younger brother, General Yang ni wer, queen Ma mgo'i g.yu mtsho, and a secret consort rTsal thog rgyung gi 'dri btsan.</p>
11. Remarks on script	<i>dpe tshugs, 'khyug ma tshugs, zhang chung smar</i>
12. Format	Loose leaves
13. Size	9.2 × 33.5 cm
14. Layout	
15. Illustrations and decorations	
16. Paper type	Woven, 1-2 layers, textile sieve print clearly visible, soft and smooth
17. Paper thickness	0.15–0.17 mm

18. Nos of folio sampled	f. 8
19. Fibre analysis	
20. AMS ¹⁴ C dating	
21. XRF analysis	
22. RTI	
23. GCMS	