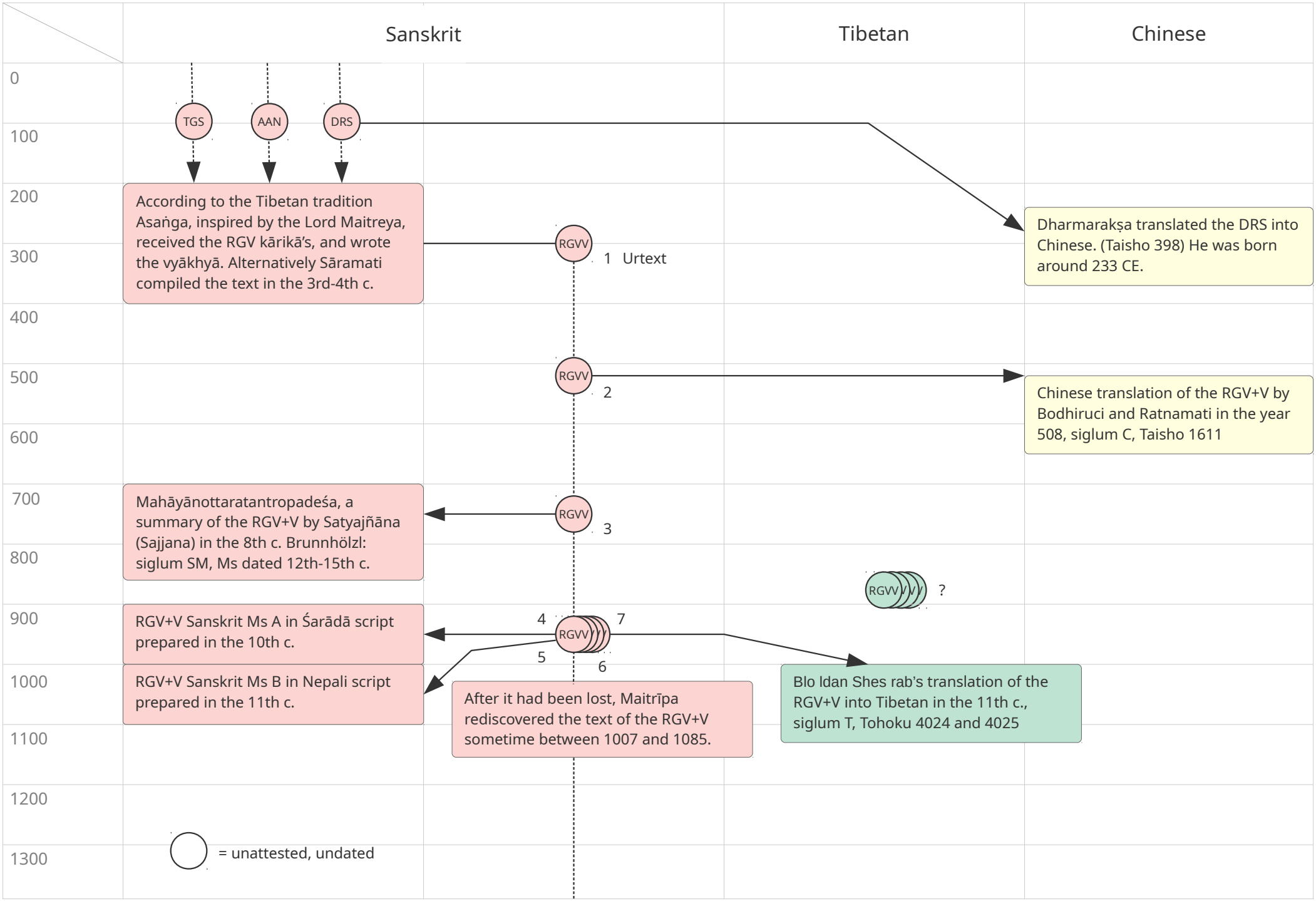
Sanskrit
Tibetan
Chinese
0
100
200
300
400
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600
700
800
900
1000
1100
1200
1300
TGS
AAN
DRS
According to the Tibetan tradition Asaṅga, inspired by the Lord Maitreya, received the RGV kārikā's, and wrote the vyākhyā. Alternatively Sāramati compiled the text in the 3rd-4th c.
Dharmarakṣa translated the DRS into Chinese. (Taisho 398) He was born around 233 CE.
RGVV
1 Urtext
RGVV
2
Chinese translation of the RGV+V by Bodhiruci and Ratnamati in the year 508, siglum C, Taisho 1611
Mahāyānottaratantropadeśa, a summary of the RGV+V by Satyajñāna (Sajjana) in the 8th c. Brunnhölzl: siglum SM, Ms dated 12th-15th c.
RGVV
3
RGVV
?
RGV+V Sanskrit Ms A in Śarādā script prepared in the 10th c.
RGV+V Sanskrit Ms B in Nepali script prepared in the 11th c.
4
5
6
7
RGVV
After it had been lost, Maitrīpa rediscovered the text of the RGV+V sometime between 1007 and 1085.
Blo ldan Shes rab's translation of the RGV+V into Tibetan in the 11th c., siglum T, Tohoku 4024 and 4025
= unattested, undated