

# Akṣobhyavyūha an Early Mahāyāna Sūtra in Kharoṣṭhī (Manuscript) from Gandhāra: A Palaeographic Study

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**Abstract:** Akṣobhyavyūha is a lengthy known Kharoṣṭhī manuscript consisted of approximately 638 lines written on both sides of the birch bark. The manuscript is currently owned by Muhammad Nasim Khan, former Professor and Chairman of the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar, who collected it from Mian Kalay, a village located in Dir District. In this collection of manuscripts, it is marked as Fragment no. 7. The manuscript is based on religious instructions given by Buddha to his favourite disciple Śariputra, who later on became Buddha Akṣobhya. Thus, the whole manuscript narrates the conversation occurred between the Buddha and Śariputra. The main objective of the present research is to highlight the palaeography of the Kharoṣṭhī script used in the manuscript under-discussion because this script is commonly found in Gandhāra and other parts of the sub-Continent. It is consisted of nineteen fragments of an early Mahāyāna sūtra and it deals with Akṣobhya, one of the five wisdom Buddhas. The palaeographic study of this manuscript is presented here with addition of the description of sentences which obviously provides a comprehensive knowledge about the letter variations found in Kharoṣṭhī script. Moreover, this manuscript also yields important information about Buddhism and its promulgation in Gandhāra and surrounding regions.

**Keywords:** Akṣobhyavyūha, Buddhism, Gandhāra, Kharoṣṭhī, manuscript

## Introduction

The present paper is derived from an unpublished thesis (MPhil) of the scholar, titled '*Akṣobhyavyūha an Early Mahāyāna Sūtra in Kharoṣṭhī (manuscript) from Gandhāra: A Palaeographic Study*'. This paper generally presents the introductory part of his thesis, whereas, detailed analysis of subject thesis will be published in a series of articles.

Akṣobhyavyūha<sup>1</sup> is one of the ancient Mahāyāna Buddhist scriptures, attributed to the Buddha Akṣobhya's careers and the supremacies of his Buddha discipline Abhirati (Nattier 2000: 73). Within Buddhism there are five wisdoms of Buddhas and Akṣobhya is one among them (Bhattacharya 1989: 350). The cult of Akṣobhya is attributed to Adi-Buddha<sup>2</sup>. According to the Buddhist mythology, he was the master of the pure land Abhirati (the joyous).

Akṣobhya and Abhirati are referred to in many other Mahāyāna scriptures, especially in the early Prajñāpāramitā<sup>3</sup>-sūtra<sup>4</sup> and Saddharmapuṇḍrīka<sup>5</sup>-sūtra (Sato 2002: 469).

According to Buddhist traditions, a monk was interested in the Dharma training, therefore, he showed a promised attitude that he would remained calm and cool until he doesn't receive enlightenment. For achieving this goal, he didn't move from his place and finally received an enlightenment to be called as Buddha Akṣobhya (Dalal 2010: 14).

As for the sacred scriptures of the Buddhism is concerned, several Kharoṣṭhī manuscripts have been discovered in Gandhāra region of which majority are now preserved in different public and private collections. These manuscripts are of paramount historical and religious importance and have added something new to our knowledge about the different ancient scripts. Of these, some manuscripts were documented by Prof. Nasim Khan in 1999 who later published them in 2008-09. The Akṣobhyavyūha manuscript composed in Kharoṣṭhī script is one of them earlier documented by Nasim Khan. It is the longest manuscript in the entire collection and it belongs to the early Mahāyāna sūtra. The manuscript narrates the

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conversation held between the historic Buddha and his devoted disciple Śariputra. The Buddha delivered the dharma instruction of the Tathagata Akṣobhya to his disciple and also described the qualities of his Buddhakṣetra in the presence of 84000 devaputras. On hearing that, Śariputra took an oath that he would be remained calm and cool and would refrain from harsh behaviour, fury or malice towards any being until he doesn't get an enlightenment. Accordingly, he patiently proved himself steadfast and successfully accomplished the task. Finally, he received enlightenment and thus became Buddha Akṣobhya.

The present manuscript, measuring about 19 x 225 cm, is written on both sides of a birch-bark scroll. This piece of manuscript comprises about 638 lines. The front side (recto) contains 371 horizontal lines and the back side (verso) 267 lines (Nasim Khan 2009: 47). An outlook of notable Buddhist manuscripts discovered from different areas are briefly discussed below.

### **The British Library Collection**

In 1994, the British Library (London) acquired 29 fragments of Gandhāran Buddhist manuscripts written on birch bark for its collection. These manuscript produced in Kharoṣṭhī script, dated from 1st century CE and onwards, were found in a terracotta jar near Haḍḍa in eastern Afghanistan. This collection contains yield various written by different writers. This collection is preserved in fragmentary form (Salomon 1999: 141-55).

### **The Senior Collection**

The birch bark Kharoṣṭhī manuscripts lying in the custody Robert Senior (UK) to be known as 'Senior Collection'. This collection is also said to have reported from Haḍḍa in eastern Afghanistan. This collection was also found preserved in a terracotta jar like that of British Library collection. The Senior Collection comprises canonical *sūtras* and the entire text is known in good state of preservation. These manuscripts are said to have written by a single scribe.

### **The Schøyen Collection**

Martin Schøyen, a Norwegian collector, obtained a remarkable collection of Buddhist manuscripts and hence to be known as 'Schøyen Collection'. The material used for these manuscript are: palm leaves, birch bark and Veilum. These manuscript were unearthed from a cave at Bamiyan. These manuscripts are written in Brāhmī and Kharoṣṭhī scripts dated from 2nd to 8th century CE.

### **The Split Collection**

The split collection was a set of Buddhist manuscripts was brought by an antiquity collector from Gandhāra. Later on it was split into pieces whereas some fragments of the manuscripts reached to United Kingdom and remaining pieces went to private collectors in Europe and elsewhere. Due to its nature of distribution, it is known as the 'split collection of the Buddhist Kharoṣṭhī manuscript'.

### **Muhammad Nasim Khan Collection**

A handsome collection of 19 fragments of the Kharoṣṭhī manuscript is preserved by Muhammad Nasim Khan, Professor of Archaeology, University of Peshawar. These manuscripts were found by the owner himself during his Dir Survey in late 1990s. This collection was discovered in depilated condition at 'Mian Kaly' in Lower Dir. It comprises different types of manuscripts written on birch bark both in Recto (obverse) and Verso (reverse) style. These variations indicate that the script was written by different scribes. These documents consist of canonical, non-canonical and private records. A brief outline of these fragments is as follow:

Fragment-1 contains a non-canonical text.

Fragment-2 is related to the private document.

Fragment-3 is based on Arapacana Syllabary which means the 1<sup>st</sup> verse of the manuscript starts with 'a', second with 'ra', third with 'pa', fourth with 'ca', and fifth with 'na'.

Fragment-4 is consisted of just four lines of the bottom of document in which the Buddha Śākyamuni is praised.

Fragment-5 reveals the praise of Buddha in conventional phrases.

Fragment-6 contains canonical text.

Fragment-7 comprises 638 lines is one of the important component of this manuscript written on both sides of the birch bark.

Fragment-8 is partially a fragmentary document but some of its verses are clearly readable.

Fragment-9 is consisted of Karmavacana text.

Fragment-10 narrates about king 'Naga Manasvin' and has some information of spell.

Fragment-11 is also non-canonical scripture which might be a part of Prajñāpāramitā sūtra related to Mahāyāna.

Fragments 12-14 represent a non-canonical text and their attribution association is also unclear.

Fragments 15-17 are small bits broken into different pieces and hence it is difficult to conceive any concrete message from them.

Fragment-18 deals with the matters of purification

Fragment-19 consists of Buddhist verses.

The fragment-7, the largest section of this manuscript, is the subject matter of this paper. During his MPhil research, the present author documented 16,183 *akṣaras* of this manuscript and traced them with the help of 'CorelDraw', a computer software. This study discovers that numerous differences and variations happened in these *akṣaras* were due to the use of different hands (scribes) in the composition of this manuscript. In some verses, changes in pen style were also noticed especially on verso side of the manuscript. Accordingly, the shape and size of such letters on verso are found bit bigger than those inscribed on recto. Such a statistical data is arranged in attached tables and hence the letter styles are elaborately described in six tables and charts.

## Use of Initial Vowels

The ancient Buddhist account Lalita-Vistara<sup>6</sup> narrates that about sixty-four<sup>7</sup> scripts were used in the subcontinent. Of these, four scripts are discovered in Gandhāra region such as Kharoṣṭhī, Brāhmī, Śārada and Kohi<sup>8</sup> or Puṣkarasari. In ancient times, Gandhara was remained a cultural and political hub under the rule of different dynasties and therefore, a large number of inscriptions are reported from this region. Amongst them, majority inscriptions were written in Kharoṣṭhī script as it had been the official script of this region during 3rd century BCE - 4th century CE.

The earlier Kharoṣṭhī inscriptions found at Shahbaz Garhi (Mardan) and Mānsehrā belong to the reign of King Aśoka, who ruled in the mid of 3rd century BCE. These inscriptions are inscribed on rock boulders. Besides this, Kharoṣṭhī script was commonly inscribed on the coins of Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian, Indo-Parthians and Kushan rulers, stone panels, palm leaves and most importantly on the birch bark.

The typology of *akṣaras*<sup>9</sup> applied in fragment-7 is based on the relevant strokes of initial vowels except letter 'a'. In contrast, the typology of initial vowel 'a' is based on the shape of letter.

Although the exact figure of *akṣaras* (signs) in fragment-7 is uncertain because, about 20% (more or less) portion of the said manuscript is damaged. Accordingly a number of *akṣaras* are observed in fragmentary<sup>10</sup> form and some of them are obviously lost from its actual place or context. The intact part of the manuscript bearing Kharoṣṭhī<sup>11</sup> signs is very clear and it is in good state of preservation. As described above, the recorded *akṣaras* are 16, 183.

Kharoṣṭhī script is consisted of different signs and each sign has a specific sound and application. In this regard, 1,797 initial vowels<sup>12</sup> are identified in the subject manuscript ('a<sup>13</sup> → 𑀅', 'i<sup>14</sup> → 𑀆', 'u<sup>15</sup> → 𑀇', 'e<sup>16</sup> → 𑀈', and 'o<sup>17</sup> → 𑀉'). Of these, the best known examples of *akṣaras* are 1,598. Among the *akṣaras* found on this birch bark<sup>18</sup>, the following signs are identified as initial vowels. The statistical analysis of these *akṣaras* is as follow.

These tables furnish information about individual letters. Table-1 consists of initial vowels which represent five letters. The initial vowel “a=ᳵ” is represented by 1,026 characters. The following initial “i=ᳶ” is shown by 126 specimens and letter “e=᳷” 413 examples. The initial vowel “o=᳸” is known by 108 letters. In addition, five symbols of *anusvāra* “aṃ=᳹” are also arranged in the same table.

The table-2 comprises five groups of consonants. Of these, the first group is known as Gutturals<sup>19</sup>, second group Palatals, third group Cerebral, fourth group Dental and the fifth group Labials. The Gutturals group represents four letters i.e. “ka=᳚” is known by 156 examples, “kha=᳛” by 35 examples, “ga=᳜” by 458 specimens and “gha=᳝” by 10 samples. There is no nasal sign in this group of consonants. In combination of with other vowels, letter “ki=᳞” is observed 44 times, “ku=᳟” sign 56 times and “ke=᳠” character 32 signs respectively. Similarly, letter “ko=᳡” has 44 specimens in this script. This category also includes prefix<sup>20</sup>, suffix<sup>21</sup> and compound symbols. The prefix “rka=᳢” is identified by a single sign, suffix “kra=᳣” by 15 examples and “kro=᳤” by a single sign. The second sign i.e. “kha=᳛” of this group comprises 35 signs whereas, after application of the medial vowel the basic “kha” is converted into “khi=᳞” is identified 2 times in this manuscript. Likewise, sign “khu=᳟” is observed by 16 specimens, “khe=᳠” by 2 examples and “kho=᳡” by 3 symbols. The prefix “rkha=᳢” has only one sign. Moreover, the third symbol “ga=᳜” is noticed by 458 signs followed by “gi=᳞” by 18 examples, “gu=᳟” by 7 signs, “ge=᳠” 22 examples, and “go=᳡” by 18 signs respectively. There is a single *anusvāra* “gaṃ=᳹” in this group of letters. Some letters with prefix and suffix are also noted such as basic letter “ra” is added to letter “ga” to form a prefix “rga=᳢” is demonstrated by 2 specimens. While the suffix “gra=᳣” is observed by 34 examples, “gri=᳤” by one examples, “gre=᳥” by 4 examples, and “gro=᳦” by 3 letters. The last symbol of the gutturals series is letter “gha=᳝” identified by 10 examples, “ghi=᳞” by 4 specimens, “ghe=᳠” one example and “gho=᳡” by 6 *akṣaras*.

The palatal group comprises five letters

including a nasal<sup>22</sup> sign. In this way, the first letter of this group “ca=᳚” is consisted of 147 signs. Amongst the variants, “ci=᳛” is shown by 69 samples, “cu=᳜” by 6 specimens, “ce=᳝” 25 samples and “co=᳞” by 3 signs. The second letter of this category “cha=᳞” is identified by 18 examples. Its variants include “chi=᳟” by 9 sings, “che=᳠” letter by 4 specimens and “cho=᳡” by one sign. The third sign of the palatal group “ja=᳚” comprises 78 symbols with number of variants like “ji=᳛” known by 20 samples, “ju=᳜” by one sign, “je=᳝” by 10 samples and “jo=᳞” by 6 examples. In addition, the letter “ja” is also used as prefix such as “rja=᳢” with 2 examples. The next letter is “jha” unfortunately, it is not observed in the manuscript because 20% or more part of the manuscript is damaged. The nasal letter i.e. “ña=᳞” in this group is identified by 189 signs which further identified by variants such as “ñi=᳟” has 27 samples, “ñe=᳠” 6 examples and “ño=᳡” 13 symbols.

The next group of consonants forms the cerebrals. The first letter of this group is “ṭa=᳚” which is observed only once. Similarly, letter “ṭe=᳛” one example, “ṭha=᳜” 70 examples, “ṭhi=᳝” 57 examples, “ṭhe=᳞” 3 samples, and “ṭho=᳞” one sign. The next symbol in this group “ḍa=᳚” is identified by 16 examples, “ḍi=᳛” by 42 samples, “ḍu=᳜” and “ḍe=᳝” each by one sample and “ḍo=᳞” by one example. The “ḍhe=᳞” sign is observed only once. The last and final character of the cerebral group is nasal “ṇa=᳞” marked by 1027 specimens and its variants “ṇi=᳟” by 181 signs, “ṇu=᳟” by 124 samples, “ṇe=᳠” by 62 examples, “ṇo=᳡” by 115 signs and “ṇaṃ=᳹” by one specimen. A single example of prefix “rṇa=᳢” is also included in this group of letters.

The fourth group of consonants is consisted of dentals. Like above, this group contains five symbols in which the first one “ṭa=᳚” is identified by 440 samples, “ṭi=᳛” by 345 signs, “ṭu=᳜” by 17 samples, “ṭe=᳝” by 163 examples and “ṭo=᳞” by 69 signs. Moreover, the *anusvāra* is repeated twice in the form of “ṭaṃ=᳹” and “ṭiṃ=᳹” by example each. This groups also included two signs of prefix such as “ṛta=᳢” identified by 2 signs and “ṛti=᳞” by 3 examples. Similarly, this

group also yields a number of suffix letters such as “tra=𑖦” known by 162 examples, “tri=𑖧” by 61 specimens, “tre=𑖨” by 6 signs and “tro=𑖩” by 21 examples. In addition, the dental group also comprises compound *akṣaras* such as “ta” and “va”. In this regard, the first compound letter “tva=𑖪” is consisted of 106 examples and the sign “tvo=𑖫” of 11 signs.

In dental group, the next letter is “tha=𑖬” represented by 2 examples. Its variant “thi=𑖭” is marked by 4 examples and “thu=𑖮” by 2 specimens. Besides this, it contains a couple of prefix symbols e.g., “rtha=𑖯” with 6 letters and “rtho=𑖰” with 2 letters. The following letter “da=𑖱” of this group is observed by 605 signs. Its variants include “di=𑖲” with 297 signs, “du=𑖳” with 94 signs, “de=𑖴” with 95 samples and “do=𑖵” 215 examples. The *anusvāra* of this character is appeared only once in the form of “diṃ=𑖶”. While the suffix signs are consisted of “dra=𑖷” and “dru=𑖸” one each by one example and “dro=𑖹” 2 by specimens. The fourth sign of this group is “dha=𑖺” identified by 248 letters. Its variants “dhi=𑖻” include 6 signs, “dhe=𑖼” 10 samples and “dho=𑖽” 10 characters. The prefix “rdha=𑖾” and “rdhi=𑖿” are each marked by 3 examples. The fifth symbol “na=𑖿” occurs four times.

The fifth and final group of the consonants is called as labials. The first letter of this group is “pa=𑖿” marked by 332 characters. Similarly, letter “pi=𑖿” is known by 25 examples, “pu=𑖿” by 244 signs, “pe=𑖿” by 3 samples and “po=𑖿” by 9 examples. The *anusvāra* of letter “pa” is “paṃ=𑖿” observed by only one example. Moreover, the prefix “pra=𑖿” contains 191 examples, “pri=𑖿” 2 signs, “pru=𑖿” 2 samples and “pro=𑖿” 2 examples. The second sign of this group is “pha=𑖿” known by 15 examples and “phu=𑖿” be 10 samples. The third sign “ba=𑖿” is marked by 20 examples, “bi=𑖿” by 2 signs, “bu=𑖿” by 27 examples, “be=𑖿” by one specimen and “bo=𑖿” by 50 examples. The suffix of “bra=𑖿” contains 15 signs. The fourth sign “bha=𑖿” is represented by 522 examples, “bhi=𑖿” by 18 signs, “bhu=𑖿” by 23 samples, “bhe=𑖿” by 6 examples and “bho=𑖿” by 37 specimens. The prefix “bra=𑖿” contains only one example. The last and final

symbol “ma=𑖿” has 522 characters, “mi=𑖿” 70 signs, “mu=𑖿” 84 examples, “me=𑖿” 90 samples and “mo=𑖿” 49 examples. The *anusvāra* “maṃ=𑖿” is represented by a single example. The prefix “rma=𑖿” is known by 97 samples, “rmi=𑖿” by one example, “rme=𑖿” by 8 specimens and “rmo=𑖿” by 15 signs.

Table-3 is consisted of vowels and semivowels which includes four basic symbols “ya”, “ra”, “la” “va”. The first letter “ya=𑖿” pertains 404 examples, the next letter “yi=𑖿” 36 samples, “yu=𑖿” 4 examples, “ye=𑖿” 80 signs and “yo=𑖿” 6 samples. The *anusvāra* of this category is identified by a single sign i.e. “yam=𑖿”. The prefix *akṣaras* “rya=𑖿” has 9 examples. The second sign “ra=𑖿” represents 260 examples, the following letter “ri=𑖿” 197 samples, “ru=𑖿” 45 signs, “re=𑖿” 45 samples and “ro=𑖿” 75 examples. The third sign “la=𑖿” is identified by 83 examples, and its variants “li=𑖿” by 24 signs, “lu=𑖿” by one sample, “le=𑖿” by 12 examples, and “lo=𑖿” by 65 specimens. The last character “va=𑖿” consists of 878 signs and its variants represent “vi=𑖿” 300, “vu=𑖿” 39, “ve=𑖿” 71, and “vo=𑖿” 51 examples. This letter has a single *anusvāra* “vaṃ=𑖿”. The prefix “rva=𑖿” contains 123 signs, “rvi=𑖿” 2 samples, “rve=𑖿” 8 examples and “rvo=𑖿” one example. The cursive form of ligature<sup>23</sup> “vha=𑖿” is observed by 13 signs, “vhi=𑖿” by 16 examples, “vhu=𑖿” and “vhe=𑖿” have one sample each, and “vho=𑖿” has 2 specimens.

Table-4 comprises only three symbols such as “śa”, “ṣa” and “sa”. Of these, the first letter “śa=𑖿” is identified by 411 signs. Similarly, “ṣi=𑖿” has 64, “śu=𑖿” 18, “śe=𑖿” 12 and “śo=𑖿” 34 examples. The prefix “rśa=𑖿” has only 2 examples. The suffix characters “śra=𑖿” comprises one, “śru=𑖿” 7, and “śre=𑖿” 2 examples. This group represents one example of *anusvāra* “śaṃ=𑖿” and similar number of ligatures “tśa=𑖿”. In addition, a cursive ligature “śpa=𑖿” has 12 examples and “śpe=𑖿” 2 signs. The second sign “ṣa=𑖿” in table-4 is known by 145 specimens, “ṣi=𑖿” by 42 samples, “ṣu=𑖿” by 35 examples, “ṣe=𑖿” by 8 samples and “ṣo=𑖿” by 24 specimens. The *anusvāra* “ṣaṃ=𑖿” is marked by only one variety. The prefix “rśa=



“𑖦” has one sample and “𑖦𑖦=𑖦” 3 examples. Similarly, suffix “𑖦𑖦=𑖦” is characterised by 5 examples and “𑖦𑖦=𑖦” by one specimen.

The third and last letter sibilant “sa=𑖦” is known by 1,031 signs, its variant “si=𑖦” by 101 samples, “su=𑖦” by 102 specimens, “se=𑖦” 22 samples and “so=𑖦” by 55 examples. The anusvāra of this sibilant “saṃ=𑖦” is marked by 5 samples. The compound signs of this group “sva=𑖦” comprises 32 signs, “svi=𑖦” 17 samples and “sve=𑖦” 3 examples. The cursive ligature “sta=𑖦” is observed by 4 signs, remaining signs “sti=𑖦”, “stu=𑖦” and “sto=𑖦” are identified by 3 examples each. The suffix of this character “stra=𑖦” is known by one and “stri=𑖦” by 2 specimens.

Table-5 illustrates number of sonant aspirates such as “ha=𑖦” is known by 143 examples, “hi=𑖦” by 187 samples, “hu=𑖦” by 2 specimens, “he=𑖦” by 3 samples and “ho=𑖦” by 139 signs.

Table-6 comprises special letters like “kṣa=𑖦” is identified by 35 examples, “kṣi=𑖦” by 27 samples, “kṣu=𑖦” by 3 signs, “kṣe=𑖦” by 23 samples and “kṣo=𑖦” by 9 specimens.

In the light of above statistical analysis of this manuscript, each individual letter is specifically treated for its palaeographic style. As a result a plausible number of sign variations is keenly observed amongst all groups of letters.

The birch bark on which the subject manuscript is inscribed was obtained from different trees grown along the ranges of Hindu Kush Mountains such as Resham Gole, Bashter Gole, Golian Gole, and upper ridges of Broghul (Chitral). Hence, it is the local species and still being germinated in hilly area of Chitral. The production of this plant is now greatly diminished due to its extensive use by the local people for their daily essentials such as (fuel, agricultural equipment, construction of houses, etc.). Having medicinal characteristics, this plant is widely brought into medical practices. Apart from this, the bark of this plant is significantly utilised for making amulets.

## Conclusions

The Akṣobhyavyūha manuscript contributes a significant part in the study of early Mahāyāna Buddhist texts and palaeography. It provides

valuable insights into the socio-religious and cultural history of Gandhāra. This manuscript, written in Kharoṣṭhī script, is not only important for its long text and detailed narrative structure but it critically signifies palaeographic complexity, diverse writing practices and stylistic variations that practiced in ancient times in Gandhāra.

It is a primary source of literature and hence sheds imperative light on the veneration of Akṣobhya Buddha and his pure land. Similarly, it highlights the way of Abhirati and the devotional and philosophical dimensions of early Mahāyāna Buddhism prevailed in Gandhāra region. A careful study of this manuscript, consisting of 16,183 *akṣaras*, reveals interesting evidences about the art of scribes' hands, writing style and letter forms, and particularly the combination of recto and verso sides. These outcomes contribute to a deeper understanding of the development of Kharoṣṭhī script and the socio-cultural context in which the subject manuscripts was composed.

The rich legacy of Gandhāran manuscripts in the context of Buddhist literature is well highlighted in previous works based on different collections e.g. the British Library, Senior and Schøyen Collections, including Nasim Khan's Collection. In this connection the fresh statistical data (16,183 *akṣaras*) obtained from Akṣobhyavyūha manuscript further enriches our understanding about the Kharoṣṭhī *akṣaras* and their typology which obviously offers a broad spectrum for future research in palaeography and linguistics.

The present research suggest that the Akṣobhyavyūha manuscript was compiled by different hands through different stages. The stylistic forms of Kharoṣṭhī script greatly help to determine the date and chronology of the subject manuscript and hence this analysis articulates that it was composed between the time of Mauryan and Indo-Scythian periods. Accordingly, the dates of Akṣobhyavyūha manuscript would be ranged from 3rd century BCE to 1st century C.E.

## Notes

1. Akṣobhya, Sanskrit: अक्षोभ्य, literally means the 'Immovable One' while vyūha

- indicate 'pure land' see Nattier, Jan. *The realm of Akṣobhya: a missing piece in the history of pure land Buddhism*. Journal of the international Association of Buddhist studies. 2000: 1.
2. Adi-Buddha is self-emanating self-originating Buddha.
  3. Prajñāpāramitā (transcendental knowledge) is one of early Mahayanist scripture which probably dated to 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. of our era. This particular term Prajñā narrates knowledge of the absolute truth.
  4. Sutra was a general term in which all the Buddhist teachings are preserved in textual form.
  5. The Saddharma Puṇḍarīka sūtra (Lotus of the Good law) is one among the Mahayanist scriptures which is highly respected in China and Japan.
  6. It is a Sanskrit work, which gives us basic information about Buddha's life. It is quite impossible to assign it with a proper date. But scholarly approach is based on its Chinese translation which is dated from 308 CE, the original word would be one or two centuries earlier than that.
  7. See R. B. Pandey (1952). Indian palaeography, pp. 23-24.
  8. See M. Nasim Khan (2007). Gandhāran Studies. Vol. 1, pp. 89-118.
  9. Akṣaras means something nonperishable.
  10. Fragmentary signs are mostly consisted of incomplete signs or akṣaras.
  11. Kharoṣṭhī is the name of the script in which Buddhist teachings are preserved in textual form.
  12. Initial vowels are basically five in number which mostly appear in the beginning of words that is why these letters are called as initial vowels.
  13. The mentioned sign of initial vowel 'a' is taken from a list of types of initial vowels, table 1.1-1.ii 'L32'.
  14. Ibid 1.1-2.xi, L 605.
  15. Ibid 1.1-3.i, L 3.
  16. Ibid 1.1-4.i, L 15.
  17. Ibid 1.1-5.i, L 14.
  18. Birch bark is basically obtained from 'Betula'. It is the scientific name of a tree, actually belongs to Betulaceae family in plants kingdom. Thus the skin of the birch tree was used for writing in ancient times.
  19. Gutturals are consisted of those letters which produced sound in throat.
  20. The prefix letter is mostly added before the second letter due to which. The second word give us a complete change meaning in roman characters. In this regard within kharoṣṭhī script. There is a special letter "ra" for it.
  21. The suffix is totally opposite of prefix. Because in prefix we add "ra" before the second word but here in suffix it is adding after the symbol in kharoṣṭhī letters.
  22. The nasal letter sound is related to the nose. For these kinds of signs, the voice/sound is pronounced through the nose.
  23. Ligature stands for the combination of two or more than two letters.

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**Table 1. Types of Initial Vowels****1.1 Initial “a”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L2 ʔ	L6 ʔ	ʔ	L26 ʔ	L28 ʔ	L32 ʔ	ʔ	L166 ʔ	L216 ʔ	L348 ʔ	L398 ʔ	ʔ	L616 ʔ

**1.1.2 Initial “i”**

Type I	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L15 ʔ	L35 ʔ	L38 ʔ	L49 ʔ	L122 ʔ	L189 ʔ	L257 ʔ	L272 ʔ	L280 ʔ	L385 ʔ	L413 ʔ	L428 ʔ	L623 ʔ

**1.1.3 Initial “u”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L3 ʔ	L6 ʔ	L12 ʔ	L48 ʔ	L141 ʔ	L213 ʔ	L501 ʔ	L506 ʔ	L626 ʔ				

**1.1.4 Initial “e”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7 ʔ	L13 ʔ	L15 ʔ	L28 ʔ	L47 ʔ	L127 ʔ	L176 ʔ	L254 ʔ	L315 ʔ	L468 ʔ	L485 ʔ	L566 ʔ	L626 ʔ

**1.1.5 Initial “o”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L5 ʔ	L14 ʔ	L37 ʔ	L83 ʔ	L162 ʔ	L181 ʔ	L216 ʔ	L388 ʔ	L417 ʔ	L421 ʔ	L472 ʔ	L598 ʔ	L627 ʔ

**1.6 Types of Anusvāra “am”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L30 ʔ	L272 ʔ	L381 ʔ	L397 ʔ	L512 ʔ								

**Table 2. Groups of Consonants****2.1 Types of Gutturals “ka”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7 ʔ	L49 ʔ	L108 ʔ	L168 ʔ	L170 ʔ	L176 ʔ	L192 ʔ	L219 ʔ	L265 ʔ	L347 ʔ	L484 ʔ	L584 ʔ	L628 ʔ

**2.1.2 “ki”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L14 ʔ	L56 ʔ	L128 ʔ	L176 ʔ	L168 ʔ	L207 ʔ	L264 ʔ	L347 ʔ	L447 ʔ	L493 ʔ	L520 ʔ	L524 ʔ	L618 ʔ

**2.1.3 “ku”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L3 ʔ	L21 ʔ	L113 ʔ	L123 ʔ	L196 ʔ	L214 ʔ	L292 ʔ	L303 ʔ	L425 ʔ	L430 ʔ	L467 ʔ	L446 ʔ	L600 ʔ

**2.1.4 “ke”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L60 ʔ	L133 ʔ	L165 ʔ	L178 ʔ	L236 ʔ	L299 ʔ	L470 ʔ						

**2.1.5 “ko”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L4 ʔ	L71 ʔ	L158 ʔ	L182 ʔ	L489 ʔ	L514 ʔ	L517 ʔ	L639 ʔ					

### 2.1.6 ka with prefix ra: “rka”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L522 𐌺𐌹												

### 2.1.7 ka with suffix ra: “kra”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L80 𐌺𐌹	L133 𐌺𐌹	L182 𐌺𐌹	L184 𐌺𐌹	L184 𐌺𐌹	L184 𐌺𐌹	L194 𐌺𐌹	L202 𐌺𐌹	L202 𐌺𐌹	L204 𐌺𐌹	L204 𐌺𐌹	L205 𐌺𐌹	L205 𐌺𐌹

### 2.1.8 “kro”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L117 𐌺𐌹												

### 2.2.1 Types of gutturals “kha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L30 𐌺𐌹	L113 𐌺𐌹	L170 𐌺𐌹	L245 𐌺𐌹	L331 𐌺𐌹	L393 𐌺𐌹	L469 𐌺𐌹	L507 𐌺𐌹	L557 𐌺𐌹	L609 𐌺𐌹	L639 𐌺𐌹		

### 2.2.2 “khi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L247 𐌺𐌹	L557 𐌺𐌹											

### 2.2.3 “khu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L208 𐌺𐌹	L250 𐌺𐌹	L261 𐌺𐌹	L332 𐌺𐌹	L485 𐌺𐌹	L437 𐌺𐌹	L516 𐌺𐌹	L518 𐌺𐌹	L520 𐌺𐌹	L522 𐌺𐌹	L543 𐌺𐌹		

### 2.2.4 “khe”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L191 𐌺𐌹	L205 𐌺𐌹											

### 2.2.5 “kho”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L20 𐌺𐌹	L186 𐌺𐌹	L209 𐌺𐌹										

### 2.2.6 kha with prefix ra: “rkha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L13 𐌺𐌹												

### 2.3.1 Types of Gutturals: “ga”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1 𐌺𐌹	L20 𐌺𐌹	L48 𐌺𐌹	L90 𐌺𐌹	L174 𐌺𐌹	L200 𐌺𐌹	L202 𐌺𐌹	L292 𐌺𐌹	L396 𐌺𐌹	L404 𐌺𐌹	L419 𐌺𐌹	L590 𐌺𐌹	L607 𐌺𐌹

### 2.3.2 “gi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L35 𐌺𐌹	L151 𐌺𐌹	L260 𐌺𐌹	L455 𐌺𐌹	L457 𐌺𐌹	L493 𐌺𐌹							

### 2.3.3 “gu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L148 𐌺𐌹	L199 𐌺𐌹	L485 𐌺𐌹	L488 𐌺𐌹	L489 𐌺𐌹	L561 𐌺𐌹							

### 2.3.4 “ge”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L29	L151	L265	L457	L573	L626	L639						

### 2.3.5 “go”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L10	L20	L70	L119	L323	L432	L451	L511	L589	L626			

### 2.3.6 ga with Anusvāra am: “gaṃ”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L69												

### 2.3.7 ga with prefix ra: “rga”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L218	L462											

### 2.3.8 ga with suffix ra: “gra”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L5	L114	L166	L187	L253	L376	L526	L567	L602	L635			

### 2.3.9 “gri”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L68												

### 2.3.10 “gre”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L602	L603	L603										

### 2.3.11 “gro”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L148	L157	L234										

### 2.4.1 Types of Gutturals: “gha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L5	L70	L109	L168	L233	L269	L318	L398	L451	L487			

### 2.4.2 “ghi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L398												

### 2.4.4 “ghe”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L398												













### 2.4.5 “gho”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L19	L78	L103	L274	L390								

### 2.5.1 Types of Palatals: “ca”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7	L15	L111	L150	L184	L208	L294	L318	L435	L460	L505	L635	










### 2.5.2 “ci”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L50 	L81 	L180 	L230 	L294 	L318 	L427 	L490 	L512 	L597 	L609 	L620 	

### 2.5.3 “cu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L212	L319	L388	L409	L483	L485							









#### 2.5.4 “ce”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L127 	L162 	L175 	L274 	L322 	L405 	L499 	L501 	L524 				

### 2.5.5 “co”

[illegible]





### 2.6.1 Types of Palatals: “cha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L20 	L43 	L109 	L436 	L479 	L520 	L519 	L569 					

### 2.6.2 “chi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L43	L46	L45	L47	L77	L77	L335	L639					

#### 2.6.4 “che”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L275 	L277 	L328 	L337 									

### 2.6.5 “cho”

[illegible]

### 2.7.1 Types of Palatals: “ja”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7 $\gamma$	L16 $\Upsilon$	L22 $\mathcal{Y}$	L176 $\gamma$	L257 $\mathcal{Y}$	L306 $\mathcal{Z}$	L316 $\gamma$	L330 $\mathcal{Y}$	L438 $\Upsilon$	L468 $\mathcal{Y}$	L470 $\mathcal{Z}$	L525 $\mathcal{Y}$	L533 $\mathcal{Z}$

### 2.7.2 “ji”


Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L59	L123	L209	L326	L469	L495	L513	L538	L590	L604			

### 2.7.3 “ju”









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#### 2.11.4 “the”










### 2.11.5 “tho”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L32 												


### 2.12.1 Types of Cerebrals: “da”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L45 	L110 	L122 	L158 	L232 	L257 	L564 	L589 					


### 2.12.2 “di”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L16 	L106 	L207 	L247 	L260 	L328 	L455 	L531 	L605 				


### 2.12.3 “du”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L199 												


### 2.12.4 “de”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L574 												














### 2.12.5 “do”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L69 												












### 2.13.4 Types of Cerebrals: “dhe”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L571 												












### 2.14.1 Types of Cerebrals: “na”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1 	L14 	L60 	L122 	L149 	L230 	L296 	L301 	L473 	L483 	L500 	L552 	L635 













### 2.14.2 “ni”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L20 	L99 	L151 	L170 	L199 	L218 	L397 	L463 	L484 	L504 	L635 		










### 2.14.3 “nu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L2 	L43 	L119 	L182 	L194 	L212 	L253 	L308 	L494 	L504 	L638 		

### 2.14.4 “ne”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7 	L69 	L115 	L235 	L274 	L310 	L375 	L414 	L489 	L597 	L507 	L606 	

### 2.14.5 “no”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L48 	L176 	L185 	L215 	L308 	L407 	L500 	L538 	L604 				



#### 2.14.6 ṇa with anusvāra aṃ: “ṇaṃ”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L108 ↱												

#### 2.14.7 ṇa with prefix ra: “ṇa”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L270 ḍ												

#### 2.15.1 Types of Dentals: “ta”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1 ṭ	L54 ṣ	L89 ṣ	L215 ṣ	L264 ṣ	L296 ṣ	L500 ṣ	L537 ṣ	L620 ṣ	L628 ṣ			

#### 2.15.2 “ti”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1 ṭ	L63 ṣ	L170 ṣ	L208 ṣ	L241 ṣ	L307 ṣ	L468 ṣ	L484 ṣ	L574 ṣ	L590 ṣ	L618 ṣ		

#### 2.15.3 “tu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L8 ṭ	L56 ṣ	L82 ṣ	L108 ṣ	L110 ṣ	L191 ṣ	L288 ṣ	L502 ṣ					

#### 2.15.4 “te”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L14 ṭ	L50 ṣ	L102 ṣ	L167 ṣ	L246 ṣ	L294 ṣ	L304 ṣ	L390 ṣ	L451 ṣ	L555 ṣ	L606 ṣ		

#### 2.15.5 “to”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L2 ṭ	L105 ṣ	L185 ṣ	L187 ṣ	L210 ṣ	L483 ṣ	L595 ṣ	L607 ṣ					

#### 2.15.6 ta with anusvāra aṃ: “taṃ”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L501 ṣ												

#### 2.15.7 “tiṃ”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L494 ṣ												

#### 2.15.8 ta with prefix ra: “ta”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L11 ṣ	L493 ṣ											

#### 2.15.9 “rti”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L56 ṣ	L60 ṣ	L167 ṣ										

#### 2.15.10 ta with suffix ra: “tra”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7 ṣ	L19 ṣ	L110 ṣ	L197 ṣ	L275 ṣ	L332 ṣ	L430 ṣ	L488 ṣ	L530 ṣ	L567 ṣ	L618 ṣ		

### 2.15.11 “tri”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L47 𐌲	L176 𐌳	L182 𐌴	L200 𐌵	L298 𐌶	L345 𐌷	L494 𐌸	L497 𐌹	L532 𐌺	L597 𐌻	L630 𐌼		

### 2.15.12 “tre”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L27 𐌲	L108 𐌳	L418 𐌴	L419 𐌵	L635 𐌶	L639 𐌷							

### 2.15.13 “tro”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L4 𐌲	L53 𐌳	L72 𐌴	L140 𐌵	L182 𐌶	L247 𐌷	L271 𐌸	L273 𐌹	L470 𐌺	L487 𐌻	L598 𐌼		

### 2.15.14 ta with semivowel va: “tva”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L15 𐌲	L97 𐌳	L109 𐌴	L152 𐌵	L183 𐌶	L202 𐌷	L306 𐌸	L385 𐌹	L472 𐌺	L483 𐌻	L510 𐌼	L588 𐌽	L601 𐌾

### 2.15.15 “tvo”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L21 𐌲	L112 𐌳	L137 𐌴	L167 𐌵	L232 𐌶	L321 𐌷	L547 𐌸	L552 𐌹					

### 2.16.1 Types of Dentals: “tha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L376 𐌲	L627 𐌳											

### 2.16.2 “thi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L29 𐌲	L273 𐌳	L293 𐌴	L296 𐌵									

### 2.16.3 “thu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L150 𐌲	L162 𐌳											

### 2.16.6 tha with prefix ra: “rtha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L110 𐌲	L154 𐌳	L277 𐌴	L450 𐌵	L507 𐌶	L508 𐌷							

### 2.16.7 “rtho”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L32 𐌲	L320 𐌳											

### 2.17.1 Types of Dentals: “da”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1 𐌲	L5 𐌳	L11 𐌴	L97 𐌵	L104 𐌶	L162 𐌷	L287 𐌸	L398 𐌹	L416 𐌺	L528 𐌻	L535 𐌼	L630 𐌽	

### 2.17.2 “di”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L13 𐌲	L99 𐌳	L184 𐌴	L297 𐌵	L302 𐌶	L441 𐌷	L459 𐌸	L472 𐌹	L512 𐌺	L598 𐌻	L637 𐌼		

### 2.17.3 “du”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L28	L72	L247	L276	L296	L383	L449	L456	L499	L588	L609		

#### 2.17.4 “de”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7 <i>f</i>	L99 <i>f</i>	L174 <i>f</i>	L178 <i>f</i>	L183 <i>f</i>	L220 <i>f</i>	L351 <i>f</i>	L428 <i>f</i>	L493 <i>f</i>	L540 <i>f</i>	L625 <i>f</i>		

### 2.17.5 “do”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1	L44	L76	L119	L200	L449	L498	L509	L545	L595	L616		

#### 2.17.6 di with anusvāra am̐: “diṃ”

[illegible]

### 2.17.7 da with suffix ra: “dra”

[illegible]

### 2.17.8 “dru”

[illegible]

### 2.17.9 “dro”

[illegible]

### 2.18.1 Types of Dentals: “dha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1	L14	L31	L101	L185	L222	L422	L447	L469	L599	L555	L632	

### 2.18.2 “dhi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L4 5	L4 3	L166 3	L448 3	L449 3								

#### 2.18.4 “dhe”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L147	L157	L166	L185	L205	L241	L264	L469	L569				

### 2.18.5 “dho”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7	L78	L136	L144	L239	L455	L552						

#### 2.18.6 dha with prefix ra: “rdha”

[illegible]

### 2.18.7 “rdhi”

[illegible]

### 2.19.1 Types of Dentals: “na”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	I45	I129	I321	I609									

### 2.20.1 Types of Labials: “pa”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	I <sub>2</sub>	h L <sub>86</sub>	h L <sub>149</sub>	h L <sub>193</sub>	I <sub>200</sub>	h L <sub>281</sub>	h L <sub>378</sub>	h L <sub>493</sub>	h L <sub>495</sub>	h L <sub>529</sub>	h L <sub>603</sub>		

### 2.20.2 “pi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	I 48	I 63	I 182	I 184	I 272	I 290	I 317	I 386	I 442	I 596	I 605	I 639	

### 2.20.3 “pu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	I13	I92	I108	I168	I175	I184	I265	I274	I279	I302	I442	I512	I631

#### 2.20.4 “pe”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	1191	1217	1442	15									

### 2.20.5 “po”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L117	L161	L212	L235	L440	L505							

### 2.20.6 pa with anusvāra am: “pam”

[illegible]

### 2.20.7 pa with suffix ra: “pra”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L2	L34	L155	L208	L209	L303	L463	L449	L483	L502	L597	L627	

### 2.20.8 “pri”

[illegible]

## 2.20. 9 “pru”

[illegible]

### 2.20.10 “pro”

[illegible]

### 2.21.1 Types of Labials: “pha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L76	L86	L103	L133	L171	L200	L227	L247	L271	L449			

### 2.21.3 “phu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L69	L70	L133	L135	L143	L143	L157						

### 2.22.1 Types of Labials “ba”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L154	L171	L172	L199	L228	L240	L275	L322	L436	L515	L627		

### 2.22.2 “bi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L199	L252											

### 2.22.3 “bu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7	L152	L189	L203	L192	L201	L336	L396	L405	L465	L489	L506	L638

### 2.22.4 “be”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L252												

### 2.22.5 “bo”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L2	L137	L192	L234	L280	L293	L296	L320	L472	L505	L638		

### 2.22.6 ba with suffix ra: “bra”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L71	L129	L182	L260	L414	L465	L493	L572	L628	L635			

### 2.23.1 Types of Labials: “bha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L13	L90	L180	L197	L220	L289	L322	L391	L432	L482	L498	L599	L605

### 2.23.2 “bhi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L8	L16	L45	L184	L208	L222	L261						

### 2.23.3 “bhu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L54	L207	L260	L263	L290	L311	L397	L460	L595	L603			

### 2.23.4 “bhe”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L54	L55	L64	L79	L127	L418							

### 2.23.5 “bho”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L8 𑀧	L21 𑀨	L60 𑀩	L128 𑀪	L215 𑀫	L224 𑀬	L289 𑀭	L344 𑀮	L376 𑀯	L495 𑀰	L562 𑀱	L587 𑀲	L632 𑀳

### 2.23.6 bha with suffix ra: “bhra”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L274 𑀴												

### 2.24.1 Types of Labials: “ma”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1 𑀵	L3 𑀶	L78 𑀷	L127 𑀸	L183 𑀹	L231 𑀺	L292 𑀻	L386 𑀼	L442 𑀽	L523 𑀾	L574 𑀿	L600 𑁀	L635 𑁁

### 2.24.2 “mi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L2 𑁂	L49 𑁃	L113 𑁄	L116 𑁅	L197 𑁆	L332 𑁇	L459 𑁈	L514 𑁉	L628 𑁊	L630 𑁋			

### 2.24.3 “mu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L16 𑁌	L22 𑁍	L89 𑁎	L108 𑁏	L298 𑁐	L322 𑁑	L446 𑁒	L484 𑁓	L553 𑁔	L554 𑁕	L605 𑁖	L619 𑁗	

### 2.24.4 “me”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L8 𑁘	L67 𑁙	L49 𑁚	L58 𑁛	L215 𑁜	L263 𑁝	L300 𑁞	L450 𑁟	L590 𑁠				

### 2.24.5 “mo”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	x	xii	xiii
	L5 𑁡	L37 𑁢	L132 𑁣	L142 𑁤	L221 𑁥	L274 𑁦	L377 𑁧	L388 𑁨	L403 𑁩	L456 𑁪	L593 𑁫	L612 𑁬	L620 𑁭

### 2.24.6 ma with anusvāra: “maṃ”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L250 𑁮												

### 2.24.7 ma with prefix ra: “rma”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1 𑁯	L36 𑁰	L60 𑁱	L144 𑁲	L226 𑁳	L241 𑁴	L272 𑁵	L315 𑁶	L398 𑁷	L461 𑁸	L555 𑁹	L605 𑁺	

### 2.24.8 “rmi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L225 𑁻												

### 2.24.9 “rme”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L19 𑁼	L28 𑁽	L436 𑁾	L606 𑁿	L618 𑂀								

### 2.24.10 “rmo”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L5 𑂁	L20 𑂂	L36 𑂃	L63 𑂄	L211 𑂅	L382 𑂆	L395 𑂇						



**Table 3. Types of Vowels and Semivowels**

**3.1 Types of semivowel: “ya”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7	L79	L105	L129	L151	L205	L291	L304	L304	L520	L531	L608	L628

**3.1.2 “yi”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L16	L89	L172	L183	L232	L239	L326	L333	L471	L571	L638		

**3.1.3 “yu”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L10	L71	L568										

**3.1.4 “ye”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L19	L27	L98	L168	L212	L256	L290	L331	L349	L474	L590	L626	

**3.1.5 “yo”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L20	L47	L127	L291	L455	L459							

**3.1.6 ya with anusvāra aṃ: “yaṃ”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L193	L273	L331	L409									

**3.1.7 ya with prefix ra: “rya”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L37	L129	L209	L395	L471	L628							

**3.2.1 types of semivowel “ra”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1	L2	L29	L58	L66	L203	L220	L306	L412	L414	L498	L491	L599

**3.2.2 “ri”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7	L21	L108	L188	L208	L249	L327	L381	L465	L480	L520	L598	L635

**3.2.3 “ru”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L11	L60	L163	L204	L344	L625							

**3.2.4 “re”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L28	L81	L148	L159	L182	L265	L233	L291	L374	L505	L508	L594	L610

[illegible]

### 3.4.7 va with prefix ra: “rva”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1 𐭠	L69 𐭡	L109 𐭢	L174 𐭣	L221 𐭤	L225 𐭥	L261 𐭦	L330 𐭧	L439 𐭨	L455 𐭩	L613 𐭪	L638 𐭫	

### 3.4.8 “rvi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L506 𐭬	L507 𐭭											

### 3.4.9 “rve”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L21 𐭮	L28 𐭯	L173 𐭰	L201 𐭱	L236 𐭲	L293 𐭳	L435 𐭴						

### 3.4.10 “rvo”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L210 𐭵												

### 3.4.11 va with aspirate ha: “vha”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L6 𐭶	L192 𐭷	L247 𐭸	L271 𐭹	L283 𐭺	L322 𐭻	L414 𐭼	L416 𐭽	L508 𐭾	L585 𐭿	L625 𐮀		

### 3.4.12 “vhi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L5 𐭿	L91 𐮁	L188 𐮂	L203 𐮃	L206 𐮄	L210 𐮅	L221 𐮆	L273 𐮇	L422 𐮈	L468 𐮉	L471 𐮊		

### 3.4.13 “vhu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L510 𐮋												

### 3.4.14 “vhe”

Type s	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L321 𐮌												

### 3.4.15 “vho”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L6 𐮍	L103 𐮎											

## Table 4. Groups of Sibilants

### 4.1 Types of sibilant “śa”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1 𐮏	L2 𐮐	L156 𐮑	L172 𐮒	L195 𐮓	L211 𐮔	L304 𐮕	L371 𐮖	L378 𐮗	L468 𐮘	L541 𐮙	L584 𐮚	L600 𐮛

### 4.1.2 “śi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L2 𐮜	L103 𐮝	L190 𐮞	L208 𐮟	L274 𐮠	L279 𐮡	L338 𐮢	L382 𐮣	L480 𐮤	L482 𐮥	L574 𐮦	L633 𐮧	

#### 4.1.3 “śu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L4 ୨	L84 ୨	L109 ୨	L441 ୨	L450 ୨	L452 ୨	L453 ୨	L511 ୨					

#### 4.1.4 “še”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L149 ୨	L157 ୨	L235 ୨	L404 ୨	L419 ୨								

#### 4.1.5 “śo”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L20 ୨	L44 ୨	L45 ୨	L76 ୨	L108 ୨	L135 ୨	L143 ୨	L180 ୨	L447 ୨	L451 ୨	L472 ୨		

#### 4.1.6 śa with anusvāra am “śam̐”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L 1 ୨	L 22 ୨											

#### 4.1.7 śa with prefix ra: “rśa”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L 39 ୨												

#### 4.1.8 śa with suffix ra: “śra”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L 7 ୨												

#### 4.1.9 “śru”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L 5 ୨	L 8 ୨	L 15 ୨	L 16 ୨	L 25 ୨	L 34 ୨							

#### 4.1.20 “śre”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L 7 ୨	L 40 ୨											

#### 4.1.21 ligature dental “ta” with sibilants: “śa”: “tśa”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L 7 ୨												

#### 4.1.22 śa with labials pa: “śpa”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L37 ୨	L44 ୨	L70 ୨	L129 ୨	L189 ୨	L573 ୨	L573 ୨						

#### 4.1.23 “śpe”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L273 ୨	L274 ୨											

#### 4.2.1 Types of sibilant: “śa”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L14 ୨	L64 ୨	L161 ୨	L174 ୨	L207 ୨	L268 ୨	L390 ୨	L396 ୨	L456 ୨	L462 ୨	L465 ୨	L548 ୨	L634 ୨

#### 4.2.2 “ṣi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L62	L72	L293	L311	L313	L320	L525						

#### 4.2.3 “ṣu”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L107	L270	L298	L306	L311	L318	L460	L470	L534	L571	L574	L635	

#### 4.2.4 “ṣe”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L25	L56	L266										

#### 4.2.5 “ṣo”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi		
	L99	L108	L181	L183	L235	L328	L414	L419	L437				

#### 4.2.6 Ṣa with anusvāra aṃ: “Ṣaṃ”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L462												

#### 4.2.7 Ṣa with prefix ra: “rṣa”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L70												

#### 4.2.8 “rṣi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L495	L496	L497										

#### 4.2.9 Ṣa with suffix ra: “ṣra”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L61	L268	L385	L395	L405								

#### 4.2.10 “ṣru”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	Xiii
	L398												

#### 4.3.1 Types of sibilant: “sa”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L1	L28	L108	L175	L201	L204	L245	L308	L397	L408	L616		













#### 4.3.2 “si”

Types	i	ii	iii	vi	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L14	L28	L43	L90	L137	L167	L300	L404	L511	L594	L605	L638	L640












#### 4.3.3 “su”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L18	L43	L56	L165	L171	L249	L256	L309	L420	L486	L526	L625	

#### 4.3.4 “se”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L8 	L29 	L60 	L69 	L71 	L182 	L217 	L253 	L399 	L408 	L542 	L605 	









#### 4.3.5 “so”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L16 	L56 	L88 	L103 	L132 	L213 	L215 	L399 	L455 	L593 	L615 		

#### 4.3.6 sa with anusvāra am: “sam”

[illegible]

#### 4.3.7 sa with semivowel va: “sva”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L115 	L211 	L218 	L409 	L456 	L597 	L601 	L602 					

#### 4.3.8 “svi”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L36	L129	L193	L216	L262	L398	L502	L592					

#### 4.3.9 “sve”

[illegible]

#### 4.3.10 sa with dentals ta: “sta”

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L80 <i>7</i>	L475 <i>3</i>	L480 <i>7</i>	L492 <i>7</i>									

#### 4.3.11 “sti”

[illegible]

#### 4.3.12 “stu”

[illegible]

#### 4.3.13 “sto”

[illegible]

#### 4.3.14 sa with dentals ta and suffix ra: “stra”

[illegible]

#### 4.3.15 “stri”

[illegible]



**Table 5. Sonant Aspirate “ha”**

**5.1 Types of sonant aspirate: “ha”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7 2	L91 2	L127 2	L169 2	L193 2	L243 2	L250 2	L336 2	L606 2	L635 2			

**5.2 “hi”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L7 2	L78 2	L147 2	L189 2	L247 2	L316 2	L497 2	L518 2					

**5.3 “hu”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L75 2	L278 2											

**5.4 “he”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L106 2	L413 2	L449 2	L512 2	L596 2	L609 2							

**5.5 “ho”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L4 2	L63 2	L167 2	L179 2	L255 2	L441 2	L462 2	L506 2					

**Table 6. Special letter “kṣa”a**

**6.1 Types of special letter: “kṣa”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L116 2	L137 2	L185 2	L142 2	L235 2	L263 2	L321 2	L515 2	L632 2				

**6.2 “kṣi”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L28 2	L31 2	L135 2	L192 2	L248 2	L292 2	L319 2	L421 2	L598 2				

**6.3 “kṣu”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L144 2	L158 2	L294 2										

**6.4 “kṣe”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L182 2	L197 2	L204 2	L247 2	L332 2	L565 2	L598 2						

**6.5 “kṣo”**

Types	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii
	L68 2	L197 2	L213 2	L489 2	L494 2	L593 2							

