# Colfected Works <br> of <br> Alexander <br> Csoma de Körös 

BIDITED BY
J. TERJEK

# Sanskrit-Tibetan-Englisfi Vocabulary 

BEING AN EDITION AND TRANSLATION OF THE

## MAHĀVYUTPATTI

BY
ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KOROOS


Cover design: Hajnal Bogdán

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## PREFACE

The Sanskrit-Tibetan dictionary of Buddhist terminology - better known among experts as Mahävyutpatti - was one of the earliest of Cooma's works, but one that was never published in his lifetime. The first reference we find to it was in two letters Csoma addressed to the authorities in early 1825 from the British outpost in Sabatu after his year of study in Zangla.
"As there are several collections of Sanskrit and Tibetan words among my other Tibetan writings, I brought with me a copy of the largest, taken out of one of the above-mentioned volumes, consisting of 154 leaves, every page of six lines." (Letter dated January 28, 1825, addressed to Captain Kennedy)
"I have another large collection in Sanskrit and Tibetan (the Sanskrit also being written in the Tibetan capital character, as they early adapted their alphabet to express properly every Sanskrit word), copied from the Stangyur Do division, 90 volume, from the 223 d leaf to the 377 th, consisting of 60 sheets of common Cashmerian paper, having writing but on one side, and having on every page 32 lines. This vocabulary, arranged after certain matters or subjects under general heads, contains many thousand words of every description; several distinctions and divisions highly interesting in order to understand better the whole system and principles of the Buddhistic doctrine." (Letter dated May 25, 1825, addressed to Captain Kennedy)

These excerpts show that Csoma was fascinated by the thought of auch a dictionary very early on. When in 1831 he moved from the Tibetan monasteries to Calcutta, he took with him the manuscript of this work of his, too, along with an English translation. H. H. Wilson, Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, announced in a letter addressed to the government: ". . . Besides the Tibetan Grammar and the Dictionary, a translation of a Tibetan vocabulary, containing a summary of the Buddha system, was ready for puhlication and at the disposal of Government." (Letter dated December 26, 1832, addressed to the government)

The former two, the Grammar and the Dictionary, were published in 1834; the work on terminology, however, was not even discussed, although the new secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, J. Prinsep, called attention to its value:
"The Dictionary and Grammar now submitted form but a small part of the works Mr. Csoma has executed while in Calcutta. A catalogue and analysis of the voluminous manuscripts received from Mr. B. H. Hodgson of Nepal, and a valuable and most extensive polyglot vocabulary (of which M. Rémusat attempted a small portion in Paris from Chinese works), and several minor translations are deposited with the Asiatic Society. The vocabulary would merit well to be printed, but the expense would be considerable, and the author is averse to the further detention, which its publication would entail on him at the present moment." (Letter dated January 5, 1834, addressed to Macnaughten)

Soon after this, Csoma left Calcutta for a number of years, making a study tour of North Bengal between 1835 and 1837; but even after he returned to Calcutta, there wes not a word about the publication of the dictionary of terminology. For
years after his death it lay unnoticed, until Theodore Duka, an enthusiastic admirer of Csoma, dug out the forgotten manuscript from the library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. It was he who published the table of contents of this completely unknown material. In this he was greatly assisted by Csoma's successor as librarian of the society, Dr. Rajendrolala Mitra, who added a supplement to the table of contenta:
"The volume is a foolscap folio of 686 pages, with 20 pages of index and some blank pages, in a good state of preservation. Some sheets of the paper bear the watermark of "Snelgrove, 1828", others of 1830. The writing, therefore, was not undertaken until 1831, when Csoma de Körös was in Calcutta, and he must have taken some time to complete it. The whole is in the handwriting of Csoma. From the general appearance of neatness and absence of erasures, corrections and interlineations, it is evident that the volume is a fair copy. The matter is arranged in four columns, the first containing the serial number, next the Sanskrit word in English letters, then the Tibetan equivalent in Tibetan character, and lastly the English meaning. The words are grouped in classes, as shown in the index. The arrangements being according to classes and not alphabetical, it is difficult to use the volume for reference." (Theodore Duka, Life and Works of Alexander Csoma de Körös, London 1885, p. 207)

Thus at least the existence of the work arranged for the press by Alexander Csoma de Körös as early as 1834 became known to the scholarly public. It was left to someone else to publish the manuscript itself, to Sir E. Denison Ross, who later founded the renowned School of Oriental and African Studies. It was he who, with the help of Professor Vidyābhūsana, published the first part in 1911 as the first booklet of Volume IV of the series Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and, thanks to their laudable efforts, the second booklet came out in 1916, the War notwithstanding. A long time elapsed again until the third part was published in 1944, edited by Professor Chatterjee, with an appreciative foreword by General Secretary Kalidas Nag.

This is the first time that this basic work of Alexander Csoma de Körös appears in one volume.

To make the Vocabulary easier to use, the dictionary part is presented uninterrupted by the fareword and table of contents originally published before the first and the third parts; these we placed at the beginning of the volume. The second part, which originally had no table of contents, has now been furnished with one.

The Editor

## MEMOIRS

Of THE

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL <br> VOL. IV, No. 1, pp. 1-197.

## SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY:

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MaHĀVYUTPatTI
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ALEXANDER CBOMA DE KOROS.
EDITED EY
E. DENISON ROB8, Pe.D., F.A.B.B.

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MABAMAFOPADHYAYA SATIS CHANDRA VIDYABEUSANA, F.A.B.B.

> PARTI.


CALCUTTA :
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The Abiatio Soolett, 1, Pare Staelt.
1910.

## INTRODUCTION.

For nearly eighty years the Library of the A.S. B. has held half-hidden among its treasures a thick folio volume written throughout in the careful hand of Alezander Csoma de Körös, the pioneer of Tibetan studies. This manuscript, upon which the great Csoma spent so much time and pains, contains an extensive systematic vocabulary in Sanskrit, Tibetan and English, the Sanskrit being in Roman letters. From time to time, no doubt, scholars have had this precious folio in their hands, and some indeed may have made practical use of its contents, but it is only quite recently that the proposal to print the whole manuscript has been seriously considered : and in rgo8 the Council of the Society appointed Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana and myself-the joint-philological Secretaries-to see this long-neglected work through the Press.

The original work on which Csoma based his edition is a Sanskrit-Tibetan vocabulary occupying 154 folios (ff. 223-377) of the Go volume of the MDO (or Satra) Division of the Tanjur. The full title of this vocabulary, as we leam from Csoma's Analysis,' is Lo-pan-mang-pos-mdzad-pahi-bye-brag-tu-rtogs-byed-chen-mo: and it is commonly known as Che-ta-tu-tog-che.' It is a curious circumstance that in the course of the many allusions which Csoma makes to his work on this vocabulary he never mentions either the Tibetan or the Sanskrit title.

My object in this Introduction is to explain the genesis of this Manuscript, and, as far as possible, in the Author's own words.

Csoma first came to Tibet in 1822 when he was 38 years of age: and he remained in that country or its vicinity till 1831, when he realised his long-cherished desire to visit Calcutta. He spent altogether nine years in this town, first from 1831-35, and secondly from $1837-1842$. In April 1842 he died in Darjeeling of fever contracted in the Terai. It was, as we shall see, during his first stay in Calcutta that he prepared the manuscript which is now being published.

The first allusion to the vocabulary occurs in the Report which Csoma sent to Captain Kennedy, Assistant Political Agent in Subathu, dated January 28th, 1825.'

[^0]" During my residence in \%anskar, by the able assistance of that intelligent man (the I, anna) I learned grammatically the langunge and became açuainted with many literary treasures shut up in 320 large printed volumes, which are the basis of all 'libetan learning and religion. These volunes, divided into two classes, and each class containing other subdivisions, are all taken from Indian Sanskrit, and are translated into Tibetan. I caused to be copied the contents of these immense works and treatises in the same order as they stand in the printed indexes. Each work or treatise begins with the title in Sanskrit and Tibetan, and ends with the names of the authors. translators, and places wherein the author has written or the translation was performed. As there are several collections of Sanskrit and ' $i$ ibstan words among my other Tibetan writings, I brouglit with me a copy of the largest. taken out of one of the above-mentioned volumes, consisting of 154 leaves, every page of six lines.'

The next allusion to the vocabulary occurs in the second Report, dated 25th May, 1825:
"It was this man (the Lana). . . . . who in the course of three months after my arrival at that place (Zanskar) wrote down at my request some thousand words arranged after certain heads, and since he had many hooks with him containing collection of words and could easily procure others from the neighbouring monasteries, he gave me so much account of technical terins used in arts and sciences that I acquired sufficient information to be interested in Tibetan literature and to pursue in certain order the study I was engaged in.... In a word, there is a full enumeration of whatever we can meet within the region of the elements, as they are called, namely, earth, fire, water, air, ether, and in the intellectual kingdom. These were all arranged after my direction and plan.'
" Besides this vocabulary of the most necessary words which 1 have now with me, all written by the same Lama in the Tibetan capital character, I have another large collection in Sanskrit and Tibetan (the Sanskrit also being written in the Tibetan capital character, as they early adapted their alphabets to express properly every Sanskrit word), copied from the Stangyur, Do division, Go volume, from the 223 rd leaf to the $377^{\text {th }}$, consisting of 60 sheets of common Cashmerian paper, having writing but on one side, and having on every page 32 lines. This vocabulary, arranged after certain matters or subjects under general heads, contains many thousand words of every description; several distinctions and divisions bighly interesting in order to understand better the whole system and principles of the Buddhist doctrine."

Soon after his arrival in Calcutta in April 1831, Csoma reported himself to Mr. Swinton, the Secretary to Government, and placed all the literary treasures in his possession at the disposal of the authorities. From 1831 to 1835 he resided in the Asiatic Society's rooms and was principally engaged in the publication of his famous Dictionary and Grammar. He was also employed by the Society to make a catalogue raisonne of the Tibetan works forwarded from Nepal by Brian Hodgson. On the 26th December, 1832 , H. H. Wilson writes that besides the Dictionary and Grammar a translation of a Tibetan vocabulary, containing a summary of the Buddhist system, was ready for publication and at the disposal of Government, "to whom the author considered his works to belong, in return for the patronage it had been pleased to afford him. Should it be the pleasure of Government to defray the cost of publication, which has been estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 rupees, Mr. Csoma will be happy to conduct them through the press in Calcutta, or he is willing, should the Government think it proper, to send them through me to England, where, perhaps,

[^1]the Honourable the Court of Directors or some literary Association may undertake their publication.'

Government agreed to defray the cost of publishing the Grammar and Dictionary, and these duly appeared in 1834 .

In 1835 Csoma again set out on his travels, reaching Maldah in January 1836. Early in March he was in Jalpaiguri, and after a sojourn of nearly two years in Eastern Bengal and in the neighbourhood of Sikkim, Csoma returned to Calcutta. During this period he seems to have been chiefly engaged in learning Bengali and perfecting his knowledge of Sanskrit. From the end of 1837 to the beginning of 1842 he again resided in the Society's house, and in the capacity of Librarian, was partly occupied in arranging the Tibetan works he had hinself presented. He also at this time wrote and published a number of articles in our Journal, ${ }^{2}$ and was furthermore employed by Dr. Yates and other missionaries in the translation of the I,iturgy, and Psalms, and the Prayer Book into Tibetan.

Two further allusions to the vocabulary remain to be quoted. In the Preface to his Dictionary Csoma writes as follows:-"Sanskrit terms seldom occur in their books [i.e., the Buddhist Literature of the Tibetans] with the exception of a few proper names of men, places, precious stones, flowers, plants, etc., where the translators could not determine what their proper signification would be in Tibetan. But the technical terms in arts and sciences found in Sanskrit have been rendered (not as European nations have done with their translations out of Greek and Latin) by their precise syllabic equivalents in Tibetan, according to a system framed expressly for the purpose by the pandits who engaged in the translation of the sacred works of the Buddhists into the latter language; as may be seen in the several vocabularies extant of Sanskrit and Tibetan terms, of which a large one has been translated into Finglish by the author of this Dictionary and presented to the Asiatic Society; the same he afterwards found had been previously made known to the learned of Europe by the late Mons. Abel Remusat." 's Then again, in Csoma's Analysis of the Kah-gyur (Asiatic Researches, vol. xx, p. 397) we read: "All the 21 volumes of the $\underline{S}_{\text {Sher }}$ - $\bar{p}$ hyin [i.e., the Prajñā-pāramitā] treat of speculative or theoretical philosophy, i.e., they contain the psychological, logical and metaphysical terminology of the Buddhists, without entering into the discussion of any particular subject. There are collected one hundred and eight such subjects (dharmas), terms or phrases, with several subdivisions or distinctions; of which if any predicate be added to them, affirmative or negative judgments may be formed. These terms have mostly been introduced into the Sanskrit and Tibetan Dictionary also, that was prepared by ancient Indian pandits and Tibetan interpreters, and which may be found in the Bstan-hgyur (Mdo Class, Go volume).'

[^2]It is evident that his anxiety to be off again on his travels prevented Csoma pressing for permission to publish the vocabulary in 1834 ; it is, however, very strange that, as far as we know, he made no effort in this direction during his second period of residence in the Society's rooms. One would have thought that a man of his capacity for work might have found time during these five years to give to the world a work which had cost him such infinite pains to prepare.

In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it may be presumed that the non-appearance of the vocıbulary during Csoma's life-time was not owing to any lack of encouragement on the part either of the Society or of Government. The Society cannot, however, be so easily exonerated from the charge of having left this precious document for so many years exposed to the risks of the Bengal climate, not to mention the ravages of white-ants and fish insects. By good chance the manuscript has suffered little or no damage from these sources; on the other hand, the ink in which it is written has begun to fade very rapidly, and I have no doubt that in a few years many pages will be illegible.

## The Present Edition of Csoma's Manuscript.

The method adopted for our edition has been the following:
The Tibetan portion of the Manuscript needed little or no revision. With regard to the Sanskrit in Roman character it has been necessary first of all to change the transcription of Csoma to that adopted by our Society, and here and there also to correct the reading of the Sanskrit.

It has also been necessary to make certain changes in the English translations. No one perusing the vocabulary could fail to be struck by the mastery which Csoma had gained over this language. In nine cases out of ten his explanation has been allowed to stand; but there are nevertheless some surprising lapses for which it is difficult to account having regard for the perfection and accuracy of the rest.

The manuscript, though a fair copy, can hardly be regarded as ready for printing: for on every page we find what may be called tentative synonyms which, in passing the book for the press, would not all have been allowed to remain. The editors have, however, thought it proper in most cases to retain all these synonyms, because they offer valuable insight into the writer's mind and reveal the processes by which he

[^3]arrived at his interpretations. It will be observed that where any difference arises between the Sanskrit and the Tibetan, the English translation is usually on the side of the Tibetan.

A great many phrases have to-day become absolutely stereotyped among writers on Buddhism, which were altogether new to Csoma and his contemporaries, and many words which he thought fit to explain are now-a-days familiar to all students of that religion. In cases where we have improved on Csoma's English without affecting his meaning, we have not thought it necessary to make any remark; but where we have altered or added to what Csoma wrote, the portion for which we are responsible has been placed within crochets. The editors are responsible for all the footnotes.

I have to thank Babu Surendra Nath Kurnar, I, ibrarian of the Asiatic Society, for his constant help in reading the proofs of the Sanskrit portion, while Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana was absent from Calcutta; and I must also acknowledge my indebtedness to my teacher Lama Lob-Zang Ge-Gen who read all the Tibetan portion before it was dismissed to press

Finally, I have to thank my wife for many hours of patient labour spent in transcribing Csoma's MS. and in noting the variant readings in Minayeff's version.

The present instalment represents about one-third of Csoma's manuscript. When the whole work has been printed we propose to add Aphabetical Indices to all the Sanskrit and all the Tibetan words and phrases contained in the Veeabulary.

Calcutta:
E. Dinison Ross.

October, 1910.
[NOTE.-The Roman numbers given to the sectional headings have beeu added by the editora. The numbers in brackets are those of Csoma's manuscript. In the Janjur the groupe are not numbered; but Csoma's numbers represent the order in which the groups occur in the Tibetan original.

In the body of the work the English translations of the headings have been allowed to stand very much as Csoma gives them; but in the table of contents these headings liave for the sake of convenience been somewhat curtailed or modified. The variant readings which have been found in Minayeff's work are prefixed by the letter M.]. .

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## MEMOIRS

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SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY:<br>bedrg an bdition and translation or the<br>MAHÃVYUTPATTI<br>mr<br>ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KOROS.<br>FDITED $\mathbf{y}$<br>E. DENISON ROSS, Pr.D., F.ASSB.

AND
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA SATIS CHANDRA VIDYĀBHOSANA, M.A., PH.D., F.A.B.B. PART II.


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## MEMOIRS

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## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL <br> VOL. IV, No. 3.

## SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY <br> BIITG AN EDITION AND TRAMBLATION OF TEE <br> MAHĀVYUTPATTI <br> BY <br> ALCXANDER CSOMA DE KÖRÖS <br> ndited by <br> DURGA CHARAN CHATTERNKE <br> Pabt III



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## PREFACE

## Alexander Csoma de Körös and his Mahavyutpatti

The year 1784 which marked the foundation of the Asjatic Society of Bengal, also witnessed the birth of two eminent scholars who made the name of the Society famous by their valuable researches. Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson, born in 1784, joined the services of the East India Company and served the Asiatic Society for nearly a quarter of a century and finished his academic career in England as the first Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, the University of our Founder-president Sir William Jones. Before leaving Calcutta, Dr. Wilson had the satisfaction of receiving the celebrated Hungarian Orientalist (also born in 1784) Alexander Csoma de Körös and drawing him into close co-operation with the learned members of the Asiatic Society during the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Alexander Csoma had his early education in the school of his native village Körös. At the age of fifteen (1799) he was sent to the famous college of Nagyenyed. Born of very poor parents he had to accept the position of a servant-pupil in the college, thus paying his educational charges by personal service. In 1807 while Napoleon was at the peak of his glory, Csoma came into contact with Adam Herepei, his beloved Professor whom he interrogated about the Asiatic Cradle of the Hungarians. In 1815 he passed successfully the public examinations permitting him to join foreign universities. The same year he got a fellowship of fifteen pounds from some English foundation and with that money in his pocket he joined the University of Göttingen with a view to preparing himself for an ecclesiastical career. But fate decided otherwise. For he met at Göttingen Prof. Eichhorn, the celebrated Orientalist who nurtured the seeds already sown into the heart of Csoma by Prof. Herepei and gave him much positive information about Asia and her culture, specially while discussing some rare Arabic manuscripts. Csoma now took a definite decision to explore Asia. Towards the end of 1818, he returned to his college at Nagyenyed which offered him a post but refusing that comfortable academic career he decided to welcome the thousand inconveniences and dangers of an Asiatic journey. He spent some time in Croatia mastering the Russian language for he decided to enter Asia via Russia. In 1819, at the age of thirty-five, with only two hundred florins in his pocket, he plunged into the unknown, in search of 'the early zones inhabited by the Hungarians, collecting the documents of their history and observing the similarities which exist between Hungarian and the different Oriental languages'.

Abandoning his project of passing through Odessa and Moscow, he came to Bucharest and thence to Sofia (Jan. I, 1820); in the company of Bulgarian merchants he came to Philippopolis but knowing that epidemic was raging near Constantinople he avoided the Turkish capital, sailed in a Greek boat from Enos and landed in Alexandria where he hoped to study some valuable books by Arab geographers, but the pestilence raged there also. So he left Egypt in haste and passing via Cyprus, Tripoli and Latakia, he reached Aleppo and thence the city of Mosul whence he took a boat and reached Baghdad on July 22, 1820. Thus it took nearly seven months
for Csoma to travel from Bucharest to Baghdad. Joining again a caravan he came to Kermanshah and Hamadan finally reaching Teheran where, during his Persian sojourn, he spent four months improving his knowledge of Persian with the help from the British embassy. Leaving his books, certificates and some of his writings in Teheran, he took to the costume of the Armenian and came to Meshed (April 18, 1821). Civil war was raging there and so he could continue his chequered journey towards Bokhara only in October 182I. Rumours of war were everywhere and so he changed his route and came to Kabul (Jan. 6, 1822) via Balkh and Bamian.

Coming thence to Peshawar, the first city of India proper that he visited, Csoma mèt there two French soldiers of fortune, Allard and Ventura. - In March 1822, he left Lahore and via Amritsar and Jammu entered Kashmir.

On June 9, 1822, Csoma found himself at Leh, the capital of Ladakh in Western Tibet, and began his direct relations with a country which, thanks to his researches, would be made famous in the academic world and, in return, would give him immortality. He tried to enter Central Asia via Yarkhand (as his fellow-countryman Sir Aurel Stein did nearly a century after) but the risk was too great, as his advisers told him, and he returned to Lahore. Meanwhile in the Dras Valley, Csoma met the famous British officer Moorcroft to whom for the first time he confided the aims of his journey and that was a turning point in the career of Csoma; for Moorcroft urged him to take up the study of Tibetan seriously and offered him some help from British authorities. Moorcroft brought to the notice of Csoma a book called Alphabatum Tibetanum by the Italian Jesuit missionary Georgi. When Moorcroft left, his companion Mr. Trebeck introduced Csoma to a native scholar who knew Persian and Tibetan and thus through Persian he began acquiring the Tibetan idiom. On Nov. 26, 1822, Csoma returned to Kashmir near Moorcroft and remained there till May 1823. Thence, furnished with letters of introduction and some subsidy, he started (May 2, 1823) for the Monastery of the Lamas where he worked for nearly a decade to complete the Dictionary and Grammar of the Tibetan language. At Zanskar he worked in a monastery named Zangla (June 26, 1823-Oct. 22, 1824). He shifted to Sabathu (Nov. 20, 1824) where he was arrested as a spy, but thanks to the letters furnished by Moorcroft he overcame his difficulties and continued his studies with official support. He continued working in different Lamasaris till November 1826 and received fresh subsidies from the Government of India and from the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He began exploiting the rich manuscript collections in the district of Bouchahir (Aug. 1826-Oct. 1830). He was throughout helped by the learned Lama of Zanskar, Sangs-rgyas Phun-chogs. Recently we have found the name of another teacher, Kun-dga' Chos-legs, identified by Mr. Shuttleworth in a Tibetan manuscript commented by A. H. Francke. Another name of Csoma's teacher was Chul-khrims Rgya-mcho, who copied a philosophical text at the request of Skender Beg (Alexander Csoma). This manuscript was acquired by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences which remembered very appropriately the 150 th anniversary of the birth of the great Hungarian Tibetalogist. (Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie, Budapest, May 1935.)

Meanwhile we find that some of his valuable researches drew the attention of the eminent scholars of the Asiatic Society of Bengal which began to take interest in Csoma since the publication of his letter dated May 1825 to Capt. C. P. Kennedy.
(Vide Life by Duka.) The Society now sent a formal invitation to Csoma and he came down to Calcutta (183I) and worked indefatigably till 1835 to get his Grammar and Dictionary of the libetan language published under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In 1835 he applied for a passport to enable him to pursue his researches in North Bengal. In 1837 he returned to Calcutta where he continued working till 1842 as Librarian of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and arranging its rich collection of Tibetan MSS. Towards the beginning of 1842 Csoma left Calcutta for Darjeeling hoping to reach Lhasa by that route and thence to the direction of the country of the Yugars (Yugour Turks who were reputed by several scholars to be the progenitors of the Hungarians). Arriving at Darjeeling (March 24, 1842) he contracted Malaria and died April II, 1842, completing twenty arduous years of his pilgrimage in Asia.

## II. The Marlavyutpatti

As early as Jan. 28, 1825, Csoma made the first allusion to this Sanskrit-Tibetan Vocabulary in. his Report addressed to Capt. Kennedy, Assistant Political Agent in Sabathu. In that Report we find the following significant words: 'As there are several collections of Sanskrit and Tibetan words among my other Tibetan writings, I brought with me a copy of the largest, taken out of one of the above mentioned volumes, consisting of 154 leaves, every page of six lines.' In his.second Report dated May 25, 1825, Csoma again alludes to the above Vocabulary: 'This Vocabulary, arranged after certain matters or subjects under general heads, contains many thousand words of every description: several distinctions and divisions highly interesting in order to understand better the whole system and principles of the Buddhist doctrine.' Arriving in Calcutta in April 183r, Csoma reported himself to Mr. Swinton, Secretary to the Government, and placed all his manuscripts at the disposal of the authorities. He resided in the Asiatic Society's rooms from 1831 to 1835 , attending primarily to the publication of his Tibetan Dictionary and Grammar. He was also employed by the Society to make a Catalogue Raisonné of the Tibetan works forwarded from Nepal by B. H. Hodgson. Dr. H. H. Wilson wrote on Dec. 26, 1832, that besides the Dictionary and Grammar, a translation of a Tibetan Vocabulary, containing a summary of the Buddhist system, was ready for publication. But while the Government bore the cost of publishing the Grammar and the Dictionary, the Vocabulary was apparently ignored. Between 1835 and 1837, Csoma was travelling in Maldah, Jalpaiguri, North Bengal and Sikkim, perfecting his knowledge of Sanskrit and learning Bengali. From the end of 1837 to the beginning of 1842 , be again resided in the Society's premises, served as a Librarian, arranged the Tibetan works, which he had himself presented to the Society, and contributed many valuable articles to our Journal. But it is very strange that during the second period of his residence he could not find time to publish the Mahavyutpatti which had cost him such infinite pains to prepare, as observed by the late Sir E. Denison Ross who took up that work for publication, delivered a lecture on the topic before the Society on Jan. 5, 1910, and announced that the Asiatic Society of Bengal was about to reprint all Csoma's articles in a collective form, 'in honour of the 125 th Anniversary of Csoma's birth'. What Sir Denison wrote in 1910, was supplemented by him in lis recently published autobiography from which we quote the following passage: 'One day I came across a large
folio volume in the Society's Library which proved to be an unpublished work by Csoma de Körös.... the work was the Mahavyutpatti, the Sanskrit Vocabulary of all the technical terms of Buddhism with a Tibetan translation and English rendering added by Csoma. Having learned all I could about the great scholar, my chief source of information being the admirable Life by Duka, I was consumed with shame that so much labour and devotion as the manuscript represented should lie unregarded in the book-devouring climate of Bengal. I determined to move the Society to undertake the publication.'

Sir Denison Ross while presenting the first fascicule of the book wrote in his preface dated Calcutta, Oct. 1910, that about one-third of Csoma's manuscript would be printed in the first fascicule (pp. ix $+\mathbf{i 2 7}$ ). Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyābhüṣaṇa, who had then made a name by reconstructing the history of Indian logic with the comparative study of Tibetan (Buddhistic) and Sanskrit (Brahmanical) Texts, was already associated with Dr. Ross in the editing of Mahavyutpatti. Csoma's continental English, as a matter of course, was capable of improvement as we know already from a note written by James Prinsep to the Government in 1833, when he definitely said that he inspected and corrected the English portion of Csoma's Dictionary. Dr. Ross likewise remarked in his preface: 'In cases where we have improved on Csoma's English without affecting his meaning we have not thought it necessary to make any remark; but where we have altered or added to what Csoma wrote, the portion for which we are responsible has been placed within crotchets. The editors are responsible for the foot notes.'

Dr. Ross hoped that when the whole work would be printed, there should be alphabetical indexes to all the Sanskrit and all the Tibetan words and phrases contained in the Vocabulary.

The second fascicule was prepared by the joint editors and published by the Society (Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 129-25I) and was dated Jan. 24, 1916. Meanwhile Dr. Ross left India and within a few years Dr. Vidyābhūṣaṇa passed away. As we find in Dr. Ross' autobiography: 'I was fortunate enough to enlist the services as co-editor of MM. Satish Chandra Vidyābhūṣana. Only two fasciculi have been published, as shortly after I left India the co-editor died and no Sanskrit scholar has been found to take his place.'

The importance of the Mahavyutpatti could be appreciated further if we remember that as early as 1825 M. Abel Remusat, who occupied the first chair of Chinese in Paris, referred in his Melanges Asiatique to 'a philosophical Vocabulary printed in five languages in Peking'. The eminent Russian Sanskritist Minayeff also published his version of the text and variant readings therefrom were carefully noted by Dr. Ross and signalized by the letter M.

Searching in the archives of the Society we luckily discovered a file on Mahavyutpatti dated 1900 which contains a neat hand-written copy of the title-page of Minayeff's edition published in 1887 at St. Petersburg. The title-page naturally was written in Russian script but it contained a Sanskrit couplet (probably in the handwriting of Minayeff himself) which I quote below:

Ahamapi krtasaktir naumi sambuddhamāryam
Nabhasi garuḍayantah kiń na yānti dvirephāh.

In the file I found some pages of notes in the Russian language followed by a crude French translation with the help of which we can understand that our Society was probably trying towards 1900 to bring out an edition of Csoma's Mahavyutpatti and knowing as they did that Minayeff had already published a portion of the text, the Sóciety probably engaged some French-knowing Russian to enable the editor of the Society's version to utilize the Russian edition. Sir Herbert Risley was the then President of the Society and the eminent Tibetalogist Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das was publishing his papers in our Journal keeping himself in close contact with MM. Haraprasad Sastri, Dr. Oldham and other members of the Council. Sir Denison Ross would join our Society in Igor and joined the Council in rgog as Philological Secretary and would help its cultural activities considerably through his official relations with the Government of India and as Secretary he was making financial contributions to the Society. When actually the work of editing Csoma's manuscript was taken up by Dr. Ross is difficult to ascertain. But from our file we can say that some member of the Council interested in Csoma's manuscript took special care to bring down to Calcutta the first edition of T. P. Minayeff's work Buddhism: Investigalions and Materials (published in the Hist.-Philolog. fasc. of the Imperial University, St. Petersburg, 1887). Minayeff's preface was translated into French, but it was discovered that a second Russian edition was being prepared under the instruction of Dr. Serge Th. Oldenburg, member of the Academy. The second editor, N. Mironov, was commissioned by Dr. Oldenburg in 1905 to issue a new edition of the text and an index. The progress of the work was slow due to unforeseen difficulties, as admitted by the Russian editor who makes the following significant comment right at the end of his preface:
' When the printing of the third issue of our edition was almost completed, there appeared another edition of the same text (Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Dictionary by A. Csoma de Körös edited by E. Denison Ross and S. Ch. Vidyabhusana, Memoirs, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1910). We are not prepared to express our opinion as to the significance of this edition, prior to the issue of volume two which is to contain the Sanskrit and Tibetan Indices.'
The Society's edition must have been out by October 1910 when Dr. Ross completed his preface, and that first fascicule may have reached St. Petersburg by the end of rgIo, when it was noticed by Mironov, who gave a few interesting details about Mahavyutpatti: (I) That the text was full of corrupt readings and grammatical errors as it is often found in the northern Buddhist texts. (2) That the manuscript used by Minayeff belonged to the Library of the Imperial Unjversity of St. Petersburg and written on thick Chinese paper in four languages: Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese and Mongolian. The Sanskrit text is written in two different alphabets: Upper line in Luncha, and the lower line in Tibetan. Below the Sanskrit text follows the Tibetan, then Chinese and finally Mongolian. (3) As to the origin of this manuscript we are referred to the Russian scholar Vassilieff's remarks in The Notes of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vol. III, p. 30. (4) That according to a Peking Xylograph of the cighteenth century Mahavyutpatti was prepared in the ninth century A.D. under the Tibetan king Ti Ralpbachjian (circa 866-90I) by three scholars or Lotsavas: (a) Khava Pbaltseg, (b) Chhogro Luigialtsian, and (c) Shjan Gialnian niavsan.

Publishing the first and second fasciculi when Sir Denison Ross established himself in London as first Director of the School of Oriental Studies, he noted with regret the passing away of MM. Satish Chandra Vidyābhusanana, the third in hierarchic succession in developing Tibetan studies in India through the Asiatic Society of Bengal: the first, Csoma de Körös (1784-1842), the second Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das (18491917) and the third MM. Satish Chandra Vidyäbhựanạa (1870-1920).

In 1914, the Society was fortunate to have Mr. Johan van Manen as its General Secretary. He was interested in Tibetan studies, and naturally we find the Council deciding in 1926 to bring out a new edition of Mahavyutpatti. The Council requested Mr. van Manen to undertake the completion with necessary re-edition and re-arrangement of Csoma de Körös' Mahavyutpatti. But as we know from the previous editions of Minayeff and of Ross-Vidyābhüṣaṇa that knowledge of Tibetan alone was not sufficient for an editor of such a work. He must be thoroughly familiar with the terminologies of Buddhistic and Brahmanical philosophies. This difficulty baffled Mr. van Manen and his colleagues of the Bibliotheca Indica for a long time. In 1921, Prof. Sylvain Levi of Paris came at the invitation of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to inaugurate the comparative study of Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese at Santiniketan. MM. Pandit Vidhuśekhara Sástri was the first to take full advantage of such a course of lectures and a group of young Indian scholars led by Dr. Prabodh Chandra Bagchi of the Calcutta University flocked to the lectures of Prof. Levi. Prof. Durga Charan Chatterjee who secured the Government of Bengal scholarship in 1929 was attached to the Asiatic Society of Bengal and he began to explore the Tibetan manuscripts of the Society. In 1939, Prof. Chatterjee was requested to revise the Sanskrit portion of the Mahavyutpatti, and he had the satisfaction of completing the third and the last fascicule which was ready for the press in the year marking the centenary of the death of Csoma de Körös ( 1842 -1942).

All the available information about Csoma's MS. has been given by Sir E. Denison Ross in the Introduction to the First Part of the Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary. The method for editing Csoma's MS., as laid down in the Introduction (pp. iv-v) to the First Part of the Vocabulary, has been adhered to with the following innovation:
(I) Sanskrit words in the first column are always given in their inflected forms instead of their being sometimes inflected and sometimes uninflected as in Parts I and II (e.g. Buddha Vihāreṇa Vihara, LXII. 4). It may be noted that the Sanskrit words are throughout put in their inflected forms in the Xylograph of the text of the Mahavyutpatti.
(2) Hyphens have been used in the Sanskrit column to indicate the component parts of the compounded words.
(3) The Sanskrit titles of the chapters, as they are found in the edition of Minayeff and Sakaki have been added. It is curious that the Sanskrit titles are not to be found in the Xylograph of the Narthang edition. Foot-notes have been inserted by the editor.
As it is not possible just now to bring out any Index of the Vocabulary, a comparative table of the sections of the Mahavyutpatti as in the edition of Minayeff, Sakaki and Csoma has been appended to facilitate reference to the present volume with the help of the Index of either Minayeff or Sakaki.

In this work Prof. Chatterjee was guided by the valuable criticisms and auggentions of Dr. Prabodh Chandra Bagchi and Dr. Nalinakaha Dutt. Dr. Dutt, a specialist in Euddhist Philosophical Literature, who is also a Tibetan scholar, very lindly helped the Council, as well as Prof. Chatterjee, in completing the book. Owing to war emergencies we could not celebrate adequately the death centenary of the illustrious Hungarian scholar, but we have the satisfaction of at least fulfilling our pledge by presenting to the public the entire Mahavyutpatti in three fasciculi and dedicating the same to Alexander Csoma de Körös with a panegyric in Sanstrit éloka composed by Prof. Chatterjee. We thank and congratulate him on the successful termination of an arduous work. Mahavyutpatti was reputed to have been composed in the ninth century A.D., used by Tibetan and Chinese Buddhist scholars who were eager to learn Sanskrit during the middle ages and it was first discovered and transcribed in early nineteenth century by Csoma nearly one thousand years after its composition. He completed the transcription but did not live to see the Asiatic Society of Bengal publishing the whole work as custodian of his unique manuscript. He enjoyed the hospitality of the Society for some years but in exchange he gave to the Society his priceless researches and studies which we hope the Society will now get ready to publish, in a collected edition of Csoma's works, with the dawning of better days.

Ralidas Nag, General Secretary.
Royal Aslatic Society of Beargal.

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CCLVII (135) On the several names or terms of expressing joy (pleasure, mirth, gladness, delight, etc.) . .

352-353
$\left.\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { CCLVIII (136) } & \text { On the names or terms of the several kinds of fierceness or ferosity, cruelty } \\ & \text { and injury or hurt } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}\right]$ 353-354
CCLIX (137) On the names of the four kinds of men
354-355
CCLX ( 138 ) On the names or terms expressive of this life (or world), the life hereafter
(in the next world) and of dying and changing (shifting) our abode ..
CCLIXI (I39) On the enumeration of the several names for a solitary place . . 356
CCLXII (140) On the names of the four abodes [stages of life] .. .. 356
CCLXIII (17I) On the names of the qualifications of a universal monarch and the seven precious things (belonging to him)

356-358
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { On the names of those children or sons of which he shall have a whole } \\ \text { thousand (or a thousand complete) .. .. .. } & 358\end{array}$
CCLXV (173) On the names of the four kinds of troops .. .. 359
CCLXVI (187) On the names of lucky or unlucky (auspicious and inauspicious) signs or tokens and prognostics

359-360
CCLXVII (188) On the terms originating in the systems of the Logicians or Dialecticians 360-36I
CCLXVIII (193) Terms originating with several dialectical systems. . .. .. 36I
CCLXIX (196) The rock of the theory of true personality (true body or existence) with twenty eminent tops or points on the names of the twenty theoretical principles respecting annihilation

362-363
CCLXX (197) On grammatical terms, etc. 363-365
CCLXXI (198) On the seven cases of the declension of a word or noun 365-366
CCLXXII (232) From the names of numbers, proportion or gradual increase, time, and the ten corners (of the world); (first) on the names of those numbers or numerals that occur in a chapter of the Bkah-hgyur division, styled 'Phal-chen', the great commentary .

366-373
CCLXXIII (233) On the names of some numbers or numerals occurring in the 'Sdoi-po bkod-pa', a Sutra of the Bkah-hgyur. .

373-380
CCLXXIV (234) On the names of numerals occurring in the 'Rgya-cher rol-pa' (Sans. Lalita-vistara), 2nd vol. of the Mdo class in the Bkah-hgyur

380-383
CCL.XXV (235) On the names of some numbers or numerals originating with (or occurring in) the 'Chos minon-pa' (Sans. Abhidharma), metaphysical treatises in the Bstan-hgyur ..

## ABBREVIATIONS.

D. Dharme-samgraha (Anecdota Oroniensia), ed. Mar Miller and Wenzel.
M. Mahāvyutpatti (BB), ed. Minayeff.

MS. Manuscript of the Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary prepared by Csoma de Koroza.
M.W. A Sanskrit-English Dictionary by Monier Williams, 1899 .
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S. Māhavyutpatti (Sansizrit-Tibetan-Chinese), ed. Sakaki.
X. Xylograph of the Narthang edition as in the Library of the RASB., containing the Sanstrit-Tibetan Mabāvyutpatti: GO Vol. of the MDO Division of the Tanjur (ff. 223-377).

## SANSKRIT－TIBETAN－ENGLISH VOCABULARY．



| 1 Buddha | NTEN 或N |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Bhagavat |  |
| 3 Tathăgata |  |
| ＋Arhat |  |
| 5 Samyak－sambuddha |  NER 舟N |
| 6 Vidyăcaraṇa－sampanna |  |
| 7 Sugata |  |
| 8 Lokavid |  |
| 9 Anuttara－purussa－damya－ sárathi |  （ |
| 10 Śastr | 気可可 |
| II Jina | 더ำ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 12 Lokajyestha |  |
| ${ }_{13}$ Sarvajña |  |
| 14 Träyin |  |
| 15 Devàtideva |  |

[^4]r6 Maharqi
17 Dharma－svămin
18 Rqabha
19 Nảyaka
20 Paripatyalka
2I Vinayaka
22 Advayavảdr
23 Śauddhodani
24 DaŚabala
25 Mảrajit
26 Śăkya－pungava
27 Goptr
28 Mahätman
29 Vijayin
30 Vibhū
31 Visvàntara
32 Sarvadharmeśvara
33 ViratadhIra［？］
34 Dhira
35 Gunasagara
36 Śaranya
37 Śaraṇa
38 Vădisimina
39 Narottama
40 Marablbibhū
41 Apratipudgala
42 Dhauta－dopa



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the great hermit
spiritual sovereign．
chief guide，principal．
director．
moderator．
governor．
not doubtful in his command．${ }^{\text {t }}$
the son of Suddhodana．
having ten powers．
one who has overcome the devil，
i．e．Māra or Käma deva．
Sakya the most excellent of men［the chief of the Sākyas］． one who keeps or defends．
the great－self one．
one who has obtained victory．
the encompassing lord．
the saviour of all．
ruler of all things，or possessor of all victory．
the specially beautiful．
firm or constant．
an ocean of victory，or of good qualities．
the worthy refuge．
refuge，protection，protector．
the lion of speech，or the mighty speaker．
the most excellent man．
the humbler or surpasser of K百ma deva．
the matchless man．
one who has cured his defects．

[^5]43 Hata－viṣe
44 Anangajit
45 Saḍabhijũa
46 Bhavanntakṛt
47 Aghahantr
48 Siddhārtha
49 Śảkya－simh
50 Varārha
5I Varada
52 Vira
53 Samita
54 Śánta－pápa
55 Sifti－bhūta
56 Sivamkara
57 Nirdvandva

58 Nirmama
59 Netr
60 Niravadya
61 Nirbhaya
62 Vita－trṣ̣̣a
63 Niràdenna
64 Visruta
65 Síubha－dharmäkara
66 Suci
67 Anupama
68 Trikalajãa

โुणचकेषप
आसबेर＇घय



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one who has overcome the poison．
one who has overcome the bodiless（Kama or Cupid）．
possessing the six kinds of fore－ knowledge．
one who has reached nature＇s end．${ }^{1}$
overcomer of vice（or sin）．
accomplished wish．${ }^{2}$
Sakrya the lion（invincible）．
the most honourable or vener－ able．
the chief gift．＇
the champion or hero
the sedate or calm．
the assuager of $\sin$ ．
the refreshed．＇
one who causes to know．
the indubitable［not affected by any pair of opposites， such as，joy and sorrow，heat and cold，etc．］．
not an egotist．
one who leads or shows．
the sinless one［blameless］．
the fearless one．
devoid of passion or affection．
one who takes not．
the renowned or celebrated．
the source of moral happiness．
the pure．
the incomparable，matchless．
knowing the three times．

[^6]：One whone deaires have been falfilled．
－One who has become cool or calm．


69 Vadin
70 Tridoṣàpaha
71 Triprảtihảrya－sampanna
72 Nirmala
73 Triskandha－patha－desika
74 Nirjvara
75 Sūrya－vamíśa
76 Gautama
77 Ikṣu－kula or Ikṣvākukula nandana
78 Prabhu



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95 ब．$x 159 \cdot \square$

云


with a commanding voice．
the overcomer of the three faults or vices．
possessing the three kinds of miraculous change（of him－ self）［or tricks of magic］．
the immaculate，spotless． showing the way of the three aggregates．
exempt from disease．
of the solar race．
a desrendant of Gotama
the delight of the Ikṣvāku or sugar－cane tribe．
first being，sovereign．


I Vairocana
2 Akṣobhya
3 Amitābha
4 Ratna－sambhava
5 Amogha－siddhi
6 Vipasyin
7 Sikhin
8 Viśvabhuj
$9 \begin{gathered}\text { Krakucchanda } \\ \text { kucchanda }\end{gathered}$
ro Kukutsunda or Krakuc－ chanda
II Kanaka－muni
12 Rásyapa
13 Śảkya－muni
14 Dipankara
15 Padma－netra
16 Prahasita－netra







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the illuminator．
the undisturbed
immense－light．
the source of precious（or holy） things．
unfailingly successful．
one who has regarded［having special sight］．
with a knot or ornamentul ex－ crescence on the crown of his head．
all－protecting．
the amender of wrong faith．
the breaker or destroyer of transmigration．
the golden sage or muni．
the keeper of light．
Śakya the mighty［the Sákya Sage］．
that makes a lamp or light．
with lotus eyes．
with charming eyes．

17 Ratna-Sikhin
18 Megha-svara
19 Salïlagajagåmin
20 Lokảbhilảpin

Qबुण


with precious ornamenta on the crown of his head.
(with) a thundering voice.
walking and sitting like an elephant.
respected by the world.

## 

The Manston, Earth or Degree of Perpection; the five Equal and Ifrequal Agoregates; the Four Knowledges and the Three Persons or Bodies of Buddha.

1 Samantaprabha-Buddhabhūmi
2 Ślla-skandha
3 Sam®dhi-skandha
4 Prajũả-skandha
5 Vimukti-skandha

6 Vimuktijĩảna-dar§ana skandha

7 Dharma-dhätu-visuddhi
8 Ādarsa-jū̃ãna
9 Samatã-jũāna
Io Pratyavekşaṇa-jãảna
I Kṛyānuṣthããa-jñảna
12 Dharma-lẻya
13 Sambhoga-kàya
14 Nirmãna-kãya





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र्रिसर

कृ체 Tु
बन

the residence of Buddha consisting entirely of light.
the aggregate of morality.
the aggregate of meditation.
the aggregate of ingenuity or of wisdom.
the aggregate of emancipation or of those that have become free.
the aggregate of seeing the unfolded wisdom.
the most pure root of morality (or of things).
knowledge like a mirror [ideal knowledge].
knowledge of equality.
discriminating knowledge.
knowledge of things that ought to be done.
the moral [spiritual] body or person.
the body of perfect enjoyment.
the illusory (or encavated) body or person [personification].

The Names of the Ten Powers of Tathígata or Buddia.

I Sthānāsthāna-jããna-bala

2 Karma-vipảka-jñảna-bala



the power of knowing what is in place or without place [possible or impossible].
the power of knowing the naturity of works.

the power of knowing the several ways of liberation．
the power of knowing the con－ stitution［component parts］ of all sorts of bodies．
the power of knowing what is and what is not the chief organ．
the power of knowing all the ways of transmigration．
the power of knowing every kind of meditation，libera－ tion，ecstasy，mutual state， liberation from the miseries of vice（and all sorts of theories）．
the power of recollecting former abodes．
the power of knowing the changes by death and re－ birth．
the power of knowing that all （one＇s）imperfections aregone．


I Bodhisattve
2 Mahāsattva
3 Buddhimat
4 Uttamadyuti
5 Jinaputra
6 Jinãdhảra
7 Vijetr
8 Jināñkura
9 Vikrānta
io Paramärya

S5न．

管要和



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the purified mighty soul．
the great heroic soul．
the intelligent．
chief brightness or lustre
Jina＇s son．
the basis of victory．
one who will become victorious．
the germ of future triumph［a nascent Jina］．
the skilful．
the most venerable．

II Saxrthavaha
12 Mahãyasas
13 Kppalu
14 Mahāpunya
15 Iśvara
16 Dhārmika
17 Jinaurasa
I8 Dharmato－nirgata
19 Mukhato－jāta

द5抔広



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あस

the leader or conductor［of a caravan］．
of great reputation．
the comparsionate．
of great moral merits．
the powerful．
of good morals．
the spiritual son of Jina．
produced by virtue．
born of or issued from the mouth．

VI（20）55

I Avalokitesvara
2 Maitreya
3 Ākāsa－garbha
4 Samanta－bhadra
5 Vajra－pāṇ
6 Mañjuśrf－kumāra－bhūta
7 Sarva－nivarana－viskambhin
8 Kşiti－garbhe
9 Mahāsthāma－prāpta
so Ratna－ketu
II Ratna－pāni
12 Ratna－mudrā－hasta
13 Ratna－mukuta
14 Ratna－cūḍa
15 Ratna－kūța
16 Ratnäkara
17 Ratna－selchara

ऽ5सka





水憲行


बंज斤वर्श्रके

そう




the mighty lord that sees with clear eyes．
clemency（the affectionate or merciful）．
the essence or spirit of heaven or of the void space above．
the best［in every respect］．
holding a sceptre in his hand．
Mañjusir the juvenile［rejuven－ ated］．
the effacer of all stains
the essence or spirit of the earth．
he that has obtained great strength．
with a jewel on the top of his head．
holding a gem in his hand．
with a seal of gems in his hand．
（with）a precious diadem or tiara．
with a gem on his turben or the crown of his head．
with storied jewels（or the jewel peak）．
the source of jewels（or mine） ［the ocean］．
the jewel peak．

I8 Ratna－dhvaja
19 Vajra－garbha
20 Suvarna－garbha
21 Ratna－garbha
22 Śri－garbha
23 Śubha－garbha
24 Śubha－vimala－garbha
25 Tathảgata－garbha
26 Jãăna－garbha
27 Sürya－garbha
28 Samādhi－garbha
29 Padma－garbha
30 Vimukti－candra
31 Samanta－netra
32 Padma－netra
33 Vimala－netra
34 Visảla－netra
35 Samantacaryà－patha
36 Samanta－prasādaka
37 Jñānavat
38 Samanta－caritra－mati
39 Jaya－mati
40 Simha－vikrIḍita
4I Mahāghoşa－svararāja
42 Simhha－nãda－nādin
43 Gabhira－ghoṣa－svara－nādita
44 Anupalipta
45 Sarva－malāpagata











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गुव ${ }^{6}$ बेन
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Tुすक्ञाEN


मुन


末ोऽप्ये



the precious banner（or ensign）．
diamond essence．
gold essence．
jewel essence．
essence of prosperity．
essence of virtue．
essence of immaculate virtue．
essence of Tathāgata．
essence of knowledge or wis－ dom．
the essence or spirit of the sun．
essence of deep meditation．
essence（or spirit）of the Padma flower．
the liberated moon．
consisting entirely of eves．
with lotus eyes．
with immaculate eyes（clear）．
having large eyes．
of good behaviour［the road to all good works］．
the most beautiful．
possessing knowledge．
（his）mind always in exercise．
a triumphing mind．
the sporting lion．
the prince with a resonant har－ monious voice．
uttering a sound like that of a lion．
uttering a deep harmonious sound．
undisguised［undefiled］．
free from every stain．

46 Candraprabhe
47 Saryaprabha
48 Jinanaprabha
49 Bhadrapala
50 Merusikchara－kumârabhūta
51 Varunamati
52 Kumãrabhîta
53 Sumati－kumărabhüta
54 Nityodyukta
55 Susarthaviha
56 Jyotiapmat－kumārabhūta
57 Durdharea－kumarabhüta
58 Gagana－gailja
．59 Akpayamati
60 Pratibhâna－kưta
6I Gandhahastin
62 Jalinit－prabha
63 Vardhamăna－mati
64 Samanta－prabha
65 Āditye－garbhe
66 Amala－garbha
67 Vimala－garbha
68 Jyotirjvalanarekha－Srigar－ bha

69 Vajre－sàra
70 Nitya－prabha
7I Guha－gupta

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moonlight．
sanahine．
light of visdom．
keeper of the good．
the young prince on the top of mount Meru．
Varupa＇s prudence［intellect］．
grown young．
the ingenious young prince．
aways busy．
the good leader［of a caravan］．
the chining or radiant young prince．
the young prince，whom it is difficult to overcome．
a treasure like the void space above（immense）．
inexhaustible mind．
exalted confidence．
an elephant（loaded）with odori－ ferous drugs．
illusory［ensnaring］light．
increasing understanding consisting entirely of light． the essence or spirit of the sun．
immaculate eswence．
essence without stain．
the flaming and light－scattering holy essence．
diamond easence．
constant brightnese or light．
concealed in a hole．

72 Amogha-darsin
73 Anikgipta-dhura
74 Ant Jahata-mati
75 Nityotksipta-hasta
76 Nadadatta
77 Vijayavikramin
78 Jayadatta
79 Vigatasoka
80 Bhadra-kalpika Bodhisattva
8I Anye ca mahojaska Bodhi-

82 Jagatindhara
83 Jyotihprabha
84 Jñāna-vibhūmi


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कुष्वิस
कम




## $51 \Omega$

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worthy to be seen [of unfailing vision, infallible].
not desisting from his endeapour.
unimpaired understanding.
always stretching forth his hand.
given by a river.
he who overpowers the victorionus.
given by victory.
delivered from pain.
a Bodhisattva of the happy age.
other Bodhisattva also of great (splendour) celebrity.
keeper of those who walk on the earth.
star-light.
the essence of unfolding or developing wisdom.

VII (23). SE'

I Asaya-bala
2 AdhyäSaya-bala
3 Prayoga-bala
4 Jiñăna-bala
5 Pranidhăna-bala
6 Yāna-bala
7 Caryā-bala
8 Vikurvana-bala
9 Bodhi-bala .
10 Dharma-cakra-pravartanabala










the faculty of reflection.
faculty of further consideration.
faculty of combination [applycation].
the power of knowledge or wisdom.
power of prayer.
power of vehicles or principles.
power of practice or action.
power of miraculous change or transformation.
power of becoming pure or perfect.
power of turning the wheel of Law.
 pelpection of the Bodmibattvas．

I Pramudita
2 Vimala
3 Prabhảkara
4 Arciopmati
5 Sudurjaya
6 Abhimukhin
7 Dūrañgama
8 Acala
9 Sådhumati
Io Dharma－megha

ईबसेケワ
気率ひ


सटेंदृ बुस
5以下这：
केपसेंप


greatly rejoicing（of great joy）．
the immaculate．
making or causing light．
light（or ray）diffusing．
very difficult to practise［con－ quer］．
eminent or excellent．
far advanced
immovable．
upright understanding（or fine discerning mind）．
a cloud of virtue．

IX（29）．केसेentiga The ten religious practices．

I Lekhana
2 Pūjana
3 Dana
4 Śravaṇa
5 Văcana
6 Udgrahaṇa
7 Prakasana
8 Svảdhyăya
9 Cintana
no Bhâvanå


क्ष्वप
39 AD
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＊बतुष्बत
सR
※̀NANG

writing．
sacrificing or worshipping．
almsgiving．
hearing．
reading，preaching．
perceiving，comprehending．
instructing others．
repeating（prayers）with a loud voice．
meditation．
recollection［contemplation］．
$X$（30）．eq̌aprosigatal The ten transcendent or cardinal virtues．

1 Dăne－pāramitā
2 Śnla－påramitả
3 Kṣànti－pãramitáa



the transcendent virtue of charity or almsgiving．
transcendent virtue of morality．
transcendent virtue of patience．

4 VIrya-päramitá
5 Dhyāna-păramitā
6 Prajñã-pāramitả
7 Upảya-pāramitā
8 Praṇidhāna-pāramitā
9 Balādhāna-pāramitā
10 Jñāna-pāramitā







the transcendent virtue of industry.
transcendent virtue of meditation.
transcendent virtue of wisdom.
transcendent virtue of method or means.
transcendent virtue of prayer.
transcendent virtue of fortitude or strength.
transcendent virtue of knowledge.
 VANITY, ABSTRACTION).

I Adhyātma-sūnyatá
2 Bahirdhā-sūnyatã
3 Adhyātma - bahirdhā - sūnyatà.
4 Śūnyatā-sūnyatā
5 Mahā-sunnyatā
6 Paramärtha-śsūnyatā
7 Samiskṛta-Sūnyatã
8 Asam̀nsḳ̂ta-sūnyatā
9 Atyanta-sūnyatá
io Anavarāgra-sūnyatã
II Anavakāra-sūnyatā
12 Prakẹti-sünyatã
13 Sarva-dharma-Sūnyatā
14 Sva-lakṣaṇa-sūnyatā
15 Anupalambha-śūnyatā
16 Abhāva-sūnyatā
17 Svabhāva-sūnyatā
18 Abhāva-svabhãva-sūnyatā


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inward voidness or vanity.
outward voidness.
inward and outward voidness.
voidness of voidness.
the great voidness.
the real voidness.
compounded voidness.
uncompounded or simple voidness.
voidness beyond limits.
voidness without beginning and end.
voidness without refuse or remains.
voidness of self existence or nature.
voidness of every virtue or thing.
voidness of its own characters.
voidness of invisibility.
voidness of immateriality.
voidness of its real nature.
voidness of immaterial real nature.

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XII (34). 594


XIII (37). aachen




##  fiction (of a Bodhisattva).

I Smẹti-sambodhyanga
2 Dharma-pravicaya-sambodhyanga

3 Virya-sambodhyaíga

4 Priti-sambodhyanga

5 Prasrabdhi-sambodhyanga



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 शु뜌줖
a very clear memory is a 1 part of perfection.
analysis of doctrine is a part of perfection.
pure endeavour is a part of perfection.
pure joy is a part of perfecttron.
pure exercise is a part of perfaction.

| 6 Samadhi-sambodhyanga |  |  | pure ecstasy is a part of perfection. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - 19 |  |
| 7 Upekşã-sambodhyañga |  |  | pure indifference or neutral state is a part of perfection |
|  |  | 9 ${ }^{1 / 4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 Samyagdrasti |  |  | a very pure theory [right perception]. |
| 2 Samyaksamikalpa |  |  | a very pure judgment [right resolve]. |
| 3 Samyagvăk |  |  | a very pure [right] discourse or speech. |
| 4 SamyakEarmānta |  |  | pure [right] intention in his works or actions. |
| 5 Samyagajjiva |  |  | purity [rightness] of life or the living of a very chaste life (pure). |
| 6 Samyag-vyā yāma |  |  | very pure [right] practice or endeavour. |
| 7 | Samyaksmṛti |  | very clear [right] memory or recollection. |
|  | Samyaksamãdhi |  | pure [right] ecstasy or deep meditation. |
|  <br> Names of the degrees of perfection of a hegarek (Śrávaka), or, in general, of the followers of Buddha. |  |  |  |
|  | Srotảpanna |  | he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). |
|  | Saptakrıd-bhava-parama |  | he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. |
|  | Kulamkula |  | birth from generation to generation. |
| 3 | Sakṛdagãamin |  | he that will be born or turn out (of the stream) yet once again. |
|  | Ekavicita | - | one with one interruption. |
| 5 | Anăgámin |  | not returning again (or not turning out of the stream). |
| 78 | Antarā-parinirvãyin |  958.24 | he that has been entirely delivered from pain, in the interval of death and new birth. |
|  | Utpatti-parinirvāyin |  | he that has been emancipated after being born. |
|  |  | 9-1 |  |
|  | Sảbhisamiskāra parinirvāyin |  <br>  | one consciously delivered from bodily existence. |


|  | Anabhisarinskăra－parinir－ vąyin |  <br>  | one who has been delivered from pain（or died）before he came to consciousness． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II | ITrddhva－srotas | ap－9 | migration upwarda |
|  | Kãyasâkṣin |  | bodily appearance［one whose witness is his body］． |
| 3 | Śraddhănusàrin |  | following faith（or a follower of faith only）． |
| 14 | Dharmănusărin |  | following good works（or he that has for the bacis of his religion＂good works＂）． |
| 15 | Śraddhādhimukta |  | liberated by faith． |
| 16 | Drssti－prapta |  | having found insight． |
| 17 | Samaya－vimukta |  | liberated after a certain time． |
| 18 | Asama［ya］vimukta |  | liberated without respect to time． |
|  | Prajãà－vimukta |  | emancipated by knowledge or wisdom． |
| 0 | Uhhayato－bhăga－vimukta |  | emancipated in both parts or ways． |
|  |  | ｜Names of differ （OR DIE | arers or Szãvatis of SÁya）． |
|  | Ȧjäàyakauṇdinya |  | the fully－understanding or all knowing Kaundinya． |
| 2 | Käsyapa |  | the keeper of light． |
| 3 | Sări－putra | P92\％ | the son of Sari． |
| 4 | Maudgalyảyana |  | the son of Maudgala． |
| 5 | Mahảkảtyãyana |  | the great Katyayama（the great Scythianus？）． |
| 6 | Subhüti | 2atisx | chief（or excellent）wealth． |
| 7 | Pūrnamaitrâyaṇiputra |  | Pürpa the son of Maitriyani． |
| 8 | Asvajit | $5$ | the broken（or subdued）horse ［ e subduer of horses］． |
| 9 | Aniruddha | Gramprad | the unhindered． |
| 10 | Rahula | 戒可可號 | eclipse［caused］by the［load－ voiced］dragon［Rahu］：name of Ślkya＇s son，and of others． |
| II | Āranda | Thy | the delight of all men（delicia genoris humani）． |
| 12 | Nanda |  | joy or delight． |
| 13 | Nandaka | 54R＇35 | that makes glad or joyful． |
|  | Nandika |  | that rejoices（himself）． |


|  | Mahañăma | ぶよ゚ ふेす |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | Cunda |  |
| 17 | Tisya |  |
| 18 | Upatişa | خे. ష్ㅁ |
| 19 | Kolita |  |
| 20 | UruvilakảSyapa | Threaraizive |
| 21 | Nadikāsyapa |  |
| 22 | Gayakkāsyapa | Tw'aร² |
| 23 | Gavàmpati | － $25^{-97}$ |
| 24 | Vă̧pa | 두NN |
| 25 | Upasena | $9$ |
| 26 | Cūlapanthaka |  |
| 27 | Mahåpanthaka |  |
| 28 | Śronakoṭivimisa | - |
| 29 | Udayin | 亿延「 |
| 30 | Sundarảnanda | KKEV゙GTR |
| 31 | Sroṇakotikarna |  |
| 32 | Subăhu |  |
| 33 | Udrảyaṇa | א্xale |
| 34 | Lavaṇabhadrika |  |
| 35 | Upali | 3・ロス・ダィ |
| 36 | Mahatroptha |  |
| 37 | Vakula | $\nabla \nabla^{\circ} \times$ |
| 38 | Khadiravanika |  |
| 39 | Svăgata |  |
| 40 | Maha̋prajảpati | 충 |

of great name or reputation， the famous．
the exhorter．
the shining or bright（name of the eighth Nakṣatra or lunar mansion，in Tib．했ㅆ rgyal）．
shining in a somewhat less degree．
whence born ？
KāSyapa of Uruvila（a place abounding in tanks or ponds）．
Nadi kasyapa（the river Kas－ уара）．
Kāsyapa of Gayā．
the master or owner of cattle．
steam or vapour．
a subaltern，tribune．
follower of inferior doctrine or of vulgar principles．
follower of higher doctrine，or principles．
he that was born under the constellation of Śravaṇā， and is worthy of 20 crores．
the up－rising（or he from the east，or from Oude）．
the beautiful merry one（or child）．
born in Sravaṇā with a crore of ears．
with a good hand or arm．
the son of Udra．
the handsome and good．
he that turns near［clings close］ or almost encompasses．
the paunch bellied，or the glut－ ton．

Bakula．
dwelling in the woods，where the ground is turfy．
the welcome one．
the great lord of men，or all creatures，Brahma．

41 Mahäprajapati］Gautami

Măyādevi
43 Yaśodharā
+4 Gopā
+5 Utpalavarṇa
46 Dharmadinnà



ホุ๙ส゙か



Gautami the great lord of men， creatures，etc．，（［name of］an aunt of Sakya，and his chief nurse ；the principal of female religious persons）．
the goddess Illusion．The［name of the］mother of Sakya．
the celebrated or renowned woman－［name of］the wife of Sakya．
the cherisher or keeper of the earth－［ name of］the wife of Salkya．
having a colour like that of the Utpala flower．
a gift of virtue．



14 Dharma－dhătu－kusala

15 Dharma－raja－putra
16 Apagata－sarva－lăbha－sat－ kāra－citta


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Qualities on perfections of a Srávara．
one whose defects have been put away．
he is without the misery of vice．
he has obtained self－com－ mand．
one whose genius or understand－ ing is highly evolved．
knowing of everything．
（he is like）the great elephant．
he has done what wes to be done．
he has done the work．
he has laid down the burden．
his connexion with the mate－ rial world is entirely at end．
he has obtained his object．
he has an evolved mind for true or right knowledge．
he has found the most excel－ lent kind of every mental faculty．
he dwells in the root or source of morality（or in the supreme being）．
he is a son of the spiritual sovereign．
his heart is devoid of the wish to obtain wealth and honour．
17 Su－pravrajita
18 Su－prasampanna
19 Paripūrṇa－sam̀kalpa
20 Nirvāṇa－mãrgāvasthíta

21 Bahu－sruta
22 Śruta－dhara
23 Śsuta－gannieaya
24 Sucintita－cintin

25 Subhāṣita－bhāṣin
26 Sukṛta－karmakārin
27 Āsu－prajña
28 Janana［Dhảvana－prajña
29 Tikṣ̣a－prajña
30 Niḥsaraṇa－prajũa
31 Nivedhika－prajña
32 Mahā－prajña
33 Pṛthu－prajña

34 Gambhira－prajũa

35 Asama－prajña

36 Prajñā－ratna－samannāgata
37 Parama－drsta－dharma－ sukha－vihāra－prâpta

38 Mahả－dakṣiṇā－parisodhaka
39 Pras̃anta－caryã－patha－sam－ panna


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he entered fittingly into the religious order．
he has been properly ordained （or consecrated as a priest or Gelong）．
one whose wish is entirely ful－ filled．
he is on the way which leads to emancipation．
he has heard much（is a much experienced person）．
he retains what he has heard．
he has collected or accumulated what he has heard．
he considers again or reflects on the well－meditated things．
one who speaks of things well－ spoken of．
he does well－done works．
［having〕 a quick understanding or wit or apprehension．
｜having］a swift apprehension （ingenium velox）．
［having］an acute understanding （ingenium acutum）．
having an original wit．
［having］a real wit or under－ standing．
［having］great understanding （ingenium magnum）．
［having］an extensive under－ standing（ingenium extensum）．
［having］a profound under－ standing（ingenium profun－ $d u m$ ）．
［having］an incomparable un－ derstanding．
with an excellent understand－ ing．
he has found his chief hap－ piness in the contemplation of moral things．
the great purifier of offerings．
with a perfectly mild behaviour or having sedate manners．

40．Mahă－ksinti－saurata－sama－
41 Tathăgatãjñā－supratipanna

42 Paripūrṇa－sukla－dharma
43 Drsṭa－dharma
44 Supratipanna Bhagavataḷ śāvaka－sangha

45 Nyāya－pratipanna
46 Rju－pratipanna
47 Sámici－pratipanna
48 Anudharmacảrin

49 Dharmānudharma－prati－ panna

50 Anāvaraṇa－samādhi－praṇi－ dhi－jñāna
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र्रेष
having great patience and cou－ rage．
he has fully perceived（pene－ trated into）the doctrine of Tathagata．
accomplished in candid virtue or good morals．
he has perceived the moral doc－ trine．
well－entered（initiated）into the united body of the Srri－ vakas，or disciples of Bhaga－ van．
he has perceived what is right or proper．
he has perceived what is up－ right．
he has perceived what equity or justice is．
he acts according to the moral law or behaves himself honestly．
he has perceived that the moral doctrine agrees with the moral laws．
he knows the place of prayer， the deep meditation exempt from the miseries of vice．


I Pāḿsukūlika
2 Tricivarika
3 Nāmacika［Nāmatika］
4 Paiṇ̣̣apātika
5 Ekāsanika
6 Khalupaścād－bhaktika
7 Āraṇyaka
8 Vṛkṣamūlika
9 AbhyavakāSika
ro Śmas̃ãnika


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clothed in rags picked up from dung－hills．
having three religious garbs．
clothed or clad in felt．
living on alms．
having only one mat．
taking no food a second time （on the same day）．
living in a solitary place（in a desert or monastery）．
living or dwelling at the foot of（or under）a tree．
having no cover or shelter．
living in a cemetery or among burial places．＇

II Naisadyika

12 Yathäsamistīrika

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living in a small square tent where there is room only for a single person to sit cross－ legged．
who accommodates himself as he can．


| Buddhănusmṛti |  | the remembering of Buddha． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Dharmānusmrti |  | remembering the moral doctrine |
| 3 Sañghãnusmrti |  | remembering the collective body of saints or priesthood． |
| 4 Silanusmọti |  | remembering morality（or good morals）． |
| 5 ＇Yyãgãnusmrti |  | remembering gifts or charity． |
| 6 Devatảnusmẹti |  | the remembering of the gods． |

XXII（54）．
Names of THE SEVERAL KINDS OF VEHICLES OR PRIN－ CIPLES IN PHILOSOPHY．

I Mahãyāna
2 Pratyeka－Buddha－yāna
3 Śrāvakayána
4 Hinayàna
5 Prādesikayāna
6 Ekayãna






the great vehicle or principle．
the vehicle of a self－saint（a hermit or Rgi）．
the vehicle of a Sravaka or hearer of a Buddha．
the low or mean vehicle or principle．
a principle lasting but one day or very short time．${ }^{1}$
of one vehicle or principle．


I Śabda－vidyā
2 Hetu－vidyā
3 Adhyātma－vidyā
4 Cikitsā－vidyā
5 Silpakarmastha－vidyā

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the science of sounds or words．
logic or philosophy．
the doctrine of mysteries（or theology）．
medicine，or the art of curing －diseases．
the science of mechanical arts （technology）．


I Gandharva
2 Vesika

そॅャズ
Q／्र्यागロN
music．
the manner of copulation．

[^7]| 3 | Varpa | む゙さらス | painting or dyeing，implements for painting or dyeing． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Sámichya |  | counting or reckoning |
| 5 | Śabda | 易 | the science of sounds or words． |
| 6 | Cikitsita |  | physic，the art of curing． |
| 7 | Niti | ¢5ㅈㅐㅐㅐN | ethics，manners and usages． |
| 8 | Silpa | 旬 | mechanical arts． |
| 9 | Dhanurveda | Q20arish | instruction in archery． |
| 10 | Hetu |  | syllogism，logic，philosophy． |
| II | Yoga | 5arcis | abstract meditation，spiritual worship of God． |
| 12 | Sruti |  | hearing of scriptures or holy writ． |
| 13 | Smṛti | 595 | recollection；law． |
|  | Jyotiṣa | 執＇89\％．55¢ | astronomy and astrology． |
| 15 | Ganita | \％ิㅇํ | reckoning，counting；mathe－ matics． |
| 16 | Mayya | झमापEM | illusien． |
| 17 | Purāụa |  | ancient legendary history，my－ thology． |
| 18 | Itihāsaka | 实9「50 | history． |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Rg Veda |  | the doctrine of veracity． |
|  | 2 Yajur Veda |  | ditto of sacrifices or offerings． |
|  | 3 Sāma Veda |  | ditto of sweet language． |
|  | 4 Atharva Veda | $\text { 최 } 5 \cdot \square$ | ditto of keeping or defending the world． |
|  or the i2 branches of dependent（or caugal）concatenation． |  |  |  |
|  | 1 Avidyá | চ「ロす！ | ignorance． |
|  | 2 Samiskāra | $955$ | representation or notion［im pression］． |
|  | 3 Vijũàna |  | cognition． |
|  | 4 Nàma rùpa |  | name and body（or object） ［name and form］． |



|  | Vyâsa | gita | the copious or abundant． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bharadvăja |  | the sign of plenty． |
| 21 | VaSispte |  | the chief abode． |
| 22 | Nărada |  | Narada＇s son． |
| 23 | Agnivesa |  | incarnated［entered life］under that planet． |
|  | Aranemi | \％astitigict | $a$ felly（of spokes）． |
|  dhyáya，a principal，profegsor．teachirs）． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Nagārjuna |  | he who prepares the Nagas． |
| 2 | Nāgāhvaya | 和納5 | called on by a Naga． |
| 3 | Ärya－deva | Qefakrey | the excellent or honourable lord． |
| 4 | Ārya－Asañga |  | the venerable unhindered． |
| 5 | Vasubandhı | 55 | a kinsman of wealth or riches． |
| 6 | Āryasūra |  | the excellent champion． |
| 7 | Asvaghoṣa | 5 5015 | with a horse＇s voice． |
| 8 | Dignãga | ¢ataripic | an elephant of the ten comers of the world． |
| 9 | Dharmapàla |  | a defender of the faith． |
| 10 | Dharmakirtti | Exarayk | of renowned virtue or piety． |
| II | Sthiramati | 家可可可 | with a firm or steady mind． |
| 12 | Sanghabhadra | 258゚ロジ | the good union or collection． |
| 13 | Guṇaprabha |  | a splendour of good qualities． |
| 14 | 4 Vasumitra |  | a friend of riches． |
| 15 | Guṇamati |  | good qualities（and）prudence． |
|  | 6 Śaskyabuddhi | 9ท゙号 | with the understanding of Śa－ kya． |
| 17 | Devendrabuddhi | \％${ }^{\text {Na }}$ | having an understanding like that of the ruler of the gods （Indre）． |
| 18 | Jũānagarbha |  | essence of wisdom． |
|  | ŚSEntarakṣita | ¢ิ－ロロ\％ | keeping the tranquillity（of his mind）． |
|  | Candragomi | － | the venerable moon． |

21 Buddhapālita
22 Bhảgya（or Bhavya）
23 Vararuci
24 Pāṇini
25 Patañjali
26 Candrakirtti
27 Vinitadeva
28 Nanda
29 Dharmottara
30 Śảkyamitra
3I Jñānadatta
32 Prabhākarasiddhi
33 Ślabhadra
34 Dam்șțrasena
35 Dharmatrāta
36 Viseşamitra
37 Ravigupta
38 Văbhaṭa

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を＂बतa
defended by Buddha（god）．
the fortunate．
chief desire（or delight）．
Panini．
fallen into water．
the celebrated moon．
the mild lord．
joy，delight．
the chief of morality（or chief virtue）．
a friend and acquaintance of Sākya．
a gift of wisdom（or given bv wisdom）．
a perfect light－maker（sun）．
good moral conduct．
an army of the tusky［ones］．
defended by virtue．
a particular friend．
a hidden sun．
the enemy＇s（or a father＇s） slave．


| 1 Tirthakara |  | determinism or a determinist． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Tirthika |  | a determinist． |
| 3 Arāḍha－kảlāma |  | ＂far flying，＂the artist＇s son． |
| 4 Udrako－rāmaputra ${ }^{1}$ |  | he that excels（or does more） the gladdener＇s son． |
| 5 Mimāmisaka |  | the examiner，tryer or discrimin－ ator． |
| 6 VaiSeşika |  | the particularizer． |
| 7 Sảmkhya | 피NT3¢0］ | the numerist． |
| 8 I＿okāyata |  | that has rejected the world （thrown it far away）． |
| ${ }^{1}$ Same as R | aputre． |  |


| 9 Kaņảda |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 Parivrajaka | $755$ |
| II Vaidya |  |
| 12 Päṣaṇ̣ika [?] | W8965\%88 |
| I3 Saiva | $9 \cdot 8 \cdot 4$ |
| 14 Päsupata | synarafard |
| 15 Kapälin | 49985 |
| I6 Acelaka | बतास'ET |
| 17 Nirgrantha |  |
| 18 Ksapaṇa | $25 \cdot 544$ |
| 19 Arhat |  |
| 20 Mahāvratin | afargakronax a |
| 21 Rảmavratin |  |
| 22 Mrgaśringavratin |  |
| 23 Krṣnamukha | E"9미 |
| 24 Mayūravratin | *59゙ロ5aryaxam |
| 25 Påṇ̣arabhikṣu |  |
| 26 Tridaṇ̣in |  |
| 27 Ekadaṇdin | $55^{4}$ |
| 28 Dvidaṇdin |  |
| 29 Gosrígavratin |  |
| 30 Kesolluñchana |  |

eating or living on small grains.
going every where, a peregrinator, a vagrant.
a physician, a follower of the Vedas.
the marvellous.
a follower of Śiva.
a follower of Siva (the owner or master of the beasts).
carrying with him a skull.
the (going) naked.
the unprincipled, a gymnosophist.
the finisher [one who has done with the world].
worthy of respect.
of excellent manners (a follower of Siva).
of the religious observances of Rama (the glad maker).
he that imitates the stag or hart in his behaviour.
he with a black face.
he who walks or behaves himself like a peacock.
the white mendicant.
he that carries three staffs or rods.
he that carries one staff.
he that carries two staffs.
he that walks like a horned ox, or carries an ox-horn with him.
with dressed (or roughly picked) hair on his head.


I Pūrṇakảśyapa
2 Maskarigosaliputra
3 Sañjayivairaṭṭiputra

4 Ajitakeśakambala



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he that makes perfect, the lightkeeper.
a parivrajaka (or mendicant), the son of him that was born in a neat stall (or cow-shed).
the very victorious, the son of the noise maker.
the invincible, wearing a garb of hair.

5 Kakudakātyăyana
6 Nirgranthajñàtiputra



Kātyăyana with a black spot ［with a hump］．
the unprincipled（or gymnoso－ phist），the son of a kinsman．
 SERIES）of the universal（or Cakravartti）monarchs．

| 1 Mahả sammata 2 Rocana |  <br>  | carried（or honored）by the multitude． <br> a beautiful light（or lustre）． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Kalyāṇa | 5बोप | virtue． |
| 4 Vara kalyãna |  | chief virtue． |
| 5 Upauṣadha |  | the eminent penitent or with true repentance． |
| 6 Mūrdhata | \％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | born of the crown of the head． |
| 7 Māndhātr |  | ＂suck from me＂（＂I am the nurse＇）． |
| 8 Caru |  | the beautiful，handsome． |
| 9 Upacaru |  | （Ar．［－］hasan．） <br> the somewhat beautiful． |
| io Carumata |  |  <br> who possesses or has beauty |
| If Muci | 755 | abandoned，forsaken ；or treed， liberated． |
| 12 Mucilinda | 455．agr | he who has received the for－ saken． |
| 13 Śakuni | 9．7ु＇9 | Śakuni． |
| 14 MahāSakuni |  | the great Śakuni． |
| 15 Kusa | $7{ }^{7} 9$ | Kusa． |
| 16 Upakusa |  | that comes near to Kusa or resembles much to ditto． |
| 17 Mahākuśa |  | the great Kusa． |
| 18 SudarSana |  | well－looking． |
| 19 Mahāsudarsana |  | the great well－looking one |
| 20 Vamaka | पत⿹\zh26¢ | the curer of hurt（or of vomit－ ing）． |
| 21 Angiras | 9RTC世 | having a crystal． |
| 22 Bhṛgu | ［क्त发 | one who forsakes evil． |
| 23 Meru |  | the vast mass（Olympus）． |
| 24 Nyañku | ExさR戒 | one who certainly goes away． |

25 Praṇada
26 Mahāpraṇãda
27 Śañkara
28 Disāmpati
29 Reṇu
30 Bharata
31 Mahā deva
32 Nemi
33 Bhima
34 Bhimaratha
35 Sataratha
36 Dasaratha
37 Pañcāla－rāja
38 Kaliñga－râja
39 Asmaka－rāja
40 Kaurava－rāja
41 Kapāla－rāja
32 Gaya－rāja
43 Magadha－rāja
44 Tāmalibhaka－rāja
45 Ikșvāku－rāja
46 Virūḍhaka
47 Simha hanu
48 Śuddhodana
49 Śuklodana
50 Droṇodana
5 I Aṃ̣todana
52 Siddhārtha



至可N：
दага：


बुखु


भे
भी 5 ロay



सेंसे







ヨaraㅣ중
シล゙ちMR

$455{ }^{\circ}$ 으․․ํ
～すํํำ
one who has uttered a very loud sound．
the great one who has uttered a very loud sound．
he who makes happy．
the lord of the ten corners of the world．
dust，sweet powder．
he who makes copious or plentiful．
the great god or lord．
periphery or circumference； felloe．
the dreadful or terrific．
the terrific car or chariot．
he with a hundred chariots．
he with ten chariots．
the king of Pañcāla．
the king of Kalinga．
the king of Asmaka．
the king of the disagreeable voice（country）．
the king with a skull，\＆c．
the prince of Gaya（a harmoni－ ous song）．
the king of Magadha（or of the Maga dominions）．
the king of Tamalibha．${ }^{1}$
the king Ikṣvàku（of the sugar－ cane race）．
the tall man，or man of high descent．
having a jaw like that of a lion．
clean meat or food．
white meat or food．
a drona（ío of a bushel）of meat or food．
ambrosia（or nectar）food．
fulfilled with（true meaning） ［one whose desires have been fulfilled］．

|  | 3 Nanda | 2ara | joy or delight． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 Tişya | 戓込 | （name of a bright star）shin－ ing with a lustre． |
| 55 | Bhadrika | ロヨロ゙アイす | the beneficent，the good． |
| 56 | 6 Mahănāma |  | of great renown． |
| 57 | Aniruddha |  | the unhindered． |
| 58 | Ananda | गु¢ ¢919 | the delight of all． |
| 59 | Devadatta |  | given by a god． |
| 60 | Rãhula |  | eclipse caused by the dragon ［Rāhu］．Name of Śākya＇s son who was born at the time of a lunar eclipse． |
|  |  |  | common Kings or Princes． |
|  | Rājā Sahasrānîka |  | the king that keeps a thou－ sand soldiers． |
| 2 | Rājā Śatānīka |  | the king that keeps one hun－ dred soldiers． |
| 3 | Rājā Brahmadatta |  | the king given by Brahma． |
| 4 | Rājā Ananta nemi |  | the prince of an unlimited cir－ cumference． |
| 5 | Rājā Vimbisāra |  | the king of bodily essence． |
| 6 | Rājā Pradyota |  | the illustrious prince． |
|  | Ràjā Prasenajit（for：pra－ sannajit） |  | the king of a brilliant victory （or who has overcome an army）． |
| 8 | Udeyana vatsa rāja |  | Vatsarāja，the son of the king of the Orient． |
| 9 | Kṛki rāja |  | Kṛki（an ancient rajjā in Benares）． |
|  | Śrenika or Śrriga | añ gis | exercised，or well practised in the mechanical arts． |
| 11 | Asoka | ず5¢\％ | without grief，exempt from pain． |
| 12 | Sāntivāhana |  | he who has entered the car－ riage for the journey to salvation． |
| 13 | Kaniṣka | Tरीक्ष्ञ or Tर्वेp | Kaniṣka． |
|  |  | The Pānpavas or descendants of pāndu（the yellowish white）． |  |
|  | Yudhiṣthira |  | standing firm in the field of battle． |
|  | Bhìmasena |  | a dreadful（or terrific）army ［host］． |
|  |  | 1 저⿹¢ reems to be same |  |


| 3 Nakula | Fロaw |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 Sahadeva | the ignoble． <br> together with god，or assinted <br> by a god． |
| 5 Arjuna | the white one，or the obtainer <br> of the empire． |

## XXXIV（176）．太े

1 Răjan
2 Pārthiva
3 Rājā kşatriya－mūrddhā－
bhiṣikta

घy



4 Yuva rảja
5 Manḍalika rāja
6 Sảmanta rājāmātya
7 Kottta raja
8 Mantrin vesmãdhyakṣa．
9 Mahãmātra
io Mantrin
II Amātya
12 Purohita
13 Rājanaka ${ }^{1}$
14 Daṇ̣a mukhya or Daṇ̣a nāyaka

15 Senãpati
I6 Senādhipati，adhyakşa
17 Adhyakṣa
18 Atavika
19 Antarvasika
20 Śanntivigrahika

험수국주


वए त्रेब＂


井合台

（95）
$585 \cdot{ }^{2}$

5허맘․․
5 5मा5 خेन
気正立标


Q
a prince，king，sovereign．
the master or owner of the land，a king
a king of the military or royal tribe solemnly inau－ gurated．
a regent，a deputy king． the raju，or ruler of a district．
a subordinate raja，a digni－ tary officer．
the rajja of a fort or castle， a petty chief．
a minister of domestic affairs．
a chief minister．
a minister or counsellor．
an officer，a magistrate．
a minister or chief priest of a rèjà，a spiritual adviser．
an officer．
an officer who executes punish－ ment．
the lord of an army，general．
a commander－in－chief．
ditto．
superintendent of forests．
a superior［official］for the inte－ rior or domestic affairs．
an officer for the ordinance and correspondence．

2I Gaṇanảpati
22 Gaṇaka mahāmātra．
23 Akṣapatràlika ${ }^{1}$
24 Prathăra
25 Dharmădhikaraṇa
26 Pradeṣtr
27 Nayaka
28 Asvapati
29 Pilupati
30 Gajapati
3I Narapati
32 Koṭta－pāla
33 Anta－păla
34 Durga－pāla
35 Śresṭhin
36 Viṣaga ${ }^{2}$
37 Pati
38 Nagara－pati
39 Grāma－pati
40 Paura－vyavahārika
41 Nāyaka
42 Niyuktaka
43 Ghatavolagra［M．Bhata－ volảgra］
44 Samābartr
45 Prasâstr
46 Sannidhatr
47 Bhăṇ̣ărrika

ริस समापकेकर्य



बलएウेロ
ब『ळे के


के कें，बुरूप
万

饇奖

स्रु마 5 चोक
चमान

न्न


सूटव：
侖気ち？
59


（3）
master of accounts，an ac countant；calculator；an astrologer．
a chief accountant；or a chief astrologer．
an accountant of expenses．
a chief tribune．
acting according to the law．
an arbiter，umpire，judge．
an arbitrator，director，presi－ dent．
the chief groom，or superin－ tendent of［horse］．
chief treasurer．
a superintendent of elephants．
the master of men，a sover－ eign．
the overseer of a fort（or of the hay）［？］．
the overseer of a field or sugar－ cane plantation［？］．
the keeper of a fort or castle．
a chief merchant ；a trader．
the chief of a place or village．
a proprietor，owner，master， lord．
a mayor or chief magistrate of a town or city
the chief or master of a village．
a police officer，the superin－ tendent of a mahala．
the chief of a tribe．
an elected［appointed］officer．
chief revenue officer．
a public teacher，panegyrist．
a keeper of the treasury．
a treasurer．

| 48 Rājadvarika |  | who receives orders from the prince respecting the domer－ tics． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 Gaṇaka |  | calculator or astrologer． |
| 50 Jyotisa | 限 | astronomer，astrologer． |
| 51 Bhisak or vaidya | 충즤 | a physician，doctor． |
| 52 Talavarga | 슝칃 | a body－guard． |
| 53 Paridhvajika |  | one carrying the ensign or banner． |
| 54 Chatra－dhara |  | an umbrella bearer or holder． |
| 55 Cihna－dhara |  | bolding the insignia of royalty． |
| 56 Camarika |  | be with a fan of cowtail． |
| 57 Karavâlika［ ？Taravărika］ |  | he that carries the crooked sword． |
| $5^{8} \mathrm{Khadg} \mathrm{gika}$ |  | the sword－bearer． |
| 59 Prāsika | 지55미 | he with a spear or pike，a spearman，lancer． |
| 60 Parsvadhika | \｛arasignare | he with a battle－axe． |
| 61 Cakrika |  | he with a wheel or circle． |
| 62 Paparika ${ }^{1}$ |  | the shield－bearer． |
| 63 Caitra－danḍika |  | the carrier of an adorned staff． |
| 64 Yãsṭhika |  | the carrier of a staff or sceptre． |
| 65 Dvārapāla | 気可區区 | a door－keeper． |
| 66 Dauvârika | 寚包 | a porter，door－keeper． |
| 67 Sesepati | म\％\％\％ | master of the servants，a steward． |
| 68 Sūcaka |  | a spy，informer． |
| 69 DaṇdavaSika | 5 | the keeper of a serpent． |
| 70 Sevaka | （6F｜atha | a servant，an attendent． |
| 71 Bhatta |  | a runaway［fugitive，outlaw］． |
| 72 Işvastrācãrya | Q2040． $0^{\text {a }}$ | an instructor in archery． |
| 73 Năsira |  | ［one who advances before the line］：skirmisher（first ag－ |
| 74 Naigama | 少込 | gressor）． <br> a townsman，citizen，villager． |
| 75 Janapada |  | a country，an inhabitant． |


| 76 Daivakulika |  | the keeper of a temple，or ［temple－］attendant． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 77 Mâyăkara |  | a juggler，magician． |
| 78 Arya | E「気 or ¢¢ | a master or a colt． |
| 79 Mantravadin | ancenandera | the singer of mantras，or of mystical formulæ． |
| 8o Kriyāvādin |  | a plaintiff，a maker of peti－ tions． |
| 81 Khanyavedin |  | skilful in discovering mines or hidden treasures． |
| 82 Dhanayādin |  | a broker，or go－between（a dellāl）． |
| 83 Lubdhaka | हैず仡 | a hunter． |
| 84 Mātsyika | 34 | a fisherman． |
| 85 Sakuntika | 5＇4 | a fowler，a birdcatcher． |
| 86 Orabhrika | －7995 | a butcher． |
| 87 Khantika | ロ－9\％す¢ | a digger，a worker in mines． |
| 88 Saukarika |  | a seller of swine or pork． |
| 89 Go－ghātaka |  | a killer of cows or oxen． |
| go Vāgurika | 戓स々称 | a seller of nets（a hunter）． |
| 9r Kaukkuțika | 5聞可秝品 | a seller of cocks． |
| $y 2$ Näga－bandhaka |  | the catcher（or binder）of elephants． |
| 93 Nāga－maṇḍalika |  | the keeper of a circle（or great quantity；of serpents． |
| 94 Āhitunḍika |  | ［a juggler，a snake－catcher］． |
| 95 Braiamgarika［ 3 ］ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{lll}{[ } & ?\end{array}\right]$ |
| 96 Sūpakāra |  | ［a cook．］ |
| 97 Rajaka |  | a dyer（of cloth）． |
| 98 Sthapati，takṣaka | 308189 | a fortune－teller ；a carpenter． |
| 99 Palagaṇḍa | 955＇제49 | a carpenter． |
| 100 Vardhaka | ditto． | a carpenter． |
| IoI Sūtradhara | पेशाइएयक | one dealing in cords，strings， tapes，ribbons．${ }^{4}$ |
| 102 Yavasika | घ『スデた | seller or cutter of grass（green barley）． |



[^8]| 130 | Heri cara | $35 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 131 | Apacaraka | 5＇805 |
| 132 | Maustika | ジ®® |
| 133 | Vidūṣaka |  |
| 134 | Mantrika；kāyastha |  |
| 135 | Acirṇa daṇdata |  |
| 136 | Dūta | 通3 |
| 137 | Tathyitta or K＇áshthi Káchinta［？］ | 50．5 |
| 138 | Lehari，Iekhālaka |  |
| 139 | Kuṭumbika |  |
| 140 | Kutumba | ロヨの |
| 141 | Kañcukin | 3 30158ra |
| 142 | Antahpura | ditto． |
| 143 | Mahalla | ditto． |
| 144 | Karmāntika | 9ิ－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 145 | Kärsika | 965\％「 |
| 146 | Kṛṣipāla | 5¢9k |
| 147 | Gopāla |  |
| 148 | Śarīrarakṣaka | gavenco |
| 149 | Parivāra | बार्येष |
| 150 | Dāsa |  |
| 151 | Dāsi | 可可気 |
| 152 | Karmakāra | 42855 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 153 | Pauruṣeya | ¢゙qarィお\％\％ |
| 154 | 4 Bhrtya |  |
| 155 | Bandhanapālaka | पर्ञक |
| 156 | 6 Vadhyaghātaka | बक्जेरंब |
| 157 | 7 Kāraṇyakãraka |  |

a spy，a secret emissary．
a courier，speedy messenger．
a cunning，crafty，deceitful man．
a buffoon，a low jester．
a writer，clerk，amanuensis， a writer by profession．
the punisher by beating with a rod．
a messenger，ambassador．
riding his own horse．
a horse keeper，a writer ［courrier］．
a domestic slave，one belong－ ing to the family．
family relation，a kinsman，a matron．
an eunuch．
ditto．
ditto．
an agriculturist．
a husbandman．
he that attends cattle，a neat herd．
a cow－keeper．
a life－guard，or bodyguard．
a subject，vassal，client，ser－ vant．
a slave，a servant．
a female slave．
a working or hired man．
a servant，a publican．
a hiredman，a servant，a slave．
the keeper of prisoners（or of a prison）．
an executioner．
a criminal，a person accused， a faulty man．

| 158 Vadaka［Vădin］ | व下र入入re | a petitioner． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 159 Hanana | DAF＇V | the putting to death，or put to death． |
| 160 Kalpikâra | QAEN，59，产． | a vaseal，subject，dependent． |
| 16I Udyănapala |  | an attendant on a garden or grove． |
| 162 Aråmika |  | attending on a garden or grove，one dwelling in a grove or college or convent． |
| 163 Gṛhin | Fora | a house－holder，a layman，a married man． |
| 164 Gṛhastha |  | a layman，one living in his house． |
| 165 Mãṇavaka | వKrena | a Brahmanist，or a Brahman＇s child or pupil． |
| 166 Nagaraghstaka |  | destroyer or plunderer of a city． |
| 167 Grảmaghātaka |  | destroyer of a village，or in－ habited place． |
| 168 Janapadaghătaka |  | destroyer of district or country． |
| 169 Nâvika | ［ad | a boatman，ac． |
| XXXV（177）． |  | dens． |
| 1 Catvãro varnạh | E吸敉 | the four tribes or castes． |
| 2 Brąhmana | इঅom | a Brahman． |
| 3 Kṣatriya | $\chi^{40 \times 9}$ | the military or royal tribe． |
| 4 Vaisya | Eg．ind | the gentry． |
| 5 Sūdra or kşudra | 5®\％esfon | the plebeian class or tribe． |
| 6 Kşatriya mahâsảla kula |  | the military tribe is like a large Sala tree． |
| 7 Brāhmaṇa mahảsāla kula |  <br> ETry | the Brahman tribe is like a large Sala tree． |
| 8 Gṛhapati mahāsăla kula |  <br>  | the gentry tribe is like a large Sala tree． |
| 9 Ucca kula |  | high caste or family extrac－ tion． |
| ro Abhijata |  | a respectable or honorable caste，family． |
| II Nica kula |  | low extraction，or caste． |
| 12 Caṇ̣̣ăla | जोरकロ | low，mean ；cruel，passionate． |
| 13 Savara |  | a mountaineer． |



| 24．Jampati or dampati | 䙲．9牙 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 25 Dăraka | 或 |
| 26 Dărikā | ¢ु\％ |
| 27 Yamalaka | \％ส゙지 |
| 28 Jâti | 35 |
| 29 Svajana | $49^{40} 958$ |
| 30 Bandhu | 5ㅐ미미 |
| 3 I Sảlohita |  |
| 32 Mitra |  |
| 33 Sakhā |  |
| 34 Antarjana | 95＇สิ |
| 35 Tanaya | 5 |
| 36 Agramahiṣi | － |
| 37 Nave vadhū |  |
| 38 Nara |  |
| 39 Nārì | 可 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 40 Mātṛ grāma | 5f\％ |
| 41 Pumãn | 武\＆E，区 |
| 42 Tāta | 以®，E゙E |
| 43 Ambã |  |
| 44 Dhătri | \＆゙¢ |
| 45 Stri gurviṇ | $55^{-\times 15}$ |
| 46 Rtumatī strī |  | XXXVII（179）．32，

I Käya 앙NN
2 Śarira
ditto
husband and wife．
（a little man or man＇s kin）a male child．
a female child，a daughter．
a pair of twin children，twins．
a kindred，relation，kinsman．
a collateral kin，consanguinity， a cognate，kinsman．
a relation，kinsman，a cog－ nate．
a consanguinous，a kinsman， a near relation．
a friend，an acquaintance．
a companion，comrade，associ－ ate fellow．
a domestic，one of the family．
a son，a male descendant．
the wife or consort（of the first rank）of a great personage．
a young married woman，a bride，a virgin woman．
a man，not a female．
a woman，one of the female sex．
ditto．
man，male．
father（respectfully）．
mother，（matron）respectfully．
a nurse．
a pregnant woman．
a woman having the menses， or menstruation．

Names of the body，and its geveral members or limbs．
the body．
ditto．

| 3 Gatra | B2N | the body． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 Kalevara | ditto | ditto |
| 5 Siras | कर－巾 | the head． |
| 6 Mastaka | 匆・を | the brain，the skull，the head． |
| 7 Mastaka lunga［Mastaluń－ $\mathrm{ga}]$ | Thaty | the brain（the membrane of \＆c．） |
| 8 Mürdhan | 近気 | the crown or top of the head （vertex）． |
| 9 Kesa | 早 | the hair on the head． |
| ro Siroruha | ditto | ditto． |
| II Mukha manḍala | ロ¢ิ¢ | the face，the whole face． |
| 12 Vaktra |  | the mouth，face． |
| 13 Lalãța | 5619．a | the forehead． |
| 14 Bhrù | 気納入 | the eyebrow． |
| 15 Pakşman |  | an eyelash． |
| 16 Târakā |  | the eyeball（pupil，apple of \＆c．） |
| 17 Mukha | ［ | the mouth． |
| 18 STrkva or srikka | $\text { } A \mathfrak{A}$ | the corner of the mouth． |
| 19 Civuka | 运退穼 | the chin（of the face）． |
| 20 Grivà | 『म्म¢ | the neck（the back part of \＆c．） |
| 21 Kapola | ホTズロ | the cheek，or a cheek． |
| 22 Gaṇ̣a |  | the cheek（or the red of the cheek）． |
| 23 Hanu | 94prob | the jaw or jaw－bone． |
| 24 Sainkha | 저우9ㄱㄱㅈㅠ | the temples（or the bone of $8 c$. |
| 25 Jambhi | ¢ drya $^{\text {a }}$ | a hog＇s jaw（tooth，chin）． |
| 26 Danta | त्रे | a tooth． |
| 27 Talu | TM | the palate（roof of the mouth）． |
| 28 Ostha | \＆ை | the lip or lips，a lip． |
| 29 Damisptra | 戸ృぶ－వ | a tusk． |
| 30 Śmastu | P罗 | moustaches，whiskers． |


|  | Kantha | अमुल | the throat． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | Kaņtha nalika | ＊＊＊『 | the throat（or wind）pipe． |
| 33 | Kanthamani |  | a jewel worn on the throat． |
| 34 | Hrdaya |  | the heart． |
| 35 | KYkātrika | \％ 5 | the back of the neck． |
| 36 | Hasta | स्4미 | the hand． |
| 37 | Aṁsa | 탁민 | the arm． |
| 38 | Skandha | garain | the shoulder． |
| 39 | Prstha | $9^{\square}$ | the back（of the body）． |
| 40 | Jatru |  | the collar－bone． |
| 41 | Băhusikhara | 550＇大杨 | the summit of the arm，the shoulder． |
| 42 | Kakşa | 885950 | the arm－pit． |
| 43 | Kürpara | घुरे | the elbow． |
| 44 | Băhu | 5504 | the arm，the hani． |
| 45 | Manibandha | R回可め | the wrist． |
| 46 | Hasta prṣthe |  | the back of the hand． |
| 47 | Anguli |  | the finger． |
| 48 | Angusstha |  | the thumb． |
|  | Tarjani |  | the fore－finger（the menacer or admonisher）． |
|  | Madhyȧiguli | घुत"* | the middle finger． |
| 51 | Anămikã |  | the ring finger． |
| 52 | Kaninikã or kanişthikã |  | the little finger． |
| 53 | Musți | 区f⿸\zh14⿰⿺乚一匕 | the fist． |
| 54 | Capeța | garay | a flap（or blow with the flat hand）． |
| 55 | Nakha | सेप | the nail（of the hands and feet）． |
|  | Hastatala |  | the flat hand． |
| 57 | Sandhi | Ëap | the joint of any limb． |
| 58 | Nahăru | क＇व | tendon，sinew， |


| 59 Snảyu |  | a fibre，the fibres or filaments． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 Sirà | \％ | a vein，artery． |
| 6r Uras |  | the breast． |
| 62 Payodhara（stana） | JJ | the breasts（teat，dug of a female）． |
| 63 Hŗdaya－pradesa | क्षิ¢ 5 可 | the heart（the heart＇s place）． |
| 64 Udara | ${ }_{5}$ | the belly． |
| 65 Nabhi | กेश | the navel． |
| 66 Nābhimaṇ̣ala | 축口1®0 | the hole of the navel（circle）． |
| 67 Vasti |  | the abdomen（privy parts， place of excrements）． |
| 68 Jaghana | 市阿以 | the hip and loins． |
| 69 Sroni |  | the buttocks． |
| 70 Phela | 쥬엗 | the testicles． |
| 7 T Trika | 8हुपर | the lower part of the spine． |
| 7ra Prrsthi vamisa ${ }^{1}$ |  | the back－bone． |
| 71b Pârsvaka | ఫิర＇ম | the rib or a rib． |
| 71 c Pärsva |  | the ribside． |
| 72 Kati | 开或元 | the buttocks（thick part of the thigh）． |
| 73 Pảyu | 开 | the fundament． |
| 74 Sphika | サुテக゙ス | the podices． |
| 75 Pada | サ¢0¢ | the foot． |
| 76 Uru | 咋 | the thigh． |
| 77 Jảnu | ¢్రీన＇ส్ | the knee． |
| 78 Jảnumaṇalala |  | the knee－pan． |
| 79 Jañghà | ELEx | the leg． |
| 80 Gulpha | बैड | the ankle． |
| 8ı Pärṣṇi | $55_{5}$ | the heel． |
| 82 Padatala |  | the sole（of the foot）． |
| 83 Klomaka | 甸 | the lungs． |



|  | Lasikả |  | the serum，saliva，spittle． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 113 | Aśru | 하더제 | a tear． |
| II4 | Cakșurmala |  | dirt of the eye． |
| 115 | Camasa |  | the lobe of the ear． |
| 116 | Roma | E | hair（on the body）． |
| 117 | Roma kūpa |  | the hole of a hair，the pores |
| 118 | Karnamala | ずロ08 | ear－wax． |
| 119 | Udgăra |  | belching，ejecting wind from the stomach，vomiting． |
| 120 | Sveda | $5{ }^{\text {E }}$ | sweat，sweating． |
| 121 | Māmsakāli［－kila 1］ | REิ5：d | the neck． |
| 122 | Cikka | \＄150］ | sneeze，or sneezing． |
| 123 | Kşuta | ditto | ditto． |
| 124 | Hikkā． | Navalang | hiccough． |
| 125 | Vinjyabhā［Vijrmbha｜ | प14\％ | a gaping，yawning． |
| 126 | Mala | 5 ¢ | dirt，filth，excretion． |
| 127 | Tilaka | ＊＊＊ | a spot，freckle，stain． |
| 128 | Mūtra | पई⿵人一口 | urine． |
| 129 | Gūtha | Eta | ordure． |
| 130 | Vit | －9508 | excrement，ordure． |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Kalala |  | ［the fætus．］ |
| 2 | Arbuda |  | ［the fretus hardened like mud．］ |
| 3 | Pesí | व天可天第 | ［the fætus transforming itself into flesh．］ |
| 4 | Ghana |  | ［the fætus solidified］．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 5 | Prasảkha |  | the formation of the feet and hands． |
| 6 | Vayas | बढै5 | age，the several degrees of age． |
| 7 | Garbharūpa | \0 | child，or the embryo＇s form． |

[^9]| 8 Bāla | Soxar | child，infant． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 Lādika | जुన\％ | child，boy． |
| ıo Kumāra | वाबे¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | young，adolescent． |
| 1 I Tarıṇa | al｜co ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | a youth，a lad． |
| 12 Yuvan | 2以．${ }^{5}$ | adolescent，a young man． |
| 13 Yuvaka |  | adolescent；grown unto a young man． |
| 14 Dahara |  | ditto． |
| 15 Yuvati | 9\％${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | a maid，a virgin，a girl，a young woman． |
| ¢6 Kumāri | वार्बे＂ | ditto． |

##  and sickness．

I Kubja
2 Jïrṇatā
3 Valipracuratã
4 Pālitya
5 Daṇ̣̣a kāṣṭa bharatā
6 Khālitya
7 Kāsa
8 Khuru khurāvasakta kasi－ tha．

충줌
anapra
4
ब지성

होरेश्र
354맴






诣・ロ

crooked or crooked backed．
wasted and worn by age．
with many wrinkles，or full of wrinkles．
with grey hairs．
leaning on a staff．
bald，grown bald．
coughing．
having a hoarse voice．
his body being bent，he leans on a staff，or supports him－ self by a staff．
his body is covered with（or full of）prominent or stand－ ing out muscles．
grown old，decayed，withered．
an eunuch（in a harem）．
a curtain．
crooked．
sick，or sickness．

|  | Devāvatāra |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Vārāṇasi |  |
| 3 | Vaisualī | WLEN＇EIJ5 |
| 4 | Parinirvāṇa |  |
| 5 | Rājaĝ̣ha |  |
| 6 | Veṇu vana |  |
| 7 | Kausambi |  |
| 8 | Śrāvasti | ब139 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 9 | Anātha piụḍadas fârāma |  |
|  |  | 5－ARTA |
| ro | Jetavana |  |
| 11 | Pundravardhana |  |
| 12 | Bodhimaṇda | 55． |
| 13 | Gṛdhra kūṭa parvata |  |
| 14 | Gayā sirṣa | ब＂， |
| 15 | Sthūṇopasthūṇo grāmo |  |
| 16 | Kapilavastu nagara |  |
| 17 | Mathurã | マ（0） |
| 18 | Srí Nālandā or Nalendra |  |
| 19 | Magadha | स'पा5 |
| 20 | Śarāvatī | R5习＇కुすす |
| 21 | Lumbini |  |
|  | Indra saila guhá |  |

descent of heaven［the gods］ （or the paradise of the gods）．
Benares．
（the ample city）Allahabad ［modern Besarh in Muzaffer－ pore］．
the place of（Sākya＇s）death or entire deliverance from pain．
the royal residence（the metro－ polis）Rajagriha［Rajgir］in Behar．
the grove of reeds or bamboos （near Rajagriha）
（having a treasure）the city Kausambi［ Kosam ］．

Ayodhya（Feizabad）in Oude．
the name of a grove and large convent near Sravasti．
the grove of the young prince called＂the Victorious＂ （this grove is the same with the former；）．
a place where there grows much red sugar－cane（name of a religious establishment）． the essence of sanctity or holi－ ness（name of the holy place at Gaya）．
the hill of a heap of vultures （name of a religious estab－ lishment near Rajagriha）．
the hill of Gaya．
the place of large and small pillars．
the town of Kapilavastu（the birthplace of Sākya）．
（the destroyed or overthrown city）Mathura．
the noble city of Nalanda（or convent）．

Magadha．
the swampy or miry place（or the place abounding in grass， seeds，\＆c．）
Lumbini，name of the grove where Sākya was born．
the cave of Indra＇s rock．

| 23 Kusi nagara |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 24 Usira giri |  |
| 25 Ujjayini nagari |  |
| 26 Kalinga | Tråmay |
| 27 Mṛgadéva Rṣipadana or Rẹi－ patana |  <br> or $55 \cdot \sqrt{2} \times \frac{y^{2}}{5 \cdot 4}$ |
| 28 Kosala | 开8か1 |
| 29 Sāketana | CTENREN |
| 30 Avanti | 젖ㄷํ |
| 31 Campa | な－1］ |
| 32 Pañcala | स्रशेन |
| 33 Alakavatī |  |
| 34 Kalandaka nivāsa |  |

the city of Kusa［in Gorakh－ pura］．
the hill or mountain of Ushira．
the eminent triumphing city， Ojein［Ujjain］．in Malva．
Kalinga（on the Coromandel coast I）．
the place ol deer or wild beasts where a Rishi has fallen－ （the name of a grove near Benares）．
Kosala（Oude）．
Ayodhya or Oude．
Avanti（the watching town）．
Champa（Bhagalpur）．
the taker or ruiner of 5 （rivers？），Panchala．
Alakavati（where they wore matted hair）．
Ralandaka（name of a grove near Rajagriba，where Sazk－ ya resided）［so called after］ the Kelanda bird，of which there were many．

XLI（183）．โิरी’झิ－｜Names of mountalns．

I Nimindhara
2 Aśvakarṇa
3 Sudarsana
4 Khadiraka
5 Îṣădhara
6 Yugadhara
7 Vinataka

8 Meru

9 Sumeru parvatarāja


5\％
둗묵치




These seven mountains en－ circle Mt．Meru．

the encompassing（mountain found Mt．Meru）．
the horse－ear（mountain）．
the well－looking or beautiful to look on．
abounding with Khadira trees．
holding the pole or shaft of a plough．
holding a yoke（of oxen）．
the bowing down；the humble bowing．
（the great mass）Meru，the fabulous mountain in the north of Asia．
Sumeru，the prince of moun－ tains．

1o Cakravāla
ir Mahā çakravāla
12 Gandhamädana

13 Himavān

14 Kailāsa

15 Potalaka
I6 Malaya
17 Vindhya
18 Vipula parvata
19 Vaidehaka parvata
20 Sumeru pariṣaṇ̣̣a

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प्रुर्टेव
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a surrounding circle or wall of mountains，the sensible horizon（the limit of light and darkness）．
ditto，the great one．
name of a mountain（signifying the rising up of incense smell）．
the glacier，or the mountain covered with frozen snow or ice．
Kailāsa（in Tibet Tis＇e）the highest peak of the Himalaya mountains（in Nari）．
the mountain of Potala（the harbour）．
the Malaya mountain．
the Vindhya mountain（that pierces through）．
the mountain of wide extent or surface．
the mountain of Videha．
the several elevations or de－ grees of the Sumeru mount．
 the sea or ocean，of river，and of dry land．

| r Samudra | प్ర్రむ゙ | the sea，ocean． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Sāgara | 5月180 | the poisonous． |
| 3 Jaladhi | बुरीटेव | the receiver of rivers． |
| 4 Mahārṇava | ぶळ゙す | the great river． |
| 5 Jalanidhi |  | the store or treasure of water． |
| 6 Lavaṇodaka |  | the salt sea． |
| 7 Ogha | あ年 | a stream，a rapid flow of water． |
| 8 Nadi | 閶，254发 | a river，stream． |
| 9 Kunadi | \＄3 Edy | small or little river，rivulet． |
| 10 Saras | \＄ฝ゙ | lake，pool，pond． |
| If Taḍāka | สฝ゙న | a little or small pond，pool． |


|  | 2 Vilva |  | a tank． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 3 Utsa | 998－80¢5 | a reservoir of river water，a fountain，spring． |
| 14 | 4 Hrada |  | a little lake，a deep lake． |
| 15 | Kulyà |  | a large canal，a channel for irrigating，a ditch，a dyke． |
| 16 | 6 Utseda | 历్ర్స్｜ | a spring，fountain． |
|  | $\overline{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{li}$ | 낮릐a | a small canal or channel of river． |
| 18 | Puapkarini | E－ | a square or large pond，a lake， a pool． |
| 19 | Uş̣odaka | \＄859 | warm（hot）water，mineral water． |
| 20 | Kūpa | 同碞 | a well． |
| 21 | Udapāna | ditto | ditto． |
|  | Ũrmi or ūrmmi |  | a wave，a current，the flow of water，a surge，billow． |
|  | LIII（213）．剂习叔 |  | CTIONS AND Other Particles UBED OCCABIONALLY． |
|  | Karana | 明习和 | means，cause，motive，deca－ sion． |
| 2 | Evaminūpa | 5 | such，of such form；thus． |
| 3 | Atah |  | thence ；therefore． |
| 4 | Etasmāt kāraṇàt |  | for this reason，therefore． |
| 5 | Atra | Qf\％ | bither，to this place；here． |
| 6 | ＇Tatra |  | thither，to that place；there． |
| 7 | Asmin | R5․․ R5：5 | here． |
| 8 | Tathā | కेঅबิవ | so，on the same（or that） manner． |
| 9 | Yathā | E－TK | as，on which manner（rela－ tively）． |
| 10 | Tsa or ca | 55＊－45 | and；too，also． |
| 11 | Eva | 35 | thus；very，self． |
| 12 | Yasmāt | －a｜cotity | for which． |
| 13 | Kintarhi |  | though，although． |
|  | Tatah | $5 \cdot 5$ | that，the same（that is it）． |
| 15 | Yatah |  | which，the which． |


| 16 Kimin nanu | उె，ड़े | What？Is it not？ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $17 \mathrm{Kiñca}$ |  | thus also． |
| 18 Anyacca | मп¢刀 | again，likewise． |
| 19 Api tu | 以上丨夭¢ | though． |
| 20 Kintu |  | but；yet． |
| 21 Tadyathā |  | thus for instance ；thus |
| 22 Yad na va | 「9ㅈNㅈNN | therefore or． |
| 23 Atha | 今ิ＊⿹勹巳 | how？why？ |
| 24 Ime | 9ิ5 | these（two）． |
| 25 Ami | R5\％ | these（many）． |
| 26 Evam |  | thus，in this manner． |
| 27 Bhūyopi | W5，बा¢9\％${ }^{\circ}$ | again，likewise． |
| 28 Bhūyah |  | likewise，again ；cause． |
| 29 Kadā tu |  | when ？at what time？ |
| $30 \mathrm{Kadã}$ |  | ditto． |
| 3 j Yadā |  | when，at which time（relatively）． |
| 32 Tadā |  | then，at that time（correla－ tively）． |
| 33 Katham | （5）깓 | how？in what manner？why ？ |
| 34 Evamiti | 5\％ $5^{5}$ | so，in that manner． |
| 35 Tatopi | \％ロズザ5 | the more，nay． |
| 36 Tathā hi | Rริ얻 | thus，in this manner． |
| 37 Evameva | โ．ロबิ－5 | in the same manner，so． |
| 38 Kaccit | बालस 5 | if． |
| 39 Yadi，peyālam |  | likewise，as above，as before． |
| 40 Pürvavat | － | as above，as before． |
| 41 Utãha | WE＇G | or，or else． |
| 42 Athavã | ¢＇garof | therefore，then． |
| 43 Ahosit | सेक ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | if． |


| 44 Ahovata |  | Ohl strange，wonderful． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45 Ha | ग，गे＇จ，गे＇g | Ol Oh！Alas！ |
| 46 Dhruvam | －9atre | firmly，certainly． |
| 47 Avasyam | Coserse | certainly，surely． |
| 48 Nūnam |  | certainly，assuredly． |
| 49 Api | गE ME＇ | too，also． |
| 50 Sahasã |  | with，together with，in the company of，\＆c． |
| 5 I Sakam | ditto． | ditto． |
| 52 Sārdham |  | alike，together with． |
| 53 Hanta | रेकर्\％or रेक | but，then，an inceptive par－ ticle． |
| 54 Anyathả |  | otherwise，elsewhere，except． |
| 55 Tathäpi | テ | although，though． |
| 56 Yadidam |  | thus，this too． |
| 57 Athavā | 以上゙¢ | or，or else． |
| 58 Athaca |  | likewise，again． |
| 59 Kila | लै，घूल，ओरे | indeed． |
| 60 Sthãpayitvā，hitvã |  | except，without． |
| 6i Yeṣãm kṛte |  | on whose account． |
| 62 Tatra，tāvat |  | there，so far or so much． |
| 63 Yāvat | Eิक్\＄ิ | as far as，as much as． |
| 64 Apica |  | moreover，again，though． |
| 65 Kañcit | वाएひ下＇ | whoever，whichsoever． |
| 66 Yath®̄pi nāma |  | such as，for instance． |
| 67 Kecit | 円－${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | some． |
| 68 Ye kecit |  | they，that，who． |
| 69 Yah kancit |  | whosoever，anyone． |
| 70 Kvacana | व159 | where？ |
| 71 Kecana | 可504 | which，whether（of two）． |


| 72 Ayam | से® | this（masculine）． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 73 Idam | ฐ゙ず¢ $\left\{\frac{}{5}\right.$ | this（neuter）． |
| 74 Iyam | \＄1R | this（feminine）． |
| 75 Kasya | ล్సু | whose？of whom？ |
| 76 Kenacit |  | by whomsoever． |
| 77 Kena，yena |  | by whom；on whose account． |
| 78 Tayā | $5$ | by that，by him or her． |
| 79 Kati | 5 | how much ？how many？ |
| 80 Yeşàm |  | whose（relative pl．）． |
| 8I Teṣām |  | of those，theirs（pl．）． |
| 32．Yasya |  | whose，or to whom（sing．）． |
| 53 Tasya | $\overline{\mathrm{F}} \text { or } 5$ | of that or his，to him，to that． |
| 84 Asya | Qโิरे or Rసิ'ม | of this，to this． |
| 85 Kasyacit | ATEMPN | of somebody ；somebody＇s |
| 86 Kvacit | 시잗 | to some． |
| 87 Kutra | $A \Gamma^{\circ} 5$ | whither，where． |
| 88 Kutah | 4／L゙M1M | whence． |
| 89 Kathañcit |  | someone，in some manner or somehow． |
| 90 Kadācit |  | in whatsoever manner（some－ times）． |

 COURT）AND ALL SORTS OF DWELLING PLACES．

I Koṭa
2 Durga
3 Pūrvajinādhyuṣita
4 Vijayārgha－prāsāda
5 Deva－sabhā
6 Asura－sabhā－sadhana
\＄が気
E®




fort，fortress，citadel，a great man＇s court．
a fort，citadel，castle．
the residence of ancient kings ［or Jinas］．
a palace，royal residence．
the place of congregation of the gods．
＂fine riches＂，the place of the congregation of Asuras （giants）．

|  | 7 Lipi－sāla |  | a school－hall for teaching the letters and writing． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 Küțàgāra |  | upper house，storied rooms． |
| 9 | 9 Avasatha | R5JTVIGN | a dwelling place，village school． |
| 10 | Grāma |  | a village，inhabited place，a house． |
| II | Grāmopavicara |  | the environs of ditto． |
| 12 | Nagara | 或匈发 | a town，city． |
| 13 | 3 Nigama |  | a town，the quarter inhabited by traders ；a market，fair． |
| I4 | Janapada |  | the country；inhabited by the country people． |
| 15 | Rāstra |  | a district，region，inhabited tract，a realm，kingdom． |
| 16 | Rājadhănī |  | those belonging to a king＇s court． |
| 17 | Pura |  | town or city，a prince＇s resi－ dence． |
| 18 | Prāsāda |  | a house，palace，temple． |
| 19 | Vesma | 『R゙を | house，abode，dwelling place． |
| 20 | Gṛha，āgārı，geha | 人10］ | abode，dwelling place，mansion． |
| 21 | Bhavana | －TのNTAE | dwelling place． |
| 22 | Ghara | －14E］ | mansion，residence，abode． |
| 23 | Layana |  | dwelling or residing place，in－ habited house． |
|  | Harmya |  | an upper room，refreshing place，turret apartment． |
|  | Harmyasiklıara |  | the top or terrace of the upper room． |
| 26 | Atțàla |  | a parapet or little wall，etc． |
|  | Ovidhyanakha［sic．］，nityū－ ha |  | a portico，verandah． |
| 28 | Vātāyana |  | a window． |
| 29 | Gavākṣa |  | a latticed window． |
|  | Toraṇa［taraṇa］ | 5098 ¢ | a raised place before a house or gate，for mounting and alighting from a horse，etc． |
|  | Parikhā | रิดस | a ditch surrounding a fort，a moat． |
|  | Vatunam［sic．］ |  | a market place，a fair． |
|  | Hatta | áarsfis | a fair，market． |


|  | Malyàpaṇa |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | Kosa | 标5 |
| 36 | Kosāgàra | －50¢ |
| 37 | Bhitti | ड़णगए |
| 38 | Prăkāra | － 9 |
| 39 | Pratiprâkảra | ¢5 |
| 40 | Kharagṛha，patrakūṭi | 戒，第 |
| 41 | Yavanikā | ¢409 |
| 42 | Tṛna－kūṭi |  |
| 43 | Ranga－sāla |  |
| 44. | Bhūmi－guhā | 자저게 |
| 45 | Śsilā－guhā | 제ㅈㅢㅢㅣ |
| 46 | Giri－guhā | रิธ్＇더에 |
| 47 | Sabhā－maṇdapa | अढ़すए |
| 48 | Asthāna－maṇdapa |  |
| 49 | Maṇdapa |  |
| 50 | Sañgiti－prāsāda |  |
| 51 | Nilaya | पᄑ¢下N，お5＇ |
| 52 | Upasthãna－sãlà |  |
| 53 | 3 Dvāra | 氡 |
| 54 | 4 Dvāra－kapāṭa |  |
| 55 | 5 Kapāṭa－pạṭa | 戴R289 |
| 56 | 6 Dvära－sakha | 窝㰨区N |
| 57 | 7 AvāṁSaga | 따적ํN |
| 58 | 8 Sthūṇà |  |
| 59 | 9 Stambha | $\pi \square$ |
| 60 | o Kumbhaka | 7＇รे¢ |
| 61 | 1 Kṛkātaka | T＂alg |

a shop where garlands of flowers are sold．
a treasury．
a store house．
a wall．
an enclosure，or fence．
an outward fence．
a tent．
a curtain，carpet．
a hut，a poor cottage．
a hall for public exhibitions，a theatre．
subterraneous cave．
a cave or cavern in a rock．
a cave or cavern in a hill or mount．
a place of congregation，a coun－ cil house，a hall．
a public hall，etc．
a hall，place of congregation．
a hall for consultations，or pub－ lic exhibitions．
place，abode，cell，cave．
the place or hall of audience．
the door．
the wooden bolt of a door．
the bolt of a door．
a door－post，a bolt．
the upper roof，the roof．
a pillar，post．
column，pillar，post．
the pedestal of a pillar，etc．
a piece of timber（like a bow） put upon a pillar，etc．

| 62 Gosāraka [sic.] | 95 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 63 Dharani | 53 |
| 64 Argala | 91890 |
| 65 Indrakila |  |
| 66 Stanku |  |
| 67 Arăma |  |
| 68 Phalärāma |  |
| 69 Susikta |  |
| 70 Susodhita |  |
| 71 Susobhita |  |
|  | 5850 |
| 72 Ardhayojana-parisamantaka |  |
| 73 Yojanamunnata | R2855 5xpof |

a beam, timber.
a joist, or small beam.
a bolt.
the door case, or post of a door.
a peg, a pin.
a garden. grove.
an orchard, a garden of fruit 'rees.
well sprinkled with water, etc.
well cleansed with a broom.
well decorated, adorned, embellished.
extending half a mile ( 2,000 fathoms) all around.
a mile in height.

XLV (215). 9ค.

| I Ratha-sakaṭo | वิ-5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Akṣa | क्षेगा.45 |
| 3 Cakra | 450\% |
| 4 Nābhi | 产口 |
| 5 Ara |  |
| 6 Nemi | 자앙 |
| 7 Ị̧̣̇ã | 951.5icha |
| 8 Rasmi |  |
| 9 Yuga | प\%89'95 |
| ro Hala |  |
| if Haladaṇ̣a, hala vamisa |  |
| 12 Sità |  |
| 13 Lañ̇gala |  |
| 14 Vfs | * or के ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |

a car, cart, chariot, waggon, carriage.
the axle or axletree.
a wheel.
the nave of a wheel.
the spokes of a wheel.
the felloe or circumference of a wheel.
the pole or shaft of a car, etc.
the bridle, the reins.
the yoke (of oxen).
a plough.
the pole or shaft of a plough.
a plougb-share.
a plough.
a hurting, injuring.

I Kăa
2 Velä or kāla velā
3 Samaya
4 Kṣaṇa
5 Lava
6 Muhūrtta

7 Aanantara
8 Acchaṭā sañghāta mātra
9 Prasãntarātri
1o Pūrvarātra

II Avararătra
12 Prathama－yãma
13 Madhyama－yāma
14 Pascime－yāme
I． 5 Prahara
16 Tasyā rātrer atyayena
17 Candra udgacchan
I8 Arunodgata
19 Ghaṭikā nāda
20 Prathama prahara
21 Dvitiya prahara
22 Tṛtīya prahara
23 Caturtha prahara
24 Pañcama prahara
25 Süryodaya
26 Divasa
27 Pūrvāhna
$5^{\mathrm{N}}$
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和，命



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करण्ण


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दुवश्यส＇a
ลิखั

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बु तै5
स्స్5
REE：


鸟耳E祘

気洨
빤รั
time．
a dial，measure of time．
season，time，age，
a moment，a very short time．
an instant，short time．
a moment．
soon，immediately．
about a moment．
a very silent night（in the very dead of night）．
the first half of the night．
the last half of the night．
the first watch．
the midnight watch．
in the last watch．
a watch or guard．
the same night being over．
moonrise［the moon having risen］．
the dawn，there is dawn．
a clepsydra．
the first watch（of the night）．
the $2 n d$ ditto．
the 3rd ditto．
the $4^{\text {th }}$ ditto．
the 5th ditto．
sunrise，or the rising of the sun
the day．
forenoon．

|  | Madhyāhna |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 | Aparāhna | 5.5 |
| 30 | Sāyãhna | ¢955 |
| 3 I | Ahorātra | 新9401 |
| 32 | Vasanta | 55 |
| 33 | Griṣma |  |
| 34 | Varṣà | $55^{2}$ |
| 35 | Śarad | \％${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 36 | Hemanta | 5 ［J］ |
| 37 | Śsisira | 540 훅 |
| 38 | Nidāgha grīṣmãnām pas－ cima māsa |  |
| 39 | Phālguna |  |
| 40 | Caitra |  |
| 41 | Vaisákha |  |
| 42 | Jyaisṭtha |  |
| 43 | Aṣāḍha |  |
| 44 | Śrāvaṇa |  |
| 45 | Bhādrapada |  |
| 46 | Asvina |  |
| 47 | Kärtika |  |
| $4^{8}$ | Mārgasirṣa |  |
| 49 | Pausa |  |
| 50 | Mãgha |  |
| 51 | Mäsa | 嘼】 |
| 52 | Ekapakṣa | 圂句馬5 |
| 53 | Sukla pakṣa |  |
| 54 | Krṣṇa pakṣa |  |
| 55 | Varṣa | त－ |

midday，noon．
afternoon：
evening，eventide．
day and night， 24 hours．
the spring season．
the hot season．
the summer［the rains］．
the autumn．
the winter．
the cold season，the latter part of winter．
the hot season，or the last month of the hot season．
Phelguna，the first month of the spring season．
Caitra，the middle or second month of spring．
Vaisākha，the last month of spring．
Jyaisṭha，the first month of summer．
Āṣädha，the middle month of summer．
Sràvaṇa，the last month of summer．
Bhädrapada，the first month of
－autumn．
Ásvina，the second month of autumn．
Kärtika，the last month of autumn．
Märgasirṣa，the first month of winter．
Pausa，the middle month of winter．
Mägha，the last mouth of win－ ter．
a month，a moon or lunation．
one half of a month．
the increasing phases of the moon（white or enlightened）．
the dark half of the moon（de－ creasing，etc）
a year．

year of the samvat, etc.
period of destruction.
period of regeneration.
the intervallum between the two former.
the intervening period of weapons.
ditto of sickness.
ditto of famine.
destruction by fire (of the world).
destruction by water.
destruction by wind.
regeneration (with increasing years) of the world.
degeneration of the world (with decreasing years).
any indefinite period of time, age.
the great period.
the good or happy period or age.
the age of perfection (the golden age), the satya yuga, or the first of the 4 ages of the world.
the and age of ditto (the time when $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world was still perfect).
the 3rd age of ditto (when half was perfect).
the 4 th age of ditto (or the time of quarrelling).
now-a-days, now, soon.
it happened anciently (mythology).
past time, the preterite (tense). ancient or prior limit, first beginning.
the last limit or boundary.
ancient time, former time.
it has happened, has been.
then, at that time.


19 Kāsa
$35 \cdot 4$

cough，catarrh．
difficulty of breathing．

Nimes or Phrases orgginating in the Mystical Doctrine．

I Tantra

2 Uttaratantra
3 Mantra
4 Vidyā
5 Dhāraṇi
6 Maṇḍala

7 Śāntika
8 Akarṣaṇa
9 Pausṭika
io Abhicāruka
ir Vasikaraṇam

12 Homa
13 Upacāra

14 Vidhi
15 Vidhāna
16 Kalpa
17 Japa

18 Homopakarana

19 Āhuti－dravya

20 Hotā

## 





5 गiaraix

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5 5म्गा
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あ＂ग
ぶサ

 क्रेर्रेणगेगेग
 §ुरपषेगेरा
mystical doctrine，charm．
the principal［or upper］tantra．
a mystical praise，prayer，for－ mula．
a doctrinal mantra or formula．
a mystical treatise，a charm，a formula．
a circle or any designed plan for performing mystical cere－ monies．
an assuaging formula．
an attractive formula［drawing］
a formula for procuring abun－ dance，prosperity．
a formula for overpowering or destroying an enemy．
a magical formula or charm for bringing one into his subjec－ tion．
burnt－offering，sacrifice．
rites，cerémonies，implements hecessary for performing the sacrifice．
rite，ceremony，rule，formula．
form，manner，act of perform－ ing religious rites．
minutiae of religious rites and ceremonies．
the muttering of prayers，the counting silently the beads of a rosary．
the rites and ceremonies for performing a burnt－offering sacrifice．
the implements（or instruments） used in making a burnt－ offering．
the sacrificer，the priest．

the act of offering or sacrificing, or making a burnt-offering.
things to be offered (or the implements of a burnt-offering).
empowering, ordination, consecration or initiation.
empowered, ordained, consecrated.
invitation (of the gods).
the calling or summoning together (of the gods).
dismission, or a prayer that the gods may withdraw (from the circle).
a binding, fastening.
election, separation
the manner of the proud or arrogant.
benediction, the bestowing of a benediction.
mantra-ceremony.
the stretching out (forth) of his right hand.
ditto of the left hand.
bright or clear light.
accomplishment, attainment of any object.
one versed in the mantras or mystical formulae, an adviser.
one wearing or carrying with him some doctrinal written sentences, as a preservative.
that which is to be obtained (or to be accomplished).
the accomplisher.
the chief associate of the accomplisher.
the goddess with one lock of braided hair.
the not selfish [self-less] goddess.
she with a diadem on her head.
she (called) the eye of Buddha.
(the goddess) clothed in white garment.

|  | Tare | 率风（81 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48 | Vajrabhṛkutinī |  |
| 49 | Åryabhṛkuṭins | Requncrincoizr |
| 50 | Vajrāmbujā | ぞE¢y |
| 5I | Vajrāṅkusini |  |
| 52 | Ojapratyāhāriṇi |  |
| 53 | Hāsavati | －95R19\％ |
| 54 | Ratnolkā |  |
| 55 | Ādhāraṇi |  |
| 56 | Samantabhadrā |  |
| 57 | Ratirāgā |  |
| 58 | Vajradhāturiśvari | ぞ |
| 59 | Sarvacakrā |  |
| 60 | Ratnottamã． |  |
| 61 | Sahasrāvartā |  |
| 62 | Sādhumatí |  |
| 63 | Siddhottarā |  |
| 64 | Dhäraṇizmudrã | प－ |
| 65 | Vajrasatvajñāna－mudrā |  |
| 66 | Mahātuṣtijinãna－mudrā | 5 |
| 67 | Mahãprabhāmaṇ̣̣alabyū－ hajĩãna－mudrā |  <br>  |
| 68 | Sarvadharmasamatājĩãana－ mudrā |  <br>  |

the（female）deliverer，the（she） deliverer，saver，transporter．
she with wrinkles of anger on her face（the holy indignant， or peevish，goddess）．
the venerable angry goddess．
（she with）a diamond lotus．
（she with）a diamond hook．
she that takes away the bright－ ness of one＇s face．
the laughing goddess．
the precious or holy deliverer．
the all－containing（comprehend－ ing goddess）．
the best（goddess）．
（the goddess）that is passion－ ately fond of venary．
the consort of the supreme be－ ing．
（the goddess）that appears or is introduced in every circle（or that belongs to every class of the gods）．
the principal among the Ratna （precious，holy）goddesses．
she with a thousand circles．
she with a good intellect（Mi－ nerva）？
the most accomplished or per－ fect goddess．
（she）the image（symbol）or dhärani or superhuman power．
（she）the symbol of the wisdon of the supreme being．
the symbolical figure（or god－ dess）of great joy or mirth．
the symbolical figure（or god－ dess）of the great light re－ presented in the circle．
ditto representing the sameness or equality of all things or substances．

69 Sarva－Tathāgata－virañji－ nijĩăna－mudráa

## रेखत्वेम

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70 Mahā－pritivega－sambhava－ jū̃āna－mudrā

##  

71 Sarva－Tathãgata－paripūr－ ṇajüāna－mudrā
 ＊4以

72 Sarva－Tathãgata－samayā－ dhiṣṭānajñāna－mudrā

3 Sarva－Tathāgata－vajrābhi－ sekajūāna－mudrā

74 Sarva－Tathāgata－prajña－ jñāna－mudrā

75 Sarva－Tathāgata－dharma－ vāgmin－prapañca－jñāna－ mudrā

76 Mahācakrapraveśajñ̄āna－ mudrā

Sarva－Tathāgata－viśva－ karmajñāna－mudrā

78 Duryodhanaviryajñāna－ mudrā






 मेलगुझTI



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## उTI



the symbolical figure（or god－ dess）which makes glad or exhilarates all the Tathāga－ tas．
ditto of the origin of great joy．
ditto of making fulfilled or ac－ complished the thoughts of all the Tathägatas．
ditto on which all the Tatha－ gatas have bestowed this benediction．
the symbol of the highest degree of benediction of all the Tathāgatas．
ditto of the understanding and wisdom of all the Tathagatas．
ditto of these being no pro－ lixity（or delusion）in the words of the doctrine ol all the Tathāgatas．
the symbol of entering into the great circle．
the symbol（or emblem）of all sorts of works（or acts）per－ formed by all the Tathāgatas （or Buddhas）．
the emblem of insuperable dili－ gent application（or indus－ try）．

79 Sarva－mára－mandala－ vidhvamsanajĩana－ mudrà
 \＆ शैद्य可気
8o Sarva－Tathăgata－bandha－ na－jñāna－mudra


81 Sarva－Tathāgata－surata－ sukha



82 Sarva－Tathāgata－karṣaṇi

83 Sarva－Tathågata－rāgiṇi

84 Sarva－Tathāgata－santo－ ṣaṇī

85 Mahădhipatni
86 Mahādyotā
87 Mahāratnavarṣā
88 Mahāprītikarṣā
89 Mahājñãnagiti
90 Mahāghoṣānugā
9r Gandhavati

92 Mahābodhyangavati
93 Cakṣuṣmatī
94 Sattvavatī
95 Sumbha
96 Nisumbha
97 Amṛtakuṇdali
98 Jambhala



अ










太人पाप्वक्ष





the symbol of disliking or over－ coming all the circles（or provinces）of Káma deva（or of the devil）．
the emblem of the obligation of all the Tathagatas（or of their being bound by the god－ dess，etc．）．
the chief pleasure of all the Tathăgatas（a goddess）．
the inviter of all the Tatha－ gatas（a goddess）．
she that is passionate for（or makes gled or merry）all the Tathagatas．
she（the goddess）that makes cheerful all the Tathagatas．
the great mistress．
great shine or illumination（the great（female）maker）．
she that causes a shower of jewels．
great pleasure and contentment （name of a goddess）．
harmony（of）great wisdom（a goddess）．
following a great sound（a god－ dess，echo）？
she with incenses（a godly，or pious women）name of a god－ dess．
possessing a great deal of sancti－ ty（a goddess）．
she with eyes（the watchful）（a goddess）．
having the strength or vigour of mind．
the harmful beautiful．
the beautiful which certainly harms．
that prepares the ambrosia（as the means of immortality）．
the taker away of dullness or dimness．

99 Ucchuṣmã
roo Āryā Yamantakā
IOI Śamikara
102 Pinākin
103 Guhyādhipati
104 Yakṣa-senāpati

105 Jaṭāvalambitam
106 Samidh
107 Indhana
108 Agnikuṇ̣a
109 Pūrnāhuti
iro Sruvakam
rif Pātri
112 Codanam
113 Vidarbhaṇam
II4 Argha
115 Naivedyam
ir6 Bali
II7 (a) Upasprsya
(b) Ācamanam
(c) Prokṣaṇam

118 Pradakṣinapaṭṭikā
II9 Abhyantarapaṭṭika
120 Bahispaṭtikā
121 Avyāyānam
122 Pratyāyãnam






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ड़ुरीशेㅍ


the sly, ol crafty (goddess).
the venerable restrainer of the lord of death (a goddess).
that makes light (or makes happy).
he with a trident (or bow).
the master of mysteries.
the great commander of the Yakshas (or mischievous spirits).
with down-hanging clotted hair.
fuel, wood, grass (used in sacrificing).
fuel, wood for fire.
fire place (in sacrificing).
a ladle or spoon (used in offerings).
a sort of ladle used in sacrifice for pouring oiled butter, etc.
a sort of cup or spoon.
exhortation, incitement to good.
supplication.
the price or cost of an oblation, the priest's fee.
meat offered to the gods, presentation of food to ditto.
an oblation, religious offering to be thrown or cast away.
touching, contact, ablution, etc.
rinsing the mouth before only meal, etc.
sprinkling, immolation of victims.
the path for circumambulating a sacred building, etc.
ditto the inner road.
ditto the outer way.
the perambulating.
the returning.


17 Rahonus̃ãsaka
I8 Niśrayadāpika［M．dä̧yaka］

19 Päthācarya

20 Sthavira

2 I Dahra

22 Navakarmika

23 Vaiyāvṛtyakara
24 Siksya

25 PraSikṣya

26 Antavāsin

27 Pascādśramaṇa

28 Mảdhya

29 Navaka
30 Vṛddhănta

31 Navānta

32 Nauvāsika
33 Agantuka

34 Gamika
35 Agamika
36 Kālapatrika
37 Sam̉jñ̄ā－bhikṣu
38 Pratijũã－bhikṣu
39 Bhikṣata iti bhikṣu
40 Bhinnaklesatvãd－bhikṣu
41 Jñapticaturṣukarmano－ pasampannabhikşu

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पवर्वर्ष

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9－








one who teaches secretly（or privately）．
ne that gives（or makes to be given）lodgings．
a teacher of reading，a lecturer．
a respectable religious person， （having a fixed habitation）．
the youth or the young students in a convent or monastery． a superintendent．
an attendant，servant．
a disciple，student．
a disciple＇s disciple．
a near habitant，one in the vicinity．
a priest lately brought up［or－ dained］．
a religious person of a middle state or degree．
a novice，tyro，beginner．
thosegrown old，the old priests， the series or class of old priests．
the series or class of the young religious persons．
a fundamental student，or a resident．
recently arrived（a visitant）or received into the religious order．
one who is about to leave the convent．
a new－comer．
having a black begging plate or cup．
a nominal gelong．
a much promising gelong，a votary．
（he is）a gelong only for getting alms to live on．
a gelong that has overcome the misery of vice．
（he is）a gelong by praying and by becoming accomplished in the four things．
 entering the religious life.

| I Steyasaṁvãaika |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Nānāsamivāsika |
| 3 | Asamivāsika |
| 4 | Tirthikāvakrāntaka |
| 5 | Mātṛghātaka |
| 6 | Pitṛghātaka |
| 7 | Arhatghātaka |
| 8 | Samghabhedaka |
|  | Tathägatasyāntikaduṣtacittarudhirotsådaka |

Io Bhikṣuṇīdūṣaka
II Puruṣa
12 StrI
13 Paṇdaka
14 Jātipaṇ̣̣aka

15 Pakṣapaṇḍaka
16 Asaktapradhubana-paṇdaka
17 İrṣyapanḍaka
18 Āpatpaṇạaka
19 Şanḍa
20 Ubhayavyañjaka
2I Anguli-phana-hastaka

22 Anopthaka
23 Citrăñga
24 Ativẹddha


आITRN









55 .
स'बेढ-





표영





one who dwells clandestinely, like a thief, in a monastery.
one who dwells by various means or contrary wise.
one who does not, or should not cohabit.
he that has become a Tirthika (a determinist).
a murderer of his mother, a matricide.
a murderer of his father (parricide).
the murderer of an Arhat.
a causer of dissension among the religious.
to hurt maliciously Tathãgata (Shakya) so as to bleed.
the reproving of a gelongma.
a man, the male.
a woman, the female.
hermaphrodite: catamite: neuter.
one who has become a hermaphrodite after his birth [a born hermaphrodite].
a half-hermaphrodite (i.e., during half a lunation).
one that becomes hermaphrodite after being imbrand (sic.)
an envious hermaphrodite.
grown an hermaphrodite out of weakness or debility.
a woman eunuch.
having the signs of both sexes.
whose fingers are united in a circle [like the expanded hood of a serpent].
one baving no lips.
having a scarred or freckled body.
too old, or grown too old.


| 52 Atidirgha | $5.35 \cdot 80.8$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 53 Kŗşlaka | 部咂成 |
| 54 Vikațaka | B1achexara |
| 55 Nilacchavivarnna |  |
| 56 Pitacchavivarṇa |  |
| 57 Lohitacchavivarṇ̣a |  |
| 58 Avadātacchavivarṇ̣a |  |
| 59 Vipảtaka |  |
| 60 Kharasirssa |  |
| 6r Sūkarasirṣa |  |
| 62 Dvisirṣa |  |
| 63 Svasirṣa |  |
| 64 Asirssaka |  |
| 65 Hastikarna |  |
| 66 Aśvakaṛ̣a |  |
| 67 Gonakarna |  |
| 68 Markațakarṇa | ¢＊习＊\＄ิ¢ |
| 69 Kharakarna |  |
| 70 Sükarakarna |  |
| 71 Ekakarna |  |
| 72 Akarṇa | ¢ ¢ ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |
| 73 Lohitakkṣa |  |
| 74 Ativãtrâkspa |  |
| 75 Cullãkŗa | कvarera |
| 76 Atipingalākṣa |  |
| 77 Kăcàkṣa | वेश्＇大ิष |
| 78 Bumbutālcṣa［budbudakksa］ |  |
| 79 Elcäkga |  |

too tall．
thin，lean，dry．
having a wasted body．
one whose flesh is too blue in colour．
one whose flesh is too yellow．
one whose flesh is too red．
one whose flesh is too white．
with a lean body（like a flat lock of hair）．
（with）a head like that of an ass．
with a hog＇s head．
having two heads．
with a head like that of a dog
with a small head．
elephant－eared，or one with ears like those of an elephant．
horse－eared，having ears like those of a horse．
ox－eared．
monkey－eared．
with ears like those of an ass or ass－eared．
with ears resembling those of a hog．
having only one ear．
having no ear．
with red eyes．
with too large eyes．
with little eyes．
with too large（or owl）eyes．
with glass eyes，or spectacles．
with eyes like a bubble or water bladder．
with only one eye．



|  | Talisa | －12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | Palipata［M．parlevata」 vrkṣa | サ．909\％ |
| 13 | Candanam |  |
| 14 | Khadira |  |
| 15 | Dặ̣imbavțkṣa |  |
| 16 | 6 Piṇ̣akharjuravṛksa | R3＊＊＊＇9\％ |
| 17 | 7 Vanaspati | STME |
| 18 | 8 Vanasaulda | 9atariof |
| 19 | 9 Vamisa |  |
| 20 | －Vent | 훌떼자 |
| 21 | （ Piṇdavenu | व゙5\％ |
| 22 | 2 Nyagrodha |  |
| 23 | 3 Ikṣuvanam |  |
| 24 | 4 Sáalivanam | 2వar包 ¢fa |
| 25 | 5 Vetasa | त्ञ50 |
| 26 | 6 Nadavanam |  |
| 27 | 7 Salavrkṣa | 9\％5Na／ |
| 28 | 8 Nȧgavọkṣa | 奀9े |
| 29 | 9 Vrısṣa |  |
| 30 | o Lata or valli | व⿵冂人入叩 |
| 31 | I Kariora |  |

the Talisa tree［flacourtia cata－ phracta］．
an apple tree．
the sandal tree or wood．
the khadira［acacia catechu］．
the pomegranate tree［soyimida febrifuga］．
a sort of palm－tree［phanix silvestris］．
name of a tree；woods，forests．
an assemblage of woods or forests．
a reed，or bamboo．
ditto．
a bamboo．
the Indian fig tree［ficus indica］．
a plantation of sugar－cane．
a rice plantation．
a willow tree．
a reed－bed［arundo tibialis］．
the sal tree［shorea robusta］．
the näga tree．
a green tree，a tree．
a creeper．
the shoot of a bamboo．


I Jānanto prechanti
2 Jānantopi na pṛchanti
3 Kăle prechanti
4 Kāātikrāntam na pṛc－ chanti
5 Arthopasamihitam chanti


5 N
pra


they ask knowingly（or with due consideration）． ［even knowing they ask not］． they ask in its proper time． they ask not unseasonably． they ask intelligently．


[^10] aNTV5

32 Jivitoparodhe
33 Taccintena
34 Manuṣyagate
35 Manuṣyavigraha
36 Vinidhāḥ sainjñ̄ā
37 Tatșamjñā̄sā［M．Tatsami－ jãảyāh］
38 Uttaramanuṣyadharma yuktatoktavātman

39 Parāvagame
40 Anāpatti
4I Adikarmikah
42 Unmattaka
$42 a$ Vikṣiptacitta
43 Vedanābhitunna［M． bhinna］

44 Prayogíki
45 Gurvī
46 Laghvì
47 Sāvaseṣā
48 NiravaSeṣã
49 Āsaptatain yugamupā－ dāya

50 Pătranikubjanam
5I Sāsañga
52 Sapratibhaya sammatam
bhairava－



हेंकपासच








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## 다잭ㅍNNN

53 Ṣaḍvārgikāh
54 Vicaṭanam

5ुगक्ये
ম（aN
he steals，or causes to be stolen by his messenger．
taking away life，murdering， killing．
thinking so，or being thus minded．
having become man．
being conceived as a man．
change of consciousness．
being of such consciousness．
I havesaid that the human law is supreme law．
to understand another．
faultess，without $\sin$ ．
first beginner，principal worker．
mad．
disordered in mind．
being pressed by the sensation of distress．
originating in coalition．
heavy or heaviness．
light（not heavy），small．
with some residue，super－ numerary．
without residue．
commencing from the seventh generation（of his parents）．
turning the begging cup with its mouth downwards．
necessary，required，useful．
one who is known as a timid or fearful person．
six of Sākya＇s disciples so－called （the class of six）．
bed，bedding．

a fulling (of cloth).
to cause to be washed.
to cause to be dyed.
to cause to be fulled.
a householder, layman.
formerly the wife (of a now religious person).
publishing news by ringing a bell.
a coin worth one rupee.
a small coin.
the telling of a lie knowingly or designedly.
unintelligible, not understanding or perceiving.
not wishing to be understood.
agreeing with, like, concordant
disagreeing, discordant.
to the first and the last, to all indiscriminately.
the dividing of the substance (or wealth, effects) of a dead man.
a cohabitant, one that dwells with another person.
one stopped or interrupted, an interruption.
sitting in a contracted posture.
having paid his obeisance (of the five circles, or with the five members).
having joined the palms of his hands.
depending on the priesthood or clergy.
ancient rites or ceremonies.
the winter season.
the hot season, spring.
the rainy season, summer.
the end of the rainy season, short summer.

82 Dirghavàrṣika
8j Poṣadhasthẻpanam
84 Cürṇ̣a
85 Jontake
86 Udakabhrama
87 Layanaparihāra
88 Utthảñakāraka
89 Dantakāṣtham
90 Arcanam
91 Arunam
92 Nilāruṇa
93 Pitaruṇa
94 Tảmrāruṇa
95 Naivacchyam［？］
96 Tirthikāvasthā
97 Arvāka［M．arvāk］
98 Nimilta－vidhi－paryāya
99 Praṇidhikarma
100 Kalahakāraka
toi Avasāraṇam
Ioム Prảyaścittikă
103 Śuddhapayattika
104 Catuṣkumbikāyāsarpati
105 Paribhāvitam
106 Samkãra
107 Sammarjāni
I08 Bhṛkuṭi
109 Viloma or pratiloma




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क्रुㅇㅊㄷN


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द्यापरは

के सबुवण
the long summer．
fasting or doing penance
powder，dust，aromatic powder．
a warm bath or warm bathing room．
a hole or canal in a cook－room for dish－washings，etc．，etc．
the measuring out of a dwell－ ing－place or house．
one who performs handiwork．
a small piece of wood for clean ing the teeth，a tooth－pick． the act of praying when risin up from bed．
the dawn or dawning aurora．
the blue or first dawn．
the yellow or middle dawn．
the copper coloured or last dawn．
fashion，costume，dress．
a mansion or dwelling place belonging to the Tirthikas．
one on this side，party，sect．
enunciation of the signs or tokens of luck（of dispute）．
ascertainment．
one that contends，disputes．
the begging of pardon．
falling defeated；falling（into $\sin )$ ．
unmixed or clear defeat or sin．
creeping or crawling on his four （feet and hands）．
publishing，making known，ex－ posure of faults and defects．
filth，sweepings，dust．
a broom；a heap of sweepings．
wrinkles on the face expressive of wrath．
opposite，contrary，the reverse， disagreeing．

I［M．nepaccyam．Bötlinck，nopap\＆yam．］

IIO Parijana
III Karaṇdaka
112 Antarvisala
113 Jálavåtãyanam
I14 Cikrika［M．cakrika］
115 Kapotamảlả
ı16 Kaṭuka tailam
117 Ayasadārvikā
II8 Padadhảvanikā

II9 Kūrmăkrtikhara

120 Kuntaphalaka
121 Talakopari
122 Jyestha
123 Madhya
124 Janapadacärika
125 Pārvataka［M．Karvaṭakā］
126 Upanimantraṇam
127 Avadhyāyati
128 Kșipani，vipãcayati［M． kṣipati］
129 Sulka
130 Monam［sic．for maunam］
131 Ehi svãgata
132 Kapardaka
133 Kãkiṇi
134 Māṣaka
135 Kärṣāpaṇa

136 Civarabhandika


95uncra


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54

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Q
天＂৭＂ワ



suit，retinue，attendants，a train．
a circular or round house．
wide or of great extent within．
a latticed window．
with a pair of，window－shutters．
a small table，a side－board．
oil extracted from the kafu plant，mustard．
an iron ladle or spoon．
a place for washing the feet before entering a house or before prayer．
rough like the back of a toad．
the top or point of pike or spear．
the upper roof or terrace．
the great one，the excellent．
middle，mean．
a wanderer，traveller；wander－ ing，travelling．
one dwelling on the hills．
one invited to an entertain－ ment；an invitation．
he reproves，rebukes，abuses．
upbraiding，chiding，blaming．
customs or duties paid on high－ ways．
taciturnity，silence，being still．
come here，you are weloome．
a shell，a cowrie．
twenty cowries or shells．
a small coin of the value of 80 cowries．
a（silver）coin of $I, 600$ cowries in value．
the price of a religious garb．

| 137 Garbhayātanam |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 138 Adhivãsanam |  |
| 139 Mañca | 周 |
| 140 Pitha | 太ิ̧ |
| 141 Ghata | E®티 |
| 142 Ghatikā |  |
| 143 Karakiṇi or kundakȧ |  |
| 144 Bhăryà | \＄5＇ㅉ |
| 145 Prakaṭa |  |
| 146 Paripāṭi |  |
| 147 Harati or Pratyāharati |  |
| 148 Ākarşanam |  |
| 149 Pătã［ ？］ |  |
| 150 Pāţika |  |
| 151 Vyâma |  |
| 152 Hasta | 因 |
| 153 Vitasti | 込匂 |
| 154 Anguli | ה̇N2 |
| 155 Anudhēvanam | จ影 |
| 156 Anyasya bhāgah | মG9র্যু． |
| 157 Kaṭhinastãra |  |
| 158 Chandadāyaka |  |
| 159 Adhikaraṇam | \％ifa |
| 160 Sannihitam |  |
| 161 Aprarohanadharmaka |  |
| 162 Kriyakāra |  |
| 163 Parimārjanam | Э． 515.51 |

the causing of abortion．
permission or leave for the use of，etc．
a bedstead．
a stool，a table．
an earthen vessel，a water jar．
an earthen vessel for measuring time，a clepsydra．
the water－pot of an ascetic．
a wife．
manifest，evident，apparent．
by degrees，successively．
carrying or conveying intelli－ gence，accompanying one．
a calling，an invitation．
simple（not double，not folded）．
a making two－fold，doubling．
a fathom or two yards．
a cubit．
a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger，a span．
a finger，an inch．
a sending，despatching［？pursu－ ing］．
another＇s share or portion．
spreading a mat on the ground． one that offers his belief or credit．
disputing，criticising．
deposited or hoarded up．
denying regeneration or a new birth．［？］
made for a law，or rule．
a cleansing，making clean．

164 Prasphotanam
165 Antarvareat
166 Chinnavaralika

167 Avàrạika

168 Khaṇ̣aphulla
169 Yavajjīvikam
170 Kuĩcika
171 Kundalakam
172 Udakadatta
173 Dhanakrītam

ज्ञुणसTry
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 समेबन
सि．

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\｛qakitera
a cleansing，a shating off．
before the rainy season．
one that has violated his vow for pasaing the summer at a certain place without leaving it．
one that＇has not engaged him－ self to pass the summer at a certain place．
the falling down of a bough that is rotten．
wearing a thing as long as one lives．
a key for opening a door．
a vescel for weshing anything in．
given by a water－atrainer．
bought by paying a certain price for it．


I Nanda
2 Upananda
3 Punarvasu
4 Chande
5 Asvaka
6 Udàyin

549 ：7
केच䅫
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985＂
a delight or darling delicimm or delicia．
a little delight or darling deli－ ciole．
perfect wealth or riches．
（wish，desire）one having a deaire for，etc．
the swift，nimblefooted．
the up－rising or up－riser or one from the east or eastern part of India．


I Anke－dhâtri
2 Kṣira－dhātri
3 Mala－dhatri
4 Kriḍanika dhatri

すबत्दुवपवंबब


a nurse that holds and carries a child in her bosom．
a nurse that suckles the child．
a nurse that cleanses the child．
a nurse that plays with the child．


knowledge acquired by hearing.
knowledge acquired by meditation.
knowledge acquired by consideration.


I Śatasãhasrikả prajãă-păramita

2 Paficavimsatisabasrika prajûâ-paramita
3 Astrasăhasrikả prajı̂̃a-päramita
4 Buddhavatảm sangha
5 Bodhisatvapiţakam
6 Lalita-vistara

7 Samădhiràja
8 Pîtảputrasamăgama
9 Lokottaraparivartta
to Saddharmapuṇ̣̣arikam
II Gaganagañja
12 Ratnamegna
13 Laíkß̄vatạram
14 Suvarṇa prabhảsottama
15 Vimala-kirtti-nirdesa
16 Gaṇ̣avyūha
17 Ghanavyūha
I8 Ākasagarbha
19 Aksayamatinirdesa




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ఫ. समे




the transcendental wisdom in one hundred thousand slokas.
ditto in 25,000 Slokas.
ditto in 8,000 Slokas.
Buddha community.
the vessel (or ston) of a Bodhisattva.
sports on the wide field, or worldly vicissitudes in the life of Sakya.
the prince of deep meditation.
the meeting of the father and his son (Sakya and his father).
a chapter on him that has left the world.
the holy doctrine or the white lily [lotus].
a treasure of heaven (or as large as the void space above).
the precious cloud.
the visiting of Lanka
the best gold-shine.
(a treatise) taught by Vimala kīrtti (immaculate renown).
description of the trunk.
the dense ornament [one of the heavens of Buddha].
the essence (or spirit) of heaven name of a Bodhisattva.
taught by Akssayamati (whose wit never fails), a Bodhisattva.

|  | Upayakausalyam | gaxarodpuar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dharmasangiti |  |
| 22 | Suvikrānta-vikrêmin |  |
| 23 | Mahăkaruṇap puṇạarikam |  |
| 24 | Ratnaketu |  |
| 25 | Dasabhūmikā | 20sta |
|  | Tathăgata-mahakaruṇànirdesa |  <br>  |
| 27 | Druma-kinnara-rāja-pariprcchā |  |
| 28 | AjătaSatrukaukrtyavinodana |  |
| 29 | Sandhinirmocanam |  |
| 30 | Buddhasangriti |  |
| 31 | Rąstrapãlapariproclã | cyarapareitapingera |
|  | Sarvadharmapravṛttinirdesa |  ज5ycy |
| 33 | Ratnacūdaparipṛchȧ |  |
| 34 | Ratnakūṭa |  |
| 35 | Mahảyãnaprasảdabhãvanam |  - |
| 36 | Sūryagarbha |  |
| 37 | Buddhabhưmi | 2nENGATita |
|  | Tathăgatécintyaguhanirdesa |  <br>  |
| 39 | Súraṅgamasamãdhinirdesa |  <br> 4쥬메 |
|  | Sảgara-năgaråja pariprechi | Th igaric aix |

wise in the means or method.
collection of some religious articles.
he that overpowers by his great skill.
the great merciful one-the white lotus or lily.
the precious top-ornament.
(a sütra) on the ten Bhamis or earths (the degrees of perfection of the Bodhisattvas).
description of the great mercy of Tathagata.
a sütra delivered at the request of Druma kinnara reja (a monstrous demi-god).
the curing of the grief of Ajata satru (a foe before his birth). explication of the thoughts of, etc.
a clear enumeration of some articles respecting Buddha.
(a sütra delivered) on the request of Rleptrapala (a demigod).
the showing of the existence of every thing without origin.
asked by him who has a gem on the crown of his head.
the jewel peak (or gems heaped up).
the state of being well accus--tomed to the faith of the high principles.
the essence or spirit of the sun. (name of a Bodhisattva).
the mansion of Buddha.
instruction in the inconceivable secrets (or mysteries) of Tathagata.
description of that kind of deep meditation which is called "the becoming a süra or champion.'
(a sūtra) delivered at the request of a sea-serpent-king.

green rice，or a field of rice （rice plant）．
instruction in the high prin－ ciples．
on the request of Brahma the particular－minded．
the showing of the real and the apparent truth．
the being（or mansion）of Mañ－ jusrì．
the great final deliverance from pain．
the wheel that turns not back．
explanation（on the course）of moral works．
the transcendental wisdom in 500 Slokas．
the transcendental wisdom in 300 slokas．
the precious tāla tree，${ }^{1}$ the precious lamp．
the very pure moral conduct．
the displaying of indubitable miracles，of the great tran－ quillity of mind．
instruction for showing that the birth of Tathāgata is original．
the change of nature（or of worldly existence）．
the triumph of the true doctrine， （or religion）．
description of the good qualities of the Buddha province of Mañjusti．
delineation of the perfect side （or of the perfectly wise man）． the putting away of the stains of moral works．

[^11]60 Triskandhakam

6I Sarvavaidalyasangraha
62 Sañghāţasūtram
63 Tathāgata－jiñãnamudrá－ samãdhi

64 Vajramerusikharakūṭà－ gāradhäraṇi

65 Anavataptanāgarāja－pari－ pfechā

66 Sarva－Buddha－visayāvatā－ rajñānālokālañkāra


68 Vyāsa－parip̣̣cchā
69 Subāhu－paripṛcchā
70 Simina－paripṛcchā
71 Mahāsahasrapramardanam
72 Ugrapariprechā
73 Śraddhã balādhànam
74 Angulimãliyam
75 Hastikakṣyam
76 Akşayamatiparipịcchā
77 Bhaisajyaguruvaiḍūrya prabhā
78 Arthaviniścaya
79 Mahābalasūtra
80 Viradattag！̣apatipari－ prechà
8i Ratnakaraṇ̣akam
82 Vikurvānarājapariprechā





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ुरิ．可或
 बमापत्र प्रिस सुसय स्राप्वेस






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（a treatise）on the three aggre－ gates（or bodies of know． ledge．
collections of all sorts of prin－ ciples or tenets．
a sütra on encountering or junc－ tion（or on a pair or couple）．
the deep meditation（or ecstacy） on the emblem of wisdom of Tathăgata．
a Dharaṇi for perceiving the house built on the top of the sacred（or immovable）Meru．
（a sūtra delivered）on the re－ quest of the serpent－king Anavatapta（not grown warm）．
an ornament of intellectual light for entering into the mansion of every Buddha．
the transcendental wisdom in 700 slokas．
asked by Vyâsa（the copious）．
asked by Subathu（with a good hand or arm）．
asked by a liou．
conquering or subduing the great thousand（worlds）．
asked by Ugra（the cruel or wrathful）．
the producing of faith．
the advantages of wearing a rosary of（men＇s cut）fingers． an elephant＇s dexterity（or girth）．
asked by Aksayamati（whose wit never fails him）．
the best physic，the brightness of vaiḍūrya．
ascertainment of meaning．
a sūtra on the great strong one．
on the request of Viradatta，a householder：（Herodotus）． the precious vessel．
delivered on the request of an
illusory prince．

| 83 Dhvajāgrakeyūram |  | the arm-ornament (or bracelet) on the top of a banner (or the best ornament ; title of a treatise). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 84 Tripiţaka |  | the three vessels; or the three great divisions of the Kahgyur. |
| 85 Sütra | बर | a treatise, an aphorisn. |
| 86 Abbidharma |  | eminent or principal law. |
| 87 Vinaya | 25ard | discipline, education. |
| 88 Prajãapti |  | established doctrine. |
| 89 Sástram |  | literary wurk, scripture. |
| 90 Samgitiparyāya |  | enumeration of songs or praises (or of walking beings). |
| 91 Dharmaskandha |  | the aggregate of moral doctrine (or of things in general). |
| 92 Dhâtukaya |  | the body or junction of the several roots or regions. |
| 93 Jĩănaprasthānam |  | the proceeding of $j \tilde{n} \bar{n} n a$ or wisdom, or spirit. |
| 94 Prakaranapada |  | an introductory line or verse. |
| 95 Ekottarikāgama |  | a dogma or precept originating from the same power (with others). |
| 96 Madhyamãgama | 9609ア9 | a middle dogma or precept. |
| 97 Dirghāgama |  | a long, high or first precept. |
| 98 Samiyuktāgama |  | a well-arranged precept. |
| 99 Vinayavibhāga or vibhañga |  | a detailed account on disciplining religious persons. |
| Ioo Vinayavastu | 950 | the basis of discipline. |
| 101 Vinayakşudrakam |  | minute essentials of discipline. |
| 102 Uttaragrantha |  | the last work (on discipline). |
| 103 Rảjupavãdakam |  | advice to a prince. |

 of his own Throat or Mouth" (or tauget viva voce) Explanatory Verse, et cetera.

I Kaṇtholrta

2 Ägama
B5'
taught out of his own throat or mouth (or delivered viva voce).
precept, dogma, doctrine; the dogmatical part of the Kahgyur scriptures.

| 3 Arṣa | 떵매凶ㅣ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 Privacanam | －ENCRA |
| 5 Śassanam |  |
| 6 Sūtranta | कर大⿳亠二口欠彡 |
| 7 Sūtram | बF |
| 8 Siddhănta |  |
| 9 Samaya |  |
| 10 Anusāsanam | ENEETMy |
| ${ }_{11}$ Avavāda | apraxite |
| 12 Darsanam | $7{ }_{5} 8$ |
| 13 Matam | 저내N |
| 14 Śāstram |  |
| 15 Prakaraṇam | 245．55：4 |
| 16 Prakriyã |  |
| 17 Sūtranam | 65\％ 5 ara |
| 18 Kãrikã | \％alays 5ax |
| 19 Tipyitaka |  |
| 20 Vrtti | Q4్入ిคa |
| 21 Vivaranam |  |
| 22 Pañjikã | 5MR |
| 23 Bhăşyam | － 0.95 |
| 24 Vyảkhyãnam |  |
| 25 Vărttikam |  |
| 26 Paddhati |  |
| 27 Miśrakam | \＄\＄ิ¢ |
| 28 Tikā | Rayprad 95 |
| 29 Tikãt kā |  |
| 30 Śloka，gīthà |  |

learning；branch of sclence．
high precept，the doctrine of a Buddhe．
a showing，instructing，compor ing．
class of satras，tracts，treatises， etc．
a sūtra，tract ${ }_{\text {，}}$ treatise，apho－ rism，etc．
established truth or principle．
time，season（in Tantrika works also vow，engagement）．
demonstration，full instruction．
advice，counsel，instruction．
theory，speculation，doctrine．
sect，opinion，extablished opinion，custom，manner．
holy writ，scriptures．
a preliminary article，introduc tion，explication，narration．
narration，relation，history， business．
make up or compose into a series，or tract．
explicatory［memorial］verse or sentence．
the extent or measure of a treatise．
a commentary，explication．
unfolding，explaining．
a difficult commentary，or criti－ cal explication．
a glossing or explanation by gloss．
exposition，explanation，gloss．
an additional commentary，ex－ planation．
explication of the tert．
a misture or mired composi－ tion，partly of prose，partly of verse．
remarks，observations，notes commentary．
comment upon a commentary， explication of a commentary．
verse．

|  | Gadyami | 弟島 | prose（soluta oratio）． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Padyam | あuxaky yry | metre，verse（ligata oratio）． |
|  | Vrtu［vrtta f］ | 충ㅁ | composition． |
| 34 | Chandam |  | prosody． |
| 35 | Dandakam |  | a sort of metre． |
| 36 | Grantha |  | the text，the number of chap－ ters in a book． |
| 37 | Parivarta | ผิธ | a chapter，section，part． |
| 38 | Asvassaka |  | a period or sentence［section， chapter］． |
| 39 | Pariccheda |  | a section． |
| 40 | Sarga | बิ¢ | section，book，chapter． |
| 41 | Pațala | 다타닉 | a division，section，book． |
| 42 | Adhyāya | वर्¢ सेश | a summary，exposition of what is to be told，or has been told or said． |
|  | Chandovicita |  | an abridged metre． |
| 44 | Pindoddãana | －5， | a summary of the contents． |
| 45 | Antaroddảnam |  | summary，contents． |
|  | Uddảnam |  | repetition，summary，contents． |
|  or of Melodious Voices（or Vocal Sound）． |  |  |  |
|  | Cittả bhikhyãkari |  | heart refreshing，giving satisfac－ tion to the mind． |
|  | Snigdhă | 『『®े¢ | smooth，soft，amiable． |
| 3 | Mrauka | QEDT | mild，soft． |
|  | Manojũa |  | pleasing to the heart or mind． |
|  | Manoramá |  | agreeable to the heart or mind． |
|  | 6 Suddhà | $5 \square 9$ | clear，pure． |
| 7 | Vimala |  | spotless，clear． |
| 8 | Prabhăsvarã | 매NuT55 | clear－sounding． |
|  | Valgu |  | agreeable，pleasing． |


worthy to be heard, or listened to.
not burting, not harab.
agreeable, pleasing.
refined, soft.
not rough, not harsh or disagreesble.
not harnh or abusive.
very soft.
pleasing to the ear
causing happiness or refreahment to the body.
refreshing, recreating the mind.
making the heart cheerful.
producing joy and happiness.
not efflicting.
making entirely intelligible.
making fully to comprehend.
very clear, evident, intelligible.
making glad and cheerful.
causing great delight, or making glad in a high degree.
making fully to perceive or understand.
making to perceive the annezed instruction.
coherent, consistent.
not having the fault of frequent repetition.
with the vehemence of a lion's voice.
a voice like the noise of an elephant.
having a voice like the sound of a (thunder) cloud.
a noise or sound like that of a serpent-king or Nage prince.
the melodious song of the Gandharve (that feeds on smell or scent) or celestial musician.
the melodious voice of the Kalabinika bird or sparrow.

38 Brahmesvararutàravitả
39 Jivañjivakasvararutả－ra－ vita
40 Devendramadhuranirghoṣa
4I Dundubhisvera
42 Anunnata
43 Anavanata
44 Sarva sabdảnu pravisṭà
4．5 Apasabdavigatả
46 Avikala
47 Alirthe［M．Alina］
48 Adma
49 Pramudita
50 Prasyra or pasita
51 Salchila
52 Sariṇa［M．sarita］
53 Lalita
54 Sarvesvarapūraṇi
55 Sarvendriyasantoṣaṇī
56＇Anandita
57 Acañcala
58 Acyavala［M．acapala］
59 SarvaparSadānuravitả
fo Sarvảkăraravàropeta

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林畒
ब阝⿳亠二口犬ए！




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uttering a sound like the voice of Brahma．
uttering a（voice）sound like that of the Jivanjiva（pheas－ ant or partridge）．
a voice pleasing like that of the ruler of the gods（Indra＇s）． the sound of a large drum．
unassuming，not puffed up． not haughty or arrogant（voice）．
following every sound or voice．
having no corrupt words or voice．
making no defective sound．
not fearful，not shrinking back．
not weak or feeble，not low or mean．
greatly rejoicing，very cheerful．
encompassing，comprehending．
perceiving，receiving．
continual，flowing．
amusing，playing．
accomplishment of all sounds or voices．
delighting or satisfying every organ．
not distressed．
invincible，not changing．
immovable．
resounding in every company．
having the chief voice in all sorts of sounds．

[^12]3 Alakpana dharma paràyap̣a

4 Buddha vihàreṇa vihâra
5 Sarva Buddha samatá prepta

6 Anåvaraṇa gatim gatah

7 Anupaliptā rūpaih
8 Asamsrọtah arüpaih
9 Vipramuktah skandhebhyah

10 Visaminyukto dhảtubhih
II Saminfta Gyatane
12 Pracchinno granthaih
13 Vimuktah paridaghaih

14 Parimukta strạṇăyāh
15 Oghăduttirṇah

16 Paripūrṇo jū̀ẻnena
17 Prarişthitotituảnãgatapratyutpannănâan Buddhāñăm Bhagavatả̃in jñāne

18 Apratişthito Nirvăṇe
19 Sthito bhūtakotyăm sthita
20 Sarva satyalokanãyà mí bhū. mau

21 Ananta Sieqya gapa suvinita


 87

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## फे



समतसती


स्रूस
staraganea
त्रोपस मे9
4रं.
occupied (in meditation) with things that have no marks (or with metaphysical beings).
dwelling in the manner of Buddhe.
has found (or arrived at) equelity with ah the Buddhas.
has learned how to judge with out defects (or clearly).
is not involved in bodily substances.
neither mixed with bodily things.
is entirely evolved from the five aggregates.
of the mansions or roots (of worldly existence).
has iestrained all his senses.
the knots have been cut off entirely.
entirely delivered from all aflictions.
is entirely free from the passion of cupidity.
has forded the river, or is out of the stream.
he is entirely full of wisdom or knowledge.
he dwells in the knowledge (or wisdom of the Buddha Bhagavins, that have been, are now, and shall come hereafter.
he dwells not in death or annihilation or total cessation.
he dwells in the moot perfect limits (or has a clear theory in philosophy).
he sits in such a place where he regards (or overlooks) all animate existences.
he has a flock of infinitely welldisciplined pupils.


23 Mukto mukta parivāra


24 Păragata

25 Sthalagata
26 Tïrṇ̣a
27 Tārake
28 Āśvasta
29 Bhinna kleka
30 Vāhita pāpa dharma
$3 x$ Vedaka
32 Vinīvaraṇa
33 Viprasanna manāh
34 Eka rakşa

35 SImṛti dauvárika sampanna
36 Apramāṇa gatíı Buddlıa māhātmya

यन्तึ



โुजसraigu


रापषण






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## 台2は

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the arts of Buddha are perfect and never ceasing．
he has such attendants about him that are liberated from the father．
he has crossed the stream or ocean，or he went over to the other shore．
he has reached the dry land or continent．
has crossed or passed over（the stream or ocean of life）．
he that carries one safely to the other shore，he who saves．
respiration；to give relief，etc．
has overcome the miseries of vice（has broken the sin）．
with a sinless nature．
he that knows or understands， the intelligent．
free from all stains，the spot－ less．
with pure intention or mind．
having but one keeper or de－ fender，or being the only keeper．
a perfect door－keeper of the ＂Recollection．＂
has found or obtained the ex－ cellence of a Buddha．
needs no previous meditation．
in its proper time there will arise or come forth a Buddba． directing the way．
knowing the way．
possessing unerring faith or principles．
inconceivable decrees（or de－ clarations of the law）．
his body encompassing all the regions of the world．

44 Sarva dharma niḥsamsaya－ jña

45 Sarvacaryã samanvāgata buddhi
46 Niṣkāñkṣa dharma jñāne
47 Avikalpita Sariram
48 Sarva Bodhisattva sampa－ ＋iccha jñāna

49 Advaya Buddhavihära pa－ rama pāramita

50 Asambhinna Tathàgata vimokṣa jn̄āna niṣṭhāgata

5 I Anantamadhya Buddha bhūmisamatādhigata

52 Dharma dhātu parama

53 Akāśa dhātu paryavasāna
54 Aparānta koṭi niṣṭha
55 Avipraṇāśa kuśala mūlānām
56 Alamikrta kṣāntyā
57 Agama puṇyanidhānānām
$57 a^{1}$ Citritānuvyañjanaị
58 Kusumito lakṣaṇaị̣
59 Pratirūpo gocarẹ̣a
60 Apratikulo darśanena

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त्रे

having an indubitable know－ ledge of all things．
his understanding conforming to all moral practices．
having no scruple or doubt with respect to things．
possessing an inscrutable body （which has not been judged）
a wisdom or knowledge com prehending that of the Bodhi sattvas．
he has found the indubitable abode of Buddha，the true transit or arriving at felicity．
he has arrived at that degree of knowledge which is re－ quired of a Tathăgata for a perfect liberation or emanci－ pation．
he perceived that the mansion of Buddha is without limits and without a centre or mid－ dle point．
he has met with the root of all things（the supreme intelli－ gence）．
his mansion is infinitely like the regions of heaven．
he has reached the limits of the world to come．
the roots of wisdom will produce these effects．
sdorned with（or by）patience．
the basis of the treasures of all moral merits．
adorned with the signs of beauty．
with florid or elegant charac－ teristics
with an uniform moderate con－ duct．
there is nothing unbecoming in him，when one looks on him．

1 The number 57 has been given twice in the MS．

61 Abhirati
tanāàm

62 Anabhibhũta prajñayã

63 Sāstã sarvasatvānām
64 Pitả Bodhisattvānām
65 Rājā ārya pungalānām
 5告＂ロ




 66 Sārthavāha ādikarmikāṇām

67 Aprameyo jūānena
68 Ananta pratibhānena
69 Viśuddha svareṇa
70 Asvãdaniyc ghoşeṇa
7I Asecanakorṣapẹna［？］［M．
asecanako rŭpena］
72 Apratisama kāyena
73 Alipta kāmaị̣
74 Märgavit
75 Mārga deśaka
76 Mārgākhyãyin


त्रो





वমমজప్ర＂व

মম＇
they that believe in him are ex－ tremely glad（or do rejoice greatly）．
his understanding or wisdom is not to be surpassed（or obfuscated）．
he is the instructor of all ani－ mate existences．
he is the father of the Bodhi－ sattvas．
the prince（or sovereign）of the venerable，virtuods men．
the leader of those employed in the principal work．
with immense wisdom．
with immense powers of speak－ ing
with a very clear voice．
with a sweet（or pleasing）me－ lody．
not to be satisfied with looking on him（on his complexion）．
an incomparable body or person （or that has none like him）．
not stained by desires，or free of all wishes．
knowing the way．
showing the way．
preaching the way．


I Uṣṇiṣa śiraskatā
2 Pradakṣiṇāviartta keśa
3 Samalalāta
4 Urṇā koṣa

5 Atinilanetra gopakṣma

5 5 쉬

斌5

having on the crown of his head an ornamental excrescence．
the hair on his head turning to the right side．
a broad and open forehead
the hair of treasure（a single hair in the middle of his fore－ head）．
with dark blue eyes，like those of a cow or deer．

[^13]6 Catvärimśaddanta

7 Samadarita
8 Aviraladanta
9 Susukladanta
10 Rasarasāgratā
II Simhahanu
12 Prabhūtatanujihva
I3 Brahma svara
14 Susam் vṛtta skandha
15 Saptotsada
16 Cirantam̀ràsa (sic)
17 Sūkṣma suvaṛ̣acchavi *

18 Sthitānavanatapralambabāhutā *

19 Simha pūrvārdhakāya

20 Nyagrodhaparimandala

21 Elkaikaroma pradakṣiṇāvarta

22 Ürdhvãinga roma
23 Kosagatavastiguhya
24 Suvartitoru
25 Suvartitoga (?)


## Zxawasera

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कहैस में जुर
having forty teeth.
equal or uniform teeth.
well-arranged teeth.
very white teeth.
having the best taste.
a jaw like that of a lion.
a very long and subtile (thin) tongue.
a clear voice.
with well-rounded shoulders.
of seven spans (in stature). ${ }^{1}$
of a fine complerion.
with delicate and gold-like skin.
standing, not bending himself, his hands reach down to his Enees.
the upper part (or the trunle) of his body is like that of $u$ lion.
his body is broad and extensive like the Nyagrodha tree [ficms religiosa].
each hair of his body turning to the right side.
the hair of his body turning upwards.
his private member is sunk into the body [not apparent].
with well-rounded or turned thighs.
beautiful and round.

[^14]26 Ucchañkhapāda
27 Mṛdutaruṇahastapādatala

28 Dïrghānguli

29 Cakrä̀nkitahastapādatala

30 Supratiṣthitapāda
31 Āyatapādapārṣni
32 Aiṇeyajangha










the joints of the ankles do not appear.
the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet being soft have a juvenile flesh.
with long fingers.
lhaving his palms and soles marked with a wheel.
with very firm or steady feet.
with broad heels.
with legs like those of the deer (aiyeya).
 PROPORTIONS, OR POINTS OF BEAUTY; ON THE HODY OF THE GREAT PURUßA OR ANY BUDDHA.

I Ātāmranakha
2 Snigdhanakha
3 Tumganakha
4 Vṛtā̃änguli
5 Citāmguli [syn. paryamguli]
6 Anupūrvāñguli
7 Nirgāṭsira [?]
8 Nirgranthiśira
9 Güṭa [for güḍha] gulpha
1o Aviṣamapāda
fI Símhavikrāntagāmi
12 Nägavikrāntagāmi
13 Haḿsavikrāntagāmi
14 Vṛ̣abhavikrāntagāmí


से











with copper-coloured nails on his hands.
with smooth or unctuous nails.
with high or elevated nails.
with round fingers.
with full fingers.
with small finger-joints.
the veins' not appearing [invisible].
there being no knots in his veins. ${ }^{1}$
a round or not visible ankle.
no unevenness or disproportion in his feet.
walking in the manner of a lion.
walking like an elephant.
walking like a goose or swan.
walking like a bull (or the leader of a herd).

15 Pradaksiṇavṛttagámi

16 Cārugàmi
17 Avakragāmi
18 Vṛttagātra
19 Mrsṭagātra
20 Anupūrvagảtra
2 I Śucigātra

22 Mrdugātra
23 Visuddhagātra
24 Paripūrṇavyañjana
25 Pṛthucārumaṇ̣alagātra

26 Samakrama

27 Sukumāragātra
28 Adinagātra
29 Utsadagātra
30 Susaminatagātra
3I Suvibhaktāngapratyanga

32 Vitimiravisuddhaloka

33 Vrttakukṣi

34 Mrsṣṭakukṣi

35 Abhugnakukṣi
36 Kṣămodara
37 Gambhiranābhi



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turning to the right side in his walking．
walking in a handsome manner．
walking up rightly（or not crookedly）．
a chosen body．
his body well cleansed，or made clean．
a well－arranged body．
a clean or pure body．
a soft or dellcate body．
a very clean（or a purified） body．
a full or perfect characteristic sign．
an ample and sound－com－ plexioned body（or a good complexion）．
making equal paces（in walk－ ing），walking uprightly．
with a juvenile body．
his body showing no fear（or distress）．
a compact body．
a very patient or subdued body．
with well－proportioned（or dis－ posed）members and limbs．
his sight，having no dimness，is very clear．
a round side or rib side．
a cleansed rib side．
an even or not crooked side．
his belly hanging somewhat downwards．
with a deep navel．

|  | Pradakșị̣avṛtanābhi |  | his navel turning to the right side. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 39 | Samantaprasādika |  | handsome or beautiful on all sides. |
| 40 | Sucisamăcāra | ग¢ | pure in all his manners or con duct of life. |
| 41 | Vyapagatabilakagātra |  | having no freckles or dark spots on his body. |
| 42 | Tūlasadṛ́sa sukumārapāṇi |  | his hand, like the cotton, is very soft. |
| 43 | Snigdhapãnilekha |  | having bright (or unctuous) figures (lines) on his palms. |
| 44 | Gambhīrapāṇilekha |  | deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand. |
| 45 | Ayatapãnilekha |  | with long incisions or figures on his palm. |
| 46 | Nătyāyata vadana |  | his face is not too long. |
| 47 | Vimbaprativiluba darsana vadana |  중둠 | in his face "the images of objects'" may be seen [i.e. original and counterfeit]. ${ }^{1}$ |
| 48 | Mrjujihva [sic. for mrdu] |  | a soft (smooth) tongue. |
| 49 | Tanujibva | 2alarastara | a thin tongue. |
| 50 | Raktajihva |  | a red tongue. |
| 51 | Gaja garjana jimūta ghoṣa |  <br>  | having a voice like that of an elephant, and thunder. |
| 52 | Madhura cāru mañjusvara |  | his voice (or speech) is sweet elegant, and soft. |
| 53 | Vṛttadamiṣtra |  | with round eye-teeth. |
| 54 | Tikṣṇadamisțra |  | with sharp eye-teeth. |
| 55 | Śukladamistra |  | with white eye-teeth. |
| 56 | Samadamisțra |  | with like [uniform] eye-teeth with even eye-teeth. |
| 57 | Anupūrvadamṣtra |  | with well disposed eye-teeth. |
| 58 | Tunganāsa |  | with a high or elevated nose. |
| 59 | Śucinảsa |  | with a clean nose. |
| 60 | Viśuddha netra |  | with very clear (or purified) eyes. |
| 61 | Rṣ̂a [visála] netra |  | wide or large (deer) eyes. |
|  | Citapakṣma |  | with thick eye-lashes. |

63 Sitasita kamaladala Sakala nayana

04 Ayatabhrū
65 Ślakg̣̣abhrù
66 Samaromabhrū
67 Snigdhabhrū
68 Pinanyatakarṇa
69 Samakarna
70 Anupahatakarnendriya
71 Supariṇatalalátẹa
72 Prthulalata
73 Suparipūrṇottamāñga
74 Bhramarasadrsakesa
75 Citakesa
76 Ślaḳ̣̣akesa
77 Asamilulitakeś
78 Aparuqakesa
79 Surabhikesa
8o Śrivatsa svastikanandyá vartalalita pạni pàda

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the white and black of his eyes
(the pupils) like the brightness of the leaf of the hamala lotis flower.
with a long eye-brow.
a soft eye brow.
an eye-brow of undform hair.
an unctuous or bright eye-brow.
with a thick and long ear flap.
with smooth [uniform] ears.
his orgen of hearing is not debilitated.
with a broad, open forehead.
with a large forehead.
his chief member (the head) is compact (well accomplished).
the hair of his head is black like a bee.
with thick or dense hair on his head.
with soft or fine hair.
his hair is not intricate or perplexed.
the hair of his head is not rough or complicated.
with sweet-smelling hair (of his head).
both his hands and feet are adorned with the emblems (or figures) of prosperity, plenty, and the double crome.

LXV (84) के

1 Trị̆ịi kảyaduscaritảni
2 Catvâri vảgduscaritani
3 Trị̣i manoduscaritảni



the three immoral actions of the body.
the four immoral actions of speech.
the three immoral actions of the mind.

 make one's moral merit (for obtaining future beatitude).

I Dānamayam puṇyakriyāvast

Śilamayam puṇyakriyāvast

Bhāvanãmayam punykriyāvastu

4 Opadhikam puṇyakriyāvast
 5.

内゙న"





the matter for making one's moral merit, by charity or almsgiving.
matter for making one's moral merit by good morals.
matter for making one's moral merit by judicious refleclions.
matter for making one's moral merit by supplying others with necessary things.
 intelligence；truth，true meaning．
I Paramăna（Paramărtha）
2 Tattvaṃ
3 Bhūtakoţi

4 Tathata
5 Avitathatà
6 Ananyatathatã
7 Sünyatã
8 Dharmadhātu
Q Dharmaniyā̀matā
io Acintyadhātu
II Aviparyãsatathatā
12 Advayi
13 Advaidhikāra
14 Dharmasthititā
I5 Sthitaiva dharmadhātu－ sthitità

16 Ekaiva eṣả tathatā
I7 Dharmadhātu asambheda

18 Advayametadadvaidhikīra－ mabhinnamacchinna

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Supreme Intelligence．
the self same．
the very pure boundary（or the limit of Beings）［absolute non entity］．
existence in the same manner．
unerringly the same．
not another（but）the same．
emptiness（ideal existence）．
the root of morality（or the root of all things）．
the invincible（unchangeable， constant）substances．
the inconceivable root．
unquestionably（without opp－ sition）the same．
indivisible．
not to be reduced into two， indivisible．
constant or permanent sub－ stance．
the manner of the moral root is constant．
this very selfsame thing is a ＂monad．＂
the moral root is absolutely indivisible．
chis not being dual，indivisible， incorruptible and indestruc－ table．
 pain（br bodily existence），or death．

I Nirvana
2 Sopadhíseṣa nirvāṇa

दुन EqRNTM5NT
deliverance from pain（or bodily existence）or death．
deliverance from pain or death， but leaving some remainder （or residue）of the 5 aggie gates which constitute the body and soul

| 3 Nirupadhiseqa nirvậna |  952Na | deliverance from pain or death， but having no residue of the 5 aggregates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 Apratiş̧̣hita nirvạ̣̄a |  | death，without place（not to abide in a place）． |
| 5 Niḥsreyasa |  | the most virtuous． |
| 6 Apavarga | 55•戒年 | purified and emancipated． |
| 7 Abhisamaya | มโ゙¢ | discrimination or judicious dis－ tinction． |
| 8 Śiksā |  | learned（teaching，learning）． |
| 9 Asiks®̄ | ¢人馬包 | unlearned，ignorant． |
| Io Naiva sikṣã nāsikṣã |  बभ্ণ | neither learned nor unlearned． |
|  |  | the very pure，true aggregate （or man）． |
| 12 Mithyātả niyata rāsi |  | a certain aggregate（or body）of stubbornness in wrong |
| 13 Aniyata rāsi |  | a heap or aggregate of uncer－ tainty． |

[^15]| I Sarapam | 숙ํN |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Natha | बबतनञ |
| 3 Parāyaṇam |  |
| 4 Trānam | 武व『リ |
| 5 Paritrāṇam |  |
| 6 Tràyi |  |
| 7 Layanam | 吅称 |
| 8 Gati | दे¢ |
| 9 Dvipa | 部吅 |
| 10 Târaka | 気风ら5 |
| II Uttaranam | －6，${ }^{\text {ara }}$ |
| 12 Paritrata |  |

protection，refuge，shelter，pro－ tector．
patron，protector．
supporter，defender，patron．
defender，protector．
defending or keeping entirely safe．
showing（or teaching）the pro－ tector．
place，abode，refuge．
a god or saint represented by any image at any sacred place（support，refuge）．
island，dry or firm land，place of security（a rock）．
he that carries over a river，a deliverer from the danger of drowning，a saviour．
the art of delivering，saving one from，etc．
defence，protection，the art of defending，keeping one safe．
 honour，respect，reverence，htc．

I Bandanam

2 Pūjana
3 Mānanā
4 Arcana
5 Apacãyanā
6 Cittrakāra

7 Satkāra
8 Gurukāra

9 Upasthāna
ro Paryupāsana

II Ādara

12 Gauravan
13 Añjalikarma

14 Pratyutthānam
15 Sãmici
16 Praṇāma
17 Abhinàmanam
18 Sāmicikaraṇiys
19 Ahavaniya
20 Prāhavaniya
21 Bhakti guru
22 Gurusuśrūṣã
23 Sapratiśa
24 Sagaurava
25 Sevanam

5म1Qaxara
は刑葠

効教
पर्श̃ara
－

图ำ 58



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गTरु：



बेसर5：ロava
gyaterfogana
बत्रोक
adoration，prostration，obei－ sance，worship．
presentation of offerings，wor－ ship，sacrificing，worshipping．
paying respect to，reverence．
honouring，honour，respect．
begging，praying，entreating．
an adorning，embellishing．
respect，civility，oblation，the art of showing respect to．
reverencing him as his ruling guide．
respect，service．
respectful reception and enter－ tainment of a（religious）per－ son．
respect，reverence．
respectful address or language．
reverence shown by putting together the palms of the hands．
rising to welcome a visitor， polite reception of，etc．
the bowing of one＇s self，praise．
the bowing of one＇s self greatly， respectful salutation．
a high degree of salutation，by bowing one＇s self，etc．
worthy to be worshipped and praised．
worthy of every oblation or sacrifice．
worthy of the chief oblation or sacrifice．
one that respectfully keeps or supports his guru．
earnest desire to serve and hear a spiritual guide．
respectful，reverential．
humble，respectful．
helping，serving，adviaing．

| 26 | Bhajanam | －N木్ర9 | keeping，supporting，feeding． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | Paryupāsanam | मస్గిबా | respectful reception and enter－ tainment，kindness，good service． |
| 28 | Upāsana | ditt | ditto（making him to sit above）． |
| 29 | Samsevanam | W6「发 | good service or entertainment． |
| 30 | Upasevanam | \％゙ロス | keeping him near，serving，goorl service． |
| 31 | Sumãna［M．Bahumãnah］ |  | showing great respect or rever－ ence to． |
| 32 | Pranipatya abhivādanam | 딕피R 4 | speaking politely（or respectful－ ly）after having made his salu－ tation（and sat down）． |
| 33 | Pūrvābhiıāpī | 刘 | speaking uprightly，honestly， without affectation． |
|  |  | $E R$ | T OR ChEERFUL application， |
|  |  |  |  |
| I | Utsūcita | 第a・ロ | behaviour，conduct，manner of one＇s behaviour，earnest ap－ plication． |
|  | Arambha | के＂बारेa | not negligent，diligent，indus－ trious． |
| 3 | Atandrita |  | not slothful or sluggish． |
| 4 | Satkrtyakāri | afrer | acting virtuously． |
| 5 | Sātatyakāri | 気厅5 | always busy or occupied． |
| 6 | Niyaka | $5 \square^{\circ} \mathrm{R}$ | restrained，or with subdued passions． |
| 7 | Āsthitikriyā | 3매주 | consideration，reflection，pains， efforts． |
| 8 | Abhiyoga | सहे¢ | earnest endeavour or devotion． |
| 9 | Udyoga | －¢\％すこ | earnest meditation，application． |
| ro | Yogamāpattaryam | 口笴象 | must apply himself to earnest meditation． |
| I | Dharmānu dharmaprati－ patti | あ゙スベす | a discourse on moral subjects according to the moral law． |
| 12 | Parākrama | $\sqrt{5} \times 4$ | exercise，practice． |
| 13 | Ataptakāri | $\square 5^{\circ} \sigma^{5}$ | doing with great endeavour or diligent application． |
| 14 | Udyata | g－ava | applying himself to，beginning． |


|  | 5 Nirata | 987 | endeavour，continual exercise． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | Pratipattisãra |  | ascertainment，penetration th the very heart（in searching after）． |
| 17 | Vyavasãya |  | diligent application，endeavour， effort． |
| IS | Abhyutsāha |  | greatly delighting in． |
| 19 | Abhiru |  | fearless，intrepid． |
| 20 | Acchambhī |  | without terror，dread or con－ ster nation． |
| 21 | Nirbhaya | ¢0\％nsrexik | fearless，intrepid． |
| 22 | Aviṣãda |  | not dejected or discouraged |
| 23 | Notrāsana santrāsati |  | intrepid，fearless． |
|  | Na santrāsamāpadyate | 565：ax＇Årgx | will not be afraid． |
| 25 | Na liyati | ＊े＇ģ | not slothful or dejected． |
| 26 | Na samionati |  | is not confounded． |
| 27 | Na jibriyati |  | is not ashamed． |
| 28 | Narttiyati | बิ⿳亠⿴囗十丌 | turns not away from（or cen－ sures not）． |
| LXXIII（92）\％－ |  |  |  |
| elements（or substances，senses，of the body） |  |  |  |
|  | Pañcopādãna skandha |  | abstraction（or assemblage）of the five aggregates（or the five constitutive aggregates）． |
|  | Rūpa skandha |  | the aggregate of body（or bodily substances）． |
| 3 | Vedanā skandha |  | the aggregate of perceptions． |
|  | Samjũā skandha |  | the aggregate of representa－ tions． |
|  | Samimkāra skandha |  | the aggregate of notions． |
| 6 | Vijñāna skandha | ¢゙¢ | the aggregate of cognition（or of having clear ideas）． |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Catvāri mahābhūtāni |  | the four great elements． |
|  | Pṛthivì dhātu |  | the earthen primary element． |


| 3 | Ab dhātu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Tejo dhàtu | \＄रิ－म자N |
| 5 | Vāyu dhātu |  |
| 6 | Khakkhatatvam | ボ『ず |
| 7 | Dravatvam |  |
| 8 | Uşnatvam | お゙ロ゙⿹5 |
| 9 | Laghusamudiraṇatvaní |  |
| 10 | Upādāyarūpam |  |
| II | Bhautikarūpam |  |
| 12 | Jananam |  |
| 13 | Niśraya | देक |
| 14 | Sthānam | ［4TAN |
| 15 | Upastambha |  |
| 16 | Upabṛinhaņa |  |
| 17 | Cakşurindriya |  |
| 18 | Strotrendriya |  |
| 19 | Ghrânendriya |  |
| 20 | Jihvendriya |  |
| 2 I | Kãyendriya |  |
| 22 | Rūpaprasãda |  |
| 23 | Rūpa | 미캐애제 |
| 24 | Śabda | 㬌 |
| 25 | Gandha | 5 |
| 26 | Rasa | \％ |
| 27 | Sprastavya | सेपा＇5 |
| 28 | Varṇarūpa |  |
| 29 | Nila |  |
|  | Pita | क्षेस |

the watery primary element．
the fiery primary element．
the aèrial primary èlement．
solidity，hardness．
moisture，fluid or fluidity．
heat，warmth（the burning quality）．
lightness and mobility．
causal body（or，a body as the the cause of anything）．
a body arising from a primary element．
generation，production（gen－ erative，productive）．
support，basis．
place，spot，abode，continuance．
a prop，post，pillar，support．
increasing，augmentation．
the organ of sight．
the organ of hearing．
the organ of smelling．
the organ of taste．
the organ of body［sic］．
a pure body．
body，object．
sound．
smell，scent．
taste，flavour．
touch，contact，to be touched．
the body of colour．
blue．
yellow．

|  | Lohita | 5－15－24 | red． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Avadata | 50x－4 | white． |
| 33 | Abhra | 衰 | a cloud． |
| 34 | Dhüme | $5^{\circ 8}$ | smoke． |
| 35 | Rajas | $5{ }^{\text {a }}$ | dust． |
| 36 | Mahilk | 区可桇 | frost，fog，mist． |
| 37 | Châya | A్pa＇ | shadow，shade． |
| 38 | Atapa | ずぁ | the heat of the sun，sunshine． |
| 39 | Aloka | \％ | light，shine，sight，seeing． |
| 40 | Andhakexra | 8ु9 ${ }^{4}$ | darkness，obscurity． |
| 41 | Sainsthânarūpa |  | the body of forn，shape，figure． |
| 42 | 2 Dirgha | โ5． | long． |
| 43 | 3 Hrasva | 955 | short． |
| 44 | Vftta | 9\％FE | round，globular． |
| 45 | 5 Parimandala | 쿵준 | circuler，round． |
|  | 6 Śata | 51arixabere | even，level，equal． |
| 47 | 7 Visata |  | uneven，unequal． |
| 48 | 8 Bhautikarūpa |  | elementary body． |
| 49 | 9 Unnata |  | high，tall． |
| 50 | o Avanata | 58978 | low（not high）． |
| 51 | I Caturasra | মুর্ৰโ | four－cornered，quadranguler． |
| 52 | 2 Vij ñapti |  | instructive． |
| 53 | 3 SamdarSana | ary | that may be shown or taught， demonstrable． |
| 54 | 4 Sapratighe |  | controversial． |
| 55 | 5 Apratigha |  | incontestable． |
| 56 | 6 Anupâtta mahäbhūta hetu－ ka |  antscro | produced from the cause（or source）of the great perfect， primary element． |

57 Satvăkhyãsatvākhya

58 Manojĩă manojñāSca

59 Upätta mahabhūta hetuka 60 Satvākhyāsatvākhya

61 Manojñā manojñāśca
62 Sugandha
63 Durgandha
64 Sumagandfia
65 Vişamagandha
66 Madhura
67 Amla
68 Lavaṇa
69 Kaţuka
70 Tikta
71 Kasããa
72 Ślakşṇatva
73 KarkaSatva
74 Gurutve
75 Layutva［ ？Laghutva］ 76 Sita

77 Vibhakç̣ã［Bubhukşā］
78 Jighatsā
79 Pipāsā
80 Avijĩapti
 355 －

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$45 \cdot 8$
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ditto
部だひ

dividing into animate and in－ animate beings．
pleasing and unpleasing，or agreeable and disagreeable to the mind
having the cause of its forth－ coming in the defective or imperfect primary element．
see No． 57 above．
see No． 58 above．
agreeable or sweet scent or smell．
a disagreeable scent or smell．
similar or like scent or smell．
dissimilar or unlike scent or smell．
sweet．
sour，acid．
salt［brackish］．
hot，hot－biting．
［pungent］acrid and bitter．
nauseous，bitter，astringent flavour or taste．
softness，soft，gentle．
roughness，harshness，of un－ equal surface．
heaviness，heavy，weighty．
lightness，light，not heavy．
cold．
hangry，he that becomes hun－ gry．
hunger．
thirst or thirsty．
uninstructed or uninstructive．
 （sensations or feelings）．

| I Sulcha | －1\％ | happiness，pleasure． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Duhleha |  | pain，distress． |
| 3 Aduhkhăsukha |  ज्रह＇ฎひ్య | neither pain nor pleasure，a middle state between them both． |

 REPRESENTATION．

| Paritta |  | क5' | smali，little． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Mahadbhūta | あे ${ }^{-6}$ | grown large or great，great． |
| 3 Apramāna |  |  | immense． |
|  |  |  |  |
| Notions formed of animate and dnandiate beings． |  |  |  |
| 1 | Caitasikadharma | से | notions（ideas）originating in the mind． |
| 2 | Sparsa | ¢ेबपए | touch，feeling． |
| 3 | Samijūã | $95^{\circ} \mathrm{P}$ ¢ | consciousness［notion］． |
| 4 | Vedana | あิโ゙ロ | perception［feeling］． |
| 5 | Manaskȧra | ※ิ\％a「5\％ | impressing into［upon］the mind［attention］． |
| 6 | Cetaná | 저거N | ＂a minding＇＂［living，feeling， understandingj． |
| 7 | Chandas | 9598 | wish，desire，intention． |
| 8 | Adhimokṣa |  | faith，belief，piety，respect． |
| 9 | Smfti | $59^{4}$ | memory，recollection，rewem－ brance． |
|  | Prajuãa | वेश्ञx | wit，understanding． |
| 11 | Samädhi |  | deep meditation，ecstasy． |
|  | Śraddhã | $55^{\prime 2}$ | faith．belief，a believing． |


[bashful] modest. ${ }^{1}$
modest or modesty.
to be without cupidity is the root of moral virtue.
to be without hate is the root of moral virtue.
absence of ignorance ist he root of morality.
diligent application, earnestness, industry.
very well-exercised or purified.
chastity, temperance, modesty.
indifference, neutrality.
innocence, not hurting.
passion, anger, cupidity, lust.
the state of becoming angry, passionate.
pride, arrogance.
great pride, haughtiness.
the highest degree of pride.
arrogance, pride, self-conceit.
great pride.
pride, conceit.
wrong or false arrogance.
ignorance.
speculation, theory.
the theory of destruction [the heretical doctrine of individuality].
the theory of limitation.
wrong or false theory.
he that follows (or adheres to) speculation.
he that adheres especially to the practical part-or has, for his first principle, "good morals."

[^16]

| 65 Asamjjñisamãpatti |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 25096］ |
| 66 Nirodhasamȧpatti |  |
| 67 Asamjñikam |  |
| 68 JIvitendriya |  |
| 69 Nikāyasabhāga |  |
| 70 Jåti | 或可 |
| 71 Jarā | 雨 |
| 72 Sthiti | anjata |
| 73 Anityatã |  |
| 74 Nāmakãya |  |
| 75 Padalcaya |  |
| 76 Evam bhảgiya |  |
| 77 Pravrtti | RE世4 |
| 78 Pratiniyama |  |
| 79 Yoga | 259950 |
| 80 Jáva or java |  |
| 81 Anukrama | 可気 |
| 82 Kala | $5$ |
| 83 Desa | und |
| 84 Samikhyã veda |  |
| 85 Sảmagri |  |
| 86 Prabandha | 4. |
| 87 Anyathātva |  |
| 88 Prabandhoparama |  |
| 89 Vyañjani | apararsis |
| 90 Alssaram | खै। |
| 91 Varana | 或5：1 |

ecstasy（or deep meditation） with loss of consciousness．
ecstasy（with entire ceasing or stopping）．
unconscious，unconsciousness．
the organ or principle of life．
homogeneous son or offspring．
birth or the state of coming forth．
old age or the state of becom－ ing old．
continuance，duration，perma－ nence，abode．
unsteady，inconstant．
assemblage of（names）syllables．
assemblage（or body）of words．
consisting of similar or homo－ geneous parts．
entrance，reabsorption．
discernment，ascertainment．
union，the state of being united with or joined to．
speed，velocity，swift，quick．
gradual，by degrees．
time．
place，region，country．
distinction of contrary num－ bers or division of numbers． meeting，encountering．
continual，flowing．
the state of being transformed （different meaning）．
interruption．
a consonant，distinctive mark．
a letter（the letter A ）．
utterance，expression，saying．

##  aggregate of cogntion (or pull knowlidge).

| 1 Alaya vijñãnam |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Adảna vijôanam |  |
| 3 Kliṣtamanạ |  |
| 4 Cakṣur vijū]nam |  |
| 5 Strotra vijīānam |  |
| 6 Ghrảna vijũānam |  |
| 7 Jihvả vijñãnam |  |
| 8 Kāya vijūānam |  |
| 9 Mano vijũ]nam |  |

fundamental knowledge of the soul (cognition of the rational soul).
acquired knowledge (or cognition of the body).
an afflicted or distressed mind.
cognition or knowledge by the eye.
do. by the ear
do. by the nose.
do. by the tongue.
do. by the bodv.
do. by the mind.
 AND OBJECTS OF SENSE.

I Calṣurãayatanam
2 Rūpãyatanam
3 Śrotrāyatanam
4 Sabdayyatanam
5 Ghrảnāyatanam
6 Gandhảyatanam
7 Jihvǎyatanam
8 Rasāyatanam
9 Kāyáyatanam
10 Spraşţavyãyatanam
II Manảyatanam
12 Dharmãyatanam




प्रृंश्रेषके


र्विब्रेष
असग्रुष्षेबके

सेंग्रेश्रेषके

the extent (or sphere) of the eve.
do. of the body or object
do. of the ear.
do. of sound.
do. of the nose.
do. of smell or scent.
do. of the tongue.
do. of taste or flavour.
do. of the body.
do. of touch.
do. of the mind.
do. of the moral sense.
 SUBSTANCES，REGIONS OF The body）of sensation．


ईิषवी सकल

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ริ१




असलगे





the root（primary substance，re－ gion or kingdom）of the eye．
do．of the body or object．
do．of the knowledge ac－ quired by the eye．
do．of the ear．
do．of sound．
do．of the knowledge ac－ quired by the ear．
do．of the nose．
do．of scent or smell．
do．of the knowledge（or no－ tion）acquired by the nose．
do．of the tongue．
do．of taste or flavour．
do．of the knowledge ac－ quired by the tongue．
do．of the body．
do．of touch．
do．of the knowledge ac－ quired by the body．
do．of the mind．
do．of the moral sense．
do．of the knowledge ac－ quired by the mind．

LXXXI（100）5an．亿is．

I Cakşurindriya
2 Śrotrendriya
3 Ghraṇendriya
4 Jihvendriya
5 KEyendriya

वसरी


असगずโaciu
the organ of the eye．
do．of the ear．
do．of the nose．
do．of the tongue．
do．of the body．

| 6 Manendriya |  | the orgen of the mind． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 Purupendriya |  | the male organ． |
| 8 Strindriya |  | the female organ． |
| 9 Duhkhendriya | 3 \％arasary | the organ of pain（misery，dis－ tress）． |
| Ia Sukhendriya |  | the organ of pleasure（or happi－ ness）． |
| If Saumanasyendriya |  | the organ of pleasure（or good disposition of the mind）． |
| 12 Daurmanasyendriya |  | the organ of displeasure． |
| 13 Upeksendriya |  | the organ of indifference． |
| 14 Śraddhendriya | 574ifack | the organ of faith or belief． |
| 15 Viryendriya |  | the organ of perseverance（or diligent application）． |
| 16 Smẹtindriya | 549 P | the organ of memory． |
| 17 Samådhindriya |  | the organ of deep meditation （or ecstasy）． |
| 18 Prajãendriya |  | the organ of wit or understand－ ing． |
| 19 Anảjâatam－ajañasyam－ indriya |  $585 \cdot \overline{4}$ | the organ of making known the things unknown（before）． |
| 20 Ajñendriya |  | the organ of omniscience． |
| 21 Ajưatavindriya |  | the organ of having all know－ ledge or omniscience． |
| 22 Jivitendriya | 匈可戒何気 | the orgen of life（or of living）． |
|  |  |  |
| Bodirs or Aggregates，megions or primary substances，mxtent of |  |  |
| I Avadhäraṇa |  | comprehending，fully perceiv－ ing and division［？］． |
| 2 Asrayabhūta rūpạ̣yat［？］ |  <br>  | having become an object of pro－ tection（or being subject to destruction）． |
|  |  |  |
| 3 Suvarpa | － | a fine colour． |
| 4 Durvarp̣a |  | a bad or disagreeable colour． |

5 Pāṇ̣ura
6 Śyāva
7 Śavala
8 Pingala
9 Catuḥpārśva
Io Abhoga
II Abhilakṣa
Samistuta
13 Asaḿpramokṣa
14 Vihita
15 Abhisampratyaya
ı6 Lajjā
I7 Sampratipatti
I8 Utsāha
19 Prasaṭhata
20 Dauṣtulya
21 Karmanyatã
22 Agbāta
23 Śreyah
24 Bahutara-visiṣta
25 Apakāra
25 Vairānubandha
27 Caṇḍavacodasitā
28 Vyāroṣa
29 Agraha
30 Vipratisāra
3I Manojalpa
32 Sahaja

्रुㄱㄷ
©


## सेर N

## Еสㅈำ









척 ${ }^{2}$

वम्वस



55-








grey, white, yellowish white.
brown.
a variegated colour.
tawny.
the four sides (or surfaces).
completion, effort.
a proceeding, going.
(asked) praised, hymned.
not forgetting (exempt from oblivion).
caused, made, done.
full belief, conviction.
shame, bashfulness, modesty.
agreed, convened, well distinguished.
effort, exertion, wish, liking.
the state of being tranquil, quick, undisturbed.
wickedness, $\sin$, wicked, sinful.
fitness, convenience.
afflicted, distressed.
good, clever, great, or goodness.
greatly exalted, distinguished.
a hurting, one that hurts.
a binding up into a knot, subduing.
the using of abusive words.
the state of being troubled or angry.
the state of being seized, seizing, taking.
repentance, inveterate hate or enmity.
the saying in one's mind, reflection, animadversion.
born with, innate, inborn, natural.

| 33 | 3 Mahäbhūmika |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | 4 Parikalpitam |  |
| 35 | Atmamoha |  |
| 36 | 6 Atmadrşti | 95075 \％${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 37 | Atmamãna |  |
| 38 | Atmasneha |  |
| 39 | Santānānu－v̧̧tti |  |
| 40 | Ekajătīya－vijñāna |  |
| 41 | Sabhāga |  |
| 42 | 2 Nirvita |  |
| 43 | Kāñkṣā |  |
| 44 | 4 Vimati | ヘิ\％ 9 ¢ |
| 45 | Anunāya | E®N゙めal｜r |
| ＋6 | Kāmarãga | Q5jeraraificakere |
| 47 | Bhavarāga |  |
| 48 | Samjojana | Tु斤斤苞: |
| 49 | Bandhana | Rお5．a |
| 50 | Yoga | 条 |
| 51 | Nivaraṇa |  |
| 52 | 2 Kāmapratisamimuktam |  |
| 53 | Rūpapratisaminyuktam |  |
| 54 | 4 Saratāṇam［M．Saraṇam］ |  |
| 55 | Ahamikāra |  |
| 56 | Mamakāra |  |
| 57 | Pratisandhi |  |
| 58 | Samisära |  |
| 59 | Cittānu－parivartti |  |

one of high principles．
discerned，judged，tried，ex－ amined．
spiritual ignorance or spiritual－ ly ignorant．
the theory of the existence of the soul．
selfish pride（or proud）．
loving one＇s self too much，ego－ tism．
following his passions．
homogeneous knowledge．
consisting of homogeneous parts．
despair，despondency．
doubt，hesitation．
doubt，anxiety．
passionate foe．
lustful passion．
fondness of worldly existence．
union with，purification．
the state of being tied or bound． （bandage，fetters）．
union，absorption．
stain，blemish．
lustful，united with lust．
united with body，having a body．
wicked，sinful，distressed．
egotism，pride，selfishness．
the taking for one＇s sel，selfish－ uess，egotism．
metempsychosis．
migration，wandering，worldly existence．
following his own heart＇s in－ clination．

LXXXXIII (231) NTन

I Dharmaparyãya

2 Ardha trayodaśa satāni

3 Nānā Buddha kṣetra san
nipatitāh

4 Mahatã ca Bodhisatvagaṇena sārddhan sambahula

5 Evain pramukhāh
6 Gaṇa pramukha
7 Purvanģāmin
8 Sajñam or sañjaha [M. Sardham

9 Trịh pradaksiṇikrtya
Io Ekamin samuttarāsañgam krtvā
II Daksiṇam jānu maṇ̣̣alam pṛthivyāń pratiṣṭlıāpya

12 Sādhu! sādhul
13 Bhăṣiṣye bhante
If Cittam ārādhayişye
15 Tiṣṭhati
16 Dhriyate
17 Yāpayati
18 Dharmañca desayati
19 Bhagavatānujūāta
20 Jivita hetorapi
21 Adhivacanam
22 Manorathả́sā paripūri




## Rुस्य

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enumeration of several religious articles.
twelve hundred and fifty.
they that have been gathered together from all sorts of Buddha provinces.
a great number of Bodhisattvas, and, in the same manner, many others.
that person et cetera (or that, et cetera).
the chief (or president) of a society (or company).
those going before (magistrates or officers), preamble, preface.
in the same manner, or uniformly (together with).
having thrice circumambulated turning to the right side.
having put his upper garment (cloak) upon one arm.
having touched the ground with the knee-pan of his right leg.
very well! very well!
I will tell you.
and will make glad your heart.
he sits, exists, is.
lives or moves.
he passes his time, or abides.
and gives likewise religious instruction.
Bhagavan's permission.
(not even) for his life also.
a primitive word, a noun [denomination].
his hopes have been entirely fulfilled in arcordance with his wishes.

23 Aupayakrama
24 Agataphalam
25 Pravisa
26 Avatāra
27 Mahāyãna parigrāhakam
28 Saddharma parigråhakaḿ
29 Saddharmastu cirasthitiko bhavati

30 Nātisitam nātyuq̣̣̣am
31 Ablyyangata［？］
32 Asthānamata
33 Kāyikami balam
34 Kāyikam daurbalyam
35 Samicintya
36 Amuka
37 Suci
38 Anantàparyanta
39 Bālàgra
40 Avaraṇam
41 Setu
+2 Ańssa
43 Bhăga
44 Aroga
+5 Dehin
46 Svapatiya
47 Samutthãnam
48 Sārvabhauma

49 Caturantavijitavam


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पनेशसए










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manner，method，ite．
has found the fruit．
entrance，or entering into．
a proceeding．
one that perceives or under－
stands the high principles．
one that receives the true reli－ gion．
the true religion too，will con－ tinue a long time．
neither too cold nor too warm．
eminent，excellent．
that which is improper，incon－ venient．
bodily strength．
bodily infirmity or weakness．
intentionally，according to one＇s mind．
such a one．
clean，pure．
infinite，boundless．
the tip of a hair of the head．
stain，blot，taint．
a mound，bank，or bridge．
part，portion．
portion，part，fortune．
not sick，healthy．
bodily，corporeal．
being his own master，indepen－ dent．
rousing or exciting from all sides．
a person in whoee power are all the lands and field（or all the earth）．
victorious on all the four cor－ ners

50 Adhyãvasati
5I Paramärtha satyam
52 Samuṛti satyam
53 Vyavahăra

54 Tajjātīya
55 Yugam
56 Yugapati
57 Yathāyogam
58 Avadhāraṇam
59 Durāsaha
60 Isṭa
6I Anişta
62 Abhiṣyanditá
63 Vipảkam
64 Varihara visarjayati
65 Visarjanam
66 Visarjita
67 Pratividhānam
68 Parivāsita
69 Nirgata

70 Nirvikāra
71 Prativahanam

72 Nirghātitā
73 Upajagāma
74 Amukhamupagatam

75 Pratikṣatā
76 Alokita

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Rरेヶचय ज्ञाप्य









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purifies or composes． real truth．
unreal，seeming truth．
sentence，decree，judgment of logicians and of judges in lawsuits．
of the same kind．
a pair，couple，yoke．
at once，together with．
as it is proper or convenient．
perceiving or comprehending．
difficult of access．
desire，wish，desirable or agree－ able．
undesirable，disagreeable．
moistened，steeped，macerated．
ripe，ripened，grown ripe．
he answers or returns an answer． an answering，or returning an answer．
answered，an answer given．
retribution，answer．
elected，selected，chosen．
gone out，passed away．
immutable，not changing．
repelled，turned back．
destroyed．
going near to，approaching．
gone close up to him．
he waits for，attends on，he sits．
regarding，looking on．

| 77 Vilokita，Alokita |  －${ }^{2} \cdot{ }^{-1}$ | looking on，or looking to the right and left，etc． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 78 Uttiṣtha | REX | he arose or has arisen． |
| 79 Uttipthati | $5^{20}$ | he arises，stands up． |
| 80 Utthāsyati | \％98995 | will arise or stand up． |
| 8r Utthāya | araxpe | having arisen． |
| 82 Eta yūyam |  | come thou hither． |
| 83 Gaccha | 年原 | go，go thou． |
| 84 Agaccha |  | come，come hither． |
| 85 Aniyatăm |  | bring it hither． |
| 86 Anābhảsa |  | not evident，not appearing． |
| 87 Nirābhāsa |  | void of light． |
| 88 Aharaṇam | खेड | a taking or seizing． |
| 89 Nirvisesa |  | indiscriminate． |
| 90 Duṣkarakāraka |  | making difficult． |
| 91 Duṣkaracaryã |  | being penitent，or performing his penances．mortification， hardship． |
| 92 Ekatya | ［－ | some． |
| 93 Akarşayati |  | he draws him on this side． |
| 94 Parākarṣayati | ¢ス¢らิす | he draws him to the other side （or he drags him violently）． |
| 95 Pratyudgamanam | －ENa | a respectful meeting or receiv－ ing of one． |
| 96 Pratyudgamya |  | the place of meeting． |
| 97 Dvija | 5『వ | twice born，a bird，a Brahman． |
| 98 Varga |  | class，order，tribe［caste］． |
| 99 Guhyam |  | a secret，mystery． |
| 100 Nimitta |  | sign，token． |
| roi Tapasvin |  | one doing penance． |
| 102 Lokavibhava |  | the destruction of the world． |
| 103 Lokasambhava | Qevitincisia | the origin or beginning of the world． |

104 Karatalam
105 Vṛkṣatalam
106 Kramatalam
107 Bhūmitalam
108 Akāsatalam
109 Abhisambuddhati
ino Parijñā
III Viśvakarma
112 Apravyāhāra
II3 Dinakara
114 Caitya
II5 Vasu
II6 Śikṣāpadam
II7 Śnam
II8 Sambara
II9 Adhomukha
120 Akhyānam
121 Purạṇam
122 Itihāsa
123 Hāsya
124 Bijamín văpayati
125 Bişam
126 Pratyayārtha
127 Samudratira
128 Garbhasamíkrānti
129 Nānảvyādhiparigata
130 Abhivismaya
131 Adbhutam

समा｜कפิม
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कुष＂邓


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\＆ 5
the flat hand，palm．
the bottom of a tree．
the sole of the foot．
the ground，soil，the surface of the earth．
the firmament（apparent），circle or orb．
the state of becoming perfect （or a Buddha）．
knowing entirely．
making all sorts of works， fabricating several things．
inexpressible，ineffable．
that which makes day，the sun．
a shrine，sacred building．
treasure，wealth，precious things．
elements of learning．
morality，moral law．
obligation，moral obligation， duty．
looking downwards，dejected．
tradition，tale．
ancient generation，mythology．
former events，history．
laughter，laughing
causes or makes seed to be sown．
poison．
for the sake of making it be－ lieved．
the sea－shore．
entrance into the womb（of an incarnated saint）．
afflicted with all sorts of dis－ eases．
a great wonder，marvellous．
a iniraculous event，wonder．

| 132 Ascaryam | E゙Naf | astonishing，wonderful． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 133 Vyavakrsṭa |  | solitary，retired，silent． |
| 134 Anavakrsta |  | not retired or solitary，noisy． |
| 135 Pathya（na）m | askichan | provision for a journey． |
| 136 Durdinam |  | foul weather． |
| 137 Panam |  | merchandise，wares． |
| 138 Karaniyam | 58 | to be done，must be done． |
| 139 Akaranịyam |  | not to be done． |
| 140 Arjanam I4I Iñjitam | 预国 <br> बारॅさ』 | preparing，making ready；gain－ ing，acquiring，earning． moved，shaken，agitated． |
| 142 Samucch［r］aya | BᄌN＂闻9 | a tact body，high；height． |
| 143 Samucch［r］ita |  | erected，established |
| 144 Nikṣepa | बG94 | a placing，laying down． |
| 145 Lupta |  | destroyed，plundered；abo－ lished，disappeared． |
| 146 Prānta | 899 | border，end；edge，margin． |
| 147 Veda |  | the veda of the Hindus（instruc－ tion，sacred literature）． |
| 148 Adhyāpayati | गैस ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 5959$ | he causes to read，he instructs． |
| 149 Balādhānam |  | the increasing or producing of strength． |
| 150 Avyavakīṛ̣̣a |  | unmired，pure． |
| 15I Sāvadyam |  | sinful，together with sin． |
| 152 Anavadyam |  | sinless，without vice． |
| 153 Nirgata | $55^{\circ}$ | proud． |
| 154 Prabhrasṭa |  | fallen down，hanging down． |
| 155 Pravarttakam | QFarikx | making to enter into；one that makes． |
| 156 Anuvarttakam | Eskratard | an affixing or adding to；an affix． |
| 157 Samirodha |  | an entire ceasing or stopping； hindrance，impediment． |
| 158 Vikatthitam |  | an expression，saying． |
| 159 Lingam |  | sign，token，mark，or charac－ teristic sign；symbol． |

160 Nirākaraṇam
16ı Asyam
162 $\cdot \overline{\text { A }}$ sya
163 Klesabahula
164 Tivrarāga
165 Tivradveṣa
166 Tivramoha
167 Dina
168 Hina
169 Viṣáda
I70 Viṣaṇṇamanas
${ }^{17} 1$ Cittam nāvalīyate，na sam－ liyate
172 Na viprsṭthi bhavati asya mānasam
173 Eṣanạā
174 Paryeṣaṇā
175 Anveṣaṇā
176 Samanveṣanam
177 Mrgayate
178 Pratyanubhavati
179 Vedayati
180 Samivedayati
181 Pratisamivedayati
182 Nitya
183 Dhruva
184 Śāsvata
185 Avipariṇāma dharma
186 Küṭastha

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$55^{\circ} \mathrm{I}$



contradiction，opposition，re－ jection，destruction．
a place，sitting－place．
the mouth．
great distress or affliction（one in much distress）．
excessive lust or passion for， great cupidity．
excess of aversion or hatred．
excess of ignorance（or dullness， sloth，indolence）．
poor，indigent；mean，low， weak，feeble．
low，vile，bad．
lowness of spirits，want of en－ ergy，dejection，lassitude．
a dejected mind；dejection，one with low spirits．
the heart does not faint，the spirits are not dejected．
on that account he will not turn back from．
a seeking，looking for；a desir－ ing．
a searching out，a looking for．
a searching after，a seeking for．
a searching for everywhere．
he（hunts，pursues），searches for．
each will be found or enjoyed．
he will perceive（feel，enjoy）it．
will entirely（throughout）per－ ceive．
will entirely enjoy each of them．
steady，constant，continual， permanent，eternal．
firm，fixed，settled，continual， certain．
fixed，eternal，perpetual．
of immutable nature，not sub－ ject to change．
remaining the same，uniform， perpetually and universally the same．

| 187 Avakalpaná |  <br>  | well discussed or examined，as－ certained． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 188 Sambhãvanã | 츼디 | nature，worldly existence． |
| 189 Cetaḥprasāda |  | a pure mind，clear understand－ ing；pure intention． |
| Igo Accha | 5509 | clean，clear，pure． |
| 191 Viprasanna |  | purified，made pure，clear or clean． |
| 192 Svaccha | 9ิ\％5：505 | very clean，pure． |
| 193 Prasanna | 50＇ロగิ | pure and clean，very clean． |
| 194 Anāvila |  | undisturbed，pure． |
| 195 Anāratà |  | not desisting，not leaving off， not ceasing from． |
| 196 Aviratā | \＄1enckud | has not desisted from． |
| 197 Aprativiratā |  | henceforth also will not cease． |
| 198 Ākara |  | a mine；source，origin，fountain， etc． |
| 199 Nidhānam | बादेर． | treasure，wealth，riches． |
| 200 Dravyam | EN | substance，thing；wealth，pro－ perty． |
| 201 Adinava | 3ัar5 | a fault，offence． |
| 202 Kilvişam |  | fault，offence，sin． |
| 203 Aparādha | $3 \times 15$ | offeuce，transgression． |
| 204 Bālollapanam |  | the deceiving of a child． |
| 205 Mrṣã | －E®ず | falsehood，lying． |
| 206 Mr̦̣ādharmãṇh |  | deceiving，delusion（having a deceitful character）． |
| 207 Rikta | प｜大ูの | empty，void． |
| 208 Tuccha | ब1̃a | empty，void，little，small． |
| 209 Vasika［？］ |  | empty，void，vain，useless． |
| 210 Asāra |  | pithless，sapless；empty，void． |
| 211 Nirāhā |  | steadiness，uprightness． |
| 212 Pañka |  | fickle，cunning． |
| 213 Jihma | R | crooked，cunning，deceitful． |


| 214 Kuṭila 215 Cakkrika |  <br>  ᄃ마षाले |
| :---: | :---: |
| 216 Kusita | 501هरेश |
| 217 Jighatsita | － |
| 218 Pipāsita | 新咂吅 |
| 219 Kuprāvaranam |  |
| 220 Kucela | － |
| 221 Kıpaṇa | 可可近近 |
| 222 Vaniyaka |  |
| 223 Arbha |  |
| $22+$ Dhanika bhaya bhita |  |
| 225 Klamatha |  |
| 226 Klama |  |
| 227 Garvita |  |
| 228 Vispardhā |  |
| 229 Vikrị̣amāna |  |
| 230 Salilam |  |
| 231 Darpita |  |
| 232 Matta |  |
| 233 Akşakriọã |  |
| 234 Riramisã |  |
| $235 \mathrm{Krị̇ati}$ | §े |
| 236 Ramate | 579 |
| 237 Paricārayati |  |
| 238 Kandu for Kanduka |  |
| 239 Prahelikā |  |
| 240 Gahanam | 包去玄 |

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sly，cunning，crafty，deceitful．
a tumbler，a shower of tricks with a discus．
vile，wicked，depraved，deceit－ ful．
hungry，poor，indigent（that became hungry）．
thirsty．
having a bad upper garment．
ill－clothed，dressed in dirty or tattered garments．
ill－clothed，low，vile．
a beggar，a mendicant．
emaciated；indigent，poor．
one horribly afraid on account of his debt（or being in debt）． fatigue，exhaustion；tired， weary，exhausted．
thirst，fatigue，weariness．
proud，arrogant，haughty．
emulation，rivalry．
a playing，a sporting．
wanton，sportive．
proud，arrogant．
intoxicated（with pride or pas－ sion）．
to play at chess［dice］．
fond of playing or gaming．
he plays．
he rejoices，or is glad．
he rejoices exceedingly（or car－ nally）．
a ball of wood or pith to play with．
an enigma，a riddle．
impervious，thick；a thicket．

241 Ghana
242 Anupahatam
243 Akṣatam
244 Atrptam
245 Satpuruṣa
246 Puruṣa－vț̣̣abha
247 Puruṣa－pungava
$2 \nmid 8$ Mahāpuruṣa
249 Sārthavāha
250 Na kuṇḍo bhavati
25 I Na lango bhavati
252 Na pakṣahato blavati
253 Na vikalendriyo bhavati
254 Bhoga
255 Upabhoga
256 Paribhoga
257 Aḍhya
258 Mahādhana
259 Prabhūtadhana
260 Sarvasukha samarpita
261 Samarpita
262 Duḥkhasyāntakara
263 Măracamū
264 Kṛ̣̣abandhu
265 Anuparipālayati
266 Sásravajũàna
267 Anāsravajñãna
268 Vipatti

सा马स्सय

## 하잣Nㄹ



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55 Tis




thick，dense ；solid，hard．
levelled，made even．
unhurt，unwounded．
displeased，dissatisfied，insati－ able．
the true（or holy）man．
leader of men（man＇s son，chief of the herd or flock）．
man＇s son，chief of men．
man＇s soin，the great（great man）．
the leader．
shall not become a cripple or have maimed hands．
shall not have maimed feet
shall not have one of his sides dried up．
shall not be born wanting any organ．
enjoyment，prosperity，fruition．
enjoyment，a making use of．
entire or full enjoyment．
rich，wealthy，opulent．
great riches，wealth．
much wealth or opulence．
possessing（or enjoying）every prosperity（or happiness）．
wealth，gift，donation．
the making an end to all mis chief．
the Kàma＇s（or the devil＇s） army．
the devil＇s（or the black one＇s） kindred．
will keep entirely safe．
a defective knowledge．
a perfect knowledge．
a series，course；fall，adversity．


297 Prakrti
298 Svabhã va
299 Svarūpam
300 Anusyūti
301 KṛtavikratäSa
302 Phalavipāka sammoha

303 Tattvārtha sammoha

304 Daivī
305 Sparsa rūpaṇā
306 Vedyam
307 Vedakam
308 Vitti

## 25.acta

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nature, exiating by itself.
self-existence, nature.
its own form or nature.
connection.
pains taken in vain.
spiritual ignorance with regard to the maturity of moral works.
(morally) blind with respect to the meaning of truth, or of the first moral being.
chosen by Heaven or God (divinities).
with a tangible body.
to be understood (science).
understanding.
he understands, knows.


|  | Vàdi |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | I＇rativādi |  |
| 25 | ＇l＇rirūpalinıganı |  |
| 26 | Svalakșaụam |  |
| 27 | Sāmānyam | 8ै |
| $28^{\circ}$ | Pūrvapakṣal |  |
| 29 | Uttarapaksal！ |  |
| $3^{0}$ | Coclyam | －勿がロ |
|  | Parihāral | 34 |
| 32 | Samādhãnam | 20¢9 $\square^{\circ}$ |
| 33 | Anumeye sattvam |  |
| 34 | Sapakṣe sattvam |  |
| 35 | Asapakspe cäsattivam |  |
| 30 | Sambhavatpramānam |  |
| 37 | Adlıevātiśayal |  |
| 38 | Anādheyātisayaḷ |  |
| 39 | Nigamanani |  |
| 40 | Upanayal |  |
| 41 | Upasamihāraḷ |  |
| 42 | Svabhāvalıetulu |  |
| 43 | Käryahetul |  |
| 44 | J ñāpakahetụ |  |
| 45 | Anupalabrlhi（hetula） | 두Nanda |
| 40 | Vyañjakahetul |  |
| 47 | Kārakahetuh |  |
| 48 | Pratijunã | くな゚ロアズ『 |
| 49 | Arthasāmāny am | 5ँ島㐫 |

the disputant．
the opponent．
the threefold logical reason，the threefold character of reason． （absolute）particularity，like itself．
generality．
the prima facic argument， objection．
the counter argument，reply．
question stated，objection．
answer．
refutation，reply given，solu－ tion．
coexistence（of the middle term with the minor term．
（the middle term）to be found in similar instances．
（the middle term）not to lee found in contrary instances．
possible proof．
capable of undergoing change．
incapable of undergoing change．
conclusion．
application（of the major pre－ mise to the minor term）＝the minor premise．
summing up（of the given case under a general rule）＝con－ clusion．
reason founded on identity．
reason founded on（the law of） causation．
a cause producing（positive） knowledge．
negative reason．
suggestive reason．
efficient cause（by which some－
thing real is produced）
proposition to be proved．
generality of the object．

| 50 Abhilăpyasầmãnyam |  |  | generality of the name，ex－ prossed generality． <br> refinition（of sense－perception） by its being different from alsitract thought． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Abilapyasamany |  |  |
| 51 | Kalpanāpoḍhalakṣaṇam |  |  |
| 52 | Ablırāntalakṣaṇam |  | definition（of seluse－perception） by is being different from illusion． |
| 53 Samyagjūanam |  |  | true knowledge． |
| 54 Mithyājñānam |  |  | false knowledge． |
| 55 Savikalpakam |  |  | （knowledge）with participation of abstract thought． |
| 56 | Nirvikalpakam |  | （knowledge）without participa－ tion of abstract thought（ $=$ pure sense－knowledge）． |
| 57 | Sākāram | すズざ「ごきスざひ | （knowledge）containing the form of the object． |
| 58 | Nirākāraṃ |  | （knowledge）not containing the form of the object． |
| 59 | Anyākāram | － 1 ¢T¢ | （knowledge）containing another form． |
| 60 | Satta |  | existence． |
| 61 | Vācyam | － 5 －45．9．a | expressed by a word，signified． |
| 62 | Vācakah |  | expression，significant． |
| 63 | Avinābhāvasamimandhaḥ |  | necessary connection，insepar－ able connection． |
| 64 | Svatah pramãṇam |  | （knowledge）containing in itself its test． |
| 65 | Paratah pramānain |  | （knowledge）containing its test in another（further operation of the understanding）． |
| 66 | Tādātmyalakṣaṇasaṁban－ dhah |  Qస్ఞిara | connection（of the reason with the predicament）founded on their identity（＝analytical connection）． |
| 67 | Tadutpattilakṣaṇasamin－ bandhah |  Rइ्रेयम | connection（of the reason with the predicament）founded on the law of causation． |
| 68 | Drṣṭo hi sambandhah（？） |  | ？［Tibetan；＂connection resid－ ing in both parts．＂］ |
| 69 | Pipilikotsaranam |  | the climbing up of ants． |
| 70 | Matsyavikārah | 3989 | ？excitement among fishes． |
| 71 | Mahảnasam | あ「゙あ゙「 | kitchen． |
| 72 | Niharah | 円 | fog． |
| 73 | Vāṣpaḷ | 5CEFE | vapour． |


|  | Tuṣarah |
| :---: | :---: |
| 75 | Sahakāripratyayah |
| 76 | Upādānakāraṇam |
| 77 | Prayatnảnantariyakah |
| 78 | Anyatarȧsiddhah |
| 79 | Svato'siddhah |
| 80 | Parato'siddhah |
| 81 | Ubhayāsiddhah |
| 82 | Āśrayāsiddhah |
| 83 | Svayamimādy asiddhah |
| 84 | Prativãdy asiddhah |
| 85 | Svajãtiyah |
| 86 | Vijātīyah |
| 87 | Sabdabrahma |
| 88 | Vyāvṛttih |
| 89 | Apohah |
|  | Anyảpohaḥ sabdārthah |

9r Samiketaḥ
92 Prasajyapratiṣedhah
93 Paryudāsapratiṣedhaḥ
94 Alaukikãrthotpattih
95 Svapnāntikarūpaṃ

ロ㸚







भค̂बनुण






Nara

hoar-frost.
helping (secondary) cause.
material cause.
following on an exertion.
not proved according to the standpoint of one of the disputants.
not proved from the standpoint of the disputant himself.
not proved according to the standpoint of the opponent.
not proved according to the standpoint of both the disputant and his opponent.
a reason having an impossible substratum.
a reason impossible from the standpoint of the disputant himself.
a reason impossible from the standpoint of the opponent.
of the same class.
of another class.
spiritual knowledge consisting in words.
exclusion, negation.
ditto.
purely negative (eternal) meaning of the words conventional. "Exclusion of others " is the meaning of a word, e.g. a cow means that which is not a horse, not a man, not a tree, in short which is not not-cow.
convention (about the meaning of words).
simple negation (of the existence of something).
qualified negation (of something being (?) not this, but the opposite of it ).
production of a transcendental object.
presentation in a dream.

| 96 Viprakarsah | －9\％pa | distance． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 97 Svasamivedanam | 工590可可 | one＇s own inward experience． |
| 98 Pakṣadharmatvam |  | presence（of the middle term） |
| 99 Kramayaugapadyam |  | on the minor term． successive or simultanenus （production of cause and effect）． |
| 100 Mãtulungam |  | a kind of citron tree． |
| ıoı Kadali | कु9 ${ }^{\circ}$ | the plantain tree． |
| 102 Kandah | 58 | bulbous root． |
| 103 Asamañjasaḥ |  | faulty． |
| 104 Citrapatamgah |  | variegated butterfly． |
| ro5 Śãlūkah | ホ్త్రa¢\％ | the root of the water－lily． |

 in the Nyáyifa system of tee Tirthiea．

I Șoḍasa padārthāh
2 Pramāṇam
3 Prameyam
4 Saḿsayah
5 Prayojanam
6 Dṛetantah
7 Avayava
8 Siddhāntah
9 Tarkah

1o Nirnayah
II Vădaḥ

お下す
पदary


5
க．qN


ज⿹\zh26灬
the sixteen topics（examined in the Nyáya system）．
source of right cognition．
object of right cognition．
doubt．
motive，aim．
example．
member（of syllogism）．
established tenet．
corroborating a proposition by showing that its denial is im－ possible，reductio ad absur－ dum．
demonstration，certainty，ascer－ tainment．
discussion，controversy（not for the sake of truth，but for the sake of confuting the oppon－ ent）．
wrangling discussion，unfair controversy．

13 Vitaṇ̣̣ả
14 Hetvābhāsaḷ
15 Chalaḥ
16 Jātiḥ
17 Jātyuttaraḥ
18 Nigrahasthānam

I9 Indriyārthasaminikarṣot－ pannam jñ̄ānam pratyakṣam

20 Avyapadesyam

21 Avyabhicāri

22 Vyavasāyātmakam






ज159


unfair controversy（reducing any proposition ad absurdum without caring to establish one＇s own view），cavil．
fallacious middle term，logical fallacy．
prevarication，quibble．
evasive answer，futility．
a reason，why one may be de－ clared unfit to continue the controversy（ 24 of them are stated），［occasion for rebuke］．
cognition produced through a contact between an organ of sense and its object（is called） perception．
（cognition）not contained in the word．
（cognition）not discrepant（from its object），i．e．not including any illusion．
（cognition）the essence of which is certainty．
 TEXT－BOOK（OR SCHOOL）．

I Caitanyam
2 Pradhānam
3 Sattvam
4 Rajah
5 Tamal
6 Mahān
7 Ahaṁkảrah

8 Pañca buddhindriyāṇi
9 Pañca tanmätrāṇi
Io Aṇimă
II Laghimã
12 Mahimā

－ 7 万人

$5{ }^{24}$
저ㅇㅜㅢ
केबन्ब



区్ర口
45ロロ

consciousness，the conscious principle．
matter，the unconscious prin－ ciple．
purity，one of the elements of matter．
activity，one of the elements of matter．
defilement，one of the elements of matter．
the great principle＝intellect．
the principle of individual con－ sciousness the＂egotising＂ principle．
the five organs of sense．
the five subtle elements．
（the power）of becoming very small．
（the power）of becoming very light．
（the power）of becoming very large．

|  | Isitvam |  | （the power）of becoming the lord of everything． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | 4 Vasitvain |  | （the power）of controlling |
| 15 | Prāptih |  | everything． <br> （the power）of reaching every－ |
| 16 | 6 Prākāmyati |  | thing． <br> （the power）of irresistible will． |
| 17 | Yatrakāmāvasãyit vam |  | （the power）of residing any－ where． |
| 18 | Abhivyaktih | 85\％¢ | manifestation． |
| 19 | Avirbhāvah |  | appearing． |
| 20 | TCirobhāvaḷ |  | disappearing． |
| 21 | Pariṇāmah |  | change． |
| 22 | Layah | Gas | absorption． |
| 23 | Vāk |  | speech． |
| 24 | Päṇị | 시믿 | hand． |
| 25 | Pādal |  | foot． |
| 26 | Pāyul | 行 | the anus． |
| 27 | Upastham | 9ร์제세 | the organ of generation． |
| 28 | Samnikrṣtah | \％＇ロ | near． |
| 29 | Viprakrstah |  | remote． |
| 30 | Vitah |  | positive inference． |
| 31 | Avital |  | negative inference． |
| 32 | Sabacarasainbandhaḷ |  | connection through coexistence． |
|  | Kāryakāraṇa lakṣaụasam்－ bandhal |  | do．do．causality． |
|  | Ghātyaghātakasamíban－ dhah |  | one thing being destroyed by the other． |
|  | Svasvāmilakşasambandhaḷ |  | connection between the lord and the servant． |
|  | Adhārādheyalakṣaṇasaḿn－ bandhaḷ |  R⿴囗⿹⿺㇉一亅八｜a | ［connection between the con－ tainer and the contained． |
|  | Avayavãvayavilakṣaṇasami－ bandhaḷ |  <br>  | ［connection between parts and the whole］． |




I Dravyam
2 Guṇah
3 Karma.
4 Viseşah
5 Sāmānyam
6 Samavāyah
7 Parimāṇam

ER
सेळワ59
여저
玉ิํํㅍ
2


ลั.
substance.
quality.
motion.
particularity.
generality.
inherence.
dimension.

| 8 Samichy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 비N | number． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 Samyogah | 859］ | conjunction． |
| ro Vibhăgah | केष | disjunction． |
| II Pṛthaktvam |  | being distinct from（others）．（？） |
| 12 Paratvari | ［8．204 | posteriority． |
| 13 Aparatvam |  | priority． |
| 14 Icchā | 9570 | desire． |
| 15 Dravatvam． |  | fluidity． |
| 16 Snehah |  | viscidity． |
| 17 Adharmah |  | moral demerit． |
| 18 Samskārah | 5arciafogn | the residue（produced by an idea in the soul or by some fact in a material object）． |
| 19 Prayatnam | R450 | active effort． |
| 20 Utksepanam | 9うेण | moving upwards． |
| 21 Avakṣepaṇam | QE®T® | moving downwards． |
| 22 Akuñcanam | 텡 | moving nearer to oneself，con－ traction． |
| 23 Prasăranamin | －易句 | moving further from oneself， extension． |
| 24 Gamanam | 9र्तो | going（moving）． |
| 25 Dvindriyagrāhyam |  | perceptible by two organs of sense． |
| 26 Pärthivaparamãnụ | \＆R9\％argiad | earthen atom． |
| 27 Mahăsattva |  | great being． |
| 28 Avāntarasāmānyaṃ |  | intermediate（proximate）genus． |
| 29 Mahāsāmãnyam |  | highest genus． |
| 30 Satkāryam | R5\％ | （the principle of）the effect existing previously to its production． |
| 31 Asatkāryam |  | （the principle of）the effect not existing previously to its pro－ duction． |
| 32 Ātmendriyärthād yad ut－ pannami jăànaḿ pratyaksam |  <br>  | cognition produced by soul， organ of sense and object is perception． |

33 Lambãmbudurśanād var-



34 Nadīpūradarsanãd uparivṛṣṭyanumānam


inferring the falling of rain from seeing clouds slanting down.
inferring that it has been raining in the upper course of the river, from its being flooded.



I Sāśvato lokaḷ
2 Asāśsvato lokaḷ
3 Śāśvataś cāsās̄vataśs ca

+ Naive śaśvato nāsāśvataśca





the world is eternal. the world is not eternal.
the world is eternal and noneternal.
the world is neither eternal nor non-eternal.
5 Antavản lokaḥ
6 Anantavãn lokaḥ
7 Antavaù́s cánantavãińs ca

8 Naivāntavẵn nānantavăn

9 Bhavati tathāgataḷ parain maraṇat
io Na bhavati tathāgatah paraḿ marạ̣āt
II Bhavati ca na bhavati ca tathãgatah param maraṇāt

12 Naiva bhavati na na bhavati
12 Naiva bhavati na na bhavat
tathägataḥ parain maraṇảt

13 Sajīvas tac chariram
14 Anyo jīvo' nyaccharīram்
5 Antavản lokaḷ
6 Anantavãn lokaḥ
7 Antavaís cănantavãíń ca


सgac "ư गृत्वे5


## 



 गृГ





the world is neither finite nor infinite.
the Buddha exists after death.
the Buddha ceases to exist after death.
the Buddha does exist and does not exist after death.
the Buddha neither does exist nor does not exist after death.
the principle of life is this body.
the principle of life is different from this body.



13 Janakah
14 Paśyakal？
15 Utthảpakaḷ
16 Samutthäpakal




the originator of knowledge． do．do．sight．
the rouser．
the grand rouser．
 ETC．

I Sāhasracūḍiko lokadhātuh
2 Dvisăhasro madhyamo lokadhätuh

3 Trisāhasramahāsāhasro lokadhảtuh

## चु 

सम
亏ईशेग
a thousand regions of the world， in the zenith．
a second thousand regions of the world in the middle．

XCIII（144）．त्रोह． LANDS）．

Câturdvīpako lokadhātuh

1 Pūrvavidehaḷ
（a）Dehaḥ
（b）Videhah
2 Jambudvipah
（a）Camarah
（b）Avaracamarah
3 Avaragodāniyah
（a）Śaṭhe
（b）Uttaramantrinah

4 Uttarakuruh

## 


ANN
BENREANNN

Eug
E＂ひはATAT
gのザ
वस्येश्व


that region（or mansion）of the world where there are the four continents．
to the east，the tall－bodied．
the body．
the tall body．
the continent where there is the Jambu－tree．
Asia，India，or the orbis antiquis notus．
the western carmarah．
the cattle feeding（continent in the west）．
the cunning，wicked，villain．
walking on an excellent way（or the continent whose people have good principles）．
to the north：disagreeable sound．

|  | a) Kuravah |  | a disagreeable sound. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | b) Kauravah |  | the match of kuravah (or the small continent of a disagreeable sound). |
|  | 1 Lokadhãtuh 2 Lujyata iti lokadhätuh |  | the world's mansion, or a great division of the world. on account of the world's being subject to destruction, it is so called. |
|  | 3 Lokīntarikah |  | the middle of the world. |
|  | 4 Sarvalokadhãtuprasarah |  9815以 | the universe, or the mansion of all things. |
|  | 5 Buddhaviṣayah |  | the mansion of Buddha. |
|  | Buddhakṣetram |  | the field or province of Buddha. |
|  | Sahālokadhåtuh |  | the universe (or mansion of the world) which is not subject to mutation. |
|  | Avamūrdhah | స్తిర | the regions of the world in the zenith. |
|  | Vyatyasvah [Vyatyastah] |  | in the nadir. |
|  | Tiryaglokadhātuh |  | in an oblique or horizontal situation (with respect to us). |

 regions.

I Kămadhătuḥ
2 Rūpadhātuh
3 Arūpadhătụ̣


व
the region of cupid.
the region of bodily existence.
the region of immaterial existence.


I Bhaumăh
2 Antarikṣavăsinah
3 Câturmahărājakāyikāh
4 Trâyastrimsah

N



987 $7^{\circ}$
(gods and goddesses) residing on the earth.
in the illuminated span between earth and heaven.
gods belonging to the four great kings
gods of the thirty-three mansions.
those desisting from fighting.

| 6 Tuşitâl | 5TR | thowe residing in the joyful mansion（or Indra para－ dise）． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 Nirmāpuaratayaḷ | QETA5AR | those residing in the illusory paradise（or miraculously produced）． |
| 8 ParanirmitavaSavartinah |  | the residents of paranirmita（or another mansion produced miraculously）． |

XCVI（147）．anabrifaiffin ecstasy．

I Brahmakāyikāh
2 Brahmapãriṣadyăḥ
3 Brahmapurohitā
4 Mahābrahmāṇah

おたన్నీ



the province of Brahma．
the attendants of Brahma．
the ministers of Brahma．
the great Brahma．
 degree of ecstasy（or the mansions and gods residing there）．

I Parittảbhāh
2 Apramảnààhāḥ
3 Ābhāsvarāh

5）

वर्वसNa
those of little light（or little en－ lightenment）．
immense light．
clear light．
 DEGREE OF ECSTASY．

I Parìttaśubhāḥ
2 Apramāṇasubhāh
3 Śubhakṛtsnāḥ

रवेतुए

5式すN
those of little virtue．
immense virtue．
abundant virtue．
 degree of ecstasy（or deep meditation）．

I Anabhrakāh
2 Puṇyaprasavāḥ
3 Bب̣hatphalạ̄

द्रोक के


without cloud． produced by moral merits． ample fruit．


 QUAKE.

I Kampitaḷ
Parkampitaḥ
Samprakampitah
2 Calitah
Pracalitah
Saḿpracalitaḥ

9패개

गォ

- परूㅊ

सनुप्रूल̃स

(the earth) shook or trembled; or a trembling. greatly shook or trembled; or a trembling.
very greatly shook or trembled; or a trembling.
it was moved or agitated.
do. greatly do.
do. very greatly do.

| 3 | Vedhitah | 彥 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pravedhital | 5ロッ5 शेग |
|  | Samipravedital |  |
| 4 | Kspubhitaḷ | RACN |
|  | Praksubhitah |  |
|  | Samprakṣubhitah |  |
| 5 | Raṇitah | grex |
|  | Praranitah | 2atiscicx |
|  | Samipraraṇitah | $\text { TV: } 9.568: 62$ |
|  | Garjitah |  |
|  | Pragarjitah |  |
|  | Samipragarjitah |  |
|  | Pūrvà digavanamati pasci－ mā digunnamati |  |
| 8 | Paścimã digavanamati pūrvả digunnamati |  |
| 9 | Dakṣinã digavanamati uttará digunnamati |  |
| 10 | Uttarā digavanamati dak－ siṇā digunnamati |  |
|  | Antädavanamati madhyā－ dunnamati | 파ํ |
|  | Madhyădavanamati antā－ dunnamati |  |
|  | Aprakampyah |  |

was agitated：quaked．
was greatly agitated．
was very greatly agitated．
was stirred up，confused，agi－ tated．
was greatly stirred up，con－ fused，agitated．
was very greatly stirred up， confused，agitated．
it sounded（or made a noise）．
it sounded greatly．
it sounded very greatly．
it made a roaring noise．
do．do．do．in a great de－ gree．
do．do．do．in a very great degree．
when the eastern quarter sinks the western heaves．
when the western quarter sinks the eastern heaves．
when the southern quarter sinks the northern heaves．
when the northern quarter sinks the southern heaves．
when the horizon sinks the cen－ tre（or the middle heaves）．
when the centre sinks the horizon heaves．
immoveable：not to be moved or agitated．


I Prabhā
2 Rasmih
3 Älokah
4 Maricih
5 Am்sụ
6 Tejah
$\overline{9} 5$
登良




shine，lustre，light，splendour． a ray of light．
light，illumination．
dispeller of darkness，light．
clear light，brightness．
a burning ：a glittering：listre．


| 16 | Saktu | S | the meal or flour of parched grain，especially of barley． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | Kaņikaḷ | जबञ | flour，wheatmeal． |
| 18 | Laḍ̣ukarin | ก5［］ | a kind of sweetmeat． |
| 19 | Mandal | 6「ロ | scum－bread． |
| 20 | Peyã or Pejā Lavañã | gata | soup，broth． |
| 21 | Temanain ：Vyañjanam | あ゙ちサ | a sauce or condiment． |
| 22 | Sūpal | 죄댇 | a sauce of pease． |
| 23 | Lavaṇari | வி¢゙あ゙ | sea－salt，salt． |
| 24 | Suṇthī | 新 | dry ginger． |
| 25 | Amial | 츚ㅍㅊ | vinegar，or sour liquid． |
| 26 | Drākṣā |  | grapes． |
| 27 | Drākṣã pãnakam | A¢ㅐㅈㅐ | a sort of thin wine． |
| 28 | Surà |  | spirit extracted from corn－ spirituous liquors． |
| 29 | Sidhuly | जुイスな゙あ5＇ | rum distilled from molasses． |
| 30 | Kiṇam（Kiṇvam） | E4DN | a kind of leaven to ferment malt，etc．，with． |
| 31 | Snigdhal | 솎피다［？］ | marrow，a greasy substance． |
| 32 | Mākṣikamí Madhu | 춫․ \％ | honey（of bees）． |
| 33 | Aluh |  | potato． |
| 34 | Lasunah |  | garlic． |
| 35 | Latārkaḷ |  | a green onion． |
| 36 | Gṛnjanaka | ⿹弋ָ入勺 | garlic． |
| 37 | Dhālā［？］ | Wิ | parched grain． |
| 38 | Lājāh | RaskM | parched rice． |
| 39 | Kaṇah |  | a grain，a small particle． |
| 40 | Tusah | EyTㅍ | straw；stalk． |
| 41 | Busah | 590¢ | chaff ；small straw． |
| 42 | Śūkah | 戒제 | the awn（or beard）of barley． |
| 43 | Mañjarí | 今心\％｜โपा区 | the ears of corn；a fruit or flower stalk． |



## 

 several. kinds of ecstasy or deep meditation occurring in the Prajna pãramitã.I Si daily?

## 2 Ratnamudro nāına samādhih

3 Sucandro nāma samādhị̣

4 Simhavikrị̄ito nāma samādhị̣

5 Candradhvajaketur nāma samảdhị̆

6 Sarvadharmodgato nama saınādhị̣


 सिद्व







canad etc.
the deep meditation of transforming oneself into a champion.
deep meditation on the precious image (god).
deep meditation on the beautifull (or good) moon.
deep meditation on the sports with a lion.
deep meditation on the moon, the top ornament of a bannor.
deep meditation on the elenaion above all (earthly) material things.

7 Sarvadharmamudro uāma samādhil!

8 Vilokitamūrdho nāma samādliḷ

9 Dharmaclhātuniyato nāma samālhiḥ

## कॅसा








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"



15 Balavyūho nāma samāclhiḷ

16 Samudgato nāma samādhiḥ

I7 Niruktiniyatapraveśo nāma samādhiḷ

18 Adhivacanapraveśo nāma samādhih

19 Digvi'okitamudro nāma samādhị̣

20 Ādhàrapuṇ̣̣ro [mudro] nāma samā $\begin{gathered}\text { lhịh } \\ \text { nen }\end{gathered}$

21 Asampramoṣo nānıa samā-
 विद्व


え̃

※





 QEEG
deep meditation on the image (or symbol) of all things.
deep meditation on regarding the crown of the head (of Buddha).
deep meditation on the real worth of morality (or of things).
deep meditation on certainty (or the chief ornament of certainty).
deep meditation on the precious sceptre (the emblem of power).
deep meditation on the image of that one who provides all things.
deep meditation on remaining firm or steady, like the prince of deep meditation.
deep meditation on the diffusion of the rays of light.
deep meditation on the disposition (or arrangement) of an army.
deep meditation on him that is truly exalted (or has lifted up himself).
deep meditation on embracing without hesitation what is seeming or becoming.
deep meditation on the abstract sense of a primitive word.
deep meditation on the consideration of the ro corners (of the world).
deep meditation on perceiving fully the meaning of the symbol or type.
deep meditation on unforgetfulness.

22 Sarvadharmasamavasaraṇasāgaramudro nāma samādhị̣

23 Akāśaspharaụo nāma samadhị̣
4. Vajramap̣ḍalo nảma samardhị̣

5 Dhvajāgraktyūrc nāma samādhih

26 Indraketur nāma samãdhih

27 Srotonugato nāma samādhih

28 Simhavijṛmbhito nāına samādhị̣









 Q EG


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## 

3 I Vairocano nāılıa samādhiḷ

32 Animiṣo nāma saınādhiḷ

33 Aniketasthito nāma samādhih

34 Niścitto nāma samādhiḷ

35 Vimalapradipo nàma samảdhị̣


## 

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## REG







deep meditation on the occam, or the symbol of the collec. live body of all things.
deep meditation on the encompassing of the heaven (or the void space above).
deep meditation on the ciamod (or holy) circle.
deep meditation on the arm ornament placed on the top of a banner pole.
sleep meditation on the top ornament of Indra's banner.
deep meditation on following the course of a stream (or oil those that went, etc.).
cheep meditation on the yawning (and stretching) of a lion.
deep meditation on the reverse. contrariety (or on mediocrity).
deep meditation on the state of being delivered from the miseries of vice.
resp meditation on illumination or enlightenment.
deep meditation on the unsought.
(kep meditation on independene with respect to plan.
deep meditation on the inani mate.
deep meditation on the irmaculate chief lamp.
36 Anantaprablıo nāma

samādhiḷ \begin{tabular}{l}

37 | Prabhảkaro nāma samā－ |
| :---: |
| dhiḥ | <br>

38 | Suddhasā ron nāma samā－ |
| :---: |
| dhiḷ |

\end{tabular}

39 Vinalaprabho nāma samā－ dhiḷ

व̃5


 Risen
 Seta


## REF

甸＂ वहた．
 बिन्व
43 Caudravimalo nàma samà－ dhil！


 2⿺廴⿻肀二 9
 पई々皆す
47 Kṣayãpakato nāına samar－ dib

48 Avivarto nảna samādhiḷ

49 Aniñgyo nāına samādhiḷ
50 Prajñāpradipo nama samar－ dhil！

5t Suddhapratibhāso neảma samādhiḷ


## QEd


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 REG

2 ${ }^{2}$
deep meditation on the infinite light．
deep meditation on the maker （or cause）of light．
deep meditation on the pure and holy．
deep meditation on the pure （immaculate）light．
deep meditation on him who makes glad．
deep meditation on the great lamp of lightning．
deep meditation on the ines． hatustible（or never failing）．
deep meditation on the emma－ culate moon．
deep meditation on the sill， the chief lamp．
deep meditation on the invin－ cible．
deep meditation on the bright faced．
deep meditation on being with－ out defects．
deep meditation on the immut－ able．
deep meditation on the immov－ able．
deep meditation on the lamp of understanding（or wisdom）．
deep meditation on the clear light．

52 Alokakaro nảma sumảdhi

53 Kārākāro nama samãdhiḷ
54 J inānaketur nama samarthis

55 Vajropamo nēma samādib
56 Cittasthiro nāma samãdhị̆

57 Samantāloko nāma samarchit

58 Supratiṣṭhito nama samādhil!

59 Ratnakoṭir nā una samãChin

60 Varadlıarmaınulto nāma samādlhih

Gr Sarvadharmasamatā nāma samar llhị̣

62 Ratijaho nama samādliḷ
63. Dharmodgato nāma samarchill

64 Sarvadharmapadaprabhedo nāma samādhiḷ

65 Samākṣarāvakāro nāma samảdhiḥ

66 Akṣarāpagato nāma samādhih










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ஸेमोম



## R 2 解




 सीट्व
 REG

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 स्दす
dep meditation on the state of perfect duration or continuance.
deep meditation on the precious infinite one (God).
(lee) meditation on the symbol of the supreme moral body.
deep meditation on the equality of all substances or things.
deep meditation on leaving off joys.
deep meditation on moral eminence (or on the suprememoral Being).
deep meditation on the light maker.
deep meditation on doing what is to be done.
deep meditation on the chief ornament (or symbol) of wisdom.
deep meditation on him who is like a sceptre (immovable).
sleep meditation on the duration of the soul (or the fixedness of the mind).
deep meditation on the everywhere appearing or shining.
everything.
deep meditation on expressing everything by equal letters.
deep meditation on that which cannot be expressed by lettars.
$67 \begin{gathered}\text { Ārambhaṇacchedano nāma } \\ \text { samãdhịh }\end{gathered}$
68 Avikāro nāına samādhiḷ

69 Aprakaro nāma samādhiḷ

70 Nảmaniyatapraveśo nāma samādhị̣

71 Aniketacāro nāma samar－ dhih

72 Timirāpagato nāma saınā． dhilh

73 Cāritravato nāma samā－ dhih

7＋Acalo nāma samàdhị̣
$75 \begin{aligned} & \text { Viṣayatīrno nama samar－} \\ & \text { dhị̣ }\end{aligned}$

76 Sarvaguṇasamicayagato nāma samādhị̣

78 Śubhapuspata［？］śuddhir nāma samādhiḷ

79 Anantapratibhāno nama samādhiḥ

So Bodhyañgavatí nama samädhily






 वैन


 दिँす
 हैスだの






天 सिद्व






deep meditation on the inter－ ruption of one＇s aim or object．
deep meditation on that which has no species．
deep meditation on immuta－ bility．
deep meditation on penetrating the true meaning of the name （of the supreme moral Being）．
deep meditation on unbecom－ ing practices．
deep meditation on seeing clearly．
deep meditation on good morals．
deep meditation on the immov－ able．
deep meditation on being free from plan．
deep meditation on him in whom all good qualities are united．
deep meditation on existing without thinking．
deep meditation on the many and pure blossoms of virtue．
deep meditation on the infinite boldness（or intellect）．
deep meditation on the exist－ pence of wisdom．

Si Asamasamo nàma samar－ dhih

82 Sarvadharmâtikramaṇo nama samădhih

8．3 Paricchedakaro nama samãdhị̣

84 Vimativikiraṇo nãma samādhị̣

85 Niradhiṣṭhāno nāma samã－ dhih


## 2 E 9



## Eิ\｛ざす

87 Ākārảbhinirhăro nàma samädhị̣

8 Ekākāro nāma samādhị̣

89 Ākārānapakāro nāma samādhih

90 Nairvedhikasarvabhava－ tamopagato nama samar－ dhih




से









䌅品
91 Saṁketarutapraveśo nā ma samädhih

92 Nirghoṣakşaravimukto nama samādhị̣

93 Jvalanolko nama samar－ dhih






মबీが

deep meditation on equality and inequality．
deep meditation on being de－ livened from the material world．
deep meditation on cutting off （the knot of doubt）．
deep meditation on clearing up （or putting away）incertitude or doubt．
deep meditation on making ： plan for．
deep meditation on the only one structure or fabric．
deep meditation on the total accomplishment．
deep meditation on becoming of one kind（or final union with god or the universal spirit）．
deep meditation on there being nothing more to be cut off．
deep meditation on compre－ lending the foundation of all worldly existence．
deep meditation on penetrating the meaning of symbol and sound．
deep meditation on the final liberation from sound and vocal harmony．
deep meditation on the burning vessel［torch］．
deep meditation on the perfect distinction of criterion．

95 Anabhilakşito nảma samar－ dhih

96 Sarvākāravaropeto nāma samädhị̣

97 Akṣayakaraṇḍo nāma samādhị̣

98 Dhāraṇimatirnãma samā－ dhih





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## えे々だロ

99 Samyaktvamithyātvasar－ vasamgrasano nama samādhiḥ
roo Sarvarodhanirodhasam－ prasamano nāma samā－ dhih




 โ゙「だロだす
Io r Sarvasukhadulakhanira－ bhinandi nāma samā－ thin



102 Anurodhapratirodho nāma samādhiḥ


iou Vimalaprabho nama samar－ dhiḷ
 ぞもの
104．Sāravatí nāma samādhị̆
害

105 Paripūrnacandravimala－ prabho nāma samãdhih

Io Vidyutprabho nama samar－ dhih
107 Mahāvyūho nảma samã－ dhih




deep meditation on that which is not evident．
deep meditation on him who is excellent in every kind．
deep meditation on the ines－ haustible vessel．
deep meditation on the com－ prehensive mind．
deep meditation on the illustra－ sion of right and wrong．
deep meditation on the entire ceasing of every transgres－ sion and prohibition．
deep meditation on rejoicing over all sorts of pleasure and pain．
deep meditation on the pleasure of convenience and transgress－ sion．
deep meditation on the emma－ culate light or brightness．
deep meditation on the essential Being．
deep meditation on the spotless brightness of the full moon．
deep meditation on the flash （or blaze）of lightning．
deep meditation on the great fabric．

108 Sarvâkảraprablhákaro
nấma samảdbiḥ

109 Samádhisamatå nāma samadhih

110 Araṇasaraṇasarvasamavasaraṇo nēma samảdhiḥ

III Araṇasamavasarạ̣o nảma samiadhih

112 Arajovirajo nayayukto nảma samảdlith
II. Käyakalisaripramathano nà̉ma samädhih














deep meditation on the making of light by all means.
decep meditation on the uniformity (or equality) of deep meditation.
deep meditation on the whole akgregate of the happy and the distressed.
deep meditation on the full assemblage of the haprey or virtuous.
deep meditation on the pure and irreproachable conduct.
 several names exipkpgitie of tife qualificitions of the hodilisattvas, accurding; to the bodhisattiva ciass (x)

Ekajàtipratibaddhah
2 Survajãatảbhimukhaḷ

3 Sarvajãatanninuah

+ Sarvajãatãpravaṇala
5 Snrvajñatầprâgbliàraḷ
6 Asarigadhàraụisamãellhipratliabdhah

Śūrarigamasanalallhisumanvaratul!

 EMRNa







 lecroming a Buddlla.
the excels in all-kinowiug (or omaiscience) (or has turned his face to ommiscience).
he apliper himmelf earnestly to muniscience.
is inclining or adtering to omniscience.
is bent towards mmiscience.
has found a dispussionate comprehension and meditation.
lice is punsesied of the detp meditation-styled "the walkins like a champion."





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 มमसशच





太̀बस
 NずTVI
 N్S95：
he amuses himself with the great fore－knowledge．
is void of all imperfections or defects．
the course of his way is not in－ terrupted．
his love and mercy fill（or reach to）the ten corners of the world．
skilful in visiting the provinces of an infinite number of Bud－ dhas．
emptiness is the object of his senses or exertions．
he dwells in the indefinite mark－ less place．
is void from（devoid of）every wish or prayer．
he endeavours to be useful to every animal existence．
is skilful in all the provinces of Buddha．
（he has）infinite knowledge．
his mind（or thought）is like the heaven（the infinite void space）．
his mind is profound like the ocean（or sea）．
his mind is unshaken like the Ri－rab（or the Olympus）the prince of all mountains．
his mind，like the lotus，is un－ covered．
his heart（or mind）is very purc （or clean）like a gem．
his heart（or mind）is very pure， like gold．

2．5 Aparimitajñănasinuihbhàra－ paryequinakusalah

26 Parapravadyanabhilshūtal！

28 Sarvasattvasamacittah

29 Survanuàraviṣayasaunati－ krāntah

30 Sarvatathàgatavişayàva－

31 Mahảmaitrimahảkaruṇảia－ manvàgatah

52 Upàyajùinakuśalal！
33 Dhàraṇipratilabdbaḷ
3＋Prapidhânảkalpitah
35 Kp̣àntisanıatuapratilabdhal！

36 Acyutabhijĩah
37 Nirâmiṣàlharmadcónkaḷ
38 Gambliradharmakizenti－ paramigatah

39 Mârakarmasamatikrántaḷ
40 Karmàvaraụnpratiprasralr dhat


符泉
केस
Nীচ্ㅏ줌a
※े

## 저압


5TTERTRFAK
रेबकी

8ppered
5मスसrex $9{ }^{9}{ }^{4}$
gharaperexabpara
4






## $5 \times 5 \mathrm{y}$

 afers

dexterous in searching after an imneuse quantity of wishom．
is not to lx wercome by ally oppontint．
is porsessed of a pure knowledre in everything．
he is equally minded bur all animate existences．

Le is emtirely out of the pro． vince ol Mira（or the devil）．
is well versed in the kinewhelkic of entering into the province of every Tathãgata．
is equally ponsersed of lowe lors clemency）atid mercy．
（is）wise in knowing the means （or method）．
has ubtained a wonderfully comprehensive mind．
his prayer is judicious．
be has found（or arrived at）all indifference for suffering or hardship．
（with）an unweakenerl fore－ knowledge．
teaching（or instructiug in reli－ gion）without any reward．
is indefatigable in the profound rescarch of moral principles．
keaving off entircly all the works of the devil（or Mara）．
he has cut off（or obstructerl） the course of a wicked lif． （or of wicked actions）

If Dharmapravicayavibhaktinirdesakusalaḷ

42 Asamkhyeyakalpapranidhānasusamảrabdhah

43 Smitamukhapūrvābhilāpī
+4 Gäthāblıirgitābhirlàpanạ̣

45 Apagatalinacittah
f() Anācchedyapratibhānah
+7 Anautapariṣadablinhhāvanal!
+8 Anantakalpakoṭiniḥaraụakuśalaḷ

49 Māyā-marīci-udakacandra-svapuapratiśrutkāprati-bhäsaprativimbanirmà-nopamadharmādhimuktal!

50 Apratihatacittah
51 Sattvacittacaritasūkṣma-jñānàdhimuktyavatärakusalah

52 Atimătrakṣantisamanviàgatah
5j Yathảtmyāvatārakusulaḷ

54 Buildhakṣ travyūhānanta-pranidllänaprastlaãnaparigrtittah





## 



## 



2苗天

## बनेवेवए








## 





 5PW:C


is skilful in instructing by analysing the principles of the moral doctrine.
he has made earnest prayers through immeasurable ages (Kalpas).
having a smiling countenance, he speaks softly.
he speaks in verse, in a melodious tune.
his mind is without consternation (or is not dejected).
he has always boldness (to speak).
he excels or surpasses an infinite uumber of attendants.
he is wise in all that has happened from immeasurable ages.
(it Bodhisattva) knows well what such things are as illusion, fata morgana, the moon (image in water), dream, echo, the eye of illusion, empty image (in a mirror), cte.
his mind is unhindered.
he knows the mind of animate existences, and is clever in penetrating into the smalkest things.
has great forbearance (or patience).
is wise in his conduct (or knows well how to behave himself).
he hiss peracived the delinention of infinite provinces of Budtha, walking in them according to his wish.
55 Asarnkhyeyalokadhātu
buddhãıusmrtisanā－
dhisatatasamita－ahhinu－
khilhūtah

56 Aparimita burklhâdlọyc̣̣a－ nakuśalal！

57 Nānãdreṣṭyanusnayaryavaı－ sthānaklośapraśamana－ kusalah

58 Samādllivikriclitah satasa－ hasranirlẵrakusalah

50 Sarvajinatanıiryãtaḷ
©o Traidlhảtukiknajña
61 Gatimgatal
62 Sarvāsáparipuurakaḷ
6.3 Apramãậasamēdllisaınảpat－ tisamanvägatal！

64 Amnglıakàyavảgmanaskar－ mântălhịyuktaḷ

65 Apramânasamádlhicaryâdi－ hiș̣thitah

66 Kamnguṇniraliptaly
（1）Sarvasamãdlli－vasitāpăra－ mimgatal！
（os Anupalipto Iokadharmaily

6 V＇uktapratibhàual


⿹ㅓㅇㄹㅣ









## सुँ



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โ゙











he is excellent in the deep medi－ tation on remembering the Buddhas of innumerable re－ gions of the world．
he knows liow to pray（or make his prayer）to inlumerable Bucldhas．
he is expert in reconciling dif－ ferent thenrics，in disprelling fear and in assuaping dis－ tress．
he is expert in making a hun－ dred thousand amusing deep meditations．
lic endeavours to become omui－ scient（or he will certainly become all－knowing）．
is not passimately fond of the three regions（or worlds）．
he is accomplished in juds－ ment．
he is the iulfiller of all wishes （or hopes）．
he is possessed of an immense number of deep meditations and ecstacies．
he earnestly exercises himself in the moral actions of the boty，speech and mind，with－ in their proper limits．
he is blessed（or endowed）with the practice of immense deep meditations．
is not possensed of lust（there is uo cupidity in him）．
hic has obtained an excellent command over all deep medi－ tations．
he is not entangled（clothed） with worldly things．
lic has a proper loolduess（or lic is bold in understanding）．


Lie has an open bolditess (or intellect).
he has a loving kindness (or he is affectionate).
he is merciful.
he dwells in joy.
he is indifferent (he dwells in indifference).
he is of unviolated morals.
(he is) with unimpaired deep neditation.
he amuses himself with his eminent knowledge.
those purified animate exis tences and great champion souls (Bodhisattvas) are mostly all equal to Manjusti (the juvenile saint).
a Bodlisatva of the happy age


I Brahmã
$\geq$ Hiranyagarhhal
3 Bralınả sahāınpatiḷ
4 Asvini kumảrau
5 Maheśvaraḷ
6 Mahảalcrah
7 Samblualı

S Pasupatil!
9) Iripuravidhvarnsakah
() Sülapảniḷ

11 Śainḍaraḷ (or Śarikaraḷ)

12 Smarasatrul

## करNप





बह्रेक्वन
จโิตูร



बरेंड़

the whole or pure.
gold-or wealth essence.
Brahmả, the lord of the universe.
the Asvinis.
the great mighty one (rich in power).
the great god.
the origin (or source) of happiness.
the master or possessor of cattle.
the clestroyer of three cities.
holding a javelin in his hand.
that makes happy.
remembering the enemy [enemy of the god of lust).

|  | Sarvah |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ruclrah | 5 प［a |
| 15 | Isvarah | \｛95zan |
| 16 | Viş̣ụ | ［695可 |
| 17 | Krṣnah | डपात |
| 18 | Valsudevah | \％${ }^{\text {\％\％\％}}$ |
| 19 | Kămadevaḷ |  |
| 20 | Marah | $655$ |
| 21 | Sunirmànaratidevaputraḷ |  |
| 22 | Susimadevaputral |  |
| 23 | Samintusitadevaputral | ¢ุ์T M M |
| 24 | Suyă madevaputrah |  |
| 25 | Sakro devendrah |  |
| 26 | DasaSatauayanaly |  |
| 27 | Śakrah |  |
| 28 | Kausikah |  |
| 29 | Śatakratuh | बर्डन |
| 30 | Puramdaral |  |
| 31 | 1，okapalah |  |
| 32 | Vaidravanah |  |
| 33 | Dhiftarastrah |  |
| 34 | Virüdhakal！ | 9sarare |
| ． 35 | Viruplafal |  |
| 36 | Karotipanidevaly |  |
| 37 | Màladhârah | 或乐乐疑 |
|  | Sadimadah | $5{ }^{4} 130^{2}$ |
| 39 | tsanaḷ |  |
|  | Indral！ | 545＊ |

the injurer：（？）the vivifier，or making to live．
the valiant，firm．
the powerful
the all－pervading．
the black one．
the son of the god of wealth．
the god of cupidity，Cupill．
the humbled（or lorought low； the devil．
the charming chief joy or gorl＇s son，an Asura，a demon．
the fine boundary，a gor＇s son． an Asura，etc．
the entirely joyful．a god＇s son． an Asura．
ceasing entirely from fighting． a god＇s son．
Sakra or Indra，the ruler of the inferior gods．
the thousand eyed；Indra．
Indra．
Indra．
the god of a hundred sacrifices． a title of Indra．
destroyer of cities．Indra．
a keeper or defender of the world．
a name of Kuvera．
the defender of a country－ name of the Gandharva or demi－god＇s province．
the exalted one，name of a demi－god：
with bad eyes－name of a demi－ god．
with a basin in the hand－name of a demi－god．
with a rosary－name of a demi－ god．
always drunk；name of a demi－ god．
the guardian（or regent）of the north－east corner．
＂．，．．of the east．

| ＋1 Agneyaly | \＄ेश | the guardian of the south－east quarter． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Yamal！ | ब19\％言 | guardian of the southern quar－ ter． |
| ＋3 Nirstila | จริす『จ | guardian of the south－ivestern quarter． |
| ti Varunal | 矣呂 | the guardian of the western quarter． |
| ts Vàyul | 发50 | the guardian of the nortli－west－ ern quarter． |
| 46 Kuveraly |  | the guardian of the north． |
| 17 Vaiśsãnaraly | \＄̀ | fire or Agni． |
| ＋N Kārttikeyal | क्षे5 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | Kärtikeya［the son of Siva－ the god of war］． |
| ＋）Malıākālaḷ |  | the great black one． |
| 50 Nandikestaraly |  | the mighty gladdener． |
| 51 Bhrugirituh |  | Bhṛngiriṭih－Siva＇s attendant． |
| 52 Vina yakal | $\frac{3}{\text { केष }}$ | a director；Ganesa，a Budilha． etc． |
| 5.3 Dhamadala |  | the giver of wealth． |
| 5t Inevi | 9 | a goddess；Durgaj． |
| 55 Surabailıūḷ |  | a celestial uyınph． |
| 50．Apsara | \％ที่ | an Apsara．or heavenly courte－ zan． |
| 57 Dlevakallyã | 沀鳬気 | a god＇s daughter，a celestial nymph． |
| is Inurgã | 톧. | the goddess residing in the costle or fort． |
| 59 \max | 5TR 氙可 | Unla（whom it is difficult to turn away）． |
| to（iirisuta | ¢¢9 | the mountain＇s daughter． |

## 

|  | Adityal | \％＊8 | the sun． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nomaly | 49 | the moon． |
|  | Siskărakal！ | 戒可込天 | the planet Mars． |
| 4 | Hudhal！ | －979\％90y | the planet Mercury． |
|  | Brinaspatily | 88 | the planet Jupiter． |


| 6 Sukrah | ETEAEN | the planet Venus． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 Śrnaiscarah |  | the planet siturn． |
| 8 Rảhuḷ | 贰可矛 | the aswending norle． |
| 9 Ketuh |  | the descending nome． |

##  or stars in the moon＇s pathi．

1 Kı̣tika
2 Rohiṇi
3 Mrgasirā̆l
4 Ardrā
5 I＇unarvasult
6 Puşa
7 ．Islcẹã
8 Maghã
9 Pürvaphalguni
to＇ttaraphaiguni
II Hasta
12 Citrã
13 Svati
14 Vísakhan
is Anurathbin
16 Jyctpha
17 Mūlam
18 Pūrvăquạhả
in Uttarapalthis
20 Sravana
21 Abhijil
\＄1र59

बसे
बज7
satariv
한 ${ }^{\mu}$
9
8
घे
5
ब्रेख
काप
wf
NTD
\％$\ddagger$ なnT
亨気
䎹国
त्रु둔
标




CNI (156.) क्रू"



| 1 Suikhapalo nàgaraja |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 Karkotako | .. |
| 3 Kuliko | .. |
| + l'admo | .. |
| 5 Malıâpadmo | ., |



93

93

30
9


Exapror
45
-
the conch-shell keeper, a nagaraja.
the cause of strength or power, a năgaraja.
that of noble existence, a nāgaràja.
the Padma năgaraja.
the great Padma ,



| OI Buddhiko nảgaraja |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 62 | Nakhako | ＇ |  |
| 63 | Edamedo | ، |  |
| 64 | Acyuto | $\cdots$ | －ד\％\％aty |
|  | Kambalas <br> tảjau <br> SudarSano | arau nảga－ garaja |  $\text { " } 9 \times 15$ |
| 67 | Parikūto | $\cdots$ |  |
| 68 | Sumukho | ＇＇ | " बैGTMm |
| 69 | Adarsamuk | ＂ | " |
| 70 | Candhảro | ＂ | " त्रेशate |
| 71 | Dramiḍo | ＇ | $\because 9 \operatorname{cin}^{2}$ |
| 72 | Baladevo | $\cdots$ | " 추눃 |
| 7.3 | Sailabāhu | ＇＇ |  |
| 74 | Vilshiṣano | ＂ |  |
| 75 | Caingà | ＂ |  |
| 76 | Sindhur | ＂ | Wantius |
| 77 | SIta | ＂ | ＊ |
| 78 | Pakqur | ＂ | ＂ |
| 79 | Mangalo | ＇ |  |

（the intelligent or inkenious）．
he that has long nails（on his hands）．
（a ewe and coition）．
（the undefiled，the pure）．
the two serpents Kambalia and Asvatara．
（the well－seeing or lioking well out）．
（the storied，or henped up）．
（the handsome－facel）．
（the mirror－faced）．
（the receiver of parfulle or int－ cense）．
（going and soaring）．
（the strong）．
（the rock－handed or armed）．
（the destroyer）．
the nagaraja of the Gamges．

| ＂ | ＂， | Sindhur． |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ＂ | ＂ | Sitā． |
| ＂， | ＂ | Pak！ur． |

（the prosperous or ghorions）．


I Indrascuala
2 Naṭah
3 Sundara！
4 Hastikarṇah
5 Tikgnali
6 lingualala

95可


部可
勍明

Indra＇s army．
a reed．
the very beautiful．
elephant＇s car．
sharp．
pale ur yellowinh－white．

| 7 | Vidyujjvàlaḷ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Mahȧvidyutprablal！ |  |
| 9 | Bharukacchaly |  |
| 10 | Aurutala |  |
| 11 | Tirthakal！ |  |
| 12 | Vaiḍūryaprablıaḷ |  |
| 13 | Suvarunakesal！ | 日发く |
| 14 | Udayanal | 9お天「ロ |
| 1.5 | Gajaśirsal！ | F－Tanckiv |
| 16 | Śvetalal |  |
| 17 | Kàlakal | वपबत्य |
| 18 | Yamal | पविवहे |
|  | Sramanal | दने ल्ष्ड |
| 20 | Mandùkaly | 5\％ay |
| 21 | Maņicūप̣aḷ |  |
| 22 | Amoghadarsanah |  |
| 23 | lusadhàral | apãaracio |
| 24 | Citrascnal |  |
| 25 | Mahāpảsal |  |
| 26 | Kecmamizaral | $-67$ |
| 27 | Mahàphañakal |  |
| 18 | Gambhiranirghopal |  |
| 29 | Mahăninådi |  |
| 30 | Vinardital |  |
| 31 | Malıàvilıramal |  |
| 32 | Hhujamgamal！ | ม¢90可 |
|  | Maluabalul？ |  |
| 34 | Visphürjitaḷ | 895］ |

flash of lightning．
a great sline of lightuing．
making a vow．
ambrosial．
a determinist．
the lustre of a Vaiḍurya（lapis lazuli）．
with golden hair（golden－ haired）．
arising（as the sum，etc．）．
an elephant＇s（or ox＇s）head．
the white one．
the black one．
lord of the dead．
the Stamaṇa or priest．
the frog．
with a crest of gems（or a gem on the crown of the head）．
circumspect．
holding the shaft of a plough．
the mized tribe（or army）．
the grent saare（fetter，net． nonse）．
that makes happy．
the large cobra da capillo with an expanded hool or neck． having a bass or deep voice．
making a great noise．
that has uttered a sound or made a noise．
the great skill（or greatly skilled）．
walking or moving on its hands．
great strength（he with great strength）．
that has yawned greatly（and made a great noise or thun－ dered）．


[^17]|  | Mahamatily |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Arcinetrádhipatih |  |
| 6 | Vajradrạlıanetrah |  |
| 7 | Agravaribahuḥ [?] | \#मेग |
| 8 | Malıāsenã $\operatorname{ryyu}$ ùhaparākramah |  |
| 9 | Merubalapramardi |  |
|  | Jharañiśubhakãyaḷ |  |
|  | Ātorika ynksal |  |
|  | Raxanaly |  |
|  | Pañ | 짖N5 |

possessing great understanding or prudence.
the light-scattering lord.
with a steady or fixed eye like the thunder-bolt (or diamond).
with a handsome arm.
kaining the field over a great army.
conquering the strength of the Infty mountain (Meru).
laving a good or auspicious trody like the ground.
a yaksa clwelling in the witderness or desert.
the son of the thunderer.
sporting or amusing himself with the five.
 the (ianjhaktas).

1 Dhṛtarāştraḷ
2 Jrumakimaraprabhal!
3 Sucinetraratisambhaval!
4 Puppadrumakusumitamukuţal!
5 Raticaraṇasamantasvaraḷ
6 Pramuditapralambasuınyanah
7 Sumanojìarutal!
$*$ Simhadhvajah
9 Samantaratnakiranamuktiapralhah
to Vajralrumakesarallivajal!
11 Sarvarevūharatisrabhỉvamayasariclarsanaly
unarapizatin
रेश





से
琼
 aitiverfon

the keeper or defcuder of the country.
kinnara (a numster) spleulour of a green tree.
the source of pure pleasure.
wearing a diadem of the thick blossoms of trees.
the cheerful walker-resounding everywhere.
rejoices on account of having good (far-steing) eyes.
agreeable sounds or voices.
with a lion on his banner.
diffusing on every side, like the brilliancy of a gem, rays of light.
the banner or ensign of vajra.
showing (or teaching) the natural manner [choracter]of the miost delightiful, falbics [structures].

##  daityas．





R

天気过口

ず『スならす



the noisy beast（the dragon）． the fine web，or texture． chief of happiness．
bondage．
the illuminator
the hard diamond，or secpetre．
the very handsome－lworlied．
having a great awl，or rill．
great strength and prudence．
the youth lenin of prosperity．
place of the lest conduct．
 birds．

1 Mahāvegalabollıasthãııa
2 Abhedyaratuacụ̄̆a！

3 Vimalavegairily
4 Anivartaniyacittabhüsu！̣ụ̣

5 Mahāsāgarajıablıāgamblıira－ dharah

6 Iharmadrọlhảbledeyasuni－ lambliah

7 Vicitramaulişricụ̣̄aḷ


Э．


※ロタズロ
केस 추에

that has acquired great velar city and strength．
having on the crown of his head a diamond（or gem）that call－ not be cut or divided．
glory on account of its great velocity．
the ornament of the mind－that which is not to be turned away（or seduced）．
a rising splemelour，dep like the evan．
（he）instructs very well in the
permanent and invisible thing．
with an ornamented diadem（a tiara）and a diamond on the crown of his lead．

8 Samantaspharaṇamukha－ darsanaḥ
9 Samantavyūhasảgaracaryà－ ryavalokanah
a

及
showing all all－pervading ap－ pearance．
regarding all over the whole fabric，and the ocean．


1 Drumakinnararājā
2 Devannatiprabliah
3 Kusumaketumandali
4 Vicitralhhūṣa！̣aḷ
5 Manojñanirmādasvaralı
6 Ihrumaratnasāklıāprabhaḷ
7 Sudarśanapritikaraḷ
§ Bhūṣanenendraprabhaḷ
9 Surcunupuspadhvajal！
10．Iharauitalaśri
is Urasādlhipatily


से


 बेणास सx

5ู＂
सेश्रे5．5a


Druma，a monstrous prince， （the trunk of a tree）．
（with）the splendour of a divine intellect．
with a garland（circle）of flowers on his head．
with all sorts of ornaments．
with agreeable（or sweet） melorly．
splendour of the bough of the jewel tree．
well－looking，delighting．
splendour of the best of orna－ ments．
having for his sign or sembol the flower with beautiful dust． the chief ornament or glory of the earth＇s surface． lord of the creeping race（？）．

CXIX（104．）管々

|  | Sumatireḷal（renuh）［？］ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Virajastejā |  |
| 3 | Svaral | 55ご过 |
| $t$ | ．Igramaticitracûdah |  |
| 5 | Sunctrèdhipatily |  |
| 6 | PradipaSaraņadurajaly |  |
| 7 | Alokasuvegallivajal！ |  बे |
|  | ＊V＇icitralanikkàrastaraly |  |



59こ제




（\％）
with a very subtle intellect．
immaculate splendour，a lustre．
harmony or melody，tune， sound．
best intellect；a rliadem of variegated colour．
lord of the good－eyed（or pos－ sessed of a good eyc）．
an ensign of repairing to for protection．
a lion＇s cul，the symbol of the most swift sight．
of various tuncs or melodica．

9 Sumeruvatsah
10 Ruciraprabhāsasambhhavah

5§．27

the son of Sumer．
the source or legging of the beautiful light．
 （OR DEmi－GOD）kUMbhásila race．


28


the high－born（or tall mene．
the lord of the Nairas．
the widely diffused（or dis． played）banner．
that has entered into the use－ fuel practice．
the terrific superior（or the awful ruler）．
the well－adorned．
the most excellent Menu．
the hand or arm of the hero．
leading on to infinite virtues or good actions．
the god that directs an infinite number of both goals and demigods．

t Durgatih
2 Apayah
3 Vinipătaḷ
4 Naraka
5 Yamalokal
6 Pitruiqayal
7 Tiryagyonigatah

599可
59 Nine

5 제마

संदूपस Min wa
57 โ ilia
or 氕趷
ill－going，bad transmigration， damnation，hell．
he that went ill，damned．
the falling away，damnation．
hell，place of clamnation．
the world of the lord of the dead．
the region of the departed spirits．
one born of a beast，or the state of being born as（or into）a beast．


| 1 Pretaly | ※5． |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Kumblhâh！ala |  |
| 3 Pisácala | ， $9 \cdots$ |
| 4 Bhütaḷ | 2595\％ |
| 5 Pūtanaḷ | ㅊ্木丶ra＇ |
| 6 Katapưtanaly |  |
| 7 Unmadal |  |
| 8 Skandah | 세⼩ |
| 9 Apasmàrily |  |
| 10 Chàyà |  |
| 11 Raksasaly | 䒺の気 |
| 12 Revatigrahaly |  |
| 13 Sakunierralah | इश्र可気 |
| 14 Brahumarakşaval！ | （ax \＃ix |

a ghost，a goblin，an evil being．
a monster with a very large belly and a small or narrow gullet pipe．
a flesh－eater．
a goblin，a ghost ；a demi－god．
（that which makes rotten or putrid）name of a ghost，a demon．
（that which makes putrid）a corpse，name of a demon or evil spirit．
（that which makes mad）name of an evil spirit．
（that makes dry or causes con－ sumption）name of an evil spirit．
that causes forgetfulness，name of an evil spirit．
that causes defilement，name of an evil spirit．
a mischievous demon．
the seizer of Revati ；a demon．
the demon haunting a bird．
a Bràhmaụa Raksasa or Brah－ man＇s son．
 the hirtiliacl：of some wicked men．

1 Simhàjäneyaḷ
2 Erā̃aḷalasti
3 Hastyajancyala
4 K：n！takal！
5 Aśvājãncyậ
6 Balâhakāśviarājā






a lion that is all－knowing．
Eravaṇa＇s elephant（defencler of the earth）．
the elephant that is acquainted with all things．
the praiseworthy（name of Śakya＇s horse）．
the fine horse，or horse that knows everything．
the best horse that runs with the velocity of a cloud（name of one of Kịqua＇s horses）．

| 7 Svapadah |  | a beast of prey，in general；n wild beast． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 Simhah | ब्रे54 | a lion． |
| 9 Sãrdūlah | 㗍可 | a tiger，a leopard． |
| 10 Vyåghrah | 909 | a tiger． |
| II Dvipl | 95 | a panther，a lynx，an ounce． |
| 12 Rkpah | 5 | $a$ kind of bear |
| 13 Bhallâkah | 3 | ＂ |
| 14 Tarakguh | 5 | a hyena；a bear． |
| 15 Vrkah | 笴可 | a wolf． |
| 16 Sfgala | डेड़। 1 | a jackal，a fox． |
| 17 Bherundakah |  | a kind of wolf．（the formidable） or jackal． |
| 18 Lomala | 曷 | a fox． |
| 19 Kroptukah | ＂ | ＂，，，a kind of jackal． |
| 20 Bidalah | 5 | a cat． |
| 21 Nakulah |  | name of a small quadruped［an ichneumon］． |
| 22 Mrgah | 595 | a deer． |
| 23 Gaṇ̣̣ärah |  | a rhinoceros． |
| 24 Varahah | E可氛页 or E乐可 | a boar，or a hog． |
| 25 Aranyevarabah |  | a boar，a wild swine． |
| 26 Haripah | 94 | a sort of deer． |
| 27 Gaurakharah | 950 | a kind of wild ass |
| 28 Ghoţakamfgeh | 5両 | a wild horse． |
| 29 Satah | 玉或 | a hare |
| 30 PaSu | $5{ }^{501}$ | a beast ；cattle． |
| 31 Hasti |  | an elephant |
| 32 Kunjarah |  | an elephant：cattle． |
| 33 Kariṇi，Kareṇuh |  | a female elephant． |






CXXIV（202）．से
The names denoting the tortures and the cutting into ghall pieces of the
supfering antmal beings in hell；the names of torments by heat．（The 8 divisions of the hot hells．）

1 Sañjival！
2 Kalasūtral！
3 Samghātah

+ Rauraval
5 Mahärauravaḷ
6 Tupanah
7 Pratāpanal！
8 Avicil

45效
新布厈

59 立

あロ

ब 8 वर्बे
reviving or recovering（again and again）．
the black line．
the destruction of the multi－ tudes（destroying the collec－ ted multitudes）．
weeping and ejaculation．
great weeping and cjaculation．
hcat or heating，inflaming．
excessive heat．
insufferable，intolerable．

CXNV（203）．afeqien deings in the colid hells．（The several divisions of the cold heids．）

| 1 Arbudala |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Nirarbudala | くプロ゙ |

with swellings，blisters or vesicles．
the arising of blisters or swelf ings．

|  | Ațaṭah |  | the striking of the teeth to－ gether on account of exces sive cold ；chattering or qual ing with cold． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hahaval |  | uttering alas ！oh ： |
| 5 | Huluval！ |  | uttering inarticulate sounds denoting grief，pain；weep ing． |
| 0 | Utpalal | gigarixatand |  |
|  | Padmal |  | or cleft like the water－lily |
|  | Mahãpadmah |  | $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { the lotus，and the large } \\ \text { Padma lower．}\end{array}\right.$ |
| 7 | Kukūlain |  | ［conflagration of chaff．］ |
| 8 | Kunapain | 2\％ 5 | a putrid corpse，a dead body． |
| 9 | Kșuradhāraḷ | \％－戓込 | with a razor＇s edge（razor－ edged）． |
| 10 | Asidhāraḷ | वara్ja s！ | sword－edged． |
|  | Ayạ̣sálmalivanain |  | a grove of iron prickly trees （like the silk－cotton tree）． |
|  | Asipattravanari |  | a grove of trees，of which the leaves are like swords． |
| 13 | Ayogudah |  | a block of iron． |
| 14 | Pratyekanarakah | \％． | the hell of one day＇s suffering． |
| 15 | Saminchidyate | － | is cut． |
| 16 | Bhindanti | a－7x） | is pierced or loored． |
| 17 | ViSiryate |  | is destroyed． |
| 18 | Nyaţkuṭà nāına pràņi |  | （namely）an insect with a sharp lip（beak or bill）． |
| 19 | A yastuṇ̣anã mảno vãyasaḷ |  | a crow with an iron beak． |
| 20 | Mastaliam nirlikhanti |  | the taking out of the brain． |
| 21 | Artasvarami krandanti |  | uttering painful cries，ejaculat－ ing，sobbing，etc． |
| 22 | Bhavati | 気包 | the state of becoming． |

 and othek dexterous practices.


|  | Jâvitam | $\square \square^{\circ}$ | a running，a race，a course． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plavitam | 开中 | swimming． |
|  | Taranam |  | fording or passing a river （without swimming）． |
|  | ，Hastigrisaly |  | mounting the neck of an ele phant． |
|  | Asvajirsthah |  | mounting a horse． |
|  | Rathah |  | a chariot，the manner of riding in a chariot． |
|  | Dhanul | 87 | an arrow． |
|  | SkalāSa［kalāpakaḷ．］ |  | a bow． |
|  | Bāihuvyãyāma |  | athletic exercise． |
|  | こXXVII（206）．テั＾ | － | and musical．instruments． |
|  | Nartakal |  | a dancer，a juggler，a player， an actor． |
|  | Natah |  | a dancer，a pantumime；the art of dance or pantomime． |
|  | Blari | $\underline{8}$ | a large drum． |
|  | Mŗdaigal | Es＇ | a small drum，a tambour． |
|  | Dundubhil | E | a drum，a large drum． |
|  | Muraja |  | a large drum（of potter－work）． |
|  | Paluavaly |  | a drum of bronze，a tabor． |
|  | Tunavalu |  | a lute or harp with a single string（a simple lute）． |
|  | J harjhari |  | a kettle－drum ；a cymbal． |
|  | Jhallari |  | cymbals or thin plates of iron． |
|  | Samy |  | a musical bronze plate（or disc）． |
|  | Vallari |  | a three－stringed lute or harp． |
|  | Mukundal！ |  | a sort of drum． |
|  | Türyani |  | any brass musical instrument －as thin plates，cymbals，etc． |
|  | Sangitil |  | melory，harmony ；tune，song． |
|  | Tattàacaraḷ |  | small brass plates for music， any musical instrument which can be struck or leaten． |


| 17 Vavyaṅ［Vădyamin |  | the sound of music ；music |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 Vina | ETME | the Indian lute． |
| 19 Vamsab | 句気 | a pipe． |

CXXVIII（207）．包 harmonious song）．

| 1 Madhyamah | จイ゙タ | the middle note，the tenor． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Rspabhah | $55^{5} \sqrt{2}$ | the second of the seven notes of the Hindu gamut． |
| 3 Gandhärah | क्वृ） | the deep note，the bass． |
| 4 Saḍjah | $5 \text { STM }$ | the fourth note of the Hindu gamut． |
| 5 Pañcamah | ara | the fifth note of the Hindu gamut． |
| 6 Dhaivatah |  | （clear understanding）the sixth ？ |
| 7 Nişãdah | 9\％9\％39 | the first of the seven notes． |

 of a dancer or joggler．

| 1 Struigảrah |  | alluring，boasting，seizing， grasping． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Virah | 549，${ }^{4}$ | a champion＇s posture；courage－ ous． |
| 3 Bibhatsah | केप्रूप | disgust，abhorrence；detesting． loathing． |
| 4 Raudrah | 5可gars | cruel，fierce． |
| 5 Hăsyah | actap | laughing． |
| 6 Bhayãnakaḥ | qEapars55：a | horrible，dreadful，horrific， frightful． |
| 7 Karuna | 新成定込 | mercy，pity；merciful． |
| 8 Adbhutah | GEPRTE | struck with awe ；terrible，wor－ shipful． |
| 9 Śsuntah | $9{ }^{9}$ | mild，quiet，soft，tender，calm． |
| to Tandevaḷ | 吓 | dancing，making antics． grimaces． |

 occupation or practice．

I Yajanam
2 Yājanam
3 Adhayanam
4 Adhyayānam nam］
5 Dānam
6 Partigraha



స్ర్రీ＂er
シャロの
sacrificing．
causing to sacrifice．
reciting with a loud voice．
causing to recite with a loud voice．
giving or bestowing alms．
taking，receiving．


many，much，a great deal．
series，class，order，tribe，a chapter，book，section．
heap，assemblage，collection， multitude，aggregate．
a tribe，an army；a soldier，a guard．
a pair，couple，age，yoke， many．
a host，troop，multitude，flock， tribe．
multitude，collection，assem－ blage，collective body of priests．
a quantity，heap，multitude， an aggregate，a herd，flock．
many，very many，much，most， mostly，principally．
in number too．
in part too．
in account too．
in comparison too．
in argument or reason too．
approaches not，or does not come near to，is impossible．
it suffers not，endures not．
a butt，a mask，an object to be seen．
18 Senả kathā
19 Kảndamūrdhvamukhaıñ
ksiptam．

20 Svargopaga
2I Gacchati
22 Agacchati
23 Agama－nirgamau
24 Pratikramati
25 Abhikramati
26 Apratyudāvartaniya
27 Aprakramitavyam
28 Sannikrsta
29 Viprakrsta
30 Samcarati
31 Opasarpati
32 Anuvratrika［Anujātrika］
33 Pratyudaurtta
34 Parāyanam
35 Bhramayanti
36 Asannfbhūta
37 Aprativàti
38 Uparati
39 Nãtidūram
Natyâsannam
40 Paribhramata
41 Pratyàgamanam
42 Andhahinya［Anvåhiṇ̣̣ya］

โవपणिपय


Q\＆ERED

時
管

द्रिए



ずロ

甹
万平29前
โิxâqman：


93541 9404

क्रूपा＂






military story，a talking about military affairs．
thrown，shot upwards，etc．
ascension into heaven，a going to those above．
he goes，proceeds．
be comes．
a coming and going，inter－ course．
to go or turn back，he turns back．
advancing，proceeding，he ad－ vances．
not to be turned back．
to be scattered or diffused．
near，nearness，approaching． remote，distant．
proceeding together with； cause．
approaches．
following，accompanying．
gone or turned back．
a going to the other side．
a going astray，wandering．
approached，supported．
not turning back．
ceasing，stopping．
neither too far，
nor too near．
gone entirely astray．
a coming out or back．
having circumambulated（or having sbuaned）．

43 Prayāṇam
44 Andhera［Anveti，anu－
dhāva？］
4.5 Samkoca

46 Samır！ṣṭa
47 Samisribhūta［Samisrṣțī－ bhūta］

48 Sambheda
49 Asambheda
50 Uddhananam nam ？］
5I Samuddhasanam
52 Vikṣipati

53 Vikșipta citta

54 Durdharṣa or durdhara

55 Akampya citta
56 Anga pratyañgāni chin－ daya

57 Anavamardaniya

58 Jihmikṛtam
59 Asaminhārya
60 Na kṣubhyati

6i Kavacitta［Kavacita］
62 Varmita

63 Anivāryam

64 Cāpodani
65 Cảrudarsanā



Qड़स『



䇽＇รे





gुtrixftr



 केष्ट？



समझヶवनोल




an asailing，going on，inva－ sion，march，attack．
following．
shutting，closing，contracting．
united，joined，connected， mixed．
grown united，connected．
union，junction，splitting，divid－ ing．
unmixed，unconnected，indivi－ sible．
a laughing．
deriding，ridiculing．
confounding，perflexing，scat－ tering，diffusing．
a perflexed，confounded mind．
difficult to be obtained．
an immovable，firm，unshaken mind．
though all his members and limbs be cut in pieces．
he is not to be overcome or depressed
encouraging．
that cannot be taken away by force．
will not be troubled or con－ founded．
that has put on an armour or mail．
armed，accoutred with a mail．
not to be turned back，invin－ cible．
with a subtile waist like the handle of a bow．
of a beautiful aspect．

| 66 Nava nalinapatra-suvisuddha nayanā |  <br>  | with a pure or clear eye like the leaf of a young lotus flower (or water-lily). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 67 Vimbosthi |  | with lips like the vimba fruit, red-lipped. |
| 68 Māyā kṛtamiva vimbam |  | with a charming body. |
| 69 Bhājate [Bhrājate] |  | beautiful, proportionate. |
| 70 Akṛtti [Akrti] |  | symmetrical body or face. |
| 71 Alekhya citriteva darsaniyà |  | of a beautiful aspect like a sporting picture. |
| 72 Bandhuram |  | handsome, beautiful. |
| 73 Prasara |  | spreading over, stretching out |
| 74 Utkgepa | लेप्रा5 | lifting up, heaving. |
| 75 Prakpepa |  | laying down. |
| 76 Prastha | TKTA | a craggy steep place of earth, the margin of ditto. |
| 77 Pravāta | - PTYES | a steep place, a precipice. |
| 78 Gartta | $\mathbb{C N}^{\circ} \overline{5}$ | a hole in general, a pit, an abyss. |
| 79 Parikhā | रूपत | a dike, ditch, trench. |
| 80 Märga-jina |  | a highway or road. |
| 8I Mārgadarsika |  | a shower of the way or road, a guide. |
| S2 Mārgajivi |  | a mendicant, a begging, a beggar. |
| 83 Mārgadūṣi | अ | speaking against (or ill of) the way or manners. |
| 84 Srotā āpantia [srotāpattipratipannaka] | 청โ゙ | one that has entered the stream (for arriving at final emancipation). |
| 85 Srotảpanna |  | he that has entered the stream (or has commenced the course of a virtuous life). |
| 86 Sakụdāgàmi-pratipannaka |  | he that has entered (the way) whence he returns but once. |
| 87 Sakrtãgảmi |  | the state of being born yet once (before one arrives at final emancipation). |
| 88 Anāgāmi-pratipannaka | बの- | he that has entered (the stream) whence he will not return, or will not be born again. |
| 89 Anảgảal |  | the state of not being born yet once. |
| 90 Arhanta-pratipannaka [Arhattva] |  | one that has commenced his course towards final emancipation. |


| 91 Arban |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 92 Ãrya saminga |  |
| 93 Āryagaṇa |  |
| 94 Sütradhara |  |
| 95 Vinayadhara | R5APAREO |
| 96 Mātṛkādhara |  |
| 97 Mȧdhyamika | 5オ్ర•® |
| 98 Vijñānavādi |  |
| 99 Bāhyārthavādi |  |
| roo Sautrāntika |  |
| Iol Vaibhāṣika |  |
| 102 Nikāyāntarīya | 춘피매¢97 ${ }^{4}$ |
| 103 Vaiyākaraṇa |  |
| 104 Balam |  |
| 105 Sthäman |  |
| 106 Anubhāva | ㅈㅓㅢ |
| 107 Prabhāva |  |
| I08 Śakti | gス＂al＊9 |
| ${ }_{109} \mathrm{Krpã}$ ，dayā |  |
| 110 Prasãdika |  |
| III Abhirūpa | ¢｜cularamca |
| 112 Darsaniya | T\％ |
| 113 Paramayāsun－varta－ puṣkalatayā samanāgata「Paramayā subhavarṇa－ puskalatayà samanvā－ |  50～T9 |





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द्रों

Эे


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졍 준제
2Я



महलेखए
व17

 55 듐ㅁ
perfect victory；he that has overcome the enemy；he that is emancipated（from bodily existence）．
the venerable communion（or the collective body of spiri－ tual teachers）．
the venerable troop or congre－ gation．
one that holds，perceives or understands the suitras or the Do class．
one who understands the Dulva or the volumes on religious jñāpāramita or discipline．
one who understands the Prajñäpāramita or Sher－chin．
one of the Madhyamika philo－ sophical school．
he that speaks（or reasons） within the limits of cogni－ tion．
he that speaks according to the outward appearance（ex－ oterice）．
a follower of the sūtras．
a particularizer（name of a philosopical sect）．
other philosophical sects．
a grammarian．
faculty，power，strength．
power，energy，efficacy， strength．
vigour，energy，efficacy，force， strength．
power，strength．
energy，efficacy，power， strength．
mercy，compassion，clemency， affection．
clear，bright，kind，propitious．
well－formed，of a handsome body．
handsome，beautiful，good－ looking．
with a fine colour or good complexion，with a full and excellent complexibn．

|  | Mahâbhäga |  | very fortunate，happy，illustri－ ous． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 115 | Bhăryam | spratejfigrarange | what is to happen，what descends from or depends on fortune． |
| ix6 | Yogyam |  | clever，skilful，suitable，proper． |
| 117 | Drssṭivisa | ＊＊anta | ugly，ugly－faced． |
| 118 | Sosaviṣa［Śvāsa vişa］ | 5991＊${ }^{\text {a }}$ | easiness of breathing，breath－ ing well． |
| 119 | Uccharaghaṇam | 958 | upbraiding，rebuking． |
| 120 | Ullavam［？］ | 包区－㐫 | essence，pith． |
| 121 | Kalahayati | 2984 | quarrelling，brawling，fighting， he quarrels，etc． |
| 122 | Kalikalaha vigrahavivãda |  $559 \text { कोर घ }$ | quarrel，contest，fighting，con－ tention，dispute，difference， battle． |
| 123 | Doşamutpādayati |  | he irritates him，or tells of his defects or faults，irritation． |
| 124 | Cittam àghātayati |  | great suffering or depression of the mind（it destroys or affects the mind）． |
| 125 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pratinisrakssati [Prati- } \\ & \text { nisrak@yati] } \end{aligned}$ | $95 x \cdot 8 x \cdot 9$ | will be scattered or diffused（or he will leave it off）． |
| 126 | Aghya khyānam［Abhyā－ khyānam］ |  | slight contempt，disregard， contemning，disregarding， etc． |
| 127 | Krokatyam［Kaukrtyam］ | सर्凶入• | sorrowful． |
| 128 | Prati bhani［Prativăni］ | कิactar | incoherent． |
| 129 | Prati kālatā［Pratikūlatā］ | ※ิ＇玉gู¢ | disseusion，disagreement． |
| 130 | Hanyat | 令込 | let him slay，kill． |
| 131 | Badhiyãt［Badhniyāt］ |  | let him bind or tic． |
| 132 | Pravãseyet［Pravāsayet］ |  | let him be slaughtered，des－ troyed，slain． |
| 133 | Sadanda | 85085 | an executioner． |
| 134 | Anusarana |  | following，accompanying． |
| 135 | Sambara |  | the chief of happiness． |
| 136 | Abhinirjita | （8） | evidence or evident． |
| 137 | Dhūměyati | $50^{69}$ | the smoke rises or it smokes． |
| 1.38 | Ädipte | Qax | it burns，it is inflamed． |


| 139 Pradipta |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{r}_{40}$ Sampradipta |  |
| ı 1 Samprajvalita |  |
| 142 Ekajvalī̈hūto dhyāyati <br> ［dhamati］． |  |
| 143 MaSira（ma）pi na prajñā－ yate |  |
| $144 \begin{gathered}\text { Chāyikamapi na prajãã－} \\ \text { yate }\end{gathered}$ |  |
| 145 Giri |  |
| 146 Śela［Śaila］ |  |
| 147 Parvata | ¢ |
| 148 Dari | 天．तु⿵冂卄 |
| 149 Śvabhram |  |
| ${ }^{5} 50$ Kusuabhram |  |
| 151 Mahāśvabhram |  |
| 152 Prapāta | － |
| 153 Desa | 썽N |
| 154 Ațavī | Q 人可 |
| 155 Kāntâram | 5気の而 |
| 156 Pratyanta |  |
| 157 Stikharam or sanu |  |
| 158 Parvata kandara | 天－${ }^{-1}$ |
| 159 Dronị | 85Ca |
| 160 Himavãn parvata |  |
| 161 Durga |  |
| 162 Unnatam | 조디 㚿 |
| 163 Nimna |  |
| 164 Sthali | 5डे｜¢5 |

it burns greatly．
it burns very vehemently．
it spreads and burns very vehe－ mently，a universal conflagra－ tion．
it is burnt by a general confla－ gration（the whole being one flame）．
neither smoke appears，
nor ashes are to be found or observed．
bill，mount，mountain．
a rock or rocky mountain．
a hill or mountainous tract．
a furrow or little valley on the side of a hill or mountain．
a torrent，a brook，a precipice．
a little brook；a precipice．
a great torrent．
a precipice，a cliff，a cascade or waterfall，a bank，a shore．
place，inhabited place，village， country，tract．
wilderness，desert．
a desert，solitary place．
the barbarous or uncivilized part of any country distant from its centre or capital．
top or edge of a mountain， level ground or tableland on ditto．
a hilly tract，assemblage of mountains．
a valley．
the snowy mountain，a glacier．
a citadel，castle，fortress，a place difficult of access．
high，tall．
low，depressed．
a division，a level spot，a plain．

|  | Maru | \$1. ${ }^{\text {N/ }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Śaila guhā |  |
| 167 | Girigahvara |  |
| 168 | Nitamba |  |
| 169 | Uyannakā [upatyakā] | ¢.¢ิ\% |
| 170 | Karpata pradesa[Karvaḍa pradesa] |  |
| 171 | Giri kuñja | 훈둘ㄷㄷN |
|  | Utkaṭo nāma |  |
| 172 | Droṇa mukham |  |
| 173 | Pṛthivi-rasa | स2\% |
| 174 | Prthivi parvataka | N®®T |
| 175 | Vanalata |  |
| 176 | Pŗthivimaṇḍa |  |
| 177 | Ksetram | ¢ิ- |
| 178 | Sukqetram | ¢ิ-9ํํํํ |
| 179 | Kulcsetram | 9ิ5-594 |
| 180 | Nadi-mātṛka |  |
| 18 I | Anūpa |  |
| 182 | Devamātrika | पFFors |
| 183 | Adevamātŗka |  |
| 184 | Jamgala | 5勾気5 |
| 185 | Prati krusta (Prati kresta) | 985 |
| 186 | Pappabhūmi |  |
| 187 | Päq̧ăпа | \% |
| 188 | Sarkarã | पझิవ |
| 189 | Kathalla |  |
|  | Losta | 5 |
|  | Silatalam | รั¢ิด |

a region or soil destitute a. water, sands, a desert.
a cave under a rock, a cavern or a hole.
a cave, cavern or grotto; a thicket, a wood.
the side of a mountain.
the top or edge of mountain.
a mountain, rock, the hilly or mountainous tract.
a tract where medicinal plants grow in great abundance.
the entrance to a valley.
the sap or juice of the earth (or elixir).
the fat or grease of the earth.
a grove of reeds, a place where many reeds grow.
the earthly cssence.
field, land, cultivated land.
a good land.
a bad land or soil.
a land that requires watering or irrigation.
a yellowish wet soil.
watered (cherished) from heaven (by rain).
not cherished from heaven, dry.
a deserted, solitary land.
a twice ploughed land, or ploughed again.
a vicious or cursed land.
stone in general, a stone used as a weight.
gravel, small stone, potsherd.
gravel, grit, potsherd, a fragment.
a clod, a lump of earth, a stone.
a flat stone.

|  | Upalam |  | a large mass of stone，a single rock，a stone． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 193 | Medini | 8 | the earth． |
| 194 | Pāṣī | 35 | manure，dung，soil． |
| 195 | Akrṣtoptataṇḍulaphala－ sālí |  | rice growing without plough－ ing and sowing． |
| 196 | Suvrsṭi |  | seasonable rain． |
| 197 | Dururstei |  | unseasonable rain． |
| 198 | Sãyam lūnakãlyam vivar－ dhaṭe |  | if cut in the evening it grows up（again）at day－break． |
| 199 | Kṣetrāni māpayanti |  | they mete out the field or lands． |
| 200 | Maryādãm vyavasthāpay－ anti | ¢ิ「＇9］ | on account of lands they design the boundaries or exact land－ marks． |
| 201 | Maryādām vyavasthāpay－ anti |  चर्ठआ | for laws they make decrees or statutes． |
| 202 | Sāmudrika nāvaḷ |  | a large marine vessel，a ship，a large ship． |
| 203 | Samagra |  | going or moving equally，kept equal together，consenting， concord，agreeing． |
| 204 | Vyagra |  <br>  | disagreeing，discordant，etc． |
| 205 | Valkalam | के | the bark of a tree，a garment made of bark． |
| 206 | Vivāha |  | taking a bride or wife，a marriage． |
| 207 | Avāha | －$\square_{\text {¢ }}$ | giving a bride（for wife）． |
| 208 | Yotakam | $35^{\circ} \mathrm{Ca\mid} \mathrm{E[8N}$ | a nuptial gift． |
| 209 | Atitham［Ātithyam］ | समूँす | entertainment，feast or festi－ val． |
| 210 | Sivãrutam |  | the noise made by a jackal． |
| 211 | Mātaña |  | a man of a degraded caste，a chandala，an outcaste，an elephant． |
| 212 | Sasna | 算可994 | the dewlap of an ox． |
| 213 | Kakudam | ब＂प | the hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull． |
| 214 | Khura |  |  |
| 215 | Śrnga | 天 | a horn． |


|  | Lagula［Lángula］ | 핟丁ㅈ | a hairy tail as a horse＇s．etc． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 217 | Panthă | ब4⿹ㅓ | a road，way． |
| 218 | Adhvā，Paddhati | ब¢F | a road，way． |
| 219 | Varttani | ¢я | a road，way． |
| 220 | Anugantavya |  <br>  | having considereet，reqected， consideration，reflectism． |
| 221 | Protkhātam |  | prominent，juttios out．stand－ ing out mach． |
| 222 | Vilolita |  | shaken．agi：aterd．troubled， churned． |
| 223 | Antardhánamin gatam |  | disappearing，it has risappear－ ed，vanished． |
| 224 | Varttate |  | he becomes．cnters；a gut of the entrails． |
| 225 | Vidhūta pāpa |  | vice or sill extinzuished；one that has left a wicked life． |
| 226 | ```Samkaryama [Samkar- yam]``` |  | mixing，blending，entrusting， recommending to． |
| 227 | Maranāmsikam |  | pertaining，relating to death． |
| 228 | Upapattyamsikam |  | relating to birth． |
| 229 | Dbanurāropaṇam |  | the striking of the strings of a bow． |
| 230 | Iṣukşepa | 759985：9 | the shooting of an arrow． |
| 235 | Utthāpanam |  | raising，exciting，irritating． |
| 232 | Caura | E゙大和 | rohbing，plunder，a robber． |
| 233 | Paripantharn tiṣthati |  | a highway rolber，he that cuts off the way（of com－ munication）． |
| 234 | Steyasamikhyāta |  | enumeration of theft or rob－ bery． |
| 235 | Hata |  | a striking，beating．casting， etc． |
| 236 | Pidayati |  | he hurts，oppresses，gives pain to，etc． |
| 237 | Kudaṇa |  | anl unsuitable punishment． |
| 238 | Upalambhäbhipraya |  | intention of reviling，abusing． |
| 239 | Avatāraprekṣiṇah |  | looking for an opportunity． |
| 240 | Nigrahitavya |  | fining，punishing，settling a dispute． |
| 241 | Samabhidruta |  वर्दूNに | greatly burt，injured． |

242 Viheṭhanã
243 Sandhicchedaka
244 Granthimocaka
245 Nirlopahāraka
246 Paripanthaka

247 Haraṇam
248 Dvişa
249 Vidvişa

Q




Qर्योण य


s hurting，injuring，fretting．
a house－breaker．
untying a knot．
shaking by force（by the sword）， robbing．
shutting up a road，or hinder－ ing the communication，a highway robber．
a robbing，taking by force．
enmity，hatred，dislike，hated， disliked．
the state of becoming inimical， hostile．
 or paradise）and of cupidity or lust．

I Divi
2 Svarga
3 Sugati
4 Samgati［Sadgati］
5 Devaloka
6 Bhuvi
7 Manuşyaloka
8 Abhyudaya
9 Pañca kāmaguṇāh
1o Badhakāh kãmă
II Ādīptāḥ kãmāḥ
12 Dhikkāmăh
13 Kảmālaya
14 Kàma－niyanti［Kàma－ niyatti］
15 Durgandhäh kāmãh

16 Pūtik ${ }^{\text {anh }}$ kāmāh
17 Agnijvâlopamạh

शु్ㅐㅆ

日ケัロ㐫
쿶ํํ

सฉิ＂ง్ร＂
हิईंRิजा देव




afferasa






the abode of the gods．
the upper parts，the world above or on high．
the place of beatitude，paradise （Elysium）． ditto．
the world of the gods．
（the world）above the earth．
the world of the buman race （or men）． exaltation．
the five qualities of lust（or passionate desire）．
killing（or cruciating）wishes or desires．
burning wishes．
ill or bad wishes．
cupidinous，lustful，desirous．
immersed in lust．
lust is ill－smelling or had．
lust（is stinking）like a civet or pole－cat．
（it）is like burning fire．


## 

| 1 | Opadhi | 죛 | an annual plant or herb ；medi－ cament． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Bhaiṣajya | §̃ | a drug，medicament，medicine， elixir，cordial． |
| 3 | Sudhā［Amṛta］ | － －$^{\text {¢ \％}}$ | nectar，the beverage of immor－ tality and sustenance of the gods，juice． |
| 4 | Rasàyana | － | a medicine preventing old age， and prolonging life，the elixir vitæ of the alchemists： Alchemy，chemistry． |
| 5 | Sükṣmailã |  | beetle，beetle－nut，a clearing plant［cardamom］． |
| 6 | Srotãnjana | 시뭋취 | antimony． |
| 7 |  |  | a kind of Indian spikenard． |
| 8 | Amlavetasa or Ambuvetasa | 츅ํ | a sort of sour thorn berry，a sort of reed． |
| 9 | Agasti haritakì | BY゙\＃TN | a kind of pot－herb． |
| 10 | Gokṣāraka［Gokşuraka］ | 可或机 | a horned aquatic plant． |
| If | Ayaskānta | F－9\％ | the loadstone，a precious stone． |
| 12 | Sailoñka［Śailāṭakal or Śailaka |  | bitumen ；storax or benzoin，a fragrant resinous substance （good against Phthisis or Consumption）． |
| 13 | Tailam | 9З్ర入－ | seed oil． |
| 14 | Kațuka taila | 씆Tㅏ | mustard－seed oil． |
| 15 | Tăliśa | प19\％ | the Tälisa tree or its leaf used for medicine． |
|  | Śarkarà |  | clayed or candied sugar． |
| 17 | Gorocanā |  | a yellow substance or concre－ tion on the entrails of a cow or some beasts，used in medi－ cine． |
| 18 | Vamísa rocanã | 害可开 5 | （seed－marrow or pith）an earthy concretion of a milk－white colour found in the hollow of the bamboo；bamboo manne． |
|  | Tagara | 乐烖 | name of a fragrant tree or plant． |
| 20 | Nāgara |  | dry ginger． |
|  | Suṇthio | 838 | dry ginger． |


|  | Pippall | E．ticic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | Marica | ¢अे9 9 ¢ |
| 24 | Vaheda，Vibhitaka | －5＇8 |
| 25 | Haritaki | W5\％ |
| 26 | Amlaka or Āmalaka |  |
| 27 | Ajāji | 前桨 5 |
| 28 | Jiraka | $9 \square$ |
| 29 | Yasti madhu | ¢ิธ85天 |
| 30 | Kuştamim | 55 |
|  | Pohalami［Pophalami］or Pūgaphalam |  |
| 32 | Tvak，or Tvac | ¢ิธ＊ |
| 33 | Nägarañga | 정둥 |
| 34 | Jambira |  |
| 35 | Badara phalam |  |
| 36 | Màtulungam | 习®®＇｜PGE＇ |
| 37 | Jätíphalam |  |
| 38 | Lavaṅgain | வे：¢ |
| 39 | Hingu | ¢ 9 ¢TM |
| 40 | Cirảtikam［ciràtiktam］ | 3R面等 |
| 41 | Musta |  |
| 42 | Bhadramustā，Vį̣aṃ |  |
| 43 | Nirvişl |  |
| 44 | Ativiqa |  |
| 45 | Prativisa | quqT：3 |
| 46 | Indrahesta |  |
| 47 | Valomotah［？］ |  |

long pepper．
pepper．
Beleric myrobalan（Terminalia belerica）．
a sort of ditto．
a plant and its berry or fruit of sour taste；emblic myro－ balan．
a sort of cumin．
cumin seed．
Liquorice of the roo：of the abrus（sweet wood or root） pruatorious which is used for it．
a plaut，a kind of costus （costus speciosus．）
the fruit of the famfel，the betel－ nut．
woody cassia［cinnamon leaf］．
the orange（litrius aurantium）， an acid liquor．
a large kind of lime or citron．
the jujub fruit．
common citron；sweet lime．
nutmeg．
the clove tree；cloves，the fruit．
assafcetida，a sort of resin or gum．
a kind of gentian（gentiana chirayta）．
a sort of grass（cyperus rotur－ dus）．
a poisoncus kind of ditto or a fragrant grass and poison for inserting an arrow．
a plant（curemne fedoaria）an antidote．
a white kind of ditto，an anti－ dote．
a sort of antidote．
Indra＇s hand，name of a plant．
name of a gammy or viscous plant．

| 48 Śilājatu | 『－1g | bitumen（issuing from a rock）． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 49 Aragbadhal | $55 \cdot 7$ | name of a tree（cassia fistula）． |
| 50 Karnikārah | 55 | ditto． |
| 5I Rāja vrıkspạ | \％ $5 \cdot 7$ | ditto． |
| 52 Puṣpa－kāsissam | दa｜h్ | a mineral substance used for dyeing black，the green sul－ phate of iron in a state of partial and spontaneous decomposition． |
| 53 Kastūrikāṇ̣ami |  | musk，a musk bag，an animal perfume． |
| 54 Mṛamadah | 島家 | musk，a musk bag，an animal perfume． |
| 55 Karpūram | 44， $8^{8}$ | camphor． |
| 56 Sarpis | 저재NN | fresh butter；clarified butter， ghee． |
| 57 Madhu | \＄10ㅊ | honey． |
| 58 Phānitami |  | the spume（foam or froth）of raw sugar，the inspissated juice of the sugarcane． |
| 59 Khaṇ̣am | $\xi^{\boxed{4}} \mathbb{N}$ | treacle or molasses partially dried or candied；unrefined sugar． |
| 60 Gaṇḍa bhaiṣajyam |  | medicaments（extracted of the juice of gum vegetables）for curing diseases． |

## 

I Kholā［Kholami］
2 Śiroveştanam
3 Colam
4 Carma colah
5 Celam
6 Vastram
7 Adhascelam
8 Lambanam
9 Sunthaṇá［？］
ro Kuvinam［Kaupinami］

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突気新
भवन
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858
a cap，a hat．
a turban．
a cotton garment．
a garment of leather or skin．
a waist－coat；cloth，clothes， raiment．
cotton cloth，clothes．
an inner garment．
a long garment，a gown．
trowsers，breeches，long drawers．
？an outer part of dress［a piece of cloth worn over the privities］

|  | Kacchåtika |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Budakakşah［．？］ |  |
| 13 | Calanika or calanakah | 5985 |
| 14 | Kacchāhārah | NARAN: |
| 15 | Kãyabandhanam | stay |
| 16 | Upãnat | 5 |
| I7 | Padukā | （5）${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 18 | Śayanāsanaḿ |  |
| 19 | Kambalaí |  |
| 20 | Sthūla kambalah |  |
| 21 | Kacavaḥ［？］ | $2 \times 1$ |
| 22 | Namata or Namat | 35＇8 |
| 23 | Kapăpikā［Kaşãyikā］？ | 304 |
| 24 | Paţah | 죈즤 |
| 25 | Netram［？］ | 5 |
| 26 | Vrangah［Pṛigaḥ］？ | 5－天＇8＇53 |
| 27 | Pattuah | 5xun |
| 28 | Citrapata | 玉ga［ 玉ran ？ |
| 29 | Suvara kaca | ㅊํํํํ |
| 30 | ？Pakkali［vakkali］ | 449 |
| 31 | Sătakam | 28 |
| 32 | Paţi tūlava，also paṭikã | Fig\％ |
| 33 | Vejjakam［Veştakami | 8！c¢0ㅈN |
|  | Dūşyami |  |
| 35 | Sūtram | $\operatorname{Hf}^{-4}$ |
|  | Vayanamin | 牱近9 |

the binding of a girdle round one＇s waist ；or cloth ga－ thered up behind and tucked into the waist－band．
cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities．
a sort of petticoat worn by women of some rank，a short silk garment．
a girdle made of a sort of plant．
．a girdle（a girdle to bind round the body or waist）．
a shoe．

1 shoe，a slipper．
a bed，a couch．
a blanket，an upper cloth or garment．
a wide or ample upper garment．
a cloth or garment of hair．
a felt．
a felt．
woollen cloth，fine cloth， coloured cloth．
barbed or woven silk．
silk stuff with figures on．
a whole piece of wove silk．
coloured cloth．cloth with figures on．
raw silk．
$?$
a sort of cotton cloth．
a sort of fine linen；lawn．
a sort of thin cloth or linen，a curtain．
calico，chintz．
a thread．
wea ving．

37 Kacalindikarn
38 Avaşãyapaṭah
（also paṭṭàmísu）
39 Bhangakam
4ก Kalpadūsyam
41 Tuṇdicelam
42 Atulya nivàsanam

To
$5 \times 1$




fine cloth or linen of tracalinda．
a silk garment or robe．
cloth wove of hemp．
a garment obtained from the tree in Indra＇s heaven．
a piece of cloth for the belly or a little waist－coat．
a very costly raiment（the price of which cannot be weighed or paid）．

CXXXVI（220．）G

I Parişkārah
2 Upakaraṇam
3 Sukhopadhānam்
4 Muşalah
5 Karaṇdakah
6 Glāna pratyoya bhaisajyam
7 Sparita［Spharitrami］

8 ŚaSabāguraḥ
9 Ratna pețakaḿ
Io Khaţtå
n 1 Piţhikä
12 Lekbani
13 Kalamam
14 Sūtrani
15 Kilakam
16 Tangaṇakşãrah
17 Salảka
18 Tălakain

19 Prat talakam

Wm



## जाइड

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बुत्रु
笑面

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하우잉
б

implement，instrument，tool．
implements，the insignia of royalty．
the implements of happiness or pleasure（or of a fine mixture）．
a mortar，a vessel to pound in， a pestle．
a basket or covered box，a ves－ rel：
medicament for curing（weak－ ness，weariness）diseases．
the agent or active cause of pain or enemy，an oppressor， a disease．
an aquatic plant．
a basket or box for holding pere－ cious things．
a bedstead，a stool．
a little bed or stool．
an instrument for writing，a pen（of reed．）
ditto．
a thread or card to make lines with．
a pin，peg，bolt，wedge，a post， stake．
vermilion，red ink．
a kind of spoon，rod，peg or pin；bone．
a kind of lock for fastening a door with a bolt，a latch．
the key of a door，or padlock or an instrument to open a door．

|  | NibSrenib | 踊 | a sort of ladder or scale． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I Ādarsah |  | a looking－glass，mirror． |
|  | Ara | 厚厂 | an awl，a shoe－maker＇s awl． |
|  | 3 Taingah or Taikah | 可产家 | a chisel，a carpenter＇s and stone－ cutter＇s tool． |
|  | 4 Cañcah，Samudgah | 9－973 | a kind of basket． |
|  | Piṭhari | 5变5 | an earthen vessel，a vessel，bas－ ket． |
|  | 6 Pañcara［Pañjarā］？ | 听或 | a cage，place of confinement． |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | r Raigah | कर्ずす | paint，colours，pigment，etc． |
|  | 2 Laksa |  | lac，a red dye，a cochineal－like insect，etc． |
|  | 3 Mañjiş̣̂hã | वडิ์ | a plant used in medicine and in dyeing red，the Bengal mad－ der（Rubia inanjith）． |
| 4 | 4 Pattanga | ＊＊950 | red sanders，a sort of wood for dyeing red． |
| 5 | 5 Kusumbhah |  | sefflowers，or the juire of pop－ pies，opium． |
| 6 | 6 Nili or Nilini | 工8제 | Indigo，the dye for dark blue． |
| 7 | 7 Rajapațtam | क्षामेГ | a plant used in dyeing． |
| 8 | 3 Haridrā | M150® | Turmeric（either the plant or the powdered ront）． yellow orpiment． |
| 9 | Haritalam | 回 |  |
| 10 | Manah sila | 兩家和 | red arsenic． |
| II | Tuthakam | 8089 | blue vitriol． |
| 12 | 2 Sindûram | 田同 | red lead，minium． |
| 13 | 3 Hingulam | Faxa | vermilion． |
| 14 | 4 Rangastambhanam | あ | a minor substance used in dyeing． |
| 15 | Gavyadritah［Gavya－ drdha）？ | స్रेब | glue． |
| 16 | 6 Surarna dravah | apre気官口 | gold essence，or gold infusion． |
| 17 | Rasa－karma | 吅条ス・雨 | liquefied gold，or gold infusion （gold water．） |
|  | Paradam | $55 \times 3$ | quicksilver． |



| 19 Jyotirasamaṇih |  |  | a gem of the colour of a star, a brilliant, or diamond. <br> name of a precious stone of a bright dark blue colour. <br> a precious stone of a dark blue colour. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Mecakam | मp |  |
| 21 | Mahănilam |  |  |
| 22 | Anantavarṇa ratnam | ร¢ हों | a precious stone of variegated colour. |
| 23 | Jámbūnada ratnain |  | the precious metal, gold of the Jambu river. |
| 24 | Pusparāgah |  | topaz. |
| 25 | 5 Kãcakah | 턷ㄷำ\% | a crystal or glass considered as a natural production, and used as a jewel or ornament; a false or artificial gem. |
| 26 | Tṛakuñcakam | 51900 | ditto. |
| 27 | Sphațikam | क्वे | crystal. |
| 28 | Jāmbūnada suvarṇam | £ | gold from the Jambu river. |
| 29 | Suvarnam | -0, | gold, fine gold. |
| 30 | Hema | - | gold. |
| 31 | Kanakam |  | refined gold, gold. |
| 32 | Jătarūpami, Rūpyam, Rajatam | 5509 | silver. |
| 33 | 3 Kuruvindah | 1 | a ruby, a sort of lead. |
| 34 | Lohah | 919\% | iron. |
| 35 | Tämram | EEx | copper. |
| 36 | Trapu |  | tin; lead. |
| 37 | Sisam | सं.3\| $\times$ - | lead. |
| 38 | Retyam | ¢ 4 | brass, a class of brass. |
| 39 | Káamsami | 9880 | a metal tutanag or white copper, also bell-metal. |
| 40 | Ratna sammatam |  | accounted for, or likened to a gem or jewel. |


1 Dakpipàvartta saikhal
2 Sańkhah
3 Suktika [suktika ?]

55
90需
conch or shell turning to the right side.
the conch shell, a conch, a trumpet.
fish gills.

| 4 | Kapardikà or kapardakal？ | A－7ั¢ | a small shell used as a coin，a cowrie． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Poṇ̣a［hoṇ̣aḷ］ |  | a tortoise． |
| 6 | Ahlırakain |  | ditto． |
| 7 | Khațikà |  | the name of a sort of shell fish． |
| 8 | Pralepakah |  | powder，dust，plaster made of ditto． |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Alankärah | 匈 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ornament ；decoration． |
| 2 | Abharanam |  | hanging ornament，decoration． |
| 3 | Vyùhal！ |  | arrangement，decoration． |
| ＋ | Vibhūṣaṇam |  | splendid，magnificent，pompous ornament or decoration． |
| 5 | Vibhūṣaṇam，Maṇ̣anam |  | pompous ornaments of jewels and trinkets；a dice or die． |
| 6 | Hemanişkah |  | a golden ornament or ornament of gold． |
| 7 | Manih | ¢\％＇⿹勹 | a gem，jewel． |
| 8 | Katakam |  | an ornamented bracelet or ring． |
| 9 | Valayam | ＊150 | a bracelet，armlet． |
| so | Keyūram | 5516 递 | a bracelet worn on the upper arm． |
| 11 | Angadal |  | an ornament for the upper arm． |
|  | Arvahāraḷ［Arddhahāralı̣］ | 太ेटे | a kind of ornament for the body． |
| 13 | Hãrặ |  | a string of garland of pearls， etc． |
| 14 | Anthāpuramim［Nūpuraṁ］ | 䛂可だロ | an ornament or ring for the leg． |
| 15 | Kuụdalam |  | an earring． |
| 16 | Mukuțain |  55包天） | a tiara，a diadem，an ornament having a moon on． |
|  | Kiriti or kiriţam |  | a crest，a diadem，a head orna－ ment beset with pearls． |
| 18 | Maulih |  <br>  | hair ornamented and braided round the head；three locks of hair，a diadem，a tiara． |
|  | Dotalạ［Patah ？$]$ | 5295 | a turban or tiara of silk． |


a ring for the neck, a necklace.
a bracelet.
a mark or marks made with coloured earth or unguents upon the forehead, etc.
an earring or ornament of the car.
an ornament in the form of a half moon or crescent.
another sort of ornament.
a ring for the finger, a seal ring.
a ring.
a finger ring, a bracelet
bracelet, a ring.
a tala leaf ornament or an ornament like the leaf of, etc. an ornament of hair string.
ornamented hair (with flowers interwoven).
an ornament of the breast or neck (or that hangs down from the shoulders).
a woman's girdle or zone.
ditto ( ${ }^{\text {a golden girdle). }}$
gold thread or wire (for omament).
a golden ornament in the shape of a large snake, a gold string.
an ornament for the wrist.
an ornament for the leg.
a head ornament (or for the crown of the head).
an ornament for the throat.
an armour, mail, a covering for the breast.
trinkets and various ornaments.
an ornament of three crests or three jasmine flowers.
garland of flowers worn on the crown of the head.

46 Avatamsakam．
えे

47 Mukhapliullakani or Mukha－ puspakam
48 Hastopagah
49 Pādopagal！
50 Vyomakani
5I Ratnamayaviṣāṇam
52 Pratyāptam［Pratyupta ？］
53 Khacitam
54 Ācitam
55 Racitam
56 Avasakta paṭ̣a dāma－
kalāpah
57 Puspāahikirna kalpavẹkṣ－ aih

58 Samucchritam
59 Prakirnạá
60 Samistṛtam
6I Suvibhaktam
62 Samantā $\operatorname{lā} k s ̣ ̣ i p t a m ~$
63 Puṣpābhyavakirṇam
64 Vaijayanti patākā


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⿹弋工凡゙ひ

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an earring，a crest，a common ornament of flower for the ear．
a flower ornament for the face， garland．
an ornament for the head or wrist．
ditto for the foot or leg．
（sky supporting），a sort of orna－ ment．
a precious ornament in the form of a horn，tusk or fang．
adorned，embellished，decorat－ ed．
decorated；mixed，inlaid．
adorned．
embellished，made，manufac－ tured，etc．
many ornamental trimmings or fringes of silk hung up．
the scattering of flowers．
raised，crested，fixed，estab－ lished．
scattered，diffused．
spread（on the ground）．
well divided，explained，de－ tailed．
surrounded（circumambulated） entirely or on all sides．
scattered flowers；or the scat－ tering of flowers．
the sign or emblem of victory．


I Kavacam
2 Varma
3 Sannāhaḷ
4 Válika sannähaḷ
5 Paṭtakā sannāhaḷ
wrat
ब゙・ぁ
前五

armour，mail．
cuirass，armour，mail．
armour，mail，either of iron，or thick quilted cotton．
a coat of mail，cuirass，armour．
an armour or mail of quilted cloth，a shield．


33 Bhindipảlah
34
4 Ayudham，Praharaṇam， Sastram

及ズの

a kind of spear or pike．
weapon，warlike instrument， arms．
 instruments，tools，vessels，etc．）．

I Chatram
2 Dhvajaly
3 Patăkā
4 Cūrṇạ̣
5 Puṣpapuṭam
6 Gandhah
7 Vilepanain or upalepanain
8 Malyam

## 9 Dipah

no Vitảnam or vitani
II Vitāna vitatam

12 Samucchrita cchatra dhvaja patākả

13 Kiñkinị jàlamukharả
14 Hema dăma
15 Muktảdāma
16 Manidàma
17 Hemajalam
I8 Vanảdâma［Pațtadảma］
19 Pralambitam
20 Lambate
21 Pralambate

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$5 \times$ 馬页

935
$257^{\circ} 955^{\circ}$
an umbrella，a parasol，a chattal．
a banner，flag，standard，ensign．
a flag，banner，narrow hanging ornament．
powder，dust，aromatic powder， pounded sandal，etc．
a flower＇s cup，a calix，a plate or platter made of leaves．
perfume，fragrant．
ointment，unguent，perfume．
a garland，chaplet for the fore－ head，a wreath，garland of flowers．
a lamp，a light．
an awning，a canopy；spread－ ing，expansion．
a canopy or tester stretched out，to expand a tester or canopy．
the erection（lifting up or dis－ playing）of the umbrella，ban－ ner and flags．
the ringing of ornamental small bells．
gold string or fringes．
string of pearls（a bunch or cluster of pearis）．
ditto of jewels or gems．
a sort of golden network orna－ ment（or reticular）．
silk bunches or fringes．
hung up or displayed widely．
it hangs，it depends or is pend－ ing downwerds，
it hangs far down．

22 Ahhi pralambate．
23 （iandha mâlyena nublivivate

24 Ablyarhitain

25 Mıülla：mirrlhãpit：aì
26 Supuùjitam
27 Pūjyapūjitam

28 Mahitam
29 Ahhiprakiranti sma
30 Ahhyavakiranti sina
31 Jivitopakarauarn
32 Glănapratyaya hhaiṣajyam
3.3 Sukhoparlhãuàn


＊ －वुई
จ．）
बे







उस 1 －
it hangs very far down
is hourred（reverenced）with perfumes and carlank al fowers．
the most worthy of homonir．tha． most venerable．
fuming（ar smoking）witlo ill cense，offering incella．
well honourell（reverencel）
the worthy of revernce his heen reverenced for nor． shipped．）
honoured，worshipperl．rever－ enced．
is or are entirely scattered．
he will scatter or cast．
the instruments or mealis of living．
medicaments for curing diseases and infirmities．
the means of happiness．


1 Jalajam＇

12 Śatapatrain
13 Utpalam
1f Padmain
15 Kumudam
16 Puṇ̣̣arỉkam
17 Saugandhikam
18 Mridugandhikani
19 Sthalajaris


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गुरु

§皮䑝

sprank in ala
water born，water－lily，kotus（or in general flowers that grow ill watery ground）．
（the hundred leafed）the Intus： or waterlily：
the utpala or the intus．
the padma or lntus．
the white esculent waterlily． red lotus．
a kind of white lotus．
（the good scruted）the white water－lily，a fragrant grass．
that with an agreeable smell or scent．
produced oll dry ground（or flowers that grow on dry： land）．

|  | Campaka | ذ | the yellow fragrant flower of a tree of that name． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | Kuravaka | サ「「ダワ | ？ |
| 22 | Vārṣiki or vārṣikaḷ | $\text { ax } \times 9$ | growing during the rainy season， a sort of flower or drug com－ monly Trāyamāṇ̉． |
| 23 | Mahāvārṣika |  | a larger species of ditto． |
| 24 | Mallikā | ช＊सेग | Arabian jasmine． |
| 25 | Navamallikà | 90『8「ล్య | louble jasmine． |
| 26 | Jātikusumam |  | the flower or blossom of the nutmeg tree，the flower of the jasmine． |
| 27 | Sumanạ̄ |  | the great flower jasmine． |
| 28 | Yūthikā | NN재％ | a kind of jasmine． |
| 29 | Dhanuṣkāri |  | the name of a flower． |
| 30 | Kundam | M65 | a kind of jasmine． |
| 31 | Pāruṣakam | $43^{\circ} \cdot 9^{\prime \prime}$ | yellow Barbria；a sort of tree． |
| 32 | Mahāpāruṣakam |  | a large kind of ditto． |
| 33 | Mañjūṣakam | 7397\％ | name of a flower． |
| 34 | Mahāmañjūşakarn |  | a large kind of ditto． |
| 35 | Asokarn | gTE¢Rお心 | the asoka flower． |
| 36 | Mucilindain | － $515{ }^{\circ}$ anco | name of a flower． |
| 37 | Mahāmucilindañ | 45Feq | a large kind of ditto． |
| 38 | Mucukundarin |  | name of a flower． |
| 39 | Vakula | －97\％ | a plant，a sort of drug． |
| 40 | Asana | BRETO | name of a plant or tree． |
| 41 | Priyañgu | ఫ゙び入 | a medicinal plant and perfume． |
| 42 | Punnaga | 或気島 | a tree from the flower of which a yellowish dye is prepared； white lotus，nutmeg． |
| 43 | Kadainba | リ7 | a plant commonly Cadamba，a kind of grass． |
| 44 | Dhanuşketaki | $5.9 \times 150$ | a kind of tree． |
| 4.5 | Karnapūrapuşpam kęrapuṣpain］ | $5=7)^{2} \cdot \frac{2}{4}$ | the blue lotus， n ，tree and its flower． |


the wherp-eye flower, or the flower resembling the eye of a slieep.
the Tagara tree or flower.
the filament of a lotun or of any vegetable name of the plant Nagesor, name of a tree bearing a white strongsmelling flower, neme of a shrub used in dyeing.
the leaf of the tamala tree.
the flower of the Laingala tree or shrub.
a shrub, a plant that has no particular or decided stem.
a rose (a flower with a beautiful colour).
a large kind of ditto.
the trumpet flower.
a large kind of ditto.
the pure circle, disc or wheel, the sunflower.
the bundred-leafed disc, a lotus flower.
the thousand leafed, a lotus.
the hundred thousand leafed, a lotus.
consisting entirely of light or brightness, the lotus.
cousisting entirely of good smell or scent, the white lotus.
shining greatly on all sides, the lotus.
pleasing to the eye, the lotus.
camphor, a surt of iruit, a fower, the calix of which contains seeds resembling pearls.
shining like a star, the lotus.
making light, the lotus.
name of a fower; a pearl.
the trumpet fower (Biguonia suave olens).
a large kind of ditto.
a trumpet flower of variegated colour.

| 71 Mahà citra patalaıio |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 72 Mandàravaḷ | 8¢¢ス |
| 73 Malıá mandăravalu |  |
| i4 Karkaraval |  |
| 7．Malıà karkaraval！ |  |
| 76 Deva sumıanăh | \％rikfink |
| 77 Taranila | $5 \times 8$ |
| －8 Gotarayily，Vali | －159．90\％ |
| 79 ＇lindukal | 5 |
|  | T¢9 |
| 8 Si Vallala or valli | － |
| 82 Vakapuspari |  |
| S3 Kadambakapuspain |  |
| $\mathrm{S}_{4}$ Kuvalayapuspain |  |
| $\mathrm{S}_{5}$ ．Ajajipuspraii |  |
| （6）Arkipusppain |  |

a large species of a trumpet flower of variegated colour．
a Hower，a tree，the coral tree， swallow wort．
a large kind of ditto．
the white coloured，name of a plant or flower（a pumpkin gourd？）
a large kind of ditto．
（that pleases a god）the great flowered jasmine．
a plant，the socentrine aloe． （A．perfoliata）．
uame of a plant or flower．
a sort of ebony，the resinous fruit of this tree．
a tree bearing beautiful red blossoms（Butea frondosa， called also palăsa in Sans－ krit）．
a creeper，a creeping（climbing） or twining plant．
llame of a tree and its flower （Aeschynomene grandiflora）．
the plant commonly kadamba．
The jungle，tree，fruit，the blue water－lily．
the cumin flower．
a plant，a species of climbing Asclepias．

| 1 Visam |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Verntaii | 8®｜9ad |
| 3 Mṛ̣alaii | 45月． |
| 4 Nàlatio | 80『 |
| 5 Inạdaly | er |
| 6 l＇attrani | 95890 |
| 7 Vitupsaly | केष |
| ＊Jalakajàtani |  |

the root，the tilm or fibres of the stalk of the water－lily．
the rout，the fool stalk of a leal or fruit．
The film or fibres attached to the stalk of a lotus or water－lily．
a lollow or tubular stalk：the stalk of the water－lily．
a stem，stick of stalk of atree or plant．
the leaf of ：Hower．
a leaf of a branch，the brancli of a tree with its new sprout or shoot．
a hudding．germinating，the coming forth of huls or Lerills．



| 1 Vayunam 2 Candenam |  | Chinese incense or perfume, : sort of vermicelli. sandal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Aguru | $0 \times \mathrm{H} 5$ | a sort of incense or perfume. |
| $t$ Turuqkalo | 59 | at kincl of incense. |
| 5 Kryuảgurul |  | Hie black species of the aguru incense. |
| 0 'Tumùlapatruia |  | the leaf of the Tamila tree ued for incense. |
| 7 Uragusainacundanamı | उड्द | the serpilit essence sandal, kind of periume. |



|  | Fikam | वैल | onc． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dvau | 吸趐 | two． |
| 21 | Triṇi | 매여엉 | three． |
| 22 | Catvàri | 79 | four． |
| 23 | Pañca | 알 | Give． |
| 24 | Sat | $54$ | six． |
| 25 | Sapta | 858 | seven． |
| 26 | Aspta | agh | eight． |
| 27 | Neva | 50 | nine． |
| 28 | Dasa | 98 | ten． |
| 29 | Ekảdaśa | －8．a｜\％ | eleven． |
| 30 | Dvãdaśa |  | twelve． |
| 31 | Trayodasa | 종기쳉 | thirteen． |
| 32 | Caturdaśa | －885年 | fourteen． |
| 33 | Pañcadasa | पถั＇ | Gifteen． |
| 34 | Sodasa | ax | sixteen． |
| 35 | Saptadasa | 48599 | seventeen． |
| 36 | Astãdaśa | 7F4．5 | eighteen． |
| 37 | Ekonavimisatil | －550］ | nineteen． |
| 38 | Vimsatib | 3\％ | twenty． |
| 39 | Ekavimsatih |  | twenty－one and so on． |
| 40 | Ekonatrimsat | \％ig5 0 | twentr nine． |
| 41 | Trimssat | 탕ㅈㅈ | thirty． |
| 42 | Ekatrimsat | सेत⿹丁口｜ | thirt ${ }^{\text {－one and son }}$ an． |
|  | Ekona catvărimisat | स゙50 | thirt ${ }^{\text {cheninc．}}$ |
| 44 | Catvelrimisat |  | forty． |
|  | Ekacatvărimsat | （句風 | forty－one and so on． |
| 46 | Ekonapaicasat | ¢ิ50 | forty－nine |


| 47 Pañcasat | Tras | fifty． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48 Ekapañcảsat． | ［－4］${ }^{\text {a }}$ | fifty－one and so on． |
| 49 Ekonl sastith | ［ 50 | fifty－nine． |
| 50 Suaptih | 5 5］ | sixty． |
| 51 Ekapastih |  | sixty－one and so on． |
| 52 Ekona saptatih |  | sixty－nine． |
| 53 Saptatil | －55\％${ }^{3}$ | seventy． |
| 54 Fikasaptatih |  | seventy－one and so on． |
| 55 Ekonảsitih |  | seventy－nine． |
| 56 Asitil！ | －9大⿹丁口 | eighty． |
| 57 EkāSitilh |  | eighty－one and so on． |
| 58 Elconapavatih |  | eighty－nine． |
| 59 Navatih | 5 | ninety． |
| 60 Ekanavatih |  | ninety－one and so on． |
| 61 Ekone satain |  | ninety－nine． |
| 62 Satam | －${ }^{\text {d }}$ | one bundred． |
| 63 Ardham | 3 | a half． |
| 64 Adhyardham |  | one and a half． |
| 65 Ardhatrtiyam | छ | two and a half． |
| 66 Ardhusţam | $35 \%$ ¢9 | three and a half． |
| 67 Tṛtiya bhãga or Trtiyã misa | Nサ『® | a third or third part（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ）． |
| 68 Caturtha bhảga or Catur－ thànisa | 晾盛 | a fourth part（ $\mathbf{t}$ ）． |
| 69 Pañcama bhảga or Pañca－ mámse | ¢「க் | a fifth part（ ${ }^{(1)}$ ）． |
| 70 Prathamam | $55^{-2}$ | the first or first． |
| 71 Dvitiyam | aigira | second． |
| 72 Tṛtiyam | GNETA | third． |
| 73 Caturtham | AEA | fourth or the fourth． |
| 74 Pañcamani | 9 c | fifth． |


| 75 Şą̧tham | 544 | sixtlı． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 76 Saptamam | ब5¢ם | seventh． |
| 77 Astamath | －9\％9 | eighth． |
| 78 Navamain | $5{ }^{5}$ | ninth． |
| 79 DaSamam | －${ }^{\circ}$ | tenth． |

##  measured quantitirs from an atom to a yojana，etc．，etc．

|  | Paramănụ | 509\％ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Anuh | 5 ¢区大亏入 |
| 3 | Loharajah | 析 |
| 4 | Abrajah | $85^{294}$ |
|  | Sasarajah |  |
| 6 | Avirajah | 젖동 |
| 7 | Gorajah | 친ํN |
| 8 | Vătả yanachidrarajah |  |
| 9 | Likşa | \％ |
| 10 | Yūkạ | 9 |
| 11 | Yavah | GN |
| 12 | Anguli |  |
| 13 | Hastah | E450 |
| 14 | Dhanul | 9\％め |
| I5 | Pañcasatâni | a |
| 16 | Krosah | 牙 5 －${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Yojanam | ¢40¢5 |

a very small corn of dust，an atom．
a small corn of dust．
an iron dust or minute particle．
a minute particle of water．
a hare dust（or a minute particle of a hare or rabbit＇s dung）．
sheep dust（or a minute par－ ticle of a sheep＇s dung）．
cow dust or $\}$ or a minute par－ or dust ticle of a cow＇s dung．
the mote in the sun＇s beam （entering by the hole of a window）．
a nit or egg of a louse（of the size of a nit）．
a louse（of the size of a louse）．
bariey，a grain or corn of barley（of the size of a grain of barley）．
a digit，three quarters of an inch．
an orbit．
a fathom，six feet．
a measure of distance of $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ fathoms．
a measure of a league，a kos， containing 4000 cubits．
a meaure of distance contain－ ing 4000 fathoms．

|  being ten times more than the former. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I Prākṛtahasti balarn |  | the strength of a common elephant. |
| 2 Gandhahasti balam |  | the strength of an elephant with a fragrant smell. |
| 3 Mahã năga balam |  | the strength of the great man (or Titan). |
| 4 Varāngavato balam |  | the strength of a man with the best or largest members. |
| 5 Praskandi balam |  | the strength of the most victorious (of Skanda or Kartikeya). |
| 6 Cāṇùra balañ |  | the strength of the strongest (name of a demon). |
| 7 Nàrãyaṇa balarí |  | the strength of Nārāyaṇa or Viṣ̣̣u. |


Names of the ten advantages of the established doctrine, as also the names of the advantages arising prom the fivefold division of the sins (or faults) against good morals or good behaviour.

|  | Samigha saingrahāya |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sañgha sușṭhutāyai |  |
| 3 | Sañghasya sparsavihārāya |  चद̂ंद्येर |
| 4 | Durmangảna-pudgalanigrahāya [?] |  <br>  |
| 5 | Lajjinăm sparsa vihãrăya |  <br>  |
|  | Anabhiprasannānăin abhiprasãdãya |  <br>  |
| 7 | Abhiprasannānām bhūyobhảvãya |  <br>  |
| 8 | Duṣta dharmikãnãm āśsravãṇàm samivarảya |  घfoky |

for the union of the priesthood (or saints).
for the happiness or welfare of the priesthood (or saints).
for making easy and comfortable the condition (or state) of the priesthood.
for the punishment or correction of such men as are not ashamed of vice.
for the welfare of the modest.
for making believers those that have been unbelievers (in the doctrine).
to make increase the number of the faithful.
for the coercion (or restraint) of apparent immoral actions.

9 Sāmparāyikānạ̉n setu samudghátãya

10 Brahma caryañca me cirasthitikam bhavisyati




to obstruct (or shut up with a dem) future generations.
lis chastity or good morals will long continue.

CII (242). సुГ FAULTS) AND OF SOME OTHERS OF AN INDEFINITE CHARACTER.

I Catvāraḥ p(r)arājikà dharmmăh

2 Trayodasa sañghāvaseṣāḥ

3 Pāpāntikāḥ catvāraḥ pratidesanīyăh

4 Sambahulạh saikṣadharmmạ̄


 च ${ }^{9}$

four laws respecting such persons as have been defeated (by vice) or have greatly sinned.
thirteen laws respecting such priests as have been rejected (or declared to be a remainder).
four sins (or faults) that must be confessed (or publicly declared).
many things to be learned and observed.


1 Abrahma caryam
2 Adattādãnami
3 Badhah

+ Uttara manuşyadharmma lāpāḥ




the taking away without being given. Stealing.
slaying, killing, murder.
speaking of the supremacy of the human laws (or giving out human laws or doctrines for those of divine origin or revelation).
 A RELIGIOUS PERSON IS REJECTED OR IS DECLARED A REMAINDER of the priesthood.

I Sukraviș̣știh
2 Kāya somisargaḥ
3 Maithunảbhäqạ̣̣am
4 Paricaryà sari varnanam

स゙raşar
ตูलगेसनें"
9
न率
emission seminus.
touching or abusing one (of the fairest) by his body.
speaking of copulation or collion.
the praising of good service or entertainment.

| 5 | Sañcaritram |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Kuțikả，mahallakāh |
| 7 | Aınūlakain |
| 8 | Lesakaly［Laisikamj |
| 9 | Sangha bhedaḷ tadanu varttakah |
| 10 | Kula dūṣakal！ |
| 11 | Daurvacasyam |
|  | 13 Dvāvaniyatau |




जवाउसम





associating（with the female sex）in travelling．
taking his abode in a great house．
without foundation．
having only inclination．
causing dissensions among the priests and siding with them．
vituperating（or blaming）the secular state（or a domestic abode）．
speaking ill or desperately．
two faults of an indefinite character．

## 

Naisargikāh pāpattikāh ［prāyascittīyāḅ］

Prathama dasakam
I Dhāraṇam
2 Vipravãsah
3 Nikṣepah

+ Dhāvanam
5 Pratigrahah
6 Yàcanã
7 Sāntarottaram

8 Cetanakāni
9 Pratyekam
10 Preşaṇam
Dvitíyam daśakam
${ }_{11}$ Kauṣam
12 Śuddhaka kālakànāın


々85゙』
25ara


风ेळ゙『
领・ロ
준 5Kと
रेवशः
剂社趷
－别天可

बतनक्र

faults（or sins）respecting the relinquishment of some things（？）．
the ten first（of them）are as follows）：－
wearing or carrying（of a gar－ ment or vessel）．
separation（from his own abode）， residence in foreign parts．
a depositing，leaving at any place a pledge，a deposit．
a causing to be washed，cleans－ ed．
acceptance（of an offered gar－ ment or utensil）．
an asking，begging，re questing．
wearing the same by intervals for an upper and lower gar－ ment．
the paying－a price for．
difference，destination，separa－ tion．
a sending，directing．
in the second ten are：－
Mon silk（or silk from the Mons or hill people of India on the Tibetan frontiers）．
a garment made entirely or only of black wood．


a blaming or telling one＇s de－ fects．
the slandering of a priest or Gilong．
a quarrelling．
upbraiding one with his ill or improper conduct（or telling him that he takes a wrong plan）．
stating that the human law is the supreme or giving out the human laws for divine ones（or inspirations）．
should he tell more than six or five words in a religious in－ struction．
the teaching of an equal num－ ber of words（or words of the same meaning）．
makes of one his acquaintance， and praises him in his pre－ sence．
refutation，contempt，disdain．

The second ten are：－
destroying or annihilating the seeds of mysticism，and the existence of demons（or des－ truction of all mantras and demons）．
reviling，reproaching，upbraid－ ing，chiding．
the violation or transgression of an order，or command．
a bedstead．
a thing to be spread on the ground for sitting and sleep－ ing on a couch or mat，a bed of leaves，etc．
ejection，expulsion．
the supplanting of one from behind．
being out of its roots．
moving one＇s self or bathing where there are many little animals（that might be hurt）．

20 Dvau vã trayo vā cchădanaparyãyả dảtavyảh Tṛtīyam daśakam

21 Asammatǎpavādah
22 Astamitãvavâdaḥ
23 Āmiṣakiñcitkã vavādah
24 Cīvaradānam
25 Civara karanam
26 Bhikṣuṇi sārthena [sārddhami] sahagamanam

27 Sabhikṣuṇikā jalayãnợhiḥ

28 Rahasi niṣadyā
29 Rabasi sthānam
30 Bhikṣuṇi pācita piṇ̣̣apātropabhogah

Caturtha dasakam
31 Paramparả bhojanam
32 Ekãvasathāvāsaḥ
33 Dvitripātra purātirikta grahaṇam

34 Akṛtaniriktakhādanam
35 Akṛtaniriktapravàraṇam்
36 Gaṇa bhojanam

37 Akāla bhojanam
38 Sannihitavarjianam

39 Apratigrāhita bhuktih

7®


习स्त






## REJT4

5सेषचवशुणनय
5"बतन


## ㅋNㅋ․․․


W5'W上'an
पा







tivo or three degreec are like or the same.
the third ten are-
teaching without being derted.
teaching till sun-set.
teaching only for a little foom.
giving away his tattered dress
making or sewng such a dress
travelling in the company of many gelongmas (female religious persons or nuns).
ascending a boat tosether with a gelongma (or nuin).
sitling in a solitary place.
standing in a solitary place.
eating of the meat prepared (or caused to be prepared) by a gelongma.
the fourth ten (are)-
eating again and again.
cohabiting or cohabitation.
accepting of more than three pairs of begging plates.
eating up the whole (leaving no remainders).
giving to another the remainder or residue.
eating in flocks or with the multitude (or cating and counting).
eating without its being the proper time.
leaving off what is nearest at band (or the gathering and laying up).
eating without saying "received" (the dish or plate) when it was delivered to him.

40 Paṇita vijñèpanam
41 Saprāṇi jālopabhogah

42 Sabhojana kula niṣadyā

43 Sabhojana kula sthānam

44 Aceladānamin
45 Senâdarśanam
46 Senāvāsaḥ
47 Udyūthikā gamanam
48 Prahāradānam，udgūraṇaṃ
49 Dusṭhulā praticchandanam
50 Bhakṣaccheda kāraṇaḿ
51 Agnivṛttam
52 Chandapratyuddhāraḥ
53 Anupasampannasaba－ svapnah

54 Drṣṭigatānutsargah
55 Utkṣiptānuvṛttih
56 Niṣãtasañgrahaḥ［Nāsita］
57 Arakta vastropabhogah
58 Ratna samisparsaḥ

59 Snāta prāyascittikam
6o Tiryagvadhah

6i Kaukṛtyopasamihărah
62 Anguliprabhodèna［prato－ danam ］







## Rबत्रेंब








末े



## 3ペロ






因思



laying up（or taking away）the fine or costly meat．
welking or bathing in any water；there are little ani－ mals（that might be hurt by him）．
sitting or dwelling in a brothel house
staying or standing in a brothel．
giving alms to a naked mendi－ cant．
looking on an army or military exercises．
staying or dwelling among the army or military men．
going into a pitched and tumul－ tuous battle．
？holding up in the fighting （raising）．
the concealing of one＇s corrupt ways or practices．
prohibiting one to eat（making one to abstain from food）．
blowing the fire．
changing his faith or religion， apostatizing．
sleeping with one who is not a consecrated priest．
not relinquishing heresy．
following the abolished theory or principles．
collecting the destroyed or abolished．
using garments that have not been dyed．
touching（or handling）precious things（as gems or jewels， etc．）．
fault committed in respect of bathing．
killing a beast or quadruped （destruction of a beast that goes in an inclined posture）．
causing grief or sorrow to one or any one．
tickling one with his finger （causing one to laugh by titi－ lation）．

| 63 Udakaharpanam |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 64 Mătrgrāmeṇa saha svapiti |  |
| 65 Bhisaṇam |  |
| 66 Gopanam | \＄595 |
| 67 Apratyuddhāryaparibhogah |  |
| 68 Amūlakāhhyãkhyānaṃ |  |
| 69 Apuruşayā striyà mārga gamanam | จ⿹弋龴⿵人丶龴⿵冂人 |
| 70 Steya särtha gamanam |  |
| 71 Anuvimsa vaśopasainbå－ dana［ūnavińsavarq̣opa sampādanamı |  둔ำ． |
| 72 Khananaim |  |
| 73 Pravảritārthātisevã |  |
| 74 Upasravagatam |  |
| 75 Śikṣopasaḿhăra prati－ ksepah |  |
| 76 Tuşṇin vikramaṇam |  |
| 77 Anădara vṛttaun |  |
| 78 Surà maireya madyapānam |  |
|  |  |
| 79 Akâla caryà |  |
| 8o Kula caryã | 前気気 |
| 8r Rajjakula râtricarya |  |
| 82 Śikṣàpada dravyatávyava－ cára |  <br>  |
| 83 Sūcigṛhakasampādenarin | F－\％｜cerixikly |
| 84 Padaka sampådanam |  |

playing in water．
sleeping with women（with the female sex）or fair sex．
exciting the sentiment of fear．
concealing，hiding，kecping secret．
performing the necessaries of nature（as eating，drinking and evacuation without with－ drawing．
railing at one without any cause；detracting
going on a journey（or travel－ ling）with a woman without． there being any one．
going（or travelling）with a band of robbers．
being consecrated（or ordained for a Gelong）when not yet arrived at 20 years．
digging，digging the ground or soil（or in a clay pit）．
remaining（staying）long at an entertainment．
forgetting what he had heard．
neglecting（or laying aside）the perceiving（or understanding） of the doctrine．
going（away）silently．
the manner（or way）of irrever－ ence（irreverent）．
drinking intoxicating liquor extracted of corn（or wine） and other mixed liquors．
going out without its being the proper time．
peregrinating，going，or entering into the village．
going in the evening into the court or residence of a prince．
contemning（vilifying，despis－ ing）the primary substances or elements of learning．
acquisition of a needle case（or acquiring an ornamented needle case）．
having a bed with adorned feet．

85 Niṣadanagatam
86 Varṣā sāṭigatam
87 Kaṇdupraticchā[n]danagatam
88 Sugata civaragatam

89 Avanāhah




कर 5 Mस

who has declined from his couch (or turned away).
that has put aside the large piece of summer cotton cloth.
resulting from covering the itch or scab.
he has abandoned the measure of the religious garment ordered by Sugata (or Buddha).
stuffed with cotton.
 must be confessed or told plainly.

Pratidesanīyāni<br>I Bhikṣunī piṇ̣akagrahaṇam<br>2 Vyakti vaiṣamya khadanī varitaḥ paibhukti [Pankti vaiṣamya vādānivārita bhuktih?<br>3 Kula sikṣ̄̈̈bhangapravṛttiḥ

4 Vana vicaya gatam

## 





confession, explanation.
the taking of food into his hand from a gelongma or nun.
to have eaten when out of his own order or series, without being returned to his own class.
having violated the established rule he has entered into the village.
to have went [gone] out from the designed grave (or forest).
 learned (and observed).

1 Nipāsenaina sapta [Nivāsanena sapta]

2 Parimaṇḍalanivāsanarn
3 Nātyutkrạtam
4 Nätyupakrṣ̦a [nātyapakrssta]
5 Na hastísuṇdāvalambitami




 सेवम

6 Tālavṛnd[ta]akain
7 Na kalmäạa piṇ̣̣akam்


seven sorts (or modes) of binding up the lower garment of a religious person (like a petticoat).
putting on a round gown (like a petticoat).
that is not too much trussed or tucked up.
what is not let down too much, to drag on the ground.
neither is hanging down like the proboscis of an elephant.
folded up like the leaf of the Tala (or Palm tree).
not as the beards of barley (or as spikenard).

8 Na näga sfrakam nivásanan่ nivãsayị̣yàmitisikṣạ karaniyà.

9 Nätyutkrẹtań cīvaram
ro Nâtyapakŗtam civaram
II Parimaṇdala civaram

12 Susamivṛtah
13 Supraticchannāh
14 AlpaSabdah
15 Anutksipta cakşusah
16 Yugamātra darśanah
17 Nodghustikayā notkṛṭikayà
18 Not Saktikayā
19 Nodvyastikayã
20 Naparyastikayă
21 Nottańkikaya
22 Nojjikikayā [Nojjańkikaya]
23 Nollañghikayà
24 Not kuțukikaya
25 Na skambbakrtah
26 Na Lâyapracálakam்
27 Na băhupracàlakam
28 Na sirçapracālakam
29 Nả sotikikay ${ }^{\text {a }}$ [Nasodhaukikeyaj
30 Na hastasamlagnikaya
31 Nảnanujīãa, ne [paryavekpana] pratyavekpasanamin ne sarva kayaḿ samavadhåya



## EFS



केसात्रो


움정둠

स 3 S





१Еаअgakn

§్రापास सM Ma








must be instructed not to put on a lower garment (gown or petticoat) like the expanded head of a saake.
religious garb is not trussed (tucked up) too much.
neither let too much down to drag on the ground.
to put my religious garb or dress so on that it may remain in a circular form.
well bound or tied (or fastened).
well put on, well covered.
speaking few words or leaving off speaking.
not moving my eyes hither and thither.
looking only as high as a yoke (or lifting my head not too high).
cover not my head, neither make any grimaces.
do not press my head to my shoulder.
fold not together my hands upon my neck.
fold not (my hands) on my arms.
neither on my breast.
nor as if I would measure (with my hand).
shall not jump or spring.
shall not sit in a contracted (shrunk) posture.
shall not lean to my side.
shall not agitate my body.
shall not agitate my hands.
shall not agitate (turn, move, shake) my head.
shall put together my arms (join).
shall not complicate (join) my bands.
without being bidden not to sit down on a coach with the whole weight of my body, without a previous examinetion of it.

32 Na påde pãdam âdhâya

33 Na sakthini sakthi ādhăya
34 Na gulphe guiphamādhāya
35 Na sam்ḳ̣ipya pådau
36 Na vikşipya pādaı
37 Na viḍangikāyà
38 Saminkrtya piṇdapātrari pratigrahisyảmah

39 Na samatittikam
40 Na samasûpikarn
41 Sāvadảnam
42 Pätra saṃjñinah
43 Nanagate khadaniye bhojaniye pātramupanāmayiṣyămah

44 Nodanena sūpikam praticchandayiş̧ àmạ̣ sūpikena vả odanawin

45 Samskrtya piṇḍapatram paridhokşjámạ

46 Nati khuntannakairālopairnâti mahāntam nātikṣu-ṇakairảlopairnảtimahảntam
47 Parimandalamalopain
48 Nanảgate alope mukhadväram vivariqyảmah

49 Na sảlopena mukhena vảcam pravyăhariṣyămah

50 Na cucu karalraí
$5 I$ Na sussu kảrakari
52 Na thut thu karakain
53 Na phupphu kàrakam

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तापसेपार०
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अवअअवसे'
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शुर्डस्ड
shall not lay my feet one above another (or shall not join my feet).
shall not lay my thighs above each other.
shall not lay one ankle above the other.
shall not contract my feet.
shall not put wide asunder my feet (or stretch out).
the privy parts shall not be visible.
shall take (or accept, receive) the food (or meat) in a hand some manner (or civilly).
it must not be covered.
it must not be served up with a sauce.
put aside or on the margin (of the plate) [carefully].
looking on the plate.
shall not hold forth my plate (or cup) till the meal or meat has come (or has been brought in).
the (boiled) rice must not be covered with the sauce, nor the latter with the rice.
shall eat up my meal from plate in a handsome manner.
my bits (or mouthfuls) shall be neither too small nor too large.
a middle-sized bit, or mouthful.
shall not open wide my mouth till I have not eaten up (or swallowed) my mouthful.
shall not speak while my mouth is full of the mouthful (or of meat).
shall not make a cham cham noise with my mouth.
shall not make suśsúu noise with ditto.
not make thut the or hu hut with ditto.
not make phupphu with ditto.

54 Na jihva niscaraka piṇ̣̣apatam bhokeyamah
55 Na sittha pṛthak kārakam

56 Na varta kàrakam [ Na varna-kärakam]

57 Na gallàpa hărakaḿ
58 Na karavacchedakam [Na kavaḍacchedakami]

59 Na jihva sphoṭakami
60 Na hastāvalehakań
61 Na pâtrà valehakam
62 Na hasta sandhunakam
63 Na pâtra sandhunakam
64 Na stūpākrtimavamiḍya piṇ̣apatam paribhoksyàmah
65 Na sảmiqeṇa pạninà udakasthīlakam grahį̣yảmah

66 Na såmişenodakenảntarikam bhikşum sprakqyåmah

67 Nảvadhyâna prekquinảntarikasya bhiksọ pātramavalokayişāmah

68 Na sämişamudakamantargrthe chorayisyamah santam grhipamanasokya [-anavalokya ?]

69 Na pătreṇa vighasam chorayisyàmah

70 Nanastirp̣a pfthivipradese påtramin sthẩ payiqyémah

71 Notthitah patramin nirmandayisyàmah [nirmardayiqyāmah].








वस्वामके 중






 A'ロT








shall not eat by lolling out my tongue.
shall not make a difference in corn.
shall not wear any instrument or tool [shall not prefer one kind of taste to another].
shall not change the bread (cheek) [shall not plaster my cheek].
shall not cut several mornthfuls (or of small pieces of bread).
shall not lick my palate
shall not lap or lick my hand.
ditto my plate or cup.
shall not shake my hands (or rub together).
ditto not shake or agitate my plate or cup.
shall not eat by making of my food (or meat) a sort of mehod-rten (or caitya).
shall not take into $m y$ hand the pitcher (or water pot) while my hand is dirty of meat.
shall not let fall any meat or dirty water upon that gelong that sits by me.
shall not look on the plate of the gelong that sits by me with an intention of upbraiding him (reproaching).
when in a house, shall not let fall or pour out any meat or dirty water within the house without having asked leave from the householder.
shall not throw out (or scatter) the remains of meat put into my cup (or begging plate).
shall not place (or lay down) my plate on the ground without any support (or thing placed below it).
shall not wash (or cleanse) my plate in a standing posture.

72 Na taṭenn prapātena prāg bhāge pātram sthāpayi－ şyämaḥ

73 Na uadỵa hảryā hārị̣yâṃ pratisrota pätrenodakam grahiṣyāmal！
74 Notthitāḷ niṣaṇnāyāglānāya dharmańn deśayişyāmaḷ

75．Na nisaṇṇạ̄ nipannāyā－ glānāya dharmam desayi－ şăınaḷ

76 Na nicatarake àsane niṣaṇū uccatare āsane niṣaṇṇāyã－ glānāya dharmam deśayi－ ṣāmaḷ

77 Na prṣṭhato gacchantah purato gacchate aglā－ nāya dharmam desavi－ syāmạ

78 Notpathena gacchantah pathena gacchate aglā－ nāya dharmam desayi－ şāmah

79 Nodguṣṭlikākrtāyāglā－ nāya dharmarn desayi－ şāmah

8c Notkrṣ̦ṭikākṛtāyāglảnāya dharmań deSayiṣyāmah

8r Notsaktikākṛtāyāglānāya dharmarn deśayiṣyämaḥ

82 Na vyastikảkṛtāyãglānāya dharmam desayiṣyāmah

83 Naparyastikāḳ̣tāyâglān－ àya dharmarn desayişyā－ mah

84 Noṣṇiṣasirase dharmam desayiṣyāmah





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shall not lay or put my plate upon a parapet on the edge of a precipice．
shall not fetch water（or take up）with my begging cup， from a rapid river drawing it against the river．
shall not give standing any religious instruction to one that is sitting except he is sick．
in a sitting posture $I$ shall not give religious instruction to any one who is lying， except he is sick．
shall not deliver any reli－ gious instruction to one who is sitting on a high coach except he is sick myself being seated on a low seat．
shall not give any religious instruction to one who is going before me so as to go hehind him except he is sick．
shall not give religious instruc－ tion to one who is walking on the road and I myself on the margin of it，except he is sick．
shall not give any religious instruction to any one who is with a covered head， except he is sick．
shall not tell of any religions instruction before one that has his garment tucked up except he is sick．
shall not give religious in－ struction to any one that is embracing another，except he is sick．
shall not give religious in－ struction to one that folds his hands together upon his neck except he be sick．
shall not give any religious instruction to one that folds up both his arms，except he be sick．
shall not give religious instruc－ tion to one that makes the hair of his head into knots （or wears braided hair）ex－ cept he is sick．

85 Na kholāsirase dharmam deśayişyămạ̣

86 Na mauli sirase dharmam desayiş̣yămah

87 Navasthita [na veştita] Sirase dharmam desayisyămaḥ

88 Na hastyārüḍhāya dharmam desáyişyāmaḥ

89 Nāšvãraḍhāya dharmam desayişyámah
90 Na Śvikārūḍhāya dharmam desayiṣyảmah

91 Na yānārūḍ̂hāya dharmaḿn desayiṣyāmah

92 Na pādukārūḍluãya dharmam desayiṣyamah

93 Na daṇ̣̣apāṇaye dharmaṃ desayiṣyāmah

94 Na cchatrapānaye tharmani deSayiṣyāmaḥ

95 Na sastrapāṇaye dharmañ deŚayişyảmah

96 Na khadgapannaye dharmań desayiṣȳmah

97 Nāyudbapāṇaye dharmami desayişyảmah







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shall not give religious instruction to one that has his cap or hat (is with a covered head), except he is sick.
shall not tell of religious instruction before one that has a diadem or tiara (or ornamented braided hair) on his head, except he be sick.
shall not give religious instruction to any one who has wrapped round his head (with a turban), except he is sick.
shall not give any religious instruction to one who is mounted on en elephant.
ditto to one that is mounted on horse-back.
ditto to one that sits (or is carried) in a palanquin or litter.
shall not give religious instruction to him that is in a carriage or chariot.
shall not give religious instruction to him that has put on high shoes (or shoes) of a true colour.
no religious instruction must be given to him who holds a staff in his hand.
ditto to bim that holds an umbrella or chatra.
ditto to him that holds a weapon in his hand.
no religious instruction must be given to him that holds a sword in his hand.
ditto to him that holds a bat-tle-axe in his hand.
religious instruction shall not be given to such as are nccousted or have put on a coat of mail.
if not sick I shall not discharge ordure and urine in a standing posture.
roo Nà glănã udake uccâra． prasrāvami khețam sing－ hānam vàntam virik－ tañ chorayiṣyãmah
ror Na glāna saharita－pṛthivi pradéée uccảra prasrả－ vam் kheṭam singhānam vãntam viriktam chora－ yişyāmaḥ
roz Nả sādhika pauruşyam vṛkṣamadhirokṣyāmaḥ， anyatrāpảda iti Sikṣà karaṇìyả

 वसंतुप सर्षेद्र




जोई अ

if not sick，I shall not cast（or discharge）into the water（or river）ordure，urine，spittle， snivel or snot（or the mucus of the nose）and what is cast out of the mouth by vomit－ ing．
if not sick I shall not cast （or discharge）into a place covered with green herbs or grass，ordure and urine， spittle or snot and what is cast out of the mouth by vomiting．
except when urged by any danger，I shall not climb higher on a tree than the height of a full grown man． Thus must they be instructed．
 APPEASING A QUARREL．

I Sarimulaha vinayah
2 Smrti vinayah
3 Amūḍha vinayah
4 Yad bhūyasikiya
5 Tattva svabhāvaişiyah

6 Stirṇa prastārakah［tṛ̣a stārakah］
7 Pratijūā kărakah

末上の



दे合和 5


evident decorum，decency（it is evidently proper tol．
Lawful decency（it is lawfully proper）．
prudent decency（it is proper for one that is not fool）．
what many may do properly．
which is always a desirable property．
it is as proper as a couch made of green herbs．
it is worthy to be agreed on （proper）．
 or fining，correction，etc．

1 VinayātisảriṇI
2 Deśanả karaṇiyā

3 Sarnvarah karaṇiyah


（to be confessed）

（to be bound）
transgression of discipline or decorum．
confession，the making one to confess or declare his crime．
obligations，the giving for secu－ rity，the act of binding，tying， or the state of being tied， bound and confinement．

 exposing of busuness, etc. (in the congrmation of parmste).
r Muktikajãaptih
2 Jhaptil karma

artaragitu
the single or only proper (for liberation or emanclpation). the prolation or utterance of the prayer, or verbal er treaty.

3 Jñapti dvitIyam
4 Jĩapti caturtham
5 Karmavảcanả

6 Prathamã karma vācanã
7 Dvitīyã karma vācanã
8 Tṛtīyā karma vācanã
9 Chāyã－pañca samayāḥ
ro Catvàro nisāyāh
II Vṛkṣamūlam
12 Piṇ̣apãtah
13 Pămísu kūlam

14 Pratimuṣtabhaį̣ajyam
is Patanīyảh dharmāh
16 Śramaṇa kārakāh
17 Posadhah

18 Mangala posadham
19 Arvatposadisam［Apat－ poşadhaín］
20 Salākà

21 Upagatih

22 Varṣappanãyikå
23 Pravāraṇam
24 Pravãrakah


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the second entreaty．
the fourth entreaty．
narration of the affair or busi－ ness．
relation or narration of the business，the first time．
ditto the second time．
ditto the third time．
a dial showing the five periods of a day．
the four plans（or parts）of night （periods）．
the foot of a tree，the abiding under a tree
alms，a beggar＇s plate．
a heap of dirt or muck，filth， a dung hill，rags gathered upon，etc．
the depositing of a medicament taken away by theft or steal－ ing．
a wicked or criminal act or ac－ tion．
the act of making or ordaining one a priest．
emendation of one＇s vicious life， the act of doing penitency， confession，general supplica－ tion．
a hymning supplication，the reciting of a te dewm．
general supplication used at the time of a public calamity．
a round piece of wood used in giving one＇s consent，or vote （among the priests）．
one that has promised or en－ gaged himself to pass a deter－ mined period of time at a certain place；vow，engege－ ment．
one summering at a certain place，a summer garment．
prohibition，censure of vicious life．
a censor or correction of man－ ners，one（a priest）that re－ proves or rebukes others for their vicious life．

| 25 Pravã ritam | 54F195 | censure, prohibition. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 Kaţhināstaraṇam |  | the spreading of a mat (on the ground). |
| 27 Kaţhinam | 8『可 | a mat to sit on. |
| 28 Kaţhināstārakaḥ |  | one whose business it is to lav or spread mats on the ground. |

 Three Holy Ones.

I Trisaranagamanam
2 Buddham Saranam gacchāmi dvipadănā. magram

3 Dharmarí saranamingec cbāmi virảgānāmagram

4 Sangham Saranam gacchāmi ganānāmagram








The taking refuge with the Three.
I repair for protection to (or take refuge with) Buddha. the chief of the two-footed (beings).
ditto to Religion (or the personified moral doctrine) the chief of those that are without passion.
I take refuge with the collective body of the priesthood the best of all communions or congregations.
 Cles in the doctrline (of Buddha) that are to be observed by hvery religious person.

I Prāṇātipāta viratih<br>2 Adattảdāna viratiḥ

3 Abrahmacarya viratih

4 Mṛāvảda viratih
5 Madyapāna viratih
6 Gandha-mālya-vilepana-varnaka-dhàraṇa viratih

7 Uccasayana mahásayana viratih









to desist from destroying animal life.
to desist from taking away any thing without being given (or from stealing).
to desist from living an unchaste life (or from fornication).
to leave off speaking falsebood (or lying).
to desist from drinking any intoxicating liquor.
to desist from keeping or carrying with him frankincense or perfume, flower garlands, unguents, sandal (or chaplets in general) or pigments.
to desist from sleeping upon a high and large couch or bed.

 dhast priest）．

|  | Patram | 960\％ | a goblet，a sort of broad plate to eat and drink of． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Kupãtram |  | a smaller sort of ditto． |
| 3 | Sikyam | $5^{18}$ | a sort of bag of net work，used for carrying provisions and other things in． |
| 4 | Patra ponikah |  | a bag or vessel for the goblet or plate． |
| 5 | Patra sthavikah |  | ditto． |
| 6 | Patra kataka |  | a sort of ring or circle to place on the goblet or plate． |
| 7 | Cakodakam |  | a sort of basket with a covered mouth． |
| 8 | Trapu maṇdalakam | 93598959 | a sort of orb or disk of lead． |
| 9 | Khakgaram | acreaka | a kind of staff with rinkling ornaments on． |
| 10 | Sarakam | $5 \times 5$ | a small cup，a drinking veseel． |
| 11 | Bhaisajy a sarāvakam் | 笴込 | a box or vessel for teeping medicaments in． |
| 12 | Kalacita |  | a spoon，a ladle． |
| 13 | Patra vasylapakam |  | a cover or lid for the goblet or plate． |
| 14 | Pipda vartanam | ditto | ditto． |
| 15 | Mukha pocchanam | alf | a piece of cloth for wiping the face，a napkin． |
| 16 | Rupdita | 天arat fark | a student＇s water－pot，the hamandalu，a pitcher． |
| 17 | Varvanika［vartenika］ | ₹ara | a pitcher． |
| 18 | Pratigrahah，lakkapa［lam－ paqam ？］ | Exarnces | a sort of kettle，or pitcher． |
| 19 | Kqampapam | 885 | a stone for a sling，a sling． |
| 20 | Melandukam |  | a stone for making ink on． |
| 21 | Pūla |  | a shoe with strings to it． |
|  | Mapdapualah |  | a shoe with a leg，a boot． |
|  | Upanat |  | a shoe． |


|  | Päda veştanika | 9จ12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sūci | 149 |
|  | Sūci gṛhakami | 『7゚ス（2 |
| 27 | Mudrã | 4 |
|  | Jihvá nirlakṣaṇika ［nirlekhanikã］ |  |
|  | Satrakam | $\sqrt{3}$ |
|  | Kāka cañcukam |  |
|  | Kukkuţa pakṣakam |  |
|  | Chatram | 4）勿 |
|  | Sūryakāntah | ठो：9ิ¢ |
|  | Candrakāntah | ब3 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
|  | Namatami | $3 S^{9}$ |
| 36 | Kocavakam | 9＊8＇or 8 8 |
| 37 | Pravârakam | －938 |
| $3^{8}$ | Ciliminikā | 利エ゙鸟 |
| 39 | Viralikā | 式ビく込 |
|  | Vidhamanaim，vyajanam | Qהิprua |
|  | Masakavāraṇami | N゙以V |
|  | Pindhopadhānam［vimbo－ padhānam்］ |  |
|  | Tūlika，vrsikā |  |
|  | Kảya bandhanam | 8984 |
|  | Paţţikā | 95＊ |
|  | Lohakam | क्ञावाप्यन |
| 47 | Askuñcakam்［astuñca－ kam］ | पy" |
|  | Marucikā | AF |
|  | Veni | 949 |

a kind of pantofle sandal or slipper covering only the sole of the foot．
a needle．
a needle case．
a seal，a stamp．
a thing or utensil to cleanse the tongue with．
a scimitar，a sword，a weapon．
a scimitar like the beak of a crow，a crooked sword．
a sword similar to a cock＇s wing．
umbrella．
a crystal bus，a burning glass， a sort of red crystal．
crystal，white crystal．
a felt（a sort of cloth without being worn）．
a skin，a sort of garment of skin．
a kind of fine linen．
a kind of short petticoat．
a sort of thin cloth，a cloth for covering the privy parts．
a fan，a cooling instrument．
a fly slap．
a cushion，a pillow，a stuffed bag to lay under the bead．
a mattress or quilt，a bed，a down or cotton bed．
a girdle，any thing tied round the waist．
a kind of girdle or belt（made of the red lodh）．
a steel．
a kind of seal or stamp．
a small or narrow belt，a thong．
an unoruamented lock of hair．

|  | Lampakam |  | a sort of stuffed cap． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Masakakuti | NCMEA | a curtain to keep off mosquitces or flies． |
| 52 | Kholà | （9）or 9 9\％ | a cap，a hat． |
| 53 | Koluha－sthavika［kolo－ halasthavikah ？］ |  | a bag of cotton cloth． |
| 54 | Civara vrṣikā | ぶ\＆－ | a bag to keep or carry the reli－ gious garb in． |
| 5.5 | Garakam［karakam］ | 5＇8י93 | a small vessel for carrying some water with him for religious ablution． |
| 56 | Kuņ̣alakam |  | a sort of cup of copper． |
| 57 | Kațãhakam |  | a boiler，a caldron． |
| 58 | Ayodroṇikā |  | a long iron basin，or trough |
| 59 | ？Agāresthāpakam daśa－ Katikam［añgāra sthả－ pana sakaṭikā］ |  | a kind of fire hearth or stove． |
| 60 | Kaphalikȧ | N＇5 | an iron pan for boiling grain． |
| 61 | Pacanikā | โ̄7 | ditto，an iron pot for cook－ ing in． |
| 62 | 2 Bhaiṣajyāñjana nălikā |  | a hollow vessei or tube for keeping in medicaments for the eye． |
| 63 | 3 Śuktiḥ | 3.3 | a pearl，oyster，a conch，a shell． |
| 64 | 4 Kutupam |  | a small leathern oil bottle． |
| 65 | Kacchaputam |  | a kind of sack or bag worn on the side． |
| 66 | 6 Lavana pațalikả | お゙『サ | bag for keeping salt in． |
| 67 | Śleşmakaṭāhakam |  | a spittle box． |
| 68 | 8 Parisvảpanañ［parisrāva－ nam］ | あ゙お゙ロ｜ | an utensil for straining water with． |
| 69 | Khallakam |  | another sort of straining in－ strument of a triangular form． |
| 70 | Kuņọikà |  | another kind of ditto． |
| 7 | Parmakănakań ？［parṇa－ kanakam |  | a vessel with straining holes in the bottom． |
| 72 | 2 Ravanakain |  | a bottle or goblet with a strain－ ing spout on the side． |
| 73 | 3 Mocanapaţtakam |  | a clarifying or straining cloth． |
| 74 | 4 Danḍaponam |  | a purifying straining instru－ ment． |
| 75 | 5 Dhăranapâtram |  | a bag or vessel for keeping the straining instrument in（or a vessel supporting that instru－ ment）． |



CI, XV (259). q/ tend such and such things).

 and the highteen subdivisions (of the Buddhists in ancient India).
I. Arya sarvàstivâdâh
the venerable class that affirm the existence of all things (or the sect that affirmed the existence of all the holy sages).

| ı Mūla sarvåsti vādālı |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Kasyapiyāl! |  |
| 3 Mali Sȧsakāḷ | arieid |
| + Dharmaguptāl? |  |
| § Bahu sfrutiyăh |  |
| 6 Tāmrasãṭiyăh |  |
| 7 Tïbhajya vâdinaḷ |  |
| II. Ārya sammitiyà |  |
| 8 Kaurukullakāh |  |
| 9 Avantakāh | 첮ㅁㅁํ |
| Io Vâtsīputriyāh |  |
| III. Mahāsāṅghikāh |  |
| II PurvaSailat? |  |
| 12 Aparasailă |  |
| 13 Haima vatăh |  |
| 14 Lokottara vādinaḷ |  |
| 15 Prajũapti vădinah |  |
| IV. Arya sthāvirāh |  |
| I6 Mahāvihāravāsinạ |  |
| 17 Jetavaniyàh |  |
| 18 Abhayagiri văsinah |  |

the class or sect that affirms the existence of the root of all things.
the sect (or the followers) of Kāśyapa
the sect that shows or instructs the earth.
the sect that takes care of the (Buddhistic) religion.
the sect that has heard much (or what is learned and cele-- brated).
the sect wearing garments of dark red (or copper) colour.
the sect that teaches by analysing (the doctrine).
the venerable sect respected (reverenced) by all.
the noble sect that is celebrated on earth (or the sect of the (Kuru tribe).
the watchful or preserving sect (or that of Oujein).
the sect of Vātsiputra (or vatsa. pattana).
the sect of the great community of priests.
the sect called after the eastern rocky mountains.
the sect called after the western rocky mountains.
the sect dwelling in the snowy mountains.
the sect that speaks of the last (next) world.
the sect that speaks determinately (or of an appointed time)
the venerable priesthood dwelling in fixed habitations (or convents).
the sect residing in large convents.
the sect residing in the grove of the victorious prince (near Srāvasti).
the sect residing on the Abhaya mountain.

x Pravrajyā vastu

2 Poṣadha vastu


the subject of entering into the religious order (or on taking the religious character).
on the subject of confession (or general supplication or of selfemendation).

3 Varsian vastu

4 Pravaraṇa vastu

5 Kaţhina vastu

6 Civara vastu
7 Carma vastu
8 Bhaişajya vastu
9 Karma vastu
no Pratikriyã vastu
II Kālā kāla sampāta vastu

12 Bhūmyantarasthacaraṇa vastu

I3 Pari karmaṇo vastu
14 Karma bheda vastu
I5 Cakra bheda vastu
r6 Adhikarạ̣a vastu
17 Sayanāsana vastu



पूलेशけすべ

कิरेवरी



ๆब

（the changing of the time or season．）





the subject of passing the sum－ mer at a certain place（or of summering）．
the subject of prohibition or admonition（or censure of immoral actions）．
the subject of mats and similar things for spreading on the ground．
the subject of garments（and clothes）．
the subject of leather（hide and skin also）．
the subject of drugs and medi－ caments．
the subject of works（in former lives or life）．
the subject of remedy．
the subject of what is season－ able or unseasonable with some other subjects added to．
subject of removing from one place to another．
the subject of practical busi－ ness．
the subject of dissensions，or of different works（actions）．
the subject of divisions（with respect to religious articles）．
the subject of disputes．
the subject of beddings．
 PROPER）TO BE DRUNE．

1 Sangha kalpah．

2 Pungala kalpaḥ［Pudgala］
3 Paristāva Kalpah
4 Ahorātra kalpah
5 Udapāna kalpah

जा：



（that which）is made fit by the priesthood（or the collective body of the priests）． ditto by the person （appointed therefor）． ditto by being strained． ditto by being kept one day and night．
ditto by being of a well（or well water）．

##  COUNTED FOR A FAULT OR DEFECT IN A PRIEST．



7 Apratyuddhāryamasya bhavati siāmanyam

8 Tadyathā：tālamastakac－ chinnah

9 Abhavyaharitat vàya

10 Duḥsĭlaḥ

II Papa dharma

12 Antaḥ pūti avasrutaḥ

13 Kasambakajātah


 for a samana（Sramaṇa）or a Buddhistic priest，or such a man is no more a Sramaña．
 son（or disciple，follower）of Sakya or such a man is no more a son or disciple of Sakya．


## 



## R포조



## ⿹ㅏ장

ริ์ irrecoverably．

## 25゚ス気ス

5

## －${ }^{9} 9$

 or．सेष्रुण
ส็N



he is deprived of the character of a priest（or his priesthood is gone，or it is lost for him to be called any more an erecter virtutis（bhiksu， gelong）．
his religious character is lost（or destroyed，violated）．

15 Aśramanah sramaṇapra-
tijüah

16 Abrahmacảri brahmacảripratijüah

17 Śila vipannah

18 Drefi vipannah
ı9 Ācära vipannah
20 Ajiva vipannah
2I Siksãa bhrastah





acting (according to the sound of a conchshell) like a sheep and ass (i.e. foolishly).
not having the true religious character and yet professing himself to be Eramaṇ for Bauddha priest).
not practising an uncorrupt (pure chaste) life, and yet professing himself to be of incorrupt manners or a brahmacårí.
one that has lost his moral character (or has violated the moral laws).
one whose theory or principle is degenerated (or rendered impure).
one of degenerated rites and ceremonies.
one of a degenerate livelihood, or profession.
a fallen or destroyed doctrine.
 tery, college, etc.) and other things.

I Gandha kuţi

2 Bihāraḥ or vihärah
3 Layanam or allayah
4 Varsakah
5 Gaṇdi (ghaṇta)
6 Gaṇ̣̣i koţanakami
7 Velā caľraḿ


वरणासणास्
"ा
5 STPL

a holy place for offering there incenses or sacred fragrant substances to any divinity or saint.
a convent, monastery, college, etc.
a house, an abode, a dwelling place.
a summer house, or a dwelling place during the rainy season.
a plate or mixed metal struck as a bell.
a little bammer or instrument for beating the gandi.
dial plate (showing the progrese of the sun).

CLXXI (265). Afinf Ments (of tiez prisets).

1 Ornaka vàsah [aurnaka
2 vàsaḥ]
2 Sặakamin
3 Kşaumakam

a garment of woollen cloth.
linen (of hemp or flex). a sort of silk stuff or cloth.

| 4 | Daukūlakam | 50］¢¢¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Koțtambakam | 开5－19\％ |
| 6 | Kārpāsakam |  |
| 7 | Kauśeyakarn | \％े¢59 |
| 8 | Arnsukam | 5天＂미 |
| 9 | Pantakam［Pattakam］ | 59 |
| 10 | Patah | 주아지 |
| 11 | Patakah | エボuybrio |
| 12 | Śátakam் |  |
| 13 | Pravàrah | 玉ิดโス |
| 14 | Amilah |  |
| 15 | Krimilikāh |  |
| 16 | Krimivarṇa | வ゙アウス |
| 17 | Saumilikā |  |
| 18 | Kả́ika sūkṣmā |  |
| 19 | Samavarnā |  |
| 20 | Durvarṇa |  |
| 21 | Aparāntakañ |  |
| 22 | Erakam | － 2 Ne9 |
| 23 | Merakam |  |
| 24 | Syandarakam |  |
| 25 | Madhurakam［mandura－ kami］ |  |
| 26 | Mṛta pariṣkārah |  |
| 27 | Sama sāmantakam |  |
| 28 | Yugam | 쿵 |
| 29 | Dvipuṭa saṅghāţi |  |
| 30 | Tripuṭa sañghāṭi |  |

a kind of wove silk；fine silk stuff，a raiment of，etc．
a kind of stuff of that name．
a garb or garment of cotton cloth．
a coarse kind of silk stuff made by the Mons（hill people of India near Tibet）．
another sort of ditto．
wove silk，garment of silk stuff．
cloth，coloured cloth，fine cloth．
a large piece of cotton or linen cloth．
a small（or fine）piece of linen， a petticoat．
a sort of fine linen．
a large piece of fine linen．
ditto of a red colour．
a red garment or red stuff， cloth．
a sort of fine linen．
fine linen from Kasí or Benares．
cloth or garment of an uniform colour．
ditto of a bad colour．
a garment of sky or water colour．
a kind of carpet from Erảk．
a couch（or seat）made of the bark of some trees．
a sort of carpet made of coarse silk stuff．
a sort of cotton carpet brought from Madhurā．
the goods（or substance）of a deceased（person or priest）． a cubit in circumference．
a pair，a couple．
a doubled upper garment．
a trebled ditto．

31 Dhanikal!
32 Civara Sroṇi
33 Ananda paṭtikã
34 Phalakah
35 Gaṇ̣̣uṣikah
36 Upanistrayah
37 Asrayaṇ?yam
38 Kalpikam
39 Utkacah prakacal? romapātah



*



5ู®ロ


the folding up of a garment. a garb.
a piece of wood for cleansing the religious garb with.
the line or edge of a garment.
that part which covers the buttocks
a patched garb.
[a little shelter]?
[to have had recourse to] :
fit, convenient, proper, becoming, etc.
with hairs standing on end or with a rough hair, with complicated bair, with a hair lying down.
 names of all sorts of diseases or maladies.

pulmonary consumption, drying; intumescence, swelling. a large ulcer or sore.
the falling sickness, epilepsy (the loss of memory or sense). a sore, an imposthume.
pain in the limbs, gout or any painful disease.
a chronic enlargement of the spleen, or induration of the mesenteric glands; a concretion in the bowels, etc.
a sort of dropsical disease.
a sore or hurt of the lungs.
a disease in which both nature necessities are discharged together.
the name of a disease.
ulceration of the fistula in anus.
the piles in the fundament.
inclination to vomiting, a disease.
obstruction of urine, dysury.

| 15 Ślipadah | 弟ぐ988 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16 Klamah | 5ara |
| 17 Angadăhah | இスనお可 |
| ${ }_{\text {ı }}$ R Pärsvadāhah |  |
| 19 Asthi bhedah |  |
| 20 Sañcara vyādhih |  |
| 21 Jvarah | โิ허 |
| 22 Pittam | 81／ |
| 23 Rudhiram | （10795 |
| 24 Prajvarah |  |
| 25 Ekāhikah |  |
| 26 Dvai tiyakah |  |
| 27 Traitiyakah |  |
| 28 Caturthikah |  |
| 29 Nitya jvarah |  |
| 30 Vişama jvarah |  |
| 3 S Sannipâtah | 958，${ }^{6}$ |
| 32 Atisāraḥ | お5゙『 |
| 33 Pramehah |  |
| 34 Rajatam |  |
| 35 Uttika［utphikā］ |  |
| Upyesa［upāyăsaha］ |  |
| 36 Sidhuna，sita，puspakam | 907］ |
| 37 Śvitram | ¢ 9 ¢おす |
| 38 Kampah | 25\％8 |
| 39 Vahirāyảmah |  |
| 40 Vata pratodah |  |
| 41 Manyǎstambha，manda－ stambhah |  |

elephantiasis，enlargement of the legs．
fatigue，weariness，exhaustion．
heat in the limbs or members， inflammation of the body． inflammation of the rib side．
pain in the bones．
grent pain of the body．
fever（intermitting or contr－ nued）．
a bilious disease，jaundice ？
disease in the blood．
an excessive fever，an ague．
ditto of one day．
ditto of two days（or re－ turning every 2nd day）．
ditto of three days，or a tertian．
ditto of four days or a quartan ague．
a continued fever．
a very painful or incessant fever．
a gathering together，morbid state of the three humours．
a disease caused by great heat．
urinary affection or disease．
an ulcer sore．
［ulcer at the head］．
［head－disease，despair］．
a disease in which the flesh of the body takes various colours． leprosy．
tremor，a shuddering disease．
a swelling of the lungs．
distemper caused by wind； colic？
the stiffening of the tendon forming the nape of the neck．


##  four kinds of intrepidity of Tathágata.

1 Sarvadharmā bhisambōdbi vaisāradyain
$2 \begin{gathered}\text { Sarvāsravakşaya jñãna- } \\ \text { vaisāradyańm }\end{gathered}$

3 Antarāyikadharmānanyathătva niscita vyăkaraṇa vaisāradyami


 असे Rêqk

intrepidity (or boldness) for becoming accomplished in all things (or moral virtues).
intrepidity in knowing that all (his) imperfections have ended or have come to an end.
boldness to teach (or prophesy) with certainty the immutability of the immanent virtues.

4 Sarva sampadadhigamāya niryänika pratipatta－ thātva vaisāradyain




intrepidity in turning（going） to the path which is the surest means for arriving at perfection or excellence of every kind．
 UNMIXED OR PURE VIRTUES（OR QUALITIES OF BUDDHA）．

I Nāsti 「「athāgatasya skhali－ tam

2 Nāsti ravitam
3 Nāsti muşita smṛtità
4 Nāstyasamāhita cittam
5 Nāsti nānātva samjjñā
6 Nāstyapratisamikhyā－ yopekṣā

7 Nāsti chandasya hānih

8 Nāsti vīryasya hānị̣

9 Nāsti smrti hānih
10 Nāsti samãdher hāniḥ
1I Nāsti prajãāyā hānịh
12 Nāsti vimukter hānị̆
13 Sarva kāyakarma jūāna pūrvañgamaḿ jũãnānu－ parivartti

14 Sarva vākkarma jūāna－ pūrvañgamamí jūānānu－ parivartti

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केसर工




## 2950．



there is no error or mistake in Tathägata（or he is exempt from，etc．）．
there is no noise（or he is with－ out，etc．）．
there is no forgetfulness in him．
there is no unmindfulness．
there is no different thought or representation in him．
there is no indifference（in bim） for any undiscussed things．
there is no privation（or dimi－ nution）of wish or zeal（in him）．
there is no diminution or re－ laxation of diligent applica－ tion．
he has no impaired memory．
there is no diminution in his deep meditation．
there is no privation in his understanding．
there is no relaxation from being liberated or emancipated．
all his bodily actions（or works） are preceded by his discre－ tion（and follow his under－ standing）．
all his words（or actions relat－ ing to speech）are preceded by discretion（and follow his understanding）．

15 Saiva manaskarma jẫanapūrvañgamaḿn jãảnănuparivartti

16 AtIte－dhvanyesangama pratihatam jñảnadar－ sanamin pravarttate

17 Anảgate－dhvanyasañgama pratihataḿ jūāna darsanam pravarttate

18 Pratyutpanne－dhvanya sangama pratihatam jñāna darsanain fra－ varttate



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 $9.59^{\prime 2}$


all his mental works（or actions） are preceded by discretion （and follow his understand． ing）．
occupied with the contempla－ tron of the wisdom which has been neither attracted nor hindered by the time that has hitherto elapsed．
ditto by the time that will come hereafter（or by the future）．
ditto by the present time．

End of Fasciculus II．
the names of the thirty－two great mercies of tathigata．


2 Niḥsattvāḥ sarva－dharmāh

3 Nirjivāḥ sarva－dharmâh

+ Niṣpudgalāh sarva－dhar－ mash

5 Abhāvāh sarva－dharmāh

6 Aniketāh sarva－dharmāh
7 Anālayāh sarva－dharmâh
8 Amamăḥ sarva－dharmâḥ

9 Asvānikāh sarva－dharmẹ̣̄
10 Avastukāḷ sarva－dharmā！

II Ajãtàḥ sarva－dharmiāḥ

12 Acyutā anutpannāḥ sarva－ dharmāh


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क्रि＇संक्रेस प
all things are without any self－existent substance within them［nirátmânah $=$ with－ out any essence］but the animate existences do not acknowledge it；therefore in Tathagata arises great com－ miseration for the animate beings．
all things are without a self－ existing principle［personal identity］．
all things are without any principle of life．
all things are without an in－ dividual soul（or inward man）．
nothing does exist by itself ［all things are without any real existence］．
all things are without having a place［without a substratum］．
all things are without a fund－ mental abode．
all things are without appro－ priation［things are not of a nature of being claimed as one＇s own］．
all things are without a pro－ pretor．
all things are without a material substance［without any reality］．
nothing has come forth by itself［things are without genesis］．
things neither die（perish）nor come forth（i．e．everything exists without end and begin－ ring）．

13 Asañkliş̧āṭ


 தara

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I8 Agatikāḥ sarva-dharmāh

I9 Anabhisamiskārāh sarvadharmāh

20 Aprapañcāh sarva-dharmāh
2 S Sūnyāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ

22 Animittảh sarva-dharmäh

23 Apranihitāh sarva-dharmäh

24 Anyonya-vivāda-samgṛitto batâyam lokasanniveso vyảpāda-khila-dveşa - pratipanna iti sampasyan

25 Viparyảsa - samprayukto batâyaḿ loka-sanniveso vişama-mārga - prayāta utpatha-mãrga-sthāyi

## 




करस सकसस









all things are exempt from distress for natural corruption) [things are not subject to contamination].
all things are erempt from passion (or fondness for anything).
all things are exempt from aversion.
all things are exempt from ignorance.
all things are sui generis.
all things are without termination.
all things are void of selfconsciousness [things are not produced by co-operating causes].
all things are inert [indescribable].
all things are empty [without any independent reality].
all things are without any criterion or characteristic sign.
all things are without wish, desire or affection.
oh I the inhabitants of the world being taken up by mutual disputes and quarrels have become injurious to and envious of each other: thus (Tathăgata reflects) when looking on them.
oh 1 the inhabitants of the world being false (or depraved) have taken a wrong way and continue to be [going] astray.
argaticl

26 Lubdho lobhabhibhato batt yam loica-sanniveso' trptah para-vittapahär!

27 Dhana-dhanya-grha-putra-bharyà-47ṇadasa bateme sattuà astaire sarasamjiñizah


 निए



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28 Visamajiva bateme sattot anyonya-parivaĩcanopasthitah
\&







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30 Nityabhiratā batême sattoll ekânta-kliṣta-duḥ-kha-bhảjane g!̣hấvāse

31 Káraṇópagạ̀ punaḥ saivadharmặ viṭhapana-pra-tyupasthāna-lakanặ̣̣
oh 1 the inhabitants of this world being overtaken or subdued by every desire and covetousness are unsatisfied and are wishing to seize other's property.
oh I these animate beings behave themselves (or live) very improperly (or unbecomingly) by deceiving each other.
unsatisfied (or not contented) are these animate beings, (though) they say when they have obtained their profit, reverence, and praise in verse, they are satisfied. asañga-jū̃anam utsfjya visiṣta-parinirvạ̃ârtham sattvă hinna-yănam prâthayante yad idam srāvaka - pratyeka - buddhayănaí tebhya udåramatim rocayisyāmiti yad idam buddha-jī̃ānâdhyalambanatāyai tathägatasya sattvequ mahàkaruṇótpadyate
 renounced this impartial,
 $5^{\circ}$ ด









 holy, excellent and emancipated wisdom, follow the lowprincipled doctrines of the Śravakas and of the selfsainted Rṣis. Therefore to make them know the wisdom of Buddha and to produce reverence in their mind for the great extent of his perfections, Tathāgata mercifully assists the animated beings [again, the beings, relinquishing the superior absolute knowledge, long for the narrow velicle (hinayâna), such as the method of the disciples and Pratyekabuddhas (Srāvaka-pratyeka-buddha-yăna) for the attainment of a restricted form of Nirvaña; to them I will suggest the wide outlook for their adherence to (the path leading to) the knowledge of a Buddha: thus arises Tathagata's compassion for the beings].



NAMES OF THE THREE KINDS OF SELF-RECOLLECTION OR EQUALITY OF MIND [ABSOLUTE MEDITATIONS].

I SuSfüṣamàṇ̂qu cittatā

2 Asuśrişamăṇeşu
sama-


equality of mind towards those that do hearken to him with reverence (or are anxious to hear him).
equality of mind towards those that do not hearken to him with due reverence.


equality of mind both towards those that hearken to him with reverence and [those] that do not.

# Names of four things without defence (or that are incontratable) [those that are not to be guarded against or warded off] 

# I Parisuddha-káya-samudacares tathägatah ; násti tathăgatasyápariśuddha-kēya-samudăcārata 

all the bodily doings (or pracrices) of Tathagata are pure: there is none among his performances (or works) that is not entirely pure.

all the commandments of Tathägata are very pure; there is none among the commands of Tathagata that is not entirely pure.

3 Parisuddha-manaḥ-samudācãras tathägatah: nâsti tathāgatasyâpari-suddha-manahe-samudacàratá





all the thoughts (or mental operations) of Tathàgata are pure; there is none among his thoughts that is not entirely pure.

Parisuddha-jīvas tathāgatahr; nâsti tathāgatasyà-parisuddha-jivatā
 §


 5पाॅबेप"




the life (or manner of living) of Tathăgata is very pure; there is nothing in his life that is not entirely pure.

Namits of four kinds of digcrimination of understanding.

Names of the five [?] kinds of hvident perception or gnowledge [supernatural POWERS OR ENTUTTIONAL RNOWLEDGE].

I Divyam cakguh

2 Divyamin Srotram

3 Para-citta-jn̄̃nam

4 Cetaḥ-paryãya-jĩãnam

5 Pūrva - nivăsânusmrti jñanam

6 R Rdhi -vidhi-jinãnam

7 Asrava-kgaya-jũānam







divine eye [vision].
divine ear [hearing].
knowledge of other's mind [thoughts].
knowledge of the synonymous terms for heart or mind.
knowledge of recollecting the places of former abodes (in the several transmigrations).
knowledge of miraculous transformation.
knowledge of the absence of all imperfections; [D. 'knowledge how to destroy human passions'].

On the names (or thing) originating with the occasions (or circumstances) of thE SLX [?] [EDNDS OF] EVDEMT ENOWLEDGE.

I Yathà samáhite citte
sviya asane'ntarhitah




2 Viháyasábhyudgamya ca-tur-vidham iryà-patham kalpayati

Uparimah kayah prajvalati

4 Adhah-kan yacc chitala varidhărặ syandante

5 Aneka-vidham-rdhi-visayam pratyanubhavati
 स्ड़र्वयेक

6 Ely bhūtvà bahudhà bhavati

8 Āvirbhavati tirobhāvamapi pratyanubhavati


## Ry

9 Tiraḥ-kudyam tiraḥ-pråkaram

Io Parvatam app asajjamàno gacchati
 yathá pall sakunih
he disappears from his seat as $s 00 n$ as he think e in his mind.
having lifted himself up in the air, exhibits four binds of actions (or practices).
from the upper part of his body issues fire.
from the lower part of his body oozes a stream of cold water.
he enjoys several sorts of plans of miraculous exhibitions.
after becoming single he becomes many (or after having changed himself into one he changes again into many).
being manifold he becomes single.
from being evidently present he disappears.
he walks in an oblique posture on the side of a wall; ditto of an enclosure.
he goes also unhindered through a hill or a mountain.
he walks (moves, goes, proceeds) in the void space above (or the air) as a winged bird.

12 Pṛthivy百m unmajana－ nimajjanam karoti tad yathâpi nāmôdake

13 Udake＇py abhidyamāno gacchati tad yathâpi nảma mahā－prthivyàm

14 Dhūmayaty api prajvalaty api tad yathâpi nama mahản agni－skandhah

15 Sva－kāyād api mahā－vāri－ dhārā utsṛjati tad yathâpi nama mahā－ meghan

16 Yābhir vāri－dhārābhir yam tri－sāhasra－mahā－ sāhasro loka－dhātur adiptah pradiptah samíprajvalito＇gninā eke－ jval̄̆bhūto nirvãpyate

17 Imāv api candra－sūryā evam்－mahardhikā evans－ mahânubhāvā evan－ mahâujaskau pāṇinā parảm！̣̣ati parimär－ jayati

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 सर•डेरने








he sinks under the ground and heaves himself again as one does in water．
he walks on water without sinking into it，as one walks on the［vast］continent or dry land．
he also causes to arise smoke and flame as a great heap of fire．
from（or out of）his body also he makes flow a large stream of water as a great cloud．
by those streams of water he quenches the fire that has broiled，burnt and involved into one common or universal flame all the three thousand and great thousands of re－ gions（or mansions）of the world．
the moon and the sun also these so wonderful，so powerful （or efficacious）and so beauti－ fully shining bodies，he touches with his hand and handles（or feels）them all over．
and rules（or has power）over the body of all animate existences as far as the world of Brahma．

[^18]19 Sakảrami sôddesamin sanidànah pūrva-nivasam anusmarati sma
(i) Jāti-smarah
(ii) Amutrâham âsam evaḿ-nảmả
(iii) Evaḿ-jảtih
(iv) Evamin-gotrạ̣
(v) Evam-āhērah
(vi) Evamin-sukha-duhlkhapratisamvedr
(vii) Evam-cira-sthitikah
(viii) Evam-äyus-paryantah
(ix) Tatas cyuto'mutrôpapannah
 त्रेत

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together with the apecies (or kind of animate existences), together with the quarter (of the world where he lived), together with the causes thereof he recollects his former abodes (or residing places).
he recollects his several generations.
 name.
such a caste (or I wes of such and such a nation, tribe or caste).
such a family (or family extract) [ertraction].
I had such and such food.
I have enjoyed such and such happiness or pleasure, and suffered such and such distress or pain.
I resided (remained) there for such and such a period of time.
I obtained such and such a length of life (or my life extended thus far).
thence dying away I was born again at such and such a place.
(x) Tatas cyuta ihápy F upapannah my life by death I was borm again here.

## 

Names of the three kinds of juggle or mlusory shows [miracles or miraculous EXhibItions].

I Rddhi-pratihăryam

2 Adesanā-prảtihăryam


the trick of miraculous transformation [P. wonder of psychic power].
an illusory exhibition [P. trick or marvellous ability of mindreading or guessing other people's character].

the display of prodigies $[\mathbf{P}$. the miracle of teaching, the wonder worked by the commandments (of the Buddha)].

Namers (or the predicateg) of the deep meditation of a Bodhisattva.

I Ratna-samudgatah
2 Supratiqthitah
3 Arampyah ${ }^{1}$
4 Avinivartanlyah
5 Ratnâkarah
6 Sūrya-prabha-tejah
7 Sarvartha-siddhah
8 Jûanâblkah
9 Pratyutpanna-buddhasamimukhâvasthitah


## คิवโ

## मिन प्ञूप




ॅद9


agan
the all-surpassing precious (thing).
the most firm or steady.
not to be moved or immovable.
not ceasing, not desisting from.
the mine (or source) of precious things (or jewels).
the brightness of the sunshine.
the accomplishment of every desire.
the light (or lamp) of wisdom.
the visible (or personal) presence of the Buddha of the present age.

Nambe of the twelive faculties or capactitis (dhârant) [mystic charms] of a Bodersattya.

I Abhigecavati"
2 Jūanavatī

3 Visuddha-svara-ninghoga
4 Akspaya-karaṇ̣a

5 Anantâvarta
6 Sàgara-mudra

फे:वेस प्रफ




having a ruling power. possessing wisdom.
having a very clear voice or melody.
an inexhaustible vessel.
infinite conglomeration (or gathering together of).
having for his sign (or symbol) the sea or ocean.

[^19]

## CLXXXIV（24）．Boditsattva－vastrā：5re

Names of those ten things which are n the power of a Boditsattya（or over which he has power）［Names of the ten powtes of a Boditsattiva］．

| 1 Ayur－vasita | あ゙バ「ロビロ | he has faculty or power for（or over）life． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Citta－vasita |  | he has faculty or power for （or over）the heart or mind． |
| 3 Pariskăra－vasita | ※゙5\％＇aryara | he has faculty or power over utensils． |
| 4 Karma－vasita | apkrarfarea | he has faculty or power for（or over）work． |
| 5 Upapatti－vasita |  | he has faculty or power over birth． |
| 6 Adhimukti－vasita |  | he has faculty or power over liberation（or faith）． |
| 7 Dharma－vasita |  | he has faculty or power for religious instruction． |
| 8 Pranidh ${ }^{\text {anna－vasitã }}$ |  | he has faculty or power for prayer． |
| 9 Rddhi－vasita |  | he has faculty or power for transformation． |
| 10 Jüảna－vasita |  | he has faculty or power for knowledge or wisdom． |




Names of those four things in which a Bodhisattva is bold.

I Dhārạ̣ī - srutôdgrahaṇâr-tha-nirdesa-vaişāradyam

## 


















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Sadôdgṛhīta - dharmâvisma-raṇa-prajñôpāya -nişṭhã-gata-sattva - nistāraṇa-prasāda-samdarsana-subhânantarāyika-vaisāradyam

having perceived the doctrine of wonderful comprehension he is bold in explaining (or teaching) the meaning thereof.
having learned not to be egotist, leaving off the injurious characters of others, he is bold in keeping to the natural practice of those three wonderful works that are the most pure and the most perfect preservations.
by not forgetting for a long time the perceived religious instruction by wise means and by an accomplished understanding, he is bold in liberating, illuminating and instructing the animate existences not to let their good works be interrupted.
being not relaxed in the spirit of all-wisdom, neither seduced by other principles, he is bold in accomplishing his organs (or powers) and in making the animate existences find completely in every respect their several concerns.

##  4.वर्ड

Names of the eigeteen puge (unheced) laws of a Bodhigattva.

1 Anupadista-danah

2 Anupadista-silah

3 Anupadiṣta-kṣăntayah

5 Anupadişa-dhyānăḥ

6 Anupadişṭa-prajñāh

7 Saḿgraha-vastu-sarva-sat-tva-samgraăhakāh

8 Pariṇāmaṇa ${ }^{1-v i d h i j i ̄ a ̄ h ~}$

9 Upáya-kausalya-sarva-sat-tva-carita-vaSitā2 parama-yảna-niryāna-samidartalíăh

1o Mahả-yānâcyutảh



矛제N


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 $99^{5}$ 제N


 5 어제제

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they that are liberal without being taught to be 00 (not hypocrites in bestowing their alms).
they that are of atrict moral conduct without being taught.
the uninstructed sufferers of hardships.
they that are of diligent application without being instructed to be so (or they that are not hypocritical in their diligent application).
they that are contemplators without being instructed.
they that are ingenious (or witty) without being taught.
they that comprehend all animate existences under comprehensible (or material) properties.
they that are satisfied with receiving a benediction.
they that show (or teach) on [in] a wise manner the prigin of the highest principles (in philosophy) to be derived from the practices of the animate beings.
they that are [have] not swerved from the high principles [mahăyăna].

[^20]Ir Samensâra - nirvậa - mukha samdartakah

12 Yamaka-vyatyastíhảrakusalah

13 Jî̉na - pūrvamingamânabhisamiskăra - niravadya-sar-va-janmabhimulcha-pravfttảh

14 Dasa-kuśalOpeta - kảya-vãg-manas-karmántảh

15 Sarva-duhlcha-skandha-sah-anátmópådana-sarva-sattva-dhātv-aparitya ginạ̣ ${ }^{1}$

16 Sarva - jagad - abhirucita ${ }^{2}$ saṁdarsakăh

17 Kiyat-kŗcchra-bāla-srāvaka-madhya-subha-vyūha-rat-na-kalpa-vikşa-dṛdha-sarvajăătā -cittâsampramuşitâh


 ${ }^{9} 8 \mathbb{O}$




 स 9










 से太सN:
they that show (teach) the door of worldly existence and of final beatitude.
they that are skilful in mystical precepts delivered in chime or plain language.
they that are not elated with their proficiency in wisdom and without being defiled by sinful actions in all generations, make further progress.
possessing the ten virtues, the limits of bodily, verbal and mental actions or works.
they that have (received) a body capable of suffering all sorts of distress or pain and that will not give up the abode of animal existences.
they that teach all walking existences [jagat] to rejoice exceedingly.
they that are firm (or steady) in the midst of children (fools) and hearers, like the kalpavphsa among other precious trees and whose minds have not swerved from the All-knowing.

[^21][^22]18 Sarva-dharma-pattavabaddhabhipeka - prâpt - buddhe - dharma ${ }^{1}$ - paryeati saridarsananivpttah

 that eeek for the doctrine of
Buddha to make find them [to make them find] an entire command over all thinge by a wise method and charity (or liberality in beatowing alms).



| 1 Dănam |  | alme-giving, charity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Priya-vâdita |  | affebility in speating. |
| 3 Artha-caryd |  | explication of meaning. |
| 4 Samänârthah ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | โ¢ㅈㅐㅐㅢ | similarity of meaning. |

Names of threg things (or maxtas) to be learmed.

| I Adhisilam | increase in good morals <br> [D. training in the higher <br> morality]. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 Adhicittam |  |
| 3 Adhiprajña | increase in meditation [D. main- <br> ing in the higher thought]. |
| increase in understanding [D. |  |
| training in the higher |  |
| learning]. |  |


Names of four things to be avoided or observed shnćetely.

I Anutpannănăàn păpakānãm akusalānăàn dharmãṇãm anutpadayac chandán janayati

 forth may not arise hereafter.

[^23]3 Anutpannānảà kusalānạ̉ dharmãṇăm utpảdayac chandaḿ janayati

4 Utpannảnảàn kusalànảmin dharmãñāù sthitaya bhūyobhảvãya asamapramoşăya paripūraṇảyac chandaḿ janayati. vyảyacchate vīryam arablate cittam pragyhṇäti samyak pradadhăti

#  <br> 2 Utpannánăm่ akusalănãà prahảṇáyac janayati 


 ( 죽둑

โगेग







to wish earnestly to leave off the sins and immoral actions that have arisen.
to wish earnestly that the virtues that have not yet come forth may be produced hereafter.
to wish earnestly that the virtues or good morals that have taken their rise may continue, increase, [and may not deteriorate] and [may] come at [reach] the greatest perfection: (this wish) he renews frequently, makes every endeavour [for], takes into his mind, and well retains it.

NAmes of four prodigious feats (wonderful art) [D. the four constituents of
magic power].

## I Chanda-samảdhi-prahāṇasaḿskära - samanvăgato ${ }^{2}$ ṛddhi-pādah





2 Citta-samādhi-prahāṇa sam்skāra - samanvägato² ṛddhi-pădah
the wonderful art of relinquishing from his representation or consciousness the covetous deep meditation.



ditto the mental deep midistation. .

[^24]3 Virya－samădhi－prahâña－
samskika－samanvàgatol
rddhi－padah

4 Mimàrnsâ－samadhi－prahă－ ṇa－saminkăăa－samanvá－ gato ${ }^{1}$ rddhi－padah






5 Anupalambha－yogena bha－ vati ${ }^{2}$
 －禀が年

6 Viveka－nisritam

7 Virāga－nisritam

8 Nirodha－nisritam

9 Vyavasarga－pariṇatam



 वस्षुप्रुष
he meditates on with［in］an inconceivable manner．
he remains solitary（or in soli－ tude）．
he is without passion．
he is at cessation．
by leaving off he rules them all．

Names of the self－sainted（pratyera－buddia）Rsis＇degres or cind．
r Khạ̣ga－viṣăṇa－kalpah

2 Varga－cäri

बसेรॅร

he that lives like a rhinoceros （in solitude）．
he that lives in society．

Names of the mansions（or degrees of perfection）of a Hearer or Śrāvara．


[^25]| 2 Gotra-bhūmih | SロTN0边 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 Astamaka-bhümih |  |
| 4 Darsana-bhûmih |  |
| 5 Tanū-bhūmih |  |
| 6 Vigatal-raga-bhámih |  |
| 7 Kı̣taviLbhamih | 2nerijakindican |

the noble degree.
the eighth degree.
the degree of seeing (clearly) or the degree of speculation.
the degree of subtilities (or of subtile speculation).
the degree on which one is without passion.
the degree on which a judicious examination is made on one's committed actions.

Names or terms of the considerations of the disagreeable things (with respect to the body after death).

1 Vinīlaka-samjjūā

2 Vipūtika ${ }^{\text {B }}$-sam̀jiña

3 Vipadumaka ${ }^{4}$-samjuña

4 Vyãdhmãtaka-samíjūã

5 Vilohitaka-samjū̃a

6 Vikhäditaka-samjiāa

7 Vikṣiptaka-samijuãa

8 Asthi-samjiñã ${ }^{6}$


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considering its becoming blue (dark blue).
ditto its becoming purilent.
ditto its being eaten or destroyed by worms.
ditto its being burnt by fire.
ditto its becoming red.
ditto its being eaten up (by worms).
ditto its being scattered or cast away.
consideration or reflection on its bones.

[^26]
#  

On the names of the several degrees of lifting out and taring mn breath or of respiration．

1 Anàpãna－smẹtị̣

Gaṇanā
Anugamah

Sthànam

Upalakg̣ạa

Vivartana

Parisuddhih

2 Hrasvam ásvasan hrasvam ásvasà misti yathà－ bhütaḿ prajảnảti
［2A Hrasvam prasvasan
hrsvam praśvasāmîti yathă－bhūtam prajā－ năti

3 Dirgham âsvasan dirgham àsvasāmîti yathā－bhūtam prajānăti

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## ATON：



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## 5 <br>  <br> 


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remembering that breath enters and comes out．
counting or numbering．
following or entering．
remaining．
marking or observing．
changing or transforming．
very clear．
he knows very well the measure ［of］how a short breathing must be followed by another short breathing．
he knows very well the measure ［of］how it came that a long breathing was followed by another long breathing．

4 Dīrghami prasvasan dir－ gham praśvasámîti yathà－ bhūtañ prajānāti



he knows very well the measure （or interval）［of］how it came that the utterance of a long breathing was succeeded by another long breathing．

[^27]5 Sarva-kaya-pratisaminedy àsvasan sarva-kāyapratisarivedy āsvasāmîti yathä-bhūtami prajānāti






it being the body that feels (perceives, enjoys) all, he knows well that when he has received a breath (or breathed in) it is the body which enjoys (or feels) everything, that has drawn in breath.

6 Sarva-káya - pratisaminedi prasvasan sarva-kāya-' pratisam்vedi praśvasāmiii yathả-bhūtam prajānat

7 Prasrabhya kāya-saḿskārān āśvasan prasrabhya kāya-sam்skārān āsvasāmiti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti

8 Prasrabhya kāya-sam்skārain ${ }^{1}$ prasvasan prasrabhya kāya-saḿskārān ${ }^{1}$ praŝvasãmîti yathābhūtami prajānātí



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it being the body that enjoys (or perceives) all, when a breath has been uttered he knows very well that the body being the organ of every sensation, it is the body that has breathed (or uttered a breath).
the structure (or organisation) of the body being very refined (or perfect), when breath is drawn in he knows very well how it came that by the fine structure of the body breath was drawn in.





the structure of the body being very fine, when breath is uttered he knows very well how it happens that breath is uttered on account of the fine structure of the body.

[^28]9 Priti-pratisamuedy ásvasan priti-pratisamvedy avasēmíti yathā-bhūtam prajen百ti





having enjoyed (or felt) pleasure when breath is drawn in, he knows very well how it happens that by pleasure breath is drawn in.
so Priti-pratisarnvedr praśvasan priti-pratisamvedi praśvasāmiti yathãbhūtam் prajānāti





if he utters a breath when enjoying pleasure he mows very well how it happens that by the enjoyment of pleasure breath is uttered.

II Citta - saṁskāra-pratisánvedy ásvasan citta-sam-skāra-pratisańnvedy āśvasāmîti yathā-bhūtam prajānati


 eR


having clearly perceived an emotion of the mind during his drawing in a breath he knows very well how it happend that by the clear perception of the mind's emotron the breath was drawn in.

12 Citta-samiskāra-pratisamivedi prasvasan citta-samskāra - pratisamivedi irasvasāmîti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti






having clearly perceived an emotion of the mind during his protruding a breath, he knows very well how it happened that by the clear perception of the mind's emotion the breath was protraded (or uttered).

13 Prasrabhya citta-samakkāràn ásvasan prasrabhya citta-saminskaràn asvasạmiti yathă-bhūtamin prajånăti










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15 Citta-pratisamivedy aśvasan citta-pratisamivedy aśvasămíti yathả-bhūtam prajảnảti

16 Citta-pratisarinvedi pra-
svasan citta-pratisamivedI
prasvasāmiti yathã-bhū-
svasan citta-pratisamivedI
prasvasā̃iti yathâ-bhūtam prajanâti


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rann ${ }^{1}$ prasvasan pras, rabhya citta-samiskárān ${ }^{1}$ praSvasåmíti yathá-bhūtam prajảnăti
the mind's emotion being well exercised (or purified) when he draws in breath he knows very well how it happened that by the mind being well exercised the breath is drawn in.
the mind's emotion being well exercised (or purified) when he protrudes (or utters) a breath he knows very well how it happened that by the mind being well exercised the breath has been uttered.


NAMES OF THE FOUR EXCELLENT TRUTES DLVIDED DNTO SIETEEN SORTS.

| I Catvàry àrya-satyảni |  | the four excellent (venerable) truths. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Duhleham | 59xasara | pain or distrese. |
| 3 Anityam | 8'5a\|c | instability (inconstant). |
| 4 Sünyam | 5\% | emptiness, vacuum [unrea]. |
| 5 Anătmakam |  | void of self-existence, soulless or void of personality. |
| 6 Samudayah | Mar | arising (or coming forth) always or everywhere. |
| 7 Prabhavah |  | first origin, primary caure, birth. |
| 8 Hetuh | 4 | cause, origin, reason, motive. |
| 9 Pratyayah | $y^{5}$ | acceseary cause, motive reason, apprehension, ascertainment, instrument. |
| 10 Nirodhah | 9**9 | check, restrinint, cemation, loen, destruction. |
| II Såntah | 9® | tranquillity, calmmes, ease. |
| 12 Praṇitaḥ |  | contentment, joy. |
| 13 Niḅsaraṇam |  | the real (or certain) exit, death or dying, final beatitude. |
| 14 Margah | RHE | way or path, road. |
| 15 Nyǎyah | Satera | proper, fit, becoming, reaconable. |
| 16 Pratipattih | 需 | getting, obtaining, completing, acquirement, secertainment. |



## 

Names of the sixteen sudden reflections or thoughts of the mind.

# I Duhkhe dharma-jñānakṣanntị 

## 2 Duḅkhe dharma-jñānam

3 Duhkhe'nvaya-jñāna-kṣãntit

## 



patience for the knowledge of virtue in (or with respect to) distress.
knowledge of virtue in (or with respect to) distress.
patience to know how to judge (or discriminate) in distress.

[^29][^30]| 4 Duhlche＇nvaya－jãànam |  <br>  | knowledge of making discrimi－ nation（or judicious reflection） in distress． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 Samudaye dhatma－jăana－ kpaăntih | クुのロ | patience for the knowledge of virtue，in every birth（or with every arising）． |
| 6 Samudaye dharma－jñănam | Tुन 9 Sुए | lonowledge of virtue in（or with respect to）every birth． |
| 7 Samudaye＇nvaya－jñ̃ána－ kṣantih | गुर R <br>  | patience to know how to judge （or discriminate）in every birth（or at every occasion）． |
| 8 Samudaye＇nvaya－jîannam． |  $\square$ | knowledge of making discrimi－ nation at every occasion． |
| 9 Nirodhe dharma－jũảna－ kṣăntih |  | patience for the knowledge of virtue in（or with respect to） final cessation． |
| ro Nirodhe dharma－jinãnam |  | knowledge of virtue（ordoctrine） with respect to final cessation or stopping． |
| II Nirodhe＇nvaya－jĩãna－kx̣ăn－ tih |  <br>  | patience for knowing how to discriminate or judge with respect to final cessation or stopping． |
| 12 Nirodhe＇nvaya－jīãnam |  5 | knowledge of making discrimi－ nation with respect to stop－ ping（or final cessation）． |
|  |  | patience to know the virtue （or doctrine）for the way． |
| 14 Märge dharma－jūãnam |  | knowledge of virtue（or doc－ trine）with respect to the way． |
| 15 Märge＇nvaya－jñãna－kṣāntih |  <br>  | patience for a judicious know－ ledge of the road or way． |
| r6 Mārge＇nvaya－jūãnam |  | knowledge for making a judi－ cious reflection with respect to the way． |

On the names of the ten [finds of] knowledge (or the knowledge of ten things).


On the name of the four sorts of roads or ways.

 ■నิคม
 bhijĩa

Бఇิ నศ

싸N
 bhijñă
the difficult road for a quick understanding.
the easy way for a slow intellect. intellect.
the difficult road for a slow understanding.

4

[^31]CXCIX (54). Inderya-vaimatrati : fane
Names of the different dhgrees of the mental organs.


CCI (56). Dvádasíng ga-dharma-pravacanam (i-12); Dharma-paryãyā (is-36) :

On the names or nomenclature (or the several parts) of the holy religion.

2 Geyam 3 Vyakaranam | the Sutras or the clasa of |
| :--- |
| Aphorisms or of particular |
| Tracts. |


the class of occasional narratives, or episodes, dialogues, quoted passages and reflections.
that of dialogues and pragmatical narratives or treatises or certain practical subjects as in the Dulva.
that of memoirs, biographical narratives, judicious sayings, and critical works.
the class where narratives of former events as examples are introduced or toldstories, fables, tales.
the class in which stories of former births are told.
the class of large treatises.
the class of marvellous stories or preternatural things.
the class of didactical works arranged systematically.
living a pure (chaste, incorrupt) life.
in the first place virtue (or good works) (is to be practised).
in the middle or second place virtue (or good work) (is to be practised).
lastly virtue (or good work) (is to be practised).
good sense or meaning.
a good (or significant) letter or word.
unmixed, pure, absolute, alone or only.
entirely accomplished, perfect.
very pure.

[^32]: M. and S. ${ }^{\circ}$ càryam.
a MS. Madhyam.
22 Paryavadatann
23 Abhivadamãnă abhivadanti
24 Svảkhyâto Bhagavato
dharmậ

25 Sudrattikah

26 Nirjvarah

27 Akālikaḥ（or Akālakaḥ）

28 Upanāyika ${ }^{1}$

29 Ehipasyika ${ }^{2}$

30 Pratyàtma－vedantyo vijũaiḥ ${ }^{2}$

3 Svākhyāto bhagavato dharma－vinayah supra－ veditah

32 N［a］iryāṇikah＊

33 Sambodhi－gāmi

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##  CHMREN＂』


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## 

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entirely purified，clean．
they address him by such expressions．
this doctinine（or moral precepts） has been well commanded （or taught）by Bhagavin．
this is a proper or pure theory （or this is a proper view with respect to religions things）．
it is sound or exempt from disease（it is a sound system）．
exempt from being interrupted by time，eternal，lasting．
maloing to approach，carrying near to，recommending，in－ vesting with，etc．
this is visible（this must be regarded）．
the illuminated，learned must know（or understand）it．
the law respecting religious discipline that was well（or wisely）commanded by Bhagavin，has been well exposed（or taught）．
it is for eternal emancipation or it contributes to ditto or final beatitude．
that［which］makes［one］be－ come perfect，wise．
that is reconciliatory refuge for those that do not agree．

[^33]35 Sástí cassia tathêgato＇řhan samyak－samibuddhah

36 Svalchyãto［me］bhikgavo dharma uttano vivitaS chinnaplotika yâvad deva－manusyebhyah samyak suprakasitah


霛
thus taught，namely，Tache－ gate，the Arhat，the accom－ plished Buddha［samyak－ sam்buddha］．




（He said）Priests（Gelougs）， my well commanded，clear， open and eternal Law（or doctrine）make you evident to all men as far as the gods （dwell）．

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On the names of the wheel of the Law（or the doctrine of Buddha）．

I Tri－parivarta－dvảdasâkảra－ dharma－calkra－［pra］varta－ ［nam

Arya－satyảnàm prathama－ parivarto darsana－màr－ gat


3 Idaun duhlcham

4 Ayami samudayah

5 Ayami nirodhạ̣
आरิๆดवमझण



having passed repeated three times round about he turned the wheel of the Law on 12 ways（or taught the 12 kinds of his doctrine）．
the first promulgation of the sublime or venerable truths contains the＇method of see． ing＇（the truth）．
this is pain or distress．
this is recurring with every birth．
this is making a stop to or making to cease．
this is the way for making pain or distress cease．
the 2 nd promulgation of the sublime truths contains the ＇method of reflection or me－ ditation＇．

| 8 Duhkham arya-satyan parijñeyam ${ }^{1}$ |  شూ | pain or distress, this sublime truth must be made entirely known. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 Duhtcha-samudayah prahätavyaḥ |  | the pain of future birth must be dispelled. |
| ro Dublkha-nirodhah salksa[t] kartavyah : |  | the stopping or ceasing of pain must be made evident. |
| II Duḅkha - nirodha-gàmini pratipad bhảvayitavyå 4 |  <br>  | earnest meditation is to be made on the way (or means) of making pain cease or stop. |
| 12 Ārya-satyãnảm trtiyah parivarto' asaikşa-mąrgah |  ब मा बस | the third promulgation of the sublime truths, contains the method of not learning any more. |
| 13 Duḥchamin parijãanam ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  | he knows perfectly well what pain is. |
| 14 Samudayah prahiņah ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | Toqascraw | has left off or dispelled (the fear of) future birth. |
| 15 Nirodhah sảkçat-kṛtah |  | the stopping or ceasing he has made manifest. |
| 16 Duḥkha - nirodha - gảmini pratipad bhăvitā |  <br>  | he has reflected (meditated) on the way (or means) of making cease or stop pain. |


Names of the four (degrees of) meditation ef cetera.

I Viviktaḿn kảmair viviktam päpakair akusalair dharmaih savitarkam savicāram vivekajam pritisukhá் prathamaí dhyănam upasampadya viharati

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 5 }
\end{aligned}
$$

without (or free from, far from) desires, without sin and wicked actions (immoral), being judicious and morally actiye, after having completed the first degree of meditation, he enjoys pleasure and happiness such as a solitary life or the absence of imperfections may give.

[^34]- MS. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{vyam}$.
- M. and S. parijaítam.

BMS. 'ryam.
MS. mam.

2 Sa vitarka－vicárañáan vyupasamäd adhyātmam samprasảdác cetasa ekôtI－ bhāvād avitarkam avi－ cāram samādhijam prīti－ sukham dvitiyam dhyā－ nam upasampadya viha－ rati

3 Sa priter virāgād upekşako viharati smrtas ${ }^{1}$ sam－ prajảnan sukham ca kāyena pratisam்vedayati yat tad arrya acakgate upekşakah smrtimăn ${ }^{2}$ sukham் viharatiti ${ }^{\text {s }}$ niss－ prītikam tṛtīyam dhyà nam upasampadya viha－ rati

4 Sa sukhasya ca prahāṇād duḥkhasya ca prahảnạat pürvam eva ca sauma－ nasya－daurmanasyayor astamin－gamād aduḥkhấsu－ kham upeksā－smẹti－pari－ suddhami caturtham dhyānam upasaḿpadya viharati




 5 प10．


ぞ下TR चN． 45 －







 रेロ







he being without reasoning and discriminating，inwardly being entirely clean（or pure） and uniting into one point all the notions of the soul（or mind），feeling in himself the joy and felicity arising from the deep meditation without reasoning and discriminating after having accomplished the second degree of medita－ tion，he is in such a state．
he being void of the passion of joy，is indifferent，enjoys happiness（or pleasure）in his body by possessing memory and consciousness－thus having a memory（or recol－ lection）such as the vener－ able sages have and being in happiness，after having ac－ complished or finished the third degree of meditation （or his third meditation）he continues（in his posture）．
he being free both from plea－ sure and pain（or having rejected both），his former pleasure and displeasure also being［having］vanished，he being now indifferent for ［to］both pleasure and pain after having finished with a clear remembrance（or recol－ lection）his fourth medita－ tion he continues（or remains fixed in his meditation）．

| 5 Prânta-kotikam dhyanam | 天8.10. | the higheat degree of medita. tion. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Anâgamyam |  | immovable. |
| 7 Dhyãnântaram |  | a very singular (or extraordinary) meditation. |
| 8 Sảmantakam |  | a limited or confined meditation. |
| 9 Maulam |  | a radical one (or meditation on the first root of all thinge). |
| 10 Āspharaṇaka-samêdhih |  | an all-encompasing (comprehending) meditation. |
| 11 Pratisamilayanam ${ }^{1}$ |  | a very pure (or clear) degree of meditation (deep immersion in meditation). |
| 12 Samàhitab |  | composure, evenness of mind, equanimity; absorbed in meditation. |
| 13 Satata-samita-samahitacittah |  <br>  | a continual, uninterrupted |

## 

 Tef Nanes (or teras) of being migersed in profound mbittation (or acstasy).i Sa sarvaso rūpa-samjjũãnảm samatikramăt pratighasamijũãnām astam்-gamãn nảnãtva-samjuñannãm ama-nasi-kă ād anantam ăkàsam ity alkảsânantyâyatanam upasampadya viharati

ईकर








he having entirely disengaged himself from bodily conceptions (or from the material world), the hindering notions thus being [having] vanished and no diverse ideas receiving [entering] any more into his mind, and thinking himself like the ether (or the infinite void space above), be continues [to be] so, after having accomplished the sensation of the infinite void space or ether.

2 Sa sarvasa akasannantyayatanam samatikramydnan-ta-vijĭanam iti vijôanânantyâyatanam upasampadya viharati
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 गेब'

 पुस्तर्ड
he in every respect elevating himself from the infinite void space entirely, thinking that the understanding (or intellect) is infinite, after having accomplished the sensation of the infinite intellect, (still) continues.

3 Sa sarvaso vijãananantyayatanamin samatikramya nasti limcid ity atrimcanydyatanam upasampadya viharati




 द甲pस제
he in every respect rising, entirely above the sensation of the infinite mind (or Intellect), thinking that there is nothing more, after having accomplished the sensation (or the formation of an idea) of nothingness, (still) continues.

 of that nothingness that comes not under the senses, and having accomplished the formation of an idea of what is neither conscious nor unconscious (or what is both inconceivable and uninconceivable) continues to exist.
being immersed entirely in profound meditation.
ditto profound meditation.
the nine regular kinds of final accomplishment (or beatitude), ecstasy.
the ecstasy of stopping or ceasing (of the sensitive faculties).

[^35]9 Maha－bhãta－samata－sadha－ nam ${ }^{1}$

10 Asainjâà－samăpattib


an accomplishment like that of the Great Being（or element）．

Names of the skates of the four noignse thence．

I Maitri

2 Karuṇa

3 Mudita

4 Upelcea

5 Sa maitri－saha－gatena cute－ navaireṇásapatnenáa vyăbädhena vipulena mahad－gatenâpramênenâ． dvayena subhāvitenåi－ kām disam adhimucya sphăritvópasampadya viharati

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 वस्ু心



clemency，affection，love，ten－ derness．
pity，mercy．
joy，happiness，delight，plea－ sure．
indifference．
he having an affectionate mind， not being angry，contentious （for preference）and injurious or hurtful，having acquired a knowledge of him that is most ample，immense，and indivisible，humbling himself before him，abides in his all－comprehending wisdom．
in the same manner also the and， 3 rd， $4^{\text {th }}$ and this whole world with all things existing above，below and in the oblique situation．

[^36]

## 

## Names of the might minds of emancipation.

## r Rūpi rūpãṇi pasyaty ayah prathamo vimokpah

2 Adhyătmam arūpa-sam்joni bahirdhă rūpăṇi pastaty ayam dvitiyo vimoks aah

3 Śubhamí vimokṣamí kảyena säkgātkrtvôpasa m mad ya viharaty ayam ț̣tyo vimokṣạ

市衣





 SN gT "
to make manifest the happy emancipation by (with) one's body, and having accomplashed it, to continue so, is the third kind of emancipation.

4 Sa sarvaSo rūpa-samjjūãnám samatikramāt pratighasamijñ̃ānam astami-gamân nảnnătva-samj jinãnam ama-nasi-kărảd anantam ākāSam ity ākảsânantyâyatanam upasampadya viharaty ayam caturtho vimokşah



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the bodied seeing (looking on) the bodies-this is the first degree of emancipation.
the looking on the external objects with consciousness, without having an inward body is the second degree of emancipation.
he having entirely disengaged himself from bodily conceptons (or from the material world), the hindering notions thus being [having] vanished and no diverse ideas receiving [being received] any more into his mind and thinking himself like the ether (or the infinite void space above and below) after having accomplashed the sensation of the infinite void space or ether he continues and this is the fourth kind of emancipation.

5 Sa sarvasa alckeanantydyatana samatikramyânąntach vijâânam it vijatenanantyayatanam upasampadya viharaty ayah pă̌camo vimoką

6 Sa sarvaso vijzânânantyâyatanam samatikramya nâsti kimicid ty kimcanydyatanam upasamipadya viharaty ayam pasto vimoksah

7 Sa sarvasa âkimicanyâyatanam samatikramya nazi-va-samjū̃a-násamjiñayatanam upasamimadya viharaty ayam saptamo vimokṣah




㲢 \&


he in every respect elevating himself entirely from the infinite void space, thinking that the understanding (or Intellect) is infinite, after having accomplished the senstation (or notion) of the infinite intellect (or mind) he continues and this is the fifth kind of emancipation.







he in every respect rising entimely above the sensation of the infinite mind or intellect, thinking there is nothing more, after having accomplashed the sensation (notion or idea) of nothingness, coatinus and this is the sixth (lind or degree of mancipation.





 इस
he in every respect rising entirely from the idea of nothingness and having accomplished the formation of an idea of what is neither conscious nor unconscious (or what is [both] inconceivable and uninconceivable) continus (to exist) and this is the seventh kind of emancipatimon.

8 Sa sarvaso nâiva-samjū̃ānâsamijūâyatanam sametikramya samjjãā-veditanirodhami kảyena săkṣāt-

he in every respect having clearly perceived (rising above) the sensation (notion or idea) of what is uncon-
kTtvôpasamipadya viharaty ayam astamo vimoksab






scious and uninconscious [non-unconscious], and after having evidently shown with his body the stopping or cessation of consciousness, the cessation continues-this is the eighth kind of emancipation.

Names of the eiget superior conceptions (notions, meas, sentments).

1 Adhyătma-rūpa-samíjū bahirdhă rūpāṇi pasyati parIttāni suvaṛ̣a-durvaṛ̣ăni tảni khalu rūpăny abhibhūya jãnāty abhibhūya paśyati evamisamjjñi ca bhavati idam prathamam abhibhváyatanam

2 Adhyātma-rūpa-samiñí bahirdhā rūpāṇi pasyati mahad-gatāni suvaṛ̣adurvarṇảni tãni khalu rūpāṇy abhibhūya jānāty abhibhūya paśyati evamisamijuãi ca bhavati idam dvitlyam abhibhv-āyatanam

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the conceiving [of] the inward (man or soul) to have a form (or body) looking on the external objects (or bodies) as small, of good and bad colour, and surpassing them all in brightness, -the state of having such an idea is the first (degree of) superior (or surpassing) notion.
the conceiving [of] the soul to have no form or body looking on the external objects as great, of good and bad colour, and regarding them as inferior in lustre,the formation of such a notion is the second degree of superior conception.

Adhyatmam arâpatamjãi bahirdhă ripani pasyati nilarni nila－varṇăni nila－ nidarsanăni nlla－nirbhă－ sęni tad yatha umaka－ pụpaí samipannam va vèrặ̣aseyam vastramin nilam nila－varnạh nîla－ nidarsanam nila－nirbhà－ sam evam evadhyatmam arūpa－samjjõ̃i bahirdhă rūpâni pasyati nilăni nila－ varpāni nila－nidarsanåni nIla－nirbhâsani idam trtiyam abhibhv－ayata－ nam

Adhyătmam arūpa－samjjũi bahirdhà rūpâṇi pasyati pitani pita－varọani pita－ nidarsanáni pita－nirbhā－ sāni tad yathă karṇikāra－ puṣpam samipannam vá vārậnaseyami vastram் pitamí pita－varnam pita－ nidarsanam plita－nirbhā－ sam evam evâdhyãtma－ marupa－samjō̃ bahirdhā rūpāṇi pasyati pita－ varọani pita－nidarsanảni pīta－nirbhāsāni idami caturtham abhibhv－ãya－ tanam





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 बके个＂पसूलन





 सी



the conceiving［ Of ］the soul to heve no form or body，con－ sidering the external objects as blue，showing a blue colour and emitting a blue ahine（or brightnem），as for instance the blue colour of the fine cotton cloth of Benares or Varinast，on which the blue appears［as］blue and a blue lustre or ahine is visible；thus the conceiving ［of］the inward coul to have no ehape or body and that it considers the erternal objects as with a blue colour and with a blue lustre or shine一this mode of conception is the third（degree of eaperior （or surpasaing）notion．
the conceiving［of］the inwerd soul to have no shape or body and that the external objects when viewed by it to appear to have a yellow colour and lustre，as for instance the Kamikira flower，or a piece of fine cloth of Benares（Varimpasi）which being yellow shines with a yellow lustre；in the same manner the conceiving［of］ the inward soul to have no body（or form）and that it considers（or shows）the ex－ ternal objects yellow，if yellow and with a yellow lustre or shine－this mode of conception is the fourth （degree of）superior or sur－ passing notion．

सन. 95. बेस $^{\prime 2}$




- RTं.


5 Adhyảtman arūpa-samjjū̃ bahirdhả rūpăni pasyati lohitảni lohita-varṇ̂ñi lohita-nidarsanãni lohitanirbhăsăni tad yathả bandhu-jivaka-puspam sampannam và văränaseyam vastram lohitam lohita-varnam $10 h i t a-$ nidarsanaṃ lohita-nirbhãsam evam evâdhyãtmam arūpa-samijañi bahirdhā rūpãni paşyati lohitãni lohita-vaṇạni lohitanidarsanảni lohita-nirbhăsāni idaḿ pañcamam abhibhv-ayatanam

6 Adhyătmam arūpa-samjuñ bahirdhā rūpāṇi pasyati avadātāni avadāta-varṇāni avadāta-nidarsanảni avadảta-nirbhāsāni tad yathă usanas-tārakā-



the conceiving [of] the soul to have no body or form and that the external objects when viewed by it, if red, to appear with a red colour and with a red lustre or shine, as for instance the Bandhujiva (or parasite) flower or a red piece of cloth of (Benares) Vărạnasī showing a red colour and shining with a red lustre; in the same manner the inward consoiousness (the soul) looking on the external red objects, they appear with a red colour and lustre-this mode of conception is the fifth kind of a superior (or evident) notion.

कर.












 घ
the incorporeal inward consciousness (the soul) shows the outward objects, when white, with a white colour and with a white lustre as for instance the planet
varna avadāta avadàtavarna avadāta-nidarsana avadāta-nirbhảsa evam evádhyătmam arīpasam்jñ! bahirdhà rūpạni pesyati avadâtani ava-dáta-varṇāni avadātanidarsanàni avadētanirbhasảni idanh saştham abhibhv-ayatanam

7 Sa sarvaşo rūpa-samijāānāmin samatikramät pratighasamijuĩănăm astamígamẽn nănảtva-samjũãnām ama-nasi-kārād anantam ākāsam it ākāsánantyâyatanam upasam. padya viharati idem saptamam abhibhv-ayatana

8 Sa sarvasa akasanantyàyatanamin samatikramyânanta vijū̃ānam ti vijããnântyâyatanam una-

 सर.25स
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Venus shows a white colour and white luotre-in the name manner the conceiving [of] the inward consciousness (the soul) to have no body or form and that the external objects are considered by it, if yellow. [white], with a yellow [white] colour and lustre- this mode of conception is the sixth (degree of superior notion.




 दमास Mf क्रोला等





himself from bodily concep-
tons (or from the material himself from bodily concep-
tigons (or from the material world), the hindering notions thus being [having] vanished and no diverse ideas receiving [entering] any more into his mind, and thinking himself like the ether (or the infinite void space above) he dwells on that idea after having accomplished the sensation (or conception) of the infinite void space (or ether) -this is the seventh kind of superior conception.
he having entirely disengaged都

he in every respect elevating himself entirely above the infinite void space, thinking that the intellect is infinite;
sampadya viharati idam ąpamam abhibhvayatanam

वेस स1 मा




after having accomplished that idea, he perseveres in it and this is the eighth hind of superior conception.

Names of the twelve entire (whole, complete, perfect) senses or ideas (or elements), or vehicles of senses.

| 1 NIla-kب̣tsnáyatanam |  | the notion (idea, conception, sense or element) of perfect blue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Pita-kẹtsnáyatanam |  | ditto of perfect yellow. |
| 3 Lohita-kẹtsnâyatanam |  | ditto of perfect red. |
| 4 Avadȧta-kytsnayatanam |  | ditto of perfect white. |
| 5 Pṛthivi-kụtsnâyatanam |  | ditto of pure (or the whole) earth. |
| 6 Ap-kẹtsnâyatanam |  | ditto of pure (or of the whole) water. |
| 7 Tejas-k¢̧tsnâyatanam |  | ditto of pure fire. |
| 8 Vąyu-kب̣tsnâyatanam |  | ditto of the whole (or pure) air. |
| 9 Ākāsa-krtsnâyatanam |  | ditto of the whole void space or ether. |
| ro Vijı̃ãna-kṛtsnâyatanam |  | ditto of the perfect understanding or intellect (or perfect knowledge). |

II Prthivi-kp̣tonảm ityeke samjànate ity ürdhvam adhas tiryag [advayam] ${ }^{1}$ apramànam




some conceive that the primary element is earth, and that it is immense, all what is above, below and in an oblique situation with respect to it (her) being not different from it.

12 Ap-tejo-vayu-nila-pitalohitâ vadăta-kitsnăm ityeke samjẳnate ity ürdhvam adhas tiryag [advayam]1 apramánam






elements, water, fire, air, blue, yellow, red and white colours and conceive that they not being different from what is above, below and in an oblique (or horizontal) situation are immense or infinite.

Names of the three doors of emancipation.

I Śânyata
2 Animittam

3 Apraṇihitam

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ब"

vacuity, immateriality.
that has no appropriate name, that cannot be defined by its criteria.
affectionless, the undecided, undetermined.

Names of those four things that must be pollowed (or on which one May kely, CONPIDE DN, ETC.).
 vitavyam na vyañjanapratisaraṇena
 followed and not the letters.


[^37]- Cf. D. LXEIII
- Cr. D. LiII.

3 Jĩana－pratisarapena boa－
vitavyám na vijãana－
pratisarap̣ena

4 Nitairtha－sūtra－pratisaraṇe－ na bhavitaryam na neyârtha－sūtra－pratisara－ nena



えेस in


one should depend on wisdom （infinite knowledge）and not upon the acquired knowledge （or cognition）．
upon Sütras of real meaning or of good moral instruction one must（or should）depend and not upon those of modi－ ied signification．

Names of four pure（fine）moral maxims．

I Pratyutpanna－sukham áyatyám duhkha－vipà－ lam

ホ
the pleasure（or happiness）of the present life will turn into pain in the next world．

2 Pratyutpanna－duhkham āyatyā́n sukha－vipăkam

3 Pratyutpanna－sukcham a pya－
tyā́m sulcha－vipãkam

 than such vipakam

5＇ㄱ⼸
the fruit of the sufferings in this life is happiness in the next world．


 －NNNㅁ

4 Pratyutpanna－duḥkham àyatyäm duhlcha－vipā－ lam
happiness in this life will bring forth fruits of happiness in the next world also．
misery in this life will produce misery in the next world also．

Names of the seven good things，faculties，wealth．

I Śraddhā－dhanam

2 Sila－dhanam

3 Hri－dhanam

4 Apatrāpya－dhanam


बुतथ


the wealth of faith（belief）or piety．
ditto of morality（or of good moral conduct）．
ditto of shame or bashfulness．
ditto of modesty，pudency，or chastity．

|  | 5 Śruta-dhanam |  | the wealth of learning, science, experience. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6 Tyăga-dhanam |  | ditto of gift, donation (relinquishment of worldy thoughts). |
|  | 7 Prajind-dhanam |  | ditto of wit (understanding. ingenuity, acrte intellect). |
|  |  |  |  |
| Names of six exctllent (best, suprives) thinge. |  |  |  |
|  | Darsananuttaryam |  | the best sight (or one with etc.) (the best theory or speculation). |
|  | 2 Śravanânuttaryam |  | the best hearing (or the greatest experience and acquirement of holy science). |
|  | Lảbhânuttaryam | 各5'घ1 | the best acquirement, gift, donation. |
|  | 4 Siksânuttaryam |  | the best learning of science. |
|  | 5 Paricaryànuttaryam |  | the best reception and showing of respect (or the best respectful reception and entertainment). |
|  | 6 Anusmrty-anuttaryam |  | the best recollection or remembrance. |
|  |  |  |  |
| On the names of the four benedictions or blifsings. |  |  |  |
|  | Satyâdhisṭhānam |  | the blessing of truth. |
|  | 2 Tyãgâdhisṭhānam | - | the bestowing of a benediction on a gift. |
|  | 3 Upasamâdhisṭhānam |  | an assuaging benediction. |
|  | 4 Prajñâdhiş̣thānam |  | a benediction conferring wit or understanding. |

# CCXV（74）．Neva pramodya－púrvakà dharmág： 

## 

On the names of those nine things that precede an exceeding［ly］great joy （or pleasure）．
r Pramuditasya pritir jap gate
2 Pita ${ }^{1}$－manasaḥ kãyah prasłabhyate

3 Prasrabdhakāyah sukham vedayati

4 Sukhita［sya］cittami same－ dhiyate

5 Samăhita－citto yathā－bhū－ tami prajānāti yathā－ bhātañ pasyati

6 Yathả－bhūta－darsano ${ }^{3}$ nit－ vidyate

7 Nirviṇṇo virajyate

8 Virakto vimucyate

9 Vimuktasya vimukto＇smíti jĩảna－darSanam bhavati



 －ax． 5




 5 本気五


 RG्रुX





after ．great delight joy is produced．
by the heart＇s（or mind＇s） pleasure the body will be much refined（or purified）．
by the great refinement（or exercise）of the body pleasure is enjoyed or felt．
by enjoying pleasure or happi－ ness the mind is put in tran－ quality（or it is free from passions－is absorbed in meditation）．
when the mind is at rest（or absorbed in meditation）then ［one］knows and sees clearly what is the most pure and perfect．
and considers（examines）what is most pure and perfect．
having considered becomes passionless．
after having become void of passion he will be emanci－ pate．
after having［he has］been emancipated（or untied） there shall arise in him an insight into the wisdom and ［he］will say：I am free（or I am emancipated）．

[^38]${ }^{2}$ MS ${ }^{\circ}$ srabha ${ }^{\circ}$ along with a variant ${ }^{\circ}$ saddha ${ }^{\circ}$ ．
${ }^{3}$ M．and $S$ ．${ }^{\circ}$ dart．

On the names of those six mansions（Constituent parts of the body）which it is convenient to leave off（Go out of）．

I Vyâpảdasyâvyāpādo nigh－ saranamín maitrI

率言

$\square$
 충ㅎ



to desist from malice or inju－ rious design is to have affec－ ton for（to be affectionate）．
the desisting from injury is mercy or pity． the state of being out of dis－ pleasure is pleasure or joy．
o be without desire（or passion） is indifference or（equality of mind）．
to be out of doubt（or uncertain－ ty）is the subjugation of selfish pride．

6 Nimitta－nihsaraṇam animit－ tam
 बेन
to abstract（or separate）from every characteristic sign（or criterion）is to have no cri－ terion．

On the names of the four circles（or classes）of gods and men．

I Pratirūpa－desa－vāsaḥ
2 Sat－puruṣ̣̂̂Srayam ${ }^{1}$
3 Ātmanas samyak－praṇidhả－ nam

4 Pūrva－ḳ̣ta²punyatā
\＆



स्रोपस
they that dwell in their respec－ five places．
they that take refuge with a holy sage（or Buddha）．
they that have an earnest desire（or long）for spiritual existence（or for God）．
they that have their former merits．

## CCXVIII (77). Tāpa-SAívara-paryã Yãt ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ :

## 

On the names of religious austerity and the performance of penance (OR RIGOROUS OBSERVANCES, ETC.).

| 1 Eka-deSa-kārī |  | performing his penances at one place (or only once). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Pradesa-kã ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ditto in the country or in foreign parts (or only one day or for a short time). |
| 3 Yad-bhūyas-kārì | う.an. | doing more than that (before mentioned). |
| 4 Aparipūrma-kãrı |  | he that does (penance) till he becomes perfect. |
| 5 Paripūrṇa-kārī |  | doing perfectly. |
| 6 Samyamah |  | restraint, forbearance, obligation. |
| 7 Damah | $5^{\alpha^{\prime}-\square}$ | mild, subduing the passions, self-command. |
| 8 Suvinitah | $99.555^{2.7}$ | very mild, well subdued, disciplined. |
| 9 Tapasvi |  | practising austerity, an ascetic. |
| 10 Vrati |  | engaged in the practice of rigorous and devout penance, an ascetic. |
| II Yatih |  | an ascetic or sage, who endeavours to keep his passions in subjugation. |
| 12 Acchidram |  | spotless, one without defects. |
| 13 Akhaṇḍam | 지재NN¢ | undefiled, incorrupl, not vitiated, pure, whole. |
| 14 Asavalam |  | spotless, unpolluted. |

[^39]| 15 Akalmã¢̣am |  | sinles，unmixed． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 Bhujiqyam | 25．505．3才 | his own master，having self－ command． |
| 17 Aparámretam |  | not obscured or perplezed． |
| I8 Susameptam | 边 | that has well perceived or understood． |
| I9 Susamãrabdham |  | well prepared，finished，accom－ plished． |
| 20 Ārya－rântam ${ }^{1}$ |  | excellent mirth or joy or |
|  |  | highly rejoicing． |
| 21 Upavāsam upavasanti |  | fasting，abstemious，abstaining from food． |
| 22 Cäritra－samipannah |  | one of the best religious observ－ ances，observing well the rites and ceremonies． |
| 23 Vāritra－samipannah |  | a perfect transition（or passage）． |
| 24 Āyatyām samvaram āpad－ vate ${ }^{\prime}$ | Esalemeraica | that makes vow（obligation， restraint）in the world to come． |
| 25 Samảdǎya vartate |  | that remains fixed in his tenets． |
| 26 Sẻdhu damaḷ |  | well subdued or having entire command over his passion． |
| 27 Sãdhu Samaḷ |  | with entire calmness or tran－ quillity of mind． |
| 28 Sādhut saminyamạ | W5：59\％以 | with entire restraint（or it is a fine thing to have self－com－ mand，to be calm or tran－ quil，and to keep his［one＇s］ passions in subjugation）． |
| ${ }^{1}$ MS．${ }^{\text {Mkanti．}}$ <br> 3 apadyate has been separately tak | in MS． | －MS．${ }^{\text {® }}$ ． |

CCXIX (78). Yogíngaint:

#  

On tere names of abstract meditation and its qualities.

| 1 Yogatalah ; yogl |  | one practising abstract meditation on the Supreme Being for obtaining super-human power. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Yogah |  | religious and abstract meditation. |
| 3 Yoniso manasi-kurah |  | a methodical consideration or mental reflection. |
| 4 Pratisamiayanam |  | a clear perception or apprehension, a deep immersion in meditation. |
| 5 Dŗsta-dharma-sukhavihärah |  | good (uninterrupted) perseverance in contemplation. |
| 6 Āsvảdana-samiprayultadhyenam |  | a tasteful (or retishing) meditation. |
| 7 Bhảvanárảmata |  | the pleasure of making reflexions, delighting in abstract meditation. |
| 8 Abhiqyandayati |  | is made soft or tender, the act of making or the state of becoming soft or tender. |
| 9 Parişyandayati |  | is made entirely soft, tender or greatly embellished, decorate. |
| ro Pariprinayati |  | is made entirely satisfied, satisfaction, the state of being pleased with. |
| II Parisphara[ya]ti. |  | is diffused abundantly everywhere, is made manifest or apparent. |
| 12 Elcālino raho-gatatả - |  | having gone about to a solitary place. |
| 13 Sthūla-bhittikatā |  | is like a big (or strong) wall. |

[^40]Cf. M. and S.

|  | 4 Audarikata | Pasara | is large，extensive（is＇like a dam or mole）． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 Duhkhalita［Duhkhilata |  | ill－will or anger． |
|  | 6 Amoghah | $59^{2} \times 15$ | not disappointed，having ob－ tained his concern． |
|  | 7 Avandhyah |  | praiseworthy，advantageors． |
|  | 8 Saphalah | Rganticiasara | fruitful，having its fruit，ob－ taining the fruit（of his moral merits）． |
|  | 9 EkƠti－bhãvah |  | union（with the supreme spirit）． |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | On the names of thes | OR EnNDS or mistru | prophetical）narration． |
|  | 1 Elráaísa－vyäkaraṇam |  | a simple narration（to any individual）． |
|  | 2 Vibhajya－vyakaranam |  | a detailed（or analysed）narra－ tion． |
|  | 3 Pariprochã－vyàkaranam |  | a narration（or prophetical fore－ showing）upon one＇s request． |
|  | 4 Sthãpanìya－vyakaranam |  | a systematical（or fixed）narra－ tion． |
| CCXXI（80）．Trini laisanint a |  |  |  |
| On the names of the three kinds of criteria of charactepistics． |  |  |  |
|  | 1 Parikalpita－laksanam |  | an artificial criterion or a crite－ rion given by all． |
|  | 2 Para－tantra－lakepanam |  | a criterion that is in（that depends upon）another＇s power． |
|  | 3 Parinispanna－lakpanam |  | an entirely finished or com－ pleted criterion，a full demon－ stration or definition． |

On the names of the four hinds of remembering (thinking of, reflecting on).

I Samatâbhiprāyaḥ

2 Kâântarâbhiprāyah

3 Arthânta ${ }^{1}$ râbhiprâyạ̣

4 Pudgalântarâbhiprãyaḥ




thinking on equality.
thinking on another time.
thinking on another meaning or concern.
thinking on another man.

On the names of the four emblematical (opposite or figurative) conceptions (OR MODES OF THINKING).

I Avatăraṇâbhisaminhih




thinking (or conceiving) emblematically (or contrarywise) the incarnation (of a deity).
thinking on the criterion or characteristic signs.
thinking on the enemy, opposidion or contrary thing.
thinking figuratively of the transformation or changes (at one's death).

On the names of being at rest and seeing more, etc. (high degrees of dispassionate meditation).


[^41]S. has a variant ${ }^{\circ}$ thai.

## 

On the names of the seviral yinds of apphction (love, deside, wieh, luet, inclination), interegt towards any object, etc.

| 1 Raltah | \%arker |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Saltah | 900 |
| 3 Gradhah |  |
| 4 Granthitam ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| $5 \mathrm{Mu}[\mathrm{r}]$ cehitam ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | - $\operatorname{Hax}^{19}$ |
| 6 Adhyavasitam ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |  |
| 7 Adhyavasãnam ${ }^{6}$ ápannah |  |
| 8 Adhyavasănam * |  |
| 9 Vinibandhah |  |
| 10 Parigridhah * |  |
| II Samingah |  |
| 12 Lolupah ${ }^{7}$ | 뮤까¢ㅣ |
| 13 Ghasmarah |  |
| 14 Lampaṭạ |  |
| 15 Lub[d]hah |  |

affection, inclination to, one earnestly desirous of any thing.
inclination to, one intent to [intent on].
desiring, coveting, desiring greedily.
tied, strung to.
fainting, fallen down senselesa.
having a stronger inclination for or to.
grown fond of anything, desiring most earnestly, etc.
earnest desire, passion for, etc.
bound and tied.
entirely intent to.
great inclination to, earnest desire for, etc.
troubled by earnest wish, great desire, lust.
gluttonous. voracious, insatiable.
a libertine, a lecher.
desire, covetousness.

16 Saḿraktặ
17 Rañjaniyah
18 Bhuyas-kă matã ${ }^{1}$ yãdṛc-

| chikah a |
| :---: |

Tु历5 BeqNa




19 Iechantikah

20 Bhūyas-chandikah 3

21 Bhūyo-rucitā

22 Bhūyo'bhiprãyab

23 Svādu-kāmatā

24 Vicitrâhảratả

25 Nêtarêtareṇa saḿtuṣtam ${ }^{5}$
26 Nandi-rāgaḥ
27 Kãma-cchandạ̣

28 Abhinivesah

29 Āsthã

30 Spṛhā

31 Rocate ${ }^{7}$

१न्वनेक


 5









entirely occupied by a desire for.
passion for, grown passionate for.
desiring again and again, libidinous, lustful.
having a passionate desire for.
desiring much or earnestly lecherous, lustful.
much desirous of, passionate.
much thinking of, very fond of.
earnest desire.
lecherous.
much pleased with oral recitation, delighting in stories.
inclination or passion for censuring, blaming, reproaching.
inclination to (or desire for), lust.
wishing or desiring earnestly.
inveterate passion, lust, desire.
wish, desire, hope, joy.
passionately desirous of.

[^42]2 Cf. M. and S.
having etrong desire for.

33 Yâdṛcchakaḥ ${ }^{2}$

34 Tivreṇa cchandikah ${ }^{3}$
35 Āhăre gṛddhir bhavati 4

36 Gảrdham

Rifigana
$259^{\circ} \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 9$
 ©950
passionate, lustful. a strong desire.
greedy of eating, grown gluttonous.
greediness, eagerness, strong desire.

On the names of the teree kinds of misery or digters.

| I Duhkrha-duhlehata |  | the pain of misery. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Samimkāra-duhkhatã |  | the fancied misery or the consciousness of misery. |
| 3 Vipariṇāma-duhlkhatā |  | the misery of change. |


On the names of the eiget sorts of pain (misery or distress).

| I Jati-duhlchan ${ }^{5}$ |  | the pain of birth or of being born. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Jarâ-duḥlcham |  | the pain of old age. |
| 3 Vyādhi-duhicham |  | the pain of sickness. |
| 4 Maraṇa-duhtham |  | the pain of death. |
| 5 Priya-viprayoga ${ }^{6}$-duhlcham |  | the pain of being separated from a beloved object. |
| 6 Apriya-samiprayoga ${ }^{7}$-duḥkham |  | the pain of meeting with a disagreeable object. |

[^43]


| I Käraṇa-hétuh | 55 ¢గ⿵ | efficient cause, creative cause. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Saha-bhū-hetuh |  | a co-existing cause (originating together with). |
| 3 Vipalca-hetuh |  | the cause of maturity (maturative cause). |
| 4 Samimprayukta-hetuh |  | co-efficient (or joint) cause. |
| 5 Sarvatra-ga-hetuh |  | the everywhere-going (or inseparable) cause. |
| 6 Sabhäga ${ }^{\text {2-hetuh }}$ |  | causes of equal shares (or parts). |



On the names of the four accessarifs or effects.

| I Hetu-pratyayah |  | the effect of a cause. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Samanantara-pratyayah |  | an immediate effect. |
| 3 Ālambanal-pratyayah |  | an apparent effect. |
| 4 Adhipati-pratyayah |  | a principal effect. |

[^44]CCXXX (108). Patca phalini: qGaty ing Aown
On the names of the five muits, conemognces, of hiffects.


On the names of the four einds of food of nourishicent.

| I Kapatikâhāraḥ ${ }^{3}$ |  | food for the body or bodily (material) nourishment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Sparsâhārah |  | food to be received by the organs of the senses. |

[^45]3 Manah－samicetanaharah

4 Vijũảnâhảrah


the food of mental consider－ ion or mental nourishment．
the food of understanding or knowledge．

On the names of the nine abodes or dwelling－places or the animal beings．

I Nanătva－lcaya nánatva－ samijininah；tad gatha manusya ekatyasca devạh

2 Nanatva－k这y ekatva－ samjoninah；tad yath百 deva brahma－k而yikah prathamabhinirvettab

3 Elcatva－kãyả nãnâtva－sam－ jninaḥ tad yathă ăbhảsvarah

4 Ekratva－kảyả elcatva－samjjini－ nah；tad gatha devalue subha－krtonah

5 Ārasânantyâyatanaın

6 Ākiñcanyâyatauanı

7 Vijnānånantyâyatananı

8 Naiva－sam்jīa－nâsamjinà－ yatanam

9 Āsainjūi－sattvăh

 ［4．

उस



 वकरसस

 त्र


दबम：ఫेस


『बे

（in one of the abodes are） they that have a different body and a different con－ sciousness（or soul）as for instance，men and some of the gods．
ditto they that have different bodies but all one conscious－ ness（or soul）as the first Ecus （or emanations）of the gods belonging to Brahma＇s race or empire．
they with one and the same body，but with different con－ sciousness（or soul）as for instance，the gods in the Äbhăsvara heaven．
they with one and the same body and one consciousness （soul）as，for instance，the gods in the Subha－krtsna heaven（abounding in virtue 01 happiness）．
they dwelling in the abode of the infinite void space or heaven．
those residing in the place where there is nothing answering to the senses．
ditto to the understanding．
they that abide in the place where there is neither con－ sciousness nor unconscious－ ness．
（the abode of the）unconscious spiritual existences．

## 

On the names of the higet undeatrable (dichgretable) abodig (or planet of foture birtes).

|  | 1 Narakal |  | the infeinal regions, hell, animate existences suffering in hell. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 Tiryañ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $55^{\circ} \text { 㐫 }^{\circ}$ | moving or going in a prone or inclined (crooked, tortuous) posture as a quadruped, an animal, a beast. |
|  | 3 Pretah |  | a fancied being representing the condition of a miser-a goblin, a spirit (the Tantalusea). |
|  | 4 Dirghiyuso deval |  | the long-living gods. |
|  | 5 Pratyanta-janapadam |  | to be born as a barbarian or arhong men dwelling towards (or on) the border of comntry far from the capital or civilized part. |
|  | 6 Indriya-v[a]ikalyam |  | with imperfect or defective (wanting some of the) orgens or not having all the members and limbs. |
|  | Mithy直-darsanam |  | (not to be born in such a country where there are) wrong principles or false theory and doctrines. |
| 8 Tathāgatănām anutpådah |  |  | (and where) no Tathägatas have appeared. |
|  |  | RMA-KÄrãnis : |  |
|  | On the names of the pr | NING (OR COMINNG | Of TER MORAL FORES, ETC. |
|  | Drsta-dharma-vedaniyam |  | the sensation, feeling (or enjoyment) in the obvious moral actions (or in speculative worles). |
| 2 | Upapadya vedaniyam |  | (consequences of moral worlss) that will be felt (or enjoyed) after one's birth. |

[^46]- C. D. CXXXI.

|  | 3 Apara-parylya-vedaniyam | ब19• axagiad | that will be felt in innumerable other births. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 Niyata-vedaniyam |  | that will be felt (or enjoyed certainly (undoubtedly really). |
| 5 | 5 Aniyata-vedaniyan |  | (works of which the conse quences) are not felt or enjoyed apparently (certain ly, evidently). |
| 6 | Karma-svakab |  | one's own works or actions. |
| 7 | Karma-dayaidah | வNTM - | that receives (or enjoys) the portion of his works or acts |
| 8 | Karma-yonih |  | the birth, or original place of moral works. |
| 9 | Karma-pratisaraṇam |  | following the works-a seque or consequence of moral actions. |
|  | Prayogah | Nix | connexion, union, adhesion. |
|  | Maulam | 5[20 | original, natural, belonging to the first root, radical, pure unmixed. |
|  | Prstham | 85\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | the hinder part, back side. |
|  | Asevitam |  | served, honoured, worshipped adored, preserved, protected |
| 14 | Bhăvitam |  | wonted, accustomed, used. |
|  | Bahulī-kẹtam |  | done many times, well cleansed threshed and winnowed. |
|  |  |  |  |
| On the names of the five boundlegs (most heinous or atrocious) CRIMES OR WICRED ACTIONS. |  |  |  |
|  | Mátro-ghảtah | 8-8N50¢ | the murdering of (a murderer of) a mother or matricide. |
|  | Arhad-ghātah ${ }^{2}$ |  | ditto of a saint or holy man. |



[^47]: Cf. D. XCI.


On the names of all sorts of good qualities (or qualifications of priests or religious persons).

| I Dharmâthikah |  | one that is desirous of religious instruction. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Bodhi-cittassamipramosah |  | not forgetting that he aims to [at] perfection (or final beatitude). |

[^48]

| 19 Alpa-karanivah |  | his occupation is in few things. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 Alpa-kriyah ${ }^{1}$ | $5 \cdot 7.35 \cdot 4$ | the things to be doue by him are few. |
| 21 Alpêchah |  | he desires (or wants) but few things. |
| 22 Ārya-vaṁsa-samitustah |  | he is satisfied (or well pleased) with being numbered among the race of the venerable. |
| 23 Dharma-lăbha-samimtustah |  | he is contented (or satisfied) with having found moral instruction. |
| 24 Civara-samitustah |  | contented with the religious garbor contentment with, etc. |
| 25 Pinḍa-pâta-samintustah | - | contented with alms or with such food as he gets by begging. |
| 26 Śayanâsana-samintustah |  | contented with his couch or beddings. |
| 27 Suposatā |  | that can easily be repaired. |
| 28 Subharatā | 5418980 | that can easily be fulfilled or filled. |
| 29 Manda-bhàṣyo bhavati |  | he speaks little. |
| 30 Na ca pareṣāṇ doṣântara-skchalita-gaveṣi | 々 | he seeks not for an opportunity to find fault with others in their mistakes. |
|  |  정ㅋํ⽿ | he is well accepted (or surrounded) by the religious guides or learned priests. |
| 32 Bahu-Srutah |  | he has heard much or is well expert (he is renowned or celebrated). |
| 33 İ̇gita-jũah ${ }^{2}$ |  | he knows (immediately) upon a hint or allusion. |

[^49]2 M. ${ }^{0}$ jath.

| 34 Suprabuddhah | 度 589 | he has well underutnod |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 Udghatita-jũah' | Q atrincandia | upon mentioning the beginning he perceives (underutande) them. |
| 36 Vipañcita-jı̇ạ̣ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  बक्रव前 9 | he understands after it[ $[\mathrm{B}]$ being analysed or detailed. |
| 37 Susrutah |  | he has well heard or perceived. |
| 38 Desa-jũah ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | unaràpre | he knows the place. |
| 39 Loka-jĩah * |  | he knows the world. |
| 40 Atma-jũah : | 45TAp\% | he knows what 'I' to Ego or soul is. |
| 4I Kala-jĩah * |  | he knows what time is. |
| 42 Velà-jĩah ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | he knows the measure (of time). |
| 43 Samaya-jĩah ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | 58 FA | he knows the season or proper time of anything. |
| 44 Matra-jinah ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | he knows the just measure or proportion of anything. |
| 45 Ārägayati |  | he makes glad (or is made glad). |
| 46 Na virảgayati |  | he makes not angry. |
| 47 Apara-pratyayah ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - ¢a¢ | he is not obliged by any other's favour. |
| 48 Aparâdhinah | - ¢atrava | he does not depend on another. |
| 49 Apara-prap̣eyah |  | he relies not on another's favour. |

[^50]50 Ananya－neyah
5I Vikrami

52 Virah

53 Śürah

54 Vihāyasa－gàmi

55 Pràsadikah

56 Apagatal－bhł̣kuţikah

57 Acchidrôpacārah

58 Amảyăvi

59 Yathà vảdi tathă keảri

60 Dṛ̣̆ha－samădảnaḥ ${ }^{2}$

61 Bhaya－darsi

62 Vacast parijeta ${ }^{\text {8 }}$

63 Parijitah＊

64 Susamãptah

65 Susamãrabdhaḥ ${ }^{\text {B }}$
 1055．5．5．35．4


$5219 \cdot 27$





E．Ar


『「ずす5：



very skilful，expert，dexterous．
valiant，brave，courageous， bold，a hero．
brave，champion，hero．
going or walking in the atmos－ phere（or void space above）．
very blessed or beautiful．
without wrinkles or not morose．
with an inculpable or upright behaviour．
without deceit，cheat，fraud， not delusive．
as he has spoken（or promised） so he does（or performs）it．
the depending on one＇s spiritual genius or God（or upon his promise or sacred vow）．
one whose theory is founded on fear．
a very clear recitation of（pray－ ers and hymns）．
ditto
most accomplished．
well composed or finished．
66 Manaeanvilqita ${ }^{\text {I }}$
67 Drutyâ supratividdhah
68 Vïta-trạno: bhavabhave

69 Yäni-kertah

70 Vastu-lçtah ${ }^{2}$

71 Anugthitaḥ ${ }^{3}$

72 Samavahanti

73 Ādhunati

74 Sarvain kaṣtain sadayati ©

75 Susruiṣamặnah
76 Anuvidhìyamânah

## 77 Ananusūya

78 Anupalambha-prelainah

79 Avahita-Srotrah

80 Āvarjita-manasah
©
considered or reflected in mind.

## 

 55:gara


$59595^{\circ} 58$


Nㅠㅇㅛ


 $\square$


STATN

upon having seen he has well discussed or considered.
without any desire or affection for coming [in]to existence and ceasing from existing (in the world).
that is made for a road traversed or performed.
that is made or put for the basis or foundation of.
ascertained, proved, examined, determined.
mating very clean purification.
a shalcing off of dust and he shates etc.
washes away all sins or puts away all defects.
desirous to hear [of hearing] or respectful in hearing (e religious instruction).
he that hears or walles according as it is bidden to him.
not hard and not obdurate, not burnt:
not soeking for an opportunity to hurt or injure others.
giving ear to, hearkening to.
a humbled mind or collected spirits, one whose mind is compressed.
S. ©heplyarn batayat. C. M.

| 81 Dharmi-dharma-labdhath ${ }^{1}$ |  | being virtuous [one] has arrived at [attained] good morals. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 82 Nikeama-lãbhi |  | has found what he wished for. |
| 83 Alrechra-labbhi | 5MRロ** | has found without difficulty, or without penances. |
| 84 Atasira-lăbhi |  <br>  | has found or obtained it clean without mirture, or pure. |
| 85 Kula-jyenthopacãyakah |  बัス | who honours (or reverences) from among all classes or families the old ones. |
| 86 Sástuh Sussana-karah |  | practising the doctrine of the Teacher (Śsestṛ). |
| 87 Anirakerto dhyayi |  | incessantly meditating on. |
| 88 Bṛ̣̇hayitã sūnyàgãrãṇàm |  | filling with abundance the empty houses. |
| 89 Svakârtha-yogam anuyuktah |  | he that endeavours to make perfect his own concern (or happiness). |
| 90 Amogha-rāş̧̧̧ra-pip̣ḍam paribhuikte |  <br>  | thus eating his food got by almsgiving in the country ['the country's alms-food'] that it may bring forth its fruit. |
| 91 Uparodha-SIlah |  | not turning away from good morals. |
|  |  |  |

ON THE NAMES OF SUCH THINGS THAT ARE COUNTED FOR [AS] DEPECTS OR MPERFECTIONS.

I Viṣama-lobhah

2 Mithyä-dharma-paritah


one that is passionate for unsuitable or unbecoming things.
obscured by false doctrine.

[^51]| 3 Atmotrareqah | -5a\|ralij | praising himself. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 Para-pamsakah | axatarione | blaming others. |
| 5 Abhimãnikah |  | arrogant, proud, haughty. |
| 6 Kutila-cittah | से | deceitful, cunning, sly. |
| 7 Hinadhimuktikah |  | delighting in or reverencing low or mean things. |
| 8 Grahikah | 5 利 | rapacious. |
| 9 Khațuikah ${ }^{1}$ | 5 자구¢ | ridiculing, injuring. |
| 10 Uddhatah |  | misbehaving, behaving impro perly. |
| 11 Unnatah |  | puffed up, boasting. |
| 12 Karkasah |  | highly injurious, violent, cruel. |
| 13 Parusah | y | rough, harsh, unkind. |
| 14 Nica-vittah |  | of low or mean practices. |
| 15 Läbhena lâbha-niscikirpa |  | he that wishes only to make his own profit. |
| 16 Abhåjana-bhūta ${ }^{\text {desattrah }}$ |  | an animal being that is not a proper vessel (for receiving moral instruction). |
| 17 Alpa-Srutah |  | he that has heard little or knows hittle. |
| 18 Abrähmaṇam |  | that does not adhere (or keep) to a Brahman. |
| 19 Asrămanyam |  | that keeps not (adheres not) to any Buddhistic priest. |
| 20 Apitr-jĩă |  | who knows not his father. |
| ${ }^{1}$ M. Khafakah but X., MS. and <br> - C. S. X. supports ${ }^{1}$. | read Khaponkah. | E. and K. add 4 <br> 4 MS "ryühs". X. supperts "bhùta". |


| 21 Amatrojunah |  | who lnows not his mother. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 Adharma-Kȧmah |  | he that wishes immoral or unlawful things. |
| 23 Papa-dharmah |  | that is of bad morals or wicked principles. |
| 24 J jiãna-kâmah ${ }^{1}$ |  | [he] who is eager for the profit of his leaming. |
| 25 Bahu-kutyah | 5988598 | he that is occupied with many things. |
| 26 Bahu-karaniyah | $55^{\prime 2} 8.85$ | he that is doing (or practising) many things. |
| 27 Prajĩã-daurbalyah |  | he with a weak understanding. |
| 28 Duhsilah |  | a violator of good morals, one of bad moral conduct. |
| 29 Duspprajũah |  | he with a wrong wit or understanding. |
| 30 Manda-prajūăh |  | he with a weak understanding. |
| 31 Duppoṣatā |  | incorrigibleness, hopeless depravity, difficulty of repairing or emendation. |
| 32 Durbharatā | 50159MRa | insaturableness, insaturable, that can be glutted with difficulty. |
| 33 Samikiruo viharati |  | that leads an impure life. |
| 34 Āmisa-kimicitka-hetọ̣ ${ }^{3}$ |  | for a trifling thing. |
| 35 Duhsrutam |  | infamous, they speak ill of. |
| 36 Pada-paramah |  | ? his word is not the best, disbeliever ['one whose highest attainment is the word (of the text and not the meaning of it)'; P.]. |

[^52]Cr. Pall Imiea-blicikikhe-hetu.


[^53]- S. K4y
- M. and S. Lepanh. X. uxpports M8.

| 53 Naimitticatvam |  | that will pay when he shall find（money），a rogue． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54 Naispesikatvam |  | allusion，hint，allusive talk or speech． |
| 55 Labhena lâbha－nispadana | क्ञार | malcing profit of alms or of charitable oblations． |
| 56 Sattva－vikrayah |  | selling or vending animals or animate beings． |
| 57 Astra－vikrayah |  | selling weapons，arms，or war instruments． |
| 58 Vişa－vikrayah | $5 \square R 2{ }^{\text {a }}$ | selling poison． |
| 59 Mämsa－vikrayah | 99850．8 | selling flesh． |
| 60 Madya－vilcrayah | おにロ\％゙ロ | vending intoricating，spirituous liquors or wine． |
| 61 Durmañkuh |  | impudent，shameless． |
| 62 Sadbhogảnåm apaya－sthà－ nảni | बतR | the six places（or ways）of the decreasing of one＇s substance or wealth［as follows］． |
| 63 Madya－pånam | あ5＇9\％ | wine drinking． |
| 64 Dyūtam | 5989 | ornaments（or chess，chess play－ ing）or fondness of［for］orna－ ments． |
| 65 Vikala－carya |  | strolling or roving at night or out of season． |
| 66 Papa－mitrat |  | the friendship of wicked men or keeping company with，etc． |
| 67 Samaja－darsanam | 95N゙ernad | the visiting of assemblies（or of places frequented by the multitude）． |
| 68 Ālasyam | सेर्入入 | laziness，idleness，slothfulness． |

[^54]
# ब्वर'बो  

From among the names (or terms) for tier supreme, for the several dibtinctions of CHIEF OR PRINCIPAL PERSONS, AND FOR EXPRESSING THE PURE, THE LIPERATED OR EMANCIPATED, ETC.-(FIRST) ON THE SEVERAL NAMES OF THE SUPREME, CHIEF OR PRDNCEPAL.

| I Anuttarah |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Niruttarah |  |
| 3 Anuttamah |  |
| 4 Uttarah | 죽지 |
| 5 Uttamah | 5-8.a |
| 6 Jyesthah | $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 7 Sresthah | प\%ิّ4 |
| 8 Varah ${ }^{2}$ | 84 |
| 9 Pravarah |  |
| 10 Agrah | 8104 |




13 Paramah

14 Utkț̣ṭah [; Prakrṣtaḥ 4]
$58 凶 15$

supreme (above whom there is nопе).
supreme, having none above him.
supreme, being not behind any one.
(the or a) superiot, the higher (in dignity).
the supreme, the most high, the most Holy.
the best, most excellent, most powerful, principal, chief.
the most noble, principal, mont excellent.
eminent, excellent, supreme, best.
the first chief, the supreme.
chief, principal.
particularly eminent, excellent.
principal, dear, worthy.
supreme, most holy, best, principal (chief good or wealth).
eminent, excellent, most distinguished, principal.

[^55]' MS. Parah, but. X. Varal.

- Added in M. and $S$.

| 15 Pranitah |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16 Asamah |  |
| I7 Asama-samah |  |
| 18 Apratisamah |  |
| 19 Susṭhu ${ }^{2}$ | エa'5 |
| r9A Atyantam ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 19B Sarvâkara-varôpetam |  $\square$ |
| 20 Praşthah |  |

the most ample, contented, joyful, rich.
that has none equal like [to] him, the unequalled, the Supreme Being.
that is equal to the unequalled (as a Buddha to the Supreme Being).
the incomparable, matchless.
possessing in an eminent[ly] high degree all kinds of excellence or the most accomplished in every kind of perfection or excellence.

On the names of being purified and of final emanctpation.

I Suparisuddham

2 Tri-maṇḍala-parisuddham


entirely well purified, or that has become very pure.
entirely purified with respect to the three departments (constituent parts of men).
the liberation of the mind from all the transgressions (or encumbrances) without any further relapse (or without any reward being presented for such a liberation).
(they) must be entirely emancipated (or final emancipation).
he gets free or is about to be emancipated or liberated (from the bounds of vice and error).

[^56]2 X. and S. Sapthah.

- X. Atyantah.

| 6 Siti-bhavati |  | will become refreabed, shall find relief or refreshment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 Kṛta-parikarma |  5RE | entirely cleansed (perfumed, decorated, dressed). |
| 8 Niryăpam |  | real exit, departure, or new birth. |
| 9 Niry ${ }^{\text {atah }}$ |  | one that really has gone out. |
| 10 Niryati |  | final emancipation or deliverance from worldly existence. |

On the names or terigs of one's having relingutahed (abandoned, rejected, desibted prom) all sorts of vices or sins.

having quitted (or relinquiahed).
is made clean (as by an emetic).
(he) has put off all the aggregates (or conotituent parts of the body).
is made infinite.
stopping or hindering or clear-
ing up.
quitting, relinquishing.
abandoning, leaving.
free from sin, purified.
far advanced, far gone.

[^57]| ro Pratinisfjati | 259.0 | he quits off or relinquishes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II Prativinisqjati |  | let him quit or relinquish. |
| 12 Utsrjyati ${ }^{1}$ |  | he casts it off, quits or renounces. |
| 13 Parityagah |  | entire abandonment or renunciation. |
| 14 Jahâti |  | quitting or casting off [quits]. |
| 15 Pratiksepah | 81509 | rejecting, quitting, relinquishing. |
| 16 Apakarsanam ${ }^{2}$ | - NM $^{\text {a }}$ | becoming clean or clear. |
| 17 Pratikrantah |  | rejected, turned away. |
| 17A Apakarṣah ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  |  |
| 18 Unatvam | Raja ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | spotless, without any defect (imperfection or blemish). |
| 18A Ayogah * | (59\%9y |  |
| 19 Viyogah | Sara | without ditto. |
| 20 Visaminogah |  | not having or without ditto. |
| 21 Visleşah |  | separation; disunited, separated, gone asunder. |
| 22 Vigacchet |  | let him go away or disappear. |
|  | स⿹ㅏㅈㅁ |  |
| 23 Avibhūtam ${ }^{6}$ |  | separation, destruction, annihilation, disappeared, annihilated. |
| 24 Antardhănam |  | vanishing, disappearing, setting, going under. |
| ${ }^{1}$ S. arjyate. |  |  |


| 25 Apakrantah |  | gone away, vaninhed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 Viparipatam |  | changed, traneformed. |
| 27 Āaraya-parivfttam | aprranid | that has changed its plece or abode. |
| 48 Parigatam | Wharsgra | tranaformed, changed in forto. |
| 29 Pariplmah | $9{ }^{514}$ | change of form or etate. |
| 30 Jivitld vyaparopayet |  | being (or let him be) deprived of life. |
| 3I Paryadanam gacchati |  <br>  | will by degrees be entirely consumed or dentroyed. |
| 32 Vihinam |  | abendoned, left, deserted, deprived of, weakened, helpless, defective. |
| 33 Paribhultam |  | entirely coosumed or eaten up. |
| 34 Astarin gacchati | gुन $\square$ | It disappears, sets, vaniahes; disappearance, eetting, venishing. |
| 35 Vidhamati |  | thinking or subduing. |
| 36 Aparividdham ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 匈枵 | quitting, leaving off, laying down. |
| 37 Rảga-nisūdanam |  | the curing (or putting away) of one's wicked desires or passions. |
| $38 \mathrm{~Pa}[\mathrm{r}]$ yudastah | 59\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | skilful, expert, derterous. |
| 39 Sţhiter anyathėtvam | ataferakrairajigria | changed into another from his dwelling or being. |
| 40 Narȧsil bhāvah |  <br>  | not having (any more) such aggregates as constitute the body. |

41 Prabhaiguram

42 Prathi－bhavati

43 Kelayitavyam ${ }_{\text {syati }}{ }^{1}$

44 Vitimira－karam ${ }^{2}$

45 Anunayâsamindhukṣaṇată

46 Nirlikhitam

47 Samavahanti

48 Suprakealitam

49 Sudhautam ${ }^{3}$

50 Nirdhãntam

5I Vànti－bhảvah

52 Parityaktam

53 Utsṛṣam

54 Pratyalkhyâtam

55 Utsarjanam

56 Śoka－vinodanam

2450 20

ucchet－ Ry


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stickral 5ara
－




$450 \cdot 9$

なだロロスM•』
dissolution，entire destruction．
will turn his back to or will despise，contemn，scorn．
（every artificial）composition or skilfulness will be cut off．
the clearing up（of all doubts）．
fondness of or passion for．
very clean；put together （written）very neatly．
entirely subduing，carrying away（or loosening）．
well cleansed，cleaned，or washed．
well washed，cleaned，purified， softened．
subdued，overcome．
seeking，vomiting，ejecting．
entirely relinquished，left off， renquanced．
given up，left，abandoned，laid down．
offered，given up，left off；said， spoken，finished．
gift，donation；abandoning， quitting，resigning，re－ nouncing．
clearing up or putting away ［of］sorrow．

[^58]| 57 Pravijahyam ${ }^{1}$ | xa'5 | left ofi, abandoned, entirely renounced to. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 58 Anaingapam |  | in free from the minery of vice. |
| 59 Nihatah | -5\% | that has conquered or overcome the enemy (the world, one's parions). |

 Clingrity or nimowns.

| 1 KIrttih |  | fame, renown, oelebrity, glory, favour, mying, mound, hight, luatre. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Prasamina | xary | applause, praise, commendation, flattery (greatly praised). |
| 3 Yasah |  | glory, celebrity, reputation, fame. |
| 4 Stutib | -9\%0 | praise, eulogium, commendetion, hym. |
| 5 Stomitah ${ }^{2}$ | ロNR | respected, reverenced, prised, commended. |
| 6 Prasarissitah | $58 \cdot 5 \cdot \sqrt{5} 5 \cdot 4$ | greatly praised, commended. |
| 7 Varpitab | CMater | praised, eulogised, extolled. |
| 8 Sabdah | 易 | sound, a word. |
| 9 Slokah | Exprefacku | verse, a stanza. |
| to Varnah |  | praise, celebrity, fame, eulogy. praising, commeading. |
| II Papitah | EMara | praised, applauded, celebrated. |
| I2 Abhinandita-yasah ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | great celebrity, reputation, renown, fame, glory. |

13 Bhūta－varpamín niscàrayati

14 Prasiddhah
15 Prathitah
16 Pratitah

I7［A］nuSainsả

I8 Avarnah

I9 Dosah

20 Bhaṇtanam

2I Pamsanam

22 Ninda

23 Jugupsa

24 Vigarhah

25 Kustanam

26 Avasasdah

27 AvaSamsyati 1

28 Vimānayati

29 Parảbhavah








々がに゚ロダロ


煣＂は






－
he says（or utters）true（or sincere）praise．
famous，celebrated（on account of one＇s accomplishment or perfection）．
famous，celebrated，made known，declared，renowned．
celebrated everywhere，famous， renowned．
emolument，advantage，utility， praise（of advantage and good qualities），eulogium， panegyric．
dispraising，censure，blame， dispraise．
fault，defect，blemish，sin， offence．
fretting，railing at，abusing．
rebuking，chiding，reprehend－ ing，rebuke，reproach．
censure，blame，abuse，revil－ ing，reproof，reproach．
counting for a defect or blemish．
abuse，reproach，censure．
taking ill；contempt，reproach， abuse，blame．
reproach，rebuke．
he reproaches，rebukes，blames．
he scoms，despises，ridicules， vilifies．
discomfiting，overcoming，dis－ respect，contempt，destruc－ tion．


| Io Durlabhat |  | rare，scarce，what is with diffi－ culty to be procured． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II Sulabhat |  | that which easily may be had cheap，of low price or rate． |
| 12 Adhimâtram | ぶ島 | great，of the first rank or class （of eminent understanding）． |
| I3 Madhyam |  | of a middle state，rank，class （mediocrity of intellectual faculties）． |
| $14 \mathrm{Mṛdu}$ | \＄5＇5］9\％ | blunt，of low or little capacity， one of the last class（soft， mild）． |
| 15 Susảdhyam | FWhata | easy to be obtained or to be accomplished． |
| 16 Duhṣådhyam | 敛 | difficult to be obtained（to make propitions）or accomplished． |
| 17 Āram |  | this side，the hither bank of a river． |
| 18 Páram | ¢0²0 | the other side，the further or opposite bank of a river． |
| 19 Pravartanam | 88.5104 | entering，going into（the world or the orb of transmigration， or the stream for arriving at final emancipation）． |
| 20 Vivartanam | －解兄 | turning out，returning，re－ absorbing． |
| 21 Abaddham amuktam |  | not tied［and］not untied ［neither bound nor loosened］． |
| 22 Nimiñjitam | －వ్ర్ర | venerable，respected，rever－ enced． |
| 23 Unminjitam | §े『 | divided，dissolved． |
| 24 Samiprakhyănam ${ }^{1}$ |  | with a very clear recollection． |
| 25 Anugunyam |  | conformity，concordance，agree－ ing with． |
| 26 Anuvảtah | 아ㄴㅐㅔN | according as the wind blows． |


| 27 Prativetah |  | againt the wind or breeze． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 Samanupasyati |  | he perceives or considers it． |
| 29 Na samanupaSyati |  | does not perceive or consider it． |
| 30 Ānulomiki ${ }^{1}$ | F9్ţa | common，usual，customery， agreeing． |



On the names（or terms）expressive of great and syall，hioh and low，mic．

| I Āyamah | 丈历్ర | in length，in height． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Vipicambhena |  | extension in breadth，thicknese and depth． |
| 3 Vistărah | बิF51 戓 | in breadth or extent． |
| 4 Dairghyam | \＄55 | in length． |
| 5 Aroha－pariṇảha－sampannạ |  | of equal length and breadth． |
| 6 Arohal |  | extent，height，compass． |
| 7 Pariṇăhah |  | width or breadth，thicknew， ertension． |
| 8 Āroha－paripāhah ${ }^{2}$ |  | height and breadth（equal）． |
| 9 Samipannah ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  | perfect，exact． |
| 10 Vistirnam | ఫ్రె＇घ | of great extent；extension． |
| II Udărah |  | great extent，ampleness；great， large，ample． |
| 12 Visalam |  | ample，wide，spreading far． |

[^59]－Omitted in both M．and $\mathbf{S}$ ．

| 13 Vipulam |  | abundant，prolix，copious， ample，large，of great ertent． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 Audarikam ${ }^{1}$ | スず】｜ | of a middle size，extensive． |
| 15 Prthuh |  | large，great． |
| 16 Alpah | あ5゙】 | few，little，small． |
| 17 Alpataram | ぶざあ「「』 | less，smaller． |
| I8 Alpatamam | \＄6゙あざそ | least，smallest． |
| 19 Bahutaram | ぶश＇\＆匚， | more，in a greater number． |
| 20 Bhüyisţham |  | most，most copious，abundant． |
| 21 Mahattamam |  | the greatest；（adv．）mostly． |
| 22 Itvaram |  | bad，low，vile，mean，cruel， harsh． |
| 23 Luhah 2 | E90ㄹ | bad，mean，pitiful． |
| 24 Avavarakam ${ }^{3}$ | E¢5\％ | mean，pitiful，bad，dirty ；worn out things，rags． |
| 25 Paurvâparyam | E2\％ | the first and the last，anterior and posterior，antecedent and consequent，the first and the last parts of a day or the before noon and afternoon ［relation between prior and posterior，succession］． |
| 26 Apürvam acaramam | 잔육 | without distinction into first and last，prior and posterior， cause and effect． |
| 27 Süķamam |  | little，small，minute，fine，deli－ cate，atomic，an atom． |
| 28 Sthūlam |  | large，great，corpulent，fat， bulky，stupid，dull，ignorant． |
| 29 Dabhram | 35.91 －80． | little，few，small，minute． |


| 30 Adabhram |  | not small, not fe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 Utkūla-nikuilam |  589 | rough, craggy, rough, uneven |
|  - वे |  |  |

On the names of the several, degrees of acquadntance or prifidly prlation, ENETTY, ETC.

| I Ȧlaptakah |  | speaking to, conversing with. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Samilaptakah |  | discoursing, conversing with. |
| 3 Samstutakah |  | praising mutually; familiar discourse, conversation. |
| 4 Sapremakah |  | familiar acquaintance, associate, companion. |
| 5 Prema: |  | love, affection, kindness, tender regard. |
| 6 Āptah | GSak ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | trusted, confidential, gained, obtained, of agreeing or similar feelings. |
| 7 Visvasta-mănasah |  | trust, confidence of mind; a faithful friend, trusted, confided in. |
| 8 Sahâyī-bhảvamin gacchati |  | he that humours with one or has become one's companion or associate. |
| 9 Kăntah | $5{ }_{5}^{124}$ | pleasing, agreeable, beautifu, dear. |
| ro Priyah | Rexatal 5ply | beloved, desired, dear. |
| II Pranayah |  | causing or making acquaintance, friendship; affection, friendly or fond regard. |

[^60]12 Parama－manojiah

13 Mitram

14 Suhrt

15 Herdyam

16 Amitram

17 Pratyamitrah

I8 Kumitrah

19 Para－pravildi

20 Pratyarthikah

21 Pratyanikah

22 Para－calcram

23 Vairi

24 Satruh

25 Kusahả̉yah

I ASir－vidah

2 Āsipah


मयदेश

天โロ雨
（c5：9TM


5 Fin
－ 4 सेन




－${ }^{\text {से }} 9$

5 9
Mank
greatly delighting，well pleased， a dear friend［greatly delight－ ful］．
a friend，an ally．
a female friend，a sweetheart．
pleasing to the heart，dear， beloved，cherished，desired， grateful，pleasant，agreeable．
enmity；unfriendly，hostile．
foe，enemy，antagonist．
bad kinsman or acquaintance， an ill－wisher or envious friend．
opponent，antagonist．
defendant，enemy．
adversary，enemy，foe，foreign enemy．
the enemy＇s army or camp．
hostile，inimical；enemy；hos－ tility，enmity．
foe，enemy，antagonist，ill－ wisher．
bad companion，associate or friend．

On the names of virtue and blegsing．

| I Assir－vadah |  | benediction，blessing， bestowing or wishing o blessing upon others． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Āsifah |  | well wishing or a well－wisher． |


| 3 Varna-vadi | araprasa | praising, reciting a praise or hymn. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 Srih |  | glory, fame; noble, illustrious; fortune, prosperity, auccem, thriving; wealth, beauty, splendour, luatre. |
| 5 Latapmin | 5601/ APF4 | beauty, splendour, glory, promperity, succes, fortune; name of a goddem. |
| 6 Maigalam |  | happiness, good fortume, auspicious sign or token; lucky fortunate, prosperous; name of the planet mars. |
| 7 Kutūhalam |  | a show or spectacle, a sign or criterion of virtue. |
| 8 Prasastah | 5पोमิ* | virtue and blessing or fortune; happy, well, right, good, excellent, best. |
| 9 Svasti |  | prosperity, virtue; haill all hail I or health be to you. |
| 10 Sauvastikah ${ }^{1}$ |  | reciter of the salutation or benediction, salutatory, benedictory. |
| II Svasty-ayanam |  | becoming happy, prosperous. |
| 12 Kalyą̣am |  | felicity, virtue; virtuous, happy. |
| 13 Ślaghyah |  | venerable, respectable, praiseworthy; fair, just, honest. |
| 14 Kusalam |  55 (2) | virtuous action, well-being, happiness, safety; or virtuous, happy, skilful, learned. |
| 15 Śreyān |  | chosen (or selected) for [as] one's chief guide, the most excellent, best. |
| 16 Jyayan ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  | taking for his chief. |

[^61]- MS. Jreytra.

18 요

| 17 Svadha | atiant | preserve the self (soul, the basis of existence), a mystical exclamation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 Vasal | -19 ArApra | may the soul remain undefiled or undiminished, a mystical exclamation. |
| 190 m | (获) 天 | the first praise, the mystical name of the principal deities, an invocatory address to them, inceptive particle, etc. |
| 20 Svaha | 40, ${ }^{\text {dax }}$ | (let it enter into the soul), may it be fulfilled, accomplished, may it be so, Amen. |
|  |  |  |
| On the names or terms of preaching and hearing the moral doctrines and ON HHOSE OF WORDS AND SPEECR |  |  |
| 1 Praneta |  | leading, showing, a teacher. |
| 2 Aviparita-mărga-desikah |  | one showing unerringly the way. |
| 3 Sañgiti-kàrah |  | chat tells very comprehensibly (or enumerates the divine attributes). |
| 4 Dharma-kathikah |  | a preacher of religion or a proclaimer of moral doctrine |
| 5 Dharma-bhâņakah | \% \% ${ }^{\text {cha }}$ | a speaker or deliverer of moral instruction. |
| 6 Darsayita |  | showman, guide, exhibitor, usher, warder, door-keeper, shower (of the way), teacher |
| 7 Srote | 394 | a hearer, one listening to religious instruction. |
| 8 Bhäate |  | speaking, saying, telling; he speaks or tells. |
| 9 Jalpați ${ }^{1}$ |  | he talks or tells. |
| 10 Lapati | 45.20 | he says or speaks. |


| II Desayati | $3{ }^{7} 4$ | he show (the way), he initructs or teaches. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Uttâni-karişati |  | makes clear or explains it. |
| 13 Saktam | àmerexxagxa | well explained, told. |
| 14 Subhặitam |  cregeral | well commanded, delivered, taught. |
| 15 Suvyalchylatam | ditto | ditto |
| 16 Vyavahărah | 8\% | law-suit, judgment of judges and of logicians, sentence, decree; a part of grammar. |
| 17 Samketah | 45 | sign, symbol, marty, a spot, $a$ hint. |
| 18 Uddisati |  | he exhibits, shows, demonatrates, prophesies, or foretells. |
| 19 Upadisati ${ }^{1}$ | Bratarara | he advises, informs, instructs; advice, instruction. |
| 20 Udirayati |  | he says, speabs, tella; saying, telling. |
| 21 Samprakasayati |  | he well explains, illustrates. |
| 22 Pratimantrayitavyam |  | to be repeated again. |
| 23 Uddistram | -気可1 | said, shown, demonstrated, spoken. |
| 24 Acaste | 훈 | he speaks or tells entirely. |
| 25 Prakapedanam ${ }^{2}$ | $5^{4 \times 1}$ | determming, fixing. |
| 26 Svarenabhivijiial payati |  | making (or he makes) intelligible by sounds. |

[^62]| 27 Kilikilayitam |  | talk, prattle, noise, sound expressing joy, expression of pleasure by any sound or cry. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 Kalakalah | 3] | a confused noise, the murmuring or buz of a crowd. |
| 29 Asillam |  | complaint, murmur, discontent. |
| 30 Sphotam |  | the sound uttered by ejecting phlegm from the throat for clearing the voice. |
| 3I Kolahalah | $\prod_{0}^{3}$ | loud and confused sound, uproar, great and indistinct noise. |
| 32 Kala-svarah |  | pleasing, agreeable or sweet voice. |
| 33 Eka-vacanodahảreṇa |  | by speaking (uttering) only one word. |
| 34 Alam anena vivadena |  "afor | to what is this dispute? let us leave off dispute. |
| 35 Vipamo'yam upanytah |  $4 \overline{1}$ | this statement or saying is inconvenient or unbecoming. |
| 36 Abhilapanata |  | utterance, expression, pronunciation. |
| 37 Pratyudirayati |  | he repeats again, repetition (he repeated it again). |
| 38 Pratyuccārah [; Pratyuccaranam] |  | he commanded or said again. |
| 39 Uthricana-fabdah |  | commanding word; imperative. |
| 40-4I Hahảa-kāra-kilikiláa prakẹvedita-Sabdaḥ ${ }^{1}$ |  | ha ha, an interjection expressive of gladness, noise, |
|  |  | or as some, call it 'a flying word'. |

[^63]ILLUBION AND THE LIKE ILLUBTRATED OR EXEMPLIFIED BY BIMILITUDES．st

| 42 Acchata－Sabdah | À合队 | the noist made by preming quicidy the thumb to the fore or middle finger． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43 Āvipkaranam |  | manifestation，expremion o affection，love，inclination． |
| 44 Pratyalchyanam |  | rejection，refutation，diaregard oblation． |
| 45 Vyapadesah |  | utterance，articulation，ex－ presion． |
| 46 Văco－yuktih |  | combination of words，maner of expression，syntar．con－ struction． |
| 47 Codayati |  | he exhorts，commands，directs． cuts． |
| 48 Paurī |  마NN | the court language or the lan－ guage of those in a prince＇s residence or that of the citizens（aulic，belonging to court）． |
| 49 Sat－kathyam |  | oration，public diecourse． |
| 50 Adeya－valcyam | \％¢ ¢ ¢ | the beginning of speech；pre－ face，prelude．addrese． |
| 51 Madhurah svaraḥ ${ }^{1}$ |  | a sweet voice or language． |
| CCL |  |  |

ON THE NAMES OF HLUSION AND THE LIEE LLLUSTRATED OR EEEMPLFIEL EY SAMILITUDES

I Màyà

2 Nirmitah

3 Uaaka－candraḥ

今్jुष
篤・を

西
illusion，deception，unreality， trick，etc．
produced artificially or mira． culously，an（illusory）in－ camation of a deity or a saint
moon＇s image as seen in water．

[^64]| 4 Alai－purufah |  | one＇s reflected image seen in the eyeball or pupil of the eye． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 Maricih | 新句 | mirage． |
| 6 Mrga－tranika |  <br>  | mirage when the word is not compounded with marici； when compounded with marici，it signifies the thirst of a deer． |
| 7 Maru－maricika |  | mirage as it is seen in hot and sandy deserts or countries． |
| 8 Ganùharva－nagaram |  | the city of the Gandharvas， a castle in the air． |
| 9 Pratibimbam |  | the reflected image of one＇s body when looking in a glass or mirror． |
| ro Pratibhàsah |  | the sparkling of the eye． |
| II Svapnat ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 戒맣 | dream，dreaming． |
| 12 Pratisfutck | 5473 | repeated sound，echo（the reverberated sound from a rock）． |
| 13 Pratisabdah |  <br>  | echo（compounded with prati－ srutkā，signifies an inflater or reverberated sound）． |
| 14 Budbudah |  | water bladder，bubble． |
| 15 Kadalt－skandhah |  | an accumulation in standing deep water resembling a plantain or banana tree ［kadali－skandha＝Pali kadali－khandha－＇the trunk of a plantain tree，often in similes as symbol of worth－ lessness＇；P．］． |
| 16 Avasyàya－binduh |  | fog，mist，dew，a drop． |

[^65]| 17 Indra-jalam | Fitagny | magic, conjuring illuaion, eupernatural deception, optical illusion. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 Vandhyd-putrah | \%"ロporaj | barren woman's child, nonexisting thing. |
| 19 Kha-puspam | क्रrapa | heavenly flower; non-erinting thing; unreal. |
| 20 Riltal-muatib |  | an empty firt. |
| 21 Alâta-cakram |  | the circle described by the brandishing or vibrating of a firebrand (when properly there is no fire circle, although it appears so). [the falee appearance of a circle as from the brandishing of a firebrand]. |
| 22 Arhata ${ }^{x}$-ghatti-cakram [Araga $\ddagger a^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ ?] |  | the circle described by the quick turning round of a mendicant's small water pot. |
| 23 Kheta-pipdah |  | a heap of spittle [a ball of phlegm', i.e. anything useless. Lalitavistare, XVI, 67 (palva-); M.W.]. |
| 24 Phena-pindah |  | solid mane of froth, foam or spume (unreality, non-eristence). |
| 25 Kesondukam ${ }^{2}$ |  | complicated hair (as falls down from some people's head when combing their hair), some people whose organ of sight is ricious, fancy to see in their meat or drink such hair though there is really not [' a sling or knot of hair; netlike apparitions, while the eyes are shut' ; thereal appearances.] |
| 26 Nata-rangah |  | a dancer's or dancing woman's colour (or the colour of a spectator) ['dancing entertainment '; a dancer's arens; anything illusory; M.W.]. |
| 27 Tüla-picuh |  | the petal of cotton (or broed leaf of a cotton tree) [cotton, Divyâv., XVII, XXVII: M.W.]. |

28 Udăharapam

29 Pratyudảharaṇam

30 Distañatah

31 Upama



## $5 \overline{2}$

केषxratara
an example or illustration, an exemplifying : for instance.
illustration of each by an example [counter-statement or example].
example, illustration.
measuring, proving, a proof.

On the names of giving (alms or practising charity), offering or sacrificing.

| I Mukta-tyȧgah |  | giving abundantly or generously. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Pratata-panich | 24090牙5 | stretching out (or forth) one's hand (giving generously). |
| 3 Vyavasarga-ratah |  | delighting in bestowng gift or donation (or in alms-giving). |
| 4 Yăyajūkah |  <br>  | he that performs frequent (or continual) sacrifices. |
|  | $55^{\circ}$ |  |
| 5 Daxna-samimibhăga-ratah |  | the pleasure of distributing gifts (or delighting in bestowing a gift, donation, alms). |
| 6 Vibhajate | ब़़ेत | he distributes, gives to each a part. |
| 7 Samivibhajate |  | he distributes it among them. |
| 8 Yastan |  | he made an oblation or offering (offering, oblation). |
| 9 Suyastah |  | he made a handsome oblation or offering (he performed well, etc.) |
| 10 Hutam |  | burnt as an oblation, offered with [to] fire an oblation or burnt offering. |


| 11 Suhutam | anarax ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | he has well perrormed the sacrifice of burnt offering. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Yăga-mayam | \$(\%) | It came by (is the result or consequence of) secrifice. |
| 13 Yavad anyataranyataram parip̣karam dadati |  <br>  | he gives (or furnishes with) all necessary implemerits or utensils. |
| 14 Pảnaḿn pànârthibhyah |  | drink to those that desire drink. |
| 15 Annam annarthibhyab | axacifydapex | food to those that desire food. |
| 16 Pratisamistaram |  | distributing or giving to each <br> (a part, portion, rate, price). |
| 17 Deyam |  | to be given, fit or proper for a gift. |
| 18 Dayakah |  | he that distributes or gives charitable gifts, a donor, liberad, giving. |
| 19 Dana-patih | $5959$ | a liberal or munificent man, a benefactor, patron. |
| 20 Dātà | Skr | the donor, giver, bestower (of a gift); giving, bestowing, granting, etc. |
| 21 Pratigrahakah | बิ¢ $\sqrt{4}$ | the receiver, accepter of a gift. |
| 22 Prâdat ${ }^{1}$ | $5$ | he gives [gave] an oblation. |
| 23 Kratuh |  | an oblation, offering sacrifice. |
| 24 Nirargaḍaºryajuah |  | an oblation or sacrifice without religious worship [sacrifices without any obstruction]. |
| 25 Śręddham anupradăsyanti |  | he or they wish to give according to his or their faith (or respectful belief in. religion). |
| 26 Prayacchati | S్Sీacr | he offers, makes a sacrifice. |

[^66]
On the names of the several kinds of utilty，usefulness，advantage．

| I Hitam | 료ㅇㅔㅣ | usetul，advantageous，fit， proper，suitable；wholesome， contributing to health； utility，advantage． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Ätra－hitam |  | useful to one＇s own self，one＇s own profit． |
| 3 Para－hitam |  | useful，advantageous，fit for another． |
| 4 Upakārah | 29095090 | favour，protection，assistance． |
| 5 Upayujyate ${ }^{1}$ |  | it is advantageous，useful；he assists，is favourable to． |
| 6 Pratyupakārâkāmiksṣa |  | hoping an advantageous return （of his good service）or similar return［expectation of a favourable return for one＇s services］． |
| 7 Apratyupakārah |  | without the hope of obtaining at any time an advantageous （or similar）return． |

## 

On the several names expressive of the mind or understanding and of discrimination or judicious distinction．

| I Buddhit | 家 | the understanding，intellect， mind． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Matib |  | intellect，reason，prudence， sagacity． |
| 3 Gatih | Farsed | judgment，knowledge，wisdom． |
| 4 Matam | ఫী＇saly | discrimination，the faculty of analysing or distinguishing． |
| 5 Drsţam | は包包 | insight，knowledge，wisdom， sagacity． |


| 6 Abhisamitåvi |  | reflection，a reflecting mind； judicious，clever． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 Samyag avabodhah |  <br>  | clear perception，undentanding or comprehencion；well un－ dentood or perceived． |
| 8 Supratividdhah |  | well examined，judged．dis－ criminated． |
| 9 Abhilakgitah |  <br>  | marked；Athtingwished，ac－ knowledged，evident． |
| ro Gatim gatah |  | fulls undentood，perceived， juatzed，diecriminated． |
| II Avabodhat |  | judiciously perceived，fully understood；judgment，in－ tellect． |
| 12 Pratyabhijĩa | โ゙9ิ＊『『 | acknowledgment，lnowledge， perception，cognition［recog－ nition］． |
| 13 Menire |  | it will be known or he will or shall understand it［（they） understood．Menire is the third person plural form of $\sqrt{\text { man }}$ in Mif］． |


On the several names（or teras）for a learned man．

| I Panditah | ETANTI RESENTM | a learned，wise，clever man． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Vicakpanah |  | clever，sagacious；a judicious learned man． |
| 3 Panḍita－jãtlyah |  | a wise man tanght by nature ［＇of a clever sort，rather learned，wise，Divyiv．（cf． Pap．v，3，69）＇．M．W．］． |
| 4 Pravinab | STANTE | clever，skilful，conversant（in an excellent degree）． |
| 5 Niṣ̣̣âtah | 5080 | skilful，conversant，clever， learned，wise． |

[^67]| 6 Vyaktah | $4 \times 180 \cdot 9$ | wise, learned, clever; clear, evident. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 Medhãvı |  | heedful, attentive, intelligent, learned. |
| 8 Buddhah |  | (that has known or understood what God and Soul are), a sage, a learned and wise man, the standard of supreme intelligence or wisdom, the very Intellect or Judgment. [one that has understood (the truth), a sage, one fully enlightened.] |
| 0 Buddhimăn |  | intelligent, sagacious, wise. |
| 10 Prảjñah | वेश | ingenious, witty, intelligent, eminently wise or ingenious, with a quick apprehension. |
| II Boddha |  | [one] that has understood or perceived, a learned man. |
| 12 Praịñàvăn |  | intelligent, ingenious, having a quick apprehension. |
| 13 Vidvån |  | knowing, wise, learned. |
| 14 Nipunah | 5akrel | judicious, clever, skilful. conversant. |
| 15 Vijāah ${ }^{1}$ |  | clearly or distinctly knowing, clever, conversant, wise, learned. |
| 16 Akrştimãn |  | sagacious, witty, with a quick apprehension, judicious, intelligent, wise |
| 17 Paṭuh | पालेख - خे | dexterous, clever, skilful, diligent, sharp. |
| 18 Caturasrah ${ }^{2}$ | Aatsered | (four-cornered) ingenious, |
| 19 Daksah |  | a dexterous or clever man, a scholar, a friend of the learned. |

[^68]
## 

On the enumeration of the terws for expresgng '[the] promound or prorundity'
([THE] ABStRUSE OR Abstrosenerss).

| $\begin{gathered} \text { I Gambhlro gambhiráva- } \\ \text { bhäsah } \end{gathered}$ |  | a profound thing or matter that reems to be very ebelruse. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Durdrsah |  | difficult to be seen thoroughly; hardly perceptible, obecure. |
| 3 Duravabodhah |  | difficult to be perceived or understood. |
| 4 Duranubodhah | ditto | ditto |
| 5 Sūkṣmam் nipụà-pạ̣-dita-vijũa-vedaniyah ${ }^{1}$ |  <br>  | that which may be understood (only) by a sagacious, learned, and subtile or acute philosopher. |
| 6 Atarkyah |  | undiscernible, not to be discerned, discussed or determined by reason or reasoning. |
| 7 Atarkâvacarah |  | it is not (it falls not into) the province of sophistry or a sophist (a petty logician) [that which does not come within the province of 80 phistry, that which is beyond the scope of logic]. |
| 8 Anidarsanah |  | not to be shown, indemonstrable. |
| 9 [Dur]avagăhah |  | unfathomable, not to be sounded (that whose profundity it is difficult to measure or sound). |
| 10 Śvah | 94 | rest, tranquillity, beatitude, happiness; (adj.) at rest, iranquil, quiet, undisturbed, happy. |
| II Aprapañcah |  | unertended, having no dimension. |
| 12 Niṣprapanicah |  | unexpanded, not spread out, without extent ['subject to no expansion or manyfold. ness']. |



13 Samirañjaniyah
${ }_{15}$ Arädhanah

16 Abhiradhana ${ }^{\text {a }}$

17 Abhinandayisyati
 becoming affectionate, pataionate for.


gratifying, exhilarating, making glad, causing delectation or exhilaration.
 of delighting or tatring pleasurt.
he will be exceedingly glad or will greatly rejoice (will be made very glad).

On the names or terms of the several einds of figrcenegs or ferocity, cruelfy and injury or hurt.

| I Raudrah | बิ'9¹ 5-5 | wrath, rage; wrathful, violent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Caṇ̣ah |  | fierce, cruel, wrathful, angry, pasaionate; wrath, passion. |
| 3 Ugrah | 54]90989 | angry, cruel, wrathful; a name of Siva. |
| 4 Krürah | 8YJENA」 | cruel, pitiless, hard, mischievous, formidable, ferrible, villainous. |
| 5 Dusta-cittah |  | with a vile (wicked, depraved, corrupt) heart; passionate. |
| 6 Raudra-cittah |  | with an injurious mind, malignant, malicious, injurious. |
| 7 Pratihata-cittab |  | with a hating, disliking, detesting heart or mind. |
| 8 Kharah | - 5 5 - | (using) hard (contumelious) abusive words. |

[^69]| 8A．Nisphurah ${ }^{1}$ |  | ［severe，cruel．］ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 Dȧrunah |  | horrible，terrific，intolerable． |
| 10 Tivrah |  | hard，fierce，cruel，clamorous． |
| II Canḍa－migah |  | a fierce，cruel，wild beast． |
| 12 Upadrotårah |  | hurting，injuring，mischievous， pernicious． |
| 13 Anarthôpasaminitam |  | hurtful，injurious． |
| 14 Viheṭhalkah | Rสّब｜ชั＇\｛5゙ด | hurting，injury；contumely； afflicting，harassing，vexing． |
| 15 Kupitah | R69EN | troubled，stirred up，indigna－ tion，wrath，rage，angry， wrathful． |
| 16 Prakopah |  | passion，wrath，rage，anger； greatly angry，passionate． |
| 17 Kaṭukah | 篤鸟可 | pungent，of a bitter taste；an improper action． |
| 18 Abhişaktah | $55^{4} 9^{2}$ | diseased，weak，sickly． |
| 19 Rabhasah |  | a body with sickly limbs or members that want a medical bath［impetuous，violent．］ |
| 20 Sảhasikah |  | perpetrated by violence（not doubting，not hesitating）． |

ON THE NAMES OF THE FOUR KINDS OF MEN．

| Tamas－tamaḅ－paråyaṇah |  | one going from darkness to （greater）darkness． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Tamo－jyotiṣ－parayanah |  | one going from darkness to light． |

[^70]| 3 Jyotis－tamah－parayapah |  | one going from light to dark nese． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 Jyotir－jyotisp－parayaṇah |  | one going from light to light． |


On the names or teris expressive of this life（or world），ter lifi herkafter（n ter NEET WORLD）AND OF DYDNG AND CHANGING（Bhifitng）OUR AbODE．

| 1 Drpta－dharmah |  | obvious or evident thing． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Ihatra | 950 | here，in this life or world． |
| 3 Anutra | 58 | there，in the nert life or the nert world． |
| 4 Iha janma | E＇afx | in this birth or in this life． |
| 5 Āyatyam | 58 | in the future（or nert life）． |
| 6 Pära－janmikah | ぶ曲行9 | （in）the other birth（or life hereafter）． |
| 7 Jati－vyativṭtam |  | after having changed his life （after this birth or life is gone）． |
| 8 Samparkyikah |  | in the last next life（in the life of find union with the universal spirit）［relating to the other world］． |
| 9 Samparäyah | お゙⿹勹口 | the last or life hereafter． |
| Io Jati－parivartah |  | the exchange of one＇s genera－ tion or species；metem－ poychosis． |
| II Cyutih |  | （when not compounded）ex－ change of life，dying，shifting or migrating． |
| 12 Cyavanam |  | （in compound）to go，move，or going，moving． |
| 13 Cyuti－samicramah |  | death and transmigration． |

On the enumeration of the several names for a solitary place.

| I Pràntam Sayyâsanam |  | a sleeping place on the margin or borders of an inhabited place (town or village). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Prânta-vana-prasthā |  | abode (or dwelling) in a wood or forest. |
| 3 Prântam | -1248189 | dwelling in the suburbs or on the borders of an inhabited place. |
| 4 Aranyam |  | forest, wildness, desert, solitary or uninhabited place. |
| 5 Kăntăram |  | wilderness, desert, forest. |
| 6 Vanam |  | wood, grove, garden, forest. |
| 7 Upavanam |  | a grove or wood of little extent. |


On the names of the four abodes [stages of life].

I Gärhasthah

2 Brahma-caryástramah

3 Văna-prasthah

4 Bhaiḳ̣ukah




he that abides in his house, a householder, a layman.
a religious student living in any religious establishment and observing abstinence.
he that dwells in woods, forest or wilderness; an ascetic.
a beggar, a religious mendicant.

CCLXIII (izi). Cakravartinám sapta ratnãni guna-kramap:

On the names of the qualifications of a universal monarch and the seven precious things (belonging to him).
I Svayamin-yănam
25: $25^{\circ} \square$
a gathering together of the troops by themselves, a marching against an enemy.

| 2 Pratyudyånam | çarasin | a solemn reception by those on the other part or by an enemy; ['the act of going forth againgt ']. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Kalaha-jitah |  | the gaining of the field immediately upon the troops being arranged or disposed. |
| 4 Sastra-jitah |  | (immediately) victorious by making the weapons ready (or armed and conquered). |
| 5 Caturanto vijeta | 大qRably | victorious on [up to] the four boundaries (or comers of the world): everywhere victorious. |
| 6 Dhārmiko dharma-rājā |  | a pious defender of the faith; zealously pious protector of religions. |
| 7 Mardita-kanṭakab |  $\square$ | [one that] has overcome the obstacle, or destroyed the mischievous thing (the enemy). |
| 8 Vijita-vijayab |  Ex'yyy | [one that] has got victory over the victorious. |
| 9 Sapta-ratna-samanvalgatah |  | he is possessed of seven precious things (following him everywhere). |
| ro Calra-ratnam |  | a discus or wheel of precious stone [the treasure of the wheel]. |
| II Hasti-ratnam | - | an elephant of precious stone (or of a most excellent hind) [the treasure of the elephant]. |
| 12 Asva-ratnam |  | a fine horse of precious stone [the treasure of the horse]. |
| 13 Mani-ratnam |  | a gem or jewel [the treasure of the gem]. |
| 14 Stri-ratnam |  | a woman (or royal consort) of ditto [the treasure of the woman]. |

15 Grha-pati-ratnam

16 Paripā̀yaka-ratnam


a householder of ditto [the treasure of the householder].
an officer or minister of ditto [the treasure of an adviser].

CCLXIV (172). SATIRETEA-PUTRA-SAHASRANAṀ GUNA-PADDHATIF:

On the names of those child den or sons of which he shall have a whole thousand (OR A THOUSAND COMPLETE).

I Surah

2 Viral

3 Varângag-rūpI

4 Para-sainya-pramardI

5 Ajitamin jayati

6 Jitam adhy®̄vasati

7 Sa imam eva samudraparyantắn mahä-prthivim akhiläm akaṇtakảm anutpatàm adandenasastrena dharmena samenabhinirjityadhyàvasari
$529 \cdot 8$
the valiant, the hero.
$45^{0.245}$

$\downarrow$

बदІ
rank (परेषस्N)

 केन
कూस से



after having thus conquered the great earth as far as the sea (shore) and having put an end to many abuses, hurting and injurious practices, abolishing (cruel) punishmeats, disarming the people and establishing justice, he dwells among them.
e overcomes that which was not overcome (has not been conquered).
he dwells or settles among those that have been conquered.
he with a body of the best members and limbs (or the best-bodied).
conqueror or subduer of the enemy's army.

ON THE NAMES OF tEE YOUR Conde of thoore.

| 1 Hasti-halyah |  | the troop of those fighting from clephants. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Alva-kiyah | $5{ }^{5}$ | the troop of those on horseback, or the horse [cavilry]. |
| 3 Ratharbeyah |  | the troop of thowe fighting in chariote. |
| 4 Patti-blyah |  | the infantry. |
|  |  |  |
|  prognostics. |  |  |
| 1 Nirghătah |  | a sudden great sound or noise, a guot of blustering or roaring wind. |
| 2 Ulrax-patah |  | fire falling from heaven, a meteor, an ignis fatuus [the shooting of a meteor]. |
| 3 Indra-capam | QER | rain-bow. |
| 4 Sürya-parivesah | §゙মমিমম | the halo or circle about the sun. |
| 5 Śałunam | ब『3 | a bird; an auspicious sign. |
| 6 Jyotisam |  | astrological science, letters employed in astrological science. |
| 7 Svapnadhyayah | F-5NTM | explication of dreams. |
| 8 Saluna-rutam |  | the auspicious [ominoue] cry or voice of a bird. |
| 9 Viqtih | 2540.24\% | (a bold) entrance; astrological period of half a lunar day. |
| 10 Vyatipatah |  | that causes a fall or downfall. |

II Utpatah | a prodigy or phenomenon; a |
| :--- | :--- |
| prognostic, a portent. |

CCLXVII (188). Pramãna-tarka-mirgatârthāg:

## 

On the terms originating in the systems of the logicians or dialecticians.

I Tat-pratyakcoôpalabdhilab;apam

2 Tadảsrital-pratyalcsob-palabdhi-lalopanam

3 Sva-jātīya-drọtannto-pasamihăra-latapagam

4 Parinisppanna-lalopanam


(that) it is an evident criterion (characteristic sign or definicion) [the criterion of perceptual experience of that (thing)].
 5 definition [the criterion of perceptual experience of what is dependent upon that (thing)].
 same kind, or demonstraion by proffering similar examples.
a perfect criterion (or definitron) [criterion of ultimate reality].


For the rest see Fac. II, § LXXXXV (188), pp. 129ff.
CCLXVIII (993). कर'ब
Terms originating with several dialectical systems.

I Aitihyam

2 Pratibham


such is, it is said to be such.
heard of some authority [intuitive].

CCLXIX (196). Vimbati-Gikhara-samudgatay sat-kAya-dpsti-dallaq:
QED


The rock of the theory of true personality (true body or existence) with twenty eminent tops or points. On the names of the twenty theoretical principles respecting annihilation.

I Rūpam âtmâ suãmivat<br>2 Rūpavàn âtmà alanincãcravat


 95
the soul (the self, the abstract individual) being the body, is like the master (or if the soul is, etc., then it is like, etc.).
if the soul has a body then it is like an ornament.

95
3 Ātmiyam̀ rūpaún bhب̣tyav
 95
if the body is of the soul then it is like a hired servant or slave.
if the sow l abides in the body then it is like a vessel.

5 Vedanâtma

## 


sensation is the soul (or the soul is sensation).
the soul is sensitive or sentient (or sensitive is the soul).
sensation is of (or belongs to) the soul.
in sensation is (or abides) the soul.
perception (or consciousness) is the soul (or the soul is perception).
the soul is conscious (or it is the soul that has consciousness).
perception (or consciousness) is of the soul (or belongs to the soul).

|  |
| :---: |
| 13 Samimexat atma |
| 14 Samskāravån âtma |
| 15 Ātmiyah samskErah |
| I6 Samingăresv atma |
| 17 Vijãănam âtma |
| 18 Vijūảnavãn atma |
| 19 Ātmiyarin vijüănam |
| 20 Vijüņe âtma |






बमनाष




On the gramatical terms, atc.

## 


वर्वमीय



in perception (consciounces)
is (or abides) the soul.
conception (formation of notions, ideas, mowledge) is the soril.
the soul is what forms notions.
conception is of the soul (or of the soul is conception).
in conception is (or abides) the soul.
cognition (or full knowledge) is the soul.
it is the soul that comprehends (knows, understands).
cognition is of the soul.
in the cognition is (or abides or consists) the soul.

I Sūtram

2 Dhátuh

3 Nipatah

4 Anvalchyãnam

5 Upasargah

6 Vâkyôpanyásah
made into an aphorism, a sütra.
the elements or roots of words or verbs.
the indeclinable words or particles.
explication, exemplifying.
inflerion, changing, declining, conjugating, adding some particles [a particle prefired to roots].
accessory or additional syllable or syllables [employment of a sentence or words].

| 7 Upasamichyanam |  | a making（forming）into a syl－ lable or syllables，a spelling ［＇supplementary addition；a term technically applied to the verttikas of Katyayana， which are intended to supply omissions in Pagini＇s sütras and generally to supplement them＇］． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 Samąsah；Samastah |  | the forming of words，sentences； reading［compound；com－ pounded］． |
| 9 Karma | Ras | work，the object of an action． |
| 10 Bhâvah | $\sqrt{5}$ | quality，abstract noun，an adjective． |
| II Samisktam | àmaraigia | well（or elegantly）put together； Sanskrit language． |
| 12 Prakutam | ＇98040］ | common，ordinary，vulgar：the Prakrit dialect． |
| 13 Apabhraminsah |  | a corrupt dialect［a form of Pralcrit］． |
| 14 Paisacikah | 中活碞 | the language of the flesh－eaters， or of the malignant imps or demons，any barbarous dia－ lect［a form of Pralcrit］． |
| 15 Kryabepadam |  | a verb，an active verb that requires the instrumental case． |
| 16 Anavasthả－prasamingah |  | unconnectedly，insertion of a particle，［＇possibility of the fallacy of ad infinithom＇；in－ finite regress］． |
| 17 Atiprasamigah |  | a 1kind of compound verb ［an over－deduction ad ab－ surdum；the term is used when the deduction implies giving up of every uniformity and the possibility of every thing；Stcherbatsky，Bud－ dhist Logic，Vol．II，p． 239 footnote I］． |
| 18 Prasamigah prasajyate |  | a kind of passive verb［there arises reductio ad absurdum］． |


| 19 Vigrahah |  | the proper form of a compound word, construction [analysis of a compound]. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 Dvandvah | Farysa | a compoand noun (reiteration of some syilables). |
| 21 Dvisuh |  | a compound word in which the fint member consiste of a numeral. |
| 22 Tat-purupal | रิ\% ${ }^{\text {cous }}$ |  |
| 23 Bahu-vrihit |  | grammatical terms for some compounded words. |
| 24 Avyayibhâvah |  | [names of different types of compounds in Sanstrit grammar]. |
| 25 Karma-dhărayah | axaction |  |
| 26 Samănḋdhikarapah |  | [ $\mathrm{c}_{\text {- }}$-inherent]. |
| 27 Käralcah | $55^{\circ}$ | the agent, subjective cese. |
| 28 Prathama-purusah |  | first person [third person of English grammar]. |
| 29 Madhyama-purusah |  | the middle or second person. |
| 30 Uttama-purusah |  | the chief (or third person) [fint person of English grammar). |

On the seven cases of the declension of a word or noun.

| Singular | Dual | Phural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Vitsah | Vrlasaut | Vfloph |
| पेर. | 9159 | Trecend |
| a tree (nominative) |  |  |
| 2 Vifgam | Vrbsau | Vrbapan |
| ¢ิ¢0\% | 925 501 |  |

upon [to] a tree.

## Singular <br> 3 Vrkseña <br> 

Dual
V！̣kṣảbhyăm


Plural
Vṛkṣaih

with or by a tree

## 4 Vṛkṣăya <br> 

> Vṛkṣảbhyām
> ศิᄃ

Vṛksebhyah

for or on account of a tree

5 Vřksat
9ิERN

Vṛkşảbhyām

from a tree．

| Vŗcssasya |
| :---: |
| 9ิ¢＇बิ |

of a tree．
7 Vṛkse
คิธ
on a tree

Vrtcsayoh


VṬkșayoh


Vṛkṣāṇãm


## VỊkseṣu



CCLXXII（232）．
Arya－mahã－vaipulya－buddhàvataḿśsaka－sütrânt［ర̄dbhavita］－Gananā－nāmānı


From the names of numbers，proportion or gradual increase，time，and the ten corners
（OF THE WORLD）；（FIRST）ON THE NAMES OF THOSE NUMBERS OR NUMERALS THAT OCCUR
in a ceapter of the Brah－hgyur［qضa－agx］Drvision，styled phal－chen
（malia），THE GREAT COMMENTARY．

| I Satam | －馬 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Sahasram | \％ |
| 3 Kotih | 同 $5^{\circ} \square^{1}$ |


| 4 Ayutam | す¢＇ 2 gh |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 Niyutam | 国国\| |
| 6 Bimbaram |  |
| 7 Kamikaram | $47^{8+2}$ |
| 8 Agaram | ญิよひฟ |
| 9 Pravarab | 5®゙M｜ |
| ıo Mavarah | 4459 |
| II Avarah | 5xz릦 |
| 12 Tavarah | $55 \cdot 5$ |
| 13 Simā |  |
| 14 Tūmam ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | ヨ®ு크․ |
| 15 Nemam | gar Exa |
| I6 Avagam |  |
| 17 Mivagam | 三天＂可 ${ }^{2}$ |
| 18 Viragam | 因回回 |
| 19 Viga［va］m |  |
| 20 Samkramah |  |
| 21 Visarah |  |
| 22 Vijambhah | $\text { s70 } 9 \downarrow$ |


| 23 | Vijagah | 9 $\square^{\mathbf{6}} \mathbf{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | Visotah | 㐿"WN |
| 25 | Vivảhah |  |
| 26 | Vibhaktih | －1］Ma |
| 27 | Vikhyatah | \＃aner |
| 28 | Tulanam |  |
| 29 | Dharanam | acar．54 |
| 30 | Vipathah | W®－జ్N／ |
| 31 | Viparyah | T్రీM M N |
| 32 | Samaryah | REATM W |
| 33 | Viturnam | 玉小•戓 |
| 34 | Hevarah | ¢¢¢ |
| 35 | Vicảrah |  |
| 36 | Vicastah | －ร์ำWล |
| 37 | Atyudgatah | ヨ®ざひ凩 |
|  | Visisţah | G5¢ Wa |
| 39 | Nevalah | ¢゙azyux |
|  | Harivah |  |
|  | Viksobhah | Rส్రు｜Ma |


| 42 Halibhat ${ }^{1}$ | \％゙WN |
| :---: | :---: |
| 43 Härisah | \＄\％${ }^{\circ}$ 성미 |
| 44 Helugah | ¢TRara |
| 45 Drabuddhah | Rタป以ส |
| 46 Harunah | 5¢¢\％\％ |
| 47 Maludah |  |
| 48 Kṣamudah | －${ }^{\text {chex }}$ |
| 49 Eladah | 9¢\％NT |
| 50 Malumah | 50\％ 0 N |
| 5I Sadamah | $5 \square$ |
| 52 Vimudah | 5AR MTA |
| 53 Vaimătrah | が¢ 25 |
| 54 Pramātrah | 49arajen |
| 55 Sumãtrah | －79areva |
| 56 Bhramătrah | －acaray |
| 57 Gamătrah | － garainx $^{\text {a }}$ |
| 58 Namătrah | －9，9\％－8े5 |
| 59 Hematrah |  |
| 60 Dhamātrah | －9，9MENLS |


| 6r Paramãtrah | मп¢¢a'ga |
| :---: | :---: |
| 62 Sivamảtrạ | 4garuma |
| 63 Elah | W045 |
| 64 Velah |  |
| 65 Telah | $3 x^{-3 x}$ |
| 66 Gelah |  |
| 67 Svailah | 케ㅈㅐㅐN |
| 68 Nelah | 4万すu |
| 69 Kelah | 8NATRT4 |
| 70 Selah | $455^{-245}$ |
| 71 Phelab |  |
| 72 Melah | $85^{\circ} \mathrm{CN}$ |
| 73 Saravah |  |
| 74 Meludah | 요틛 |
| 75 Kheludah |  |
| 76 Matulah | s'alg |
| 77 Samulah | 529]REN |
| 78 Ayavah |  |
| 79 Kamalam | $\text { 54R }{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 8o Magavah | 45TNa |


| 8r Atarah |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 82 Heluyah |  |
| 83 Veluvah | ¢ㅏํuns |
| 84 Kalăpah | \＄＊＊）N |
| 85 Havavah | จ미내N |
| 86 Vivarab |  |
| 87 Navarah | 5ロW\％ |
| 88 Malarah | 7atru wis |
| 89 Savarah |  |
| 90 Meruta |  |
| 91 Camarah |  |
| 92 Dhamarah | REิ¢ |
| 93 Pramảdah | FARRS |
| 94 Vigamah | 521039 |
| 95 Upavartah |  |
| 96 Nirdesah | え®『raş |
| 97 Akşeyah |  |
| 98 Sambhūtah |  |
| 99 Amamah | 5－बे5 |


| 100 Avantah ${ }^{1}$ | －12N20 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| IOI Utpalah | －＊＊＊＊＊ |
| 102 Padmah |  |
| 103 Samikhya | gEETR ${ }^{\text {gGA }}$ |
| 104 Gatih | 率斯 |
| 105 Upagamah | ExTund |
| 106 Asamizhyeyam |  |
| 107 Asamkhyeya－parivartah |  |
| 108 Aparimāņah | 524］WiN |
| Iog Aparimạta－parivartah |  |
|  | －氮N゙E |
| IIO Aparyantah | ళ্廾ুক্ী |
| III Aparyanta－parivartah |  |
| 112 Asamantah | प्रुवाबे |
| 113 Asamanta－parivartah |  |
| 114 Aganeyam | －304EN |
| II5 Agaṇeya－parivartah |  |
| I16 Atulyam |  |
| 117 Atulya－parivartah |  |

II8 Acintyam

119 Acintya－parivartah

120 Ameyam

121 Ameya－parivartah

122 Anabhilảpyam

123 Anabhilảpya－pärivartah

124 Anabhilảpyânabhilả̉pya－ parivarta－nirdesah
－7＊


वIy
－


－
4



On the names of some numbers or nogerals occurring in the sdon－po beod－pa，a Sútra of the Beah－hgyur．

| 1 Ekam | प¢़ञ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 Dasa | 48 |
| 3 Śatam | 岛 |
| 4 Sahasram | － |
| 5 Koțṭ | ず® |
| 6 Ayutam |  |
| 7 Niyutam | ｜a－1｜ |
| 8 Bimbarah | 5 句为 |


| 374 | SANSKRIT－TIBETAN－ENGLISH VOCABULARY． |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9 Kamkarạ | 4）E8a |
| ıo Āgärạ | Wิ\％ |
| II Pravaram |  |
| 12 Mavaram | ब554 |
| 13 Avaram | 헉렁x |
| 14 Tavaram | $55 \cdot \mathbf{3 5}$ |
| 15 Si̇mam | Rおவ゙せNT |
| 16 Pomam |  |
| 17 Memam | 3x－ža |
| I8 Agavam | §प्\|त्रूष |
| I9 Mrgavam | 习®＇ジ天 |
| 20 Virăgam | なたが |
| 21 Vigavam | G需 |
| 22 Samkramam | 줄 |
| 23 Visaram |  |
| 24 Vibhajam | $5 \mathbb{5}$ |
| 25 Vijagham | 989 |
| 26 Visodam |  |
| 27 Vivahah | AF-5 |
| 28 Vibhaktam | Sid＇ux |


| 29 Givatam | ［19）NW＊ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 Tulanam | 9］9M＊axa |
| $3 \times$ Varanam | aparisan |
| 32 Vivaram | जWurn |
| 33 Avanam | －7xyaruas |
| 34 Thavanam | 戒＂WaN |
| 35 Viparyam ${ }^{1}$ | R్త్యu\|N |
| 36 Samaryam | Rectarrua |
| 37 Viturnam | 98.5 |
| 38 Hevaram | ¢¢ズuk |
| 39 Vicảram |  |
| 40 Vyatyastam | ロᄌำ |
| 41 Atyudgatam | ジ以サ |
| 42 Visistam | －5్ู¢uk |
| 43 Nibalam | ¢ููax |
| 44 Haribham |  |
| 45 Viksobham |  |
| 46 Halibham | 玉゙พ＊ |
| 47 Harị | 包乐 |



| 67 A Veluh | 898 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 68 Geluh | 5 T |
| 69 Siveluh | 팽NN |
| 70 Neluh | 4TR wav |
| 71 Bheluh | 859 |
| 72 Keluh | ＊NM＇ENT |
| 73 Seluh | W5\％\％ |
| 74 Peluh | Exurn |
| 75 Meluh | QEJ5\％N |
| 76 Saralam |  |
| 77 Meruduh | E－35 |
| 78 Kheluduh | 8－3965 |
| 79 Maluduh | Frapa |
| 80 Sambalam | 5442589 |
| 81 Ayavam | ㅍ口欠9馬 |
| 82 Kamalam | 54R＇gne |
| 83 Magavam | －9apund |
| 84 Ataruh | Expuran |
| 85 Helubuh |  |
| 86 Kaqacam | あ．8゙N |


| 87 Havavah |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 88 Havalam |  |
| 89 Vivaram | - |
| 90 Bimbam |  |
| 91 Miravah | స్స్రూజ్N |
| 92 Caraṇam | $\text { " } 1 \square^{\circ}$ |
| 93 Caramam | SgR＇${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 94 Dhavaram | स5゙ฝิ5 |
| 95 Dhamanam | RE¢GA |
| 96 Pramảdah | 5MRT25제 |
| 97 Nigamam |  |
| 98 Avavartam ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| 99 Nirdesah | Exనొaঙ్ |
| 100 Akṣayam |  |
| ror Sambhuitam | Alap'R55 |
| 102 Amamam | E• |
| 103 Avadam | －Txay |
| 104 Utpalam | 5ワTVMス |
| 105 Padmam |  |


| 106 Sarithyam |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 107 Avagamam ${ }^{1}$ | 雨下儿， |
| 108 Gatih | $5{ }^{5}$ |
| 109 Upamyah | $5 ¢ ్$ ¢＊＊ |
| 110 Asamichyeyam |  |
| III Asamikhyeya－parivartah |  |
| 112 Apramảnam | क¢＇45•『 |
| 113 Apramåna－parivartah |  <br> 4） |
| 114 Aparimặam | 54xpun |
| 115 Aparimâna－parivartah |  |
| II6 Aparyantah | ब্रब¢ |
| 117 Aparyanta－parivartah |  |
| 118 Asamantay | ¢্¢ু小 |
| 119 Asamanta－parivartah |  |
| 120 Aganeyam | จิินส |
| 121 Aganeya－parivartah |  |
| 122 Atulyam |  |
| 123 Atulya－parivartah |  |
| 124 Acintyam | 7N6． |

[^71]125 Acintya-parivartah

126 Amàpyam

127 Amå̀pya-parivartah

128 Anabhilăpyam

129 Anabhilapya-parivartah

130 Anabhilảpyânabhilảpyam

13 I Anabhilảpyânabhilăpyaparivartah





 $\square$



## CCLXXIV (234). Lalita-vistarOdbhavita-shimichyã-nāmãni :


On the Namgs of Numerals occurring in the 'Rgya-ceirr rol-pa' (Sans. Lalita-vistara), 2ND VOL. Of the Mdo class in the blah-hgyur '.




बेत्रूप


 ascaer
 9ेN



สูaxeqursi


 cyate


12 Satam vyavasthänaprajñaptinảán hetu-hilacin namocyate

13 Śatamin hetu-hilanánin karaphur nẳmócyate



 59
 cyate

$$
59
$$

r6 Śataṃ samápta-lambhảnâà gananả-gatir nảmocyate
 ब्रेश 5 亿


5 亿





21 Śatam் visam்jñāvatīnản sarva－samjuin nảmócyate



22 Śatamin sarva－samijū̃anảm vibhūti－gamamin ${ }^{1}$ nāmờ－ cyate
玉्NTSK

23 Śatam vibhūti－gamảnảm tal－lakacanamin nảmocyate

変＂


24 Iti hi tal－lakṣana－gananaya sumeru－parvata－rajo laḳ̣a－nikṣepa－kriyay面 pariksayain gacchet




 maṇir nảma gananả aycincur


| 27 Vahana－prajoaptih |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 27A Ifta ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| 28 Kuftit |  |
| 29 Kuţatita |  |
| 30 Sarva－vibuepatis |  |
| 3x Agra－sira |  |
|  rajah－praveso nama gananả ब̀rs |  |
| CCLXXV（235）．Abhidiarmodbhavita－samichyd－namint ： |  |
| Д゙న |  |
| On the Names of gome Nume ＇Chos manon－pa＇（S．Abhid | bfrs or Numbrals originating with（or occurring in）the hakma），Metaphysical Treatises in tebe Bgtan－hgyur． |
| 1 Elcam | 吅気 |
| 2 Dasa | － |
| 3 Satam | 4 |
| 4 Sahasram | 5 |
| 5 Prabhedah | 周 |
| 6 Lakpam | 2598 |
| 7 Atilaksah | NW |
| 8 Kotith | $5 \times$ |

[^72]| 9 Madhyah | 55． 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 Ayutat |  |
| II Mahayutah |  |
| 12 Nayutah | 因可㒳 |
| 13 Maha－nayutah |  |
| 14 Prasutah | 20．$\square^{\prime}$ M |
| 15 Mahal－prasutah |  |
| 16 Kamikarah | $4 \square^{104}$ |
| 17 Mahä－kankarah |  |
| 18 Bimbarah | 50¢7k |
| 19 Mahă－bimbarah |  |
| 20 Aksobhyah | Arqubleras |
| 21 Maháksobhyah | ¢＇Rank mix |
| 22 Vivahah | 日frsia |
| 23 Mahä－vivahah |  |
| 24 Utsamimah | N＇S0． |
| 25 Mahôtsamigah | स ${ }^{\text {chem }}$ |
| 26 Vahanah | $55^{\circ} 95$ |
| 27 Mahä－vathanah |  |
| 28 Tiţibhah | ब89\％ |


| 29 Mahi－titibhah |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 Hetuh | 気気的 |
| 31 Mahaihetuh |  |
| 32 Karabhah | 可58\％ |
| 33 Maha－lcarabhah |  |
| 34 Indrah | 5as．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 35 Mahtodrah |  |
| 36 Samisptal |  |
| 37 Mahilsamaptah |  |
| 38 Gatib | \％apraj |
| 39 Mahz－gatih | 7＂ |
| 40 Nimba－rajah | 950．5 |
| 4 M Mahan－nimba－rajah | aதi |
| 42 Mudrit | g\％an |
| 43 Mahi－mudrl |  |
| 44 Balam | Etasaja |
| 45 Mah－balam |  |
| 46 Samjor | －5\％${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 47 Mahe－sahjam |  |
| 48 Vibhütah |  |

49 Mahà-vibhūtah

50 Balaicsam

5I Maha-balàkṣam

52 Asamikhyam

53 Apramânam

54 Aprameyam

55 Aparimitam

36 Aparimåam

57 Atulyam

58 Amảpyam

59 Acintyam ${ }^{1}$


54515








${ }^{1}$ Both M. and S. add Anabhilèpyam as a separate entry after it.

A Compabative Table of the Sections of the Maravyutpatti as in tife edtions on Mdiafery ( $=$ M). Saraict (- S) and Csoma de Korde (- C).

| M | S | C | M | S | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | I | 1 (r) | 44 | XLIV | XVI (40) |
| 2 | II | II (2) | 45 | XLV | CXCI (4) |
| 3 | III | III (3) | 46 | XIVI | XVII (42) |
| 4 | IV | " | 47 | XIVII | XVIII (43) |
| 5 | V | " | 48 | XLVIII | XIX (44) |
| 6 | VI | " | 49 | XLIX | XX (45) |
| \% | VII | IV (4) | 50 | L | CXCII (46) |
| 8 | VIII | CLXXXIII (5) | 51 | LI | XXI (47) |
| 9 | IX | CLXXIV (6) | 52 | LII | CXCIII (48) |
| 10 | $\mathbf{X}$ | CLXXV (7) | 53 | LIII | CXCIV (49) |
| 11 | XI | CLXXVI (8) | 54 | LIV | CXCV (50) |
| 12 | XII | CLXXVII (9) | 55 | LV | $\cdots$ |
| 13 | XIII | CLXXVIII (Io) | 56 | LVI | CXCVI (51) |
| 14 | XIV | CLXXXIX (ix) | 57 | LVII | CXCVII (5z) |
| 15 | XV | CLXXXX (12) | 58 | LVIII | CXCVIII (53) |
| 16 | XVI | CLXXXX (13) | 59 | LIX | ....... |
| 17 | XVII | LXIII (14) | 60 | LX | CXCLX (54) |
| 18 | XVIII | LXIV (15) | 61 | LXI | CC (55) |
| 19 | XIX | LXII (16) | 62 | LXII | OCI (56) |
| 20 | XX | LXI (17) | 63 | LXIII | .' |
| 21 | XXI | CVI (18) | 64 | LXIV | OCII (57) |
| 22 | XXII | V (19) | 65 | LXV | LIX (58) |
| 23 | XXIII | VI (20) | 66 | LXVI | LX (59) |
| 24 | XXIV | CLXXOXII (21) | 67 | LXVII | CCIII (60) |
| 25 | XXV | CLXXXXIII (22) | 68 | LXVIII | CCIV (6x) |
| 26 | XXVI | VII (23) | 69 | LXIX | CCV (62) |
| 27 | XXVII | CLXXXIV (24) | 70 | LXX | OCVI (63) |
| 28 | XXVIII | CLXOXXV (25) | 71 | LXXI | OCVII (64) |
| 29 | XXIX | CLIXXXVI (26) | 72 | LXXII | OCVIII (65) |
| 30 | $\mathbf{X X X}$ | CVII (27) | 73 | LXXXII | CCIX (66) |
| 31 | XXXI | VIII (28) | 74 | LXXIV | CCX (67) |
| 32 | 2XXII |  | 75 | LXXV | LVIII (68) |
| 33 | XXXIII | IX (29) | 76 | LXXXVI | XXIII (69) |
| 34 | XXXIV | X (30) | 77 | LXXVII | CCXI (70) |
| 35 | XXXVV | CLXXXXVII (3) | 78 | LXXVVIII | OCXII (7) |
| 36 | XXXXVI | CLXXXVIII (32) | 79 | LXXXIX | OCXIII (72) |
| 37 | XXXXVII | XI (33) | 80 | LXXX | CCXIV (73) |
| 38 | XXXVIII | XII (34) | 81 | LXXXX | OCxV (74) |
| 39 | XXXIX | CLXXXIX (35) | 82 | LXXXII | CCXVI (75) |
| 40 | XIL | CXC (36) | 83 | LXXXIII | CCXVII (76) |
| 41 | XLI | XIII (37) | 84 | LXXXIV | CCXVIII (77) |
| 42 | XLIII | XIV (38) | 85 | LXXXV | CCXIX (78) |
| 43 | XLIIII | XV (39) | 86 | L XXXXVI | OCXX (79) |


| M | S | C | M | S | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87 | LXXXVII | CCXXI (80) | 134 | CXXXV | CCXLVII (125) |
| 88 | LXXXVIII | CCXXII (8I) | 135 | CXXXVI | CCXLVIII (126) |
| 89 | LXXXIX | CCXXIII (82) | 136 | CXXXVII |  |
| 90 | XC | CCXXIV (83) | 137 | CXXXVIYI | CCXLIX (127) |
| 91 | XCI | LXV (84) | 138 | CXXXIX | CCL ( 128 ) |
| 92 | XCII | LXVI (85) | 139 | CXL | CCLI (129) |
| 93 | XCIII | LXVII (86) | 140 | CXLI | CCLIII (130) |
| 94 | XCIV | LXVIII (87) | 141 | CXLII | CCLIII (131) |
| 95 | XCV | I, XIX (88) | 142 | CXLIII | CCLIV (132) |
| 96 | XCVI | LXXX (89) | 143 | CXLIV | CCLV (133) |
| 97 | XCVII | LXXI (90) | 144 | CXLV | CCLVI (134) |
| 98 | XCVIII | LXXII (9) | 145 | CXLVI | CCLVII (135) |
| 99 | IC | " | 146 | CXLVII | CCLVIII (136) |
| 100 | C | LXXIII (92) | 147 | CXLVIII | CCLIX (137) |
| 101 | CI | LXXIV (93) | 148 | CXLIX | CCLX (138) |
| 102 | CII | LXXV (94) | 149 | CL | CCLXI (139) |
| 103 | CIII | LXXVI (95) | 150 | CLI | CCLXII (140) |
| 104 | CIV | LXXVVII (96) | 151 | CLII | CII (141) |
| 105 | CV | LXXVIII (97) | 152 | CLIII | CIII (142) |
| 106 | CVI | LXXIX (98) | 153 | CLIV | XCII (143) |
| 107 | CVII | LXXXX (99) | 154 | CLV | XCIII (144) |
| 108 | CVIII | LXXXI (100) | 155 | CLVI | XCIV (145) |
| 109 | CIX | LXXXII (101) | 156 | CLVII | XCV (146) |
| 110 | CX | CCXXV (102) | 157 | CLVIII | XCVI (147) |
| III | CXI | CCXXVI (103) | 158 | CLIX | XCVII (148) |
| 112 | CXII | CCXXVII (104) | 159 | CLX | XCVIII (149) |
| 113 | CXIII | XXVI (105) | 160 | CL, XI | XCIX (150) |
| 114 | CxIV | CCXXVIII (106) | 161 | CLIXII | C (151) |
| 115 | CXV | CCXXIX (107) | 162 | CLXIII | CI (152) |
| 116 | CXVI | CCXXX (108) | 163 | CLXIV | CVIII (153) |
| 117 | CXVII | CCXXXI (109) | 164 | CLXV | CIX (154) |
| 118 | CXVIII | CCXXXII (IIO) | 165 | CLXVI | CX (155) |
| 119 | CXIX | CCXXXIII (III) | 166 | CLXVII | CXI (156) |
| 120 | CXX | CCXXXIV (112) | 167 | CLXVIII | CXII (157) |
| 121 | CXXI | CCXXXV (113) | 168 | CLXIX | CXIII (158) |
| 122 | CXXII | CCXXXVI (114) | 169 | CLXX | CXIV (159) |
| 123 | CXXIII | CCXXXVII (115) | 170 | CLXXI | CXV (160) |
| 124 | CXXIV | CCXXXVIII (116) | 171 | CLXXII | CXVI (16I) |
| 125 | CxXV | CCXXXIX (117) | 172 | CLXXIII | CXVII (162) |
| 126 | CxXVI | CCXL (118) | 173 | CLXXIV | CXVIII (163) |
| 127 | CXXVIICxXVIII | CCXLI (IIg) | 174 175 | CLXXV | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CXIX (164) } \\ & \text { CXX (165) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 128 | CXXIX | CCXLIII (120) | 176 | CLXXVII | XXVII (166) |
| 129 | CxXX | OCXLIII (121) | 177 | CLXXXVIII | XXVIII (167) |
| 130 | CXXXI | CCXLIV (122) | 178 | CLXXIX | XXIX (168) |
| 131 | CXXXII | CCXIV (23) | 179 | CLXOXX | XXCX (169) |
| 132 | CXXXIII |  | 180 | CLXXXI | XXXX (170) |
| 133 | CxXETV | CCXIVI (124) | 181 | CLXXXI | CCLXIII (171) |


| M | s | C | M | S | c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 182 | CLXXXXII | CCLXIV (172) | 229 | CCXXX | CIV (216) |
| 183 | CLXXXXIV | CCLXV (173) | 230 | C $\times$ XXXI | CV (217) |
| 184 | CLXXXV | XXXII (174) | 231 | CCXXXII | CXXXIV (218) |
| 185 | CLXXXVI | XXXIII (175) | 232 | CCXXXIII | CXXXV (219) |
| 186 | CLXXXVII | XXXIV (176) | 233 | CCXXXIV | CXXXVI (220) |
| 187 | CLXXXVIII | XXXV (177) | 234 | CCXXXV | CXXXVII (22I) |
| 188 | CLXXXIX | XXXVI ( $\mathbf{1 7 8}^{8}$ ) | 235 | CCXXXVI | CXXXVIII (222) |
| 189 | CXC | XXXVII (179) | 236 | CCXXXVII | CXXXIX (223) |
| 190 | CXCI | XXXVIII (180) | 237 | CCXXXVIII | CXL (224) |
| 191 | CXCII | ", | 238 | CCXXXIX | CXLI (225) |
| 192 | CXCIII | XXXIX (181) | 239 | CCXL | CXLII (226) |
| 193 | CXCIV | XI ( 182 ) | 240 | CCXLI | CXLIII (227) |
| 194 | CXCV | XLI (183) | 241 | CCXLII | CXLIIV (228) |
| 195 | CXCVI | XLIII (184) | 242 | CCXLIII | CXLV (229) |
| 196 | CXCVII | LIV (185) | 243 | CCXLIV | CXIVVI (230) |
| 197 | CXCVIII | L (186) | 244 | CCXLV | LXXXIII (231) |
| 198 | CXCIX | CCLXVI (187) | 245 | ': | " |
| 199 | CC | LXXXIV and | 246 | CCXLVI | CCLXXII (232) |
|  |  | こCLXVII (x88) | 247 | CCXLVII | CCLXXIII (233) |
| 200 | CCI | LXXXV ( $\mathbf{1 8 9}$ ) | 248 | CCXLVIII | CCLXXIV (234) |
| 201 | CCII | LXXXVI (190) | 249 | CCXLIX | CCLXXV (235) |
| 202 | CCIII | LXXXVVII (191) | 250 | CCL | CXLVII (236) |
| 203 | CCIV | LXXXVVIII (192) | 251 | CCLI | CXLVIII (237) |
| 204 | CCV | CCLXVIII (193) | 252 | CCLII | CXLIX (238) |
| 205 | CCVI | LXXXIX (194) | 253 | CCLIII | XLVI (239) |
| 206 | CCVII | XC (195) | 254 | CCLIV | XLVII- |
| 207 | CCVIII | XCI (195) |  |  | XLVIII (240) |
| 208 | CCIX | CCLXIX (196) | 255 | CCLV | CL (241) |
| 209 | CCX | CCLXX (197) | 256 | CCLVI | CLII (242) |
| 210 | CCXI | CCLXXI (198) | 257 | CCLVII | CLII (243) |
| 211 | CCXII | CXXI (199) | 258 | CCLVIII | CLIII (244) |
| 212 | CCXIII | CXXII (200) | 259 | '' | cIV' |
| 213 | CCXIV | CXXIII (201) | 260 | CCLIX | CLIV (245) |
| 214 | CCXV | CXXIV (202) | 261 | CCLX | CLV (246) |
| 215 | CCXVI | CXXV (203) | 262 | CCLXI | CLVI (247) |
| 216 | CCXVII | XXIV (204) | 263 | CCLXII | CLVII (248) |
| 217 | CCXVIII | CXXVI (205) | 264 | CCLXIII | CLVIII (249) |
| 218 | CCXIX | CXXVII (206) | 265 | CCLXIV | CLIX (250) |
| 219 | CCXX | CXXVIII (207) | 266 | CCLXV | CLX (25r) |
| 220 | CCXXI | CXXIX (208) | 267 | CCLXVI | CLXI (252) |
| 221 | CCXXII | XXV (209) | 268 | CCLXVII | CLXII (253) |
| 222 | CCXXIII | CXXX (210) | 269 | CCLXVIII | LI (254) |
| 223 | CCxXIV | CXXXI (2II) | 270 | CCLXIX | LII (255) |
| 224 | CCXXV | CXXXII (212) | 271 | CCLXX | LIII (256) |
| 225 | CCXXVI | XLIII (213) | 272 | CCL, XXI | CLXIII (257) |
| 226 | CCXXVII | XLIV (214) | 273 | CCLXXII | CLXXIV (258) |
| 227 | CCXXVIII | XLVV (215) | 274 | CCLXXIII | CLIXV (259) |
| 228 | CCXXIX | CXXXIII (216) | 275 | CCLIXXIV | CLXVI (260) |


| M | S | C | M | S | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 276 | OCLXXV | CLXVIII (26x) | 281 | CCLXXX | LV (266) |
| 277 | CCLXXVI | CLXVVII (262) | 282 | CCL XXXI | LVI (267) |
| 278 | CCLXXVII | CLXXIX (263) | 283 | CCLXXXII | LVII (268) |
| 279 | CCLXXVIII | CL, XX (264) | 284 | CCLXXXII | XLIX (269) and |
| 280 | OCLXXIX | CLXXI (265) |  |  | CLPCII (270) |


[^0]:    ' Asiatic Researches, vol. xx, pt. 2, p. 594. See also Annales du Mus'e Guimet, vol. II (188i).
    ' The Sanskrit title is Mahauyutpalti. The Sanskrit text alone was published by Minayeff in him Buddhism, vol. i, pt. 2, St. Petersburg, 18.97. The editors owe an expression of thanks to Dr. Thomes, Librırian at the Iudia Office, for kincllv lénding them Minayeff's work, which is to-day quite unprocur. able in the market. While the first 16 pages were passing through the press we had not the advantage of consulting this work $A n$ ab idgment of the present vocabulary is mentioned in Croma's Analywa under the title of: Bye-brag-lu-rlogs-byed.hbring-po.

    - This Report is printed in extenso in Mr. Dulse's Lifa. It appeared in an ebridged form in the firnt number of the Jourval of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1834.

[^1]:    I I believe this manuscript is now in the British Museum.

[^2]:    1 The Dictionary appeared in January and the Grammar in December of that year.
    In honour of the 125th Anniversary of Csoma's birth, the Society are about to repriat all these articles in a collected form. As on Introduction to this volume I propose to print the subatance of a lecture I delivered before the Society on January 5th, 19 ro.
    "This evidently refers to "Un vocabulaire philosophique en cinq langues imprimé a Pekin," Mehanges Asiatiques. Paris 1825, vol. i, pp. 153-183.

[^3]:    I For exsmple: " to take the religious character" for " to enter the religious life" or " to take holy orders." "Shame-faced" as synonyınous with "modest." "Transcendal" ior "Transcendent." "Void from" for " devoid of."

    James Prinsep, writing to Government in 1833, says: "On the part of the Society l beg also to tender my own services, in inspecting and correcting the English portion ol the volume (i.e., the Dictionary)." I suspect that bis reports to Captain Kennedy must have undergone some revision at the luands of an Englishman, for they are better writtell than many subsequent letters of Csoma. In the Preface to the Dictionary Csoma says that " he gratelully acknowledges the favours which Mr. J. Prinsep, present Secretary to the Asiatic Society, continues to confer on him, in correcting and smonthing the English part of these works during their progress through the press.'
    ${ }^{2}$ Rajendra Lal Mitrs wrote in 1883 : "from the general appearance of neatness and ahsence of ernsures, corrections and interlineations, it is evident that the volume is a fair copy."

[^4]:    1 The Tibetans，like the Chinese commentators，have derived this word from ari－har．The Manchn equivalent bala． be dohe and the Mongolien dain－i darmici have the same meaning．See also Burpouf ：Buddhisme Indion，and ed．，p．a63．

[^5]:    1 A preacher of the non－dnal doctrine，i．c．the doctrine of pratityasamutpada．
    －For
    

[^6]:    1 One who has reached the end of ediatence．
    －One who confers a boon．

[^7]:    ＇A vehicle or principle observed in a particular country or province．

[^8]:    1 Cf. Bengali muci gूo

[^9]:    1 The English column of these four numbers is left blank in the original MS．

[^10]:    1 The traneletion is illegible in Cromide MS.

[^11]:    1 There is evidently some confusion here．Csoma has placed a query mark under the second la of the Tibetan：ap－ parently because he wished the Tibetan to mean tāla tree．But even so this would not account for the Sanalait name， The mystery is，however，cleared by the translation of the Tibetan ta－la－la by the Sanskit wihà in S．C．D．＇s dictionary．

[^12]:     the Excellence of Tathāgata（or Buddea）taifen from the Sütras．

    I Suvisuddhabuddhi
    2 Advayasamudăcęra
    
    
    a very clear understanding． upright conduct．

[^13]:    1 In most lişts these are treated as two separated numbers：while the reading of the second word is gopalka．

[^14]:    1 This is usually supposed to mean "having seven protuberances" (on the hands, feet, etc) The Chinese says: having the seven places full or rounded off.
    :There has been much confusion in regard to this word. Minayeff reade ciltantaramea Cifindaramsa meems a more plausible reading but that does not explain Cooma's tranolation. The Chinese in de Harlez has liang chion yian, which means "having rounded (broad) abouldera" But andaramsa meane rather broast, than shoulders. de H'e MS. reads, he tells us, citanfarampa.
    ${ }^{8}$ In some lists this in taken for two separate qualitien.

    - This occurs among the 80 inferior marks in de Harlez's liet.

[^15]:     Shelter，patronage．

[^16]:    1 Ceoma here makes a curious alip in his English by giving "shame-faced " as synonymous with modest.

[^17]:     dexil-gons on Yakṣas.

    I Vaiarravaṇah
    2 Mahighopesvaraly
    . Dharanisurendray yudhal
    the son of Visra. a Visfava (fanme, celchrity). ruler of the great sound.
    an incelhaustible snarce of weapmis on the surface of the earth.

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ M．sattvám．S．sattvàn in agreement with Rib．

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ M. and S. Ikampyah.
    a. M. and S. Abhipecani.

    - S. afys.

[^20]:    1 MS. ${ }^{\circ}$ nēmaja ${ }^{\circ}$.
    M. and S. cartidhipatya. Cf. M., p. 13, footnote 3 .

[^21]:    ${ }_{9}^{9} \mathbf{F} \mid \sqrt{2}$

[^22]:    
    3 S. ${ }^{\circ}$ racl. Cf. M., p. 13. footnote 5.

[^23]:    1 M. and S. add samgha here, the equivalent of which cannot be traced to Tib.

    - M. and S. Tthata.

[^24]:    1 Cf. D. XLVI.
    ${ }^{2}$ S. ${ }^{\circ}$ gate radio ${ }^{\circ}$ In agreement with the rules of Sandhi.

[^25]:    1S．${ }^{\circ}$ gate fddh ${ }^{\circ}$ in agreement with the rules of Sandbi
    2 S．bhāveyati in agreement with Tib．Ahy
    －For Ra＇4î̀ S．has an alternative reading q［a＇3（padgala）．

[^26]:    1 M. Vita ${ }^{\circ}$. Cf. S.
    1 M. Krtà ${ }^{1}{ }^{\circ}$.

    - MS. Vivutiks ${ }^{\circ}$. M. Vipúyaka ${ }^{\circ}$. S. Vidhūtika ${ }^{\circ}$ (vipūyaka).
    - M. and S. Vipapiumaka. Cf. M., p. 19, footnote 1 .
    
    

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cr．Visuddhimagga（PTS，VIII，3）and The Path of Purity（PTS，VIII，ir）．
    －S．दूस
    －Cf．S．which has a slightly different reading．

[^28]:    1 M. ${ }^{\circ}$ samskāràm.

[^29]:    1 Cf. S.
    a Nos. 22-26 classed under Nirvedha-bhaga-lramah in both M. and S. § LV.
    ${ }^{3}$ M. and S. ${ }^{\circ}$ gats.

[^30]:    4 S. ${ }^{\circ}$ grya ${ }^{\circ}$.

[^31]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cf. D. $f$ XVIII.

[^32]:    

[^33]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{M}$ and S．aupa ．
    ${ }^{2}$ M．and S．adhio．
    －MS．Prady ${ }^{\circ}$ ．
    －M．and S．nairyàiket sambodh－gaml．

[^34]:    1 MS. parijnyauyam

    - MS. vyam.

[^35]:    1 M. and S. "rrintaka'.

    - M. Vyaskandhaka ${ }^{\circ}$.

[^36]:    1 M．Apadanam．

[^37]:    

    - S. notea a variant Wa.

[^38]:    ${ }^{1}$ M．and S．pritio．

[^39]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cf. M. and S.

[^40]:    Cf. S.

[^41]:    1 MS. Anānta ${ }^{\circ}$.

[^42]:    ${ }^{1}$ MS. ${ }^{\circ}$ kāmayatya (? yitra).

[^43]:    Repeated. See No. 19. M. Ecch ${ }^{\circ}$.
    2 M . chandene. S. chandakah. a MS. bhütam.

    - MS. ${ }^{\bullet}$ vaprayogo. M. ${ }^{\circ}$ viprayoge. Cf. S.

    See No. 18
    4S. bhūtam. bM. Jâtir dụłham.
    7 MS. ${ }^{\circ}$ yogo. M. ${ }^{\circ}$ yoge.

[^44]:    

    - MS. Sama. See Sabhäga in P. Cf. S.

    2 MS. Klamp ${ }^{\text {. }}$.

[^45]:    1 Cf. D. XC.
    2 Cf. D. LXX.
    3 Cf. M. and S., and also Pall Kabalinláabara (see P.).

[^46]:    ${ }^{1}$ C. D. CXXXIV.

[^47]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Cf} . \mathrm{s}$.

[^48]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cf. D. LXI.

[^49]:    ${ }^{1}$ M. and S. ${ }^{\text {olfyyah. }}$

[^50]:    1 M. and S. jalah. M. Vivalictajalah. S. janh.
    © MS. Vela․ Cf. M. §126, footnote (4) M. and S. ojoilh.

    - C. M. § 126, P. 38, footnote (1).

[^51]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{M}$. Dharmópadharma ${ }^{\circ}$, which is not in agreement with Tib.

[^52]:    1 MS. and X. jatitro.
    2 Ms. \%harate and X. ${ }^{\circ}$ haratah.

[^53]:    Cf. M. and S. K. supports MS.
    1 Cr. footmote I in M. CXXVII, p. 39.
    4. S. GuaIma meantig hypocrite. See Tibetan-Eng. Dic., Dan.
    b M. and S. Kuhani. X. mapporte MS.

[^54]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Cf} .5$.
    －CR． S.
    ＇Supported by X．；M．and S．Sastra＂．

[^55]:    MS. 패…
    1 MS. ${ }^{\circ}$ parat. Cf. the preceding footnote.

[^56]:    ${ }^{1}$ 8. and X. add 9 .

[^57]:    ${ }^{1}$ M. "jyam. CY. Pall Patinimaggs.
    1 M. Vyatiliftam. Vyanthriam, however, corresponde with Tib.

    - K., M. and S. Vipzambha'.

[^58]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{MS} . \mathrm{Ko}{ }^{\circ}$ ．M．and S．treat the two words separately．
    －M．and S．Orerah．

[^59]:    1 X．and MS．Anulomiki．
    2 Omilted in both M．and S．

[^60]:    
    : X. and M. Premah.

[^61]:    ${ }^{1}$ M. and S. ${ }^{\circ}$ ram.

[^62]:    1 S. Upadekat.
    1 MS. Pakiflthanam. X. Pakpibhanam. Cf. M. and S. tofother with the footnotes
    ? X. extremely obscare. S. gatual adgea.

[^63]:    1 X. and M. take it at one expresalon; of. S.

    - Cf. S.

[^64]:    1 M．and S．Madhure－avarah．

[^65]:    1 J．and MS．＂pana．
    

[^66]:    ${ }^{1}$ Supported by X.; MS. ${ }^{\text {© datra. }}$

[^67]:    

[^68]:    ${ }^{1}$ S. 4.am for u\&

[^69]:    ${ }^{1}$ M. © © ${ }^{\text {dhanah. }}$

[^70]:    ${ }^{1}$ Csoms has taken Kharah nipthurah as one expression，though $\mathbf{X}$ ．reads them eeparately．
    s． 5.5 a ．
    ${ }^{3}$ Cf．$S$ ．

[^71]:    ${ }^{1}$ K．uve ${ }^{\circ}$（ops ？）：cf．M．and S．

[^72]:    IM．and S．Itta．X．otmenre．

