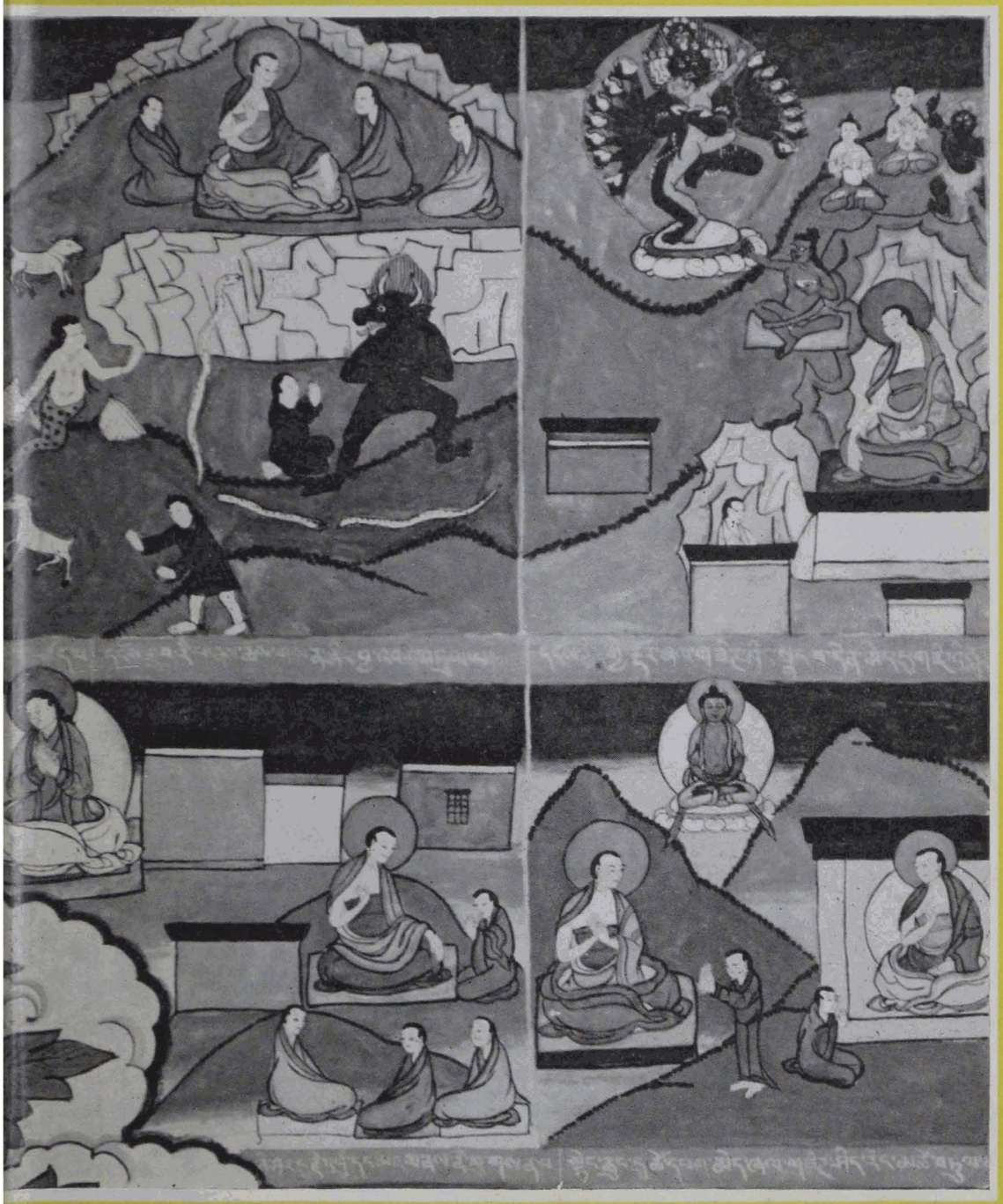
D. L. Snellgrove

FOUR LAMAS OF DOLPO II



Auto-
biographies
of
Four
Tibetan
Lamas
(15th-18th
centuries)

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Tibetan Texts
and
Commentaries

II

FOUR LAMAS OF DOLPO

Tibetan Biographies

edited & translated

by

David L. Snellgrove

Volume II

Tibetan Texts & Commentaries

BRUNO CASSIRER · OXFORD

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CONTENTS

Preface *page* 7–9

THE MANUSCRIPTS

I. The Biography of *bSod-nams Blo-gros* (*Merit Intellect*) 11
II. The Biography of *Chos-skyabs dPal-bzang* (*Religious Protector Glorious & Good*) 75
III. The Biography of *dPal-ldan Blo-gros* (*Glorious Intellect*) 173
IV. The Biography of *bSod-nams dBang-phyug* (*Lord of Merit*) 239

APPENDICES

I. Transliterated MS Extracts without Translation (Texts and Rituals) 291
II. Transliterated MS Extracts with Translation (Doctrinal Verses) 296
III. Notes to the First Volume (Translations) of the Four Biographies 314
IV. Alphabet and System of Transliteration 316
V. Examples of Abbreviated Words (MS style) 318

GLOSSARY 325

PREFACE

The manuscripts presented here recount the biographies of four Dolpo lamas, three of whom lived during the 15th and 16th centuries, and one during the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries. My translations together with a detailed introduction have already appeared in a previous volume.

These four manuscripts are unusual for several reasons. They represent a special form of local Tibetan literature, which has never been printed (by xylograph) in Tibet, and which has simply continued to exist as a few rare manuscript copies in Dolpo itself. They are now published here as manuscripts, and this is the first time that it has been possible to reproduce in normal Western book-form carefully re-edited Tibetan manuscripts. I have already described our manner of working on them in the Introduction to the First Volume (Translations), especially pages 68–71, so little needs to be added here. I would like to think that the Lama of the 'Residence of Great Happiness' (*bDe-chen bla-brang*) and I reacted in Dolpo the traditional Tibetan parts of 'scholar' (*paṇḍita*) and 'translator' (*lo-tsa-ba*), but it is not possible to draw a complete parallel between our efforts and those of Indian scholars and Tibetan translators of old. Our joint interest was not in producing a translation, but in producing new and accurate Tibetan manuscripts, on which to base the translations which I later made in England. However, while fixing the texts in Dolpo, I made many detailed notes on interpretation, and since the translation of many passages would have been impossible without these, the Lama of *bDe-chen bla-brang* may also be regarded as my chief help in the later part of the work, even though he was not present in person.

Our source manuscripts contained large numbers of petty scribal errors, and some local expressions were so garbled that only my Dolpo lama, who recognized the phonetic values of the erroneous spellings, could help me to reproduce them in conventional Tibetan spellings. Some local Dolpo words (as with other Tibetan dialects) have no recognized literary spelling, and in these cases I usually accepted the Lama's advice in fixing conventional spellings for our own use. In the Tibetan interpretation of difficult passages, I depended upon him almost completely, although we were both guided by the context and by my work (then in its beginnings) on the Glossary. Decisions over grammatical forms, such as genitive or instrumental ending, perfect or future root, have usually been mine, for like so many Tibetan scholars, he tended to be vague about the spellings of particles and verbal roots, which are no longer distinguishable in modern Tibetan dialects.

However, I have not forced changes against the phonetic values of existing spellings, so that some unusual verbal forms remain. It would be interesting and useful to make an analysis of this particular form of Tibetan, but that is a separate study which must follow the publication of these texts.

Our Dolpo scribe, Tshe-ring Ta-shi (*Tshe-ring bKra-shis*), was a patient and good-humoured writer, but I learned how difficult it is to get even a good scribe (judged primarily by the beauty of his writing) to reproduce a text exactly as one wants it. So the process of correcting our new manuscripts, which began in Dolpo, has continued with the help of Samten Gyaltsen Karmay right up to the time of publication. He himself was responsible for making an entirely new copy of the whole of the second biography, and the difference in manuscript style is easily discernible.

I deliberately had these manuscripts written in a format which could be produced satisfactorily in Western book-form, and here again, we have, I think, achieved something unique in Tibetan studies. I hope this work will be especially useful to a new generation of Western scholars of Tibetan, who must be able to read fluently the 'headless' form of Tibetan writing (*dbu-med*), if they wish to work on equal terms with the Tibetan scholars who, as exiles and refugees, are now so easily available to us. Tibetans no more write the printed style of Tibetan (*dbu-can*), than we write printed Roman lettering.

In order to assist those who are unfamiliar with the script, I have added several short appendices.

Appendix I contains transliterations of short passages, listing texts and rituals without translation, which would be largely superfluous, as most of the titles are already listed in my Tibetan Index of 'Texts and Rituals' provided in the First Volume (Translations).

Appendix II contains transliterations of verse extracts together with fairly literal translations. They are arranged as parallel texts, but sometimes it has proved impracticable to arrange the English verse in the same order as the Tibetan without loss of sense. I omitted these verse extracts from the First Volume (Translations), because the very large number of technical terms which they contain, seemed to make it impossible to produce a readable English translation without considerable sacrifice of meaning. One must emphasize that these lines are not poetry, at least as we understand it in the West, but neat doctrinal verses, a literary *genre* in which the Tibetans excel. In the Tibetan original they make excellent reading, and I intend the translations in this volume simply as a guide to correct interpretation.

The remaining appendices are self-explanatory.

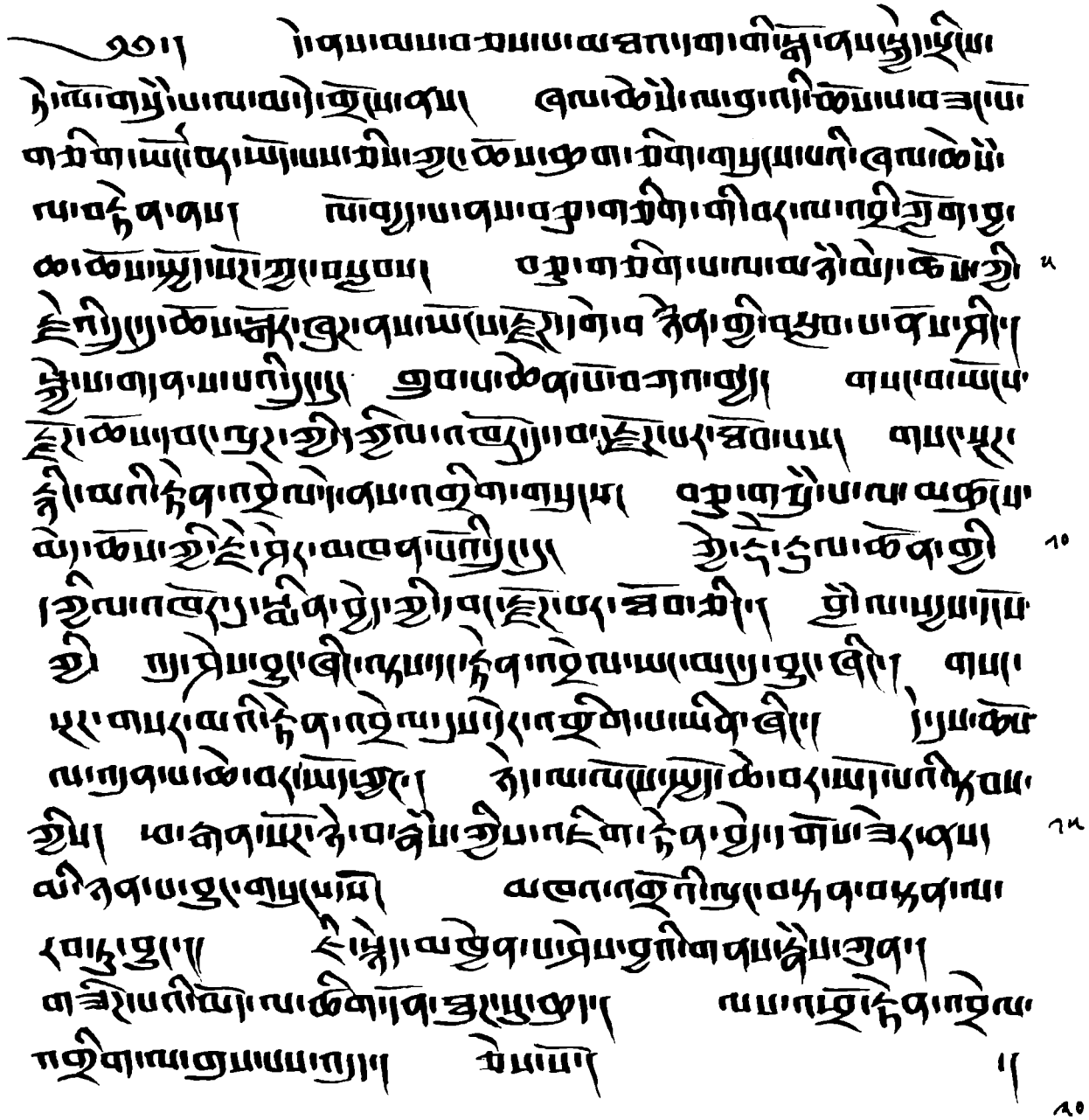
The Glossary does not claim to quote all references to any given term, but enough to establish its meaning. Many of the more curious items occur only once.

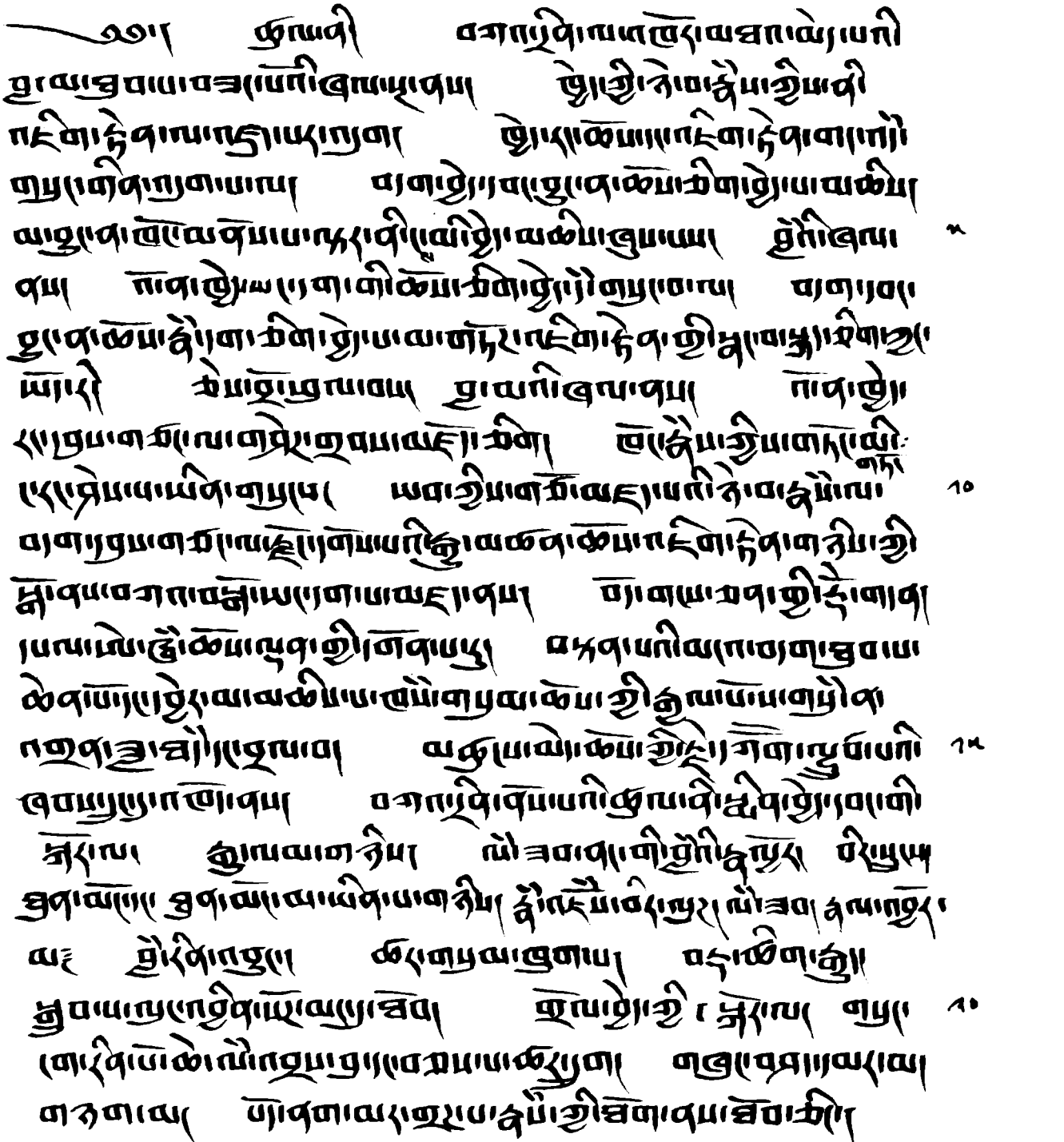
I have taken Jäschke's 'Tibetan–English Dictionary' as my standard, and the better known Tibetan terms which are not in my Glossary will be found there. I express my thanks to Samten Gyaltsen Karmay for helping me to prepare this last piece of work for publication.

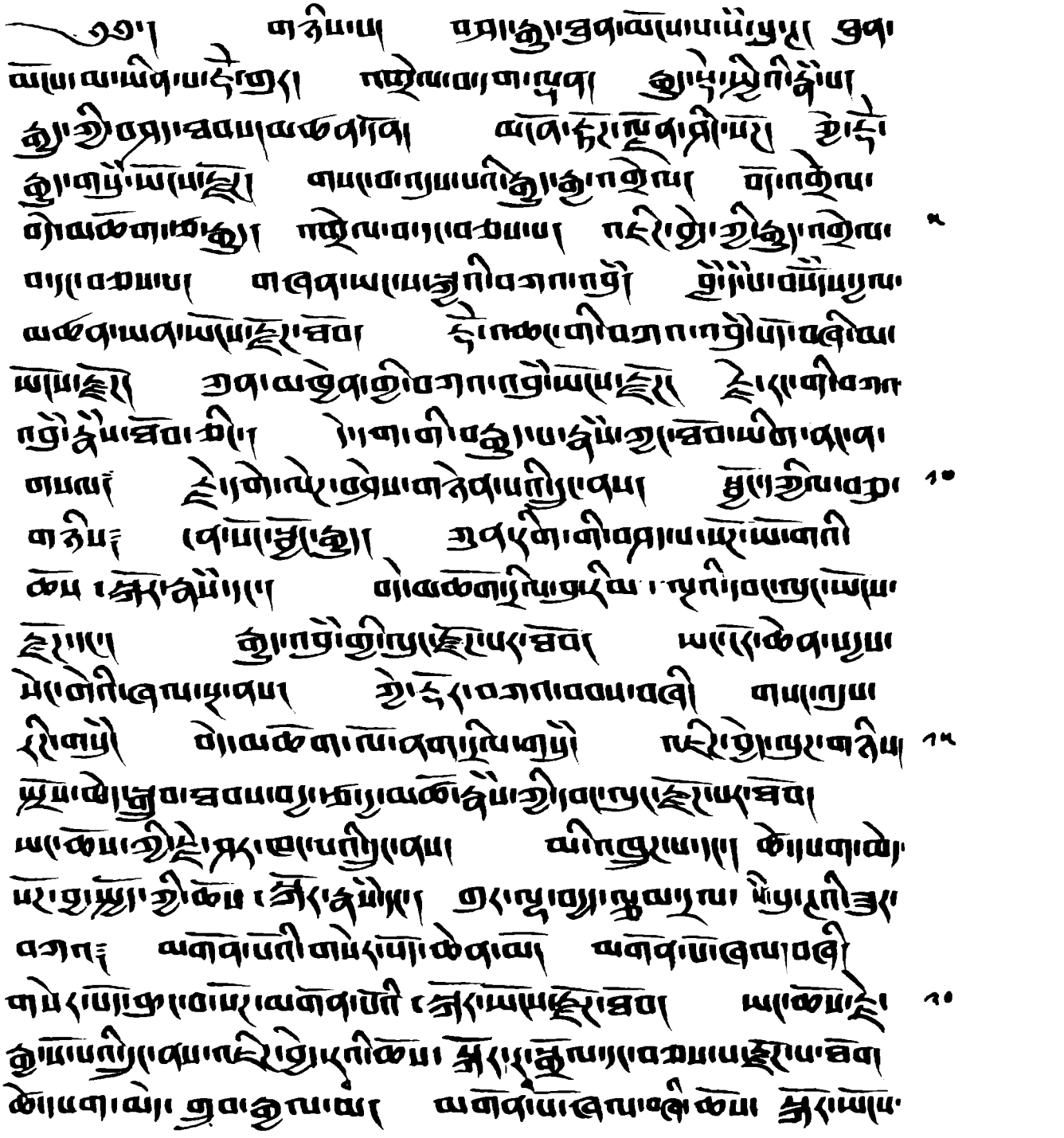
Finally my thanks are due to the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London whose generous subvention has made possible the publication of this work.

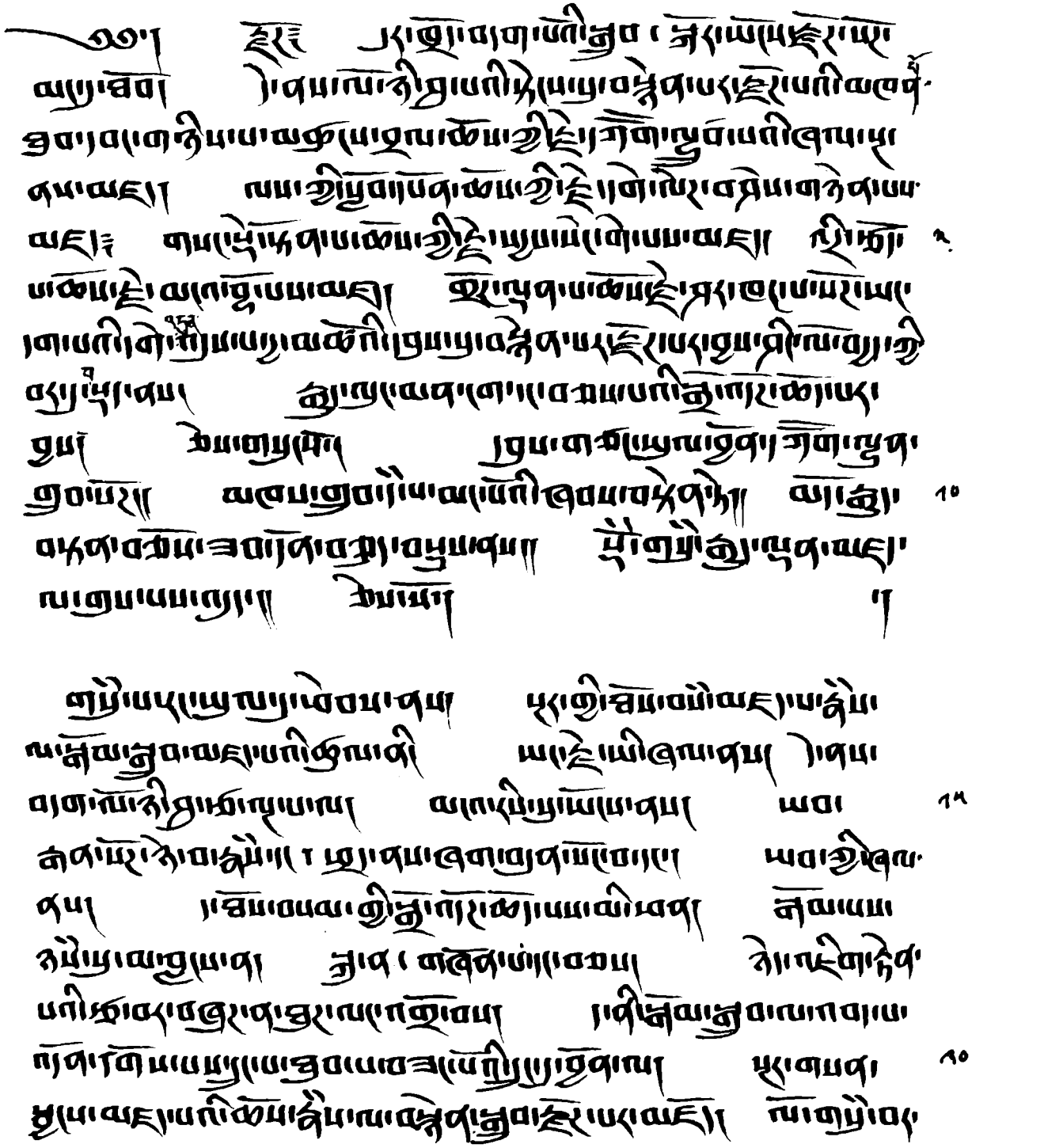
David L. Snellgrove

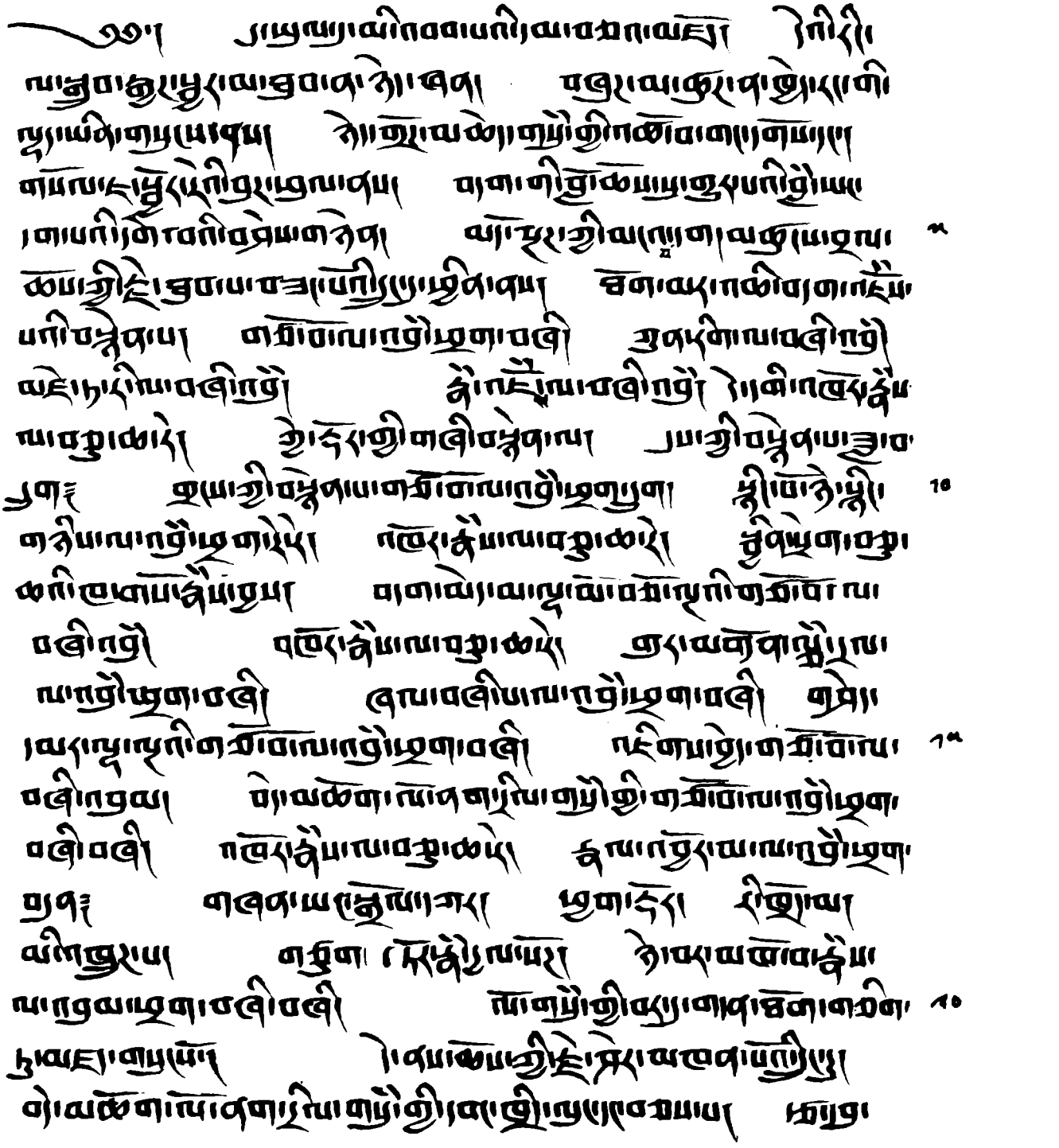
Berkhamsted
8th February 1967

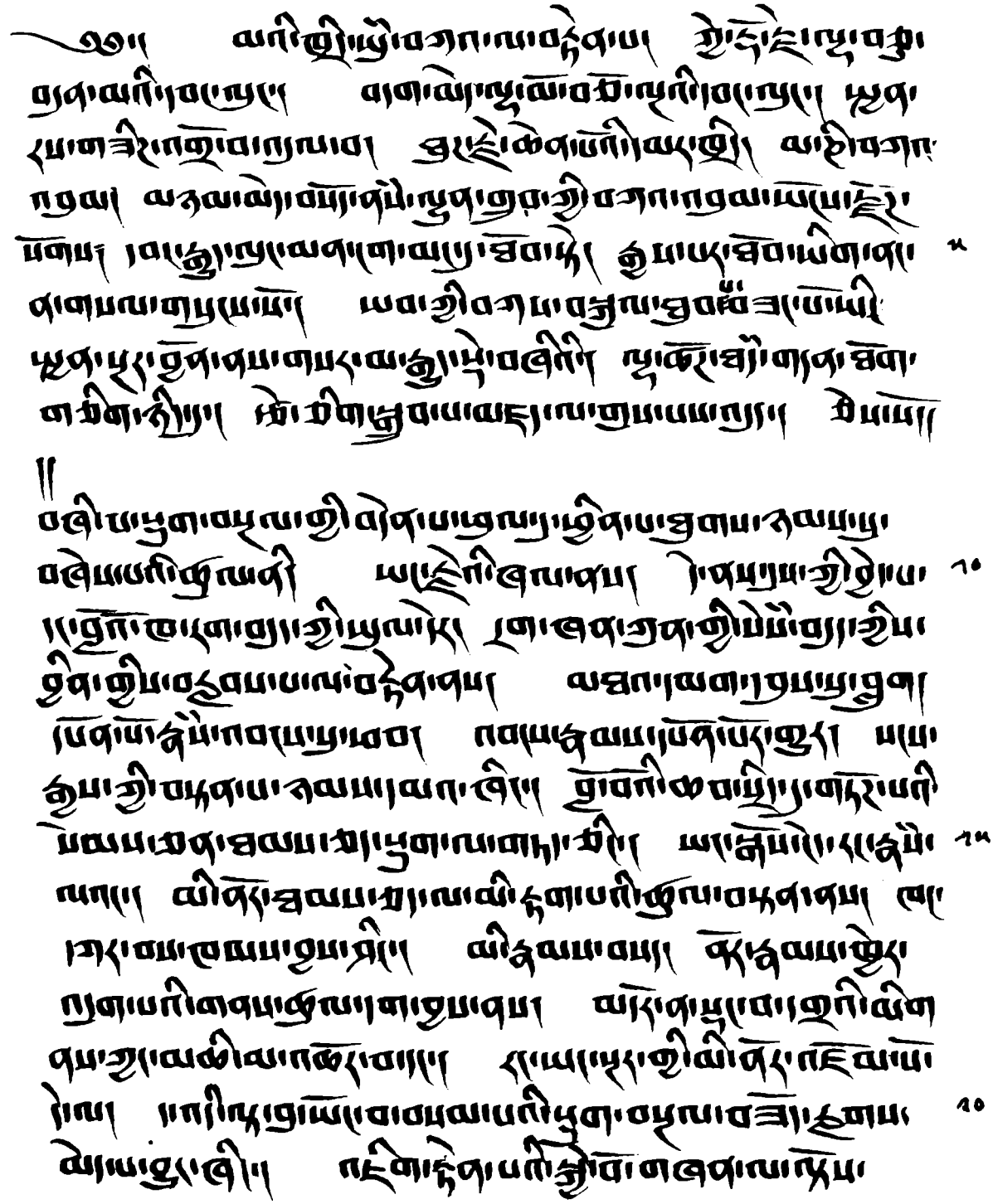


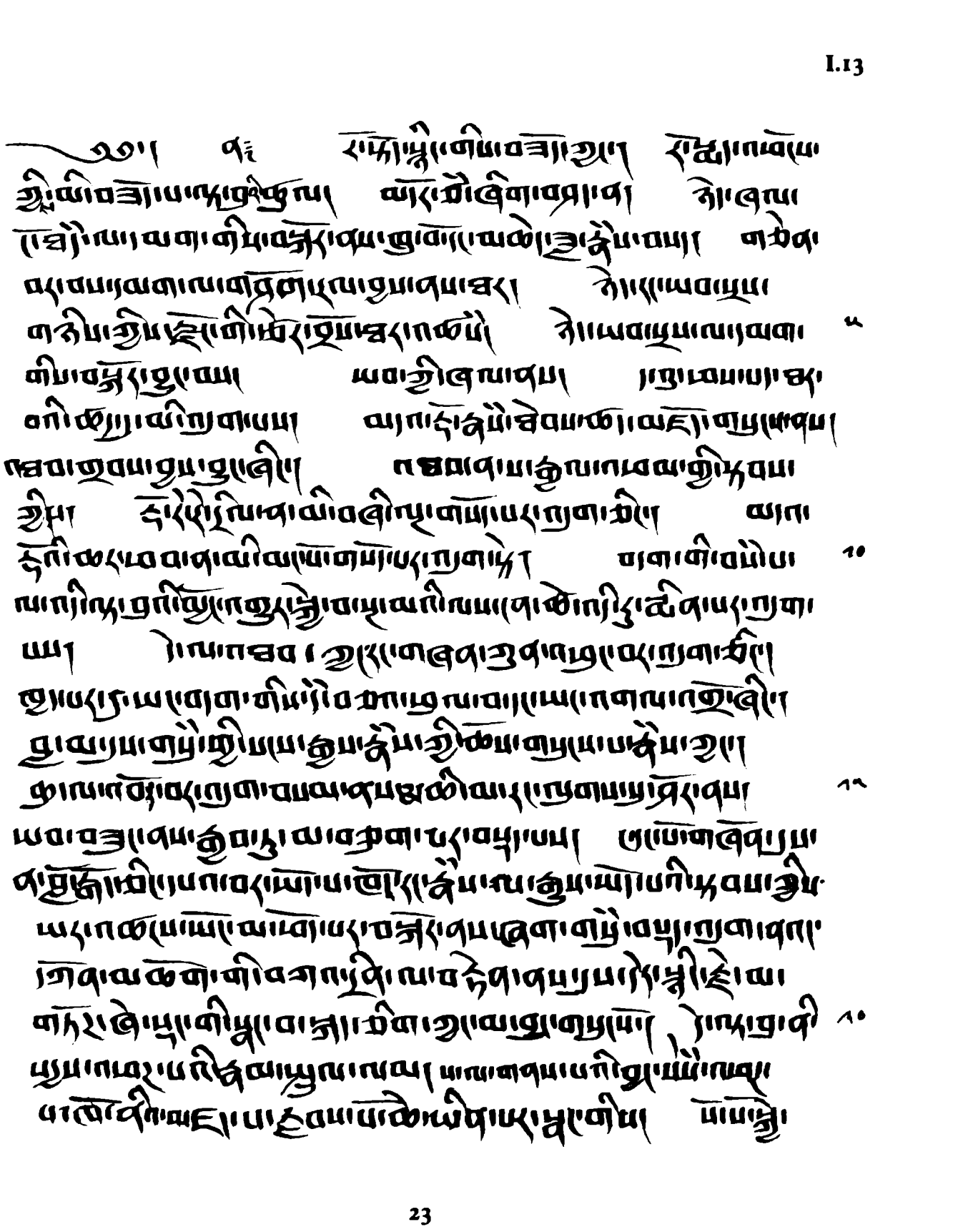


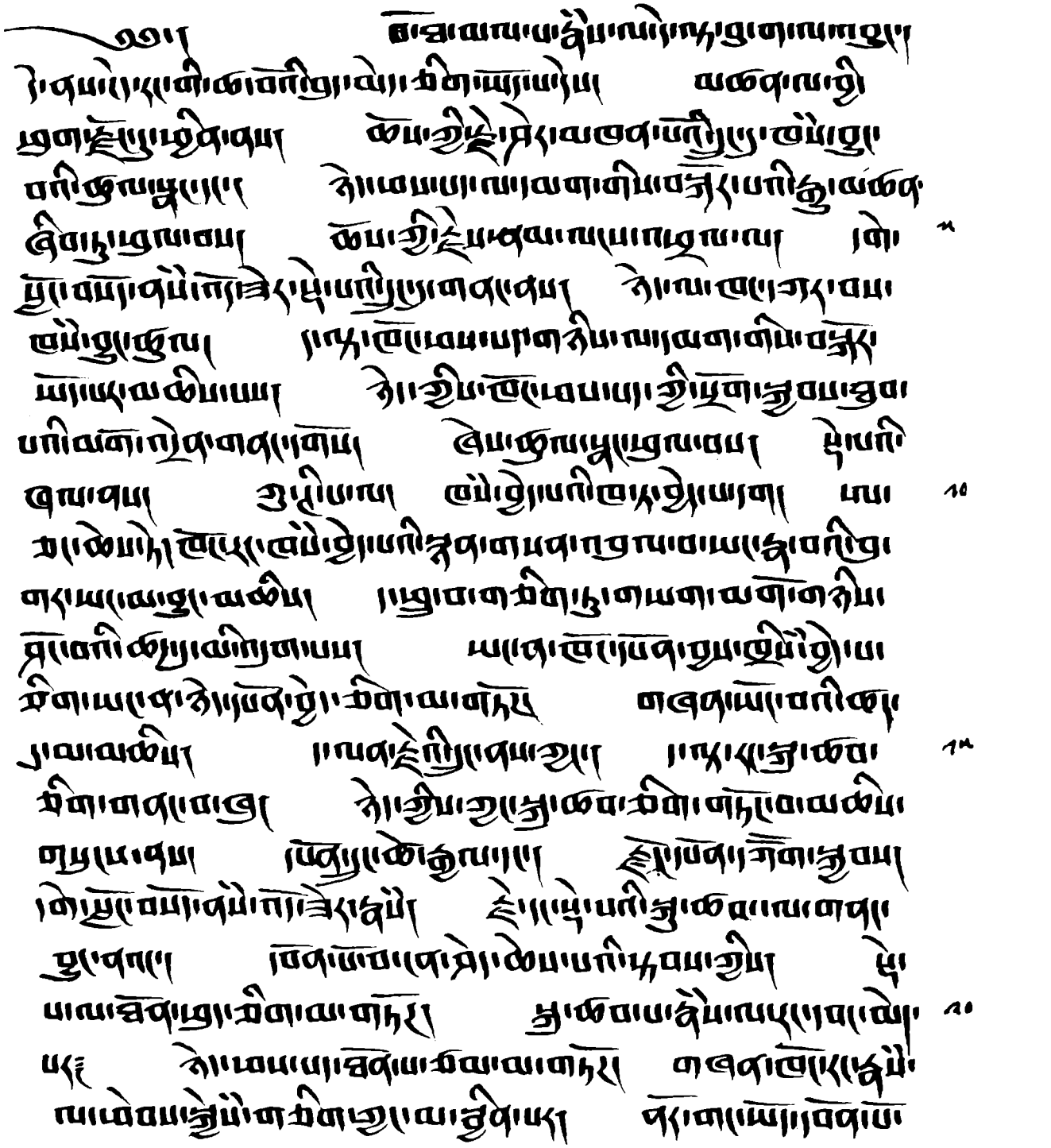


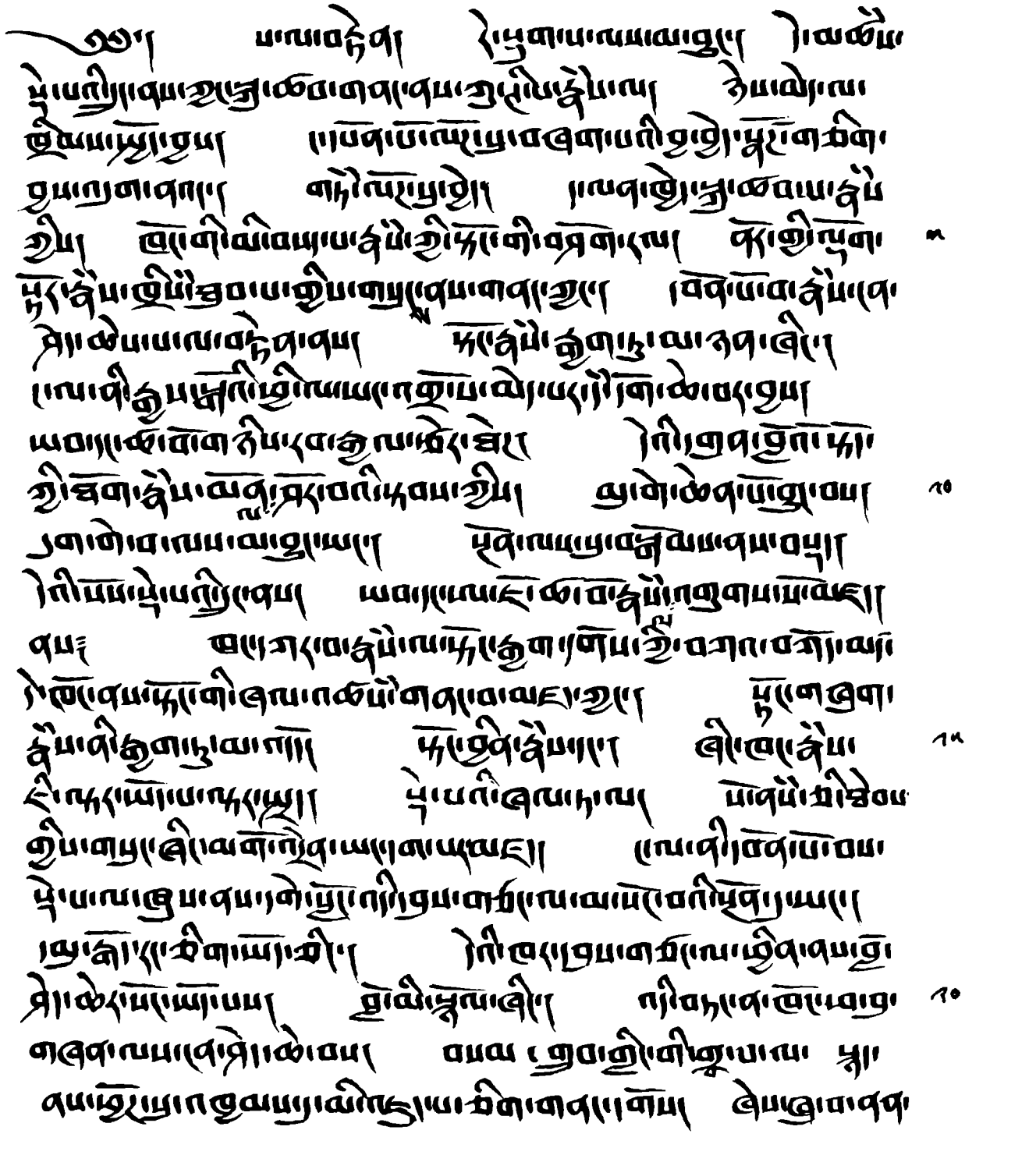


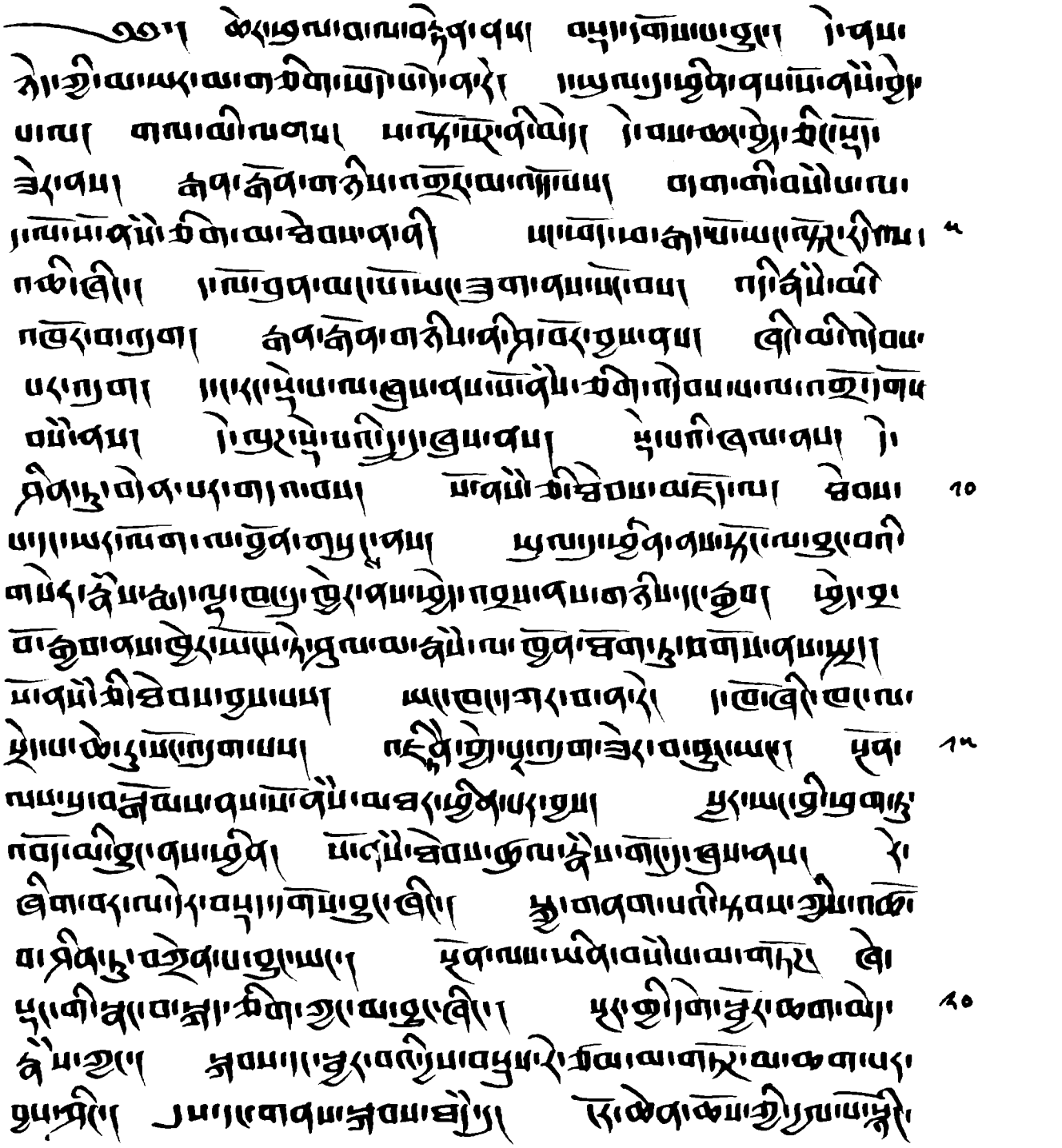


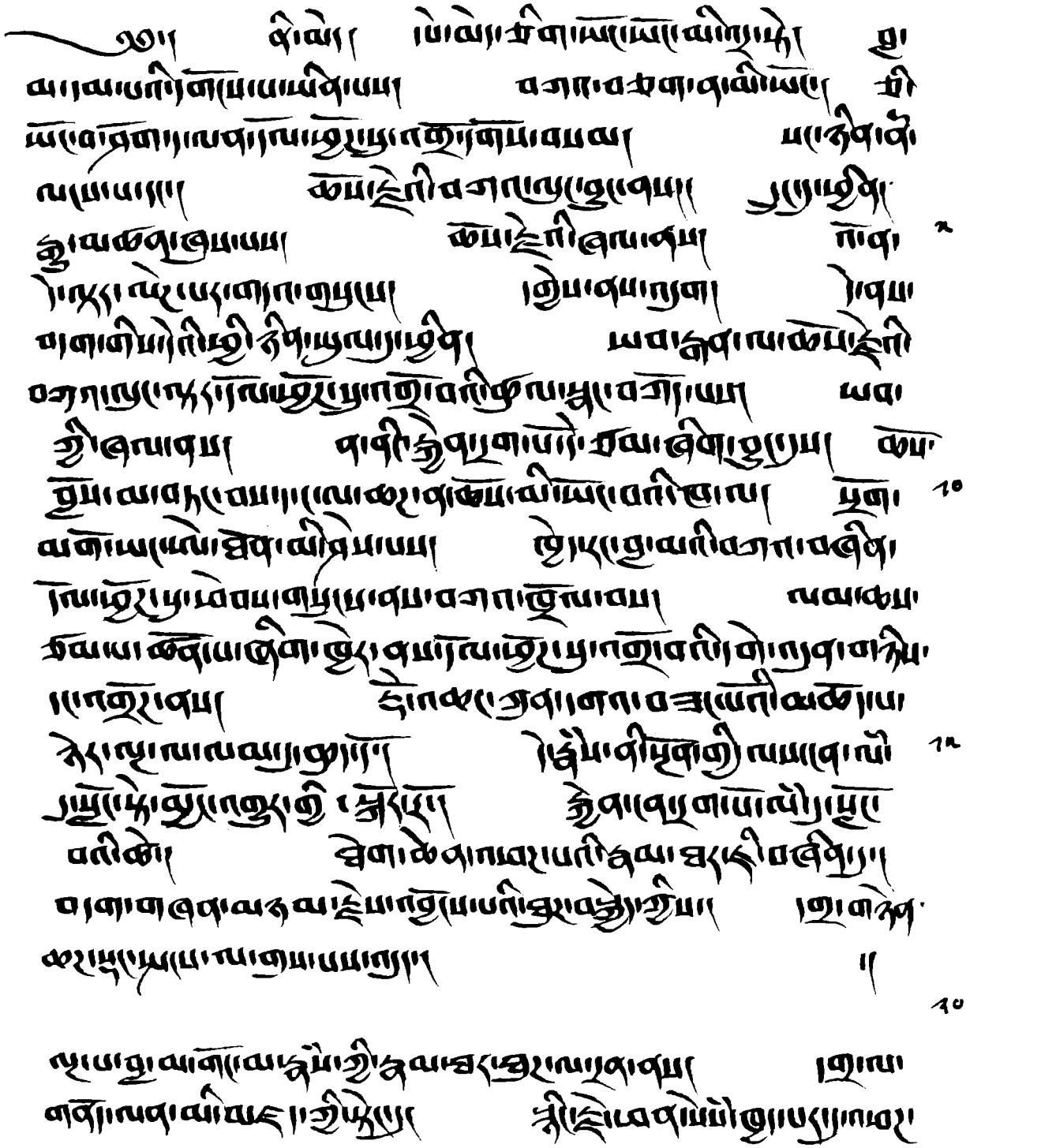


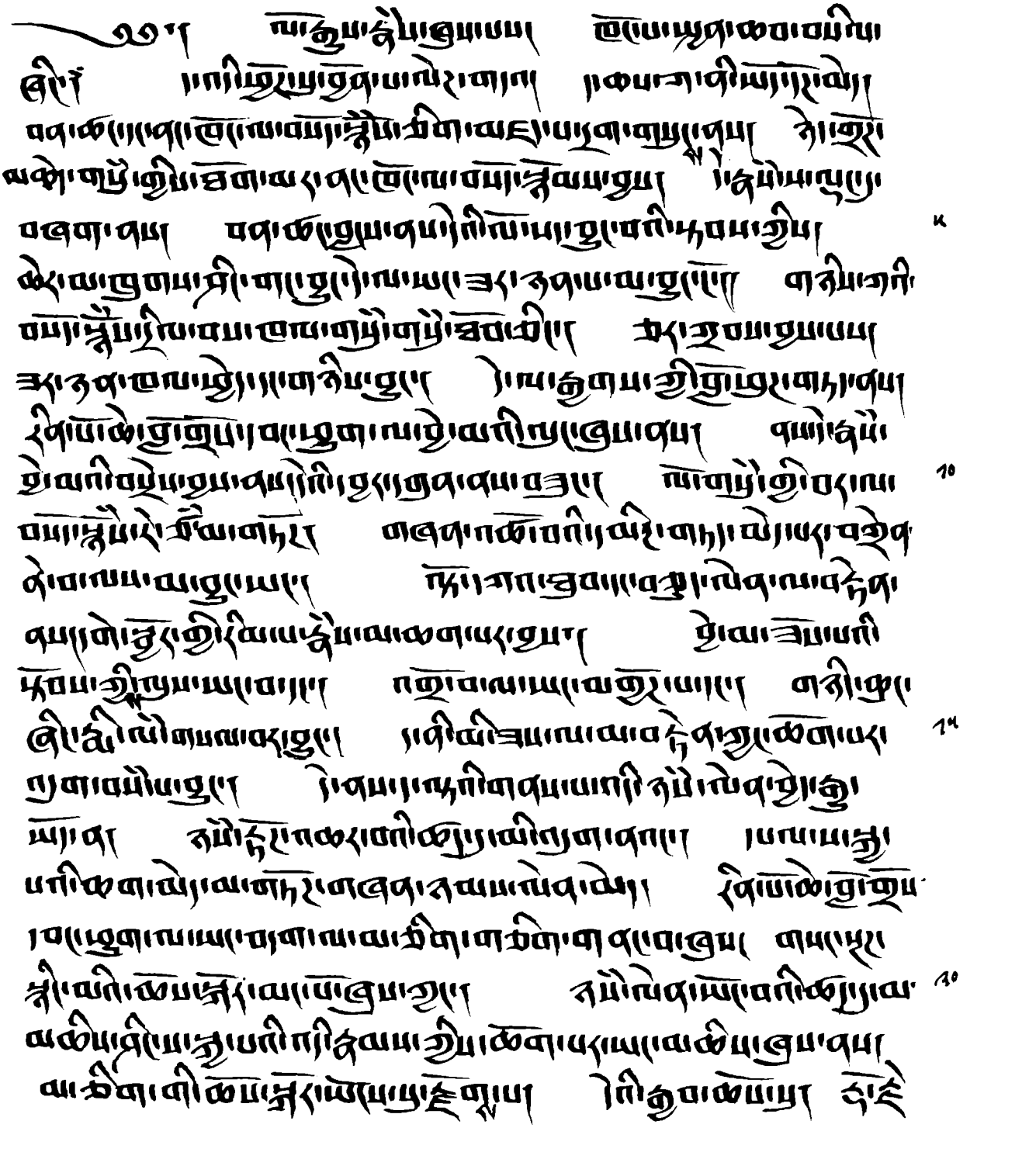


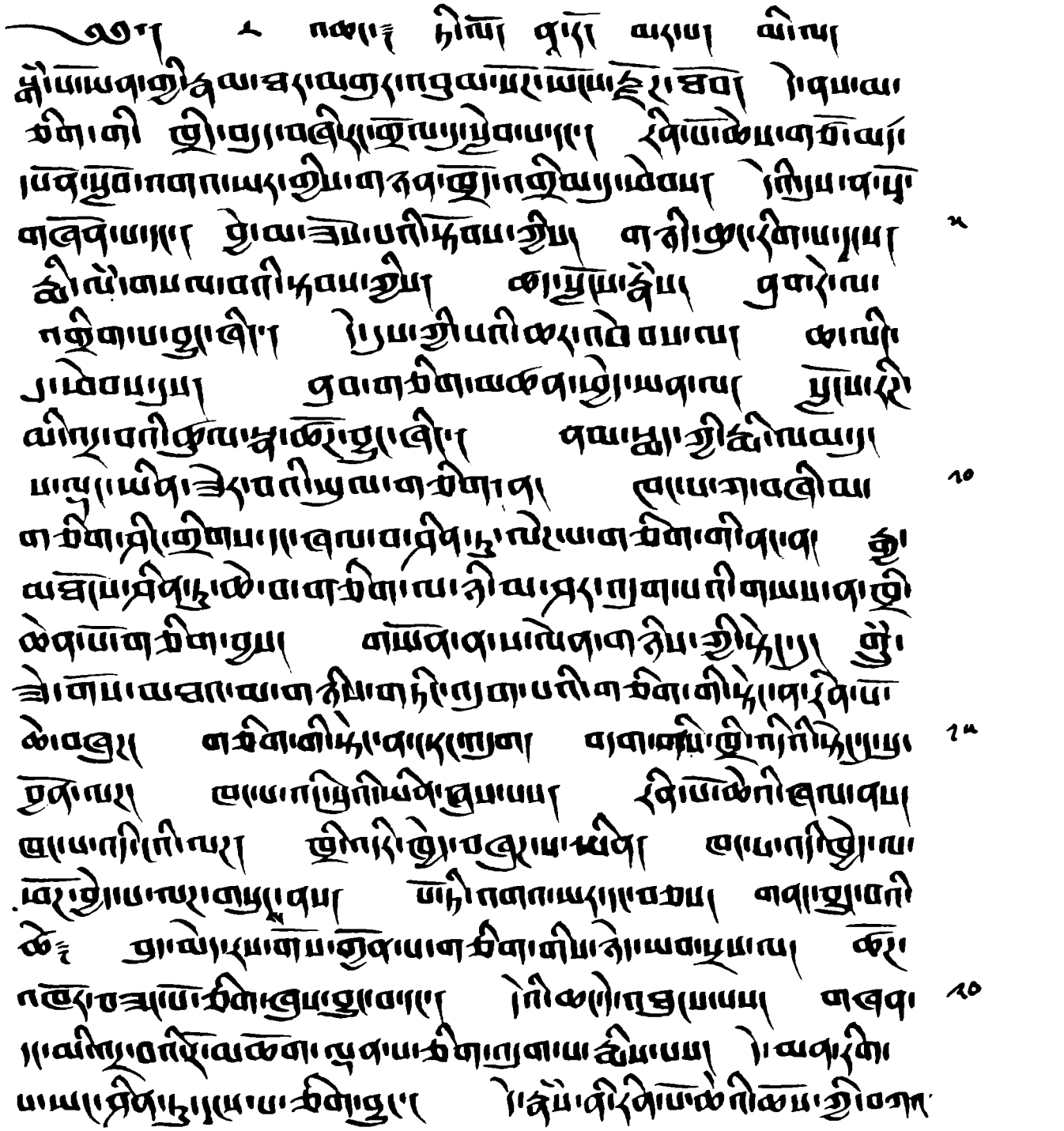


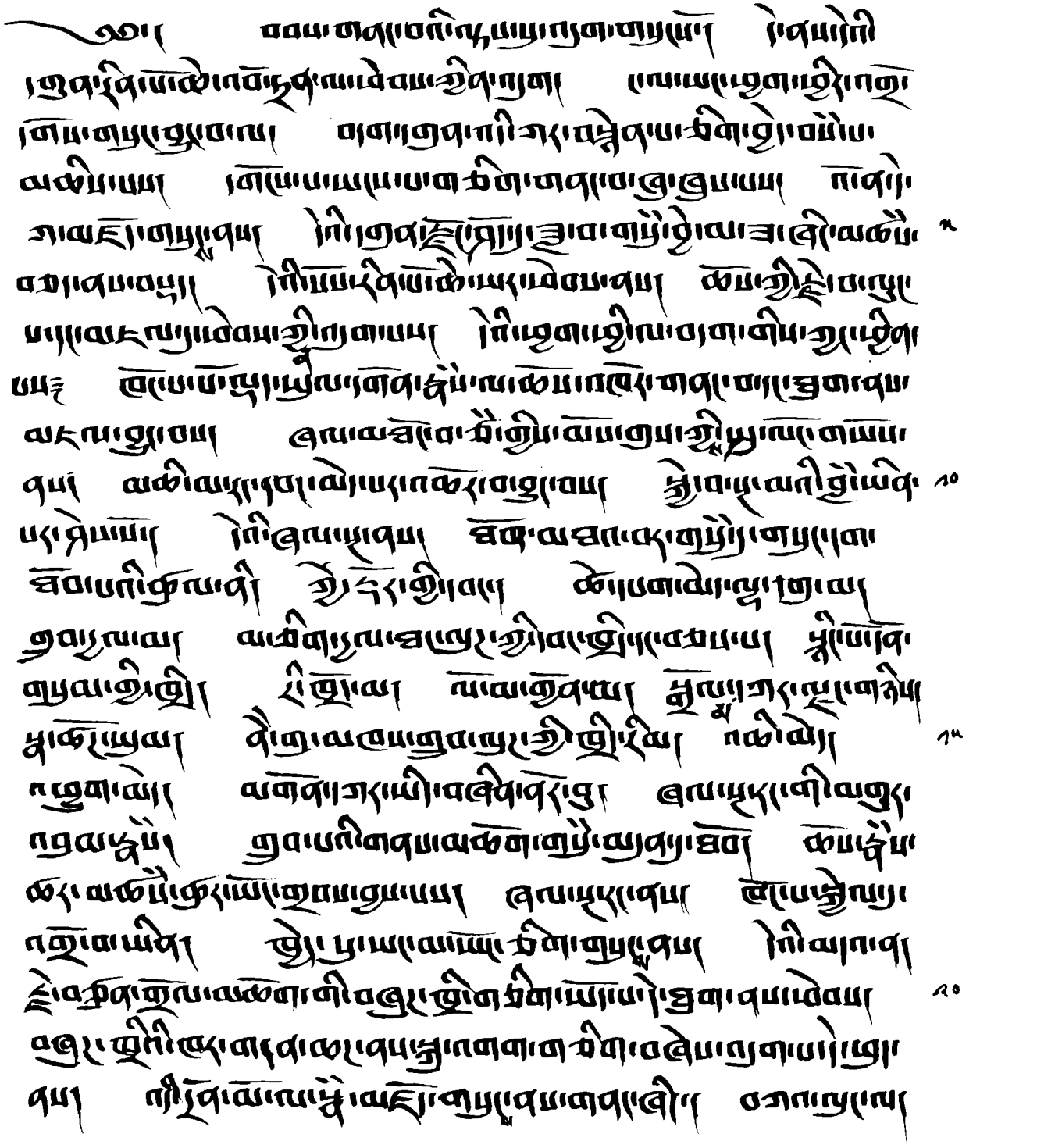


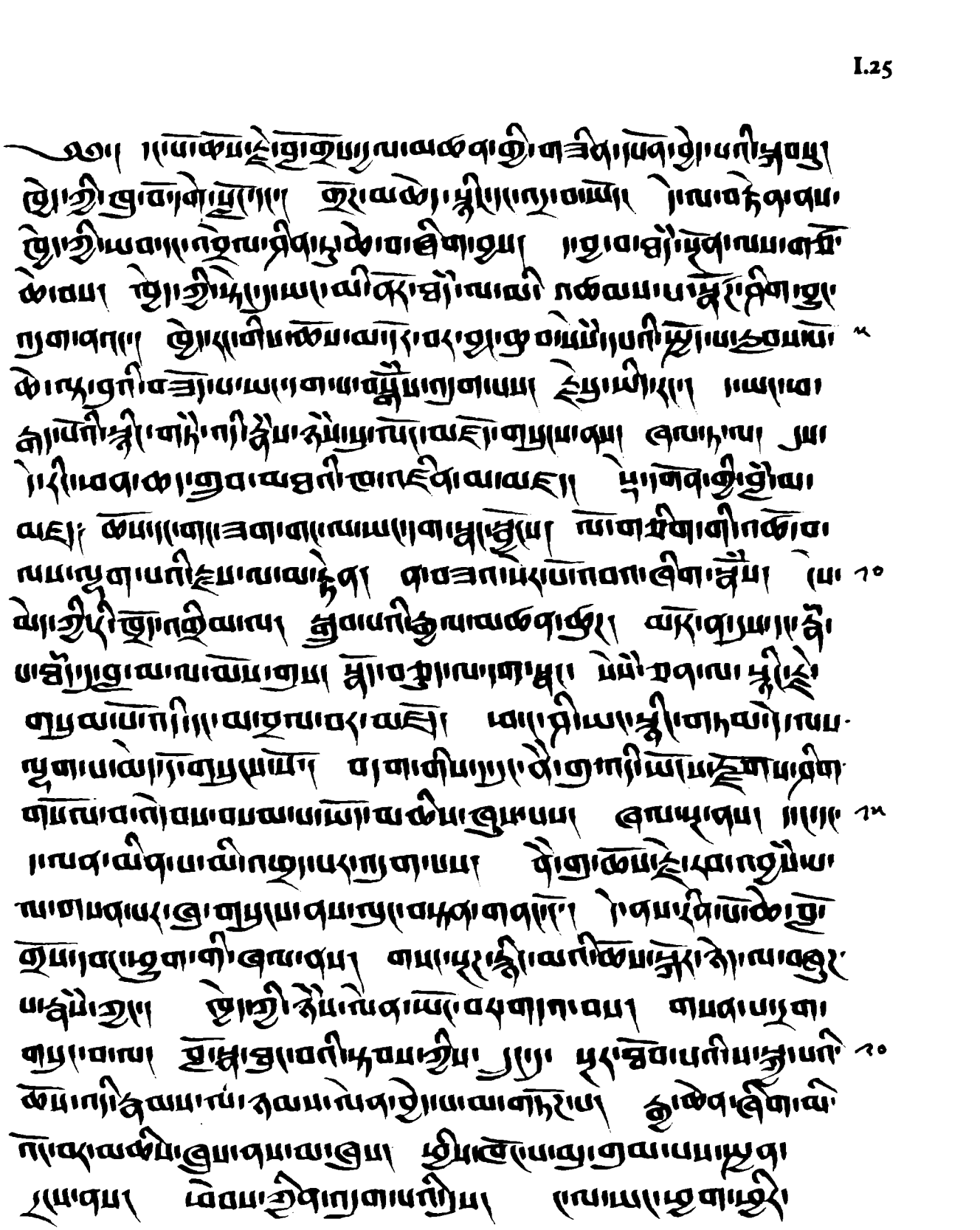


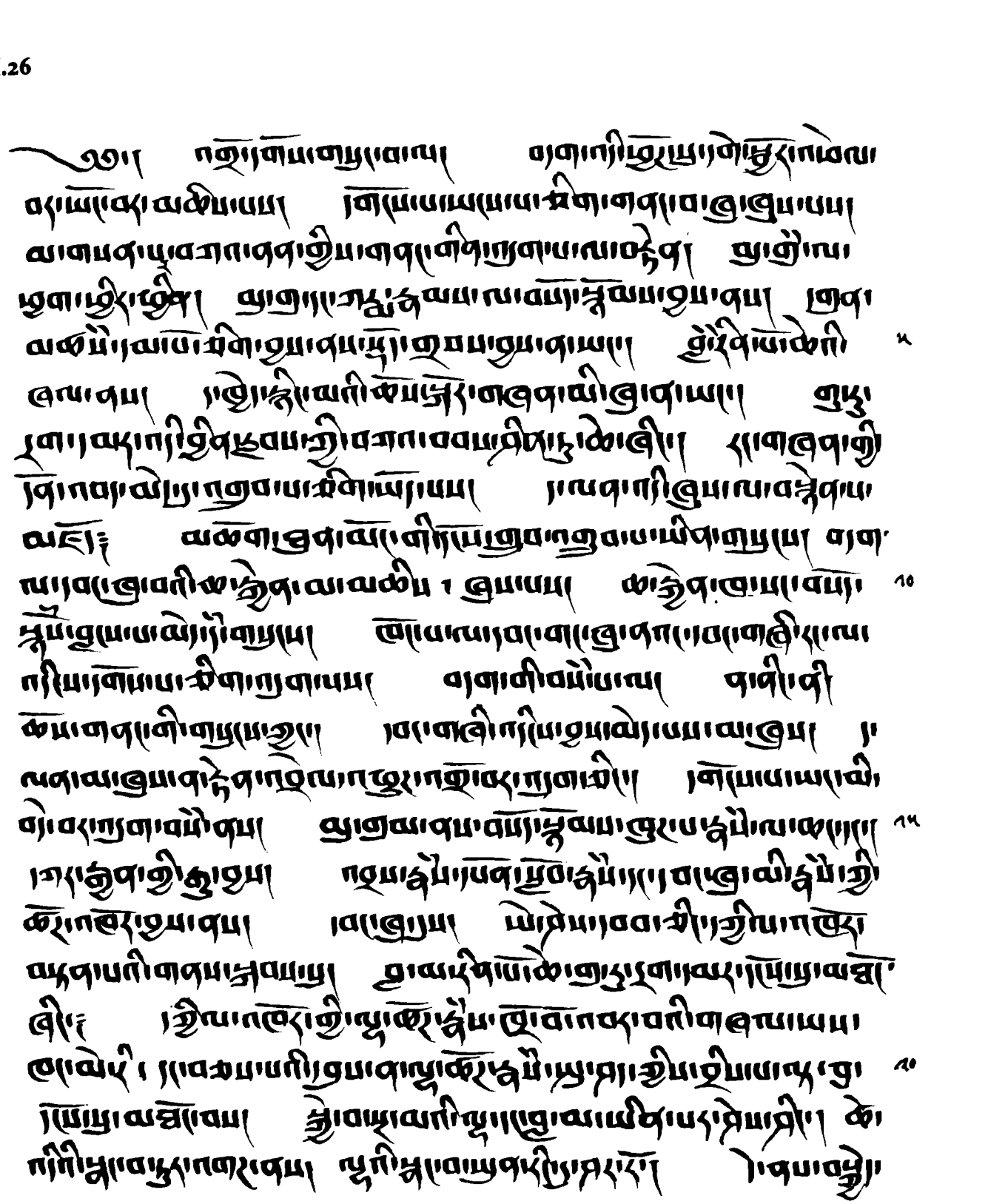


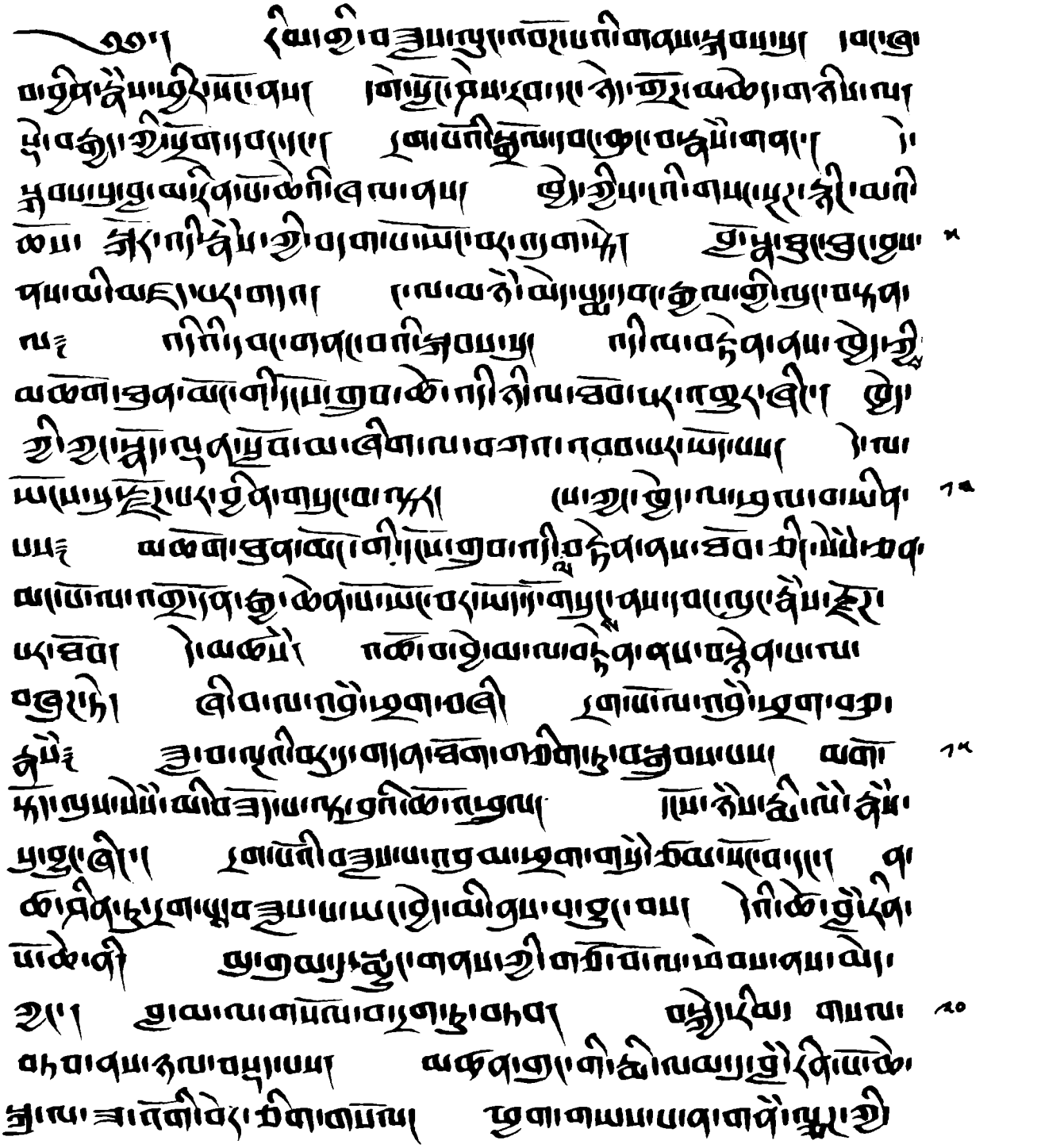


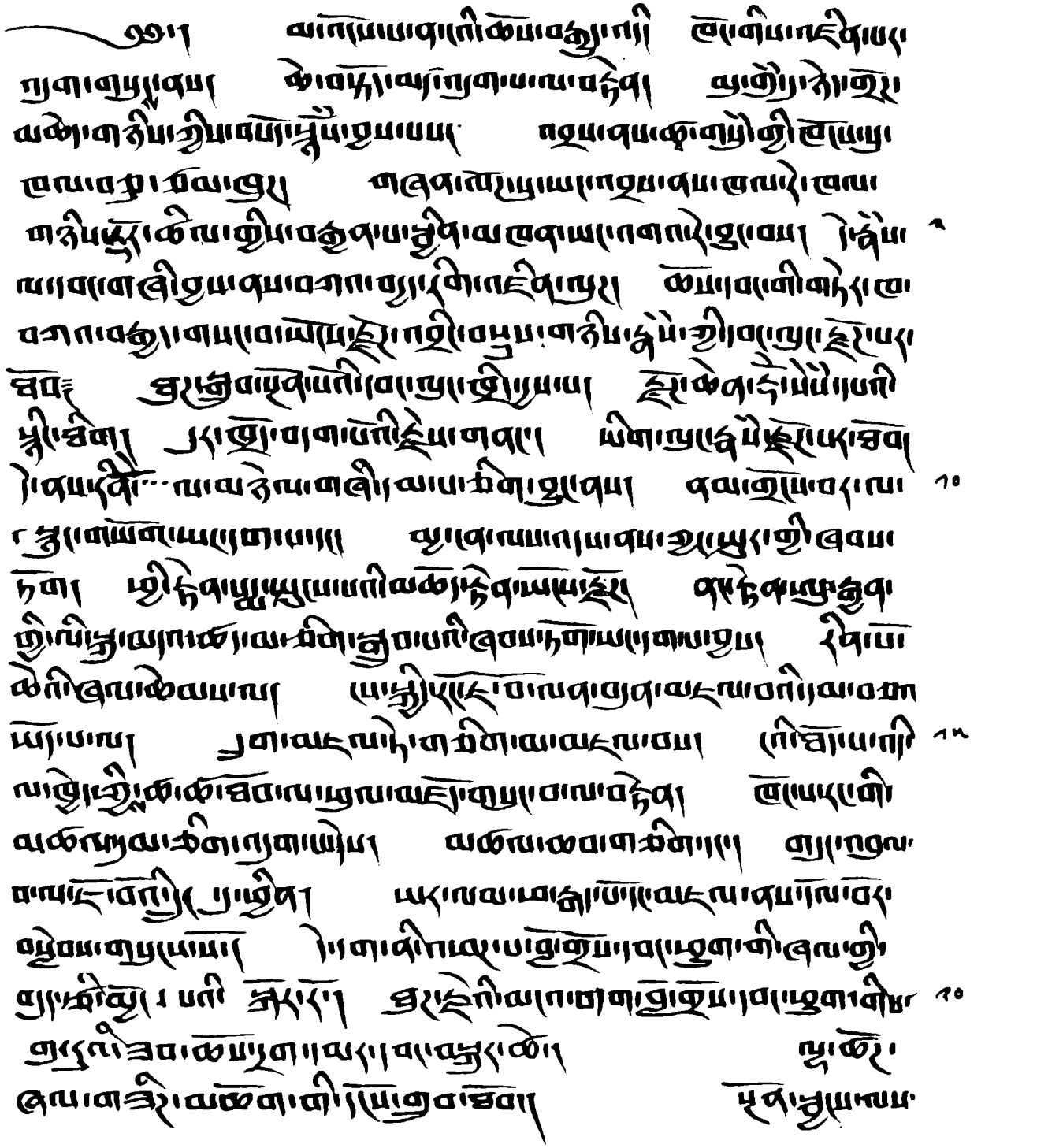


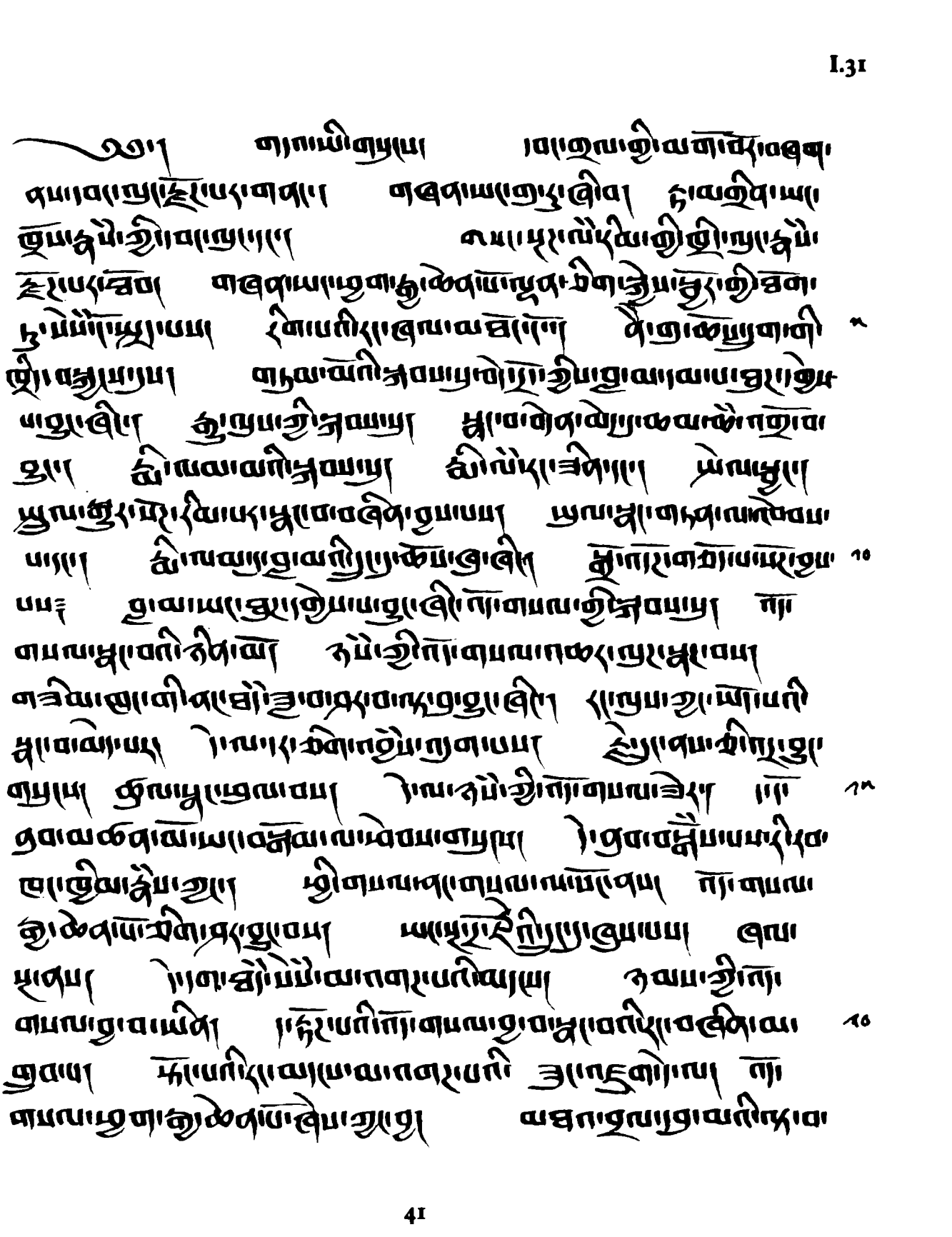


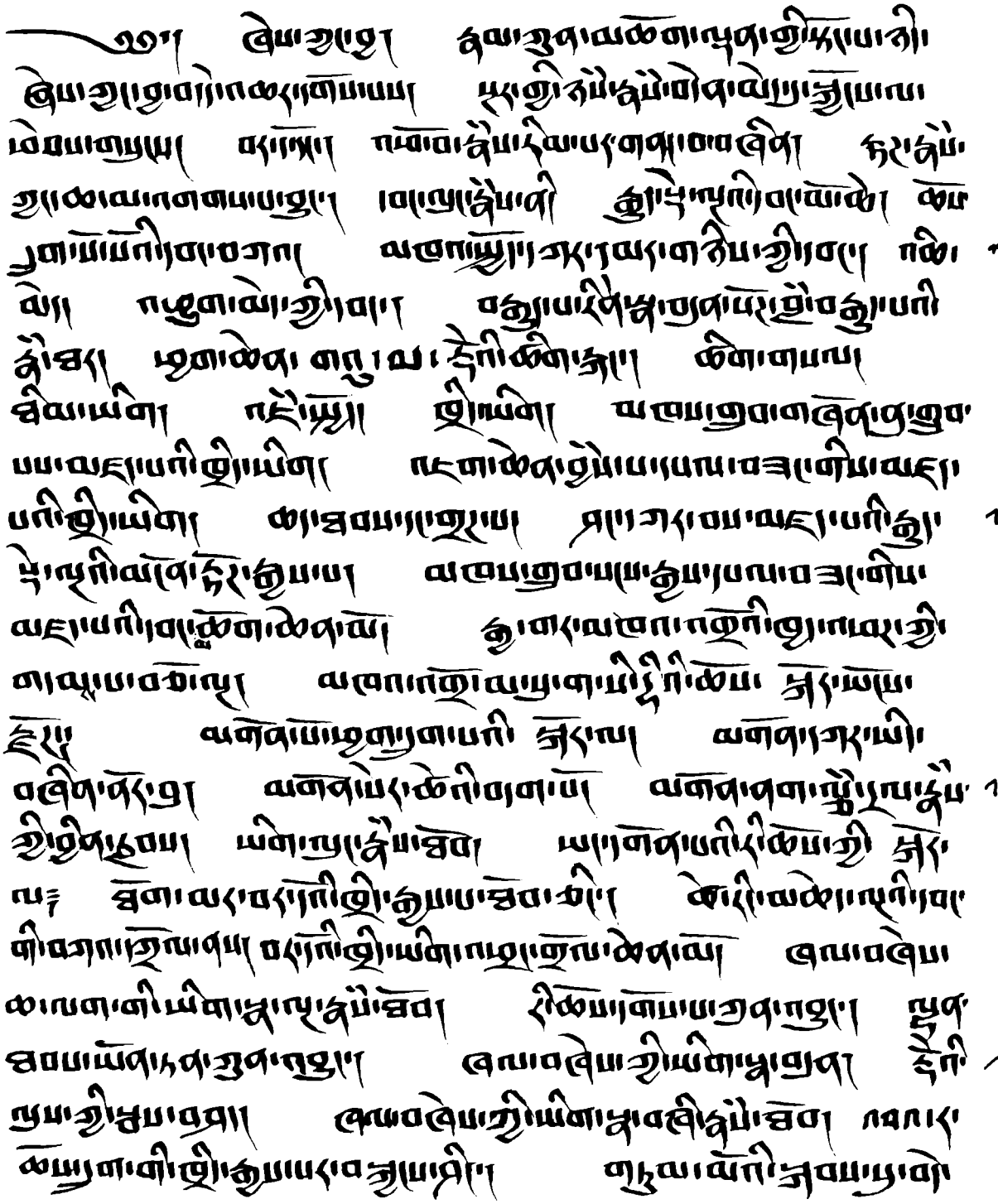


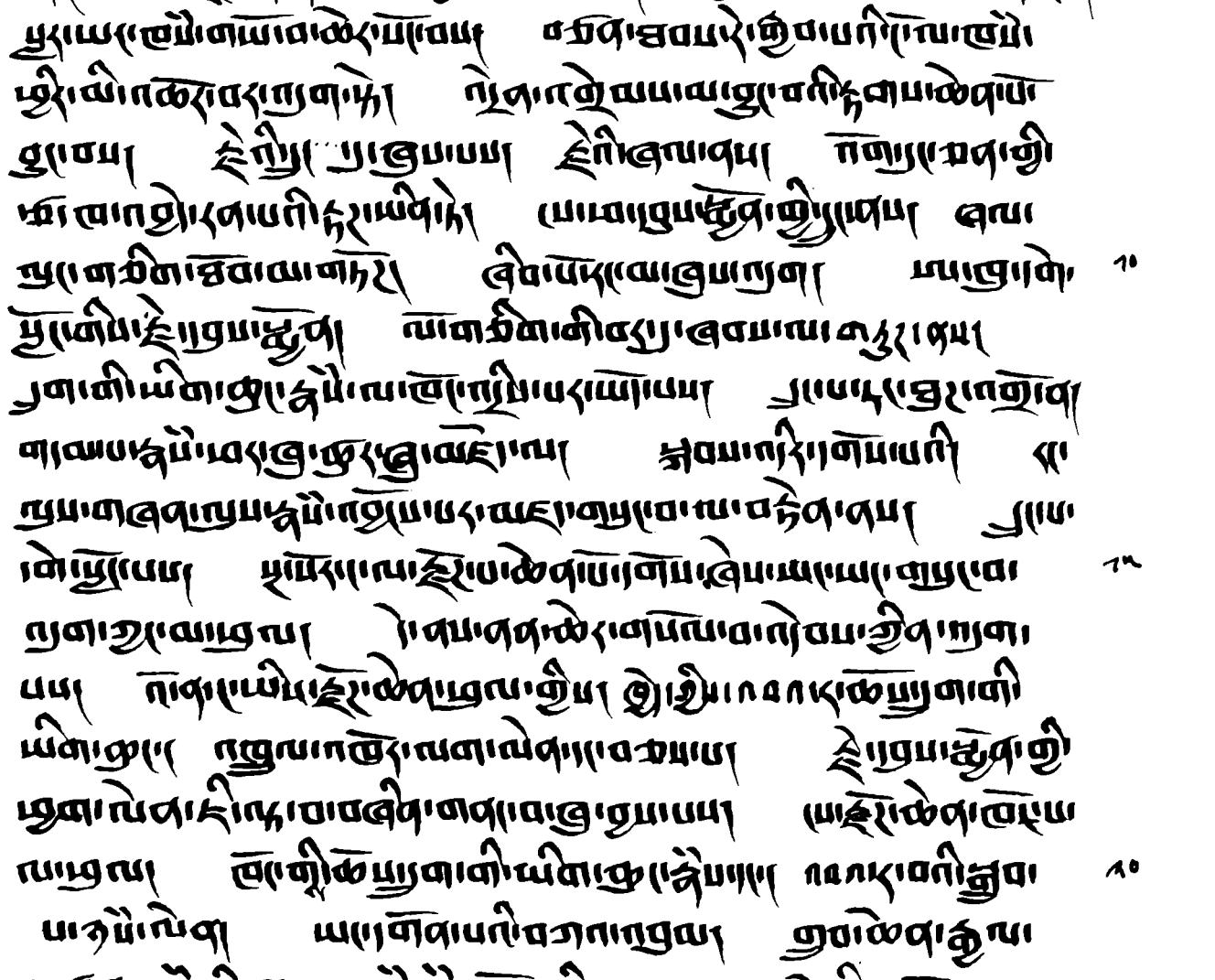


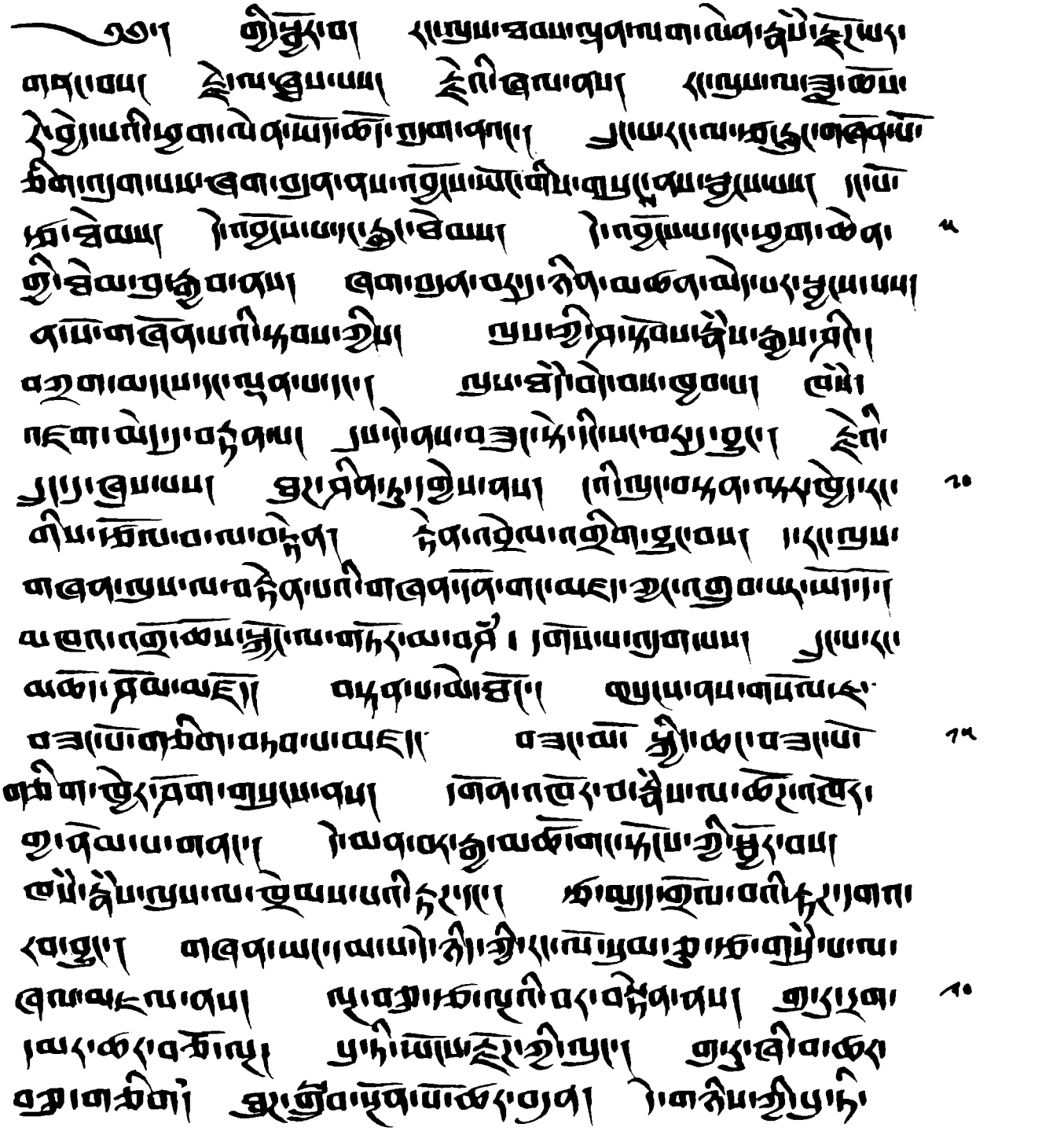


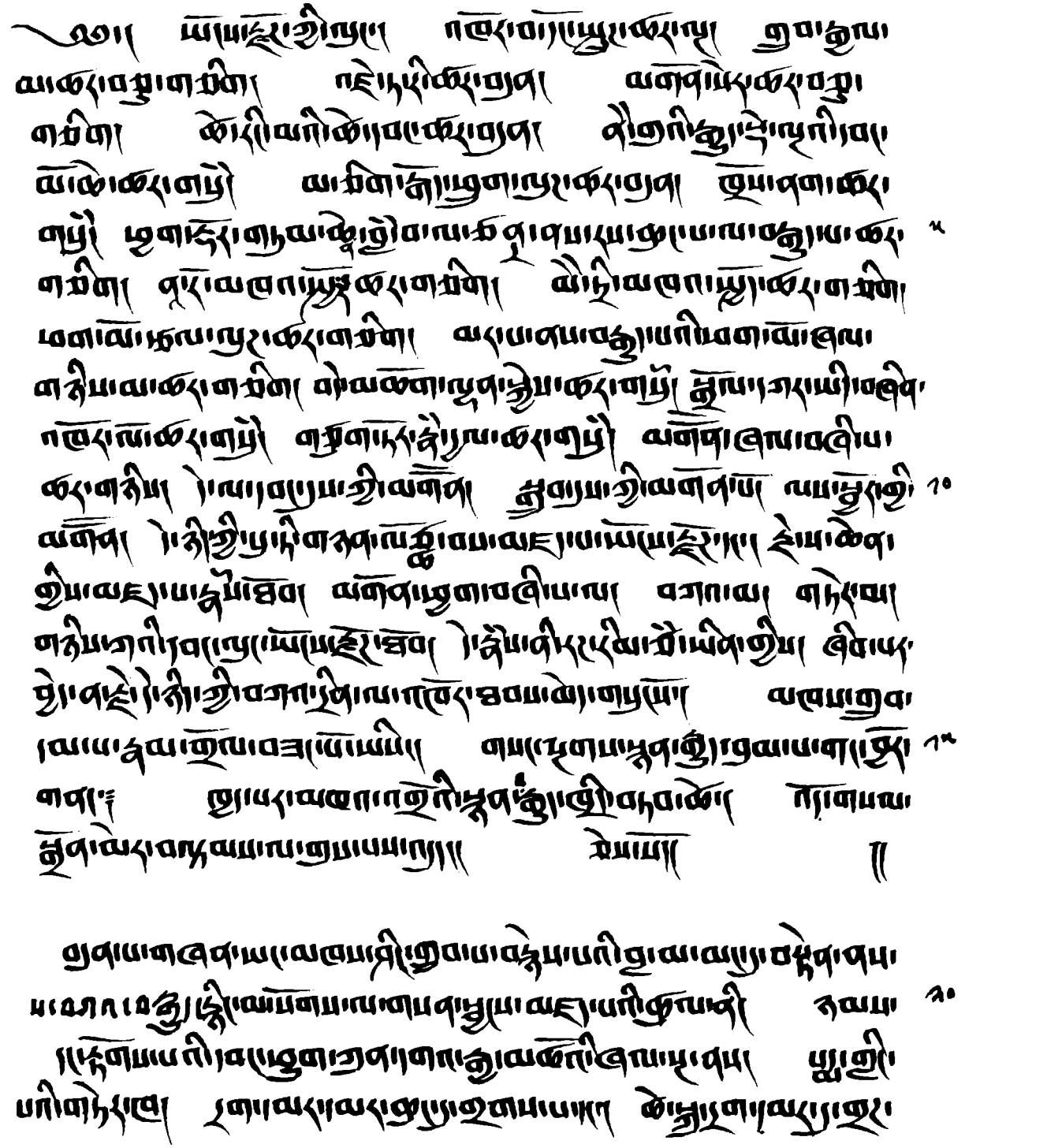


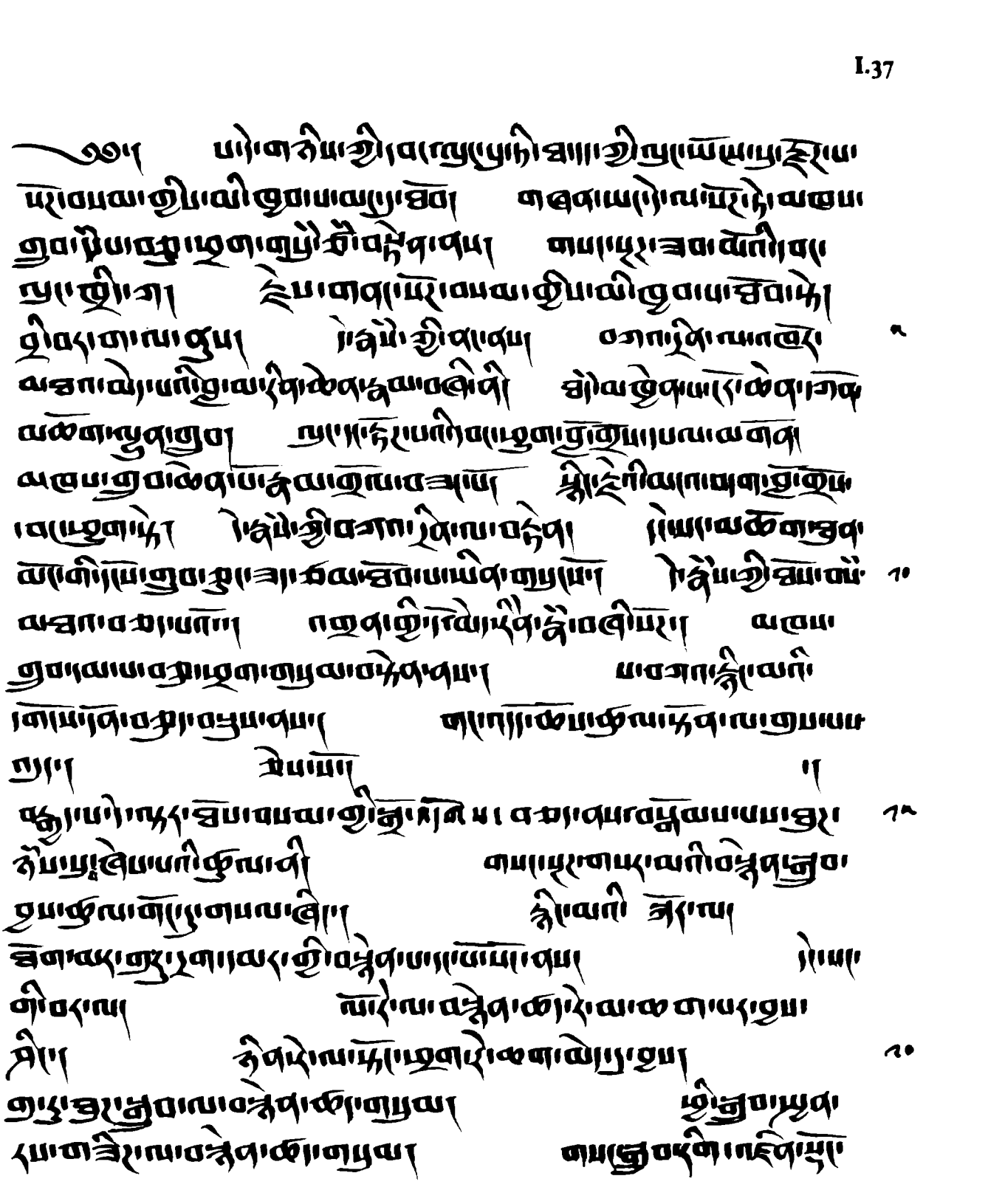


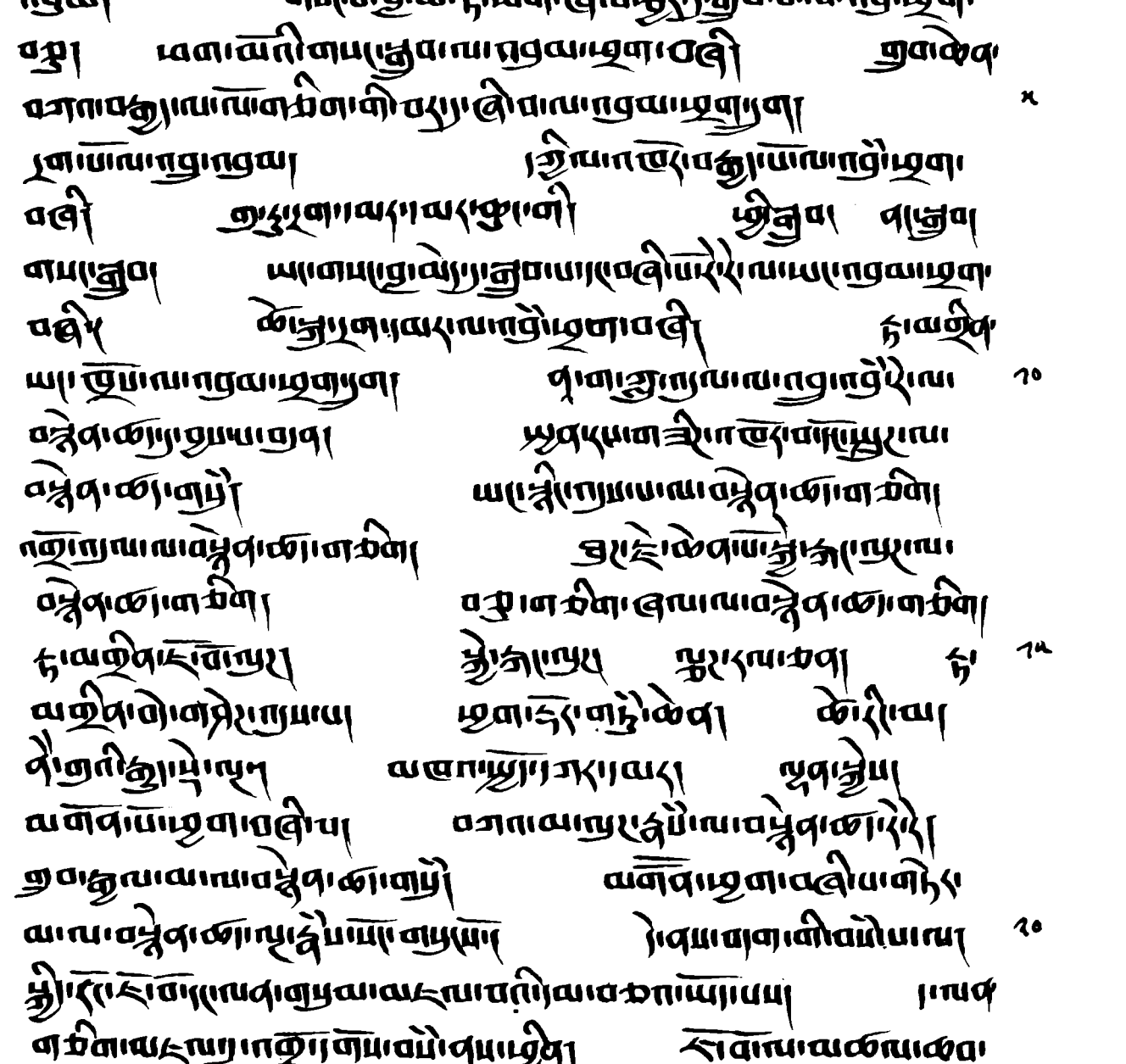


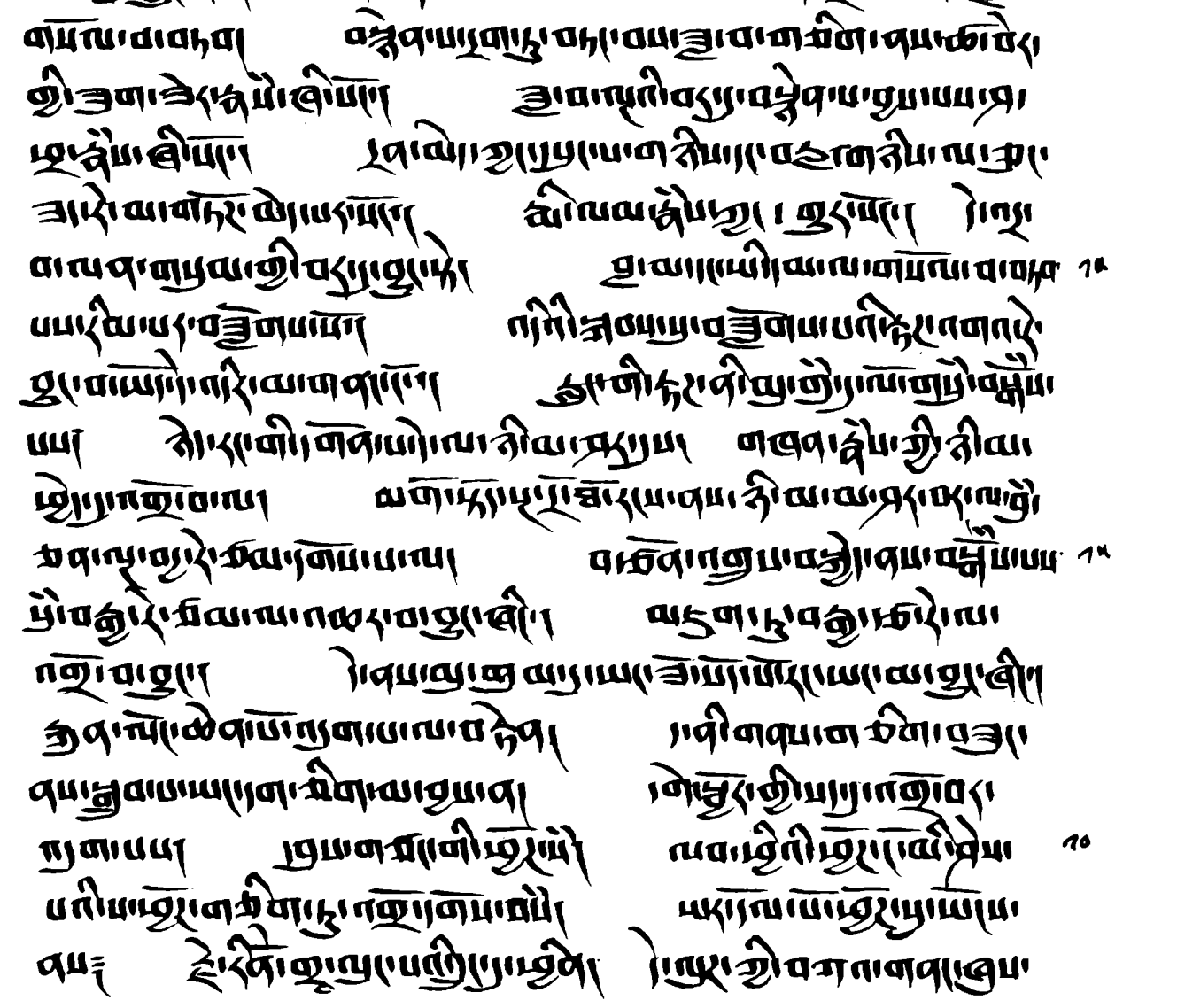


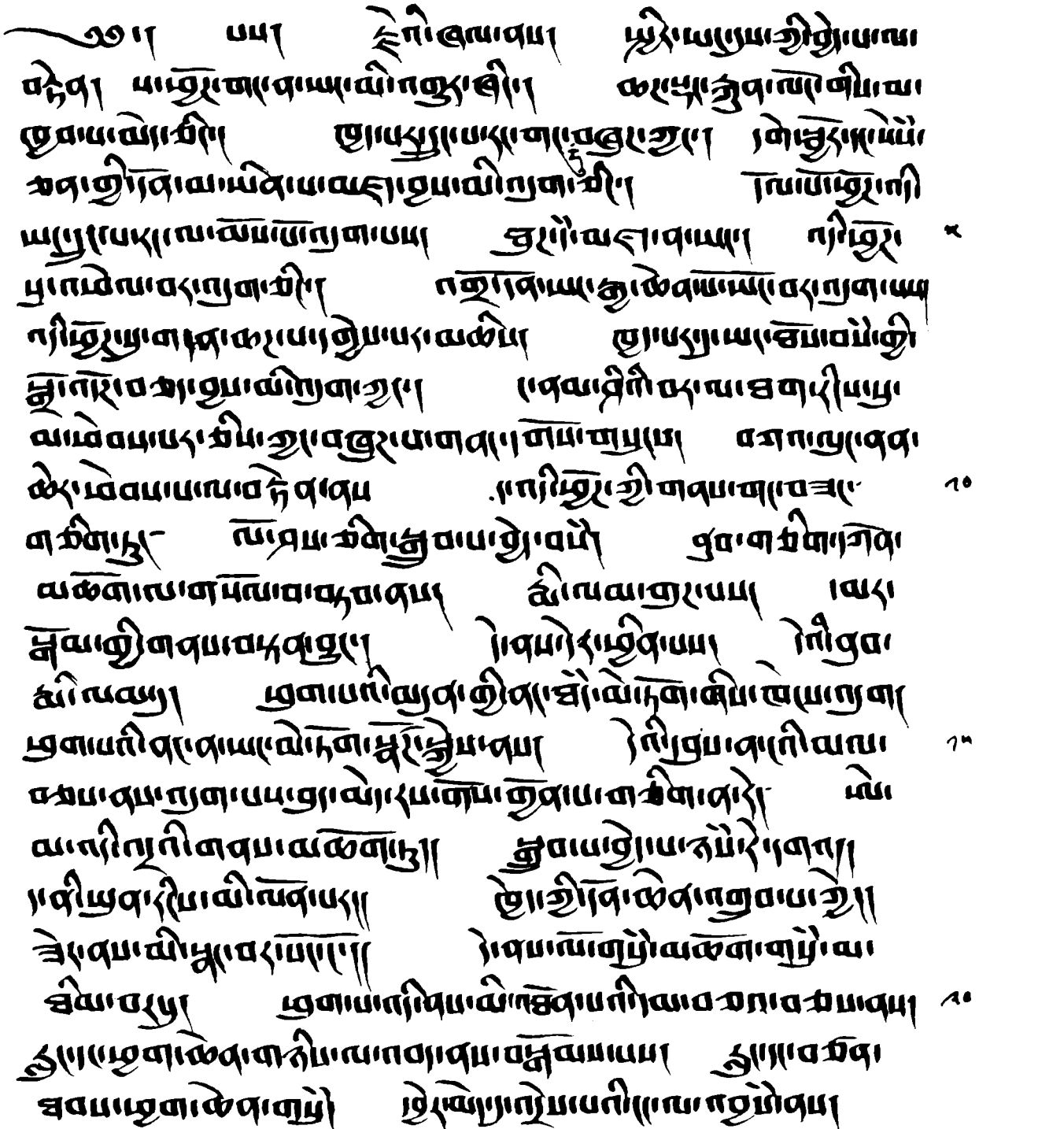


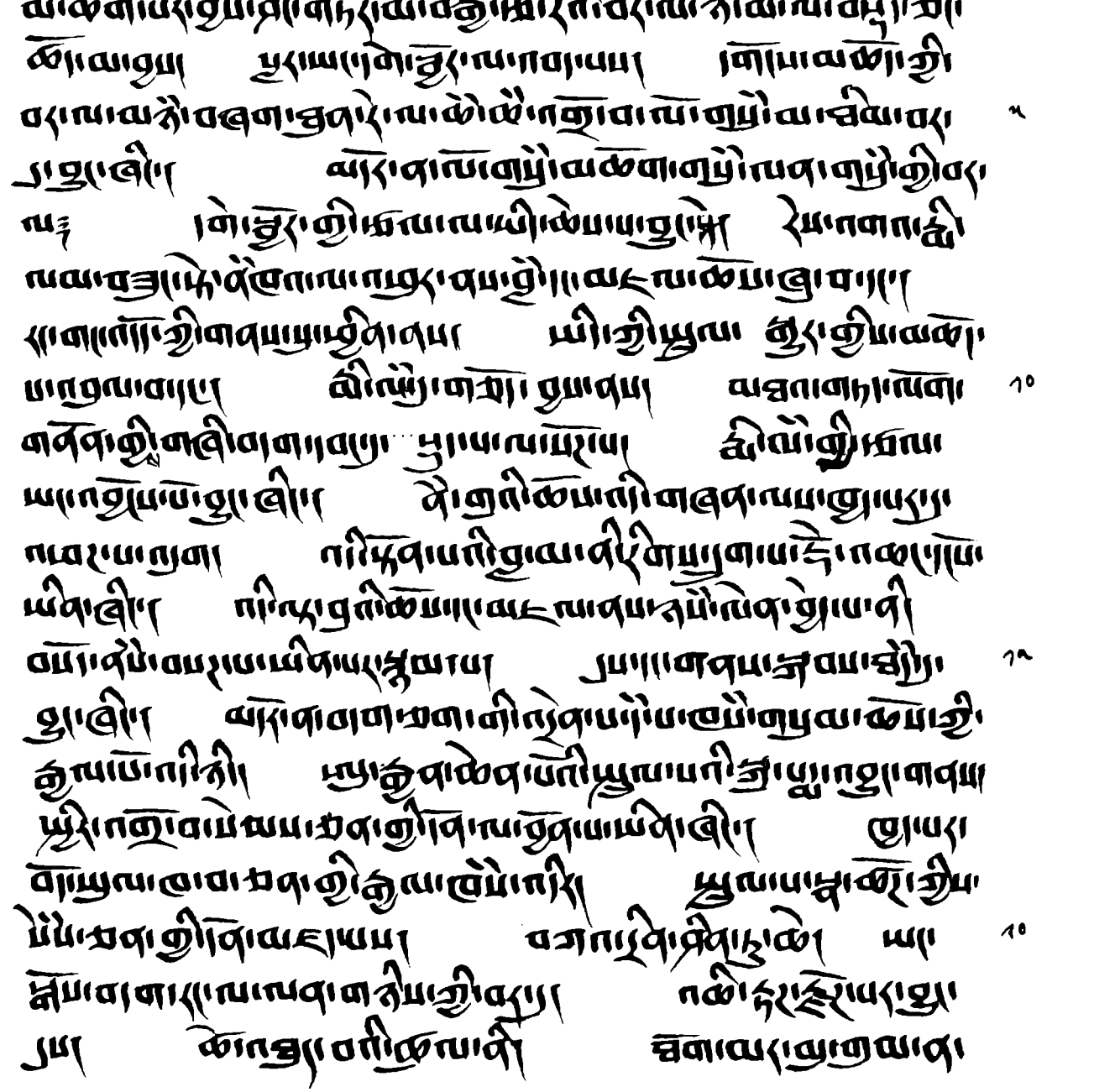


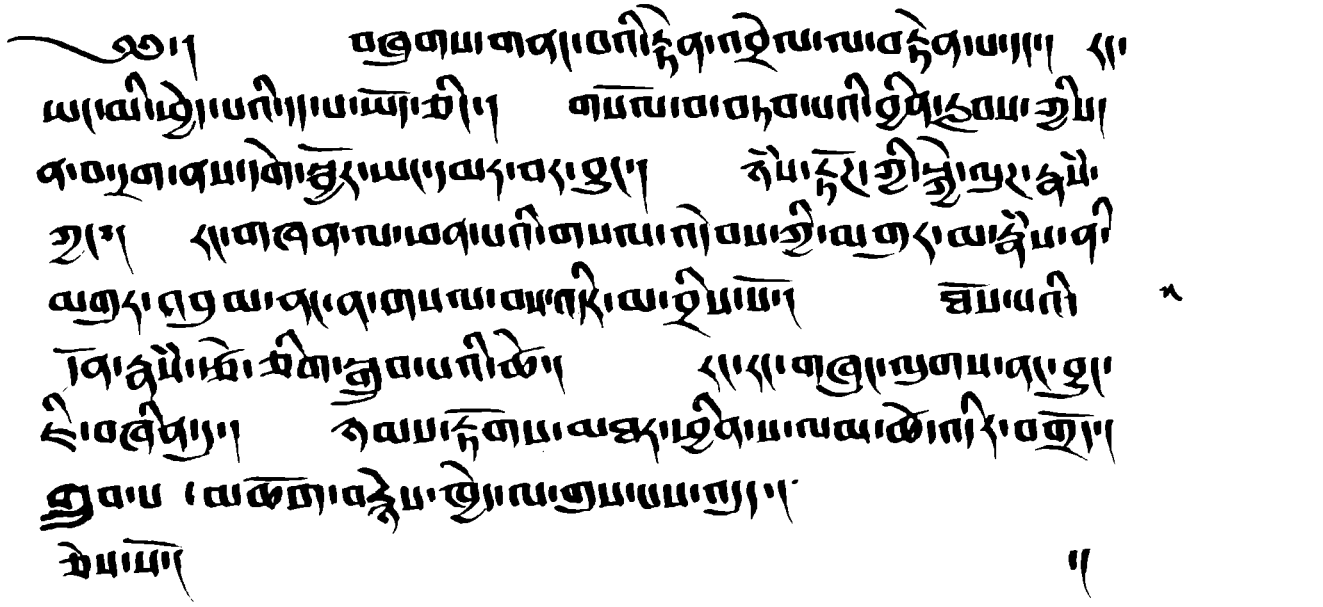


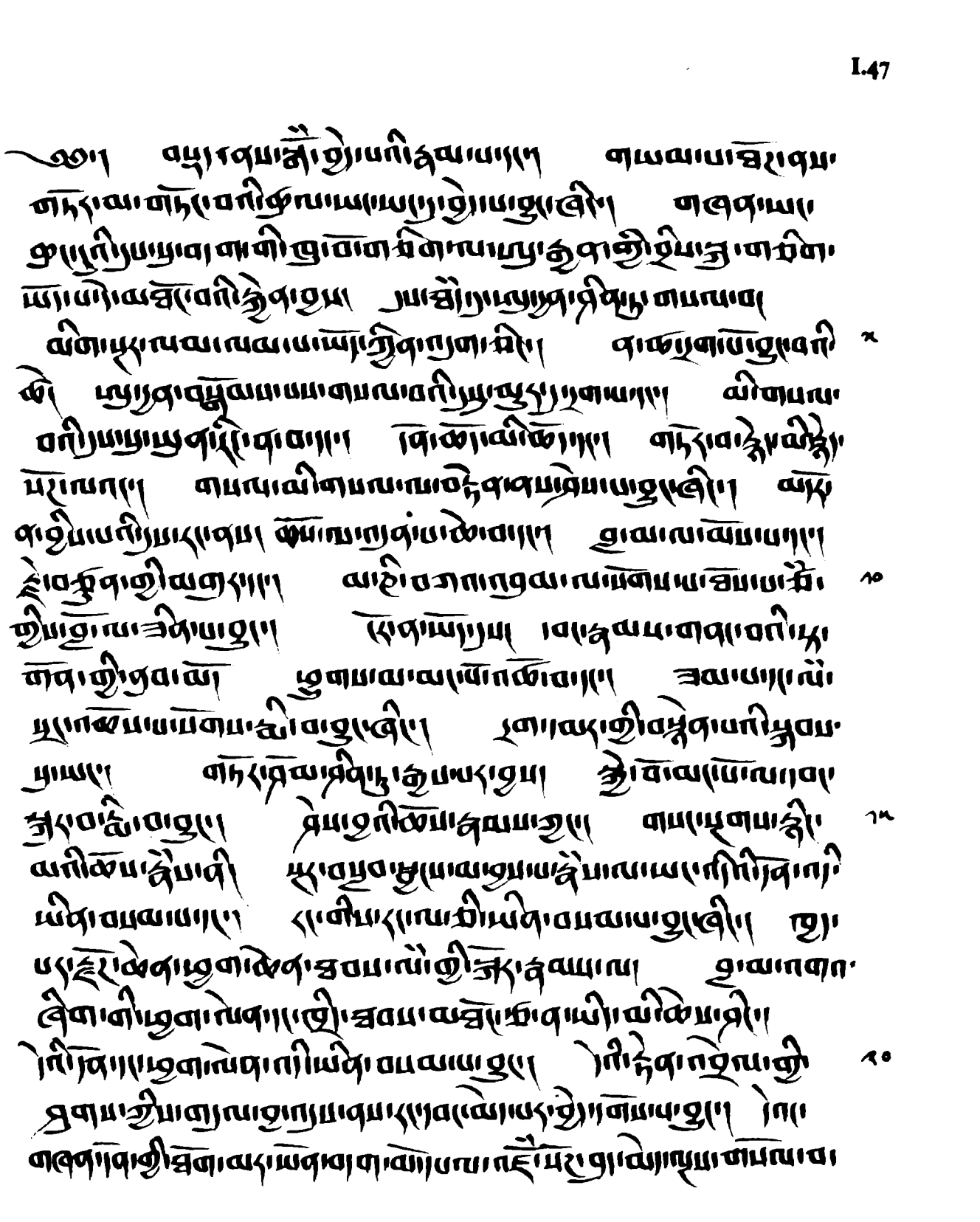


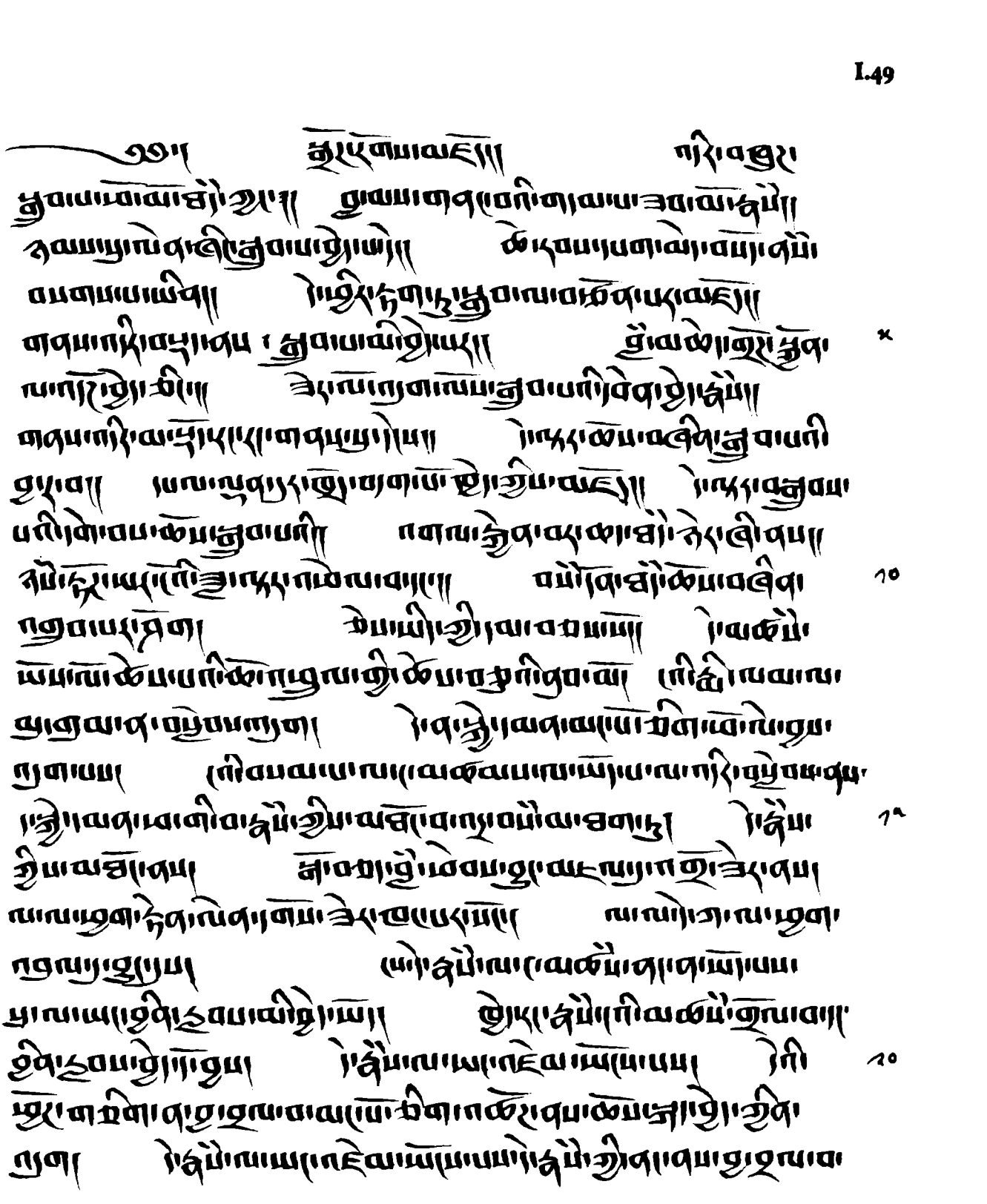


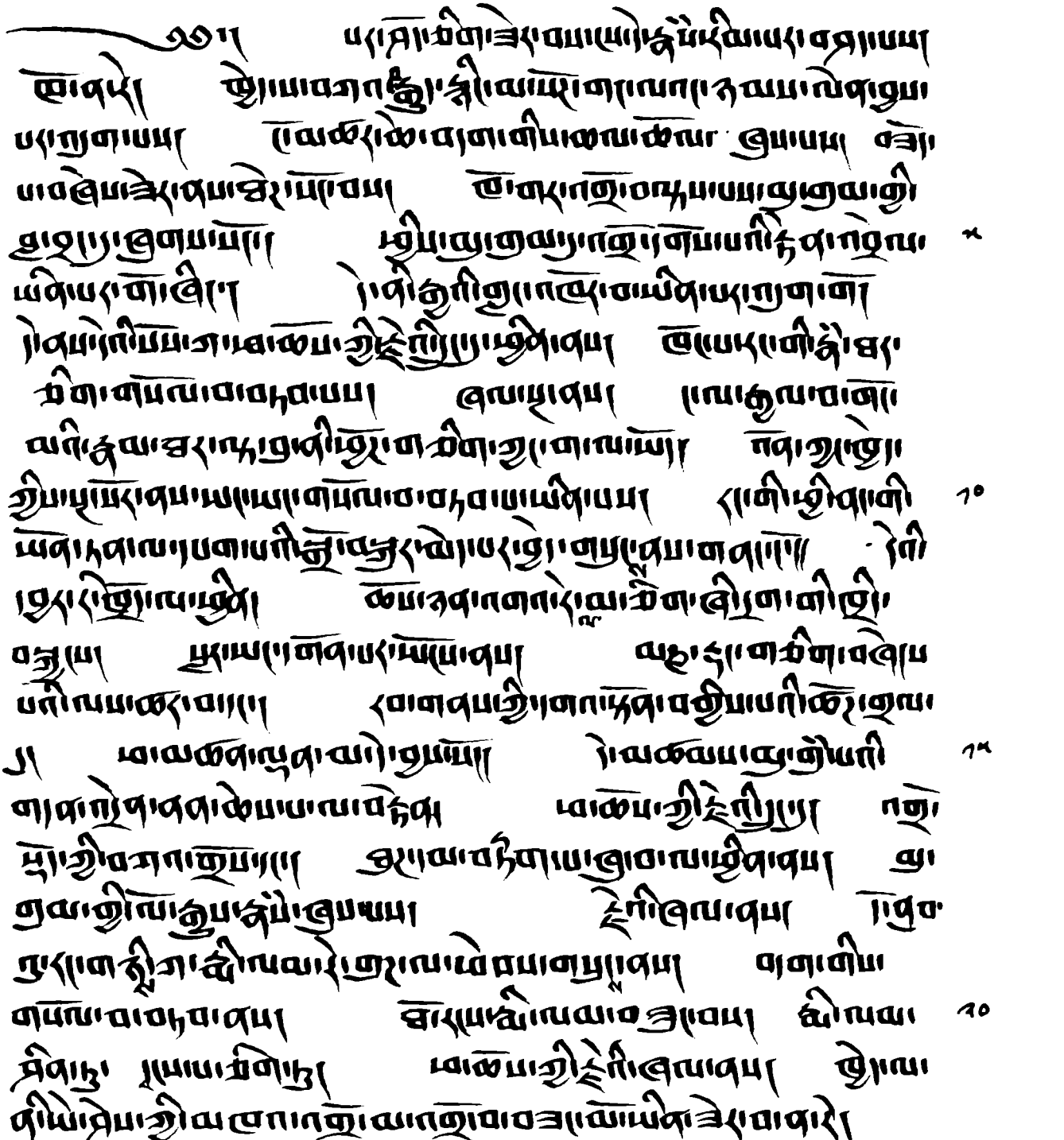


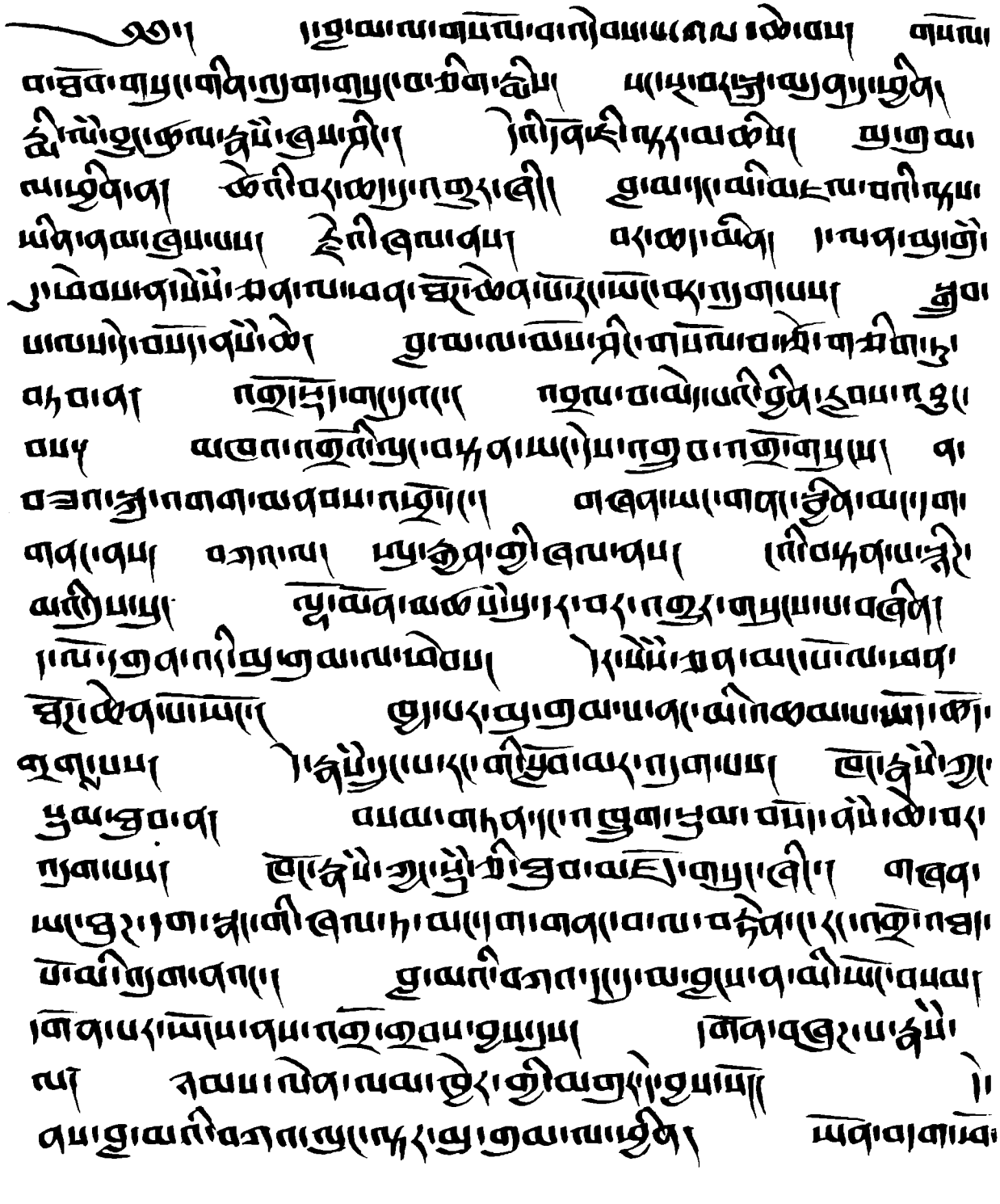


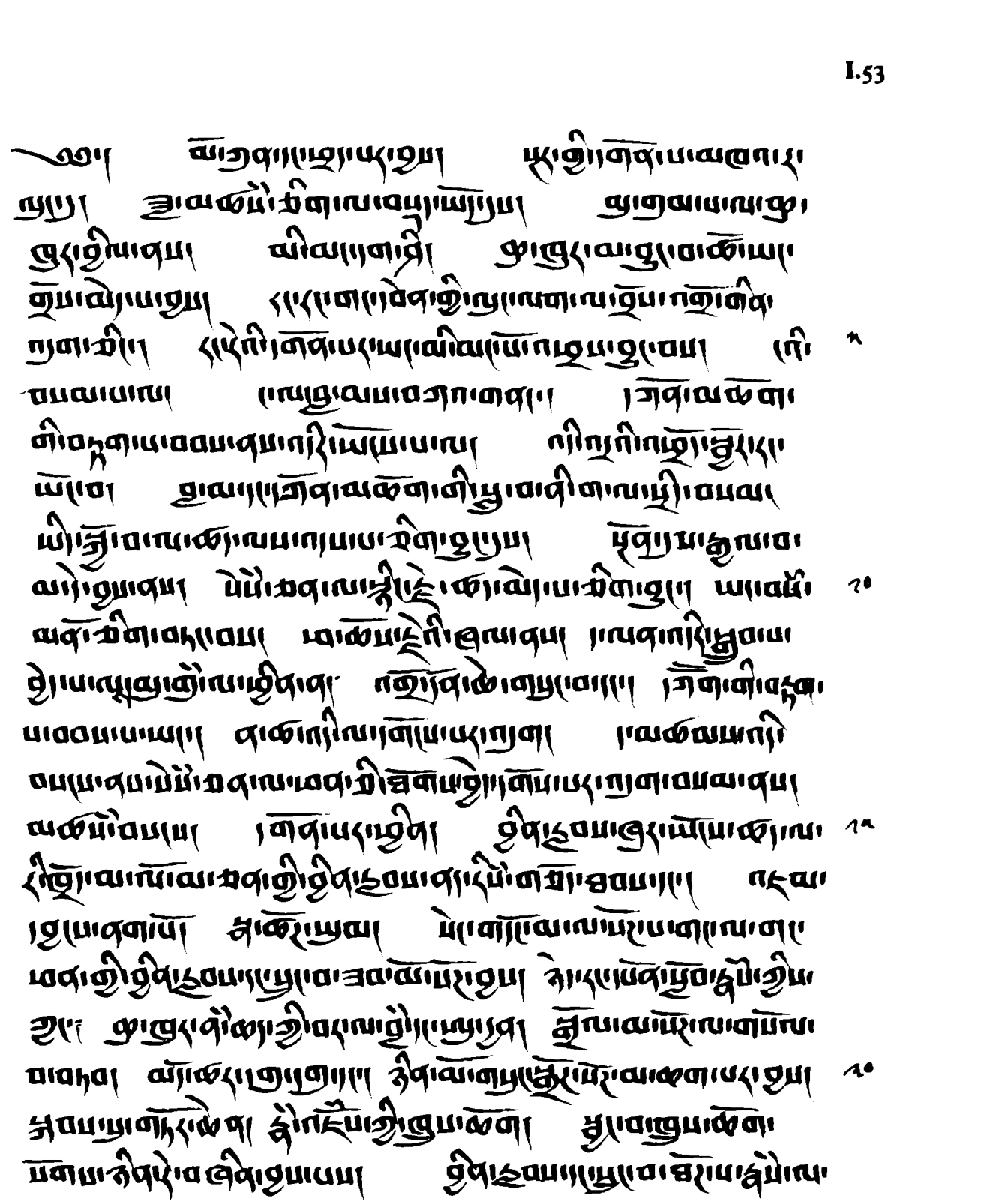


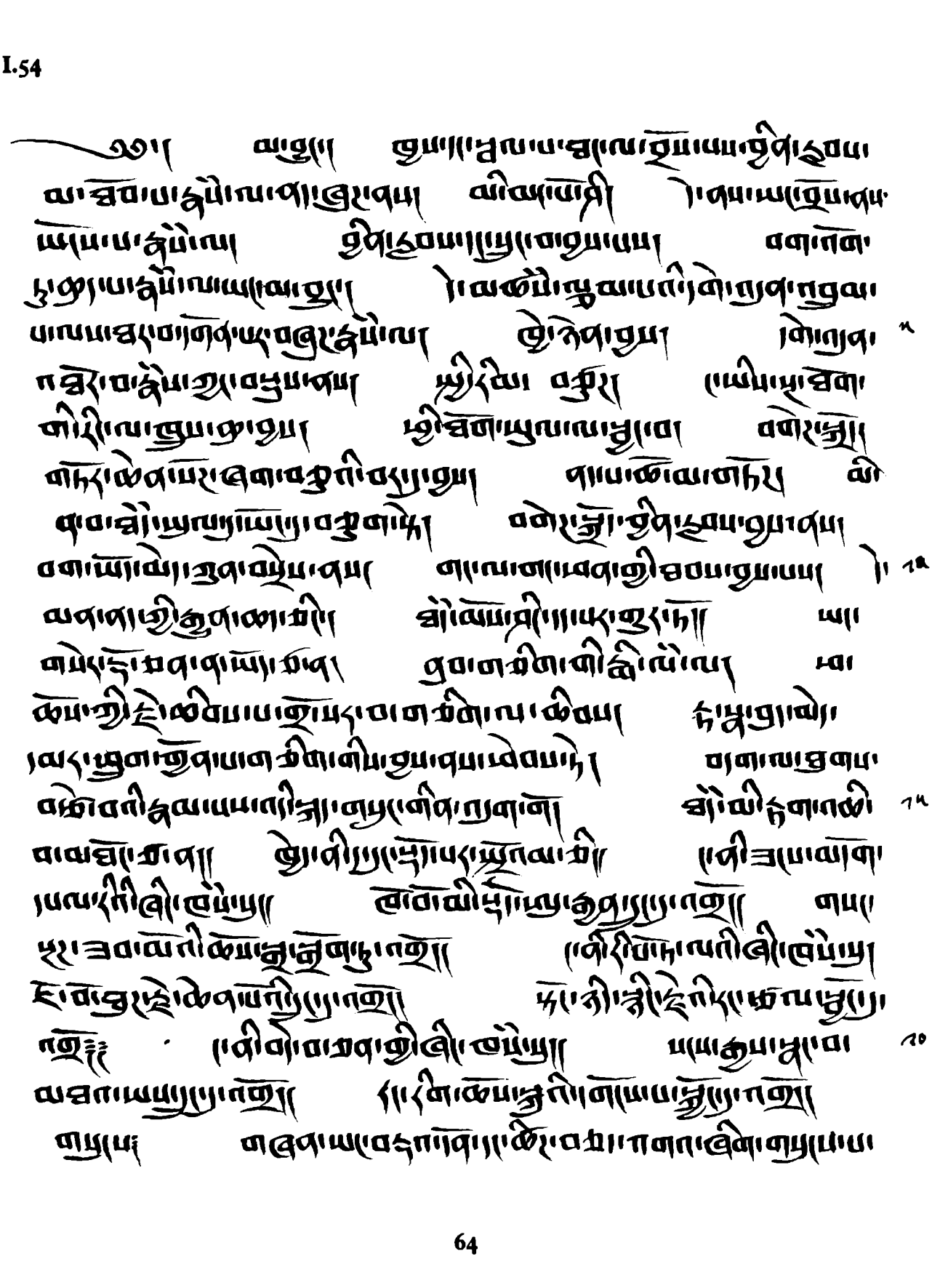


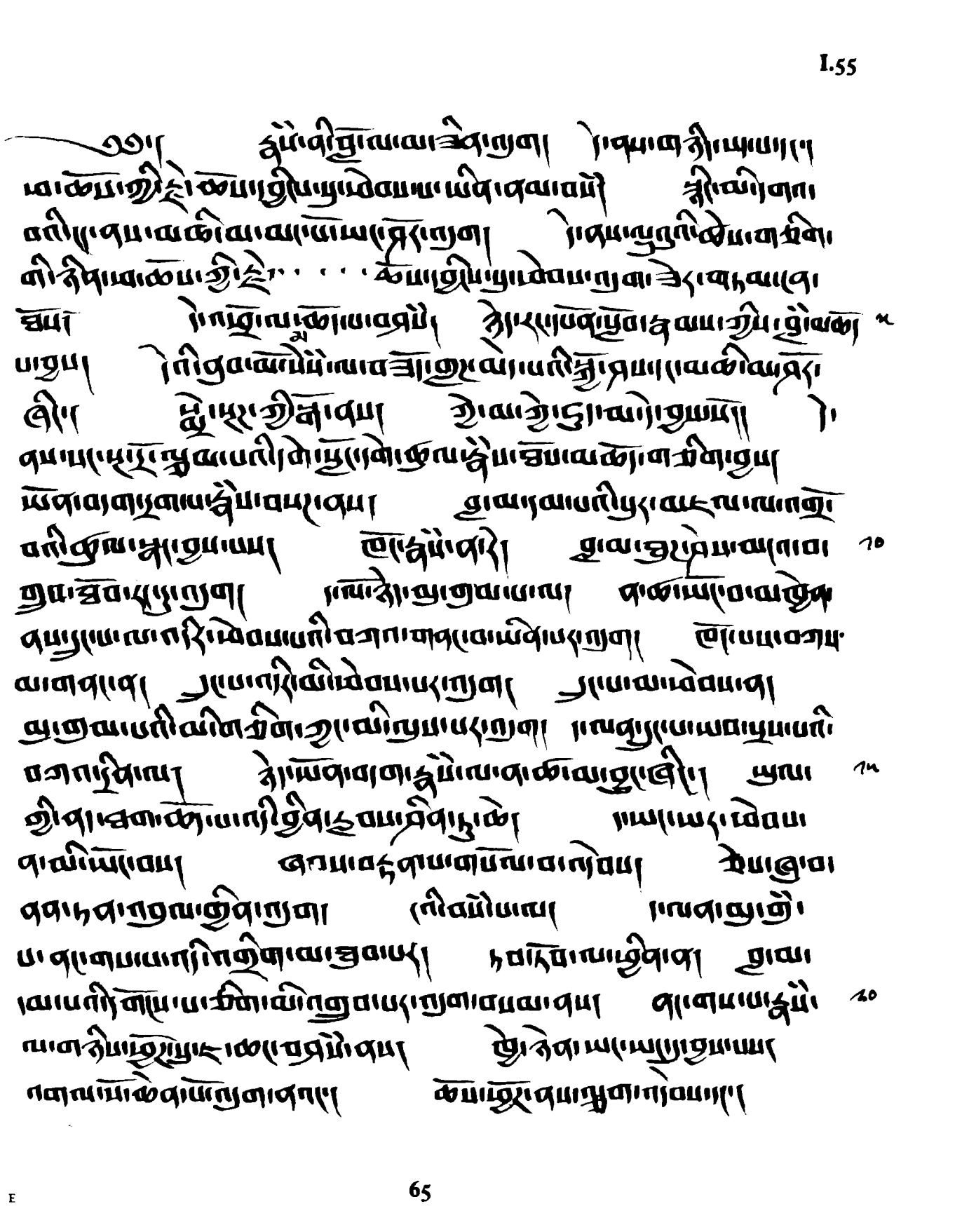


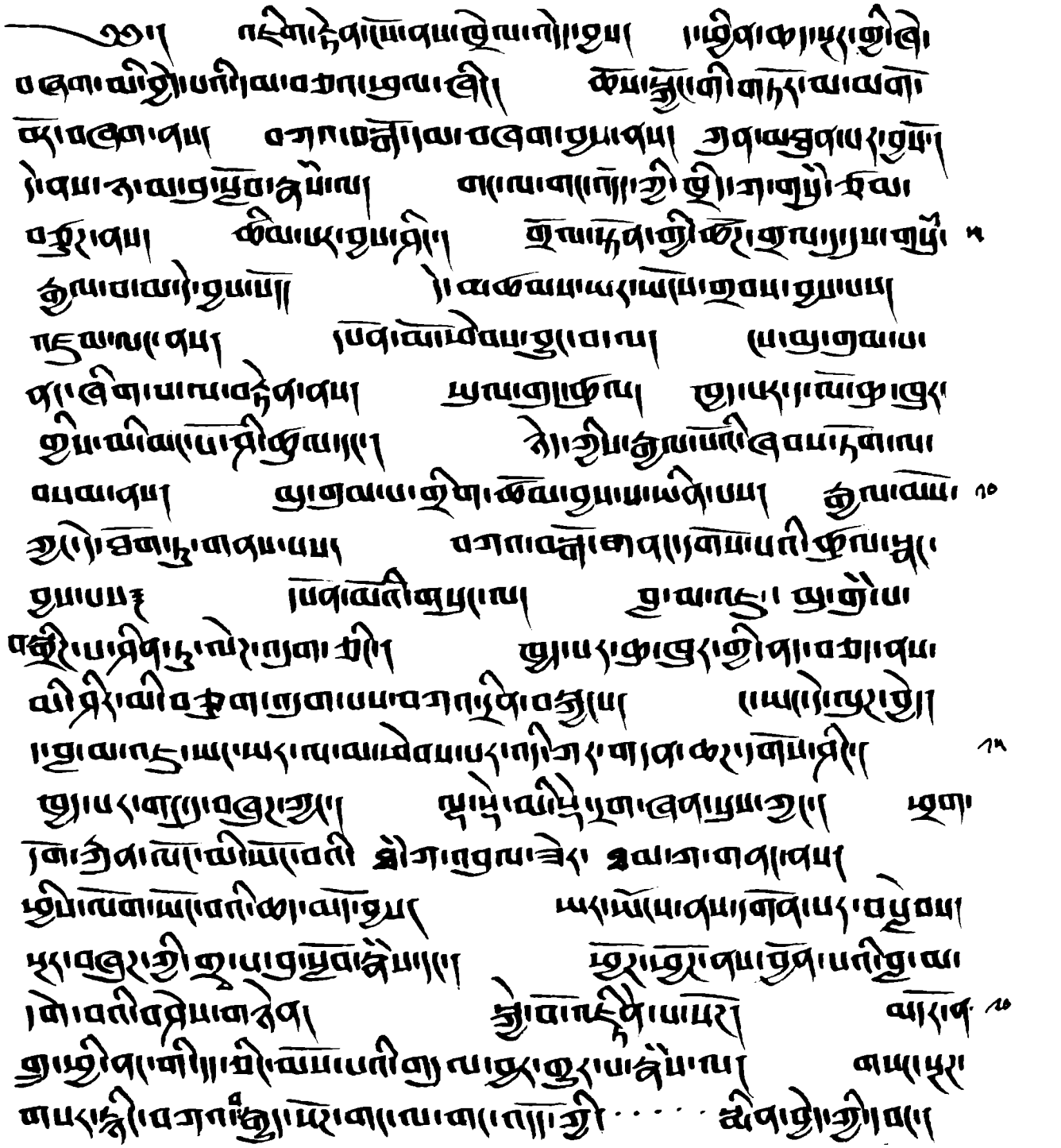


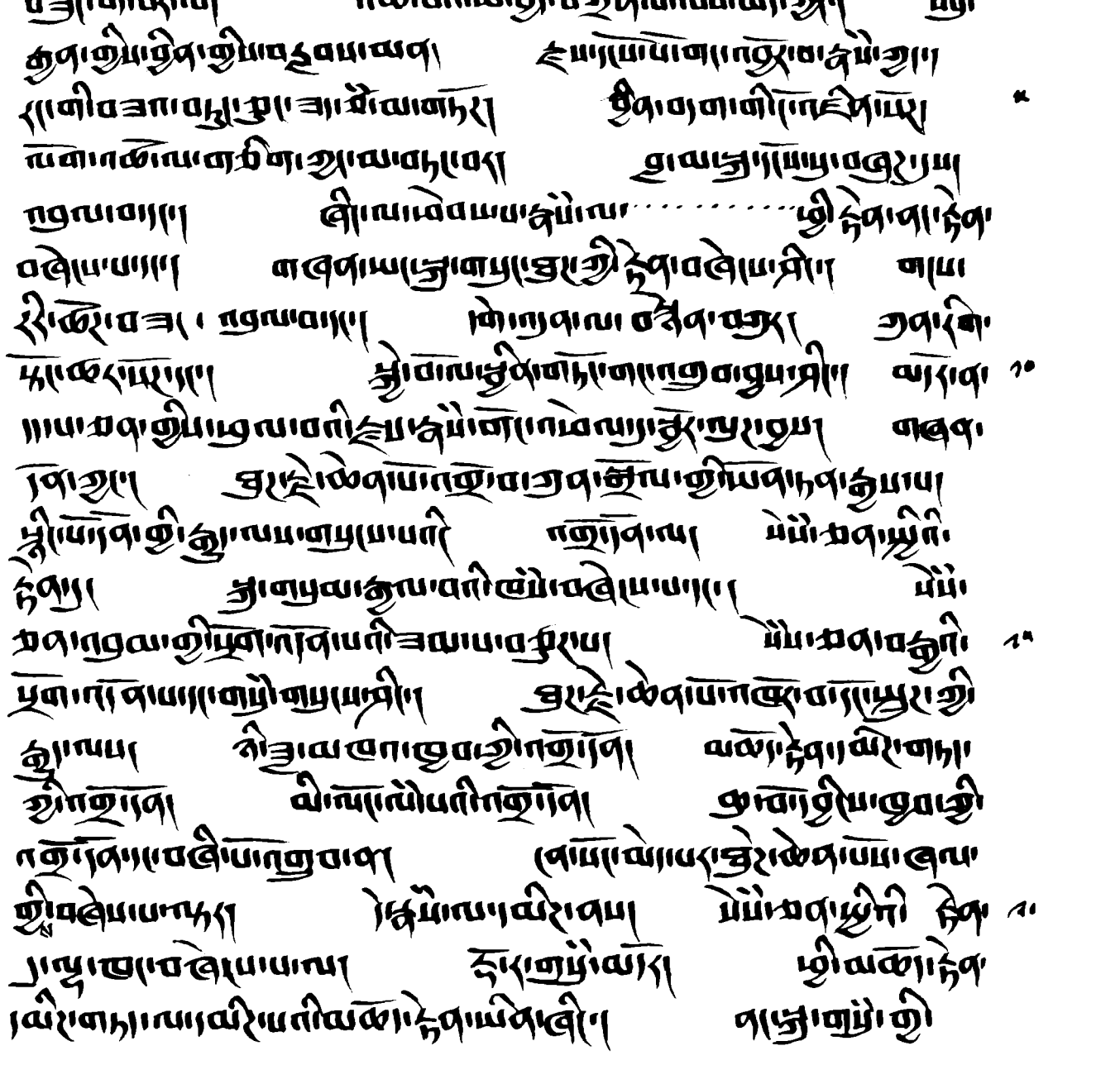


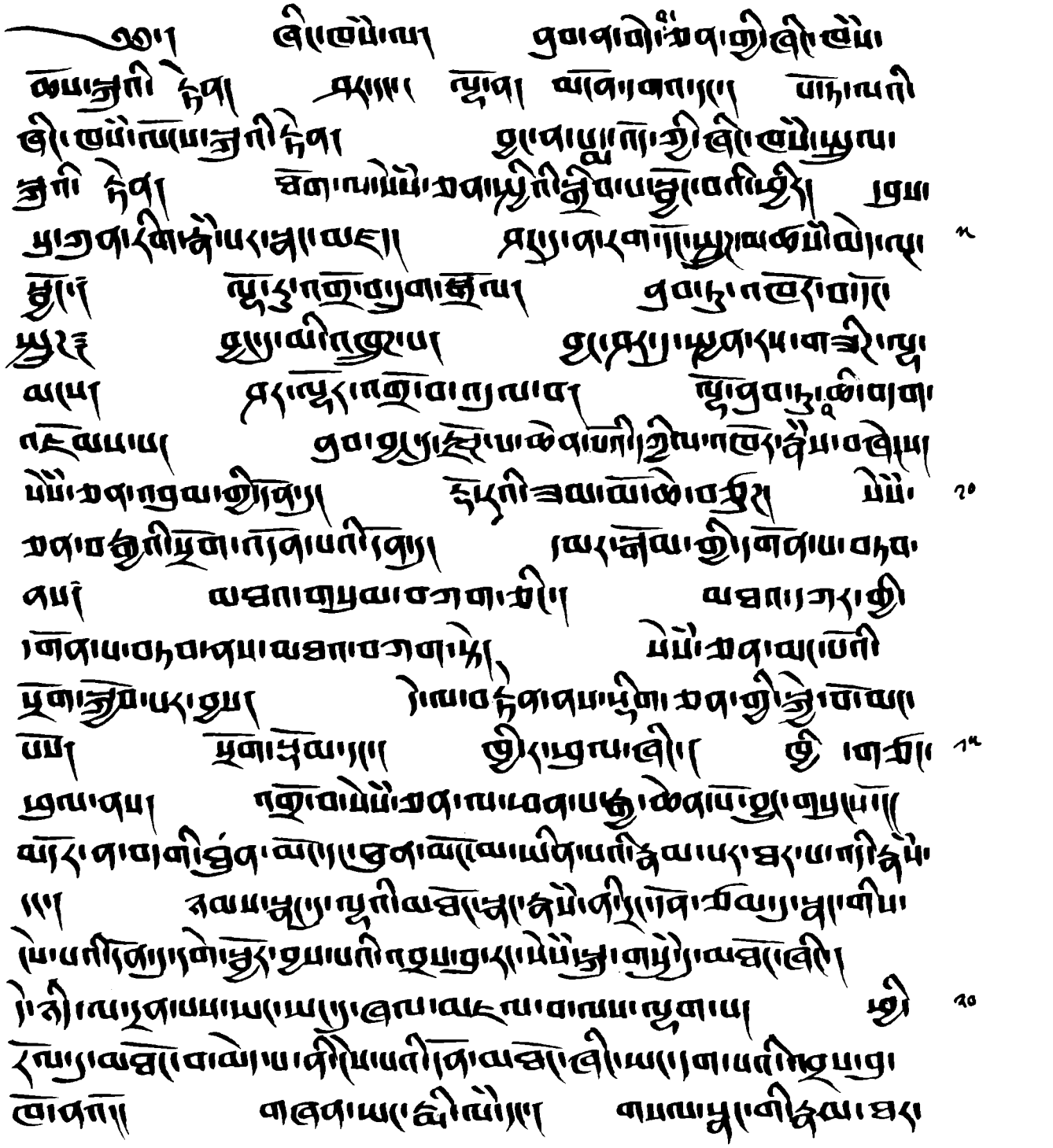


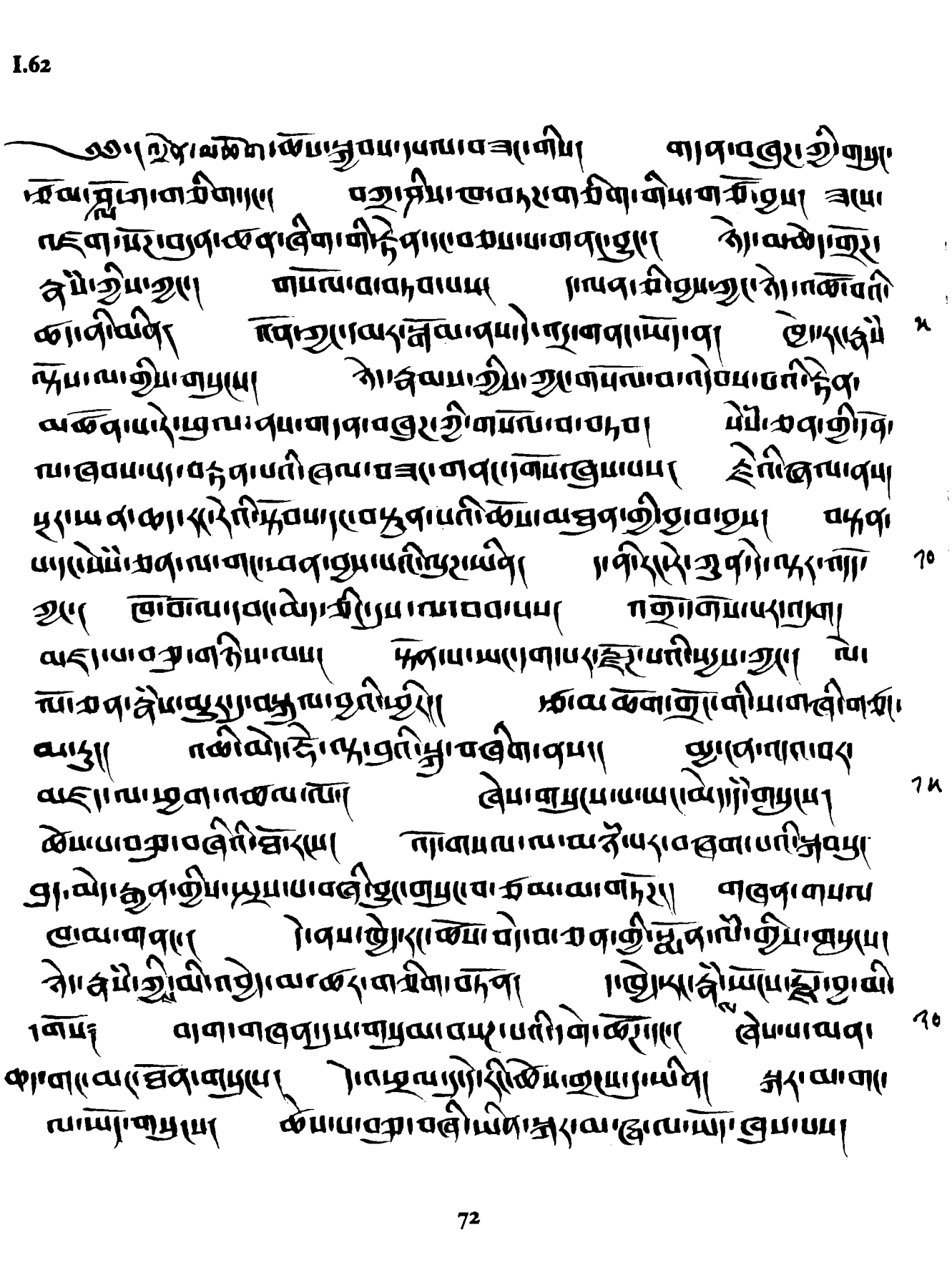


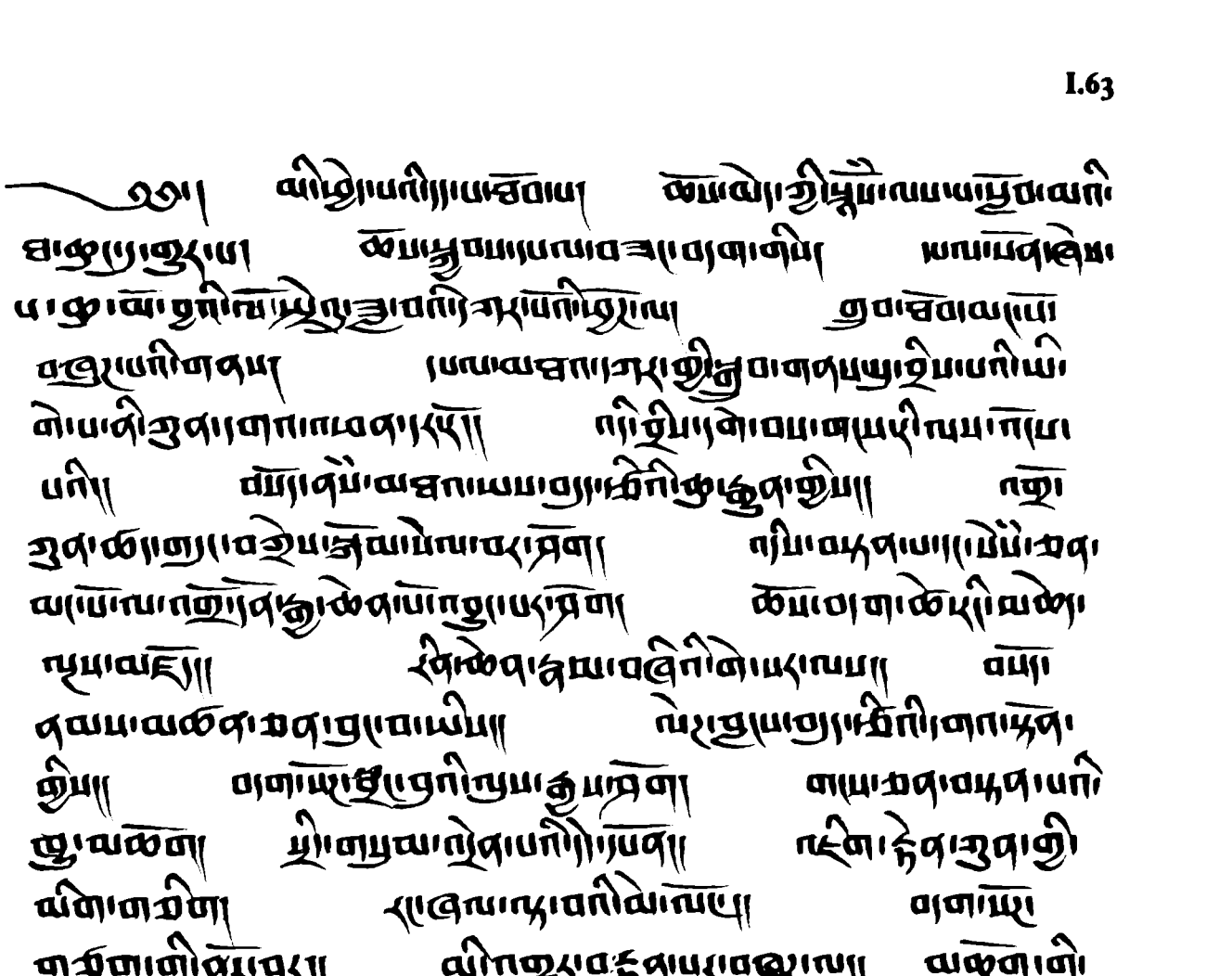


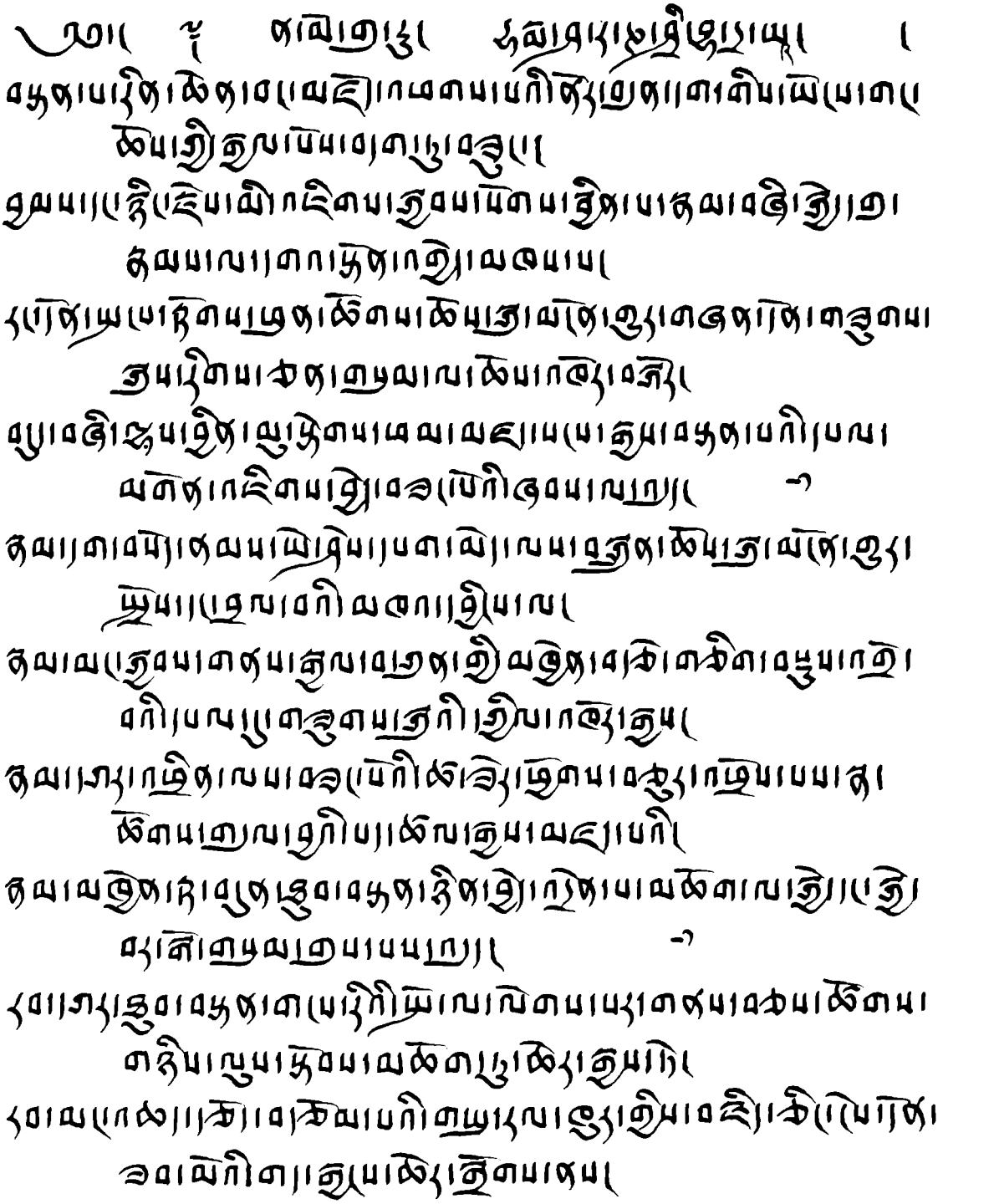


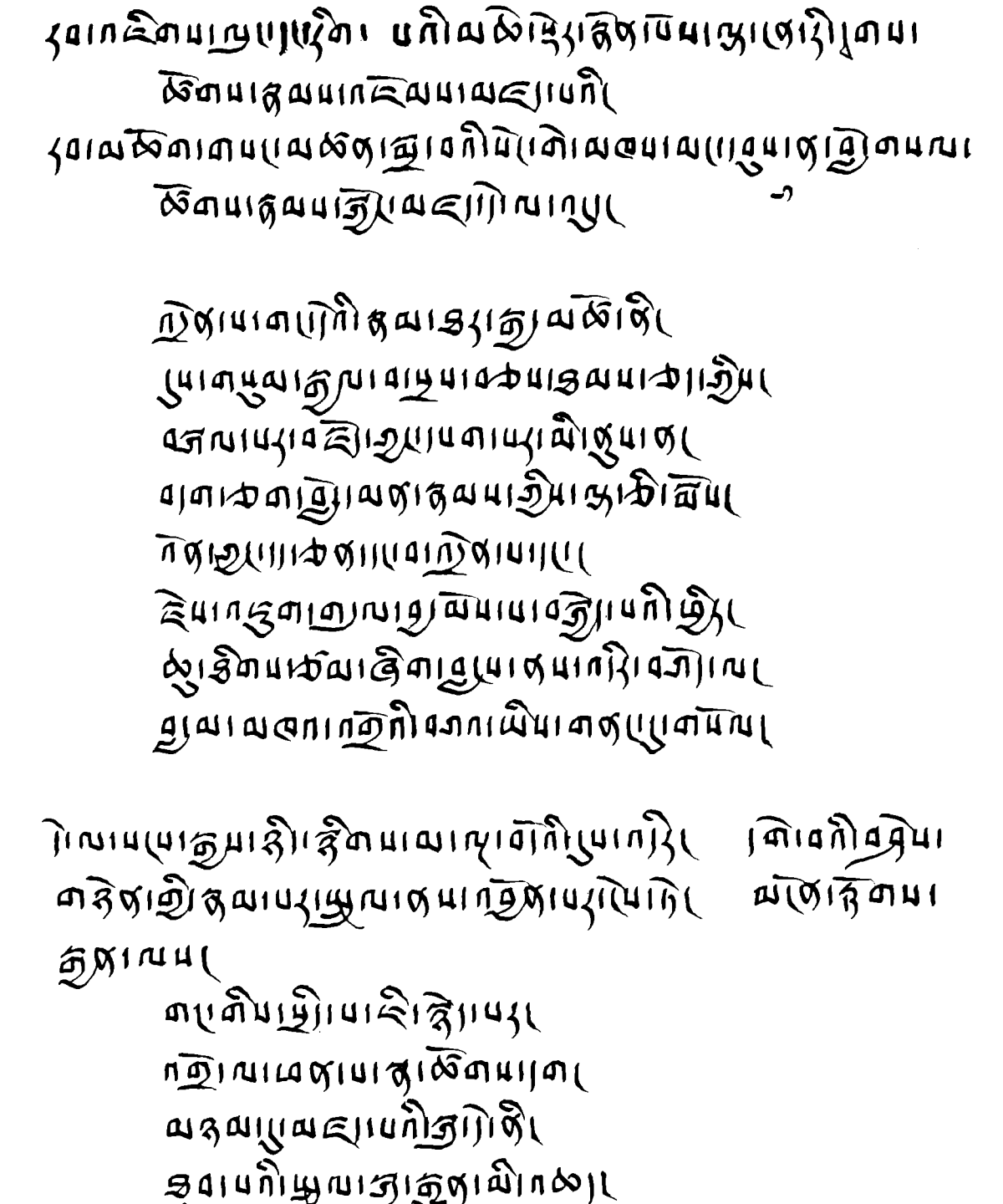


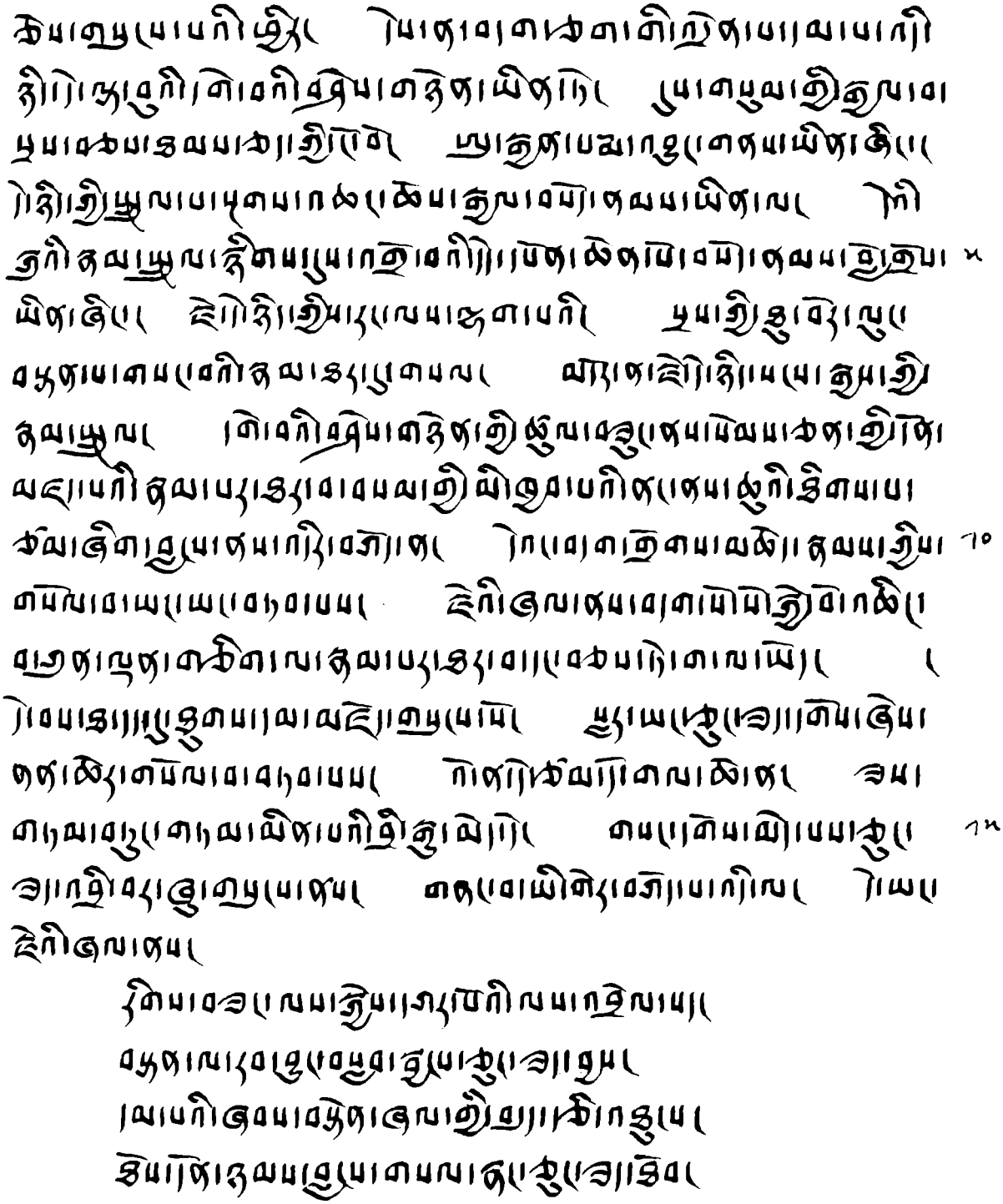


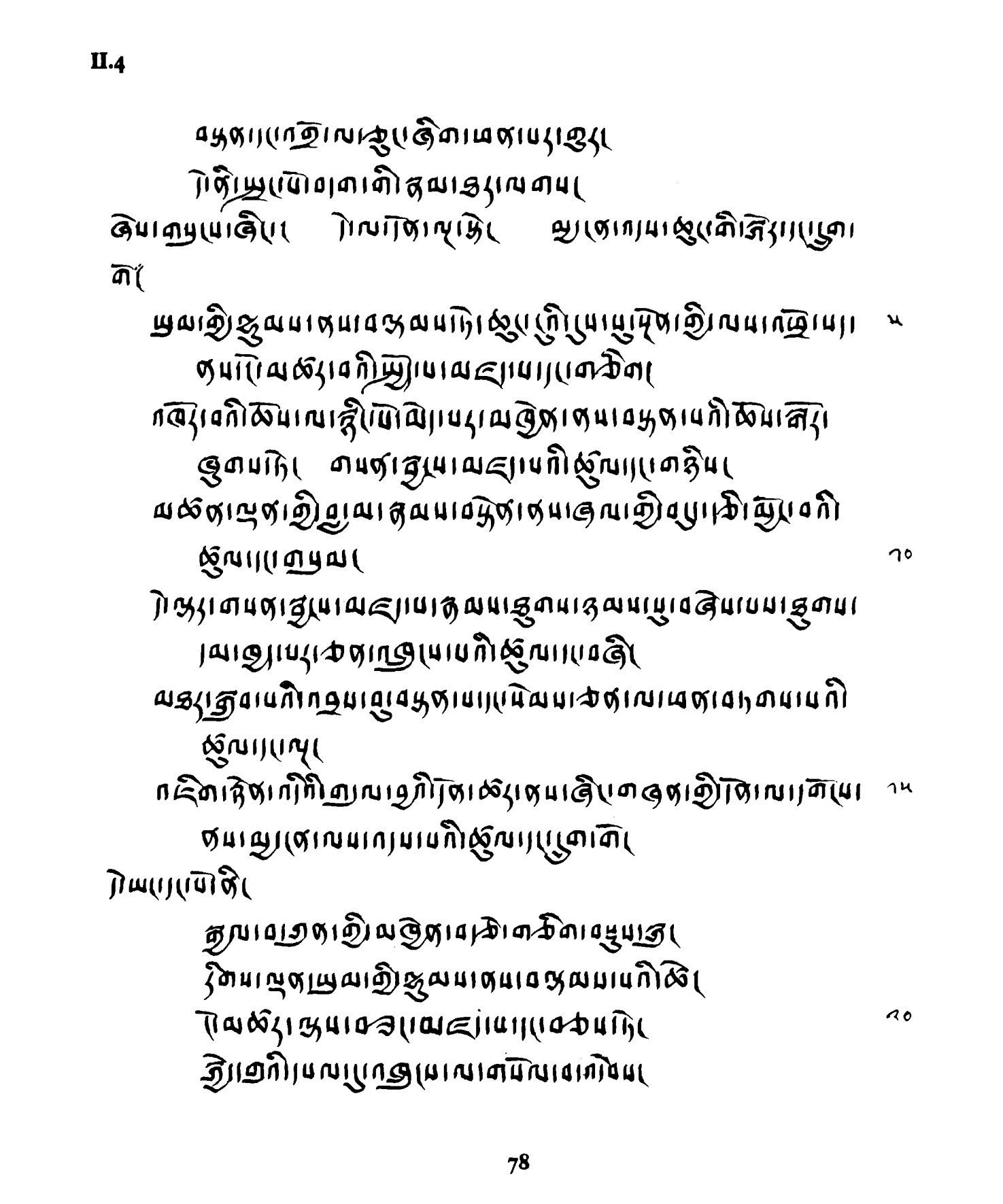


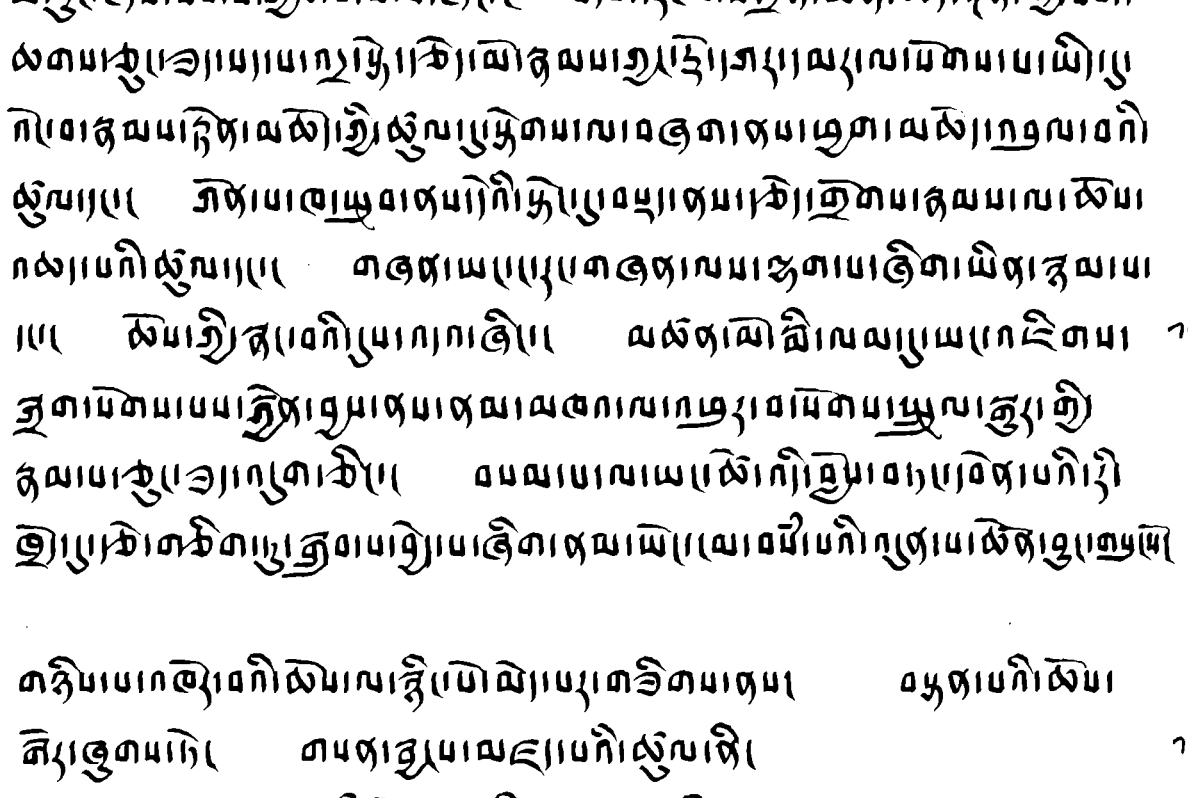


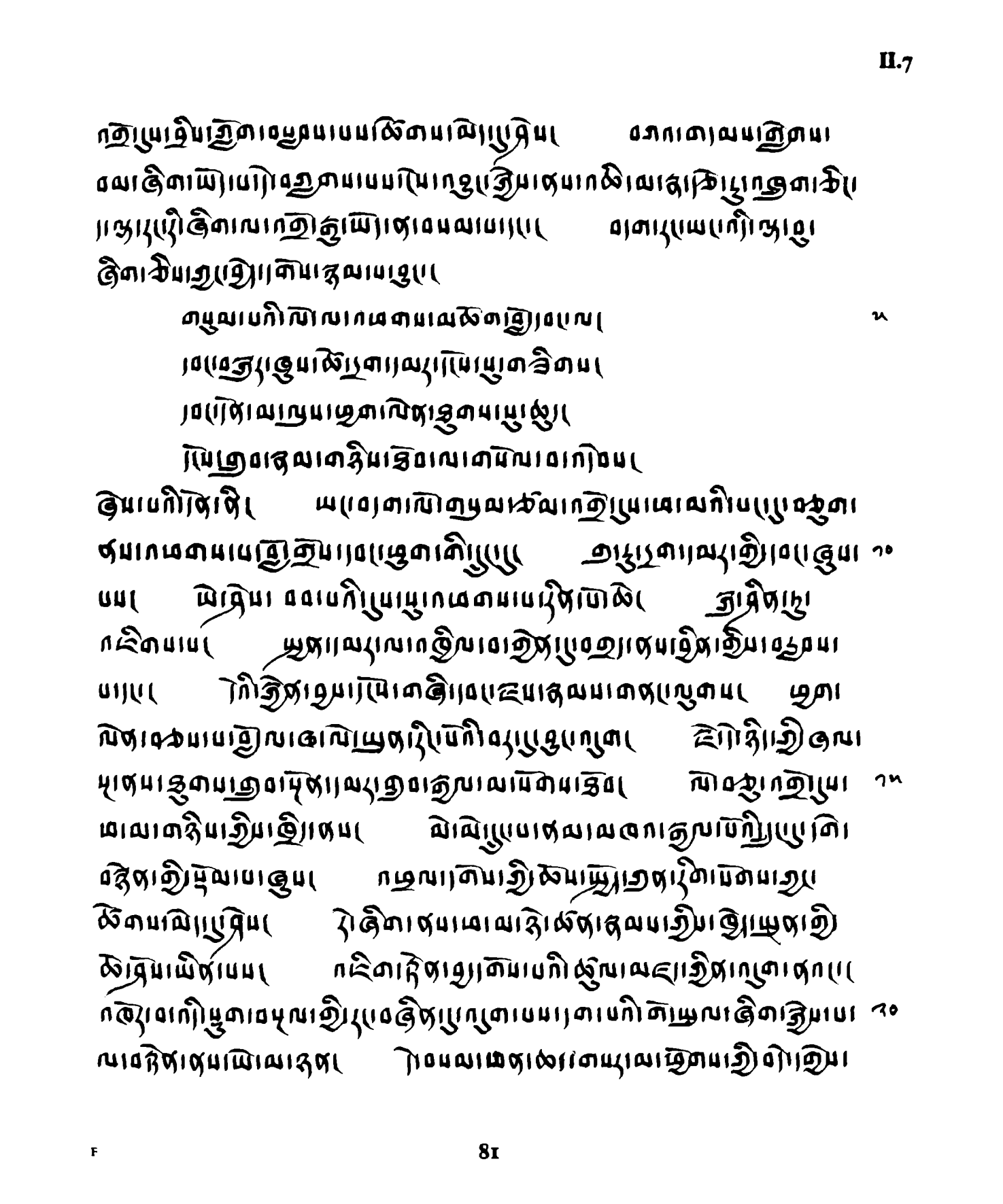


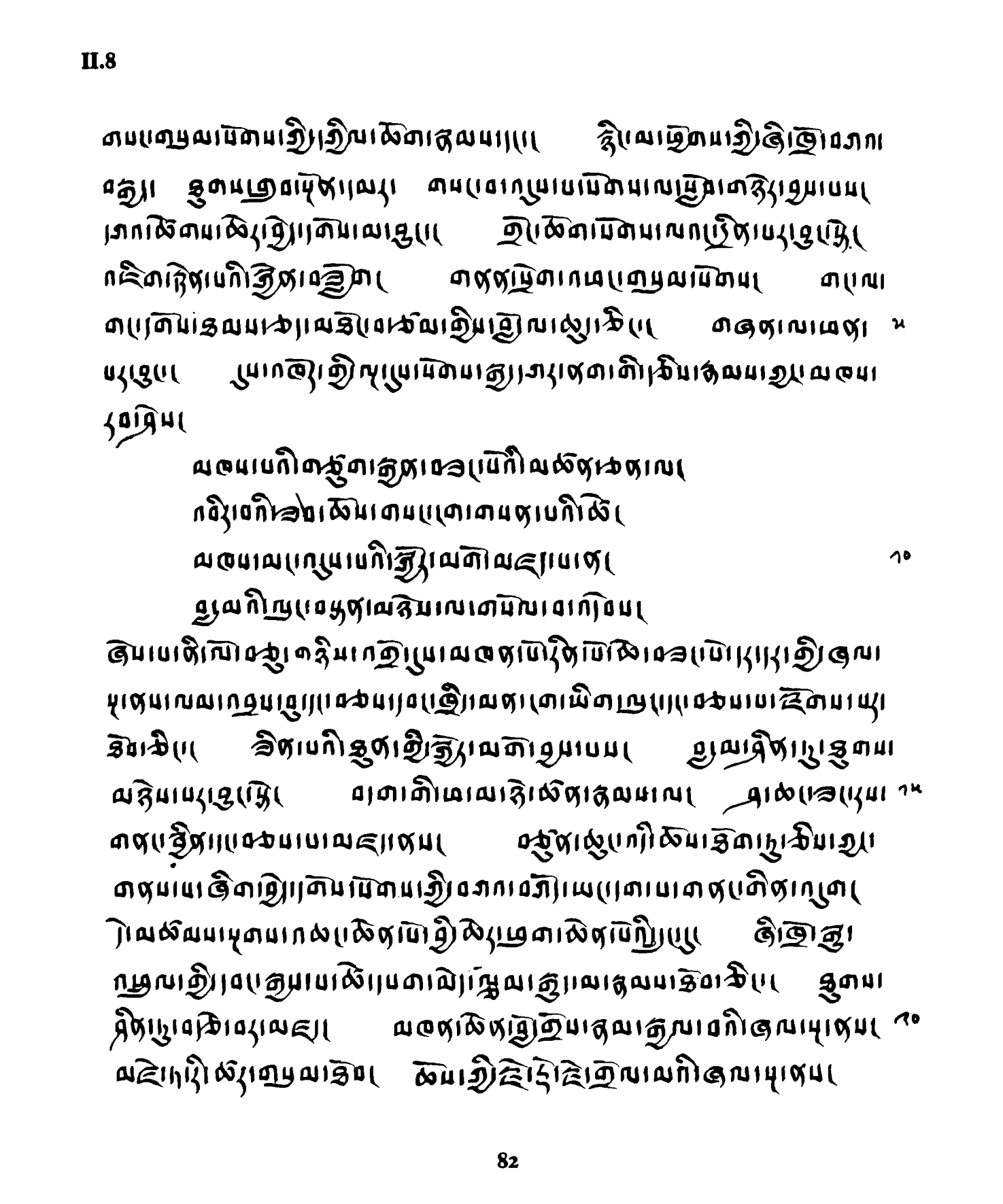


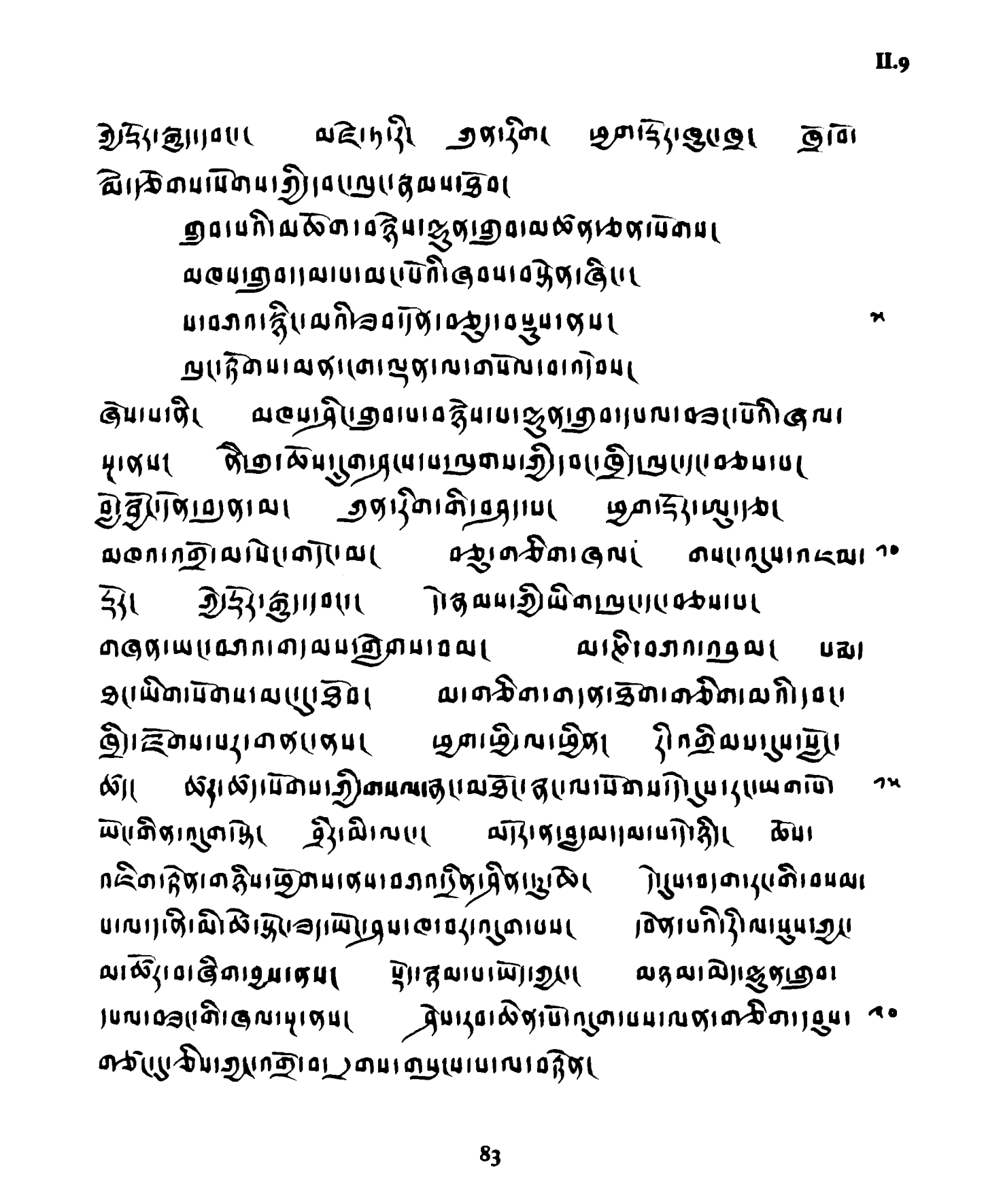


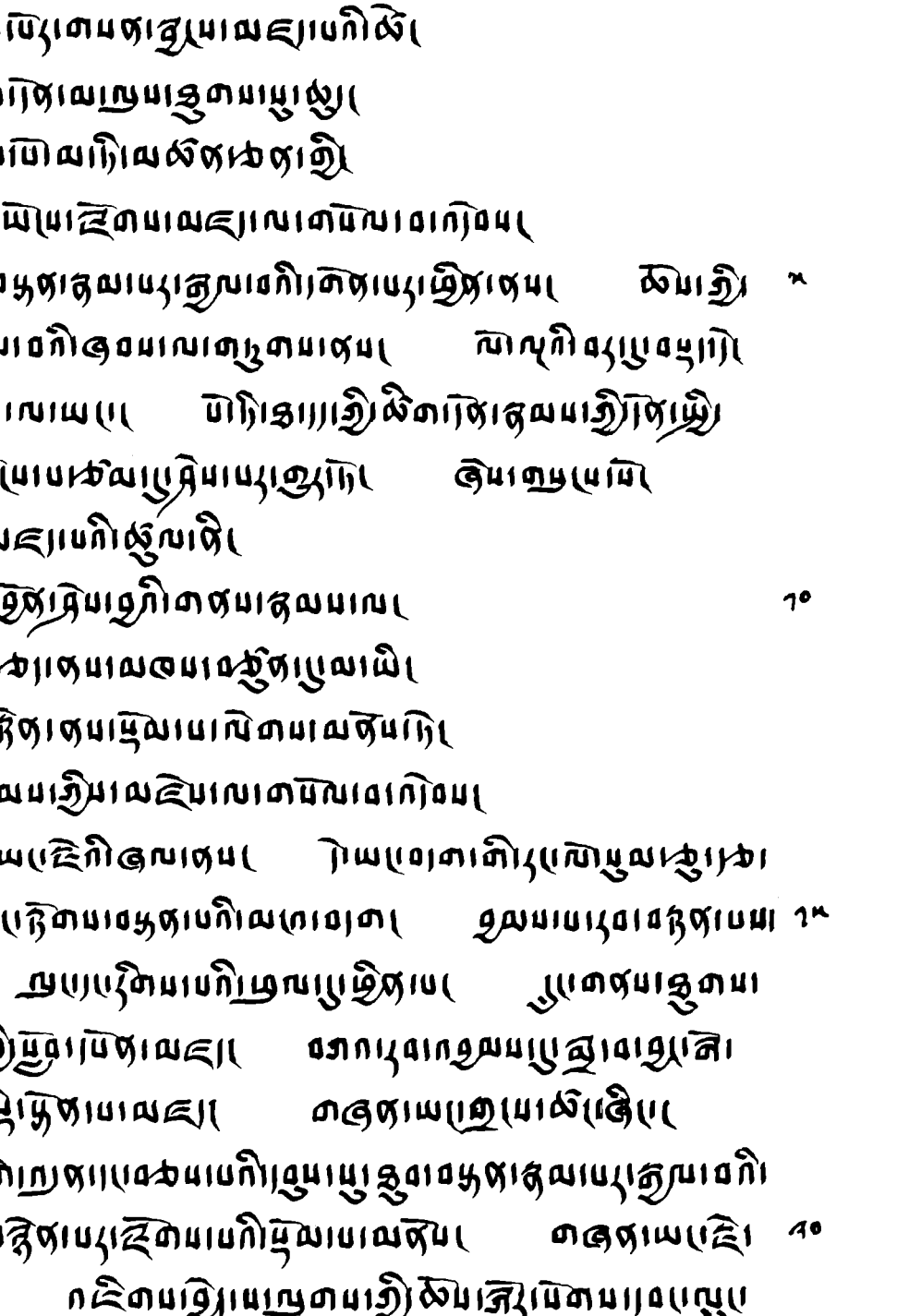


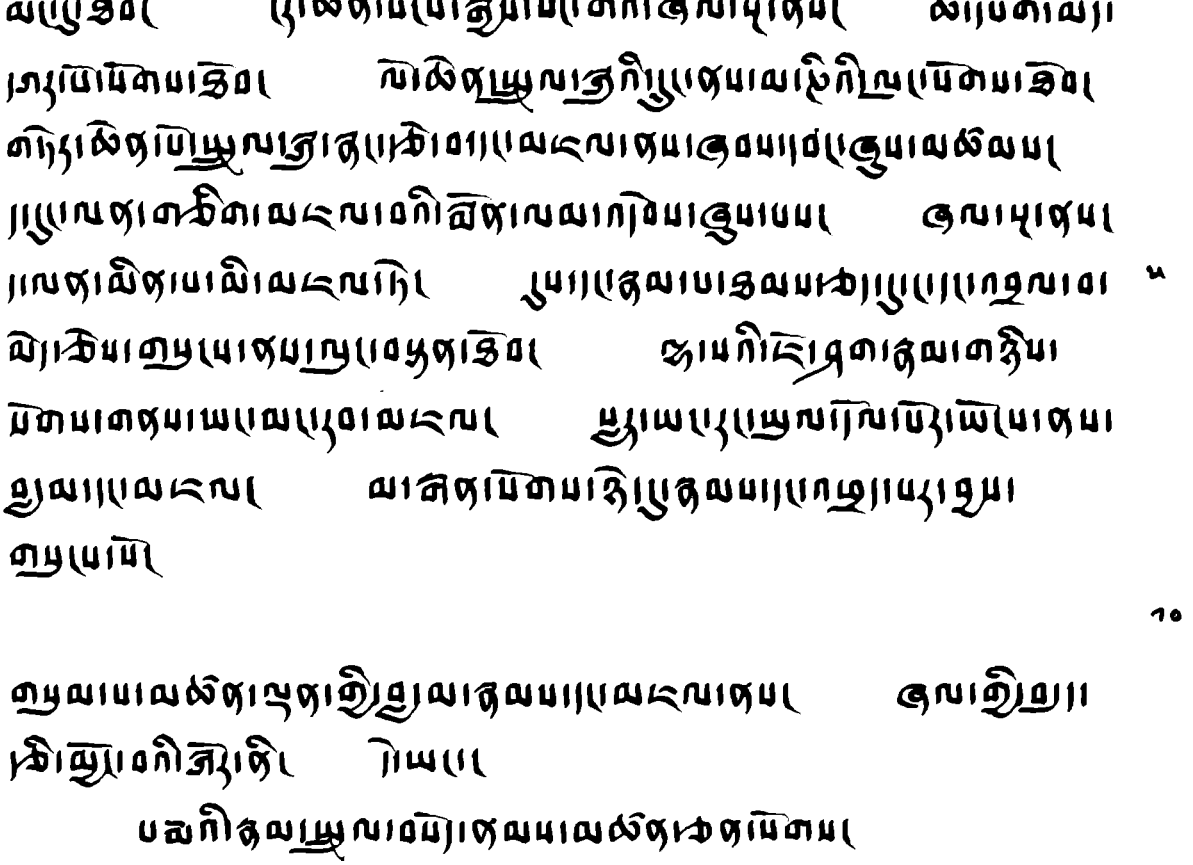


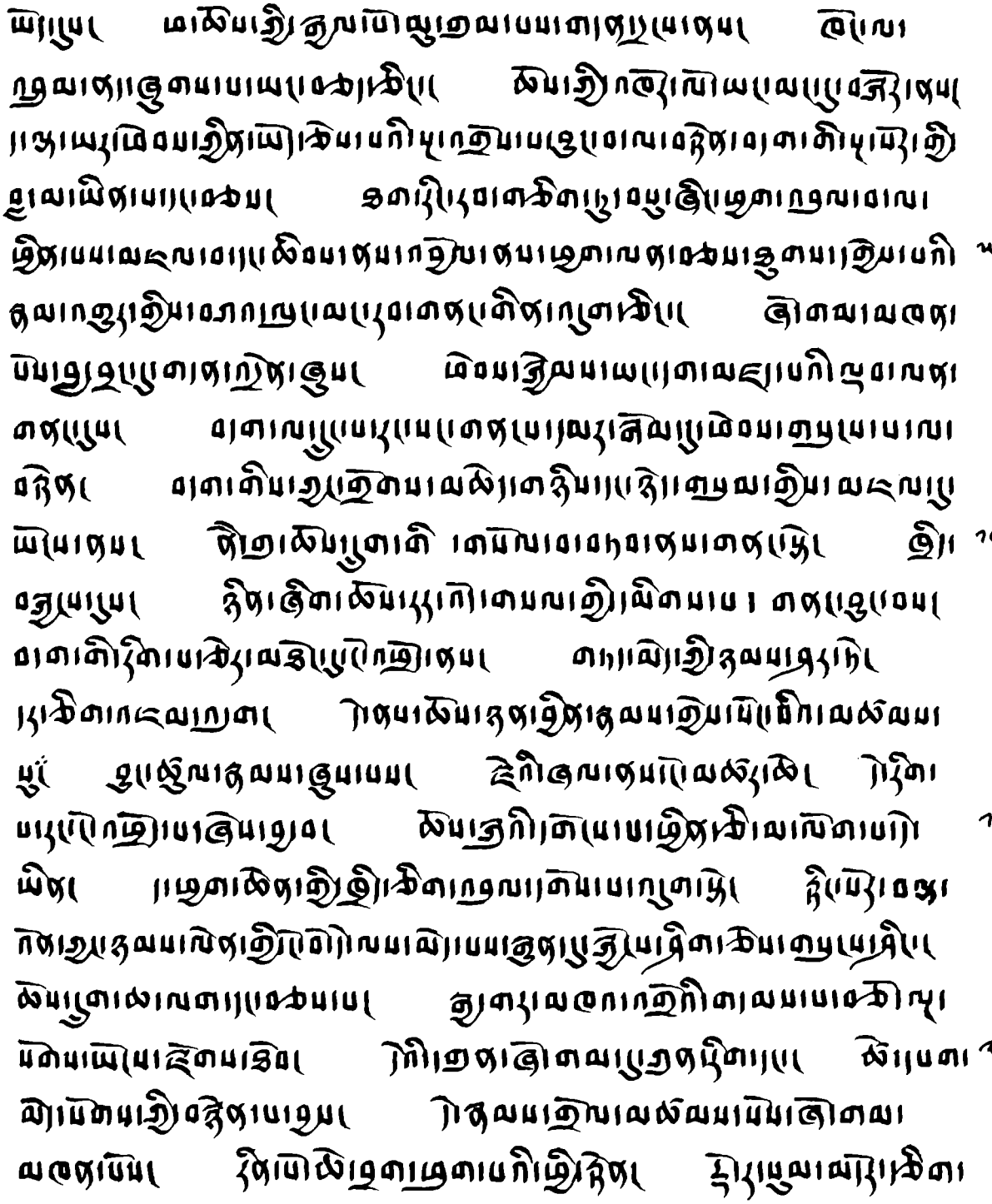


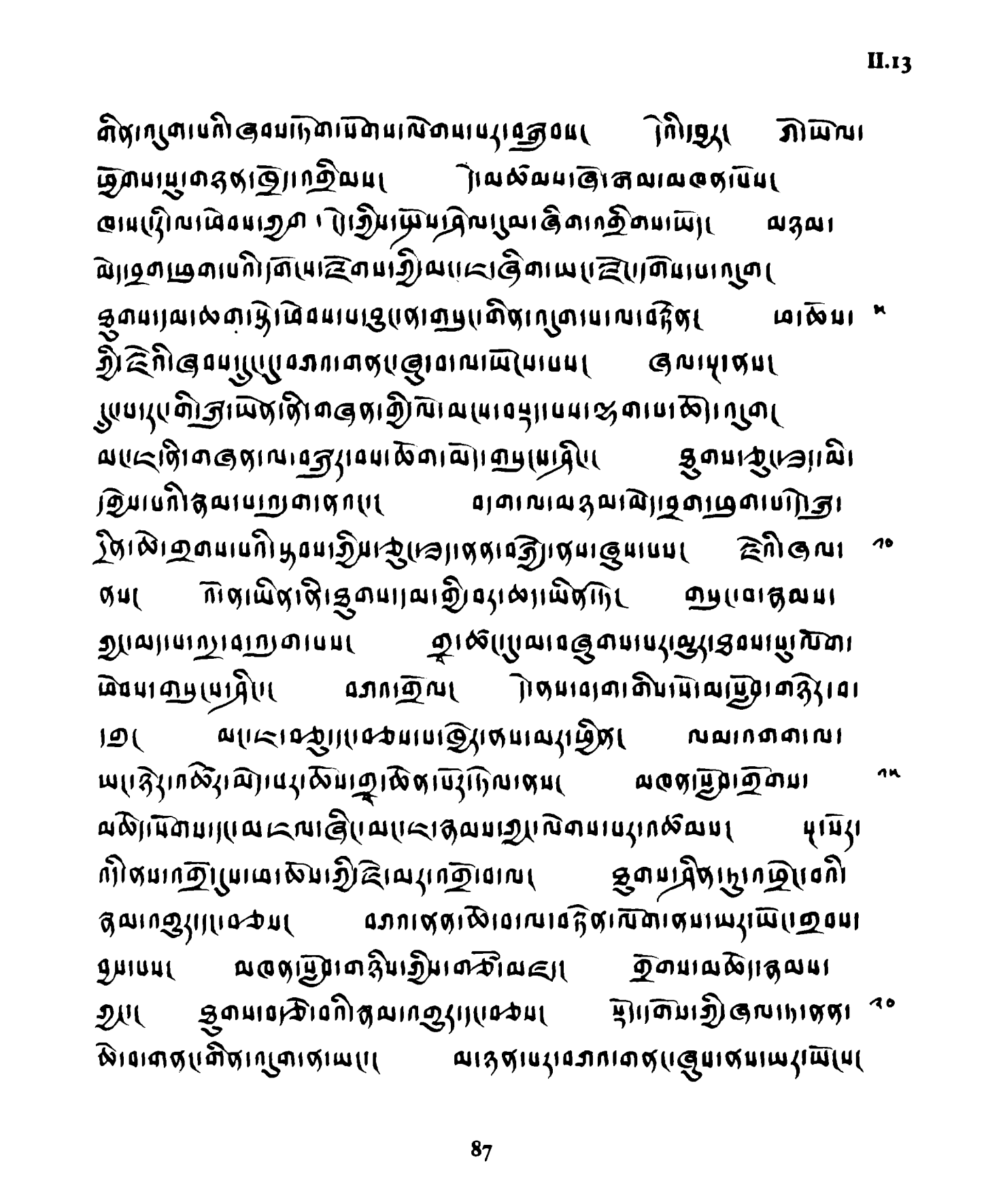


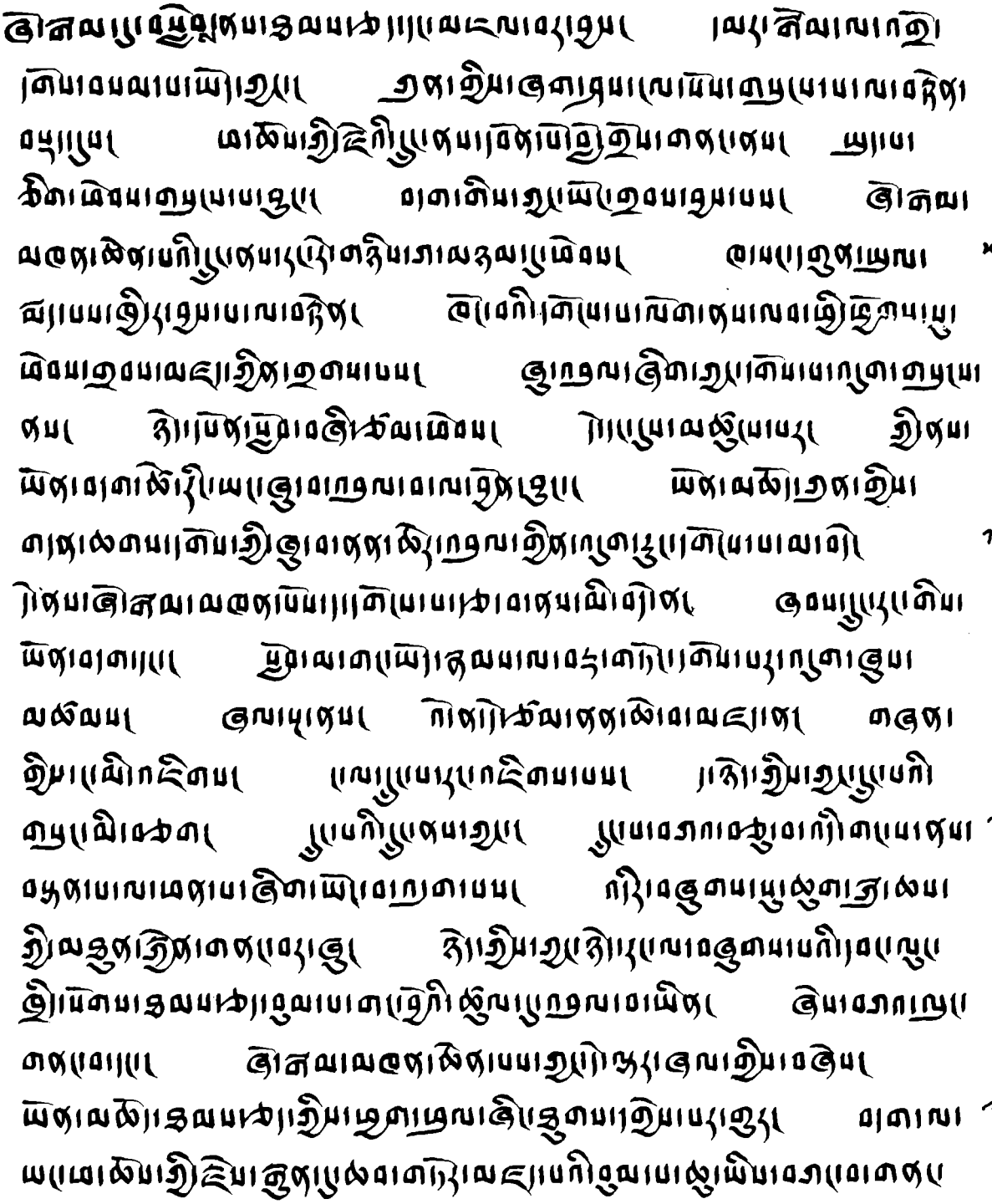


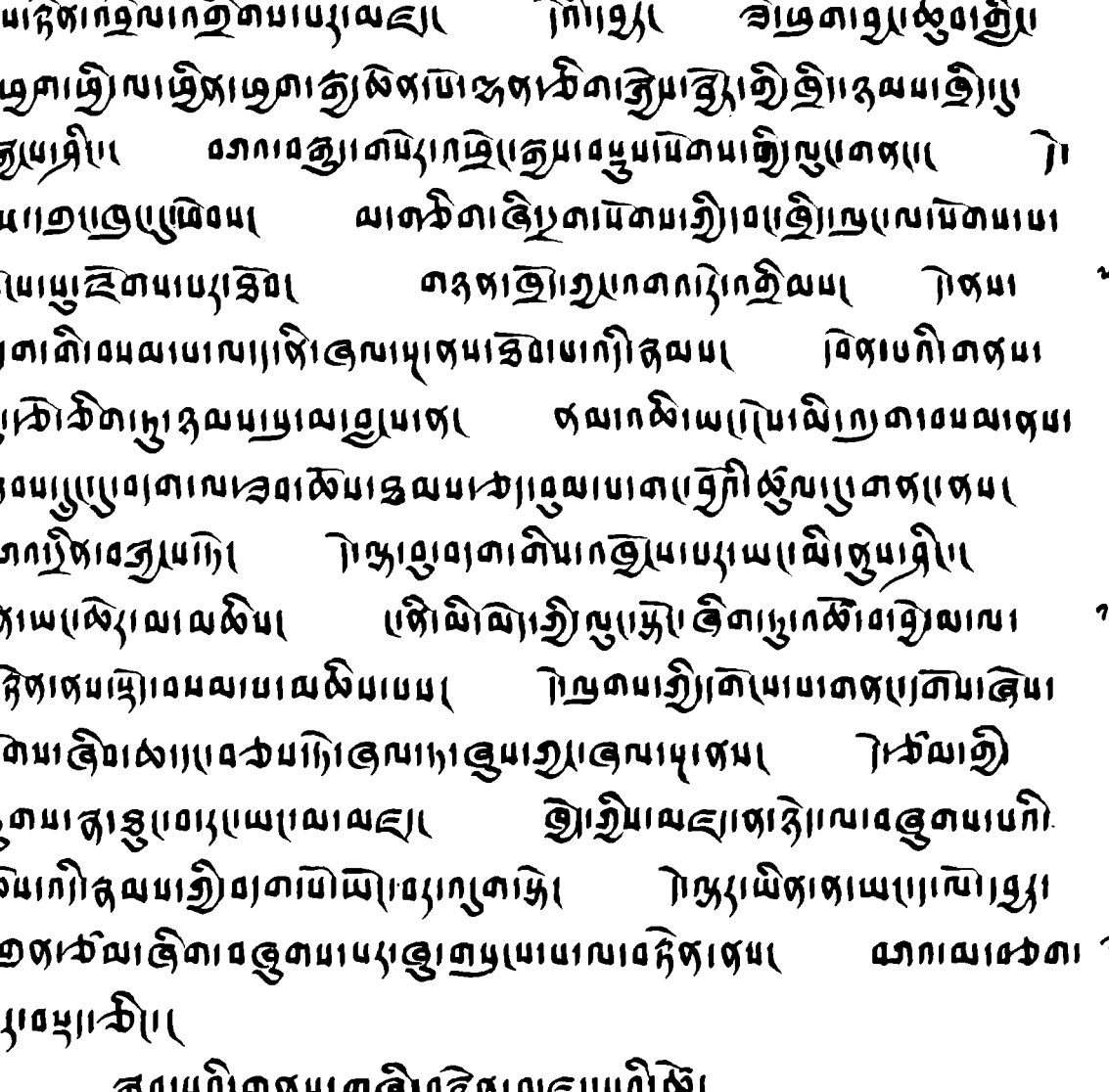


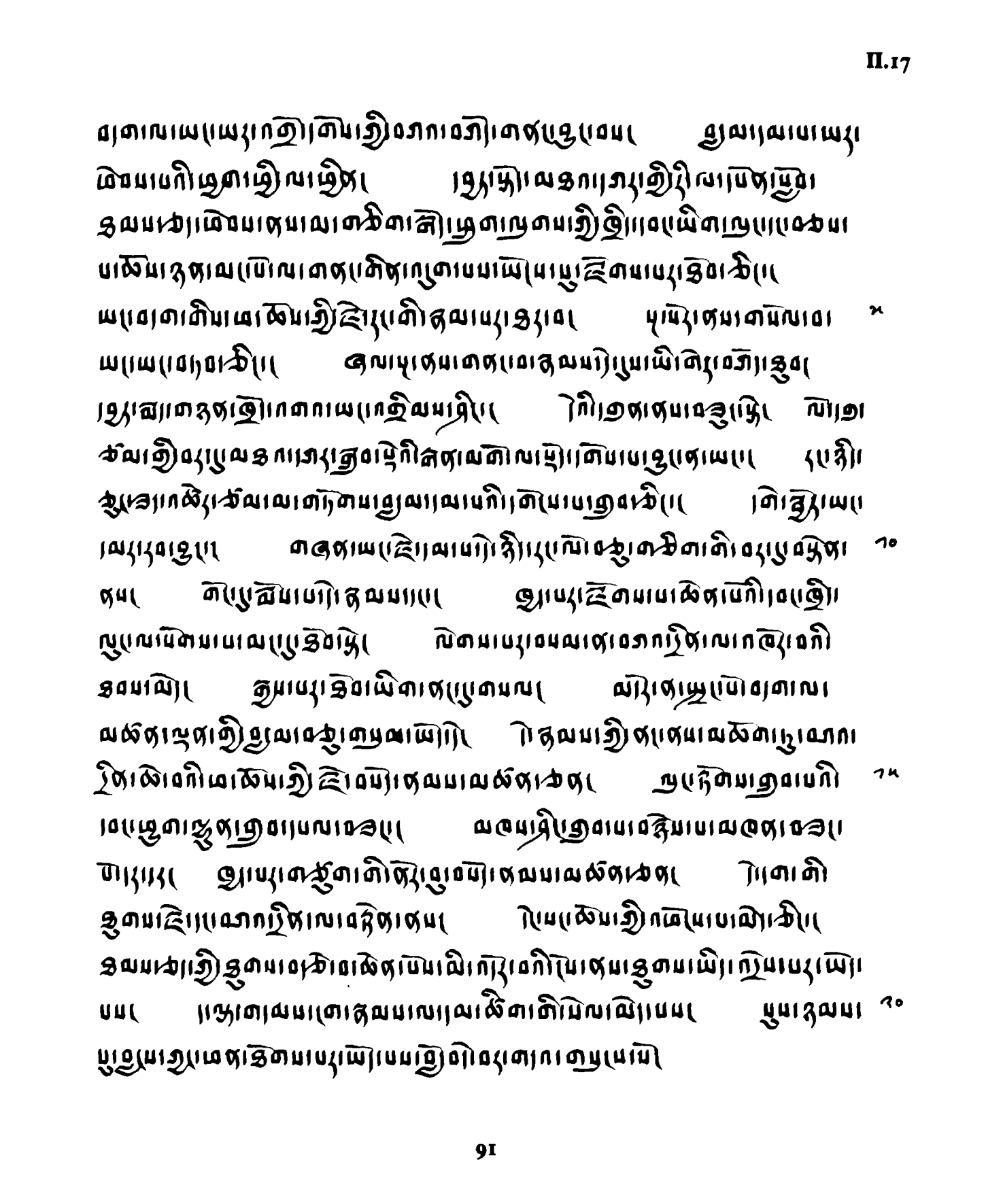


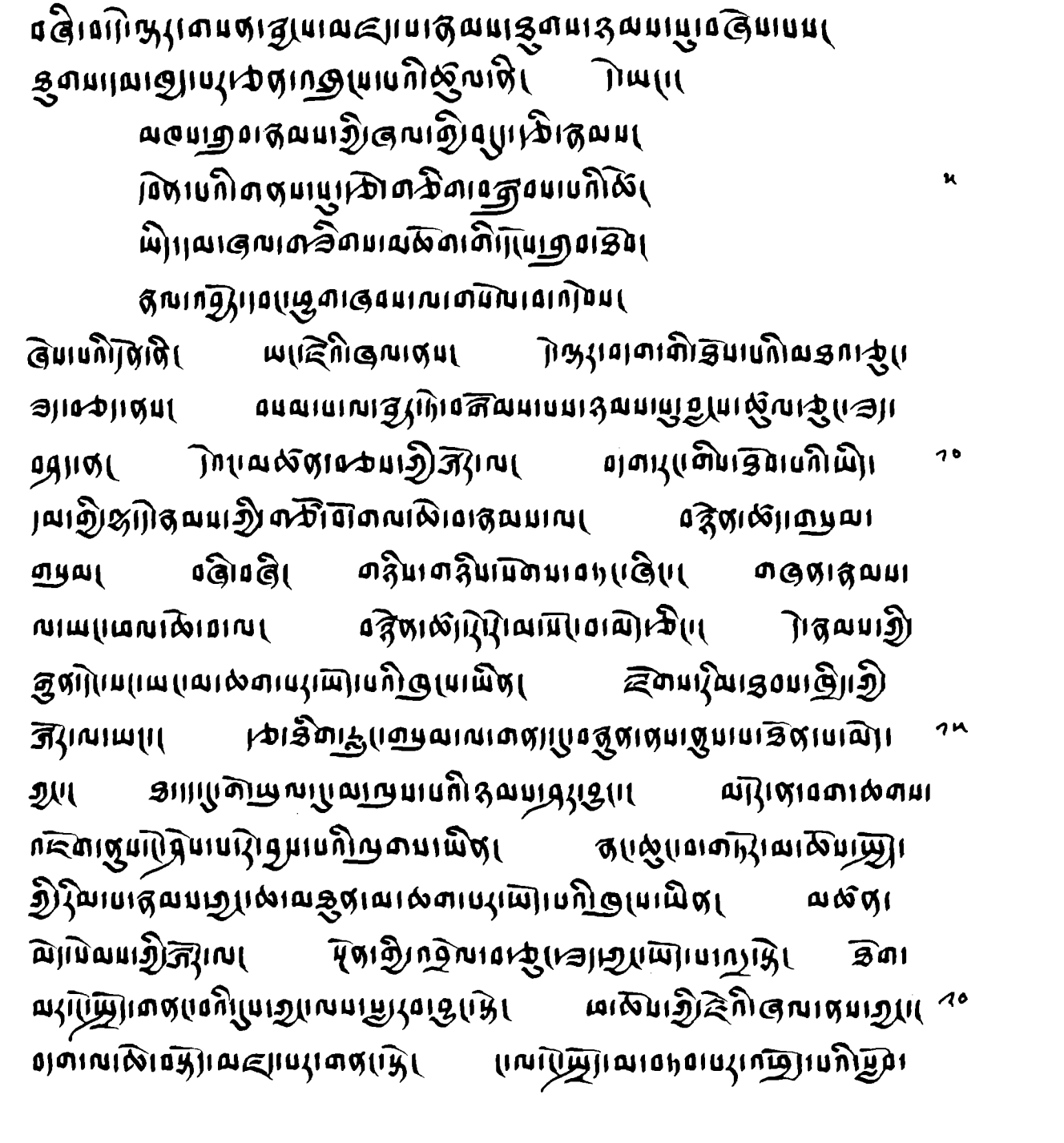


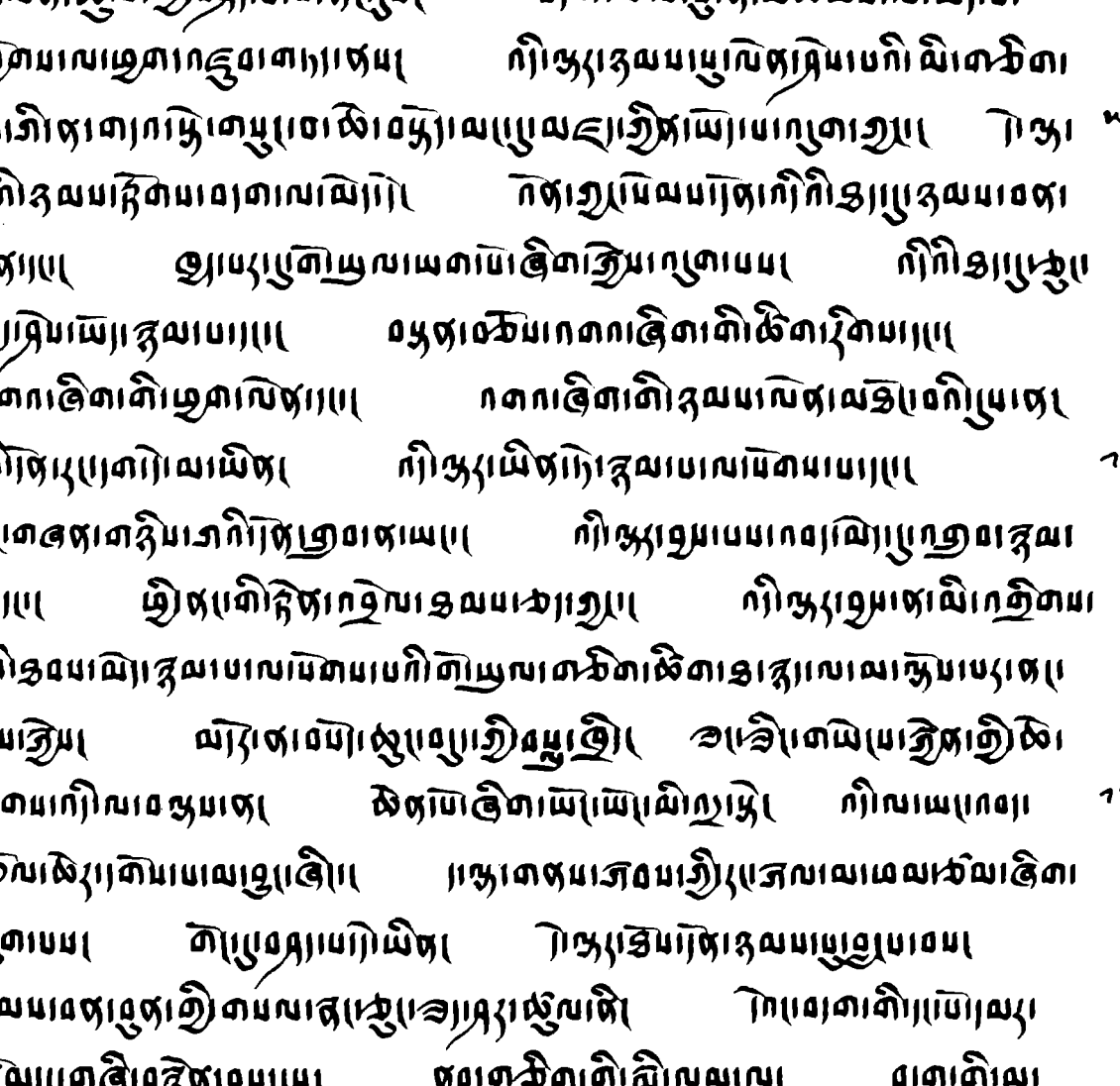


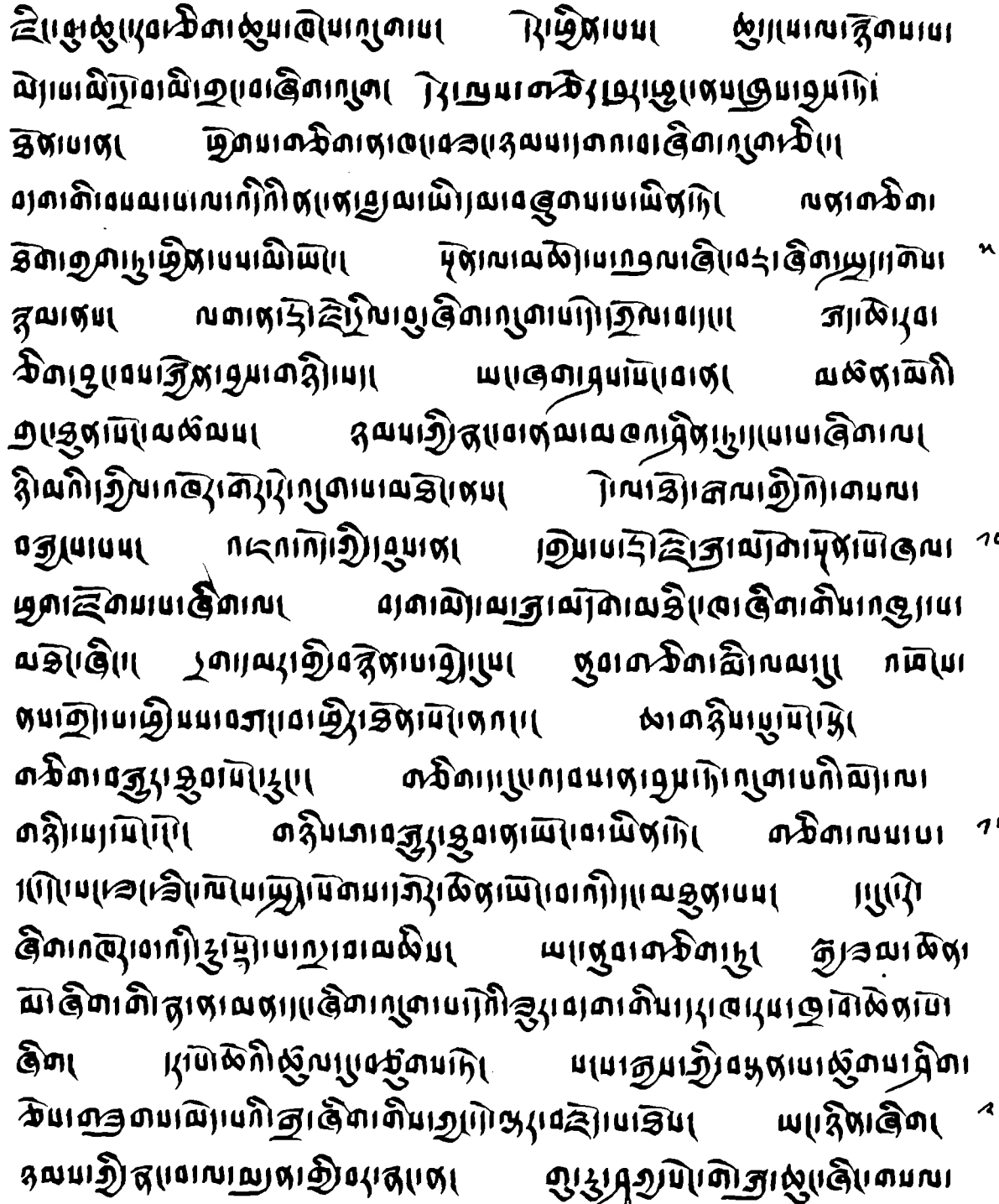


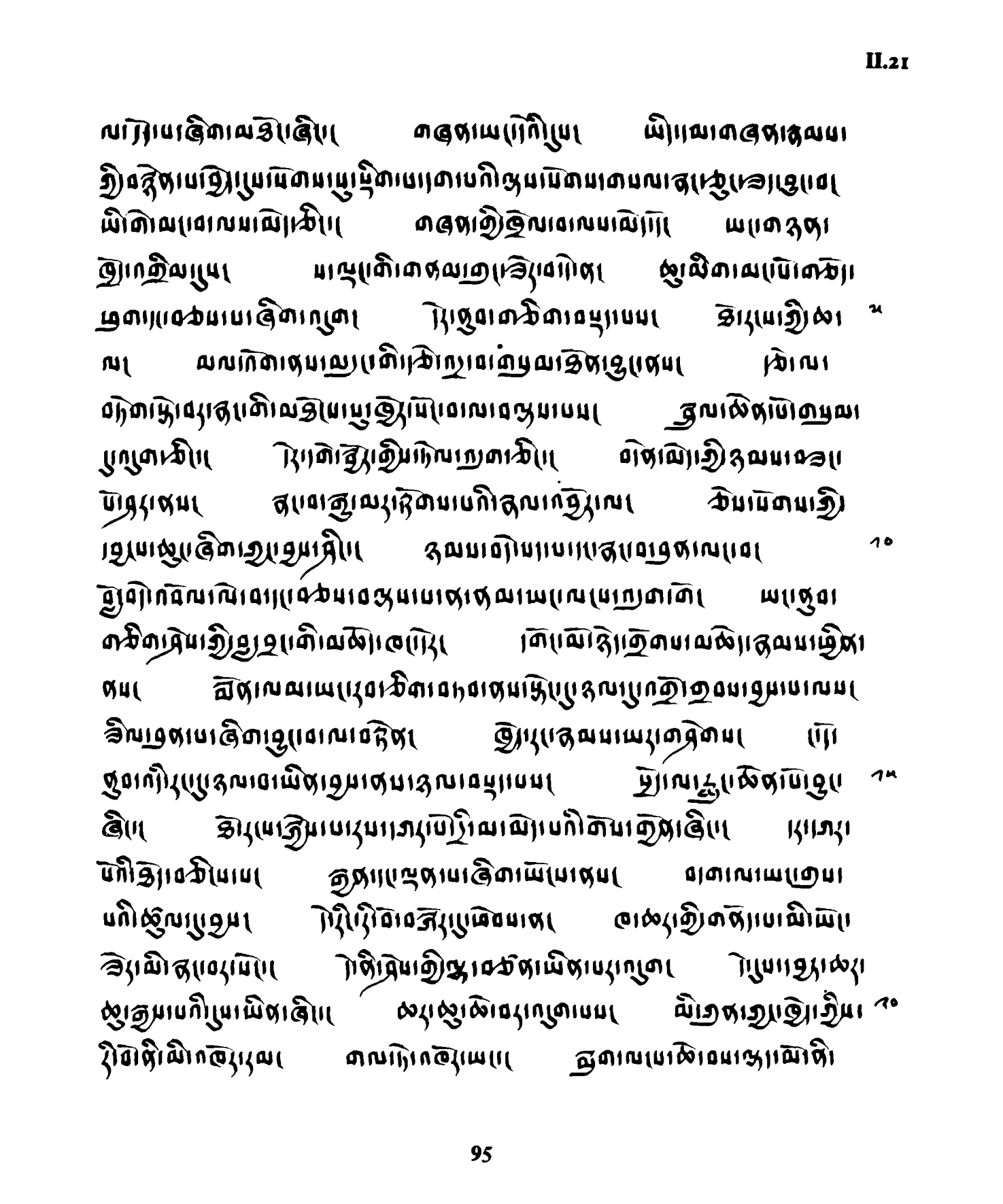


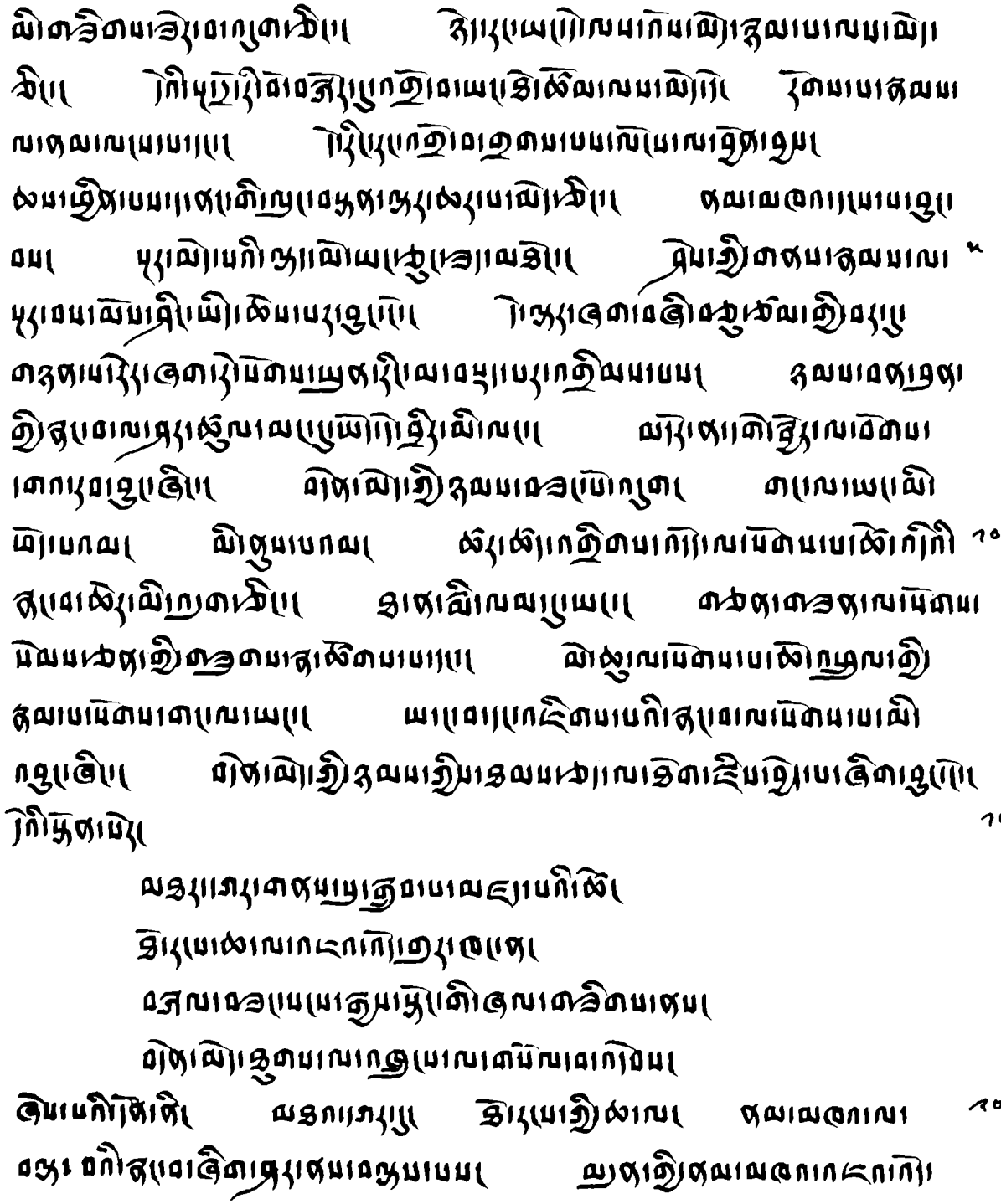


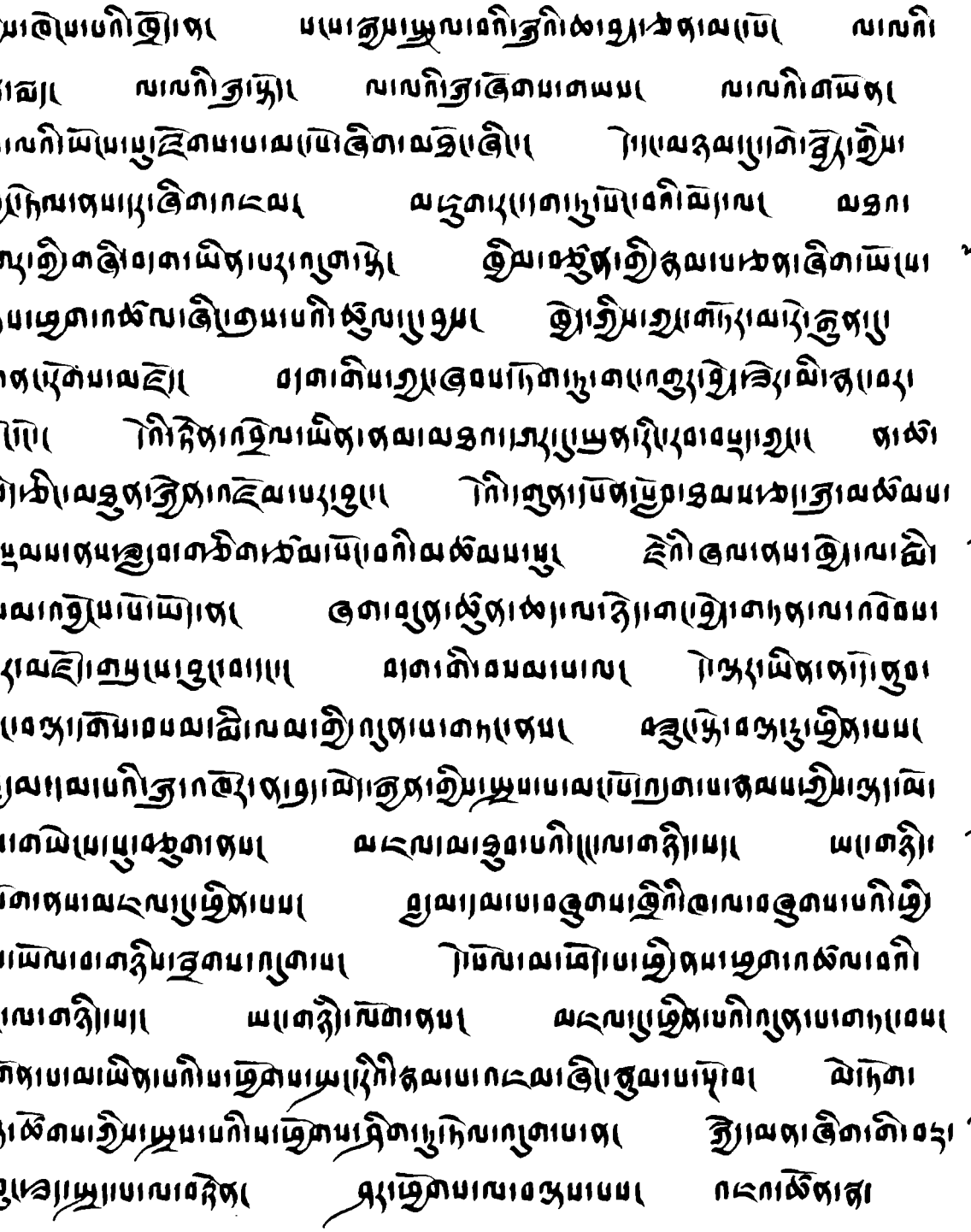


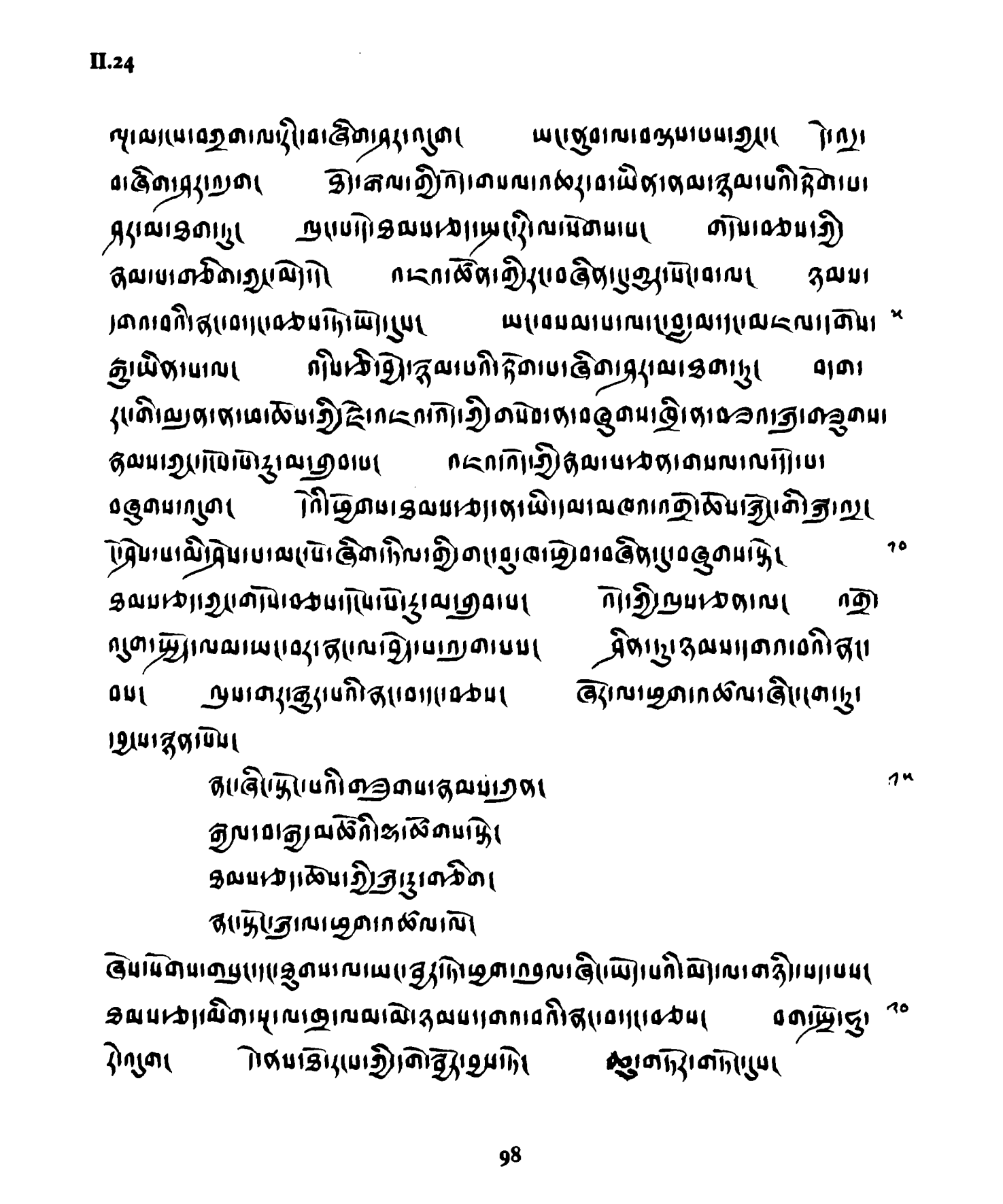


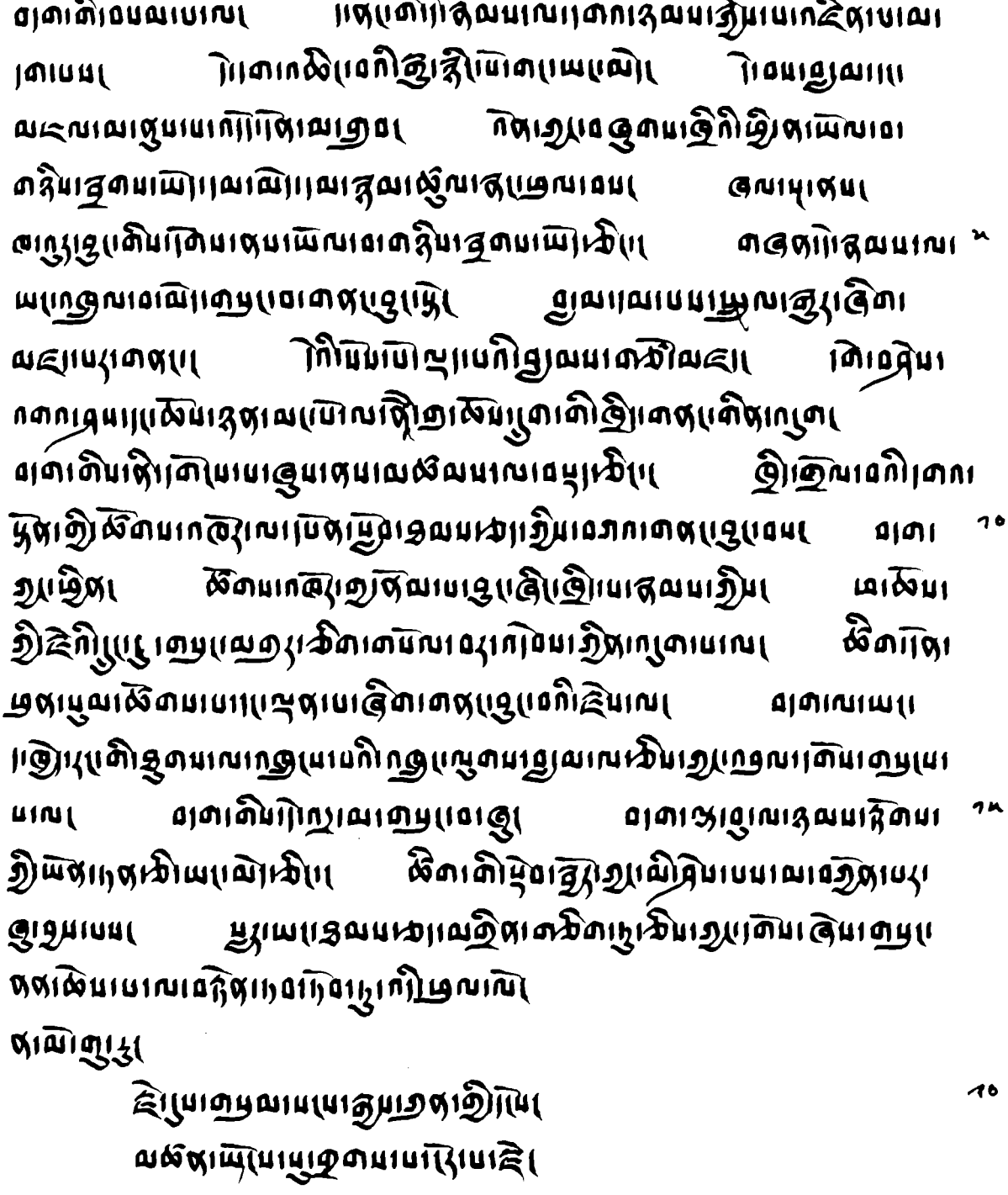


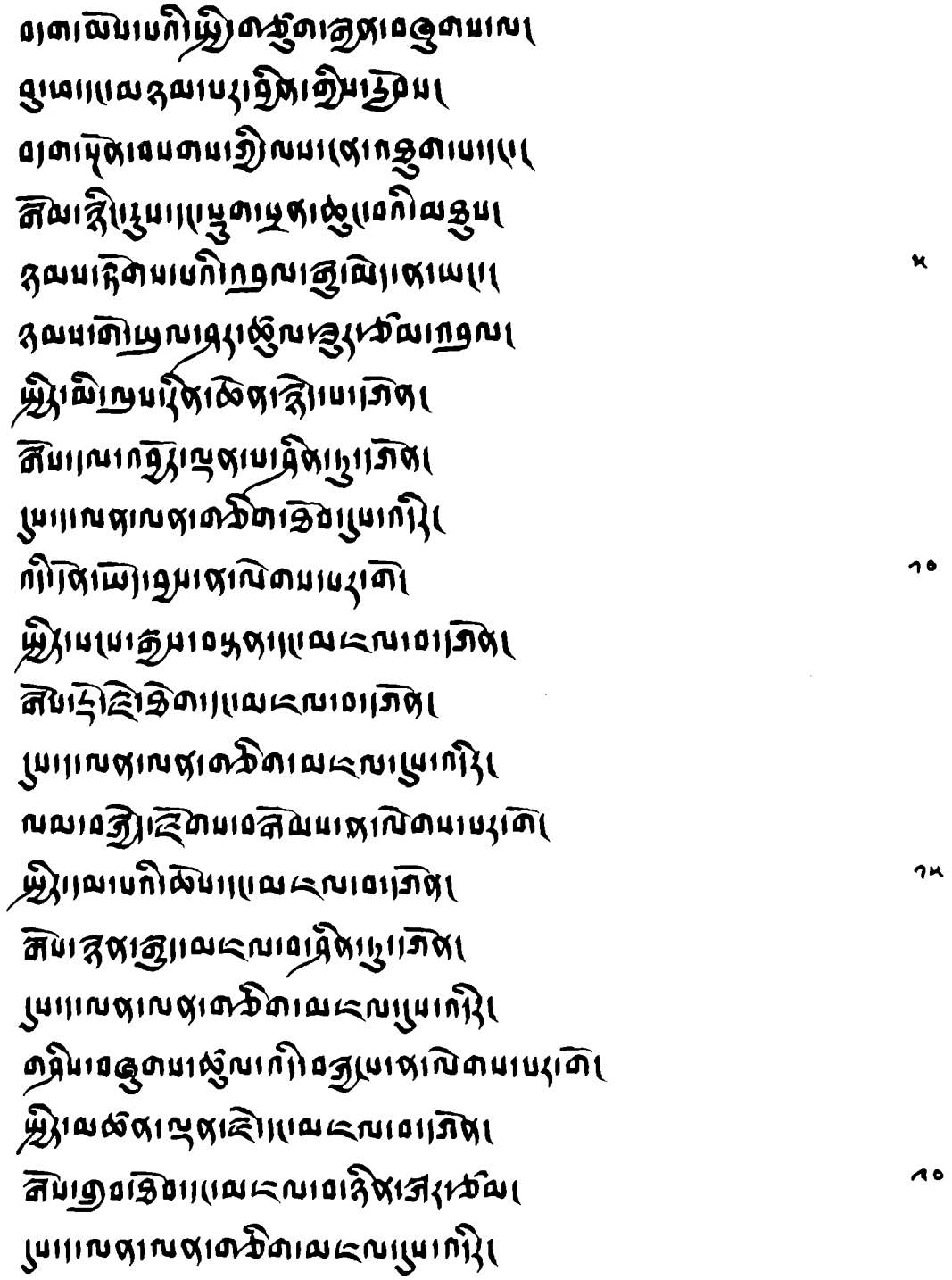


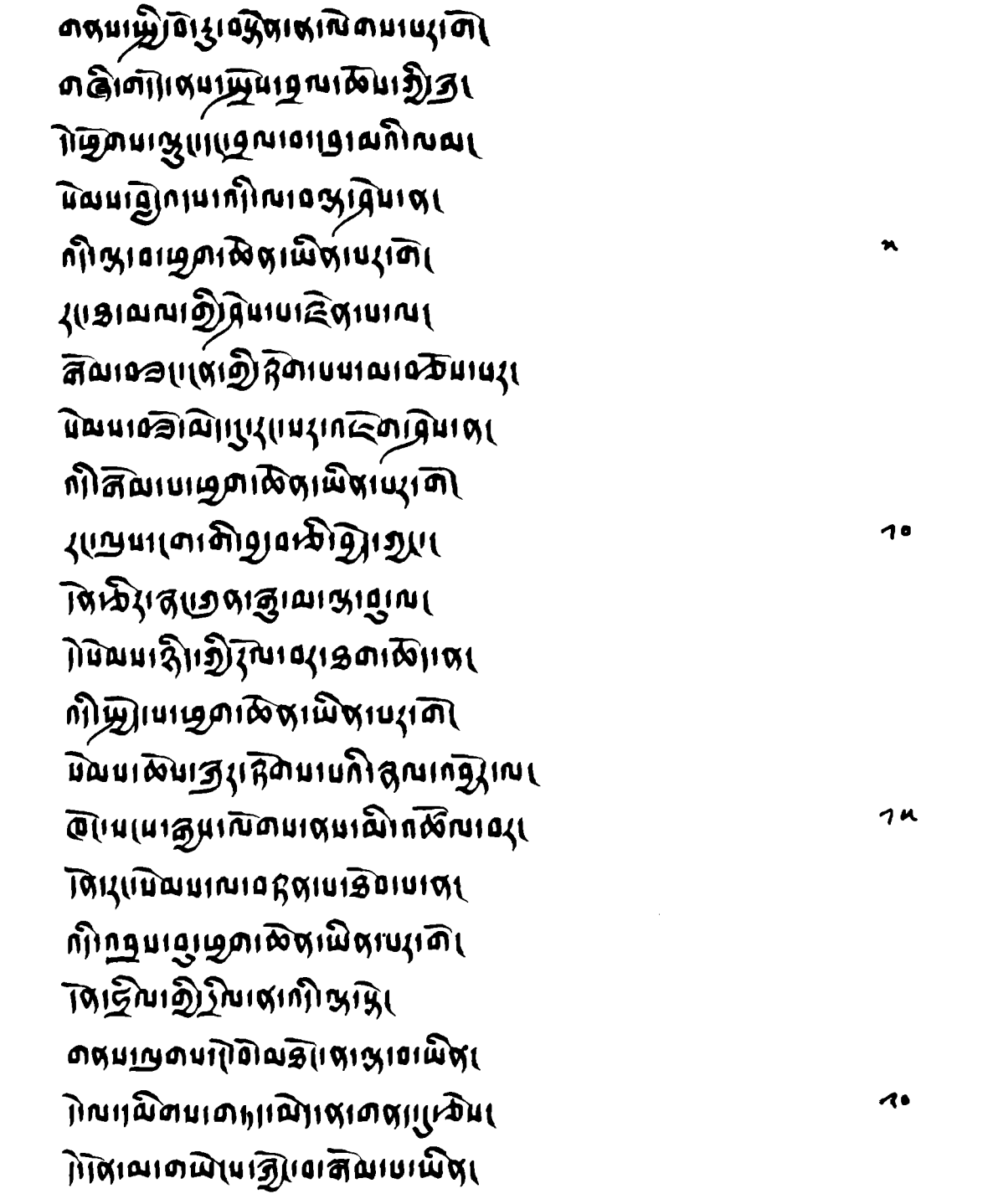


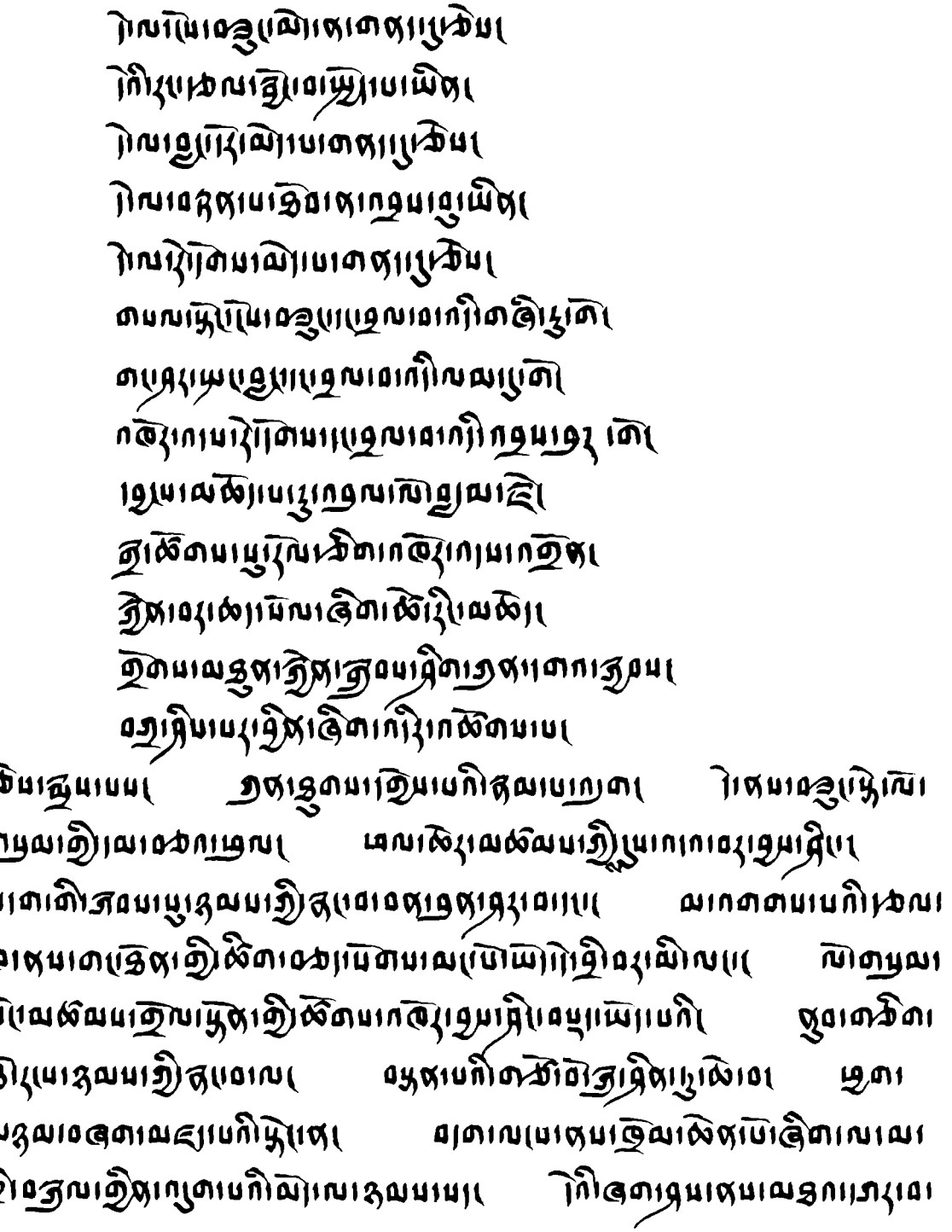


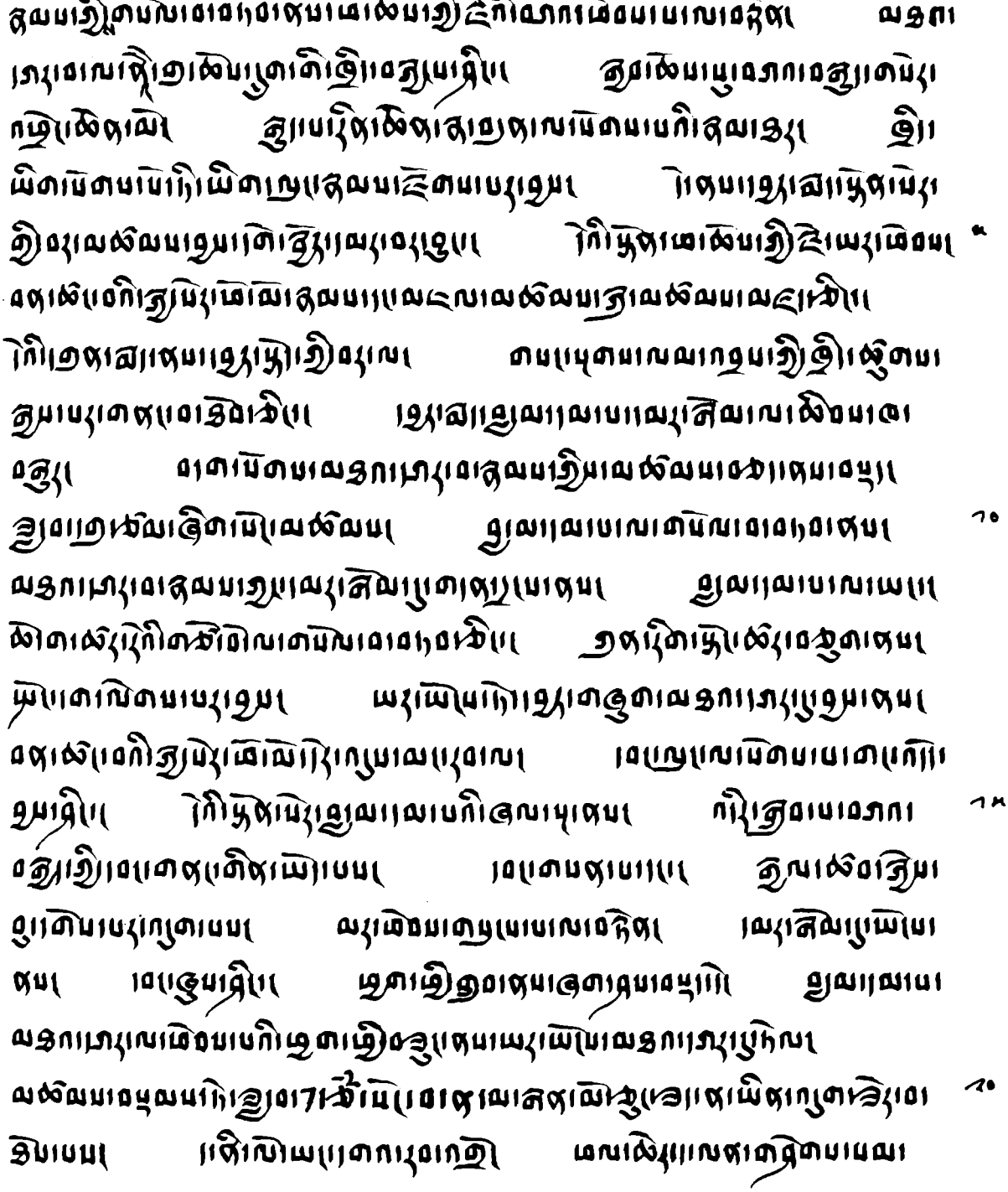


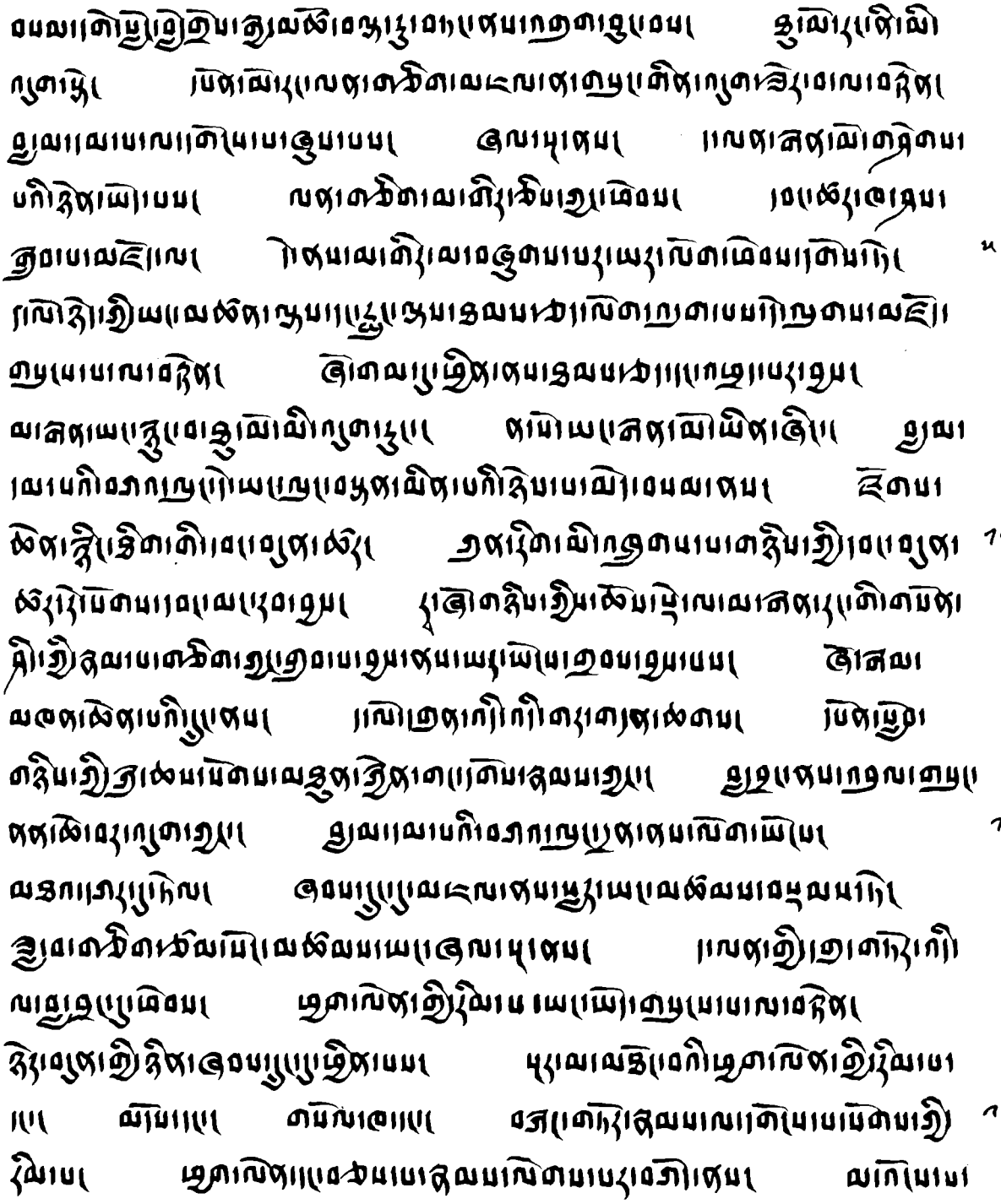


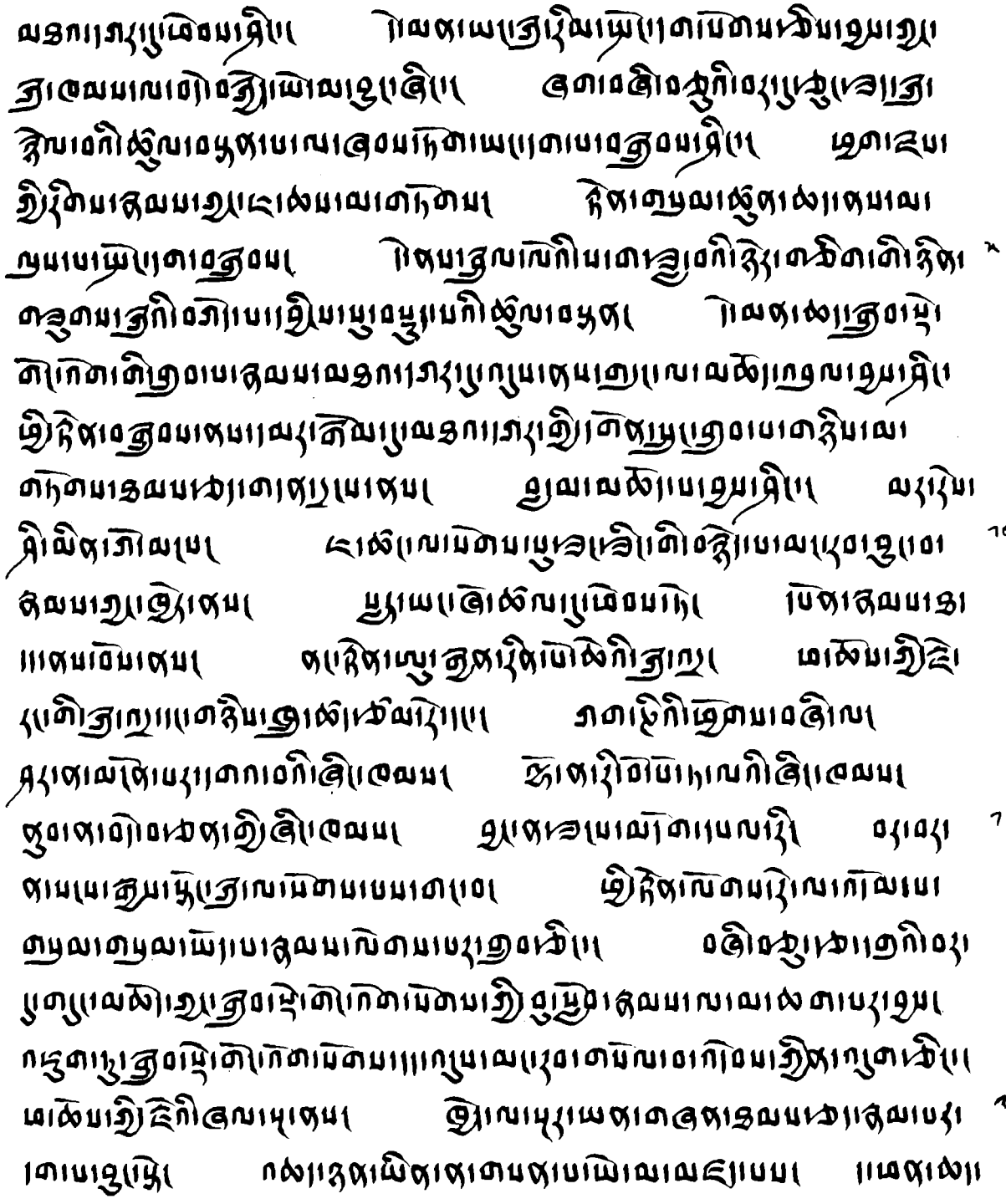












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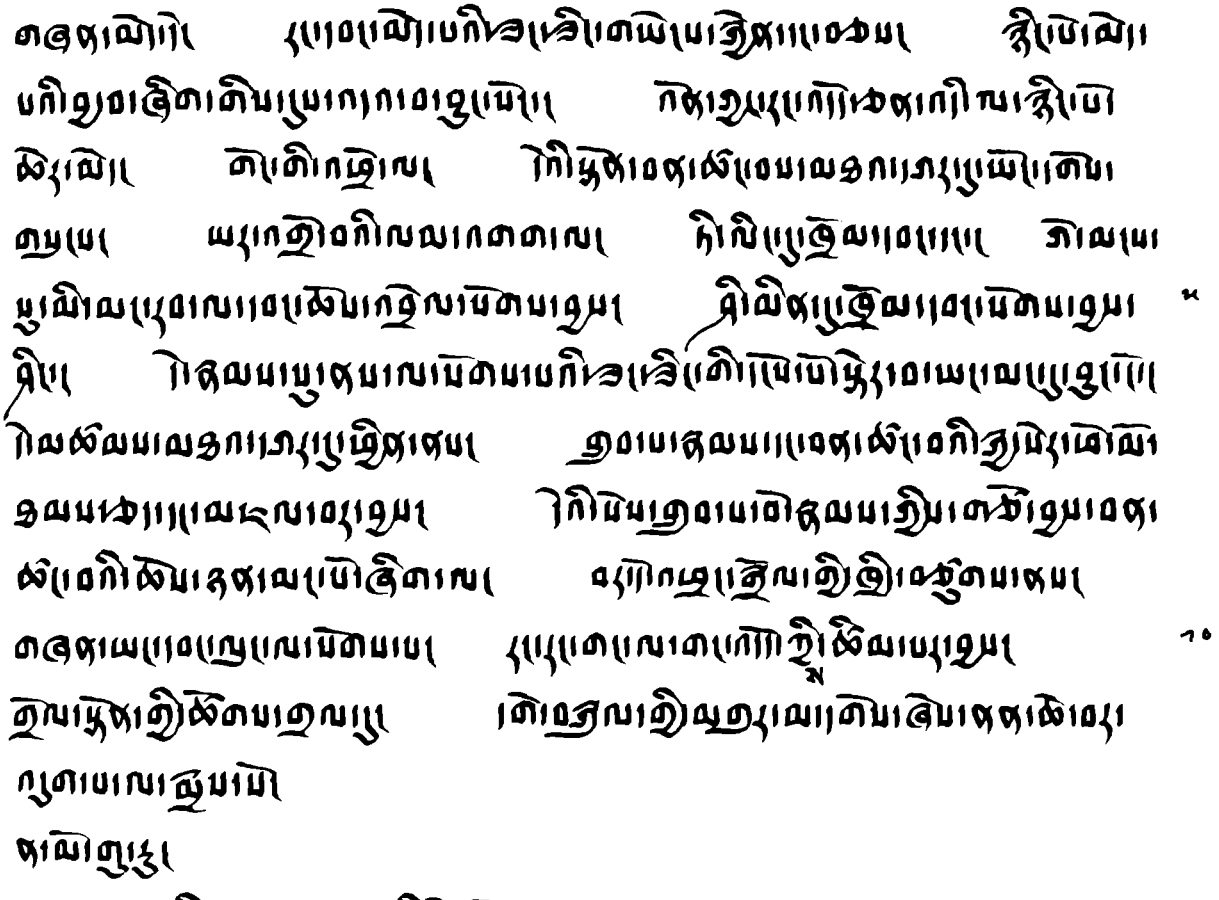

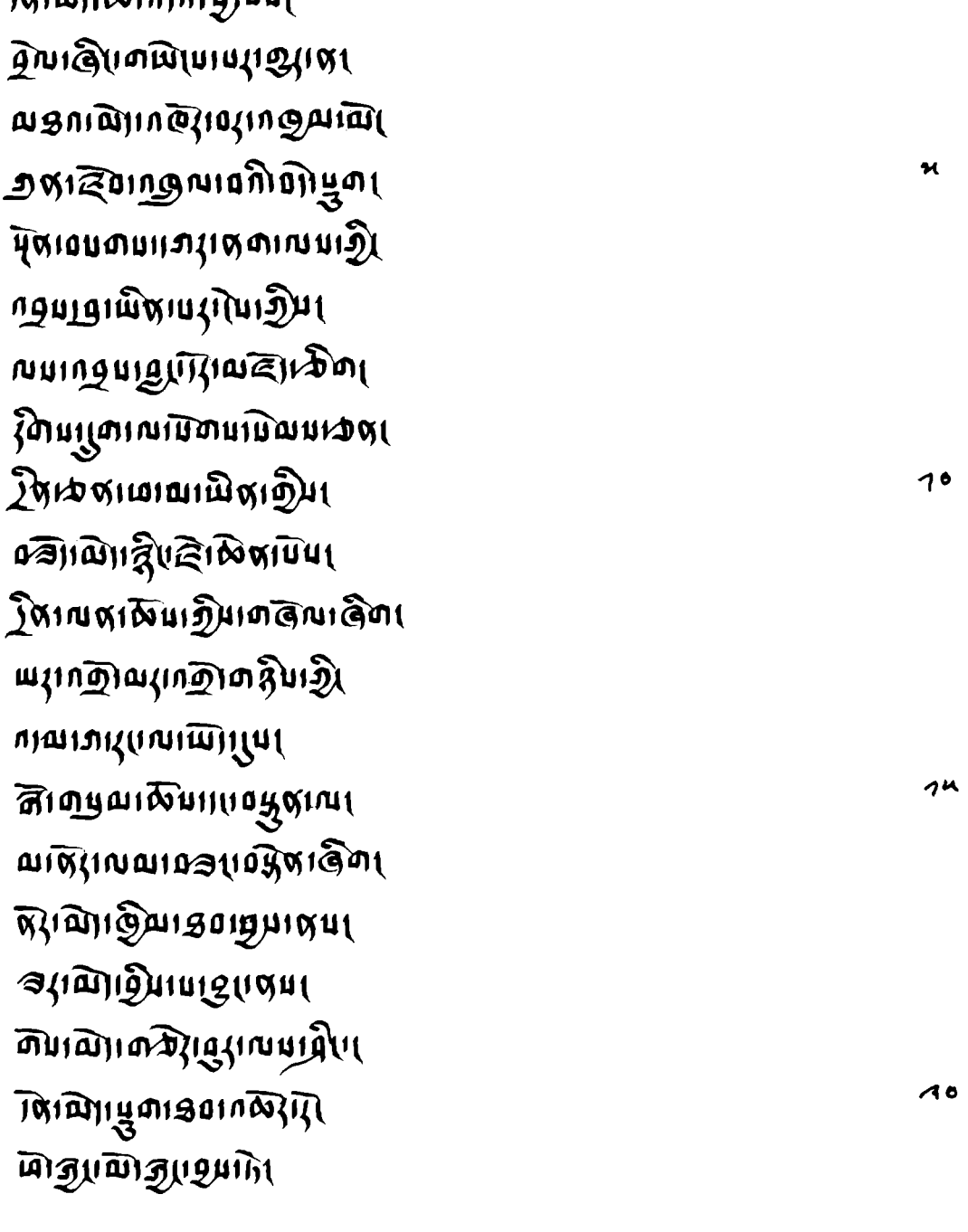

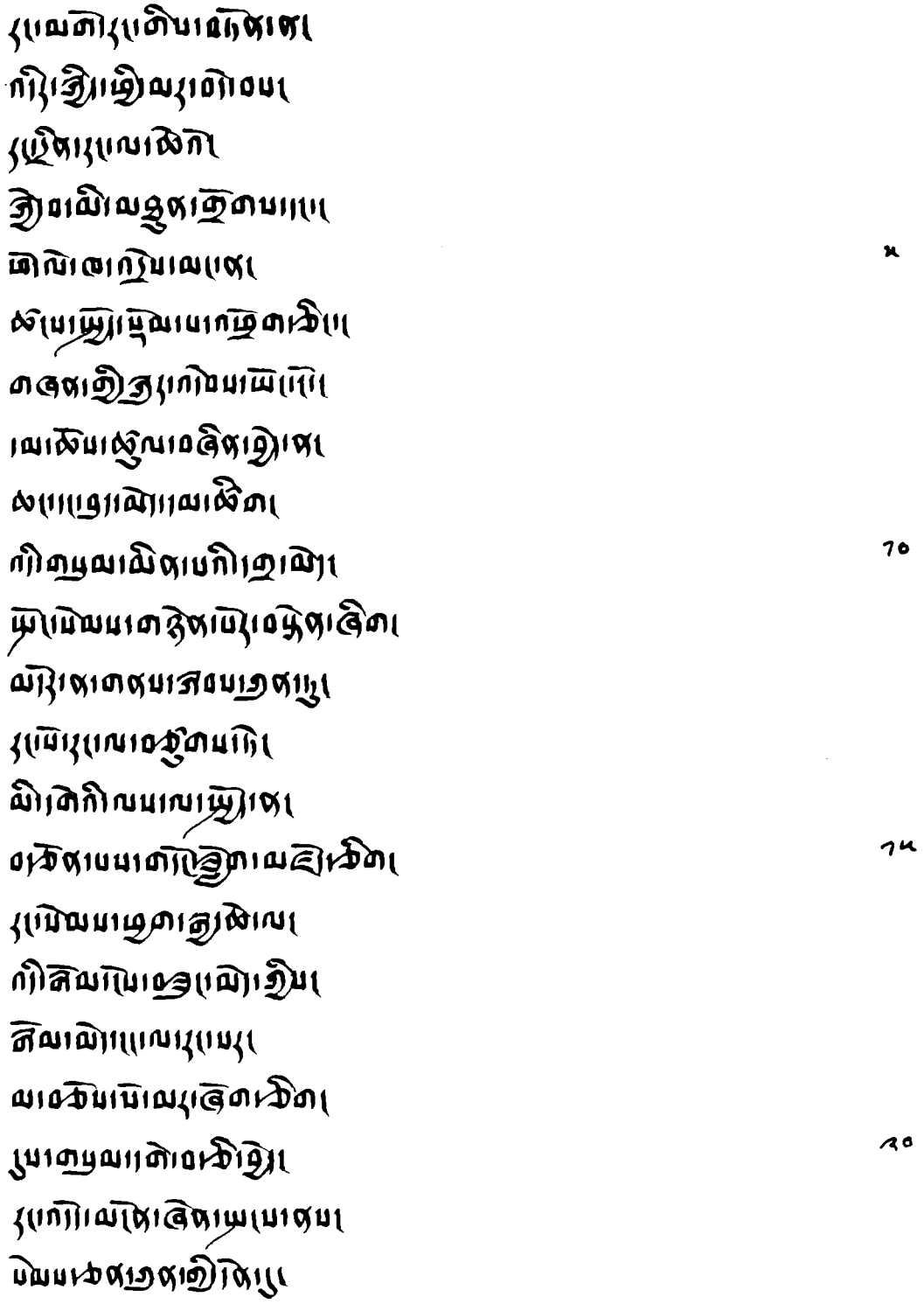

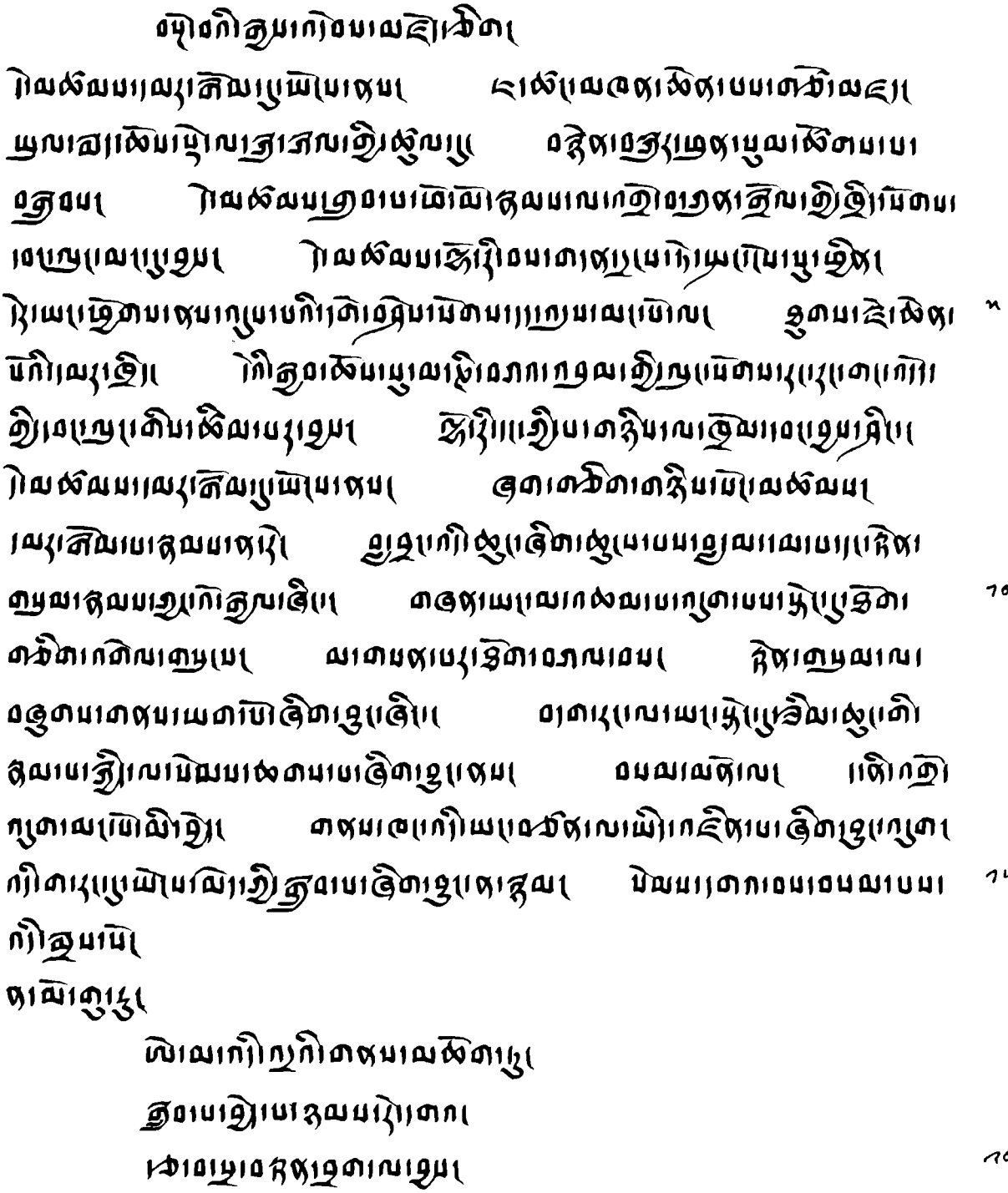

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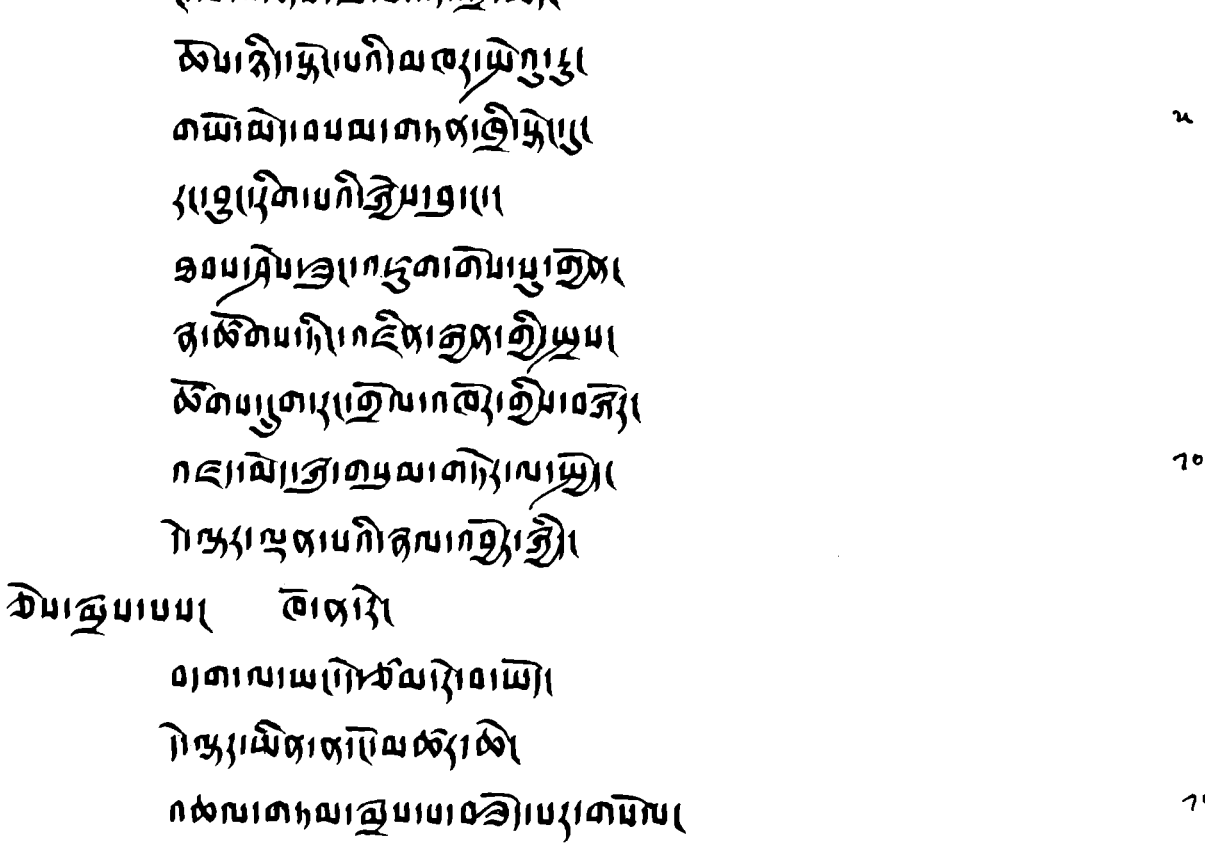

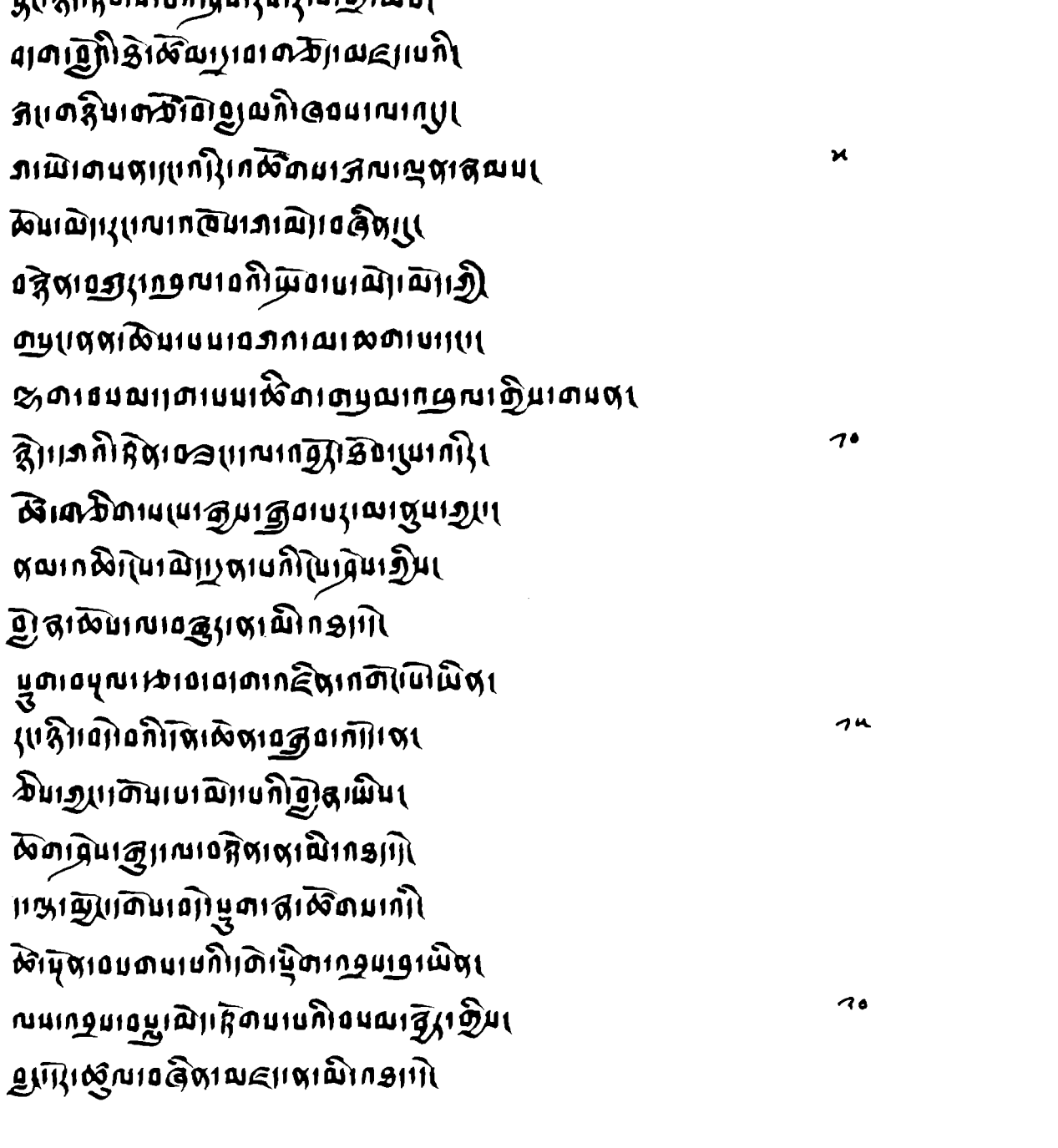

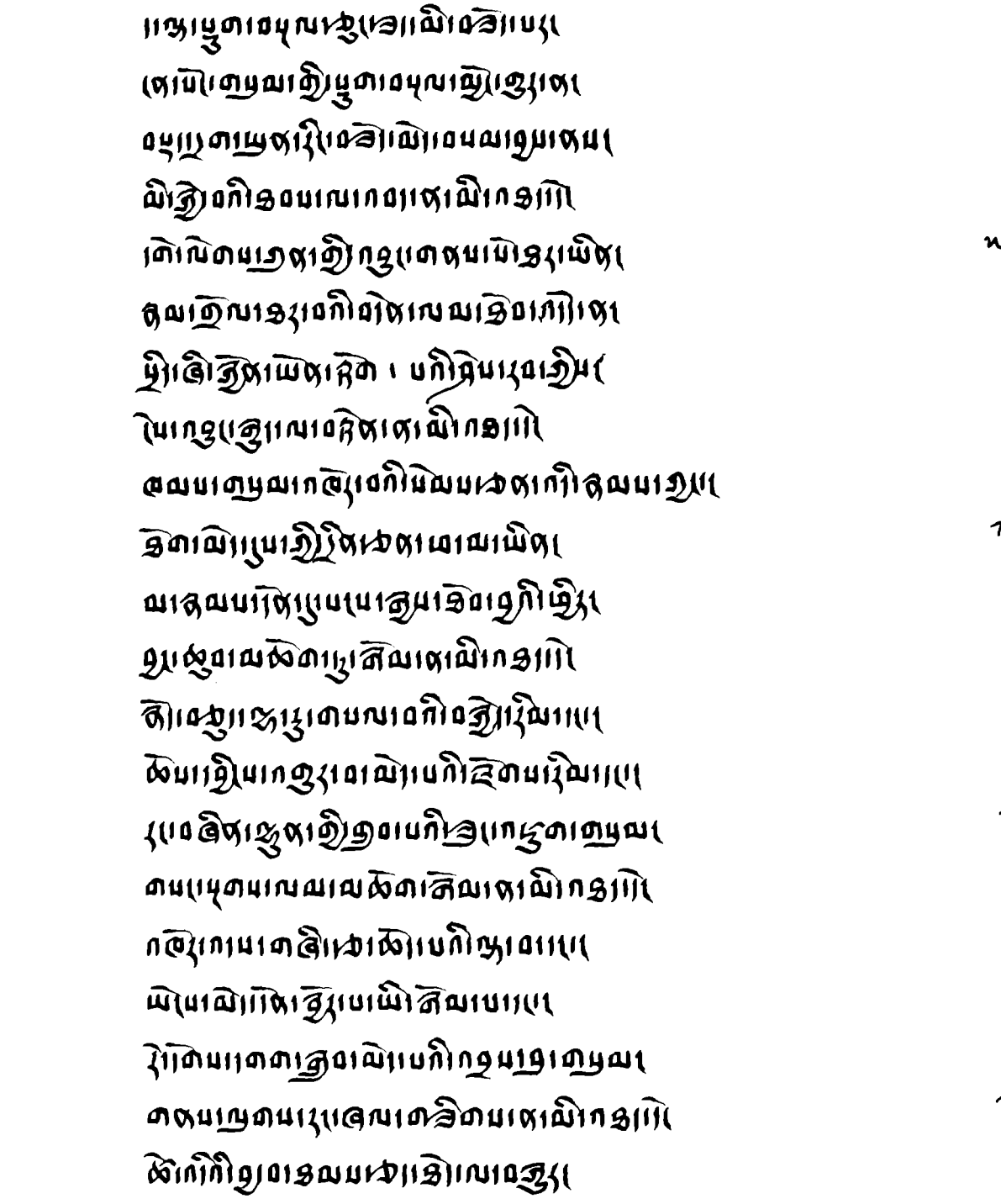

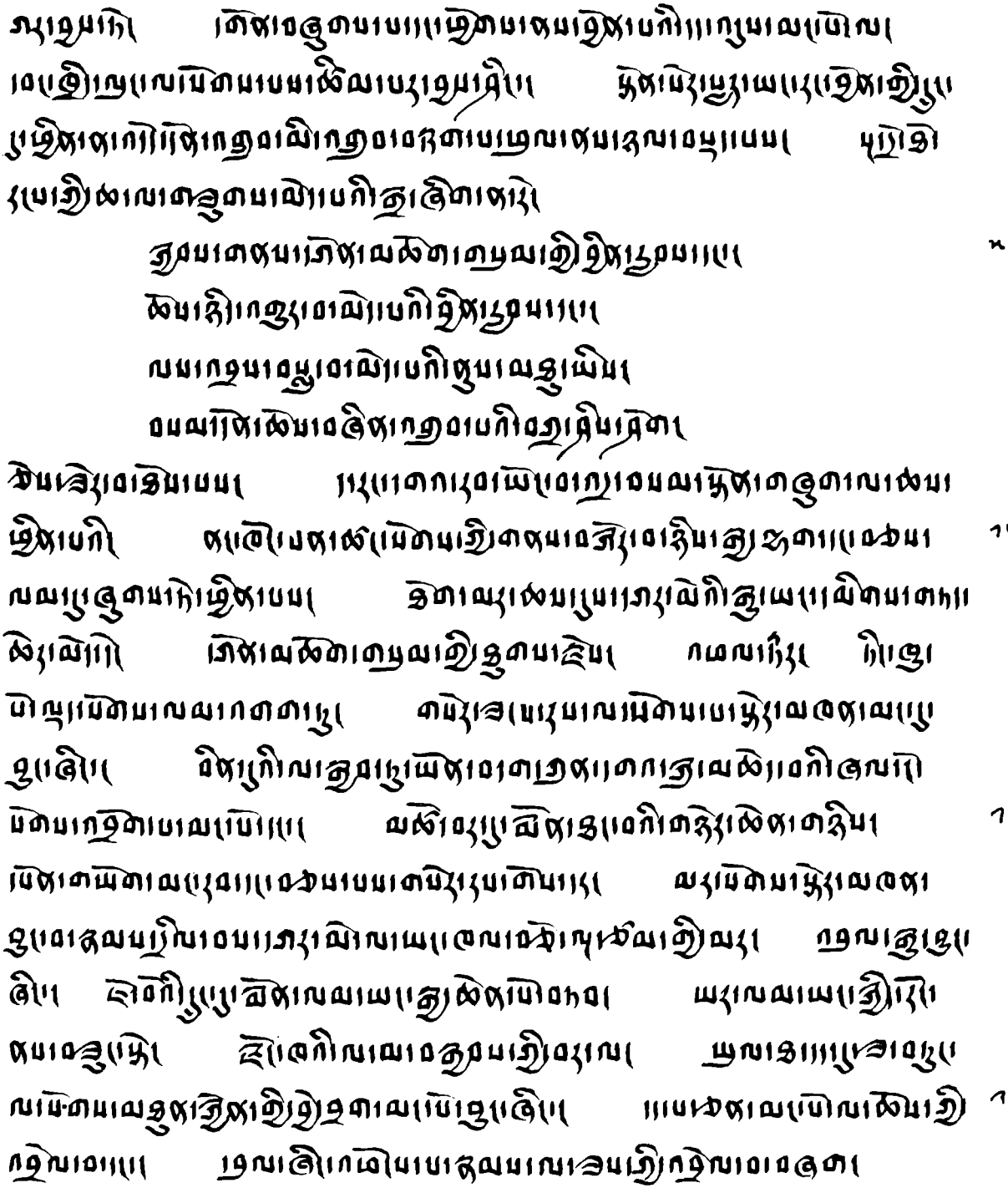

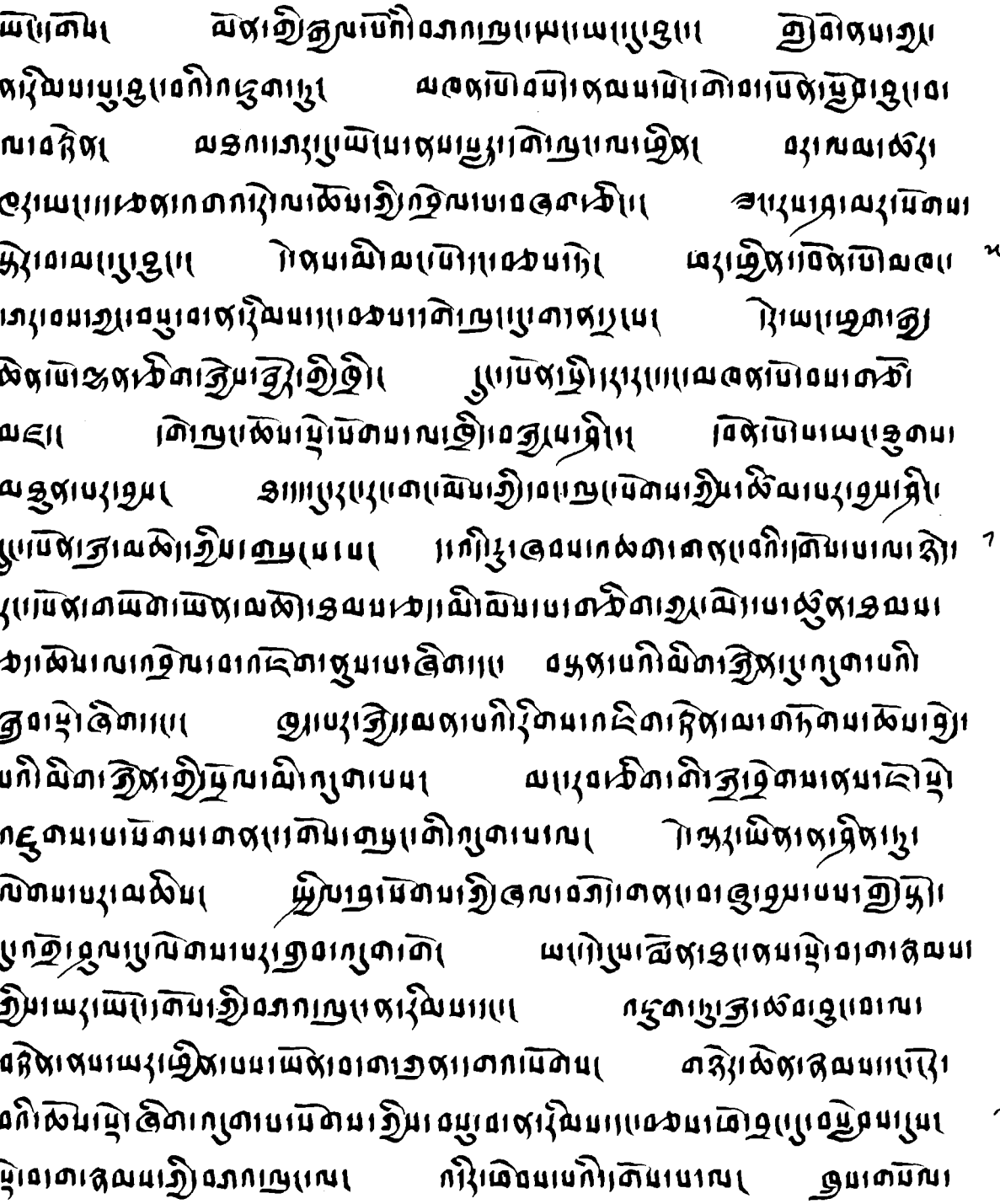

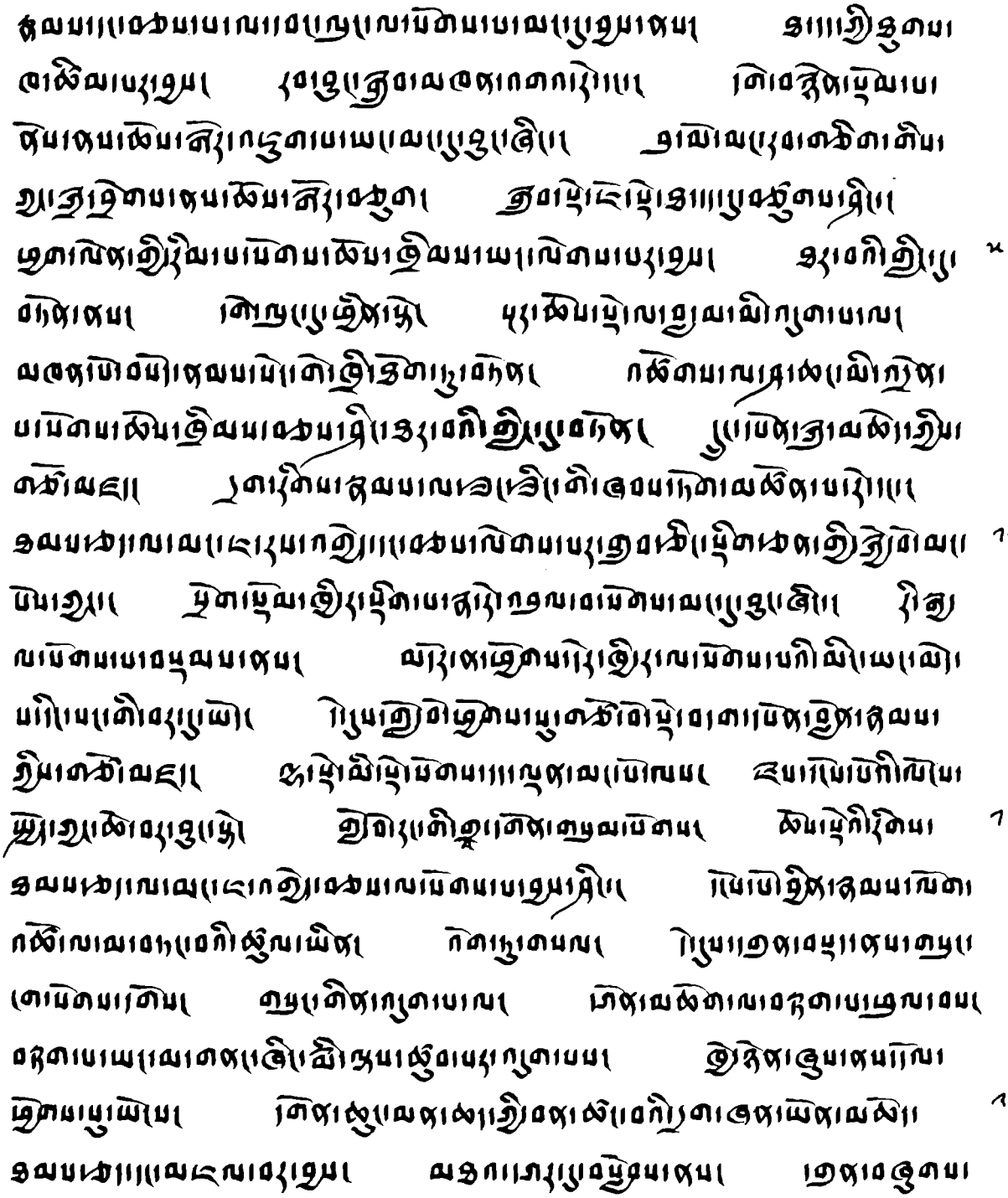

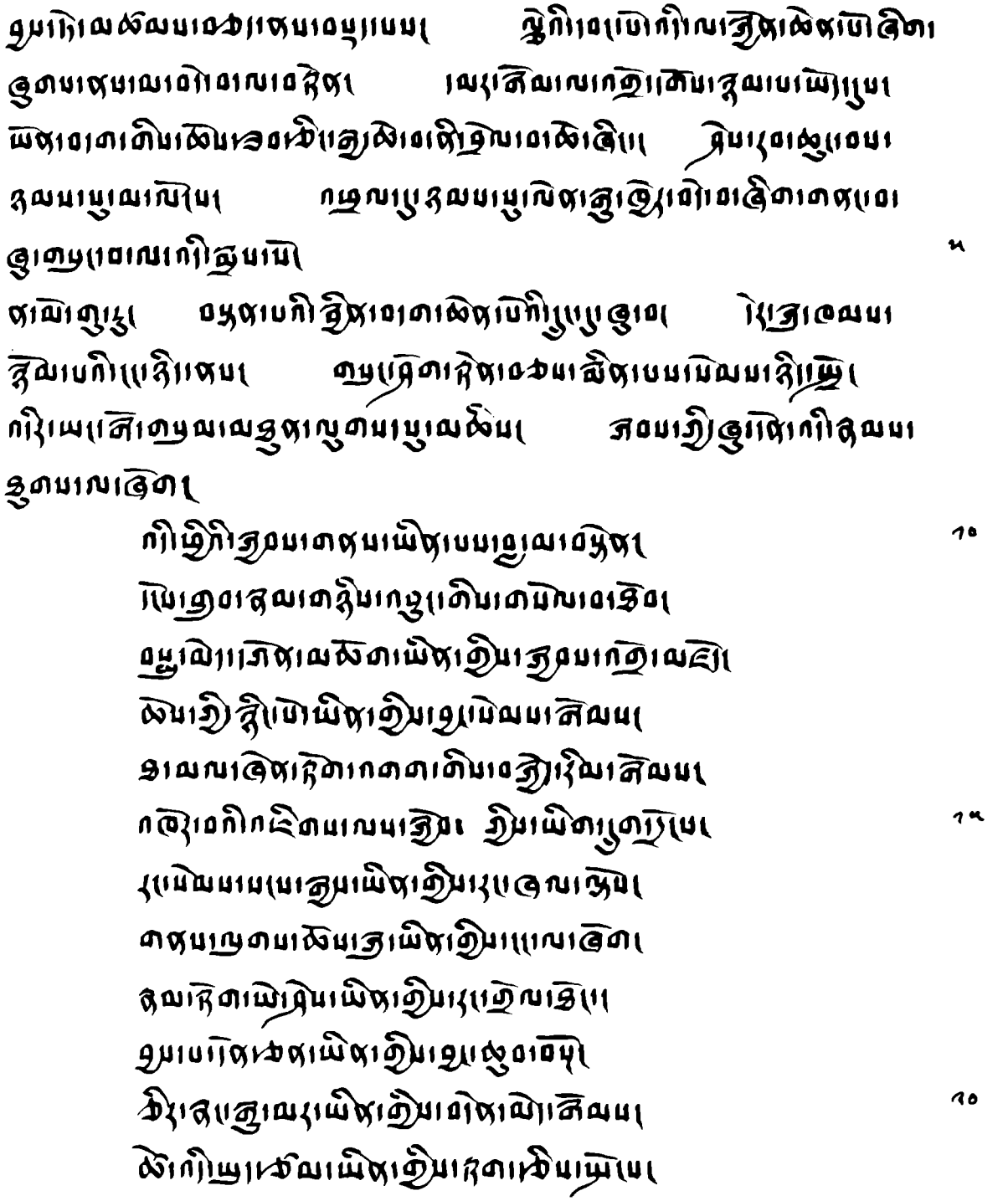

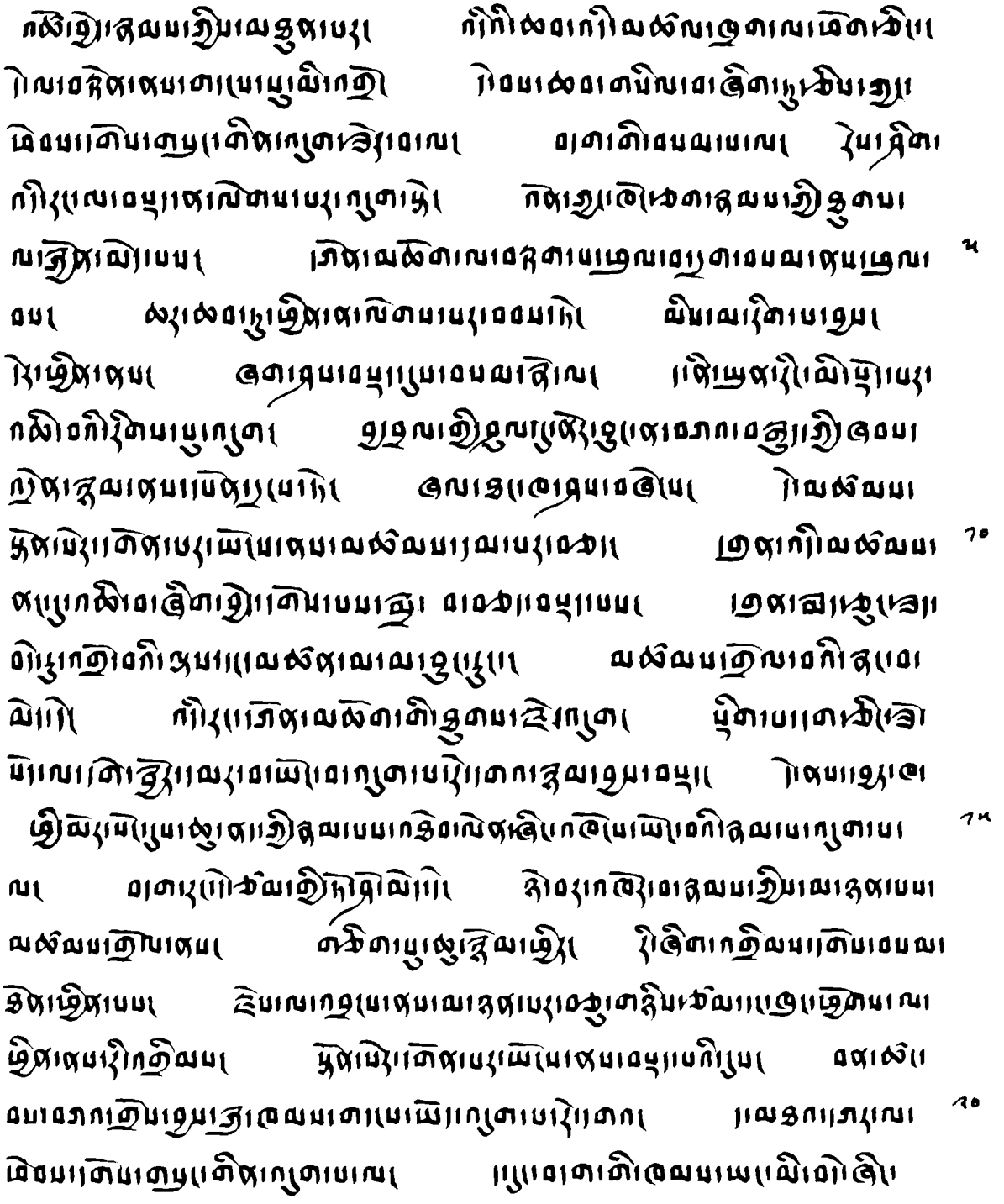

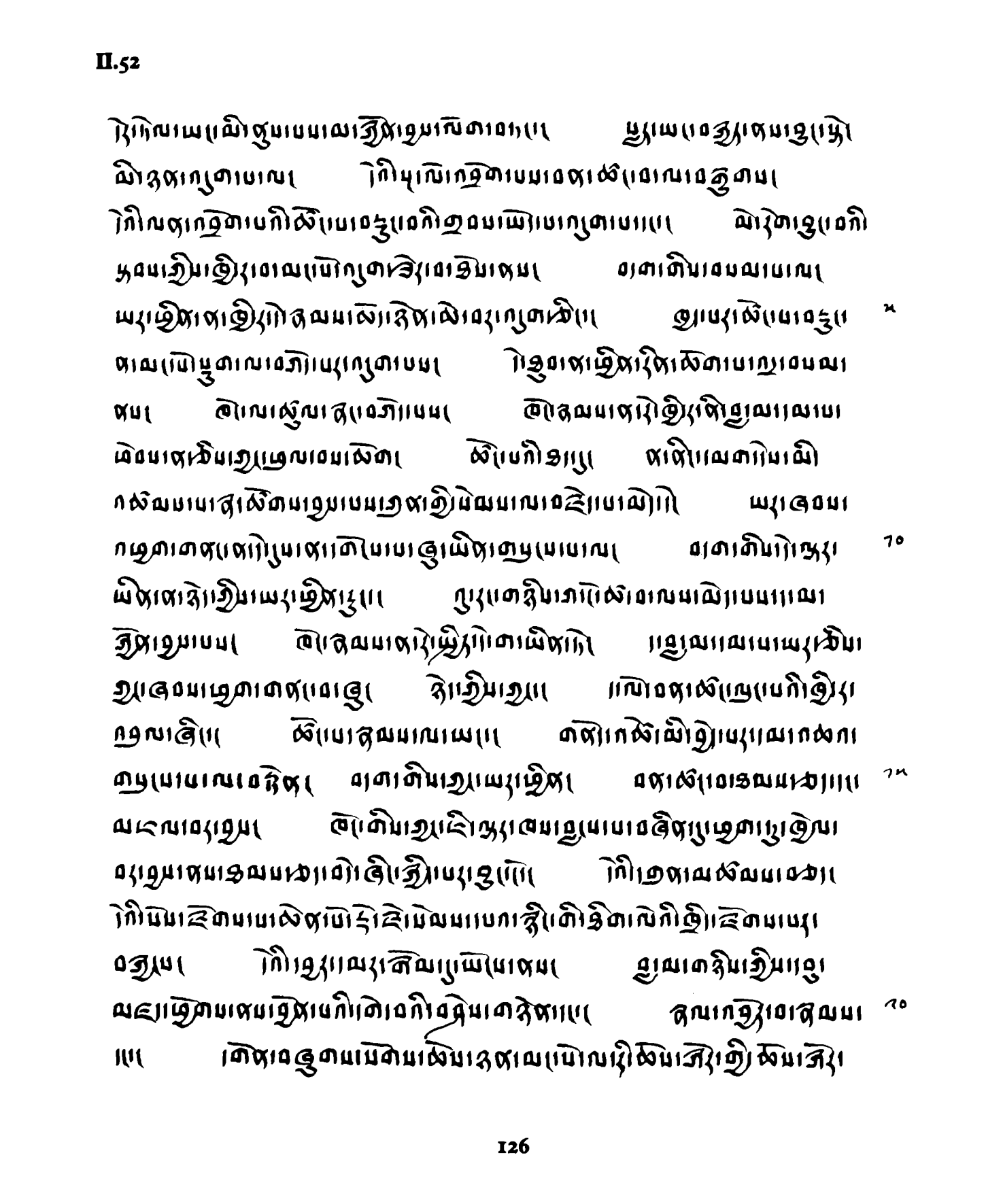

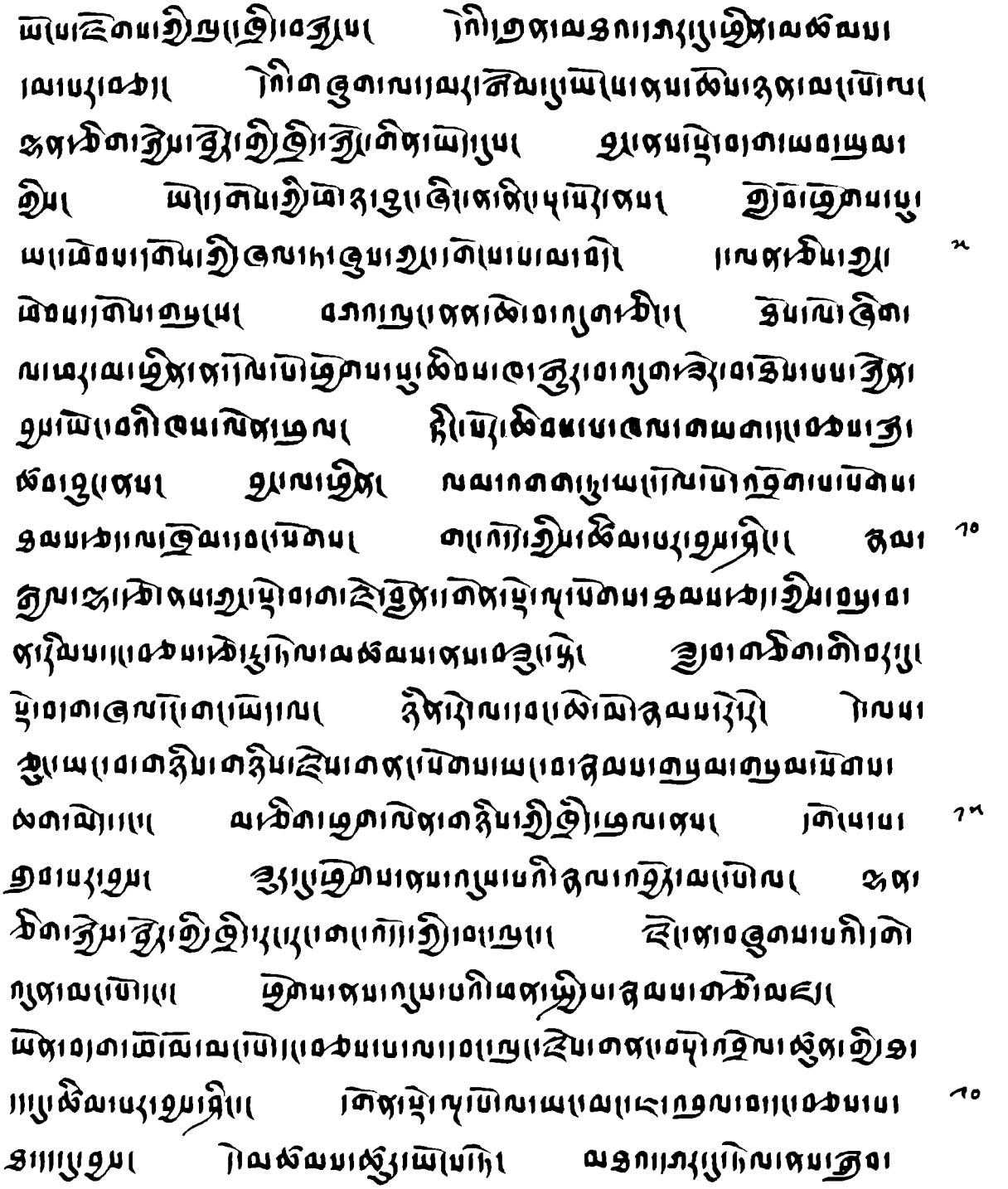

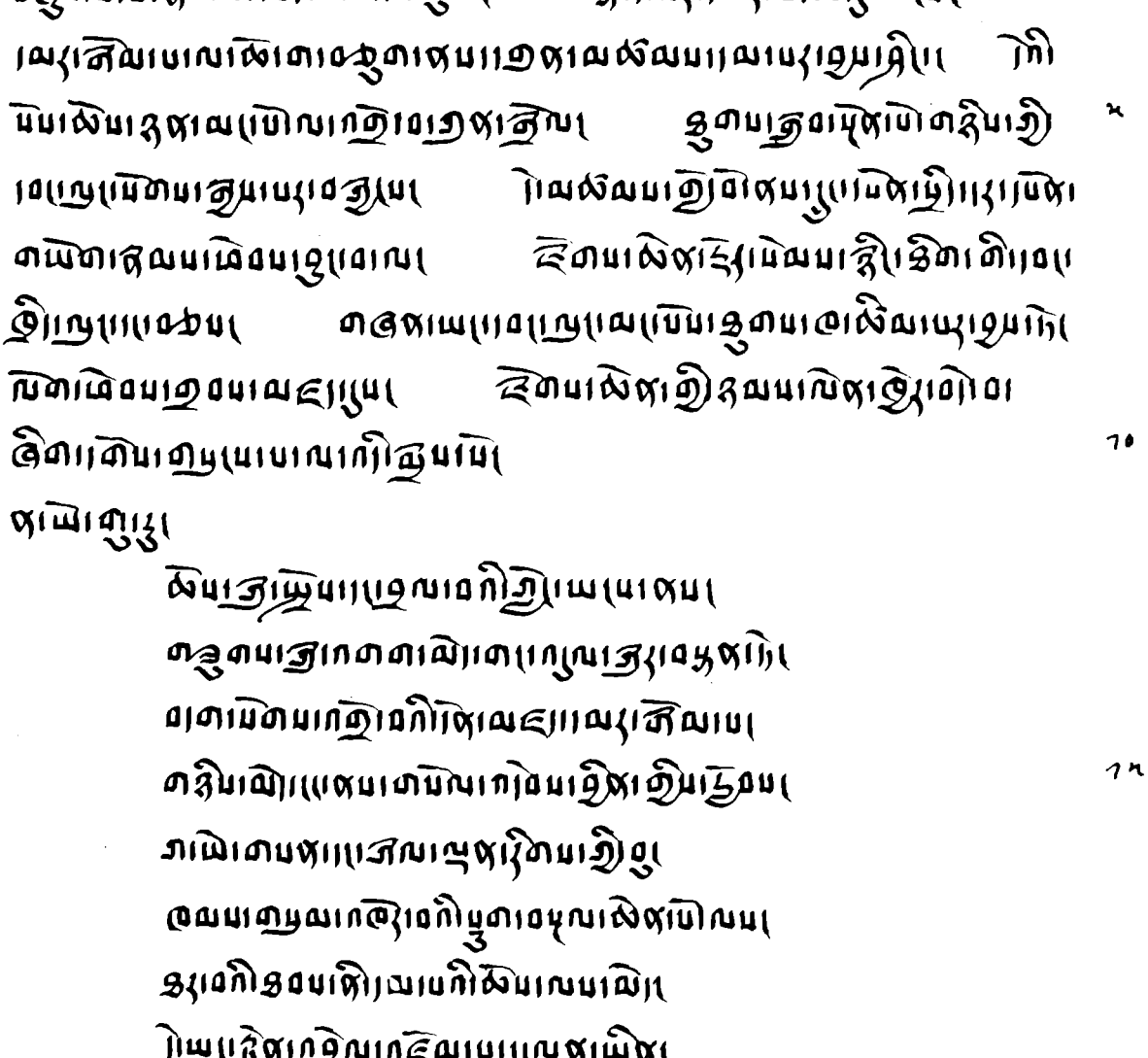

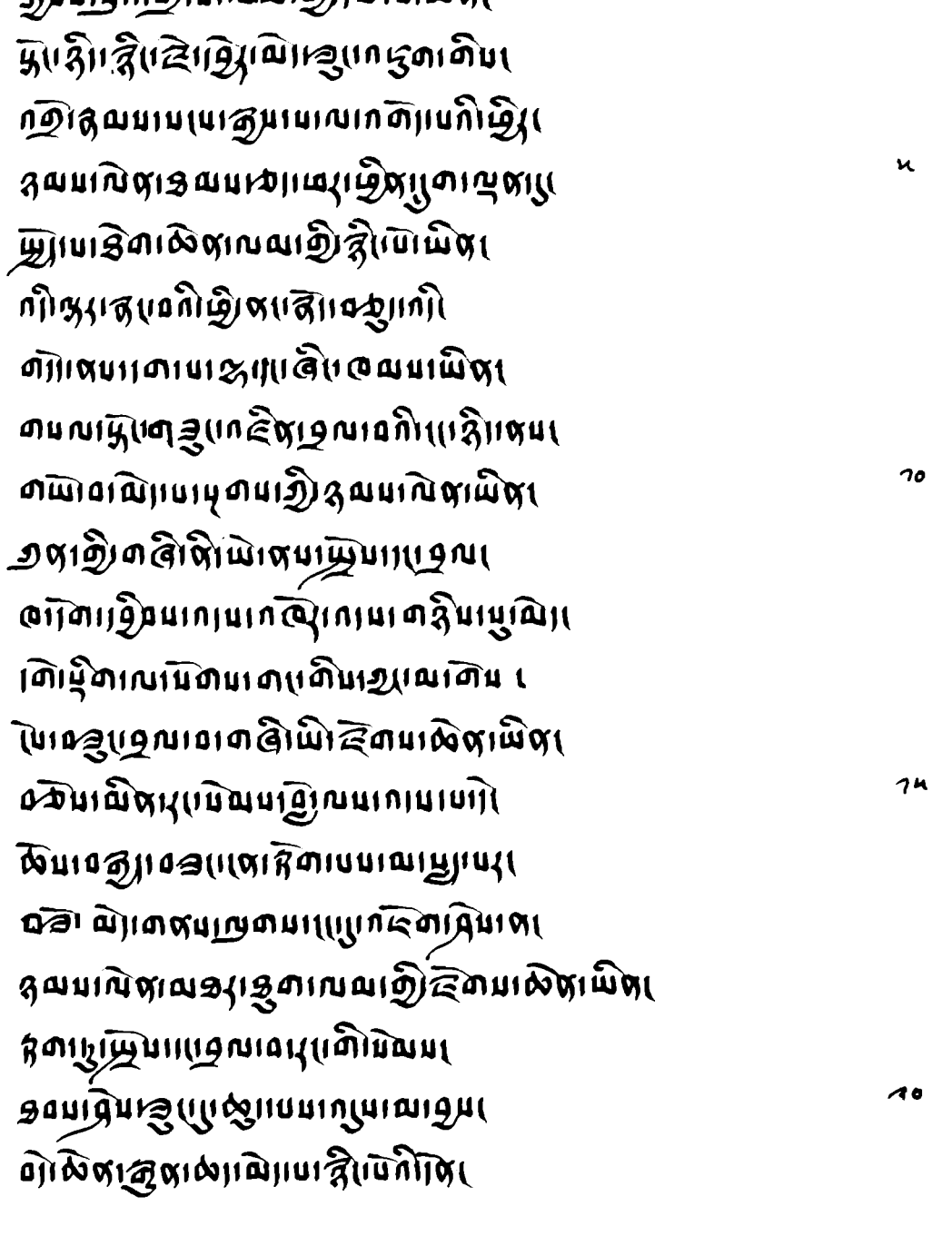

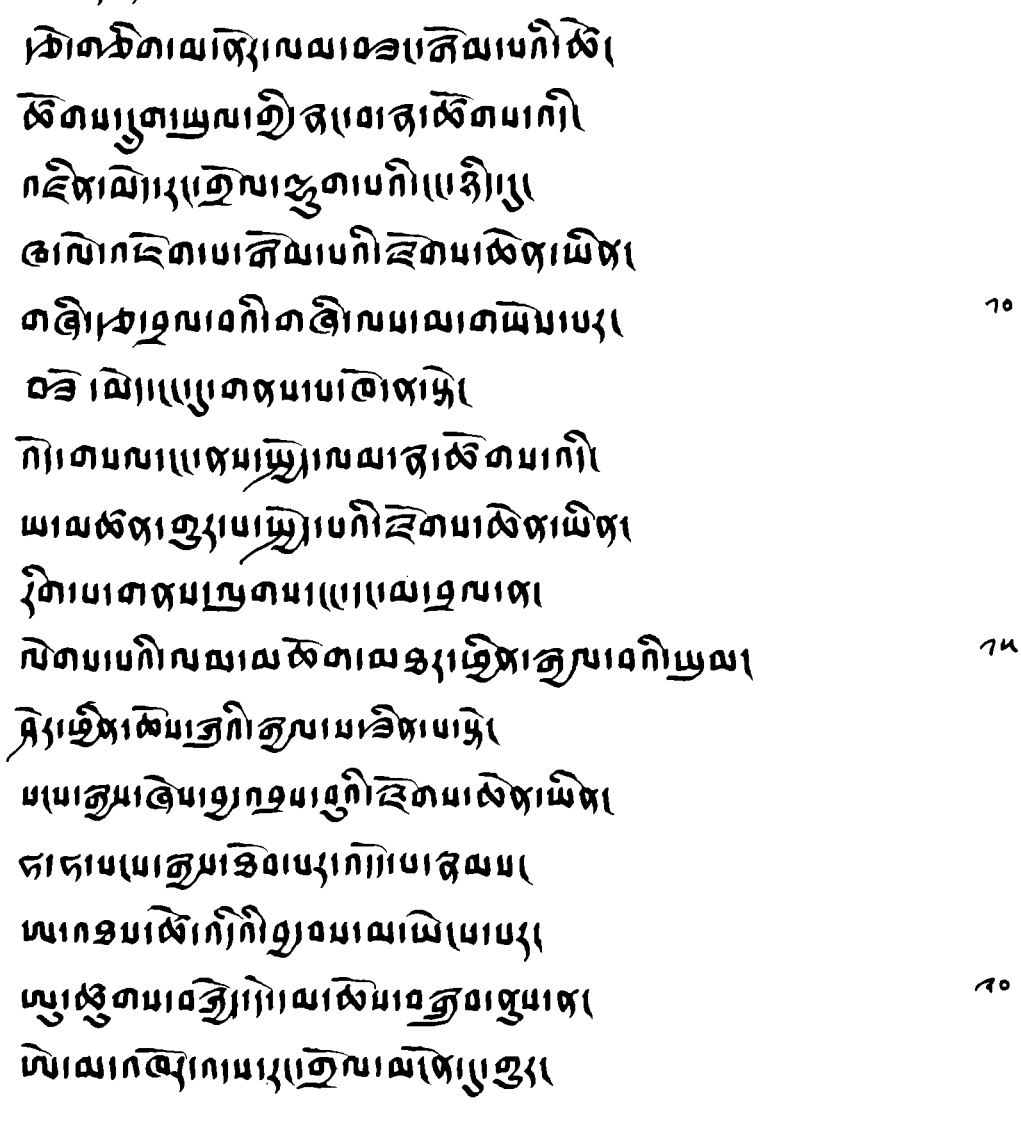

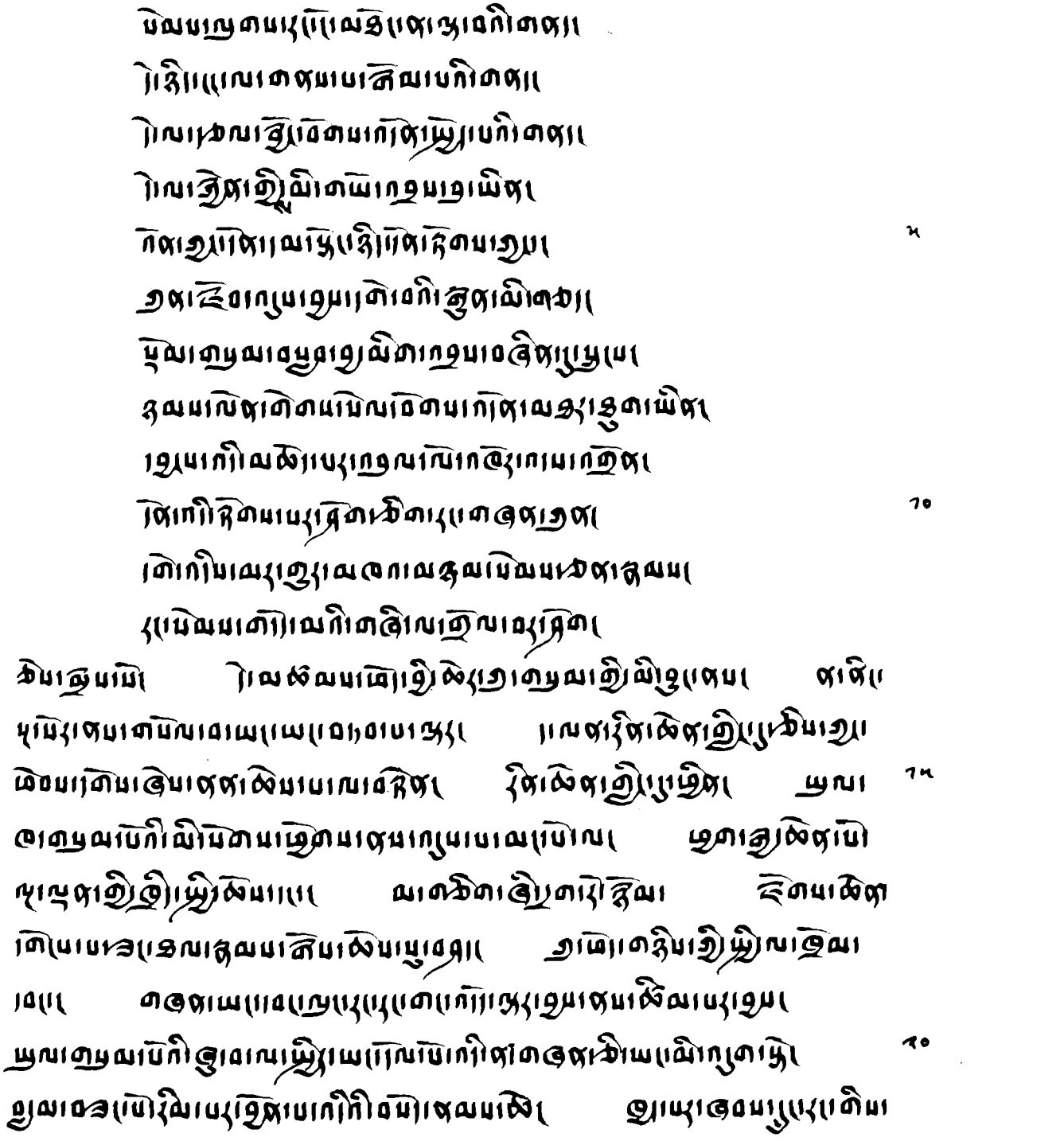

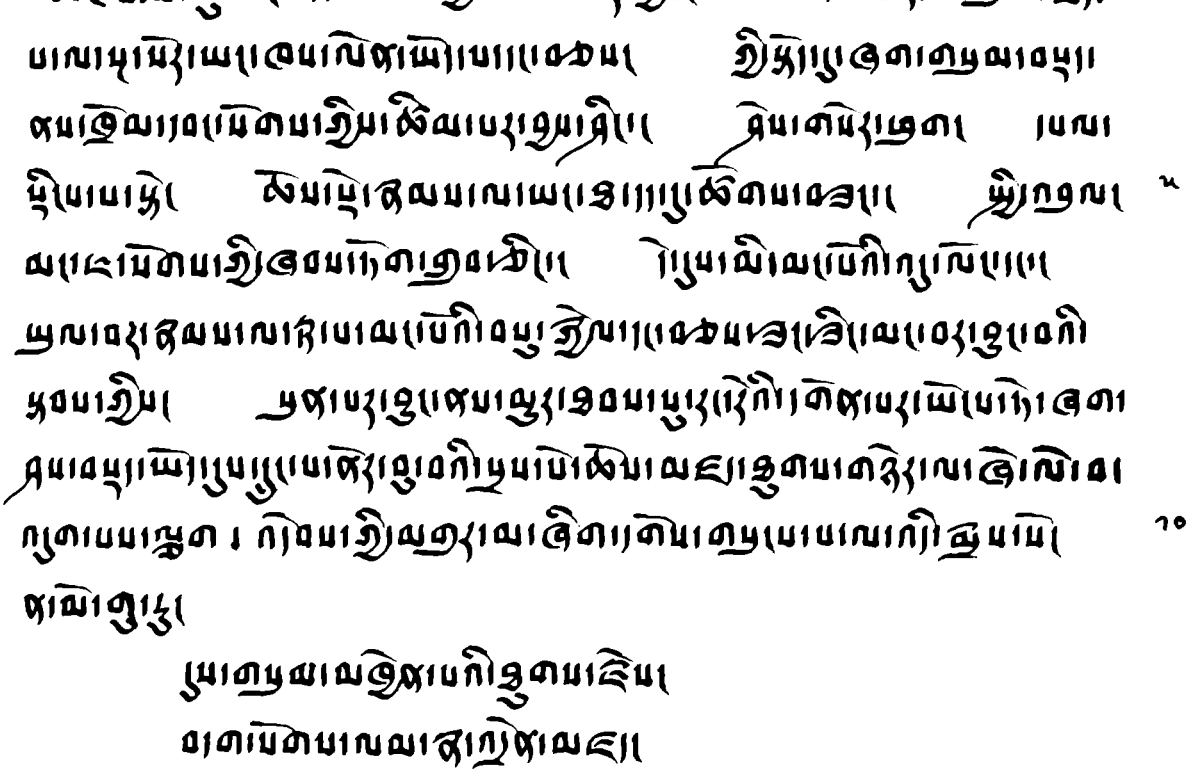

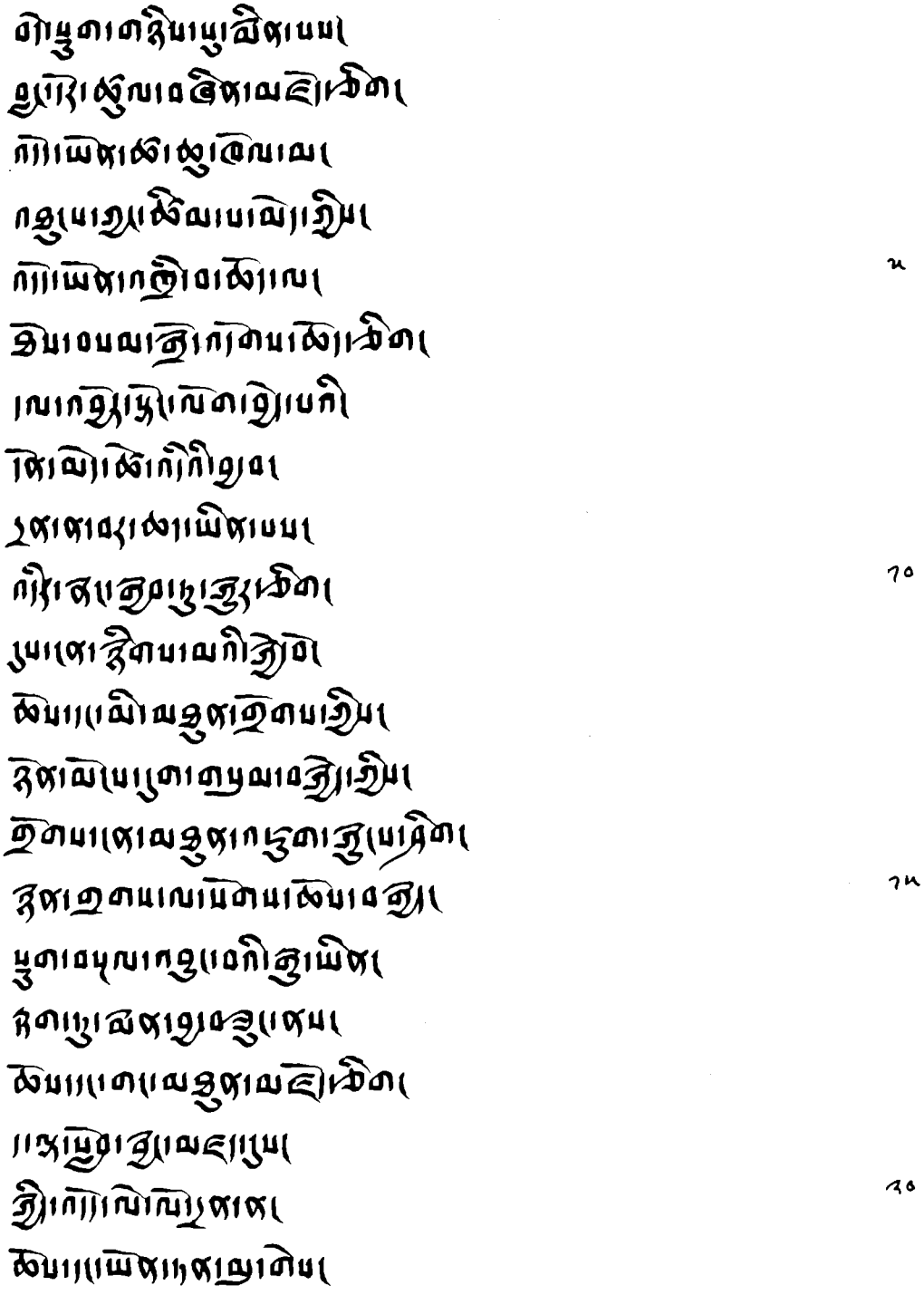

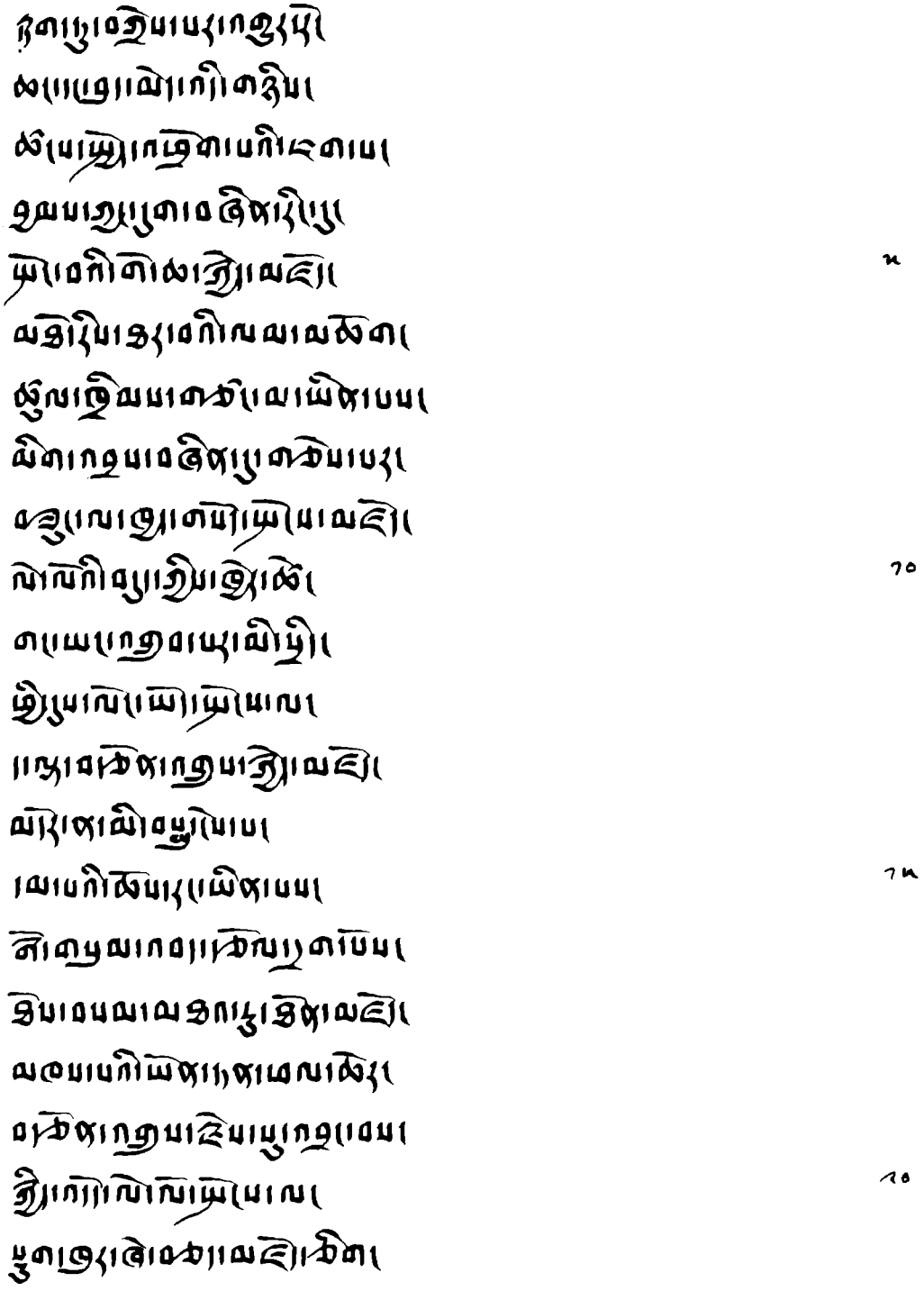

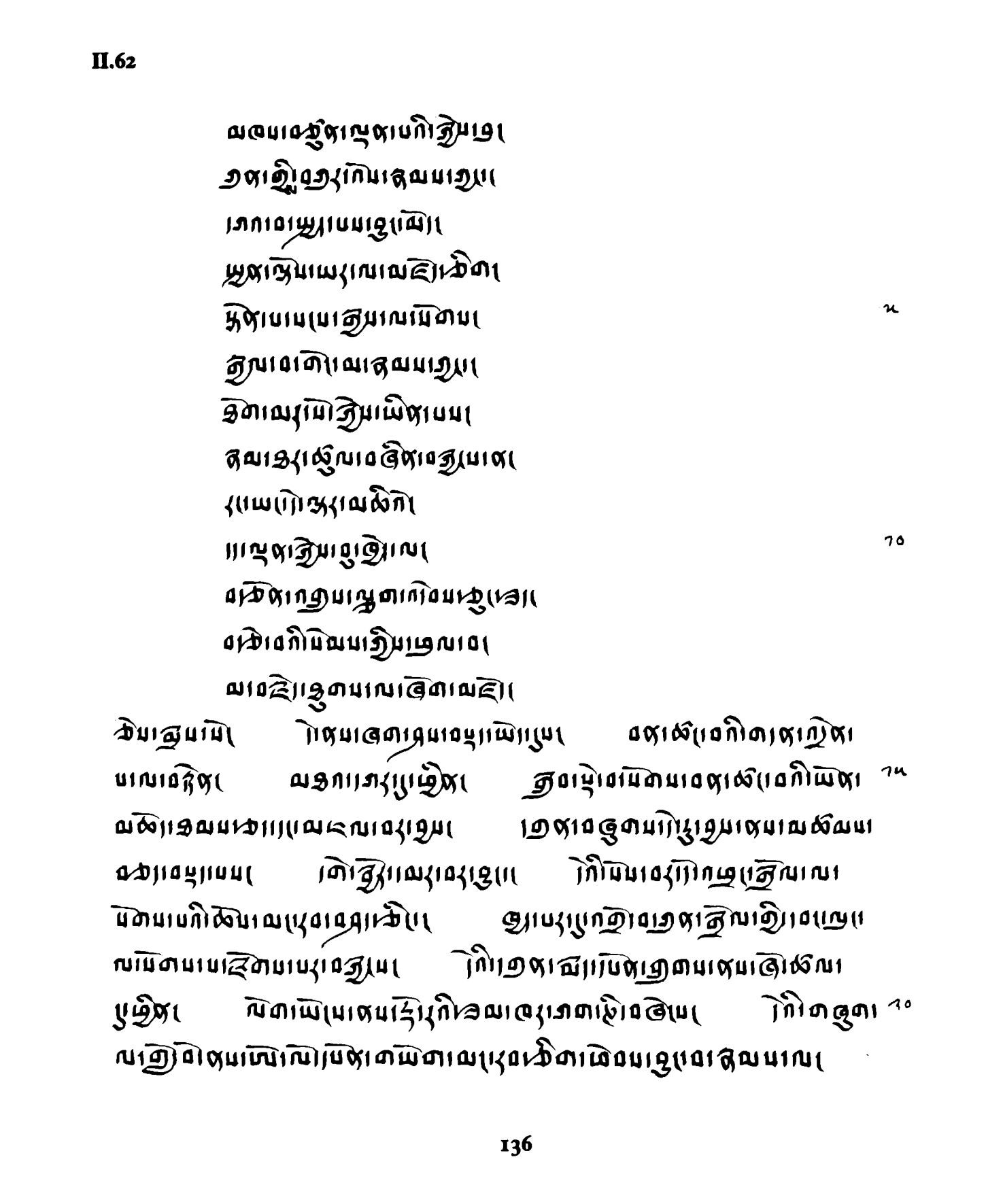

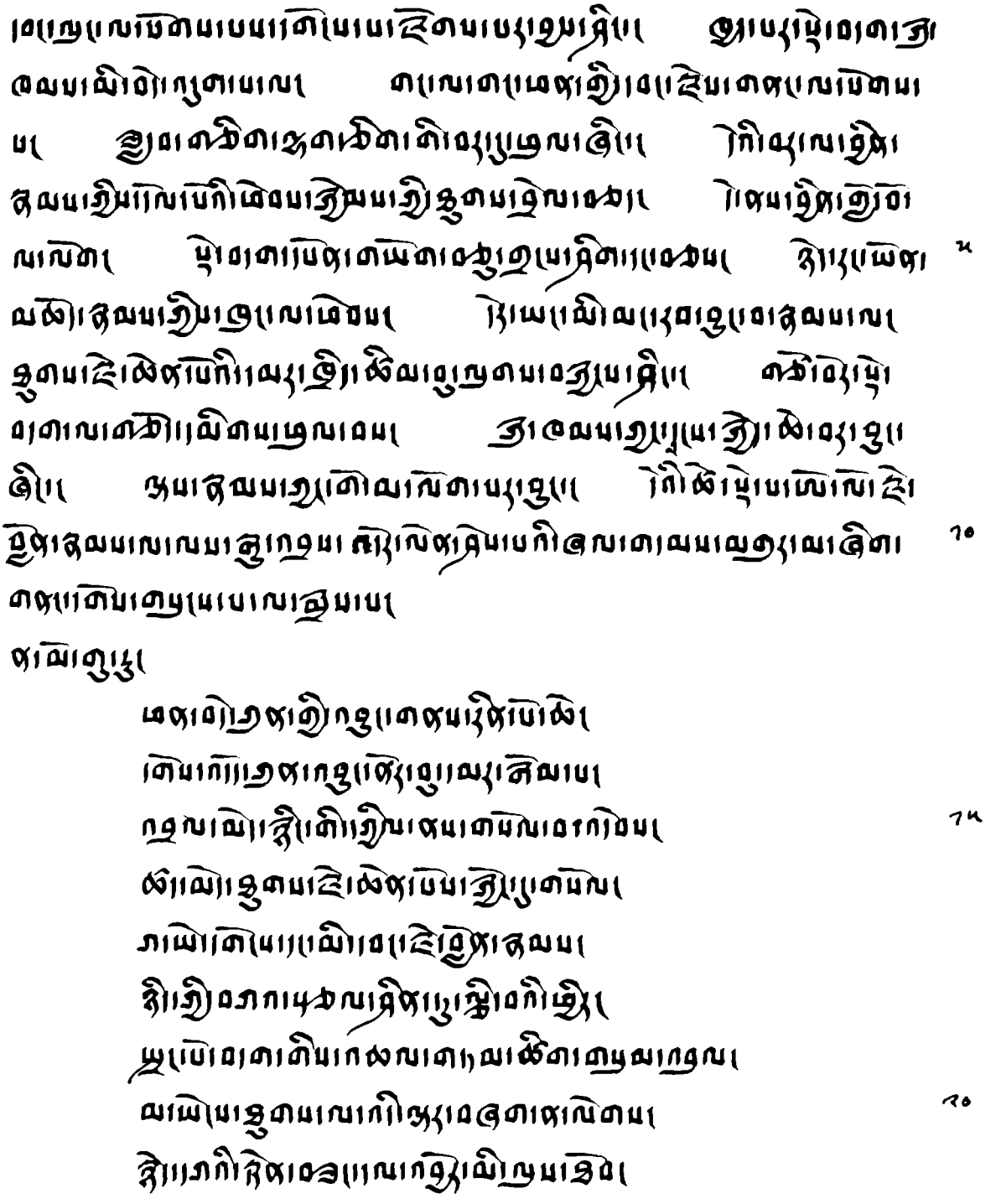

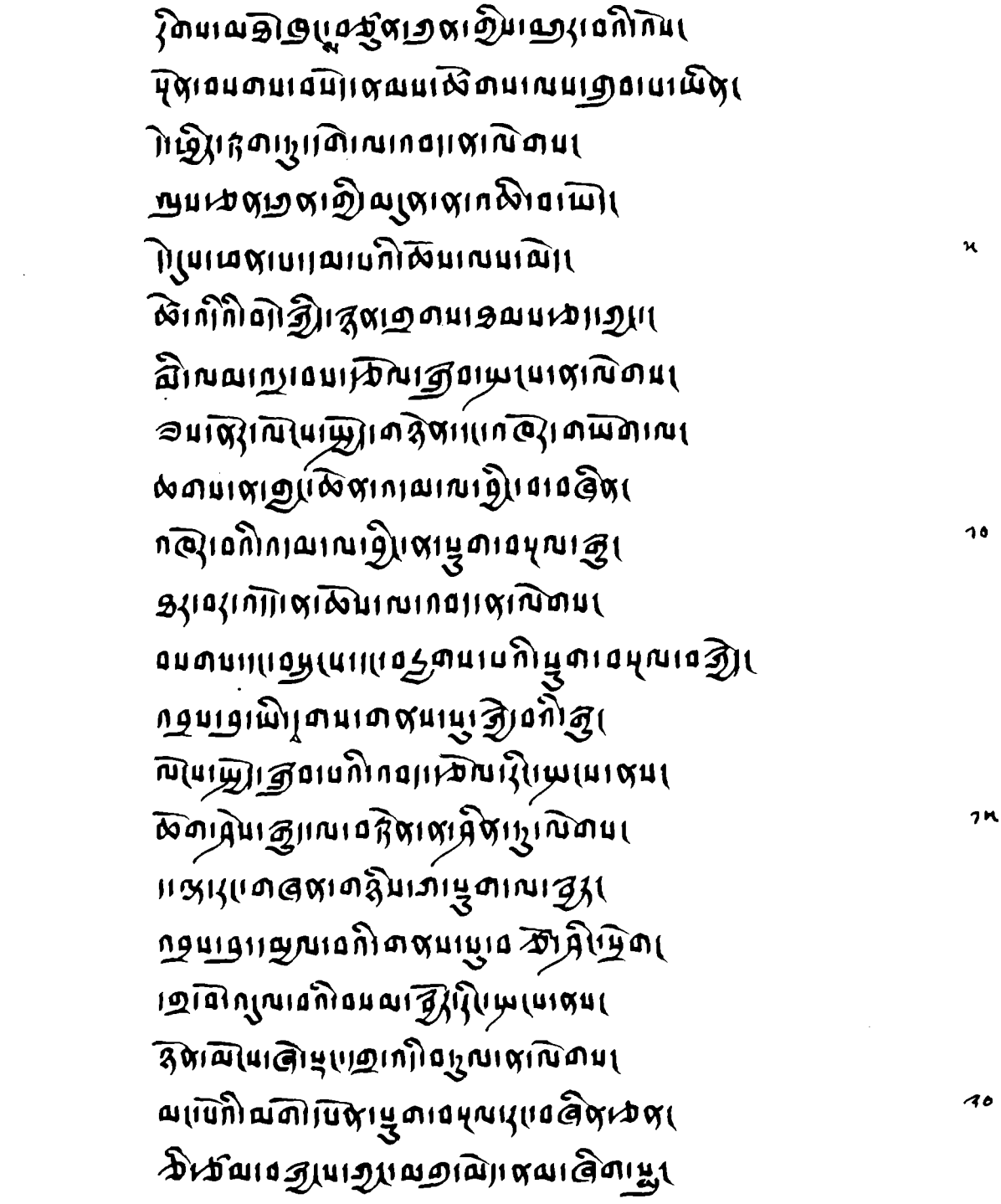

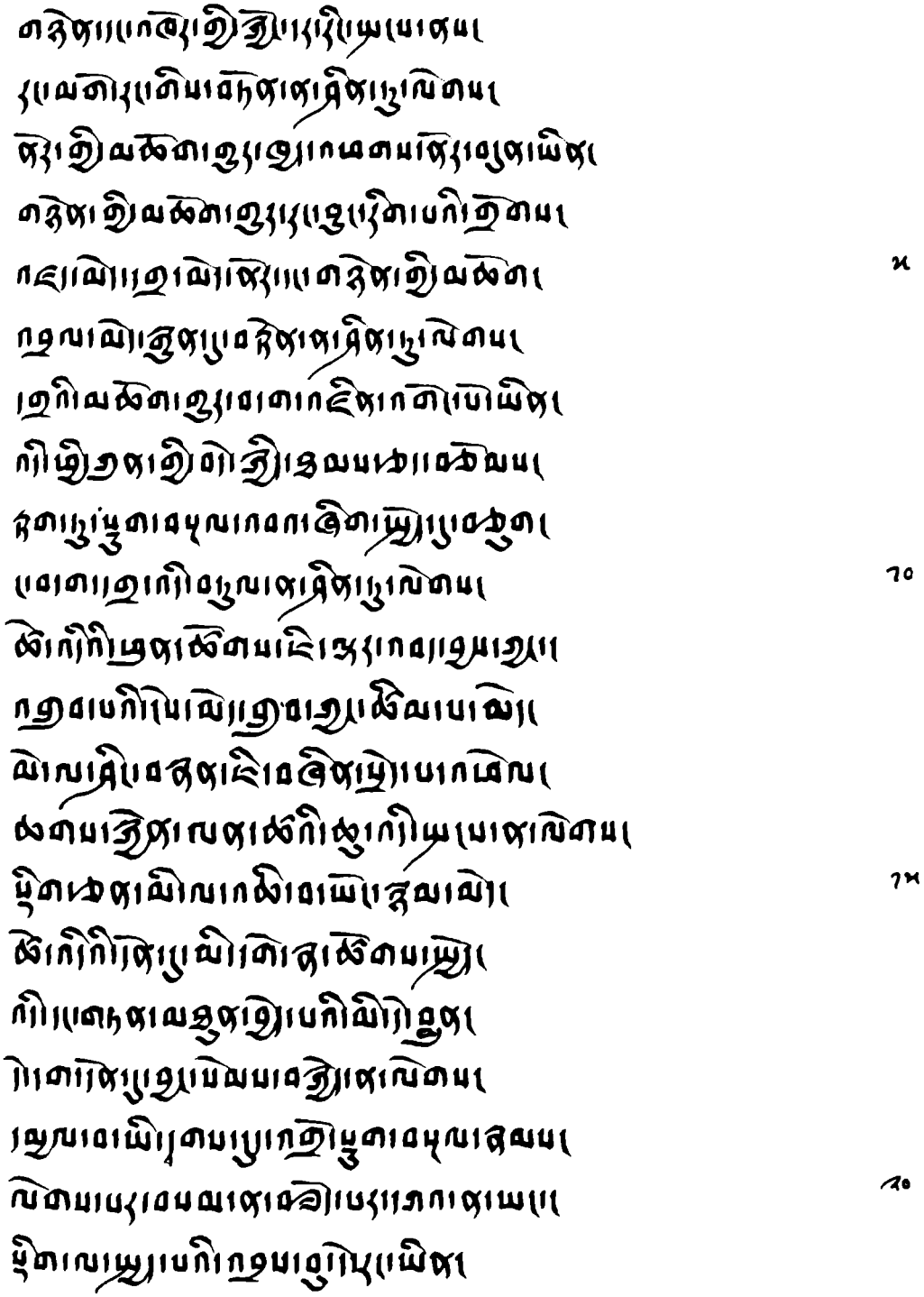

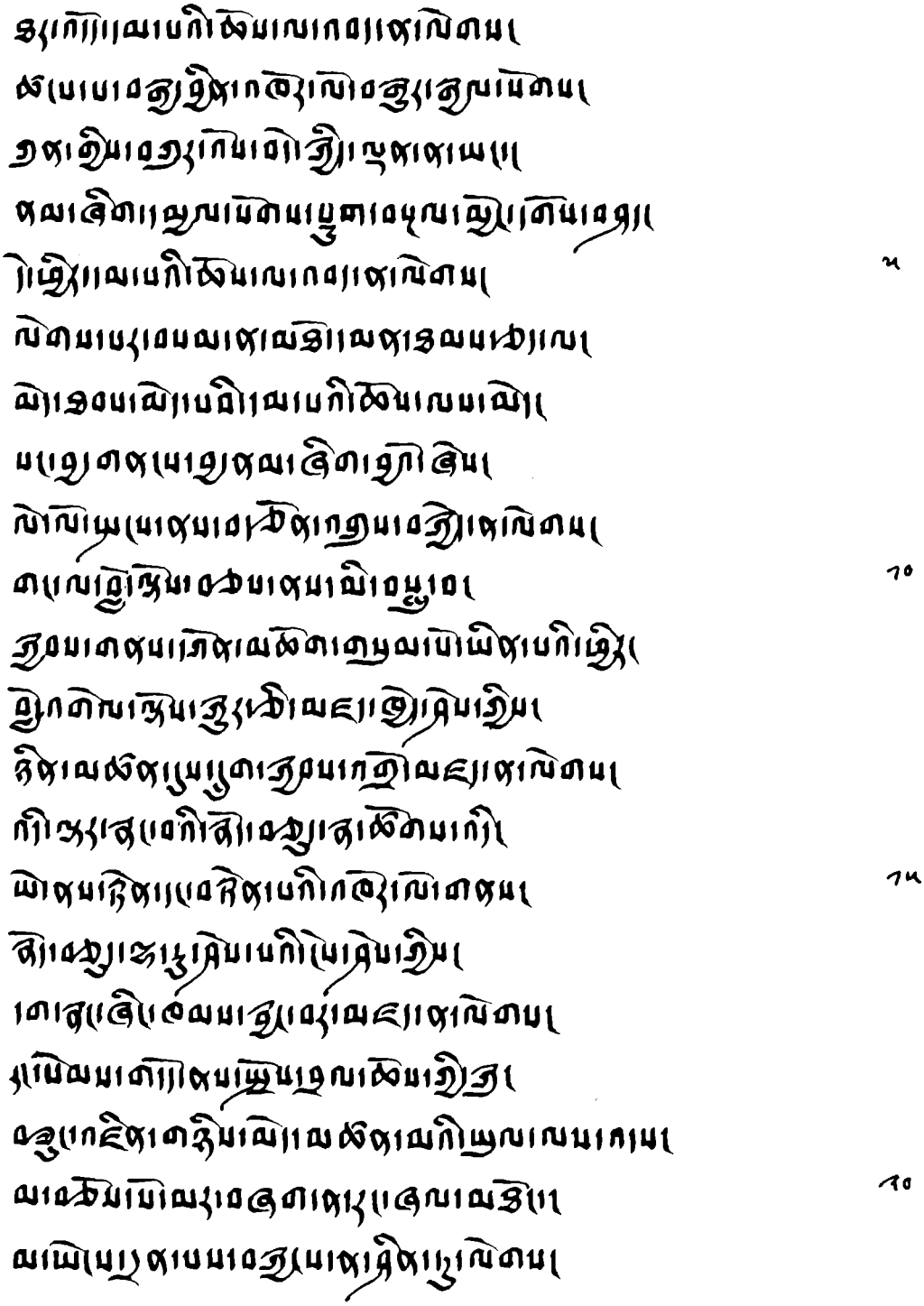

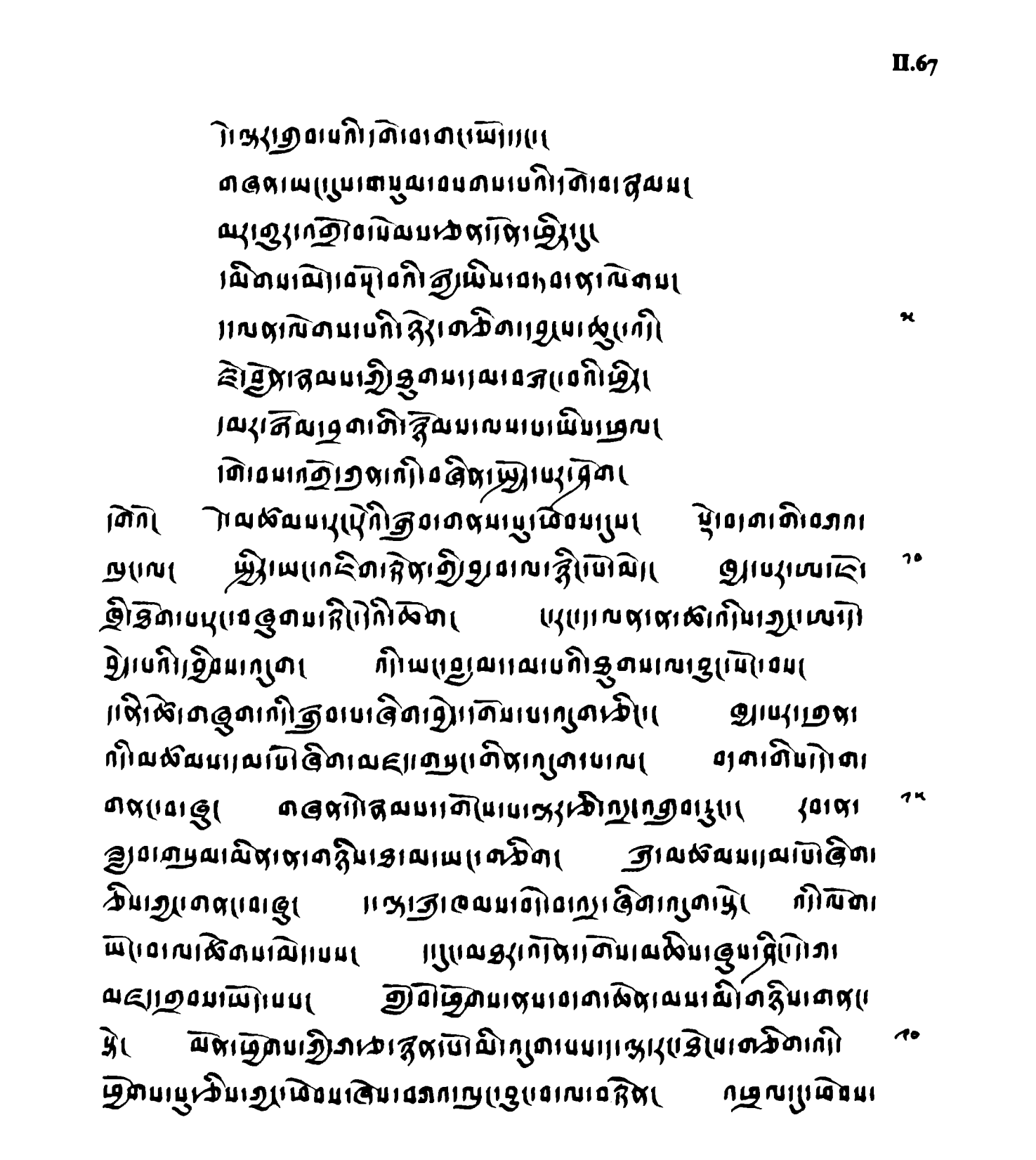

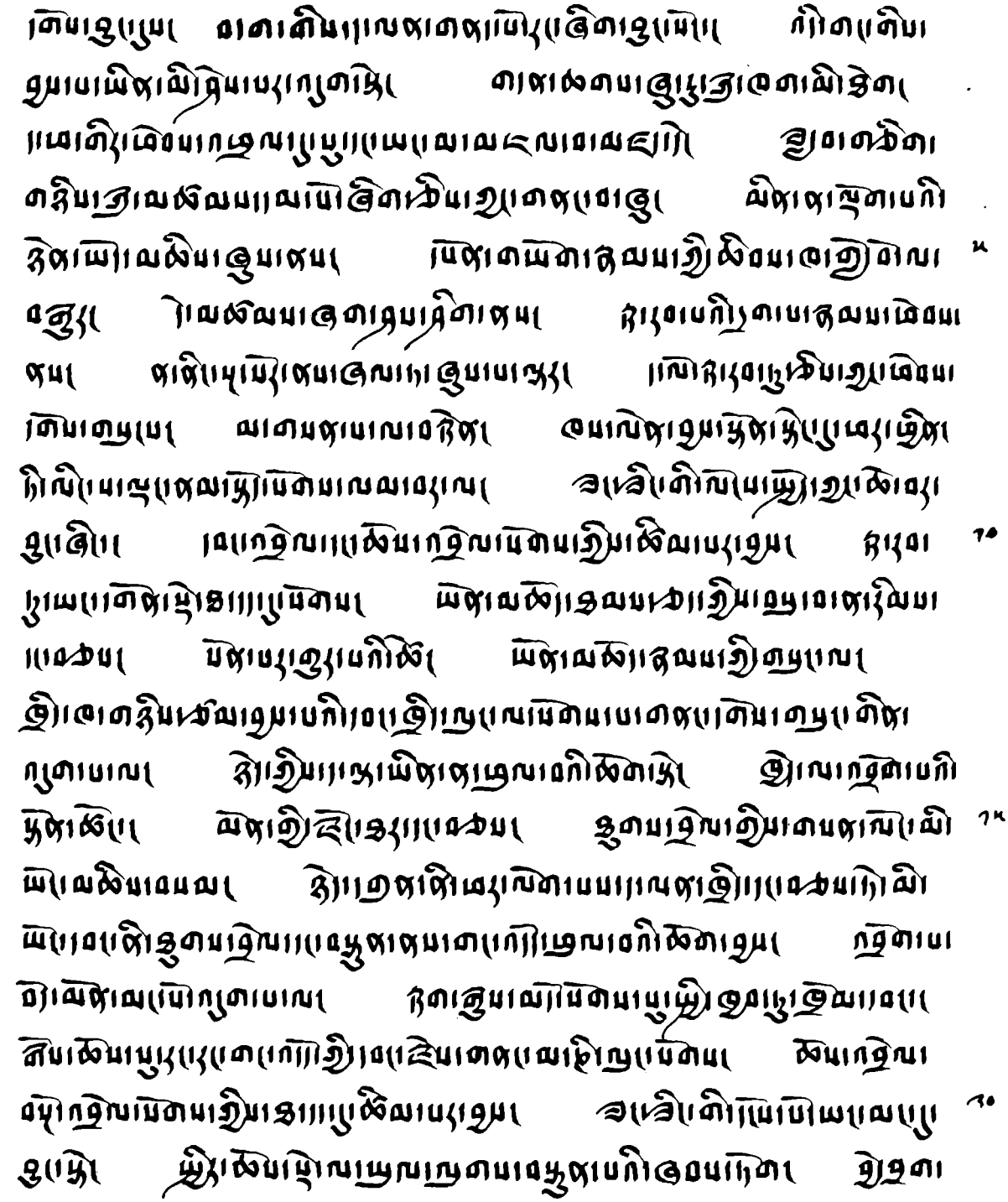

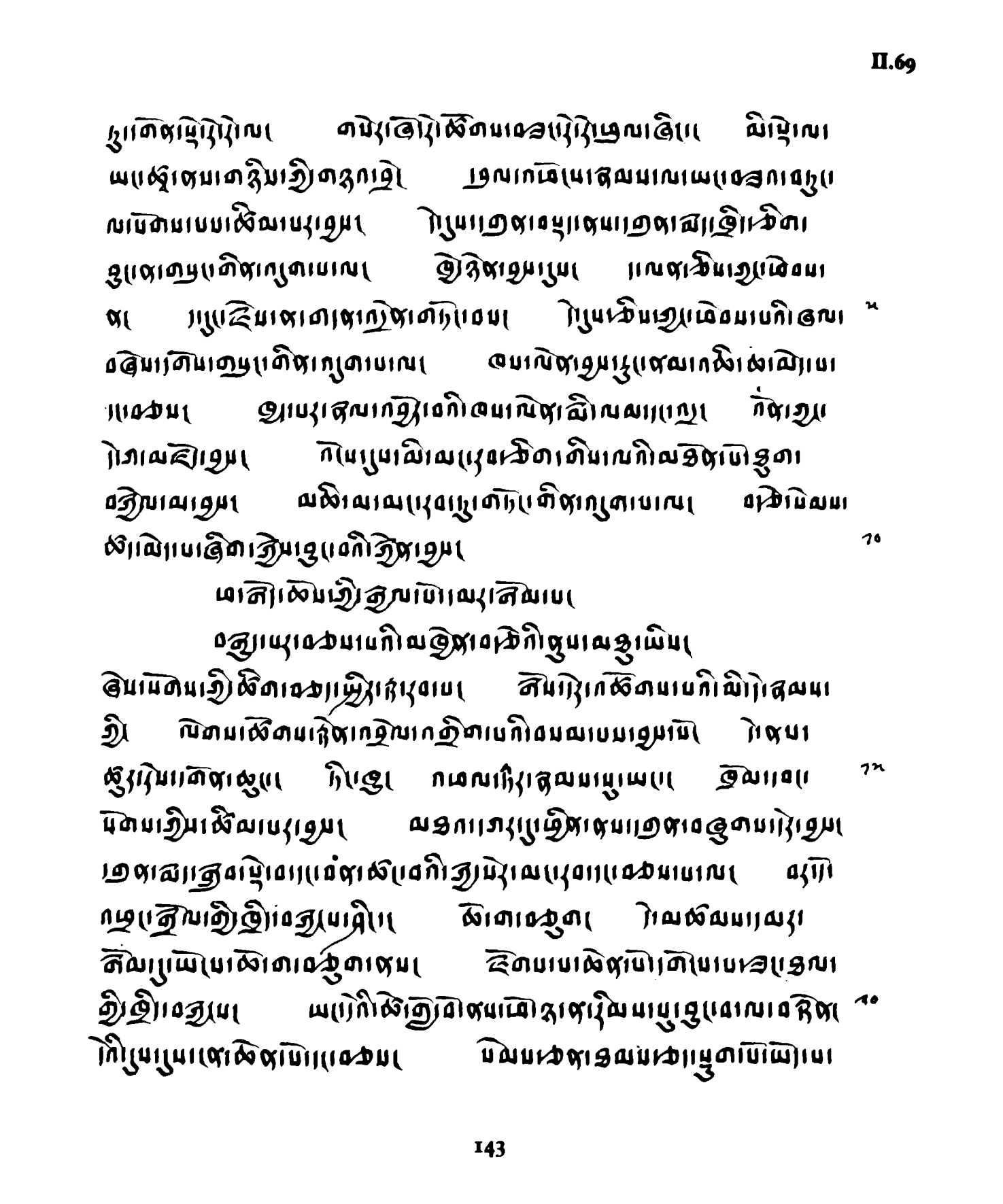

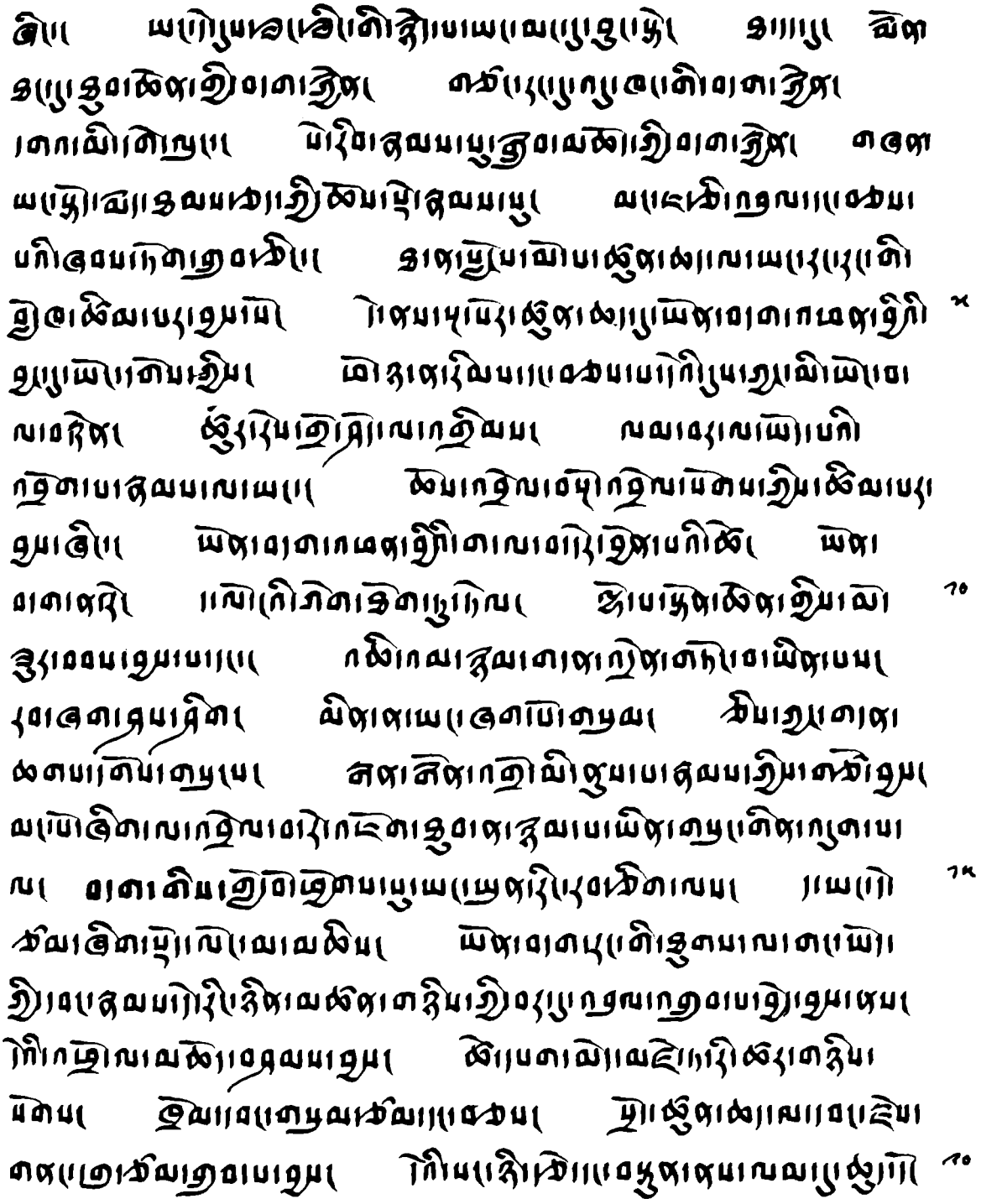

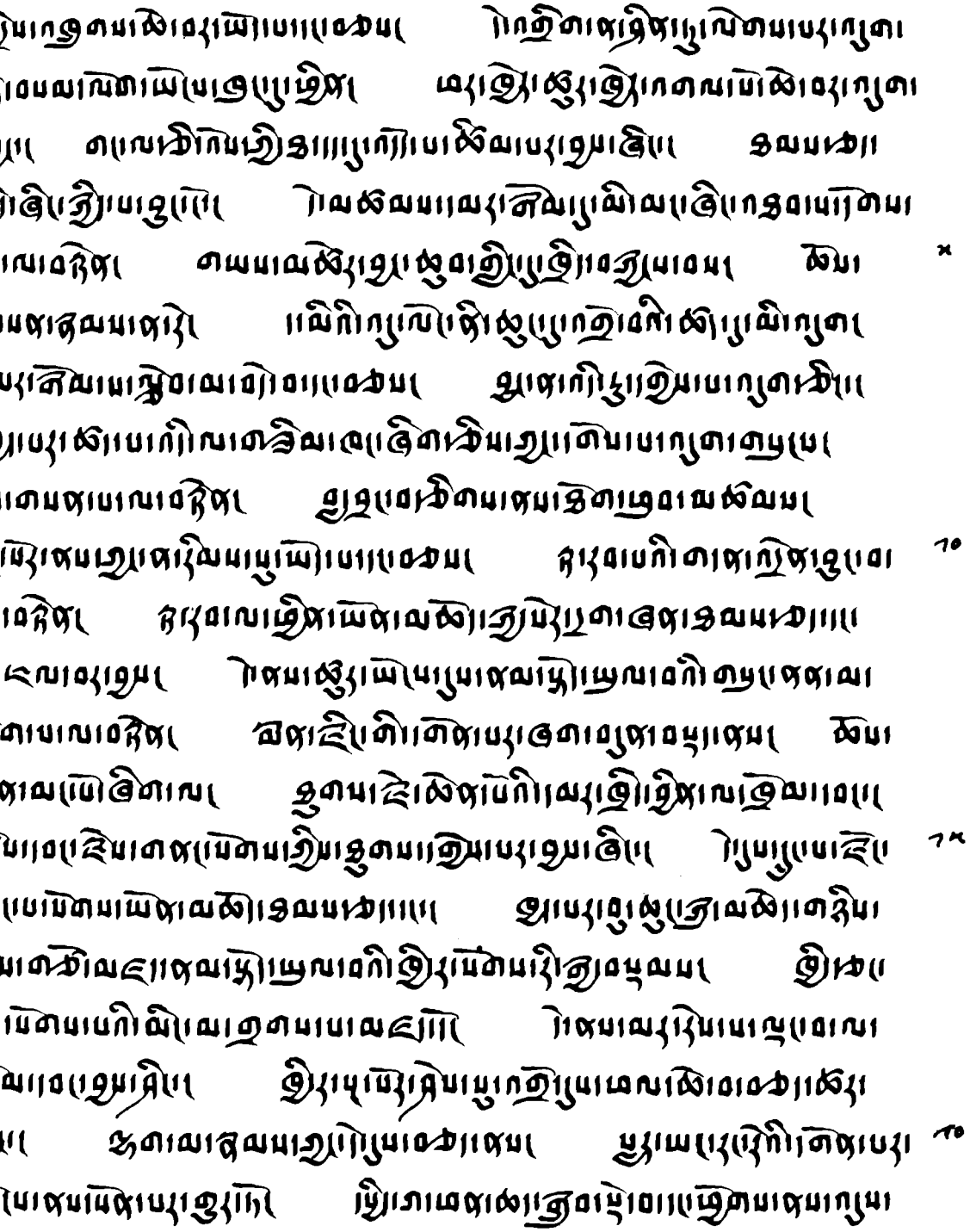

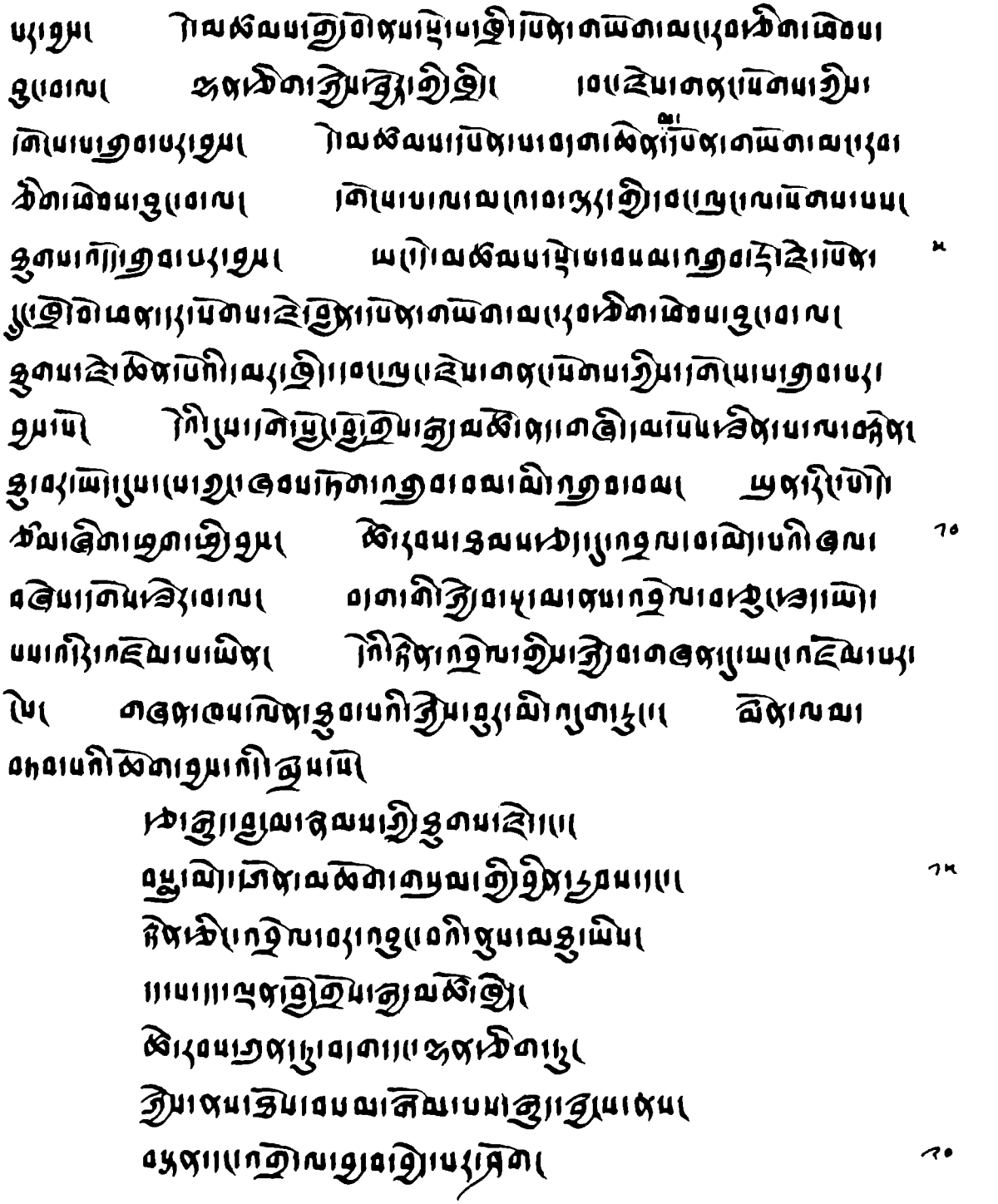

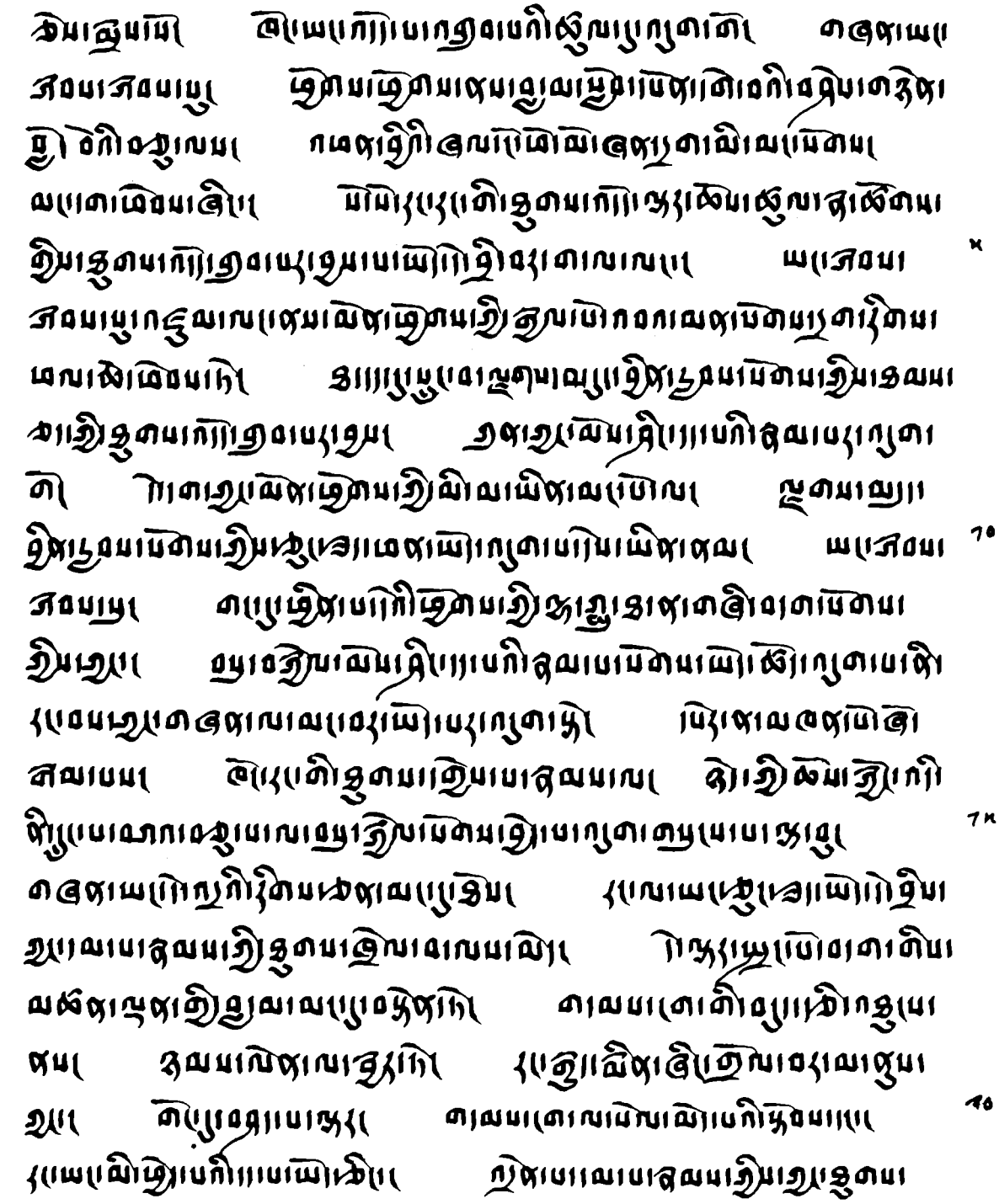

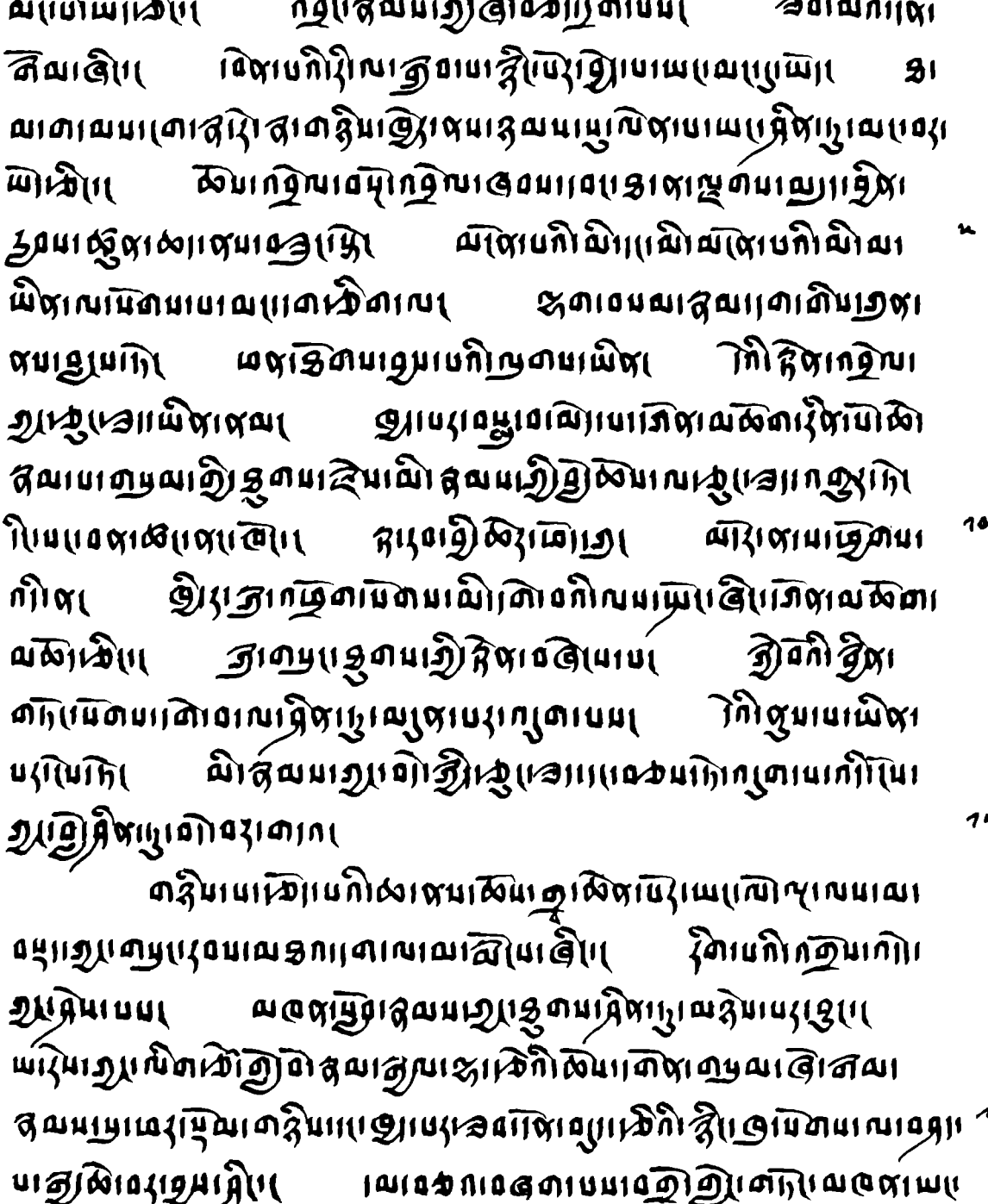

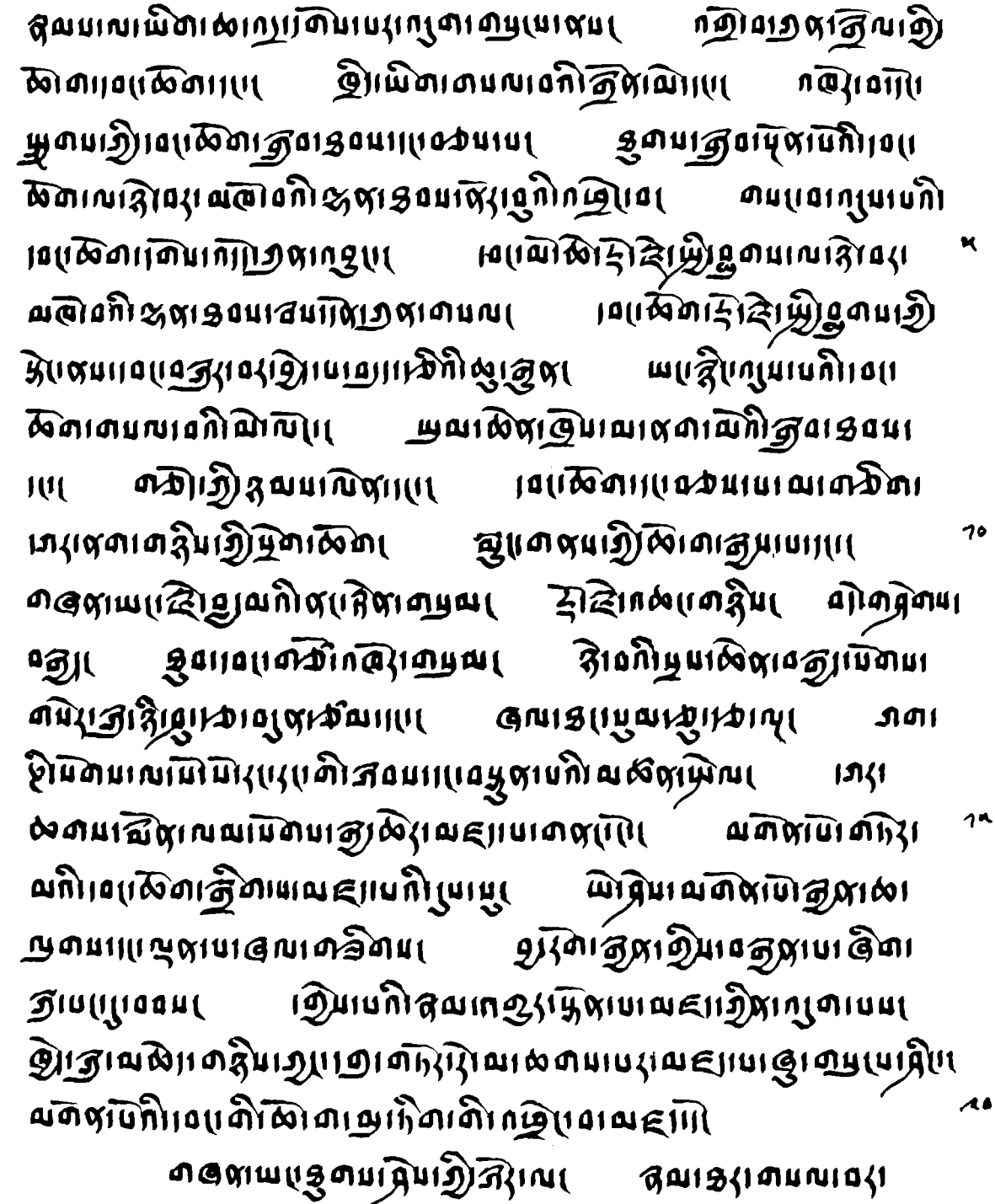

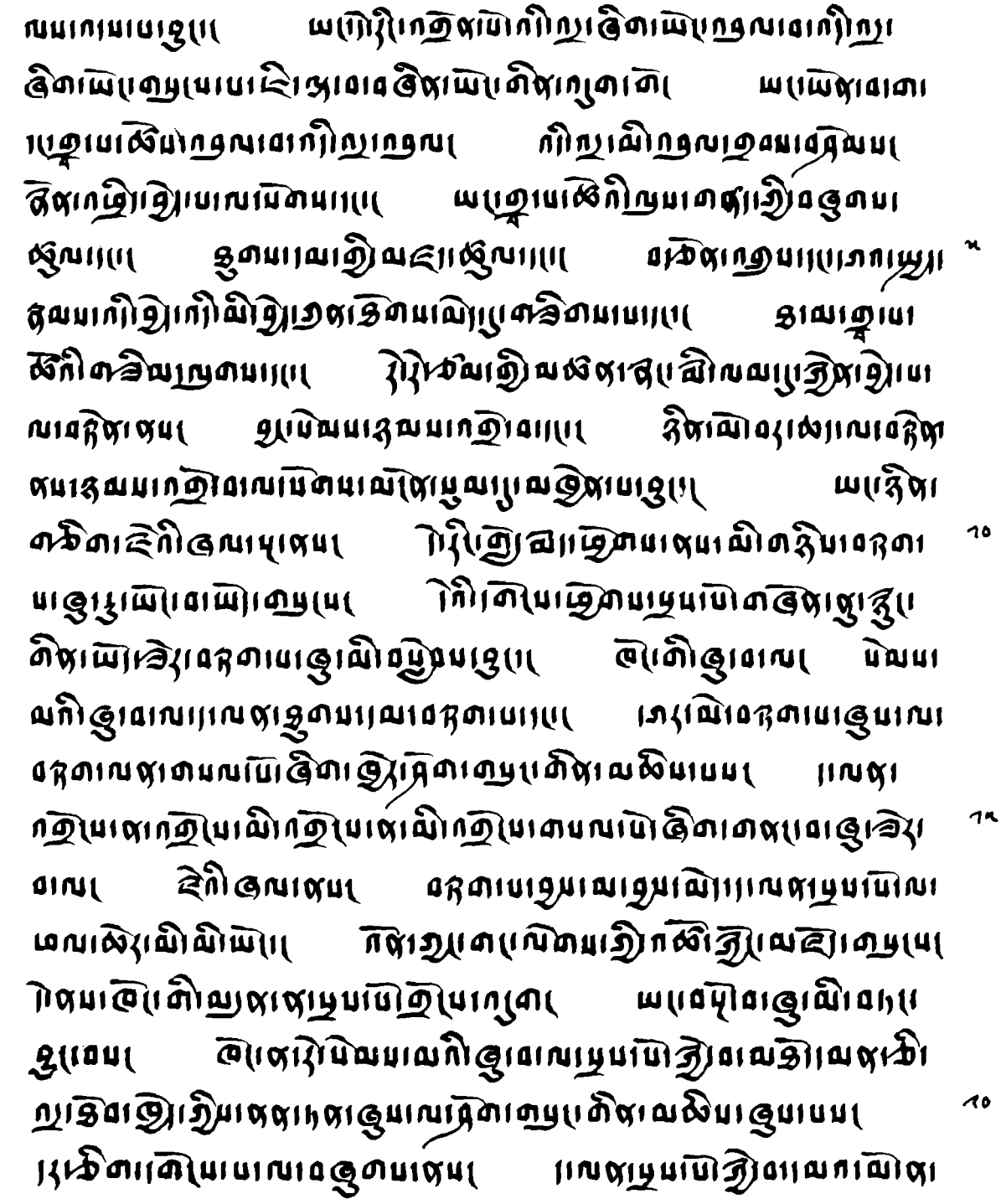

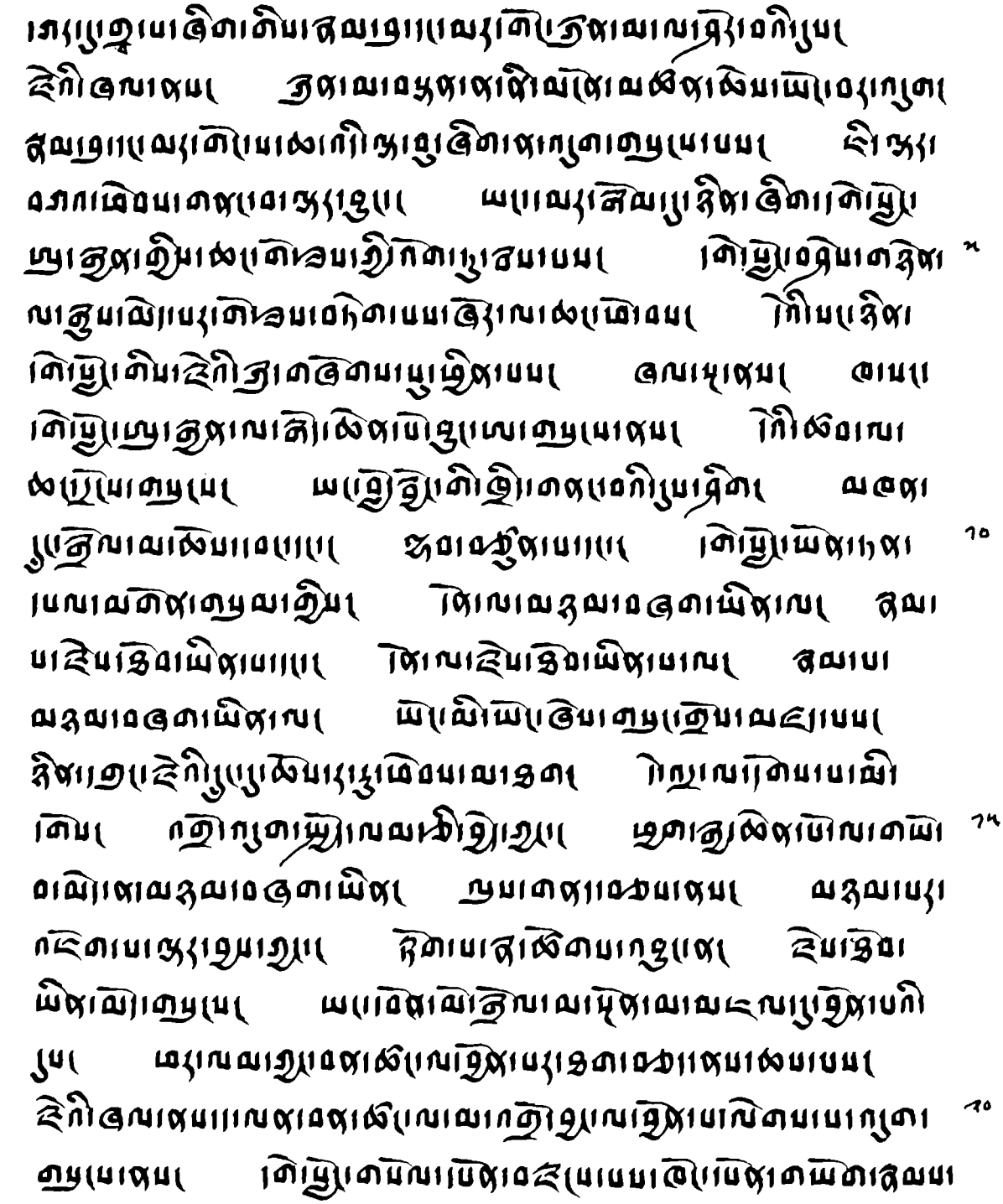

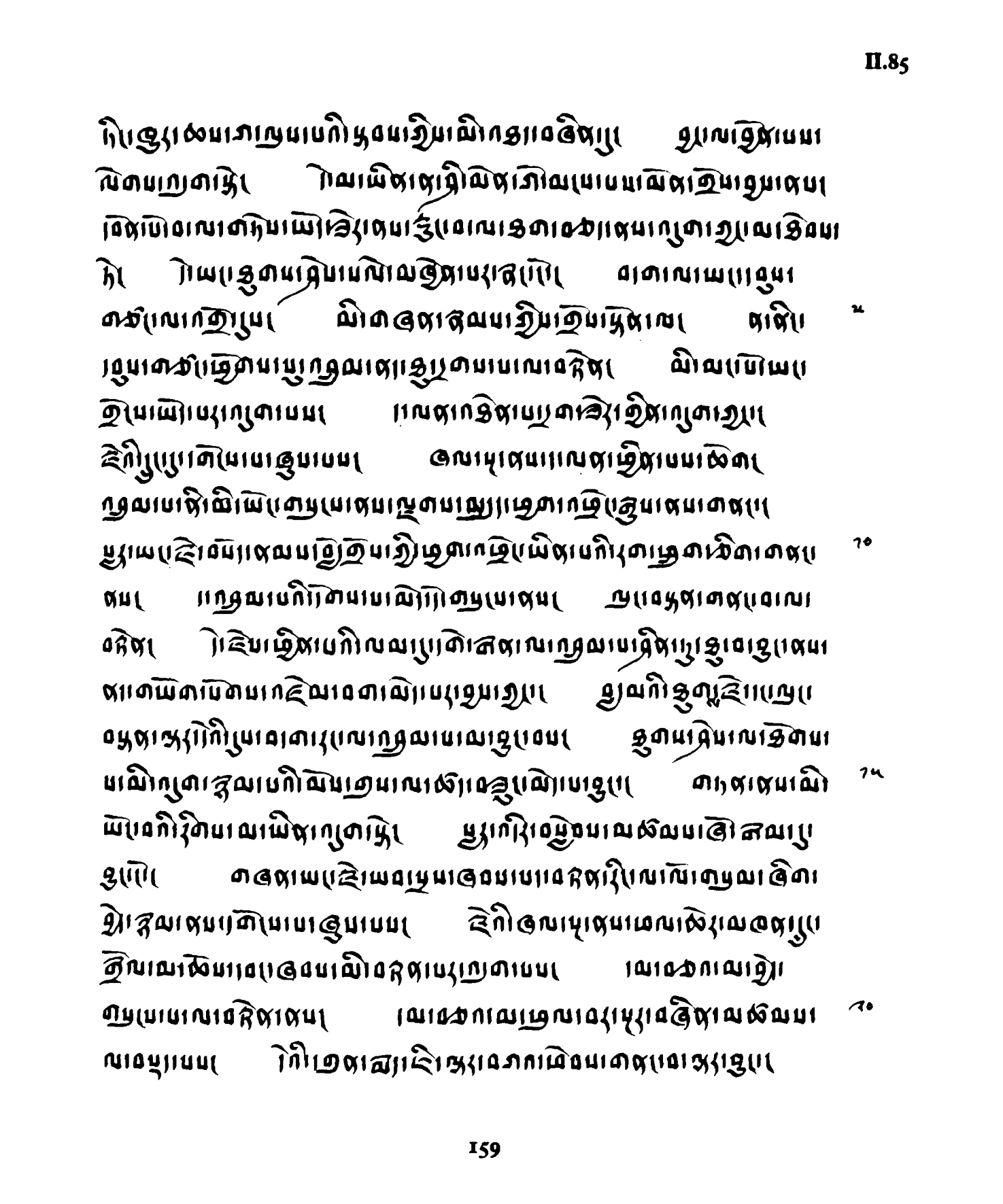

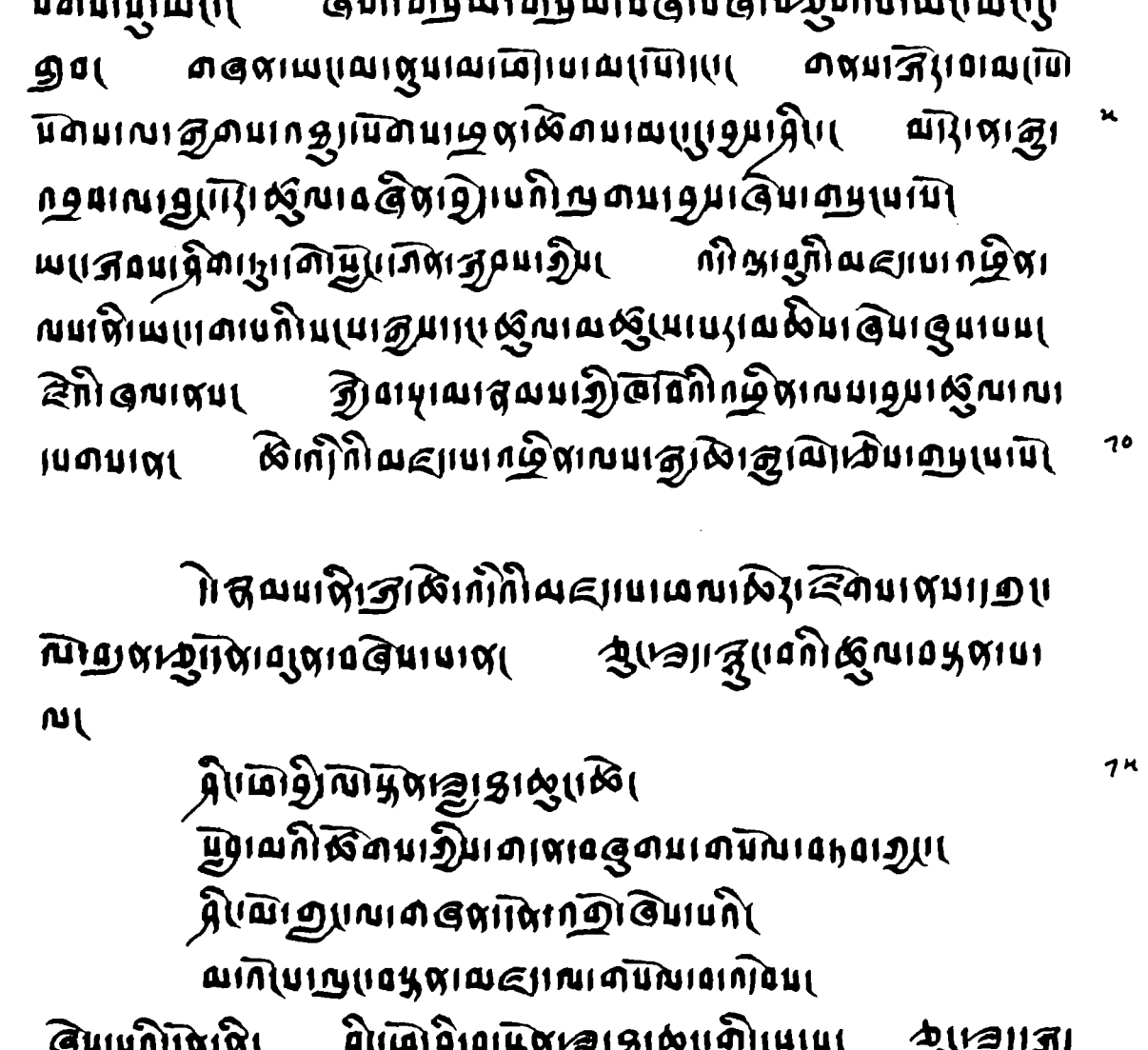

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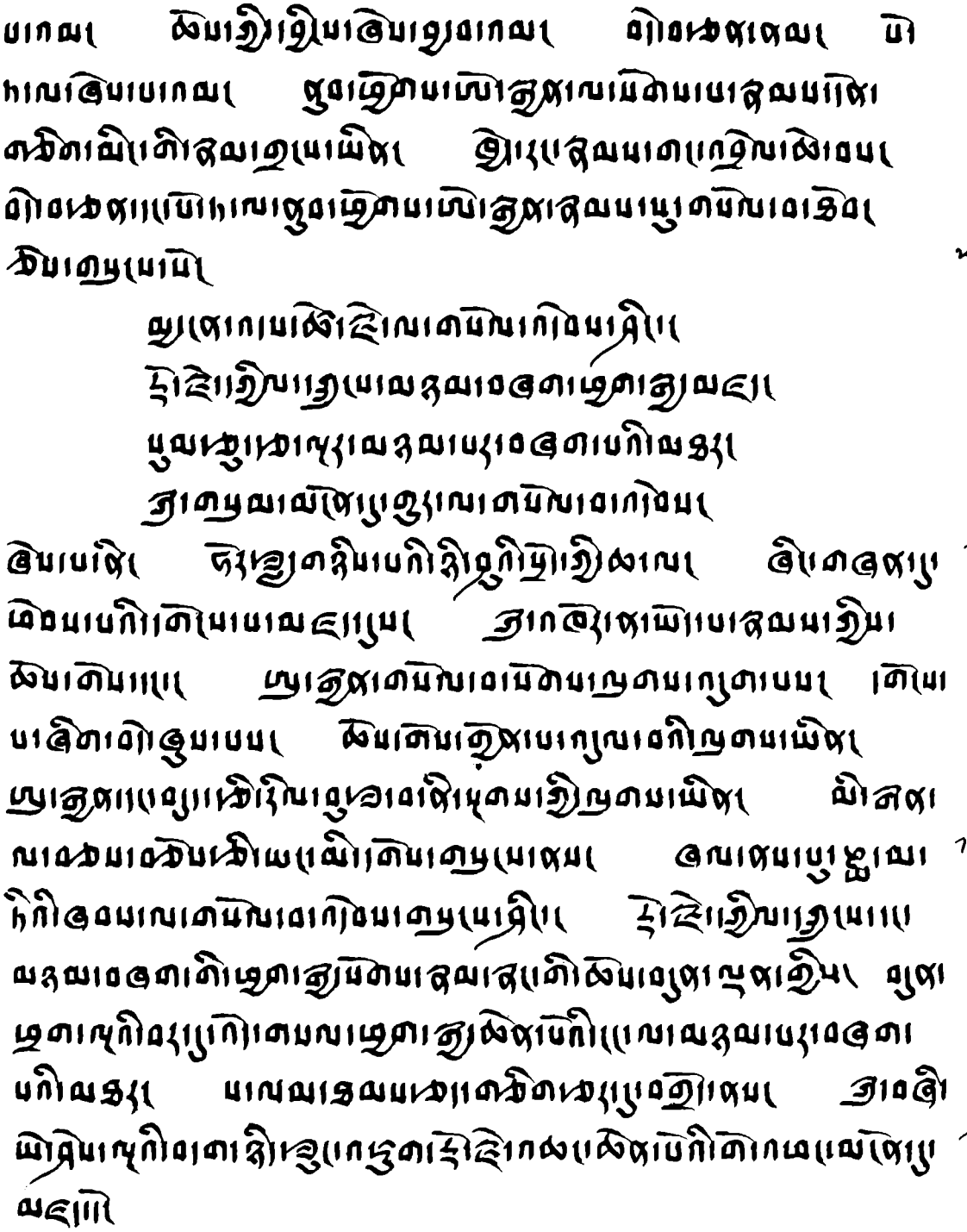

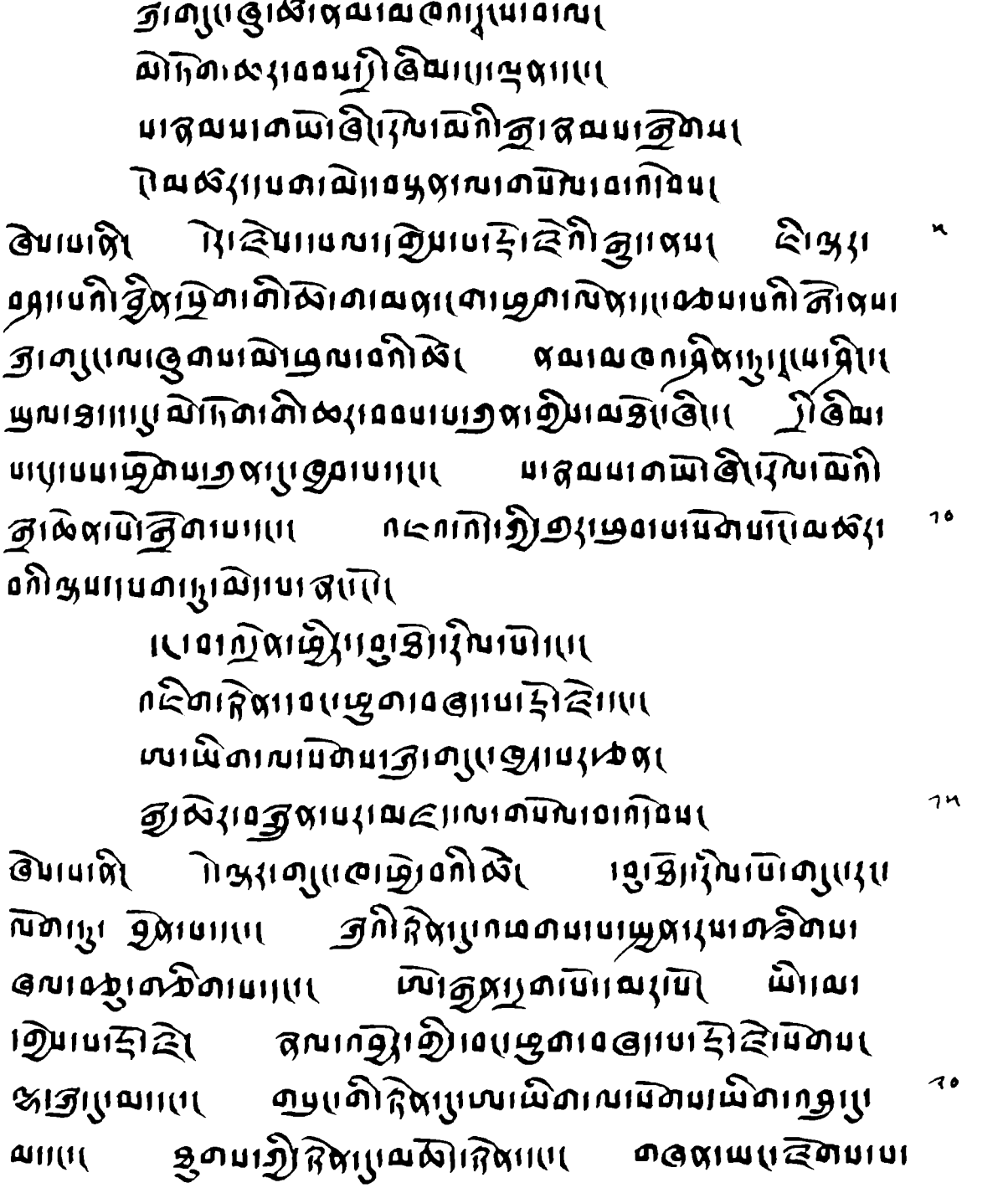

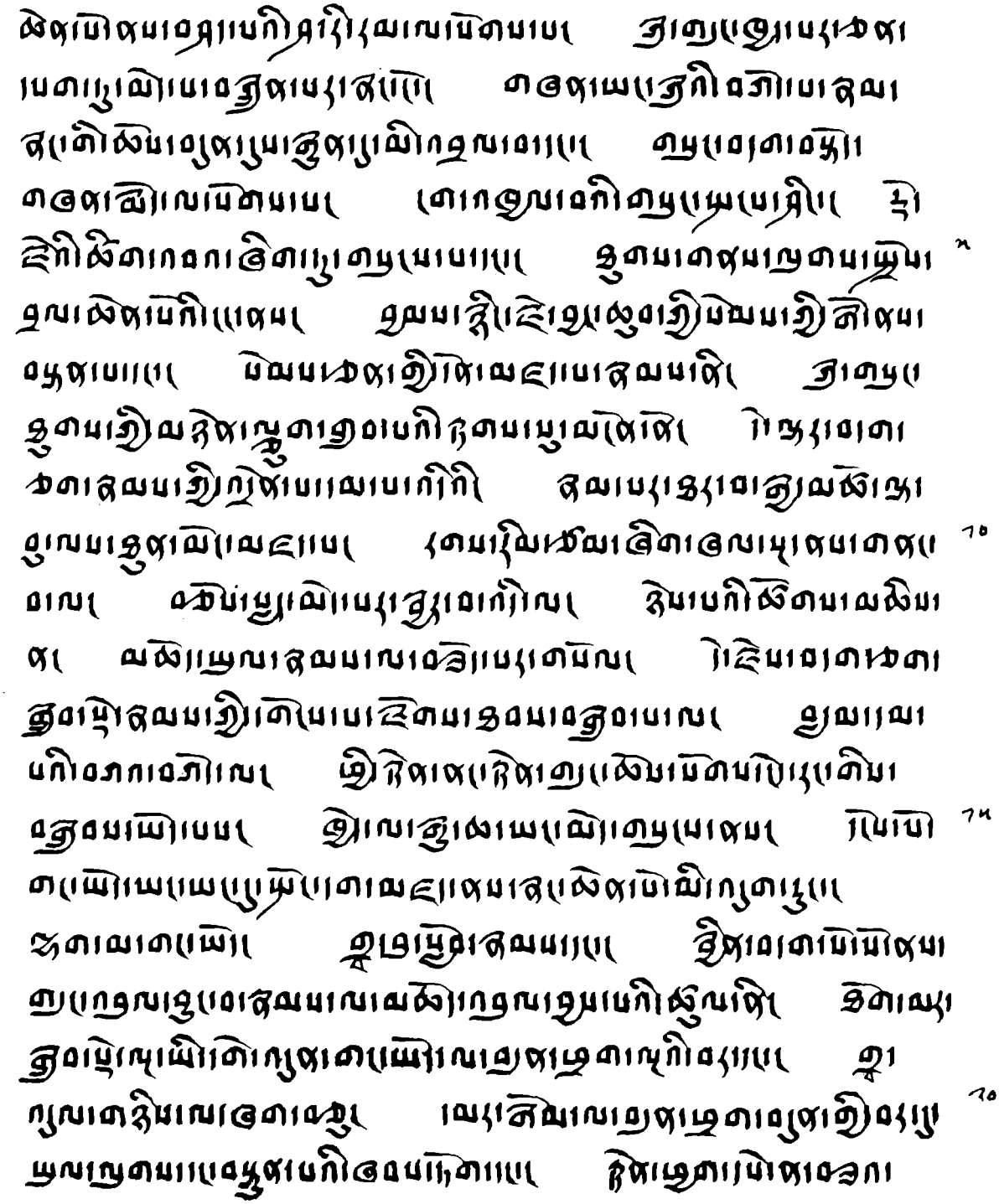

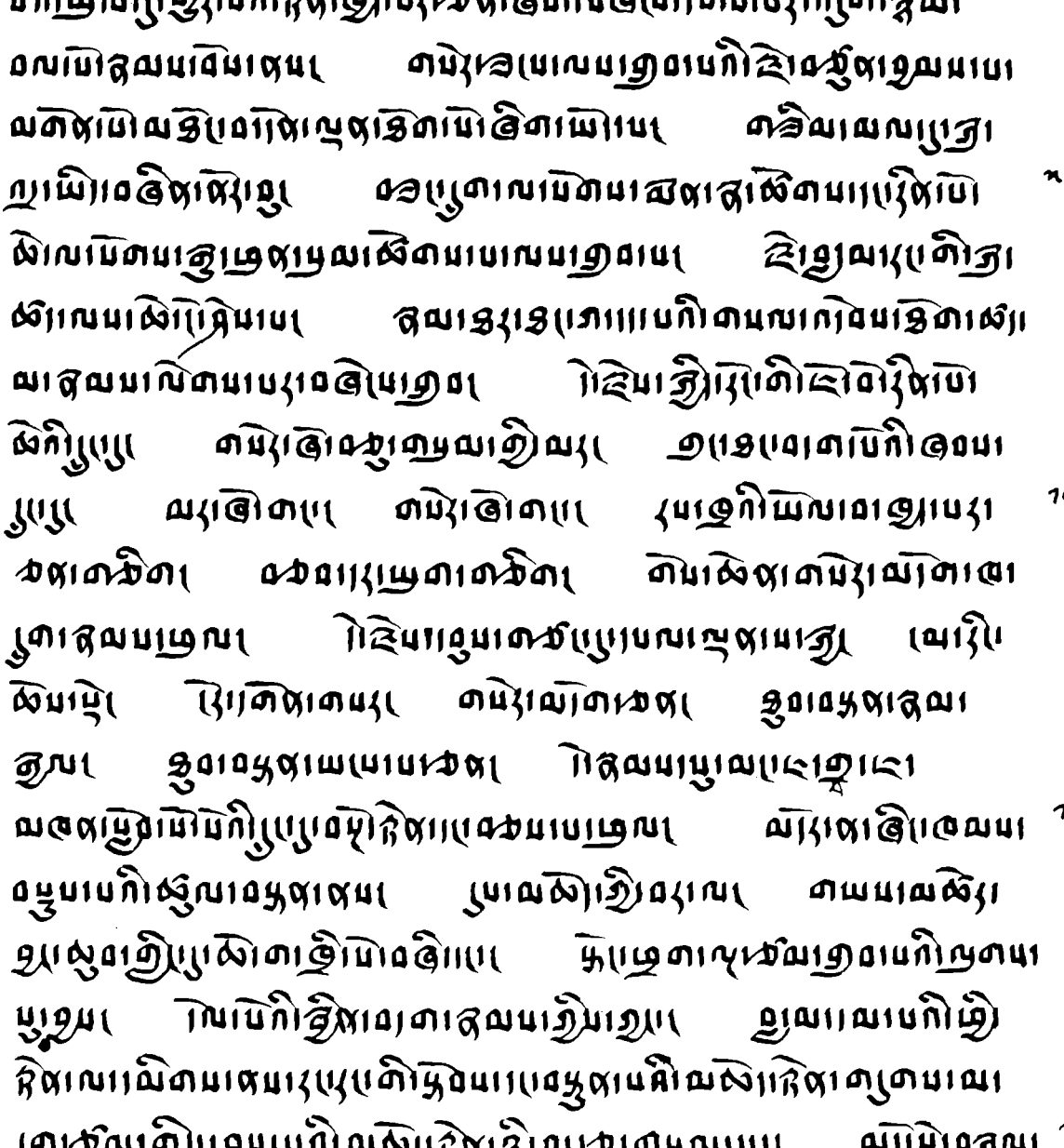

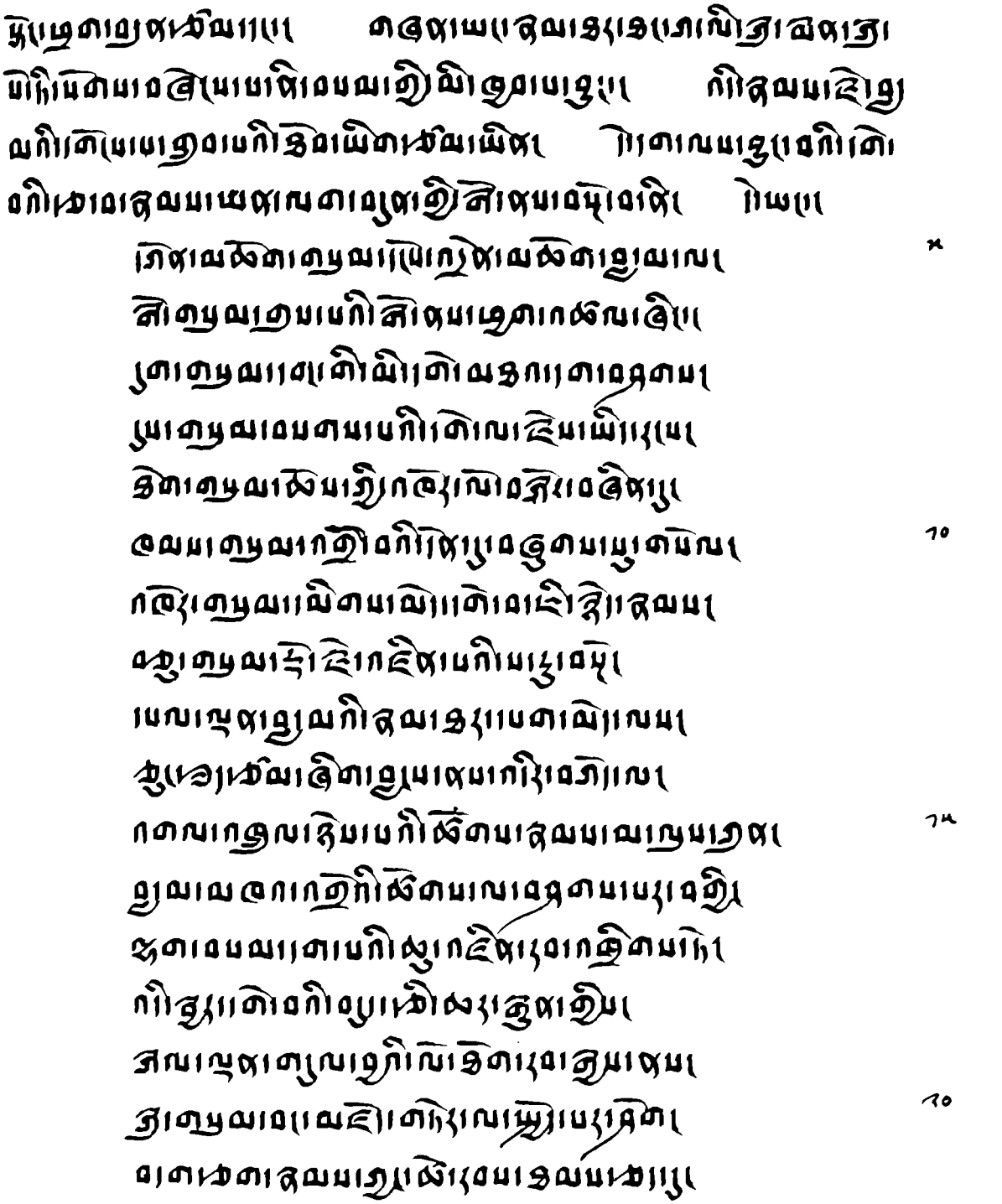

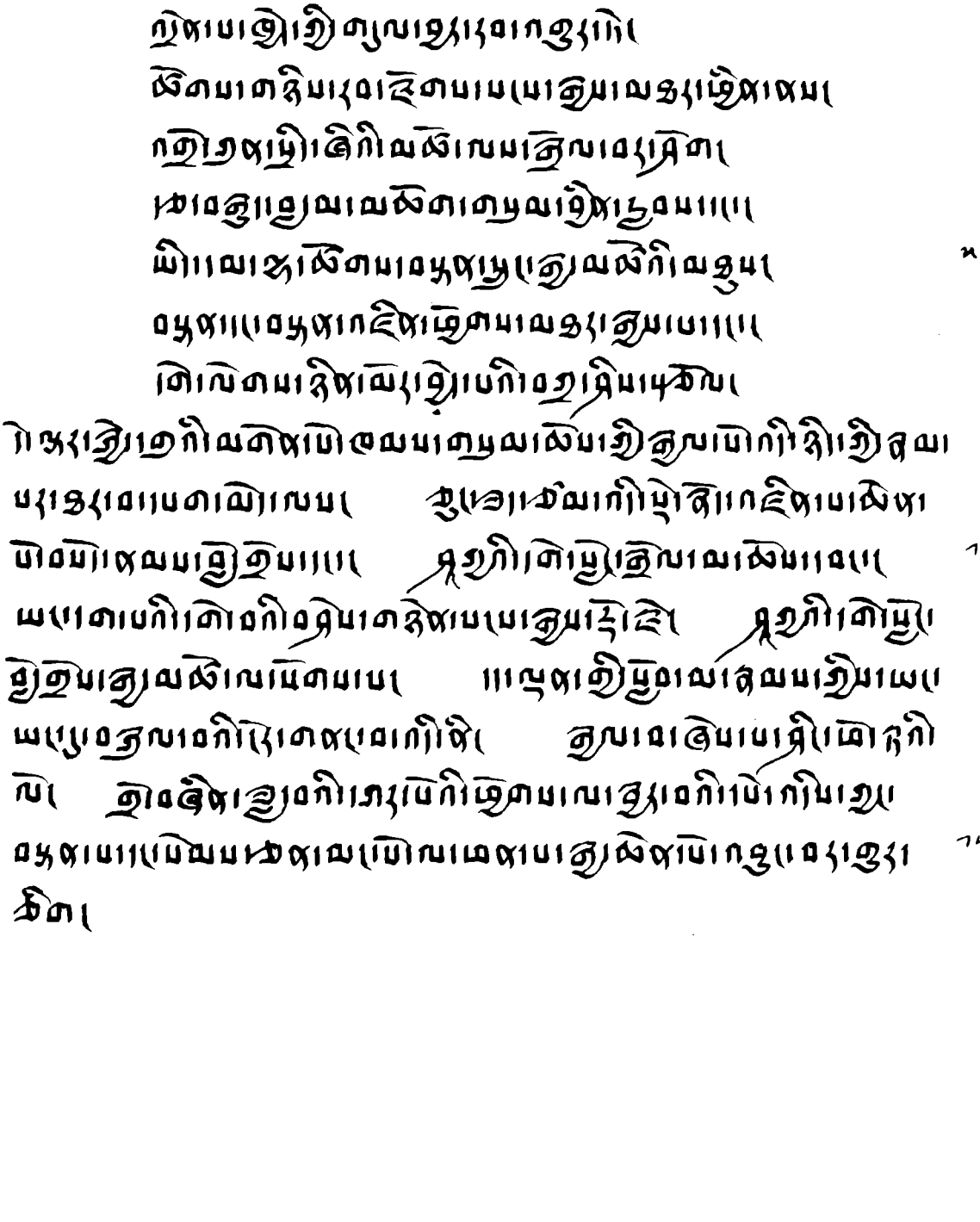

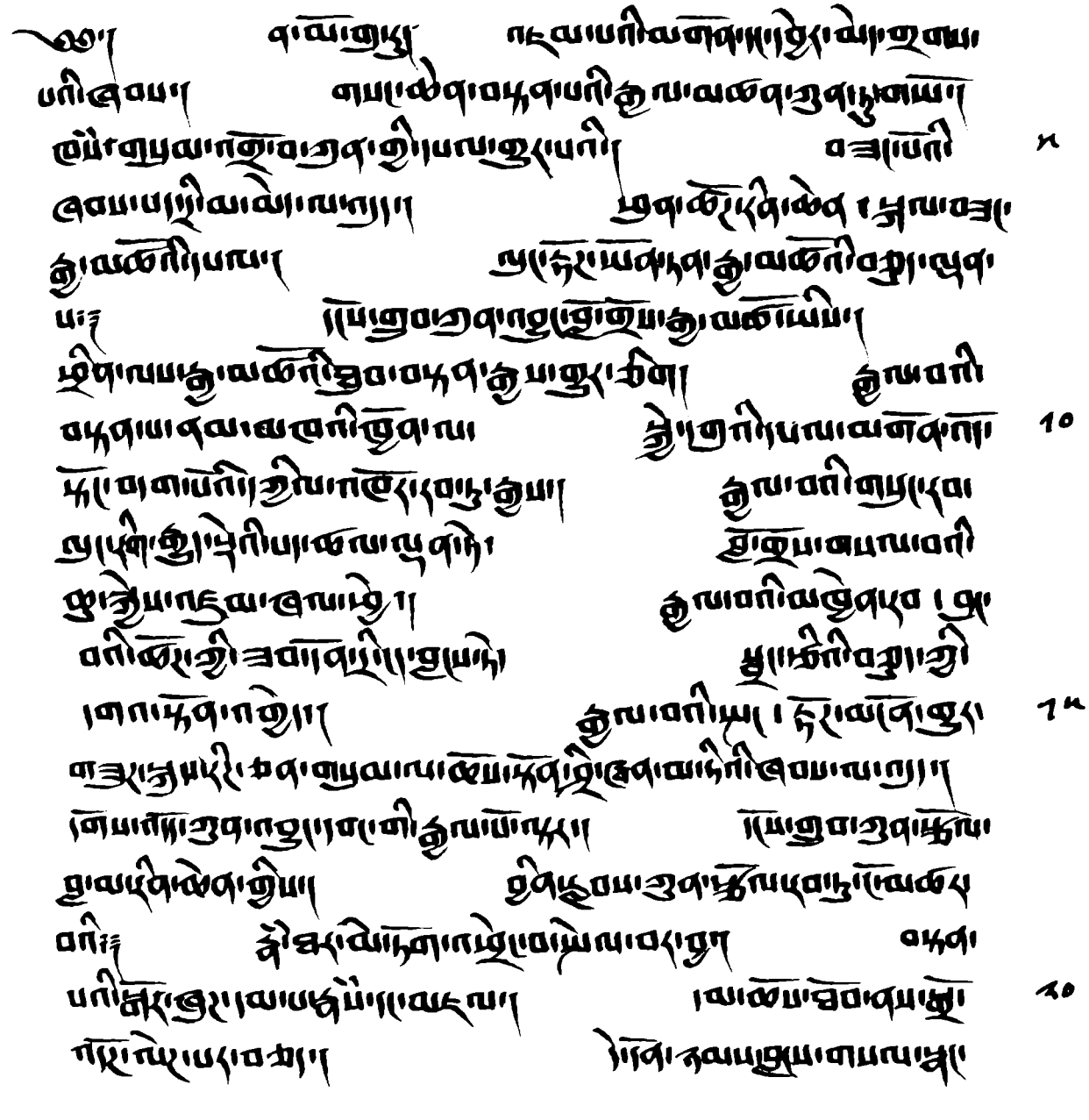

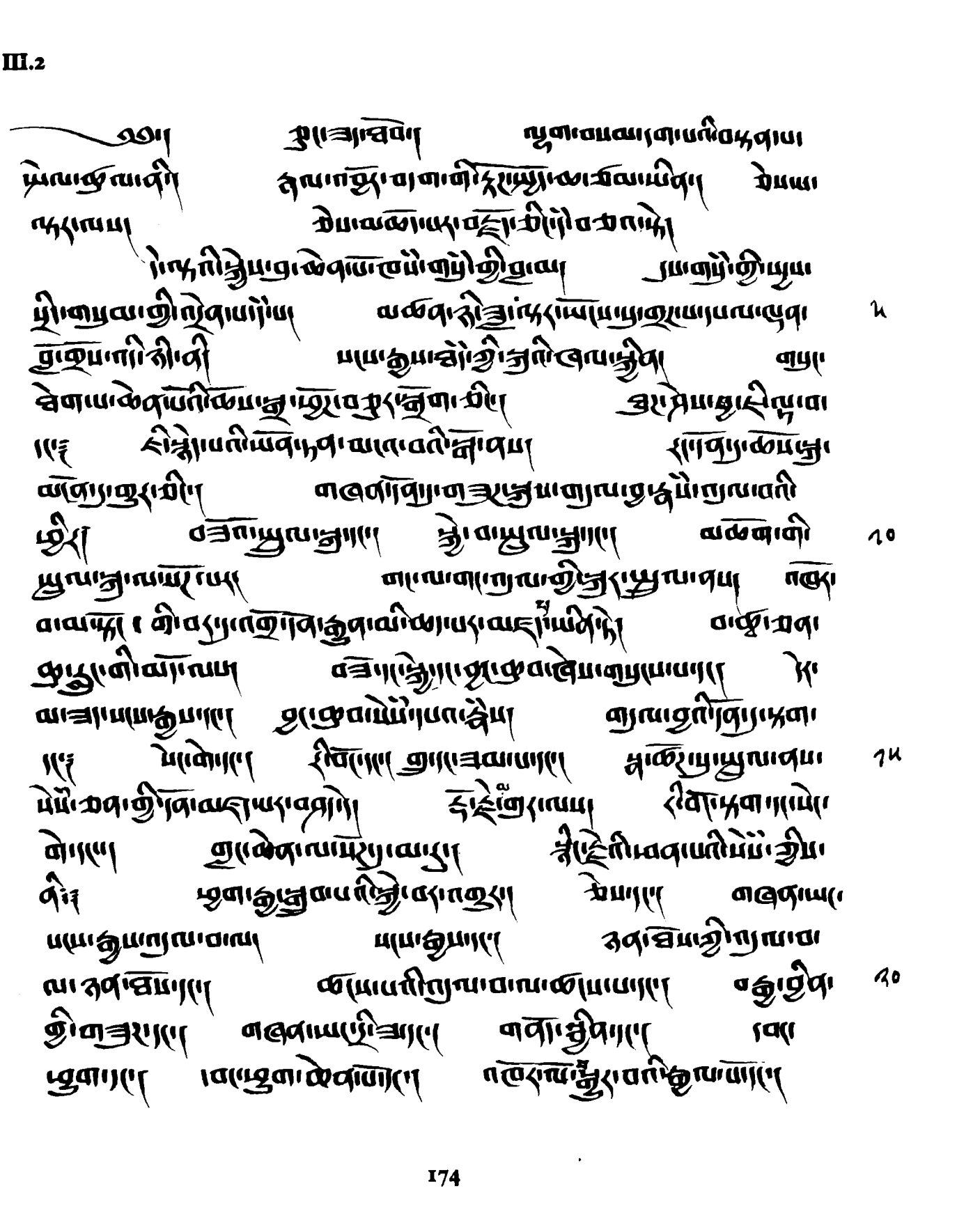

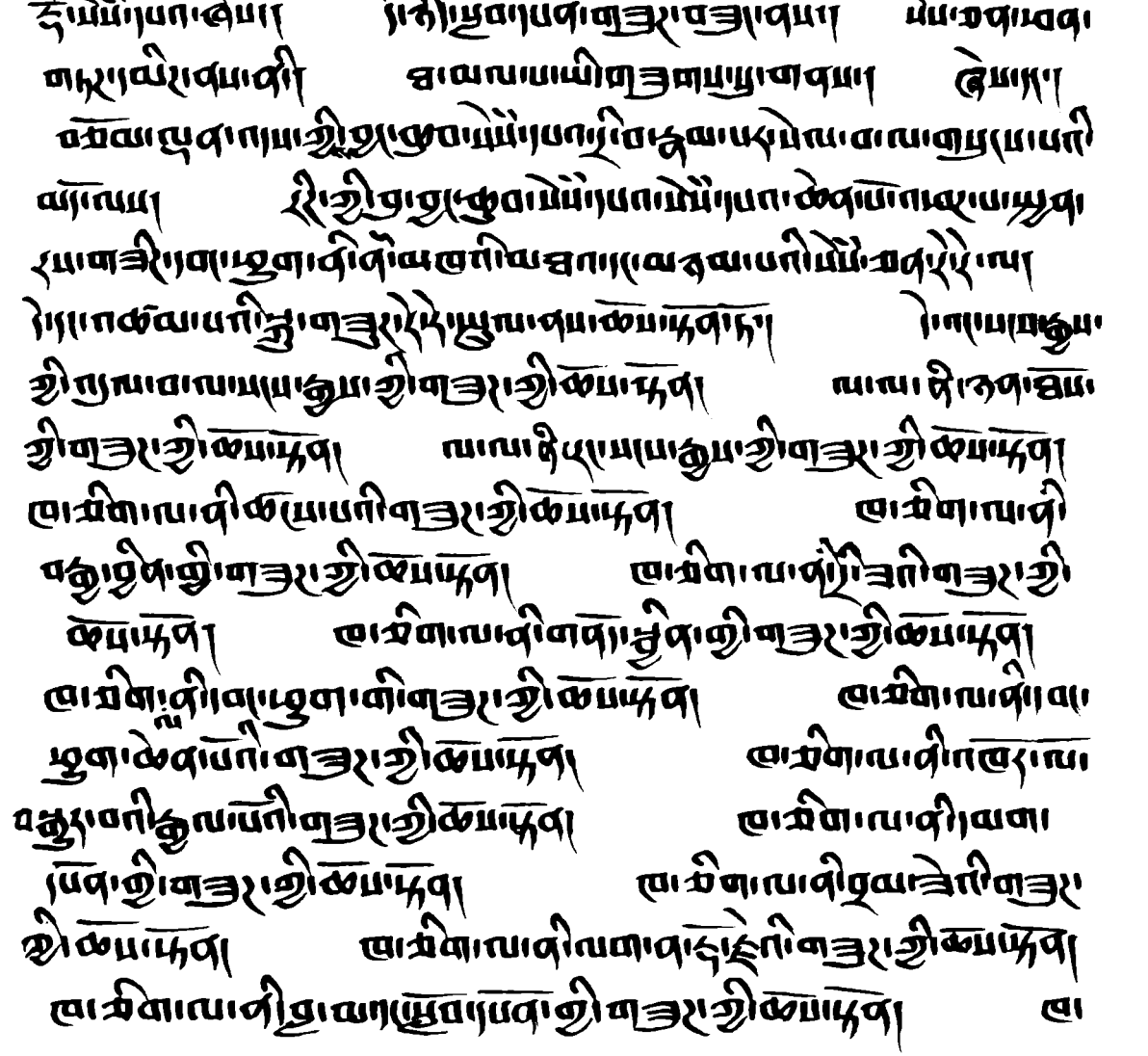

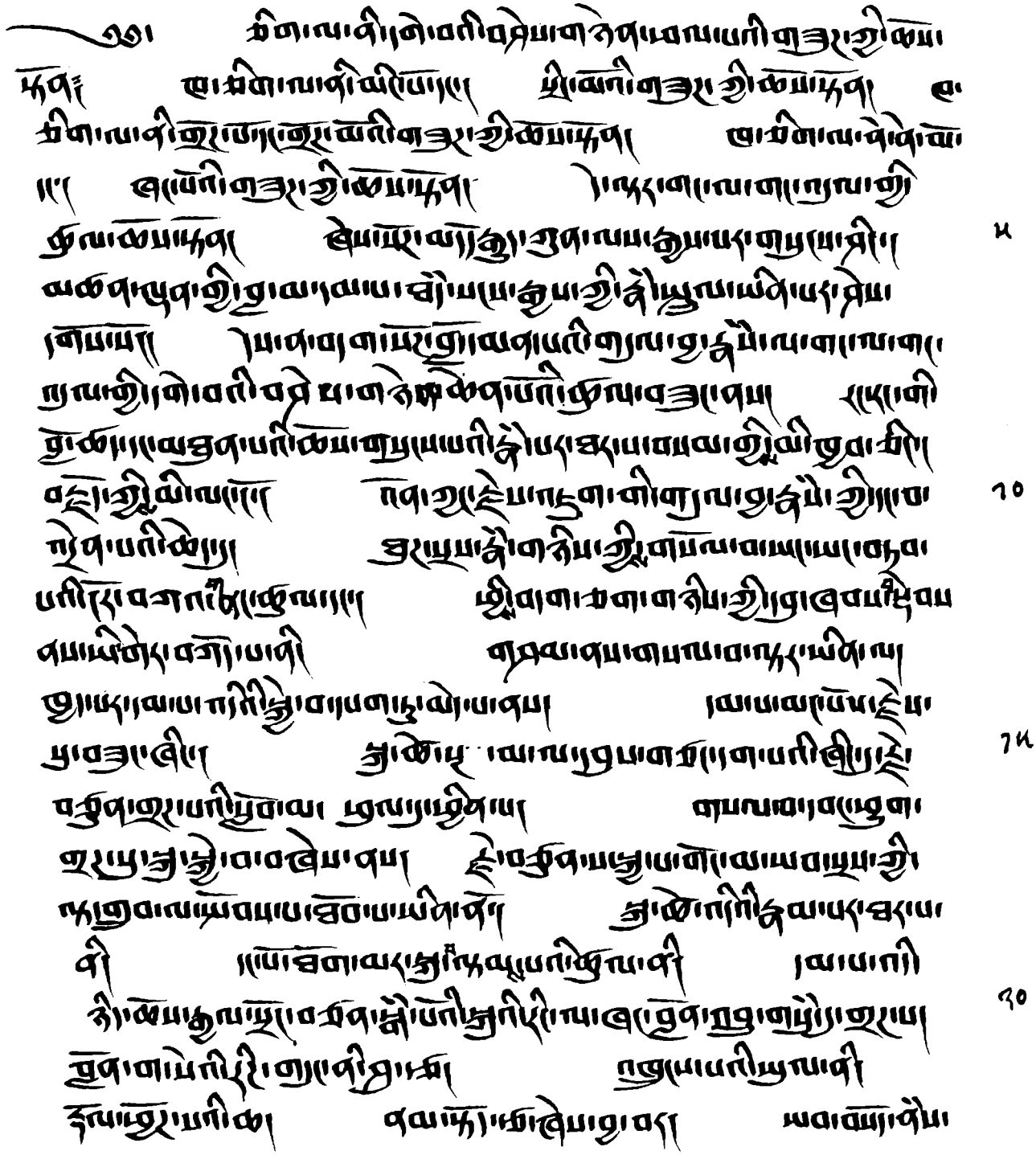

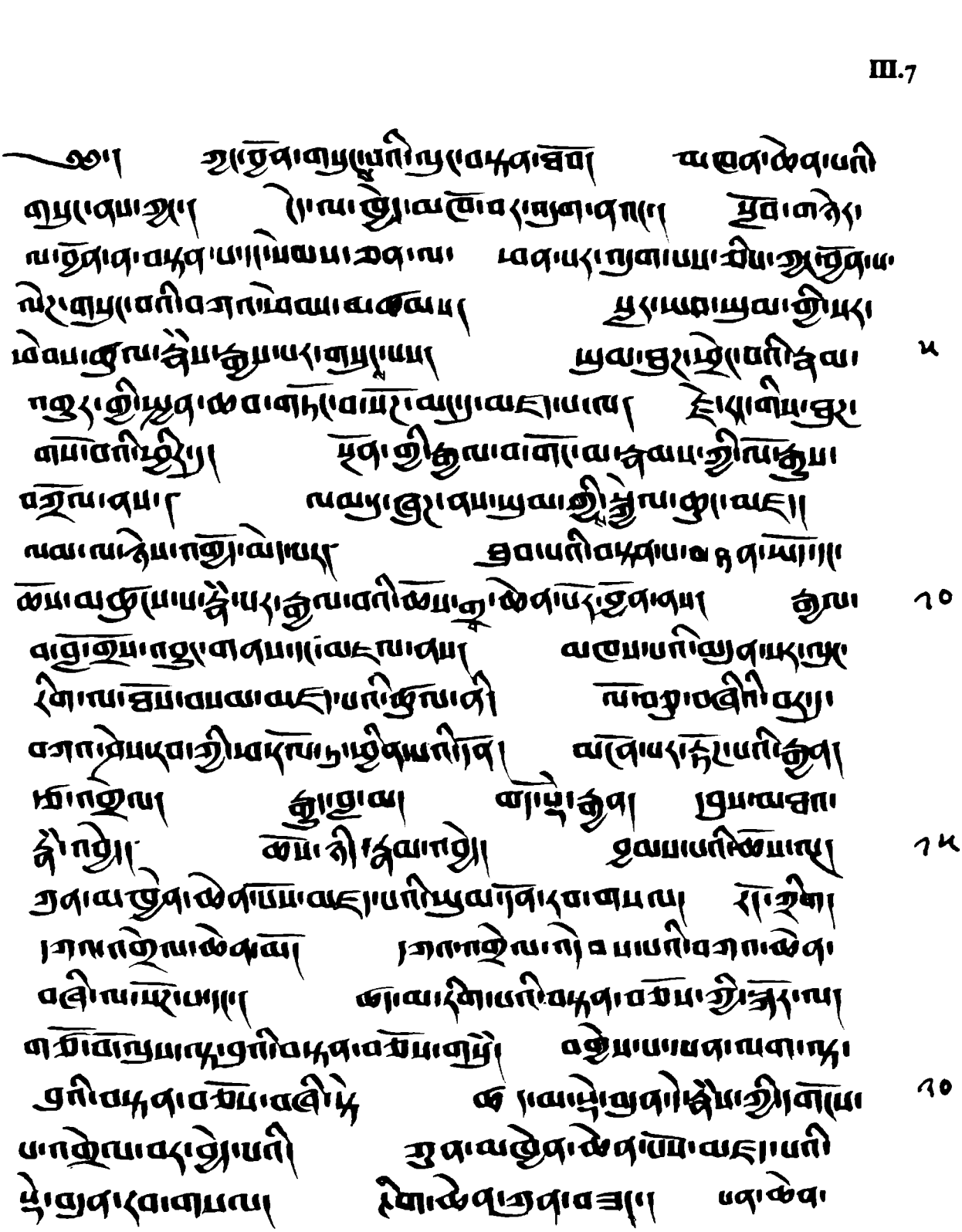

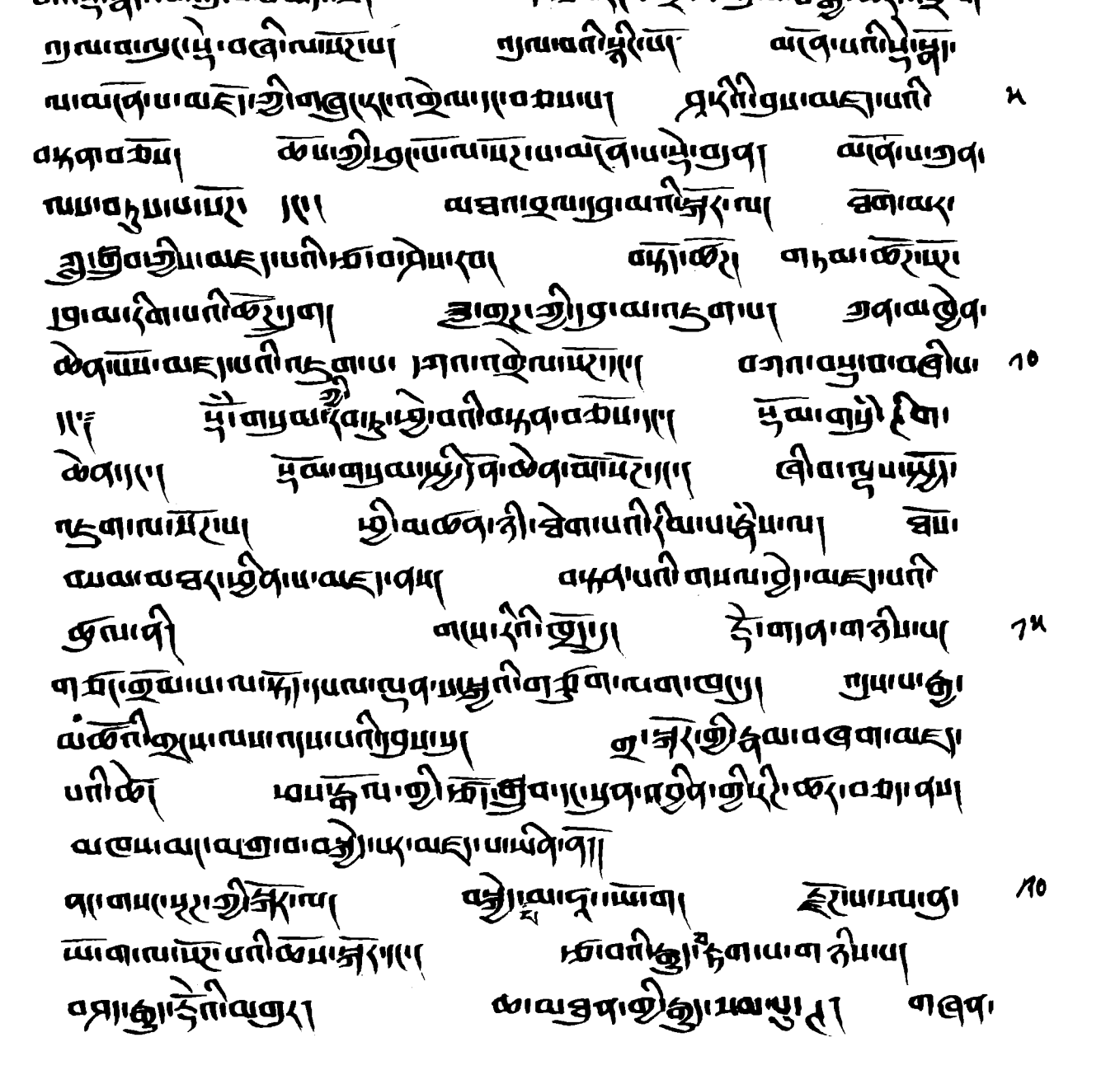

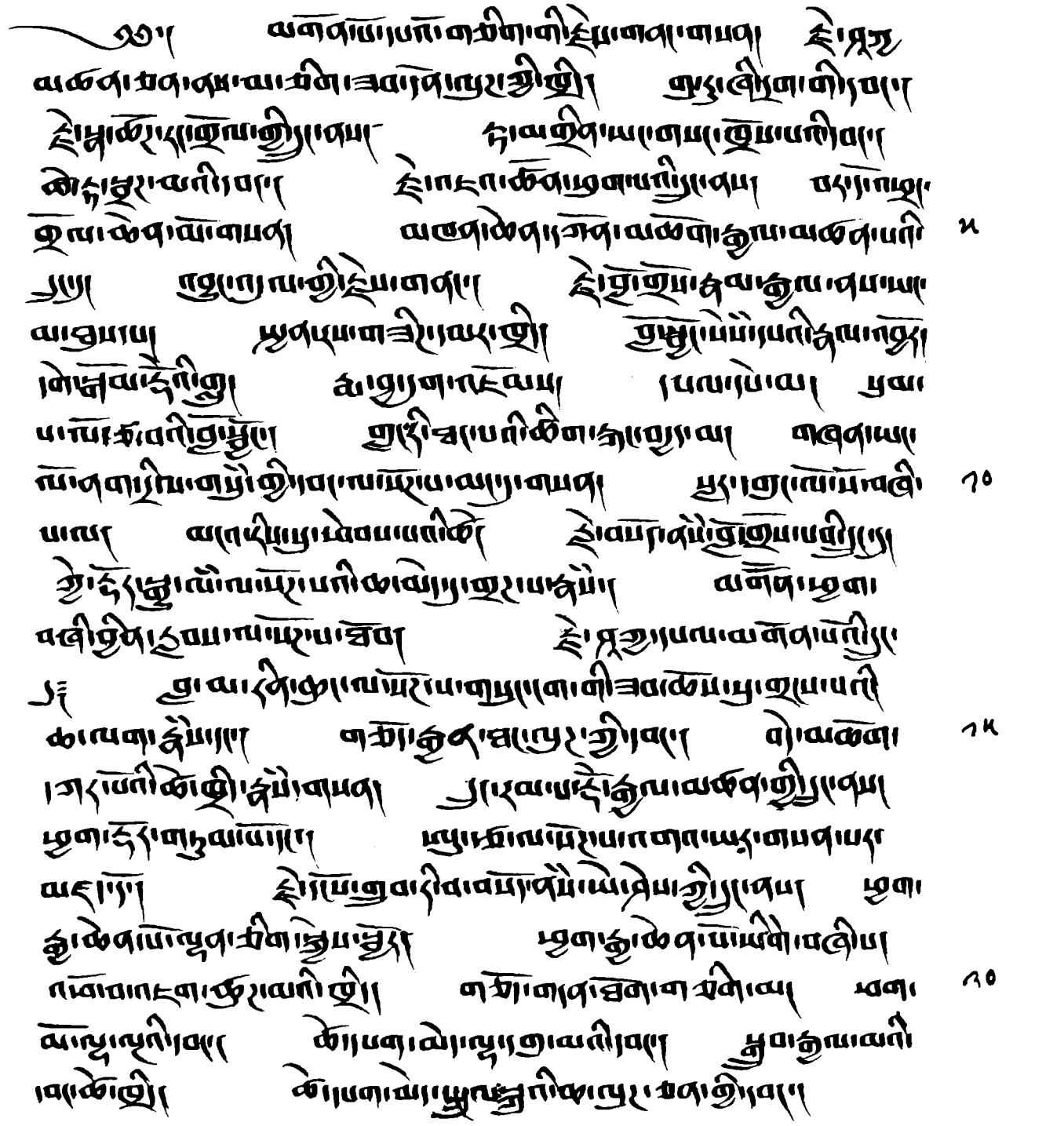

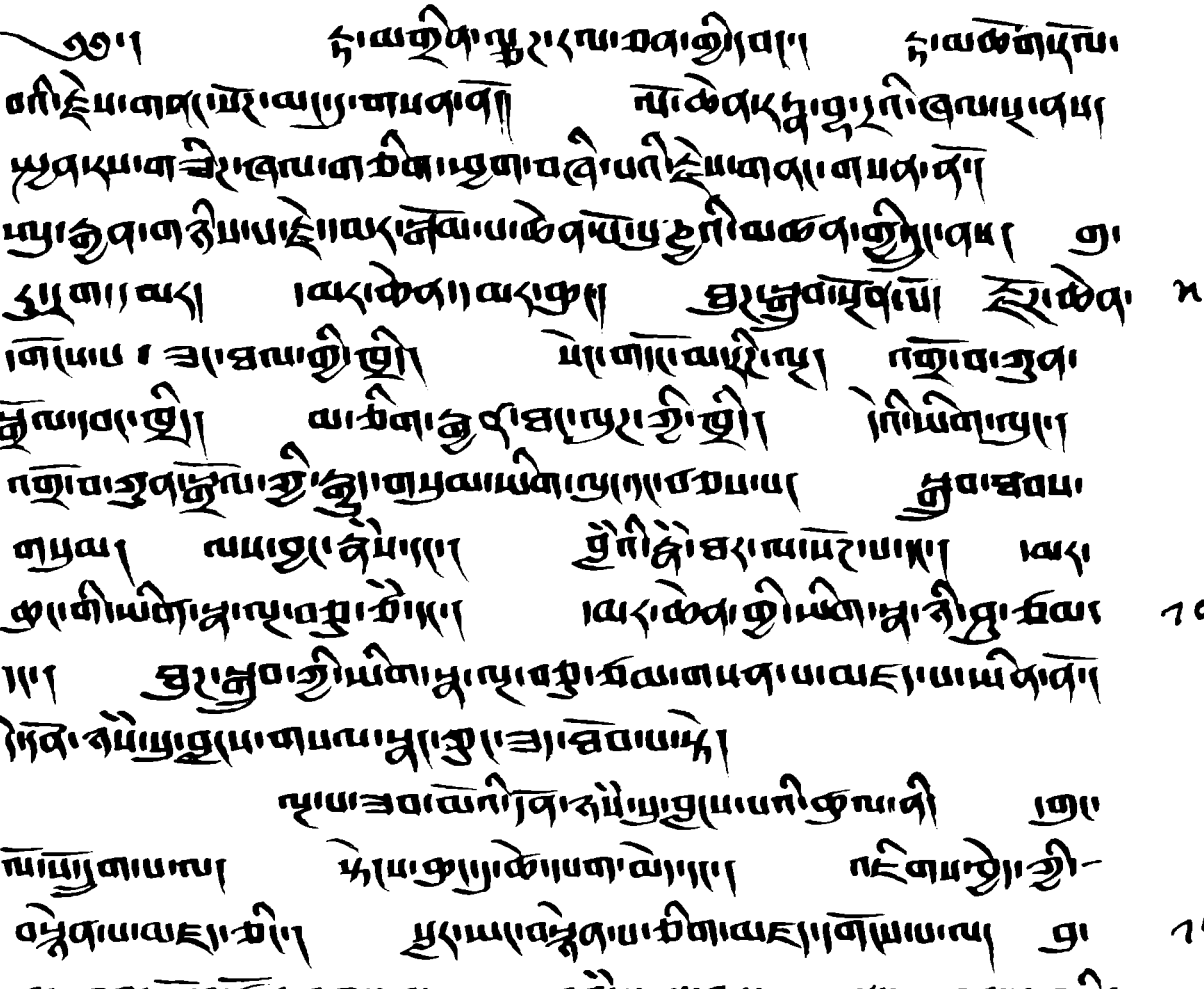

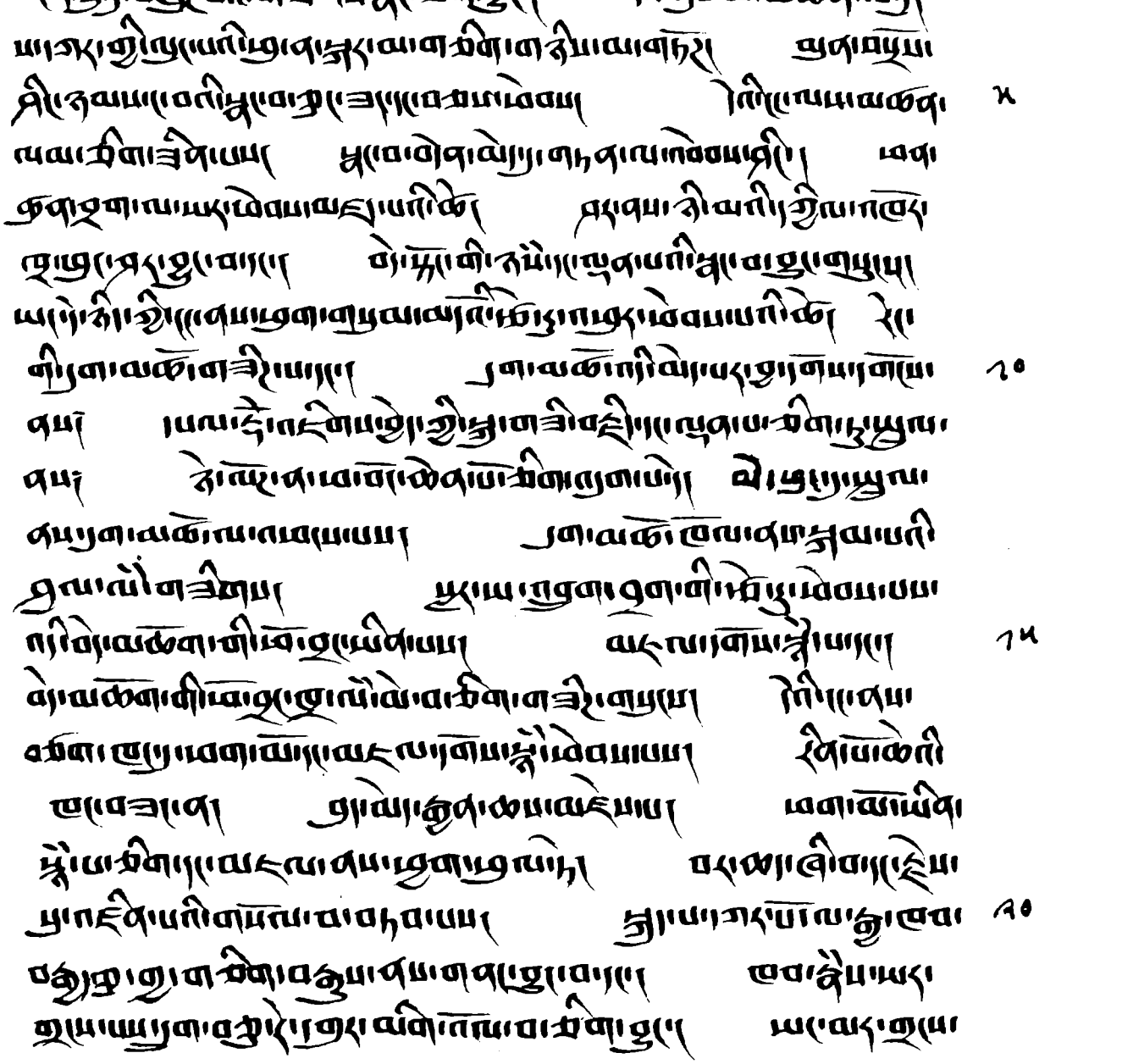

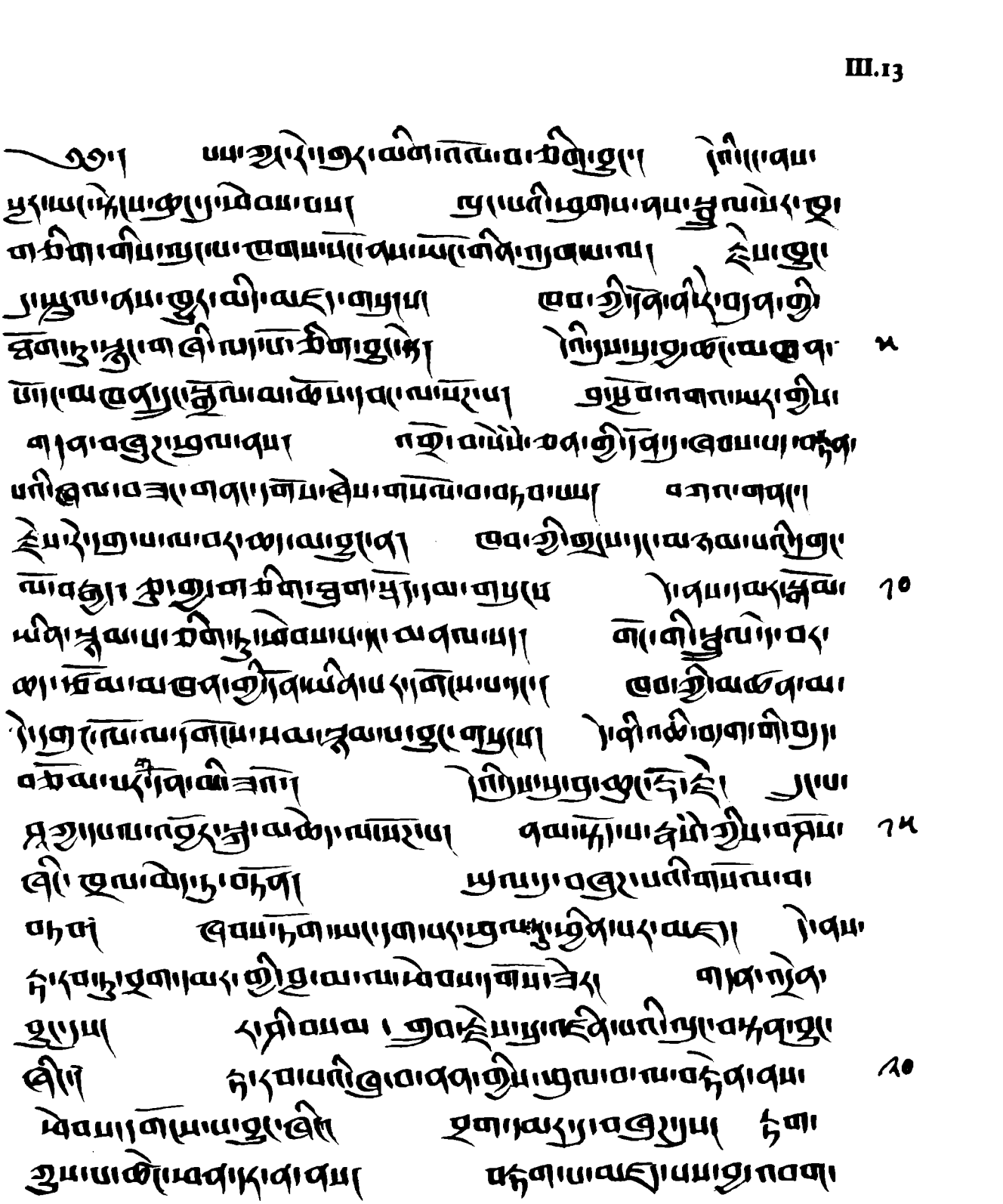

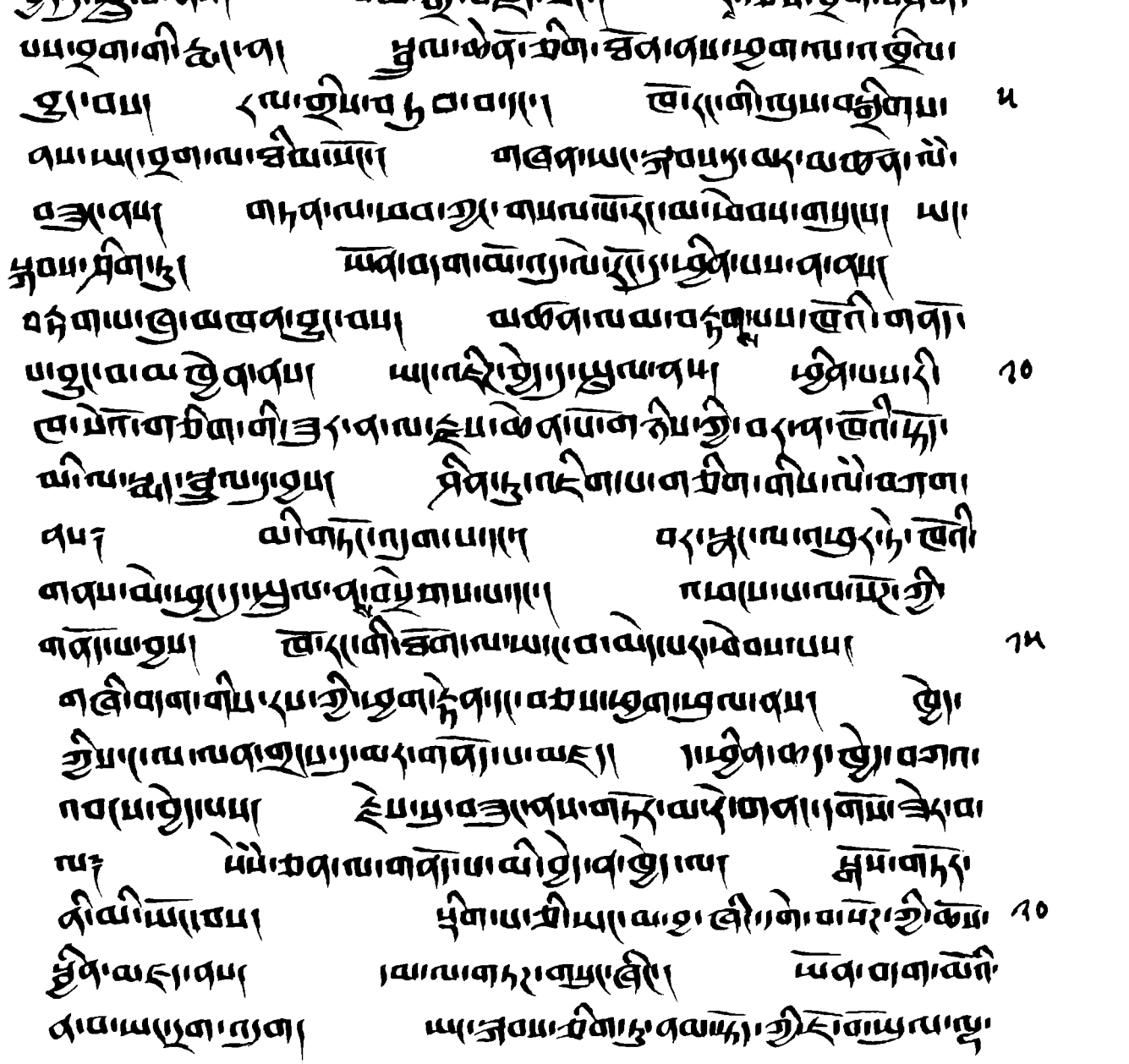

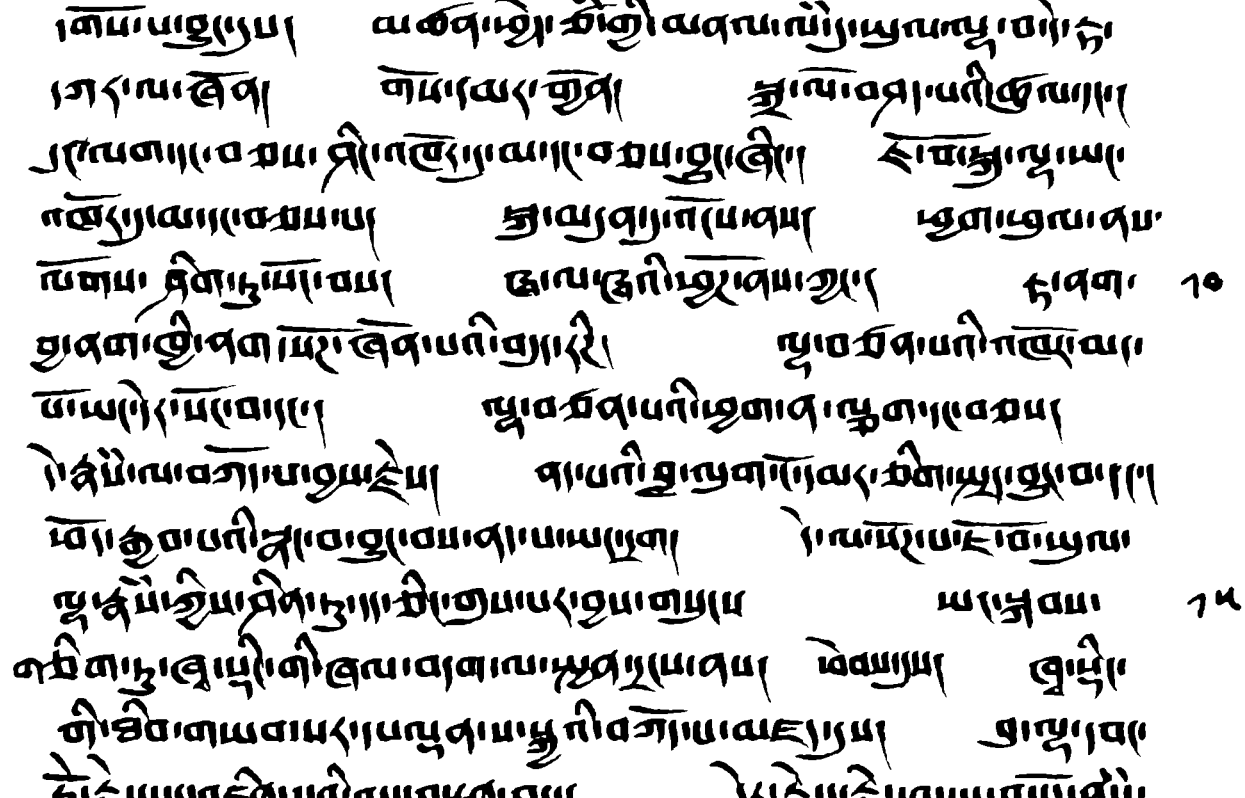

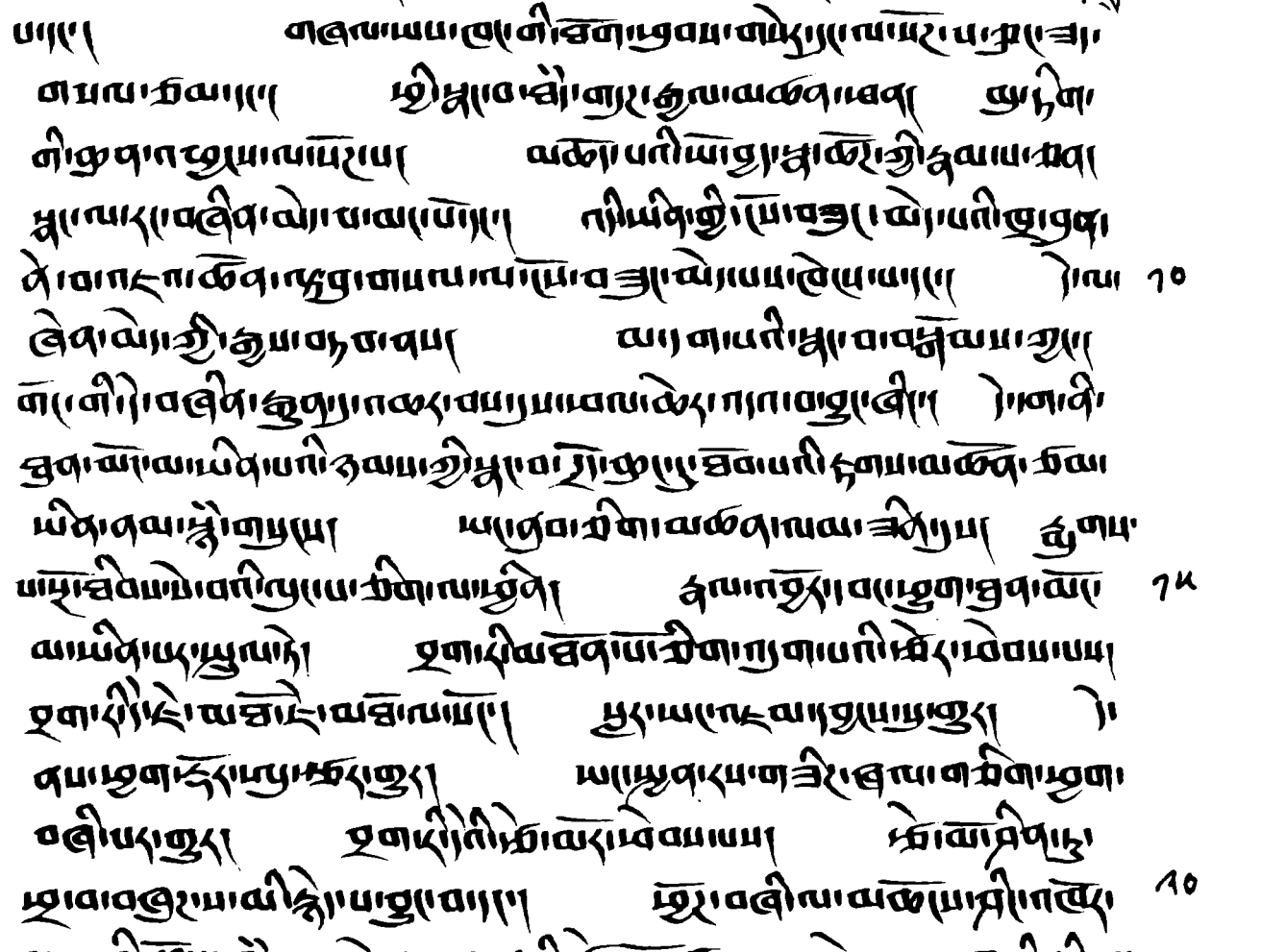

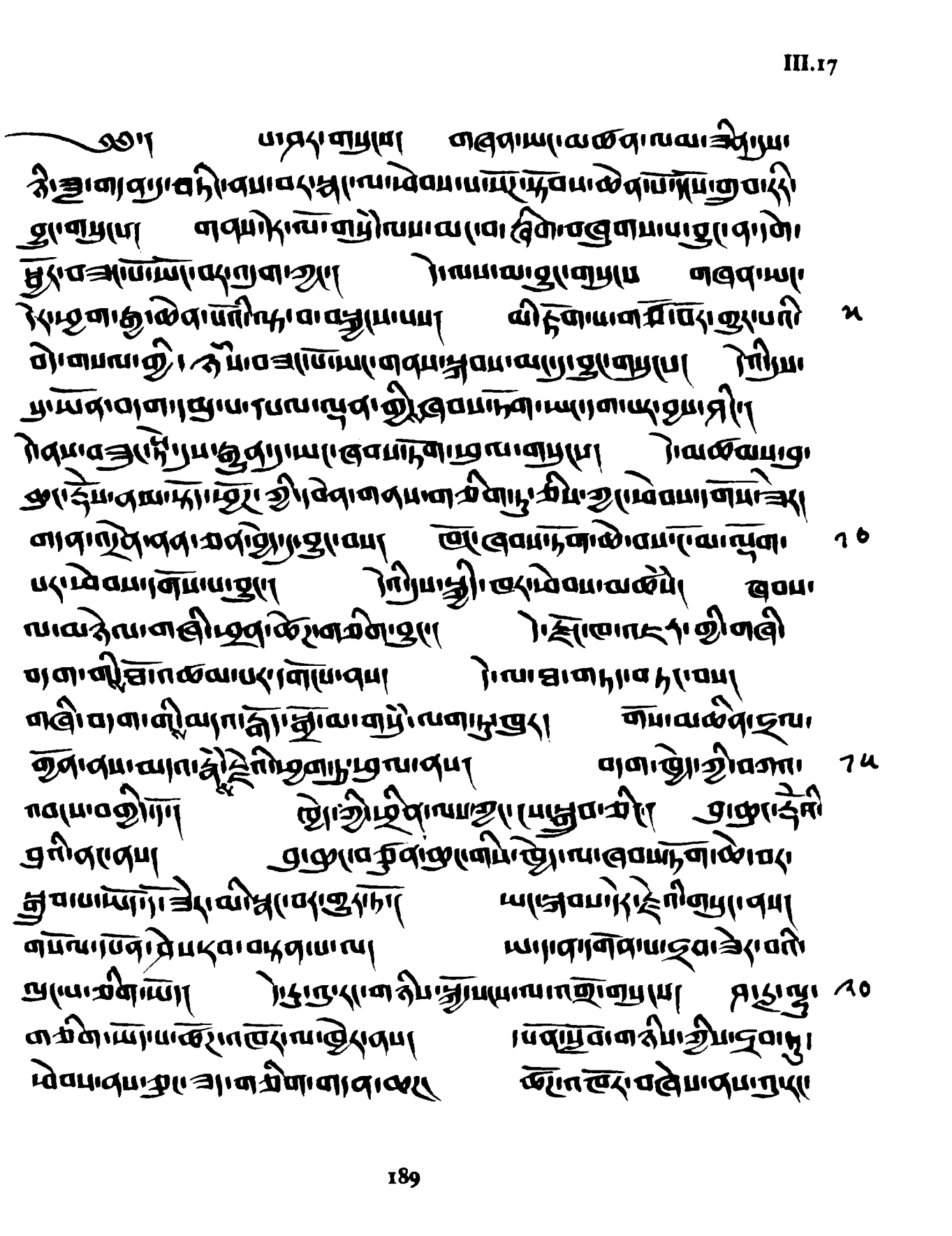

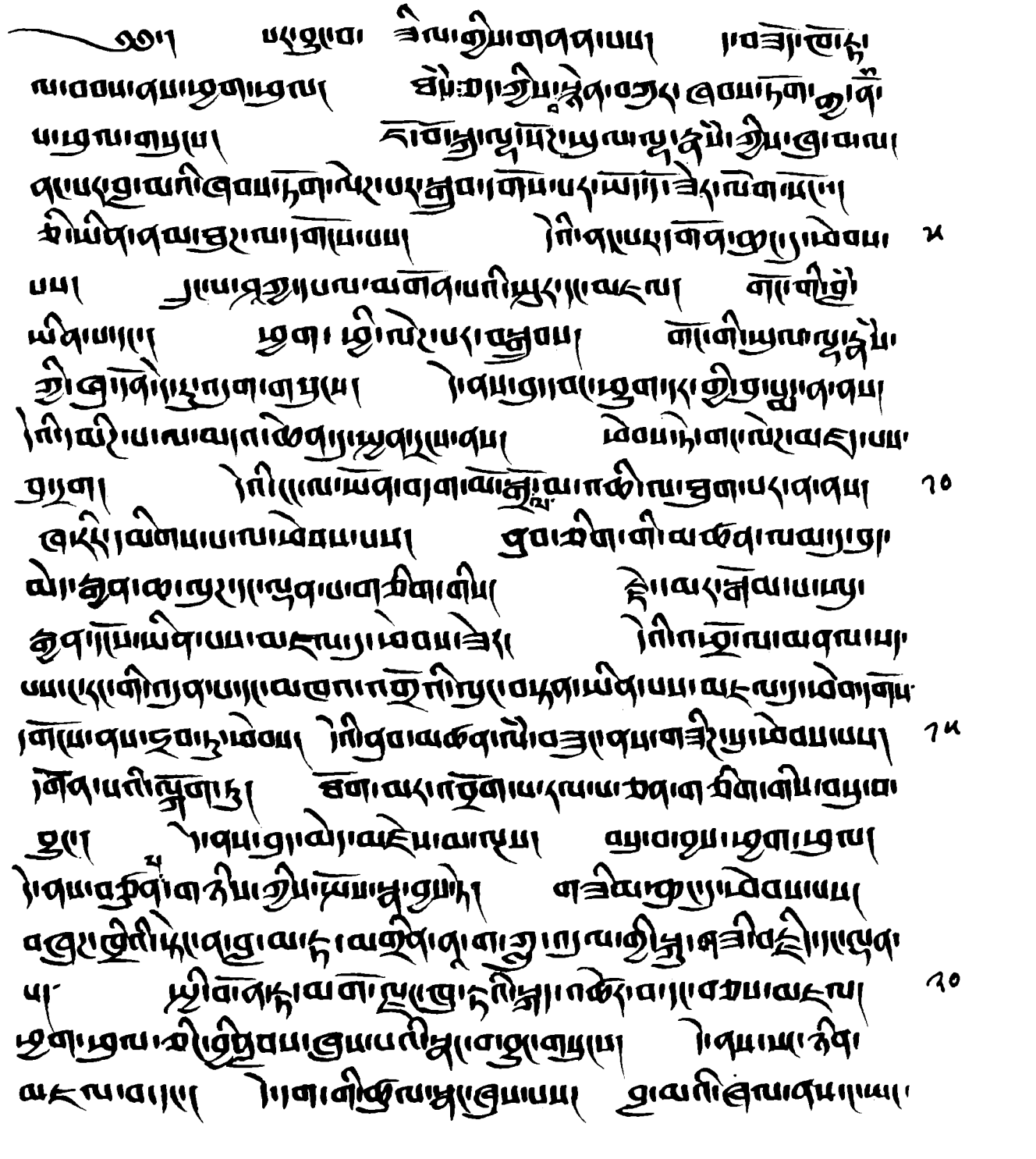

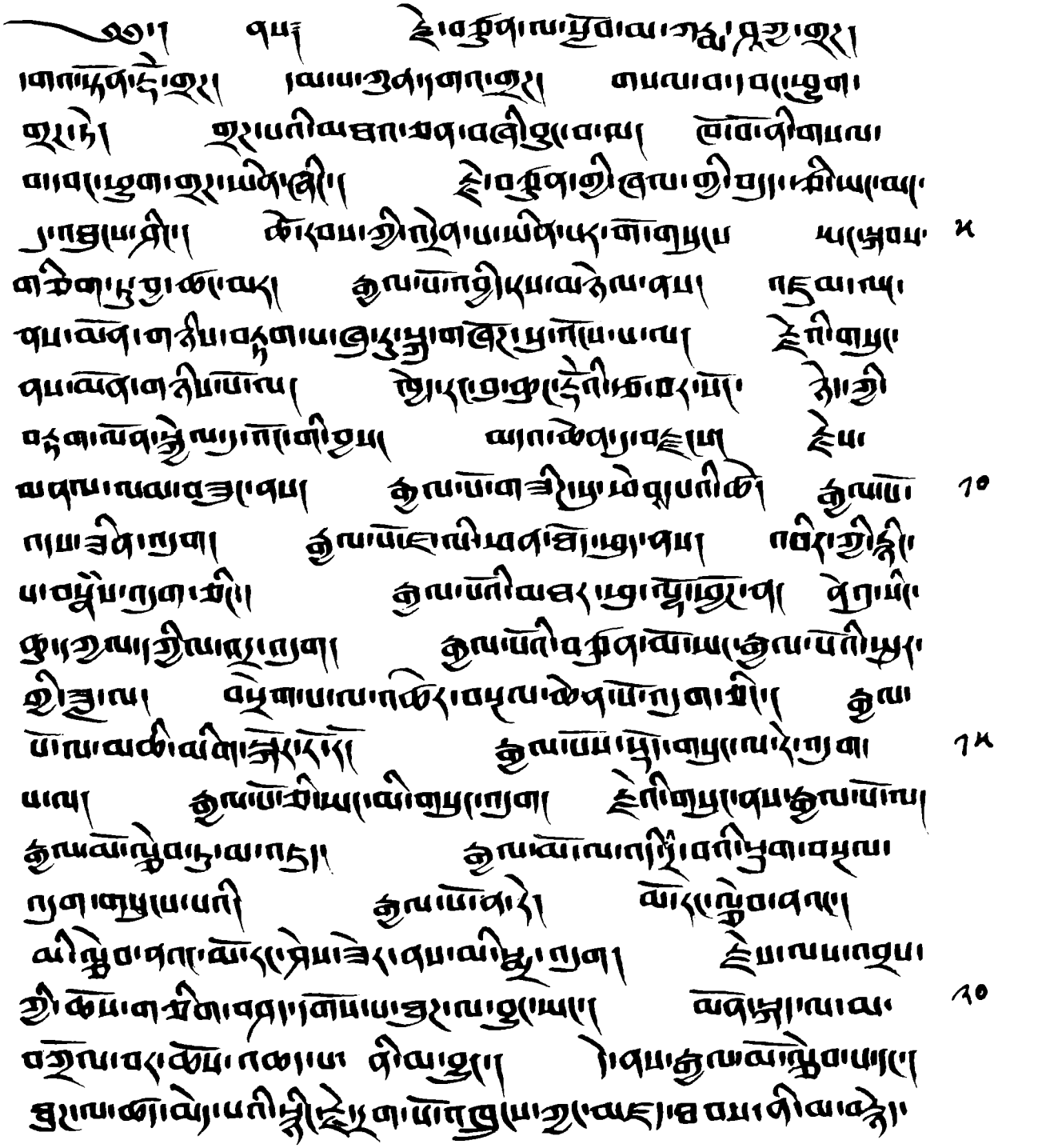

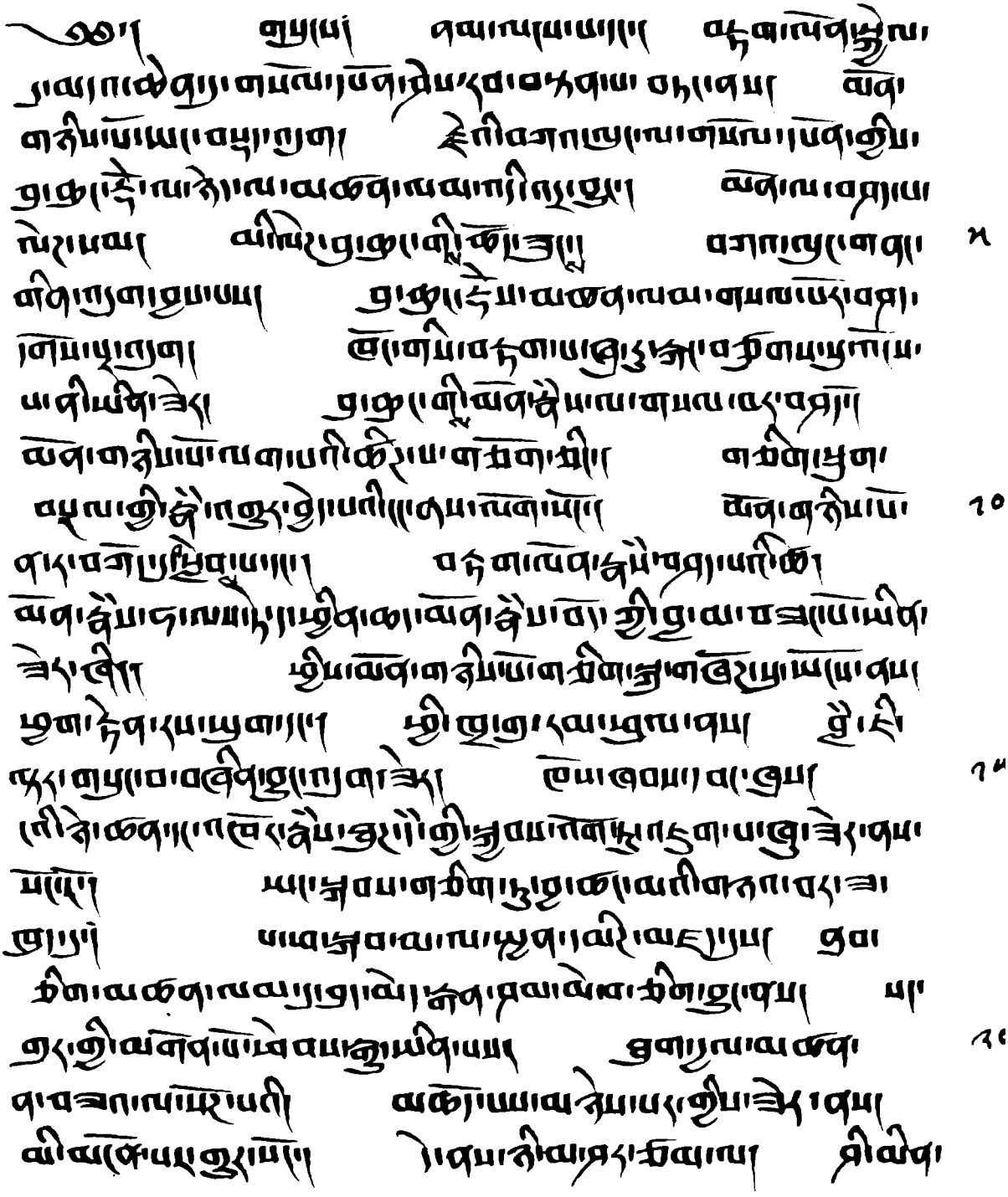

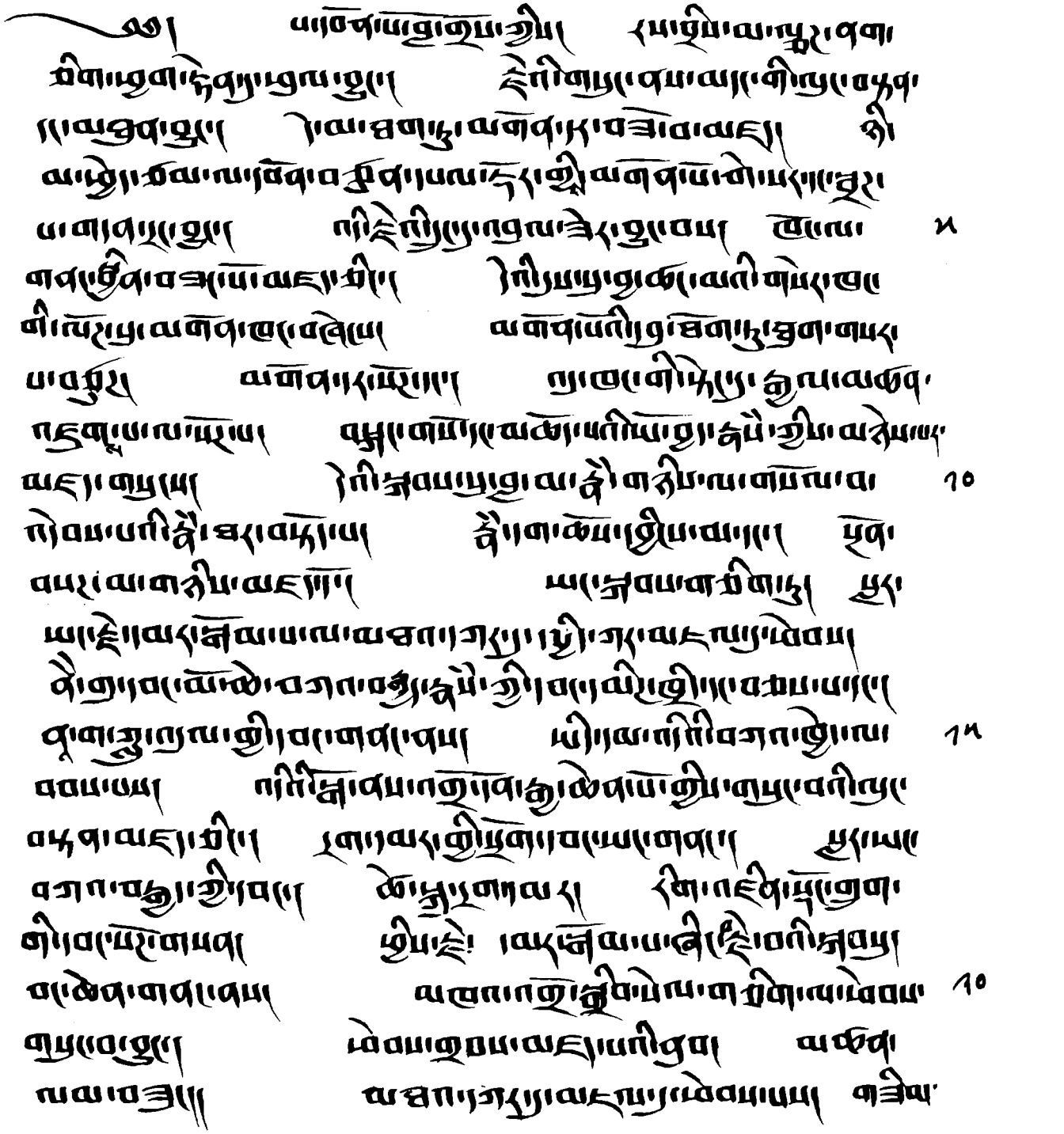

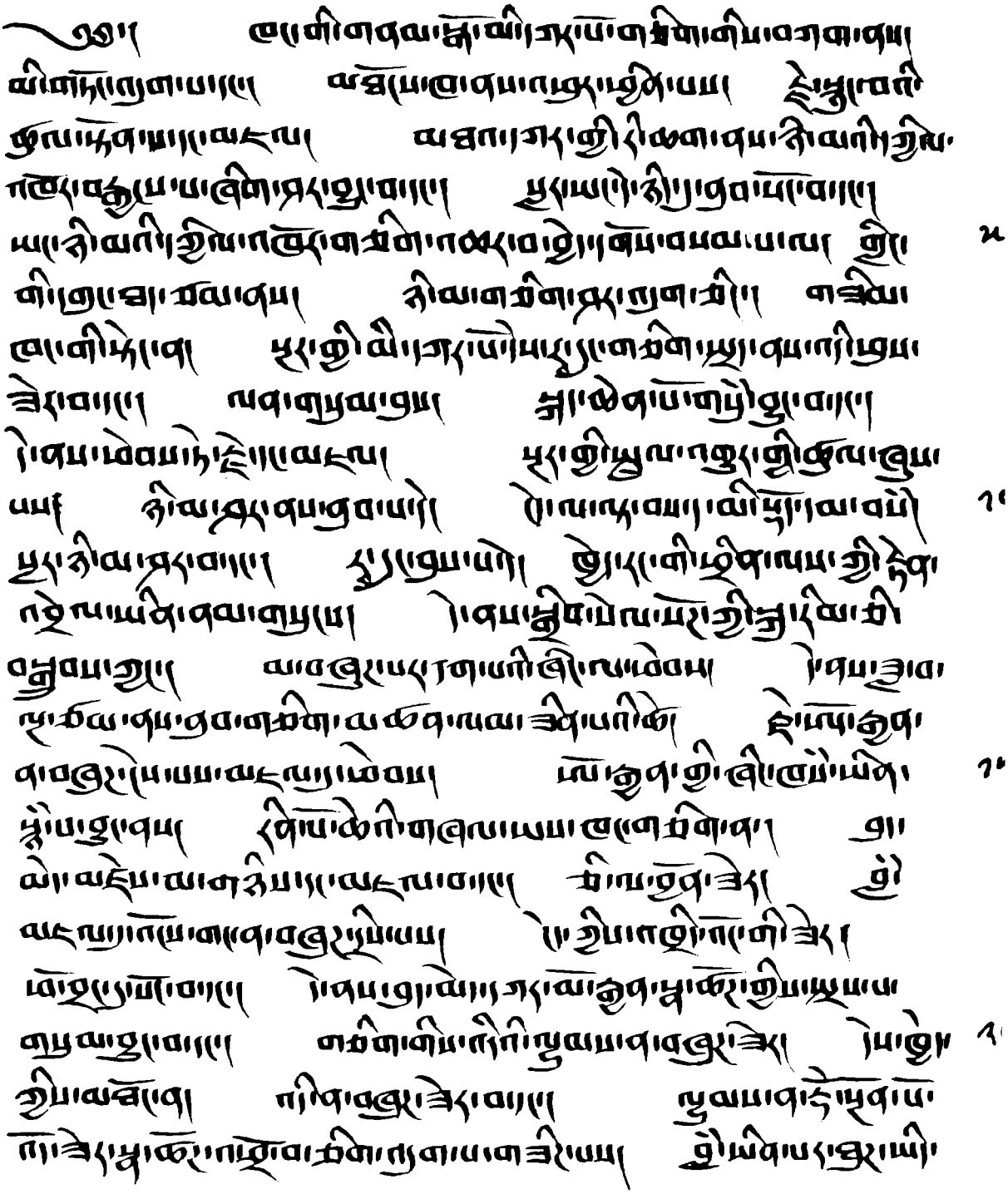

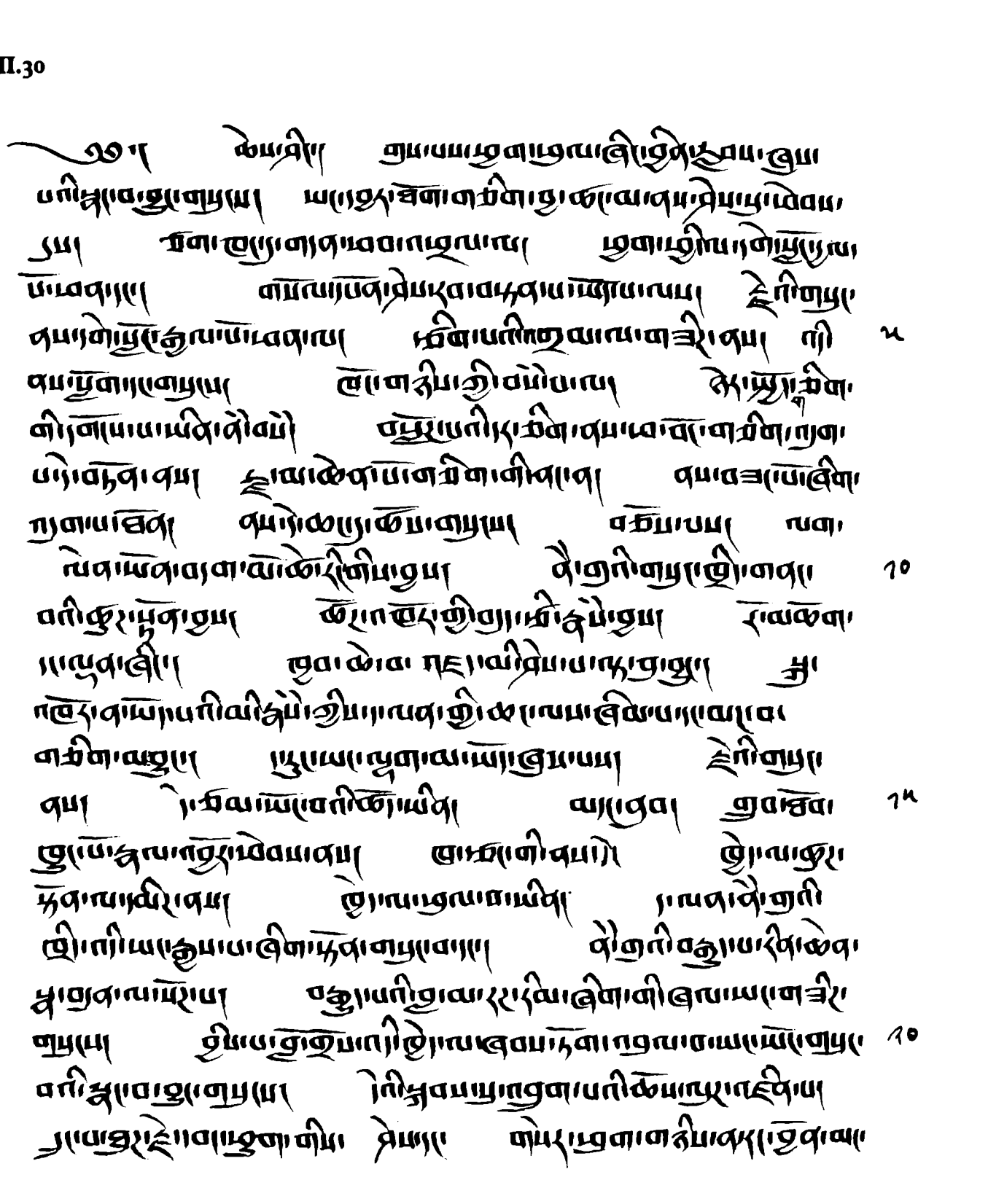

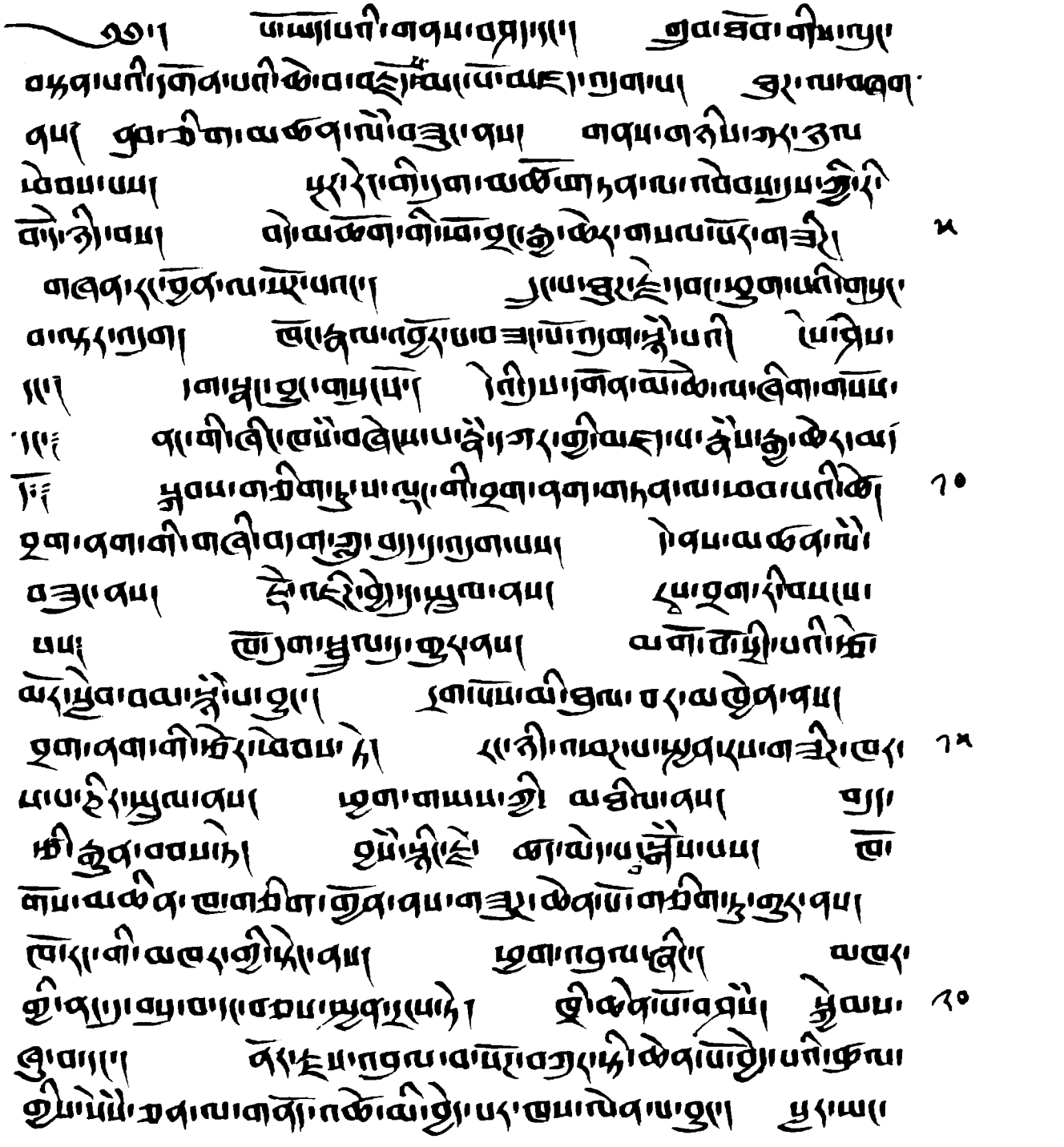

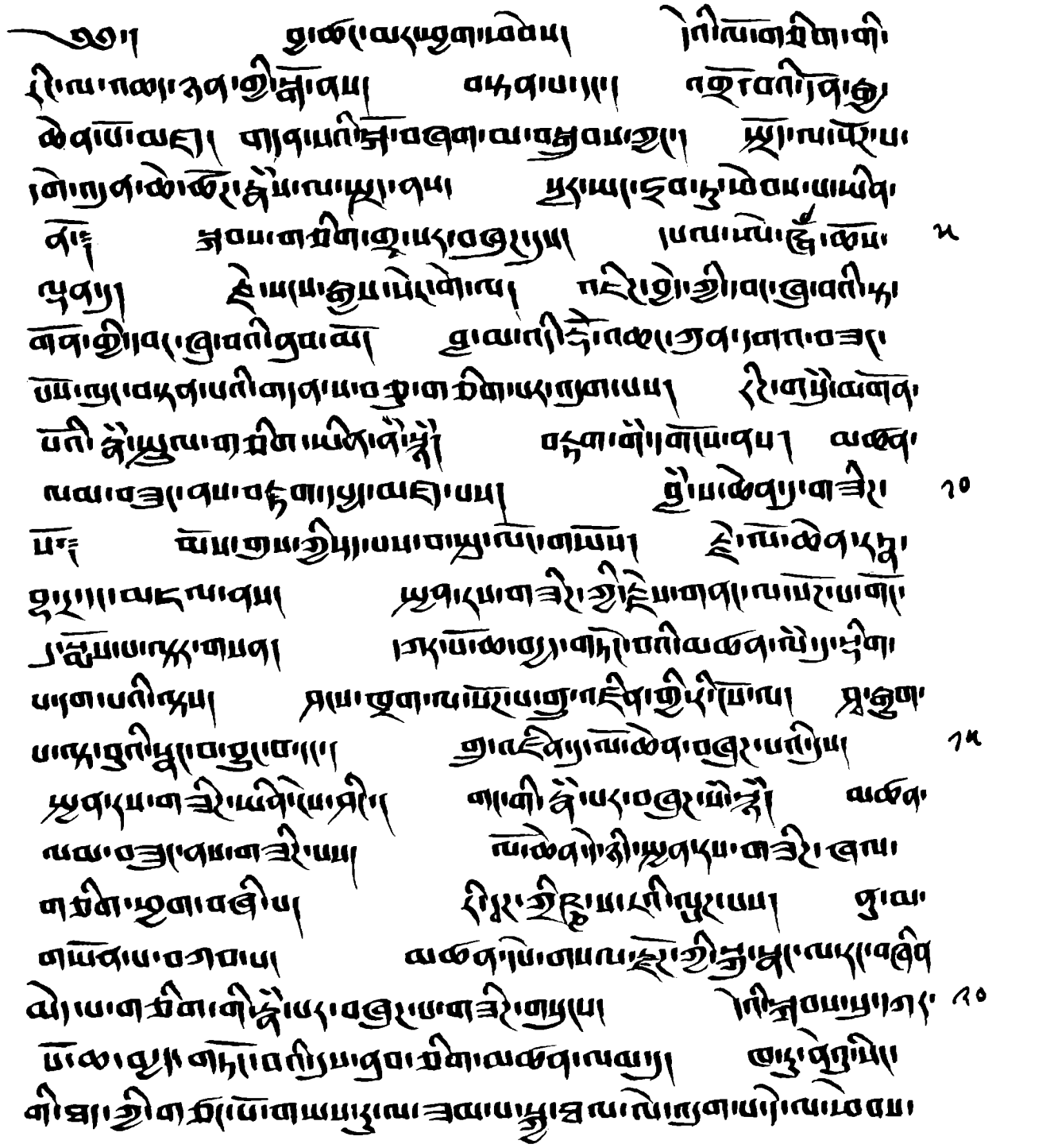

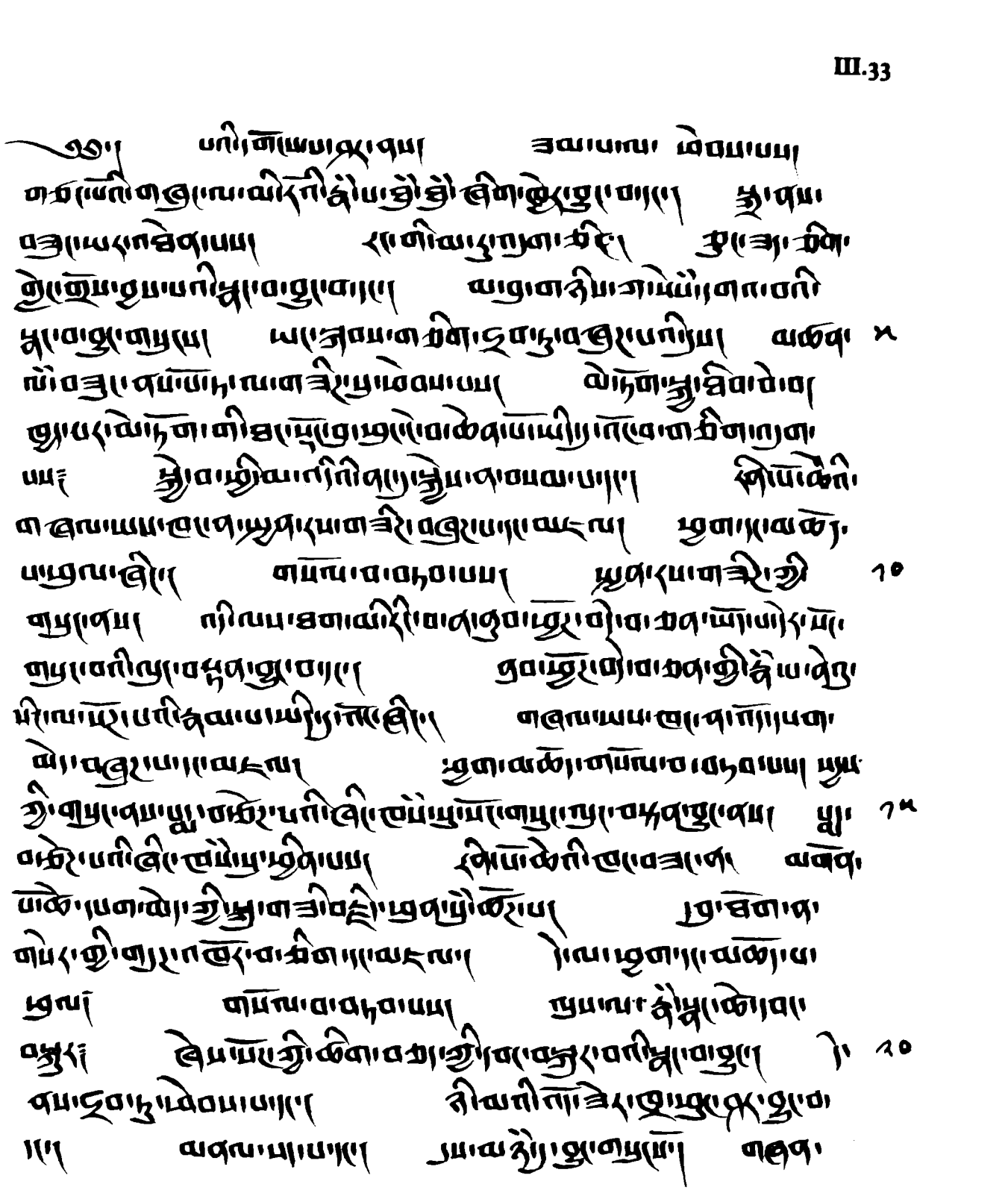

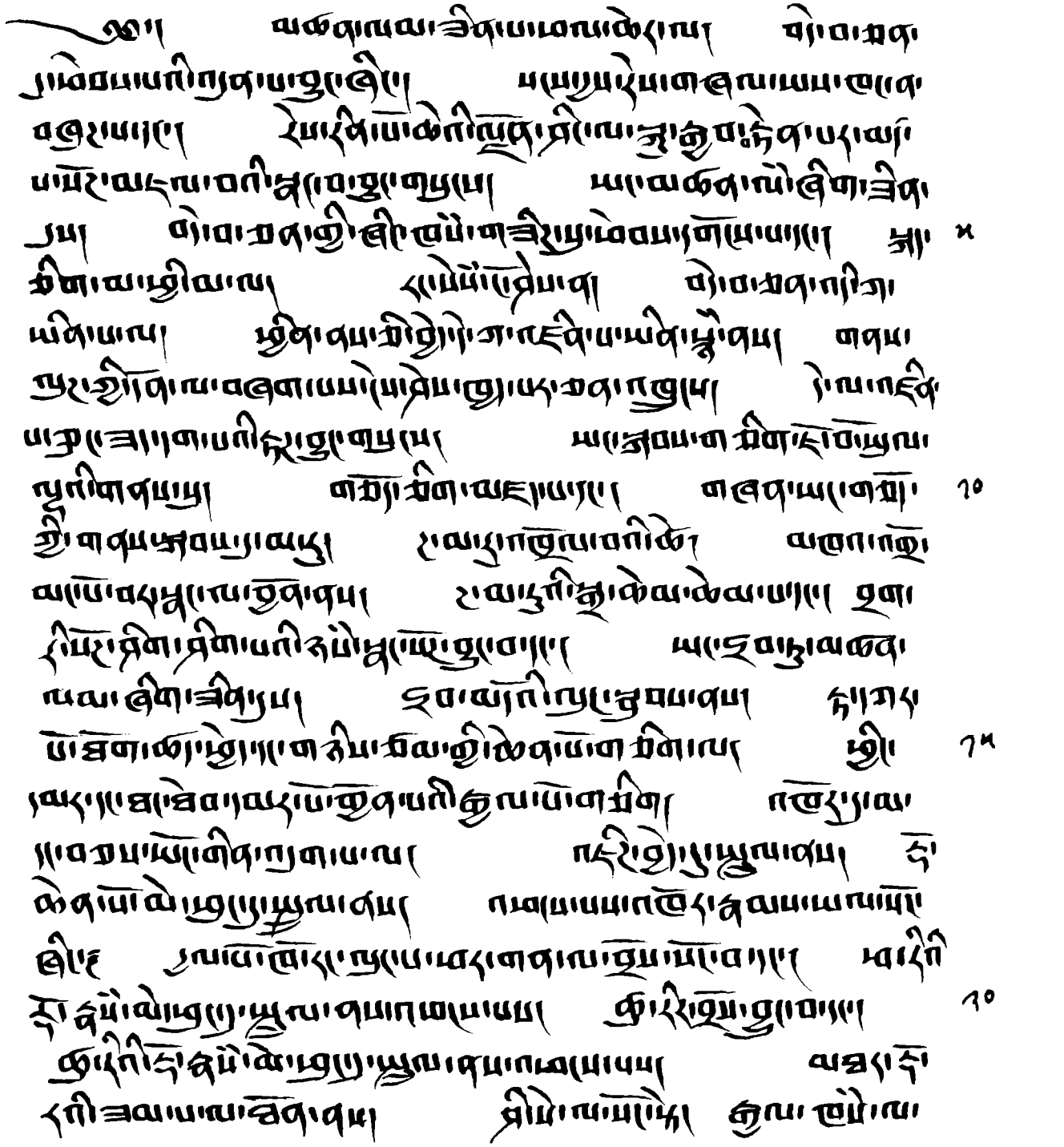

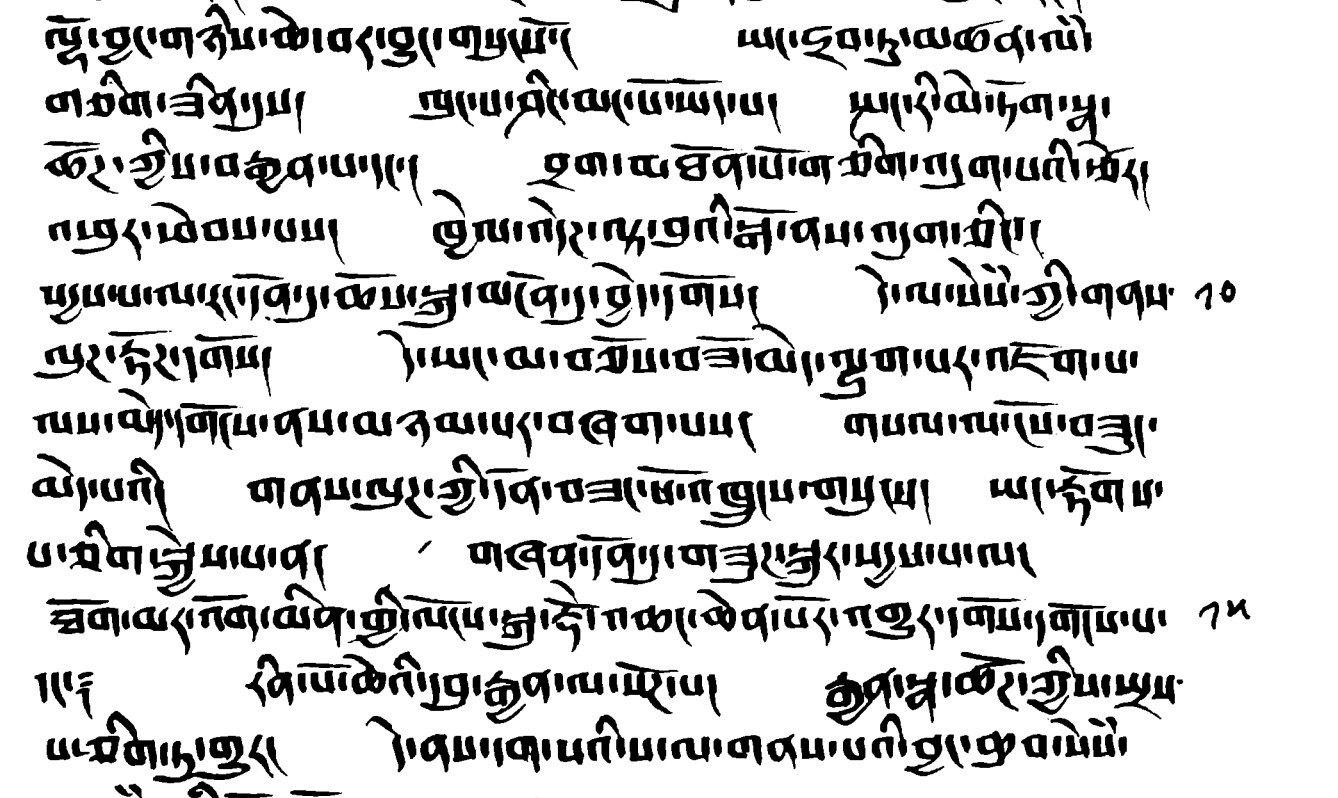

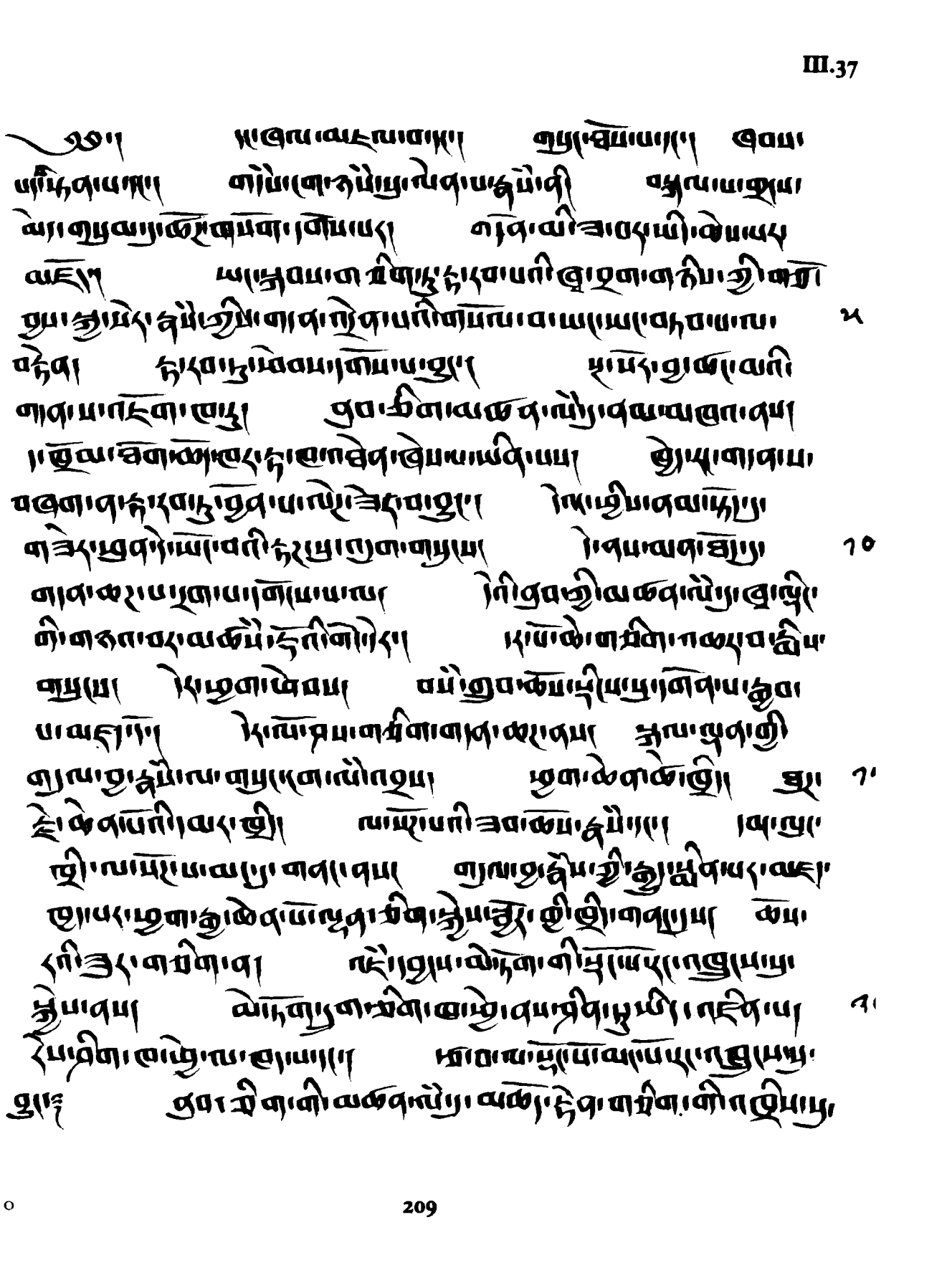

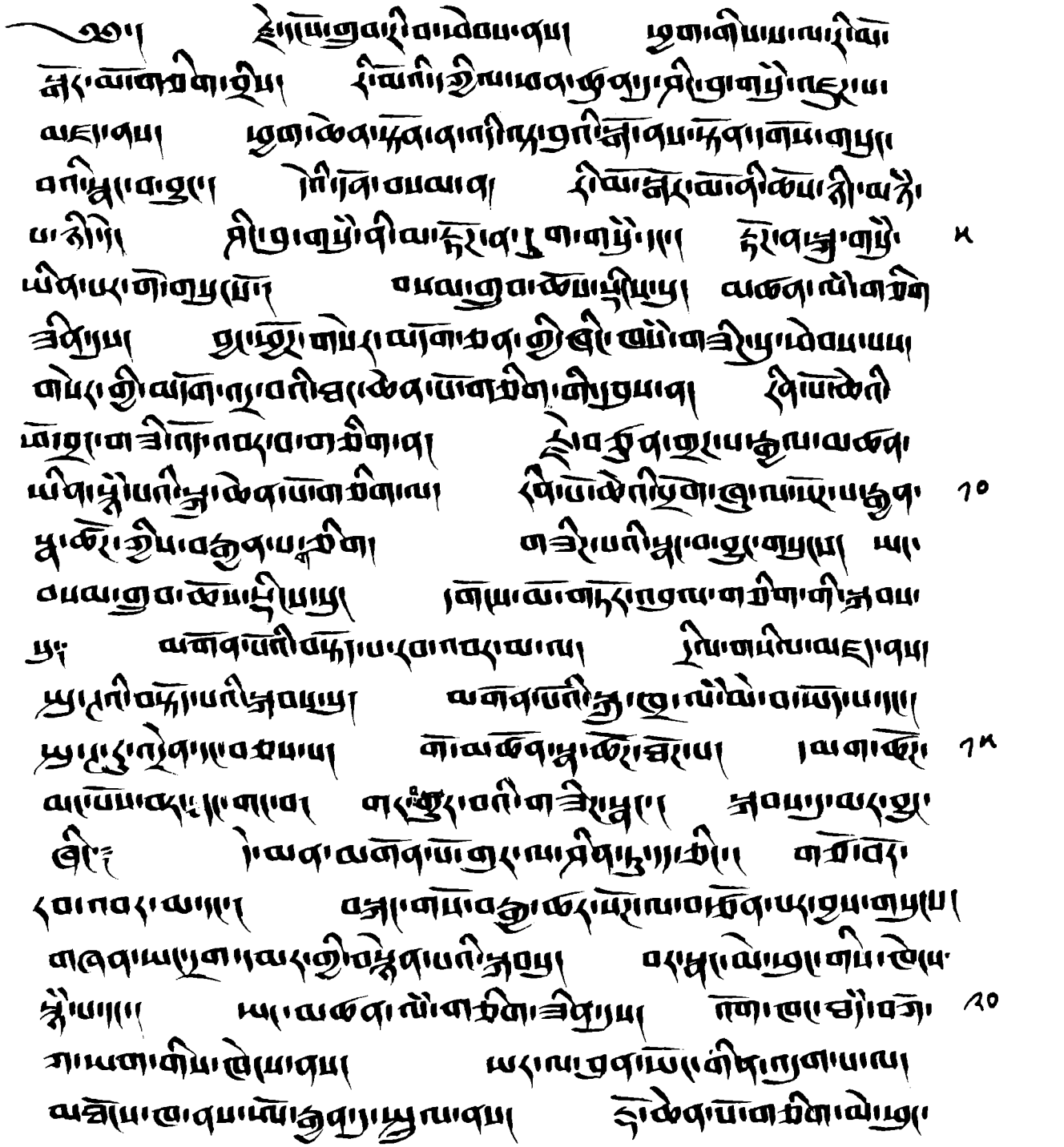

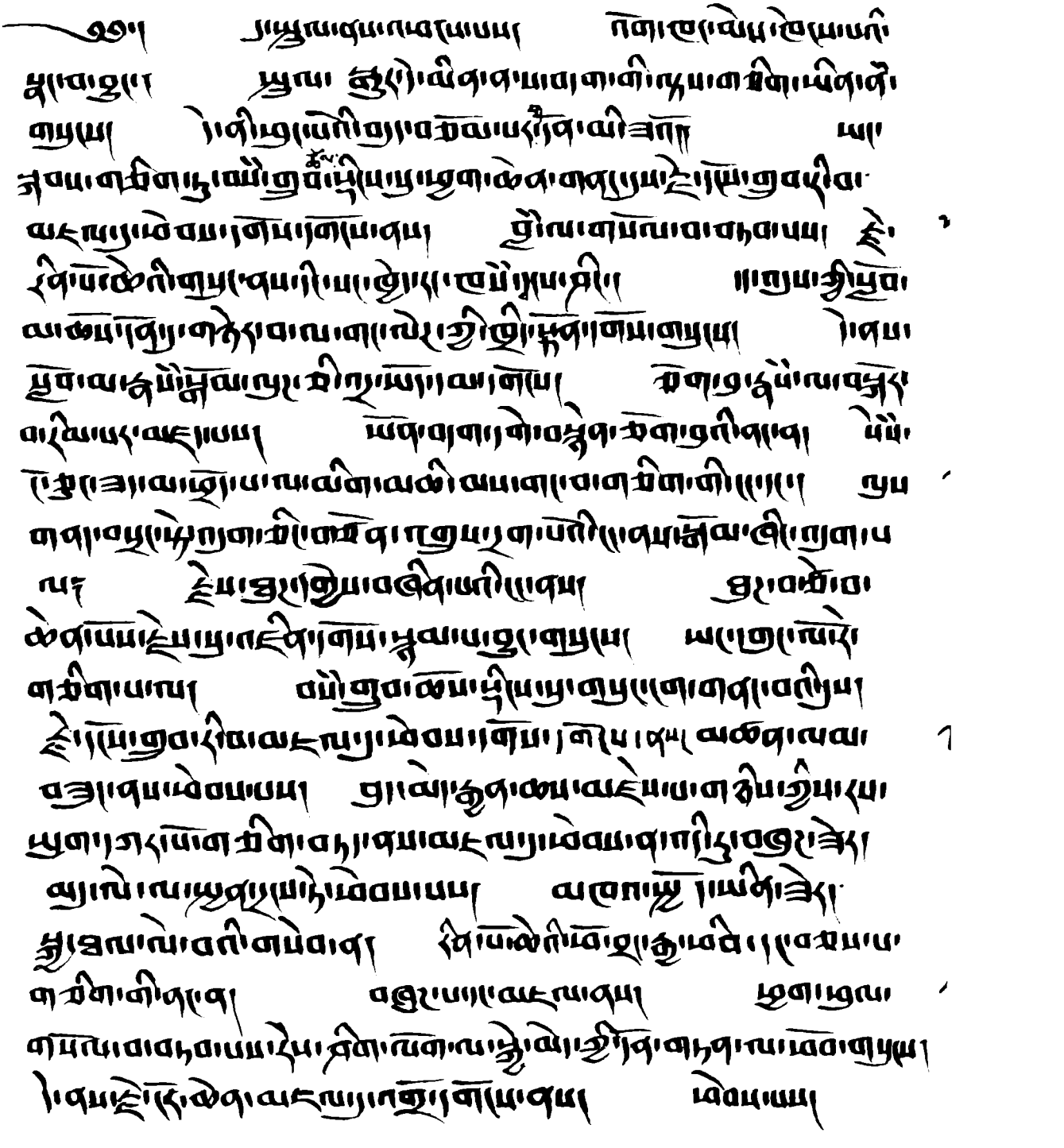

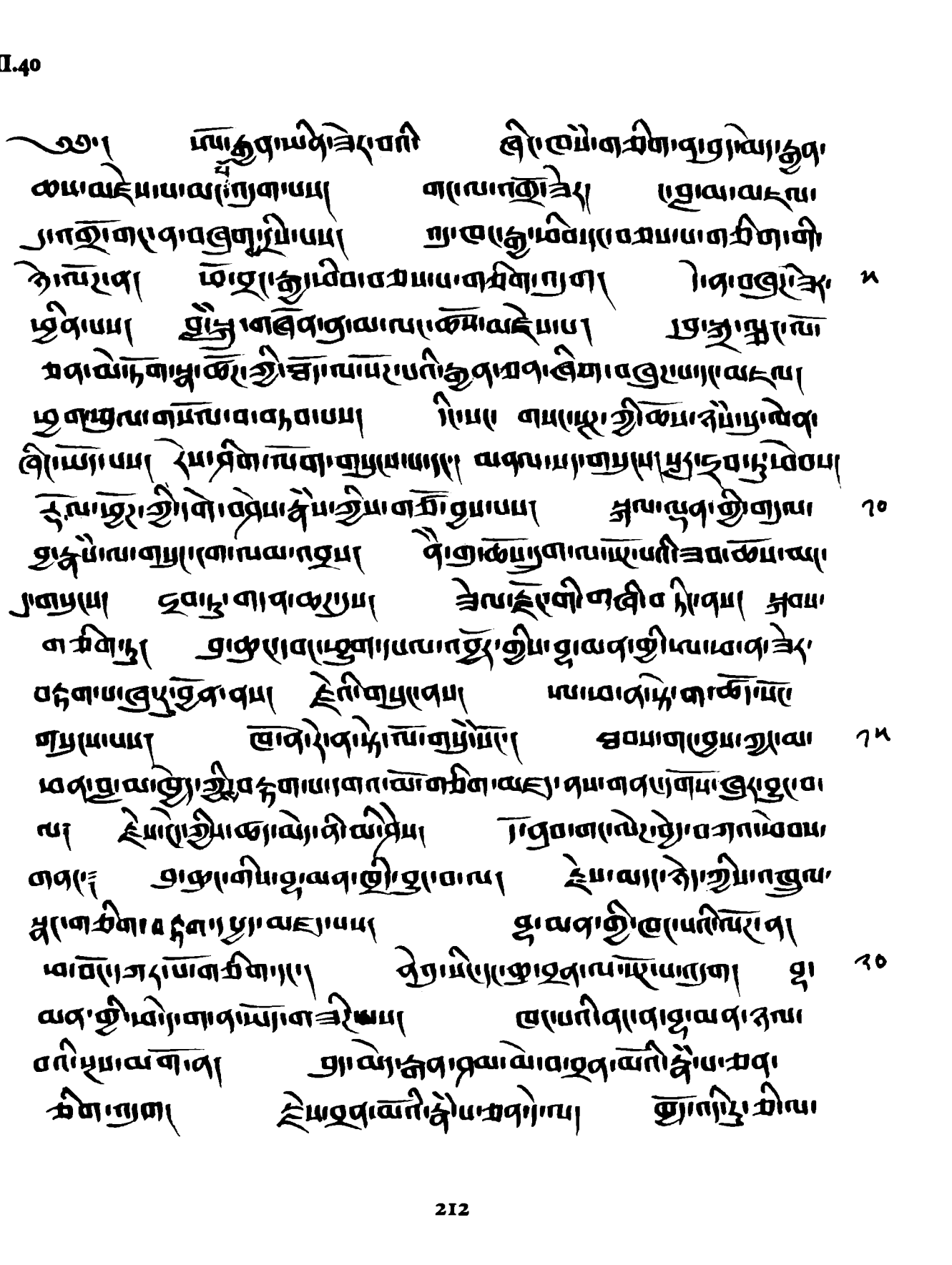

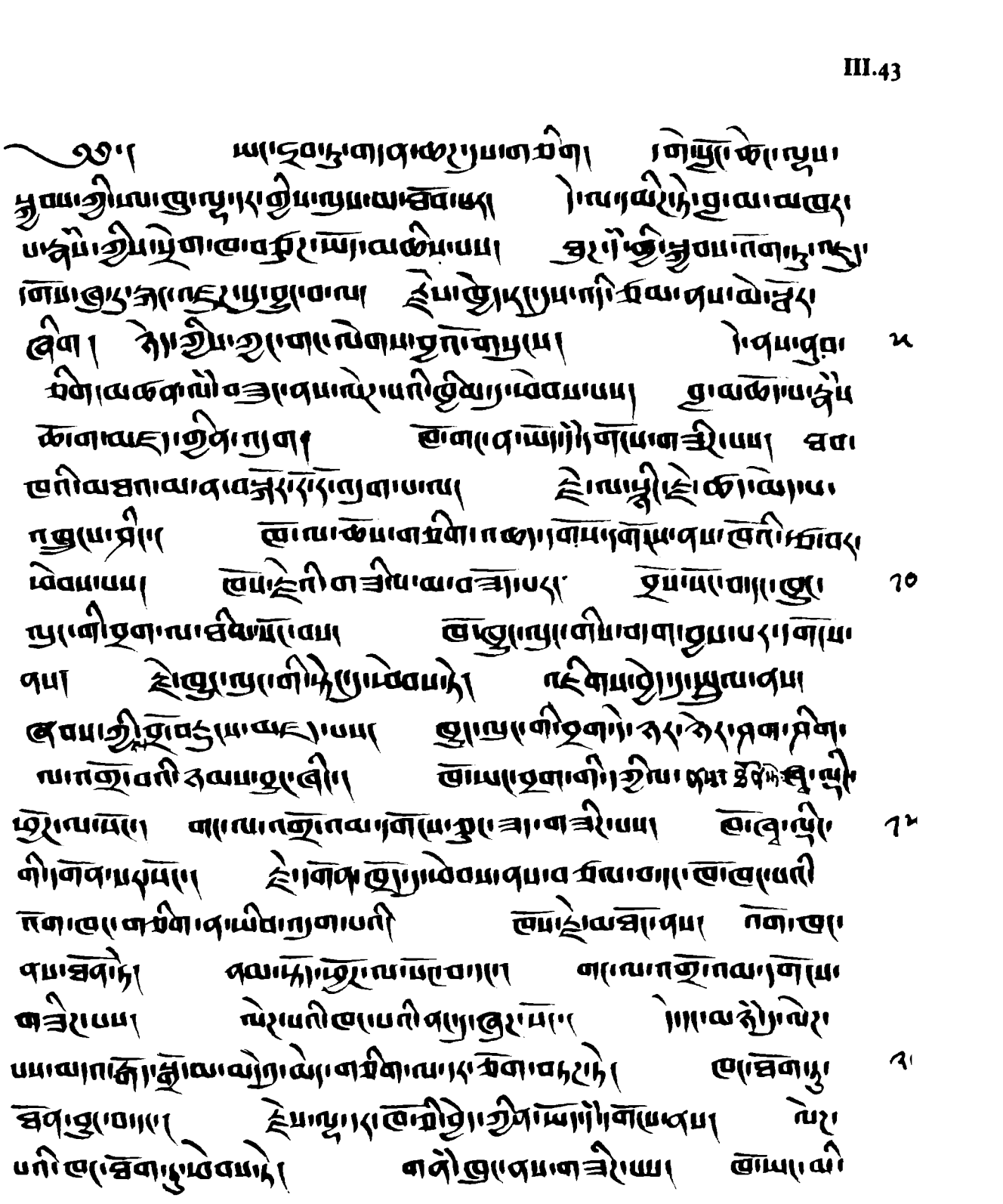

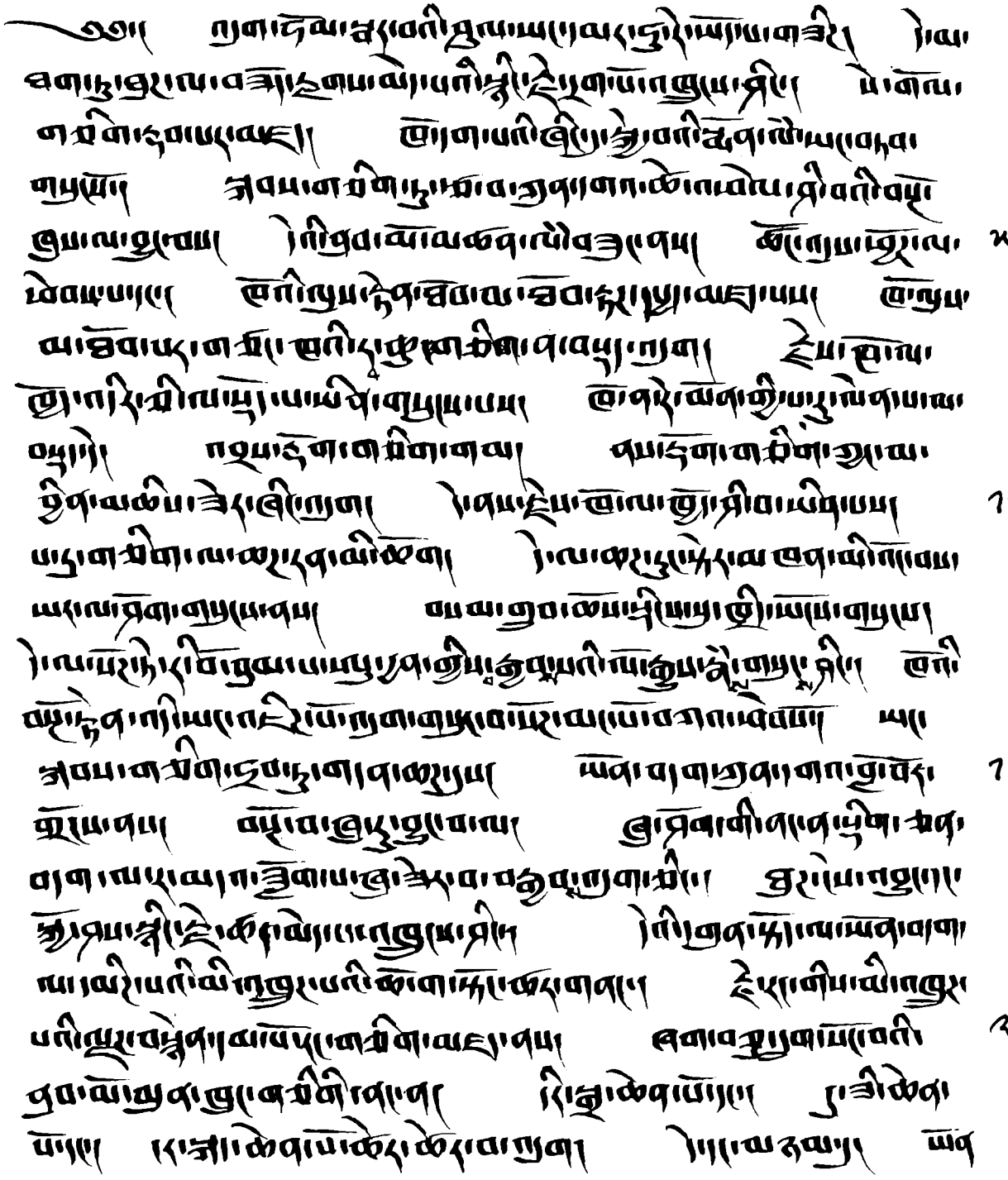

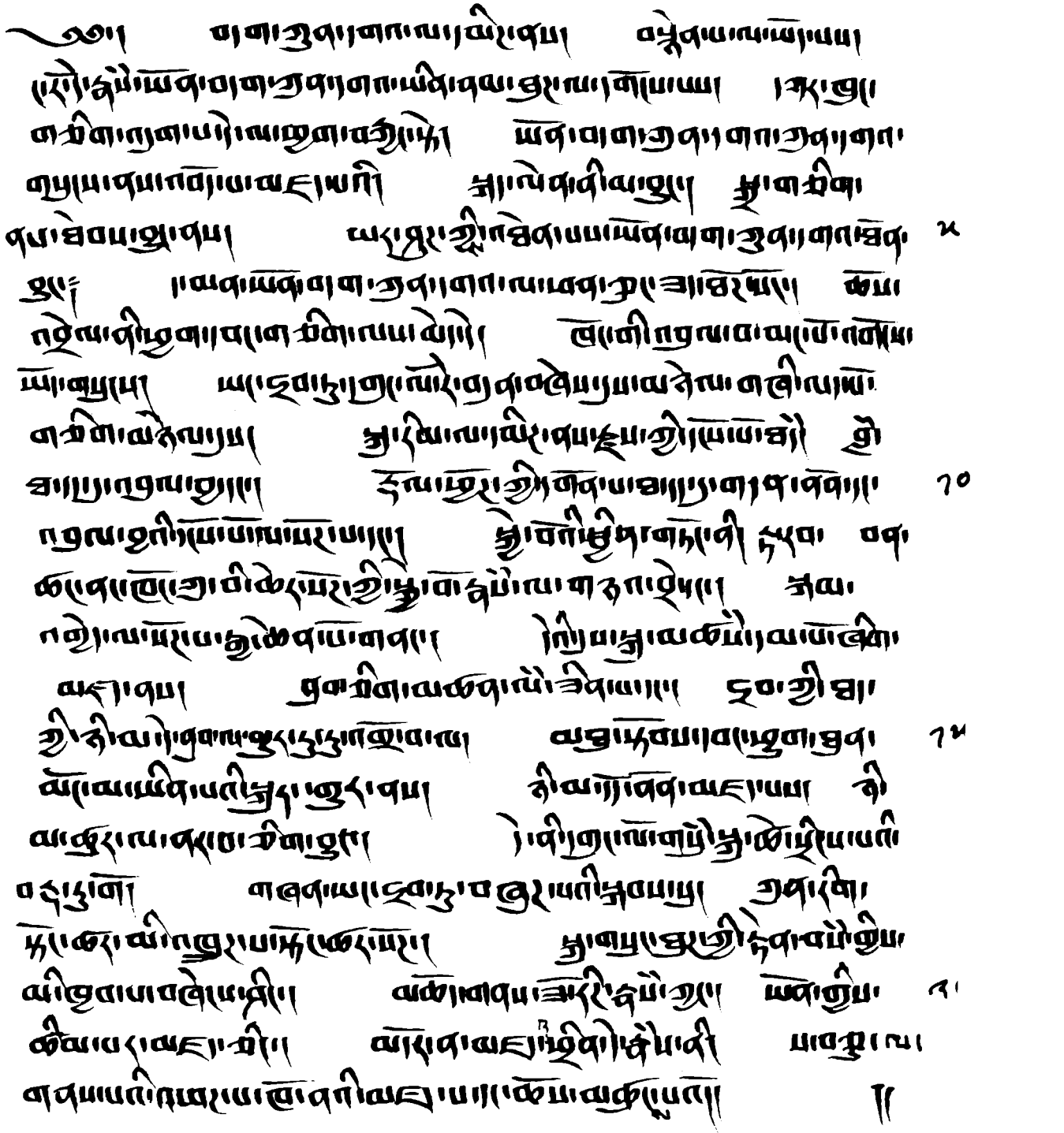

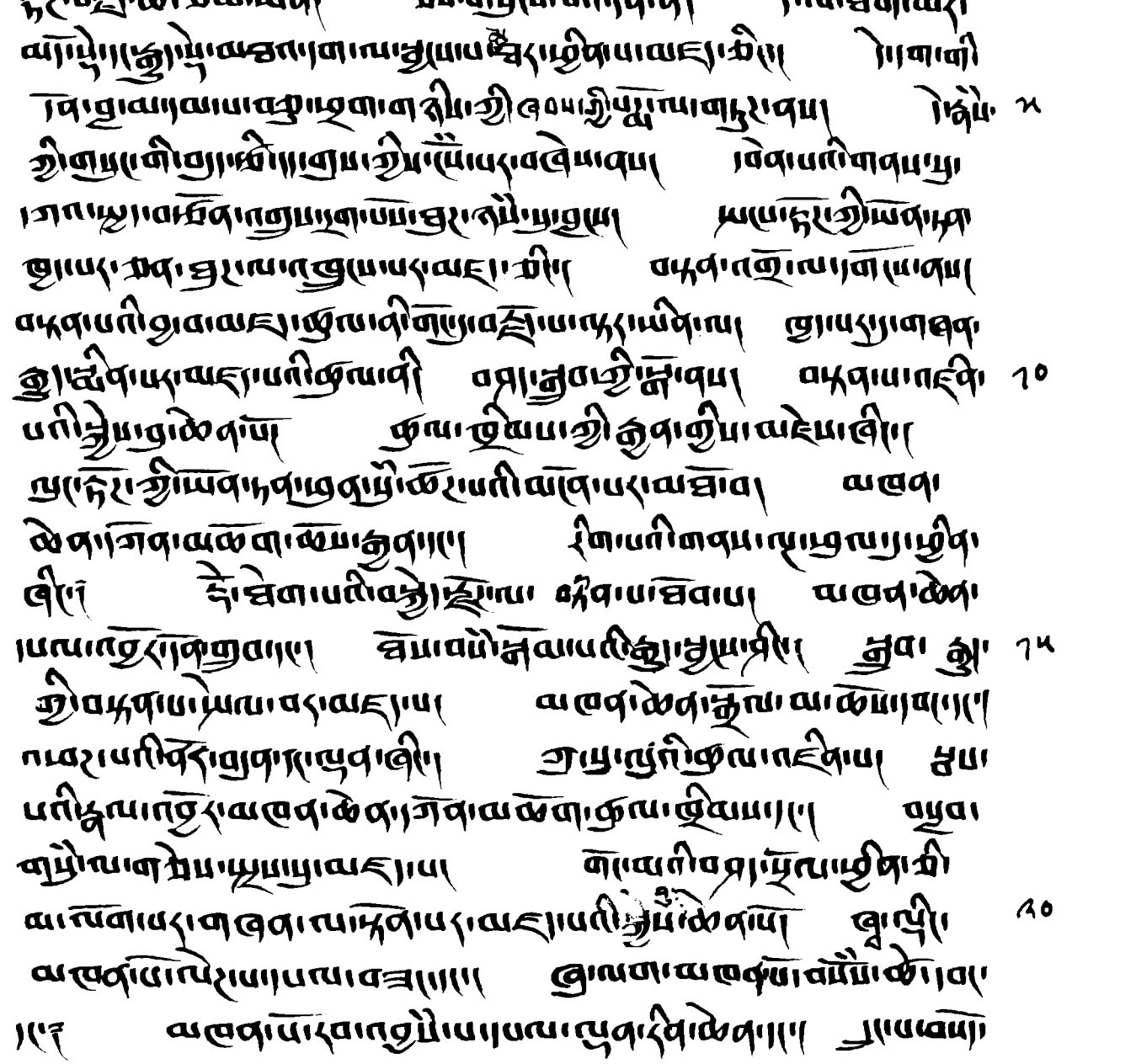

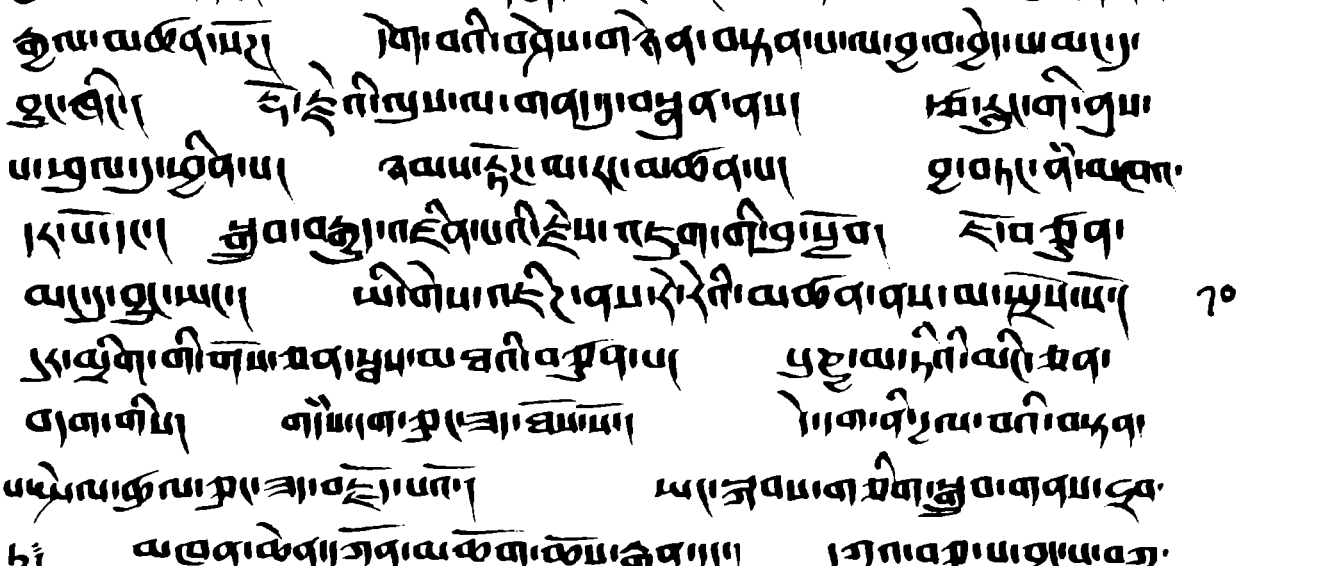

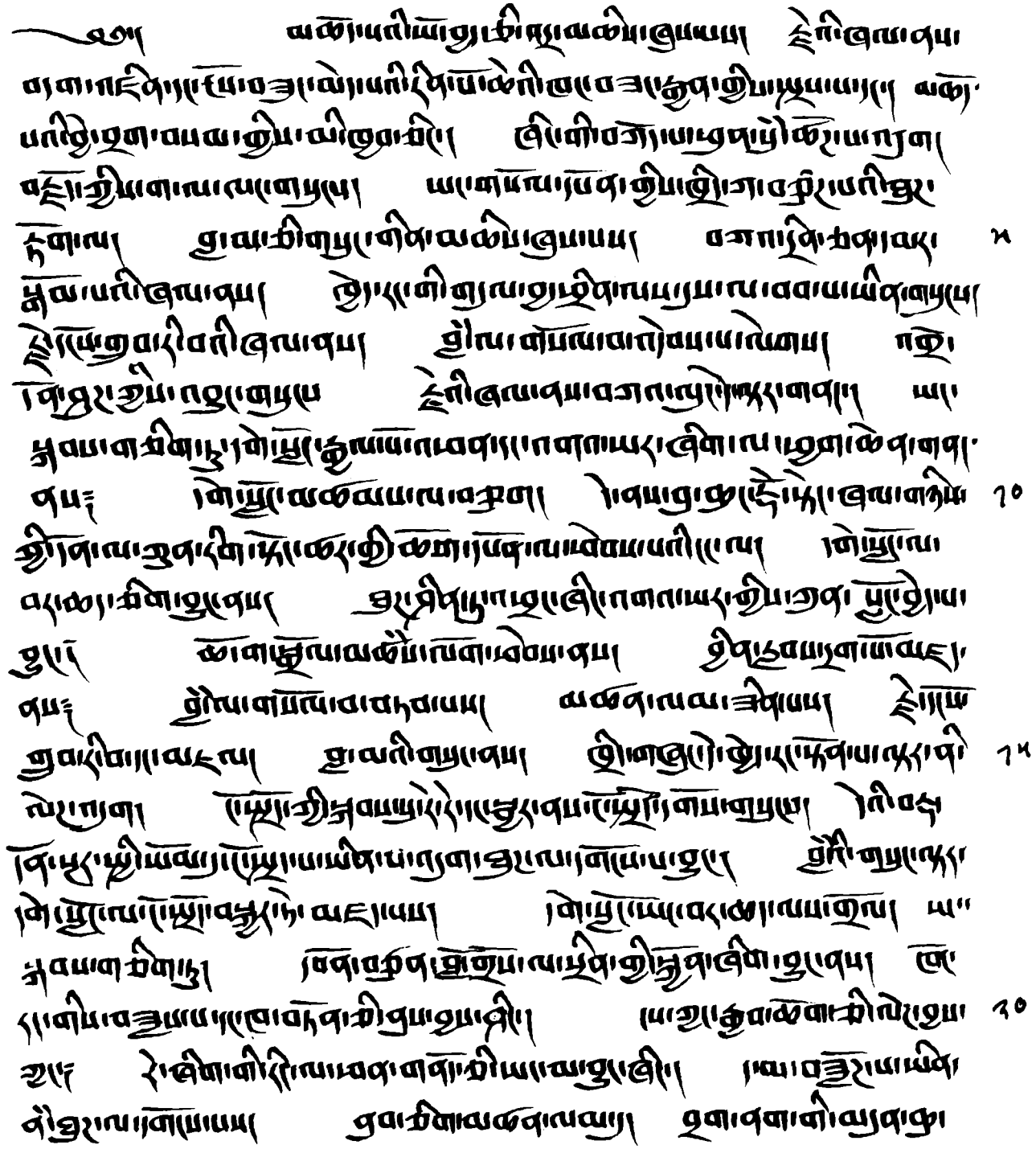

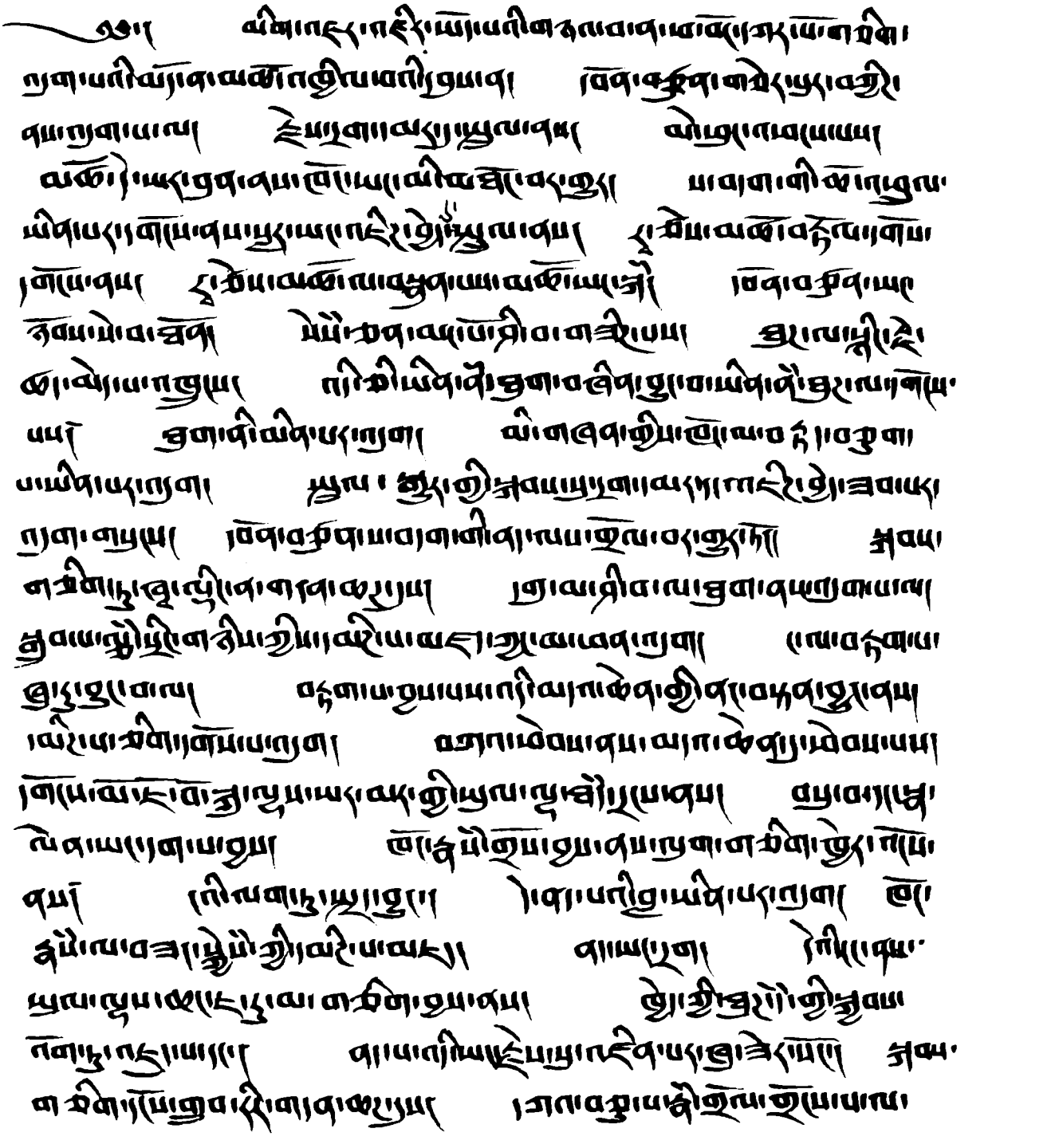

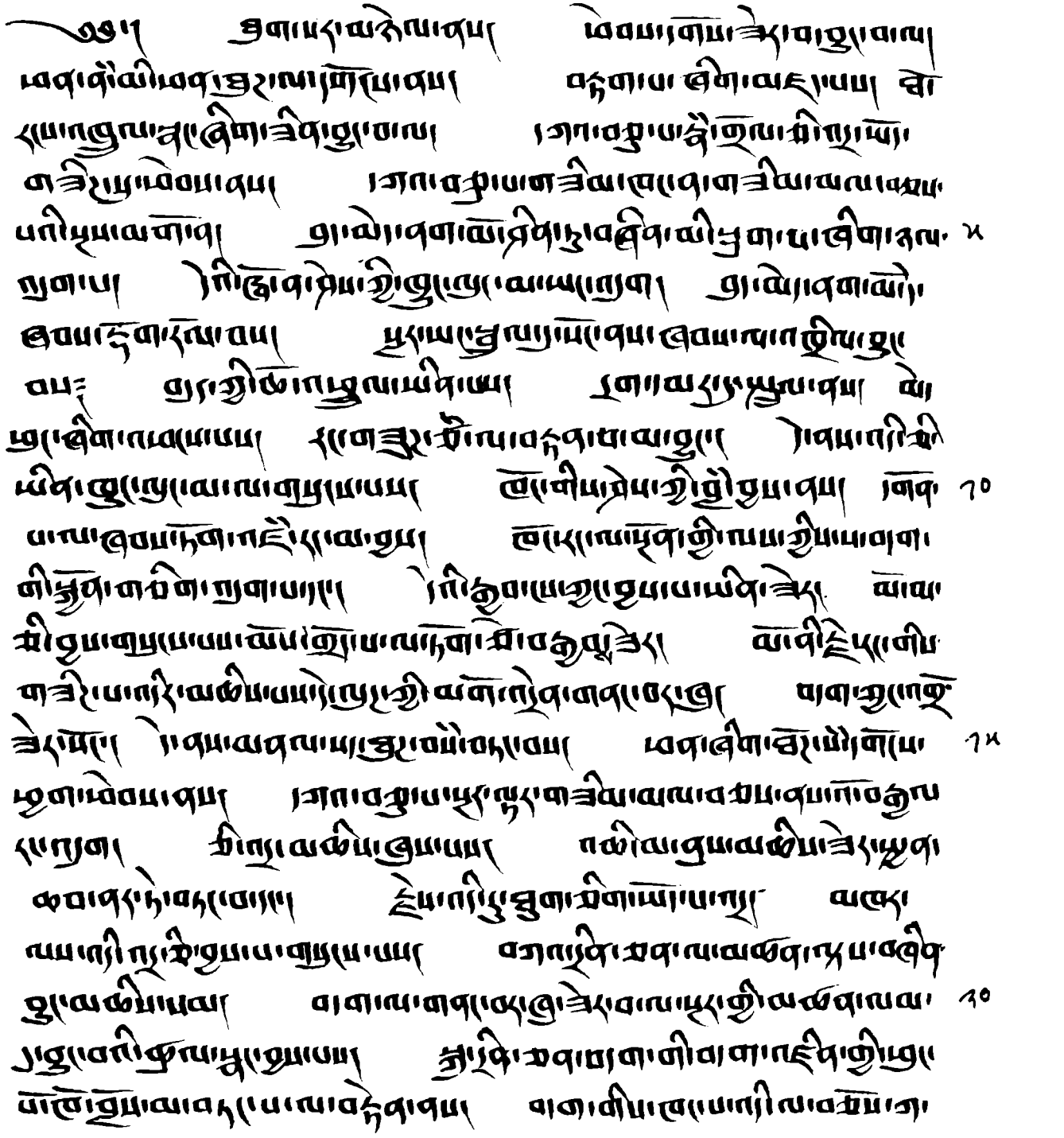

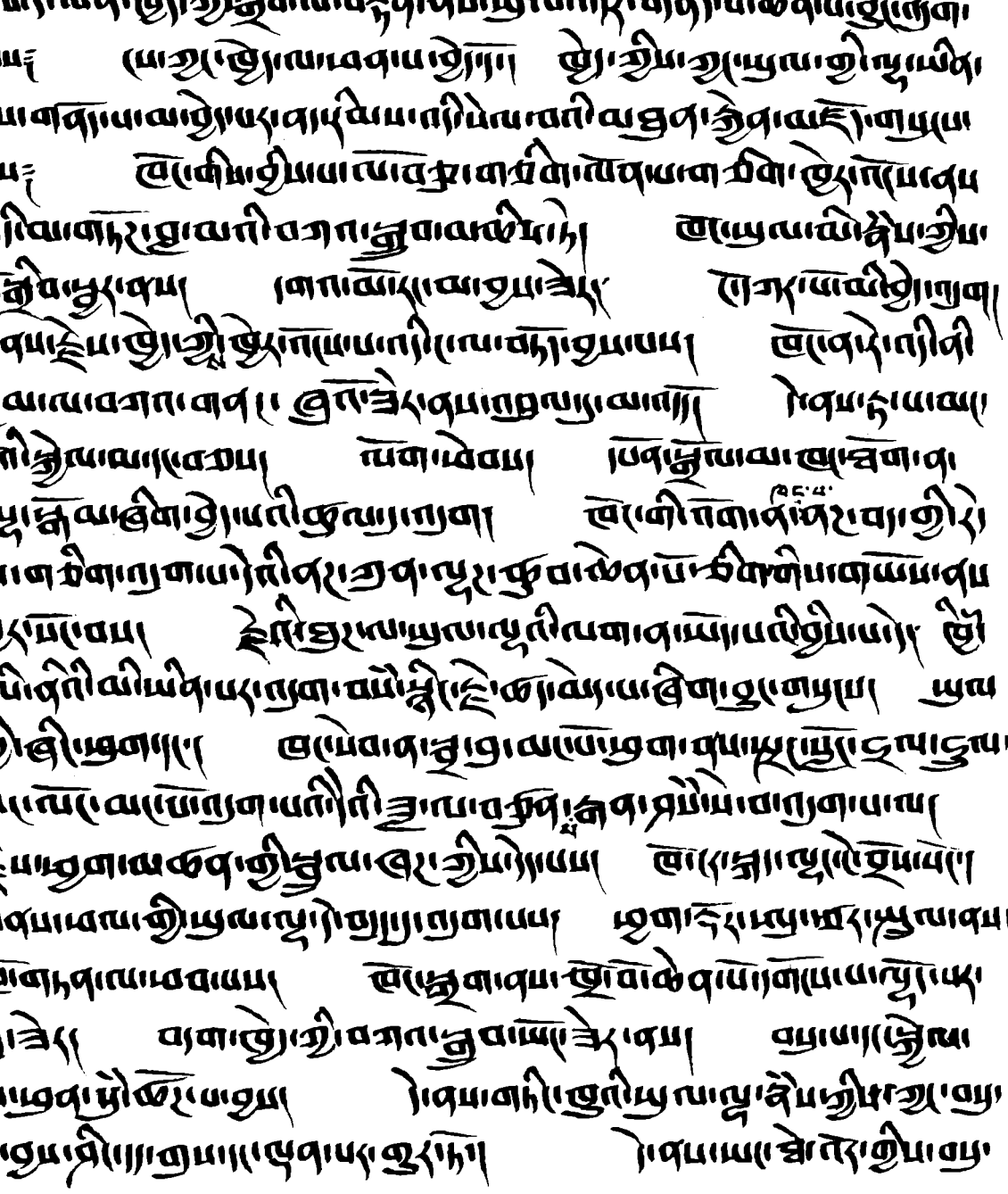

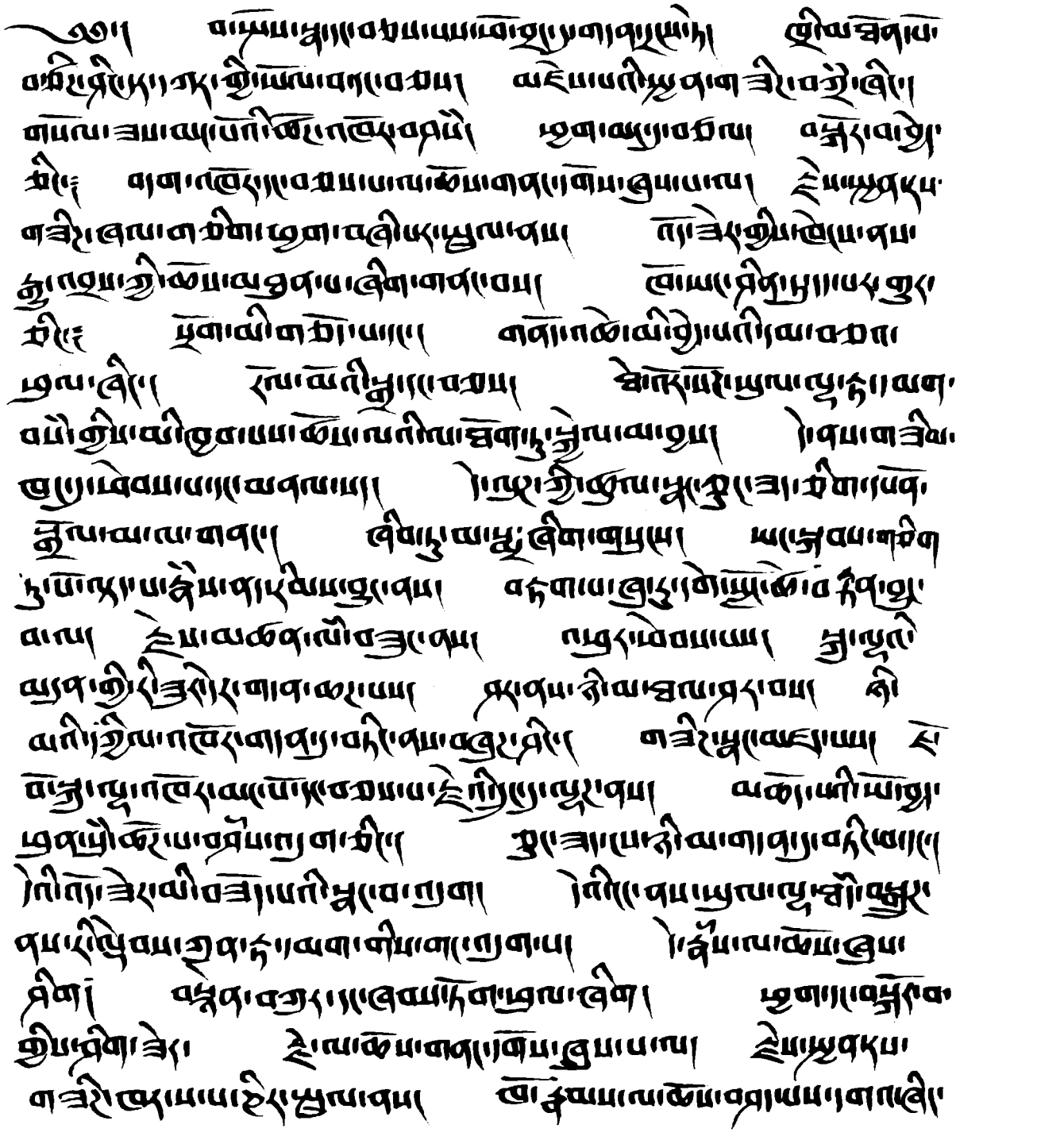

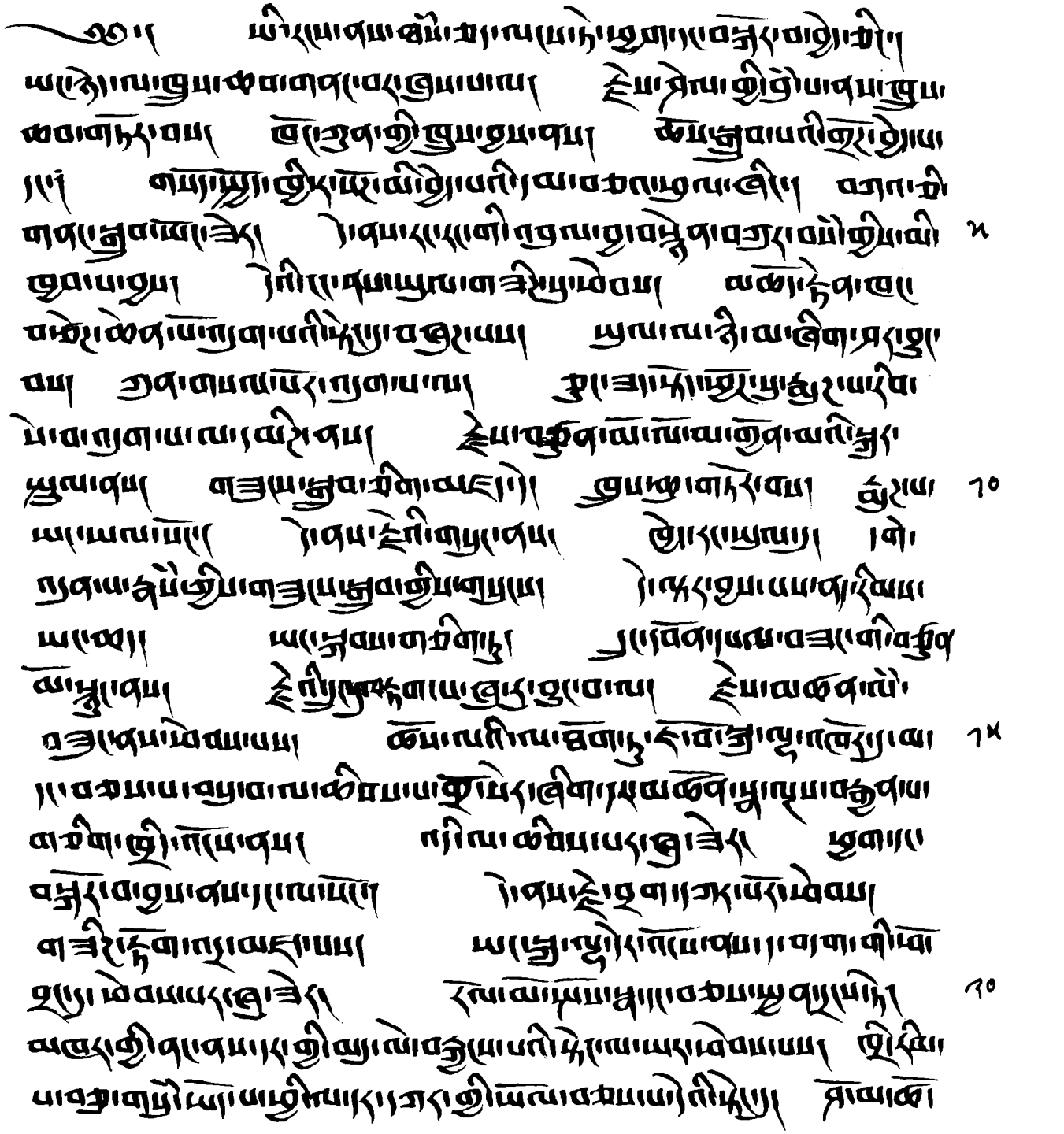

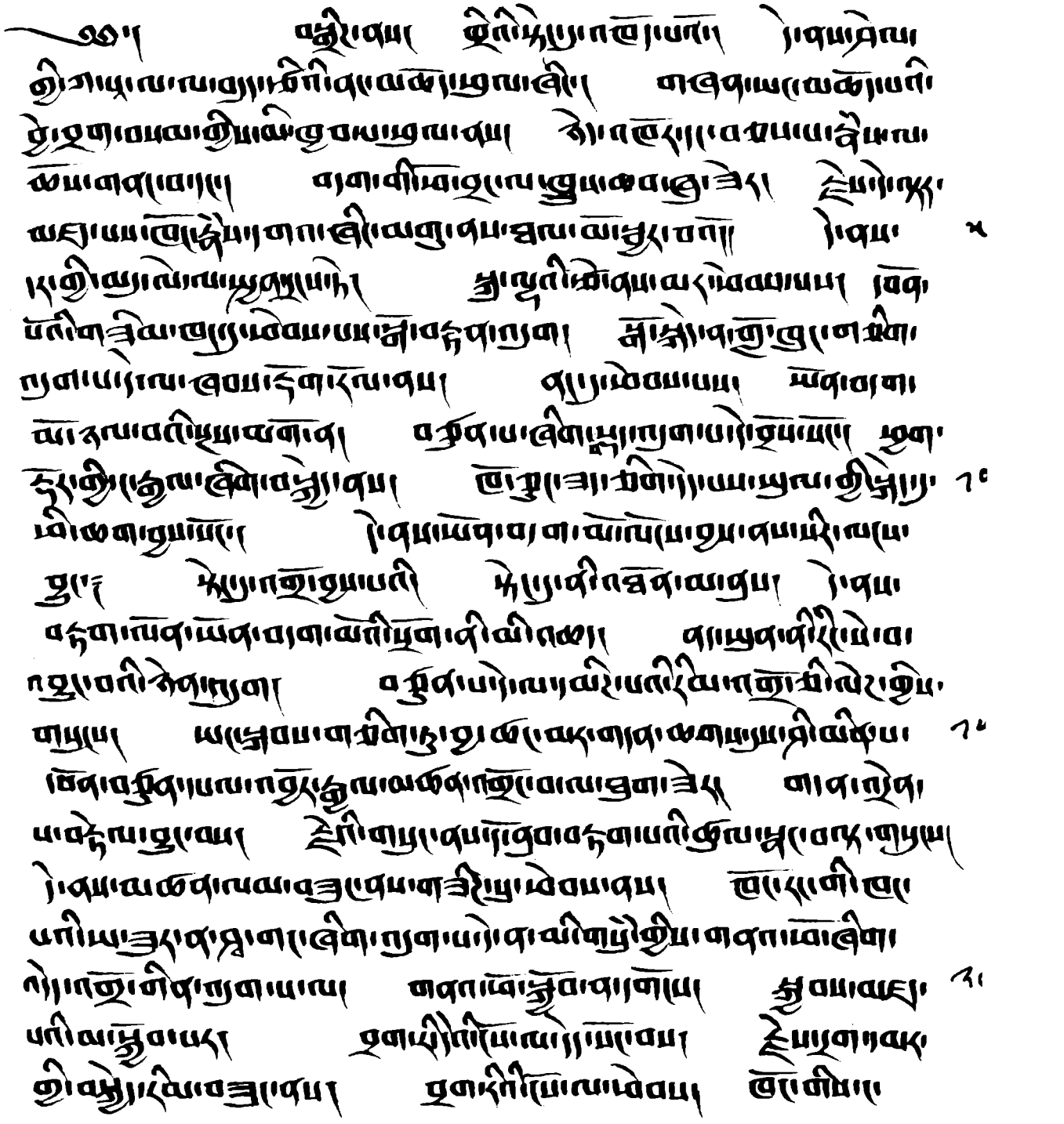

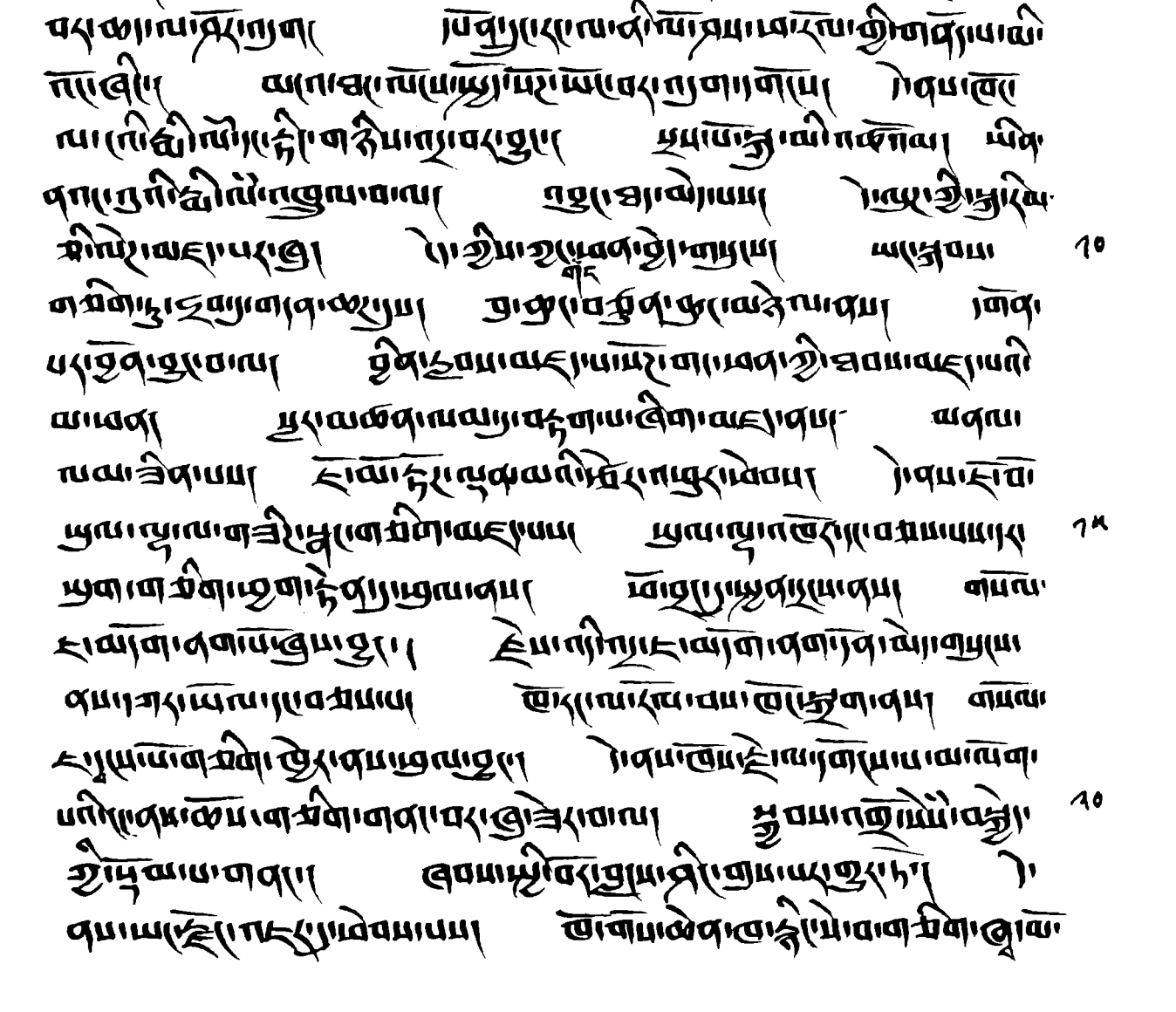

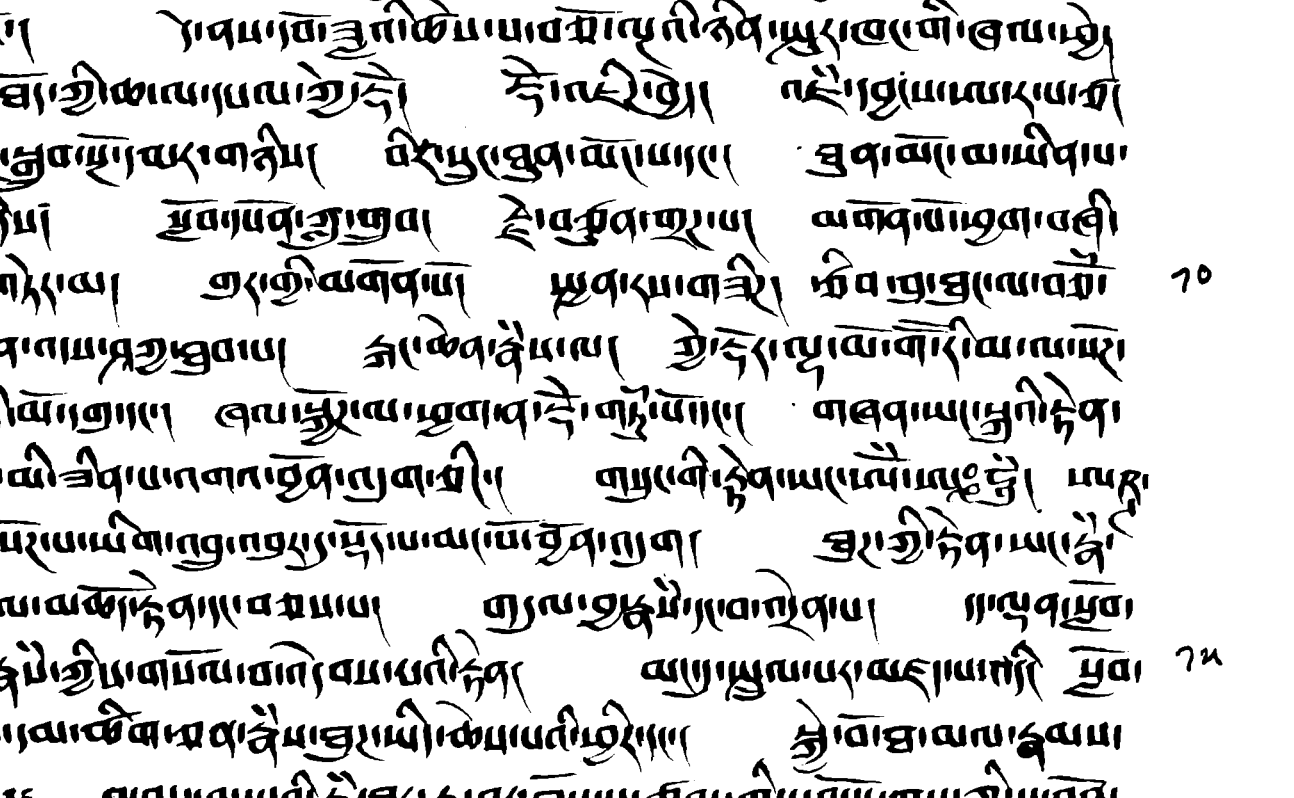

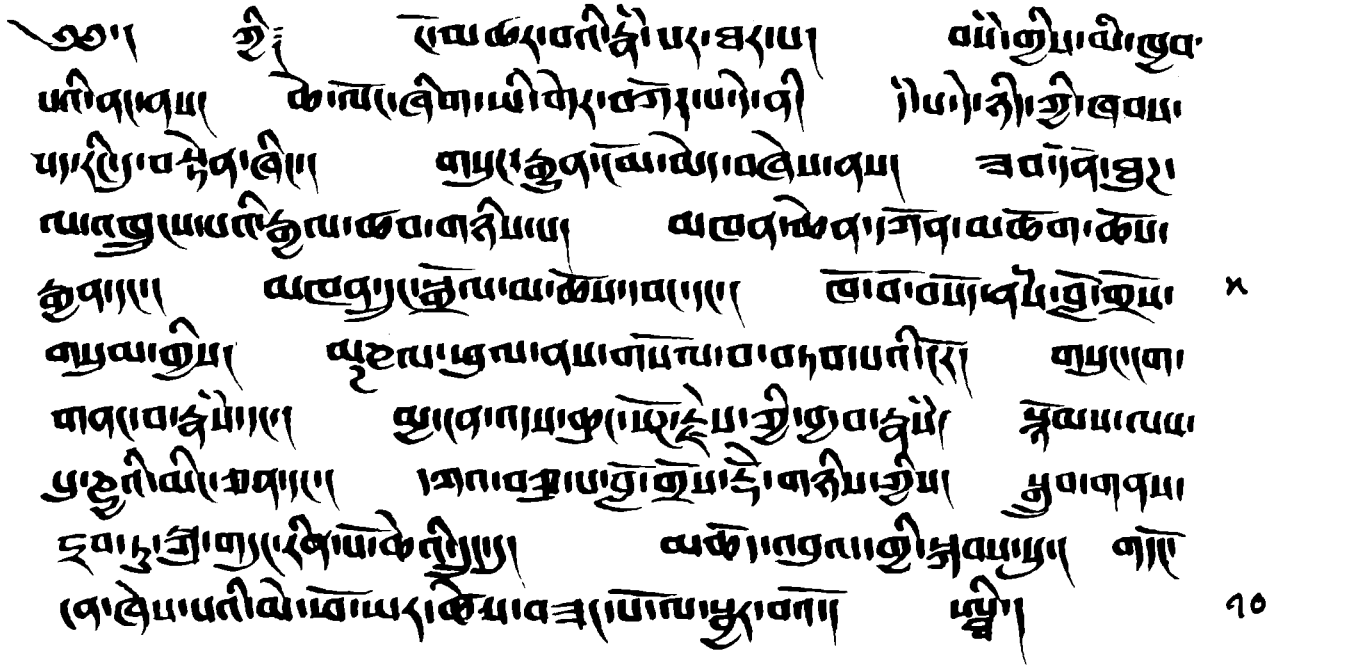

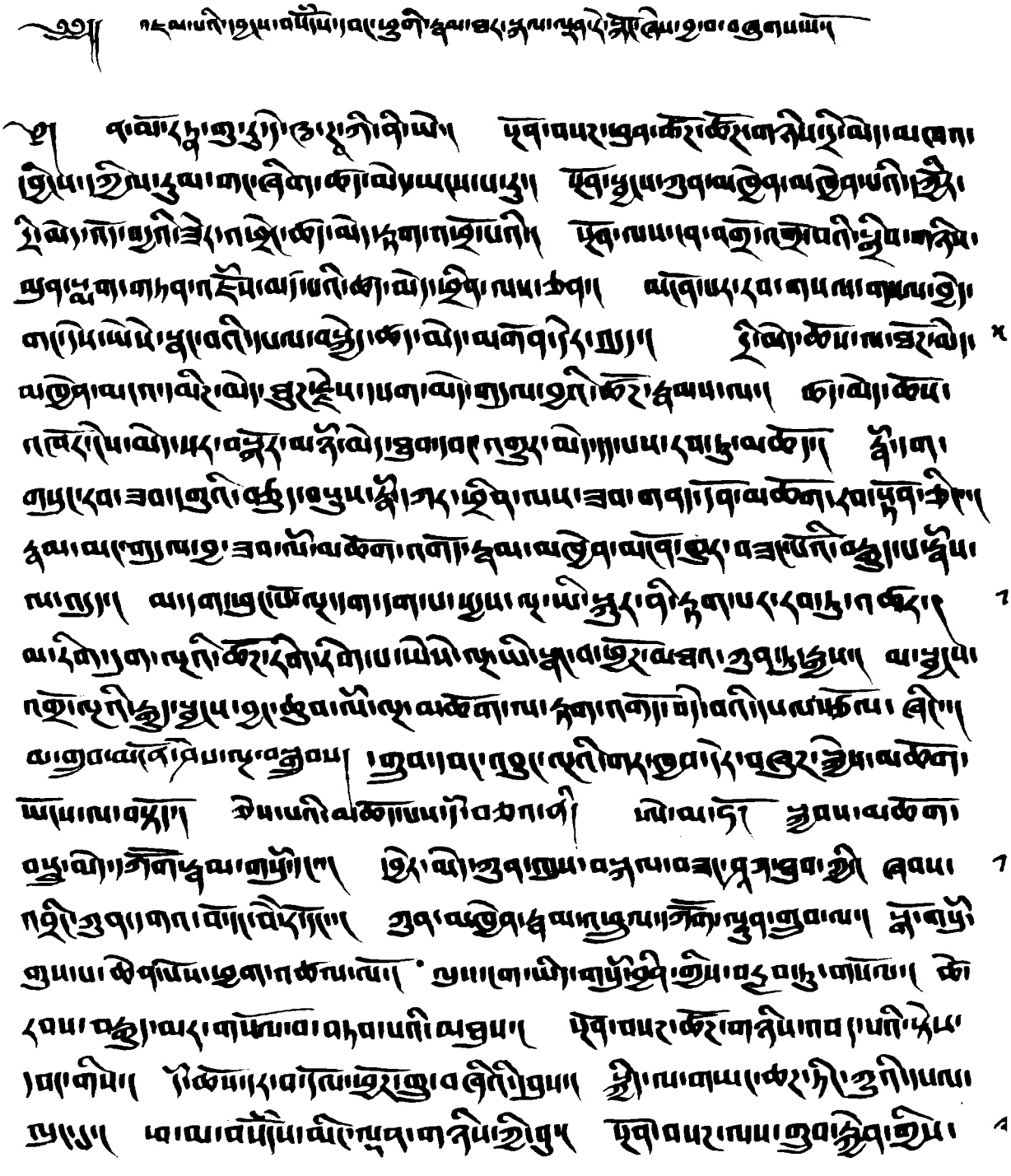

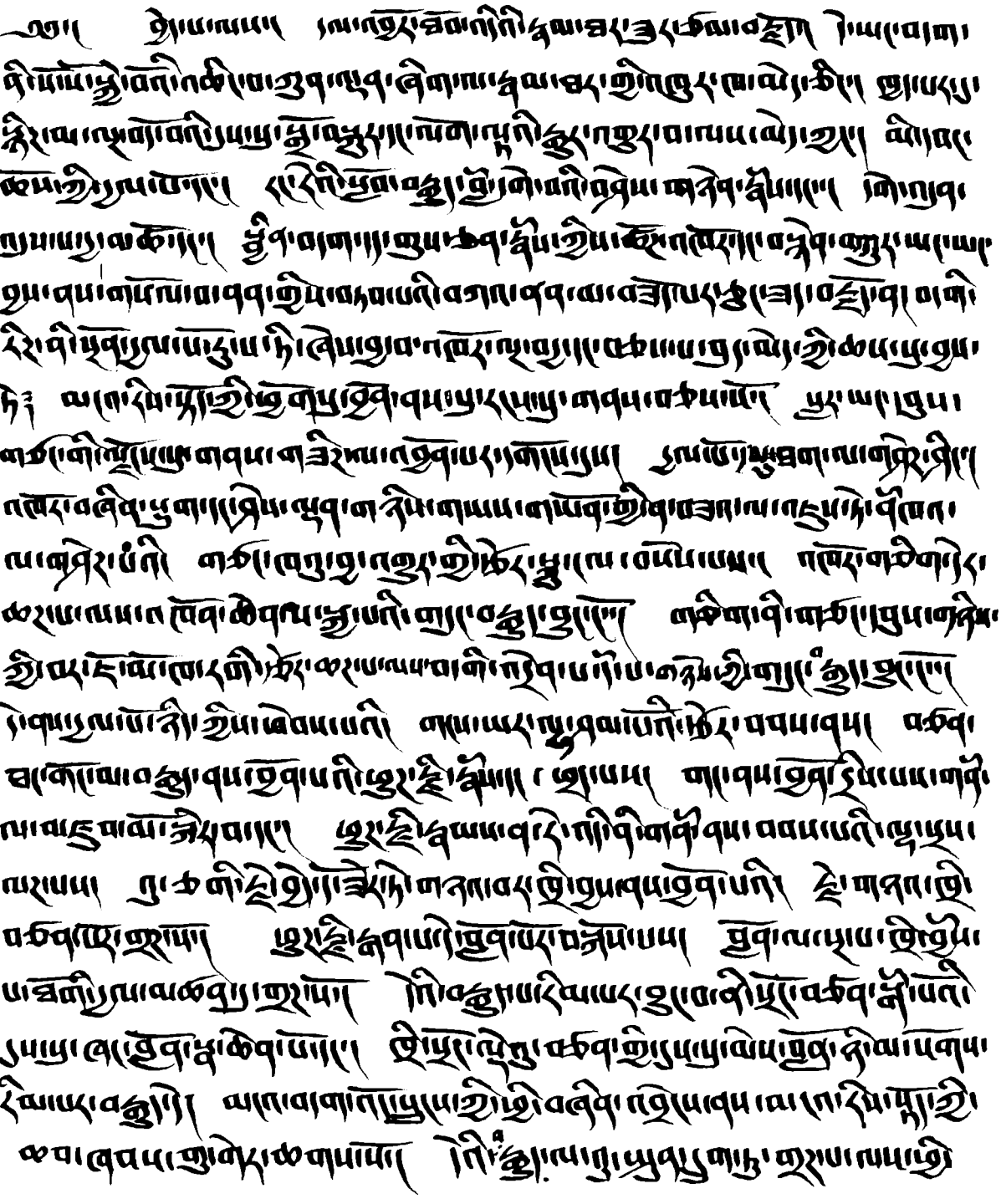

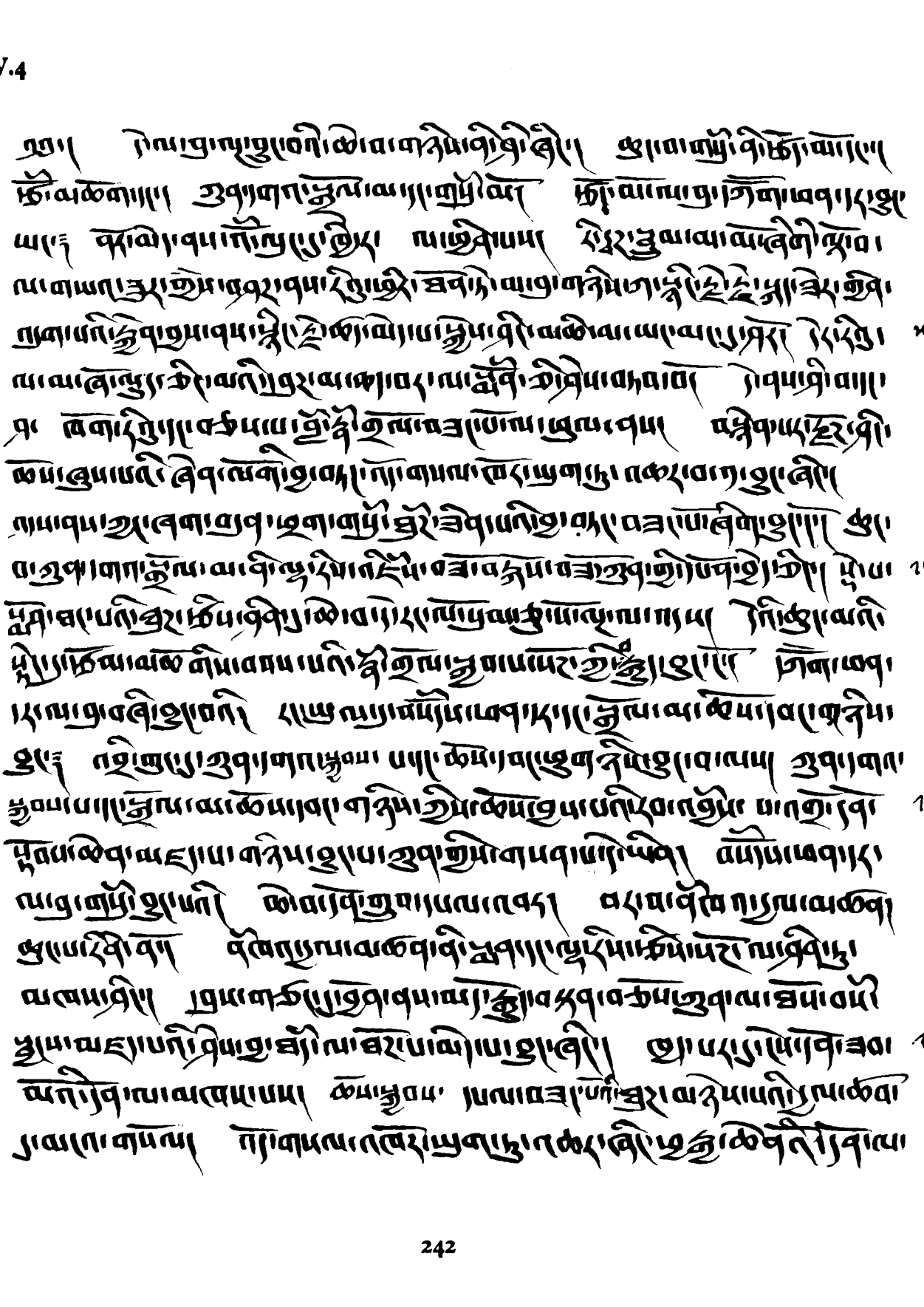

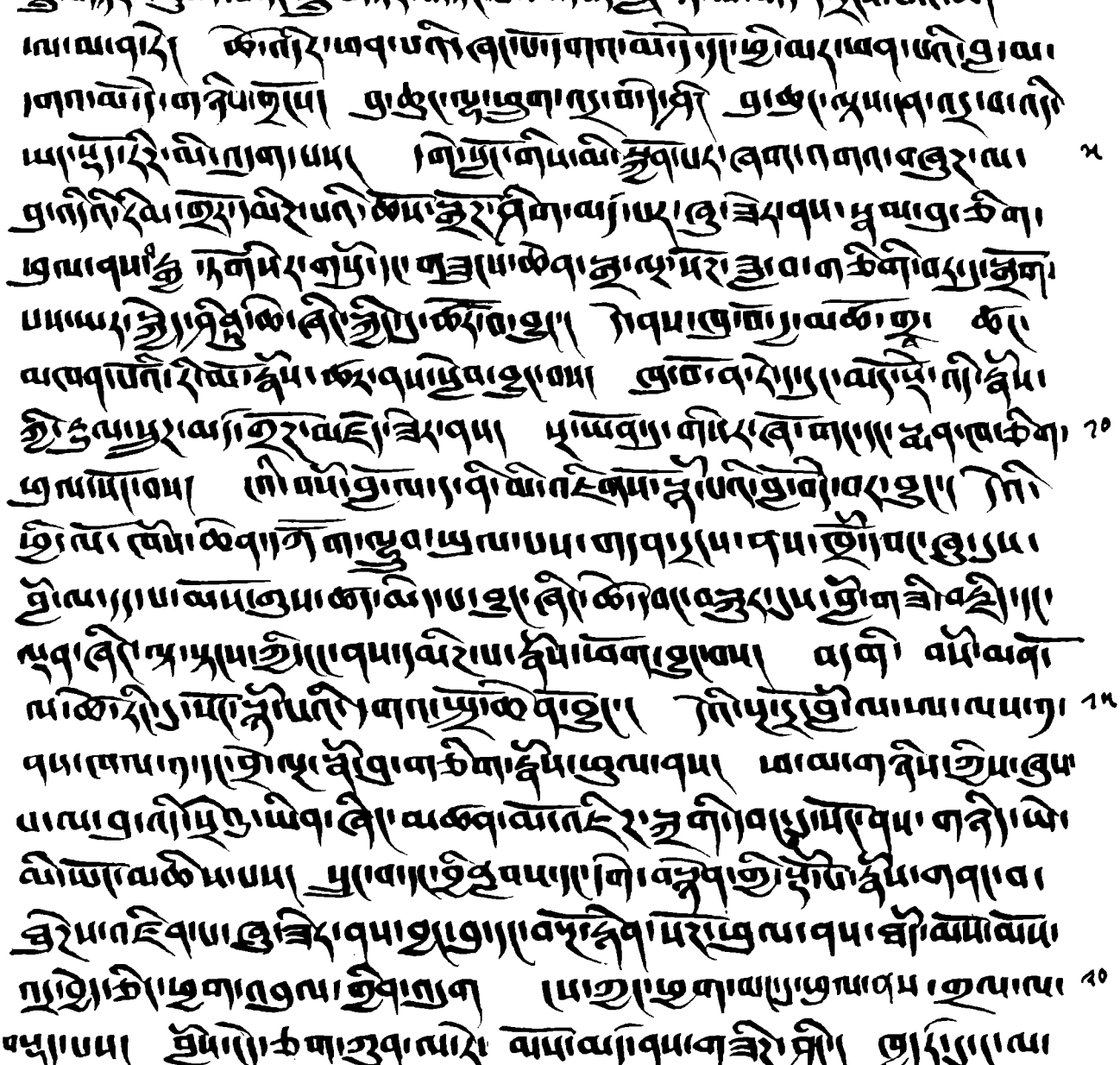

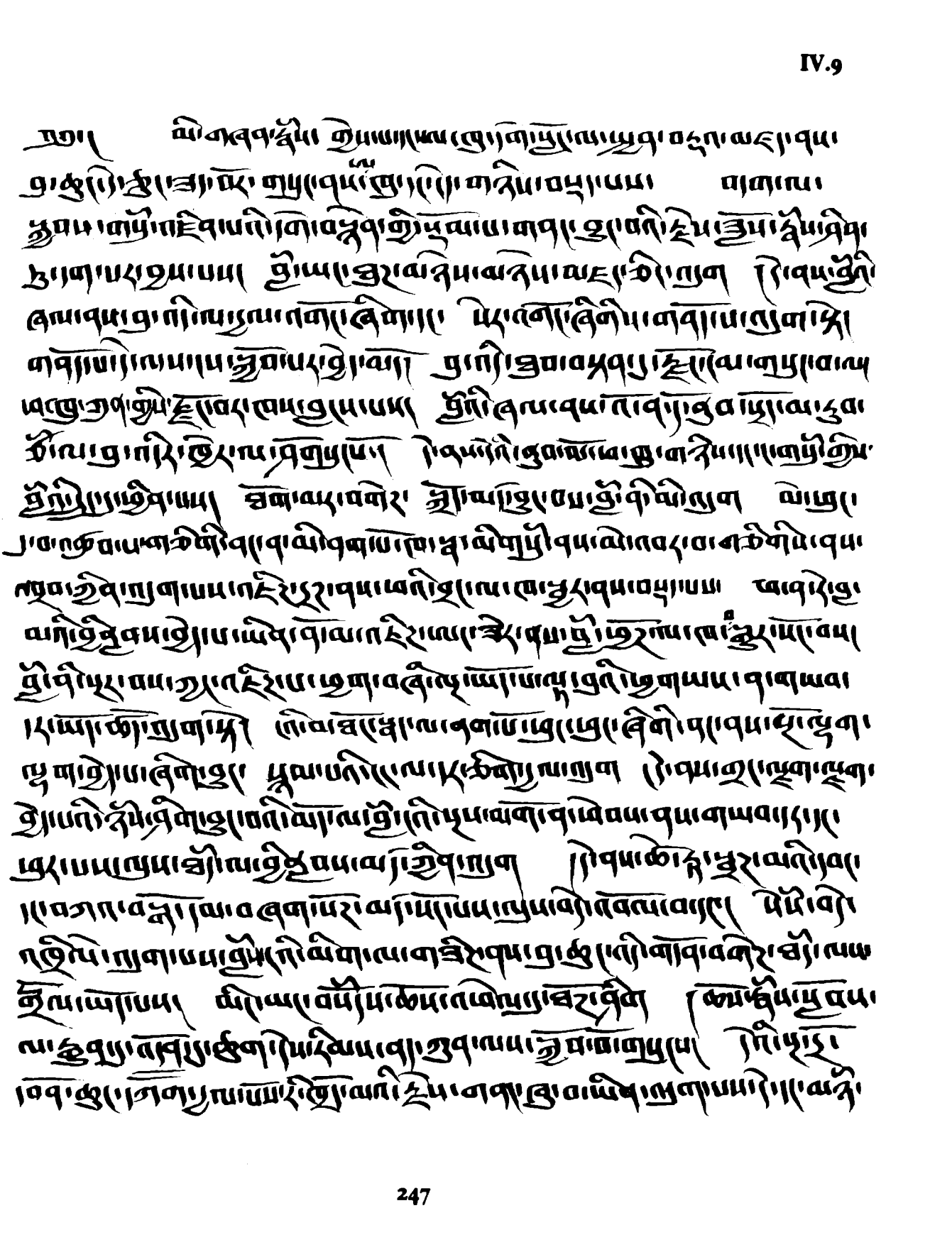

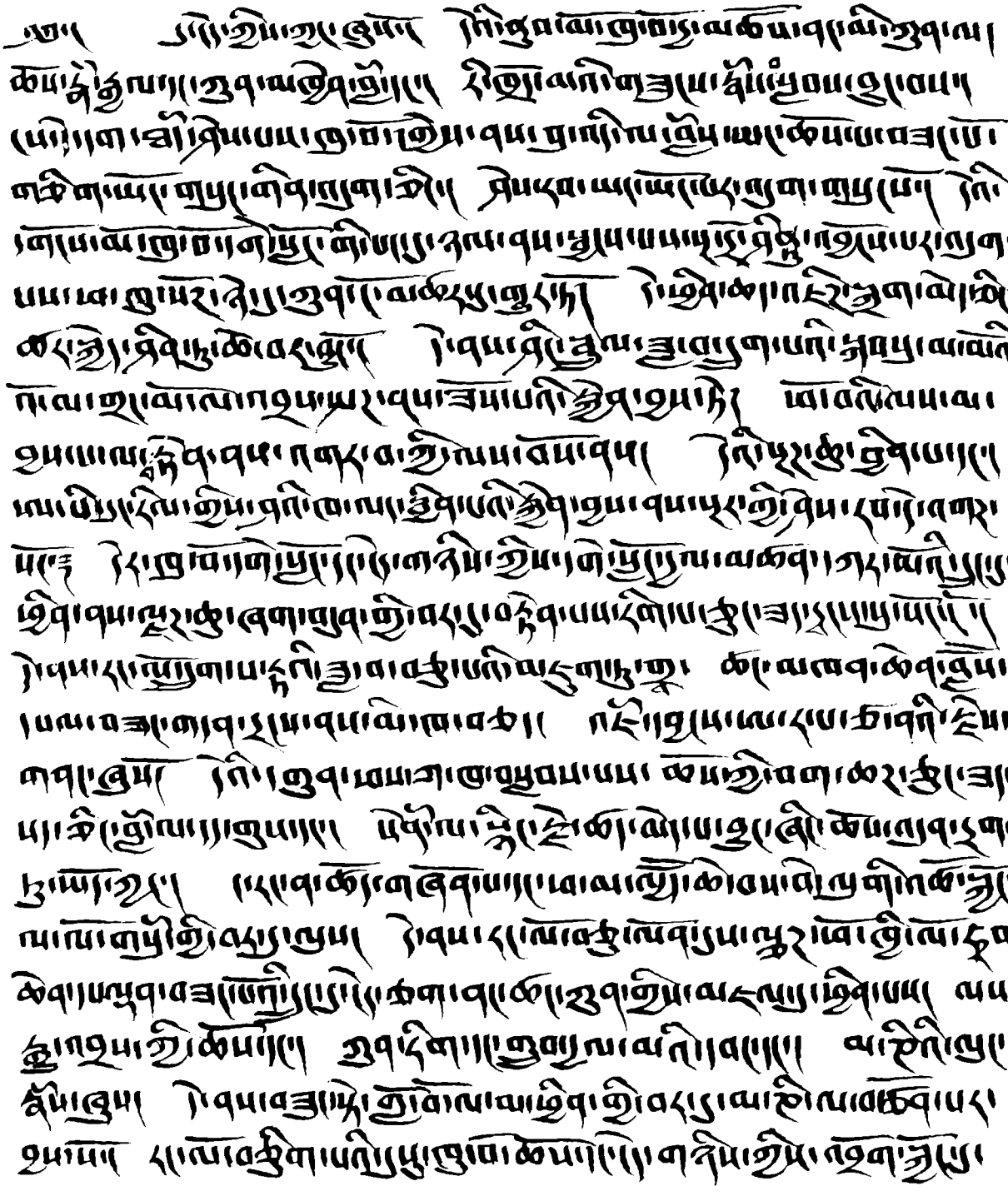

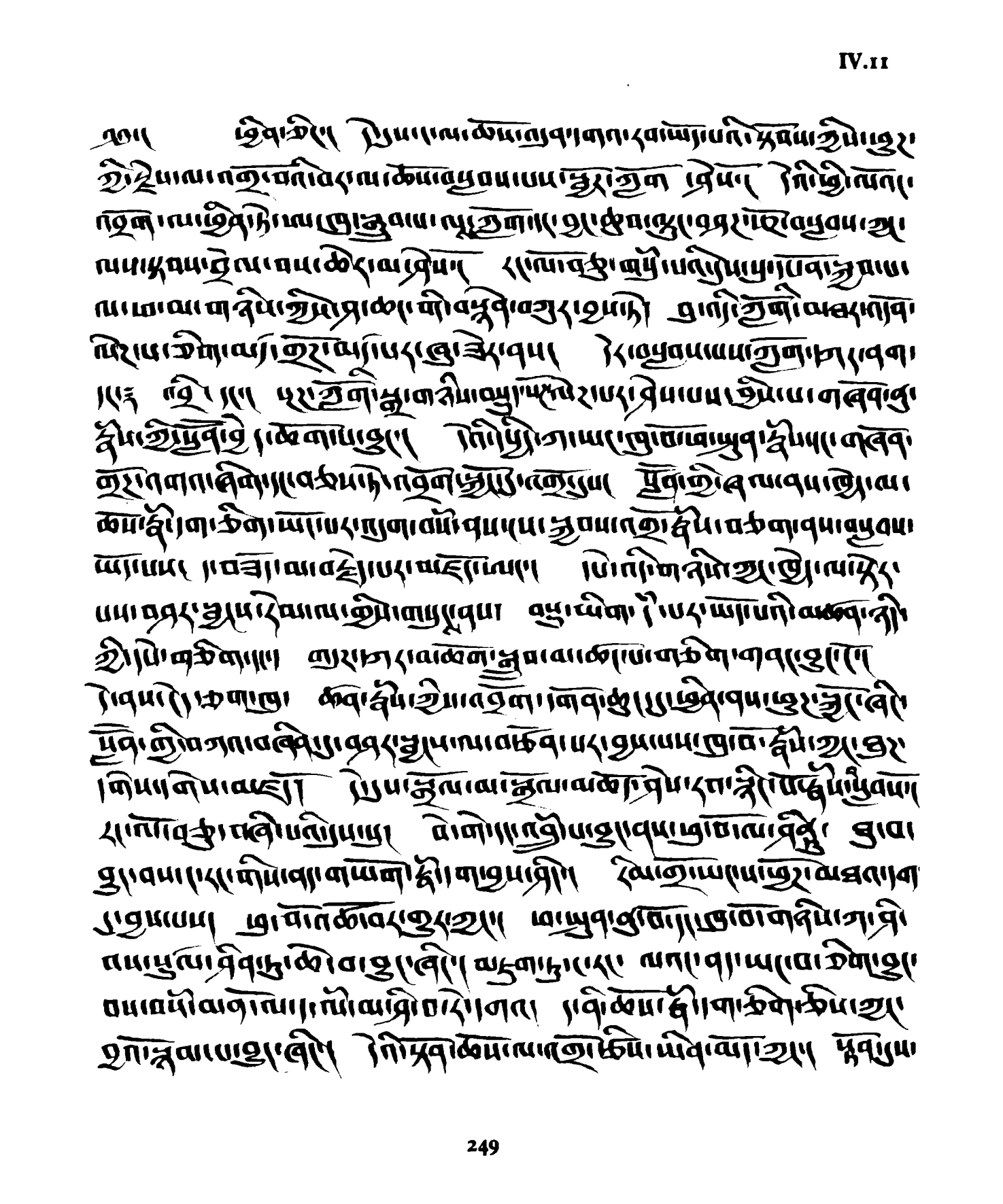

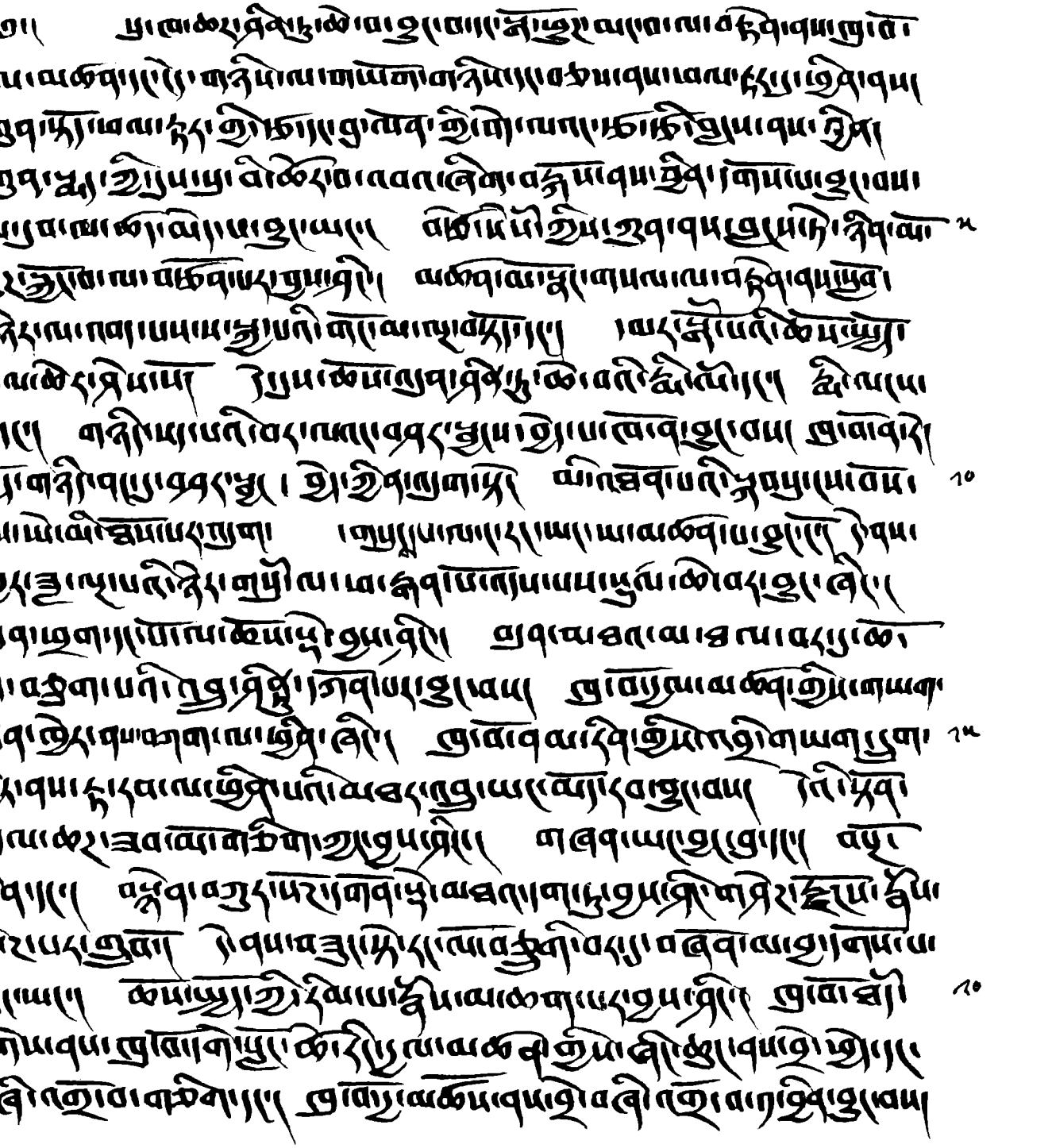

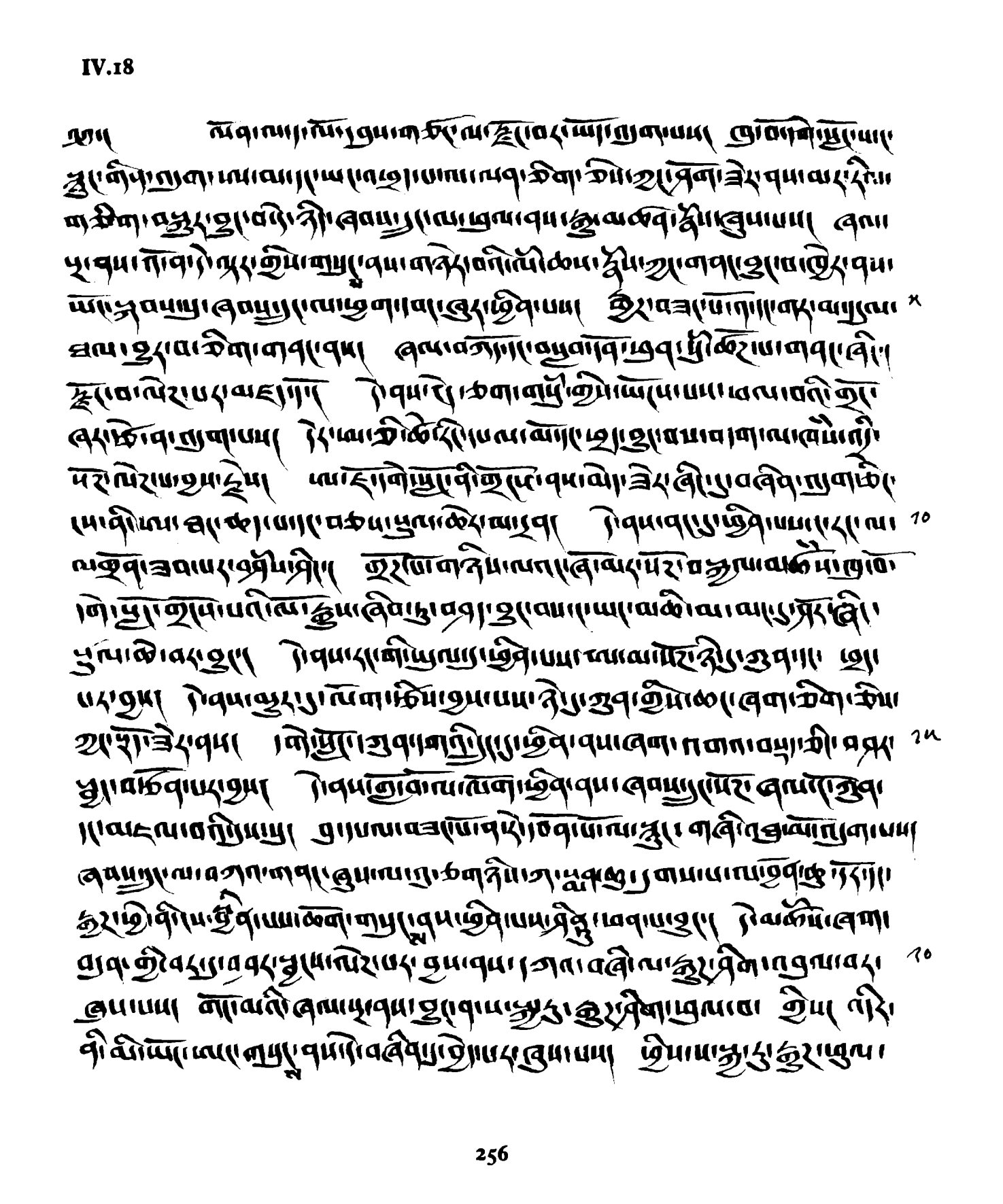

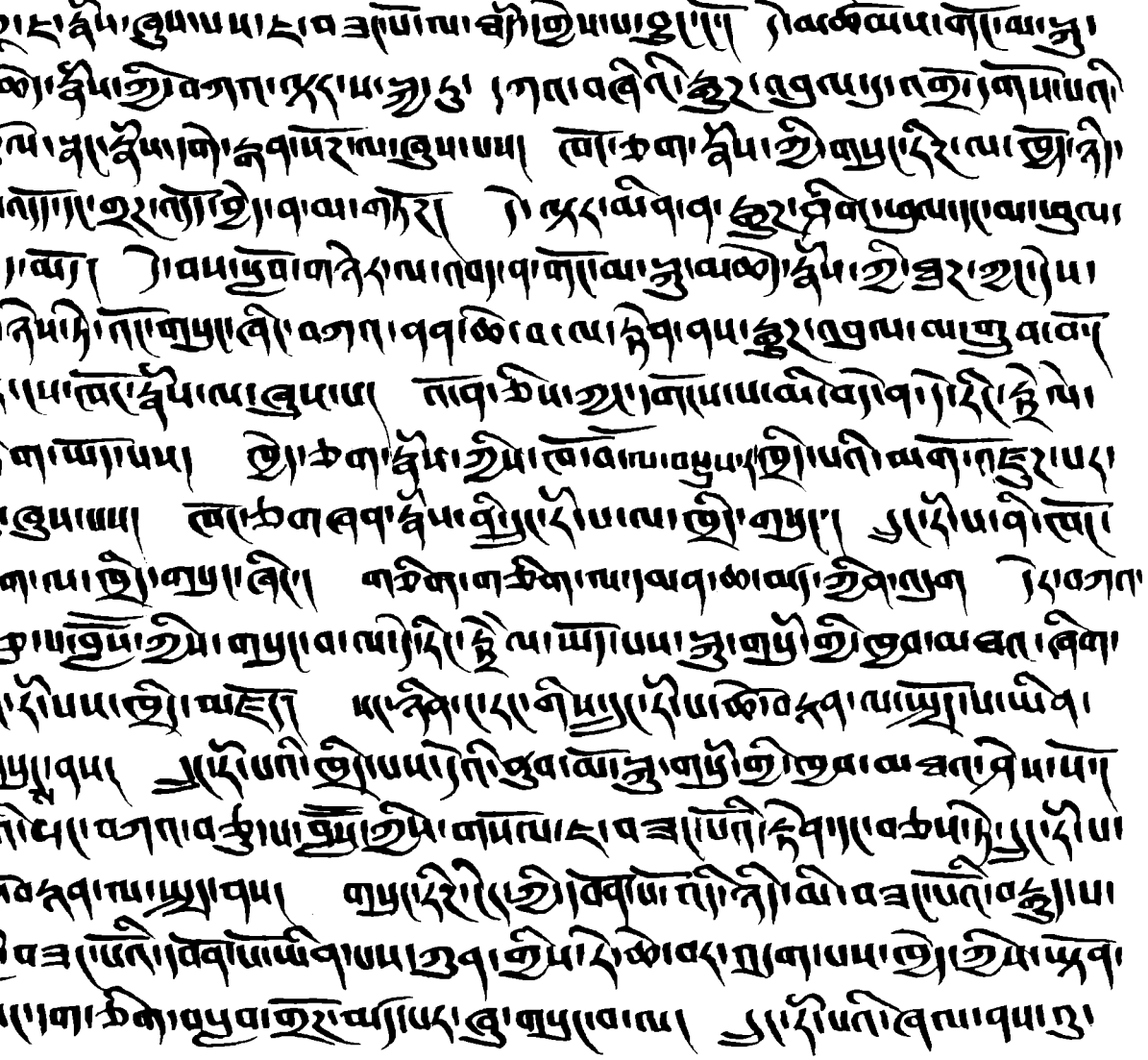

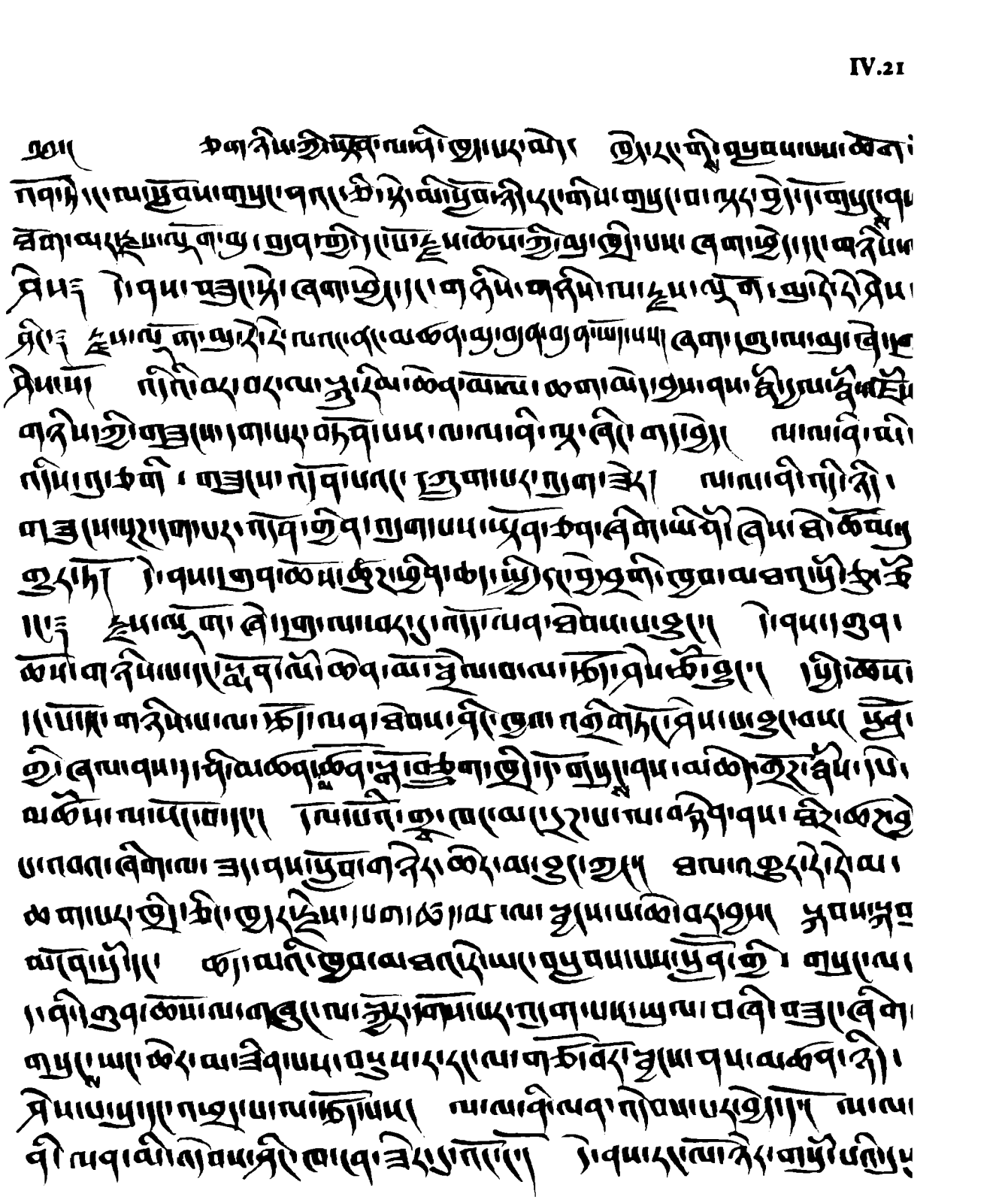

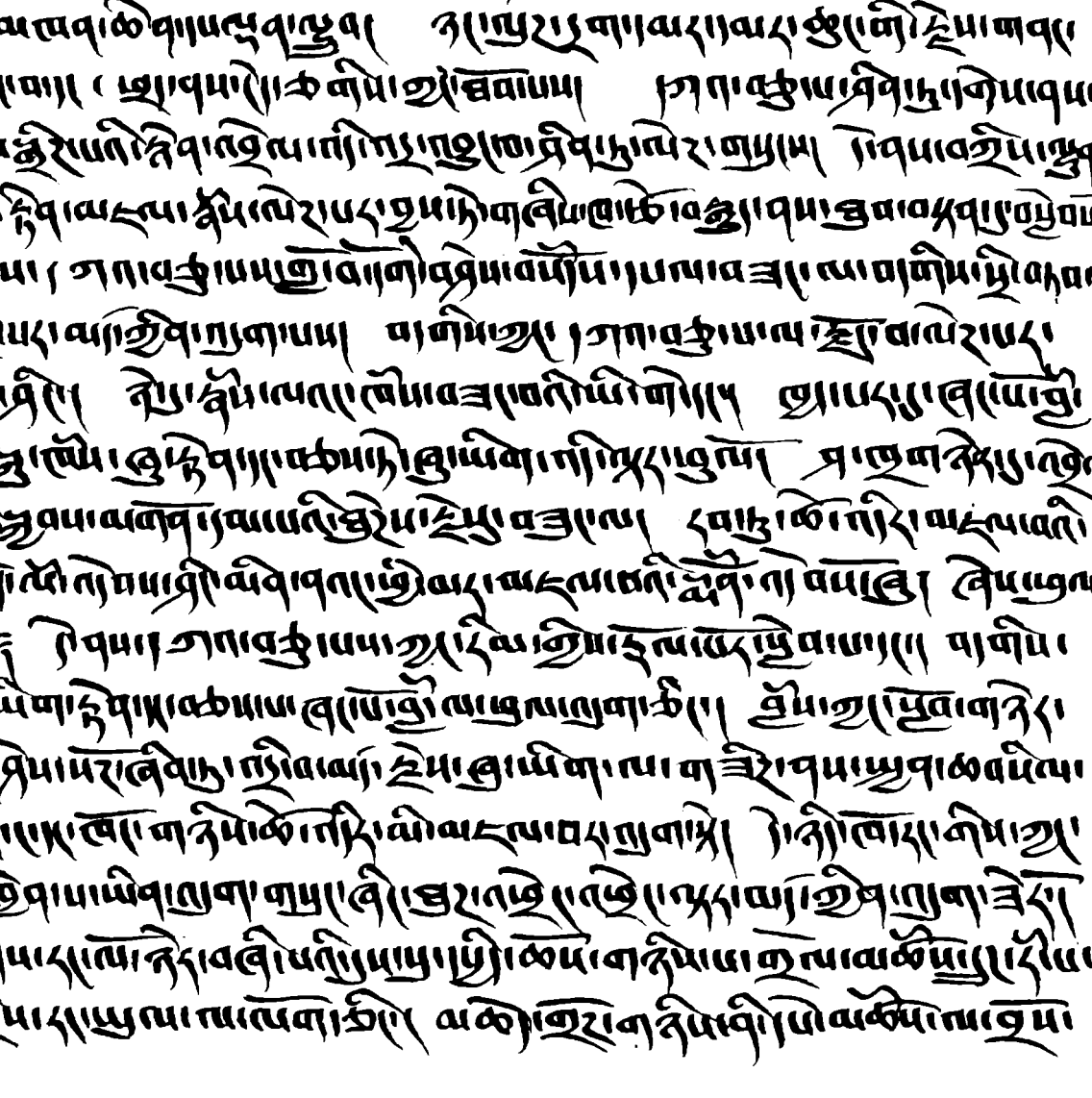

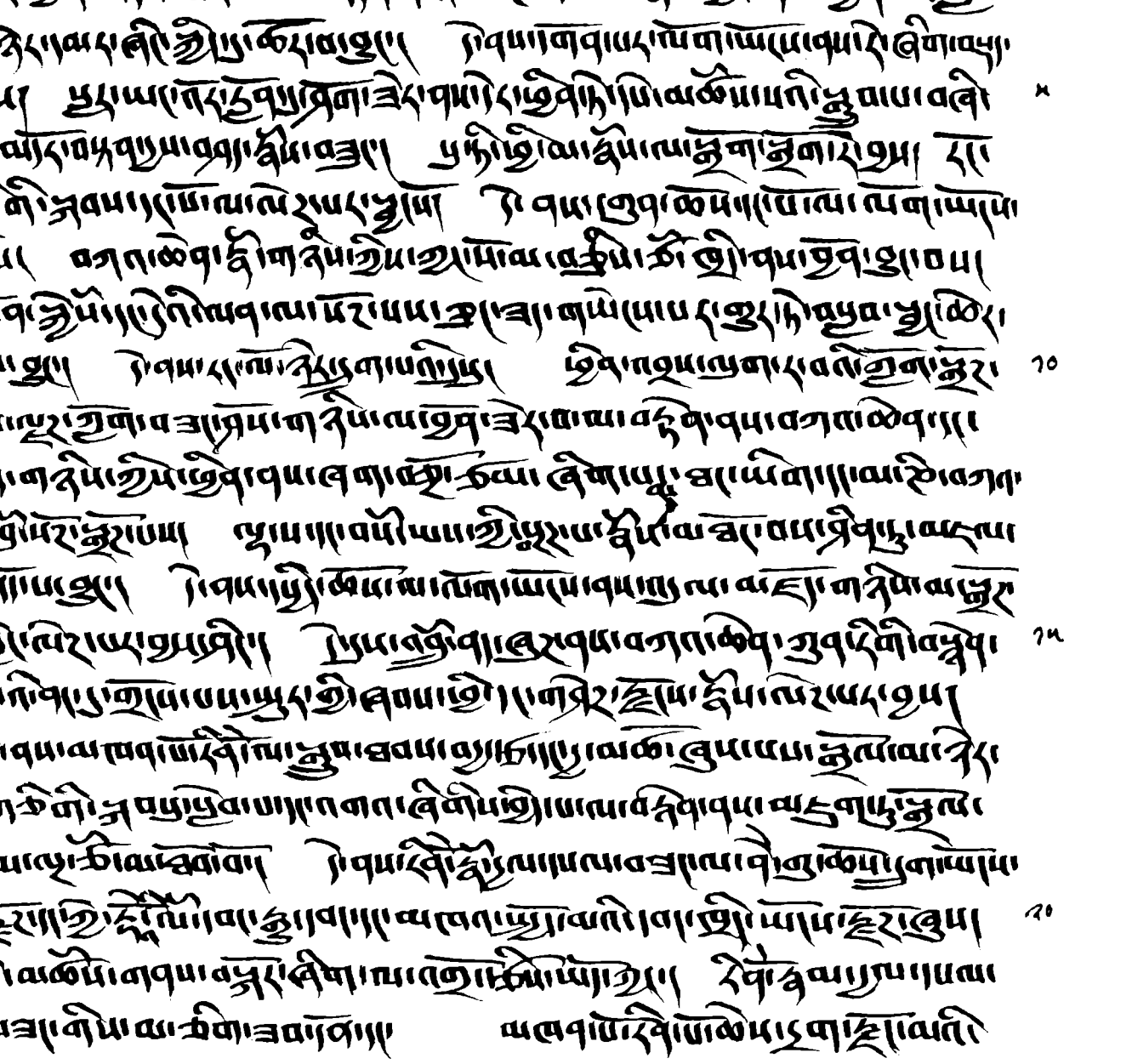

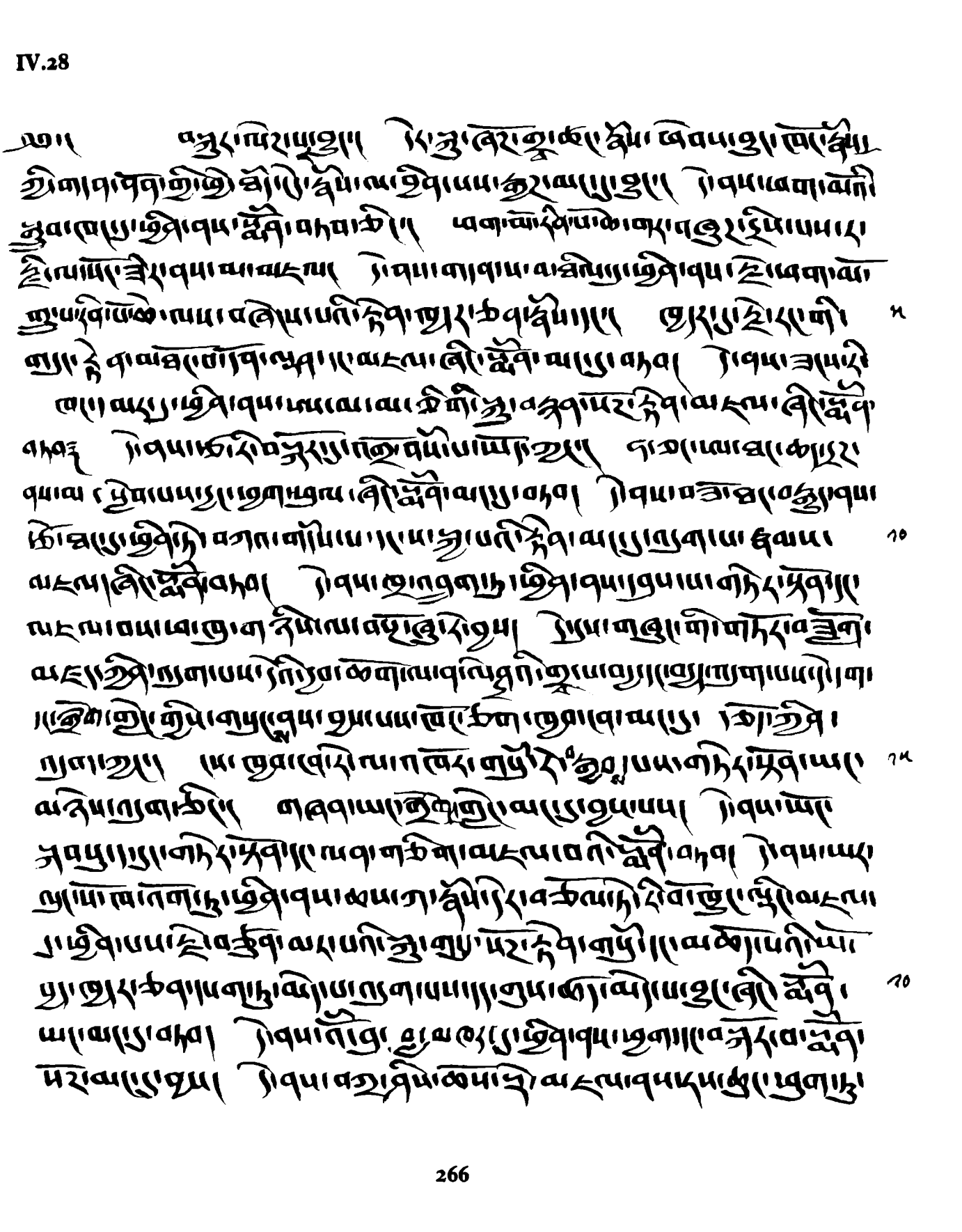

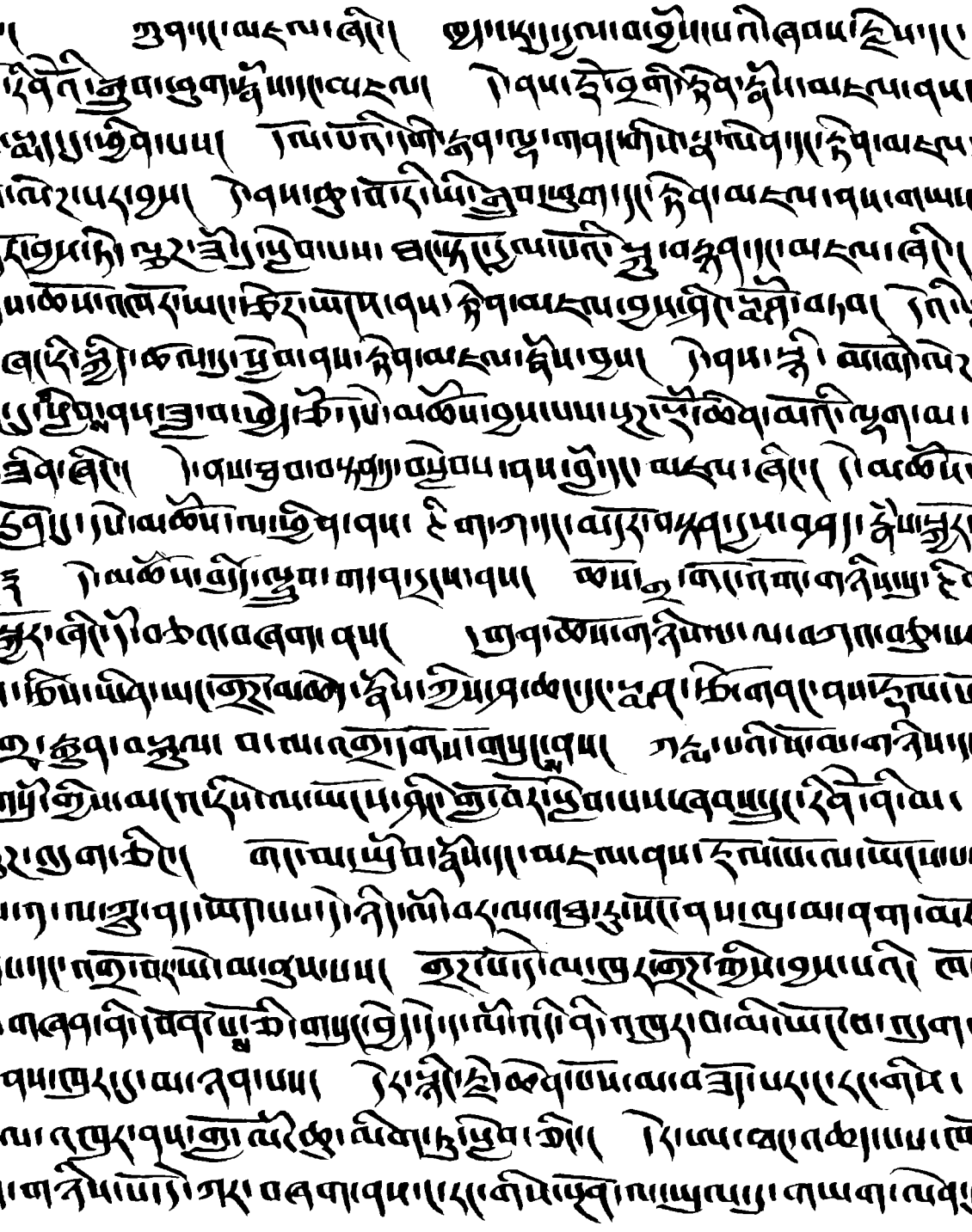

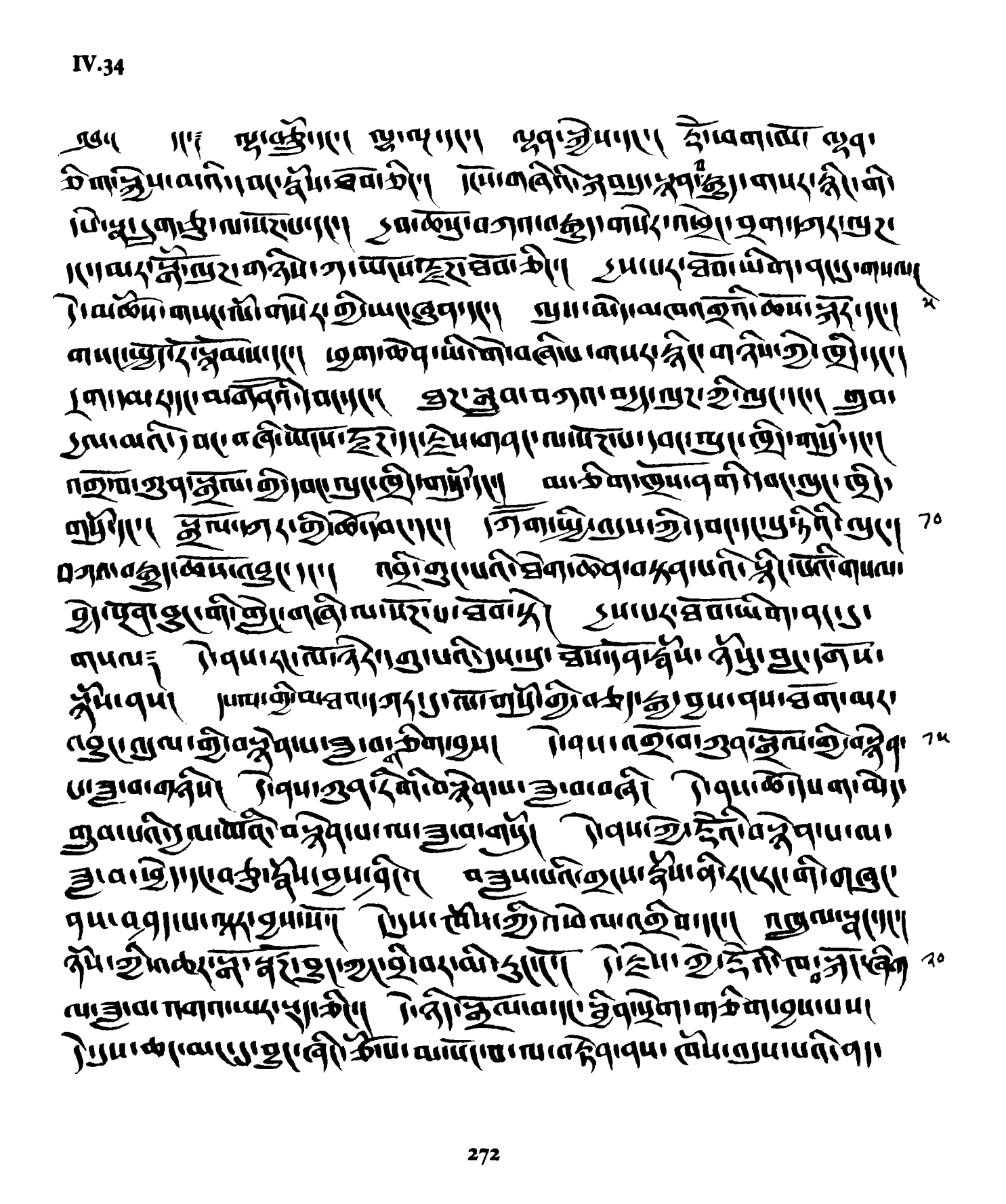

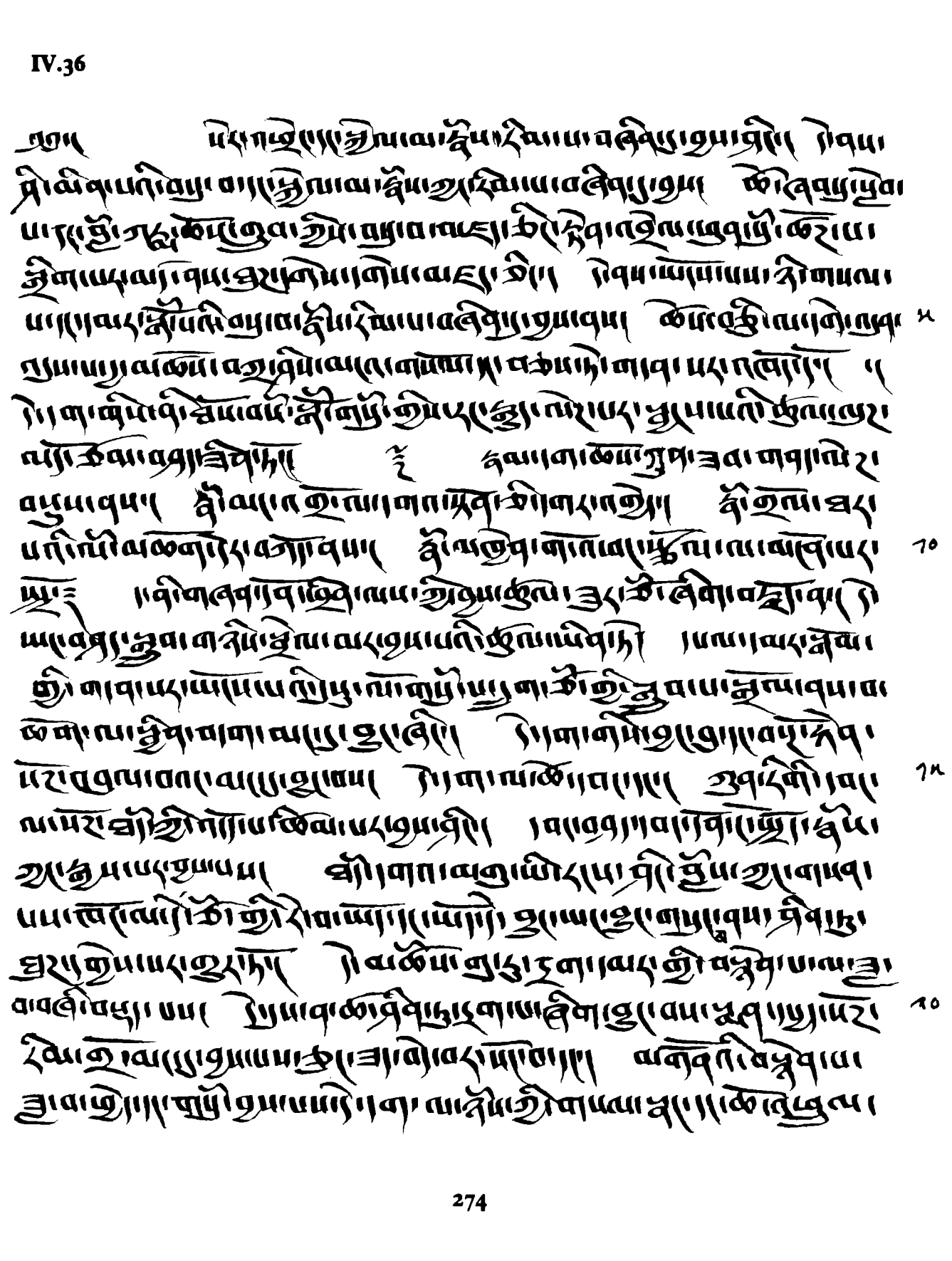

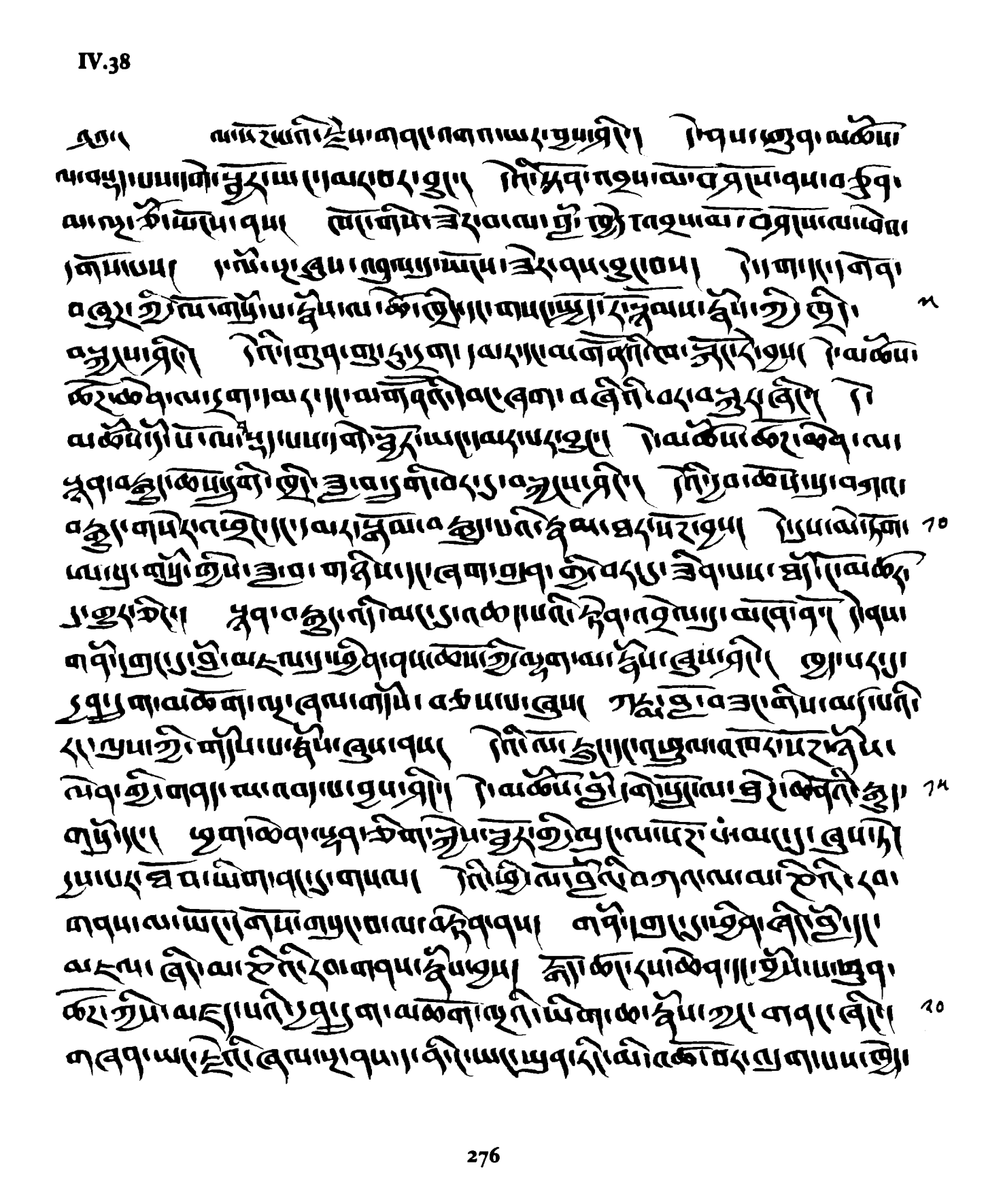

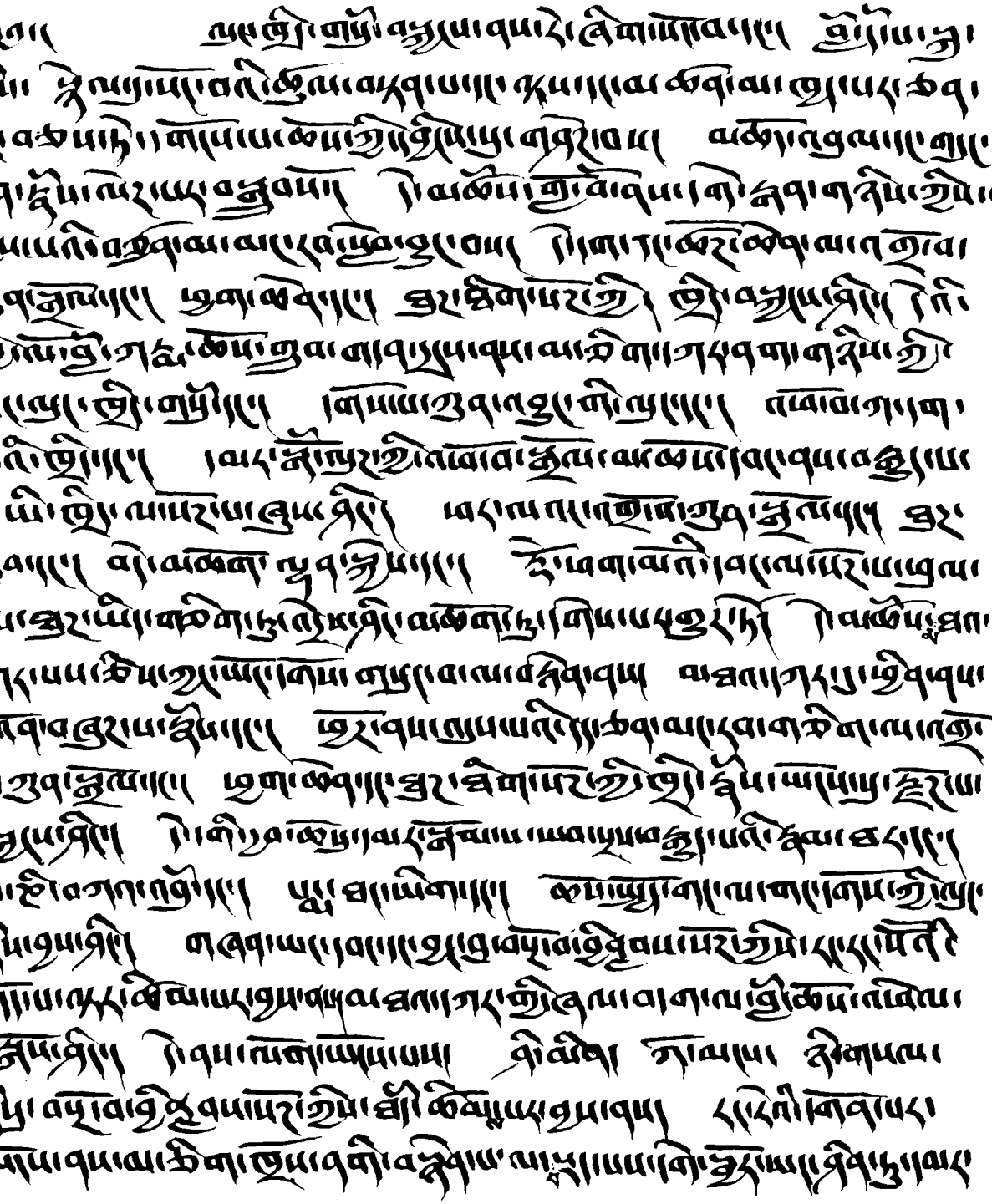

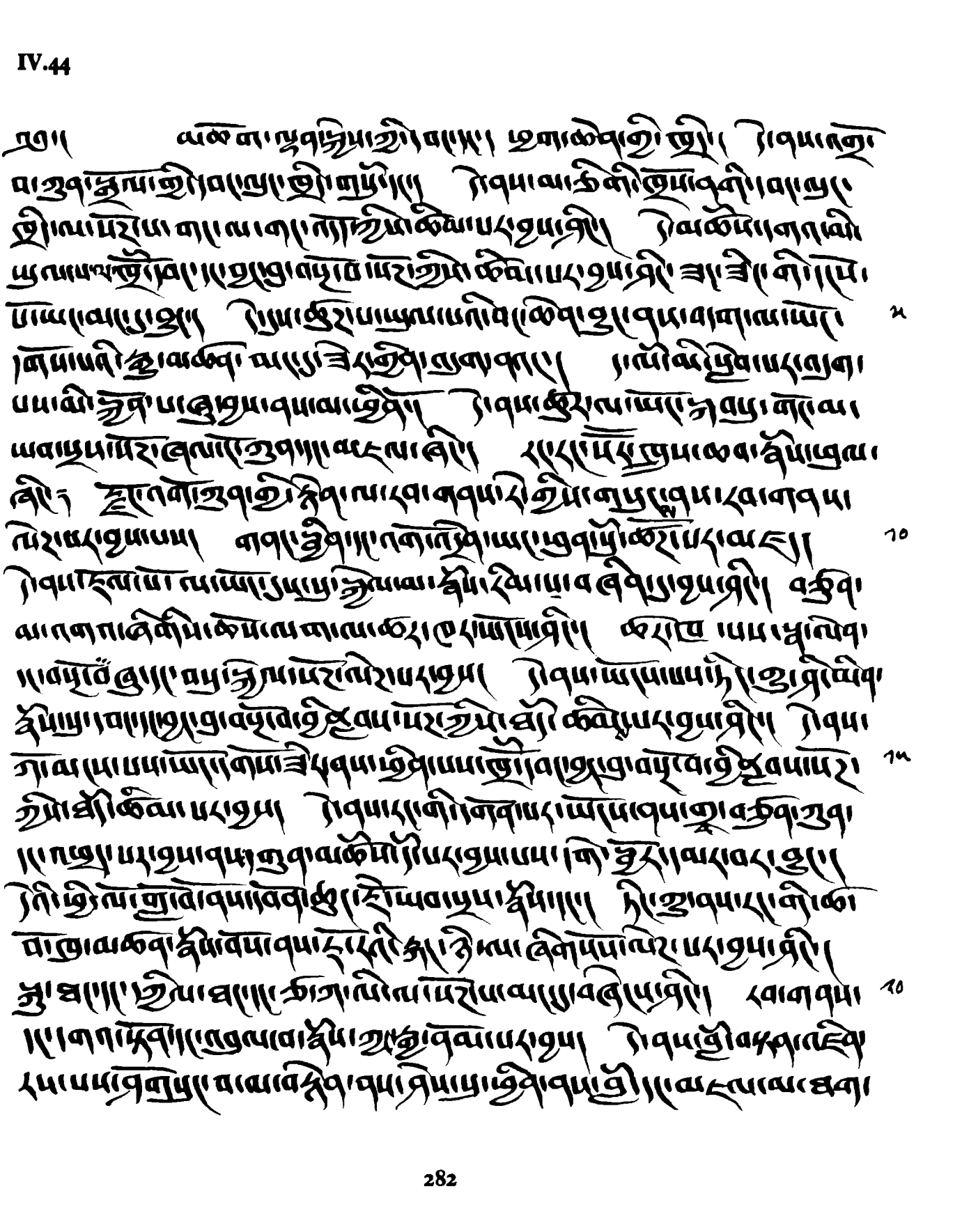

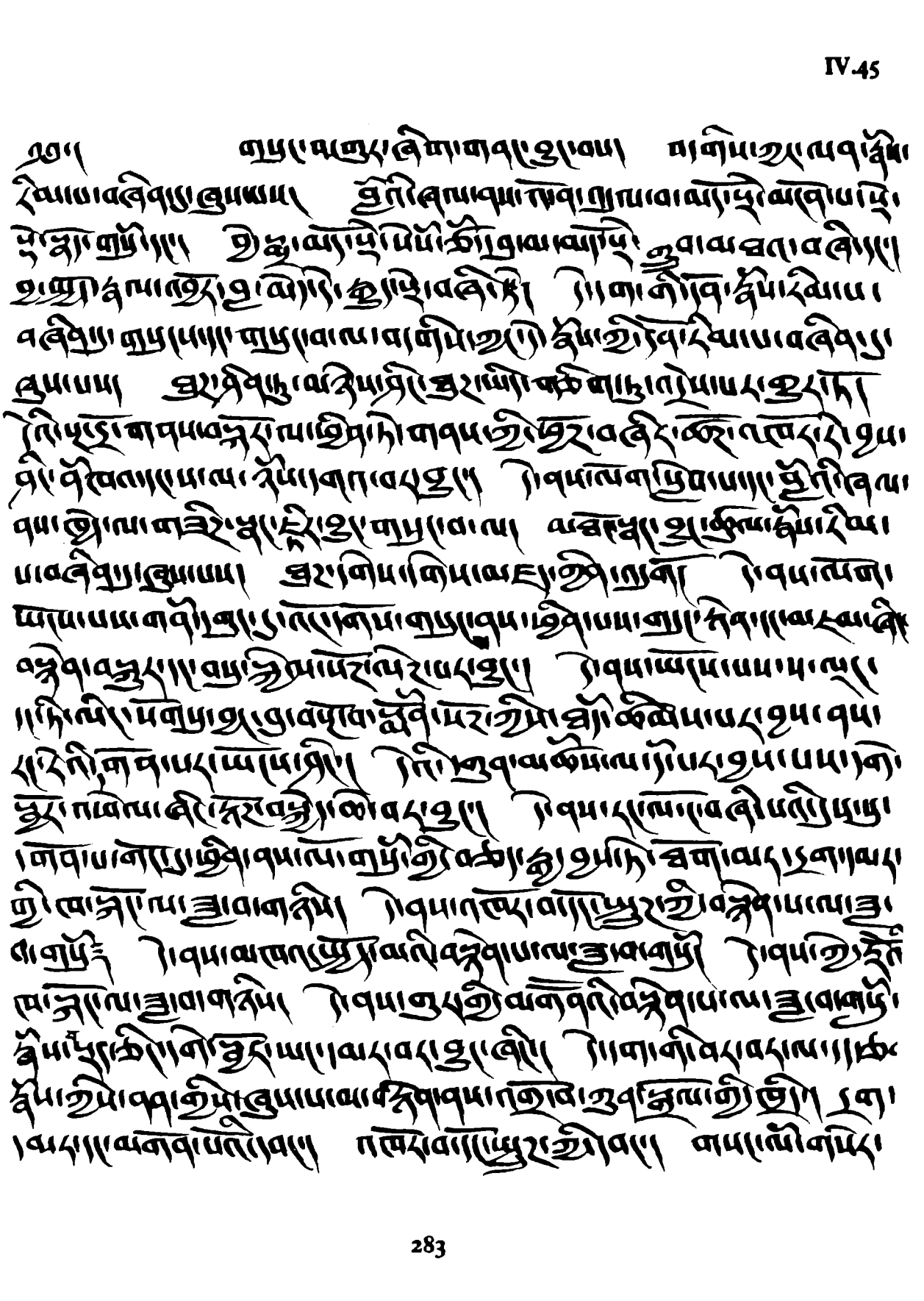

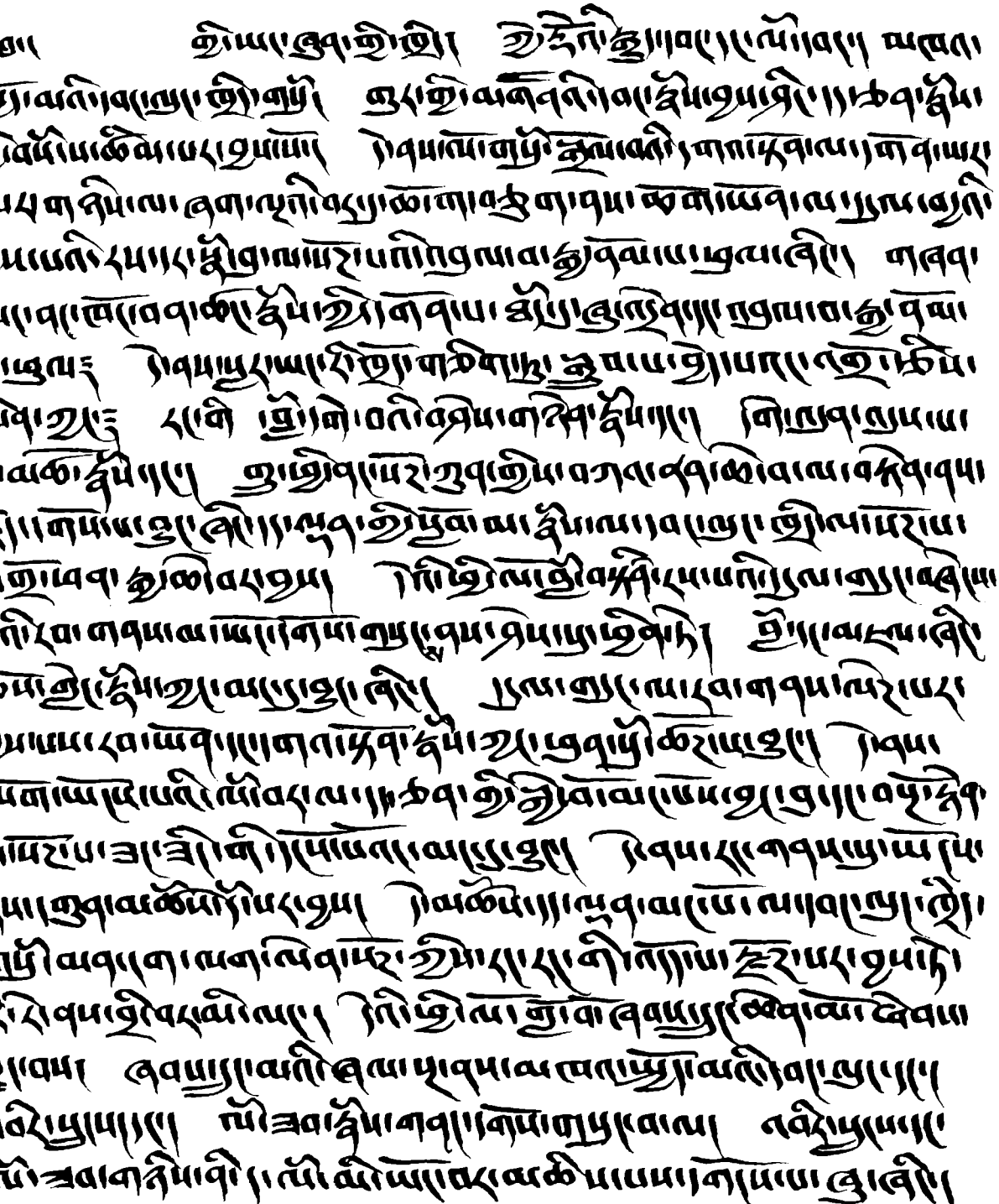

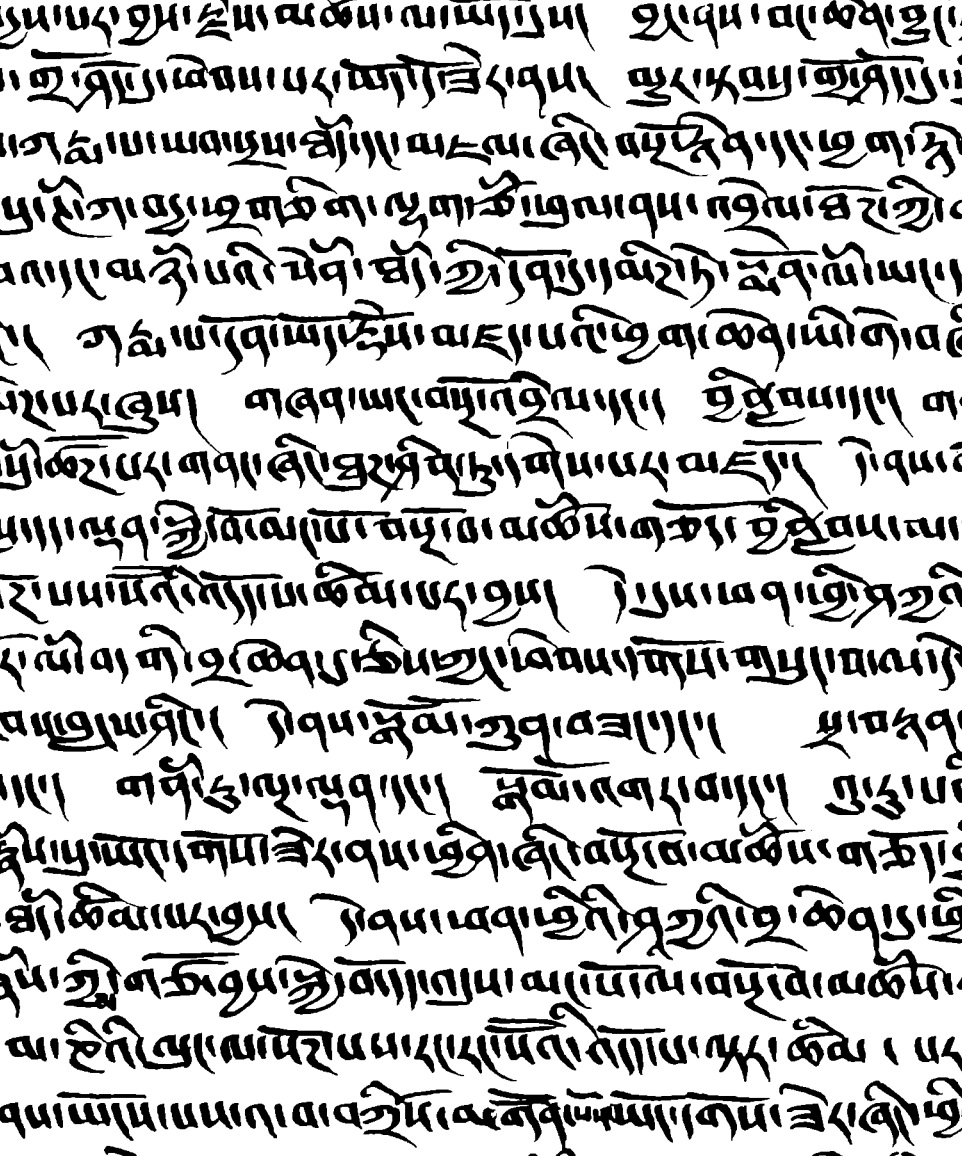

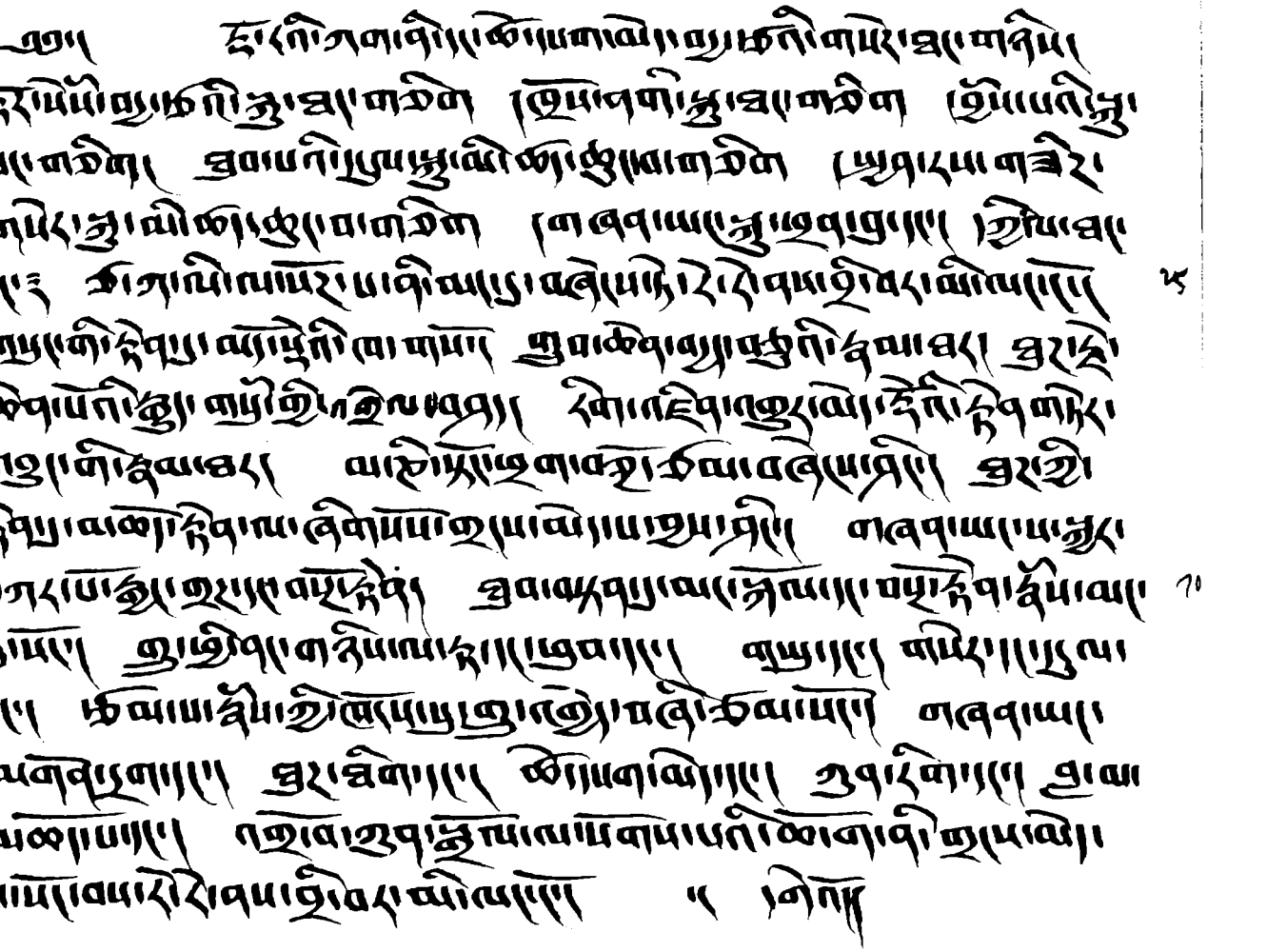

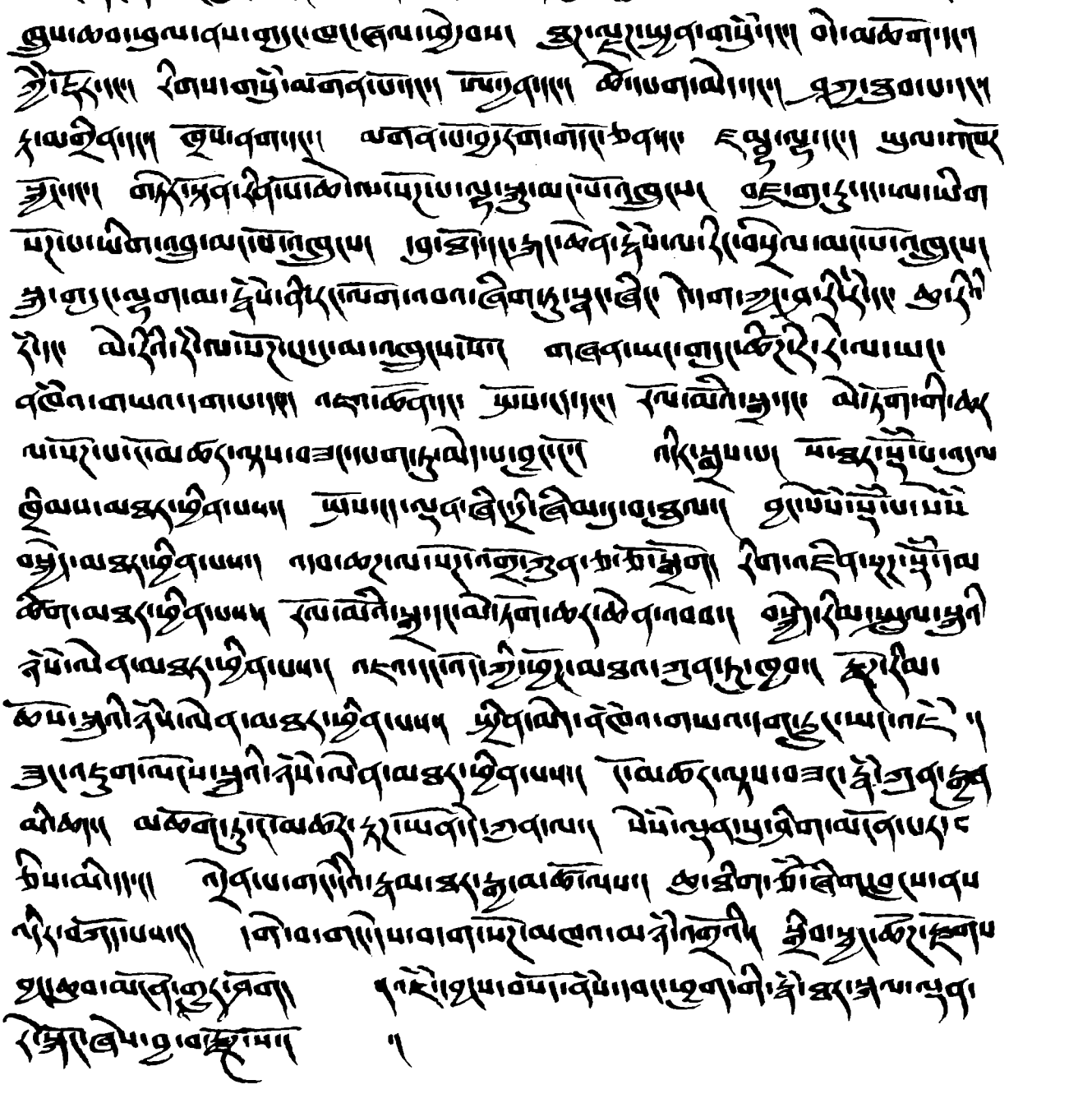

APPENDIX I

TRANSLITERATED MS EXTRACTS WITHOUT TRANSLATION

(TEXTS AND RITUALS)

MS I, ff. 7^{16}–10^{2}

mtshungs med chos kyi rje dKon mchog lhun grub pa'i zhabs drung tu 'khod nas / bka' drin nos pa'i tshul ni smin byed dbang gi skor la / rgyu lam gnyis / lam zab nang gi bla ma'i rnal 'byor / bir srungs thun mong dang / thun mong ma yin pa gnyis / rnam 'joms bir lugs / lam zab / rnal 'byor ma / bla ma rin 'byung / tshar gsum khug pa / brda tshig rgyud / [20]sgrub pa lung 'byin sogs mang du thob / grol byed kyi skor la / gsung ngag rin po che lam 'bras bu dang pa tshar drug / gzhung bshad dmar ma gnyag ma / pod nag mar grags pa rnams kyi thog nas thob cing [8] glegs bam nang gi chos sna drug cu / glegs bam na ma zhugs pa'i pod nag ma / yang po ti dmar chung du grags pa sogs dang / cha lag gi skor la / dbang gi chu bde chen rgya mtsho / bskyed rim gnad kyi zla zer / man ngag rnam bshad / rtsa ltung 'khrul spong / gsung ngag [5]bstan pa rgyas pa'i nyi 'od / dngos grub 'byung ba'i gter chen / 'jams dbyangs gsang rin pas mdzad pa sogs / mdor na lam 'bras kyi skor yongs rdzogs par thob tshul rgyas par thob yig nang la gsal /

gzhan yang lam skor dgu po so so'i smin byed kyi dbang dang / grol byed kyi lam rnams rdzogs par thob / pha rgyud kyi skor la / gsang ba 'dus pa / mi bskyod pa / 'jam pa'i rdo rje / [10]spyan ras gzigs rnams kyi dbang lung khrid rnams rdzogs par thob /

ma rgyud kyi skor la / lo nag dril gsum / mkha' 'gro rgya mtsho / ma hā mā yā / sangs rgyas thod pa / bong zhal can bde mchog dkar po rnams kyi dbang lung khrid rnams rdzogs par thob /

gnyis med rgyud kyi skor la / kye rdo rje bka' babs bzhi / sam pu ṭa / gur rigs kyang / rigs bsdus gnyis / [15]kye rdo rje lha bcu bdun ma / bdag med ma lha mo bco lnga / yang lha lnga ma rnams kyi dbang lung man ngag dang bcas pa rdzogs par thob /

rnal 'byor gsang mtha'i skor la / gshed dmar lha lnga ma / lha bcu gsum ma / 'jigs byed rva lugs rva pod dang bcas pa / sa lugs gnyan lo tstsha ba'i chos skor yongs rdzogs sogs kyi dbang lung ma lus pa thob /

rdo rje phreng ba'i dbang / dkyil 'khor [20]brgyad bcu rtsa bzhi'i dbang lung rdzogs par thob cing / rgyud sde 'og ma rnams kyi dbang lung thob tshul rnams ni / thob yig nang na gsal bas 'dir bri bar ga la lang ces gsungs so / rgyud kyi skor la / rtsa rgyud brtags pa [9] gnyis pa / bshad rgyud thun mongs pa sam pu ṭa / thun mongs ma yin pa rdo rje gur / 'grel ba dag ldan / rgyud sde spyi'i rnam pa / rgyud kyi bshad thabs mtshan don / mngon rtogs ljon shing sogs / kye rdo rgyud gsum yongs rdzogs / gsang ba 'dus pa'i rgyud rgya 'grel / bod 'grel / [5]bde mchog rtsa rgyud / 'grel ba dang bcas pa / 'jigs byed kyi rgyud 'grel ba dang bcas pa / gzhan yang sa skya'i bka' 'bum / bla ma dam pa bSod nams rgyal mtshan yan yongs rdzogs thob / rdo rje 'chang gi bka' 'bum pod bzhi ma yongs rdzogs / kun mkhyen gyi bka' 'bum yongs rdzogs / rje rang gi bka' 'bum rnams thob cing / de dag gi brgyud pa rnams kyang thob yig nang na [10]gsal /

rje dGe legs bshes gnyen pa'i drung nas / sbyong dkyil bcu gnyis / ngan song sbyong rgyud / kun rig gi bshad pa sogs yo ga'i chos skor rnams dang / bde mchog dril bu rim lnga'i dbang lung yongs rdzogs dang / rgyud 'bum gyi lung rdzogs par thob /

yang Ngor chen Sangs rgyas seng ge'i zhal lnga nas / kye rdo rje bka' babs bzhi / gsang 'dus [15]rigs gsum / bde mchog lo nag dril gsum / 'jigs byed lugs gnyis / spros med sgrub thabs brgya rtsa rgya mtsho rnams kyi dbang lung rdzogs par thob / yang chos kyi rje Shar khang pa'i drung nas / mi 'khrugs pa dang / tshe dpag med sogs bya spyod kyi chos skor rnams dang / gur lha brgyad lcam dral sam pu ṭa'i zur bka' / mgon po'i gser pod chen mo / mgon po zhal bzhi / [20]gser pod chung ba sogs mgon po'i skor yongs rdzogs thob /

yang chos rje rGya so pa'i drung nas 'jigs byed rva chos skor rva sgrol dang bcas pa rdzogs par thob / tshe dpag med / grub rgyal ma / mgon po zhal bzhi chos skor yongs [10] rdzogs / dur khrod bdag po'i sgrub skor yongs rdzogs sogs mang du thob /

MS I, f. 32[4–21]

dbang lung rnams ni / rgyud sde lnga'i dbang mo che / [5]chos drug so so'i dbang bka' / mkha' spyod dkar dmar gnyis kyi dbang / 'chi med / 'phyug med kyi dbang / brgyud pa rin chen sna bdun sogs bla ma'i brgyud pa'i rnam thar / phyag chen ga'u ma / rdo rje tshig rkang / tshig gsal / thim yig / 'jam spyod / khrid yig / mkhas grub gzhon nu grub pas mdzad pa'i khrid yig / 'jag chen byams pa dpal bzang gis mdzad [10]pa'i khrid yig / chad thabs dang / grags pa shang dkar bas mdzad pa'i rgyud sde lnga'i mngon rtogs rgyas pa / mkhas grub sangs rgyas dpal bzang gis mdzad pa'i dbang mchog chen mo / rgya gar mkha' 'gro'i khyad 'phags kyi gdams

pa bco lnga / mkha' 'gro ma su ga siddhi'i chos yongs rdzogs / mgon po phyag drug pa'i skor la / mgon dkar yid [15]bzhin nor bu / mgon ser tshe'i bdag po / mgon nag lcam dral rnams kyi byin rlabs / yig lung rnams thob /
yang dgon pa'i ri chos kyi skor la / thog mar bar do'i khrid rgyas pa thob cing / tshe ring mched lnga'i dbang gi bka' dkrol nas / bar do'i khrid yig 'phrang grol chen mo / zhal bzhes cha lag gi yig sna lnga rnams thob / ri chos dgos pa kun 'byung / lhan [20]thabs yon tan kun 'byung / zhal bzhes kyi yig sna bdun / rdo rje lus kyi sbas bshad / zhal bzhes kyi sna bzhi rnams thob /

MS I, ff. 37[21]–38[20]

gu ru thugs sgrub la bsnyen tshad gsum / phyi sgrub spyan ras gzigs bsnyen tshad gsum / gsang sgrub rig 'dzin sdong [38] grub la bsnyen tshad gnyis / gu run zhi ba'i phyi paṇḍi tar sgrub pa la 'bru 'bum / nang bla ma rdo rje 'chang du sgrub pa la 'bru 'bum / gsang ba bla ma rta phag zhal sbyor du sgrub pa la 'bum phrag bcu / phag mo'i gsang sgrub la 'bum phrag bzhi / grub chen [5]bka' brgyad la lo gcig gi bar du zhi ba la 'bum phrag drug / drag po la 'bru 'bum / dkyil 'khor brgyad po la 'bum phrag bzhi / gu ru drag dmar dmar chung gi phyi sgrub / nang sgrub / gsang sgrub / yang gsang bla med du sgrub pa dang bzhi po re re la yang 'bum phrag bzhi / tshe sku drag dmar la 'bum phrag bzhi / rta mgrin [10]yang khros la 'bum phrag drug / nā ga klu 'dul la 'bru 'bum re la bsnyen tshad du byas pa bdun / spyan ras gzigs 'khor ba dong sprungs la bsnyen tshad gsum / yang snying 'dus pa la bsnyen tshad gcig / 'gro 'dul la bsnyen tshad gcig / thugs rje chen po skye rkang lugs la bsnyen tshad gcig / bcu gcig zhal la bsnyen tshad gcig / [15]rta mgrin jo bo lugs / skye rkang lugs / lcag ral can / rta mgrin bde gshegs 'dus pa / phyag rdor gtum chen / tshe ring ma / nai gu'i rgyud sde lnga / mkha' spyod dkar dmar / lhan skyes / mgon po phyag bzhi pa / bka' ma lugs rnams la bsnyen tshad re re / grub rgyal ma la bsnyen tshad gsum / mgon po phyag bzhi pa gter [20]ma la bsnyen tshad lnga rnams song gsungs so /

MS I, f. 39[8–20]

lam bsdus thun gnyis / lam zab thun gnyis / rnal 'byor ma thun gnyis / bir srungs thun gnyis / bde [10]mchog dril bu pa thun gnyis / spros med thun gnyis / tshe dpag med 'dze ta ri thun gnyis / 'chi 'joms thun gnyis / grub rgyal ma thun gnyis / sgrol dkar thun gcig / rnam 'joms thun gcig / de rnams gsar ma'i skor / rnying ma'i skor la / thugs sgrub sngon po thun gcig / dmar po thun gcig la [15]bzlas pa sum brgya /

gsang 'dus thun gcig / rta mgrin nā ga klu 'dul thun gcig la bzlas pa sum brgya / yang khros thun gcig / 'khor ba dong sprugs thun gcig / ma ṇi stong tsho lnga / yang 'dus thun gcig / ma ṇi stong tsho gsum / 'gro ba kun sgrol thun gcig / ma ni khri po gcig / sku tshe drag dmar thun gcig / [20]ma gcig dkar nag gnyis thun re re /

MS ff. III, 9[7]–11[12]

mkhan chen Blo-gros rnam-rgyal gyi drung du gong du smos pa ltar gsan cing / mnyam med bZang-po-dar gyi drung nas / gur sam pu ṭa gnyis kyi dbang / kun tshe gnyis kyi dbang / blo sbyong don bdun ma / Po to pa lugs kyi khrid / sgrub thabs brgya rtsa / gur lha brgyad / spu gri'i zug kha / dur khrod [10]bdag po / bka' gdams pha chos bu chos kyi lung / gzhan yang dbang bskur rjes gnang mang du gsan no /
rje Blo-gros 'byung-gnas-pa'i drung nas / gsung ngag lam 'bras bu dang bcas pa / cha lag yig lung yongs su rdzogs pa lan gsum gsan / spros med kyi khrid / snying po don gsum pa sogs pa mang du [15]gsan /
rje 'Bum-ram-pa'i drung du / gsung ngag gi lam grol yongs rdzogs / nag po rim bzhi / rtsa dbu ma'i khrid / bde mchog lo nag dril gsum gyi dbang / sa phur gyi dbang / dkar mo gnyis zla / bdud rgyal gyi rjes gnang / gu ru drag dmar gyi dbang / nai gu 'jag lugs kyi khrid la sogs pa mang du gsan no /
rdo rje 'chang chen po dKon-mchog lhun-[20]grub-pa'i drung nas / bla ma 'jam dbyang dbyer med du sgrub pa'i rnal 'byor / rje Sangs-rgyas seng-ge nas / 'jigs byed rva lugs kyi dbang / rje Shar-khang-pas nas / gshed dmar lha bcu gsum ma / seng gdong / gsang 'dus spyan gzigs ma / [10] mgon po dpa'o gcig gi rjes gnang gsan /
rje Shā-kya mtshan can nas / ma gcig zab don lugs kyi khrid / gu ru zhi drag gi dbang /
rje sNa-tshogs rang-grol gyi drung nas / rta mgrin yang gsang khros pa'i dbang / tshe rta sbrags ma'i dbang /
rje 'Ja'-tshon phug-pa'i drung nas / bar do 'phrang [5]grol chen mo gsan /
mkhan chen dKon-mchog rgyal-mtshan pa'i drung du / 'byung 'dul gyi rjes gnang / rje Blo-gros rnam-rgyal nas / yang ma thus pa / spyan ras gzigs dmar khrid / blo sbyong sems dpa'i rnal 'byor / dge sgom rdo rje'i glu / rma bya dug 'joms / dpal dpe ma / sum pa lo tsa ba'i blo sbyong / glang ri thang pa'i tshog rkang brgyad ma / gzhan yang [10]lo nag dril gsum gyi dbang la sogs mang du gsan /
slar dgung lo so bzhi pa la / mnga' ris su phebs pa'i tshe / rje bSod-nams blo-gros-pa'i drung du / kye rdor sgyu lam la sogs pa'i cha med du grags pa rnams / mgon po phyag bzhi byin rlabs la sogs pa thob /

rje Shā-kya dpal-mgon-po'i drung du / bla ma rin chung la sogs pa gsung ngag gi zab chos su grangs pa'i [15]cha lags rnams dang / gcod rgyan thang lugs kyi dbang / bde mchog dkar po'i tshe khrid rnams gsan /

drung ram pa rDo-rje rgyal-mtshan gyi drung nas / phyag rdor gtum po dang / u rtsa sogs pa 'ga' yar gsan par mdzad do / rje dngos grub ri ba bSod-nams ye-shes kyi drung nas / phyag rgya chen po lhan cig skyes sbyor / phyag rgya chen po yi ge bzhi pa / [20]'pho ba 'jag tshug ma'i khrid / gcod gdan thog gcig ma / phag mo lha lnga'i dbang / tshe dpag med lha dgu ma'i dbang / sgrub rgyal ma'i dbang tshe khri / tshe dpag med sgrub sku'i cha lugs can gyi dbang / [11] rta mgrin lcags ral can gyi dbang / rta mchog rol ba'i rjes gnang sogs mang du gsan no /

lo chen Ratna bha-dra'i zhal snga nas / spyan ras gzigs zhal gcig phyag bzhi pa'i rjes gnang gsan no /

u rgyan gnyis pa rje dMar-sgom-pa chen po puṇya'i mtshan gyi drung nas / gu [5]ru drag dmar / dmar chen dmar chung / thugs sgrub sngon po / rdzogs chen dgongs pa zang thal gyi khrid / seng gdong ma rigs lnga / 'gro ba kun sgrol dbang khrid / ma cig rgyan thang lugs kyi khrid / de'i yig lung / 'gro ba kun sgrol gyi rgyud gsum yig lung dang bcas pa / sgrub thabs gsum / las byang rnams dang / bla ma'i rnam thar la sogs pa dang / dmar [10]chung gi yig sna lnga bcu tsam dang / dmar chen gyi yig sna nyi shu tsan dang / thugs sgrub kyi yig sna lnga bcu tsam gsan pa mdzad pa yin no /

APPENDIX II

TRANSLITERATED MS EXTRACTS WITH TRANSLATION

MS II, ff. 25[11]–28[14]

tshogs 'khor gya nom pa byung zhing khrid pa rnams kyis / pha chos kyi rje'i drung du gsung mgur cig gsol bar 'debs kyin 'dug pa la / tshig don phun sum tshogs pa dang ldan pa zhig gnang byung ba'i rjes la / bdag la yang / da khyed rang gi thugs la 'khrungs pa'i 'khrung lugs bla ma la cis kyang 'bul dgos gsungs [15]pa la / bdag gis de 'dra ma gsung ba zhu / bdag lta bu la nyams rtogs kyi yon tan ci yang med cing / tshig gi sdeb sbyor kyang mi shes pas ma bkyon par zhu byas pas / slar yang thams cad mgrin gcig tu cis kyang dgos zhes gsung nan ches pa la brten tab tob tu 'di phul lo /

na mo gu ru

[20]rje dus gsum sangs rgyas kun gyi dngos //
mtshan yongs su grags pa ngor pa rje //
[26] bdag mos pa'i spyi gtsug rgyan bzhugs pa //
bu pha dang mnyam par byin gyis rlobs //

bdag sngon bsags kyi las ngan 'thug pa dang //
sgom snying rus dang sdug sran chung ba'i mthus //
[5]nyams rtogs pa'i 'bul rgyu med na yang //
nyams go yul shar tshul zur tsam 'bul //

spyir mi lus rin chen rnyed pa dkon //
sgos dal 'byor ldan pa shin tu dkon //
dus da lan lan gcig thob dus 'dir //
[10]'di don yod byas na legs par go //

spyir sangs rgyas bstan dang mjal ba dkon //
sgos rdo rje theg dang mjal ba dkon //
dus da lan lan gcig mjal dus 'dir //
lam bskyed rdzogs bsgoms na legs par go //

APPENDIX II

DOCTRINAL VERSES
of
Lama Religious Protector Glorious and Good

1. *The Essence of the Religious Life*

The offerings were on a lavish scale, and the pupils begged our father and lord in religion for a song, whereupon he gave us one of superb import. After that they said to me: 'Now at all costs you must offer to our lama what arises in your mind just as it comes'.[15] 'I beg you not to ask so much,' I said, 'I am like one who possesses no knowledgeable accomplishments at all, and moreover I do not know how to compose verses, so I beg you not to be displeased'. But since they all with one accord insisted with great urgency that I should do so, I presented (these verses) quite haphazardly:

Salutation to my teacher!
[20]O lord, the essence of all buddhas of the Three Times,
O Lord of *Ngor*, so greatly renowned!
[26] Abiding as the crest-jewel on my devoted head,
In the equality of father and son, may your blessing be upon me!

By the weighty accumulation of past evil deeds
And the weakness of my effort and fortitude in meditation
[5]I have nothing to offer of real understanding,
But I present this trifle just as it arises within the compass of my thought.

In general it is rare to obtain a precious human body.
In particular it is very rare to obtain one with propitious attributes.
Now that we have for once obtained one in this present life,
I [10]assume it is best if we use it profitably.

In general it is rare to meet with Buddhist doctrine.
In particular it is very rare to find the *Powerbolt Way*.
Now that for once we have met with in here in this life,
I assume it is best if we practise the meditational ways
(of the dual process) of *Emanation* and *Realization*.

[15]spyir dam pa'i chos dang mjal ba dkon //
sgos snyan rgyud mjal ba shin tu dkon //
dus da lan gcig mjal dus 'dir //
gshis bzhugs tshul 'di bskyans na legs par go //

spyir mtshan ldan rje dang mjal ba dkon //
[20]sgos grub thob dang mjal ba nyin skar tsam //
dus da lan lan gcig mjal dus 'dir //
[27] gnas spyi bo ru bsten na legs par go //

gzhi gdod nas spros bral chos kyi sku //
de phyogs ltung dang bral ba dbu ma'i lam //
sems blo 'das 'di la blta shes na //
[5]'di lta ba phyag chen yin par go //

rang tha mal gyi shes pa rjen pa la //
sgom bzang ngan gyi rtog pas ma bcos par //
sems bzo med du rang sar 'jog shes na //
'di sgom pa phyag chen yin par go //

[10]rang lus ngag gi bya ba ci byed kyang //
don cir snang kun sgyu ma lta bu la //
de sems nyid kyi rol bar thag chod na //
'di spyod pa phyag chen yin par go //

sems chos skur rtogs pa'i rnal 'byor la //
[15]khong sangs rgyas logs nas mi 'tshol bar //
don ran sems la brtan pa thob pa na //
'di 'bras bu phyag chen yin par go //

don hril gyi dril na 'di lta ste //
gnas lugs ngo bo mthong na lta ba yin //
[20]de la dmigs gtad med na gnad du ces //
de don ma g·yengs skyong ba sgom pa yin //

[28] de la ngos bzung med na gnad du ces //
de'i rang rtsal sbyong ba spyod pa yin //
de la blang dor med pa gnad du ces //
de la brtan pa thob na 'bras bu yin //

[15]In general it is rare to meet with holy religion.
In particular it is very rare to meet with the *Oral Tradition*.
Now that for once we have met with it here in this life,
I assume it is best if we keep to this naturally basic law.

In general it is rare to meet with a distinguished lama.
[20]In particular it is as rare as a star in the daytime to meet with a perfected sage.
Now that for once we have met with one here in this life,
[27] I assume it is best if we hold to this lofty sphere.

Absolute Body of Buddhahood, primevally motionless,
Middle Way, which is free from all falacious tendencies,
And *Transcendence of Thought*, if one has insight here,
[5]I assume this is the *Insight* of the *Great Symbol*.

One's ordinary own naked knowledge,
Unadulterated by meditational scruples, good or bad,
If one knows how to place the mind in its unformed and natural state,
I assume this is the *Meditation* of the *Great Symbol*.

[10]Whatever the workings of one's own body and speech,
Whatever becomes manifest, (treating) all as illusion,
If one determines it as being a play of mind,
I assume this is the *Practice* of the *Great Symbol*.

As for the yogin who knows mind as the *Absolute Buddha Body*,
[15]He does not seek for buddhahood in byeways.
If one gains this certainty in one's own mind,
I assume this is the *Result* of the *Great Symbol*.

If we run these matters together, they go like this:
If one sees reality in its natural state, this is *Insight*.
[20]As there is nothing there for directing the thought, this is the essential,
And holding unwaveringly to this truth is *Meditation*.

[28] As there is nothing there recognizable, this is the essential,
And the exercise of this spontaneous skill is *Practice*.
Here there is nothing to be accepted or rejected, and this is the essential.
If one gains stability there, this is the *Result*.

[5]de la re dogs med pa gnad du ces //
gsal stong ngos bzung dang bral ba 'di gzhi ru go //
gang shar spang blang dang bral ba 'di lam du go //
'khor 'das re dogs dang bral ba 'di 'bras bur go //

dbyangs mchod pa ru 'bul lo bla ma rje //
[10]sgra tshogs su rol cig 'khor 'das 'gron //
rkyen bar chad sol zhig tshe ring mched //
grogs mthun rkyen sgrubs shig kun dga' skyabs //
bkra shis par byin zhig 'dir 'tshogs pa //

ces smras pa / kun thugs dgyes pa'i rnam pa 'dug /

MS II, ff. 35–38

rang dbang med pa'i zang zing g·yengs rkyen dang bcas / snying po med pa'i bya ba zhig gis dus 'da' ba byung song / 'on kyang rang 'dod can 'di la snying po cher med / gong gi 'phro la / de'i ston ban tshang bas mtha' dkar du yong dgos gsungs / yar 'gro ba'i lam 'gag la / ti ling du khrom dbang dang / ko mangs [5]su mi mang rab la dbang chos 'brel sogs byas / shi min du khrom dbang sogs byas shing / de rnams su nas la sogs pa'i zang zing gi dngos po ster ba yang mang du byung go / de mtshams mtha' dkar du phyin nas / grub pa rnams dang ban tshang ba'i skya ser pho mo thams cad dang mjal bar byas / de'i sos grub pa po rnams kyis gtso byas ban tshang ba'i chos nyan mang po zhig la / bar do 'phrang sgrol gyi khrid btsugs pas / [10]bzhan yang dbang lung la sogs pa / rang rang gang la gang 'dod kyis tshim par byas / grol ston gyi tshogs gral du / dge bskul gyi mgur ma dgos zhes nan che bar 'dug pa la smras so /

na mo gu ru /

snyigs dus'gro ba'i ded dpon //
[15]rkang gnyis gtso bo bla ma //
snying nas gsol ba 'debs so //
bdag rgyud byin gyis rlobs shig //

[5]Here there is no fearing and hoping, and this is the essential.
Clear Void, free of recognizable signs, I assume this is the *Basis*.
Whatever arises — no rejecting and no accepting — I understand this as the *Way*.
Freedom from hoping and fearing in both the physical world (*saṃsāra*) and the metaphysical (*nirvāṇa*), I assume this is the *Result*.

My lord and lama! I present this song as an offering.
[10]O (divine) guests from the physical and metaphysical spheres, relish this general offering of words!
Remove adverse circumstances, Sisters of Long Life!
Makes circumstances propitious, o 'Refuge of all Joy'!
Blessings be upon you all who are gathered here!

This is what I said, and everyone appeared to be pleased.

2. *Teachings for Monks*

On account of the petty and disturbing circumstances over which I had no control, I have passed my time in non-essential activities. But there cannot be much of essential value in a self-willed person (like me).

To continue the above (story), that autumn the people of *Ban-tshang* said I must go to Th'a-kar. On the way up there I gave a general consecration at Tiling and consecrations, sacraments, etc. to a very great number of people at [5]*Ko-mangs*. At *Shi-min* I gave a general consecration and so on, and in all these places there were many gifts of barley and other small things. Then I reached Th'a-kar, where I met the monks and all the religious and layfolk, both men and women of *Ban-tshang*. That spring I got going instructions in *The Release on the Path through the Intermediate State* for a large number of disciples, mainly the monks (of Th'a-kar), and I [10]also made everyone contented with whatever they wanted, consecrations, initiations, etc. At the feast of offerings which terminated these events, they urged me strongly, saying that they wanted a song for encouraging the practice of virtue, whereupon I recited this:

Salutation to my teacher!
Guide of creatures in this degenerate age!
[15]O Lama, foremost of human beings!
From my heart I pray you,
Bless my inner disposition!

gsan dang 'dir 'tshogs dad 'dus //
dge bskul tshig gsum phul gyi //
[20]dal 'byor don yod mdzad na //
'di don thugs la zhog cig //

[36] rnyed dka' 'jig sla'i mi lus //
don med tshe 'di'i bya bas //
brel zhing g·yengs par gyur na //
mtha' med 'khor bar 'khyam mo //

[5]kun rdzob 'khrul ba'i bde sdug //
sngon bsags dkar nag las kyi //
'bras bu yin par nges kyis //
las 'bras blang dor mdzod cig //

rigs drug la sogs sems can //
[10]drin can pha ma yin gyis //
bzod med snying rje chen pos //
drin lan chos kyis bzhol zhig //

yar 'gro mar 'gro gnyis kyi //
'dam ka rang la yod dus //
[15]sgo gsum chos dang bstun la //
ma nor lam bzang bsten zhig //

nor med khyim thab byas nas //
zar med byis pa byung nas //
gos med gcer bur las shing //
[20]don med sdug thab 'chor ro //

pho rkyang mo rkyang byas te //
[37] rang mgo rang gis bton na //
'dir skyid phyi mar bde bas //
rang drin rang la che'o //

skye ba mi mthun grogs dang //
[5]pho le kha 'dres mang na //
tshangs spyod sdom pa 'phrog cing //
gzhan gyi skur 'debs yong ngo //

Listen, faithful people, gathered here together.
I offer you three verses urging virtuous behaviour.
[20]Would you make good use of present blessings,
Keep well in mind their meaning!

[36] This human body, hard to gain and easily destroyed,
If the senseless actions of this life
Keep it busy and distracted,
You will wander in the endless Wheel of Existence.

[5]The happiness and suffering of deluding relativity
Are certainly the fruit
Of good and evil amassed in former lives,
So accept (the good) and reject (the evil) among the fruits of (former) acts.

The sentient beings in the Six Spheres of Existence
[10]Are your kind parents,
So with great forebearance and compassion
Gratefully exert yourself in religion.

When you yourselves have the choice
Of going up or going down,
[15]Keep the three doors* (of the body) in accord with religion,
And hold unerringly to the good path.

If you set up house without money,
Children are born without there being food,
And are left naked and unclad.
[20]Uselessly you slip into wretched domesticity.

As a single man, as a single woman,
[37] Controlling your own affairs,
Happy in this life and blissful in the next,
This is the greatest kindness to yourself.

If you befriend unsuitable people
[5]And have many parties and conversations,
You will break your vows of personal purity
And become abused of others.

* *viz.* body, speech and mind.

dam chos tshul bzhin byed na //
chang dang bud med dam tshig //
[10]'di gsum min pa'i dgra med //
spong sems gnyen por bsten zhig //

mdor na gnas skabs kun tu //
rang so rang la btsugs te //
mi dge'i las la spyod na //
[15]brtson pas gdong zlog mdzod cig //

rang sems phyag rgya che la //
'di sgom ngos bzung med kyis //
sgom med nang la rang sar //
ma bcos so mar zhog cig //

[20]dus gsum dge ba ci byed //
rang 'dod mngon zhen spang nas //
sems can kun gyi don du //
[38] bsngo ba'i rgyas 'debs mdzod cig //

MS II, ff. 49[2]–50[15]

dmar sgom la 'gro dgos snyam pa yod dus / yon bdag gis chos zab cing rgya che ba ni brel ba che zhing / shes rab chung bas nyams su ma longs / 'phral du nyams su len rgyu khyer bde ba zhig gnang ba [5]zhu gsung ba la 'di smras so /

na mo gu ru / bsten pa'i sbyin bdag chen po'i drung du zhu ba / der sku khams snyoms pa'i ngang nyid nas / gsung shog rten bcas smin pas sems nyid spro / 'dir yang sgo gsum mthun lugs su mchis / skabs kyi zhu don 'di rnams thugs la zhog /

[10]'di phyi'i skyabs gnas yin pas bla ma bsten //
dngos grub rnam gnyis 'byung gis gsol ba thob //
bslu med dkon mchog yin gyis skyabs 'gro mdzod //
chos kyi snying po yin gyis byang sems sgoms //
tha mal zhen rtog 'gag gis bskyed rim sgoms //
[15]'khor ba'i 'jigs las skyob kyis yig drug drongs //
rang sems sangs rgyas yin gyis rang zhal ltos //

If you act in the ways of holy religion,
Wine, women and swearing on oath,
[10]These three are your only enemies,
So keep to abstinence as your antitode!

In short, on all occasions
Setting yourself to rights,
If you would do an evil act,
[15]Strive hard and turn away!

Your own mind as the *Great Symbol*,
Conceive it so, and as there is nothing to be comprehended,
Abide in unaffected freshness,
In your true self, this state of non-conceiving.

[20]In past, present and future whatever good we do,
Renouncing self-interest and attachment,
Consecrate and seal it
[38] To the good of all creatures!

3. *Advice to a Layman*

While I was thinking that I should go to Margom, one of my benefactors sent a message saying: 'As for your vast and profound teachings, I am so busy and so weak in wisdom that I have not absorbed them. I [5]beg you to give me at once something easily manageable that I can absorb. In reply I sent this:

'Salutation to our teacher!
For submission to my great benefactor in religion!
I am happy to have received this letter and present from one who is in such a satisfactory state of health. Here too my body, speech and mind are in good accord. As for the matter you ask about, please keep (the following) in mind:

[10]As he is a refuge now and hereafter, cleave to your lama.
So that you gain both kinds of perfection, make supplication.
As the *Precious Ones* cannot be deceived, go to them for protection.
As it is the essence of religion, practise the *Thought of Enlightenment*.
As it prevents ordinary acquisitive knowledge, practise the *Process of Emanation*.
[15]As it protects against the fears of existence, recite the Six-Syllable Prayer.
As your own mind is buddhahood, look to your own face.

gnas lugs chos sku yin gyis ngang la zhog //
rnam rtog ye shes yin gyis rang grol thong //
byas pa don can yin gyis byang chub bsngo //
[20]cir snang sgyu mar yin gyis bden med sgoms //
tshe 'di yud tsam yin gyis rtag rtsis spongs //
[50] nor la snying po med kyis sbyin par thong //
dal 'byor don yod yin gyis chos la spyod //
rgyu 'bras bslu ba med kyis dge la 'bod //
sdug bsngal rtsa ba yin gyis bdag 'dzin spongs //
[5]'khor ba 'di las 'byung gis nyon mongs thul //
ltos byed lan chags yin gyis chos kyis skyongs //
mdor na nyin mtshan dus drug thams cad du //
mi rtag 'chi ba dran pa'i nges 'byung dang //
'chi tshe chos las phan med blo sna dang //
[10]chos de rang gis byed dgos brtson 'grus dang //
rang mgo rang gis 'don dgos zhe bcad rnams //
dus gsum rgyun du ma brjed thugs la zhog //
de ltar mdzad na rang drin rang la che //
dal 'byor mi lus thob pa'i dgos pa byung //

zhes smras so /

MS II, ff. 53[21]–57[13]

mtha' dkar du tel nas sgrub [54] sde dpon slob dang / ban tshang ba'i yon mchod thams cad dang mjal bar byas shing dbang khrid lung la sogs pas kyang tha dad du tshim par byas / dgon bzhugs pa rnams la cho ga bcug / ston ser dmar sgom du yongs / dmar sgom pa la cho ga bcug nas dgun mtshams dam par byas shing / de'i [5]sos chos nyan mang po la 'gro ba kun sgrol / thugs sgrub sngon po gnyis kyi dbang lung la sogs rgyas par bskyangs / de mtshams glo bo nas drung dpon srid dar dpon g·yog rnams phebs byung ba la / rdzogs chen rdor sems snying thig gi dbang khrid lung dang bcas / gzhan yang dbang lung mang pos thugs kha tshim par byas te / log phebs grabs mdzad du / rdzogs chen gyi nyams len khyer bde ba [10]zhig dgos gsungs pa la 'di smras so /

As the natural state is the *Absolute Body*, abide in your own (innate) condition.
So that enquiring thought may be knowledge, let it go self-released.
So that what has been done may be purposeful, consecrate it to *Enlightenment*.
[20]As whatever appear in illusion, concentrate upon its non-reality.
As this life is but a moment, do not count on permanence.
[50] As wealth has no substance, be generous in giving.
So that your present blessings may be put to good use, work at your religious practice.
As the law of cause and effect cannot be cheated, exert yourself in good actions.
As it is the root of suffering, abandon self-interest.
[5]As the Wheel of Existence arises from them, overcome obscurations (*kleśa*).
As those who look to you (for help) are a form of retribution, protect them through religion.
In short, by day, by night, through all the six watches,
through past, present and future let these never be forgotten, but keep them in mind:
that disillusion which is ever mindful of death and impermanance,
the realization that at the time of death nothing is useful but religion,
[10]the effort that is required for you to practise religion yourself,
and the resolution that you should be responsible for your own affairs.
If you act thus, you will do yourself a great favour,
And you will have ensured the acquisition of a well-endowed human body.
This is what I said.

4. *The Essential Knowledge of the Great Perfection*

Having reached Th'a-kar, I met the teachers and pupils of the monastery and all the householders and monks of *Ban-tshang*. I contented them in various ways with consecrations, instruction, textual initiations, etc., and inaugurated a ceremony for the inmates of the monastery. At the end of autumn I came to Margom, where I initiated a ceremony for the people there, and then went into strict winter retreat. In the [5]spring I bestowed in full upon a large number of disciples the consecrations and textual initiations of both the 'Universal Saviour' and the 'Blue Perfecter of Thought' and other things as well. At that time the Chief *Sri-dar* arrived from Lo (Mustang) with his attendants, and I satisfied his wishes with the consecration, instruction and textual initiation in the 'Heart-Drop of the Powerbolt-Being' from the 'Great Perfection' series, as well as with many other consecrations and textual initiations. As he was preparing to leave, he said he wanted [10]the essential knowledge of the 'Great Perfection' in a manageable form, so I recited these (verses):

na mo gu ru /

chos sku spros dang bral ba'i klong yangs nas //
gzugs sku 'gag med gang 'dul skur bstan te //
bdag sogs 'gro ba'i don mdzad dmar sgom pa //
[15]gnyis med ngang nas gsol 'debs byin gyis rlobs //

ka ye gsan dang skal ldan rigs kyi bu //
khams gsum 'khor ba'i sdug bsngal chen po las //
thar ba'i thabs ni dam pa'i chos las med //
de yang rten 'brel 'dzom pa da lan yin //

[20]rang don gcig pu theg dman blo yin zhing //
pha mar ma gyur sems can gcig kyang med //
[55] kun gyi sdug bsngal skyob phyir mchog gsum la //
skyabs su 'gro ba lam gyi rtsa ba yin //

stong snying rje dbyer med zung 'jug gis //
'gro rnams sangs rgyas pa la 'god pa'i phyir //
[5]nyams len thams cad phar phyin drug ldan du //
spyod pa theg chen lam gyi snying po yin //

'di ltar snang ba'i phyi nang snod bcud 'di //
gdod nas dag pa lha dang zhing khams yin //
gsal stong gzung 'dzin bral ba'i ngang nyid nas //
[10]g·yo ba med pa sngags kyi nyams len yin //

kun gyi gzhi ni ye nas spros dang bral //
kha dog dbyings 'das 'khor 'das gnyis med //
dge sdig la sogs gang gis kyang ma gos //
ngos bzung bral ba gzhi yi rdzogs chen yin //

[15]bcos min rang sems blo las 'das pa de //
chos brgyad bzang ngan rtog pas ma slad par //
bzo med gnas lugs ngang du 'jog shes na //
nyams len mthar thug lam gyi rdzogs chen yin //

'Salutation to our teacher!
From the vast expanse of your motionless *Absolute Body*
You reveal your unimpeded *Physical Body* in forms to suit whatever converting you do.
O Lama of Margom, who act for us and for other sentient beings,
[15]We beseech you single-mindedly, grant us your blessing!

Now listen worthy noble sons!
From the great sufferings of the threefold world of revolving existence
There is no way of escape except for holy religion,
And as for that rich combination of auspicious circumstances, now is the time.

[20]Anxious for oneself alone, such is the thought of the *Lesser Way*,
But there is no sentient being which has not been our parent,
[55] So the basis of our *Way* is to go for refuge
To the Three Precious Ones, and so save everyone from suffering.

The essence of the *Great Way* is the practice
[5]Of all one's learning, imbued with the *Six Perfections*,
So as to place sentient beings in the state of buddhahood
By the inseparable coalescing of Voidness and Compassion.

Thus this outer vessel and the inner elixir, appearing as they do,
Are the gods and their realms, all primevally pure.
[10]The essential knowledge of spells means remaining unmoved
From the state of Clear Void, where there is no perceiver and nothing perceived.

The universal basis is primevally motionless.
Form and colour are transcended. *saṃsāra* and *nirvāṇa* are indistinguishable.
Unmarred by all concepts like good and evil,
The *Great Perfection* of the *Basis* has no means of recognition.

[15]One's own unaffected intellect-transcending thought,
Unsullied by scruples of good and bad and by the whole eightfold set of worldly concepts,
If one knows how to let it repose in the natural state of the uncreate,
This is the limit of essential knowledge, the *Great Perfection* of the *Way*.

rtag tu spros dang bral ba rang gi sems //
[20]thabs shes zung du chud pas 'dus ma byas
bde chen rgyun chad med pa snying po'i don //
[56] nam yang 'bral med 'bras bu'i rdzogs chen yin //

spros dang bral ba'i gnas lugs rang zhal de //
'phel 'grib med pa'i ngang du 'jog nus na //
'bad med rang rig chos sku'i rang zhal mthong //
[5]ma nor rtogs pa lta ba'i rdzogs chen yin //

rtse gcig ma nor lam bzang sgom pa'i tshe //
tshogs drug yul gyi snang ba sna tshogs 'di //
'dzin med rang grol lhug pa'i ngang nyid du //
wa le 'jog pa sgom pa'i rdzogs chen yin //

[10]gzhi rtsa bral ba'i gzhi las ma g·yos par //
bzo med ngang du gnas pa kho na ste //
'od gsal ngang nas spyod lam sna tshogs 'di //
ya mtshan gyur pa spyod pa'i rdzogs chen yin //

rig pa gnas lugs ngang dang ma bral na //
[15]legs pa'i lam mchog mthar phyin rgyal ba'i yum //
sher phyin chos sku'i rgyal sa zin pa ste //
sangs rgyas zhes bya 'bras bu'i rdzogs chen yin //

ha ha sangs rgyas thob par 'dod pa rnams //
a 'thas tshe 'di'i bya bas ma yengs par //
[20]u tshugs brkyed de dam chos bsgrub nus na //
e ma 'khor 'das rang grol mngon du gyur //

[57] sems lugs rang ngo mthong na lta ba'i gnad //
de nyid ngang la gnas pa sgom pa'i gnad //
de la rtsal sbyong bogs 'don spyod pa'i gnad //
de la rkyen gyis mi g·yo 'bras bu yin //

One's own mind, eternally motionless,
[20]Means and Wisdom coalescing in the unconditional state,
This is the essential reality of ceaseless *Great Bliss*
[56] And never to be parted from it is the *Great Perfection* of the *Result*.

If one can but repose in the motionless natural state,
In the 'self-countenance' which neither waxes nor wanes,
Then without effort one sees the 'self-countenance', which is the *Absolute Body* of Self-Knowing,
[5]And such unerring knowledge on the *Great Perfection* of *Insight*

When one meditates one-pointedly and unerringly on this excellent way,
The *Great Perfection* of *Meditation* is to place in calm repose
The various manifestations of the spheres of the six sense-perceptions,
(Reposing them) in that diffuse state of non-apprehending self-release.

[10]Unmoved from the *Basis* which lacks basis and root,
While just abiding in the uncreate state,
The *Great Perfection* of *Practice* is wonderfully derived
From the state of Clear Light as the variegated way of *Practice*.

When knowledge is unsevered from its natural state,
[15]This is the perfection of the good and excellent way, the Mother of Conquering Buddhas.
To hold this place of victory, the *Absolute Body* of the *Perfection of Wisdom*
Is Buddhahood, the *Great Perfection* of the *Result*.

Aha! If you who wish to gain buddhahood
[20]Can arouse your zeal and practise holy religion,
Undisturbed by material existence and worldly doings,
Then indeed there comes about, hurrah, the self-release of physical and metaphysical states.

[57] Beholding the 'self-countenance' of Mind itself is the core of *Insight*.
Reposing in the state of 'Just This' is the core of *Meditation*.
Exercising one's psychic skill in 'This', such benefit is the core of *Practice*.
Unmoved from 'This' by accidental circumstances, such is the *Result*.

[5]'on kyang don dam stong nyid don rtogs kyang //
kun rdzob 'dus byas dge ba'i rgyun mi gcad //
sdom gsum bslab bya mig 'bras bzhin du srungs //
nyams len gegs sel bogs 'don mthar thug yin //

dbyans 'di mchod par 'bul lo 'khor 'das 'gron //
[10]don 'di rtogs par shog cig rang gzhan kun //
dge 'dis mar gyur mkha' mnyam sems can rnams //
rang sems gdod ma'i gzhi la grol bar shog //

ces smras so /

[5]But although you understand the meaning of 'Universal Void',
There must be no cessation of virtuous acts in the relative world of conditioned ideas.
Keep the teachings of the three orders of vows like the apple of your eye.
This is the perfection of essential knowledge, purifying and beneficial.

I present this song as an offering, o guests from the physical and metaphysical sphere.
[10]May we and others understand its meaning
And by the merit (of this recitation) may all these who have once been our mothers and are co-existent with space,
Be finally released in the primal state of their own mind.

APPENDIX III

NOTES TO THE FIRST VOLUME

p. 82 I.2[4] In line beginning *mdor na* inadvertently omitted in translation: 'In short he was without rival in the threefold world, and he was one who had become a chief guide in the three spheres of existence'.

p. 84 I.4[2] *ldum-bu mdzad-pa* may not mean 'make it all of one piece'. I note that *D.bl.* has given me the meaning of *nyams-chung-ba* 'humble' for *ldum-bu*. The phrase may therefore mean: 'I acted humbly towards all'.

p. 85 I.6[4–5] *bya-cha* is untranslated: it means presumably just 'the business' (of reading and writing).

p. 86 I.7[8] Note the use of the final particle *re*, emphatic and exclamatory, *viz*: 'I care for worldly matters! (not on your iife!)'. The following words: *ces bro phul bas* should be translated: 'I swore this', and not just 'I replied'.

p. 87 I.11[4] *sbyor-re'i bugs* untranslated; see Glossary.

p. 107 I.40[19] *lhur blangs-nas* means 'having exerted himself (in religious practice)' and not 'having absorbed' (which would be *nyams-su blangs-nas*).

p. 107 I.41[14] *ma 'khyongs-pa* means literally 'not to be held or supported', hence 'independent'.

p. 132 II.9[18] *shas kha bar 'dug* literally: 'is in the main'?; see Glossary.

p. 147 II.38[3] *sku skal gyi tshul du* remains untranslated. I assume it means: 'in the manner of someone honourably endowed', *viz* in this context: 'as though I were someone of importance'.

p. 152 II.44[11] The translation of *dmigs-gtad* does not seem to be satisfactory in the present context. It is more likely to mean: 'there were not many "religious intentions" in the matter of butter for lamps', *viz.* people had not made many offerings to them for this purpose.

p. 157 II.53[11] *dgon-sde* means simply 'monastic community' and not 'monastic head' except by implication in the present context.

p. 161 II.63[7] *Tshim-bu lugs* 'according to *Tshim-bu*' is missed from the translation.

p. 168 II.73[8] *tshad-pa 'di la* 'according to this calculation'. 'For you' which occurs in the translation is suggested by the use of the honorific form *gzim-khang*.

p. 171 II.81[15] *bsngo-ba* is usually translated suitably enough as 'blessing'. In the present context I. have translated it as 'dedicatory ceremony' to distinguish it

from *bkra-shis*, which refers here to the valedictory prayers ending most Tibetan ceremonies, a kind of 'final blessing' in fact.

p. 214 III.44[14] *kho'i bsngo-rten 'jigs po 'dug* may mean 'the fees he paid for ceremonies were good: ones', if we accept S.G.K.'s suggested interpretation of *'jigs-po* (see Glossary). By translating *bsngo-rten* as 'special ceremony' I am off the mark, for it normally means the 'fee' offered in support (*rten*) of a request for a blessing.

p. 218 III.49[8–9] Perhaps this passage should be corrected to read: ' "What is this? Is it as though he were under attack?" But he was not under attack (in this way). Someone else was practising black magic against him.' The word *thug* must represent *thug-rkyen*, meaning an attack by some offended divinity. Nevertheless the story would seem to be contradictory, for the disease was in fact caused by a local god.

p. 221 III.53[19] *mi bzod-pa'i snang-ba 'dug* might possibly be translated as '(the rays) were unbearably bright', but I think *snang-ba* refers to the 'feelings and thoughts' of the onlookers (see Jäschke *snang-ba* II.3). This is how *D.bl.* understood the passage.

p. 224 III.57[18–19] *chibs-pa 'dred-nas cung-zad phir byung* should be translated as: 'the horse slipped and fell'. It seems that *cun-zad* has little significance. See the Glossary.

p. 242 IV.12[3] *rtsa-rtsi* seems to mean 'fragments, small bits'; hence translated here as 'interest on loans', but it may simply convey the idea of collecting trivial debts here and there.

p. 245 IV.16[18] *glo-sho drug*: meaning unknown, even to *D.bl.* It may be a special Mustang (Lo) expression of a conventional set of six offerings to a lama. The country of Lo is sometimes spelt *Glo*, and *sho* is a taxation term (see J: *sho-gam*).

APPENDIX IV

ALPHABET AND SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION

ka	kha	ga	nga
ca	cha	ja	nya
ta	tha	da	na
pa	pha	ba	ma
tsa	tsha	dza	wa
zha	za	'a	ya
ra	la	sha	sa
	ha	a	
ming	lung	thengs	rong
rkyang	khyung	smyu-gu	phyin
bkra	bkrus	phrin	phrug

gla	klu	zla	bslu-med
spa	spu	sbrang-rtsi	bstsal-to
sprul-sku	rtsva	tshva	rdzong
brdzangs	lcags	lhun-grub	tshul-khrims

APPENDIX V

EXAMPLES OF ABBREVIATED WORDS

		dkon-mchog
or		
		dkon-mchog-gsum
		dkyil-'khor
		bkra-shis
		khyad-par
		khyab-'grig-gtong-shes-pa
		'khor-lo
		'khyil-le
		grub-bo
		rgyal-mtshan

མགོ་པོ།	མགོ།	mgon po
རྒྱ	ཀ	rgya
བཅོ་བརྒྱད།	བཅོ།	bco-brgyad
བཅོ་ལྔ།	བཅོ།	bco-lnga
བཅུ་རྒྱིག	བཅུ	bcu-gcig
བཅུ་གཉིས།	བཅུ	bcu-gnyis
བཅུ་དྲུག	བཅུ	bcu-drug
བཅུ་བདུན།	བཅུ	bcu-bdun
བཅུ་གསུམ།	བཅུ	bcu-gsum
བཅུ་བཞི།	བཅུ	bcu-bzhi
ཆུ་མིག་རྒྱིག་གསར་ཏུ	ཆུ་ཁ	chu-mig gcig-gsar-du
ཆེན་པོ།	ཆེ	chen-po
ཆེན་པོ་ཡི	ཆ	chen-po'i

རྗི་ལྟར།	རྗེ།	ji-ltar
རྗོ་བོ།	རྗོ།	jo-bo
རྗོ་བོའི།	རྗོ་ཀི།	jo-bo'i
འཇིག་རྟེན།	འཇིག	'jig-rten
	or འཇིག་ཅེ། or	འཇུ།
འཇལ་ལོ།	འཇལ	'jal-lo
ཉམས་སུ།	ཉུ།	nyams-su
རྟེན་འབྲེལ།	ཏྲེ	rten-'brel
བསྟན་འཛིན།	བཟྱ	bstan-'dzin
ཐམས་ཅད།	ཐ	thams-cad
ཐུགས་རྗེ།	ཐུ	thugs-rje
ཐུགས་དམ།	ཐ	thugs-dam
བདུད་རྩི།	ཏ	bdud-rtsi

བདེ་གཤེགས།	བདེ།	bde-gshegs
བདེན་ནམ།	བདེ།	bden-nam
རྡོ་རྗེ།	རྡེ།	rdo-rje
རྡོ་རྗེའི།	རྡེ་ཀི།	rdo-rje'i
སྡུག་བསྔལ།	སྡུལ། or ལ།	sdug-bsngal
or	ལ།	
ནམ་མཁའ།	ཧ	nam-mkha'
རྣལ་འབྱོར།	ཡ	rnal-'byor
གཟའ་ཚོགས།	ཚ	sna-tshogs
དཔལ་ལྡན།	ལ	dpal-ldan
ཕྱག་རྒྱས།	ཕ	phyag-g·yas
ཕྱག་ལེན།	ཕ	phyag-len
བླ་མའི།	ཀ	bla-ma'i

		bla-mas
		byin-rlabs
		blo-gros
		mig-gsum
		min-nam
		smon-lam
		tsan-dan
		tshe-dbang
		mdzad
		zhag-gcig
		zhag-gsum
		zin-nam
		yab-yum

ཡོན་ཏན།	ཡོན།	yon-tan
ཡེ་ཤེས།	ཡེ།	ye-shes
རིག་འཛིན།	རིགས།	rig-'dzin
རིན་ཆེན།	རིན།	rin-chen
རེ་རེ།	རེ	re-re
ལུག་གཅིག	ལུགས	lug-gcig
ལངས་སྤྱོད།	ལངས། or ལས	longs-spyod
ཤིན་ཏུ།	ཤིན	shin-tu
ཤོག་གསུང་སོ།	ཤོག	shog-gsungs-so
སངས་རྒྱས།	ས	sangs-rgyas
སེམས།	ས	sems
སེམས་ཅན།	ཅན	sems-can
སོ་སོ	ས	so-so

ཡ་ཡ་ཀི	ཡ་ཀི		so-so'i
སྒྲོ་བ་ཏོན	སྒྲོ		slob-dpon
བསོ་ནམས	བསོ་ནམ		bsod-nams
ལྷུན་གྲུབ	ལྷུ	or ལྷུན	lhun-grub
ལྷུམ་སུ	ལྷུ		lhums-su
ཨ་རྒྱན	ཨ		o-rgyan

GLOSSARY

The following abbreviations are used:

ChGr	Tibetan–Chinese Dictionary of Geshey *Chos-kyi grags-pa*, Peking 1957
Cs	Csoma de Kőrös, *Tibetan–English Dictionary* as quoted by J
D	*Dictionaire Thibétain–Latin–Français par les Missionaires Catholiques du Thibet*, ed. by A. Desgodins, Hongkong 1899
D.bl.	Lama of *bDe-chen bla-brang* (Dólpo)
J	Jäschke's *Tibetan–English Dictionary*, Kegan Paul 1881 and subsequent reprints
lit	literally
NM	normal meaning
N.Pr.	proper name
S.G.K.	Samten Gyaltsen Karmay
Sch	I. J. Schmidt, *Tibetisch–Deutsches Wörterbuch* as quoted by J
Skr	Sanskrit

ka-ca (= skad-cha) = 'talk', II.67[20]

kag-ni = 'entrance-stupa', II.32[13], 62[20]

kun-slong byed-pa = 'to act excitedly', III.48[12]

kun-nas-blang = 'having experienced', II.78[6], 95[15]

keg = 'unlucky year', II.71[10] (*J*/*Cs*: keg-ma 'harm')

kyag = 'occasion', II.13[3], 81[9] (D.*bl*: = skabs *Dolpo usage*)

kyag-shob = 'brazen', I.50[9], 50[21] (*compare* skyag *in Lhasa dialect* skyag-rdzun 'lie' *and J*. shob 'lie')

kyog *according to D.bl*: = 'to change' (an opinion), III.24[22]

klad = 'zenith', IV.14[5] (*J*: = 'top')

klu-grib = 'pollution of the water-spirit', IV.7[21]

klu-gter = 'offering (of coins, grain, etc.) to the water-spirits', IV.8[2]

klu-gtor = 'offering-ceremony to the water-spirits', IV.8[2]

klu-nad = 'serpent sickness', IV.14[7], 30[17]

dka'-bcu-pa (bka'-bcu-pa) = 'master scholar', one who has completed a specialist course, I.60[20], II.14[15], 34[7], 76[15], III.61[3], IV.5[3], 20[15]

dka'-ram = 'scholar', IV.25[6]

dkar-rgyan = 'butter-decorations', I.26[16]

dkar-'jam = 'good and subtle', I.21[6]

dkar ba = 'well disposed', I.18[11], 19[17]

dkar po cha brgyad = a purificatory ceremony involving sixteen days' abstinence, III.32[13]

dkyal-dkyil = 'here and there' (*D.bl.*), III.26[13]

bka'-bsgo dam bzhag = 'confirmed (them) in (their) vow', I.56[3], IV.9[18]

bka'-bcu-pa *see* dka'-bcu-pa

bka'-chen (*or* dka'-chen) = 'chief master-scholar', IV.25[8], 26[8]

bka'-'dogs-pa = 'precept', II.79[20]

bka'-'bab-pa = 'transmission (of teachings)' I.26[7], 27[9]

bko-ka-yag = 'beetle' (*D.bl.*), III.38[20]

bkod-pa = (i) *ordering, admonishing, disposing*, (ii) *design, drawing*, III.15[13], 15[17], 21[5]

bkyon pa = 'scold, take offence', II.25[16]

skam-'gyed = 'distribution of various articles, clothing, etc.' (*D.bl.*), III.45[12]

skal *in* rang-skal = 'I myself' (*lit.* 'own share'), II.19[16]

sku-skal = 'special share' (D.*bl.*), II.38[3]

sku-'gag = 'under-jacket' (*D.bl.*), I.24[21], 52[11], IV.19[7]

sku-tsha = 'a relative' (*D.bl.*), III.15[4]

sked = 'middle', III.55[7], 55[10] (*J:* rked 2)

sko-bzhag = 'affairs' (*D.bl.*), III.32[3]

skya-thal-le-ba = 'ashy colour, whitish', III.39[19], 58[2]

skya-tsheg = 'yellowish points', III.25[8]

skyags-tshongs-pa = 'nomad fair' (*D.bl.*), I.28[18]

skyin *in* zhal-skyin = 'representative', III.2[6]

skyed-srings = 'to rear', I.6[1]

skyongs/bskyangs = 'to cultivate, practise bestow (consecrations, etc.)', I.31[6], 32[2], 54[6], 54[21] (*NM:* 'to look after, protect')

skyong-dar = 'responsibility' (*D.bl.*), II.65[1]

skra-lo bshad-pa = 'hair combed straight down' (*D.bl.*), III.15[7]

bskyod = 'to set' (*the sun*), III.63[14] (*see J:* skyod-pa 3)

kha-skong = 'to fill up, make good' *especially with the meaning of* 'to atone'; *as noun* 'atoning ceremony', IV.37[19], 38[6]

kha-'dres = 'chatter' (*D.bl.*), II.37[5]

kha-rtsang = 'yesterday, time just past'; *at* III.30[16] = 'that' *with reference to the barley which was recently under consideration*

kha-'ur = 'storm', II.25[5]

kha-ya byed-pa = 'to argue' (*D.bl.*), I.50[2]

kha-gso = 'supererogation', I.11[12] (*compare* kha-skong)

khab-pa = 'local governor (*D.bl.*), II.45[1] (*Dolpo usage*)

khams = 'vital fluid', I.33[2], 34[6], 35[8], IV.34[19]; 'domain', I.57[14]; 'element' (*see J:* khams 3), I.62[19]

khams byed-pa = 'to cause misfortune, to make trouble', I.12[17], 14[3], 14[6], 21[22], 18[21], 59[12], 59[8]

khar-gong = 'stones', I.46[16] (*J/Sch:* 'soapstone')

khal = 'bushel', I.22[7], IV.8[16]

khungs = 'origin', *hence* 'cause' *and even* 'manner' (= *lugs*), II.18[14], 18[18]

khongs-su = 'in its inner recesses', *hence* 'altogether', I.29[3], 40[8], IV.48[6]

khor-yug-tu = 'incessantly', IV.4[8] (*J*/ *Sch:* khor-mo-yug)

khyab-'grig = 'extemporaneous exposition' (*in debating*) (*S.G.K.*), IV.21[13]

khyab-mtha' = 'exposition' (*of a doctrinal subject*) (*S.G.K.*), IV.20[18], 21[10]

khyi-gtsang *or* khyi-rtsang = 'trapping animals, especially by means of a staked pit' (*D.bl.*), I.58[15], II.73[17]

khyim-btsun = 'layman', *especially one who has taken the vow of a* 'virtuous adherer' (dge-bsnyen) *of the doctrine*, II.23[5]

khye-nyen = 'profit and risk', *viz.* 'pro's and con's', I.54[5], 55[21], II.48[19], 69[4], 70[6], IV.23[17], 24[1]

khyer = 'cope with', II.78[3] (NM: = 'to carry')

khyer-bde-ba = 'easily managed', II.49[4], 54[9]

khyel-'degs = 'to sit in European posture' (*D.bl.*), III.36[9]

khyel-ba *in the expression* phyag-tu khyel 'carried out', II.52[16] (*cp. J:* 'khyol-ba 'to be brought')

khra-lam-me-ba = 'scintillating, shining with a mingling of rainbow colours', II.24[20], III.38[14]

khrus-gsol = 'ablution', II.46[21]

khreg *in* khreg gcod (*a* rDzogs-chen *term*) 'the absolute', *literal meaning possibly* 'cutting off material nature' (khreg? = mkhregs), II.19[2]

khrems-pa = 'pervasion', I.35[18] (*compare* 'grems)

khrod = 'a mass'; *in* khengs-pa'i khrod = 'a complexity', II.23[1]

khrom-dbang = 'general consecration ceremony' *for a whole community, passim*

mkhan-drung = 'prior', II.84[9-10], III. 61[13], 61[18]

mkhan-po = 'abbot', II.48[7], 72[10], 90[11] *and passim* (*This is simply a convenient translation, for the term is used as a polite title for any distinguished teacher, not necessarily head of a monastery; note special meaning of* 'presiding prelate' *at ordination ceremony*, I.10[2], II.10[17])

mkha'-'gro-ma = 'attendant goddess' (*Skr:* ḍākinī), *passim*

mkhar = 'castle' *or just* 'building', III.50[18], 51[15], 59[2]

mkhyen-mkhyen, *a beseeching exclamation*: 'have mercy', IV.14[18]

'khar-phor = 'bronze pot', II.83[12], 83[15]

'khur-kha = 'substance', IV.2[2]

'khyongs pa = 'to be held *or* contained', I.41[14], II.15[9]

'khral = (*with* sems *or* thugs) 'to be upset', III.59[18] (*see J:* sems-'khral

'khrul-'khor = 'symbolic postures used as techniques of meditation', I.34)[18], 44[2] (*see also* 'phrul-'khort *below*)

'khrul-snang = 'dream, vision', III.40, 42[8]

ga-pa = 'piebald' (*D.bl.*), IV.3[19, 20, 21]

gar-ma = 'candy' (*D.bl.*), IV.18[5] (*presumably ms corruption of some local term representing the Indian word* gud; *see J:* bu-ram)

gud = 'disordered', I.56[8] (*see J:* 'gud-pa)

go-zas = 'clothes', II.84[5, 6]

gyam-mo-che = 'Great Grotto' (*N.Pr.*), II.83[10]

gyi-re-ba = 'around', III.52[11] (*see J:* kyir-kyir)

grva-dgon = 'monastery', II.48[15]

grva-sa = 'monastic university', IV.19[22]

grags-chod-pa = 'experienced', I.5[15] (*D.bl:* = mkhas-pa)

grib = 'impurity, polution', *causing disease*, I.45[20], II.31[12], IV.6[20], 7[21]

gru = 'district' *of Dolpo*, I.56[21], II.87[16], 95[10], III.65[11], IV.1[19], 42[8]

gru-lu = 'poor food', I.41[6] (*D.bl: = lit.* 'dregs of fermented barley after *chang* has been drawn off')

grugs-nas = 'having gathered together', II.62[19] (*cp. J:* sgrug-pa)

grub-thob = 'sage-magician' (*Skr.* siddha), III.30[15], 31[1]

grum-ze = 'rug', I.23[13] (*J:* grum-tse)

gro-ser = 'sorrel' (*colour of horse*), I.54[13], III.54[16], 57[18]

grog-po = 'ravine', II.34[19]

grogs-ldan-pa 'advocate', I.10[6] (*special meaning derived from context*

gling = 'the heavens', III.29[5] (*D.bl:* = nam-mkha')

glo-khung = 'peep-hole' (*D.bl.*), III.55[7]

glo-sho *meaning unknown; from context seems to be* 'a special set of six presents', IV.16[18]

dge-bkod (*for* dge-skos) = 'provost', IV.25[15]

dge-bsnyen = 'virtuous adherer' (*Skr.* upāsaka), I.6[6], II.7[16–17], 48[2], III.5[17], IV.8[18]

dge-sbyor = 'religious practice', I.26[1] *and passim*

dge-log = 'return visit for religious purposes', III.6[13] (*special meaning derived from context*)

dge-bshes = 'perfected scholar' (*Skr.* kalyānamitra), II.77[10]

dge-sa = 'festival', III.6[3] (*D.bl:* = dus-chen)

dgegs-skrod = 'dispelling demons', I.54[7], IV.9[9]

dgongs = 'a day's journey', IV.15[5] (*see J:* dgongs 3)

dgongs-pa = 'to refer to', I.53[13]; 'inner meaning *or* intention', I.54[21], 55[20]; 'consciousness' (= rnam-shes), III. 63[17]

dgon-sde = 'monastic community', II.53[11], 53[20], 68[11], 69[1]

dgon-pa = 'monastery' *passim, or any secluded place used for religious practice*, viz. 'cell', I.42[13]

dgos-sogs-bzhi = 'the four modes of a treatise', *viz.* 'necessity' (dgos-pa) *and the other three*, 'subject' (brjod-bya), 'essential result' (snying-dgos) *and* 'their relationship' ('brel-ba), IV.25[2] (S.G.K.)

mgo bton (bton/'don-pa) = 'to control one's own affairs', II.37[1], 50[11], 65[2]

mgo-stod = 'beginning', 'at first', I.42[14], II.70[7]

mgon-dar = 'prayer-flags', III.28[3], 28[8]

'gag-med = 'infinite', I.60[8]

'gar-ba = ?'quack-doctor', IV.10[9] (*meaning derived from context*)

'gug-byung = 'returned', II.30[1] (*D.bl:* = log-yongs)

'gems = 'to destroy, to crush', I.1[4] (*J:* 'gem-pa *Cs.*)

'gong = 'evil spirit', IV.9[5]

'gongs = 'to count in someone's favour', III.45[7] (*possibly cognate with J:* 'gengs-pa 2 'to fulfil')

'gram = 'to strain', IV.15[21] (*cp. J:* 'grams-pa 'to hurt')

'grul = 'demonic possession', IV.6[16] (*cp. J:* grul-bum)

'grems = '(downward) pervasion', *coupled with* 'dren 'drawing (upwards)', I.34[7] (*see also* khrems)

'gro-'dug = *lit:* 'going and staying', *hence* = 'course, travel', II.24[11], 38[13]

'gros-'ded = 'expedients, working methods', II.78[17]

rgod *in* pha rgod = 'wise', II.69[11] (*cp. D:* blo-rgod 'capable'); *in* rgod chen po = 'disaster' (*D.bl.*), II.84[8]

rgya-mkhar = 'main building', III.25[6]

rgya-mdud = 'marks in a criss-cross pattern', IV.5[20]

rgya-phib = 'tiered roof', III.39[19], 40[3], 40[4]

rgyab *in special meaning of* 'counter-action', III.50[12], 51[2]

rgyab-chog = 'supporting ritual', III.48[20]

rgyab-chos = 'complementary work', II.29[2], IV.34[3], 38[9], 40[16]

rgyab-ja = 'a distribution of gifts' *following upon a general tea ceremony* (mang-ja) (*D.bl.*), IV.20[5]

rgyam-dkar *possibly meaning* 'hutment' *as a type of college building*, IV.25[17] (*D.bl:* = grva-khang)

rgyal-mtha' = 'a good chance', II.86[9] (*D.bl:* = 'a good throw at dice', *Dolpo usage*)

rgyas-dkar = 'a small window' (*D.bl.*), II.83[13]

rgyug = 'to do violence', II.52[2] (*Dolpo usage*)

rgyud = 'inner disposition' *as represented by the series of one's reincarnations*, 'soul-series', II.35[17], 41[17], 64[15], 75[19], 76[19], 79[5], III.37[17], 46[10], 46[15], IV.1[12]; *also in meaning of* tantra, I.4[6] *and elsewhere*

sgo-phyugs = 'domestic animals', IV.12[1]

sgrigs = 'schema', IV.25[4, 5]

sgrib gnyis = 'two obscurations, moral and mental', I.1[5], 62[6], IV.1[3]

sgrug = 'to gather together', III.53[19]

sgrub-sde = 'community of religious practisers', *not necessarily monks, but including the sense of* 'monastery', II.58[5], 94[19]

sgrub-sde-ba = 'the members of such a community', II.69[17], 73[21]

sgrub-pa = 'a practitioner', III.49[13]

sgrog-gleng byed-pa = 'to dispute' (*D.bl.*), IV.27[9], 28[16], 32[5]

ngang-rgyud ring-ba = 'long suffering', IV.5[13]

ngu-bro-ba = 'said' *lit.* 'wishing to cry', I.4[16]

nges-'byung = 'realization of the vanity of life, disillusion', II.42[8], 50[8]

ngo-mtshar-che = 'it's wonderful', *as an expression of thanks*, II.89[2]

ngo-'dzin-pa = 'seeking favour', I.57[5]

ngos = 'I myself', II.78[14]

dngos-grub = 'accomplishment' *of the* 'supreme' (mchog) *and* 'ordinary' (thun-mong) *kind*, I.26[9], 27[11] *and passim*

dngos-mjal = 'personal audience', II.91[4]

mngon-mtshan = 'shame' (*D.bl.*), II.84[2]

snga-zhus 'bul-ba = 'to make advance arrangements', IV.13[5], 27[3], 38[4]

sngags-chu = 'spell-impregnated water', IV.10[9]

bsngo-ba = 'dedicatory ceremony, blessing', II.81[15], 83[4]

bsngo-rten = 'fee for a blessing', II.95[5], 95[9], III.44[14] *and elsewhere*

cung-zad *scarcely has the meaning of* 'a little'; *if translated at all, perhaps best rendered as* 'just', II.18[8–9], 22[5], 78[14], III.55[10], 57[19], 57[22]

cung-yang-ba = 'lesser', II.53[14]

cer-mthong-du = 'clearly' (*a* rDzogs-chen *term*), II.12[12]

gcod = 'rite of self-sacrifice', I.44[10], II.63[58], III.23[3], 34[10]

gcod-phug = 'a small shelter for practising *gcod*', II.21[4–5]

bcag-nas = 'intermittently', I.11[10]

bcad-rgya = 'vow', IV.33[18]

bcab-dar = 'muslin or light silk', II.96[11]

bcas = *as verbal suffix:* 'together with the fact that', *hence* 'taking into account, not only', II.35[1], 69[7], 73[7] *and often elsewhere*

bcas-pa = 'attention', I.6[1] (*cp J:* bcos-pa *and see below* gnas-bcas)

bcu-las ('dzin-pa) = 'local official', I.15[15] II.76[3]

lcag-'debs = 'to spur on', II.59[10], 62[11]

lcang-lo = 'plaited hair', III.40[6]

cha-lang = 'cymbals', III.22[18]

chag *in the expression* ri chag nas 'from behind the mountains', III.29[3]

chag-ge-ba = 'patchy' (*D.bl.*), III.25[8]

chad-mdo = 'decision', I.56[18]

cham-cham = 'steadily, continually', I.44[5] (*see* J: cham-me)

char-ba = 'woolen blanket), IV.14[15]

chu-khur = 'small pox', I.53[3], 56[8] (= 'brum pa, I.54[4])

chu-dor = 'liquid dressings for food', *e.g.* 'curds' (*D.bl.*), IV.18[18]

chu-bran = 'stream', III.40[20]

che-long = 'briefly, in essence', I.3[8], III.66[2]

chem-chem = 'to rock about', III.21[19–20]

cho-'phrul = 'magical manifestations'; *also name of the first lunar month*, I.41[20], III.11[19]

chos brgyad = 'worldy considerations', *drawn up as a conventional set of eight, viz. to acquire* (rnyed-pa), *not to acquire* (ma brnyed pa), *to be famous*

(snyan grags), *not to be famous* (ma grags), *to be praised* (bstod pa), *to be abused* (smad pa), *to be happy* (bde ba), *to be unhappy* (sdug bsngal), I.59[10], II.55[16], 60[15]

chos-rje = 'seer', III.42[14]

chos-sde = NM: 'monastery'; *special meaning* 'group of three or four monks called in to perform special ceremony', IV.12[13]

chos-'brel = 'sacrament', II.35[5], 44[20–21], 46[12], 47[6], 70[19], 71[8], III.45[6–7]

chos-lag = 'helping hand' (*by a man of religion*), IV.44[12] (*compare* mi-lag *J.* p. 413)

mchin = 'dark brown', *viz.* 'liver-coloured', III.17[14], 31[18]

mchin-pa 'thug-pa = 'obstinate', *viz.* 'thick-livered', IV.7[18]

mchod-dpon = 'sacristan', III.5[20–21]

'char-sgo = 'vision', IV.34[20]

jo-sde = 'nunnery', IV.43[22]

jo-mo = 'priestess', III.11[18]

jo-mo rtogs-ldan-ma = 'The Wise Lady', *N.Pr. of mountain behind* Hrab, III.58[14]

jo-btsun = 'nuns', III.47[9]

'jam-dbyangs me-tog = 'hollyhock' *Dol: usage*), II.34[19], III.37[19]

'jigs-po = ?'good', III.44[14] (*suggested by S.G.K. from Amdo usage*)

'ju = *polite form of address*, I.56[12], 56[15] (*Nepalese usage*)

rjes thob = 'derivative accomplishments', I.20[18], II.84[12], 84[17] (*see* Translations, p. 93 *fn.*), *the* 'relaxation' *which follows upon concentrated meditation* (mnyam-bzhag)

rjes-gnang = 'special initiations', *normally given only to one's successors in a particular religious tradition*, I.37[4], II.53[14], 63[2], III.9[12], 25[4], IV.9[22], 10[14], 22[6], 33[2]

rjes-zlos = 'to repeat after someone', IV.9[3]

ljag-ljag = 'shivering', IV.9[15]

ljags-mdud = 'talisman' *in the form of a* 'blessed kerchief' *or* 'knotted cloth', II.76[7], 76[9], 78[4], 85[9]

nya-ma = 'lay disciple', I.56[4]

nyag-gcig = 'notch-weight', *about an ounce*, IV.19[9], 39[9], 39[10]

nyams-kyi snang-ba = 'impression', III.34[12] (*see* snang-ba)

nyams-len/nyams-su len-pa/nyams-su bzhes-pa = 'to absorb (by meditation) what one has learned academically'; *as noun sometimes translatable as* 'essential knowledge', I.25[9], 25[21], 34[21], 37[16], 39[7], 40[1], 44[14], II.3[20], 18[9], 54[9], 55[10], IV.16[8], 34[13], 38[14]

nyar-nyer = 'crumbling', III.43[13]

nyi-rtse = 'with the sun on the top (of the mountains)', II.71[20]

nyi-zhur = 'in the sun', II.86[19]

nyer-spyod = 'important', III.30[6]

nyon-mongs = 'obscurations' (*Skr.* kleśa), II.50[5], 60[13], 64[19]

nyobs-se-ba = 'feeble', III.49[7] (J: nyob-nyob)

gnyan-khrod = 'wild place', I.23[4], 41[20], II.13[2], IV.41[19]

gnya'-ba = 'saddle' (*of a hill formation*), III.49[1]

gnya'-bre = 'a measure', II.69[2], 87[17], III.45[12]

gnyer-chen = 'great bursar', II.44[15]

mnyam-rjes = 'contemplation and its derivative accomplishments', I.20[18] (*see* Translations, p. 93 *fn.*)

mnyen-lcug = 'subtleness', II.94[8]

mnyel-ba = 'to be ill', I.45[20], III.26[6]

mnyel-gzhi = 'illness', I.29[10]

snyan-rgyud = 'oral tradition', I.36[15] *and passim*

snyel-ba = 'to be ill', IV.40[2] (*see* mnyel-ba)

bsnyal = 'to be ill', III.6[4] (*see above*)

bsnyen-bkur = 'gifts made as respectful offerings', I.57[9], IV.2[5], 27[22]

bsnyen-sgrub = 'invocation, coercion (of a divinity) by means of meditation', I.10[20] *and passim* (*see the* Introduction to Translations, pp. 24–5)

bsnyen-pa = 'to invoke', *lit.* 'to get near (to a divinity)', I.24[3], IV.34[15]

bsnyen-par rdzogs-pa = 'to be ordained', I.10[2], IV.4[7]

tab-tob = 'haphazardly', I.55[19], II.25[18]

tel = 'to reach', II.13[15], 21[8], 23[20], 23[4], 29[19], 30[16], 71[10] (*see also* brtel *below and cp J:* rtol-ba 2 *and* thel-ba)

to-sho = 'a serious matter, a fuss' (D.*bl.*), II.51[16]

gtad-med = 'untrammelled', II.12[12] (*a* rDzogs-chen *term*)

gtan-la 'bebs-pa NM: = 'to put texts into order'; *here* = 'to direct one's thought', III.14[1], 39[21]

gter-ston = 'text-discoverer', IV.28[11], 28[15]

gtes = 'grudge' (*Dolpo usage*), II.85[3]

rteg-ge-ba = 'mounting up in steps or ridges', III.19[7]

rten = 'offering in support of a request', II.90[16], 96[15]

rten-'brel = 'auspicious combination of circumstances', I.6[9], 45[10], 46[1], II.90[17]

rten-mtshon-pa = 'a symbolic offering', *e.g. a coin, a flower*, III.62[6–7]

rten gsum = 'three religious supports', *viz.* 'images (physical), books (verbal), and shrines and reliquaries (mental)', II.32[4], 38[11], 78[12], 87[11], 93[17], 93[21]

rtog-la-kha = 'questioning', II.83[2]

ltag tshan ('nape of the neck') *in the expression* ltag tshan chung ba = 'inattentive, uncircumspect' (*lit.* 'short in the neck'), II.86[11]

ltos byed = 'to look (hopefully) in someone's direction', II.50[6]; *note also* ltos-skyur 'confidence', II. 66[12]

stes-dbang = 'power', IV.1[18]

stong-khrus (= sngags stong-phrag gcig gi khrus) 'a purificatory rite of a thousand spells', III.61[8]

ston-ser = 'at the turn of autumn', II.22[15], 29[4], 29[15], 44[2], 54[3]

brtag-pa = 'investigation' *by means of divination*, I.53[7], II.43[21], 44[3], 48[18], 70[1], 82[10], 82[12], III.13[22], 26[7], IV. 35[15]

brtag-dpyad (*or* rtags-dpyad) = 'investigation', III.44[6]

brtad = 'black magic', III.49[9], 83[17], 83[18]

brtel = 'arrive, reach, pass into', III.24[4], 42[10], 55[17], 57[11], 63[4] (*see* tel *above*)

tha-btad = 'harmful spell', III.17[13]

tha-ma-yang = 'at least', I.44[2]

thang-theb = 'a wide-brimmed hat' (*D.bl.*), III.34[16]

than-pa = 'drought', III.22[14]

tham-ka = 'sealed writ', I.56[17]

thal = 'straight up', III.53[15]; 'a plate', IV.18[6] (*J:* tha-li)

thal-'gyur = 'syllogism', IV.21[16]

thib-gyab-sa = 'dark portico', III.15[17]

thug = ?'an attack', III.49[8], 49[9], 50[18] (*probably* = thug-rkyen)

thug (or thug-nag) = 'a roof decoration', *consisting of a trident hung with yak-hair, threaded neatly in the shape of a* 'banner of victory' (rgyal-mtshan), III.27[20], 28[7]

thug-rkyen = 'an offence' (*against a local divinity*), IV.39[18]

thugs-dgyes-pa = 'friend', II.76[14]

thugs-dam = 'thought, intention', *serving as honorific of several words*, e.g. *of* dgongs-pa, II.18[2], 67[6]; *of* sgom-pa, I.43[5], II.81[11]; *of* mo I.51[17], IV.27[6]; *of* nyams-len, I.42[2]; *note also* thugs-dam gyi skyabs 'the protection of a lama's divinities (yi-dam) *or* thought (dgongs-pa), III.27[16]; thugs-dam zin-pa 'to maintain a posture of meditation after death', IV.4[9], 5[5]

thugs-tshod che-ba = 'prudent', II.50[21]

thugs-shes = 'clairvoyance', II.80[21], 85[4], 85[14]

thun = 'period, session, watch', II.8[14], 20[8], III.61[2], IV.24[22]

thum-thum = 'swollen', III.33[2]

theg-pa = 'to withstand' (*derived from context*), II.73[13]

theg-ge-ba = 'boisterous' (*cp. J:* ram-bu 'degs-pa), II.70[12]

thegs-pa = 'to set out' (*J/Cs:* 'thegs-pa), I.51[4], II.74[14], 83[1]

thed = 'throw away', II.42[21] (*ChGr:* thed la skyur; *note also J:* theng *and* J/Sch 'theng)

thebs-pa = 'to use', I.33[6], 33[15], 33[17] (*note J:* 'thebs-pa 3 *Cs.*)

them-bu/thems = ?'stage', I.35[5], 35[6] (*J/Sch* them-bu 'stopping')

thog *in* snga-thog 'in the first place' *and* phyi-thog 'afterwards', I.54[6], 54[7]

thog-gyag-tu = 'all at once' (*lit.* 'at the strike of lightning'), II.20[5]

thog-rdzis = 'overwhelming confidence', II.22[14] (*D.bl:* = *blo-gdengs*; *lit.* 'lightning tread')

thod = 'turban', II.21[17], III.57[17], 57[19]

thod-rgal = 'crossing the crest', (*a* rDzogs-chen *term*; *see* Translations, p. 139 *fn.*), II.19[2], 20[9], 24[2], III.21[13], 21[16]

thon = 'dealt with', I.18[22]

thob-yig = 'certificate' *of texts and consecrations received*, I.8[7], 8[21], 12[5], IV.38[17]

mtha'-gtad = 'forceful magic', I.44[10] (*see also* gnan-gtad *and* brtad)

mthu = 'harmful rite', IV.3[6]

mthun-'jug = 'to get on good terms', II.60[14]

mthongs = *normal meaning* 'opening in the roof for smoke' II.21[7], 86[15]; *special meaning* 'summit of heaven', II.21[7], 86[15]

'thud = 'subsidy', II.88[5] (*J:* 'thud-pa 2)

'then-pa = 'to wait', II.85[7]

'theb-len-pa = 'to be afflicted', II.51[15] (*J:* 'thebs-pa)

da-nang = 'this morning', II.22[4]

dag-snang = 'open heart, kind disposition', I.25[9], 25[12], 52[19], 59[15], II.45[5], 66[17], 90[2]

dang-du len-pa = 'to accept', I.52[20]

dang-ba 'dren-pa = 'to guide those of pure heart (the faithful)', I.3[5], III.64[5], 64[14]

dang la song = 'he went first', III.54[18]

dam-bca' = NM: 'vow'; *special monastic usage* = 'test' *or* 'challenge' (*in debate*), II.78[21], IV.22[4], 27[9], 30[12]

dam-tshig = NM: 'oath'; *unusual meaning of* 'swearing' *in a bad sense*, II.37[9]

dar = 'silk', III.51[20]

dar-po-che = 'flag-mast', IV.39[8]

dal-'byor = 'good circumstance for the practice of religion' (*see* Introduction to Translations, pp. 18–19), II.26[8], 35[20], 50[2], 50[14], 59[17], 63[21], IV.2[1]

dir-sgra = 'murmuring', III.44[21] (*see J:* di-ri-ri)

du-zi = 'clamouring', III.44[21] (*J:* du-'dzi)

dung-can = 'conch-player' (*meditational term for anus*), I.33[3], 33[4], 34[8]

dung-lag = conch-bracelets, III.15[8]

dum = 'lump of dried tea-leaves', *in quantity a quarter of a* 'tea-brick' (ba-khag), IV.20[2]

dogs-pa = 'to draw in' (the legs), II.86[21] (*cp. J:* bsdogs-pa 'wind round' *a rope*)

dod-non = 'pressing flat', III.45[16] (*see J:* dod-pa 'elongated')

dod-pa *in* 'bur-du dod-pa = 'on prominent uplands', II.5[9]; *in* gsal-la dod-pa = 'standing out very clear', II.21[1], 24[8] (*see J:* dod-pa 'to be prominent')

dom-ra = 'cap', *lit* 'bear-skin edging' *with which it is made*, I.50[10]

dor-sdod = 'subsidiary presents' (*D.bl.*), IV.25[14] (*it may mean something like* 'tit-bits')

dor-zhag = 'just now', II.31[3] (D.*bl:* = da-lta-rang)

drag-zhan = 'strong and the weak', *viz.* 'leaders and people', II.48[20], 73[11]

dran-pa *in special meaning of* 'to be attached to', II.60[9], 60[20] (*J:* dran-pa 3)

dras *perf. of* dra-ba = 'to lop, cut'

drin-pa = 'clever', II.8[3] (*cp. J:* grin-pa)

drung *used like* lags *as polite suffix to name*, IV.24[19]

drung-gnas = 'prelate', II.10[17], IV.23[4], 24[11], 27[2], 27[4]

drung-pa *polite form of address, rather like Monsieur, but without an English equivalent; sometimes translated as* 'master', I.33[6], 55[12], 55[13], 61[20], II.12[8], 14[14], 81[8]

drung-dpon = 'chief', II.46[7], 48[8], 54[6]

drung-dbon *polite term of address, often accorded to a young man out of respect for his family rank; sometimes translated as* 'young master', III.54[13], 60[22]

drung-ram-pa *title accorded to monks who have successfully completed their academic training; translated as* 'Doctor (of Philosophy)'; *corresponds to* dGe-bshes *in* dGe-lugs-pa *usage,* III.6[5], IV.20[14] *and elsewhere*

drod = 'fervency', III.16[13]

drod-tshad = 'indications of progress (fervency) in meditation', I.60[2]

gdangs-su-'gro = 'to get better', II.31[15], 51[2]

gdangs-yod = 'to be better', II.51[20]

gdan-thog gcig-ma = 'a single session', II.9[13]

gdan non = 'food supplies' *which are lavish or excessive; lit.* 'pressing down on one's (meditation) mat', III.45[10], IV.28[2]

gdul-bya = *the* 'flock' *or* 'parishioners' *of a religious teacher;* 'convert' *is sometimes a misleading translation,* I.3[5], 3[13], II.83[9], 89[16], 97[19], 98[1], III.4[10], 37[15], IV.1[6], 42[10]

gdul-byar gyur-pa = 'seekers of salvation', I.56[21]

bdag-rkyen = 'benefaction', II.71[2], 71[3] (*note J:* 'kindness, attention')

bdo-ba = 'injurious', IV.2[3] (*J:* bdo-ba 2)

mdangs = 'lustrous reflexion', I.31[19]

mda'-rgod sgrol-ma = 'arrow plumed with vulture's feathers', III.43[20]

mdu le = *Anglo–Indian:* 'dooly', *a simple kind of palanquin* (*both the Tibetan and Anglo–Indian terms are approximate phonetic spellings of the Indian term; cp. modern Hindi* dolī), III.39[18], 54[21], 55[6]

mdos = 'ritual device used in rites for local gods and demons', II.30[20] (*see* Nine Ways of Bon, *Glossary*)

'dag-sbyar = 'to go into solitary retreat', *lit.* 'to close up chinks with mud', II.90[18]

'dom-pa = 'fathom', *viz. six feet measure,* II.32[16]

'dri-rtsod-pa = 'examiner', I.10[5]

rdog-rol-ba = 'to wriggle about, to work open', III.50[7], 55[8]

rdol-pa = 'carrying' (*D.bl.*), IV.13[22]

rdos-chod = 'reliable', IV.25[12] (? *lit.* = 'risk removed'; *J:* sdo-ba/sdos *and* chod)

ldum-bu = ?'humble', I.4[2] (*D.bl. and S.G.K.* nyams-chung-ba)

ldu 'u = *name of the 5th lunar month,* I.55[3]

sdug-thab = 'bad marriage', II.36[20]

sdud-dpon = 'tax-gatherer' (*D.bl.*), IV.16[14]

sde-bdag = 'Provincial Governor' *title used for leading members of the ruling family of Mustang,* II.63[1], 53[3], 70[9–10], 72[4], 72[6], 74[9], 75[1]

bsdu-yig = 'contracted spellings', IV.11[12]

na-rims-sa = *as adverb* 'again and again'; *as noun* 'succession, procession', II.46[2], 46[6], 46[18], 46[20], 47[12], 53[12], 68[11], 69[20], 73[10]

nags = 'wood' as fuel (*Dolpo usage*), II.87[1], III.52

nang-sel = 'internal divisions', II.31[2]

nar-te = 'continuously', III.50[18]

nar-ba = 'oblong', III.45[17] (*J:* nar-mo)

nongs-pa = 'to fail' (*of crops*), IV.37[2]

nor bdun = 'seven gems' (*of virtue*): *viz. faith* (dad-pa), *morality* (tshul-khrim), *modesty* (ngo-tsha), *restraint* (khrel-yod), *learning* (thos-pa), *generosity* (gtong-ba) *and wisdom* (shes-rab), II.65[3]

gnad in *lus-gnad* 'meditational posture', II.82[4], 84[16]; NM: *pith or core*, II.57[1, 2, 3]

gnad-po = 'a serious matter', II.68[1]

gnan-gtad/mnan-gtad = 'harmful · rite', I.41[18], IV.3[6]

gna' = *argali*, 'wild sheep', III.55[19], 55[20], 56[1]

gnas-bcad = 'settled', I.4[21] (*see J:* 'cha'-ba, I.1)

gnas-lugs = 'things as they ultimately are', II.72[20], 77[10–11]

mnab-pa (*or* mnams) = 'to wear', I.52[11]

mnos-pa = 'to press, to urge', I.7[5]

sna-gcig *with negative* 'not in any way, not for a moment', I.41[11]

sna-chen-po = 'foremost', IV.2[20]

sna-thung-ba = 'faint-hearted, pusillanimous', I.25[20], 25[5], II.15[13], 33[1]

sna-dus = 'prevailing conditions, customs', I.59[8] (*cp. J:* gna'-dus 'former times')

snang-chen-po = 'on a large scale', II.94[16], 95[16]

snang mched thob = 'manifestation, penetration and consummation', *viz. advanced states of meditation*, I.33[21]

snang-gsal = 'a light, a lamp', IV.12[6]

snang ba *in the special sense of* 'impression', III.12[5], 12[8], 34[4], 34[13], 35[1]

snol-ba = 'overlapping', III.25[8]

pa-ru = ?'alms' (*from context*); *possibly a corruption of Skr.* pa-tra 'begging bowl', III.44[8]

pod = 'book', I.7[22] *and elsewhere*

pol = 'ball of moistened meal' (*Dolpo usage*), I.41[2]

pra = 'prognostics', III.11[18]

prog-zhu = 'tiara', III.38[10] (*J/Cs:* = *cod-pan*)

dpa'-bo = 'hero-god', II.39[8]

dpe-mtshams = 'quiet study', *viz. reading retreat*, IV.26[5]

dpon = 'artist', I.30[10], II.32[11], 51[9], IV.4[10], 11[4]

dpon-drung = 'lordship' (*see* drung *and its various compounds*), I.14[17], II.75[5–6], III.58[3], 58[4], 58[6]

spang-ngos = 'on the fields', II.38[4]

spur-khang = 'funeral urn', *a large container in which a corpse is cremated*, III.64[6], IV.52[2]

spe'u = 'turret', II.40[4]

spes-pa = 'befitting', I.4[12] (*D.bl:* = dpag-pa)

spong-dag = 'distribution of gifts', *usually carried out by a man of religion*, I.45[21], II.29[13], 32[1], 32[5], 94[16], III.60[20]

spyan-dmigs = 'special prayers', II.27[18], IV.39[18]

spyan-rtse-gtad = 'to be primarily concerned with', II.74[11]

spyan-gzigs = 'offerings', *viz. flowers, incense, etc.*, III.51[17]

spyi *in* don spyi 'whole meaning', II.10[7]; *in* spyi-khyab-tu 'in general', II.68[18]; *in* spyi-yod-tu 'in general', III.48[17]

spyi-blugs = 'anointing vase', II.80[5]

sprod = 'tithes' (*D.bl.*), III.32[3], IV.37[2]

spros-bcas dang spros-med = 'activated and non-activated', II.89[12]

phas-pad = 'father and son', I.13[6] (*D.bl:* = pha-bu)

phi-chag-byas (*suggested amendment by D.bl. of MS reading* sbe-cag-byas) = 'hid' (*D.bl.*), III.55[11]

phir = 'to fall' (*D.bl.*), III.56[2], 57[1]/

phug = 'to put up' (*a tent*), III.52[15] (*?for* phub/*J:* 'bubs-pa)

phung-po'i bdud = 'Devil of Personality' (*Skr.* skandhamāra); *one of the Four Māra, the other three being:* 'Devil of Trouble' (kleśamāra), 'Devil of Death' (mṛtyumāra), *and the 'Devaputra* Devil' (devaputramāra), III.39[3]

phur-pa = 'magic dagger', IV.9[17]

phur-tshugs-su = 'fixedly', IV.8[22]

pho-chen = 'prime of life' (*of a horse*), IV.39[3]

pho-le = 'chattering in a group' (*D.bl: Dolpo usage*), I.49[13], II.37[5]

phod-rgyab-pa = 'to chat' (*D.bl: Dolpo usage*), III.15[14]

phyag-rgya grub-pa = 'to make the decision', *lit.* 'to set the seal', I.2[17], III.2[18]

phyi-khra = ?'foreign', III.27[14]

phyogs *in the expression* dgongs-phyogs = 'towards evening', II.82[11]

phra-phung = 'clear bright' (*D.bl: Dolpo usage*), III.12[8]

phru-ba = 'wooden tub', I.14[12]

'phar-'bub = 'accident', II.81[16] (*D.bl:* = bar-chad)

'phras = 'sought refuge', I.53[5] (cp. *Nine Ways of Bon, Glossary* 'khra-ba/'khras 'to resort to')

'pho-ba = 'transference' (*of consciousness*), III.59[20], 63[13]

'phrang-ba = 'very upset', III.48[12] (*cp.* 'phreng-'phreng)

'phrul-'khor (*or* 'phrul-'khor) = 'symbolic postures used as techniques of meditation (mystic circles)', IV.38[14]

'phreng-'phreng = 'sad', III.7[5], IV.22[20]

'phro = 'process'; *in* mnabs-'phro 'he had been wearing continuously', I.55[11]; *in* de-'phro-la 'following upon that', I.55[5], *etc.*

'phrod-sbyor = 'circumstances, events', I.53[7]

bag-chags = 'baneful influences, subtle influences' (*Skr.* vāsana), I.1[5], II.18[16], IV.10[15]

bag-spro = 'bliss', II.24[20] (*cp. ChGr:* bag-phebs-pa = blo-bde-ba)

bag 'og-tu chud-pa = 'come under infection', I.54[3]

bad = 'roof edge', II.86[20], III.52[11] (*J:* bad 3)

ban-bun = 'slight, trifling', II.19[6–7], 19[18], 22[7], 28[16] (*J:* bun 4 *Sch*)

bi-tsher-ba = 'gorse', IV.12[4]

bugs = 'a grant' (*D.bl.*), II.87[17, 18] (*cp. J:* phogs)

bun *in* yar-bun-nas 'having gone up (in steam)', III.49[4]; *in* yar-la bun-yong 'swarming up', III.38[21]; *in* bun-lang-ba 'floating vaguely', II.21[10]

bum-can = 'full vase', I.42[14]

be-ge = 'disease of sores' (*D.bl.*), IV.11[17] (*see J:* beg-ge)

bogs = 'benefit', II.22[8], 57[3], 57[8] (*J/Cs and Sch*)

bya-cha = 'the doings' (*of reading and writing*), I.6[4–5]

bya-btang = 'one who renounces the doings (of this world)'; *viz. an ascetic*, III.47[8], IV.4[8], 4[9]

bya-bral = (bya-btang) 'one who is free from worldly doings', *viz. an ascetic*, II.51[8]

bya-tshogs = 'general offering to the birds', *viz. one way of disposing of a corpse*, III.60[2]

byang-bu = 'name card', IV.8[19], 12[17], 39[14]

byings = byin 'all', II.58[12]; 'everybody, ordinary people' (*as opposed to* drag rigs), II.47[16]

byin = 'all', II.58[12], 59[1], 63[3], 63[4], 70[17], 73[4]

byin-rlabs = 'grace, gracious favour, blessing', I.49[1]/, 53[15]; *also in the special meaning of* 'blessed pills', I.53[22]

byin-rlabs-can = 'exuding grace', *viz.* 'miraculous', II.83[16]

byil = 'spread' (*D.bl.*), I.53[2]

brul = 'to fall', II.87[2] (*J:* brul)

bre = 'measure', *twenty of which equal a bushel* (khal), IV.8[16], 12[22]

bro *in* bro phul ('bul-ba) 'to swear' *in the sense of* 'to insist on the truth of one's own words), I.7[8]

bla = 'life-force', III.42[10], 49[18]

bla-brang = 'a lama's house or quarters, residence, priory', II.12[7], 21[12], 38[9], 45[5], 73[9], IV.39[9], 42[7]

blo-thub-pa = 'reliable', IV.5[14]

blon-po = ?'soothsayer', IV.6[11] (*see* Translations, *p.* 238 *fn.* 3)

blos-slong (*D.bl:* = dkyil-'khor) *lit.* 'produced by the mind', *viz.* 'mystic circle', IV.29[6]

bha-man = *corruption of Indian term* Brahman, III.40[13]

dbu-mdzad *used as honorific of* gtso-byas, II.47[6], 52[19–20]

dbu-zhabs = 'submission' (*meaning derived from context*), III.4[12]

dbo, *name of the 2nd lunar month*, III.64[6]

dbon-po = 'nephew, squire, official', I.14[9], 14[22], II.45[20], 85[3], 84[18], III.6[13], 28[1], 28[4], IV.9[20], 15[11], 20[20], 20[21], 24[7], 25[13], 25[22], 32[8], 32[18]

dbon-btsun = 'cleric', III.28[4], 48[19], 49[2], 55[16], 56[4]

dbyibs ltas-nas = 'to suit the site', II.58[6]

'bab-pa/babs = 'to fall out' *with special reference to the answer which falls out by lots or divination*, II.51[6], 71[11]

'ba'-man, *corruption of Indian term* Brahman, II.76[6] (*see also* bha-man)

'bar-zhva = *kind of hat, unidentified*, III.59[1]

'bir-kyi *for Nepāli birke*, III.26[11] (*see* Translations, *p.* 202, *fn.* 2)

'bud-pa/bud = 'to go', II.83[15] (*see J:* 'bud-pa, III.3)

'bod *in special meaning of* 'making offerings' (*D.bl.*) *or possibly the normal meaning of* 'calling upon' (*a divinity*), IV.6[16]

'bol-le-ba = 'tranquil', II.21[11] (*J:* 'bol-po 'soft, gentle')

'byams = 'in fixation, fixed' *with regard to totally quiescent state of meditation*, I.31[14], 43[22]

'byong-pa = 'to be well practised, competent, expert', I.35[4], 44[12], 59[16], II.23[11], IV.10[5], 15[16], 17[14]

'brim-pa = 'to shake' (*from context*), III.59[5]

'brel-ba *for* chos-'brel, II.71[14]

'brog-skyong = 'looking after (animals) in the Nomad Country', IV.10[22], 11[9]

rbod-gtong = 'black magic', I.41[21]

sbas-mtha' = 'hidden border lands' *as epithet of Dolpo*, III.47[11]

sbo = 'side' (*D.bl: Dolpo usage*), II.81[8] (*cp. J:* wo)

sbyor-klog = 'reading practice', IV.11[2]

sbyor-re'i-bugs *meaning uncertain, but see* bugs 'a grant'; *it may mean* 'a grant of various prepared vituals', I.11[4]

sbra-bu = 'tent', III.52[15]

sbrags-pa = 'combined', IV.9[17], 35[2]

ma-ṇi-pa = 'mendicant story-teller', IV.7[v]

mang-ja = 'tea ceremony', II.13[4], 13[8], 13[14], 48[10]

mad-pa = 'true', II.13[12]

man-ngag = 'precepts, instructions, know-how', I.4[7], II.9[6], II[16]

mi-kha = 'a ceremony to counteract the evil effect of malicious gossip'; *lit.* 'people's talk', IV.10[14]

mi-brjes = 'the deceased' (*D.bl: Dolpo usage*), IV.13[16]

mig-rkyen = 'living witness, visible token', II.46[12], 46[14], III.64[5]

mig-ltos = 'conventions', I.59[9]

mig-'ol-ba = 'broken eye' *of a needle*, III.12[22]

mul-chags = 'distribution of food to the poor' (*D.bl: Dolpo usage*), IV.12[17]

me-nyel = 'salt-deposit' (*D.bl.*), IV.13[22]

me-reg = 'hunting by lighting fires and so forcing animals into the open' (*D.bl.*), II.52[3]

mer-re-ba = 'shimmering', III.35[14] (*J:* mer-ba)

mod-pa = 'in abundance', IV.41[18]

mon-gros = 'pact' (*D.bl.*), II.85[2]

mos-po = 'favourable', I.43[5]

myong-'gyur = 'sorrowful experiences', I.19[5], 20[16]

dmar-ba = 'ripe, fully-developed, excellent', I.46[3], II.17[10], IV.14[19], 33[7]; *also as verb* 'to prosper', IV.26[4]

dmigs-skor = 'a rite for the intention (of whoever it may be)', III.51[1]

dmigs-gtad = 'thought, intention, directed intention', I.57[17], II.27[20], 44[11] (*cp.* *J:* 'mental object')

dmigs-pa = 'directing one's thoughts to the benefit of a particular person or object', *hence* 'to give someone one's attention', *or* 'to perform special prayers', I.48[21], III.49[13], 49[15], IV.39[20]; *note also* spyan-dmigs *same meaning*, IV.39[18]

dmigs-med = 'not directed to any particular person or object', II.97[11]

rmu-thag = 'celestial cord', IV.2[9]

sman-bya = 'antitode', II.60[17] (*D.bl:* = gnyen-po)

sman-tshe (*or* sman-rtse) = 'mottled silk' (*J:* man-tse), I.45[11], IV.30[13]; sman-kha 'a square of such silk', IV.8[10]

smin-pa *normal meaning* 'ripening, fruition'; *unusual meaning* (*D.bl:* = 'byor-ba) 'to receive', II.49[7] (*see J:* smin-pa, II)

btsan = 'strong', II.38[14], 39[1], 39[4]; *in* lha-btsan 'local gods', II.21[19]

rtsa-rtsi *meaning uncertain*; ? = 'in small parts', *viz.* 'instalments', IV.12[3]

tsha-ber = 'irritation', I.42[3] (*J:* tsha, III.3 and ber, 2)

tshags (gyis) = '(take) care', III.5[7]

tshad-du *in the expression* chung-ngu 'gro-ba'i tshad-du mi-'dug 'it is unlikely to get less', II.73[6]; dgos-pa'i tshad-du mi-'dug 'there is unlikely to be any need', II.79[13], *etc.*

tshad-pa = 'calculation', II.73[8] (*J:* tshad-pa, II.*Cs*)

tshad-slongs = 'excitations' *as techniques in* gCod 'rite of self-sacrifice', I.23[6], IV.41[11], 41[17] (*compare* drod-tshad *and see also* slong-tshad)

tshar-skyed-pa = 'to grow up', IV.6[10], 10[7]

tshar-tshad *meaning uncertain*; *coupled with* slong-tshad *and provisionally translated* as 'animations', II.9[15]; *also in the expression* tshar-tshad 'grigs-pa 'dod-pa = ?'wanting a fair measure of success', II.22[10]

tshigs *for* dus-tshigs 'period of time', *in this case* 'a week', II.83[6]

tshugs-ston = 'preparations', III.30[11], 30[16]

tshun *used as a conjunction* = 'as far as, since', II.46[11], 53[19]; *note also* II.72[19] = 'to the limit of'

tshub-pa = ?'confused', II.48[19] (*see J:* 'tshub-pa 'to whirl, to be choked')

tshes-pa = (shar-ba) 'to come about' (*D.bl.*), I.49[12]

tshogs-gral = 'board or feast of offerings', II.35[11], 40[20], 43[10], 43[16]

tshogs-gñis = 'the two stocks *or* accumulations' *of merit and meditational practice*, I.1[6], II.96[1], 98[2], IV.1[18]

tshogs-drug (*for* rnam-shes tshogs-drug) 'the six sense perceptions', II.40[9], 56[7]

tshong-'dus = 'a mart' (*D.bl.*), III.44[5]

tshod-'dug = 'it seems, seemed', I.41[18], II.76[12], IV.9[14], *etc.* (*cp.* tshad-du *above*)

tshon-pa = 'a fair supply', I.20[13] (*J:* tshon-po 'fat')

tshoms = 'courtyard', III.25[6] (*J:* tshom, 1)

mtshan-bcas = 'descriptive definitions', II.18[10]

mtshan-spel = 'name-praises' (*viz. written spells and invocations to divinities for inserting in sacred images and shrines*), II.80[14]

mtshan-mtshon = 'characteristics and indications', IV.21[14]

mtshams *in* de-mtshams = de-dus 'at that time', *e.g.* II.38[2], 38[4], 38[8] *and frequently elsewhere*

mtsher = 'old camp site', IV.15[7]; *also occurs in the place-name* gYas-mtsher

mtsho-tshan = 'a group', IV.24[12]

mtshon-pa = 'an indication, a gesture', e.g. rten-'brel mtshon-pa 'as an indication of auspicious circumstances', II.48[9], 90[17]

dzam = 'good, well', III.50[11] (*D.bl: Dolpo usage*)

'dzar-'dzir = 'dripping here and there', III.49[1]

'dzem-bag med-pa = 'without shrinking', II.85[13] (*cp. J:* 'dzem-bag-can 'modest, temperate')

'dzom-pa = 'rich in, abouding in', II.39[5]

rdzogs smin sbyang = 'perfecting, ripening, purifying', I.1[9], 40[17]

rdzong-thar = 'sale', II.68[15] (*D.bl: Dolpo usage*)

rdzong-dpon = 'local governor', I.14[17]

wa *the 8th lunar mansion*, 'the asterism of the fox', III.62[22]

wa-le = 'calm', II.56[9]

wo = 'side', III.50[6] (*Dolpo word*; *see also* sbo)

zhab-ma = 'tail end' (*of a piece of cloth*), IV.7[6]

zhabs-brtan-pa = 'strong', II.85[19], 86[6-7]

zhabs-drung, *polite form of address*, 'honourable', IV.46[19], 16[17]

zhabs-'dren = 'disgrace', II.51[8]

zhabs-dbang = 'consecration', II.78[4]

zhal-kur = 'merry talk', II.70[12] (*Dolpo usage*)

zhal-bkod = 'plan', II.46[16]

zhal-ngo = 'representative', II.44[14], 47[5], 47[20], 53[13], 76[3]; = 'person', 77[12]

zhal-bdag = 'head of a monastery, abbot', III.15[16], IV.13[4], 40[19]

zhu-'dren = 'a party, a gathering', IV.46[6]

zhe-bcad = 'determination', II.61[21]

zhe-le-ba = 'anxious', II.59[9] (*cp. J:* gzhol-ba, 1)

zhol-ba = 'to move, to be disturbed', I.61[7] (*cp. J:* gzhol-ba, 1)

zhor-la = 'by the way, incidentally, accidentally', II.84[6]

gzhi-bdag = 'local god', II.70[8], 76[11]

gzhig-pa = 'to look carefully', I.28[6]

gzhol *as imperative* 'exert yourself', II.36[12]

bzhag *in* sems-bzhag *and* zhe-bzhag 'animosity', I.41[13], 56[1-2]

bzhugs-gral = 'seated assembly', II.86[3]

bzhes-zhal = (phor-ba) 'food-bowl), IV.39[4]

bzhon-ma = 'milking', IV.12[19] (*J/Cs*)

za-ru = 'ladle', III.6[22]

zag-pa = 'official presents', II.74[11] (*D.bl: usage*)

zang-thal (*a* rDzogs-chen *term*) 'straight, unobstructed, the Ultimate', II.57[18], III.11[6], 59[7]

zang-ras (? = zang-zing) 'various small things', II.8[17], 46[4], II.46[4]; *but note* zangs ras 'copper and cloth', II.44[13]

zangs *with the special meaning of* 'a copper coin', IV.39[9]

zangs-'dzag = 'large copper pot with open spout — for *chang*', III.62[2-3]

zab-pa = 'the best', III.49[10] (*see J/Cs* gzab-pa 'fine, elegant')

zin-thun = 'compendium' (*meaning derived from context*), II.79[17]

zil-bun-pa = 'shivering, shuddering' (*D.bl.*), II.21[14]

zung-'jug = 'coalescence' (*see* Introduction to the Translations, *p.* 26), II.40[7], 42[15], 55[3]

zur *in* mo zur babs chas *meaning doubtful, perhaps*: 'cast lots on a chance occasion', II.71[11]

zo-sod-pa = 'quiet' (*D.bl.*), I.42[17]; *see next item*

zo-sod-la = *lit* 'in good form', II.50[20], 51[13] (*see J:* bzo-ba 3 *and* bsod-pa 2)

gzi-ba = 'to be troubled, affected adversely', II.31[13] (*cp. J:* gzir-ba)

gzigs-rtogs = 'deliberation', III.54[19]

gzigs-snang = 'vision', III.12[3], 53[16], 58[15]

gzil = 'brilliance, overpowering presence', III.43[10] (*J:* zil)

gzer-phun = 'a disease' (*D.bl.*), III.37[10]

bzang-skyems *probably* = gsol-skyems 'sacrificial *chang*', III.49[19]

bzang-spyod = 'Good Conduct', *title of certain prayers*, II.88[2]

bzlas-lung = 'inspired spell', I.27[1]

'o-rgyal = 'inconvenient', II.38[10]

'os-med = 'there is no help for —' (*Dolpo usage*), II.22[1], 58[20]

yan-lag bdun = 'seven factors of enlightenment', II.97[4]

yig-chung = 'short notes', I.33[11]

yig-lung = 'aphorism', III.9[13]

yud-pa cig = 'quickly', II.14[3]

ye-shes 'bab-pa = 'the descending of the power of wisdom', I.26[17], II.7[11]

yel *in* mthong-yel 'good visibility', II.39[4] (*see J:* yel-yel 'clear')

yon-mchod = yon-bdag *and* bla-mchod 'patron and priest'; *in the context of our texts* = 'householders and monks', II.47[21], 46[11], 48[20], 54[1]

yon-byed-pa = 'to shake', III.59[5] (*J:* g·yo-ba)

gyab-dar = 'wand', IV.9[13]

g·ya' = 'bare mountain-side' *as opposed to* spang 'expanse of grass', III.57[2]

ra-mda' zlog-pa *in the special sense of* 'to turn back pursuers', *viz.* 'the minions of the Lord of Death', *hence* 'to make amends for evil acts', III.44[17]

rag-phrug = 'a bead', II.85[10]

rags = 'row' (of horses) (*D.bl.*), II.47[11] (*cp. J:* rags)

rags-rim = 'roughly, sketchily', I.62[2], II.94[10], III.30[19], 60[6]

rang-rgyud-pa = 'genuine', II.89[18]

rang-dag-tu song-ba = (yal-ba) 'to return to its natural state, *viz.* 'to disappear', II.23[4]

rang-mtshan-pa = 'self-characterized', III.47[8]

rang-log-tu byon-pa = 'to be preserved in its own form', II.93[17]

rab-'byams-pa = 'accomplished', I.21[11], IV.17[5]

rab-gsal = 'balcony, gallery', IV.17[16] (*J:* rab, I.2)

ras-khra = 'patterned cloth', II.96[10]

ri-rgya = 'a seal set on the mountains', *viz.* 'an enclosure where animals are safe from hunters', II.48[11], 73[17], 90[19]

ri-chag = 'behind the mountains', III.29[3] (*D.bl.:* = ri'i rgyab)

rig-'dzin = 'sage' (*Skr.* vidyādhara), III.28[18], 47[1], IV.37[7], 37[8]

ring-se-ba = 'a long time', III.55[13]

rib-se-ba = 'dim', III.54[8] (*J:* rab-rib)

ril-li-li = 'rolling away', III.57[19] (*J:* ril-ba)

rum *in* dkyil-rum = 'depth', IV.1[2] (*J:* rum 2)

rus-brgyal = 'consciousness', III.57[22]

rus-gshin-pa = 'good' (*same meaning as* dmar-ba), IV.33[7]

rem-la gyis = 'be determined!', IV.11[12], 39[2]

rol-ba = 'to throw' (*D.bl.*), III.58[18]

la-rdzas = 'cairn', III.14[11]

la-'ur = 'quickly', II.81[12] (*J/Sch*)

lag-len/phyag-len = 'techniques', III.30[9], IV.13[12]

lad-po = 'bad', III.13[5], 45[8] (*J/Cs and Sch*)

lam-'gag *for* lam-ka, II.13[14]

lu-ma = 'spring' (= chu-mig), IV.30[17]

lung = (i) 'inspired speech, inspired teachings, inspiration, revelation', I.1[3], 4[6], 10[8], 37[7], 62[12], 62[22], II.2[1], III.1[7]; (ii) 'textual initiation, verbal initiation', I.29[9], 31[2], 31[3], 35[21], 37[1], II.8[13], IV.34[7], 38[16]; (iii) 'essential teaching' (*Skr.* āgama), IV.25[4]; (iv) *in* lung-bstan-pa 'to speak prophetically', III.31[1], 33[12], 33[15]; (v) 'order, command' *as in* bka'-lung, I.52[23] *and* lung gtong-ba (= dbang byed-pa *D.bl.*) 'to hold sway', *lit.* 'to give command'

lo = 'semblance', I.49[6], II.53[6] (*J:* lo 3)

log-gnon = 'forceful magic', I.44[10]

lhug-pa = 'diffuse, exuberant', II.56[8] (*J/Cs and Sch*)

sha-phra = 'rash' (*D.bl.*), I.42[4]

sha-ri-ra = 'bone relics' (*Skr* śarīra 'body'), II.94[1], III.64[19], IV.5[9], 52[8]

shva = 'gully', III.55[19] (*J/Sch* 'flood')

shag-shig-la 'gro-ba = 'to crumble', III.43[13] (*J:* gshog-pa, II.1)

sham-me-ba = 'middle-aged' (*D.bl.*), III.19[10], 27[19], 40[22] (*J:* gsham 2 'barren')

shams-se-ba = 'middle-aged' (*D.bl.*), III.52[16]

shas-kha-bar 'dug *probably means* 'is in the main (worthless)', II.9[18] (*cp. J:* shas)

sho-ma = 'checked cloth', III.54[22]

gshegs-rdzongs = 'funeral donations', *lit.* 'sending someone on his way', IV.42[13]

bshad-sgrub = 'teaching and prayer', II.86[16]

bshog ral = 'restitution' (*deduced from context*), I.16[5]

bshos-zhing = cultivable lands, III.13[15] (*D.bl: Dolpo usage*)

sa-ga zla-ba *the 4th lunar month*, II.32[5]

sa-bdag = 'local gods' (gzhi-bdag), I.44[11], 45[6]

sa-len = 'palliasse', I.23[13] (? = 'bol-gdan)

sad-pa = 'to disturb, disturbing', III.63[3] (*J:* sad-pa, II.2)

sad-du 'gro-ba = 'to seize up', I.42[19] (*J:* sad 'frost, cold')

sir = 'reeling', III.55[11] (*J/Sch and Cs:* 'to whirl around'); 'sizzling noises', III.59[8]

sul-ba = 'to seek assistance' (*D.bl.*), IV.15[19]

se-ba *in* rnying-se-ba ?'oldish', III.58[22]; *also in* 'dra-se-ba (*reference lost*) *and* rib-se-ba, III.54[8]

seng-yabs = 'veranda', IV.17[16] (*cp. J:* g·yab-sa)

ser-chas = 'religious articles', II.95[2]

ser-'phreng = 'procession of monks', IV.42[12]

sel-med-pa = 'unerring', II.76[20]

so-ma = 'fresh, fervent', II.37[19], 66[20], III.18[14]; 'novice', II.13[13], IV.26[8], 30[14]

son-par gyur-pa = 'reached', II.68[12], 72[1], 73[21]

sol = 'to remove' (*?variant of* sel-ba), II.23[17]; *as regular imperative*, II.28[11]

sri-btab = 'commission, duty', IV.22[10], 25[8]

srid-zhi = 'emergence and calm' (*see* Introduction to Translations, p. 20), I.62[14], II.42[7]

srin gyi skyon = 'devilish complaint' (= sa-bdag gi nad, *see* III.49[11]), III.48[19]

srin-rgod = 'fierce fever', IV.7[8]

sri'u *lit.* 'imp', *referring to the one surviving child in a family where all the other children have died*, IV. 8[17]

srung-ba = 'amulet', I.48[21], 53[18], 53[22], II.76[7], IV.8[18] (*J:* II.2)

sreg-kha = (sbyin-sreg) 'fire oblation', III.43[3]

slong-tshad = 'excitations' (*see* tshad-slongs), II.9[14]; *for* slongs 'aroused' *used as simple verb in similar context, see* I.45[6]

gsang-sde ston-pa = 'intercessor' *at ordination ceremony*, II.10[19] (*see also* mkhan-po)

gsan-sbyangs = 'to develop', I.4[7]

gsal-'debs = 'promptings, refreshing the memory', II.96[7], III.63[5], 63[13] (*J: under* 'debs-pa: gsal-'debs 'to remember well')

gsal-snang = 'vision', I.58[22] *and frequently elsewhere*

gseb-na = (dkyil-du) 'in the middle', II.24[7], III.39[19]; 'between', III.52[15]

gser-khang = ?'monastery building', III.28[6]

gson-shid = 'funeral ceremony for someone still living', II.30[12] (*J:* shid)

gsol-kha = 'placatory ceremonies', II.30[20]

gsol-bya-ba = 'cup-bearer', II.83[6]

bsangs (*J:* seng-ba/bsangs) = 'to lift up', III.31[12], 42[18]; 'to come out' *of retreat*, II.31[9]

bsre = 'mingling', IV.39[22] (*J:* sre-ba, II)

bslu-med = 'not to be deceived', II.41[20], 44[7], 78[3] (*J:* slu-ba)

hrig = 'fixedly', III.59[15] (*J/Cs:* hrig-pa *with* mig 'looking this way and that' *probably incorrect*)

lhag-bsam = 'aspiration', I.62[4]

lhan-thabs = 'supplement', II.80[4], 80[6] (*see J:* lhan-pa, II)

lhur len-pa = 'to make effort', I.40[19] (*J:* lhur)

lhod-pa *in the expression* shar lhod-pa 'round about sunrise', III.57[11]

a-cang *an exclamation*, II.86[2]

a-'thas (*a* rDzogs-chen *term*) = 'hard core of being, material existence', II.56[19]

a-do = 'almost, a near thing' (*D.bl.*), II.67[11] (*see J:* de'u *which may be connected*)

a-pu = (gur-gum *D.bl.*) 'marigold', IV.38[11]

a-las = 'a silver coin' (*Nepalese word*), IV.8[15]

a-ni = 'that' (*Dolpo usage*), III.52[14]

u-tshugs bskyed-pa = 'arousing effort', II.56[20]

u-rtsa *title of* Vajrapāni, III.16[18], 52[18]