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Tibetan-English Buddhist Historical Glossary

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Kakuta Sidha ककुता सिद्ध, n. of a minister of a king of Magadha (मगध Madhyadeśa). While a religious sermon was being delivered in the temple that he had erected at Nalanda, a few young monks threw washing water at two Tirthika beggars. (The Buddhists used to designate the Hindus by the term Tirthika). The beggars being angry, set fire on the three shrines of Dharmagāñja, the Buddhist University of Nalanda, viz.—Ratna Sāgara, Ratna Rañjaka including the nine-storeyed temple called Ratnodadhi which contained the library of sacred books ... ...

Kacchapā कच्छ, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Kaccha ...

Ka-chên daṅ-po, the first pillar of the University of Vikrama विक्रमा, i.e., the most learned and holy Pandit of the Vihāra, कच्छी the Pandit who was the second in learning there ...

Kāñṭa कान्त (probably Karpāta), a maritime province of Southern India ...

Kanadároru कणदारो, n. of a Bramanical teacher who with Kumāralīla followed the doctrines of Čankarācārya and observed a (Go-vrat) sacrament of cow—कणदारो Brahmaṇa कणदारो ब्राह्मण Ba laṅ-gi brtul-shugs ḥdsin-pa ...

Kaṇipa कणिप, n. of a Buddhist saint. According to some authors, he was formerly a prince of the family of king Pańca črīṇgi ...

Kanakhala कनाखला, a female Buddhist Tantrik ascetic (younger sister of Mekhala) initiated by the sage Kahanapa काहनाप the śāstra. These were two sisters from Devikotā who were married to two brothers, the sons of a merchant. Being disgusted with worldly life, on

N.B.—The Italiā in words transcribed in Tibetan are not pronounced.
account of some scandal, they turned Buddhists and became adepts in mysticism. Out of gratitude to their tutor, they offered their heads as presents to him, who in turn, is said to have joined the heads to the severed bodies...

Kana gupta कण्गुपा, n. of a Brahmanical sage of the Kanāda school or Vaishēṣika philosophy who held religious discussions with Dharma-kīrtti and was defeated.

Kaniśka, king of Kāśmir and Jvalandhara under whose auspices the third Buddhist Convocation was held.

Kanika (probably a corruption of the name Kaniśka), a king who ruled over Dili (Delhi) and Palwa (Pallhava) country in the west, and who is said to have discovered twenty eight mines of precious metals and thereby becoming very opulent, had served the Buddhist clergy of the Māhāyāna School upwards of 30,000 in number, and had sent for Aśva ghoṣa, the renowned Buddhist sage, to instruct him in the Dharma...

Kantalipa, probably same as Kāntapa कान्तप, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage, who used to dress, in patched rags, picked up from town sweepings. He was a poor beggar of Manidhara who used to earn his food by sewing rags, etc. Once, while he had pained his hand, by the needle-point while sewing, he was met by the Dākiniti Vaitalī a nymph residing in the cemetery, and initiated in the mystic cult...

Kapani कपनी, n. of a king, who was converted and turned into an Arhat by the Buddha when he had appeared as a Cakravartti Rāja...

Kapālika, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage. He was a Sudra householder of Rajapuri. His five sons and wife having died at the same time, he took their corpses to the cemetery for disposal, where he was met by the mystic adept Kriṣṇacaryā and converted to Tantrikism. He practised the mystic cult there for nine years, wearing ornaments made of his sons' bones and using the skull of his wife for a cup to drink water and wine...
Kapilavastu, the Buddha's birthplace

Kamalakūṭa, a Buddhist sage of Vikramāditya and Oṭantā Puri vihāra, who flourished shortly before these were sacked by the Mahomedans.

Kamala gomī, n. of a Buddhist Upāsaka.

He is said to have gone to the north where he met Avalokiteśvara and preached Buddhism to the Nāga (Chinese) people and there became a priest of their king.

Kamala garbha, n. of a Buddhist monk who distinguished himself at Nālanda in the Mādhyamika philosophy and Tantrik Buddhism.

Kamalabuddhi, n. of a disciple of the Buddhist sage Buddhāpalītīa from whom Ācārya Candrapāṇi learnt the works of Nāgarjuna.

Kama rakṣita (probably Kama rakṣita), a Buddhist sage of Praiṣṭha (prob. Črestha) Pāla's time.

Kamala rakṣita, the Buddhist sage who was tutor to Atiṣa, Khyungpo of Tibet and others and who had compelled 500 Mahomedan brigands to retreat.

Kamalacīla, a disciple of Čanti rakṣita who visited Tibet, at the invitation of king Thisroś Dehu-btsan and defeated Hoshang Mahāyana of China in a religious and philosophical disputation.

Kāntsi kārṣṭa (Kāntsi kārṣṭa), n. of a city in Southern India.

Kayastha (Kāla kārṣṭa), writer a ministerial officer of king Dharma Pāla named Daṅga dāča.

Karaka, n. of a Rājā, to whom Tsülü Panchen, is said to have described the Kāla oakra Tantra.

Karavira karṣṭa, n. of a Vihāra belonging to Sanawa in the city of Mālapura in Udyāna (Swat).

Kari kārṣṭa, n. of a place.

Karupa āribhadra, n. of a Buddhist sage of king Buddha Sena's time.
Kalakala, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of the town of Bhiralira, who, in his early age was very troublesome to his neighbours for continually making noise. They threw him to a cemetery that he might learn to be quiet, by solitude. There he met a Tantrik sage and became initiated in mysticism.

Kala (probably kāla) ताल, n. of a king of Southern India.

Kalaṇḍa कलाण्ड, one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha.

Kalāpa कलाप (1), a later Sanskrit grammatical work of India, which is said to have been delivered by Madheśvara to Kartika Sañāna and from whom Ācārya Sapta Varma also called Carva Varma (कर्तिकासेन) heard it for communication to the world; (2) Capital of Çambhala (संभल नगर), the Utopia of the Northern Buddhists.

Kalapa, probably he was ताल from Khala, a fool क्ष य, n. of a Buddhist sage who, while he was a householder of Rājapuri, was very handsome in appearance.

Kalinga, said to be a city in the Trilīṅga Division (Telingana) in Southern India.

Kaliṅkāli rgyal-po (कलिकाली), the king of Kalinga who is said to have got a tooth of Buddha which he deposited in a Caitya.

Kaliṅga (Tib. བོད་) the country in Southern India extending from the south of Orissa on the Coromandal Coast; the Maritime province called Jalāmandal. The birthplace of Ācārya Dharma kirtti.

Ka-ça का, n. of a place.

Kasori-wa कसोरी, a Tantrik sage who is said to have been miraculously embraced by a Vajra Yogini issuing forth from the clouds and who was adored by tigers in cemeteries.

Kashmir, Kha-che lit. Kāśmīr, the land of blossoms.
Jhanna or Kilrip, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage, who was born of a Brahman family in Orissa and initiated into the mystic cult by the sage Jvalandhara. His disciple was a weaver residing at Sālaputra—king Dharma Pāla's place ...

Kahora, n. of a place near Kāñci in Southern India where, according to the accounts of the 84 Buddhist sages of old, Nāgārjuna is said to have been born ...

Kahanapa (काहानाप) (in modern Bengali কাহানা) (the Māgadhi form of the name Kṛṣṇa being Kanhaya), a famous Tantrik Buddhist sage—the performer of black magic ...

Kakutipa, a disciple of Tsarpatipa ...

Kākakuhe, prob. Kākacher, n. of a place in Magadha रक्कूव अर्थ, king of Kākakuhé whom Dharmakīrti met after studying, the mysteries of Brahmanical Tantra, it is said in Kumāralīla's house, in disguise ...

Kāsyap-dsa, a city in ancient India, modern Kanouj ...

Kātyāyana, a disciple of the Buddha who at the wish of his master, is said to have converted Gtum-po Rab-snaḥ, king of Ujjainī ...

Kāma tsandra कामासंत्र (कामतसंत्र), son of king Vigama Candra of the Eastern country Prācyā, who was devoted to the worship of the naked sect of the Ulaṅga Sivites ...

Kamarupa (Tib. མྲིག་རུབ་) a part of ancient Assam ...

Kayastha vṛiddha the old Kāyastha named Damgadāca, who was a writer of king Dharma Pāla. He was a Tantrik Buddhist ...

Kālidāsa कालिदास, the great Sanskrit poet of ancient India, who was a Tīrthika Brāhman ...

Kāçuṣena काच्छेन, one of the Sera kings of Bengal.
Kaçì, बाघ़ि, city of Vārānasi (ancient Benares) ...

Kàçi-dāta, a Brāhman who served the Buddhist clergy and established an institution to preach Buddhism at Sonargaon in Bangala ...

Kipila, n. of a fabulous city ...

Kira-wa शर, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who was at first a Rājā of the town of Grahara ...

Kilampa-hi yul लिलमुर्गिय, the country of Kilampa (according to the Tibetans, it was an island) ...

Kilikilrsgrog-pa, one of the eight cemeteries of ancient India (where the kili kili noise from the chattering of ghosts was always heard) ...

Kukurādāsa (कुकुरादास), also called कुकुरासाय, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who, is said to have been a great adept in Yoga and used to preach mysticism to thousands of male and female adepts. He was a lover of dogs. ...

Kukuripa, a Brahman of Bengal, who became a Tantrik Buddhist. He is said to have united in Yoga with a woman who, is said to have been formerly a bitch, in the grove of Lumbini. Hence his name. He introduced the Mahāmāyā Tantra and brought some other Tantra from the land of Dākini भृतिरंगु ...

Kutu (probably कु) कु, n. of a place in Northern India ...

Kunāla कुनाल, n. of a Buddhist sage of Kāshmir, also that of the eldest son of Emperor Añoka ...

Ku-tsi pa कु, n. of a Buddhist sage, who had a big goitre on his neck. Being instructed by Nāgarjuna to meditate on the compound and there impermanent nature of all things and to think that his goitre grew larger, &c., he at last saw the Truth (the true nature of all things) and acquired Siddhi ...

Kumaripa (कुमार or कुमारक), n. of a Buddhist sage of Jomana जोमान (जोमानसी) who at first was a potter (कुमारक).

Kumaralila कुमारलिला, vulgarly called Kumarila, a Brahmanical teacher and follower of Saṃkaraçārya, who flourished in Southern India ...
Kumārata Kumāras, one of the Buddhist hierarchos of Magadha...

Kumāra kṣetra Kumāreṣvara, probably Commonin, the southern point of India...

Kura, n. of a city in Āryavartta (Northern India)

Kuru, the country round Delhi...

Kurukulle, n. of a Tantra of (the Mantra Yana School); also that of a goddess...

Kuru Kullehi, the Tantrik sect of Kurukulle, one of the eighteen early sects of Hinayāna Buddhism...

Kuliça Kṛṣṇa, n. of a Buddhist Pandita of Orissa who was defeated in a religious controversy by Samkarācārya, in consequence of which many Buddhist shrines and Vihāra were destroyed and some were converted to Brahmanical institutions, the Buddhist priests becoming converts to Brahmapism...

Kuṣṭhā, Kṛṣṇa, n. of a Buddhist sage, same as Kuṣṭhā...

Kuṣṭhā Kuṣṭhā, n. of a Cakravarti Rāja...

Kuṣṭhā Kuṣṭhā chen-po Mahākuṣṭhā, n. of a Cakravarti Rāja...

Kuṣṭhā Kuṣṭhā, n. of a city in North India where Ārya Kṛṣṇa the Buddhist hierarch died...

Kusala, the island of Kinnara also of fearful storks...

Kusālā bhadra (junior), a cow-keeper, who was converted to the Buddhist faith by Nāropa to whom he had presented milk and butter. This man was initiated in the Tantra of Hēvajra. He saw the image of that deity in the mouth of a large fish and obtained siddhi. He was called Kusālā bhadra the junior...

Kusala-chuñ-va (the junior or later Kusala) who was a Yogi of Maitreya and gave religious instruction to prince Dharmakirtti of Suvarnadvipa...

Kusālā che-va Kusala, the senior Kusala, a disciple of Simha bhadra...
Kuluta कुलुत, n. of a cemetery; one of the secondary (अध्यामान) cemeteries, not included in the eight great cemeteries of Buddhist India. 'Kusumpurihi gtsug-lag khan (Kusumapuri Vārāṇasī) खुसुमपुरी विद्वार in Vaiśāli, the place where the second Buddhist Convocation was held (it is said 110 years after Buddha's death) under the auspices of king Nanda (नान्द) by the sages Yaça (याज्ञवल्क्य) and Sarvakāmi (सरवकामि) and others.

Keñ-rus-can Kuñkālavati (the cemetery of skeletons), one of the eight cemeteries of ancient India.

Keñ-rus-can Kai Rdorje dpal, Chī Hēvajra चीवज्र Oh Lord of mysticism, n. of a mystical Tantra, said to have been miraculously delivered by the Buddha after his triumph over the demon Mara. "At that time, he sat on a superb mansion in the Vimala sky, surrounded by a number of worldly and unworldly saints and expounded the mystic dharma called Rdorje htsem-mohi bhaga from which issued forth, at the request of Vajragarbha Nairātmi, the Mūla Tantra, &c."

Kailāça कैलाङ्ग, a snowy mountain in the Himalayas, consecrated to Mahādeva and Gaurī. It is called Tise तिझे in Tibet; one of the four great mountain groups of Jambudvipa.

Kokilipa कोकिलिन्द्र, a king of a Campana, who was very fond of the cuckoo's song. Afterwards, when he became a Buddhist Tantrik sage he was called Kokilipa शे Koki कोकि, also written as चे Koki a people allied to Camboja (Kuki or the Lushai Hill Tracts, between Chittagong and Tippera), where the Buddhists of Magadha spread their religion in the 13th Century A.D.}

Koci, a people living in the fabulous island of चेघ्न who possessed large ears (चेघ्न)...

Kotamphali ri (Kotamph Parvata) कोतम्प पर्वत, n. of a hill in Udyāna (Swat)...

Kotigāra कोटिगारा, n. of a place in Western India...
Kodalipa, lit. a soil-digger—he with a spade; native of a place near Rāmecvra who became a Buddhist. The sage Čanti-pa, on his return from Simhala, met him there and initiated him into mystical Buddhism.

Kosala, n. of a city near Fyzabad in Ayodhya in ancient Oude.

Kosala or Ksantipa, lit. ta soildigger—he with a spade; native of a place near Rāmecvra who became a Buddhist.

Kaudinya, one of the five earliest disciples of Buddha, who were first converted by the Buddha himself at Vārānaṣi.

Kauçika, Indra, the king of the gods (deva) who caused the first image of the Buddha to be constructed by Viṣvakarmā.

Kśanti Pāla, brother of Hasti Pāla who reigned fourteen years on the throne of Magadhā.

Kyi-hud, n. Hu hu-bha of a cold-hell.

Kriki also written Kri-kri, a king of Buddha Kācyapa’s time.

Krivañjali gdaoḥ karmasvabhāva, n. of a country where people have faces resembling those of lizards.

Kriyāyoga Kriyā Tantra and Yoga Tantra.

Krisna Rādsa rājāraja (probably Krispa Rājya), n. of a country in Southern India, in Telingana (the country of black people).

Kruṇa kruṇa, lit. the teeth of a saw. Jambudvīpa is like a saw in shape, its teeth representing Tartary and China, and its handle—India.

Kak-kutipa (fowler) a pupil of Guru Tsarpitipa.

Kan-kara, n. of a place from where came the Buddhist sage Kambhala or Lvawapa.

Kanbha, n. of a Buddhist yogi.
Kam-kaṇa कम-काण, n. of Rāja of Viśnunagarī who became a Buddhist saint by meditating on the impermanency of all things for six years. He was known by this name, because he wore bangles ...

Kamkariwa कमकरिव, n. of a Buddhist sage of Maghahura. He was converted to Buddhism while he was mourning at the death of his wife ...

Kam-pa-la (कम्पला), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage said to have been a contemporary of Ārya deva, who wrote the Madhyamika work called in Tib. युक्तिर्वल नवम प्रवापरिति ...

Kam-pa-ripa (कम्परिप) कम्परिप, a blacksmith of Pātaliputra who became a Buddhist sage ...

Kam-po-tsa कम्पोत्सा (Camboja), the Upper and Eastern Lushai Hill Tracts lying between Burma and Bengal also called Koki land ...

Kampo-dea (probably the same as Camp) or Cambodia, in the South-East of Burma and Siam, where the Buddhists of Magadha had taken shelter during the conquest of their country by the Mahomedans in 1202 A.D. ...

Kam bodse कम्बोज, n. of a place or country in the North West of India bordering Tartary. It seems that the name Camboj was applied to the Mongolian races in Tartary and Indo-China ...

Kambhala कम्बहल, same as Lva-wa-pa, a Buddhist sage from the Rajputs of Kankara ...

Kon-kan or वनकं कोक्कन (Konkan), a province in South-Western India, where Candra kirtti converted many Bramanical teachers into Buddhism and established many religious institutions and where there was a lofty caitya called Mahāvimba in Tibet (रें चेत अक्क्रं) the steeple of which touched the sky ...

Karna कर्ण, king of the countries to the West of Magadha, in the beginning of the 11th century A.D., with whom king Naya Pala was some times at war ...
Karnaripa believed to have been another name of Aryadeva as known to the Tibetan historians ...
Karnaripa, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who converted Udhi-li-pa to Tantrik mysticism ...
Karnata \textit{vajra Devālaya} in Southern India where the Buddhist sage Bhago had built a shrine called Amrita Vajra Devālaya ...
Karna tsandra \textit{vajra Devālaya} (Karma Candra), a king of the house of Candra Gupta ...
Kim-mi li hi phreñ-wa (Kimmili målā), a city in Southern India ...
Koñ-ku, Southern India with Kañci as its chief town, the birthplace of the sage Dharma kirtti whose doctrine and philosophy are valued by the Tibetans ...
Kla-klo (Lalo) Mleocha, the Mahomedans and Europeans...
Kla-klo hi ston-pa, Teacher of the Mleochi, i.e., of the Mahomedans, i.e., the Prophet Mahomet ...
Klu Nāga, also called \textit{Ghitaka} (Nāga Bhikṣu) ...
Klu sgrub Nāgarjuna (Nāgarjuna), the founder of the Mahāyāna School and Buddhist hierarch of Magadha ...
Klu-Hjog-po Taksaka Nāga; a viper ...
Klu-bos Nāgarjuna (Nāga hava, also called Tathāgata bhadra), the chief disciple of Nāgarjuna in Southern India, who is said to have seven times visited the Nāgaloka (probably China). He became the chief Professor of Nālanda ...
Klu-mo. This was queen Lalitā (who became transformed into a snake-vampire), mother of king Gopi Candra of the dynasty of the Candra which preceded the Pāla dynasty. The later Candra dynasty kings had transferred their residence in Baṅgala ...
Klu-rigs sgron-ma, n. of a Buddha in whose presence Nāgarjuna, in a former existence, had first conceived the idea of Buddhism ...
Kluhi sde Nāgasena, a pupil of Bhadra, the false Buddhist, who caused division in the Buddhist clergy.
Klu-hi byan-chub nagarjuna (Nāgabodhi or Nāgabuddhi), one of the disciples of Nāgārjuna, born in Qib-čera in (Varendra) Baṅgala. He served as an attendant of Nāgārjuna when he was working alchemy at Pundravardhana (Varendra)...

Klu-hi bces-gyuen nagamitra (Nagamitra), n. of a Buddhist sage...

Kun-gyi bsam-wa-sde (Ārya Sarva samatiyā), one of the eighteen sects of the four earlier schools of Buddhism...

Kun-dgah snyin-po (Ānanda garbha), an Ācārya of Yoga who was born in Magadha of Vaipya family and became initiated in the Mahāsāṅgika school, studied the Yoga-tantra from Subhuti pālita in Baṅgala...

Kun-dga-po Ananda, the cousin and constant attendant of the Buddha...

Kun snin, n. of an Ācārya or Tantrik teacher.

Kun-tu bza-po (Samanta Bhadra Bodhisattva), the compiler of the Mahāyāna teachings of Buddha Čākya Simha which were delivered miraculously or through inspired agency...

Kun-gzigs, n. of a fabulous king...

Kun-čes, (Sarvajña) n. of a teacher of Čākya Buddha...

Kun sa-na, Sarva-sana, n. of the monastery in Kāshmir where according to some authors, a great Buddhist convocation was held under the auspices of Kaniṣka, king of Jvalandhara...

Koṅ-rje lphrul-gyi rgyal-po, the miraculous king Koṅ-je of China to whom Mañjuśrī had delivered the Nag-rtsis (the black magic or astrology)...

Rkaṅ gdub-can, n. of a son of Viruḍhaka...

Ska-cog, n. of a Tibetan Lotsāwa...

Džalukču pādātthi āṭṛ, city of Pātaliputra or modern Pātna...

Skye dguśi bdag-mo-Prajāpatni the Buddha’s foster-mother...

Skra-bzāṅ, n. of a king of Southern India...

Dkar-po, n. of a king of Southern India...

Skar rgyal bshuṅs-ma, n. of Emperor Aśoka’s chief queen...
Skar-rgyal, n. of a Buddha
Skar-mdal, n. of a son of Ḥphags skyes-po (Virūḍhaka) by his senior queen; a meteor
Skar-phren, n. of a city of the Lha-min (Asura)
Skar-ma ha-bu shes-bya-wa-hi a gnor bskal, an enlightened age which occurs after 80,000 dark ages have elapsed and in which 80,000 Buddhas appear.

Skar-ma bstan pa (Dhruva Tārā), the fixed star or Polar star

Skal-ldan grags-pa, a Buddhist sage of the last stage of Buddhism in Magadha

Skal bzañ-mo, n. of a Yakṣini

Bikal-bzañ, Bhadra Kalpa, n. given to the present Kalpa or age. In ancient time, when this world was under water, i.e., during the deluge, the gods of the Cuddha vāsa kāyika heaven saw a thousand golden lotuses on the water of a lake from which they predicted the appearing of 1,000 Buddhas in this age

bskal-chan bdsin-pa (Mahākāla-pāya), n. of a Bhadra Kalpa or enlightened or illuminated age, in which, in this world of four continents, a Cakravarti Rājā named Rtsibs-kyi mu-khyud appeared, who had a thousand sons

Bikal-bzañ mahākūṭa, in which 500 or 1,000 or 1,005 Buddhas are said to have appeared

Dkar-mo, Çubhrā or Gaṇḍī, n. of a sister of Çākya-Buddha

Dkon mchog yan-lag (Rga-mgul), n. of a Buddha Dkon brtsegs Ratna Kūta, n. of a class of Buddhist scriptures of the Mahāyāna school, said to have been compiled on the summit of Mount Abu in Ajmir by the early Mahāyāna scholars

Bkah bduś daṅ-po, the first Buddhist Convocation held under the auspices of king Ajātaśatru at the Nyagrodha Guhā in Rāja Griha

Bkah-chems ka khol-ma, the legendary work called the Will of king Sroṅ btsan sgampo. It contains matters of very little historical importance

Ukra-qi, n. of a grass-seller
Kha khra (Kha-tha) the Naga people and the wild regions in the north of Assam where they reside

Kha-gan खग रच, a part of Southern India

Kha-glii, n. of a wild place

Kha-che or Kha-chi (Kashmir)

Kharasana खरसा (Khorasan), a province in Turkestan

Kha-ca खग, n. of a place

Khasarpāṇi खरसपण (Khasarpāṇa), the great spirit who moves in space; the form in which Viṣṇu is worshipped in the Buddhist pantheon. The Tibetans take him for a manifestation of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva

Kha-sur, n. of a wild region bordering Kashmir

Kha-sog, n. of wild people and region

Khad-ga-ṇa खडगरण, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who, by mystic art, had acquired an enchanted sword. He was a sudra householder of Magadha. When about to commit robbery he was converted to Buddhism

Khandhipa or Gandhipa गणधिप, n. of a Buddhist sage who, formerly was a beggar of Gandhapur, and used to earn his living by patching up torn rags from the town dust-sweepings

Khor-ta, n. of a city in the East (क्षरत) probably in North Magadha where Acva Ghosa was born

Khyi-khyo, n. of a wild tribe and place probably Kamas chatka people

Khyi-gdon, n. of a wild people and also that of a fabulous country the people of which had dog-like face.

Khu-mcho, lit., the chief of a herd of bulls and (kha-hbab, a glacier or glacial stream). River Ganges is supposed to have come out of a glacial rock resembling the mouth of a bull

Khyurpar bces-gyen बग्षुरपर बग्षुरपर गुरुण विषामित्र, n. of a Buddhist sage of Kashmir
Khyab-hjug बिपु (Vipū), the Hindu God; the Buddha, according to the Brahmans, is said to have been an incarnation of Vipū which the Buddhists repudiate. ... Khyab-hjug-ग्लिन बिपुविपु in Pali Vethadīpamentioned in Mahāparinibbānasutta); a place in Āryavarta the Brahmans of which got a share of the Buddha's relics ... ... ... ... ... Khyab-hjug-शब बिपुसु, Vipūgupta, the 7th Kulika Emperor of Gambhala ... ... ... Khyelū, Chos-kyi sprin विपुविपु, n. of a Brahman's son—Buddha in one of his former births ... Khyelū शनेया विपुविपु, Çakya Buddha in one of his former births ... ... ... ... ... Khram-tsha, n. of a wild region ... ... ... Ghri ökra-قب-ide, n. of a Tibetan king of Mahyul who invited the Indian Buddhist sage named Gya-gar Phyag-na (Bharat Vajrapāni) ... ... ... ... ... or फळ-ग्री the Tibetan name for Kashmir ... ... ... ... ... Ghri-ladan seṅge mdsod-pa विपुविपु signifies reigning and म्थ means treasury), n. of a king of Simhala (Ceylon) who hearing the history of the progress of Buddhism, from the time of the Buddha to that of Ārya Krisṇa, sent an invitation to the latter to visit his country. ... ... ... ... ... Ghri dpal Hkhor-btsan, n. of a king of Tibet who reigned in Tsang and during whose reign an attempt was made to settle the date of the Buddha's Nirvana. ... ... ... ... ... Khrophu Byama-dpal, a Tibetan Lobsawa who constructed a huge image of Maitreya Buddha at Khrophu (Thophu) in Tsang. He invited the Indian sage Mitra yogi to Tibet ... ... ... ... ... Ghri-gtsug łu btsan, one of the kings of Tibet who is said to have been born 242 years after king Amçu Varma of Nepal, i.e., the king whose daughter was married to king Sroṅ btsan Sgam-po about 632 A.N. ... ... ... ... ... Ghri-rul, same as king Ralpa-can ... ... ... ... ... Ghri-Sroṅ, same as Thi Sroṅ łu-hu btsan, king of Tibet ... ... ... ... ...
Khri Sron sde-su stsan, ordinarily called Bin-kgi, the famous Buddhist king of Tibet who was contemporary with king Dharma Pal of Magadha and king Cakra Yuddha of the North-Western Provinces of India...

Kho-gner-can Phu-brun Bhrus kuts, a manifestation of the Tantrik goddess Tārā called the crowning one...

Mkha’-hgrog-yang-tsho, n. of a Tantra (mystical work)...

Mkha’-hgrog'i gsaṅ-mdsod (the secret repository of the Dakini (occult nymphs in mystic Buddhism), i.e., Udiyana or Udyāna (modern Swat). It is called the bka’-gros or Ūcetra of Vajrapāṇi Bodhisattva...

Mkhas grub-rje the chief disciple of Tsan-kha-pa, the great Lama reformer of Tibet...

Mkhyen-brtse, an artist and painter of Sgar-stod in Tibet...

Hkhor-wa ljig, n. of a past Buddha (skṛtāmca)...

Hkhor-lo chen-po-can—one of the Kulika Emperors of Cymbhala...

Hkhrul-dga' incorrectly written for lung-tshul or lung-tshul (lower heaven), n. of a Buddhist heaven...
Gagon गण (Trapuṣa) n. of a merchant who had offered honey to the Buddha for refreshment on the day of his coming out of six years' asceticism on the bank of Nai नाय सजना ...

Godāwari गोदावरी n. of a river, in Tibetan गोदावरी Method-ubin, in Southern India ...

Gadādharo गदाधर (Gadādhara), a leader of the sect of naked philosophers of India ...

Gadsa-ni गजनी (Guzni) in Kabul once capital of the ancient kingdom of Udiyana or Udyāna (Swat) ...

Gayadhara गयाधर, an individual whose soul, shortly before the signs of his death had appeared, was translated by Ćridhara ...

Gaya ḍod barun गयाहुड़बरुङ (गयाकाम्रद), a disciple of the Buddha ...

Gi-cha, a fabulous people living in the island of Lamchog ḍrog who are said to have had two heads on one neck (अर्द्ध्गर्भ) ...

Giri Wadha गिरिवध (Giribandha), the Hill Tracts of Assam and Tripura ...

Gugé, a fabulous country in the north of Jambudvipa where lived a race of men who walked on three legs; the name survives in modern Gugé near Ladak.

Guna mitra गुणमित्र, a disciple of the sage Buddha Jñāna ...

Guni, गुनी, n. of a female Buddhist saint, formerly wife of a (Gavara) hill-huntsman, who in her latter life became the consort in Yoga of the famous mystic known as the saint Gavara ...

Guneru गुनरु, n. of a Yogi (Buddhist female devotee) from whom Buddha Jñāna received upadeśa initiation in Buddhist mysticism ...
Gupanahi gtaug-lag kha'n gyumdn rgyang, the vihara in Jvalandhara where, according to some historians, the third Buddhist convocation, under the auspices of Kaniska, was held ...

Gude-ratha guzerat (Guzerat) ...

Gzum Gu-gsum—Probably the Pamirs ...

Guhya cila guzerat, n. of a Brahman Buddhist sage from whose pupil's pupil Nagärjuna is said to have learnt the Tantra's pertaining to the goddess Tārā ...

Guhypa guzerat, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage whose disciple was Antar-pa, Panchen Tilopa's teacher ...

Guhya Prajñā guzerat, a Tirthika sage who came from Kashmir to hold disputations at Vikrama cila. He was defeated by Ratna vajra and converted into Buddhism ...

Gorabhi slog saig rgyalpo (a Mahomedan king of Gaur) ...

Gotapuri lhakhan gotapuri lhalaya (Gotapuri Devālaya) n. of a Buddhist shrine in Guzerat built by Dharma kirtti ...

Gopi guzerat (Gauqa or Gaur in Maldah), the ancient and also in later times the Mahomedan capital of Bengal Gopāla gopāla (gopāla), founder of the Pāla dynasty of Magadha ...

Gopi tsan-dra gopāla (Gopi candra), nephew of king Bhartrihari of Malwa and son of king Vimala candra of Magadha. Shortly after his accession to the throne he was induced to renounce the world by the saints Jvalandharipa and Kṛṣṇa cārya ...

Gopi tsendrāhi yul. According to Kālabh ḫudn ḫdan, Gopi candra reigned in Chittagong, but he is said to have been a king of Bengal ...

Gobi tsandra, one of the kings of the house of Candra ...

Govora gaur, n. of a city, the capital of Magadha under Vindu sāra, son of Candra Gupta ...

Govori gopārī, n. of a hill in the East where Vasmītra had delivered Buddhist sermons, &c, ...
Gomi-ki dge-bsa'i mgsis-pa, a class of Buddhist devotees (Upāsaka) ... ... ...
Goraamskra go-rtsam, n. of a place in Magadha where there was a Cāitya temple containing an image of Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva ... ... ...
Ko-rakṣa (Gorakṣa) gosbras, Buddhist Tantrik sage who had visited Chittagong with his followers see ... ...
Gura (Godura) gosbras (a falconer), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage born at a place called Tipunaga ... ...
Gole go-rtsam, n. of a place in Buddhist India where the Buddha resided ... ... ...
Gauḍa gosbra, chief city of Punḍra Vardhana and Bengal Gauḍa bphel-byed gosbras (Gauḍa Vardhana), n. of a king of Gauḍa ... ... ...
Gautama, gosbras, son of Karṇa; n. of a mythological king from whom the family name of Gautama was derived ... ... ...
Gaura, gosbra or go-rtsam, a great city in Bangala ...
Gaurakṣa (Gorakṣa), gosbras, a cowherd, who being initiated in Tantrik Buddhism became the well-known sage Gaurakṣa whose religious school survives in the Yogā sect who go under the designation of Nātha ...
Gya-nom sna-n-wa, n. of a heaven ... ... ...
Gyi-ljaṅ, n. of place ... ... ...
Grahara drón, n. of a town of which the Rāja is said to have been a very ambitious man. He afterwards became the Buddhist sage Kīrava ... ... ...
Grihadevata, house-hold god,不合适 or不合适 मैत्रेय अैवे भवानस्य ...
Gangā, gosbras, the river Ganges ... ... ...
Gauṇa-vās (Pūrṇa), a Brāhmaṇ of Magadha who held discussions with Dharma kirtti and was defeated and lastly converted ... ... ...
Gauṇa-vās (Pūrṇa) gauṇa-vās spal pūrṇavās, the later Pūrṇa vardhana, a Buddhist sage ... ... ...
Gauṇa-lzaṅ-po, gosbras, a Brāhmaṇ philosopher of Mathura who held religious and metaphysical
discussions with Dharma kirtti, but being defeated was converted.

Gāna Tise (Kailāca mountain)...

Gāns-ri gshis-sde (Himavatā), one of the eighteen sects of the four early schools of Buddhism, belonging to the Hinayāna...

Gaṅga sñña-ma (Adi Gaṅgā) Anāgatadhatu, the place whereking Dharma Pāla is said to have breathed his last.

Gāns-can-Tiśi or Tiśi sññavar (Kailāca, Kailaṣ... the snowy mountain sacred to Mahādeva...

Gandhapuri गन्धपुरी, n. of a town...

Gandhara गन्धर, n. of a town...

Gandhara गन्धर, a town...

Gandhara गन्धर, n. of a town...

Gandhara गन्धर, n. of a holy place...

Gandhola, गन्धलय, or गन्धिक, Gandhālāya, the great temple of the Buddha at Vajrāsana or Buddha Gayā...

Gān-mkhan-mchog, गान मक्खन मचोग, probably modern Natore in Bengal, a part of Varendra kingdom lying to the north of the Ganges...

Garlog, lit., those who danced in the reverse way or those who did everything in opposition to the Brāhmaṇical usage; (a Mahomedan)...

Gūn thān stod upper Gūṅthang, a province of Upper Tibet...

Gur-para n. of a hill in Magadha where lived the thieves Pana and Nava; whose arms had been cut off; who had turned into Yatsa after their death.

Gur-para पुरपरा, Gur-pa Parvata पुर्परा (गुर-परा), the hill of cock's feet...

Gos dmar the red-robed, an artist and image-maker of Lhobrag in Tibet...

Gos-dmar sde (Tāmra cātiya) those Bhikṣu who dressed in copper-colour or red. One of the eighteen early schools of Buddhism...

Gragn-ālan ग्रञ्जन (Yaçonmaṇ), n. of a Brahman Buddhist who founded the Vihāra of Saravatī at Mathurā.
Graigs-pa, one of the five Pañca Upa Varga disciples of the Buddha ( الشمالی )

Graigs-pa Arhat Yaça, याचा (who was also called याचा Indrasena), the converter of Açoka into Buddhism.

Graigs-pa (Yaça), n. of an Arhat, a disciple of the Arhat Guru of Prácyya (Ñi-hog) whom king Mahendra had presented with the Vihāra of Kāraudavārama in Bengal.

or निज़ा ग्राहस Graigs-pa one of the Emperors of Çambhala.

Graigs-pa riggs ldan one of the Kulika Emperors of Çambhala.

Graigs-pahi rgyal-mtshan Yaçadhvaja सम्राट, the great Buddhist sage of the Kāraudavārama Vihāra of Bangala, who, according to some authors, is said have converted Açoka into Buddhism.

Graigs abyor (Yaçobhuti), n. of a king.

Grub-chen gya-bshi, the 84 Tantrik sages of Buddhist India who flourished after Dharma kirtti's time and prior to king Tsanaka—जनक ।।

Gor-ung a beggar woman of whom it was predicated that she would eventually turn into a Buddha.

Glañ chen (kha lhab). According to the Tibetans the river Sutlej (according to some, the river Sitá) जन्तु, which is supposed to have sprung from a glacial rock resembling the mouth of an elephant.

Glañ-chen ldul, n. of a son of Hphags Skyes-po (Virudhaka).

Glañ-poli rna-wa Hastikarnā, हास्तिकर्ण, the king of Asma Paranta who had revolted against the authority of Açoka and was reduced to submission by Kuñāla ( Açoka 's son )

Glo (Lo) Bhutan and the wild regions to the north-east of it.

Glo-ūkra, the Nāga and the Lo people of the wild regions between Bhutan and Burma including the people called Mishmi in Assam.
Dga' stob-ma n. of an early female devotee of the Buddha...

Dga' ldan ouden Tuśita heaven, the Paradise of the Buddhists.

Dga' ldan, n. of a Buddhist work.

Dga'-wa-can a Buddhist Bhikṣu of Mathurā during the reign of king Nanda.

Dga'-wah boes gnen Ārya Ānanda mitra, आनन्दिन, n. of the hero of an Avadāna (moral story) where it is mentioned, that the Buddha's religion would endure till the measure of human life, after falling down to ten years, rose again in an ascending scale, up to 600 years...

Dga'-ro Nanda n., n. of a Nāga Rājā...

Dga', n. of a monk who followed the Yogā cārya doctrine during Nāgarjuna's latter days...

Dga'-vo (Nanda), son of king Surasena who reigned for 29 years and patronized Ārya Mahākeśi (श्रेय) and...

Dga'-vo (Nanda), younger brother of Ėkya Simha who was converted to monkhood...

Dga'-byed (Nanda), a king of the house of Aśoka. In the work called द्रवज्ज्वल ज्वाला it is stated that about 2,000 years after Yuddhistira the Buddha appeared and that 7 years after the Nirvāṇa of the Buddha king Nanda was born.

Dga'-mo, n. of an early female devotee of the Buddha...

Dgu-gehi yul—the country of Gugé which was called Šāfshuṅ...

Dge-rgyas, n. of a heaven in the Buddhist theogony...

Dge-rgyas Hod gsal Tshaṅs-chen, n. of Brahmā and Brahmalaṇaka in the Buddhist theogony...

Dge-chuṅ, n. of a heaven in the Buddhist theogony...

Varakalyāṇa varkhandā, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā...

Dge-ldun mchod-pa sngroboj, n. of a Buddhist king of Vārāṇasi (Kāci)
Dge-baun Apher ʌpʰaɭ, n. of an Arhat of Kaṅcaraṇā (probably of Kashgar) ...

Dge-hdun Abaha ʌbʰaɭ, a famous Buddhist sage born in Southern India, of a Brahman family. He was initiated in the Sārvāstivādin school and became a pupil of Vasumitra. King Mahāsammata, son of king Turuṣka of Kashmir had erected, with his assistance, the Vihāra of Ratna gupta and Gurbha kundali ...

Dge-hdun barun ʌbʰaɭ (Samgha pāliita), n. of a Buddhist sage ...

Dge-wa Kaɭyaṇa Kaɭyaṇa who is said to have built the Mahāgandhola or the Mahābodhi temple of Vajrāśana.

Dge-wa Kaɭyaṇa, n of a Cakravartti Rāja.

the spiritual tutor of Tilopa ...

Dge-byed Çubhaṅkar, mambur or kaɭyaṇak, n. of a Buddhist sage of Magadha ...

Dge-legs-bges gñen, mabkaɭyaṇit, n. of a Vijnā Buddhist sage ...

Dge-buruṇa Kaɭyaṇa Raksita, kaɭyaṇa rājan, the Buddhist logician or Nyāyaic philosopher ...

Dges-lon-ma dpal-mo Çrimati Bhikṣuni, bhikṣuni, n. of a Buddhist nun ...

Dgra gcen ldsin bzan-po. (Rāhula Bhadra), gacu lpo, n. of a Buddhist Pandit born of the Kṣetriya race who had propitiated the Guhya Samāja mystical communion on the sea-shore in Sind ...

Rāhula Prabhā, n. of a professor (Upādhyāya) of Nālanda ...

Dgra-mthar, n. of a city where the Buddha had passed one rainy season ...

Dgrur-bcas-pa, n. of a place in Buddhist India (where the Buddha resided for one year) ...

Mgar shaf, n. of a Tibetan scholar of Gūgé ...

Mgul-phren kaɭmo, n. of a class of Lha-min (Amra) ...
Mgon-med za Shym जनाधिपति, n. of the Buddha's principal devotee who had presented him with the Jétavana grove at Črāvasti...

Ggos Lo or Goi Lötśa-wa Gaḥon-nu dpal, the celebrated Tibetan translator and historian who wrote the Deb-ther Jon-po—ancient Records of Tibet...

Hgré-la chen सर्वाधिक, n. of a commentary of the Buddhist scriptures...

Hgro ldannya, probably Oriissa...

Rga-Lo, a Tibetan (Lo-tsa-wa) who met the sage Abhanyakara gupta in Magadha which place he had visited for studying the Buddhist scriptures...

Rgas ldan, n. of the palace where Kaniska's son supported and served a large number of Buddhist monks...

Rgur-te hgro-wa, n. of a people who crawled instead of walking erect like men...

Rgya gar (Rgya-'dkar) भारत, the great white country, i.e., the country where people dress in white, the general name for India in Tibet...

Rgya-gar chos ẖbyuṅ, n. of the historical work compiled by Lama Tarānātha of Tibet.

Rgyagar phyag-na, the author of Rdorjet shig bsdus, a Buddhist Pandit of Magadha who was a disciple of the sage Mātrīpa and had visited Tibet...

Rgya-nag चीन, the great country where people dress in black, i.e., China...

Rgya-mtsho khol-wa, n. of a place...

Rgya-mtsho nam rgyal sāṣṭravijay, one of the Kūlika Emperors of Čambhala...

Rgya-mtsho Rab-gnon (Samudra Parākrama) समुद्रपराक्रम, one of the kings of Southern India...

Rgya-mtsho hi śūn-po सभूत गणें, the former name of a fabulous Buddha who was named Rin-chen śūn-po, and who had predicted that his patron king Rṣībs-kyi mu-khyud would become Buddha Amitāyuṣa in the Sukhāvati heaven...
Rgya-mtsho rdul, n. of the *Purohita* of king Rtaibs-kyi mu-khyud who, it was predicted, would be born as Čakya Muni Buddha.

Rgya mtsho rdul, n. of a Brāhmaṇ; the Buddha in one of his former births.

Rgya mtsho dbas-paṅ gtsuglag-khaṅ Samudra Gupta Vihāra sasvat yasvisār in Kashmir.

Rgya mtsho sprin (Samudra Megha), sasvat nes, n. of a Buddhist sage.

Rgya-cugs or Badaraṅ gling bdebs, the island of Indian jujube.

Rgyan-phun-pa bka'khyun, Lokāyata, sect of atheists of ancient India.

Rgyan nikhan-po, n. of professor of *Alamkāra* (rhetoric) who is said to have been a pupil of Dharma kīrtti.

Tīsya sn, n. of a lunar constellation, n. of a Buddhist sage; n. of an Arhat.

Rgyal Dkab rdo'byaṅ, one of the *Kūlika* Emperors of C ambigu.

Rgyal-mechog, n. of a king of Southern India.

Ikṣaku Rājā ṛavakā ṛāja, n. of a king of the Solar Race who was born in a sugarcane garden.

Rgyal-poṅi khab ṛājasthān, n. of the palace of the Lord of Death situated in Kapila, the city of the dead, where he resides with thirty-six kinds of horrid followers.

Rgyal-poṅi khab-kyi groṅ, the city of Rāja-griha, ṛājasthān nāgar, where the Buddha resided for five years.

Rgyal-wa (ordinarily Jina or Puśya), n. of a Brahmaṇ house-holder's son who built temples at Vārānasi.

Rgyal-waṅ Zla-wa sogs, same as Dsa-ya tsantra or Jaya candra.

Rgyal-waṅ lha (Jinadeva), who became professor (ᾶs-kṣi abbot) of Nālandā, n. of a later Brahmanical poet.
Rgyal-waḥi lha (Jinadev.), अनवेद, the Buddhist sage who succeeded the sage Dharmapāla in the hierarchy of Nālanda ...

Rgyal-byed-kyi tahal Jetavana, जेतवन, the grove of prince Jeta which Anāthapindada had bought and presented to the Buddha for his residence (Vihāra) ...

Rgyal-byed tahal ṇānas-pāli sde (Jeta Vaniyā) अनन्तिन्या, one of the eighteen sects of the early school of Buddhism, i.e. of the Hinayāna ...

Rgyal bces (Puṣya mitra), पुष्यमित्र, the Brāhmaṇ minister of king Nemi Candra who usurped the throne and became king of Magadha, his dominions extending from Magadha proper to Jvalandhara near Kashmir. He had burnt many Buddhist monasteries, killed Buddhist monks and died after five years' reign of terror ...

Rgyal ras grags-paḥi bces gūnem र्ग्याल ras ग्राग्स-པ་ḥi bces गुनेम (Jina putra Yaṣa mitra), n. of a celebrated Buddhist sage ...

Bhārata, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā.

Rgyud blama र्ग्युད्भ्लामा, n. of a Buddhist Tantra ...

Rgyud bshi—the great medical work of Tibet said to have been compiled by Gyu-thog-pa yontan mgon-po from Indian and Chinese medical works ...

Bṛgya byin (Cāta Kratu) ब्रग्या भ्यिन, the lord of Heaven ...

Bṛgyad stoṅ-hgrel, the commentary of Asta-sahasrikā अष्टसहस्रिकाह्र्म भवविका टिका, n. of the great commentary of the Prajñāpāramitā Cāta sahasrikā ...

Sgampo, the first historical king of Tibet. He was a contemporary of Emperor Taitsung of the great Tang dynasty and king Aṃcu Varma of Nepal. It is said that Ācārya Dhārma kirtti was also his contemporary ...

Sgur, n. of a Buddhist sage of the monastery of (नवनिहार) नवनिहार situated to the north of Vindhya hills ...

Sgeg-paḥi rdorje श्गे-ग्प स्रोत्जे धार्मि वर्मि, the secret name which the sage १८ व्याकरणज्ञानां कृत्ति of Udyāna had assumed after being initiated in the Tantrik mysticism by Jetāri ...
Sgyu-dra नायाजा, n. of a Buddhist work.

Sgyu तप्रु-द्रा-वालि द्वार रामजा, initiation in the doctrines of Indra Jāla (magic) ...

Sgra स्ग्रा स्रोग राज, n. of a country in the south of India

Sgrasgyur the Koli of Rāvaha, the furious people of Sgra-sgrogs who got a share of the Buddha's relics ...

Sgra-राजग (राजग) Sgra-gcan राजग नगर, probably नाॅग; n. of a fancied city where the Buddha is said to have landed from the Tuṣita heaven, by a ladder of lapiz lazuli, after converting his mother into Buddhism. (2) A class of demon presided over by Rāhu, the enemy of the sun and moon ...

Sgra-gcan राजग नगर, n. of a country in the south of India, the Koli of Rāvaha, the furious people of Sgra-sgrogs who got a share of the Buddha's relics ...

Sgra-gcan राजग नगर, (Rāhula), son of Çakya Muni Buddha ...

Sgra-bean ह्स्रीन bzañ-po Rāhulabhadra, also called Saraha, n. of a Brahmana Buddhist sage, born of a Brahman and a Dākinī in the city of Rajñā in the eastern country (Nihog-Prācha). He was an adept both in the Brahmanical and Buddhist lore and flourished during the reign of king Candana Pāla (सं्धा द्वार) of Prācya. He worked some miracles in the presence of king Ratna Phula and his Brahman and minister thereby converted them to the Buddhist faith. Afterwards he became the high priest of Nalanda. It is also related of him that he visited Orissa where from one Chovesa kalpa he learnt the Mantrayāna and from there proceeded to Mahārastra. There, he united in Yoga with a female ascetic who had approached him in the guise of an archer’s daughter. Having performed the Mahāmudra ritual of mysticism with her he attained to Siddhi. He was henceforward called Saraha. He used to sing the Dohā (hymns) of Buddhism and thereby converted 5,000 people and their king into Buddhism. He diffused Tantrik Buddhism ...

Sgra-gcan ह्स्रीन bzañ-po chūn-wa the junior Rāhula bhadra who compiled
an abridgement of Nāgārjuna's work called "Atma garbha"

Sgra ćan Absin bças gűen Rāhula mitra (later) Ṛṣabha nić, the author of Tantra ritual work and designs resembling tapestry and cloth-painting, representing the Mandala ritual

Sgami śīan gyi zla Uṭtarakuru Upadvīpa, one of the minor continents attached to Uṭtara Kuru

Sga-mi śīan gliṅ Kuru or Uṭtara Kuru त्वर कुष, one of the four great continents where people have disagreeable voice...

Sgrub-pa thams cad rnam-par sel, n. of a Bodhisattva

Sgron-bskal (दौपकल) स्नेक्क, enlightened age in which a Buddha appears

Sgron-gsāl, Pradīpa, n. of the work of Acārya Candra kīrtti

Sgron-gsāl, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik work.

Sgrol-sde (Mukti sena), a Buddhist sage of great miraculous power

Sgrol-ma (Tārā) तार, the Prajñā Pāramita ṇakti who is the mother of all the Buddhas, the personification of divine wisdom (Divā Nātura)
Māndhātā, n. of a Cakravartti Rāja.

Nū-hbod, n. of an intensely hot hell ...

Nū-hbod, n. of a hot hell .... .... ....

Nag-gi dwaṅ phyug Vāgiṣṭhara, an epithet of Mañjuśrī Bodhisattva .... .... ....

Nag-gi, n. of a hot hell ...

Kṣetria parents at Vārānasī. He was ordained as a monk in the Mahāsāṅgika school of Buddhism and given the name of Cīla-kirtti. Becoming a Pandit he received Abhiṣeka (Dwaṅ) of cakra-sambhara from the sage Hasavajra. At some place adjoining Magadhā he did the work of propitiation and obtained siddhi; sitting on the margin of the river Gaṅgā he propitiated the god Vāgiṣṭhara (Nag-gi dwaṅ phyug grags-pa) who appeared before him floating on a mass of karacīra flower brought down by a current and conferred on him his blessings. He also propitiated the god Gaṇapati and the goddess Tārā both of whom he saw. He protected, i.e., became the rector of the western gate-college of the Universities of Nālandā and Vikrama śīla. He defeated in religious and metaphysical discussions all the controvertialists coming from the West. He established several religious institutions both Sautrāntic and Tantrik and lived to a good old age. Once, he discussed abstruse points of Buddhist metaphysics with the Bhikṣu named Aćadhutī and visited Nepal for religious propitiation. At the time of proceeding to the Devālaya of Çantapuri for consecrating it, he is said to have vanished in a moment in the company of cakra-sambhara forming the mystic communion of the father, mother and their son, of spiritual union ....
Nañ-tshul (Cila) son of king Cariharṣadāva of Kashmir who reigned for nearly one hundred years and flourished during the last part of the sage Gunaprabhā's life. He is said to have lived about 140 years.

Nañ-tshul lzan-po (Cila bhadra), n. of a Buddhist sage.

Nes gnas, n. of a Bodhisattva—Gāḍyā Buddha in one of his former births.

Nañ-tshul zab Tamoṛoṣṇa, n. of a Brahman minister of king Tsamaka (prob. Tsamaça bhūm) of Magadha who had usurped the throne when the twelve sons of the late king quarrelled among themselves.

Nan spon Bhṛigu, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā, also that of a Brahmanical sage of ancient time.

Nan spon-gi buṣi gnas Barābhūjan the place of the son of Risi (Bhṛigu) Nan-spon.

Rṣa sgra-can sman-bhīṣṭ, n. of a place.

Rṣa sprin, n. of a god literally "The drum-cloud".

Rṣa-vo chohi mdo sahāyukti the sūtra of the great Drum, a Buddhist work said to have been recovered by Nāgarjuna.

Rṣa-yab Chaṇḍa, Cāmara one of the four great continents, the inhabitants of which were said to have been a long faced cannibal race.

Rṣa yab-gshan Yakṣa Chaṇḍa, one of the minor continents adjoining the great continent of Cāmara, the people of which, according to Buddhist mythology, had three eyes.

Lṭa-sde pṛthavya, the five earliest converts to the Buddha's doctrine at Vārānasi.

Pañca-dhara or Pañcalā Rāja, king of Pañjab.

Lṭa-len Pañcalā prabha, the country to the north-west Mathurā up to the Himalayan regions including Kangra, Jvalandhara, &c.

Mṣon dgah, n. of a merchant's son (the Buddha in former birth).
Mdon rtogs rgyan, n. of a
a metaphysical Buddhist work ...

Sna-baṅs-ma (Cham) stana, queen of king Udāyi of Kauṇāmbhi ...

Sgraṅ gsum, n. of a sūtra skt. saṃgraha ...

Bṣangs idan, n. of the Buddha's horse ...
Cola a fabulous people with four eyes, who, according to Buddhist mythology, lived in the neighbourhood of the country of Gugé in the north...

Cog-ro, n. of a Tibetan author and Lotsā-wa...

Leaṅ-lo-can, n. of the mansion or residence of the god Kuvera or Vaiśravana; a name of Tibet in Paurāṇic Sanskrit works...

Leags-sgo riṅ-mo lit. the long iron-door. Probably the Pamir or the lofty country lying between the Pamir and Tibet to which the entrance was through ravines and rocky cliffs...

Geer-bu, the naked people of North and East Assam and the Lushai land...

Geer-bu-pa, the ancient gymnosophists, the school of naked philosophers of ancient India...

Gcoṅ-Ron sde bco-brgyad, the eighteen tribes of Chon-Rong (probably) the Kurāta tribes of sub-Himalaya.

Bcom-rlag (Mathurā) sāhu, lit. the ruined city. N. of an ancient city and province on the river Yamunā very sacred to the Hindus; the modern Muttra...
Chu-klun Hod baruṅ (नरी काश्यप), n. of a disciple of the Buddha

Chu-bur can, चुबूर, n. of a cold hell

Chu-bur rdol-wa, n. of a cold hell

Chu-bur kalpa छबूर कल्प, n. of a king of Orissa (Oriasa) from whom Saraha is said to have learnt the Tantrik lore

Chos kyi ḡbyun gnas धर्मकर, (Dharmakara), n. of a Buddhist sage

Chos kyi tshoṅ-dpon धर्मकर, n. of a famous Buddhist monk who after attaining to Arhatship joined the northern school of Buddhism called धर्मकर्तिकेवहैक्युः (Praśānta saṅgha)

Chos kyi zla-wa same as Dharma tsandra धर्मा चन्द्र

Dharma mitra धर्ममित्र, n. of a Buddhist sage

Chos kyi bces-gñan-gyi. Hgyan-gyi ḡgre-pa, n. of a commentary of a Buddhist work by Dharma mitra

Chos-skhoṅ, the Buddhist sage Acārya Dharmapāla, who was born in Southern India and ordained by Chos ḡbaṅs (Dharmadāsa). Visiting Magadha (Nālanda) he became a pupil of Dharmā. He visited Suvarga dipa where Buddhism then flourished

Chos-skhoṅ (धर्मकर्तिकेवहैक्युः) Chos-skhoṅ (Dharma pāliita) the Arhat who wrote the earliest work on Buddhist metaphysics called स्तितिपुरुषः छात्र रक्षा and (छात्र रक्षा) the “chest of speech”

Chos-skhoṅ (धर्मकर्तिकेवहैक्युः) Chos-skhoṅ, a famous teacher of the Vaiśeṣika School, who is said to have had 100,000 followers

Chos ḡhor gnas Dharma Cakrā Pravarttana Sthāna, n. of the part of Vārāṇasī (modern Sārnāth), where the Buddha resided for one year and had for the first time preached his doctrine
Chos grags (Dharma kirtti) was another Buddhist philosopher, who wrote the *Saptap Varja* (सप्तप वर्जा), &c. .....

Abhidharma, the third Buddhist scripture...

Chos n'chos (Dharmottarācārya) the great logician and Nyāya philosopher who was a pupil of Dharmakaradatta and Kulyāna rakṣitā. He flourished during King Naya Pala's reign...

Chos-rden (Dharmavān), n. of a Brāhman who, becoming a convert to Buddhism, erected 100 temples at Kuru in Northern India...

Chos-avyiṅs rgya-mtsho, n. of a celebrated image-maker of Tibet...

Chos-hbaṅs parshad, n. of a Brahman sage...

Chos hbaṅs parshad, the Buddhist sage who wrote the commentary of *Bshi brgya-po*, and was born in Baṅgala. He became a disciple of *Ārya Āsaṅga* and Vasu mitra. After travelling in different countries he erected a temple to Mañju ghoṣa...

Chos hbyun byin rgyab kar dmar, the Buddhist logician, who was a contemporary of the Kasmiri Chronologist, Padmākara Ghoṣa...

Chos hbyun shi-wa rgyab khar maṇi (Dharmakara Čānti), n. of a Buddhist sage of Magadha during the reign of the last Sena kings...

Chos-bsaṅ-'ha, n. of a class of gods who favour Buddhism and are very pious...

Chos bces parshad, n. of a Buddhist sage who was a disciple of Gautaprabhā and who wrote a compendious commentary of the *Duta* (Vinaya Piṭaka)...

Chos srun sde (Dharma-gupta) one of the eighteen sects of the four earlier Buddhist schools...

Mchog-tu rgyal-wa, n. of a *Samādhi* (deep meditation)...

Mchog-sde (Pravara senu) a Buddhist sage who was a disciple of *Phags* grol...
the two chief disciples of the Buddha, viz. Āriputra, Māriputra and Maudgalâyana. The great sage and author who was a friend of king Mahāpāda and Nāgārjuna. He served the Buddhist church. He wrote the Viṣṇḍa vyākhyā Kāvyā. It is said that his friend the king had killed him (Vararuci).

Mchog-sum the three chief ones: (1) Cakravarti Rāja; (2) Rañ Rgyal (Pratyeka Buddha); (3) Rgyal-wa Jina or Buddha. Hymn on the eight cāitya by Nāgārjuna.

Mchod rten ri (बौद्धगीता) where the Buddha resided. Hohar-ka (Udayi)...

Hchi-wa bleu-wali man-hag, n. of a Buddhist work on the merit of ransoming the animals which are intended to be slaughtered or are dying.
Joro is the title by which Atiça was commonly known in Tibet and is mentioned in all Tibetan works.

Joro grags Abyor, an Indian Buddhist Pāṇḍita who was well versed in grammar and the science of words.

Jo-ro rje (lit. the noble lord), the title of respect by which the Tibetans addressed Atiça (Dīpamkaraṇḍa jñāna).

Rje-blama (Tsongkhapa), the title by which the great reformer of Tibet was known.

Rjes-su rgyug-pa, n. of a people.

Hjañ, n. of a place on the border of China, part of Eastern or Ulterior Tibet.

Hjam grags (Mañju kirtti) sākṣākṣi, n. of a Buddhist sage.

Hjam dpal sākṣākṣi, n. of a prince.

Hjam dpal grags-pa sākṣākṣi, n. of a celebrated author; one of the fancied Emperors of Cambhala.

Hjam dpal rtsa rgyud Mañjuśrī mūla Tantra sākṣākṣākṣi tānā, a well known Mahāyāna Tantra ascribed to Mañjuśrī Bodhisattva. It contains many prophecies of later events. It is more legendary than historical.

Hjam-dwayaṅ Mañju ghoṣa sākṣākṣa, the second great Bodhisattva through whom the Mahāyāna scriptures were said to have been chiefly delivered by the Buddha, but all in a miraculous manner.

Hjam-dvyanaṅ, a great Tibetan artist and painter and image maker of Lhobrag (Sman thāna).

Hjig-rtsen ḍaṅ smra wahī sde khaṅmar Sarbānīn Lokāntara Vādina, one of the eighteen sects of the four earlier schools of Buddhism.
Hjig med ri gnas sde Abhayagiri vasina

one of the eighteen sects of the four
earlier schools of Buddhism ...
...

Hjigs byed kyi vgyud, the Tantra of Bhairava
or Bhayaṅkara ...
...

Hjigs byed Bhima or Bhayaṅkara, a Cakravarti Rājā.

Hjigs byed-kyi śiṅ-ṛta Bhima ratha n. of a Cakravarti Rājā.
Nā-khri leśu brgyad-ma, n. of an abridged Buddhist scripture of the Northern school in eight chapters said to have been brought by the Upāsaka Çāntivarma in his third visit to Potala Giri in the South of India ...

Nīma grag, n. of a Loṭā-wa, maternal uncle to Pa-tshab Loṭā-wa ...

Nīma grags-pa ṭagṣkod, the eighth Kulika Emperor of Cambhala ...

Nīmo guṇ-va, partly, or Nīmo Chuds-pa'one of the early Buddhist hierarchs ...

Nīma sba' ṭagṣkod, Sūrya gupta, the Buddhist sage, who was initiated into Tārā Tantra by Nāga mitra. He was the spiritual teacher of Sarvajñādeva, the Buddhist philosopher. He was versed in the Nyāya philosophy ...

Nīma Rab-snañ, one of the two Devaputra who fell from heaven at the termination of their moral merits and miraculously became transformed into human beings on Earth and from whom humanity originated ...

Nīmali hod, n. of a goddess ...

Nīmani rigṣ ṭagṣkod, Sūryavamṣa the name of the race to which Buddha Čākya simha belonged. It is derived from the mythological story that one of his ancestors was born of an egg which was hatched in the sun's ray ...

Nīmani rigṣ Muṇṭya gnyen-ma, the Muṇṭya branch of the solar race to which Emperor Aśoka belonged ...

Nīmali Hod (Sūrya prabhā) ṭagṣkod, the king of Cambhala, who is said to have been contemporaneous with Buddha Čākya simha ...

Ni-hog, Prācyā or Purvia; the Eastern Province of Āryā Vartta which was formerly included in Magadha. It is now known as North Vihar (South Vihar being identical with Magadha proper of ancient time) ...
Nālkhār (Upāli), one of the chief disciples of the Buddha who was a barber by birth. He recited the Āgama scriptures at the first Buddhist Convocation ... 

Ne-dgaṅ, Upānanda who was converted by Maudgalyāyana ... ... ...

Ne-dgaṅ-ro Upa Nanda, one of the nāgā Rājās ...

Ne-rgyal, the earlier name of the Buddha's great disciple, who afterwards became better known as Ĉāriputra, and who was converted by the Buddha himself Hrṣaḥ Ne-gnas, attendant priest, monk-page ... 

Upakuṭa Abhūṣ, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā

Ne-sbas (Upagupta) Abhūṣ, son of a Gaudhavaṇika gānabheṣik, seller of incense, the successor of Čānaṇavi, the seventh Buddhist hierarch of Magadha ... 

Upacāru, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā

Ne-ldan, n. of a mythological city where Buddha Kaśyapa paid a visit ... ...

Non-moṇa med, n. of a Rishi, who had predicted about Prince Siddhattha's Buddhahood ... ... 

Śīla-gṛags bzaṅ-po Yaça bhadrā. The earlier Buddhist name of Naropa (the sage Nārotapa) Śīla-pa chen-po, n. of a enlightened age which occurs after 60 Mun-bskal (dark ages) and in which 10,000 Buddhas appear ... ...

Rñīn-ma, the oldest Tantrik sect of Tibetan Lamaism well known as the older red-cap school of Lamas ... 

Śīla-rje Pad-ma dkarpo Karuṇā Puṇḍarika khaṇa rgyudrīk, n. of a principal Buddhist scriptural work.

Śīla-po thig-le (Vindusāra) viṇḍuṣārā son of the famous king Candragupta of Magadha who extended his dominions far into the West of India up to Delhi, by the help of his cunning and wily minister Cānaka ... 

Śīla-po bсан-pa, a medical work by Vira, one of Nāgārjuna's disciples ... ... 

Śīla-po gti-tha (Viśva-viśva) bсан pum-sar, Yugandhara one of the seven fabulous golden mountains of Buddhist mythology.
9. Takṣaka तक्ष, n. of a king of the Nāga (snake demi-gods) ...

10. Tantipa तन्तप, a Buddhist sage who belonged to the weaver caste and became a disciple of Jalandhara, the Tantrik Buddhist sage, at the 85th year of his age ...

11. Tathāgata raksita तथागत रक्षित in the last period of Buddhism in Magadha, a Tantrik Buddhist sage who is said to have propitiated the Lord of Death and was able to understand the inarticulate language of beasts and birds ...

12. Ta-zig (Ta-jik) Persia, the land of precious things; n. of a Tartar tribe residing in Persia ...

13. Tašāma तशाम, n. of a place in the northern direction (श्रेयस) probably in Tartary where the worship of a tooth of Buddha was celebrated by the poet Hema datta, pupil of Dge Ḫadun Ḵbaṅs (Saṅghadāsa) and Ratna mati, a pupil of Chos Ḫbaṅs घरिन्दास ...

14. Tandhe-pa तन्तदेप न. of a Buddhist sage who was formerly a ruined man on account of his passion for dice-playing and gambling. He was a native of Kauçambhi ...

15. Tamalipta ṣgyalpo Tamralipta Rājā तामलिप्त राजा, king of ancient Tamlook ...

16. Tārā तारा�, n. of the daughter of the king of Magadha whom it was proposed to marry to Acārya Candra Gomi, the great grammarian of Bengal ...

17. Tārānātha तारानाथ the Buddhist historian of Tibet who belonged to the Jonāpi (Jo-ro Naṅ-pa) school of Phuntshogs līṅ monastery. He was called Lama Je-trsun Tārānātha ...

18. Ti spura तिपुरा (Tripura, modern Tipperah in East Bengal) ...

19. Tirahūti तिरहूत in Videha now North Vihār) ...

20. Teli-ka (Telingana) तेलिङ्ग, in Southern India
Tipa kuni तिपा कुणि, n. of a river in the Panjab ...

Turuṣka तुरुष्का (Turk or Tartar) king; in Tibetan, a Turk is generally called (तुरुष्क) Gar-log) ...

Tumurati तुमुराती probably (तुमुरती) a place in Southern India ...

Turuṣka Chos rgyal तुरुष्का चोस र्ग्याल the Tartar Buddhist king who reigned in Kashmir during the reign of Dharma Candra in Magadha ...

Tam-bu la Lho दिन्ते ल्हो, the Southern Tāmbula, one of the places where Dharma kirtti resided ...

Tambha तम्भा, n. of a place in Southern India where the sage Buddha pālita was born ...

Tarmita तर्मिता, n. of a place, the birthplace of Dharma mitra ...

Tillipa or Tilopa तिलीपाल, n. of a Brahman of Tāṣṭigāñ (modern Chittagong) who had turned into a Šānti Buddhist saint under the name of Prajñā bhadra भज्ञा भध्रा (प्रज्ञा भध्रा) on account of his having joined in yoga with a female ascetic or yogini who, used to subsist in her early life, by pounding sesame. He was called Tilopa. He flourished during king Mahākauśala's reign ...

Trikaṭuka Vihāra त्रिकटुका विहारा, n. of a Vihara in Bengal adjoining Magadha ...

Tog-rtses-wa che-wa तोग्रित्सेस-वा चे-वा, the senior Kudālipa, n. of a Buddhist Šauktrik sage ...

Trisā kūṇa त्रिसाकूणा or त्रिसांकुण्ड gsum-hdus n. of a place; lit. the three (rivers) junction ...

Rta Skas Ačāyanāda र्ता सक्स आचायनाद, one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha ...

Rta-mgrin Haya griba र्ता-ग्रिबा, n. of a Šauktrik manifestation of Viṣṇu in the Buddhist pantheon ...

Rta-mchog (र्ता-म्चो) र्ता-म्चो (क्हा-म्चो), also called Tsang-po or Lohitya; vulgarly called Tamjö Khabab. River Tsangpo of Tibet which is identified with the head waters of the Brahmaputra. It is supposed to have sprung out of a rock in the glaciers, resembling a horse's mouth near the Kailas mountain ...

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Rtamehóg shabs, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Udyana (Swat) whose pupil was the sage Viñāpa ...

Rta-thul Ačvajita, one of the earliest disciples of the Buddha who was converted at Varānasī Rta-rna Ačva karna, one of the seven fancied golden mountains.

Rta ḍevaṅs Ačva ghoṣa, the author of the Sanskrit Poem Buddhacarita. He was a celebrated philosopher and Buddhist sage ...

Rta ḍevaṅs phyi-ma (the later Ačva ghoṣa) who wrote on śravast (śravastisāma) ...

Rtag gšis, Tantrik collection of which hymns were recited by Rdorje sniṅ-po and Rdorje mkhaḥ-hgro-ma Phagmo (Vajra Dākini or Varāhī) ...

Rta-thug-phugs, the n. of a work on argumentative philosophy ...

Rbams 'dus-grub-ba yin-bu rdo-rje gsum bya-bshes-pa, the author of which hymns were recited by Rdorje sniṅ-po and Rdorje mkhaḥ-hgro-ma Phagmo (Vajra Dākini or Varāhī) ...

Rtag-ge lkar-pa (Tarkajāvala), n. of a work on argumentative philosophy ...

Rbs-mo bskyed-paṅ, n. of a work on argumentative philosophy ...

Rbs-mo bskyed-paṅ, the sage who delivered the Tantras at the Caiṭyā of Čridhānya kataka in the neighbourhood of modern Āmrāṭī, in Southern India.

Rbs-mo bskyed-paṅ, the sage who delivered the Tantras at the Caiṭyā of Čridhānya kataka in the neighbourhood of modern Āmrāṭī, in Southern India.

Gtaṅ-bzun, n. of a Nāga in whose residence the Buddha stayed for a time ...

Gtimug-rdorje mchog-dbang, n. of a Tantrik god who was with the Buddha when he was miraculously residing in the mansion of Mysticism called ḍub-ḥaṅ khaṅ-gaṅ, the mansion of the god of Mysticism ...

Gtum-po Rab snan chen-po, king of Ḫphags pgyal (Ujjaini) ...

Gtun-wa chen-po, also called Ḫphags pgyal, became minister of the Buddhist church under king Phrul Naradatta of the Himalayan Forest borderlands ...

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Muchā, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā

Mucilinda, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā, also that of a Nāga Rājā

Blta-na sdug, Sudarṣana, one of the seven golden mountains; n. of the capital of Indra in Heaven

Lta-na sdug, n. of a fancied city where all kinds of medicinal herbs, roots and minerals were believed to exist

Stag-bu śā, n. of a king of Southern India

Sta-byā kīrtti, n. of the Indian Buddhist teacher and sage who wrote the work called "Tīrtha Prajāpa, "

Btoda taḥogs, collection of hymns composed by Nāgarjuna
The two sons of Ačvini

Tha-kṣara-gyi bu-gnīs, a Buddhist teacher who was originally a 楮絹 (cohepa) of the Sudra caste. He attained to Siddhi perfection

Tha-chuṅ, the youngest queen of king Bde-spyed bzaṅ-po (Sānkara Bhadra)

Tha-chuṅ, son of a householder named Mahā pāla of Gayā who constructed the first image of the Buddha which was enshrined in the great Mahābodhi temple of Vajrāsana (Buddha Gayā)

Tha-chuṅ blo mthaṅ yas, n. of a prince who is said to have been born as Buddha Mos-pa

Tha-dad rim-par klags-paṅ lkhor-lo, n. of a Buddhist work by Vasu mitra

Tharu, n. of a country in Northern India

Thag-bzaṅ-ris, n. of a class of Lha-miṅ (Asura)

Thaṅ yig sde-lha, n. of a legendary work of the Rñiṅ-ma school in which the accounts of king Khrisroṅ ldehu btsan, Padma sambhava, &c., are given

Thabs-la m̱khas-paṅ mdo, n. of a Buddhist Sūtra

Thams-cad mikhyen-paṅ bças-gün (Sarvajña mitra) a celebrated Buddhist philosopher and author, born in Kashmir, who was versed in Tārā Tantra. He wrote the sradgḍhā strotā (hymn) in a very difficult Sanskrit metre in praise of the goddess Tārā. He flourished in Magadha. The sage Sūrya gupta of Kashmir was his teacher. It is stated that he was a half-son of a king of Kashmir and was miraculously thrown on the roof of the grand temple of Nālanda

Thogs-med Acārya Asamga, the great diffuser of the Yogācārya system of Buddhism who flourished in Southern India at Ajunta (Acintu Vihāra)
Thams cad ldod, n. of a Buddhist sage and author

Thams-cad yod smra-wahi sde (Sarvāstivāda), one of the eighteen sects of the four earlier schools of Buddhism in Buddhist India

Thig-nag, n. of a hot hell

Thugs rje-chan-po (Mahākārūṇika) the title by which Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva is known all over Tibet and in the Mahāyāna Sanskrit works

Thub-dkar choa-'kdan Dhārmika Ta'pasvi, one of the many names by which Ācāra ghoṣa was known

Theg bsdus (collection of the Yāna), n. of a Buddhist work

Theg-pa chen-po (Mahāyāna) the altruistic doctrine delivered by the Buddha himself (in a miraculous manner). They were compiled by Kuntu bzaṅ-po (Samanta Bhadra) and abridged by Vajrapāni (the lord of mysticism), Mañjuśrī and Maitreya, &c.

Thokar, n. of a part of Turkistan, where the Buddhist teacher of the Vaiṣeṣika School named Ācārya Vāmana flourished. In Thokar or Thod-dkar the people wear white turban or pagri

Thothori gnsan btsan, the King in whose reign Buddhism was first heard of in Tibet. He is said to have been a contemporary of Ācārya Vasumitra (वसुमित्र), See page 98.

Tho-ltsun, son of king Bde byed bzaṅ-po who had secured the death of Nāgārjuna by begging from him his head

Tho-ltsun grub-rje, n. of a Tibetan Lama author

Tho-ltsun grub-rje, n. of a Brahman of Magadha who, after becoming a convert to Buddhism, greatly diffused the Mahāyāna School of Buddhism and jointly with his brother Samkarapati founded the great monastery of Nalanda with 100 temples

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Thogs-med sku-mched (Āryāsaṅga and Vasumitra) called Asaṅga brothers who flourished 700 years after the Buddha and wrote (मृ) Bhûmi Varga and Aṣṭa-vaṅkaraṇa Varga.

Kapāli Rājā, n. of a king of the Kapāla country.

Thod-le kor Pāṇḍita, n. of a Pāṇḍita.

Mthah yas (Ananta), one of the Kula Emperors of Cambhala.

Mthah yas rnam rgyal (Ananta Vijaya), one of the Kula Emperors of Cambhala.

Mthah yas Rinchen sna-tshogs bkod-paṅi rgyalpo, n. of a fabulous Buddha.

Mthu chen-thob, n. of a prince.

Mthoṅ ldan, n. of a king born of the house of king Kātyāna, i.e. (कैलाससिद्धि)...

Mthub-bral, Ayodhya, n. of a heaven where there is no strife.
Dāpalapuri, n. of a Vihāra in Southern India where Buddha pálıta (मन्त्रिक्षमधेश) taught the Prasānga (प्रसंग) school of Buddhism.

Dattatri, n. of a Brahmanical teacher who flourished during the time of king (केरिन्त्रिव्य) fifth Pañcama Simha of Magadha.

Daçabhala (Daçabalabā), one of the Buddhist sages of Magadha who flourished during the reign of the Sena kings.

Dam śṭasyana (Dāṃśtra sena) (Rājā), n. of a Buddhist sage.

Dāna raktita, a Buddhist sage of Magadha who flourished shortly before the Mahomedans sacked Oṭantapuri and Vikrama čila monasteries.

Dāna čila, a Buddhist sage who visited Tibet and helped the Tibetans in the translation of Buddhist Sanskrit works in Tibetan.

Dārikapa (दारिक) (later), better known in Tibet as śrīmoçu, a Buddhist sage and disciple of Nāropa (नारो) Dipamkara Črījāna (दीपम् कराराण), the celebrated Atiça of Tibet who was high priest both at Vikrama čila and Oṭantapuri Vihaṇa.

Devākara tsandra (देवाकर चन्द्र), a Buddhist disciple of a Brahman Pāṇḍit who became a convert to Buddhism, and became a disciple of Maitripa who had kept a wife. He belonged to king Naya Pāla’s reign and was expelled from the Vihaṇa by Dipamkara Črījāna.

Deva Pāla, son of king Gopāla. According to some authors, he was born of a Nāga father by a royal mother. According to the historian Bu-ston of Tibet, king Gopāla’s son was king Dharm Pāla and Dharma Pāla’s son was Devā Pāla.

Deva Črama (देवचर्म), a disciple of the sage Dharma pāla, who had vanquished, in religious disputačion a.
few Tirthika in Southern India and converted king Sālavāhana

Devī kota (Devakota), n. of a place in Central India and also that of a Buddhist Vihāra near Ajunta (Acinta)

Dag sbyin (the holy gift), n. of a fancied city situated to the north of mount Kailās called Dili (probably a confusion with the name Delhi) of the Mogols who reigned in the West of India

Dañ-wahi ḍod, n. of the world in which Nāgarjuna was predicted to become a Buddha under the name of Yeçes lhyün gnas Hod Jan-kar Pma

Dam-pa tog ḍkar. This divine Bodhisattva after leaving Tusiṭa heaven, entered the womb of Māya-devi to be born as Cākyā Simha—the Buddha

Dam-pa Saṅggyas, an Indian Tantrik Buddhist sage who visited Tibet and there introduced the Shi-byes School of Lamaic Tantrikism

Dampahi sde, n. of a monk who followed the Yogacārya doctrine during the latter days of Nāgarjuna.

Dam-tshig ṛdorje, a Buddhist sage in the last stage of Buddhism in Magadha

Dar-ta (Dardishan) śravanga

Dar-slob, n. of a wild place

Din-ri, an extensive plateau in the north of Nepal called Dīngri Maidan where Pha Dampa Saṅs rgyas is said to have died

Dus-lkhor (Kāla cakra Tantra) was collected and recited by Zla-wa bzañ-po (Candra bhadra)

Dusṅg-gyuṅ the later Kāla cakra Tantra, n. of a mystical Tantra

Dus lḥkhor ṛtsa rgyud Kāla cakra Mula Tantra, n. of a work on chronology, &c.

Dus lḥkhor-shabs Kāla cakrapāda, a disciple of Pitopa

Dusbrasana Dustus, a son of king Mahendra Sona of Kauśambhi who was born with spots in his eyebrows

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Kulinda Raja, king of Kulinda

Dus shaba che-wa Kala Pada (senior Dus shaba), a Buddhist sage who brought the Kala cakra Tantrik works from Cambhala

Dul-ha Vijnana (Vinaya deva) of Nalanda who wrote a commentary of Sde-Adun (Sapta varga) and flourished during Lalita candra's time

Dus-ha Karsa, n. of a Buddhist author who made an abstract of Vasu mitra's works

Deb-shon or Deb-ther shon-po, the early records of Tibet compiled by Goy Lobsawa Shon-nu pal

Des-pa, n. of an Arhat, son of Ratna who resided on a hill called Gandha Mahana. He was invited to Kausambhi by the king along with the sage Saccya Slob-ma can (the teacher with his pupils) and other Buddhist sages

Don-grub, an image-maker and artist of Lhobrag

Don-grub or Don thams cad grub, n. of Siddharta or Sarvarta Siddha Sarvavaihnya, Cakyas Buddha's original name, which was given him by his father at his birth

Amogha Paça, n. of a Buddha

Dra-bili (Dravira) Dharma, a province of Southern India of which Kausci was the chief city

Drag-po (Rudra) Dharma, a province of Southern India of which Kausci was the chief city

Drun sroñ lhuñ-wa ridvags-kyi gnas, the site of the Buddha's first preaching the Dharma (modern Sarnath) near Benares

Drikṣa tsandra Dvarakā, n. of a king of the Eastern country or Prayya

Drimed bzañ-po (Vimala bhadra) Vima, n. of a Buddhist sage who expounded Bhago's views, etc.

Drimed zla-wa, same as Vimala tsandra Vima, n. of a Buddhist work
Dril-bu-pa (Ghanti Acarya) ऋषि भाषाये, a Buddhist Tantrik sage bearing the name of bell who became a saint (सालिक) ...

Dri linga (Teliagana) द्रिलिङ्ग सालिक, a province in Southern India which contained the holy place called Kriyas Raaja ...

Drin-lan bsab-pahi mdo, n. of a Sutra ...

Dregs-med, n. of a rich Brahman house-holder of Malawa who performed Ajameda (sacrifice of the goat’s flesh burnt in fire), but was converted to Buddhism by the Buddhist hierarch Dhitaka ...

Drona bsil-ri द्रोण बसिल रिय, dvans-partsa n. of a town in Tambhaliṇi where Buddha pālita was born ...

Rdul-bzaṅ (Reṇu bhadra), n. of a Cakravartti Raṇa Jayi...

Rdorje rgyal-po of Zur-mkhar, a celebrated Tibetan physician ...

Rdorje gco1-po वज्रचेकिका (Vajra chedika), n. of a Sutra ...

Rdorjechos (Vajra dharma) वज्रधर्म, Mystical Dharma ...

Rdorje ḍhaṇ (Vajradhāra) वज्रधार, the ideal Buddha in the Gelugpa church who, is said to have miraculously, delivered the Mahāyāna Tripitaka, at the top of Vimala bhāva hill in the South of Rājagriha ...

Rdorje gdan-pa chenpo was king Nyāya Pāla’s guru (spiritual tutor) ...

Rdorje bdud rtsiṅ lha khaṅ Amrita Vajra Devālaya वज्र देवालय founded by the Buddhist sage Bhago in the Karnātic in Southern India.

Rdorje-phag-mo Vajra Varāhi वज्रवार्ही, or वज्रधर्म गुरु the ideal Dharma ...

Rdo-hjog (तत्त्वचित्र) the Taxila of the Greeks, also द्रोहिजो the Taxila of the Greeks, also द्रोहिजो the Taxila of the Greeks, also द्रोहिजो the Taxila of the Greeks, also द्रोहिजो the Taxila of the Greeks, also द्रोहिजो the Taxila of the Greeks, also द्रोहिजो the Taxila of the Greeks, also ...

Rdorje Theg pa (Vajra yāna) वज्रचेत, the mystic or occult system of Buddhism known as Shamanism ...

Vajrayogini वज्रयोगिनी, the chief Tantrik asistical goddess, at whose request Buddha, in his
terrific form of Vajra Bhairava, had delivered the Mūla Tantra scriptures... ... ...

Dharmākara, the origin of Dharma from the mystical female energy ...

Kṣitigarbha Vajra Bhairava (Vajra Vaitāli), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik goddess ...

Kṣitigarbha Rdo-rje (Vajra Sattva) ... ...

Gdoñ-can, n. of a house-holder ...

Gdoñ-drü (Saḍānana) Vajrakīrti, n. of a king of Southern India ...

Gdon, a son of Bhagatskyes-po, assisted by his senior queen ...

Gdoñ-drug-gi, the Tantra of Saḍānana, the six-faced god, son of Mahādeva ...

Gdoñ-dmar can-gyi yul, the legendary n. of Tibet meaning the and of the red-face people ...

Bdud rtsi khyil-wa, n. of a Buddhist goddess ...

Bdud rtsi hi lbyün gnas, n. of a Buddhist shrine to the south of Nalanda established by Praçānta mitra ...

Bdud rtsi-ma Amritā, n. of a sister of Čākya Buddha's father ...

Bdud rtsi zas (Amritodana) Abhayākara, n. of an uncle of Čākya Buddha ...

Bdud rtsi gsañ wa (Amrita guhyā), n. of a disciple of Gambhira Vajra ...

Bde mchog shal-bshi phyag-bcu gnis, the form which Buddha in his mystical manifestation as Sambara, the four-faced deity with twelve arms, had assumed to subdue and to trample under his foot Bhayaṅkara and Dus mtshan-ma (Kāli of the Hindus)

Bde ldan, n. of a city Shāvājārī ... ...

Bde spyod or Bde &p; the king whom the Tibetan historians make contemporary with and friend of Nāgarjuna—some legends about whom agree with those of king Vikramāditya. According to some, his name
was Udyāna and he belonged to the family of Satvāhana of southern India. 

(बदे-वा चन-पो समान) Bde-wa chen-po समान जस्ता Acaśya Padma vajra)

Bde-byes Samkara, n. of a Buddhist monk of Nalanda who had become a dissenter to the established Buddhist church.

Samkara, n. of a Cakravartti Rāja

Bde-byed dbag-po Sankarapatī महर्षि, n. of a Brahman of Magadha who imbibed faith in Buddhism and did good deal of service to the Mahāyāna School. He was the founder of the first monastery with 100 temples at Nalanda.

Bde-byed sen-ge शंकरानन्दा महर्षि (Samkara Simha), n. of a king of Southern India.

Mdo Ni-mahi stūpa-po ख्याते-गम्भीर, n. of a Sūtra.

Mdo-sde gdam-pa bsgyed-pa, n. of Sūtrānta Buddhist scriptural work.

Mdo sde bshes (mixture of Sūtra), a work by Nāgārjuna.

Hdam, n. of a hell घाँटा (swamp).

Hdam-bu can gyi Lha khan the temple of Saravati सराबती in Mathurā मथुरा.

Hdu-bral zla-wa same as Vigama tsāndra.

Hdu-ma, n. of the Buddha's charioteer धु मा.
Hdul-wa'i sde (Vinaya sena) बिनयगण, a pupil of Pravarasena, the Buddhist sage

Hdul-wa gshi'i bame po lha bou, n. of Vinaya Scriptures

Hdul-wa metog phreñ 'rgyud बिनय पुराणानि

Hdul-wa Hod-ldan, n. of a work on Vinaya Scriptures

Hdul-lun phran tsegs, n. of a Buddhist work containing the Buddha's predictions

Hdus bzani बिनयमणि, n. of a Buddhist sage.

Hdus-byas 'tag-par smrawa'i sde (Prajñāpāramitā vādina), one of the eighteen sects of the four earlier schools of Buddhism

Hdod-pahi zla-wa same as Kāmatsandra कामतसन्ध

Sde-chen (Mahāvarga) सद्गुण, n. of a scriptural work, सद्गुण, also that of a king of India

Sde-byed, n. of a king of Southern India

Sdom-hbyun Buddhist religious works which were collected and recited by Vajra Pānī

Bdus rgyud, n. of a Tantra

Bdsus-'rgyud kham-slo, n. of a Tantra

Bdsus Hjoms, n. of a hot hell
Nagara ngr or Nagara Thāthā in Sind ...

Nāta n., n. of a dancer who, during the ministry of Cāna vāsi had, with the co-operation of one Gyañ Bhaṇḍa, been instrumental in the erection of the Vihāra of Nātavira on Ucēri hill (see note 2).

Natasva n., n. of a place in Magadha, where Buddhism still lingered after it was practically destroyed by the Mahomedans ...

Natekana (Nayaka Patri) n., a Buddhist Tantrik of Vikrama čila, and pupil of a Brāhman Pandita who became a Tantrik Buddhist adept, but was expelled from the Vihāra by Diparṇkara črijñāna when he held the office of the discipliner or governor (Pakṣapāta) of Vikrama čila ...

Namota n., one of a Buddhist hierarch of Magadha ...

Nayakapa čī (Nāyaka čī) n., a Buddhist sage of Magadha during the reign of the earlier Sena kings ...

Naya Pāla frequently written as Nyaya Pāla (Nyaya Pāla), one of the celebrated kings of the Pāla dynasty, during whose reign (about 1040 A.D.) Dipamkara črijñāna (Atiça) visited Tibet ...

Nayanaça n., one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha ...

Nara varma n., n. of a petty king of Western India whose Brāhmanical subjects were converted to Buddhism by the sage Lalita vajra ...

Nalina n., n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage ...

Nalendra (Nalinda) n., n. of a Vihāra founded by king Gopāla ...

Naga keṣa n., n. of a Brāhman minister of king Indrabala, of Orissa, who became a Tantrik Buddhist and retired to Pakwana Nagar in the East of (Prācyā) ...
Nāga mitra, n. of a Buddhist sage who was versed in Tārā Tantra.

Nāga hava, n. of a celebrated pupil of Nāgarjuna, born in the Varendra country of Bengal.

Nāgār-duna (Nāgārjuna) Ārya-vināyaka.

Nageça, son of king Jalaraha, of Orissa who was converted to Buddhism.

Nagendra deva, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik, who spread his mystic cult in the North.

Narada, n. of a Brahmanical Tantrik sage, who performed the mystic ceremony of an enchanted sword.

Naropa or (Nārotapa) (see 1348), the celebrated Buddhist Tantrik sage well known in Tibet by the name Naro panchen, who held the office of the north-door Pandit of Vikrama jila Vihāra. According to some historians, he was the son of king Čākya ċubha čānti varma of the East (Prācyā). According to others, he was the son of a Kashmir Brāhman and in his early life was a Brahmanical Tirthika Pandit, but afterwards became a Buddhist siddhā monk under the religious name of Jñāna siddhi or Yasa bhadra.

Nāropa, the Tibetan name of Narotapa (the explicator of the rudiments) who was an adept in the Āgama works of the Buddhists. He succeeded the sage Jetāri in the Pandit's chair of the north-door Pandit of Vikrama ṭila, and afterwards he came the high priest of Vajrāsana (Bodhi Gayā).

Nalendrapālahāra, n. of a Buddhist Vihāra (monastery) founded by king Gopāla, who was contemporary of king Čri Harṣa of Kashmir.

Nālanda, or Śīnapālahāra, the great Vihāra with a University, in Magadha, near modern Rājgir. It was formerly a Brāhman village where Čāripūtra was born and also died, but when the village became deserted, on the site of Čāripūtra's caitya (tomb) there was built a shrine by Emperor Asoka. In later times, three merchant
brothers enriched it by erecting one hundred temples there, in consequence of which the place rose to eminence. During the times of Nāgārjuna and Saraha, the Mahāyāna school greatly flourished at Nālanda. The ruins of this once famous University are now shown in the village called Bargaoṅ in Bihar Subdivision.

Nema taandra (Nemi candra) नेमिनेत्र, son of king Jaya candra, during whose reign his Brahman minister named Pusya mitra usurped the throne.

Nemita नेमिता, n. of the king of Camparan (probably, modern Champaran) who, according to Tibetan historians, was Açoka's father.

Neya Pāla नेयापाल, son of king Bhaya Pāla, who became king of Magadha shortly before Atiśa had started for Tibet. He reigned for 35 years. During this period, a Brahman of Malawa named Pûnya cûri or Pûnyākara gupta was high priest both of Oṭantapuri and Vikram pīla vihāra.

Nairaṅjana नैराङ्जन, n. of the river of Gayā now called I'hulgu or Litājan, on the bank of which the Buddha had performed asceticism for six years.

Nag-po (Kṛiśna) नाग-पो, one of the successors of the Buddha in the Buddhist hierarchy of Magadha.

Nag-po Kṛiśna, the Brāhmaṇical Avatār of Viṣṇu.

Nag-po, n. Kālama of a Rīśi (Drāṅ-sroṅ) who shortly after Siddhārtha's birth predicted that he would become a Buddha.

Nag-po (Kṛiśna) (the later) Buddhist monk, who afterwards became an Upādhyāya (professor) of Nālanda.

Nag-po (Kṛiśna), one of the many names by which Aśvaghosa was also known.

Nag-po chen-po Mahākāla, one of the eight Nāga Rājas.

Nag-po Thub-bka' (Kāla Tapasvi) तपस्विनेत्र, n. of a Buddhist sage of Nālanda.

Nag-po thub rgyal, n. of Brahman sage who, though subdued by Viṣṇu, did not turn Buddhist.
Nag-po dam-tabig rdo-rje, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik adept. When he saw a corpse lying before the painted picture of the Tantrik deity Hevajra, in the solitudes of Rāra, whom he was propitiating, this Tantrik at once, without hesitation, ate it up, from which circumstance he is said to have gained Siddhi ...

Nag-po-pa, the Black one who delivered discourses on Tantrik mysticism ...

Nag-po-pa (Nag-po-pa), the intermediate Black one, a Buddhist sage in the last stage of Buddhism ...

Nag-po-pa or the sage Kanhapa or Kanhāyā brought the Tantras (in which the male and female divinities sit clasping each other).

Nag-po spyod-pa (Kriṣṇacaryā), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage, who was instrumental in king Gopi Pāla's initiation into Tantrik mysticism prob. same as Kanhāyā ...

Nag-po spyod-pa che-wa (senior Kriṣṇacaryā) was born in a Brahman family of Orissa ...

Nag-po rgyud the Tantra of Kāla the Black One, i.e., delivered by ... ...

Nag-po spyod-pa (Kriṣṇacaryā) mdo, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage, who was instrumental in king Gopi Pāla's initiation into Tantrik mysticism prob. same as Kanhāyā ...

Nag-po spyod-pa che-wa (senior Kriṣṇacaryā) was born in a Brahman family of Orissa ...

Nag-po spyod-pa (Kriṣṇacaryā), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage, who was instrumental in king Gopi Pāla's initiation into Tantrik mysticism prob. same as Kanhāyā ...

Nam mkāti spyan-gyi mdo, n. of Sūtra ...

Nangata nāstika (the Eastern Hill Tracts of Bengal) where king Sundara Ha-tai reigned over the various hill tribes and established Buddhism ...

Nor rgyun-ma, Vāsuki the goddess of wealth ...

Nub-kyi ri-voi sde (Apara çailā) Aparājata, one of the eighteen sects of the four earlier schools of Buddhism ...

Nor-skyoñ chewa, n. of a mad elephant ...

Nor-can chewa, n. of a house-holder ...

Rna rgyan nags-kyi gtsuglag-khan, n. of the monastery (Vihāra) in Kashmir where a great Buddhist convocation under king Kāṇḍśka's auspices was held ...

Rna-wa (Karṇa) kar, n. of the king of the country to the west of Magadha during king Neya Pāla's reign ...

Rna-wa can (Karṇa) kar, n. of a mythological king
Rnam-grol sde Arya Vimuktasena, a Buddhist sage of great repute, who was born in the south of Magadha near वालसिंह Hbar-wa'i phug as a nephew to Buddha dāsa (Saṅs rgya lbaṅs). He was initiated in the Tantrik school of Kurukulle, learnt Phar-phyin (Prājñāpāramitā) from Vasumitra and studied the Častras under Saṅgha Dāsa.

Rnam rgyal grags bzaṅ, n. of a great Tibetan physician born in Byaṅ.

Rnam rgyul Rig's ldan, the fourth Kulika Emperor of Čambhala.

Rnam dag blo gros, Viṣuddha mati n. of a fabulous prince, who was predicted to have been born as Buddha Hkhor-wa hjig (Krakucchanda).

Rnam hdud, one of the seven golden mountains.

Rnam ldren lshi-pa, a name of the Buddha Čakya Simha, the fourth Vināyaku or leader to Nirvāna.

Rnam gnou-tshul vikrama (Vikrama cilā), n. of the last of the great Buddhist monasteries of Magadha which was destroyed by Bakhtyar Khiliji between 1201 and 1203 A.D.

Rnam sraṅ (Rnampar snaṅ mdsad विभवनुपु वारोत्सनाः बुद्धाः), a Sambhoga kāya emanation (fancied manifestation) of the Buddha.

Rnam-par brgyan, n. of a fancied world.

Rnam-dag, the Viṣuddha caitya wiruçrce which was erected on the site where the Buddha had cut off his hair and renounced the world.

Rnam-par dag-pa can, n. of a celestial mansion.

Rnam-par phyeste smra-wa'l sde wirul vādina (Vibhājya vādina), one of the eighteen sects of the four earlier schools of Buddhism.

Rnam-par mi rtog-pa (Ācārya Avitarka deva) भवाय भवित्त्व देव, n. of a professor of Nālanda.

Rnam-par snaṅ-mdsād chenpo Mahā Vairotsana महावारोत्सन (Buddha Čakya Muni in the Anuttara Yoga Tantra).
Rnal hbyor-rgyud (Yoga Tantra), n. of a Tantra work ...

Rnal hbyor-rgyud (Yoga Tantra) also Mūla Tantra which was miraculously delivered by the Sambhoga kaya of the Buddha in the Heaven called Vairocana Akanista, high up on the summit of Sumeru, &c. ...

Rnal hbyor bla med Anuttara yoga Tantra shes bya, n. of a Tantrik mystical work ...

Rnam gzigs Vipaṣyī, n. of a past Buddha mentioned in the (Dus akhor Kalā cakra) ...

Rnam saras same as Rnam-thos-kyi saras śrīvarnā (Vaiśravana), the god of wealth ...

Sna-med, a people with no nose or very flat nose, probably the Chinese, the Tibetan, etc. ...

Sna-tahogs-pa, n. of a king of Southern India ...

Sna-tshogs-byis-pa, n. of a king of Southern India ...

Sna-tahogs-pa (Bhārata) Sna-tahogs, gzugs, the second Viśva rūpa visudhā Kūlika, Emperor of Śambhala ...

Sna bral same bsemaṅgštūrg. ...

Snod bcos Loka, the world we live in ...

Gnam gdoñ-po, n. of a country, n. of a people. Gnas-bcas (Sākṣa), n. of a great city of Northern India famous in Buddhist annals ...

Gnas-hjog, n. of a place in Buddhist mythological period ...

Gnas brtan-pa ṣṭhāvara (Theravādi) school or ...

(Ārya) Gnas brtan-pa bzhin (Hphags-pa) Gnas brtan-pahi sde (Ārya sthāvaryā) āvārṇa śāstra, one of the eighteen sects of the four earlier schools of Buddhism ...

Gnas brtan bcan-drug, the sixteen śṭhāvari ...

Gnas-ma bu-wahi sde bzhin ṣṭhāvari (Vaṣṭi putriyā), one of the eighteen sects of the four earlier schools of Buddhism ...

Mnar-med, n. of a hot hell ...

Vāmaka rājak, n. of a Cakravartti Rāja ...

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Pañca śriṅga Pañca śriṅga, n. of a king whose scion was Āryadeva—according to some account in the history of the 94 Buddhist saints of India....

Pātaliputra Pātaliputra (Pātaliputra) also called Pāliputra, (in Tibetan གཙུག་གྲོལ་) capital of Magadha during Aśoka's time...

Pañipa Pañipa (of Pañini Vyākaraṇa) became well known in Jambudvīpa...

Pauitsandra (Pauśicandra) Pauīcandra, son of king Nemi candra during whose reign in Magadha, a king of Gauḍa in Bāṅgala named Vardhana Rājā, had repaired the Buddhist temples...

Patañjar Patañjar, n. of a place in Magadha...

Pa and Pa (Pa and Pa) Pa, Nava—two thieves whose arms were cut off under the orders of king Mthoñlidan—father of king Subāhu...

Pañha Pañha, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Sandho nagar...

Patsa-ripa Patsa-ripa (Pacari), a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Tsampaka (Campaka)...

Palaku or Palu, a part of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, formerly included in Arakan...

Patshab, n. of a Tibetan Lotsawā (Sanskritist)...

Parācama Parācama, n. of a Tantrik Buddhist who spread the mystic cult towards the West...

Parodsaya (Parojaya) Parojaya, n. of a celebrated artist, sculptor in Southern India...

Palawa (Palhava) Palawa, n. of a part of modern Cabul adjoining the Pañjab...

Pratita Sena, Mahommedans, one of the Sena-kings of Bengal during whose time a certain king called Cagla Rāja became very powerful. He extended his power up to Delhi westward. Both Hindus and Mahommedans obeyed his commands. He was devoted to Hinduism,
but his wife favoured Buddhism, in consequence of which some of the ruined monasteries were repaired particularly the great Gandhola—the nine-storeyed shrine of the Mahabodhi at Vajrasana (Buddha Gayā) which was damaged at the top... ... 

Prayaga यमुना, modern Allahabad, n. of the holy city at the junction of Yamuna and the Ganges. In its vicinity, a shrine was erected by the Buddhist sage Bhago which was consecrated to the five Dhyani Buddhas ... ... ... ...

Priyankuli प्रियंकुलि, विपंकुलि, an island in the Indian Archipelago (Spice Islands), one of the islands from which cloves were largely imported to India ... ... 
Praista Pāla प्राइस्ट भैला (probably Cṛṣṭha Pāla), the eldest son of king Mahā Pāla, who reigned for three years after Śāmu Pāla ... ... ... ... 
Pāni (पाणि) Brāhmaṇa (Pānini) पाणिनी, the great Sanskrit grammarian, who was a friend of king Nanda ... ... ... ... 
Parana पराण, n. of a place in India, the king of which was converted into Buddhism by the sage Jvalandhārī ... ... ... ... 
Pāla nagara पालनगर, n. of a town in Hali in Western India ... ... ... ... 
Pāla isvgyal-po bcubshi, the fourteen kings of the Pāla dynasty of Magadha ... ... ... ... 
Pāla family Pāla family पाल जाति, Pāla kings of Magadha ... ... ... ... 
Pāliputra पालिपुत्र (Pātaliputra), modern Patna. It was the capital of Magadha even at the time of Dharma Pāla ... ... ... ... 

Pitopa पिटोप, a spiritual son of Atīca ... ... ... 
Pukur पुकुर (पुकुर), a Buddhist sage of great occult powers ... ... ... ... 
Puṣa candra पुषचन्द्र, a Buddhist Sanskrit Grammarian ... ... ... ...
Pakṣu, n. of a river in the Panjab. According to some, it is the ancient name of the river Satadru or the Sutlej. Some identify it with the great Tsangpo of Tibet. It is Vāku or the Orus of Turkistan.

Pān-kadsa pāṇḍu (born of the lotus), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage.

Pān-nas skyes afterwards well known as Maudgalyāyana, was converted by the Buddha himself Pāncchen Ananta, a Buddhist sage of India who was a disciple of Mītra Yogi.

Pandita Vihara, n. of a Buddhist monastery in ancient Chittagong, where Brahmanical disputants used to challenge the Buddhists to meet them in religious controversies.

Pānāhva stse rīṅ. The pointed conical cap worn by the Lamas of Tibet called Pānghwa (Pandit's cap). It originated in Chittagong.

Padma pāṇac Ācārya Padma Sambhava.

Padma dkar, one of the Kulika Emperors of Cambhala.

Padma ichtags-kyu (Padmaṅkuça) Pāndu, a Buddhist Yoga philosopher of Magadha in the beginning of the 11th Century A.D.

Padma che (Mahā Padma) Sāram, one of the kings of the house of Ācoka.

Padma-chên-po, a king of Magadha who, according to the Sammatiya School, was a contemporary of Nanda the third, and reigned one hundred and thirty-seven years after the Nirvāṇa of the Buddha. During his time one Bzaṅ-po (Bhadra) playing the part of a false Buddhist, first caused division in the Buddhist clergy.

Padma chên-po 岙ar gas-pa, n. of a cold hell.

Padmaṅhi sīṅ-po, n. of a Brāhmaṇ who was converted by the Buddha.

Padmadeva, n. of a Tantrik Buddhist priest of Udyāna (modern Swat).
Padma rdo rje (same as Padma rdo rje, the author of the work Guhyasiddhi)

Padma vajra, Padma rdo rje, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage, to whom Kukuripa had taught the Dakini Tantra

Padma vadmāche-wa (the senior Padma vajra) of Udyāna; n. of a Brahman who became a Tantrik Buddhist sage. He was a native of Maru in the West.

Padma abyūn gnas doyaṅs padma btsa, Padmākaraghoṣā of Kashmir, who was a professor of logic probably of chronology.

Padma abyūn gnas (Padma Sambhava) padma btsa (born of the lotus), the chief Teacher in the Nātha School of Tibet. He is called Guru Rinpoche by the Tibetans.

The same Tantrik monk and sage of Udyāna who cleared Tibetan soil of evil spirits and was instrumental in the erection of the great monastery of Sam-ye

Padmaḥi rtṣa-lag, n. of an individual in the Buddhist mythology who killed his wife Bhadrā (Bzaṅ-mo)

Parsig (Persia)

Pīṅgala pīṭha, n. of a princess of the Kṣatriya race of Mewar

Pūṣkara, n. of a prince, son of Indra Bhūti, king of Kaṅci who became a Buddhist Tantrik sage

Puṇḍara Varḍhana puṣṭa vaṭī, n. of a part of Eastern Baṅgala now called Pabna

Puṣkara or Pulirā mallaya, prīta mar, Ri Malaya, n. of a mountain in Southern India

Puṣa nāta puṭśun, one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha

Pūrṇaka puṭśaṅ, one of the high priests who, with Vasumitra, presided at the third Buddhist convocation

Prakāca tsandra prakāṣ, a king of Baṅgala who had become convert to Tantrik Buddhism
Prakāsa dharma mapi prakāsa, n. of a Buddhist monk of Nalanda who, distinguished himself in the Madhyamika philosophy and Tantrik Buddhism (नालंदा दर्शन) Prakāsa (n. of Buddhist monk of Nalanda who, distinguished himself in the Madhyamika philosophy and Tantrik Buddhism) was a Buddhist monk of Nalanda who, distinguished himself in the Madhyamika philosophy and Tantrik Buddhism.

Prakṛita (the Prakrit) भाषा language of India in which the Buddhist Mantras were written.

Prajñā pālita, भव्य पालित, a Buddhist Sage of Magadha who was a pupil of Ananda garbha to whom he had taught the mystical work about Vajrakarā, &c.

Prajñā raksita, भव्य रक्षित, who for twelve years served as Naropa’s disciple—by his mystic charms he is said to have kept the Mahomedan invasion at bay for several years and defeated several Brāhmaṇical disputants.

Preta puri विद्वेदारी or निर्जन समुद्र or निर्जन the town of ghosts; n. of a monastery near the Kailas mountain.

Spal-ka, n. of a country.

Spu kham, a part of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

Spu grihi lam चुरुवार पथ, n. of a hell.

Spon-byed (Vrijiji), n. of a town in the ancient province of Vaiśāli.

Spos-nad ldaṅ ग्रामसार, n. of a zone in the Himalayas 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea. According to the Tibetan historians, a range of the Himalaya mountains extending to the North of Nepal.

Spyan gzigs rtul shugs (Lokita vrata), n. of a Buddhist sage of Southern India.

Spyau ras gzigs. Avalokiteśvara or Padma Pāṇi Bodhisattva, the patron Saint of the Tibetans.

Murdhāta मुर्द्धाता, n. of a Cakravartti Rāja.

Sphyihhu tshugs-pa, n. of a place or country; n. of a people.

Spyod-rgyud (Caryā Tantra) the mystical retu−

listic Mantras which were delivered by the Buddha in the Buddhist heavens or mansions called धनुका धाता धनुका धाता में वृक्ष भिखु विशेष मािध्यमात्रायाम and मुंकुट & c.
Sprelu, Monkey land

Srin cchen (Mahâ megha) nayâna, n. of a Buddhist work

Srin-med cchis, the cloudless; n. of a heaven

Sral-slag, n. of a wild region inhabited by apes

Virâcîrya, one of the many names by which Açvâ ghoḍa was known; In his stotra or hymn he describes the twelve acts or exploits of the Buddha

and Dpa-b-ra and Dpa-mo, men and women who gained miraculous powers by occult processes in Buddhist mysticism and were afterwards sainted

Dpa-robe (Surasena), a king of the house of Añkâa, probably the great grandson of Emperor Añkâa

Dpa-b-ra phyi-mo, the later Virâ (Açárya) same as Ørgyâ moñgañ mdo-rten (Tri ratna Dâsa)

Dpa-b-ra ston thub, n. of a hero

Dpa-gyi ri (Çripârvata) shiâpa, n. of a hill sacred to the Northern Buddhists as being the scene of the meditation of Nâgârjuna in the last part of his life

Dpa byin sras, n. of a house-holder who was converted to Buddhism

Dpa skyon (Çri-pâla) shiâpa, one of the Kulka Emperors of Çambhala

Dpal grub-ma, Queen of Vaiçravâna, the god of wealth. She was propitiated by King Surasena

Dpal ldan chog, the city where Buddha resided after his descent from heaven—or Devavâta

Dpal (Çrisena) shiâpa, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage and saint, spiritual father of Jetâri

Çri Dharma Pâla

Dpal ldan bya' chub skal-l'dan, n. of a very celebrated Buddhist sage of Udyanâ (Swat)

Dpal-l'dan blo-čhad, the religious name given to Nâgârjuna by Sarâha when he was initiated in the Mantrayâna Buddhism

Dpal rnampar grags-pa'i Lha (Çri vikîrttì Deva) shiâpa, one of the Buddhist
sages of Magadha who flourished during the reign of the later Sena kings and who followed the doctrines of Abhayākara gupta

Dpal bshas (Grigupta) Śrīgupta, a disciple of Sapradauti, n. of a Mādhyāmika philosopher

Dpal mo Śrīmāti, same as viṣvanītā, widow of king Indrabodhi, who became a Buddhist Tantrik ascetic...

Dpal rsegs Rgyal-po, n. of a fancied king.

Dpal Tsha-wa gsum-gyi lha khaṅ Črī Trikaṭukā Devālaya, which was unearthed in the border of Rara country

Dpal lḥain (Grīdhara) Śrīparva, a Brahman Buddhist of the last stage of the Buddhist period in Magadha...

Dpal lḥain (Grīdhara), a Brahman Buddhist monk who practised Yogā and converted king Hasa into Buddhism. He became an Ācārya (teacher) of Mantra in the monastery of Vikramaśīla...

Dpal lḥain, n. of Tantrik teacher of Tibet...

Dpal-len, n. of a teacher of the Saūtrāntika School of Kashmir, who greatly diffused the Hina yāna School in that country...

Dpal Lhamo Čridēvi. A manifestation of the Hindu Goddess Kāli in the Buddhist pantheon...

Dpūr rgyan, n. of a pupil of Bhikṣu Slob-ma-can who killed Arhat Des-pa at Kauzambhī on account of which there was a general rising of the Tīrthikas and wholesale massacre of the Buddhist priesthood...

Dpūr ltsāṅ, n. of Buddhist work...

Dpe-med mtsho Vacuṣputrasīntu, a learned Pandit sage who was favoured by Avalokiteśvara...

Dpyid ldan-ma (Vācanti), n. of the daughter of Bhima Cūkla, king of Vārānasi, who, on account of her learning, was first offered for marriage to Vārārūci, the royal Purohita, but she having declined to accept him as her husband, was afterwards married to Kalidāsa then only a simpleton...
Pha-khol (literally, Pitri Dasa) विवरण, (1) n. of a Buddhist sage who wrote on medicine, &c., (2) one of the names of Acva ghosa, (3) देवता, one of the twenty-eight Buddhist sages of ancient time mentioned in the Mahā Vyutpatti ...

Pha bgruyud gsaṅ-wa h dus-pa, n. of a mystical Tantra said to have been delivered by the Buddha miraculously on the morning following his attainment to supreme knowledge ...

Phal-chen or Mdo Phal-po-che, n. of a part of the Buddhist scriptures of the Mahāyāna school said to have been first compiled by the early Mahāyāna scholars on Mount Abu in Rajputāna ...

Phal-chen-pa Mahāsāṅghika, i.e., of the Mahā Sāṅghika school ...

Phalchen-paḥdi-sde (Mahāsāṃghika) Mahāsāṅghika, one of the eighteen sects of the four early schools of Buddhism ...

Phal-lahari फललहरि, n. of a place in the west of Magadhā where Nāropa performed Tantrik asceticism.

Phag-tshang-wa, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage born of the lowest caste in Udyanā. He was also called Ananga vajra (Ananga vajra) अनंगवज्र. ...

Iham unthin brothers, Buddhist Pāṇḍits of Nepal.

Phur-ig dge-las, n. of a Brāhman sage; कौल, the killing club or the pin with which evil spirits are driven out by exorcism ...

Phyod gdoṅ, n. of a people ...

Phyog-rdo rtags-pa, Vajra Pāṇi Bodhisattva, the chief in the Tantrik system of Buddhist mysticism ...

Phyag-rdo rtags Vajra Pāṇi (not Indra), the collector of the mystical commands of the Buddha, who would appear in the world called Kun-nas yogs-dag as Buddha rdo-rje Rnam-gnyon during the age called Rnam-par sbyor-wa. 67
Phyag-rdor dwañ bskur-waλi rgyud

Phyogs grol drub-ycu, same as Gopi tsandra.

Desampati dbyung-pa, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā.

Phyogs gla (Dīnuāgo) dbyung, the most renowned Buddhist metaphysician who was born in the city of Śīnha vaktra situated in the neighbourhood of Kañci in Southern India, in a Brahman family. He was ordained in the order of monkhood by Nāgadatta in the Buddhist sect of Vāstī putriā. He was the author of the work on Nyāya philosophy called Ṣaṇkhya samāhavyā.

Phyogs-las nām-par rgyal-waλid ṣos-grub. The Siddhi or spiritual perfection called Digvijaya (victorious in all quarters). For obtaining this, Dharmakirtti was called the Buddhist Digvijaya.

Hphags-skyes-po viruḍhaka vaidurya ṣhon-po, son of king Prasenajit of Kosala.


Hphags grol, n. of a Buddhist sage who flourished during the reigns of kings Siñha candra and Bhaṣa in Magaλa.

Hphags rgyal Ṣaṇkhya (Ujjayani) in Malwa.

Hphags (Ārya) ḥāya, a Buddhist sage who was a disciple of Cānti raksita at Nālanda.

Hphags-pa saga lha ḥāya ṣaṃgha ḍeṅ, a disciple of Dge ldun ḍbaṅs.

Hphags-pa saga lha ḥāya ṣaṃgha ḍeṅ, a disciple of a Buddhist work in 33 chapters.

Hphags yul ḥāya ṭar Ārya Varta (India).

Hphags-pa Lha ḥāya ḍeṅ (Ārya Deva), n. of a celebrated Buddhist sage. He succeeded Nāgārjuna in the hierarchical chair of Nālanda University.
Bana Pāla, one of the kings of the Pāla dynasty of Magadha and son of Dharma Pāla, in whose ten years' reign the great logician and Nyāya philosopher Dharmottarā cārya flourished.

Vana ratna, a Buddhist sage from the monastery of Koki land, i.e., Chittagong Hill Tracts, who visited Tibet.

Vadara Pāṇi, a pupil of a Brahman Buddhist sage of Vikramaśila who was expelled from the Vihāra by Dipamkara cījñāna.

Vajrācāry, a disciple of Daśabala who is said to have lived upwards of 100 years.

Vānsāna (Vālsrānasāna) Rdrje gdan, the stone-seat on which the Buddha had continually sat in one fixed position for six years and attained to Buddhahood from which circumstance the place came to be known by the name of Vajrāsana (diamond seat).

Varendra, n. of the northern part of Baṅgāla where Candra Gomi was born.

Balabā Pahav (probably Pahlava).

Balan lḍag Garāmpati, a disciple of the Buddha.

Balan rna-wa, Gokarna (Gokarna), the Brāhmaṇical Rishi who had induced Emperor Aśoka to make animal sacrifices.

Ba-laṅ spyod glin, Godāñia, one of the four great continents in the Buddhist Cosmogony.

Bali, n. of a place through which the Buddha passed in his journey to Kuśinārā (Kuṣanagār) where he died.
Buddhist sage.

Bahaya, n. of a place or country...

Bahuri, same as Mañibhadra...

Basu netra, n. of a minister of king Dharma.

Tilzpa, n. of a Buddhist sage.

Aha'ava, n. of a palm or country.

Tuhrur, Enme.

Mapibhadra.

Basu, n. of a minister of king Dharmendra of Magadha who had served the Buddhist church with unswerving faith.

Vasubandhu, one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha.

Vasubandhu, (the later), a Buddhist sage.

Vasumitra, one of the high priests who presided at the third Buddhist convocation with Purukṣa, the celebrated Buddhist author and sage, who is said to have been a contemporary of king Lhathothori of Tibet. He was a brother of Ārya Āsaṅga, the founder of the Vajravāya school of Buddhism.

Vasu sara, n. of a householder who supported the Buddhist sage Upagupta and his followers for one rainy season during the reign of king Cāmaça.

Bāṅgala, n. of a province in Eastern India now called Bengal. Here Tantrik Buddhism flourished. It is stated that in Bāṅgala king Haričandra (the first of the line of Candra kings), with one thousand followers, had embraced Tantrik Buddhism and obtained the Siddhi of Vidyādharā mysticism.

Babla Sundhara, n. of a king of the Chakma tribe in the Koki land in Chittagong Hill Tracts, who became devoted to Buddhism. He sent many Pandits to the Buddhist saint of Khagendra named Cānti Gupta, to learn mystical Mantras.

Bal, the Tibetan name of Nepal.

Bal-yul, the country of Nepal.

Bāta, n. of a town (probably) in ancient India.

Bāla tsandra, (Bāla candra), one of the kings of the house of Candra.

Bāla tsandra (Bāla candra), son of king Simha candra of Bāṅgala who was banished to Tirahuti.
but who is said to have became victorious in all the four quarters by his faith in Buddhism ...

Bālipata, बालिपता, same as बालिकूट बालकूट, ...

Bāsu Nāga (Vasu Nāga), वसुनाग, n. of a Buddhist devotee of Kṛiṣṇa Rājā in Telingana ...

Vikramaśilā gtsuglag khan, विक्रमशिला सिला, founded by king Dharma Pāla on a hill situated on the south and right bank of the Ganges in the north of Magadha Proper ...

Bigama tsandra (Vigama candra), बिगमा चान्द्रा, one of the kings of the house of Candra ...

Bighapuri, बिघपुरि, n. of a place in the neighbourhood of which there was a large cemetery frequented by Buddhist Tantriks ...

Budopa बुदोप, a Buddhist sage who is said to have brought the Kālacakra Tantra from Cambhala ...

Bitowa Acārya, बितोवा आचार्य, a Buddhist teacher of king Mahapāla’s last years of reign ...

Viduh विदु, n. of a Brahman Buddhist of the city of Puṣpa in the East (Prācya), who prepared many volumes of the Buddhist Tripitaka ...

Bidupa बिदुप, a Buddhist sage who is said to have brought the Kālacakra Tantra from Cambhala ...

Vidya Nagar, विद्यानगर, a city in Southern India ...

Vidya bhadra विद्याभद्र, a Buddhist sage of Bangala of king Nyāya Pāla’s time ...

Vinayacālā chen-po विनायाचाला चेन्पो (the senior Vinaya cīla), was a Buddhist sage who flourished in Kashmir ...

Bināpa, बिनाप, a disciple of Aśvavārapada of Udyāna (Swat) ...

Birva or बिरवा Virupa, विरुप, the mystic who brought to light twenty two chapters of what were called the Red-Tantras ...

Vilhaiga, विलहागा, विलहाग, one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha ...
Bibharatta (Vibharatta,) was the king of Kutch. (Kaccha) in the West. He was a contemporary of king Deva Pâla of Magadha.

Vimala-candra, son of king Bâla candra, was a contemporary of king Bhañgala, Tirâhuti (Tirhoot) and Kâmarûp. He married king Bhartrî Hari's sister by whom he got Gopi candra.

Vimala-tsaandra (Vimela candra), one of the kings of the house of Candra.

Vijaya, n. of an artist, sculptor and designer of Southern India.

Bi-war, n. of a place in Rajputana.

Vimala mitra, a Buddhist who flourished in king Bana Pâla's reign.

Bimalawabha (Vimala bhâvâ), n. of a hill situated to the south of Rajagriha, where, according to the Mahâyâna School, Manjuâriti recited the Abhidharma; Maitreya, the Vinaya; and Vajrapâni the Sûstrânta.

Virupa-chûñ-wa, a disciple of Jalandhara.

Viratsaryâ, n. of a king of Orissa.

Virûpa Chûñ-wa (junior Virupa), also called Nag-po Virûpa, a Buddhist Tantrik sage born of Brahman parents.

Birupa (Virûpa), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage born in the East at Tipura (probably modern Tipperah).

Virupa che-wa (Mahâ Virûpa), n. of a Tantrik sage, probably Vira, who is said to have been miraculously visited by Aârya Nâgabodhi.

Viromâni, a Buddhist Yogi, who greatly enhanced the cause of Tantrik Buddhism by suppressing the Tirthika (Brahmans).

Bilasya Vajrâ yañi, n. of a Yogini, female ascetic of Udyaña.

Vilila Vajra (the junior), a Buddhist sage who is said to have propitiated the Lord of death.
and who flourished shortly before the Mahomedan conquest of Magadha. Bilu-pa, बिलुपा, n. of a Rakṣasa, (goblin) who was propitiated by king Nanda. Bilu bana, बिलुबना, (probably Venu vara), where the Buddha spent some time, during his residence in Magadha and where the Vihara of Dharmānikura (धर्मानिकुर) was, in later times, established. Biçasaga, बिचासग, n. of a Pandita of the Kṣetriya race of Baṅgala. Viçwa karma, विष्वकर्म, the divine architect. Viçvanātha, विज्वनाथ, the lord of the world, a name of the Brahmapical god Mahādeva; The great Hindu idol of Benares. Biṣnu (Viṣṇu), भिष्न, n. of a king of India. Biṣnagar (Viṣṇu Nagar) भिष्नगर, a town near Kāñci in Southern India. One of its kings became a Tantrik Buddhist. Viṣṇu Rādsa (Viṣṇu Rāja), विष्णुराज, son of king Gyo-brtan of Western India; a king of Malawa. Biṣli-mila (Bismilla), n. of the Almighty God in the Musalman religion. According to the Buddhist, Bismilla is an Asūra. Bu here is used for बु the Tibetan historian. Bit pāla, बितपाल, son of Dhimāna of Magadha, who, like his father, was a great artist and sculptor, &c. Bimbasāra, बिंबसार, an image-maker of Magadha during the reign of king Buddhadiqa. Bir-pa-wa, बिरपव, n. of an Indian Buddhist Tantrik sage and saint. Patalipa, पतलिपी (he with a portrait), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Bengal. Bu-ston Rinpo-che, a great Tibetan scholar and historian, who also wrote a chronological work. Bumo gyon-ruhi yul, probably a part of Kāshmir. Buiram čin-pa (Iksāku), बुरामचिन्पा, one born in a sugarcane garden. Son of Gautama, who became
king after the death of his uncle, Bharadwaja but who had no son. A mythological king from whom Čakya Simha traced his family origin

Buluka, बुलुका, n. of a place the people of which got a share of the Buddha's relics

Buddha gupta, बुध गुप्त, n. of a Buddhist sage

Buddhananda, बुधानन्द, one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha

Buddha mitra, बुधमित्र, one of a Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha

Buddha cri, बुधची, a Nepalese Buddhist sage who was versed in the Buddhist sacred lore and was a Sthavira of the Mahāsāṅgika School of Vikrama cīla

Buddha crimitra, बुधचिमित्र, one of 24 Buddhist Mahāvīra of Magadha who were incharge of different endowed Buddhist Vihāra, shortly before the Mahomedan conquest of Magadha

Buddha cru-tsa, बुधचुस्त, n. of a king of Southern India

Buddha Sena, बुधसेन, one of the Sena kings of Magadha and Bengal

Begama tsandra, बेगमा चन्द्र, a descendant of king Drika candra of the Eastern country who was devoted to the worship of the Naked sects of the Brāhmans (Saivites)

Be con-can, बेकन्तापी, father of Gopa (Yaśodhara), the Buddha's wife

Berilj-yi nags, बेरिल्य नाग, the forest where the elephant called Berili was found and where the Buddha resided

Baikhampa, n. of a Brahman convert to Islam from Khorasan. He became a Mahomedan saint and sage. Probably Baikhampa is same as Pujambar

Vaidarbha, वैदर्भ, n. of a country in Southern India with Amaravati as its capital (probably modern Amraoti in Nagpur), the birthplace of Nāgarjuna

Vaid-square (वैढस्य) Vaid-saya siddha (Vijaya siddha), वैढस्य सिद्ध, n. of a king who practiced the Tantrik cult of Buddhism with a large number of followers
Bodhi bhadra, a Buddhist Upasaka sage of Magadha in the last stage of Buddhism...

Bodhi cri, n. of a Buddhist sage

Bod, the Bhoṭa of the Indians, the Hindusthani name of Tibet

Brikṣapuri, n. of a shrine which was erected by king Mahā Pāla

Brikṣa tsandra, son of king Karma candra, one of the kings of the house of Candra

Vrijjī groṇ, the village of Vrijji in Magadha

Byā gag-gi kun-du gal ra-wa, the grove of gray ducks in Bangala

Bya rgyud kṛṣṇa (Kriyā Tantra) was, according to the Tantrik Buddhists, delivered by the Buddha in the Akāra heaven and on the summit of Sumeru

Bya rgod phun-po ri Gridhra kūta Parvata, n. of a hill in Magadha where the Buddha is said to have miraculously preached the Mahāyāna (altruistic doctrine) to the Bodhisattvas and Gods

Bya-rūn kha-cor, the Tibetan, n. of the Great Buddhist Caitya of Nepal

Bya chub sūn-po (Bodhimaṇḍa), the spot where Čakya Simha attained to Buddhahood; the Mahābodhi temple at Buddha Gayā

Bya-chub-Lamsgron, a Sanskrit Buddhist work by Atiśa (Dīpaṃkara cīrīnāna)

Bya-chub seems hgreI, n. of a Buddhist work

Bya bzaṅ, a Buddhist sage born in Orissa, who succeeded Naropa in the Pāṇḍit's chair of the northern door of Vikramācīla

Bya bzaṅ (Bodhi bhadra) of Kashmir, a Buddhist Pāṇḍit of Vikramācīla

Byad-m tshams gdon, n. of a people
Byams-pa (Maitreya), n. of a sage who compiled the five Dharma (भौतिक) 700 years after the Buddha's Nirvāṇa

Byans-pa (Maitreya), the fifth Buddha who is to come...

Byas-pa 6nd (Karṇa nācā), a Brahman, where the Buddha resided one year...

Byadalipa, a Brahman disciple of Nag-po Virupa...

Byākaraṇa (Vyākaraṇa) व्याकरण, the explanation of the tenets of Buddhism...

Byi lipa, विषय, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage...

Bya baṃ, विषय, n. of a Buddhist work विषय वाच्यालिस्म...

Bram-ze khyel Bu-la Buddha Čākyamuni in his last but one birth...

Bram-ze Gaṅ-po Brāhmān Pūrṇa, a Brahman, prediction about his becoming a Bodhisattva...

Brahman putra of Kashmir who belonged to the Vaiṣeṣika School served the Buddhist church...

Bru-ca, n. of a place in N.W. Tibet...

Bre hu-ma, n. of a sister of Čākyā Buddha चाक्या...

Breho las (Dronodanda) द्रोणदन, n. of a uncle of Čākyā Buddha...

Baraharatra, बरहरत्र, n. of a place in Northern India (not identified)...

Sbyor-wa brgya-pa, n. of a medical work by Nāgārjuna...

Sbyor-wa brgya-pa htsho-wahi mdo, a work on Medicine (Materia Medica) by Nāgārjuna...

Sbraṅ-rtsi blo gros (Madhumati), probably the Tibetan perversion of the name Mahomed, the prophet of Islam...

Broglos snin-po (Matigarbha), n. of a Kṣetria, born in the neighbourhood of Orissa, who afterwards became a great mystic sage and miracle worker...

Blo-gros bstan-pa, धर्मरसि, was a Buddhist sage, born at Dāndakārṇya in Southern India, in the house
of a merchant. He became very skilful in religious controversy and defeated a Brahmanical sage named Peṣṭapa in metaphysical discussion and converted him to Buddhism.

Blo-gros mi-rab-pa'i nmo, n. of a Buddhist Sūtra.

Blo brtan, a pupil of Vasumitra.

Blo idan Česrab, a learned Lo-lsa-po or Sanakritist of Tibet.

Blo-lsaṅ Ṛṇān tahul (Sumati cīla), Ṛṇānjabā. n. of a Buddhist sage.

Blo-sem's tsho, an Indian sage who is said to have visited Tibet during king Lha Thothori's reign. He is different from Čé (Čānti rākṣita) of king Thiason deutsan's time.

Dwaṅ-chen, n. of a king born of the house of king Kalyāṇa.

Dwaṅ-chen, n. of a king of Southern India.

Dwaṅ-po, an incarnation of Avalokiteśvara Bouhisatta.

Dvaṅ-po, or dwaṅ phyug chen-po Içwar or Mahāeśvara.

Dwaṅ-po Ṛgyal-mtshan, n. of a past Buddha.

Dwaṅ-po'i tog, n. of a fancied Buddha who is said to have delivered the Tantras of Buddhism.

Dwaṅ-po'i tog Ṛṇānjabā, n. of a fancied Buddha.

Dwaṅ-po byin (Indra datta), Ṛṇānjabā, n. of a Buddhist Pañḍita who wrote on the history of Buddhism in India, from whose work our author has compiled his history.

Dwaṅ phyug, n. of a Tirthika Pañḍita who was versed in Grammar of Varendra and who wrote a riddle in verse of which Candra Gomi alone was able to unfold the meaning.

Dwaṅ phyug go-cha Içwarā vara, an ancient Indian sage who was versed in Šabda Vidyā.
of science of words, the reputed author or compiler of the Sanskrit Grammar called Kalāpa Vyākaraṇa ... द्वान-फ्युग-धे (Mahēṣvara), one of the Kulika Emperors of Čambhala ... ... द्वान-फ्युग-धे, the great Buddhist controver-
sionist Icvara sena, रेण सेतु, teacher of Dharma kirtti द्वान-फ्युग-धे (Icvara sena), n. of a disciple of Dīṇaṅga who wrote a commentary of the Pramāṇa Samuccaya from whom Dharma kirtti learnt the Buddhist metaphysics ... ... द्वान-पो झा-वा. Same as Aksa candra ... द्रुस मिथह, समायबिक सिस्त्राया, n. of a work on Mādhyamika philosophy ... ... द्रयान्स स्ग्रोग्स, n. of a Buddhist monk of Thokar (Thod akar) or Turkistan who is said to have become a Bodhisattva of the Anuttara Mahāyāna School. द्रयान्स स्ग्रोग्स, n. of a celebrated Buddhist teacher of the Vaiśeṣika School who is said to have had 100,000 followers ... ... ... द्रयान्स सन्न द्वान-फ्युग-धे (Vyākaraṇa Svārasvat vyākaraṇa स्ताःतन वाक्रण), composed by Açārya Anubhuti, very much read by scholars in Tibet ... ... वासु मित्र Vasu mitra, बज्ञमित्र, one of the later Buddhist authors. ... ... ... वासु मित्र Dryig guṇen (Vasu mitra), बव्ज्ञमित्र, the great Buddhist sage and author, younger brother of Āryā saṅga. According to Tibetan authors, he was a half brother of Āsaṅga by the same mother but by a different father ... ... ... द्रयी ज्येठ (इबैश लटर) Dryig-lcges, n. of a Vaiśeṣika teacher who is said to have had 100,000 followers ... द्रयी ज्येठ Dryig-lcges (Vasu bandhu), the spiritual tutor of Çākya Mahābala, king of Haridwar, &c., and also author of अज्ञात औं भविष्यती अज्ञात औं भविष्यती अज्ञात औं भविष्यती। द्रयी ज्येठ Dryigs lces, n. of a monk of Matu country who belonged to the Vaiśeṣika School of the Buddhists ज्येठ ल्जङ Ibbigs-byod Vinidhya, विनिद्या, mountain ...
Hbum 
tika, n. of a Buddhist commentary

Hbyun-mo, female ghosts who were invoked by

Nagairjuna

Hbar-wa'ti phug-gi 

Jvalaguhá n. of

a place where the Buddha resided for two years.

Bras-spun (C̩ri Dhánya Káta)ka), 

Kátya very sacred to the Northern Buddhists—

the prototype of the great monastery of Dapúng near

Lhasa

Bras Spuṣa mchod-rtén, 

Dhánya káta ka C̩tya. In the neighbourhood of Amraoti

rose the Tope of Sanchi

Bras-bu che, 

n. of a heaven

Bru cahi lco Lahi yul, n. of a place in

Tibet, probably the country between Ladak and

Khotan, the birthplace of the Tibetan Sanskritist Chos

Lośa"uca

Brug gnas mchod rten-rI. According to

the author, same as Hbras-spun (C̩ri dhánya Káta)ka) 

where Buddha resided one year

Brug gnas, n. of a Yakṣa who was converted to

Buddhism
Ma skyes dgra Ajāta catru, son of king Bimbisāra of Magadha who, after killing his father, had ascended the throne. He took a share of the Buddha's relics...

Makha (Mecca) nātha, the holy land of the Mussalmans...
Makha, n. of a place...
Makhahī yul, Arabia...
Makara, a place in the west where king Gjoy-wa served only the Buddhist clergy with food, &c., for 30 years...

Makhol Mahārājas, a Vinaic Buddhist sage of Kashmir...
Makhol, one of the many names by which Ācārya was known...

Magadha. Literally the central spot in Jambudvīpa, the residence of the Buddhas of all times and the place of the origin of Sad-dharma, i.e., Buddhism. Originally, the name Magadha was applied to the tract of land extending to 16 Yojanas or 80 miles in every direction from Vajrāsana (Buddha-Gaya). In later times the portion of Vihar to the south of the river Ganges was known as Magadha; south Vihar, including Gayā (Vajrāsana), Nālanda, Oṭantapuri and Vikramāchala...

Magadha Bhadrā Mahāmaṇḍapa, a lady who invited the Buddha to Ikṣuvaradhana...

Magadhā skad Mahāavatāra, the Māgadhi language, i.e., now called Pāli in Ceylon...

Ma-rgyud Bi-gi Arali Mahānāmañjūsī śāravī, n. of a mystical Tantra...

Ma-rgyud Bde-mchog Mātri Tantra Sambara śānti-tāma śambāra is said to have been delivered by the Buddha in the second age called Dvāpara—when he subdued the Ruṣra Bhayañkara in Jambudvīpa...
Ma rgyud Dus-lhkor. The Mātrī Tantra Kālacakra is a mūla tantra of the Padma family. Vajra Pañi miraculously constructed a superb mansion at the Čridhanya kataka caitya where the Buddha, sitting in the deep meditation called Kālacakra, had delivered this Tantra at the request of king Candra bhadra, son of Sūrya prabhā, king of Čambhala.

Ma kṣagā-pa sūryabha, one of the Kūśka Emperors of Čambhala.

Maṇita Sena abhirāja, one of the Sena kings of Magadha and Bengal.

Mati ṭa-tra phyima (the later Maticitra) maṇipāla, who became (the gurukul spiritual tutor) of king Buddha diça.

Māghahūra maṇḍal, n. of a place.

Maṭa maṇḍ, n. of a place in upper India where the interpolator of the Sūtra at Saravati and in Mathura was born.

Maṇi Ṽkhaḥ h boon, n. of a legendary work of the Nūni-ma School of Tibet.

Maṇipāla maṇḍal, n. of a place.

Maṇakaṭari maṇḍal, a Buddhist Paṇḍita of Vikramaśila.

Maṭi-tsitra (Maticitra) maṇipāla, also called bhrisī, n. of a female Buddhist Tantra ascetic born at the town of Ag-tse (probably Chüdrī).

Maṭa maṭa, (Kṣitigarbha) Mātṛaṇi, a nāma, in whose hermitage, in the neighbourhood of Magadha, Dharmakirtti resided.

Maṭa maṭa, (Kṣitigarbha) Mātṛaṇi, a nāma, a Buddhist saint of Sudra caste.

Mati-tsitra (Maticitra) maṇipāla, one of the many names by which Āgraghosa was known.

Maṭa maṇḍ, probably same as Maṭu, n. of a country in the West.

Maṭi maṇḍa, a place in Uḍiyana or Udyana (Swat).

Maṭa maṇḍ, the residence of Nāga Anavatapta. Lake Mahām or Manasarovara.
Manubhanaga, n. of a hill (probably in Orissa) where Candra kirtti past the last days of his life

Mamo, n. of a grove in the East where the Buddha resided for four years

Ma-tshindra, n. of a Buddhist sage

Mara, a place or desert, desolate

Marpuli sgo (the door of Maripo or Mariputra)

Malawa, n. of a country in Central India where reigned king Bhojadeva

Malaya, n. of a mountain in Southern India, probably the Nilgiri where in the family of a Brahman named Ronandra who was a Paritrājyā, the famous Buddhist sage Dharmakirtti was born

Malaya-ri (Malayagiri) the hill on the south of India on which the Buddha delivered some of the Mahāyāna scriptures to the bodhisattvas

Malyara, n. of a province in the South-Western India, the birthplace of Acārya sāṅkar (Legs-īdan-hbyed or Snaṅ-bral) who promulgated the Mādhyamika school, &c. He, in his later age became known as Vajra Ghanti

Mahā pāla, n. of a Brahmana house-holder.

Mahā Pāla, son of king Mahipāla, who reigned for forty one years and who established the Vihāra of as a branch of the great vihāra of Oṭantapuri

Mahi Pāla, son of king Bana Pāla whose reign extended over fifty two years
Mahābodhi (Mahābodhi), the earliest image of the Buddha constructed at Vajrāsana by a son of the householder Mahāpāla...

Mahādsana (Mahādana) Mahāsana, a Buddhist of some distinction who was a nephew of Ācārya Dmarpo...

Mahābhāṣya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Grammar said to have been composed by Vararuci under inspiration from Śeṣa, the king of Nāga.

Mahā śrīrātrān Mahīśāsana, a learned Buddhist sage of Vikramaśīla from whom prince Dharmakirtti of Suvarṇa dvipa (Thaton) received religious instruction...

Mahāśāṃ, son of king Prakāśa Sen of Magadha, whose spiritual tutor was Dharmakirtti...

Mahāśaṃ, king of Magadha, probably Mahāśaṃ, during whose reign Samkaracarya's incarnation in Orissa was sixteen years old. He too, it is said, being defeated in a religious controversy at Vārānasi with the Buddhists, died by plunging himself in the Ganges, out of shame and disgrace...

Mahil Mahāśaṃ, a pupil of Kṛṣṇa caryā, who followed him to Catigaoñ (modern Chittagong)...

Mahedadhī (Mahodadhī) Mahīśaśā, the ocean)...

Mahendra Sena Mahendra Sena, n. of a king of Kauçaṃbhi...

Maçiwa, lit. the deathless, one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha...

Masurakṣita, same as Mahāśaṃ, a son-in-law of king Dharmapāla, who was regent of the kingdom of Magadha for eight years during his son's minority. He was a Master of Political Economy and ethics (Rāja mārti). Some of his writings are preserved in translation in the Tangyur collection of the sacred books of Tibet.

Margo (probably Margui) in Burma...

Maṇḍuśa-Crī Mahāśaṃ, a Buddhist sage of Magadha whom king Khri-bdehu btsug-brtan had invited to Tibet, but who did not accept the invitation. According to some authors, he did visit Tibet...

Mi-chuñwa, n. of a heaven...
The world of intolerable sufferings...

Mi-che-wa, n. of a heaven...

Miñag, n. of a place in the North-East of China.

Ulterior Tibet...

Migduñ-wa, n. of a heaven, the region of painless state...

Mahāmāya Mahānā, n. of a Buddhist Tantra...

Māthu or Matha, n. of a Kashmir Buddhist who became a convert to Islam...

Malapura Mahānā, n. of a town in Udyāna or Udyāna (modern Swat)...

Malikabudh Mahānā, n. of a Buddhist sage who flourished in Southern India, but was killed by a Turuṣka bandit...

Mitu-pa Śīnu, n. of a Buddhist saint (Siddhā)...

Mitra dsogi (Mitra Yogi) Śīnu, mentioned under the name of Śīri Jagata mitra in Tson-khapa's Lam rim, was born as a son of king Kalyāna mati and entering Nālanda Vihāra was ordained as a monk by Jina-deva. Here, his name was Āchardharma mitra, but afterwards when he practised mysticism, he was called Mitra Yogi. He visited Tibet at the request of Khro-phu Byams dpal...

Mithub zla-wa, a Buddhist sage of Magadha who flourished at the end of the 12th Century A.D. ...

Mina-wa Śīnu fisherman or Rdorje shabs also Mat-sindra Śīnu a fisherman who became a Buddhist sage...

Mināpa, a Buddhist sage and saint and disciple's disciple of the sage Kak-ktöpa...

Minara Śīnu, n. of a king of Turāstan who did not know what was the difference between good action and bad action...

Miphampa Śīnu may be either Maujuṣrī Ddeki-sattva or a Buddhist Teacher and sage whom Frajñākara gupta the logician had followed...
Mipham bcos guen (Ajita mitra) Akshambhisn, n. of a Buddhist sage...

Mi-byin (Naradatta Narmada), king of the Himalayan Forest border country, probably of Nepal...

Miyi Se-ge Nara Simha Narasimha, the Brahmanical Avatār of Viṣṇu...

Miyi Se-ge (Nara Simha Narasimha) one of the Kulika Emperors of Cambhala...

Miyi Nima (Naraditya Naradiva), n. of a Buddhist sage who flourished in Southern India, in the 13th century A.D. ...

Mihu thun the Vāmana (Vaman) Avatār of Viṣṇu...

Mukunda Deva sṛṣṭivṛkṣa, king of Orissa who extended his power over Magadha and died about the year 1567 A.D. He favoured Buddhism...

Nemi Viṣṇu, n. of a Cakravarti Rāja...

Mu khyud mthah yas (Ananta Nemi) king of Ujjvayni...

Mukhyud hd-in nimdhag, one of the seven golden mountains...

Maujasā gnaḥ sruṣṭivaśan, the place of king Muṇjasā of Orissa...

Mūndsa (Muṇja) Sūtra, n. of a king of Orissa who, with one thousand followers, had attained to the position of Vidyāthara Sidītha (mystic sainthood)...

Muṛa, Tibetan name for Burma, where king Bablasundhara's son Bāla vāhana reigned and introduced Buddhism, where the Buddhists of Magadha had fled during the conquest of Magadha by the Mahomedans...

Muktavati) Sūluka, a daughter of certain king of Simhala (Ceylon), who became a convert to Buddhism by seeing a picture of the Buddha.

Mutigi do cālanākṣhara or ākṣhara, n. of a girl

Mudita bhadra sūkṣma sūtra, n. of a Buddhist sage who after doing much good work in the cause of
Buddhism at last retired to Kança deça (probably Kashgar)...

Munindra cṛibhadra बृजद्र जीनद्र, a Buddhist sage of king Buddhäsena’s time...

Mekowa मेको, n. of a Buddhist sage who formerly was a food-seller of Bangala...

Mekha मेखा, (Jayotiska) ज्योतिष्क, the fire-born, the son of Subhadrā...

Mekhala मेखला, a female Buddhist ascetic of Devikota, elder sister of (Kanakhala) who was converted by the sage Kāhnapa (Kṛṣṇa caryā)...

Metog (Puṣpa) मेटोग (पुष्प), king of Central India, south of Vindya Giri (विंद्यगृह)...

Metog or मेटोग कुंतु Metog कुंतु ston-pa, n. of a Tathāgata from whom Ākṣya Buddha is said to have learnt the Tantra Yāna...

Metog-gi शीतल गी Metog-gi. Sūrin-poṭi rgyan bkod-pa, n. of a sphere of Buddha’s works—mansion or Kṣetra...

Metog-gis b’gyan-pa, n. of a great Buddhist monastery founded by king Vindusāra...

Metog phren rgyan-lab, n. of a class of Lha-min (Asura)...

Medhina मेधिना, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Sūdra caste born at Salapura...

Mevara मेवरा (Mewar in Rajputana)...

Memur मेमुर, n. of a hell...

Melhas-ma who carried away the four teeth of the Buddha...

Maitrigupta मैत्रिगुप्त, also called मैत्रिगुप्त मैलाजात (Maitripāla)...

Maitripa मैत्रिपा, n. of a profesor of Vikramaçila.
M-9.4 (कुल्ला) Mohipa नोवित, n. of a Sudra of Magadha of very stalwart and powerful body who, at the advice of a Buddhist ascetic, became a yogi ...

Mañjuka, n. of a country ...

Mañju gyalpo (मग्धसेन), the king who was elected by the common consent of the people. The first king of the world.

Mañju wug, also called (मग्धसेन) (Sammatiya) or समाचारियाँ, n. of one of the eighteen earliest schools of Buddhism

Mañgalpura कालिक, n. of a place, a Sudra of which, who used to sleep very much, became a Tantrik Buddhist sage by the name Calukya ...

Mañdu pab pahi sde (Bahu crutiya) बहुक्रुतिया, one of the eighteen earliest schools of Buddhism

Mañ pos, son of king Turuska of Kashmir, who ruled over Turkistan and Gzani in Kabul, &c. ...

Mahā Sammata महासम्मती (honoured by many), n. of the first Cakravarti Rāja of this world.

Mañ-yul, n. of a district in Ladak which is said to have been visited by the Buddhist Tantrik sage Virūpa.

Mañju Ghosa मन्थुगो, the Bodhisattva who presides over learning, the god of wisdom ...

Mañjara niksāta, n. of a mountain ...

Mar-me mdsad दीपक, चाणक्य, the most well-known of the past Buddhas who preceded Buddha Kaçyapa ...

Mar-me mdsad दीपक, the Cakravarti Rāja Dhiritarāṣṭra who in his subsequent birth became Buddha Dipamkara (the past Buddha) ...

Mar-me (महासम्मति) Mar-me mdsad bzañ-po (Dipamkara bhadra) दीपकर भद्र, the saint-sage of Magadha who had converted several kings into Buddhism, &c.

Marme mdsad ye čes (Dipamkara jñāna) दीपकर ज्ञान, a Buddhist sage of Vikramaśila of the time when it was sacked by the Mahomedans (in 1201-02) ...

Mig-me hdsam (lit., whose eyes never close), n. of a prince ...

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Qcaq Miioair (Namnā nagma), one of the five earliest disciples of the Buddha (Aññā), Patna vārga ... 
Qcaq Miñ chen-po (Mahānāmra sajanāma) ... 
Aññā mun loka, the dark age in which a Buddha does not appear ... ... ... ... 
Mūlā Multān bhūtana in the neighbourhood of which a Mahomedan temple called Majid was erected, and which was burnt under king Ori Harsha’s orders .... 
Aññā Mes byin (Agnidatta abhirhā), n. of a king of Āryavartta ... ... ... ... 
Āryavartta Mūlān (Multan), n. of a Province in the West (Panjab) with Bāgañ as its chief town, where reigned king Khunima-must of Tajik (Persia) and afterwards a Mahomedan king called Hallhū (Khālū). This was the first and earliest of the Mahomedan kings of India (Āryavartta) ... ... ... ... 
Bhādva Kalpa, n. of the last coming Buddha of this Āryavartta ... ... ... ... 
Mya-han bral, son of Kunāla and grandson of Açoka ... ... ... ... 
Açoka (Aññā) Mya-han me, n. of a Buddhist Teacher Mya-han-me (Açoka), the famous Buddhist Emperor who is said to have increased the then existing quantity of the relics of the Buddha miraculously, in consequence of which these could be carried to Kaśmir, China, Tibet, &c., and worshipped there. Açoka was so called because he was born on the day when the period of mourning for king Nemita’s mother’s death had expired ... ... ... ... 
Rma-bya chen-mo (Mahā Mayūri Tantra ... 
Myan-buṭas chen-po Bam-po baśipa sections of the Kāhyūr called Nyañ-dé Mahā Nirvāna Sūtra. ... ... ... ... 
Sman-gyi gna, n. of a place; Aṣadhisthāna where the Buddha spent four years ... ... 
Sman dpjad bhum-po, n. of a medical work attributed to the god Brahmā of the Tirthika ...
Sman bla, the Buddha presiding over the medical science ...

Dmag-rgya pa (Catayudha)ṃḍrvaṇ, king of Kauṣambhi whose son (Car-wa) ṛḍamī was born about the time of Buddha Čākya Simha's birth...

Sme-bdun ...

Dmar, n. of a wild region ...

Dmyal-waḥi Čiā-la ḍren-paḥi gyad.

The Buddha in one of his transmigrations in hell ...
Tsa-kra varma, n. of a learned Tirthika Pandit who being defeated in a religious controversy became a convert to Buddhism.

Tsa-kra yudha, n. of a king of Western India including Prayāga, Mathura and Delhi, &c., who was contemporary with king Dharma Pāla and king Tisroh deu ltsan of Tibet, in the 8th Century A.D.

Tsa ti gharo (Catigaoñ) Chāṭārā or Chāṭāram, modern town of Chittagong in East Bengal, the birthplace of the Buddhist Tantrik sage Tila Yogi, Tillipa or Tilopa of the Tibetans.

Tsanaka, n. of a Rāja in Bangala who became minister, but afterwards became an adept in the mystic Buddhist cult.

Tsanaka (Cānakya), the celebrated minister of king Candra Gupta and his son Vindsāra who by his political sagacity and diplomacy is said to have deprived sixteen kings of their dominions, &c.

Tsanaka (lit., gram) Tsanaka (Canaka), not Chānakya, n. of the maternal uncle of the younger son of king Mahā Pāla who either reigned or was regent for 29 years. During his regency there were invasions of India by the Tūruṣka (Mahomedans) and the Rājā of Bengal had revolted. Canaka afterwards placed his nephew Bhaya Pāla on the throne and himself retired to a place called Bhāti in the mouth of the Ganges called Gangāsāgara.

Tsaparipa, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage.

Tsamaripa (Camaripe) ākā or āmār, a shoemaker of Viṣṇunagara who became a Buddhist Tantrika sage.

Tsamāca, a king of the house of king Kalyāṇa.

Tsaraka (Caraka), a surgeon and physician of early times.
Tsula (Caluki) गर्भस्थि, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Maggalpura.

Tsula (Cola), बीच a place and a people in southern India.

Tsak-ma (Cakma) बालाको, Chittagong Hill Tracts occupied by the Chakma tribe, on the upper source of the river Karnafuli, where Atita vāhan reigned and spread Buddhism.

Tsandikā च्विका, the Brahmanical goddess Kāli in the Buddhist pantheon, who was propitiated by Nāgārjuna.

Tsandra skyōn (Candra Pāla) चन्द्रपाल, n. of a king of India.

Tsandra Gomi चन्द्रगोमि or Candra Goswami, the author of the well-known चन्द्रायणं Chandra Vyākaraṇa. He was born in Varendra in Baigalia.

Tsandra Gupta (चन्द्रगुप्त) Candra Gupta, ब्रह्मण, the famous Sandroocotan of the Greeks, who was king of Magadha during Alexander's invasion of India. During his reign the Buddhist hierarch Ārya Deva is said to have flourished.

Tsandra Vipada (चन्द्रविपद) Candra Vipasa, बौद्ध, a part of the modern district of Bāckergunj in East Bengal where Candra Gomi, the grammarian had settled after his exile from Varendra.

Tsandra Vyākaraṇa चन्द्रव्याकरणं, n. of a Sanskrit grammar by Ācārya Candra Gomi of Varendra in Bengal.

Tsandra Khron pa चन्द्रक्रोन, a well at Nālanda where Candra Gomi the grammarian, wanted to throw the original manuscript of his grammatical work, thinking it was inferior to the one Ācārya Candra Kirtti had written. People (pilgrims) used to drink its water in the belief that thereby their intellect would become sharp.

Tsandra Kī vigā चन्द्रकीर्ति, the house of Candra, i.e., Candra Vāma.
Candrākara gupta, one of the twenty-four Buddhist Mahāanta who flourished in Magadha shortly before the Mahomedan conquest. ... 

Tsan-dan skyoṅ (Candana Pāla), a Buddhist king of Nihog, i.e., Prācya which comprised North Vihār, Bangala, Aṅga and Kāmarupa. He was a friend of the Brahman Indradrūva, author of Indra Vyākarana ... ... ... 

Tsan-dan Jorā Jhūn Prā (Candana Prabhu), n. of an image of the Buddha which was taken by one of the Chinese Emperors to China from (Kashgar) Kanja country which was known by the name of Candan during Açoka's time. It was under the orders of king Kājā or Samkāśa of Vārāṇasi that it was sent to Kashgar. It is now kept in the shrine of Chandan-sze at Peking ... ... ... ... 

Tsandhi ājñi, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who initiated Sumata in mysticism. ... ... 

Tsampaka (Campaka) sva, modern Bhagalpur in Vihār; according to some authors, modern Cambodia... 

Tsampa (Campa), n. of place where Čanavāṣi died. 

Tsampaka, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Campaka who, while he was enjoying himself in the pleasure grove of Champaka flower at summer time, &c., was initiated by a Tantrik sage ... ... 

Tsampā-arṇa (probably Champaran), the birth-place of Emperor Açoka ... ... 

Tsam-parṇa (Champaran), n. of a city the king of which turned into a Buddhist Tantrik sage and was called Kokili Tibetanized Kokilipā ... ... 

(Tsāvpā) Tsār-pāṭika aṇḍata, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik saint. ... ... ... ... 

Tsār-pāṭi-pa, n. of a Buddhist sage who it is said, had presented Nāgarjuna, with the secret of making gold and in return had received from him an enchanted shoe, made of leaves, by which one could move in space. 

Tsā-ṭā-war (Chitor) jhitā, n. of a kingdom in Rajputana, where the Buddhist sage Çanti-prabha was born. 

Tsā-ṭā Tsā-ṣā, n. of a Buddhist sage who brought the Kāla cakra Tantra from Cambhala ... ...
Tsundia (चुंदिया) बुजु, n. of a goddess propitiated by
the boy Gopāla, who afterwards became king Gopāla,
the founder of the Pāla dynasty of Magadha

Tson-la rin-ma, n. of a mountainous country
bordering Tibet, on the Kashmir side

Tsauranga जौरांगा, lit., an abettor of
robbery. n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage

Tsheshandhohna जडोक, a kind of mystic hymns com-
posed in a particular metre

Rtsa-phun, n. of a wild region.

Rtsva-can (Kusināra) कुसिनारी, the place of Čākya
Buddha's death

Rtsa-can gyad kyi yul गुसिनारागम्यल, Kusinara,
the city of Mulā, where the Buddha breathed his last.

Rtsa-log, n. of an Arhat. He informed the
public that in the Āradāna moral story of Kāncana
Māli there was reference to the division in 18 sects of
the early Buddhists. This, it is said, led to Kaniśka's
holding the third Buddhist convocation.

Gtsan, the province of Tsang in Tibet

Gtsan-ma, n. of a sister of Čākya Buddha

Gtsang-phu-can खुड्राम, n. of the brahmā who
paid homage to the Buddha at his attaining to supreme
intelligence

Gtsang-lag khaṅ-chen gshe dpa' gsbal sras
बालिन् (महा विहारा वासिना), one of the eighteen sects of
the earlier school's of Buddhism so called from their
residing in monasteries.

Gts-o-to dnap chen, n. of a king of Southern
India.

Gtsorânj (चुंदि वीर) Gtorañgi (prob. same as Caurangī-pa),
n. of a Buddhist Tantrik saint born of the Kshethria
race.

Brtsön-Igrus (Vīrā) वीरः, n. of a Bud-
dhist monk of Sāketa who greatly diffused the Hīna
yāna school

Brtsön-Idan (Vīrā vāna) वीरवान, n. of a Brahman
of Hastināpur who erected a hundred temples to
the Buddha
Tshal-wa, the hierarchy of Tshal-wa, in Central Tibet, which also rose to eminence by courting the patronage of Ho ho Se-chen (Tartar Emperor) ... 

Tsha-wa, n. of a hot hell ... ... 

Trikūtuka Vihara of Bāngala where Simha bhaddra wrote a commentary on the Aṣṭa sahasrika Prajñā Pāramitā ... ... 

Tsha nam gyal, n. of a king ... ... 

Tsad-med (Buddha Ananta Ārya) अधिष्ठित आरुषः or अधिष्ठितः ... ... 

Tsad-ras shig-po, n. of a medical work. ... 

Tshad-ma kun-btus (Pramāṇa Saṃuccaya) अधिष्ठित आरुषः a metaphysical work of great merit written by the Buddhist philosopher Diṃnāga ... 

Tshad-med dge अधिष्ठितः घम, n. of a heaven. ... 

Tshad-med-hod अधिष्ठितः प्हा, n. of a heaven ... 

Tshim-bu-pa, a novice monk and pupil of Kṛṣṇa caryā who was a tailor by profession ... ... 

Tshul Cila चिल, n. of a king of India ... ... 

Tshul-khrims bskyāns, a Tibetan author who wrote चिल तिब्बतियिः ... ... 

Tshul-khrims-bskyāns (Cīla raksita) चिल रक्षित, n. of a Buddhist sage of Lalita candra's time ... ... 

Tshul-gsumsgron-me चिल गस्सुम्सग्रोन्मे, n. of a Buddhist work ... ... 

Tshaṅs chen Mahā Brahma महाब्रह्म, n. of a heaven ... ... 

Tshaṅs ḥdun, n. of a heaven: Brahma Purohita ... ... 

Tshaṅs-pa, son of Rigs-ldan dragpo (Kūlika Rudra) who was Mañju ghoṣa incarnate ... ... 

Tshaṅs spyod Brahma caryā school चिल प्रोहित्या ... ... 

Tshaṅs byin (Brahma-datta) चिल, king of Kosala and father of king Prasenajit ... ... 

Tshaṅs-riś Brahma-loka चिल कार्यिः, n. of a heaven
Mtsho skyes, n. of a Tantrik sage who composed Osañ-wa grub-pa.

Mtsho skyes gahon-ma (Saroja Kumāra), n. of a prince, son of king Indrabhūti of Kañcī in southern India.

Mtsho-sna-pa, n. of a Tibetan historian and chronologist.

Mtsho Ma-dros-pa Lake Anavatapta, or Manasarovara.

Mtsho-byed gshon gaos Jivaka Kumāra, who was converted to Buddhism by the Buddha himself.

Mtsho byed gshon-nu Jivaka Kumāra (Jivaka Kumāra), the physician who had presented medical help to both the Buddha and king Bimbisāra.
Lanw Jagndhala Jagadhara, n. of a place in Orissa where Čakṣyāri bhadra of Kashmir had taken refuge, after his flight from Oṭantapuri Viha ra when that place was sacked by Bakhtyar Khiliji in 1202 A.D. ... 

Dama Sanghara Jataku, n. of a place in Southern India, five hundred Tirthika Hindus of which place were defeated in religious controversy with Nāgārjuna ... ... ... ... 

Dasa-ti (Jāti) Jāti, n. of a rich householder of the country of Asmaparanta (probably) Bactria ... 

Janırddana) Janārāṇa, a Kashmirian Pandit physician, who with the help of some great Lo-tsa-va of Tibet, translated into Tibetan some of the Indian medical works. ... ... ... 

Damaari Janār, n. of a Buddhist sage, said to have been a pupil of Dharmañkirtti (which is doubtful). ... 

Dasa-yá (Jaya) Jaya, n. of a sculptor of Southern India, who became famous for his artistic taste and skill in image-making and sculpture, designing, &c. ... 

Dyanantakirtti Jayanakirti, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who, at first, was Brāhma minister of a certain king of Bengal. ... ... 

Dasa-yá Sandhara Jayapal, Jaya candra, one of the kings of the race of Candra, i.e., Candra vamśa. He succeeded his father Akṣa candra on the throne of Magadha ... ... ... 

Dasa-yá Sen (Jaya Sena) Jayasena, n. of a king who became Buddhist at the instance of Miśra yogi, according to the historical work called Deb-sion of Tibet ... 

Jalendra, a king of Lanka (Ceylon) whose son Sebala married the widow of king Indrabodhi ... 

Dasa-ḷaṇḍhara, Janārāṇa, was born in Nagartha Thātha in Sind. He was born in a low caste family and was
initiated in *Tantrik* Buddhism by *Lva-wa-pa*. He became liberated from transmigratory existence by being initiated in the mystic *Tantra* of *Hévajra* (*Hévajra*) by a saintly goddess—*Jnána Dakini* (*Jnána Dakini*) ... 

Dsa-landhara, a Buddhist *Tantrik* who was buried alive in a hole under ground by the order of king *Gopí candra of Cátigaoni* Chittagong: Afterwards he initiated Gopí candra in *Tantrik* mysticism ... 

Dså-linehi brag-phug, same as *Dsa-linehi* të-gi, the rock cavern of *Jvalini* where the Buddha resided for two years. ... ... 

Dså-huna (Jama) जामा, n. of a Brahman woman, who lived 120 years and whose three sons worshipped Visnu, Mahádeva and the Buddha respectively, all living together in the *Bramanical* society. ... 

Dsåtsala जाति, n. of a *Kumári* Buddhist nun who resided in the north of Udyána—From there Buddha *Jnána* received mystical instructions ... 

Dsåleruha आलेहा, n. of king of Orissa during whose reign Orissa became powerful ... ... 

Dså-wa kara (Jivakara) जीवकर, n. of a Buddhist monk of Kashmir ... ... 

Dśina mitra (Jina mitra), जीनमित्र, a pupil of स्त्री who visited Tibet during king Ralpa can's reign ... ... 

De-taka देतका, n. of a prince whom Nágárjuna met while proceeding to Uttarakuru (probably to China) ... 

Jetavana जेतावने Jeta grove in *Crávasti* famous for the Buddha's residence and his discourses on the holy religion. ... ... 

Dsetåri chenpo जेतारी, the senior Jetåri or Mahá Jetåri. A Buddhist saint of Varendra who flourished about the end of the 10th Century A.D. He was born of the *Yogini* concubine whom king *Sanátana of Varendra* had secretly kept to try the efficacy of mysticism into which he was initiated by the Brahman Buddhist *Ācārya* called in Tibetan *Snāṇuḥi śabha* ... ...
Dse-tai (Jetari) Aaska, a Tantrik sage of Bengal who initiated Tuto Amu Khum-rub Mor Chimeso in mysticism and gave him the mystical name of Tse-wa 'P'i'k'

Dse-pa (Yogi-pa) Yong-ti, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who was a native of Otsantopur.

Pom-pa Dso-ma 'P'i' (Yong-ti), n. of a place in Magadha.

Dshe-la Tsika, n. of a Buddhist sage who became versed in Tare Tantra.

Dse-nakara gupta 'Dhanka-r upa, a Buddhist sage of Magadha.

Dse-la Ju-ba, n. of a Buddhist Pandit.

Dse-rimitra, a Buddhist sage of Kashmir who visited Tibet and helped in the work of translating sacred Buddhist scriptures into Tibetan.

Mdes-bkod, n. of a Buddhist sage.

Mdes chen, n. of a Buddha.

Carum, n. of a Cakravarti Raja.

Caru, n. of a Cakravarti Raja.

Mdes-par sna, n. of an enlightened age or

Rdsogs-'dan krita yogya rnam-gsum, the age of perfection. Its duration was 1,728,000 human years.

Rdsogs byed Rnam-pa, Dzamka.

Mdes for (Dse-bka' 'khor), n. of a Buddhist work—the Abhidharm-Kosa.

Mdes-tika, n. of a commentary on the work Mdes-kosa tika kong-snying-pa.

Mdes-bu-gli, a Jambu-ya, one of the four great continents in the Buddhist Cosmogony.
Ysq:*$a (ча́нтирова́) Shi-waḥi go-cha маха́ніна́ (ча́нти Варма), n. of devout Buddhist upаsака ...

Ши-ва ḍha (ча́нти пробha) маха́ніна, tutor of Čакья прабха, a Buddhist sage of Читор ...

Ши-ва yečës (ча́нти жу́на) маха́ніна, a Buddhist ... fоn of king Чанака’s time ...

Ши-ва lha Чапидева маха́ніна, n. of a Buddhist ... a pupil of Чапидева of Наланда ...

Ши-ва lha (Чапидева) was born as a son of Kalyāna varma (ча́нти верма), king of Саурустрра. His name in boyhood was Чанти varma (ча́нти верма). He was minister to (ча́нти выма the 5th Симба) king of ... Magadha. Afterwards he was ordained in the order of Bhikṣu by Чапидева at Наланда ...

Ши byed, a Buddhist sect of Tantrik mystical school ... founded by the Indian sage Дампа Са́мпива́нгва, in Tibet.

Ши сбра́ Чанти гупта, маха́ніна, a Buddhist sage of Драві́да Ориса́ (ча́нти) in Southern India ...

Ши йотшо Чанти раксита маха́нін, the Indian sage born in Бенгаль who first introduced Buddhist monasticism in Tibet under the auspices of king Тhисро́н Dehu btsan. He was a scion of the royal family of ... Dehu btsan in Tibet. He was the high priest of Наланда riháра in Magadha and visited Tibet at the invitation of king Тhисро́н Dehu-btsan of Tibet ...

Ши-ншо, n. of a wild place ...

Ши-н шуи́н, n. of a part of upper Tibet called Гугэ ...

Шин ско́н Ксётра па́ла чё́нпайя́к, n. of a minister ...

(ча́нти верма) Аcárya Parahita парахита. He was a Bhuddhist sage of Викрамачила ...

Gaban-hphrul dwan byed (ча́нти верма) Гасан-нпорул дван бед (ча́нти верма), n. of a heaven where Tantrik mysticism was expounded.
Gshan lphrul, n. of a heaven

Gshan, n. of a wild region

Gshi-kun yod-par smra-wa'i sde (Müla Sarvásti váda) ख्रस्माग्निवादी, one of the principal early schools of Buddhism which asserted that all things (dharma) exist.

Gshu-brtan, n. of an ancestor of Čākya Buddha

Gshu-brtan, चलम्र, a king of the house of king Kalyāṇa

Gshu-brtan, n. of a wild region...

Gshu-brtan, n. of an ancestor of Čākya Buddha...

Gshu-bzaṅ, चलम्र, a king of the house of king Kalyāṇa...

Gshu-brtan, n. of a wild region...

Gshu-brtan, n. of an ancestor of Čākya Buddha...

Gshu-bzaṅ, चलम्र, a king of the house of king Kalyāṇa...

Gshu-brtan, n. of a wild region...

Gshan-nu-sde Kumāra sена, कुमार सेन, a Buddhist monk of Kashmir who was expelled from the order on account of his misconduct. He fled to a place called Čulika lying behind Thokar (Turkistan) and became a convert to Islam under the name of Māthu.

Gshan-nu gdof-drug, Kumāra Śāḍānana (Kārttikeya) कुमार शदानन, who was propitiated by Vararuci...

Gshan-nu ḫbyun-wa कुमार संभव (Kumāra Sambhava), one of the great poems of Kālidāsa called the birth of Kumāra...

Gshan-nu drton-hgrus spyod कुमार धीर्यक्ष्यो, n. of a prince...

Gshan-nu len, n. of a Buddhist sage of the Sautrāntic school who flourished in Western India...

Gshan-nu Rol-pa (Kumāra lila) कुमार लीला, in whose house Dharma kirtti stayed a few years to learn the secrets of Brahmanical philosophy. In Hindu works he is called Kumarila Bhatta...
Za-can, one of the eight Naga Rāja

Zahor (probably modern Jessur in Bengal), n. of a city in Bengal, where the sage Gañti raksita was born.

Zahor (probably modern Jessur, জছোর, according to some, probably for City of Lahor, in the Punjab, which was under the Tajik kings of Persia about the time of king Dharma candra's reign in Magadha.

Zaśa gliṅ (Tamradvi-pa), an island in the Indian Ocean, probably Java.

Zab-pa, n. of a city of the Lha-min (Asura).

Zab-pa (Gambhīra vajra) औषधि वज्र, this sage introduced the Tantra of Amṛita vajra.

Zab-mohi phyogs नासिक प्योङ्द, n. of a Buddhist king of India, who ruled in Pañcāla. He entertained the Buddhist clergy headed by Āryaśaṅga for many years.

Zab-pahi Rdo-rje (Gambhīra Vajra) Kashmirian Buddhist Paṇḍit who became a Siddhā (saint).

Zas-dkar (Cubhrodana) यव्योग्य, n. of an uncle of Čakya Buddha.

Zas gtsan (पाठचन्द्र), father of Čakya Buddha.

Zla mgon (Candra nātha) चन्द्रनाथ, a physician of Kashmir who wrote a commentary on Śūri-pa bsdus-pa called अनुिथानन्दज्ञानसाथिति नाथनया।

Zla-wa Sgron-ma श्रोन्मा, n. of a Buddhist work.

Zla-wahi sgron gsal श्रृंगः ग्साल, n. of a Buddhist religious work which contains some accounts of Nāgārjuna's religious works.

Zla-wa dri-med द्रीमेष, one of the two Deva putra who, at the termination of their moral merits, fell from heaven and became transformed into human beings.
a.s.: a religious work delivered by the Buddha belonging to Pañca varga.

\[7\] Zla-wa sūn-poe shus-pa fagn-ma mnga, n. of a Sūtra delivered by the Buddha at Candra garbha's request.

\[10\] Zla-wa sūn-pohi mdo, n. of a Buddhist Sūtra delivered by the Buddha at Candra garbha's request.

\[14\] Zla-wahi sde chen, n. of a king of Southern India.

\[17\] Zla-wahi hod (Candraprabha), one of the Kūkika Emperors of Cambhala.

\[21\] Zla-wahi mgon-po (Candra natha), the Buddhist sage who gave the vows of monkhood to Acārya Candra kirtti.

\[25\] Zla-wa grags (Candra kirtti), the greatest expounder of the Madhyamika philosophy of Nāgarjuna. He was born in a Brāhman family of Sāmantā in Southern India.

\[30\] Zla-wahi glia (Candradvipa), a portion of the modern district of Backergunj in East Bengal.

\[33\] Zla-wa nörbu sde mchog, n. of a Buddhist sage who was spiritual tutor of king Cilla (Nañ-tehul).

\[37\] Zla-wa Padma (Padma candra) grags, n. of a Buddhist sage of Vikramaśila.

\[41\] Zla-wa byin chen, Candradatta one of the Emperors of Cambhala.

\[45\] Zla-mdes byin can, n. of a king of Southern India.

\[49\] Zla-bzan (Candra bhadra) byin can, an incarnation of Vajrā Pāni, one of the Emperors of the fabulous Cambhala, author of Rtsa rgyud yleges-can.

\[53\] Zla rig (Candra vamça) chen can, Lunar race.

\[57\] Zla-bsrün (Candra rakṣita) rgyan, a king of Orissa whose reign commenced in the latter days of king Mahā padma. In the palace of this king the Mahāyāna sacred works were first read.

\[61\] Zbaṅ skyoṅ gis Shus-pa chen phre, n. of a religious work delivered by the Buddha at the request of Bhadrāpāla.

\[65\] Bzan idan Bhadrika stek, one of the five earliest disciples of the Buddha belonging to Pañca varga.
The individual who with sixty persons was converted by the Buddha on the way between Varanasi and Magadha...

Bzaṅ-po, n. of a merchant who presented the Buddha with some honey for refreshment...

Bzaṅ-po, the third Rigś lidan or Kulika Emperor of Cambhala...

Bzaṅ-po Bhadra, n. of a Brahman who served the Buddhist Church. He is said to have been a friend of king Mahāpadma...

Bzaṅ-po called Bhikṣu Bhadra, who caused great disturbance and confusion in reference to the interpretation of the teachings of the Buddha...

Bzaṅ-pohi ahab Bhadrapāda, n. of a pupil of Kriṣṇa caryā...

Bzaṅ-byed, n. of a city...

Bzaṅ dwaṅ-po Indra bhadra, a Pāṇḍita of Magadha, who wrote a work on the history of Buddhism from which the author Sumpa Khanpo had drawn good deal of materials for his history (this work)...

Bzaṅ-mo, name of the wife of Padma biśa-log or she may have been his mistress...

Gzi brjiaṅ, one of the Emperors of Cambhala...

Gzi brjind lbar, n. of a Tibetan physician who translated some Chinese medical works into Tibetan, during the time of Hon Shāṅ Khonjo, the Chinese Princess who was married to a king of Tibet...

Gzeg-can-pa Kaṇāda school or Ṛṣa (Nyāya philosophy)...

Gzigs can Śoṅg-po Bimbisāra, son of king Mahā Padma of Magadha, born about the time of Buddha Čakya Simha and who first patronized him...

Bzod-pa skyon (Kṣanti Pāla) Čaṅdipāla, n. of a king of Pāla dynasty...
Hog-min अवाचित, n. of the highest heaven of the Buddhists.

Hod-can प्रायःतत्, n. of a city of the Lha-min (Asura)

Hod chuñ, n. of a heaven...

Hod IDa, the city where Emperor Açoka died, or where division among the Buddhist clergy first commenced...

Hod hphrohi phuñ-po, n. of a Buddha.

Hod-ma can, n. of a place to the north of which in a Ga-pa tree-grove the Buddha had resided.

Hod-mahi tshal (Venu Vana) भोमान, in Magadha.

Hod-zer kun ṭhags, n. of a fabulous king.

Hod ser chan, n. of a world in the western quarter which the Buddha visited for converting Maudgalyāyana’s mother where she was re-born.

Hod-mdses Ro-cha, n. of a Cakravartī Rājā.

Hod-zer lbyūṅ gnas Prabhākara प्रभाकर, a Buddhist sage...

Hod-srubs-pahi sde काश्यपियावणें (Kāśyapiya varga) school—one of the eighteen schools of the early Buddhists...

Hod srūṅ काश्यप, probably the Brāhmanical sage Kāśyapa is meant here...

Hos srūṅ काश्यप, n. of a fancied Buddha supposed to have appeared in this Kalpa when human life extended to 20,000 years...

Hod srūṅ ralpa-can अवाचित, n. of a disciple of the Buddha.

Hod srūṅ chen-po घोषित (Mahā Kāśyapa).

He was converted and became a disciple of the Buddha

Hod gsal भगवान, n. of a heaven...

Hobs, n. of a hell...

Hor-yul Tartary or Mongolia...
Yavana (the Greeks), Greece and the Greeks... Yamarî (वय्वर्य यमरी) a Buddhist sage and logician, who from poverty rose to opulence by propitiating the goddess Nor rgyun-ma. He was versed in the Nyöya philosophy. ... ... ... Yamunâ (यमुना) river in modern Jumna. ... Yogur or Yugur, n. of a part of Tartary bordering Tibet. ... ... ... Yeçes grags (Jñâna kirti) ज्ञानकौशि, n. of a Buddhist sage of king Mahî Pâla's time. ... Yeçes rgyas-паb Mdo, n. of a Sûtra. ... Yeçes sûfi-po Jñâna garbha ज्ञानगम, n. of a Buddhist sage of Prâcya, the Eastern country; a disciple of Ñrigupta, born in Orissa, who followed the school of Legs ldan the Buddhist sage from whom Qânti rakṣita took vows of monkhood. ... Yeçes rdorje Jñâna vajra ज्ञानवज्र, a Buddhist Pâṇḍit of Magadha. ... ... ... Yeçes rdorje Kun las bûs-pa, भूसप, n. of a Tantrik Buddhist work. ... Yeçes byin (Jñânadatta) ज्ञानदत्त, n. of a Buddhist sage and philosopher of Mahî Pâla's time. ... Yeçes shabs, a Brahman Buddhist sage who flourished in Gṛṣṭhâ Pâla's time. ... Yeçes zla-wa (Jñâna Candra) ज्ञानचन्द्र, n. of a Buddhist sage. ... ... ... Yakṣa Pâla पक्षपाठ, son of Râma Pâla, who reigned only one year, after which his minister named Lava Sena usurped the throne. Since that time the Pâla monarchy waned in Magadha. ... ... ... Yad-dag Rgyal-wa can, n. of an Arhat of the earlier Buddhist ministry, during whose heirarchy, there took place eighteen divisions in the Buddhist Church. ... ... ... ...
Yul-dag-dsen-pa, n. of a Buddhist monk, who is said to have followed the Yoga Cārya doctrine in the Buddha's latter days of life. ... ... 

Yaśos, n. of a hot hell. ... ... 

Yan-pa ean (Vaiśālī) विशाली, a great city of Magadha which was governed by a republic, where the Buddha resided one year. ... ... 

Yan-lag skyes यन्लग्स्क्यो, n. of a mythological king who was born of an egg; also family name of Buddha Gautama. ... ... ... 

Yan-lag brychod-pa chen-po, a medical work by Nāgārjuna's disciple named Vīra वीर. ... ... 

Yan-lag brychod-pa sūn-po, ब्रजचंदु; n. of a medical work by Pha-kho (व्यक्त) भवत, Bhavata, one of the twenty eight Buddhist sages mentioned in the Mahā Vyuṭ patti. ... ... 

Yul-lhri, n. of a Sūtra (meeting of the father and son) निधरित निधरित, the story of the Buddha's meeting with his father Cuddhodana. ... ... 

Yul-brtan, (Sthiramati) one of the followers of Nāga Bhikṣu, who was also instrumental in the division into eighteen sects of the earlier five schools of Buddhism. ... ... 

Yul-kon, one of the disciples of Bhadra, the false Buddhist who caused division in the Buddhist clergy, 167 years after the Nirvāṇa of the Buddha. Sixty-three years after that the Sthabira Gnasa-mahi-bu श्लाबिर गनसाहीभु नवं वर्ष Vastiputra held controversy in the Buddhist Church with the dissenters. ... ... 

Yul-kon, n. of a king of Southern India. ... ... 

Yul-las skyes, n. of Rishi who wrote on medicine under inspiration from the Buddha of medicine. ... ... 

Yum, n. of a section of the Buddhist scriptures of the Northern school, vulgarly called Būm (छता sahasrika Prajñāpāramitā) which is read and worshipped in monasteries. Nāgārjunā is said to have brought these sacred books from Nāgalōka ... ... 

Yul lhkor (सुन्देह धृतिरास्त्रा, चतुष्पति, one of the eight Nāga Rājā; चतुष्पति, n. of a Cakravarti Rājā. ... ...
the royal family of the country of

Itlog-pa gyo-wa who got a share of Buddha’s relics ...

Yul m than stugs-pa, Pāpar Sinners ... 

Yul sgrub, the Maitra of the country of sinners who took a share of Buddha’s relics, the warrior people of the city of Pāpar (Pāpar Sinners) ...

Yul-slan-pa, of an Arhat of Sarvāvati in Mathura ...

Gyō-mu Yoṅs ha dus en rdol ...

Yoṅ gsum nyams kyi stok phyag Yon-tan bkod-pa shey-byahi sgron bkal, n. of an enlightened (illuminated) age which occurs after the lapse of 300 dark ages and in which 81,000 Buddhas appear ...

Yoṅ bstan nor bu stsegs Rgyal, n. of a fabulous king ...

Yoṅ bstan blo-gros, the great Buddhist sage who was versed in the Abhidharma, a pupil of Yoṅ bstan Hod gsum...

Yoṅ bstan hod (Gumānprabha) gsum, n. of a Brāhmaṇ Buddhist of Mathurā, who was initiated into the Sarvāstivādin school and learnt the Tripitaka from Vatsavīttra. He became the spiritual teacher of king Čri ērṣa deva ...

Yoṅ bstan rin-po che bṣad-pa, n. of a Buddhist work ...

Gyul nor brtan (Yudhisthira) slob, the eldest of the five Pāṇḍava brothers of the epic Mahābārata who instituted an era from the date of his great victory at the battle-field of Kurukṣetra. Two thousand years after this event the Buddha is said to have come to this world ...

Gyö-britan, a younger brother of king Gyo who reigned for twenty years in Western India ...

Gyö Lana, one of the minor continents ...

Gyö-wa, a king of Western India, elder brother of Gyö-mu ...

Gyö-nu, Gyö-rū, the left division of Tibet, i.e., what is now called the Upper Tsang, including the Yamdo district.
Rakhad (Arakan), where king Babla Sundara's son Candra Vahana reigned and patronized Buddhism. ... Rathika or Rathika Sena, one of the Sena kings of Magadha and Bengal ... ... Rathika or Rathika Sena, a Buddhist sage of Magadha who flourished during the early years of the reign of the Sena kings. ... ... Ratna rakṣita, a great Buddhist sage of the Mahā Sāṃghika school, who was the chief Mantra professor at Vikramaśila, and who predicted that two years hence the two great Vihāra of Magadha would be sacked by the Mahomedans and therefore he thought he should retire to Tibet. ... ... Ravi cīrī jñāna, a Buddhist sage of Magadha who flourished shortly before the Mahomedan conquest of Magadha in 1202 A.D. ... ... Rāma (Ravi cīrī bhadra), one of the twenty four Buddhist Mahanta of Magadha who flourished shortly before the Mahomedan conquest of Magadha in 1202 A.D. ... ... Rāma [the country of Rā (modern Burdwan, Beerbhum and Hugli districts) which was formerly a distinct province but is now included in Bengal] ... Rahula, one of the Buddhist heirophants of Magadha. ... ... Rameśvara rājasekhār in Tib. 5727 or 5727, a holy place of the Hindus near Cape Comorin. ... Rasā purī (Rajapurī), n. of a place in Magadha, the birthplace of the Tantrik sage Kapālika ... Rasa hjim, n. of a place in Tibet where king Khri bka' gis-ldes (Thi Tashi-dé) heard religious discourses from Gyagar Phyagna, the Indian Pandit Bhāratpāni ... Rahula mitra, n. of a Buddhist sage of the Yoga-cārīya school. ... ... Rāma, Rameandra, the Brāhmaṇical Avatar of Viṣṇu, in Tib. 5727 ... ...
Rāma Pāla, a prince disciple of a Brahman Buddhist of Vikramaśila, who was expelled from the monastery of Vikramaśila by Dipamkara śrījñāna; son of Hasti Pāla, who reigned for 46 years.

Rāsa Pāla, king of Magadha and son of Deva Pāla, who reigned for twelve years.

Rāhula, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage.

Rāhula śribhadra, a Buddhist sage of Buddha Sena's time.

Ri khrod dwan phyug (Phyima) (the later Rithoi wañchug), Giri vraja Indra, a Buddhist sage of Vikramaśila.

Ridhana, n. of a householder whose son Purṇa was converted to an Arhat.

Ri the harbour hill, i.e., the hill which overhung the sea or the harbour) Ri Potala (Potalagiri), n. of a hill in the South of India, which was consecrated to Bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara and Goddess Tārā.

Rivo-pa hill tribes (Parvatya) पावें, hill-men.

Rivo lbigs byed (Vindhyagiri) विन्ध्यागिरि.

Rivo rtse lha पच्चप र्त्से, literally the five-peaked mountain. Pañca kūṭa Parvata consecrated to the Bodhisattva Mañjuśrī. A hill at Uthai Shan in the Shensi province of China.

Riri-wa, a disciple of Nāropa, sprung from the caste of Sudra, who, after obtaining sainthood, used the efficacy of his charms in forcing the Garlog (Mohomedan) invaders to retreat when they first invaded Magadha.

Rirab Sumeru शिरव, the highest fancied mountain of this world in the Brāmanical mythology.

Ri lod-pa, n. of a dialect in ancient India, in which the Buddha is said to have also preached.

Ro-myag, n. of a hell, full of decomposed corpses.
Rohitā रोहित, n. of a stream between Kapilavāstu and ुपसागर, the course of which was once obstructed by a huge tree blown down by a storm.

Rān-byun (Śvayambhu) ् पशु, तस्त, बहुविकल्पकंश ्रत्व, the Śvambhu caitya of Nepal.

न्युमे रत्नगिरी रामगिरि, n. of a hill in Orissa, where Bodhi Śrī, Nāropa and others performed Buddhist Tantrik asceticism.

रत्नाघाट Ratnapahala रात्नाघाट, n. of a king of (North Vihar) Niḥog i.e., Prachya during Saraha’s time.

रत्नमती रत्नमती, n. of a Buddhist Pāṇḍit who was well versed in Sanskrit grammar; a pupil of Chos lhaṅs (Dharma Dāsa) who celebrated the worship of the Buddha’s birth at Tassama in the north.

रत्नोदधिह लहकान्त गन्धस्थ गोद, the nine-storeyed temple of Ratnoddhi गोद at Nālanda Vihāra of Magadha.

रत्नकारा गुप्त Ratnākara Gupta गुप्त, also called Čántipa by the Tibetans. He occupied the eastern door chair of the University of Vikramala चित्र. He wrote a work on Chanda (चन्द). He was ordained in the order of Sarvāstivāda school of Oṭantapuri and learnt both Sūtra and Tantra at Vikramacila. He visited Simhala at the invitation of the king of that island.

रत्नाकरागुप्त Ratnākara gupta गुप्त, a Buddhist sage who became the high priest of Vajrāsana (Buddha Gayā) during king Ama Pāla’s reign.

रत्नागरी रामगरी, n. of the sea to the west of India (the Arabian Sea).

राबभोग राबभोग (lit., the unfordable river of hell). Rab-med or Chu-ro चुरो राबमेड in Hell.

राबड्गाह सुदर्शन, इवबुद्धियशिं king of Gandharva whom the Buddha had converted shortly before his death.

राब-ब्लान सुदर्शन, the Tirthika परिवर्तक, whom the Buddha raised to the position of an Arhat, shortly before his death.

रत्नुकुल ्रत्नुकुल Rab-tu sgra-grags chenpo, Mahā Raurava or Praṇāda, n. of a Cakravarthi Bājā.
Pranāda Rāja, n. of a Cakravarthi Rāja

Rab-tu sgron gsal dbyangs, n. of a heaven

Rab-tu taha-wa, n. of a hot hell

Rab-gdu m, n. of a king of Southern India

Rab-hbyor (Subhuti) ḍrumi, one of the many names by which Acyaghoṣa was also known

Rab-hbyor bekyas (Subhuti pālita) ḥrub, a Buddhist sage and disciple of king Prakāśa Candra of Bangala

Rab-hbyor sla-wa (Subhuti Candra) ḍrumi, a Buddhist grammarian of ancient India

Rab-shi lcog-gnya (Pracānta mitra) ḍrumi, n. of a Buddhist sage who was an adept in Yogā

Ral-yeig-ma (Ekaṇṭa) ṣaṇṭaṭi (she with one clotted flowing lock), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik goddess

Rab-gsal Prakāśa Rāja, king of Vārāṇasi, who held a grand meeting of the Buddhist and Brahmagical sages and philosophers and heard their discussions when Dharma kirtti came out victorious

Rab-gsal (Prabhāsa) Rāma, son of king Aṃśita Nemi of Ujanyani who was born about the time Buddha Čākya Simha was born; n. of a king of Kauṃambhi

Ram-ma Rāma, literally the delightful country, probably n. of a place in ancient Dakṣin, there is also a place in South Chittagong, where there is a Buddhist monastery called Ramu

Ralpacaṅ, कृपेश्वर, the celebrated devout king of Tibet under whose auspices Buddhism greatly flourished in Tibet

Rālas-pa (Vāspa) Rāma, one of the earliest five disciples of the Buddha

Rig-pa lads-pa fubāda (Vidyādhara), a class of Buddhist saints, who practised the Tantras and thereby gained prefection

Rigpal khyu-byug fubāda, n. of a great disciple of Candra kirtti
Rigpahye, n. of a Rishi of ancient India who wrote on medicine.

Rig-byed mtha'-pa Berațika, Vedântica school.

Rig-hdsin vidyâdhara vishâyeh, a class of mystic saints in the Tantrik Buddhist church.

Rig-hdsin sde gnod the Pitaka or scriptures of the vidyâdhara saints, i.e., the Buddhist Tantra.

Rig-zhan, the five classes of Buddhas called Sañs rgyas rigs lna.

Rigs 'ldan rûbrik, n. of a Brahman of Saurashtra (modern Gujrat and Baroda) who invited to his country the Arhat Ananta from the country of Anga (Bhagalpur) who preached the Mahâ-yâna Buddhism.

Rigs 'ldan bûlîk, Kûlîka Emperors, the seven great Greek Emperors who ruled in Bactria and also the 25 fabulous Kûlîka of that place. By Kûlîka or high born probably the Greek royalty was meant.

Rigs 'ldan Ñima bûlîkâdîv, the 12th Kûlîka Emperor of Cambhala.

Rigs 'ldan gûnâ (Rudra or) Rigs 'ldan Drag-po (Rudra Kûlîka) bûlîkâdîv, the coming Kûlîka Emperor who will put an end to the religions of the Mlechha.

Rigs tshogs, n. of a compilation by Nâgârjuna.

Rigs gsum mgon-po, the second Buddhist trinity of the Mahâyâna School viz. Vajra Pâñi, Padma Pâñi and Mañju Ghosa.

Riñ-âphur, n. of a sage from whom Siddhârta took his lesson shortly before becoming Buddha.

Rinchen grags, sañgârin (Ratna kîrtti), the Buddhist sage who was patronized by king Vimala candra.

Rinchen rdorje râjâcâr (Ratna vajra) who was called (ñêkê) the first central great pillar of Vikramâcîla who was a Brûman of Kashmir. He was very much honoured for his learning though he occupied an inferior position, being an upâsaka, in the Buddhist clergy.

Rinchen phren-ma râmasâla, Ratna māla, a Bud-
dhirst work of Nāgārjuna which he had presented to
king Jetaka; n. of a Buddhist work ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 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m'm' Lakṣa aṅga (lord of 100,000 horses), 
n. of a king of the West, probably of Rajputana, Sind, 
&c., in Western India, who adored the Buddhist clergy, 
and built 500 chapels on Mount Abu ...

Lakṣa karā, but generally written in Tibetan 
as Ṛkṣita kara she who had gained perfection, n. of the 
queen of king Indrabodhi of Udyāna (modem Kabul 
and Swat) who attained to sainthood by practising 
Tantrik process ...

Lakṣa karā, a Buddhist poet and grammarian 
of Nepal, who helped Çoṇ ston Lotsā-wa in translating 
the Avadāna Kalpālata of Kṣemendra and other Sanskrit 
works embodied in the Tangyur collection

Lakṣa karā, n. of a householder of Udyāna, 
whose daughter was betrothed to King Indrabodhi ...

La-wa sena, founder of the Sena dynasty 
kings of Bengal, who seized the throne of Magadha 
displacing Yakṣa Pāla, the last of the Pāla kings ...

Lalita jñāni (junior), a Buddhist sage of king 
Canaka's time ...

Lalita tsandra jñāni, who after Gopicandra's abduction became king, but after a few years' 
reign he too became an adept in Buddhist Tantrikism 
under the guidance of Kṛṣṇacarī which terminated 
the dynasty of Tsandra’s Candra Vama in Magadha

Lalita Vajra jñāni, a Buddhist sage who 
recovered Kṛṣṇa or Kāla Bhairava Tantra ...

Lalita Vajra jñāni, n. of a Tantrik Buddhist 
Paṇḍita of Nalanda who was born in a Brahman 
family. He is said to have flourished during the reign 
of king Seṅge lha-pa (the fifth Simha) of Magadha ...

Lalita tsandra jñāni (Lalita Candra), one of 
the kings of the race of Candra ...

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Likhara śā-jñatā in Pundra vardhana (the province of Bengal) of which Gauda was the capital...

Litaṣabhi (Liokhibhi) n. of a fighting race of Magadha who, in large number, resided at Vaiśāli, and who carried away a share of the Buddha's relics...

Li-yul (Kaṅ-ça desa, the land of bell-metal manufacture, probably Kashgar) where Arhat Saṅgha vardhana flourished...

Lili-pa खिरित, a king of Southern India, who became a Buddhist Tantrik sage...

Lila vajra बौज़ार, n. of a disciple of (the senior) Lalita vajra; a Buddhist sage of king Canaka's time...

Lutsika (Lucika) लभिक, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage...

Luyi-pa लुयी-पा, a Buddhist sage sprung from the fisherman caste who was a disciple of Çāvaripa (hillman sage) and practised the mystic cult...

Lūi-pa लूई-पा, n. of a Buddhist sage of Udyāna whose former name, while he was king of Udyāna's writer, was Sumanta cūbha. He met Cāvaripa and received from him initiation into Tantrikism...

Loki लोकी, n. of a female Buddhist saint of Bāngala. She was in her youth the wife of a hill huntsman who, afterwards became famed as the Buddhist saint Çāvaripa.

Lohita लोहित, the upper part of the Brahmaputra river in Assam...

Lwa-wa-pa ल्वा-वा-पा, also called Kambhala, a Buddhist Tantrik sage born of a Kṣetria family in Kankara; also a sage of Udyāna...

Lagna rdorje ल्गन्-र्दोर्जे, n. of a Vakṣa...

Lag-sna, n. of a son of ḪPhags po Viruḍhaka...

Lagna Padma ल्गन्न-पद्मा, a name of Padma Pāṇi Bodhisattva (Avalokiteśvara)...

Lag-bzan Subāhu, a king born of the house of king Kalyāna...
Lanka rgyal bzaṅ-po brgya-rtsaṅ mchod (Lankaśāmbha), a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Simhala (Ceylon) who visited the Anurāda (Aspara) caitya called Mahā Binba of Konkan in Southern India where he attained to sainthood ...

Lan ga ceks or Lan kar ceks-pa'i mdo (Lankaśāmbha) n. of an important Buddhist Sanskrit work containing metaphysical questions and solutions of the Mahāyana school, first compiled on Mount Abu in Ajmir, by the Mahāyanists ...

Lam mtshe-ma, n. of a heaven ...

Lam mchog hgro, one of the minor continents.

Lampaka sūkṣma or Hphya can the hanging one ...

Las-pa-wa kālkī, n. of a Tantrik Buddhist sage of India ...

Las-bzaṅ-wa, n. of a place of the Lha-min (Asura) ...

Las zla-wa, same as Karma tsandra khaṇḍa ...

Las-za-wa, same as Karma tsandra khaṇḍa, n. of a place, an uninhabited or empty place ...

Ling (a Čiva Lingam) muktikā, a symbol of Mahādeva which existed in the neighbourhood of Svayambhu caitya of Nepal. It was destroyed magically by the Buddhist Tantrik sage Jalandhari ...

Luṅ phran tshogs, n. of a Buddhist work ...

Lus hphags Videha or Mithila, modern Tirhut ...

Lus hphags glin Videha or Purva Videha, one of the four great continents also called Kṣetramūla ...

Luṅ ḏren sna tshogs, n. of a Buddhist work

Legs-pa, n. of a Brahman householder's son who built 108 temples, &c., at Rājagrīha ...

Legs kyi rgyu-wa, (prediction about) the cause of Karma ...

Legs skye ma sūrga, the woman who first offered the Buddha milk pudding ...

Legs grub sūrga, n. of a Brahman, n. of a Buddhist adept of Tantrikism...
Legs mthoṅ, Sudarṣanac, son of a king of Bharu Kaccha who became an Arhat and succeeded Ārya Krisna in the Buddhist ministry...

Legs mthoṅ, son of a king of Kacoha who became an Ārya and succeeded Mahā Sudarṣanac, n. of a cakravartti Rājā...

Legs mthoṅ, the seventh Buddhist hierarch after the Buddha's death...

Legs-ldan hgow-byed, the Buddhist sage who wrote a commentary called (Mādhya-mika mula Tikā)...

Legs-ldan-abyed, n. of an Indian Buddhist of early times; a Buddhist sage and scholar born in Malyara in South-Western India who became the head of 500 Buddhist Institutions in Southern India and promulgated the Svatantra Mādhya-mika School. He was also called Acārya smān brañ...

Legs-spyur skad sṅgset, the Sanskrit language...

Legs smin kara, another name of Bhikṣuni Ćrimati, who was originally the widow of king Indrabodhi of Udayāna...

Legs mdsad, n. of a past Buddha...

Hphags-pa Legs Hod yong we, the story of the venerable Legs Hod...

Lenta probably modern (Landa in Kabul, a place in Orgyan or Udyāna)...

Loṅ-wahi yul, the country of the blind...

Loṅ sspoyi sṅgset, n. of a king of Southern India.

Lha-hi bus shus-pahi mdo Devaputra Paripṛichha Sūtra. The sūtra delivered by the Buddha at the request of a Devaputra (Angel)...

Lhag-spyod pachcha, n. of a sage from whom Siddhartha took lessons shortly before becoming Buddha...
Viṣā-pa विना, a prince of Ghahura who was very fond of the guitar. He afterwards became a Buddhist sage and became known as Vina-pa.

Warendra (Varendra) वारेंद्र, modern North Bengal (comprising Rajshahi and Pabna districts) conquered by king Devapāla.

Wava Pāla वव्हा पाला (Bhava Pāla), n. of a king of the Pāla dynasty.

Wi-pa-dra विपाद्रा or विपाक, n. of a town in ancient India.

Wa-gdon, a people with face like that of a fox or jackal.
4. Qunaki, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā.

5. Mahā Qunaki, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā.

6. Qatantipa (in Tib. མབྱུ་མག), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who was disciple to both Kṛṣṇa cavya and Jalandharapa ...

7. Çanahi gos-can (Çāna vāsi). One of the Buddhist hierarchs or successors of the Buddha in the ministry ...

8. Çama सामा fair and charming, occurs with the word in the passage şāma śāmāśāmba शामाम, the people of the Himagiri mountains are of fair complexion ...

9. Q-tsha, brother-in-law ...

10. Çarya, one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha.

11. Çarava, n. of a Buddhist Guru, who initiated the sage Yōgipa in mysticism ...

12. Çariṣaka, n. of a castle where Arhat Gavāmpati resided shortly after the Buddha’s death ...

13. Çalipa, n. of a Buddhist sage who meditated on the cry of wolves, &c. ...

14. Çan-ku, son of a Brahman named Sāro of Pundra vardhana—a country between Magadha and Bangala, was first bitten by a snake (i.e., killed by a nāga), but was restored to life by a dākini goddess who taught him some incantation charms by which he was able to bring under his power all demi-gods and goddesses except Vāsuki (शासितकूम्भ) ...

15. Çaṅkara deva, n. of a Tirthika teacher (probably Çaṅkarācārya) ...

16. Çantapuri, n. of a place where a temple to the Tantrik deity Cakraśambhara शामा was erected ...

17. Çantipa, n. of an Indian sage ...

18. Çantivāhana, n. of a king of Western India ...

19. Çantisoma, a Buddhist sage of Lalita candra’s time ...

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Qambala, a country bordering Tartary (Hor) anciently known as Bactria where reigned the Eastern Greek Emperors, seven of whom were Buddhists (Dharma Raja) and their twenty-five successors were called Kulika (Kulika) by the Tibetans...

Qamcha, a place in Udyan (modern Kabul and Swat) where the Buddhist sage was born...

Qar-gyi rito hi sde, Purva caïla, one of the eighteen early schools of Buddhism...

Car-ra-ra, n. of a country where the Brahman sage Vararuci propitiated Avalokiteśvara Bodhisattva for twelve years...

Qalmali-hi qin bhumisa, the tree on which resides the king of birds of the eagle kind...

Qākyāa signifying "able" (a), the family name of Gautama Buddha because his ancestors, it is said, were able to make a progeny by committing incest with their sisters when they were in exile...

Qākyāa stobs-chen (Qākyāa mahā bala), a brother of king Prakāça, who took possession of all the countries between Haridwar and Kashmir; n. of a king of India...

Qākyāa thub-pa mañgjasun, Qākyāa Muni...

Qākyāa dus-legs-kyi bumo Ridvage skyes Mrigajā, Qākyāa Simha’s 3rd wife...

Qākyāa dril-bu sgrahi bu-mo sa-heshod (Gopa)...

Qākyāa blo, Qākyamati, a pupil of...

Qākyāa blo.gros (Qākyamati), a Buddhist logician and argumentator...

Qākyāa hod (Qākyāa Prabha), a disciple of Gupta-prabha; a Buddhist sage born in the West who worked in the Buddhist propaganda in Kashmir. He wrote the commentary on the Dulva (vinaya) called...

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Çākyā lag-nā be-con — रज्जपारी राजा, whose daughter Yācēdhāra was married to Çākyā Simha, evidently not the same as Gopa ...

Çākyā śrī, the Kashmirian Pāndit same as गोपा

Çākyā çribhadra well known in Tibet by the name of Kache Pañchen, i.e., Kashmir Pāndit who witnessed the sack of Ṭantapuri; Vikramaśīla and other great Vihāra of Magadha, by the Mahomedans in 1202 ...

Çākyā-mitra, n. of a Tantrik Buddhist sage and author; one of the disciples of Nāgārjuna, a Buddhist disciple of Guṇaprāha ...

Čānalī gos-can शानसारी, one of the early Buddhist ministers or hierarchs who used to dress in gunny cloth ...

Čāntipa, a Buddhist sage of great learning who occupied the front place in one of the six doors of the great monastery of Vikramaśīla ...

Čāvari in Tibetan (चावरि), n. of a Buddhist sage who belonged to the hill tribe called Sāvara ...

or समरथ Çāvaripa or Saraha chūñ, n. of a huntsman of the hills in Baṅgala, who met Nāgārjuna during his residence in Baṅgala and who with his two wives became converts to Buddhism, and by entering the Tantrik cult, attained to sainthood. His two wives, named Loki and Guni, also became female saints.

Čāmu Pāla, a son-in-law of king Mahā Pāla who reigned for twelve years ...

Čārili bu (Čāriputra), the chief disciple of the Buddha ...

Čikuna (prob. Tartars or Turks) ...

Čataratha, मतर, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā.

Daṅcaratha, मर, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā, one of the ancestors of Çākyā Buddha ...

Čin-tu bzañ, the 9th Kulika Emperor of Cambhāla ...
Gubhakara gupta, a Buddhist sage of Magadha under Abhayakara gupta when the latter was High priest of Vajrasana, Vikrama ālī and Nalendra ... Gubha mitra, a Buddhist sage who belonged to the school of Lalita Candra’s time ... Gubha sāra, n. of a king of Puṇḍara vardhana in Bāṅgāla ... Ced-bu ser skyā, Mānu Kapila, the Brāhman who spoke blasphemously of the monks of the time of Kācyapa Buddha—how he became a crocodile and how he became converted into Buddhism and afterwards transformed into a god ... Ces-bu skyā blo, n. of a Buddhist author ... Ces-rab ābyūn blo gros (Prajnakara mati), one of the Buddhist Paṇḍit teachers of Vikramacīla who occupied the southern door of the monastery. He defeated the Tirthika Paṇḍits in religious controversy ... Amgira, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā ... Ces-rab brgya-pa (Prajnā cataka), a work by Nāgarjuna ... Ces-rab gocha (Prajnā varma), n. of a Buddhist sage of Kashmir ... Ces-rab ābyūn-gnas sbas-pa, Prajnakara gupta, n. of a Buddhist logician and Nyāya philosopher of the 11th Century A.D. ... Ces-rab bsaṅ-po or Čer-bsaṅ, Prajñā bhadra, n. of merchant (the Buddha in his former birth) Gubha Jata, n. of a king of the Koki land who became a Buddhist ... Gons-ton Lotsā-wā, a celebrated Tibetan scholar and poet who translated the Bodhisattva Avadāna Kalpalatā and other Sanskrit works into Tibetan ... Čri tsanda (Čricandra), a grand son of Vindusāra. Čri tsanda king of Ni-hog (Prāchya), father of king Dharmā Candra ... Črijñāna of the Nalendra monastery shortly before the Mahomedan sacked Vihāra (Ojantapuri) ...
4. Dr. Harṣa, n. of a king of Kāshmir ...

5. Dr. Harṣa, king of Western India including Maru, Multan, &c. ...

6. probably Dr. Harṣa, n. of a place near Kāmarūpa ...

Dr. Harṣ-gi-pa (he with horns) is said to have been the same person with Nāgabodhi, the Bāṅgali disciple of Nāgarjuna ...

Dr. Crenṭha Pāla wrongly spelt as (Crenṭha Pāla), one of the kings of the Pāla dynasty ...

Dr. Cren-rje rgyalpo, the king or the lord of death.

Dr. Cren-rje gcöd, Lord of death, the killer and terrifying emanation from the Buddha himself, i.e., from his unchangeable spirit or Dorje symbolical of body, speech and heart ...

Dr. Gcöd-dmar Lekh bu-dgu, the 19 chapters on the Executioner ...

Dr. Gcö-thogs, the winged or the flying people ...

Dr. Gcöl mdah hdsin, (Yugandhara) one of the seven golden mountains ...

Dr. Bcud rgyud, a class of Tantra delivered by the Buddha in his apparently terrific form at the request of Vajra Pāṇi ...

Dr. Bcud-rgyud rdorje gur, Tantra in the form of hymns miraculously delivered by the Buddha ...

Dr. Bcud rgyud rdorje rtse-mo, a Tantra which was delivered by a Sambhoga Kāya emanation of the Buddha called ...

Dr. Bces-güen bzaṅ-po, the fifth Kulika Emperor of Cambhala ...

Dr. Bces-güen gsaṅ-wa, Guhyamitra, a Buddhist Pandita of Vikrama śīla ...

Dr. Çridhana (same as Çridhānya Kātaka) ...
Sakari (Saugor) in Central India

Sa-skar can, n. of a city in Buddhist India, where the Buddha resided one year

Sa skya grags-rgyan, Lama Grags rgyan of Sakya

Sa-dkar can, n. of a city in Buddhist India, where the Buddha resided one year

Sa-skyoṣ. Bhûmi Pâla, son of Deva Pâla who patronized the Buddhist sage Simha Bhadra; one of the Kulika Emperors of Gambhala

Sagara, n. of a city in Southern India (Saugor) where in the Vihara of Usmapuri, king Gambhira Diça had served the Buddhist community and Aryásaṅga

also (अस्तित्वाधिकारी) Sa-sgrog-ri (Kaura Kullakâ), one of the 18 early schools of Buddhism

Sati, n. of a Yakṣa, whose daughter (हरित) Hariti was converted to Buddhism

Satra, a free hostel established in a monastery or University or at a sacred place where students, monks pilgrims or even destitute persons are given food gratis.

Sa-ston-gye sde (Mahiçásakâ), one of the 18 early Buddhist schools

Sa-sde (Bhûmi Varga) the stages of perfection

Sanatana, a petty Râja of Varendra

Sapraduta, n. of a Buddhist sage whose pupil was Dpal sbas (Crâgupta)

Sa-paṇ (Sakya Paṇḍita or Paṇchen) Kundgal rgyal-mtshan, the founder of the Sakyâpa hierarchy, to whom Gotan, the grandson of Chinghis Khan, made a present of the 13 (Thi-kor chu-sum) provinces of Tibet.

Sa-hbrug-lo, the year of Earth-dragon when the author Sumpu Khanpo wrote this work Pagsam Jon Zat. 

Sa-htsa-ma (Gopa), Buddha Câkya Muni's wife, according to some same as Yaçodharâ

Sa-hog (Pâtâla), the nadir, the underground town of the Lord of Death
Sara, n. of a merchant’s son who became an adept in the Buddhist Tantrik cult ...

Sarana, n. of a king in Central India who was induced by his Brahmanical teacher to perform Narameda Yajña, i.e., to sacrifice 108 human beings, but the sacrifice was stopped by the sage Carvājadeva by bringing down a heavy rain which extinguished the fires of the fire-pit where the unfortunate victims were about to be thrown and burnt to ashes ...

Saraha, n. of a famous Tantrik sage who composed the Doha hymns of Buddhism. He is said to have been Nāgarjuna’s teacher and predecessor in the chair of Nalanda University. It is also stated that he flourished 300 years after the Buddha’s Nirvāṇa ...

Saraha-bhadra, n. of the earliest diffuser of Tantrik Buddhism. His other name in Tibetan is Baraha. He learnt (Tantrik mysticism, i.e., Vajra Yāna) from Covesukalpa, king of Orissa, and proceeding to Maharata Ksetra, there met with a yogini (female ascetic) with whom he practised the mystic cult and became known as Saraha from the name of his consort who was an arrow maker’s daughter Saraha-wa the same with (Saraha) who first introduced the Tantrik Buddhism ...

Saroruha, n. of a disciple of Anaṅga Vajra, whose father was a Kṣetriya and mother, of low origin ...

Salawahana (Salavahana), n. of a celebrated king of Southern India, who became converted to Buddhism and from whose reign the Sāla era, now current in India, originated ...

Aśoka inscription on a monolith found in a Sāl-tree forest, in which the date of the Buddha’s death was discovered ...

Salahi lshon, same as (Sāla Vāhana) ...

Saliparanā, n. of a place
Sañgha guhya सह्यु, n. of a Brahman of Khorta in the East (Prāya), father of Aṣvaghoṣa, the Buddhist poet, sage and author. He married the daughter of a merchant of Khorta and by her got Aṣvaghoṣa

Sadkadevi, daughter of a king who was cured of a serious illness by Sukhadeva. He married the Princess and both (husband and wife) turned devotees of Avalokiteśvara and attained to sainthood (सुरक्षित)

Sapta Varma सप्तवर्म, the author of Kalāpa Sanskrit grammar

Samba duta, a pupil of Legs-ldan who held controversy with (वृक्ष योन-प्र)...

Sambhota, the father of Tibetan literature; the Tibetan minister of king Sroñbtsan sgampa, who flourished in the first part of the seventh Century A.D., and introduced the written character in Tibet

Samgha च्र ज्ञाना सङ्कीयाल, one of the 24 Mahanta of Magadha who flourished shortly before the Mahomedan conquest of it

Sajjana सज्जना, a Buddhist of some distinction who was nephew to Ācārya Dmarpo.

Sañkaracārya, the celebrated Brahmanical disputant and teacher who, it is said, communed with the god Mahādeva at his wish.

Sarva bhaksa, सर्वभक्ष (the all devourer), a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Abhara

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Sarvajña deva, a Buddhist sage who visited Tibet and helped the Tibetans in the translation of Buddhist sacred works in Tibetan...

Sarvajña Vyākarana, the earliest Sanskrit grammar which is said to have been compiled by the gods in heaven...

Sarva-tīra, n. of a place where the Buddhist sage Samuta was born...

Sāro, n. of a Brahman of Puṇḍara vardhana...

Sāla pura, n. of a place in Magadha, a sūdra native of which became a Tantrik sage...

Sāla bhandha, n. of a king of the country called Bhābitana...

Sāla tsandra (Sāla candra), king of Magadha and son of king Bōma Candra, during whose reign the Brahman named Kāci jāta made Buddhism flourish in Bāṅgala...

Svanar gaoṅ (Sonargaṅ), n. of a city in Bāṅgala where a Brahman named Kācijāta established Buddhist religious institutions in which every ten householders supplied food to a Bhikṣu...

Sīta, river Sītā or the white river. According to some authors it is the Jaxartes, the Tibetan authors identify it with the Tsang-po, some say it is the same with the Satadru or the Sutlej...

Siri, n. of a Buddhist Yogi...

Singalali jīliṅ, Simhala dvīpa or Lankā (modern Ceylon). It was visited by Acārya Candra Gomi, the grammarian...

Sīṁha dsaḷī (Simha jati), n. of a king of Koki-land (probably Chittagong Hill Tracts), who became Buddhist being converted by the Buddhist refugees from Magadha in the 13th Century...

Sīṁha tsandra (Simha Candra), a king of Eastern Magadha who reigned though with less power than his neighbour Bhaṛṣa of Western Magadha...

Siddha sū ṛ, n. of a Brahman of Kāmarūpa...
Siddha tsandra (Siddha Candra), one of the kings of the house of Candra... ...

or Sin-dhu or Sin-dhu or Sin-dhu or Sin-dhu or Sin-dhu, n. of a cemetery in Sind; the province of Sind where in the mountain now called Hinglachi, there in times of yore, a Yakāni called Hinglā tsi was converted by the Buddha himself... ...

Sukāyana, an Arhat, who converted prince Sudarśana, son of the king of Bharu Kaccha into Buddhism... ...

Sukhadeva ṇumbā, son of a merchant and disciple of Candra gomī, the grammarian of Bengal... ...

Suburdsaya (Supurjaya), n. of a Brahmancial sage and philosopher who held controversy at Nālanda, but was defeated by Dīnāga and made a convert to Buddhism... ...

Suṣakti, n. of the youngest son of king Bde-spyod who caused the death of Nāgarjuna... ...

Saçamāra Giri Suṣmār nārī, n. of a hill where the Buddha resided for some time... ...

Sumpa, n. of a part of Tibet. The birthplace of the author of this work Pagsam Jon Zaḥ  näṣamāṃṣamāṃ... ...

Suviṣaṣa, n. of a Brahman of Nālanda who erected one hundred and eight temples at Nālanda... ...

Sum-cu rta gsum Lhaya yna, the residence of Trayatrim-sa-devā situated on the top of the Sumeru... ...

Sum-rtsen, n. of a place in Buddhist India where the Buddha resided... ...

Suwarna Suwarm saṣeṣiṣāmāṃsaṭaḥ... ...

Sundhara Hatsi (Hatsa ṇāṭa), n. of a king of Namgata, i.e. Eastern hilly wild lands of Bengal who became a convert to Buddhism... ...

Senāi rgyal-po (Sena Rājā) of Bengal... ...

Sebola ṇēvē, son of king Jalendra of Ceylon, who married a widow of king Indrabodhi of Southern India (Kaṇci)... ...
Señ-ge (Simha), king of Kaahmir, who had renounced the world and became a Buddhist monk; n. of a king born of the Lioohabyi race and who reigned in Magadha ...

Señ-ge (kha lhab) अन्ध गुकी, flowing from the lion's mouth. River Indus is supposed to have come out of a rock resembling the mouth of a lion ...

Señ-ge lña (Pañca Simha), n. of a king of India ...

Señ-ge-bhapa (the 5th Simha), king of Magadha and son of king Bhasara. He served both the Brahmānical and Buddhist clergies ...

Simha Hanu अक र, n. of the grandfather of Gautama Buddha ...

Señge sgra (सिंहनाद), n. of the grand uncle of Çākya Buddha ...

Soñ Idan-can, one of the seven golden mountains.

Señge Rnam gnon (Simha Vikrama), one of the Kulika Emperors of Cambhala ...

Señge bharçi, n. of a king of India; n. of a Buddhist sage; n. of a Buddhist author ...

Señ-bzañ (Simha bhadra), the spiritual tutor of king Dharma Pāla, who was by birth a Kṣetriya and who wrote a commentary on the Astasahasrikā during his residence in the Trikaṭuka Vihāra (सिंहनाद) ...

Señ-bzañ byis-shabs Simha bhadra Bālapada, n. of a Buddhist sage ...

Señge ralpa can लिंग वेश्यारी, who roamed in the wilderness between Rājā Griha and Kosala. He was subdued by the Buddha ...

Sendha-pa, a sect of the Hindus, i.e., of the Brahmānical religion. These jointly with the Hina-yāna Buddhist (सिंहनाद) were also antagonistic to Tantrik Buddhism. They had burnt a volume of Mantra and also destroyed the image of Herukā at Vajrā sana (Buddha Gayā) ... ... ...
Ser-skya, also n. of the city of the Preta, in the Ghost land (purgatory) ... ... ...
Ser-skya (Kapila, the Brahmanical Tirthika, Teacher and sage who wrote the earliest work on Prāmanā (metaphysics). The author of Sāṅkhya philosophy ... 
Sems-dpah (Sattva) lit. a chivalrous soul. A sage ...
Ser-skya yi groh khyer, Kapila vastu, where Čākyya Muni was born and also after becoming Buddha had resided one year ...
Saidāduka, probably for Sayad and Tursuka a Tartar or Mahomedan ...
So-tham-pa, n. of a cold hell ...
Sonare, n. of a lake or large tank where stood the castle of Taksaka the Nāga king ...
Soma Nātha (Somnātha), the image of the great god Mahādeva of the Hindus which was removed to Guzni by Muḥamud. The first Moslem conqueror of India ...
Soma Pūrī Vihāra, a great Buddhist Vihāra established by king Deva Pāla after his conquest of Varendra Bhūmi ...
Somā rādsa (Somā rājā), a medical work of India translated into Tibetan ...
Sāla rab bstan, (1) n. of a kind of pine growing on the Himalayas, (2) n. of the elephant of India ...
Sindhu bṣad pa lit. the destroyed one, the country of Sind from which the name Hind or India was derived
Sog-po, the Tibetan for Tartary or a Tartar ...
Maṅ pos bkur-wa, Mahāsammata, the Tartar king of Kashmir ...
Sog-ma med, n. of a Nāga who was visited by the Buddha ...
Sog-yul Mongolia, Hor, Tartary ...
Sormaṅī rphebs-wa can (abhūta māra), who was converted and raised to the position of an Arhat ...
Saurata ... ... ...
Saurastra, a part of Western India, including Guzerat, where the sage Buddha was born

Saurastra, the province of Guzerat in Western India and the country to the south and east of it

Saurast-aro or Varsa or Saurashtra

Sauripa, a Buddhist Tantrik sage who was spiritual tutor to Abhayakara gupta

Srid dpah, son of Hphags skyas-po (Virudhaka), n. of an ancestor of Cäkya Buddha

Srid sgrub dpal, n. of a tutor of the Buddha

Sruñ-wahi shabs, a Buddhist sage of Konkan in South-Western India

Sruñ-wahi sde (Avantakā Varga), one of the eighteen early sects of the earlier School of Buddhism

Sroñ-utsan, the accomplished king, Sroñ-utsan, the first historical king of Tibet who was contemporary of king Amçu Varma of Nepal, Emperor Tai tsan of China and the Chinese Pilgrim Hiwen tshang

Slob ma-can, n. of a Buddhist Pandita (sage) who was versed in the Tripitaka and who was the son of a Brahman named Akanadra

Sens tsampa, Yogacārya school

Gsañ-wahi bdag-po, Gahya pati (Vajra Pāñi) Bodhisattva, the lord of mysticism who abridged the Mahāyāna teachings as compiled by Samanta Bhadra Bodhisattva

Gsañ-wa grub-pa, n. of a Tantrik work

Gsañ-wa hdus-pa, the Tantrik mystical communion

Gsal-wa, Kāça, n. of a king of the East (Prācyā), father of Rab-gsal (Prakāca)

Gsal-grags, also called Gsang-rje (Prabhāsa) in Pagsam thī chün, n. of a mythological king (Buddha Cākya in one of his former births)

Gsang-rgyal (Prasena jit), son of king Brahmadatta of Koñala. He was born about the time of Buddha Cākya Simha’s birth
Gsal-mdad, n. of a fabulous Buddha

Gsal-idan, n. of a place between Magadha and Varanasi

Gsal-wa (Prakāśa), son of king of Bhaşara, who, during his reign, greatly patronized the learned Buddhist sages of Nalanda. He is said to have at one time presented the Buddhist clergy with 108 pots full of pearls

Gsum-ou rtsa-gsum pañi Lha Traya Trimça Devā. The Heaven of the 33 gods

Gsum-idan Treta Yuga, the great period of time the second age of the present Kalpa. Its duration was 1,296,000 human years. In this age people subsisted on ordinary food consisting of meat, etc., in consequence of which they became subject to one vice, &c. The difference in sex was the outgrowth of eating animal food, they committed adultery and other sins in consequence of it

Gsergliṅ, Suvarṇadvipa. According to Som Thaton and Pegu

Gser-gliṅ mitrapa chos grags (Dharma kirtti of Suvarṇa dvipa), a son of the king of Suvarṇa dvipa who studied for twelve years in the monastery of Vikrama ćila

Gser byin (Hemadatta), a Sanskrit poet and pupil of Dge-lden lbañs (Samghadāsa)

Gser-thub kānak susi, one of the past Buddhas

Gser-idan, n. of the capital city of the Lha-min (Asura)

Gser-mig, gold-eye, n. of a place

Gser-hod Suvarṇa Prabhā, one of the nine sacred Scriptures of the Mahāyāna or Northern Buddhists

Gso-dpyad chen-mo, n. of a medical work translated from the Chinese

Usam gtan, Dhyāna

Bsd-nams skyes Punyaja, n. of a heaven

Bsam gtan dlañ-po, n. of a heaven
Suam rdso, n. of a Sthavira who established sixty monasteries in Magadha and repaired some old religious institutions during Vardhana Rājā's reign in Gauda...

Bsl-walī teshal (Citavana) of Magadha, a famous cemetery of Magadha near Nālanda where dead bodies of monks, &c., used to be thrown away or disposed of by cremation...

Bood nam spgrags (Pūnyakirtti), n. of a pupil of Guna prabha; a Vinaic Buddhist sage of Maru-in the West India...

Saṃs rgyas spgrags (Buddha kirtti) was the High priest at Vajrāsana when the downfall of Pāla sovereignty began...

Saṃs rgyas ḫbaṃs Buddhaḍāśa, n. of a pupil of Āryaśāṅga, who became famous for his learning and writings on Buddhist sacred literature...

Buddha diça, son of Dharma Candra's maternal uncle who reigned at Vārānasi, who received rich presents and envoys from the Imperial Court of China.

Saṃs rgyas shi-wa, a Buddhist sage who acquired miraculous powers and could move on space. He was contemporary of king Khri ldehu btsug-brtan of Tibet and who had invited the sage Mañju śri to Tibet. After visiting the Kailās mountain the sage instead of visiting Tibet, proceeded to Udyāna...

Saṃs rgyas yeṣes (Buddha jñāna), n. of a Buddhist sage of Nālanda of the time of Lalita vajra. He was a disciple of Čānti raksita...

Saṃs rgyas lha (Buddha deva), n. of a Buddhist monk of Vārānasi, who being attached to the Vaiṣeṣika sect greatly diffused the Hīma Yāna school of Buddhism...

Saṃs rgyas gsaṅ-wa (Buddha Gubhya), a Buddhist sage who having propitiating Muñjuśri at Vārānaṣī is said to have acquired foreknowledge; a disciple of Yeṣes shab, who had obtained Sūlṭhi by Tautrīk meditation...
Hakalika, one of the Buddhist hierarchs of Magadha...

Hadi, the lowest class in Bangal who earn their livelihood by working as sweepers and scavengers...

Hasti Pala, second son of king Nayaya Pala, was a minor when he succeeded his step-brother Amra Pala to the throne. During his minority there was a regency for eight years. He reigned for fifteen years. His brother Ksanti Pala reigned for fourteen years...

Hastinapuri, the ancient capital of India in the neighbourhood of which Delhi was built in later times...

Hadi, n. of a house-holder monk who lived by ploughing, &c. ...

Hanuma, the hill Tracts of Commilla and Assam.

Hatsi-pura (Hachipur), a town of Vihar near Patna where the Buddhist sage No-vo nidd-med-pa was born...

Haya Pala, a pupil of Guhya cila who was versed in the Buddhist Tripitaka and from whose pupil Nagarjuna learnt the Tantras about Tara...

Haya Pala, a Brahman of Bangala who became a disciple of Hya cila and recovered many Tantras of Tara from a place in Udyanana, and some which were consecrated to Vajra Pani...

Harita Sena, one of the Sena kings of Magadha and Bengal...

Haridwar, n. of a holy place (Titha) which was taken possession of by (Cakya Mahabala)...

Haribhadra, n. of a Buddhist king of Southern India, who with one thousand followers, had received the perfection of Rilawa...

Haritsandra (Hari chandra) the first of the line of Candra kings, who with one thousand followers,
embraced Tantrik Buddhism and obtained the Siddhi of the Vidyadhara saints. His body is said to have vanished in space in the form of a rainbow

Harihara, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik of Kashmir ...

Hali, n. of a place in Western India of which Pala Nagara was a town ...

Hasurāda (Hasu Rāja) of Kashmir, a great artist who turned out excellent portraits, images, &c. ...

Hasvama of (Asam) probably (Assam), where the two Tirthika incendiaries of Nalanda had run away ...

Himadeva, n. of a Buddhist sage from whom Āryadeva is said to have received ordainment in the order of Bhikṣu ...

Himalaya or Kha-wa-can, Himālaya mountain

Hing lā tsi, n. of a Yaksini who was converted to Buddhism by Ārya Sudarśana; also n. of a mountain in Sind where Hingulatsi resided ...

Huthug, n. of a wild region ...

Huña, n. of a country in the N.-W. of Tibet; a people who from their residence in Tibet had moved towards the west ...

Heruka (विद्यधरा), miraculous transformation of a Buddha in his Sambhoga Kāya manifestation, for subduing the Bhayaṅkara Maheśvara in all his mild, exuberant, powerful and terrific forms. He was propitiated by Dharma kirtti ...

Hor-yul, Tartary or Mongolia ...

Horthun (Khotan) ...

Hor yul chen-po, great Tartary including Turkistan and Mongolia ...

Hya cila, a Brahman Buddhist Tantrik who flourished prior to Saraha ...

Hwa çaṅ (Hoshang), Chinese monks of the older schools of Buddhism ...

Hansavati (Hantāwadi), a district of Mūnāṅ (Burma) ...

Hala Ka-tstsha, n. of a place in Western India ...

...
Hastipuri, a city in Northern India

Lha skyob, Deva pālita a king of Southern India.

Lha-chen-po, n. of a merchant’s son in Southern India who killed his parents, teacher and also an Arhat, and last of all, did many irreligious actions besides causing division among the Buddhist priesthood.

Lha-chen, n. of a great sinner of Kashmir who afterwards confessed them penitently. He is said to have made some spurious additions to the sūtra of pratimokṣa Mahādeva, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā.

Sarva jñādeva, an ancient Indian sage and grammarian.

Lha tho thori gñanbsan, n. of the historical king of Tibet, who is said to have been contemporaneous with Vasu Mitra.

Lha clama Yečes Hod, the devout Buddhist king of Tibet who twice sent for Atiça several emissaries to Magadha and died in prison of the Garlog (Mahomedan) king some time before Atiça visited Tibet.

Lha-dwan, one of the Emperors of Čambhala.

Lha-dwan Idan, one of the Emperors of Čambhala.

Lha-dwan phyug, one of the Emperors of Čambhala.

Lha-dwan blo, Devendramati, n. of a Buddhist author.

Lha bzo byehu, an image maker of Yar stod.

Lhan Skyes Rol-wa (a saint who) flourished in Lilita Candra’s time.

Lnaḥi Ibar-wahi phug, Deva Jwala Guhā n. of a cavern in Magadhā in the neighbourhood of which was situated the Devalaya of Otsayamā śivān

Lha hi rolmo’i sgra, n. of a Buddhist work.

Lhas-byin (Devadatta), the Buddha’s rival and cousin.

Lhas-dstan, n. of city on the Ganges in Buddhist mythological period.

Meru, n. of a Cakravartti Rājā, also that of the highest fancied mountain in this world.
Akalānka Kalaça, n. of a Buddhist mystical Pandit

Agara (Agrapuri) or Agra nagari

Agrapurīśi gtsug-lag-khan Agrapuri Vihāra where the Buddhist sage Guṇa prabha spent the last part of his life.

Achu ser, n. of a cold hill

Atavaga, n. of a place where the Buddha resided...

Ajoki the idler, n. of a Buddhist sage who, while a boy, was very corpulent and very idle

Atreyā the Brahmanical sage or ṇisi who wrote on portrait making, &c.

Adharta, n. of a Buddhist monk who flourished during the time that Mahāsammata the Tartar king reigned in Kashmir.

Aniga, a Buddhist saint-ascetic (Sīdha) sprung from the Sudra caste of Ghahuri

Anigo, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage born at Shahura

Upāli for सुधि

Aparigrama, a Buddhist sage who had received the secret of converting quicksilver into a precious metal (कुञ्जसूक्तेश्वर) from the god Iśvara (Mahādeva). He became a convert to Buddhism and is said to have lived 200 years.

Avadhatipa, n. of an Avadhaut Buddhist sage who made metaphysical discussions with Vāgiṣṭhara nātha

Avanti, a city of Malwa where an old man of the weaver caste, 85 years old became a Tantrik and was called Tantripā

Avadrara, n. of a place in the East of India

Avitarka, n. of a Buddhist sage of the Yoga cārya School
Abyii (probably mount Abu), n. of a hill in Ajmir where king Lakṣa ačva reigned, who built 500 chapels on it for the use of the Buddhist clergy ...

Abhaya Karagupta, in Tibetan Hjig-med abyu-gnas sraspa, a Tantrik Buddhist sage of Baṅgala who became the abbot of Vikrama cila Vihāra. He was born at Jarikhandạ in Orissa in a Kahetriya family. The Tibetans consider him to be an avatar of the Tashi Lama. Panchen Rinpo-che. He was the high priest of Vikrama cila when the downfall of the Pāla soverignty began after Yaks)a Pāla’s dethronement by his minister Lava Sena ...

Abhara, n. of a city where reigned king Simha Candra ...

Abyu-hi rtse, Mount Abu on the summit of which king Lakṣa ačva built 500 chapels with a Vihāra and where the chief Mahāyāna Scriptures such as Ratnakūta, Ladhākavatāra Sūtra, &c., were compiled and from where they were subsequently removed to Nālanda in Magadha ...

Amara Simha, a Buddhist grammarian and lexicographer of ancient India ...

Amarasiddha, who was (Ācārya) spiritual teacher of king Vimala Candra ...

Amogha, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik who is said to have propitiated the Lord of Death and obtained Siddhi.

Amogha Vadṣra (both senior and junior), Buddhist sage of king Nayaya Pāla’s time ...

Amogha (the intermediate one), a Buddhist sage of king Canaka’s time ...

Amra Pāla, son of king Nayaya Pāla, reigned thirteen years. During his time Ratnakara Gupta was the high priest of Vajrāsana ...

Amrita Khumpa (Amrita Kumbha), n. of a shrine where Brāhmaṇical and Buddhist gods were worshipped by Vibharatta of Cutch ...
Amrahi tahal, mango grove

Awa n. of a Jail warden in hell

Ataingha (Aeindha), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Dhanirupa, who was formerly a poor wood-cutter

Atsinta (Acinta nagar), the city of Acinta, now called Ajunta

Aj, n. of a Ddnapati (almagiver)

Ayodhya, n. of a city in the border province of Ayodhya, where the Mahomedan invaders came while Aryasanga was residing in its neighbourhood

Ara, n. of a merchant's son who became an adept in the Buddhist Tantrik cult

Ardhoha, n. of a Brahman convert to Islam who was sainteed and called Baikhampa or Paigamber by the Mahomedans

Aksacandra, one of the kings of, the race of Candra, i.e., Candraman

Aksatsandra, n. of the king of Magadha who succeeded his uncle Hari candra

Ag-tse, n. of a town where the female ascetic yogini Mapibhadra or Bahuri was born

A skura, n. of country

Anga, modern Bhagalpur District, the birth place of the sage Krsna who succeeded Dhitika in the Buddhist ministry

Antarpa, the spiritual tutor of Tilopa

Arkhang (Arakan), in the border of Bengal and Burma where the Buddhists of Magadha had taken refuge after the sack of Vikramaqila and Otsantapuri in Magadha by the Mahomedan conquerors

Antarap or Taksacila

Arhata, n. of a Buddhist (Acarya) teacher

Agya gupta, n. of an Arhat of Pataliputra

Asmaka Raja, king of Asmaka country.

Asmargarva, (Asmagarbha), n. of a kind of gem, precious stone
Asmaparanta, Bactria, n. of a country in the North-West, including Balkh (बल्क्छ), (probably a part of Turkistan was also in it) which formed the Eastern part of the Selucidian Empire of the Greeks...

Ākaraçāntipa, a Buddhist sage said to have been a disciple of the later Nāropa...

Ātsaryā Dmarpo, the Red-Ācārya as he was called in Tibet, went there from Vikramaçīla...

Āryadeva, the celebrated high priest of the University of Nālanda and Buddhist hierarch, who succeeded Nāgārjuna. This sage was believed to have been one with Karṇaripa of the Tibetan history...

Indra, n. of a place in Teliṅga, probably Andhara.

Indradhrura, n. of a Brahman of Nihog Pracya (Eastern India) who wrote the Sanskrit grammar called Indra Vyākaraṇa...

Indrabala, n. of a certain king of Orissa whom prince Nāgēppa had converted into a Tantrik Buddhist. He afterwards retired to Kumāra Kṣetra in the south of India...

Indrabuddhi, n. of a king of Udyāna (Swat) who with 500,000 house-holders had become converts to Buddhism...

Indrabodhis mdsad-pa bde-mchog rtsa rgyud hagrol-pa, n. of a commentary of the Tantras ascribed to king Indrabodhi of Udyāna...

Indra Vyākaraṇa, n. of a Sanskrit grammar by Indradhrura, who is said to have propitiated the god Mahādeva and with his blessings written the grammar in 25,000 çokas...

Indrabhuti, king of Kañṭsi (काब्री) in Southern India...

Indrabhuti or Indrabuddhi, or Indra Bodhi, king of Udyāna, who hearing the great fame of the Buddha and his doctrine prayed to be permitted to be initiated in it by the great teacher himself...

Urgyen Udyāna (Swat)
Utkala, n. of a city in ancient Orissa, by which name the whole country is still known in Sanskrit and Bengali, the birthplace of the renowned Buddhist sage Triratna Dasa ...

Utpala, n. of a cold hell ...

Utrayana, king of Sgra-sgrog who was born about the time of Buddha Çakya Simha's birth ...

Utrayana, n. of a king who reigned in the city of Çiksam, who sent presents consisting of a coat of mails with a helmet to king Bimbisāra who, again, in return sent an image of the Buddha in painting to Utrayana.

Utpah, n. of a cold hell ...

Utraya, n. of a king who reigned in the city of Çiksam, who sent presents consisting of a coat of mails with a helmet to king Bimbisāra who, again, in return sent an image of the Buddha in painting to Utrayana.

Utrayana (उत्रयन) Udhipa, he that could fly in the sky, was a Buddhist Tantrik sage initiated in the mystic lore by Karnariapa. He was born of a Vaiçya family at Devikota ...

Utpisika, n. of a Buddhist devotee who had helped the Brāhmanical sage Nārada in getting an enchanted sword. He converted a human corpse into gold by some occult mystical operation ...

Upa, a son of king Ajāta çatru, who ordered the Buddha's words to be put into writing ...

Upāya çri bhadra, a Buddhist sage of king Buddha Sena's time ...

Umā Lhamo, Umā devi who became a Mātrikā of the cemetery (मात्रिक) ...

U-tṣuṣmābi spyod-pa a kind of Tantrik rites

Uçiri, n. of a hill in the north of India ...

Uṣmapuri, n. of a Vihāra in the city of Sāgara in Southern India where king Gambhiradica had entertained the Buddhist clergy headed by Āryaśāga ...

Etapuri Devālaya, n. of a shrine in Etapuri erected by Rāma Pāla's queen ...

Elahi Adah elapata nama Nāga Elāpatra who sought refuge in Buddhism ...

Orgyan ancient Udyāna, Swat in Tibetan written sometimes as Odīyana, where Tantrik Buddhism is said to have been first developed ...

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Odi or Orissa or ओडिया Gso-byed
Also ओडिया Oṭi viṣa (Orissa)
रुद्र or Udiyāna, ancient Cabul-Swat, which was sacred to Vajra Pāṇi Boarīnātva
नाल (नाल) Oṭala, n. of a place
नाल, n. of a great shrine in the neighbourhood of Nalanda Vihāra. It was erected with the gold that is said to have been miraculously obtained by a Buddhist in mystical process. According to the Tibetan author Oṭanta means नाल the soaring on high. The shrine was very lofty and erected on a hill near the town of modern Behar
नालेय ओसायनाही Lha khaṇ. Ocayana Devālaya where king Mahi Pāla and others received Tantrik instructions
नाल Orosu (Russia)
नाल ओदुस्ता, n. of a Nāga Rājā (probably a Yavana king)
Ghadhaçi, n. of a hill which was converted into a mass of gold

Ghanasa (चनस), n. of Buddhist monk of Nalanda who distinguished himself in Madhyamika philosophy and Tantrik Buddhism.

Gha-pa, n. of a Brahman of Orissa who did great service to Buddhism.

Ghahura, n. of a place where the sage Anigo was born.

Ghahura, (रम्भु) Gaṇṭapa (he with a bell), n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who worked miracles.

Ti-pu-naga, n. of a place where the Buddhist Tantrik sage Gadura was born.

Tom-pini (Domini), a female Buddhist Tantrik ascetic of the caste of Dom.

Tom-bi Heruka, n. of the Tantrik ascetical sage who had four disciples; a king of Magadha who after becoming a Buddhist sage attained to sainthood.

Tom-bi-pa or गण्यड्डेप गन्धे a disciple of Nāropa from whom Atiṣa had learnt the Tantra.

Dili or Delhi, n. of a city in Western India where the Mongols reigned or will reign according to the Buddhist prophecy.

Dodhabhari (probably the modern Dhar) in Malwa where king Bhoja deva reigned.
Dengi-pa, n. of a Tantrik sage, according to some authors, he was probably Dārika or Ghantipa; a Buddhist Tantrik sage who was formerly a minister to a king; he was nick-named Dengi-pa (the paddy-pounding machine of India).

Dombi Heruka and others brought to light, the Tantras of Kurukullé and Ārali.

Dombhipa was formerly a fisherman of Paliputra Nagar. Afterwards being met by a Buddhist Yogi, he became initiated in the mystic charms of Sambhara and turned a Yogi.

Dhanamitra, a Buddhist sage of Kashmir.

Dhanaprīśa, Dhana Pritha Gliṅ, n. of a place in Southern India (modern Amraoti) famous in Northern Buddhism for its Tantrik monuments, in the neighbourhood of which, stood the great Caitya of Śrīdhānya Kātaka; according to some authors, the ancient name of Ceylon given by the later Buddhists on account of its wealth.

Dhanirāpa, n. of a place.

Dhimapa, (श्रीधिमपा) a Brahman Buddhist of Vikrampura; a novice monk who served Krishņa Carya.

Dharikapa, a king who became a Tantrik Buddhist sage. He was a disciple of Luyipa.

Dhahuli, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage who in his early life was a maker of grass ropes.

Dhitika, n. of a Brahman of Malwa who became an Arhat and succeeded to the Buddhist ministry after Upagupta's death; one of the successors of the Buddha in the Buddhist ministry.

Dhimāna, a sculptor and stone image-maker or caster and painter of Magadha of the time of kings Deva Pāla and Dharma Pāla.
Dhumapa, n. of a novice monk who attended upon
Krisha Carya

Dumasthira, n. of a place in Udyana (modern
(Swat)

Dhekara, n. of a place.

Dho, n. of a wild region.

Dholan, n. of a place in Northern India (not
identified)

Dhokari-wa, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik
sage of Sudra caste, born in Paliputra. (He that
carried a vessel in his arms)

or of Dho-wa, was a famous artist and
image-maker and painter of Tibet.

Dhoboro, n. of a wild region.

Dhanjura, n. of a place.

Dharmapa, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik Pandit of
Bodhinagar.

Dhanya kataka, n. of a place in Southern India
from where Nagarjuna is said to have obtained the
Tantra about Mahaka la and Kuru Kullé.

Dharma Gandas, n. of the Buddhist University
and Hierarchical palace; the principal temple of
Nalanda.

Dharmatra pala, n. of a Buddhist sage of
Kashmir who was versed in Tara Tantra.

Dharma dasa, a Buddhist Pandit who was
versed in grammar and the science of words.

Dharma Pala (in Tibetan Dpal-lhan chos skyoṅ),
according to some the grandson of the great king Deva
Pala who founded the great monastery of Vikrama
cila and extended his dominions in the south up to
the Vindhyâ hills, in the east up to Kamarupa in
Assam and in the west up to Delhi and in the north
to Jalandhara, &c.

Dharma mitra, the author of the
commentator of विनायक दर्शन

Dharma mitra, a Vinaic Buddhist sage of
Turkistan (ਹੁਗਾ) who followed the Vaiśesika school of Buddhism. ... ... ... ...
Dharma tsandra (Dharma Candra) one of the kings of the house of Candra vança ... ...
Dharma kara gupta, one of the Buddhist sages of the time of Sena kings who followed the doctrine of the sage Abhayākara Gupta ... ...
Dharmakara mati, a Buddhist sage of Vikrama čila ... ... ... ...
(Dharmākara, Dharmākara, n. of a Buddhist sage who was teacher to Dharmottarā cārya, the Nyāya philosopher.

Bhago, n. of a disciple of Amṛta guhya who used to propitiate Vetāla (ਵੇਤਾਲ) the ghost of the cemetery. ...
Bhattācārya, n. of a disciple of Samkarācārya who flourished in Orissa ... ...
Bhattatśārya, (Bhattacārya) the Orissa Brahman who followed Samkaracārya. Samkaracārya having suffered a defeat in a controversy with Dharmakirtti is said to have died plunging himself in the river (Gaṅgā) and was reborn in the house of Bhattacharya to again hold disputations with the Buddhists. ...
Bhataghadri (probably Bhatta bhadra), a Buddhist historian from whose work the author Sumpa Khanpo compiled this history. ... ...
Bhartrihari, king of Malwa, who suspecting Jalandhari to be a robber or an abettor of robbery, had impaled him, but the sage sat on the pole with perfect indifference. This made the king think well of Buddhism and to become a Buddhist devotee at last ... 
Bhadal, Bhadal, n. of a pupil of Kṛṣṇacārya ... 
Bharačīla, Bharačīla, the rock cavern of Bhora in Orissa, where the sage Diṃnāga resided for meditation and did great deal to further the cause of Buddhism ...
Bhalava, n. of a Tantrik sage of Nalanda from whom Nagārjuna learnt mystic charms to obtain proficiency in Alchemy

Bhasara, king of Magadha, whose youngest son, king Prakāṣa, greatly patronized the learned of Nalanda

Bhahitana, n. of a place where reigned a certain king named Śāla bhandho

Bhāti, n. of a place in the delta of the Ganges where the rivers join the sea. Here king Canaka had retired.

Bhārali, n. of a town in Magadha

Bhirukē, n. of a Rishi who was officiating in a Gomeda Vajña, bull-sacrifice when Dhitika arrived at the scene and stopped it

Bhiṣakṣa, n. of a Buddhist Tantrik sage of Pāliputra

Bhisa tandra, son of Pāṇi candra, king of Magadha and father of king Sila candra

Bheya Pāla, the younger son of king Mahā Pāla, who was placed on the throne by his maternal uncle Canaka

Bhodsa Dena (Bhoja-deva), the king who reigned in Malwa. He embraced the Mantrayāna mysticism with 1,000 followers and is said to have disappeared in a miraculous manner

Bhima čukla, n. of a king of Varanasi during Nagārjuna's time

Bhusu kupa, or (छुसु) Canta deva, n. of a Buddhist sage

Bhūmi āribhadha, a Buddhist sage of Buddha sena's time

Bhānsa, one of the kings of the race of Candra, i.e. of Candra Vaṃśa

Bhamaraśa, n. of a part of Bangala bordering Magadha which in ancient time was ruled by king Bhamaraśa

Bhargya, son of king Simha of Magadha, who was contemporaneous with king Simha Candra of Eastern Magadha
1. Bhadrawa, n. of a Buddhist sage who was formerly a rich Brahman of Manidhara, but became a Buddhist, being told by a Buddhist sage that moral dirt was greatly worse than physical dirt.

2. Bhadra pālita, n. of a minister of the king of Orissa in whose pleasure grove the philosopher Diṇṇāga resided.

3. Bhanāta, n. of a dancer with whose help Čāna vāsi erected the monastery of Nātavira Vihāra on the top of the hill called Čīra Parvata.

4. Bhanadhepa, a Buddhist sage, who was formerly an image-maker of Črāvasti.

5. Bhanādala, n. of an elephant of king Rāma Pāla of Magadha.

6. Bhava bhadra, a follower of the Maṇḍūkya school of Buddhism in the last years of the Buddhist period.

7. Bhava varma, a Brahman who was entrusted by a king of Southern India with writing a commentary of Pānini’s Sanskrit grammar after he was dissatisfied with Vararūci’s work.


9. Bhaya Pāla, one of the kings of the Pāla dynasty of Magadha.

10. Bharthari, descended from the royal family of Malwa, became king after the death of Višnu Rāja. His sister was married to king Vimala candra of Magadha.

11. Bharadwāja, n. of a Brahman who attempted doing mischief to Buddhism, but was ultimately converted to Buddhism.

12. Bharadmāja, son of Karṇa, n. of a mythological king.
