# Collected Works of Alexander Csoma de Kőrös

EDITED BY

J. TERJÉK

# Sanskrit – Tibetan – English Vocabulary

BEING AN EDITION AND TRANSLATION OF THE

# **MAHĀVYUTPATTI**

BY

ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÕRÖS



Cover design: Hajnal Bogdán

ISBN 963 05 3818 0 (Vols 1—4) ISBN 963 05 3821 0 (Vol. 3)

© Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1984 Printed in Hungary

#### **PREFACE**

The Sanskrit-Tibetan dictionary of Buddhist terminology — better known among experts as *Mahāvyutpatti* — was one of the earliest of Csoma'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 223d leaf to the 377th, 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 such 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 publication 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 was 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. Rajendrolála Mitra, who added a supplement to the table of contents:

"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 Kőrös 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 Kőrös 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 Kőrös appears in one volume.

To make the *Vocabulary* easier to use, the dictionary part is presented uninterrupted by the foreword 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

VOL. IV, No. 1, pp. 1-127.

# SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY:

BRING AN SDITION AND TRANSLATION OF THE

MAHÁVYUTPATTI

BT

ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÖRÖS.

EDITED BY

E. DENISON BOSS, Ph.D., F.A.S.B.

AND

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA SATIS CHANDRA VIDYABHÜSANA, F.A.S.B.

PART I.



#### CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, AND PUBLISHED BY THE ASIATIO SOCIETY, 1, PARK STREET.

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 Alexander 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 1908 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 Sūtra) Division of the Tanjur. The full title of this vocabulary, as we learn 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.

Asiatic Researches, vol. xx, pt. 2, p. 534. See also Annales du Musée Guimet, vol. II (1881).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> The Sanskrit title is Mahāvyutpatti. The Sanskrit text alone was published by Minayeff in his Buddhism, vol. i, pt. 2, St. Petersburg, 1837. The editors owe an expression of thanks to Dr. Thomas, Librarian at the India Office, for kindly lending them Minayeff's work, which is to-day quite unprocurable in the market. While the first 16 pages were passing through the press we had not the advantage of consulting this work. An ab idgment of the present vocabulary is mentioned in Csoma's Analysis under the title of: Bye-brag-tu-rtogs-byed-hbring-po.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> This Report is printed in extenso in Mr. Duka's Li/s. It appeared in an abridged form in the first number of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1834.

"During my residence in Zanskar, by the able assistance of that intelligent man (the Lama) I learned grammatically the language and became acquainted with many literary treasures shut up in 320 large printed volumes, which are the basis of all Tibetan learning and religion. These volumes, 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 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."

The next allusion to the vocabulary occurs in the second Report, dated 25th May, 1825:

"It was this man (the Lama).....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 books with him containing collection of words and could easily procure others from the neighbouring monasteries, he gave me so much account of technical terms 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 I 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 223rd leaf to the 377th, 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 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 raisonné 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,

I believe this manuscript is now in the British Museum.

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 himself presented. He also at this time wrote and published a number of articles in our Journal, and was furthermore employed by Dr. Yates and other missionaries in the translation of the Liturgy, 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 English 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." Then again, in Csoma's Analysis of the Kah-gyur (Asiatic Researches, vol. xx, p. 397) we read: "All the 21 volumes of the Sher-p'hyin [i.e., the Prajna-paramita] 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)."

<sup>1</sup> The Dictionary appeared in January and the Grammar in December of that year.

<sup>\*</sup> In honour of the 125th Anniversary of Csoma's birth, the Society are about to reprint all these articles in a collected form. As an Introduction to this volume I propose to print the substance of a lecture I delivered before the Society on January 5th, 1910.

This evidently refers to "Un vocabulaire philosophique en cinq langues imprimé a Pekin,"

Mélanges Asiatiques. Paris 1825, vol. i, pp. 153—183.

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 vocabulary 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 iak 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

<sup>&#</sup>x27; For example: "to take the religious character" for "to enter the religious life" or "to take holy orders." "Shame-faced" as synonymous with "modest." "Transcendal" for "Transcendent." "Void from" for "devoid of."

James Prinsep, writing to Government in 1833, says: "On the part of the Society I beg also to tender my own services, in inspecting and correcting the English portion of the volume (i.e., the Dictionary)." I suspect that his reports to Captain Kennedy must have undergone some revision at the hands of an Englishman, for they are better written than many subsequent letters of Csoma. In the Preface to the Dictionary Csoma says that "he gratefully acknowledges the favours which Mr. J. Prinsep, present Secretary to the Asiatic Society, continues to confer on him, in correcting and smoothing the English part of these works during their progress through the press."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Rajendra Lal Mitra wrote in 1883: "from the general appearance of neatness and absence of erasures, corrections and interlineations, it is evident that the volume is a fair copy."

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 Kumar, Librarian 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-Vocabulary.

Calcutta:
October, 1910.

E. DENISON ROSS.

[Note.—The Roman numbers given to the sectional headings have been added by the editors. The numbers in brackets are those of Csoma's manuscript. In the Tanjur the groups 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 have 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.].

# । हैं नबर दमें करा

# MEMOIRS

OF THE

# ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

VOL. IV, No. 2, pp. 129-251.

## SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY:

BEING AN EDITION AND TRANSLATION OF TRE

MAHĀVYUTPATTI

BY

ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÔRÔS.

EDITED BY

E. DENISON ROSS, Pa.D., F.A.S.B.

AND

MAHĀMAHOPĀDHYĀYA SATIS CHANDRA VIDYĀBHŪSANA, M.A., PH.D., F.A.S.B.
PART II.



#### CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, AND PUBLISHED BY
THE ASIATIO SOCIETY, 1, PARK STREET.
1916.

# MEMOIRS

OF THE

# ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

VOL. IV. No. 3.

# SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

BRING AN EDITION AND TRANSLATION OF THE

#### **MAHĀVYUTPATTI**

BY

ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÖRÖS

EDITED BY

DURGA CHARAN CHATTERJEE

PART III



PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS
PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL ASIATIO SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1 PARK STREET,
CALCUTTA

1944

xvii

#### PREFACE

#### ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÖRÖS AND HIS MAHAVYUTPATTI

The year 1784 which marked the foundation of the Asiatic 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 (1700) 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. 1, 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 1821. 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 met 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 Iesuit 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 150th 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.

PREFACE.

(Vide Life by Duka.) The Society now sent a formal invitation to Csoma and he came down to Calcutta (1831) and worked indefatigably till 1835 to get his Grammar and Dictionary of the Tibetan 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 11, 1842, completing twenty arduous years of his pilgrimage in Asia.

#### II. THE MAHAVYUTPATTI

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 1831, 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, he 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 125th Anniversary of Csoma's birth'. What Sir Denison wrote in 1910, was supplemented by him in his 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 +127). Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyābhūṣaṇa, 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. 129–251) 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 Vidyābhūṣaṇa. 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 hand-writing of Minayeff himself) which I quote below:

Ahamapi kṛtaśaktir naumi sambuddhamāryam Nabhasi garuḍayantaḥ kin na yānti dvirephāh. PREFACE.

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 Society 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 1901 and joined the Council in 1909 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: Investigations 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 1910, when it was noticed by Mironov, who gave a few interesting details about Mahavyutpatti: (1) 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 University 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 eighteenth century Mahavyutpatti was prepared in the ninth century A.D. under the Tibetan king Ti Ralpbachjian (circa 866-901) 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 Vidyābhūṣaṇa, 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 (1849–1917) and the third MM. Satish Chandra Vidyābhūṣaṇa (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-Vidyābhūṣaṇa 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 Vidhusekhara Sastri 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:

- (1) 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 Vihārena 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.

PREFACE.

In this work Prof. Chatterjee was guided by the valuable criticisms and suggestions of Dr. Prabodh Chandra Bagchi and Dr. Nalinakaha Dutt. Dr. Dutt, a specialist in Buddhist Philosophical Literature, who is also a Tibetan scholar, very kindly 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 Mahavvutpatti in three fasciculi and dedicating the same to Alexander Csoma de Körös with a panegyric in Sanskrit áloka 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.

> KALIDAS NAG, General Secretary.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, September 1944.

### CONTENTS

## TABLE OF SECTIONS CONTAINED IN PART I.

Sect	ions.		
I	(1)	Names or epithets of Buddha	
II	(2)	Names of different Buddhas or Tathagatas	
111	(3)	The mansion, earth or degree of perfection; the five	
		and inequal aggregates; the four knowledges an	d the
		three Persons or Bodies of Buddha	
IV	(4)	The names of the ten powers of Tathagata or Buddha	٠.,
V	(19)	Generic names for a Bodhisattva	
VI	(20)	Names of different Bodhisattvas	
VII	(23)	The ten faculties or powers of a Bodhisattva	
VIII	(28)	The Bodhisattva Bhūmi—the several degrees or per	fection
		of the Bodhisattvas	
IX	(29)	The ten religious practices or morals	
X	(30)	The ten transcendent or cardinal virtues	
XI	(33)	Names of the eighteen kinds of śūnyatā (voidness, emp	tiness,
		vanity, abstraction)	
IIX	(34)	The four kinds of recollection or self-presence	
XIII	(37)	Names of the five organs or faculties	• •
XIV	(38)	Names of the five powers	• •
xv	(39)	Names of the seven branches or parts of perfection Bodhisattva)	on (of a
xvi	(40)	The names of the eight branches of the sublim	
26 7 1	(40)	(excellent path)	c way
XVII	(42)	Names of the degrees of perfection of a hearer (Sri	iveke)
26 4 11	( <b>4</b> ~)	or, in general, of the followers of Buddha	
xviii	(43)	Names of the different hearers (Srāvakas) or discip	
26 1111	1437	Buddha	,
XIX	(44)	Names of the good qualities or perfections of Śrāvaka	
XX	(45)	Names of the twelve qualities of religious austerity o	
AA	(43)		
IXX	(47)	Names of the six recollections	••
XXII	(47)	Names of the several kinds of vehicles or principles in	nhila.
AAII	(54)		
VVIII	(60)		
XXIII	(69)		••
XXIV	•	Names of the eighteen clas es of science	••
XXV		Names of the literature of the Brahmanas	 endent
XXVI	(105)	Names of the twelve branches or categories of dep	
VV171-	1-66	(or causal) concatenation	• •
XXVII	• .		••
XXVIII			• •
XXIX	•	Strange or curlous names	• •
XXX	(Iba)	Names of the six Tirthika teachers	• •

Sections.		Pa
XXXI (170)	Names of the descendants (or series) of the Universal (	or
	Cakravarti) monarchs	26
XXXII (174)	Names of common kings or princes	• •
XXXIII (175)	The Pandavas or descendants of Pandu (the yellowis	h-
-	white)	28
XXXIV (176)	Names of the degrees or classes among men	29
XXXV (177)	Names of the different castes and tribes	35
XXXVI (178)	Names of parents, relations, friends, etc.	36
XXXVII (179)	Names of the body and its several members or limbs	37
XXXVIII (180)	Names of the several degrees of the formation of t	he
	(embryo) human body	42
XXXIX (181)	Names of several degrees of old age and sickness	
XL (182)	Names of places or countries	42
XLI (183)	Names of mountains	45
XLII (184)	Synonymous names of the sea, rivers and dry land	40
XLIII (213)		4:
XLIV (214)		5
XLV/ (215)		
XLVI (239)		5
XLVII (240)		
, , ,	world	
XI.VIII —	The ten "corners" of the world called after the ten gu	ar-
	dians	5
XLIX (269)	Names of diseases	5
I, (186)		
. 🕻 ==/	tric Terminology]	5
LI (254)		
LII (255)		6
I,III (256)		
· (- <b>3</b> -)	religious life	6
LIV (185	<u> </u>	7
LV (266	·	7
LVI (267)	•	,
LVII (268)	·	
LVIII (68		
LIX (58	•	8
	) Some expressions and technical terms such as "said out	
(J <del>y</del>	his own mouth,'' etc., etc.	8
LXI (17		8
LXII (16		
(	gata, taken from the Sūtras	ε
LXIII (14		
(14	Man	0
LXIV (15		9
LXV (84		
LXVI (85		••
LXVII (86	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
~ V22 \00	ing future beatitude	•••
LXVIII (87	y) Synonymous names of "Reality," etc.	
(U/	' managed as an area and an area	-

Section	ons,					Pages
LXIX	(88)	Terms connected with the idea of	of delivera	nce from p	ein,	
		bodily existence, etc	• •	• •		99-100
LXX	(89)	Names of the several kinds of prot	ection, refe	uge, etc.		100
LXXI	(90)	Terms for expressing the several	kinds of b	onour, resp	ect,	
		etc		• •	• •	101-102
LXXII	(91)	Terms expressive of earnest or che	erful ende	avour, etc.	••	102-103
LXXIII	(92)	Names of the bodily aggregates	• •	• •	• •	103
LXXIV	(93)	Names of the divisions of the bod	ily aggrega	tes	• •	103-106
LXXV	(94)	Names of the division of perception	m	••		107
LXXVI	(95)	Names of the division of represent	ation	••	• •	107
LXXVII	(96)*	Notions formed of animate and in	animate be	ings		107-110
LXXVIII	(97)	Names of the divisions of the agg	regate of $\alpha$	ognition		111
LXXIX	(98)	Names of the sense-objects	• •	••		III
LXXX	(99)	Names of the eighteen organs of s	ensation	•	• •	112
LXXXI	(100)	Names of the twenty-two organs	• •	• •		112-113
LXXXII	(101)	All sorts of names and terms	••	• •	• •	113-115
LXXXIII	(231)	All sorts of words, etc	••	• •		116-127

## TABLE OF SECTIONS CONTAINED IN PART II.

9	Section:	S.	Pages
LXXXIV	(188)	Logical and dialectical terms	129-133
LXXXV	(189)	Some logical terms originating in the Nyāyika system of	•-
		the Tirthika	133-134
LXXXVI	(190)	Logical terms according to the Sankya text-book (or	
		school)	134-135
LXXXVII	(191)	school)	136
LXXXVIII	(192)	Names of the meanings of terms, etc., of the Vaisesika	
		school (Vaisesika)	136-138
LXXXIX	(194)	The names of some theories	138
ХC	(195)	The names of those fourteen (14) things that have not	
		(yet) been demonstrated	138-139
XCI	(195)	Several names used by the Tirthikas for expressing the	
		"I" (ego) or the soul	139-140
		Names of the powers, great and small, etc.	140
		Names of the four (fabulous) continents (or dry lands)	140-141
		Names of the degrees of the three regions	141
		Names of the gods in the Cupid's region	141-142
		Names of the mansions of the first degree of ecstasy	142
XCVII	(148)	Names of the mansions of the second degree of ecstasy	
		(or the mansions and gods residing there)	142
		Names of the mansions of the third degree of ecstasy	142
XCIX	(150)	Names of the provinces of the fourth degree of ecstasy	
		(or deep meditation)	142
		Names of the pure (or holy) mansions	143
CI	(152)	Names of the incorporeal mansions (or provinces,	
		regions	143
		Names of the several degrees of earthquake	143-144
		Synonymous terms for light or shine	144-145
		Names of festivals	145
		Names of curds, butter, meat and drink	145-147
CVI	(218)	Names of the several kinds of ecstasy or deep medita-	
		tion occurring in the Prajñā Pāramitā	147-155
CVII	(22)	On the several names expressive of the qualifications	
		of the Bodhisattvas, according to the Bodhisattva class	_
/337777	, ,	(xix-xi in the Kah-gyur)	155-160
CVIII	(153)	Names of the worldly gods	160-152
		Names of the nine planets	162-163
CX	(155)	Names of the 28 Nakṣatras (constellations, or stars in	-66
ATT	10	the moon's path)	
CXI	(I50)	Names of gods, Nagas, etc.	164

38611011		Pages
	Names of the Naga princes	164-167
	Names of common Nagas or serpents	167-169
CXIV (159)	Names of the princes of the mischievous demi-gods or	
	Yakṣas	169-170
CXV (160)	Names of the Gandharvas (or of the princes of the	
	Gandharvas)	170
	Names of the ruler of the demi-gods or Daityas	171
	Names of the Garuda or the prince of birds	171-172
	Names of the Kinnara princes	172
	Names of the prince of the creeping race	172-173
	Names of the 'Yidags''—Ghosts or evil spirits	174
CXXIII (201)	Names of those beasts which are the birthplace of some	
	wicked men	174-179
CXXIV (202)	The names denoting the tortures and the cutting into	
	small pieces of the suffering animal beings in hell;	
	the names of torments by heat (The 8 divisions of	
	the hot hells)	179
CXXV (203)	Names of the torments of the animal beings in the cold	
	hells (The several divisions of the cold hells)	179-180
CXXVI (205)	Names of the mechanical arts and other dexterous	
	practices	181-182
• • •	Names of music and musical instruments	182-183
CXXVIII (207)	Names of the parts of harmony (or of a harmonious	
	song)	183
CXXIX (208)	Enumeration of the several modes of postures of a	
	dancer or juggler	183
CXXX (210)	Names of the six kinds of a Brahman's occupation or	
	practice	184
	All sorts of words and phrases	184-194
CXXXII (212)	Names of the upper parts (heaven or paradise) and of	
	cupidity or lust	194-195
	Names of all sorts of grains or corn	195
	Names of medicaments	196-198
CXXXV (219)	Names of garments	198-200
CXXXVI (220)	Names of tools and instruments	200-201
	Names of pigment (paint, colour) or dyeing stuffs	201-202
CXXXVIII (222)	Names of precious things, as gems or jewels gold and	
	silver, etc.	202-203
	Names of conchs or shells, etc.	203-204
	Names of several sorts of ornaments	204-206
	Names of armours and weapons	206-208
CXLII (226)	Names of sacrificial apparatus (or of instruments, tools,	•
	vessels, etc.)	208-209
	Names of flowers	209-212
	Names of the roots of flowers, etc	212-213
CXIV (220)	Names of the qualities of a flower	213

9	Section	s.	Pages
		Names of perfumes or incenses	213-214
CXLVII	(236)	The names of the numerals in common use (or used by	
		the inhabitants of the world)	214-217
CXLVIII	(237)	Names for expressing measured quantities from an	
		atom to a Yojana, etc., etc.	217
CXLIX	(238)	Names of strength, each successively being ten times	
		more than the former	218
CL	(241)	Names of the ten advantages of the established doctrine,	
		as also the names of the advantages arising from the	
		fivefold division of the sins (or faults) against good	
		morals or good behaviour	218-219
CLI	(242)	Names of the five classes of sins (or faults) and of some	
		others of an indefinite character	219
		Names of the four great vices or sins	219
CLIII	(244)	Those thirteen sins for the commission of which a	
		religious person is rejected or is declared a remainder	
		of the priesthood	219-220
CLIV	(245)	Names of those thirty faults that are to be relinquished	
		or avoided	220-221
		Names of the ninety sins or faults	221-226
CLVI	(247)	Names of those four things that must be confessed or	
		told plainly	226
CLVII	(248)	Names of several (many) rules to be learned (and	
		observed)	226-232
		Seven things (rules or maxims) for appeasing a quarrel	232
CLIX	(250)	Names of (or terms of) punishing or fining, correction,	
a=		etc.	232-233
CLX	(251)	Terms of entreating, petitioning and exposing of	
		business, etc. (in the congregation of priests)	233-235
CLXI	(252)	Names or terms for taking refuge with the three holy	
OT 3777	, ,	ones	235
CLXII	(253)	Names of the eight fundamental articles in the doctrine	
		(of Buddha) that are to be observed by every religious	
CI VIII	()	person	235-236
CLAIII	(257)	Names of thirteen things (belonging to the dress of	226
CLVIV	(0.49)	a priest)	236
		Names of the utensils of a Sramana (or Buddhist priest)	237-241
CLAV	(259)	Names of the twelve persons (that superintend such and	
CI VVI	(260)	such things)	241
CLAVI	(200)	Names of the four classes or sects, and the eighteen	041 043
CLYVII	(261)	subdivisions (of the Buddhists in ancient India) On the seventeen subjects (of the Dulva class)	241-242
		On the seventeen subjects (of the Dulva class)  Names of the five kinds of water fit (or proper) to be	242-243
CHWAIII	(202)	d=1-	242
CLXIX	(262)	Names (or terms) of such things as are counted for	243
CHAIA	(203)	a fault or defect in a priest	244-245
		a rame of detect in a priest	

9	Section:	S.	Pages
CLXX	(264)	Names of a Vihāra (convent, monastery, college, etc.)	
		and other things	245
CLXXI	(265)	Names relating to the subject or matter on garments	
		(of the priests)	245-247
CLXXII	(270)	(Out of the desire for understanding the language)	
		names of all sorts of diseases or maladies	247-249
CLXXIII	(5)	On the names or terms of the four kinds of intrepidity	
		of Tathāgata	249-250
CLXXIV	(6)	On the names of the eighteen unmixed or pure virtues	
		(or qualities of Buddha)	250-251

### TABLE OF SECTIONS CONTAINED IN PART III.

Sections				Pages
CLXXV	(7)	The names of the thirty-two great mercies of Tathagata		253-256
CLXXVI	(8)	Names of the three kinds of self-recollection or equality of mind		256
CLXXVII	(9)	Names of four things without defence (or that are incontestable)		257
CLXXVIII	(10)	Names of four kinds of discrimination or understanding		258
CLXXIX	(11)	Names of the five kinds of evident perception or knowledge		258
CLXXX	(12)	On the names (or terms) originating with the occasions (or circumsta	nces)	_
•		of the six kinds of evident knowledge	••	259-261
CLXXXI	(13)	Names of the three kinds of juggle or illusory shows		261-262
CLXXXII	(21)	Names (or the predicates) of the deep meditation of a Bodhisattva		262
CLXXXIII	(22)	Names of the twelve faculties or capacities of a Bodhisattva		262-263
CLXXXIV	(24)	Names of those ten things which are in the power of a Bodhisattv	a (or	•
	` .,	over which he has power)	`	263
CLXXXV	(25)	Names of those four things in which a Bodhisattva is bold		264
CLXXXVI	(26)	Names of the eighteen pure (unmixed) laws of a Bodhisattva		265-267
CLXXXVII	(31)	Names of four properties (or qualities) to be acquired		267
CLXXXVIII	(32)	Names of the three things (or maxims) to be learned	• •	267
CLXXXIX	(35)	Names of four things to be avoided or observed sincerely		267-268
cxc	(36)	Names of four prodigious feats (wonderful art)		268-269
CXCI	(41)	Names of the self-sainted (Pratyeka-Buddha) Rsis' degree or kind		269
CXCII	(46)	Names of the mansions (or degrees of perfection) of a Hearer or Śrāva		269-270
CXCIII	(48)	Names or terms of the considerations of the disagreeable things		,-,-
	``'	respect to the body after death)		270
CXCIV	(49)	On the names of the several degrees of letting out or taking in breath	or of	-•
	(1)/	respiration	•••	271-274
CXCV	(50)	Names of the four excellent truths divided into sixteen sorts		275-276
CXCVI	(51)	Names of the sixteen sudden reflections or thoughts of the mind	•••	276-277
CXCVII	(52)	On the names of the ten [kinds of] knowledge (or the knowledge of		-,, ,
	(5-7	things)		278
CXCVIII	(53)	On the names of the four sorts of roads or ways ·		278
CXCIX	(54)	Names of the different degrees of the mental organs	• •	279
cc	(55)	Names of the five kinds (of faculties)		279
CCI	(56)	On the names or nomenclature (of the several parts) of the holy religio		279-282
CCII	(57)	On the names of the Wheel of the Law (or the doctrine of Buddha)		282-283
CCIII	(60)	Names of the four (degrees of) meditation, etc		283-285
CCIV	(61)	The names (or terms) of being immersed in profound meditation	ı (or	
	• •	ecstasy)	`. <i>.</i>	285-287
CCV	(62)	Names of the series of the four immense things		287
CCVI	(63)	Names of the eight kinds of emancipation		288-290
CCVII	(64)	Names of the eight superior conceptions (notions, ideas, sentiments)		290-294
CCVIII	(65)	Names of the twelve entire (whole, complete, perfect) senses or ideas		294-295
CCIX	(66)	Names of the three doors of emancipation		295
CCX	(67)	Names of those four things that must be followed (or which one	may	
		rely on, confide in, etc.)	• •	295-296

Section	0948.		Paga
CCXI	(70)	Names of the four pure (fine) maxims	296
CCXII	(71)	Names of the seven good things faculties wealth	296-297
CCXIII	(72)	Names of six excellent (best, supreme) things	297
CCXIV	(73)	On the names of the four benedictions or blessings	207
CCXV	(74)	On the names of those nine things that precede an exceedingly great jo	D <b>Y</b>
		(or pleasure)	208
CCXVI	(75)	On the names of those six mansions (constituent parts of the body) whi	ch ´
		it is convenient to leave off (go out of)	299
CCXVII	(76)	On the names of the four circles (or classes) of gods and men	200
CCXVIII	(77)	On the names of religious austerity and the performance of penance (	or
		rigorous observances, etc.)	<b>300-3</b> 01
CCXIX	(78)	On the names of abstract meditation and its qualities	302-303
CCXX	(79)	On the names of the four kinds of instructive (and prophetical) narration	303
CCXXI	(8o)		303
CCXXII	(81)	On the names of the four kinds of remembering (thinking of, reflecting on)	304
CCXXIII	(82)	On the names of the four emblematical (opposite or figurative) conception	D8
		(or modes of thinking)	304
CCXXIV	(83)	On the names of being at rest and seeing more, etc. (high degrees of di	is-
		passionate meditation)	304
CCXXV	(102)	On the names of the several kinds of affection (love, desire, wish, lus	ıt,
		inclination), interest towards any object, etc	305-307
CCXXVI	(103)		307
CCXXVII	(104)		307-308
CCXXVIII	(106)	On the names of the six causes	308
CCXXIX	(107)	On the names of the four accessaries or effects	308
CCXXX	(108)	On the names of the five fruits, consequences or effects	. 309
CCXXXI	(109)	On the names of the four places (or ways) of birth	. 309
CCXXXII	(110)	On the names of the four kinds of food or nourishment	309-310
CCXXXIII	(111)	On the names of the nine abodes or dwelling places of the animal beings	
CCXXXIV	(112)	On the names of the eight undesirable (disagreeable) abodes (or plans	
	• •	future births)	311
CCXXXV	(113)	On the names of the ripening (or coming to maturity) of the moral works, et	
CCXXXVI		On the names of the five boundless (most heinous or atrocious) crimes	
	` "	ماداده والمرادات	312-313
CCXXXVII	(115)	On the names of the five nearly boundless (or nearly heinous) crimes	313
CCXXXVIII	, -,	On the names of the five dregs (remainders, foul dross, refuse, worse kir	
	` '	of anything)	313-314
CCXXXIX	(117)	On the names of the eight wordly things	314
CCXI		On the names of all sorts of good qualities (or qualifications of priests	or .
	` '	religious persons)	. 314-320
CCXLI (	(119)	On the names of such things that are counted for defects or imperfections	320-324
CCXLII		From among the names (or terms) for the supreme, for the several di	
	` '	tinctions of chief or principal persons, and for expressing the pure, the	
		liberated or emancipated, etc.—(first) on the several names of the	1e
		pupi during the same of the sa	. 325-326
CCXLIII	(121)	On the names of being purified and of final emancipation	. 326-327
CCXLIV		On the names or terms of one's having relinquished (abandoned, rejected	đ,
		desisted from) all sorts of vices or sins	327-331
CCXILV (	(122)	On the enumeration of the several names (or terms) expressive of prais	e,
	. ,	blame, and celebrity or renown	. 331-333

Sections.		Pages
CCXLVI (124)	On the names of several contrary things	333-335
CCXLVII (125)	On the names (or terms) expressive of great and small, high and low, etc	335-337
CCXLVIII (126)	On the names of the several degrees of acquaintance or friendly relation,	
	enmity, etc	337-338
CCXLIX (127)	On the names of virtue and blessing	338-340
CCL (128)	On the names or terms of preaching and hearing the moral doctrines and	
	on those of words and speech	340-343
CCLI (129)	On the names of illusion and the like illustrated or exemplified by	
	similitudes	343-346
CCLII (130)	On the names of giving (alms or practising charity), offering or sacrificing	346-348
CCLIII (131)	On the names of the several kinds of ultility, usefulness, advantage	348
CCLIV (132)	On the several names expressive of the mind or understanding and of	
,	discrimination or judicious distinction	348-349
CCLV (133)	On the several names (or terms) for a learned man	349-350
CCLVI (134)	On the enumeration of the terms for expressing 'profound things or pro-	- 1,5 4-
	fundity' (abstruse things or abstruseness)	351-352
CCLVII (135)	On the several names or terms of expressing joy (pleasure, mirth, gladness,	
,,	delight, etc.)	352-353
CCLVIII (136)	On the names or terms of the several kinds of fierceness or ferosity, cruelty	
	and injury or hurt	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	355
CCLXI (139)	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 (171)	On the names of the qualifications of a universal monarch and the seven	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	precious things (belonging to him)	356-358
CCLXIV (172)	On the names of those children or sons of which he shall have a whole	
	thousand (or a thousand complete)	358
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	360-361
CCLXVIII (193)	Terms originating with several dialectical systems	361
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 'Sdon-po	
	bkod-pa', a Sûtra of the Bkaḥ-ḥgyur	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
CCLXXV (235)	On the names of some numbers or numerals originating with (or occurring	
	in) the 'Chos mnon-pa' (Sans. Abhidharma), metaphysical treatises in the	
	Bstan-hgyur	383-386

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

- D. Dharma-samgraha (Anecdota Oxoniensia), ed. Max Müller and Wenzel.
- M. Mahāvyutpatti (BB), ed. Minayeff.
- MS. Manuscript of the Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary prepared by Csoma de Körös.
- M.W. A Sanskrit-English Dictionary by Monier Williams, 1899.
- P. Pali-English Dictionary (PTS), ed. Rhys Davids and Stede, 1925.
- S. Mähavyutpatti (Sanskrit-Tibetan-Chinese), ed. Sakaki.
- X. Xylograph of the Narthang edition as in the Library of the RASB., containing the Sanskrit-Tibetan Mahāvyutpatti: GO Vol. of the MDO Division of the Tanjur (ff. 223-377).

# SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

#### I (1) 시디지 회사 한 대통 NAMES OR EPITHETS OF BUDDHA.

ı	Buddha	शटश. मीश	a saint, supreme intelligence.
2	Bhagavat	चड्रम:यून्द्रम	one who has been victorious.
3	Tathāgata	रे.चब्रेय मोचेमाश.त	one who went after the same manner.
4	Arhat	<b>र्</b> मु व हें अ	one who has overcome the enemy.
5	Samyak-sambuddha	लट.रेचेतर.हूंचेश.घर्.	the most accomplished saint.
		शटश. चेश	
6	Vidyācaraņa-sampanna	हवारार्ट्र (देवशःश्रुष्ट्रदेव	accomplished in science [and practice].
7	Sugata	यरे.चर.चीत्रीबाश.च	one who went to happiness, the blessed.
8	Lokavid	<b>८६म देव अ</b> हिवय	world-knowing.
9	Anuttara-puruşa-damya- sárathi	ষ্ট্র-র-মন্ত্র- দিন্ত্র-শ্রু-কে	the supreme director and tamer of men.
10	Śāstṛ	बूँब-य	instructor or teacher.
II	Jina	चेंज.च	victorious or triumphant.
12	Lokajyeştha	<b>८६मादेवमीमार्ड ये</b>	the world's principal or chief.
13	Sarvajña	वसश्चर,सिन्दा व्य ग्रेबासिक	all-knowing, or omniscient.
14	Trāyin	भुँद-च	protector.
15	Devātideva	<b>\$</b> 4,41.\$	god of gods, or lord of lords.

<sup>1</sup> The Tibetans, like the Chinese commentators, have derived this word from ari-hat. The Manchu equivalent balabe slahe and the Mongolian dain-i daruhei have the same meaning. See also Burnouf: Buddhisms Indian, 2nd ed., p. 263.

r6 Maharsi	इट्रॉट्र केंद्रच	the great hermit
17 Dharma-svāmin	<u>val</u> i	spiritual sovereign.
18 Rşabha	<u>मु</u> स्बर्धेन	chief guide, principal.
19 Nāyaka	<b>५</b> देव्य	director.
20 Pariņāyaka	<b>ब्रिट्स</b> शुक्र देव य	moderator.
21 Vināyaka	ब्रम:यर:पर्देब:य	governor.
22 Advayavādī	मार्केशःश्चाःसेद्गदाःमाश्चदःच	not doubtful in his command.
23 Śauddhodani	≅श-च र्ट:ची:श्रुश	the son of Śuddhodana.
24 Dasabala	<u>र्</u> तेपश्चयःत	having ten powers.
25 Mārajit	न्र्रावय	one who has overcome the devil, i.e. Māra or Kāma deva.
26 Śākya-puṅgava	পুশু-মুক্তিশ সক্তব্	Sākya the most excellent of men [the chief of the Sākyas].
27 Gopt <del>r</del>	<b>TAKET</b>	one who keeps or defends.
28 Mahātman	वदमार्केर केंद्र वें	the great-self one.
29 Vijayin	र्भातर.मेजाय:भटन	one who has obtained victory.
30 Vibhû	चिव:वर्ब	the encompassing lord.
31 Visvantara	রমহা হব স্থ্রীন	the saviour of all.
32 Sarvadharmeśvara	क्रुंश.क्ष्यंश.क्ट.ग्री.देवट.त्रेच	ruler of all things, or possessor
33 Viratadhīra [?]	इम्राधर सहेंश	of all victory. the specially beautiful.
34 Dhīra	<b>प्रदेश</b>	firm or constant.
35 Guṇasāgara	<b>ঐৰ 5ৰ ক্ৰ মাৰ্ক্ত</b>	an ocean of victory, or of good qualities.
36 Śагаџуа	<b>भै</b> चरा देश	the worthy refuge.
37 Śaraņa	भुवश	refuge, protection, protector.
38 Vādisimha	सु: पर्व: सोट: मो	the lion of speech, or the mighty speaker.
39 Narottama	भे भर्केण	the most excellent man.
40 Mārābhibhū	पर्र जिथा गुरुष पार्रे	the humbler or surpasser of Kāma deva.
41 Apratipudgala	म्द्रः ज्ञम् ज्ञु सेद्र्य	the matchless man.
42 Dhauta-doşa	<b>भुँ</b> र-पश्याच	one who has cured his defects.

<sup>1</sup> A preacher of the non-dual doctrine, i.s. the doctrine of pratity as a mutpada.

		-
43 Hata-vișa	<b>नुम्पर्वेक्स</b> य	one who has overcome the poison.
44 Anangajit	<b>ીશ</b> શુર્ર કેંગ	one who has overcome the
45 Şadabhijña	अट्रब्सर नेस्य य दुवादा स्वरूप	bodiless (Kāma or Cupid).  possessing the six kinds of fore- knowledge.
46 Bhavāntakṛt	গ্ৰহ-মন্তৰ-দ্বীৰ	one who has reached nature's
47 Aghahant <del>,</del>	<b>हैमा</b> २ हें अस	overcomer of vice (or sin).
48 Siddhārtha	र्नेन्युव	accomplished wish.4
49 Śākya-simha	<i>नु</i> गु <sup>•</sup> शे८ मे	Śākya the lion (invincible).
50 Varārha	मळें न दें र देश	the most honourable or venerable.
51 Varada	अ <u>र्</u> केषा श्चेष	the chief gift.
52 Vira	<b>542.4</b>	the champion or hero
53 Samita	ଜ୍ୟ-ମ <b>ଣ୍ଟ</b> ୍ୟ	the sedate or calm.
54 Śānta-pāpa	र्ह्मना स <b>्</b> च	the assuager of sin.
55 Śītī-bhūta	বধ্যুমবহ-শূহ-ঘ	the refreshed.
56 Śivaṁkara	नेशमहर्"	one who causes to know.
57 Nirdvandva	<b>हे</b> न् स्वेन	the indubitable [not affected by any pair of opposites, such as, joy and sorrow, heat and cold, etc.].
58 Nirmama	वर्मावीयः शेर्-य	not an egotist.
59 Netr	मक्र्या	one who leads or shows.
60 Niravadya	দিৰ্সাই বি'মামবে'ব	the sinless one [blameless].
61 Nirbhaya	वश्चेदश्रयाश्चेश्चरत्व	the fearless one.
62 VIta-tṛṣṇa	श्रेर्-धर्दः व्याप	devoid of passion or affection.
63 Nirādāna	येष्यः संस्थः सद्भः य	one who takes not.
64 Viśruta	<b>देश</b> .तर.चीचोश.त	the renowned or celebrated.
65 Śubha-dharmākara	रमो यदे क्रूब गुै त्यु दामहरू	the source of moral happiness.
66 Śuci	मार्ड८:य	the pure.
67 Anupama	<b>र्</b> ये झेर्य	the incomparable, matchless.
68 Trikalajña	र्शःमश्चित्रः सिहेद्द्य	knowing the three times.
	- -	

I One who has reached the end of existence.

<sup>8</sup> One who confers a boon.

<sup>9</sup> One whose desires have been fulfilled.

<sup>•</sup> One who has become cool or calm.

<sup>6</sup> Bither sivamkara should be jftanamkara or नेश सहर abould be निय सहर।

69 Vādin	साक्षाट.कार्य	with a commanding voice.
70 Tridoșāpaha	<b>३स मधुम</b> ५ हें अस	the overcomer of the three faults or vices.
71 Triprātihārya-sampanna	क्रे.पर्सेज.चोशेश.२८.जेच.त	possessing the three kinds of miraculous change (of him- self) [or tricks of magic].
72 Nirmala	र्दे:सम्बेर्प	the immaculate, spotless.
73 Triskandha-patha-desika	सुट:चॅ <sup>.</sup> च शुक्रमीयका ब्रेंद्रःच	showing the way of the three aggregates.
74 Nirjvara	<b>ৰ্</b> ব্-মী:মন্দ্ৰ-ব	exempt from disease.
75 Sūrya-vamsa	कु:सदि:देपस	of the solar race.
76 Gautama	में हुन	a descendant of Gotama
77 Ikṣu-kula or Ikṣvākukula nandana	यै.रथ:चूट:चट्र.र्चनशःरचाट्र.त	the delight of the Ikṣvāku or sugar-cane tribe.
78 Prabhu	श्रद्भ प्रत्म	first being, sovereign.

#### II (2) रे.प्रेन्स्मिम्स्य दार्शे हे.से. | Names of Different Buddhas or Tathāgatas.

1 Vairocana	र्था सर्द्र हिंद्र सहर	the illuminator.
2 Akşobhya	भु.र्यस्थितंत्रः	the undisturbed
3 Amitābha	देर-द्यम् भेर	immense-light.
4 Ratna-sambhava	रेन केन प्रमुद्द स्थ	the source of precious (or holy) things.
5 Amogha-siddhi	र्देव व्यवस्थ	unfailingly successful.
6 Vipasyin	<sup>थुआ</sup> .रो⊀.मोञ्जेचोश	one who has regarded [having special sight].
7 Śikhin	मार्द्धमा देन रहे	with a knot or ornamental ex- crescence on the crown of his
8 Visvabhuj	क्षश्-स्र-स्त्रुच	head. all-protecting.
9 Krakucchanda or Ku- kucchanda	लॅम् ५५-सेव	the amender of wrong faith.
10 Kukutsunda or Krakuc- chanda	विवर-यवहेन	the breaker or destroyer of transmigration.
II Kanaka-muni	म्रार्थर युव	the golden sage or muni.
12 Kāśyapa	47.8E.	the keeper of light.
13 Śākya-muni	म्गु:ब्रुव्य	Śākya the mighty [the Śākya Sage].
14 Dipankara	बर भे महर	that makes a lamp or light.
15 Padma-netra	ঘহুৰ-মুধ	with lotus eyes.
16 Prahasita-netra	धुर-नशयक्य	with charming eyes.

17 Ratna-sikhin र्नुटेन् न्युन् न्युन् न्युन् न्युन् न्युन् स्था विद्या के स्थाप के	with precious ornaments on the crown of his head. (with) a thundering voice. walking and sitting like an elephant. respected by the world.
---	---

III (3) श्राम्य मिन्द्र । सम्भूत्राय द्वारा अप्राप्त स्वर्धाय द्वारा । स्वर्धाय । सम्भूत्राय ।

ON145, 144 1	0011 21110 11 2112020	AND THE THREE I BASU.	NS OR DOUBLES OF BUDDER.
1 Samantaprabha bhūmi	Buddha- NEN	<del>કુ</del> શ્ન મું. શંગુવન્દુ : વૅર્	the residence of Buddha con- sisting entirely of light.
2 Ś <b>l</b> la-skandha	<b>હ</b> ંય <u>વ</u> ે	<b>धश</b> ्मी.सैट.त्	the aggregate of morality.
3 Samādhi-skandl	1a 55.576	र्श्विमीक्षर स	the aggregate of meditation.
4 Prajñā-skandha	नेसर	ব'দী'প্রমেন্ট্র	the aggregate of ingenuity or of wisdom.
5 Vimukti-skandh	a दुश:पः	र.स्रेंगचट्र.बेट.त्	the aggregate of emancipation or of those that have become free.
6 Vimuktijñāna-da dha	•	.सेट.च् ट.च्रॅ्यायपु.क्ष्यम्बस्टटः	the aggregate of seeing the un- folded wisdom.
7 Dharma-dhātu-v	riśuddhi <b>Š</b> N'H	-19cm 4214-5914	the most pure root of morality (or of things).
8 Adarsa-jñāna	श्र.जूट	.के.चेंट्र <u>. ल</u> .चेंश	knowledge like a mirror [ideal knowledge].
9 Samatā-jñāna	<i>स</i> %सः	वर् भेर कुँ प्ये केश	knowledge of equality.
10 Pratyavekşana-j	ñāna Ā'Ā'	'र्नेग्यरे' भेग	discriminating knowledge.
11 Krtyanuşthana-	jã <b>ā</b> na <b>J</b> S	बन्दर्मुयमदे भेनेस	knowledge of things that ought to be done.
12 Dharma-kāya	£N.Đ	ন্ধ	the moral [spiritual] body or person.
13 Sambhoga-kāya	त्यें <b>ट</b> .ह्	र.हूनकार्यं स	the body of perfect enjoyment.
14 Nirmāņa-kāya	ह्यू:य सूत्राय	•	the illusory (or encavated) body or person [personification].

#### 

r Sthānāsthāna-jñāna-bala বাধ্যান্ত বাদ্যান্ত বাদ্যান্ত

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

the power of knowing the maturity of works.

3 Nānā-vimukti-jñāna-bala	<b>ନୁଖ୍ୟ:ସ:୬.୭</b> ୯୯୬:ଅନିୟ:ସଟ୍. <u>୬</u> ୯୯୬	the power of knowing the
4 Nānā-dhātu-jñāna-bala	क्षिश्च मूर्वाश्वाचा सिहिश्च प्रति स्थ्विस	several ways of liberation. the power of knowing the constitution [component parts] of all sorts of bodies.
5 Indriya-parāpara-jñāna-bala	श्रम्बियःतार्टुःक्षेत्रश्च श्रम्बियःयःसङ्ग्रान्धःसःस्याः	the power of knowing what is and what is not the chief organ.
6 Sarvatra-gāmin-pratipāda- jñāna-bala	ସମ୍ପୟ <b>୪</b> ଟ୍-ଟ୍-ଦ୍ଲିମ୍-ଦ୍ରଦି-ଦ୍ୟ-ମନ୍ତିକ ସମ୍ପ୍ରି-ହିଁଦ୍ <b>ୟ</b>	the power of knowing all the ways of transmigration.
7 Sarva-dhyāna-vimokṣa-sam- ādhi - samāpatti - saṁkle - śa-vyavadāna-vyutthāna- jfīāna-bala	क्ट्रसिंद्रियर्थः ह्र्वस इस्रायर मुद्दान्द्रा ह्र्यस्य याद्रा त्रह्मा वद्रा गुद्दा द्रा ह्र्य स्ट्रस्य याद्रा वस्रसाम् नुद्दा ह्र्यस्य स्ट्रस्य वस्रसाम् नुद्दा ह्र्यस्य स्ट्रस्य	the power of knowing every kind of meditation, libera- tion, ecstasy, mutual state, liberation from the miseries of vice (and all sorts of theories).
8 Pūrva-nivāsānusmṛti-jñāna- bala	चंदे-क्रेंचस चंदे-क्रेंचस	the power of recollecting former abodes.
9 Cyutyupapatti-jñāna-bala	चै.च.च.च.चट.क्षे.च.भिषं सपं क्रिंचश	the power of knowing the changes by death and rebirth.
10 Aśrava-kṣaya-jñāna-bala	क्यां यः बर् दाः शिव्यत् वे स्थ्य	the power of knowing that all (one's) imperfections are gone.

# V (19) ปีราสูนาพิมพารุนาริ ที่นำผลสุ | Generic Names for a Bodhisattva.

I	Bodhisattva	निट.किय.श्रमभारति	the purified mighty soul.
2	Mahāsattva	श्रेमशन्यतः केषः य	the great heroic soul.
3	Buddhimat	রূ <sup>ল</sup> মুন	the intelligent.
4	Uttamadyuti	माश्रय:शर्केम	chief brightness or lustre
5	Jinaputra	<b>ন্ট্র</b> ম:বর্স:শ্বর	Jina's son.
6	Jinādhāra	मीज.चंट्र.चिंब	the basis of victory.
7	Vijetŗ	ਖ਼ੁਖ਼ਾਜਣ.ਧੀਯ.ਤੁਟੇ	one who will become victorious.
8	Jināṅkura	म्रीय पर्व रे सुग्त	the germ of future triumph [a nascent Jina].
9	Vikrānta	स्यान्य	the skilful.
10	Paramārya	<b>८सम्बर्भः स</b> क्रुम	the most venerable.

II Särthaväha	<b>देर-दर्ग</b>	the leader or conductor [of a
12 Mahāyasas	चीचारा छर	caravan]. of great reputation.
13 Kṛpālu	<b>∯</b> C:È:34	the compassionate.
14 Mahāpuņya	বর্মি-্'ব্লশ্ন'ক্র	of great moral merits.
15 İśvara	<b>5</b> वट.सेब	the powerful.
16 Dhārmika	क्रेंश-५८: व्यक्त	of good morals.
17 Jinaurasa	<b>মূল বর্, ধনাম ঐ. শ্বর</b>	the spiritual son of Jina.
18 Dharmato-nirgata	<u>कू</u> श.ज <b>र्थ.</b> चैट.च	produced by virtue.
19 Mukhato-jāta	का.र्यसञ्जेदादा	born of or issued from the mouth.

#### VI (20) 55 67 NAN 5519 NAMES OF DIFFERENT BODHISATIVAS.

I	Avalokiteśvara	विर-रश.चाञ्चचारा.रेचट.तीचा	the mighty lord that sees with clear eyes.
2	Maitreya	<b>न्यम्</b> य	clemency (the affectionate or merciful).
3	Ãkāśa-garbha	ब्माम्बर् श्रीट्ये	the essence or spirit of heaven or of the void space above.
4	Samanta-bhadra	गुद्ग रु.वज्ञदः द्य	the best [in every respect].
5	Vajra-pāņi	भग्न द'र्दे है	holding a sceptre in his hand.
6	Mañjuśri-kumāra-bhūta	पहस्रद्यायानिविद्युंदरन्तुरःय	Mañjusrī the juvenile [rejuvenated].
7	Sarva-nīvaraņa-viskambhin	मुँच-व-वस्तरा-४५-४स-वर-भुक-व	the effacer of all stains
8	Kşiti-garbha	<b>₹</b> 1/2.\$\C.11_	the essence or spirit of the earth.
9	Mahāsthāma-prāpta	भर्यु के वृत्र्य	he that has obtained great strength.
10	Ratna-ketu	रेक्यें केरे 'र्नेन	with a jewel on the top of his head.
11	Ratna-pāņi	<b>यंग्</b> दर्श्व केंद्र	holding a gem in his hand.
12	Ratna-mudrā-hasta	लना व से ग में इव कुर	with a seal of gems in his hand.
13	Ratna-mukuṭa	र्हेर् यद रेद में के	(with) a precious diadem or tiara.
14	Ratna-cūḍa	पार्द्धपान्द्रदेश ये के	with a gem on his turban or the crown of his head.
15	Ratna-kūța	र्व केंद्र पहुंचारा य	with storied jewels (or the jewel peak).
16	Ratnākara	र्न्द्र-केदम्पर्नुदःम्बद्धाः	the source of jewels (or mine) [the ocean].
17	Ratna-sekhara	रेक्चॅकेरे हैं से	the jewel peak.

8	SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOC
r8 Ratna-dhvaja	रेक्ट्रेक्कुयमर्ड्
19 Vajra-garbha	FER' NCT
20 Suvarņa-garbha	न्शेर मुङ्गेद ये
21 Ratna-garbha	र्वयं केवें केट यें
22 Śrī-garbha	र्मयमी क्रूंट ये
23 Śubha-garbha	न्नो नदे क्रीट च
24 Śubha-vimala-garbl	12 निप्तर्देश्वासेर्यं क्रिट्ये
25 Tathāgata-garbha	ने विकास विमाश स्वीत है। द्वी
26 Jñāna-garbha	<b>भे:</b> नेशक्षेटच
27 Sürya-garbha	के सदे होट व
28 Samādhi-garbha	र्नेट:टे:५हेंदगु:क्रेट:ये
29 Padma-garbha	य 5 वे र है दार्च
30 Vimukti-candra	ধ্য়'ঘ্য-সূত্র্যান্ত্রিন্
31 Samanta-netra	गुद्र-दु:कीम
32 Padma-netra	म् इदि सेम
33 Vimala-netra	र् <u>र</u> ेस से <b>र</b> प्रदे सेम
34 Višāla-netra	अटशासदी श्रीम
35 Samantacaryā-path	oa गुन्दुःह्वेदः अस
36 Samanta-prasādaka	गुन्द्रशसहेंश
37 Jñānavat	<b>ले.</b> चे <b>श.चंदा</b>
38 Samanta-caritra-m	ati ग्रादर् हुँदिः सादे हुँ स्मृत्
39 Jaya-mati	मुयान्द्रे ह्यें मेंब्र
40 Simha-vikrīdita	शेटनो दशायर रेया
41 Mahāghoşa-svararā	
42 Simha-nāda-nādin	श्रीटमीदे सु सुनिश्च
43 Gabhīra-ghoṣa-sva	~~ ~

44 Anupalipta

45 Sarva-malāpagata

the precious banner (or ensign). diamond essence. gold essence. jewel essence. essence of prosperity. essence of virtue. essence of immaculate virtue. essence of Tathagata. essence of knowledge or wisthe essence or spirit of the 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 harmonious voice. uttering a sound like that of a uttering a deep harmonious

sound.

undisguised [undefiled].

free from every stain.

		•
46 Candraprabha	<b>#</b> 45	moonlight.
47 Süryaprabha	<del>§</del> ন্মন্ব নি	sunshine.
48 Jäänaprabha	ध-वेशर्वेद	light of wisdom.
49 Bhadrapāla	राम्यः सुद	keeper of the good.
50 Merusikhara-kumārabhūta	क्षेत्र हु . तह व नाक्ष वेर मीर घ	the young prince on the top of mount Meru.
51 Varuņamati	क अपे में जेंस	Varuņa's prudence [intellect].
52 Kumārabhūta	नॉर्बर-पुर-मुर-म	grown young.
53 Sumati-kumārabhūta	वबट वे दे बिंगुंश महित्यूर गुर म	the ingenious young prince.
54 Nityodyukta	नवारु गर्हें	always busy.
55 Susārthavāha	देद-दर्वेद वक्राट वि	the good leader [of a caravan].
56 Jyotişmat-kumārabhūta	वेर्-स्थानिक्र-मुर-म	the shining or radiant young prince.
57 Durdharşa-kumārabhūta	वय राग्य गर्नेर कुर गुर य	the young prince, whom it is difficult to overcome.
58 Gagana-gañja	क्वाक्यपदि काँहर	a treasure like the void space above (immense).
.59 Akşayamati	हेर्ने सम्बद्ध	inexhaustible mind.
60 Pratibhāna-kūṭa	र् <u>स</u> ेनश्चत्र तहेम्स्य	exalted confidence.
61 Gandhahastin	ब्रेंश गुंचाट व	an elephant (loaded) with odori- ferous drugs.
62 Jālinī-prabhā	5'वर दें	illusory [ensnaring] light.
63 Vardhamana-mati	व्येवनदे हें नेंस	increasing understanding.
64 Samanta-prabha	<b>1945</b> :45	consisting entirely of light.
65 Āditya-garbha	के सदे केंद्र दें	the essence or spirit of the sun.
66 Amala-garbha	<b>ड्रिममेर्</b> यदे केट वे	immaculate essence.
67 Vimala-garbha	र्रे:सर्ट:म्यव्दे: <del>क</del> ्रिटचे	essence without stain.
68 Jyotirjvalanarekha-śrigar- bha	वेर्पवर वेष्पर्ये वर्षे रक्षानी	the flaming and light-scattering
<i>U</i> ua	क्रुंटचे	holy essence.
69 Vajra-sāra	र हेरी पुष्टे	diamond essence,
70 Nitya-prabha	<del>গ</del> ের্নুর্নি	constant brightness or light.
71 Guha-gupta	<b>अग</b> स्थ	concealed in a hole.

72 Amogha-darśin	মর্ম্বি: ম'র্ব্ব-শ্বি	worthy to be seen [of unfailing
73 Anikaipta-dhura	महेंब्रम्भे महेंद्र-म	vision, infallible]. not desisting from his endea- your.
74 Anu pahata-mati	<u>রূ</u> লুম মঙ্গমম য	unimpaired understanding.
75 Nityotksipta-hasta	<del>६</del> न्।र्नु त्यना यमुद	always stretching forth his
76 Nadadatta	ক্ত ব্ৰুম ট্ৰৰ	given by a river.
77 Vijayavikramin	<b>दश</b> ानर मुभः चरः नोद्द्राध	he who overpowers the victorious.
78 Jayadatta	मुभ न स ने	given by victory.
79 Vigataśoka	<b>ब्रु</b> ट्द <u>'</u> ज्ञ	delivered from pain.
80 Bhadra-kalpika Bodhisatva	वस्रकत्वव वरायं वे विदः द्ववः श्रेयश	a Bodhisattva of the happy age.
	5-19	
81 Anye ca mahojaska Bodhi- sattvāh	वेट.क्ष्य.श्रंभश.रेतरं.चोत्रु.वर्हरं.	other Bodhisattvas also of great (splendour) celebrity.
aurr Affi	क्रे.च-म ब्द्र-दमागुट-	(spiendour) celebrity.
82 Jagatindhara	<b>५</b> वें <b>ग</b> र्देश	keeper of those who walk on the earth.
83 Jyotihprabha	<b>N</b> 5.N3.122	star-light.
84 Jñāna-vibhūmi	थे नेसप्रवेद्यर क्रेट व	the essence of unfolding or developing wisdom.

#### VII (23). ក្នុះស្តីស្តេះប្រុំ ម្តីបុស្តាបន្ស The ten faculties or powers of a Bodhisattva.

VΙ	1 (53). コーダー いいい ノーイ パー	N 48 I THE TEN PACOLITES OF	POWERS OF A DODINGATIVA.
I	Asaya-bala	বধষ:নপু.র্বুবধ	the faculty of reflection.
2	Adhyāsaya-bala	র্মনান্ত, ঘথমানত, <u>রূ</u> বধ	faculty of further consideration.
3	Prayoga-bala	र्बेर-पर्न-स्वस	faculty of combination [application].
4	Jñāna-bala	थे नेशक्वस	the power of knowledge or wisdom.
5	Pranidhana-bala	श्चेंब लग्न में क्वंब	power of prayer.
6	Yāna-bala	वेनायदे क्रिंदस	power of vehicles or principles.
7	Caryā-bala	हुँदःयदे स्वस	power of practice or action.
8	Vikurvana-bala	क्ष.तर.पंत्रीय वर् क्रियन	power of miraculous change or transformation.
9	Bodhi-bala	वैदः क्ष्यः गुः सूर्वश	power of becoming pure or perfect.
10	Dharma-cakra-pravartana- bala	र्केश गुैपिक्टर के रच र प्रमूर पदे ·	power of turning the wheel of Law.

VIII (28). วีนังเมืองรุญจึงมุ The Bodhisattva Bhumi—the several degrees of PERFECTION OF THE BODHIBATTVAS.

I	Pramudita	रवर्-देशेर-व	greatly rejoicing (of great joy).
2	Vimala	र्दे:ब्राक्षेर्य	the immaculate.
3	Prabhākara	97.37.4	making or causing light.
4	Arcișmati	वेर् वर्षे स्व	light (or ray) diffusing.
5	Sudurjaya	A42.8c.244.0	very difficult to practise [conquer].
6	Abhimukhin	सर्वर् मुरःव	eminent or excellent.
7	Dūrangama	रेट-पुःस्टिन	far advanced
8	Acala	<b>क्षेम्</b> पिव	immovable.
9	Sādhumati	जनस्य पर्वे हिं मुँस	upright understanding (or fine discerning mind).
10	Dharma-megha	કુંબ છું. કુંબ	a cloud of virtue.

# IX (29). THE TEN RELIGIOUS PRACTICES.

1 Lekhana	<b>अमाद्दि</b> य	writing.
2 Pūjana	मळॅर्'य	sacrificing or worshipping.
3 Dāna	ষ্ট্ৰৰ ঘ	almsgiving.
4 Śravaņa	<b>3</b> 40	hearing.
5 Vācana	र्त्रेमि'य	reading, preaching.
6 Udgrahaņa	<b>व</b> हेंद्रय	perceiving, comprehending.
7 Prakāšana	रवर् केंद्राय	instructing others.
8 Svādhyāya	मित्रें के छेर य	repeating (prayers) with a loud voice.
9 Cintana	<b>মলশ</b> দ	meditation.
10 Bhāvanā	শ্লুহা ব	recollection [contemplation].

#### X (30). 2 TAT 3 THE TEN TRANSCENDENT OR CARDINAL VIRTUES.

1 Dāna-pāramitā	ब्रुक्मदे सर्था न् क्षेक्म	the transcendent virtue of charity or almsgiving.
2 Śfla-pāramitā	कुंबादिसमागुःसःर्ययनुःसुद्य	transcendent virtue of morality.
3 Kṣānti-pāramitā	वं केर चर्ते सं रें भर पुर्व व	transcendent virtue of patience.

4 Vīrya-pāramitā5 Dhyāna-pāramitā6 Prajñā-pāramitā

7 Upāya-pāramitā

8 Praņidhāna-pāramitā

9 Balādhāna-pāramitā

10 Jñāna-pāramitā

र्षेत्रानी, स.रूजारी, सेरा वश्चानी, स.रूजारी, स.रूजारी, सेरा वश्चानी, स.रूजारी, सेरा वश्चानी, स.रूजारी, स.रूजारी, सेरा वश्चानी, स.रूजारी, स.रूजारी, स.रूजारी, सेरा वश्चानी, स.रूजारी, स.रूजारी, स.रूजारी, सेरा वश्चानी, स.रूजारी, स.र 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.

#### XI (33). จุ๊า เจราสุราทิ มีกา Names of the 18 kinds of Sūnyatā (voidness, emptiness, vanity, abstraction).

ı Adhyātma-śūnyatā

2 Bahirdhā-śūnyatā

3 Adhyātma - bahirdhā - śūnyatā.

4 Śūnyatā-śūnyatā

5 Mahā-śūnyatā

6 Paramartha-śūnyatā

7 Samskṛta-śūnyatā

8 Asamskṛta-śūnyatā

9 Atyanta-śūnyatā

10 Anavarāgra-śūnyatā

II Anavakāra-sūnyatā

12 Prakṛti-śūnyatā

13 Sarva-dharma-sünyatā

14 Sva-lakşaņa-sūnyatā

15 Anupalambha-sûnyatā

16 Abhāva-sūnyatā

17 Svabhāva-sūnyatā

18 Abhāva-svabhāva-sūnyatā

3. 5. 1. 3.

मुंबर क्रंट या केंद्र

\$C.51.32.8C.61.32

र्देरस्य य बूट य केर

**८र्थ.विश्वकूट.त.३**र

**८**र्शः सन्ध्राष्ट्रीयः श्रेर

मध्य त्यमाय द्वारा स्ट्रीट या कृत्

विनाम १८ वस से १ पर वे ६ पर १ १

रॅर**न्यसर्**यक्टियर्क्र

रट.च@ेत.क्रेट.स.केर

कूरा क्षेत्र शास्त्र स्ट्रेट या क्रेट

रदमी'सर्द्ध हैन **हें**द पा हैन

श.र्श्ने**नश्चर क्ट**.प.केर

र्देशयें भेर्य सेंद्राय केंद्र

ट. च्.३५.ब्रॅट.च.३५

र्द्रश्रयास्रिर्विर्देश्वर केर्

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.

735

#### XII (34). 5443 44 THE FOUR KINDS OF RECOLLECTION OR SELF-PRESENCE.

I Kāya-smṛtyupasthana	अस.र्वराकु.चर-मेक्निय	recollection	of the body.
2 Vedanā-smṛtyupasthāna	क्रूर-यर्बताके.चर-म्बन्ताय	ditto	of the senses.
3 Citta-smṛtyupasthāna	श्रमभ:देशय.३.चर.मोबेबोच	ditto	of the mind.
4 Dharma-smṛtyupasthāna	क्रुश्र-देश्वर,के.चर.मिक्याच	ditto	of virtue.

# XIII (37). 555 TO NAMES OF FIVE ORGANS OR FACULTIES.

1 Sraddhendriya	<b>55.44.295.</b> 4	the organ of faith or belief	l.
2 Viryendriya	वर्हें द व्यूक्ष मुः दवदः य	ditto of endeavour.	
3 Smṛtindriya	इक्षरी:र्वर:य	ditto of memory.	
4 Samādhīndriya	नेट दे त्री द्वा देवा के किया है।	ditto of deep meditat	ion.
5 Prajñendriya	<u> বিশেশ্ব শূরিবে: মূর্</u>	ditto of ingenuity or	wit.
VIV /29	2.2.2.2.		

#### XIV (38). THE POWERS.

1 Sraddhā-bala	<u> ব্র্যাই ইব্রু</u>	the power of faith or belief.
2 Vīrya-bala	वहें देख गुभ गुः क्वेंचस	ditto of diligent applica- tion.
3 Smṛti-bala	<b>द्वयदे</b> :स्वस	ditto of memory.
4 Samādhi-bala	ट्रेट ट्रेट के के केंग्र	ditto of deep meditation.
5 Prajfiā-bala	नेशनव मुँ स्वस	ditto of ingenuity or wit.

# XV (39.) JC & J WA AH JJ J RC | Names of the seven branches or parts of perfection (of a Bodhisattva).

	FECTION (	OF A BODHISATTVA).
1 Smṛti-sambodhyanga	रंश्यक्राट्राची वेट क्ष्ये मुज्यक्व	a very clear memory is a part of perfection.
2 Dharma-pravicaya-sambo- dhyanga	र्मानुदाकुमानुप्रस्थाम रमानुदाकुमानुप्रस्थाम	analysis of doctrine is a part of perfection.
3 Vīrya-sambodhyanga	लबक्ता वर्ष्ट्रवे.ठचीसक्तट.टची वेट.क्ष्यूजे.	pure endeavour is a part of perfection.
4 Prīti-sambodhyanga	लक्ष्मची देवार .च.लट.रंबा चेट.क्ष्य.ग्री.	pure joy is a part of perfec- tion.
5 Praśrabdhi-sambodhyanga	नुबर् क्षेट्राच अट.र्बा वट.क्व.	pure exercise is a part of per- fection.

TT SANGE	WII—IIDEIAN—ENGLISII VOCA	ABULARI.
6 Samādhi-sambodhyanga	लक्ष्मा हिटाटे:ब्रह्म्बलट:दमाचिट:क्व.ग्री.	pure ecstasy is a part of per- fection.
7 Upekṣā-sambodhyaṅga	<b>लक्ष्मचा</b> चर्ट.श्रृंशश.लट.र्ना.चेट.कृच.ग्रु	pure indifference or neutral state is a part of perfection.
XVI (40). त्यन्यारादी त्यसप्प	प्राप्त प्रमुद्र प्रदेशितः। THE NAMES	S OF THE EIGHT BRANCHES OF IME WAY (EXCELLENT PATH).
ı Samyagdışti	<b>אר.לם.דול.וא.ם</b>	a very pure theory [right perception].
2 Samyaksamkalpa	भर-द्याचद्र-ह्याच	a very pure judgment [right resolve].
3 Samyagvāk	अट.र्माराष्ट्र.टम	a very pure [right] discourse or speech.
4 Samyakkarmánta	लट.रेचीराष्ट्र.जश्ची.श्वरंत	pure [right] intention in his works or actions.
5 Samyagājīva	लट.रेबोराषु.पेष्ट्र.च	purity [rightness] of life or the living of a very chaste life (pure).
6 Samyag-vyāyāma	लट.र्म.तपु.र्ध्व.च	very pure [right] practice or endeavour.
7 Samyaksmṛti	लट.रेची.चर्ड.रेब.त	very clear [right] memory or recollection.
	88 8 8	
8 Samyaksamādhi	भर:द्वा:दादे:देट:दे:देहेंद	pure [right] ecstasy or deep meditation.
8 Samyaksamādhi XVII (42). १४ विशः गुःज्ञादः ज्ञान	मैरिश्च प्रति शिद्ध त्य। Names of th	
	मैरिश्च प्रति शिद्ध त्य। Names of th	meditation.  HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (SRÂVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the
XVII (42). 🤏 र्बेश गुःजिट जना	मिरेश्नराते श्रेट था। Names of the A Hearen The Follo	meditation.  HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (SRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times
XVII (42). अवस्य ग्री ज़ाद ज्ञान	में देश रादे शिंद था। Names of the A Hearen in the follo	meditation.  HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (SRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream).
XVII (42). अविशाणी प्राट ज्ञाना 1 Srotāpanna 2 Saptakid-bhava-parama	में रेश राते शिदाय। NAMES OF THE FOLLO कुन मुंदी स्थाप स्था	meditation.  HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (SRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to
XVII (42). 多氧氧化价可以至可 I Srotāpanna 2 Saptakṛd-bhava-parama 3 Kulamkula	भिरेक्ष सदि शिदाय। NAMES OF TE A HEAREN THE FOLLO कुन मुंदीया भी शिदाया स्वीत्वादा देवाया देवाया शिवाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्य	meditation.  HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (SRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to generation. he that will be born or turn out (of the stream) yet once again. one with one interruption.
XVII (42). 多氧氧化价可以至可 I Srotāpanna  2 Saptakṛd-bhava-parama  3 Kulamkula  4 Sakṛdāgāmin	भे देश संदेश होट ते NAMES OF THE FOLLO क्रेन्ट्र (ब्रेन्स ग्री श्रेट्र स्मास दश देश स देश होनास ग्री श्रेट्र स त्यन स्ट्रिंग स देश होनास श्री श्रेट्र स त्यन स्ट्रिंग स स्मास दश देशास श्री श्रेट्र स त्यन स्ट्रिंग स स्मास दश देशास श्री श्रेट्र स	meditation.  HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (SRAVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to generation. he that will be born or turn out (of the stream) yet once again.
XVII (42). 多氧氧化价可以至可 1 Srotāpanna 2 Saptakṛd-bhava-parama 3 Kulamkula 4 Sakṛdāgāmin 5 Ekavicita	भिरेक्ष सदि शिदाय। NAMES OF TE A HEAREN THE FOLLO कुन मुंदीया भी शिदाया स्वीत्वादा देवाया देवाया शिवाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्य	meditation.  HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (SRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to generation. he that will be born or turn out (of the stream) yet once again. one with one interruption.  not returning again (or not
XVII (42). 多氧氧化价可以工程 1 Srotāpanna 2 Saptakṛd-bhava-parama 3 Kulamkula 4 Sakṛdāgāmin 5 Ekavicita 6 Anāgāmin	भेर्ड्स स्ति शिट था।  NAMES OF THE POLLO  THE POLLO  मैर्डिं मिश्र श्री स्वाप्त स्वाप	meditation.  HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (SRAVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to generation. he that will be born or turn out (of the stream) yet once again. one with one interruption.  not returning again (or not turning out of the stream). he that has been entirely delivered from pain, in the interval

**२५स**ध

10	Anabhisamskāra-parinir-
	vāyin

II Ürddhva-srotas

12 Kayasakşin

13 Śraddhanusarin

14 Dharmanusarin

15 Śraddhādhimukta

16 Dṛṣṭi-prāpta

17 Samaya-vimukta

18 Asama[ya]vimukta

10 Prajna-vimukta

20 Uhhayato-bhaga-vimukta

म्राट्स्यर १५८ देन स्याने स्थर <u>लूटशश्चिटरक्सप्टरंश</u>त

मेंद्र द यहीं

**5**5.44.54.84.45E.4

PH. J. FH. H. O'DE. O

रर.तश्रभूश.त

NAZ. ON BYL

**くれずれ。まれたれ、山から** 

ব্ধ-হ্বাশীধ্য ধ্রোবার-লুসে ব

मार्केश मार्दे काथसा द्वसा धरा मार्था य

one who has been delivered from pain (or died) before he came to consciousness.

migration upwards.

bodily appearance [one whose witness is his body].

following faith (or a follower of faith only).

following good works (or he that has for the basis of his religion "good works").

liberated by faith.

having found insight.

liberated after a certain time.

liberated without respect to time.

emancipated by knowledge or wisdom.

emancipated in both parts or WAYS.

XVIII (43). अन्यों शें शें शें शें शें शें शें शें शें

NAMES OF DIFFERENT HEARERS OR ŚRĀVAKAS (OR DISCIPLES OF SÄKYA).

I Ajñāyakaundinya

2 Kāśyapa

3 Sāri-putra

4 Maudgalyāyana

5 Mahakatyayana

6 Subhūti

7 Pūrņamaitrāyaņīputra

8 Aśvajit

o Aniruddha

to Rāhula

II Ananda

12 Nanda

13 Nandaka

14 Nandika

नमसम्बद्धः यानादः द्

श्व-मान्द्र प्रहेद

the fully-understanding or allknowing Kaundinya. the keeper of light.

the son of Sari.

the son of Maudgala.

the great Kātyāyana (the great Scythianus?).

chief (or excellent) wealth.

Pūrņa the son of Maitrayani.

the broken (or subdued) horse [a subduer of horses].

the unhindered.

eclipse [caused] by the [loudvoiced] dragon [Rahu] : name of Sakya's son, and of others.

the delight of all men (delicia generis humani).

joy or delight.

that makes glad or joyful.

that rejoices (himself).

15 Mahānāma	श्रीदाळेब	of great name or reputation, the famous.
16 Cunda	<b>**</b> 14.32	the exhorter.
17 Tişya	वेर् ख्रु or भ्रूर कुष	the shining or bright (name of the eighth Naksatra or lunar mansion, in Tib. 54 rgyal).
18 Upatisya	<b>३.ची</b> ज	shining in a somewhat less degree.
19 Kolita	मार-दश-सुक्ष	whence born?
20 Uruvilakāšyapa	केट.चेश.चूर.शैट.	Kāsyapa of Uruvila (a place abounding in tanks or ponds).
21 Nadikāśyapa	& 7JE. 42 - 3JE.	Nadi kasyapa (the river Kasyapa).
22 Gayākāśyapa	गप्प:वेर्-श्रुट:	Kāśyapa of Gayā.
23 Gavāmpati	ביאביבקק	the master or owner of cattle.
24 Vāṣpa	<b>작대</b>	steam or vapour.
25 Upasena	<del>કે</del> .ક્	a subaltern, tribune.
26 Culapanthaka	जश्र संब्रु यह	follower of inferior doctrine or of vulgar principles.
27 Mahāpanthaka	जश कुर चहुर	follower of higher doctrine, or principles.
28 Śronakoţivimśa	म् यहिरस्रिक्षचे यक्षेत्र	he that was born under the constellation of Śravaṇā, and is worthy of 20 crores.
29 Udayin	<u> ዺ</u> ፟፟፞፞፞፞ጜጜፇ፞፞፞፞	the up-rising (or he from the east, or from Oude).
30 Sundarānanda	स्राहेश-द्रमाद	the beautiful merry one (or child).
31 Śronakotikarna	च्रॅ.च <b>्य</b> क्षिक्षक्षेशक्ष.	born in Śravaṇā with a crore of ears.
32 Subāhu	<b>ਯ</b> ન! 건물도.	with a good hand or arm.
33 Udrāyaņa	क्षण हुँ र "ग्रै ख	the son of Udra.
34 Lavanabhadrika	אַבָּאַ.טשב.	the handsome and good.
35 Upāli	के.चर·प्र <u>जि</u> र	he that turns near [clings close] or almost encompasses.
36 Mahākoştha	महाक्षाचें के	the paunch bellied, or the glutton.
37 Vakula	বশাম	Bakula.
38 Khadiravanika	श्रट:क्रेट:बन्धशःत	dwelling in the woods, where the ground is turfy.
39 Svāgata	येन्स दिद्ध	the welcome one.
40 Mahāprajāpati	भ्रे-र्गुरे वर्गार्थे केंद्र	the great lord of men, or all creatures, Brahma.

ı n	E PERFECTIONS OF A STATE	ARA. 17	
41 (Mahāprajāpati) Gautamī	मुःन्नुरःयन्याङ्गःह्यः	Gautami the great lord of men, creatures, etc., ([name of] an aunt of Sakya, and his chief nurse; the principal of female religious persons).	
42 Māyādevī	ક્ષે.શુ. ક્ષે.હર્તેજા શ	the goddess Illusion. The [name of the] mother of Śākya.	
43 Yaśodhara	न्नाम् स्ट्रेंड्ड	the celebrated or renowned woman—[name of] the wife of Sakva.	
44 Gopā	শ্বৰ্ক্ত'ন	the cherisher or keeper of the earth—[name of] the wife of Sakya.	
45 Utpalavarņā	धुर्वभेदे सर्वेन	having a colour like that of the Utpala flower.	
46 Dharmadinnā	જૂજા.ક્ષેત્ર.ટ્રેવ	a gift of virtue.	
XIX (44). ¾¾¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸¸ NAMES OF THE GOOD QUALITIES OR PERFECTIONS OF A SRĀVAKA.			
I Kşiņāsrave	到口光口	one whose defects have been put away.	
2 Niḥkleśa	क्रिंश्स्रायासेर्य	he is without the misery of vice.	
3 Vasibhūta	<u> </u>	he has obtained self-com- mand.	
4 Suvimukta prajña	नेसन्द्यः नेदान् दशायरः मुँगाव	one whose genius or understand- ing is highly evolved.	
5 Ājāneya	क्ट:ने <b>श</b> न	knowing of everything.	
6 Mahā-nāga	ब्राट घें केंद्र वें	(he is like) the great elephant.	
7 Kṛta-kṛtya	<b>व.व.वश</b> .त	he has done what was to be done.	
	_	·	

8 Kṛta-karaṇiya नेर-यनुरूप 9 Apahrta-bhara श्रेर्पान्दरश्चरप्रस्थान्त्रम 10 Parikşîna-bhava-sariyojana यदवाक्। र्वे हिश्र शु व्रेच ध II Anuprāpta-svakārtha 12 Samyagājna-suvimuķta-**लट.रचार्यंत्र.चेश.रा.श्रंश**शः citta न्द्र-र्-इस घर मुँगिय রামধার্ট্র বেম**রেমধার্ক**র্ট্র বিম 13 Sarva-cetovasi-parama-pāramitā-prāpta पदि सर्देश दृश्य परिवध 14 Dharma-dhātu-kuśala क्रिंगी'र्टी स्थायमात्रसय 15 Dharma-rāja-putra कूश ग्रीमाय तु तु सुस 16 Apagata-sarva-läbha-satkāra-citta

he has an evolved mind for true or right knowledge.

he has found the most excellent kind of every mental faculty.

he dwells in the root or source

he has done the work.

he has laid down the burden. his connexion with the mate-

he has obtained his object.

rial world is entirely at end.

being).
he is a son of the spiritual sovereign.

of morality (or in the supreme

his heart is devoid of the wish to obtain wealth and honour.

17 Su-pravrajita	ঐল্ <b>ষ</b> :ধ্ব:ধ্ব:বূ:বূ:ব	he entered religious o
18 Su-prasampanna	जुन्नेश.तर.चश्चेंश्च.तर <u>,</u> हून्नेश.त	he has beer (or consec Gelong).
19 Paripūrņa-samkalpa	य देवी राज्यूटक शुह्रवाक्षय	one whose w
20 Nirvāņa-mārgāvasthita	मु:८५ तमः ५ दशः धदे तमः वाः	he is on the emancipat
	चर्षश.रा	<b>-</b>
21 Bahu-śruta	<b>अ</b> ट. <u>चॅ. <b>र्व</b>श</u> .त	he has hear experience
22 Śruta-dhara	क्रायाद <b>ें</b> द्राय	he retains w
23 Śruta-sannicaya	<b>बुंशःतः तश्चा</b> सःत	he has collec
24 Sucintita-cintin	<u> </u>	what he he considers on the things.
25 Subhāṣita-bhāṣin	येन् <b>श</b> रार-श्रुश्यःयः नहेर्-य	one who spe spoken of.
26 Sukṛta-karmakārin	लम्बारायर वुरायदी त्यरा चुर्य	he does well-
27 Āśu-prajña	नेशन्य-सुर-व	[having] a quot or wit or a
28 Janana [Dhāvana]-prajña	ঐ <b>ধ</b> :২্ব:মর্নুল্।ধ:ঘ	[having] a s
29 Tikṣṇa-prajña	मेशरव हैं व	[having] an a (ingenium
30 Niḥsaraṇa-prajña	पर्वेट.चर्.चेश.रच.स्व	having an or
31 Nivedhika-prajña	टेश.तर.४वैट.चर्च.चेश.रच.क्र्	[having] a r standing.
32 Mahā-prajña	मेशन्यकेंच	[having] gre
33 Pṛthu-prajña	קאי <b>גסשבאי</b> נו	(ingenium [having] an standing(i
34 Gambhīra-prajña	'পৃথ-শ্ব-শ্বব-শ্ব	[having] a standing
35 Asama-prajña	वेश <b>रवासभ्रा</b> धासे <b>र</b> ाध	dum). [having] an derstandin
36 Prajñā-ratna-samannāgata	वेशन्यन्द्रवर्षे केन्द्र <b>ः व</b> ्रवस्य	with an exc
37 Parama-dṛṣṭa-dharma-	য়	he has four piness in
sukha-vihāra-prāpta	ସମ୍ବି:ଅନ୍ତୁଲା:ସୁଦ୍ର:ସ	of moral t
38 Mahā-dakṣiṇā-pariśodhaka	ॲब:ॲटश:शु: <b>ब्रु</b> ट:च:क्रेब:घॅ	the great pu
39 Praśānta-caryā-patha-sam- panna	ब्रुॅर प्रमारक रृष्ट्रिक सुक्र	with a perfect or having
	~ <del>~</del>	

क्ष्मिश्रम

he entered fittingly into the religious order.

he has been properly ordained (or consecrated as a priest or Gelong).

one whose wish is entirely fulfilled.

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 understanding.

[having] great understanding (ingenium magnum).

[having] an extensive understanding (ingenium extensum).

[having] a profound understanding (ingenium profundum)

[having] an incomparable understanding.

with an excellent understanding.

he has found his chief happiness in the contemplation of moral things.

the great purifier of offerings.

with a perfectly mild behaviour or having sedate manners.

40.	Mahā- kṣānti-saurata - sama- nugata	वर्त्रेद्र य द्राद्र देश य केंद्र ये द्राद्र द्राद्र द
<b>4</b> I	Tathāgatājñā-supratipanna	रे.च बुर मनिमास चर् चगाद स
		<b>্বি</b> দূৰ্ল্মথ
42	Paripūrņa-śukla-dharma	क्रमानगर ये प्यासम्बद्धान्यम
43	Dṛṣṭa-dharma	क्रेंश'सर्वेट'य
44	Supratipanna Bhagavatalı śrāvaka-saṅgha	वर्टेश स्वत्वद्धा गुः १३६ वेंश गुः द्वी
	214 dra-2811Ella	<i>पर्यस्थामान्यः विमाना</i> य
45	Nyaya-pratipanna	रमाशःचरःखेमाशःच
46	Rju-pratipanna	<u> २८.तूर जैसेश</u> त
47	Sāmīci-pratipanna	<b>ম</b> র্থ,ঘ <b>র</b> -ভিনাধার
48	Anudharmacārin	कुल.रट.हुल.श.चवरातर.ध्रुर.च
<del>1</del> 9	Dharmānudharma - prati- panna	क्रिंग्द्रद्देशस्यसम्बद्धाः
50	Anāvaraņa-samādhi-γπaņi- dhi-jñāna	क्रुॅंब,स्प्रसाम्बेदाय क्रुंब,क्रुंटरायाचेदायदे,देट.ए.ए.ट्रॅंड्ब बुवाराय

having great patience and courage.

he has fully perceived (penetrated into) the doctrine of Tathagata.

accomplished in candid virtue or good morals.

he has perceived the moral doctrine.

well-entered (initiated) into the united body of the Sravakas, or disciples of Bhagavan.

he has perceived what is right or proper.

he has perceived what is upright.

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.

# XX (45). ଧୁମ୍ବାପ୍ତ ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି ଅଧି । Names of the twelve qualities of religious austerity or practice.

1 Pāmsukūlika	सुनार्-सिं-म	clothed in rags picked up from dung-hills.
2 Tricīvarika	क्रुश.च्रीश.मिश्चेश.त	having three religious garbs.
3 Nāmacika [Nāmatika]	ब्रुट:दाय	clothed or clad in felt.
4 Paiņḍapātika	३सें र क्रुंसस'य	living on alms.
5 Ekāsanika	<b>ध्र</b> म्मरेमाय	having only one mat.
6 Khalupaścād-bhaktika	त्रशासुंशारी भे <b>र</b> ाय	taking no food a second time (on the same day).
7 Āraṇyaka	<b>र्</b> लेक्:य:य	living in a solitary place (in a desert or monastery).
8 Vṛkṣamūlika	Ar:3c:4	living or dwelling at the foot of (or under) a tree.
9 Abhyavakāsika	<b>हान्</b> य सेर्प	having no cover or shelter.
10 Śmaśānika	<u>रुःक्ष</u> रिय	living in a cemetery or among burial places.

20	SANSKRIT —TIBETAN—ENGLISH	VOCABULARY.
II Naisadyika	<b>स्मा</b> श्चय	living in a small square tent where there is room only for a single person to sit cross- legged.
12 Yathasamstīrika	म्बेहे.यंबेर्य	who accommodates himself as he can.
XXI (47).	EN. 8. 24 C. 2 LILLINGE OF	THE SIX RECOLLECTIONS.
ı Buddhānusmṛti	श्रद्ध <b>म् कृष</b> हेश शुःद्वत	the remembering of Buddha.
2 Dharmānusmṛti	<u>ชีช. ฮีช.ชี. 2</u> 2.	remembering the moral doctrine

remembering the collective न्नेत्र्द्व**हेश**सुन्द्वय 3 Sanghānusmṛti body of saints or priesthood. remembering morality (or good 4 Śīlānusmṛti morals). नोर्टे.य.हेश.शु:दुब:प 5 Tyaganusmṛti remembering gifts or charity. अहिसाश् ५५ 6 Devatānusmṛti the remembering of the gods.

XXII (54). क्यादार इंडादार श्रीदा | Names of the several kinds of vehicles or prin-CIPLES IN PHILOSOPHY.

1 Mahayana	रमाय क्रवाय	the great vehicle or principle.
2 Pratyeka-Buddha-yāna	৴ <b>ে৸৻৸.ঀ৾৸</b> ৣ৾৾৻য়৾ঀ৾৻ঀ	the vehicle of a self-saint (a hermit or Rsi).
3 Śrāvakayāna	<b>%</b> १ के अपने स	the vehicle of a Śrāvaka or hearer of a Buddha.
4 Hînayana	वेषा:य: <b>न्स</b> र्ध	the low or mean vehicle or principle.
5 Prādeśikayāna	के. स्. चंद्रे. ह्येना च	a principle lasting but one day or very short time.
6 Ekayāna	व्रमादा महिमाय	of one vehicle or principle.

XXIII (69). देना प्रदेश महारा होते और । Names of the five classes of science.

1 Śabda-vidyā	श्रुदे:र्नाय	the science of sounds or words.
2 Hetu-vidyā	म <b>्द</b> क्षेमाश्रदेगाः	logic or philosophy.
3 Adhyātma-vidyā	बर (र्देव). इनाय	the doctrine of mysteries (or theology).
4 Cikitsā-vidyā	म्रोर्स स्माध	medicine, or the art of curing diseases.
5 Śilpakarmastha-vidyā	य्रे दे निष्धा कु रेमा ध	the science of mechanical arts (technology).

XXIV (204). रेनापर निवस परें पनुर्ण और। Names of the 18 classes of science.

I Gandharva	र्याभ	music.
	•	

the manner of copulation. 2 Vesika **अप्रमाध्यक्ष** 

A vehicle or principle observed in a particular country or province.

3	Varņa	द्वराक्ष	painting or dyeing, implements for painting or dyeing.
4	Sāmkhya	न्द्रास्य	counting or reckoning
5	Śabda	<b>N</b>	the science of sounds or words.
6	Cikitsita	न्य १५५	physic, the art of curing.
7	Nīti	रूप <b>अन्य</b>	ethics, manners and usages.
8	Śilpa	ব্র	mechanical arts.
9	Dhanurveda	<b>वर्षेदशर्5र</b>	instruction in archery.
τo	Hetu	गु54 ढेंग्र	syllogism, logic, philosophy.
11	Yoga	इयद्देर	abstract meditation, spiritual worship of God.
12	Śruti	র্ম্যয	hearing of scriptures or holy writ.
13	Smṛti	544	recollection; law.
14	J yotişa	भूर:स <b>्</b> र	astronomy and astrology.
15	Gaṇita	<b>3</b> N	reckoning, counting; mathematics.
16	Māyā	भगद्ध	illusion.
17	Purāņa	<b>ब्रॅ</b> न में 'रवस	ancient legendary history, my- thology.
18	Itihāsaka	<u>इं</u> स-दी-त	history.

XXV (209). प्राचि पाद्यापाया मिहाट । Names of the literature of the Brahmanas.

 1 Rg Veda
 देश पहेंद्र गुँ भेग हेद
 the doctrine of veracity.

 2 Yajur Veda
 अर्केद्र भ्रेद गुँ भेग हेद
 ditto of sacrifices or offerings.

 3 Sāma Veda
 अद्वापि भेग हेद
 ditto of sweet language.

 4 Atharva Veda
 अद्वापि भेग भेग हेद
 ditto of keeping or defending the world.

XXVI (105). देन केट प्रदेश पर प्रतिद्वार प्य

1 Avidyā	<b>ন্দ্র</b> ম	ignorance.
2 Samskāra	9535	representation or notion [im- pression].
3 Vijñāna	इस.घर.चेस.घ	cognition.
4 Nāma rūpa	शृट-५८-मुड्डन्स	name and body (or object)

5 Śadāyatana	<i>କ୍ଷ୍ପ</i> ଂକ୍ଷିଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ୍ୟୁ	the six senses.
6 Sparša	रेम्प	touch.
7 Vedanā	र्द्धरःव	perception [?] or sensation.
8 Tṛṣṇā	শ্বী5'ধ	desire or affection.
9 Upādāna	<b>बेद</b> घ	ablation [abstraction] or taking away.
10 Bhava	শ্ব-্য	existence.
II Jāti	श्चेत	birth.
12 Jarā-maraņa	শ্-প	old age and death.

# XXVII (166). 55 35 37 37 37 37 NAMES OF THE GREAT RAIS (SAGES).

1 Su-śruta	<b>শুনাপ্ন <u>র্</u>যুগ</b>	the well-heard (or celebrated).
2 Hārita	ईट. <b>कू</b> पु.चे	Harit's son (son of the green blue).
3 Hariścandra	शेट मो हुन	lion-moon.
4 Bhṛgu	द <b>ब</b> श्वेंदः	who abandons evil.
5 Dhanvantari	<b>ਬ</b> દ'ભ'94	burning or shining on the plain.
6 Jātu karņa	मुं भ्रेगसः इ	with a red mark on his ear.
7 Bhela	म्बेटश स्त	having a raft or boat.
8 Kāśyapa	ટ્રેશ.શું⊂.વૈ	keeper of light.
9 Agasti	¥:5	the hill-rat.
10 Sanātana	୩ଧୃ୮:5ୁ୮:	the firm, the permanent.
II Sanatkumāra	गुब छेर नविंद बु	the all-making young prince, (or the young man that is busy always).
12 Kharanadin	<b>ब्रु</b> :5ममी:यु	the son of the strong-voiced (ass).
13 Atreya	<u> च</u> ुन मेशनु	son of one who knows the courses.
14 Prajāpati	क्षुँ'र्नु':२५म	lord of men.
15 Parāśara	<u> </u>	born of the rib-side.
16 Kapilamaharşi	इटार्बेट केन या के <b>र सु</b>	Kapila, the great Rṣi (yellow- ish white).
17 Kaṇādamaharṣi	<u>इटर्स्ट्रेट्टर</u> ुद्धाः स्थान	Kaṇāda, the great Rṣi (eating some small grains).
18 Akṣapāda	म्ट सम्बद	with eyes on his feet.

19 Vyāsa	สุยย	the copious or abundant.
20 Bharadvāja	टॅ.ट. <b>से</b> ज.सक्र	the aign of plenty.
21 Vašistha	म् मुद्दशस्त्रहेन	the chief abode.
22 Nărada	ผม วิง วิ ว	Narada's son.
	शे'म्बर्गप्रहण	incarnated [entered life] under
23 Agniveśa	,, , ,	that planet.
24 Aranemi	કુગ્ન મું.શિર્દિ	a felly (of spokes).
XXVIII (167). धूँन मुन्नाम्ब	TATE! NAMES OF ANCIENT DHYĀYA, A PRINC	learned men (Sanskrit Upá- ipal, professor, teacher).
ı Nagarjuna	तुः श्चुन	he who prepares the Nagas.
2 Nāgāhvaya	तु <b>स</b> वेर्	called on by a Naga.
3 Ārya-deva	प् <b>राम्य राष्ट्र</b>	the excellent or honourable lord.
4 Ārya-Asaṅga	<b>८ थन्स ध</b> क्रिंग्स से <b>र</b>	the venerable unhindered.
5 Vasubandhu	<b>५</b> जैना नालेन	a kinsman of wealth or riches.
6 Āryasūra	त्थन्श्रयः द्यत् व	the excellent champion.
7 Aśvaghosa	5	with a horse's voice.
8 Dignāga	तुंचाना चीट.	an elephant of the ten corners of the world.
9 Dharmapāla	<u>¥</u> ¥1.∯c.	a defender of the faith.
10 Dharmakīrtti	कुरा नीचारा	of renowned virtue or piety.
11 Sthiramati	ब्र <sup>.</sup> वेहन	with a firm or steady mind.
12 Saṅghabhadra	קקאים שבי	the good union or collection.
13 Guṇaprabha	व्यन् जनवर्षे	a splendour of good qualities.
14 Vasumitra	<b>र्वेम</b> व केश	a friend of riches.
15 Guṇamati	व्यंतर्व के व्यंत्र	good qualities (and) prudence.
16 Śākyabuddhi	<u> </u>	with the understanding of Sa- kya.
17 Devendrabuddhi	<b>इ.</b> ५वट. ब्रॅ	having an understanding like that of the ruler of the gods (Indra).
18 Jñānagarbha	भे:ने <b>श</b> ्ह्रीट:चॅ	essence of wisdom.
19 Śāntarakṣita	<u>ଵ</u> ୖ.ସ:ଦ <b>ଌୖ</b>	keeping the tranquillity (of his mind).
20 Candragomi	वर्ष्ट्या ज्ञूच	the venerable moon.

21 Buddhapālita	<u> ਅ</u> ਟਖ਼.ਸ਼ੈਂਟਖ਼	defended by Buddha (god).
22 Bhāgya (or Bhavya)	প্ৰ <b>শ</b> ্ৰহ	the fortunate.
23 Vararuci	मर्केण श्रेन	chief desire (or delight).
24 Pāṇini	संकेंब	Panini.
25 Patañjali	ૄૄ <del>ૼ</del> *.ક્ષેંc.	fallen into water.
26 Candrakirtti	तु गुमाश	the celebrated moon.
27 Vinītadeva	<b>न्य</b> -व-क्रु	the mild lord.
28 Nanda	रमार में	joy, delight.
29 Dharmottara	केंस मकेंग	the chief of morality (or chief virtue).
30 Śākyamitra	नुगु:चनेश:माॐ	a friend and acquaintance of Sakya.
31 Jñānadatta	ले.चेश.चेब	a gift of wisdom (or given by wisdom).
32 Prabhākarasiddhi	वेर् <b>न</b> नेरम्ब	a perfect light-maker (sun).
33 Śīlabhadra	בב.थ्रंथ.व≅ב. <u>तू</u>	good moral conduct.
34 Damstrasena	<b>ୟ</b> ୍ଷ୍ଟି - ଅନ୍	an army of the tusky [ones].
35 Dharmatrāta	<b>୬</b> ୪.ଖ୍ରିପଶ	defended by virtue.
36 Viśeşamitra	विर्म्पर चनिश मुके	a particular friend.
37 Ravigupta	<b>ৡ.প্র.রিপ্র</b> ন	a hidden sun.
38 Vābhaṭa	य मिंत	the enemy's (or a father's) slave.

# XXIX (168). พาสสสาสสาปามีเรา Strange and curious names.

1 Tirthakara	<b>श्च स्मारा द्वे</b> र	determinism or a determinist.
2 Tīrthika	श्च.कृत्राश.क्ष	a determinist.
3 Arāḍha-kālāma	<b>ક્ષુ</b> :૪૦૫-દો <b>૧</b> -ઌ૽૾ૢ૽૽૽૽૽ૢ૽૽૽૱૾૽ઽ૽૽ૻ૾ૡૡૢઽ	"far flying," the artist's son.
4 Udrako-rāmaputra 1	<sup>ઽ૮</sup> શ કે <b>ઽ</b> ઌ૽૾ કરફાય ફેંડ	he that excels (or does more) the gladdener's son.
5 Mīmāmsaka	<b>र</b> ग्रेंदेंपः (श्वेंद्र)	the examiner, tryer or discriminator.
6 Vaišesika	<u> नु</u> न्द्रम्	the particularizer.
7 Sātinkhya	चॅरश.क्दे.त	the numerist.
8 Lokāyata	<b>८</b> हेन्दिन् <del>क</del> ुरःसन्	that has rejected the world (thrown it far away).

<sup>1</sup> Same as Rudrako-rāmaputra.

<sup>1</sup> MS. reads दिमादेवन्तिरायवा।

9 Kaṇāda	मोन्नम् स्टब्स् or मोन्नम् अस	eating or living on small grains.
10 Parivrājaka	<u> </u>	going every where, a peregri- nator, a vagrant.
II Vaidya	श्चरप र	a physician, a follower of the Vedas.
12 Pāṣaṇḍika [?]	थ <b>्य</b> इत्	the marvellous.
13 Śaiva	<b>ब्रिय</b> म	a follower of Śiva.
14 Pāšupata	<b>बै</b> चीश परेची त	a follower of Siva (the owner or master of the beasts).
15 Kapālin	<u> </u>	carrying with him a skull.
16 Acelaka	में संस्	the (going) naked.
17 Nirgrantha	म्रहेर:युद्य	the unprincipled, a gymnoso- phist.
18 Kşapaņa	<b>₹</b> 7.95.4	the finisher [one who has done
19 Arhat	मळेर् प्रेस	with the world]. worthy of respect.
20 Mahāvratin	वर्षा बुगहा के दर्ग ध	of excellent manners (a follow- er of Siva).
21 Rāmavratin	वें रदश ने दें भी महिला नुमान स्थ	of the religious observances of
22 Mṛgaśṛṅgavratin	न्दर्वः वर्षः विवासः स्व	Rāma (the glad maker). he that imitates the stag or hart in his behaviour.
23 Kṛṣṇamukha	ट्रें-ब्य	he with a black face.
24 Mayūravratin	भ.चेत्र.चरेलाचेनाभास्य	he who walks or behaves himself like a peacock.
25 Pāṇḍarabhikṣu	श्चॅट यह गर वे	the white mendicant.
26 Tridaṇḍin	र्मुना मुग्यस्थाय	he that carries three staffs or rods.
27 Ekadaņģin	र्वेमानु मुख्याय	he that carries one staff.
28 Dvidaņģin	र्श्वेनाना नार्केश य	he that carries two staffs.
29 Gośŗṅgavratin	घाट.श्रे.चर्षेत्र. <b>खे</b> चारा-स्व	he that walks like a horned ox, or carries an ox-horn with him.
30 Keśolluñchana	सैवियम् or सैवियमः	with dressed (or roughly picked) hair on his head.
รางาง (-C-) รากโกษาวรากิเรีย	PIEDD'ÈTI THE NAMES OF T	DO GIV TOTUINA TRACHERS.

#### XXX (169). ह्युचेनाहारुक्नीहिंद्राद्मानीहिंदा | The names of the six tirthika teachers.

ı Pürnakāsyapa	वेर-खुट- <u>ह</u> ेन्नश-छेर
2 Maskarigošāliputra	गुन्दुः मुन्मस्या क्षसमी व
3 Sañjayivairațțhiputra	मु.चेर.ग्रे.व.स्ट.रन (रन्र)
	चैपाय-क्र
4 Ajitakeśakambala	श्रन्थमः स्रदे ।या य उद

মন্ত্রী মেমক the invincible, wearing a garb of hair.

he that makes perfect, the light-

a parivrājaka (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.

keeper.

22 Bhṛgu

23 Meru

24 Nyanku

26 SANSKRI	IT—TIBETAN—ENGLISH VOCA	BULARY.
5 Kakudakātyāyana	गा-दूर-सुर्वेमा-स्व	Kātyāyana with a black spot [with a hump].
6 Nirgranthajñātiputra	चाहिर-सु:य:मानेब-मी:सु	the unprincipled (or gymnoso- phist), the son of a kinsman.
•	'ភ្នាប់ ជិត្សីក្ញិសិ្ត The Name the Universal (or Carravartti	
		•
Mahā sammata     Rocana	মে: র্যুশ্বং বিশ্বং	carried (or honored) by the multitude.
2 Rotana		a beautiful light (or lustre).
3 Kalyāņa	<b>र</b> मीय	virtue.
4 Vara kalyāņa	रमें अर्केम	chief virtue.
5 Upauṣadha	मेश्र-ध्रीट-प्रथम्श	the eminent penitent or with true repentance.
6 Mūrdhata	<b>ନ୍ଧି</b> ଂଦ୍ର-ଲୁଣ	born of the crown of the head.
7 Māndhātṛ	E.WKI.4	"suck from me" ("I am the nurse").
8 Caru	श्र्रेश.त	the beautiful, handsome.
9 Upacaru	<b>ॐ.स्</b> इंश	(Ar. [w-] hasan.) the somewhat beautiful.
10 Carumata	शह्रा स्व	(Ar. [حَسِن hosayn). who possesses or has beauty
11 Muci	מקבים	abandoned, forsaken; or treed, liberated.
12 Mucilinda	<b>45€.4</b> €€.	he who has received the for- saken.
13 Śakuni	<i>ન</i> ગુ ર્વ	Śakuni.
14 Mahāśakuni	मणुकिकेकच	the great Śakuni.
15 Kuśa	ગું.ન	Kuśa.
16 Upakusa	कें यदे गु-म	that comes near to Kuśa or resembles much to ditto.
17 Mahākuśa	णु:4 <sup>-</sup> के <b>द</b> चे	the great Kuśa.
18 Sudaršana	সুবাধা-সূর্বুে.	well-looking.
19 Mahāsudarśana	येम्बर अर्वेट केंद्र ये	the great well-looking one
20 Vamaka	नॉर्केट्-होत्य	the curer of hurt (or of vomit-
21 Angiras	विभाष्ट्रव	ing). having a crystal.

one who forsakes evil.

the vast mass (Olympus).

one who certainly goes away.

	TI	HE CAKHAVARTTI MONARCHS	. 27
25	Praṇada	रव-र्-सु-वसुनाश	one who has uttered a very loud sound.
26	Mahāpraņāda	रव:र्-सू:वस्त्रवाश:केंदःय	the great one who has uttered a very loud sound.
27	Śańkara	नरे ने	he who makes happy.
28	Diśāmpati	द्वेत्रासः यदम	the lord of the ten corners of the world.
29	Reņu	₹N.d¥C.	dust, sweet powder.
30	Bharata	कुर छेर	he who makes copious or plentiful.
31	Mahā deva	<b>स</b> .क्रु.हा	the great god or lord.
32	Nemi	<b>₹</b> .चि.	periphery or circumference;
33	Bhīma	<b>८</b> हेन्। सं ने	felloe. the dreadful or terrific.
34	Bhimaratha	दहेनाश मुंद भेट द	the terrific car or chariot.
35	Śataratha	मैट-इ-वर्गु-व	he with a hundred chariots.
36	Daśaratha	निरादे पश्चादा	he with ten chariots.
37	Pañcāla-rāja	कि.एहूर.येज.त्	the king of Pañcala.
38	Kalinga-rāja	गाःश्रदःम्द्रेःमुखःद्य	the king of Kalinga.
39	Asmaka-тāja	षड्गःग्२.कुंशःच	the king of Asmaka.
40	Kaurava-rāja	स्र भ्र श्रु श्रु के किया चे	the king of the disagreeable
41	Kapāla-rāja	ब्रॅ-याड्यमी.मैयाय	voice (country). the king with a skull, &c.
32	Gaya-rāja	भ्र <u>ी.</u> रवेटश.ग्रे.मेंय.त्	the prince of Gaya (a harmonious song).
43	Magadha-rāja	मःना <u>र्द्</u> रत्मुतार्ये	the king of Magadha (or of
44	Tāmalibhaka-rāja	रूस लें दूर मुल च	the Maga dominions). the king of Tamalibha. <sup>1</sup>
45	Ikșvăku-rāja	मुैं अर्थे सुरस्य भेटा	the king Ikṣvāku (of the sugar- cane race).
46	Virūḍhaka	<b>८</b> षन्। सःश्चेशः च	the tall man, or man of high
47	Simha hanu	श्राट.ची.पंचीश	descent. having a jaw like that of a lion.
48	Śuddhodana	<i>≅श.च</i> िद्र⊏.	clean meat or food.
49	Śuklodana	<b>אייקיוי</b>	white meat or food.
50	Droņodana	मुॅं. च्.ं∃श	a drona (10 of a bushel) of meat or food.
51	Amṛtodana	य <b>्र</b> ्रे अस	ambrosia (or nectar) food.
52	Siddhārtha	र्देश-वीयः म	fulfilled with (true meaning) [one whose desires have been fulfilled].

53 Nanda	न्यादःचे	joy or delight.
54 Tişya	ŋч	(name of a bright star) shin- ing with a lustre.
55 Bhadrika	य बट. जेंब	the beneficent, the good.
56 Mahānāma	श्रेद:केंद	of great renown.
57 Aniruddha	श्च.र्जनोनश्चरा	the unhindered.
58 Ananda	गुद-रमाय-चे	the delight of all.
59 Devadatta	अंध.चुन	given by a god.
60 Rāhula	झ <u>ै.च</u> ारुब.ट्राह्	eclipse caused by the dragon [Rāhu]. Name of Śākya's son who was born at the time of a lunar eclipse.

XXXII (174). อันนี้เสนเนิร์เล็ก Names of (ordinary) common Kings or Princes.

XXXII (174). 5 4 4 4 4	CAC NAMES OF (ORDINARY)	COMMON KINGS OR PRINCES.
ī Rājā Sahasrānīka	मुं अयो बेंद्र द	the king that keeps a thou- sand soldiers.
2 Rājā Śatānīka	<b>শ্রুমে</b> মৃত্যু ব্	the king that keeps one hun- dred soldiers.
3 Rājā Brahmadatta	मीलात्राः ष्ट्रां स्थानशानुष	the king given by Brahma.
4 Rājā Ananta nemi	मैग.त्.श्र.विंट.सक्ट.लश	the prince of an unlimited circumference.
5 Rājā Vimbisāra	मैज.त्.च बिचारा २३ श्रेट.त्	the king of bodily essence.
6 Rājā Pradyota	च्री <b>ल.तू.</b> रव.हॅाट.	the illustrious prince.
7 Rājā Prasenajit (for : pra- sannajit)	मुंग रा नाम मुंग	the king of a brilliant victory (or who has overcome an army).
8 Udayana vatsa rāja	मैज.तू.चर.तपु.च	Vatsarāja, the son of the king of the Orient.
9 Kṛki rāja	कुवारा मुँग	Kṛki (an ancient rājā in Benares).
10 Śrenika or Śṛṅga	त <u>्र</u> ें सुदश	exercised, or well practised in the mechanical arts.
II Aśoka	श्र-दब-भेर-दा	without grief, exempt from pain.
12 Śāntivāhana	श्वरुर.पर्जे.ब्रेस्	he who has entered the car- riage for the journey to salvation.
13 Kanişka	गानिक्ष वर गानिक्ष	Kanişka.
XXXIII (175). श्रु'वशेट मी तु	THE PANDAVAS OR DESCENDANT WHIT	
1 Yudhişthira	चास्रुव्यःदिरः <b>वद्</b> रु:ध	standing firm in the field of battle.
2 Bhīmasena	<i>प</i> हुच रा.हैं	a dreadful (or terrific) army [host].

□ 저외즈 seems to be same as 외즈

THE 1	DEGREES OR CLASSES AMONO	3 MEN. 29
3 Nakula	रेन्सकेंद	the ignoble.
4 Sahadeva	क्षे.चटका	together with god, or assisted by a god.
5 Arjuna	श्रीतः सुन	the white one, or the obtainer of the empire.
XXXIV (176). 최취·독재·디취·	AC. THE NAMES OF THE DEGR	ees or classes among men.
ı Rājan	मैंगर्	a prince, king, sovereign.
2 Pārthiva	शक्ति व पर्टे मिनव	the master or owner of the land, a king
3 Rājā kṣatriya-mūrddhā- bhiṣikta	च <b>भेर</b> .च चेजा <u>त्</u> र चेजाऱ्यांश ही <u>त</u> ्र वंश देवट.	a king of the military or royal tribe solemnly inaugurated.
4 Yuva rāja	चेपाक्ष	a regent, a deputy king.
5 Maņḍalika rāja	मुक्ष	the raja, or ruler of a district.
6 Sāmanta rājāmātya	क्तार्वनामीमुभास्य त्र्वे राम्बर्धके	a subordinate rājā, a digni- tary officer.
7 Koțța rāja	क्षिश्युं,सेंग्त्र्र्त्रं विश्वस्	the raja of a fort or castle, a petty chief.
8 Mantrin veśmādhyakṣa.	<b>ब</b> ट:ब्रेंब-ख्ब	a minister of domestic affairs.
9 Mahāmātra	श्च केंद्र दें लामहिंग्रहाय	a chief minister.
10 Mantrin	चन्त्रियास्त्रम्	a minister or counsellor.
II Amātya	<u>ब</u> ्रेंब्ट	an officer, a magistrate.
12 Purohita	स <u>र्</u> बद्ध देव	a minister or chief priest of a rājā, a spiritual adviser.
13 Rājanaka 1	95.334	an officer.
14 Daṇḍa mukhya or Daṇḍa nāyaka	र्वः द्वे	an officer who executes punish- ment.
15 Senāpati	<b>रक्षवा वर्</b> व	the lord of an army, general.
16 Senādhipati, adhyakşa	<b>रमम्</b> रचेंब	a commander-in-chief.
17 Adhyakşa	श्चे दर्भ	ditto.
18 Ațavika	বৃদ্ধাৰ্দ্ৰিব:বৰ্ণা	superintendent of forests.
19 Antarvasika	नट.रार्थ.ख	a superior [official] for the interior or domestic affairs.

20 Śāntivigrahika

an officer for the ordinance and

correspondence.

<sup>1</sup> For Rajanayaka rajanyaka?

21 Gaņanāpati	ইম'শু'র্ন	master of accounts, an accountant; calculator; an
22 Gaņaka mahāmātra ·	हैशः आपन् केन ये	astrologer. a chief accountant; or a chief
23 Akşapatrālika 1	<b>८५.४मूर.ग्रे.३४</b> .त	astrologer. an accountant of expenses.
24 Pratihāra	क्षेत्रविक केवर्षे	a chief tribune.
25 Dharmādhikaraņa	क्रसः निषर् ह्येर् य	acting according to the law.
26 Pradeșți	ल्मके य	an arbiter, umpire, judge.
27 Nayaka	लमकेय, हो, होन्दिन, इ	an arbitrator, director, president.
28 Aśvapati	কুবধন্ট্র-প্র	the chief groom, or superintendent of [horse].
29 Pilupati	ন্শ্ন শ্ৰীব্ৰ	chief treasurer.
30 Gajapati	ब्रूट यें केंदे हु	a superintendent of elephants.
31 Narapati	भेदे:ब्रु, कुंभःचें	the master of men, a sover- eign.
32 Koţţa-pāla	£.E	the overseer of a fort (or of the hay) [?].
33 Anta-pāla	47.4gc	the overseer of a field or sugar- cane plantation [?].
34 Durga-pāla	<u>Ē</u> ĽĀĽ.	the keeper of a fort or castle.
35 Śresthin	र्देट:इर्वेव	a chief merchant; a trader.
36 Vișaga a	<b>બુવ્ય</b> -૧ર્વેવ	the chief of a place or village.
37 Pati	वर्षाचे	a proprietor, owner, master, lord.
38 Nagara-pati	न्द्र-भुष	a mayor or chief magistrate of a town or city
39 Grāma-pati	र्नेद:द्व	the chief or master of a village.
40 Paura-vyavahārika	न्दि मि	a police officer, the superin- tendent of a mahala.
41 Nayaka	<b>ब्रे</b> न्द्र्ये	the chief of a tribe.
42 Niyuktaka	<u>ब्रै</u> ट.च <u>भ</u> ्रेश.च	an elected [appointed] officer.
43 Ghatavolagra [M. Bhata- volāgra]	নুমন্ত্র ?	[
44 Samābartī	<b>ध</b> रःश	chief revenue officer.
45 Prasāstr	अक्ट-श्रेयशकु-द्वेद	a public teacher, panegyrist.
46 Sannidhatṛ	<b>न</b> र्गेर-बुद-व-धे	a keeper of the treasury.
47 Bhāṇḍārika	ब्रह्मि	a treasurer.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps for Vyayapatrālikha?

Perhaps for Vișayapa?

48 Rājadvārika	सुर्यट र स्थिर र न न न न न न न न न न न न न न न न न न	who receives orders from the prince respecting the domestics.
49 Gaṇaka	इस-मान्द	calculator or astrologer.
50 Jyotișa	स्र-स्यापन	astronomer, astrologer.
51 Bhişak or vaidya	<b>মুধ্</b> য	a physician, doctor.
52 Talavarga	Ŋ'정□'	a body-guard.
53 Paridhvajika	चेल भक्र र हुनासाच	one carrying the ensign or banner.
54 Chatra-dhara	मह्माश स्मारा	an umbrella bearer or holder.
55 Cihna-dhara	रेचोश.ब्रुचोश.त	holding the insignia of royalty.
56 Camarika	<b>ट्रम्पर्य्वभा</b> ध	he with a fan of cowtail.
57 Karavālika [?Taravārika]	<b>ৼ</b> য়৾ঀৣ৾৽য়ৣ৾ঀ৸ৼ৾য়৾৾৽য়৾ঀ	he that carries the crooked sword.
58 Khadgika	रतार्गी.दा	the sword-bearer.
59 Prāsika	<u> </u>	he with a spear or pike, a spearman, lancer.
60 Parśvadhika	न्यास् विम्राय	he with a battle-axe.
61 Cakrika	विवर ले क्विशाय	he with a wheel or circle.
62 Papārika <sup>1</sup>	सैय.ध्रेन्।श.त	the shield-bearer.
63 Caitra-daņḍika	<b>५</b> 9ैन्'नु'र्बेन्ध्य	the carrier of an adorned staff.
64 Yāṣṭhika	र्वुनाय र्वेन्थय	the carrier of a staff or sceptre.
65 Dvārapāla	म् सुद्राय	a door-keeper.
66 Dauvārika	म् प	a porter, door-keeper.
67 Śeșepati	म्भेर-म	master of the servants, a steward.
68 Sūcaka	विनाधे or ५५अधि	a spy, informer.
69 Daņḍavasika	ānāc.	the keeper of a serpent.
70 Sevaka	(क्य.पर्यट.त. में . उ	a servant, an attendant.
71 Bhatta	क्र.च or चर्नानसम	a runaway (fugitive, outlaw).
72 Işvastrācārya	<b>५वॅट में श्रेंच ५वॅव</b>	an instructor in archery.
73 Nāsīra	র.তুখন	[one who advances before the line]: skirmisher (first ag-
74 Naigama	ált.g	gressor). a townsman, citizen, villager.
75 Janapada	યુત્ર મુૈ ર્સ	a country, an inhabitant.

76 Daivakulika	अ.सट.श्रेट.च	the keeper of a temple, or [temple-] attendant.
77 Māyākara	<b>ब्रै</b> .श. <b>श</b> म्ब	a juggler, magician.
78 Arya	हें वें or हेब	a master or a colt.
79 Mantravādin	리위도.취리위.튀.리	the singer of mantras, or of mystical formulæ.
80 Kriyavadin	वर्डेशमः चुेर्ध	a plaintiff, a maker of peti-
81 Khanyavedin	महेर सुराध	tions. skilful in discovering mines or
82 Dhanavādin	र्वेर:श्वरःमाम्ब	hidden treasures.  a broker, or go-between (a dellāl).
83 Lubdhaka	<u> ह</u> ब.स	a hunter.
84 Mātsyika	3'य	a fisherman.
85 Sakuntika	<b>3</b> .a	a fowler, a birdcatcher.
86 Orabhrika	यम्बद	a butcher.
87 Khantika	<b>च</b> नेह्रय	a digger, a worker in mines.
88 Śaukarika	समावर्ष्ट.	a seller of swine or pork.
89 <b>Go-ghātaka</b>	ସଂନ୍ଧମ୍ମ ଅଧିକ୍ୟ	a killer of cows or oxen.
90 V <b>āgurika</b>	मुशत्र्द्धरः	a seller of nets (a hunter).
91 Kaukkuțika	चे.सेचां ठ कूट.च ,	a seller of cocks.
92 Năga-bandhaka	ब्राट:यें के पहें क्य	the catcher (or binder) of elephants.
93 Nāga-maņḍalika	শ্বুমার্ক্সশাস্তব	the keeper of a circle (or great quantity) of serpents.
94 Ahituņdika	রীস.প্রাদধ্য-জূন্র-ন	[a juggler, a snake-catcher].
95 Braiamgarika [ f ]	त्रेमीक्रटश.भ्रेभश.भज.त	[
96 Süpakāra	<b>दे</b> च.क्ट.क्ट.कट.च	[a cook.]
97 Rajaka	ব <b>র্ত্ত</b> শে <del>দা</del> শাদর	a dyer (of cloth).
98 Sthapati, takṣaka	রী.প্রাদ্রব	a fortune-teller; a carpenter.
99 Palagaņņa	नेद'स्यानम्	a carpenter.
100 Vardhaka	ditto.	a carpenter.
101 Sütradhara	वेना <b>आ</b> मन	one dealing in cords, strings, tapes, ribbons. <sup>2</sup>
102 Yavasika	इ.पश्चर.	seller or cutter of grass (green barley).

<sup>1</sup> hot Anhlagera 3

More probably sawyer; carpenter.

103 Kāşthahāraka	-वेट: <b>बु</b> र	a wood gatherer (for fuel).
104 Mālākara	भे <i>न्</i> नि:श्रेद:कुर	a maker of garlands of flowers.
105 Śauņģika	&C:48c	a seller of wine, or of any spirituous liquor.
106 Kallavala	dítto.	ditto.
107 Āyudhajīvin	ଖହୁସ.ହଣ. <b>୯</b> ଞ୍ଜ.ଘ	living by his weapons, or get- ting his livelihood by mili- tary service.
108 Gāndhika	ब्रुंश पर्टर.	a seller of incenses, or frank- incense.
109 Citrakāra	रे राज्यम्	a painter.
110 Silakuha	<b>*</b> - 3   124	a stone cutter, a hewer of stone.
III Tantravāya	द्रम्	a weaver.
112 Suvarņakāra	म्बर्भ-सम्	a goldsmith.
113 Sauvarņika	मक्षेर:शुर	one dealing in gold.
114 Lohakāra	<b>बैनाश समे</b> र	one working in iron; black smith.
115 Kamsakāra	र्यापर.च.शर्चार	a smith working in bell-metal or white copper.
116 Maņikāra	र्वेद:यु: <b>मान</b>	one dealing in jewels or gems.
117 Sücika	43C.81/44 }	a tailor.
118 Patracchedaka	শ্ৰীনাধ্য দেই সামৰ	an engraver, one that writes on leaves, &c., with an iron tool.
119 Naimittika	देशत	a prognosticator.
120 Vaipañcika	सर्द <b>्रम्</b> ष्	fortune-teller, soothsayer, prog- nosticator.
121 Carmakāra	क्षेत्र.श्रामन	dresser of leather, shoemaker.
122 Mocika 1	ग्रेसियोशास्त्र or <b>क्षेत्रश</b> स्त्र	dresser of hides or skins, a shoemaker.
123 Rathakāra	नीट <b>इ.साम</b> न also <b>झन्न सम्ब</b>	a cartwright; a shoemaker.
124 Veņukāra	<b>ह</b> ना समान्य	one working in reeds, or bam- boos.
125 Kumbhakāra	e sipa	a potter, a maker of earthen vessels.
126 Paņika [M. Vaņik]	ब्र्यःय	a merchant, a trader.
127 Śaulkika	<b>ক্ৰ</b> ম-ঘ	a custom receiver, or receiver of duties, &c.
128 Gaulmika	त्रम् <sub></sub> ड्य	ditto on high ways, or passages.
129 Tarapaņyika	मु वर्दशमिर्देर् ध	the receiver of duties for ferry, or passage over a water.

99	BANGKINI	1—IIBMIAN—BNOBISH VOOR	,
130	Heri cara	<b>3</b> 44	a spy, a secret emissary.
131	Apacaraka	5'21'5	a courier, speedy messenger.
132	Mauşțika	aŭ.ci	a cunning, crafty, deceitful man.
133	Vidūṣaka	चल्द्र-च्यू-दा	a buffoon, a low jester.
134	Mantrika; kāyastha	भ्राम्	a writer, clerk, amanuensis, a writer by profession.
135	Acīrņa daņdata	र्वमायम्बहर्	the punisher by beating with a rod.
136	Dūta	र्थेन्	a messenger, ambassador.
137	Tathyitta or Káshthi Káchinta [ ? ]	5C'5	riding his own horse.
138	Leharī, sekhālaka	प्रस्ति or यट.क्रेब.त	a horse keeper, a writer [courrier].
139	Kuţumbika	ਸ਼ੁੰ <b>ਸ਼</b> ਸ਼	a domestic slave, one belong- ing to the family.
140	Kuţumba	737	family relation, a kinsman, a matron.
141	Kañcukin	<b>व</b> न्न राज्य	an eunuch.
142	Antaḥpura	ditto.	ditto.
143	Mahalla	ditto.	ditto.
144	Karmāntika	<b>बिट</b> .स	an agriculturist.
145	Kārşika	<b>बेट</b> क्रेन्य	a husbandman.
146	Kṛṣipāla	र्तेनाश.ह	he that attends cattle, a neat herd.
147	Gopāla	J. W.E.	a cow-keeper.
148	Śarīrarakṣaka	ऄ <b>॔य़ॱय़ॗऀ</b> ट.	a life-guard, or bodyguard.
149	Parivāra	म्पिन	a subject, vassal, client, servant.
150	Dāsa	चंब or मूज.तू	a slave, a servant.
151	Dāsī	ব্ৰহ্	a female slave.
152	Karmakāra	लक्ष कुर्न	a working or hired man.
153	Paurușeya	ब्रें-म्यपर्कें व	a servant, a publican.
154	Bhṛtya	न्नाःमे, नॉर्भेना, चुब	a hiredman, a servant, a slave.
155	S Bandhanapālaka	वर्डन है	the keeper of prisoners (or of a prison).
156	o Vadhyaghātaka	<b>ग</b> मे <b>र</b> -स	an executioner.
15%	7 Kāraņyakāraka	985·35	a criminal, a person accused, a faulty man.

ALL SORTS OF MEN. 35		
158 Vādaka [Vādin]	म्बियाय	a petitioner.
159 Hanana	<b>444.</b> 4	the putting to death, or put to death.
160 Kalpikāra	9954, 34, 8·47	a vassal, subject, dependant.
161 Udyānapāla	क्षेत्रसं दे कथासुदःव	an attendant on a garden or grove.
162 Arāmika	गुर-दन्नद्र-द-दाध	attending on a garden or grove, one dwelling in a
163 Gṛhin	<u> ज</u> िस.च	grove or college or convent.  a house-holder, a layman, a married man.
164 Gṛhastha	<b>ब्रियन्द्रियः</b> च	a layman, one living in his house.
165 Māņavaka	चेश्र≆्रे, ध	a Brahmanist, or a Brahman's child or pupil.
166 Nagaraghātaka	मुँट हिर दहिंगसंध	destroyer or plunderer of a city.
167 Grāmaghātaka	मूॅट द्रम्भःय	destroyer of a village, or inhabited place.
168 Janapadaghātaka	<u>कू</u> टश <i>उ</i> द्द्रशक्ष.त	destroyer of district or country.
169 Nāvika	मुध	a boatman, &c.
XXXV (177).	भेदे रेनास सूर्जनास। All sorts	OF MEN.
r Catvāro varņāḥ	देवा <mark>दा द</mark> ब्	the four tribes or castes.
2 Brāhmaņa	ব্ৰুষ্	a Brahman.
3 Kṣatriya	मेर्ग्यूचार	the military or royal tribe.
4 Vaišya	हें देन्य	the gentry.
5 Śūdra or kşudra	<b>रबादश रेनाश</b>	the plebeian class or tribe.
6 W- 1 10 71 1.1.	म्पर्नाशक्षरास्य केर्यो क्ष	the military tribe is like a

1 Catvato vatūsū	10 de
2 Brāhmaņa	ব্ৰুষ
3 Kṣatriya	मुक्र देवहा
4 Vaišya	हे3:रेन्।स
5 Śūdra or kşudra	<b>न्यदश</b> -देवास
6 Kṣatriya mahāsāla kula	चैकर्वशक्रम्हरूष्ट्र व
7 Brāhmaņa mahāsāla kula	यंभा अपूर, इताशा चेट. श्रीका कुर
	र्वेष्तु
8 Gṛhapati mahāsāla kula	मिश्रायरचाची रचिश्रामेट श्रुष्यः
	क्र्यान्यस्
9 Ucca kula	<b>रैन्स्यक्ट</b> न
10 Abhijāta	रेण्यायर्ज्य
II Nīca kula	<b>६</b> ण्य-५सद-च
12 Caṇḍāla	न्दियः च
13 Śavara	रे: <u>ल</u> ्नि

the military tribe is like a large Sala tree. the Brahman tribe is like a large Sāla tree. the gentry tribe is like a large Såla tree. high caste or family extraction. a respectable or honorable caste, family. low extraction, or caste.

low, mean; cruel, passionate.

a mountaineer.

23 Antahpura vadhū

36 SANSK	RIT—TIBETAN—E	NGLISH VOCABULARY.
14 Mleccha	মার্মী মধ্ব বেশিব গ্রি-মী	(Lalo) a barbarian, a Moham- medan. one living on the confines of a
15 Pratyanta janapada	247 Jun (1) a	country, uncivilized, bar- barians.
XXXVI (178). दासायार्सेन्साद	ग.चोक्रेश.च.चेश.ग्री.श्रटः।	NAMES OF PARENTAGE, OR OF PARENTS, RE- LATIONS, FRIENDS, &c.
1 Pită	4	father.
2 Mātā	শ	mother.
3 Janayıtri	ditto	ditto.
4 Pitāmaha	मेश:य	grandfather.
5 Prapitāmaha	<b>अट शेश</b> द	great grandfather.
6 Pitāmahī	<b>धु</b> से	paternal grandmother, grand- mother.
7 Prapitāmahī	<b>भट</b> .सु.श्र	great grandmother.
8 Putra	3	child, son.
9 Duhitā	री झू	a female child, a daughter.
10 Jyeştha bhrātā	सुर्वे	elder brother.
11 Kanīyān bhrātā	<b>5</b> 2	younger brother.
12 Bhrātā	<b>3</b> 4	brother and sister (children born of the same parents).
13 Bhaginī	के ले, श्रीमध्ये, श्रु	sister, &c.
14 Naptā	ৰ্ক:ব	a grandson.
15 Naptri	<b>તં</b> મેં	a granddaughter
16 Śvaśura	मुंश.ग्	a father-in-law.
17 Śvaśrū	<b>बुग</b> र्शे	a mother-in-law.
18 Mātula	<b>बद</b> :घॅ	a maternal uncle.
19 Bhāryā, patnī, dārā, ka- latra	<b>ૄ</b> ⊏ૹ, ૡ૽ૢૺૼૹૼ	wife, consort.
20 Mātr svasā	शुक्र	a mother's sister.
21 Pitṛ şvasā	<b>बे बे बें</b>	a father's sister.
22 Sapatnī	&ৰ'ন্ন কেন্দ্ৰ	a consort (the wife of a man), a concubine.  (females of the interior apart-

वर्द्धवःस्त्, विविन्, सुरा, सद्दाःस

(females of the interior apart-

ment) as the wife, attendants, daughter, daughter-in-law.

24 Jampati or dampati	मुं भुग	husband and wife.
25 Dāraka	B9	(a little man or man's kin) a male child
26 Dārikā	सुर्धे	a female child, a daughter.
27 Yamalaka	મર્જે:મ	a pair of twin children, twins.
28 Jāti	35	a kindred, relation, kinsman.
29 Svajana	मुक्रें ५५५	a collateral kin, consanguinity, a cognate, kinsman.
30 Bandhu	<b>₹</b> .जच	a relation, kinsman, a cog- nate.
31 Sălohita	मूनामीनाक्षेत्रस्रस्य। यप्सः	a consanguinous, a kinsman, a near relation.
	चेन बेचार	
32 Mitra	सहर प्रमेश	a friend, an acquaintance.
33 Sakhā	न्निम्स य	a companion, comrade, associate fellow.
34 Antarjana	<b>ब</b> ८'स्रे	a domestic, one of the family.
35 Tanaya	5	a son, a male descendant.
36 Agramahişī	ব <b>র্ধ্ব</b> ংর্মী <b>্র</b> শ্র	the wife or consort (of the first rank) of a great personage.
37 Nava vadhū	वनानासर, सद्भःस, नासरःच	a young married woman, a bride, a virgin woman.
38 Nara	સુંશવ	a man, not a female.
39 Nārī	95 <sup>-21</sup> 5	a woman, one of the female sex.
40 Mātṛ grāma	<b>नु</b> र्भेर	ditto.
41 Pumān	શ્વેશ્વ, લેં	man, male.
42 Tāta	Ma' E.E	father (respectfully).
43 Ambā	ନିଥ' ଅ.ଖ ( ଧଞ୍ଜ ଅ.ଖ )	mother, (matron) respectfully.
44 Dhatri	ম্ম	a nurse.
45 Strī gurviņī	<b>લુ</b> ન્ એન્ સુકાસ	a pregnant woman.
46 Rtumatī strī	त्रु:सर्क्ष्यप्रदे स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स्त्रु:स	a woman having the menses, or menstruation.
XXXVII (179). 권자동	ट.जे <b>स.ग्रे.लब जन्मजः जूनास.चट्ट.शूट.।</b>	Names of the BODY, and its several members or limbs.

1 Kàya the body. ଖିୟା 2 Śarīra ditto ditto.

3 Gātra	<del>ପ</del> ୍ରଶ	the body.
4 Kalevara	ditto	ditto
5 Śiras	মর্ন	the head.
6 Mastaka	ग्रेर.त	the brain, the skull, the head.
7 Mastaka lunga [Mastalun- ga]	<u>य7.4</u> €	the brain (the membrane of &c.)
8 Mūrdhan	ষ্ট্রব	the crown or top of the head (vertex).
9 Keśa	<b>원</b>	the hair on the head.
10 Śiroruha	ditto	ditto.
11 Mukha mandala	विदेश मुन्यों वार्या विद्	the face, the whole face.
12 Vaktra	ल्य, महिंद्य	the mouth, face.
13 Lalāța	<b>द</b> ्यवः व	the forehead.
14 Bhrū	<u> গ্লুব্</u> ম	the eyebrow.
15 Pakşman	श्रम्मि है स	an eyelash.
16 Tārakā	भूमान्त्रवस्य	the eyeball (pupil, apple of &c.)
17 Mukha	<b>F</b>	the mouth.
18 Sṛkva or sṛkka	मिन्दे मु	the corner of the mouth.
19 Civuka	নেম্	the chin (of the face).
20 Grīvā	য়ঀৢৗৢ৽য়	the neck (the back part of &c.)
21 Kapola	মান্ত্ৰ-	the cheek, or a cheek.
22 Gaṇḍa	মাদ্র-হুম	the cheek (or the red of the cheek).
23 Hanu	<b>५ मु</b> ं अर	the jaw or jaw-bone.
24 Śankha	<b>सुर द</b> मुझ	the temples (or the bone of &c.)
25 Jambhi	<i>थ</i> मा २ <u>मु</u> झ	a hog's jaw (tooth, chin).
26 Danta	र्श	a tooth.
27 Tālu	<b>ጣ</b> ኝ	the palate (roof of the mouth).
28 Oştha	মকু	the lip or lips, a lip.
29 Damstra	<b>ମ</b> ନ୍ଦିପ	a tusk.
30 Śmaśru	P	moustaches, whiskers.

31	Kantha	<b>अ</b> मुभ	the throat.
3 <b>2</b>	Kaṇṭha nālika	बेर्'य	the throat (or wind) pipe.
33	Kaņţhamaņi	<b>ॲ</b> बर् <u>द्</u>	a jewel worn on the throat.
34	Hṛdaya	∯C.	the heart.
35	Kṛkāṭikā	क्ष्माद	the back of the neck.
36	Hasta	भग्य	the hand.
37	Atinsa	स्म्।य	the arm.
38	Skandha	ध्यमें.	the shoulder.
39	Pṛṣṭha	<b>1</b> 12	the back (of the body).
40	Jatru	<b>ब</b> मर्केट	the collar-bone.
41	Bāhusikhara	<b>५</b> युट:सर्वे	the summit of the arm, the shoulder.
42	Kakşa	शक्रशीमट.	the arm-pit.
43	Kūrpara	नु शे	the elbow.
44	Bāhu	<b>4</b> 9c.d	the arm, the hand.
45	Maṇibandha	<b>८</b> ष्ट्रे <b>न</b> स	the wrist.
46	Hasta pṛṣṭha	जन्मर्थ, मेव	the back of the hand.
47	Aṅguli	सॅर:सॅ	the finger.
48	Anguştha	महें वें	the thumb.
49	Tarjani	মধ্যম	the fore-finger (the menacer or admonisher).
<b>5</b> 0	Madhyāṅguli	नुदःश्	the middle finger.
51	Anamika	श्वासम	the ring finger.
<b>52</b>	Kanīnikā or kanisthikā	शस्त्रि.€ट.	the little finger.
53	Mușți	<del>୮</del> ኇ	the fist.
54	Capeța	<b>धरा के</b> च	a flap (or blow with the flat hand).
55	Nakha	शेष्ट्रम	the nail (of the hands and feet).
56	Hastatala	<b>এন্</b> ' <b>ম</b> ষ্ট্রথ	the flat hand.
57	Sandhi	<b>ढेन</b> हा	the joint of any limb.
58	Nahāru	<b>ૄ</b>	tendon, sinew,

59	Snāyu	<b>ភ្នំស</b> ប	a fibre, the fibres or filaments.
60	Sirā	₹	a vein, artery.
61	Uras	चंट. (श्रुट्ट.च)	the breast.
62	Payodhara (stana)	<b>3</b> ×1	the breasts (teat, dug of a female).
63	Hṛdaya-pradeśa	श्रृदःम	the heart (the heart's place).
64	Udara	<b>ब्रिं</b> ग	the belly.
65	Nābhi	<b>के</b> .च	the navel.
66	Nābhimaṇḍale	क्रे <b>ट.</b>	the hole of the navel (circle).
67	Vasti	कु: से, वर्देश	the abdomen (privy parts, place of excrements).
68	Jaghana	में-र्य	the hip and loins.
69	Śroņi	<b>હ</b> ેરા, જુ: કુર	the buttocks.
70	Phela	र्ज्ञम्य	the testicles.
71	Trika	सहमार्ने	the lower part of the spine.
71 <i>a</i>	Pṛṣṭhi vamsa 1	सैज.कूर्यंश	the back-bone.
71 <i>b</i>	Pārśvaka	हेरम	the rib or a rib.
71 <i>c</i>	Pārśva	<b>ह</b> य विवास	the ribside.
72	Kaţi	₩C.cl	the buttocks (thick part of the thigh).
73	Pāyu	<del>ग</del> ्ने	the fundament.
74	Sphika	न्य देश	the podices.
75	Pada	当にた	the foot.
76	Uru	ব্র	the thigh.
77	Janu	मुशःस्	the knee.
78	<b>Jānum</b> aņḍala	तिक क्रुं पुं .क्रं.ट.	the knee-pan.
79	Janghā	<b>È</b> 'CZ	the leg.
80	Gulpha	बॅट.व	the ankle.
81	Pārṣṇi	<b>दे</b> ⊏'य	the heel.
82	Padatala	শু ে মন্ত্রুপ	the sole (of the foot).
83	Klomaka	ब्रें	the lungs.

<sup>1</sup> Nos. 71s, 71b and 71s have not been numbered by Csoma.

84	Phusphusa	त्र <u>ों</u> च	the lungs.
85	Yakṛt	बद्धर:व	the liver.
86	Plīhā	मर्क्कदा	the spieen.
87	Pitta	মট্রধান	the bile.
88	V <b>ikkā</b>	भाष्यस	the kidneys
89	Antra	ਗੁੰ'ਕ	the bowels.
90	Antraguņa	मिक्रे:ब	a part of the entrails.
91	Amāśaya	र्देव	the stomach (umbilical region).
92	Pakvāśaya	<b>ब्र</b> िया	the gut (of the entrails).
93	Odariyaka	<b>AC</b> C	the bladder.
94	Māmsa	P	the flesh.
95	Kukşi	IJ	the cavity of the abdomen (belly, side, rib).
96	Tvac	यम्बर्ग य	the skin.
97	Asthi	<b>3</b> 874	the bone.
08	Dudhies		blood
90	Rudhira		blood.
-	Majjā	मु <b>ंद्रनाय, क्ट</b> .	marrow.
99			
99 100	Majjā	कु'दमाय, कट'	marrow.
99 100	Majjā Dantamāmsam	के देवाच, चट.	marrow. the gum (of the teeth).
99 100 101 102	Majjā Dantamāṁsam Aṅga	स्ट्रिय कुद्भाव, क्ट.	marrow.  the gum (of the teeth).  member, limb.
99 100 101 102 103	Majjā  Dantamāmsam  Anga  Pratyanga	क्रेट्यंच लक्ष्यंच क्रेंट्यंच, चट.	marrow.  the gum (of the teeth).  member, limb.  a limb (inward parts).
99 100 101 102 103 104	Majjā  Dantamāmsam  Anga  Pratyanga  Gādha, for Garbha	अट्या अट्यान अट्यान कुट्यान कुट्यान कुट्यान कुट्यान कुट्यान	marrow.  the gum (of the teeth).  member, limb.  a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or
99 100 101 102 103 104	Majjā  Dantamāmsam  Anga  Pratyanga  Gādha, for Garbha  Vasā	क्व अट्यान अ अट्यान अ अट्यान अ अट्यान अ अट्यान अ अट्यान अ अट्यान अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ अ	marrow.  the gum (of the teeth).  member, limb.  a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh). fat, adeps (marrow of the
99 100 101 102 103 104 105	Majjā  Dantamāmsam  Anga  Pratyanga  Gādha, for Garbha  Vasā  Meda	क्रम अट्टामन अट्टाम अट्टामन अट्टाम अट्टा	marrow.  the gum (of the teeth).  member, limb.  a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh).  fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh).
99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106	Majjā  Dantamāmsam  Anga  Pratyanga  Gādha, for Garbha  Vasā  Meda  Pūya	क्ष्म क्ष्म क्ष्म क्ष्म क्ष्म क्ष्म क्ष्म क्ष्म क्षम क्ष	marrow.  the gum (of the teeth).  member, limb.  a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh).  fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh).  pus, corrupt matter.
99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107	Majjā  Dantamāmsam  Anga  Pratyanga  Gādha, for Garbha  Vasā  Meda  Pūya  Simghāņika	कृत्यम् अस्य अस्यम् अस्या	marrow.  the gum (of the teeth).  member, limb.  a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh). fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh). pus, corrupt matter.  [mucus] phlegm.
99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109	Majjā  Dantamāmsam  Anga  Pratyanga  Gādha, for Garbha  Vasā  Meda  Pūya  Simghānika  Kheta	स्त्रियम् इत्या इत्या स्त्रियम् स् स्रियम् स्रियम् स् स् स् स् स् स् स् स् स् स् स् स् स्	marrow.  the gum (of the teeth).  member, limb.  a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh). fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh). pus, corrupt matter.  [mucus] phlegm.  spittle.  spittle, phlegm, phlegmatic
99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110	Majjā  Dantamāmsam  Anga  Pratyanga  Gādha, for Garbha  Vasā  Meda  Pūya  Simghāṇika  Kheṭa Śleşma	कुट्नाय, मट कुट्नाय क्रिय क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क्	marrow.  the gum (of the teeth).  member, limb.  a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh). fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh). pus, corrupt matter.  [mucus] phlegm.  spittle.  spittle, phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

II2 Lasikā	<b>ভূ</b> :শ্ব	the serum, saliva, spittle.
113 Aśru	<b>ମ</b> ର'ୟ	a tear.
114 Cakṣurmala	श्रमाल्या, 5 स	dirt of the eye.
115 Camasa	<b>₹.</b> मृत्य	the lobe of the ear.
116 Roma	3	hair (on the body).
117 Roma kūpa	य.मेंद्र, प्रिंट. वे	the hole of a hair, the pores
118 Karņamala	₹ <b>.</b> খনপ	ear-wax.
119 Udgāra	ह्मे <mark>च</mark> श्नरा	belching, ejecting wind from the stomach, vomiting.
120 Sveda	<u></u> <del>g</del> a	sweat, sweating.
121 Māmsakāli [-kila 1]	<b>YEC.</b> A	the neck.
122 Cikka	ฐีร.ส	sneeze, or sneezing.
123 Kşuta	ditto	ditto.
124 Hikkā,	ଞ୍ଜି <i>ଘ</i> ଟ.ପି	hiccough.
125 Vinjyabhā [Vijṛmbha]	चित्रा	a gaping, yawning.
126 Mala	<u>ই</u> :ম	dirt, filth, excretion.
127 Tilaka	ङ्ग्रे:च	a spot, freckle, stain.
128 Mūtra	শক্তি	urine.
129 Gūtha	<b>ট্র</b> 'ম	ordure.
130 Viț	44c.a	excrement, ordure.

1 Kalala	<u> বু</u> হ'স্কুহ'য়	[the fœtus.]
2 Arbuda	श्रेर:शेर:घॅ	[the fœtus hardened like mud.]
3 Peśi	<b>बर</b> 'बर'येँ	[the fœtus transforming itself into flesh.]
4 Ghana	र्वोर:वॉर:यॅ	[the fœtus solidified].1
5 Prašākha	<del>শ্ব</del> দেশবাধনী <b>শ</b> ্ব	the formation of the feet and hands.
6 Vayas	बर्कें	age, the several degrees of age.
7 Garbharūpa	<b>ট</b> 'ব	child, or the embryo's form.

<sup>1</sup> The English column of these four numbers is left blank in the original MS.

8 Bāla	<b>ট্রশ</b> শ	child, infant.
9 Lāḍika	বৃধ্ব	child, boy.
10 Kumāra	শ্ৰিক ্ৰ	young, adolescent.
II Taruņa	म्बेर्बे, य	a youth, a lad.
12 Yuvan	ac à	adolescent, a young man.
13 Yuvaka	जट के जा वव रा	adolescent; grown unto a young man.
14 Dahara	<del>ব্</del> ৰ-মে-ঘব-ঘব্-শ্লীধ-র্ব	ditto.
15 Yuvati	<b>ጚ</b> ፞፞፞፞፞ቘ፟፟፟፟ጜ	a maid, a virgin, a girl, a young woman.
t6 Kumārī	म्बिंद कुःस	ditto.

# XXXIX (181). אַמְיּבוֹקְלָבְיּלְנִיקְלִיקְלּיִלְנִין Names of the several degrees of old age and sickness.

1 Kubja	सुर:धॅ	crooked or crooked backed.
2 Jīrņatā	र्जाप्यास.त	wasted and worn by age.
3 Valipracuratā	नाकेर:श्र:श्रद:व	with many wrinkles, or full of wrinkles.
4 Pālitya	भर्में भ्रु	with grey hairs.
5 Daņņa kāṣṭha bharatā	त्वर व ता व देव य	leaning on a staff.
6 Khālitya	शुःचे-	bald, grown bald.
7 Kāsa	<b>अ</b> र-स-भु-च	coughing.
8 Khuru khurāvasakta kasi- tha.	भनीर.में.८र.जुराजनीयशत	having a hoarse voice.
9 Prāgbhāreņa kāyena daņ- ḍamavaṣṭabdha	जैस.सै.चस.र्जाटर.च.ज.चट्टे.त	his body being bent, he leans on a staff, or supports him- self by a staff.
	e <del>-</del> =-	his body is covered with (or
10 Dhamanīsantata gātra	जिश. र. क्रेंट. ए हुंद. तथ क्रियश व	full of) prominent or stand- ing out muscles.
10 Dhamanisantata gătra	म्बर्गात' क्रुंटशात' क्रुंटशाम्बर्	full of) prominent or stand-
, and the second	_	full of) prominent or stand- ing out muscles.
II Jīrņa, viddha	הְאִינו, אָּרְאִינו, אָּרָאִיהוְקּ	full of) prominent or stand- ing out muscles. grown old, decayed, withered.
II Jīrņa, vṛddha I2 Mahallaka	म्बर्ग्स्य, क्रेट्स्यम्, क्रेट्स्यम् म्बर्ग्स्य, क्रेट्स्यम्	full of) prominent or standing out muscles.  grown old, decayed, withered.  an eunuch (in a harem).

### XL (182). 앀자회회자 Names of places or countries.

ı Devāvatāra	डी.तीज.र्थश.चचश्व.त	descent of heaven [the gods] (or the paradise of the gods).
2 Vārāņasī	लीज.च.र.५.श	Benares.
3 Vaišālī	MEN. 1. 94	(the ample city) Allahabad [modern Besarh in Muzaffer- pore].
4 Parinirvāņa	लूटशःशुःशःट्यजशः५५शःध	the place of (Śākya's) death or entire deliverance from pain.
5 Rājagṛha	जुल से दे । पव	the royal residence (the metro- polis) Rajagriha [Rajgir] in Behar.
6 Veņu vana	देन् सदे स्थ	the grove of reeds or bamboos (near Rajagriha).
7 Kausambī	ने पुरी (or महिन्द्यन)	(having a treasure) the city Kauśāmbi [ Kośam ].
8 Śrāvasti	न स%्र-भेर	Ayodhya (Feizabad) in Oude.
9 Anātha piņḍadasyārāma	अर्जे, अर् : बर्श क्षेत्र ची गुत	the name of a grove and large convent near Sravasti.
	र्षादःरःच	the grave of the young primes
10 Jetavana	<u> </u>	the grove of the young prince called "the Victorious" (this grove is the same with the former).
11 Puṇḍravardhana	वि:मिर:वैद:व्येव	a place where there grows much red sugar-cane (name of a religious establishment).
12 Bodhimaṇḍa	<u> व</u> द:&२:क्रुंद:यॅ	the essence of sanctity or holiness (name of the holy place at Gaya).
13 Gṛdhra kūṭa parvata	नुःक्त्रिष्ठाः य देः र	the hill of a heap of vultures (name of a religious estab- lishment near Rajagriha).
14 Gayā sīrṣa	नाःभारमें दे र	the hill of Gaya.
15 Sthūņopasthūņo grāmo	गम्यन्दरः के यदे गम्यदे चूँदः	the place of large and small pillars.
16 Kapilavastu nagara	श्रनःश्चेत्रःनादशःगुःन्त्राटःष्ट्रिन	the town of Kapilavastu (the birthplace of Śākya).
17 Mathurā	বর্তুম <b>েন্দ্রন</b>	(the destroyed or overthrown city) Mathura.
18 Śrī Nālandā or Nalendra	न्यतान त्राम् or नियोत्	the noble city of Nalanda (or convent).
19 Magadha	<b>अ</b> ःमा <u>र्</u>	Magadha.
20 Śarāvatī	ત્ <b>ર્</b> શકાસ્ત્ર	the swampy or miry place (or the place abounding in grass, seeds, &c.)
21 Lumbinī	લુ ક્ષેત્રે	Lumbini, name of the grove where Śakya was born.
22 Indra śaila guhā	न्वरः से देः <b>स्</b> वाः सुनाः ध	the cave of Indra's rock.

23 K	usī nagara	गुःमदेःचॅ्राःहिर	the city of Kusa [in Gorakh-
24 U		<b>भ</b> ःकेरदे र	pura]. the hill or mountain of Ushira.
25 U	ijjayinī nagarī	मुट्टिंड र प्रचाश सैज	the eminent triumphing city, Ojein [Ujjain], in Malva.
26 K	Calinga	गुर्भेट म	Kalinga (on the Coromandel coast !).
	Irgadāva Ŗṣipadan <b>a or Rṣi-</b> patana	रे.रेचोश.ग्री.चोर्थश.रेट.ग्रॅट.श्रॅ.व व्य रेट.ग्रॅट.श्रेट.श्रेट.श्र	the place of deer or wild beasts where a Rishi has fallen—(the name of a grove near Benares).
28 K	Cosala	र्गे श्रम	Kosala (Oude).
29 Si	āketana	मुद्रसः यस्य	Ayodhyā or Oude.
30 A	vantī	₹r:35	Avanti (the watching town).
31 C	ampā	<b>र्द्ध</b> रप	Champa (Bhagalpur).
32 P	Pañcāla	સ્યાયેલ	the taker or ruiner of 5 (rivers?), Panchala.
33 A	Makavatī	<b>સુદ</b> 'વેં સ્ત્	Alakavati (where they wore matted hair).
34 K	Kalandaka nivāsa	चे.या.ज.च <b>.</b> या. <b>चारस</b> .टा	Kalandaka (name of a grove near Rajagriha, where Sak- ya resided) [so called after] the Kalanda bird, of which there were many.

### XLI (183). देवे और | Names of mountains.

I Nimindhara	श्च: <b>ट्रि</b> र:दह्द	the encompassing (mountain found Mt. Meru).
2 Aśvakarņa	5'द	the horse-ear (mountain).
3 Sudarśana	स्बद्धन	the well-looking or beautiful to look on.
4 Khadiraka	शेट स्ट्रेंट ठड	abounding with Khadira trees.
5 Îṣādhara	म्प्रियःसन्दःदहेन	holding the pole or shaft of a plough.
6 Yugadhara	<b>୩</b> % ସ. ପ୍ରମିଶ୍ର	holding a yoke (of oxen).
7 Vinataka	4×14×1955	the bowing down; the humble bowing.
	These seven mountains encircle Mt. Meru.	
8 Meru	कुष च	(the great mass) Meru, the fabulous mountain in the north of Asia.
o Sumeru parvatarāja	रेते <del>कु</del> यारे रे रव	Sumeru, the prince of mountains.

10 Cakravāla	त्रोवेंद्र:धुम	a surrounding circle or wall of mountains, the sensible horizon (the limit of light and darkness).
II Mahā çakravāla	त्रिंदर प्यमा के देव	ditto, the great one.
12 Gandhamādana	₹₩.Ŵ.⊏ <b>2.</b> ౘ౯.	name of a mountain (signifying the rising up of incense smell).
13 Himavān	피 <b>도왕· 34</b>	the glacier, or the mountain covered with frozen snow or ice.
14 Kailāsa	र्रे सेदे मारस	Kailāsa (in Tibet Tis'e) the highest peak of the Himalaya mountains (in Ñari).
15 Potalaka	मुवहें	the mountain of Potala (the harbour).
16 Malaya	श्चारा	the Malaya mountain.
17 Vindhya	<b>৭</b> বিশ্বশ্ব: ব্রী	the Vindhya mountain (that pierces through).
18 Vipula parvata	<u>E</u> simesi	the mountain of wide extent or surface.
19 Vaidehaka parvata	जै <b>श.पंत्रचोश.त</b> र्यं.ऱ्	the mountain of Videha.
20 Sumeru parișaņḍa	<b>२.</b> ४२.എ.घट.४ <b>थ</b>	the several elevations or de- grees of the Sumeru mount.

#### 

r Samudra	ক্ৰু: <b>মঠ</b>	the sea, ocean.
2 Sāgara	5 A. 504	the poisonous.
3 Jaladhi	&: a£4	the receiver of rivers.
4 Mahārņava	<b>&amp;</b> :&4	the great river.
5 Jalanidhi	<b>&amp;</b> ॱम5ेर	the store or treasure of water.
6 Lavaņodaka	म:र्क:स्क	the salt sea.
7 Ogha	4.4	a stream, a rapid flow of water.
8 Nadī	तुः, <i>२</i> २८-७	a river, stream.
9 Kunadi	ক্-র্	small or little river, rivulet.
10 Saras	মৰ্ক্ত	lake, pool, pond.
rr Taḍāka	मर्केंदु	a little or small pond, pool.

		47
12 Vilva	क्रें⊏.य	a tank.
13 Utsa	444.9g.4c	a reservoir of river water, a fountain, spring.
14 Hrada	शर्ष्ट.संब	a little lake, u deep lake.
15 Kulyā	<b>भुर</b> रेंग्बे	a large canal, a channel for irrigating, a ditch, a dyke.
16 Utseda	<b>कु</b> श्रेम	a spring, fountain.
17 Āli	প্রু-:র্থ	a small canal or channel of river.
18 Puşkariņī	ĒC.	a square or large pond, a lake, a pool.
19 Uşņodaka	<b>6</b> .24	warm (hot) water, mineral water.
20 Kūpa	<u> चि</u> त्रम	a well.
21 Udapāna	ditto	ditto.
22 Ūrmi or ūrmmi	र्डः त्रुपश्, दार्त्तेष्टः	a wave, a current, the flow of water, a surge, billow.
XLIII (213). 워크지워크지	.वश्चुक्ताची.संट.टे.उ वैट.चट्ट.क्षुट.।	Conjunctions and other particles used occasionally.

#### USED OCCASIONALLY.

г Кагаџа	취구된	means, cause, motive, <b>c</b> casion.
2 Evamrūpa	रे <b>न्ध</b> -ब	such, of such form; thus.
3 Ataḥ	<b>देश</b> द	thence; therefore.
4 Etasmāt kāraņāt	देव <del>े</del> :धुँद	for this reason, therefore.
5 Atra	<b>५</b> ६२	hither, to this place; here.
6 Tatra	रे <sup>.</sup> स (रेर)	thither, to that place; there.
7 Asmin	95°4, 95°5	here.
8 Tathā	रे निक	so, on the same (or that) manner.
9 Yathā	È qx	as, on which manner (rela- tively).
10 Tsa or ca	קבישבי	and; too, also.
II Eva	<b>9</b> 5	thus; very, self.
12 Yasmāt	म्द्रम् ध्रेर	for which
13 Kintarhi	दे <b>ः इ</b> ब्हें दर्गी	though, although.
14 Tataḥ	<b>रे</b> :रे	that, the same (that is it).
15 Yataḥ	म्हार्थंदा or मह	which, the which.

16 Kim nanu	કે, છે	What? Is it not?
17 Kiñca	٩ <u>٩</u> ٠٩٢.٣٢.	thus also.
18 Anyacca	eller MC.	again, likewise.
19 Api tu	<b>અ</b> 도:ઍૼ <b>ڔ</b> ૽ઌૄ૽ૼ	though.
20 Kintu	ব্ৰশ্যুদ্ৰ; ইন্ট্	but; yet.
21 Tadyathā	<b>८</b> र्रे <del>कु वु छे र</del> घेर व	thus for instance; thus
22 Yad na va	<b>दे</b> दश सम	therefore or.
23 Atha	<del>જે</del> છે	how? why?
24 Ime	<b>५</b> ५-५म	these (two).
25 Amī	<b>२</b> इंग्रह्म	these (many).
26 Evam	<b>८</b> रेभ्र, ८रेष्ट्र, रेरेप्वि	thus, in this manner.
27 Bhūyopi	ME. HIGH.MC.	again, likewise.
28 Bhūyaḥ	wr, gx.gr.	likewise, again ; cause.
29 Kadā tu	<b>दग्र</b> (वेप	when? at what time?
	मान्यसिंग के सा <del>न्यक</del> िक	
30 <b>Ka</b> dā	महामिके or नहामि रूप	ditto.
30 Kadā 31 Yadā	मारमिकें or मारमी दुस	ditto. when, at which time (relatively).
	नार मी के or नार मी रुस नार मी के or नार मी रुस	when, at which time (relatively). then, at that time (correla-
31 Yadā	मारमिकें or मारमी दुस	when, at which time (relatively).
31 Yadā 32 Tadā	मारमिकें or मारमिनुस देवेकें or देवेनुस	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).
31 Yadā 32 Tadā 33 Katham	मादःमी कें or मादःमी दुस देवे कें or देवे दुस डेम्प्रूट	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).  how? in what manner? why?
31 Yadā 32 Tadā 33 Katham 34 Evamiti	मादःमी कें or मादःमी दुस देवे कें or देवे दुस डेम्प्रद देश्य	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).  how? in what manner? why?  so, in that manner.
31 Yadā 32 Tadā 33 Katham 34 Evamiti 35 Tatopi	मादःमी के or मादःमी दुस देवे के or देवे दुस डेम्प्र- देन्द्र-द देन्द्रसम्बद्ध	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).  how? in what manner? why?  so, in that manner.  the more, nay.
31 Yadā 32 Tadā 33 Katham 34 Evamiti 35 Tatopi 36 Tathā hi	मादःमी के or मादःमी दुस देवे के or देवे दुस डेम्प्र- देन्द्र-द देन्द्रसम्बद्ध	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).  how? in what manner? why?  so, in that manner.  the more, nay.  thus, in this manner.
31 Yadā 32 Tadā 33 Katham 34 Evamiti 35 Tatopi 36 Tathā hi 37 Evameva	मादःमी के or मादःमी दुस देवे के or देवे दुस हे स्क्र- दे स्क्र- स्क् स्क् स्क् स्क् स्क् स्क् स्क् स् स्क् स्क स्क	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).  how? in what manner? why?  so, in that manner.  the more, nay.  thus, in this manner.  in the same manner, so.
31 Yadā 32 Tadā 33 Katham 34 Evamiti 35 Tatopi 36 Tathā hi 37 Evameva 38 Kaccit	मादःमी के or मादःमी दुस देवे के or देवे दुस हे स्क्र- दे स्क्र- द	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).  how? in what manner? why?  so, in that manner.  the more, nay.  thus, in this manner.  in the same manner, so.  if.
31 Yadā 32 Tadā 33 Katham 34 Evamiti 35 Tatopi 36 Tathā hi 37 Evameva 38 Kaccit 39 Yadi, peyālam	मादःमी के or मादःमी दुस देवे के or देवे दुस देवे के or देवे दुस देवस मुद्दः देवस मुद्दः देवस मुद्दः देवस मुद्दः देवस मुद्दः देवस मुद्दः देवस मुद्दा का मिद्दा स्वास्त्र दु	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).  how? in what manner? why?  so, in that manner.  the more, nay.  thus, in this manner.  in the same manner, so.  if.  likewise, as above, as before.
31 Yadā 32 Tadā 33 Katham 34 Evamiti 35 Tatopi 36 Tathā hi 37 Evameva 38 Kaccit 39 Yadi, peyālam 40 Pūrvavat	नादःमी के वर नादःमी दुस देवे के वर देवे दुस देवे के वर देवे दुस देवे के वर्ष मुद्दा देवे के वर्ष मुद्दा देवे के दुस्य देवे के क	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).  how? in what manner? why?  so, in that manner.  the more, nay.  thus, in this manner.  in the same manner, so.  if.  likewise, as above, as before.  as above, as before.
31 Yadā 32 Tadā 33 Katham 34 Evamiti 35 Tatopi 36 Tathā hi 37 Evameva 38 Kaccit 39 Yadi, peyālam 40 Pūrvavat 41 Utāha	मादःमी के वा मादःमी दुंश देवे के वा देवे दुंश हे स्वरंगी दः प्रेम्प्रं हे स्वरंगी दः प्रेम्प्रं हे स्वरंगी दः हे स्वरंगी देवे हे स्वरंगी है स्वरंगी हो स्वरंगी है स्वरंगी है स्वरंगी हो स्वरंगी ह	when, at which time (relatively).  then, at that time (correlatively).  how? in what manner? why?  so, in that manner.  the more, nay.  thus, in this manner.  in the same manner, so.  if.  likewise, as above, as before.  as above, as before.  or, or else.

		•	•••
44	Ahovata	गुःस, गुःक्र, सक्ष, भेःस, भक्ष	Oh! strange, wonderful.
45	Hā	ਹੇ, ਹੇ <sup>.</sup> ਬ, ਹੇ. <sub>5</sub> 5	O! Oh! Alas!
46	Dhruvam	व्यास स्	firmly, certainly.
47	Avasyam	<b>CR1</b> -CIF	certainly, surely.
48	Nūnam	देशासर, मेरिशकम, सूझ	certainly, assuredly.
49	Api	שֿב. שב.	too, also.
50	Sahasā	क्षेत्र हेम्। or चडहाद	with, together with, in the company of, &c.
5 T	Sakam	ditto.	ditto.
52	Sārdham	<b>গ্ৰব</b> শ ঠন	alike, together with.
53	Hanta	र्वेन इदः or दें ब	but, then, an inceptive par- ticle.
54	Anyathā	म्बर्द, अमिन्स्य	otherwise, elsewhere, except.
5 <b>5</b>	Tathāpi	ने ए में र गु	although, though.
56	Yadidam	مع الله المعرف	thus, this too.
57	Athavā	MC.4	or, or else.
58	Athaca	वेंबगुद, देख्यद	likewise, again.
59	Kila	विं, मुम, सेवें	indeed.
<b>6</b> o	Sthāpayitvā, hitvā	शमिर्देग्रस शम्बनाई	except, without.
61	Yeşāmi kṛte	मारमार्थेर	on whose account.
62	Tatra, tāvat	<b>予知,予数5</b>	there, so far or so much.
63	<b>V</b> āvat	Ē-Ā5	as far as, as much as.
64	Apica	निवर्णा, बेशम, देवगुट	moreover, again, though.
65	Kañcit	ALME.	whoever, whichsoever.
66	Yathāpi nāma	र्धरम्, (क्रासम	such as, for instance.
67	Kecit	দ-রুন	some.
68	Ye kecit	न्द्र-र्य	they, that, who.
<b>6</b> 9 '	Yaḥ kancit	dE.oro	whosoever, anyone.
<b>70</b> :	Kvacana	म्ह-द	where ?
<b>71</b> ]	Kecana	레드·독리	which, whether (of two).

80	SENSENTI-TIBUTAN -EN GEISH	VOCADULANI.
72 Ayam	<b>स</b> न्दर्	this (masculine).
73 Idam	म'र्देर'वर्	this (neuter).
74 Iyam	ब्रॅंबर्	this (feminine).
75 Kasya	સુવૈ	whose? of whom?
76 Kenacit	चोट.चूर्श्नं.गुट.	by whomsoever.
77 Kena, yena	न्द्रानीस, न्द्रानी धुर	by whom; on whose account.
78 Tayā	<b>र्</b> क	by that, by him or her.
79 Kati	5	how much? how many?
80 <del>Yeşām</del>	ন্-শ্ৰেম্বৰণ শূ	whose (relative pł.).
81 <b>Teṣām</b>	ने इसस ग्री	of those, theirs (pl.).
32 Yasya	न्।ट.म्। or न्।ट. <b>म</b>	whose, or to whom (sing.).
83 Tasya	देवे or देःस	of that or his, to him, to that.
84 Asya	पर्देवे or पर्देख	of this, to this.
85 Kasyacıt	न्द्राय	of somebody; somebody's
86 Kvacit	<b>य</b> :यर	to some.
87 Kutra	माद:र्	whither, where.
88 Kutaḥ	되다. 전 .	whence.
89 Kathañcit	म्।ट.फ्र.फ्.ब्रेच	someone, in some manner or somehow.
90 Kadācit	E.S.KIC.	in whatsoever manner (sometimes).

XLIV (214). APT 55 THE WITH STATE | NAMES OF A FORT (CASTLE, CITADEL, FORTRESS, COURT) AND ALL SORTS OF DWELLING PLACES.

times).

1 Koța	치지지	fort, fortress, citadel, a great man's court.
2 Durga	ĔĽ.	a fort, citadel, castle.
3 Pūrvajinādhyusita	ह्यू मी मुक्ष ये प्रतिवास प्रतिवास य	the residence of ancient kings [or Jinas].
4 Vijayārgha-prāsāda	<b><sup>4</sup>थ.</b> तर.म्रीज. <b>च</b> र्य.किट.त	a palace, royal residence.
5 Deva-sabhā	क्ष्वे त्रुवः स	the place of congregation of the gods.
6 Asura-sabhā-sudhana	<i>झःसः</i> भेर्-गुै·दर् <sub>र</sub> -सःर्देर-त≡टः	"fine riches", the place of the congregation of Asuras (giants).

7	Lipi-śālā	Ŵ <b>੶</b> ₽ੑਫ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑਜ਼੶ਖ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑ੶ਜ਼ੑੑੑੑੑ੶ਜ਼ੑੑ੶ੑਜ਼ੑੑੑ੶	a school-hall for teaching the
8	Kūṭāgāra	जिट. या य <b>ह</b> काला य	letters and writing. upper house, storied rooms.
9	Avasatha	<b>८</b> र्गाम्बर	a dwelling place, village school.
10	Grāma	र्जूट.	a village, inhabited place, a house.
II	Grāmopavicara	र्गेट में के द्वार	the environs of ditto.
12	Nagara	عِلَّدِ الْأَحْ	a town, city.
13	Nigama	मुॅट:र्भ	a town, the quarter inhabited by traders; a market, fair.
14	Janapada	र्केटश.लेज.में.से <u>.च</u> र्य.चेश	the country; inhabited by the country people.
15	Rāṣṭra	युवाद विर	a district, region, inhabited tract, a realm, kingdom.
16	Rājadhānī	मुभःसं देः सं न्दर्भावर	those belonging to a king's
17	Pura	न्दिः हिर, वेंस्ट	town or city, a prince's residence.
18	Prāsāda	שבים, מבים	a house, palace, temple.
19	Veśma	<b>אב.</b> לו	house, abode, dwelling place.
20	Gṛha, āgārā, geha	ট্রিম	abode, dwelling place, mansion.
21	Bhavana	म्बिकामट.	dwelling place.
22	Ghara	. <u>चि. म</u> ुस	mansion, residence, abode.
23	Layana	בופצו.וחב.	dwelling or residing place, in- habited house.
24	Harmya	री.चें' वशुजावट.' लट.सूच	an upper room, refreshing place, turret apartment.
25	Harmyaśikhara	सु-मुदे-ध्रेट, अट मुन	the top or terrace of the upper room.
26	<b>A</b> ṭṭāla	र्नाम् or वामास	a parapet or little wall, etc.
27	Ovidhyanakha [sɨc.], niryū- ha	सर्व भव, व नाम, ह्यां मट	a portico, verandah.
28	Vātāyana	₩. Lc.	a window.
29	Gavākṣa	#<-\u \u \	a latticed window.
30	Toraņa [taraņa]	<b>5</b> .4 <b>4</b> 81	a raised place before a house or gate, for mounting and alighting from a horse, etc.
31	Parikhā	র্বথ	a ditch surrounding a fort, a moat.
32	Vatunam [sic.]	क्रूट.रंज or क्रूट.पंटेश	a market place, a fair.

33 Haţţa

a fair, market.

52	SANSKRII	-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCAD	ODARI.
34	Mālyāpaņa	मे देवा खेट प्रके द्वार विद	a shop where garlands of flowers are sold.
35	Kośa	र्मोर्ट्	a treasury.
36	Kośāgāra	<b>בר.</b> ים	a store house.
37	Bhitti	हमाय	a wall.
38	Prākāra	<b>~</b> ' <b>9</b>	an enclosure, or fence.
39	Pratiprākāra	<b>धु</b> र	an outward fence.
40	Kharagṛha, patrakūţi	<b>叮</b> ˇ, 월	a tent.
41	Yavanikā	<b>ऑ</b> यन	a curtain, carpet.
42	Tṛṇa-kūṭi	ब्रीज. <b>चे</b> ' श्रीपट.	a hut, a poor cottage.
43	Ranga-śālā	<b>६५</b> स्माम्	a hall for public exhibitions, a theatre.
44.	Bhūmi-guhā	श्रस्तेच	subterraneous cave.
45	Śilā-guhā	चन स्वन	a cave or cavern in a rock.
46	Giri-guhā	र्द्र, सुन	a cave or cavern in a hill or mount.
47	Sabhā-maṇḍapạ	अर्वामद	a place of congregation, a council house, a hall.
48	Asthāna-maṇḍapa	चरिष्ण.चो चेचांश	a public hall, etc.
49	Maṇḍapa	भर्ने विषय का समित्र	a hall, place of congregation.
50	Sangīti-prāsāda	वर्ते.च वर श्री.दवेटश.ग्री.सट.च	a hall for consultations, or pub- lic exhibitions.
51	Nilaya	الإلام الإلاد	place, abode, cell, cave.
52	Upasthāna-śālā	रमम् दि महरू	the place or hall of audience.
53	Dvāra	स	the door.
54	Dvāra-kapāţa	क्षे न्त्रेन्ध	the wooden bolt of a door.
55	Kapāṭa-pāṭa	<b>क्ष</b> प्रथम	the bolt of a door.
56	o Dvāra-sakha	<u>सु</u> .सुं्वश	a door-post, a bolt.
57	7 Avāmsaga	ल.सेवश	the upper roof, the roof.
5	8 Sthūņā	म्य, वश्चटःव	a pillar, post.
5	9 Stambha	<b>गा</b> न	column, pillar, post.
6	o Kumbhaka	ग देव	the pedestal of a pillar, etc.
6	r Kṛkāṭaka	गम्ब	a piece of timber (like a bow) put upon a pillar, etc.

62 Gosāraka [sic.]	طا <b>ر</b> ت.	a beam, timber.
63 Dharaņi	बेश	a joist, or small beam.
64 Argala	मान्यःय	a bolt.
65 Indrakīla	विष्रमान्त्र, से वै सेसाय	the door case, or post of a door.
66 Śańku	म्बेर-पु, धुर-पु	a peg, a pin.
67 Arāma	गुद्दन्द्रः र व	a garden, grove.
68 Phalārāma	वश्चर्-मैदमी-र-व	an orchard, a garden of fruit trees.
69 Susikta	क्रवाक्रमाज्ञेनासः घर-घर-घ	well sprinkled with water, etc.
70 Susodhita	त्रेचीर्दर,जुलेशातर.वेश.त	well cleansed with a broom.
71 Suśobhita	वेश्वत ज्ञवीशःचन व्य क्षेत्रदेःश्रद्धशतदः	well decorated, adorned, embellished.
72 Ardhayojana-parisamanta- ka	विर्मिरस्मिनार् र्पना कर छेर म	extending half a mile (2,000 fathoms) all around.
73 Yojanamunnata	दयट:र्-द्यन्।क्द	a mile in height.

### XLV (215). ACTUATION THE PARTS OF A CART, ETC.

I	Ratha-sakațe	मैद:5	a car, cart, chariot, waggon, carriage.
2	Akṣa	र्श्वेन भेट	the axle or axletree.
3	Cakra	यद:वे	a wheel.
4	Nābhi	क्रेव	the nave of a wheel.
5	Ara	द्वेपस	the spokes of a wheel.
6	Nemi	<u>র দি</u>	the felloe or circumference of a wheel.
7	Ìṣā	AC 52 A59	the pole or shaft of a car, etc.
8	Raśmi	र्येट स्रे <u>य</u> ेश or <b>स्रेय</b> न	the bridle, the reins.
9	Yuga	चाक्षेत्र:बीट.	the yoke (of oxen).
10	Hala	पर्निय, बेट र्देर, हैंब यर्देर	a plough.
11	Haladaṇḍa, hala vaṁśa	म् वृद्धः सद्द	the pole or shaft of a plough.
12	Sītā	<u>ब्र</u> क्षेत्रीश	a plough-share.
13	Lāṅgala	म्बेर्	a plough.
14	<b>Nt</b> å	म व्य मेर्	a hurting, injuring.

## XLVI (217). 54'ŋ'Ñ'Ñ' NAMES OF TIME.

		J. F. C.	
I	Kāla	<u>5</u> N	time.
2	Velā or kāla velā	5.N'&5	a dial, measure of time.
3	Samaya	<b>š</b> , š	season, time, age,
4	Kşaṇa	শ্ব- বিশ্	a moment, a very short time.
5	Lava	घट. कुच	an instant, short time.
6	Muhūrtta	लेट.क्ष	a moment.
7	Aanantara	र-स-यन	soon, immediately.
8	Acchață saṅghāta mātra	हो ने विकास हिन्स य रह	about a moment.
9	Praśāntarātri	মঠন মৈ ২০ দু বি	a very silent night (in the very dead of night).
10	Pūrvarātra	ৰ্ম'শ্ৰী'ক'ষ্ট্ৰ্	the first half of the night.
ΙI	Avararātra	ব্ম-দ্রী-ক্র-শ্লুব্	the last half of the night.
12	Prathama-yāma	मुन'रदः र्थे	the first watch.
13	Madhyama-yāma	नुदः दुव	the midnight watch.
14	Paścime-yame	<b>ধু</b> র-মান্দ	in the last watch.
15	Prahara	मेवार्के	a watch or guard.
16	Tasyā rātrer atyayena	<i>ই'ষ্ট</i> ্ৰ'ল্ট'মৰ্কৰ'ৰ্ম' <b>ন</b> ্ধ'ৰ্ম	the same night being over.
17	Candra udgacchan	<u>ब</u> ु.च.भूर.च	moonrise [the moon having
18	Aruṇodgata	มู๊.รูะฆ.๖ร.ฮ	risen]. the dawn, there is dawn.
IĢ	Ghaṭikā nāda	&:ā5	a clepsydra.
20	Prathama prahara	র্মী	the first watch (of the night).
21	Dvitīya prahara	AEC.	the 2nd ditto.
22	2 Tṛtīya prahara	<u> २</u> केंग्	the 3rd ditto.
23	3 Caturtha prahara	थश.चीट.	the 4th ditto.
2.	4 Pañcama prahara	म् रदश	the 5th ditto.
2	5 Sūryodaya	3°474& <del>4</del> .4	sunrise, or the rising of the sun.
2	6 Divasa	<b>3</b> 4.श्रॅ	the day.
2	7 Pūrvāhna	2.2	forenoon.

28 Madhyāhna	के.शदी.चाट.	midday, noon.
29 Aparahna	\$ <del>.</del> 5	afternoon:
30 Sāyāhna	<b>3</b> 955	evening, eventide.
31 Ahorātra	%्रेष:(वम	day and night, 24 hours.
32 Vasanta	555	the spring season.
33 Grīsma	र्शेन (श्रेंशन)	the hot season.
34 Varṣā	55 <sup>5</sup>	the summer [the rains].
35 Śarad	<b>च</b>	the autumn.
36 Hemanta	5-73-4	the winter.
37 Šisira	5714245	the cold season, the latter part
38 Nidāgha grīsmānām pas- cima māsa	संसम्म or क्ष.चंद्र.रस.ध्रय.धःसत	of winter.  the hot season, or the last
39 Phālguna	र्धिर्ज्ञरम (म्रेस्)	month of the hot season.  Phälguna, the first month of the
40 Caitra	<b>१</b> शुंदा के (दिनाया स्दर्भ)	spring season.  Caitra, the middle or second
41 Vaiśākha	<b>५</b> ५५ <b>, <u>च</u>. ५५८. (४.७)</b>	month of spring. Vaisākha, the last month of
42 Jyaiṣṭha	<b>९</b> डेर:त्रःरःव (ह्र्यूर)	spring.  Jyaistha, the first month of
43 <b>Aṣ</b> āḍha	<b>५५२:ज्ञ</b> यवैदःये ( <b>७:४५</b> )	summer. Āṣāḍha, the middle month of
44 Śrāvaņa	<b>२५२ त</b> ्रम् छटः (च्राँ २ <b>९</b> ४)	summer. Śrāvaṇa, the last month of
45 Bhādrapada	क्रुं न्यः र (विविध्यस्त्रेर्)	summer.  Bhādrapada, the first month of autumn.
46 Asvina	हेंब मित्र हिटार्ग ( स.स. )	Asvina, the second month of autumn.
47 Kārtika	ह्र्यः श्रम् १५८ ।	Kārtika, the last month of autumn.
48 Mārgaśirṣa	न्नुमृत्त्वः राव (सर्वे)	Mārgaśirṣa, the first month of winter.
49 Pauṣa	रनीयः चः उद्येटः त् (मीय)	Pausa, the middle month of winter.
50 Māgha	<b>र्नेश्चिश्चरा</b> कृतः (कृ.च <u>ित्</u>	Māgha, the last mouth of winter.
51 Māsa	in a constant of the constant	a month, a moon or lunation.
52 Ekapakşa	<i>त्तु</i> यः धुे ५:य	one half of a month.
53 Śukla paksa	য়ৢঀৠৼ৾ঀৢৼ৾	the increasing phases of the moon (white or enlightened).
54 Kṛṣṇa pakṣa	<i>ਕ੍ਰਾ</i> ਹਾਲ਼ ਨਾ ਸੁੰਦੇ:	the dark half of the moon (decreasing, etc).
55 Varșa	ম	a year.

56	Samvatsara	ब	year of the samvat, etc.
57	Samvartta-kalpa	पहुच्चाराष्ट्र.यक्षेत्राच	period of destruction.
58	Vivartta-kalpa	<b>८ थन्। यह स्ट्रियः यह स्ट्रि</b>	period of regeneration.
59	Antara-kalpa	ব <b>ম.</b> -দ্রী.বশ্লীগে-র	the intervallum between the two former.
60	Śastrāntara-kalpa	शर्द्ध्यःमी नक्षयः यः चरः स	the intervening period of wea-
61	Rogantara-kalpa	बर्र-क्री.यक्षेत्रताचर.श	ditto of sickness.
62	Durbhikṣāntara-kalpa	श्चेम्द्रे नक्षेत्रः यः च र . श	ditto of famine.
63	Tejassamvarttani	शेश दिमाय	destruction by fire (of the world).
64	Apsamvarttanī	कुराव्हेम्य	destruction by water.
65	Vāyusamvarttan?	कुट:मेक्षाद्रहेम्य	destruction by wind.
66	Utkarşa	Mz. <del>B</del> j.a	regeneration (with increasing years) of the world.
67	Apakarşa	सर.पंत्रीयः ध	degeneration of the world (with decreasing years).
68	Kalpa	ロがとい	any indefinite period of time, age.
69	Mahākalpa	पश्चमयः केषः च	the great period.
70	Bhadrakalpa	<b>ロがか.む.ロ当て.</b> 瓦	the good or happy period or age.
71	Kṛta yuga	ह्नाश स्व मु.रुक्ष	the age of perfection (the golden age), the satya yuga, or the first of the 4 ages of the world.
72	Tretā yuga	नशुम्भः स्व मी रुस	the 2nd age of ditto (the time when $\frac{3}{4}$ of the world was still perfect).
73	Dvāpara yuga	ক্র'শৃঙ্গবৃহ্	the 3rd age of ditto (when half was perfect).
74	Kali yuga	हॅर्न परि दुंश	the 4th age of ditto (or the time of quarrelling).
75	Idānīm, etarhi, sadyah	निस्ता निस्ता निस्तामन	now-a-days, now, soon.
76	Bhūta-pūrva		it happened anciently (mythology).
77	Atikrānta	35414	past time, the preterite (tense).
78	Půrvánta, půrvakoți	र्थेन मी: सबद a हा	ancient or prior limit, first beginning.
79	Avarānta	कुै:सदे:सक्द or श्र	the last limit or boundary.
8o	Pūrva kāla	र्थेष्मी दुश or क्वें	ancient time, former time.
81	Abhūt, āsīt	ลูต, ลูต <b>:จะ:สู</b> ร	it has happened, has been.
82	Tena kālena	रेने के or रेने रुख	then, at that time.

83 Tena samayena	देवे:दम	at that time.
84 Vartamāna	57 <b>4</b> 5	present, presently, now.
85 Pratyutpanna	<b>1.4</b> 2.9c.a	that happened now.
86 Anagata-kala	मदिद्रमधि, दश	time not yet come, future
87 Paścima-kāla	मुस्य र्	(tense). time hereafter, latter time.
88 Agāmin; bhavişyat	द्वेश or द्वेशतयःत	that will be or happen here-
89 Dirgharatram	<b>अ</b> ष्टियाँ	after. late in the evening, long.
90 Cirakāla	ditto.	ditto.
gi Trikāla	ર્ટ્સ.ચો <b>શેય</b> .	the 3 times, or tenses.
92 Sandhyākāla	<b>ৢয়৽ঢ়ৢ৾৾</b> ॱয় <b>ঌয়য়</b> ৽	the junction of two times.

XLVII (240) 결미하기 최저 NAMES OF THE CARDINAL AND INTERMEDIATE
"CORNERS OF THE WORLD." [DIRECTIONS.]

1 Diś	दुन्।श	corner or quarter of the world
2 Pūrva	45	the east.
3 Dakşiņa	क्षे	the south.
4 Paścima	<del>5</del> 57	the west.
5 Uttara	2 <u>r</u> .	the north.
6 Pūrva-dakṣiṇa	मरक्षे	the south-east.
7 Dakṣiṇa-paścima	क्रें <b>र</b> ्व	the south-west.
8 Paścimottara	₹4.2c.	the north-west.
9 Uttara-pūrva	<b>3</b> 5.4₹	the north-east.
10 Adhas	देन	the Nadir.
II Ūrdhva	क्रेंट.	the Zenith.

XLVIII [NO NUMBER] THE TEN CORNERS OF THE WORLD CALLED AFTER THE TEN GUARDIANS.

1 Aisanī	<b>न्यम् भूग मुज्या</b> स	[north-east].
2 Agneyî	शंदे सुनास	[south-east].
3 Nairti	वदेश क्या में। ध्रेंगश	[south-west].

4 Vāyavī	<u>क</u> ुट मी सुँगश	[north-west].
5 Aindrī	न्याः ये दे सुनास	[east].
6 Yāmyā	न्यिक् हेदे. सुनाश	[south].
7 Vāruņī.	ङ. <b>अ</b> .५.द्वेचाश	[west].
8 Kauveri	जिश्न,टबे.म्री.सूचास	[north].
9 Brāhmī	ब्रेट में द्विम्	[up].
10 Bhaumī	देनामा स्वास	[down].

#### XLIX (269) 45 m. Names of Diseases.

I Vyādhi; roga	45	disease.
2 Paridāha	ॲटशः <b>शुःन</b> िटःचःकंच	a great pain, heat.
3 Vraņam	<b>₹</b>	a wound, hurt.
4 Gaṇḍa	<b>৭</b> রুখ	an ulcer, sore, a boil.
5 Kuştham	शह	leprosy.
6 Visphota	त्रवृत्रानु or त्रवृत्रानुष्ट्रांस्	the small-pox.
7 Kiṭabha	भैंच	sore, ulcer.
8 Durdikilāsam	्र क्रिक्ट व अम्	an ulcer.
9 Vicarcikā	<b>₹</b> 4	an ulcer on the foot.
10 Kaṇḍu	मुस्पद्र व	the itch, itching.
II Pāmā	चालाब.रा	herpes, scab, itch.
12 Kacchu	B. ž	scab, or itch.
13 Visūcikā	माशुर्'य	coughing or breathing with diffi-
14 Anvāna [?] [M. Ambāna]	ब्रेंबरच	culty [cholera]. a swelling.
15 Hikkā	श्चेनाश.चे	hiccough.
16 Rājayakşman	मार्डेंद्र केंद्र वें	the great consumption, or
17 Kşayavyādhi	पूर्सेशशत	phthisis. consumption, phthisis.
18 Bhramana	<b>अ</b> में द्विम	the swimming of the head, gid- diness.

19 Kāsa	સુર્-થ	cough, catarrh.
20 Śvāsa	<b>र्</b> युग्धः से 'यर्'य	difficulty of breathing.
	, , ,	
r (189) <b>ਨੌਕੀਆ ਹੈ ਦੌਟਿ-ਖੇਅ-ਟ</b> ੈਟ	_	OCTRINE.
1 Tantra	<b>য়ঀয়</b> ৾ঀৢ৾৽ঀৢ৾৾ঀ	mystical doctrine, charm.
2 Uttaratantra	<b>ब्रे</b> -्र-ध-अ	the principal [or upper] tantra.
3 Mantra	<u>चीशट.</u> र्ज्ञचाश	a mystical praise, prayer, for-
4 Vidyā	र्म भूगरा	a doctrinal mantra or formula.
.5 Dharani	리클Cશ-중리서	a mystical treatise, a charm, a
6 Maṇḍala	<b>र्गीवाव</b> निर	a circle or any designed plan for performing mystical cere- monies.
7 Śāntika	<b>@</b> :4	an assuaging formula.
8 Akarṣaṇa	<b>रजुम</b> ्ध	an attractive formula [drawing]
9 Paustika	गुरात	a formula for procuring abun- dance, prosperity.
10 Abhicāruka	इम्पूयर्श्वेर्य	a formula for overpowering or destroying an enemy.
II Vasīkaraņam	5ac.2.9.a	a magical formula or charm for bringing one into his subjec- tion.
12 Homa	<b>ध्रेर</b> सेन	burnt-offering, sacrifice.
13 Upacāra	नुःचदेःकःमार्थेःनुर	rites, cerémonies, implements hecessary for performing the sacrifice.
14 Vidhi	कें न	rite, ceremony, rule, formula.
15 Vidhāna	कें.म	form, manner, act of perform- ing religious rites.
16 Kalpa	केंग् बेय:ब्रॅ	minutiae of religious rites and ceremonies.
17 <b>J</b> apa	वर्त्त्रेश वहेंद	the muttering of prayers, the counting silently the beads of a rosary.
18 Homopakaraņa	हुन श्रेम में केंग	the rites and ceremonies for performing a burnt-offering sacrifice.
19 Āhuti-dravya	श्रेवा <mark>चित्र</mark> चा हश	the implements (or instruments) used in making a burnt-offering.
20 Hotā	श्चेष्येण छेर य	the sacrificer, the priest.

21 Havana	शुमाध	the act of offering or sacrificing,
22 Juhuyāt.	<b>धुर</b> श्चाउद	or making a burnt-offering. things to be offered (or the im- plements of a burnt-offer-
23 Abhişeka	<b>555.545.5</b>	ing). empowering, ordination, consecration or initiation.
24 Abhişikta.	<u> </u>	empowered, ordained, consecrated.
25 Āvāhana	<b>8</b> 4.2c.a	invitation (of the gods).
26 Ākarṣaṇa	र <b>नु</b> माध	the calling or summoning to- gether (of the gods).
27 Visarjana	श्र-मिनेमाशश्चमश्चितः	dismission, or a prayer that the gods may withdraw (from the circle).
28 Bandhana	<b>4</b> &C.4	a binding, fastening.
26 <del>Ućeāṭanam</del> .	<del>दग्द</del> िःच	election, separation.
30 Garva	च <b>श्रेन्नशःच</b> र्द्र-क्ष्य	the manner of the proud or arrogant.
31 Adhisthana	94.4 <sup>9</sup> 48	benediction, the bestowing of a benediction.
32 Mantracaryā	<mark>રુવા</mark> યા.ગુે.શું <u>ર</u> .ત	mantra-ceremony.
33 Abidhanam [M. Alīdha]	אאינטער.	the stretching out (forth) of his right hand.
34 Pratyabidhanam [M. Pratyalidha]	म्रोभेद् निमुद	ditto of the left hand.
35 Prasena	न्स्राम्ब्र्स्ट.	bright or clear light.
36 Siddhi	<b>न्द्राम्या</b> व	accomplishment, attainment of any object.
37 Mantrin	রূলাপ.বা	one versed in the mantras or mystical formulae, an adviser.
38 Vidyādhara	<u> इ.चोश्र.कृंचोश</u> .४ <u>क</u> ट.	one wearing or carrying with him some doctrinal written sentences, as a preservative.
39 Sādhya	다. 다. 다. 다	that which is to be obtained (or to be accomplished).
40 Sādhaka	मुंद-धः धे	the accomplisher.
41 Uttarasādhaka	म्रैय.तर्र.म्याभाः भक्रम	the chief associate of the accomplisher.
42 Ekajați	रत्य मुद्रेम् स	the goddess with one lock of braided hair.
43 Māmakī	ब्रम्बर्भ,	the not selfish [self-less] goddess.
44 Mūrdhāţaka	न्द्रम्'ह्येंद्रःब	she with a diadem on her head.
45 Buddhalocana	स्रत्सःमुशःगुःश्वे <b>न</b>	she (called) the eye of Buddha.
46 Pāṇḍuravāsinī	मॅरिश-दगाद-स्द	(the goddess) clothed in white garment.

<b></b>	~	
47 Tara	କୁଦ' <b>ୟ</b>	the (female) deliverer, the (she) deliverer, saver, transporter.
48 Vajrabhṛkuṭinī	(र्रें हे) सिंग्रेर छ	she with wrinkles of anger on her face (the holy indignant, or peevish, goddess).
49 Āryabhrkuţinī	<b>८ तत्त्रीश.श</b> .मू.चेश्रेर.क्ष	the venerable angry goddess.
50 Vajrāmbujā	F. B. az	(she with) a diamond lotus.
51 Vajrānkusinī	<u>इ. ह. जैसेश</u> श्री	(she with) a diamond hook.
52 Ojapratyāhāriņī	शें सें र : <b>सर्</b> टश दर्धेना स	she that takes away the brightness of one's face.
53 Hāsavatī	चल्र-संब-भ	the laughing goddess.
54 Ratnolkā	<b>ବିଶ୍</b> ଞିକ୍ଷିଦ୍ୟ	the precious or holy deliverer.
55 Ādhāraņī	गुदःदेहेदःस	the all-containing (comprehending goddess).
56 Samantabhadrā	गुक्दु:वब्रद:ॲ	the best (goddess).
57 Ratirāgā	रवाद वदे दर्दे र कवास	(the goddess) that is passion- ately fond of venary.
58 Vajradhāturīšvarī	र्रे हे ५३८४ गुँ ५वट युगम	the consort of the supreme being.
59 Sarvacakrā	<b>व</b> मिर विष्यस्य स् <b>र</b>	(the goddess) that appears or is introduced in every circle (or that belongs to every class of the gods).
60 Ratnottamã.	सर्केन में रेक् केंद्रस	the principal among the Ratna (precious, holy) goddesses.
61 Sahasrāvartā	<b>क्ट्राय विरास</b>	she with a thousand circles.
62 Sādhumatī	ঐল্বাধ্বই ক্লি লুমাম	she with a good intellect (Minerva)?
63 Siddhottarā	नुवःसर्क्रेग्स	the most accomplished or perfect goddess.
64 Dhāraṇī-mudrā	ਜ਼ <sup>ਫ਼</sup> ਫ਼ਸ਼ਸ਼ੵਸ਼ <b>ਖ਼</b> ਜ਼ਸ਼ੵਸ਼	(she) the image (symbol) or dhāraṇī or superhuman power.
65 Vajrasatvajñāna-mudrā	<u>र्.इ.श्रंशशास्त्राचेतत्रः ल.जेशःसेचीचे.श</u>	(she) the symbol of the wisdom of the supreme being.
66 Mahātuṣṭijñāna-mudrā	र्नोशराक्ष्यंत्रेयंत्रेशंनेश्नीःस्नामु	the symbolical figure (or goddess) of great joy or mirth.
67 Mahāprabhāmaņḍalabyū- hajñāna-mudrā	देर-केबर्य दे र्गुलाविष्टर वर्गेर्	the symbolical figure (or god- dess) of the great light re-
anjana mumu	त्तृ .लु.कुश.कु. <b>दीचा</b> क्	presented in the circle.
68 Sarvadharmasamatājñāna- mudrā	क्रुश.वश्वश. <b>२८.भ%</b> भ.च.३८.ग्री.	ditto representing the sameness or equality of all things or
·	ल.चेश.ग्री. <b>सेब्रा</b> चे	substances.

ल.पुरागु.सुम्मु

69 Sarva-Tathāgata-virañji- nījñāna-mudrā	मुं,स्वाम् स्रुशःसरः मुंद्रःसद्रेःभ्रः नेशः गुं,स्वाम्	the symbolical figure (or goddess) which makes glad or exhilarates all the Tathagatas.
70 Mahā-prītivega-sambhava- jñāna-mudrā	चष्र-भ्र-जेश-भ्रे-खेनाक्रे रमष्ट-चष्ट-जेमश-कुश-त् ष्ट-जेनेट-	ditto of the origin of great joy.
71 Sarva-Tathāgata-paripūr- ņajīšāna-mudrā	मुद्रास्त्रास्यास्य स्त्रामु स्त्री स्त्री स्त्रास्य स्	ditto of making fulfilled or accomplished the thoughts of all the Tathagatas.
72 Sarva-Tathāgata-samayā- dhişthānajñāna-mudrā	तप्र.सु.सुम्मु.सुम्मु त्रुस.तप्र.चुम्मुश.चक्क्ष्यः द्राचेष्यं मुनेवाश्यःयः श्रमशः उद्	ditto on which all the Tathagatas have bestowed this benediction.
73 Sarva-Tathāgata-vajrābhi- şekajñāna-mudrā	चेश्रकी.सैचाकी क्री.ट्र. हु.रेवट.चक्षेर.तप्र.ल्. ट्र.चब्रेरचीचेबाश.त.सभश.करे.	the symbol of the highest degree of benediction of all the Tathagatas.
74 Sarva-Tathāgata-prajña- jñāna-mudrā	नुसन्दर्भन्ते नुस्य सः <b>चस्य सः उ</b> र्ग्णेः	ditto of the understanding and wisdom of all the Tathagatas.
75 Sarva-Tathāgata-dharma- vāgmin-prapañca-jñāna- mudrā	દાર્ટ્ર.ઝુ.પુશ્વાનું ક્ષેત્ર.દાશેર. ગુ.જૂશ.ગુ.જૂનાર્સૂશ.દાશેર. ટ્ર.વહુશ્વાનુવાશ.દાત્રશ્વરાજ્ય.	ditto of these being no pro- lixity (or delusion) in the words of the doctrine of all the Tathāgatas.
76 Mahācakrapraveśajñāna- mudrā	ल.चेश.ग्री. <b>से</b> ची.ग्री ट्यांट्र-ज़्रा.कुर्य.हार.टिधी शप्र.	the symbol of entering into the great circle.
77 Sarva-Tathāgata-viśva- karmajñ <mark>āna</mark> -mudrā	<b>ત્રેના ચે</b> ૾યુ.ખશ.કાં.જૂ.નશ.યુ.ઝ. પુંચાયુે. ટુ. <b>વહુર્ય.નો</b> તુનોશ.તા.શશશ.જ <b>્</b> .	the symbol (or emblem) of all sorts of works (or acts) per- formed by all the Tathagatas (or Buddhas).
78 Duryodhanavīryajñāna- mudrā	<i>ૢૢ૿૽.ઌૢઃઌૢ૽ૹઌ૿ૢ૽.</i> ૡૼૺ૱ૺ <sup>ૡ</sup> ઌ <u>ૢૼ</u> ઌૢૣઌઽઌૢઌ૱૾ઌૺૹ	the emblem of insuperable dili- gent application (or indus- try).

		200200000000000000000000000000000000000
79	Sarva-māra-maṇḍala- vidhvaṁsanajñāna- mudrā	ग्रे.बेबोची देशःचरः उड्ड्यसच्युः जुःस् चर्रेरं ग्रे.येजुला अस्ट्रः क्ष्यसः क्ष्यः
80	Sarva-Tathagata-bandha- na-jñana-mudra	यक्षश्चात्रम् स्त्रः चेश्चम् मे र.चक्ष्यः वाच्चेचाश्चारः स्थाशः स्त्रः
81	Sarva-Tathāgata-surata- sukha	र्जुश्रत्मक्ष्याम् वर्षेत्रम् उर्गुणः रे.चृक्ष्यम् विमासाय समस्य उर्गुणः
82	Sarva-Tathāgata-karṣaṇī	रे.चल्रमाचेनाश याक्सश उर
		धुनपद्निय (स)
83	Sarva-Tathagata-ragiņī	रे.चंभ्यः चीचेचाशः दाश्चश्चास्तरः
		स <b>्रेश</b> -चेद्-स
84	Sarva-Tathāgata-santo- ṣaṇī	र्न्युक्र.चुर.थ रे.च(क्रें.चोनुचीश.दाश्चश्चश्चर.
85	Mahādhipatnī	वर्षाकें केंद्र कें
86	Mahādyotā	<b>चे</b> दःश्रॅंकेदश्रॅ
87	Mahāratnavarṣā	रेब्केब्कर:प्रयेषस
88	Mahāprītikarṣā	रमाद:च:केर्नुब्रें:केंस:च
89	Mahājñānagīti	એ વેશ <u>કે</u> લ મેં <b>શુ</b> . <b>૧૭</b> ૦ સ
90	Mahāghoṣānugā	सै.कुर्रेश ए.हंश.सै.पंटियोध
91	Gandhavatī	कुरा.कंब.श
9 <b>2</b>	Mahābodhyaṅgavatī	चेट.क्ष्य.लब.जबा.कु.क्ष
93	Cakṣuṣmatī	श्रेमाक्रदम
94	Sattvavatī	क्षेट. <u>क</u> ्रेंचश्र.कर्
95	Sumbha	महिंद्र सहस
96	Nisumbha	देश धर मिन्द्र सहस
97	Amṛtakuṇḍalī	चर्रें देश. संचर्धा ही र
98	Jambhala	<b>भे</b> चारा देहें व

the symbol of disliking or overcoming all the circles (or provinces) of Kama deva (or of the devil).

the emblem of the obligation of all the Tathagatas (or of their being bound by the goddess, etc.).

the chief pleasure of all the Tathāgatas (a goddess).

the inviter of all the Tathagatas (a goddess).

she that is passionate for (or makes glad 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 goddess, echo)?

she with incenses (a godly, or pious women) name of a goddess.

possessing a great deal of sanctity (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 duliness or dimness.

99 Ucchuşmā	<b>৫</b> ছুড়াপ্ন	the sly, or crafty (goddess).
100 Āryā Yamantakā	ব <b>ধনাধ:খ.</b> নানুথ-ছ্-গ্রাম	the venerable restrainer of the lord of death (a goddess).
101 Śamkara	47.37 or (49.37)	that makes light (or makes happy).
102 Pinākin	म्बि: व्रेम्बिशः or (मृब् — )	he with a trident (or bow).
103 Guhyādhipati	म्बर्धः वः ये दे विद्वारी	the master of mysteries.
104 Yakşa-senāpati	नार्वेर श्वेब कु रू र रॉब केब रॉ	the great commander of the Yakshas (or mischievous spirits).
105 Jațāvalambitam	रजदार्वेद.	with down-hanging clotted hair.
106 Samidh	<b>लश</b> र्श्नेम कृटः	fuel, wood, grass (used in sacrificing).
107 Indhana	55.4c.	fuel, wood for fire.
108 Agnikuņḍa	ম:দ্ব	fire place (in sacrificing).
109 Pūrņāhuti	र्नाट.व्युम्ब	a ladle or spoon (used in offer- ings).
110 Sruvakam	बुनाश <sup>म</sup> व	a sort of ladle used in sacrifice for pouring oiled butter, etc.
III Pātrī	र्नाट.चाडर	a sort of cup or spoon.
112 Codanam	<b>ಚಿ</b> ರ್ರವ.	exhortation, incitement to good.
113 Vidarbhaṇam	MA.CI	supplication.
114 Argha	मर्केर् थिंद	the price or cost of an oblation, the priest's fee.
115 Naivedyam	<b>अ.च</b> र्जूश	meat offered to the gods, presentation of food to ditto.
116 Bali	मिर्दिर स	an oblation, religious offering to be thrown or cast away.
117 (a) Upaspiśya	<b>३</b> :देम	touching, contact, ablution, etc.
(b) Acamanam	दर्बेर. <b>द</b> ब्द.	rinsing the mouth before only meal, etc.
(c) Prokṣaṇam	यशद:मोर्डेर	sprinkling, immolation of victims.
118 Pradakșiņapațțikā	ম্হি:শ	the path for circumambulating
119 Abhyantarapațțika	<b>ब</b> ट-रेश	a sacred building, etc. ditto the inner road.
120 Bahispaṭṭikā	कुर्रम -	ditto the outer way.
121 Avyāyānam	<u>ભૂ੮ଶ.भ</u> ी.ਧੁੰਬ.ପੈ	the perambulating.
122 Pratyāyānam	क्षेरःम्नाराय	the returning.

LI (254) 5935555556 AND AT THE ORDINATION OF A PRIEST, AND AT RECEIVING ANY ONE INTO THE BELIGIOUS ORDER.

I Akrostena na pratyškrostitavvam

2 Roșitena na pratiroșitavyam

3 Bhandite na pratibhanditavyam

4 Tadite na pratitaditavvam

मनिभारत्रुरः श्रेःमनि सिंगामारात्रुरः श्रेःमिनरः व

तक्ट.वेस.मेट.श्रॅंस.तक्ट.क्.जवे.

यहेनास'गुट'झर'झे'यहेनास'यर'न

[not to abuse another although abused by him].

not to become angry when incited to anger.

not to fret one again when vexed [not to vex another in return, when vexed].

[not to beat any one in return, when beaten].

I.II (255). TO JUNITHICA RELIGIOUS CHARACTER [ADOPTED THE RELIGIOUS LIFE].

1 Pravrajita 2 Upasampanns 口がなたと、原山から 3 Śramana 4 Bhiksu 5 Bhiksunī 6 Śrāmanera 7 Śramanerika 8 Sikşamana q Mahallaka 10 Šiksādattaka II Upasaka 12 Upasika 13 Poşadhika 14 Upádhyaya 15 Асатуа 16 Karmakaraka

one that has taken the religious character; an ecclesiastic.

an ordained or consecrated priest.

a Buddhist priest [one who] exercises or purifies virtue.

a priest, a gelong (that erects virtue).

a priestess, a female ordained religious person.

a young monk, one not yet ordained (a model of virtue).

a female ditto.

a nun not yet ordained as a priestess or gelongmá (a learner of virtue).

old priests or religious persons, residing in a convent.

an instructor, teacher.

a layman Buddhist (approaching to virtue).

a female ditto.

a penitent or penitentiary.

a master, teacher, professor, a principal.

a teacher, professor, master in any art.

a working man or a layman [who waits by day on priests, etc.].

66	SANSKH	TT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOC
17	Rahonuśāsaka	चीशट.कुं.कुंद.दा
18	Niśrayadāpika [M. dāyaka]	নাধগ্র দ্বীধ্য হা
19	Pāṭhācārya	মূল্যক্ষ্মিক্ত্ৰত্ত্বৰ
20	Sthavira	चोदेश चंदेर
21	Dahra	ন্র্র-২ন্থ
22	Navakarmika	यन् में ह्य
23	Vaiy <b>āvṛtyak</b> ara	<b>ৰূম</b> দ্
24	Śikṣya	র্মুব:ম
<b>2</b> 5	Praśiksya	भ <b>ः</b> श्चेव
26	Antavāsin	के मान्हा
27	Paścādśramaņa	द्ये.चर्ड्य चर्डाम.चर्च.रेचो.ब्रिंट.
28	Mādhya	<b>5.8</b>
29	Navaka	피착소.건
30	Vṛddhānta	क्षर्भ
31	Navānta	मुर्बेद रेग
32	Nauvāsika	म्बि:य
33	Āgantuka	ब्रें.वुर-पुर्देटसम
34	Gamika	<b>ঀ৾ঀৣ৾৾৾য়ৼ</b> ৽ড়য়য়
35	, Agamika	वेंटश.च
36	Kālapatrika	क्षुट:यञ्जेद:दमार्थे:स्द
37	7 Samjñā-bhikṣu	श्रेट मी नि में र्सेट
38	3 Pratij <b>āā-</b> bhik <b>ṣ</b> u	দধ্য ক্র'বাই'ব্নী'র্মুন
	) Bhikṣata iti bhikṣu	र्श्वेद:यदे:धुर:पु:प्ने:श्वेद:
40	Bhinnaklešatvād-bhikșu	कृत्रसारा च रुसः यदि द्वी होतः
4	T Jñapticaturşukarmano- pasampannabhikşu	तर हूँ वाश यह स्रुट स्मा ह्यूट : नाश्यान दट चलेहे स्मा गु. यह है द

- 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.
- those grown 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.

I.III (256). TO TO THE TERMS OCCURRING IN THE DULVA ON THE SUBJECT OF ENTERING THE RELIGIOUS LIFE.

		ENTERING THE RELIGIOUS LIFE.
I	Steyasamvāsika	में स्वयंत्र से निष्यं
2	Nānāsamvāsika	श्र-१-५-महस्याय
3	Asamvāsika	चर्षश सर.धु.चे.च
4	Tīrthikāvakrāntaka	श.हेचाश.क् <b>र.बै</b> चाश.त
5	Mātṛghātaka	मन्बर्भिर्ध्य
6	Pitṛghātaka	य महिंद् य
7	Arhatghātaka	<b>न्मु</b> 'चर्डेब'य'म्बेब्र्'य
8	Samghabhedaka	<sup>ଽଵ୲</sup> ୕୳ୢୢଽ୶ <del>୕</del> ୠ୕୳ୠଽ
9	Tathägatasyantikadusta-	रे.च(बेराची के बाह्याया था दबारोह्यका
	cittarudhirots <b>ā</b> daka	गुरु समाय देव य
10	Bhikṣuṇīdūṣaka	<b>न्नेक्कॅट्स</b> शुक् <b>युर्</b> च
11	Purușa	भुभव
12	StrI	<b>9</b> 5'से5
13	Paṇḍaka	स.बूट.
14	Jātipaņḍaka	भ्रेश्वर्थस्य र्वेट र् मुर्ट र
15	Pakṣapaṇḍaka	म'बेट' त्र थेर'य
16	Asaktapradhubana-paṇ- daka	<b>८</b> ष्ट्रिं, दश:र्जट:यत्.स.दूटः
17	İrşyapandaka	शर्वट ख्रमा हुँमा उन
18	Āpatpaṇḍaka	%संशादादे स्वादेट.
19	Şaṇḍa	<b>⋥</b> .83
20	Ubhayavyañjaka	शक्र्यं मोर्ड्स य
21	Anguli-phaṇa-hastaka	वनायदे स्ट्रेंस् स्ट्रेंस् सुरायर प्रसाय
22	Anoşthaka	महु:सेर्-प
23	Citranga	<b>রিধার্য্য</b> -প্রত্থ
24	Atividdha	मेब.कुस.त

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 Tathagata (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 having no lips.

having a scarred or freckled body. too old, or grown too old.

25	Atibālaka	म्बिंद ढेश ध	too young.
26	Khañja	बे⊏र्थे	lame.
27	Kanārika [M. kāņḍarika].	<b>इ</b> .५.५.४	creeping or moving on his fundament without feet.
28	Kāņa	<b>ब्</b> र.च	a cripple, maimed person.
29	Kuņi	वमार्शेर:रुष:य	with mutilated fingers [paralysis].
30	Kubja	<b>भूर</b> :य	hump-backed.
31	Vāmana	ਅ <b>ਰੇ.ਬੋ</b> ਟ.	a dwarf.
3 <b>2</b>	Malaganda[M. Galaganda].	ମ୍ମ'ବ	a goitre.
33	Mūka	भुग्ध	dumb.
34	Badhira	देवय	deaf.
35	Ślipadin	当にから	elephantiasis (disease of the thigh), enlargement of the legs.
<b>3</b> 6	Strīcinna	ଶ୍ୱ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ସଂଘ	effeminate, broken, grown weak by venery.
37	Bhāracchinna	मिर-मुक्ष-र्यय	one broken by carrying heavy loads.
38	Mārgacchinna	यमनुसर्वरा	one broken by much travelling.
39	Rājabhaṭa	मैज त्रा वर्गवश्व	chosen by the king, one belong- ing to the men of a prince.
40	Cauro-dhvaja-badhaka	कुश्रामेश्वरतर संचिश्वरत	who is known as a robber.
·	Haridrakeśa	<u>됬</u> '	with green yellow hair (on his head).
42	Haritakeśa	₹.Sc.L	with green hair.
43	Avadātakeśa	श्चरण्	with white (or grey) hair.
44	Nāgakeśa	स्-चः वटः मी सुः वर्ः च	with hair (on his head) like that of cattle (or oxen).
45	Harikeśa	श्च-र्थर-स्रु 	with yellowish white hair.
46	Kapilakeśa	<b>भु</b> -हो-द	yellow hair.
47	Akesaka	<b>સુ</b> સે <b>ર</b>	having no hair.
48	Ghataśira [M. Banduśirāḥ]	समें देवर देवर उद	with a rough surface on his head.
49	Vattusira	यार्चिके	with a large head (or cranium).
50	Atisthûla	<del>দুতা,</del> শ্বীমাধ	too [stout] thick.
51	Atihrasva	4.9E. 8E. 4	too short.

52 Atidîrgha	<b>5.9</b> C. <b>\$C.</b> 4	too tall.
53 Kṛśālaka	भूका: <u>च</u>	thin, lean, dry.
54 Vikataka	ज <b>राज्यस</b> ाच	having a wasted body.
55 Nilacchavivarņņa	न्सर्ना हैं हैशय	one whose flesh is too blue in
56 Pitacchavivarņņa	च.सर्वा.श्रर.कुश्च	colour.  one whose flesh is too yellow.
57 Lohitacchavivarnna	न्।सर्वादसर क्रेशःच	one whose flesh is too red.
58 Avadātacchavivarņņa	नुःसर्वादगरःकेशय	one whose flesh is too white.
59 Vipātaka	अस्त्रीयसःदाद्यःच	with a lean body (like a flat lock of hair).
60 Kharasīrsa	शर्मे विट सुदे स्थ	(with) a head like that of an ass.
61 Sükarasirşa	<u>भर्मे, सम्मामी, के सैं</u>	with a hog's head.
62 Dviśirsa	মন্ত্রিম	having two heads.
63 Śvaśirṣa	अम् हिंदे सु व	with a head like that of a dog
64 Asīrṣaka	मर्नेति.कृदः	with a small head.
65 Hastikarņa	इ.च.म <u>ी</u> ट.तु.कुर्य.केवी	elephant-eared, or one with ears like those of an elephant.
66 Aśvakarņa	इनदि सुनु	horse-eared, having ears like
67 Goņakarņa	<b>र्यन्य भटा मी म्हानु</b>	those of a horse. ox-eared.
68 Markatakarņa	<b>૧</b> .ચ.ક્રુંઉપુ.હ્મ.વે	monkey-eared.
69 Kharakarna	१.च.चूट.चेट्र.केचे	with ears like those of an assor or ass-eared.
70 Sūkarakarņa	इ.च.समामी खे.चे	with ears resembling those of a hog.
71 Ekakarņa	इ.मोरुमारा	having only one ear.
72 Akarņa	इ.सर्-च	having no ear.
73 Lohitākṣa	श्रेमान्सरःव	with red eyes.
74 Ativātrā <b>kņa</b>	श्रेषान् उदः क्षेःच	with too large eyes.
75 Cullākņa	श्रम्बि€८.च	with little eyes.
76 Atipingalāksa	भेग्-५-४८: के.च	with too large (or owl) eyes.
77 Kācākṣa	नेव केन	with glass eyes, or spectacles.
78 Bumbutākṣa[budbudākṣa]	भूबार्थ.वेर.के.वे	with eyes like a bubble or water bladder.
79 Ekākşa	धना <b>म्</b> रिनाय	with only one eye.

80	Anaksaka	श्रेमाशेर'य	having no eyes.
		<b>इ</b> न्दि-इन्ड	
81	Aśvanāsa		with a nose resembling that of a horse, or horse-nosed.
82	Hastināsa	मृत्राह्म के स्व	elephant-nosed.
83	Goņanāsa	श्रूमायाम् मी भूगतु	ox-nosed.
84	Markananāsa [sec for mar- kaṭanāsa]	<u>ଷ୍ଟ୍ରପ୍ଟିସ୍ଟିସ୍</u>	ape-nosed, or monkey-nosed.
85	Kharanasa	ब्रंचेंट.चे.कंचे	ass-nosed.
<b>8</b> 6	Śūkaranāsa	<b>श्रायमान्। भृत्</b>	hog or swine-nosed.
87	Ekanāsa	मृषुतराम्हम्।य	having only one nostril.
88	Anāsa	म्नु-भेर्-रः	having no nose.
89	Hastijoḍa	<u>गुरास्</u> र्धेयाः त्रुः कुःचे	with a chin resembling that of
90	Aśvajoda	गॅर्थ से देरे सु व	an elephant. ditto of a horse.
91	Goṇ <b>ajo</b> ḍa	ग्रिंशः स्ने च त्यादः मी व्यु चु	ditto of an ox.
92	Markațajoda	ग्राम्मे श्रीयेतृ स्थात	ditto of an ape.
93	Kharajoda	<u>ज्ञास्त्र वृद</u> ः वृदे 'के वै	ditto of an ass.
94	Śūkarajoda	<u>जूशः भूतिवान्। के वि</u>	ditto of a hog.
95	Ekajoḍa	गूर्थ-श्रृटः	with a small chin.
96	Ajoda	र्गेश् से ५	without a chin.
97	Hastidantā	श्राधीट.त्रा.कृत्र.के.वे	with teeth like those of an ele-
98	phant, or elephant-toothed. Goṇadantā, Aśvadantā, Kharadantā, Markaṭadantā.		
99	Sûkaradantā, Ekadantā, Adantā.		
100	Atigrīva	मनुभारेट के व	with large long neck.
IOI	Agrīva	सहर:ब्रा	with a sunken neck, or with no apparent neck.
102	Lāngulachinna.	य अर्थन करे.त	with the tail cut off.
103	Vātāņḍa	রূপা <u>র</u> শুম	abortive testicle (wind-egg).
104	Ekānḍa	क्रमा गरेना	a single testicle.
105	Anaṇḍaka	<b>क्षेण</b> सेन	having no testicles.
106	Andhala	ल्टाच or ल्ट्साय	blind.

**र**शसर्ये⊏.

born blind.

107 Jätyandha

108 Künda [M. kuṇḍa]	<b>अन्। यह</b> स	one with a maimed hand or arm.
109 Phakka	मुभ वेँ	a maimed person, a cripple.
110 Pangu	ৰ্ই	a cripple, lame.
III Cipițanăsa	मूम्पेव	with a flat nose, or flat-nosed.
112 Viraladantā	स व्	with a fine teeth [having teeth with spaces between].
113 Dantura	र्शे 🙀	having projecting teeth.
114 Śīkuñcita [M. samkucita]	<b>भट.जनार्जास</b>	a shrinking up of the feet and hands (one having, etc.).
115 Khakkhala	<b>र्</b> षाय	a stammerer.
116 Joda [M. jada]	ब्रोद्	stupid, fool, idiot.
117 Gillapețța or lambodara	चशिक्ष <b>ं दे</b> ट.	with a down-hanging abdomen or belly, a glutton.
118 Purușānokŗtistrī	<b>ૹ૾ૢૢૡ</b> ૡૡ <u>ૣ</u> ૼ૽ઌ૽૾ૣ૾૽ઌ૽ૢ૿ૢ૽૾ઌ૽	a manlike (in her breast) woman, virago.
119 Strīyānukṛtipuruṣa	<b>ସ୍ଟ</b> : ୟିଟ୍: ୟୁଟ: ସ୍ଟ୍ରିୟ: ଧ	a man-like woman.
120 Śvamukha	नर्दे: विदेश्य	with a dog's face.
121 Sahitānguli	<u> स्ट्रिंद्युर</u> व	one whose fingers stick together.
122 Şadanguli	शॅर:शॅर्ज्ज्व	one with six fingers.
123 Ekahasta	अमारा मुख्य	a single-handed man.

123 Ekahasta	थमाराम्	a single-nanded man.
	LIV (185) भैदम्भिकेट	Names of trees, etc.
1 Nandanavana	<b>দ্দা</b> ব-দাব-ক্রম	a grove of pleasure.
2 Miśrakāvanam	दर्शमदे क्व	a grove of all sorts of trees.
3 Pārūşakavanam	<u> इत.च</u> ीर.क्ल	a grove of rough trees.
4 Puspaviksa	भेर्नेन नी मैद	a tree bearing blossoms or flowers.
5 Phalavīksa	<b>र्वस्युर्'क्ट</b>	a fruit tree.
6 Gandhav <b>ikša</b>	<u> </u>	any tree yielding a fragrant resin or incense, the sâl tree.
7 Gulma	मूदम्भा	a thick bushy tree.
8 Padmaka	नुषाय	a kind of cypress [jumperus excelsa].
9 Dévadāru	ब्रट.च्रीट.	a pine, fir, cedar [pinus deva- darus: the deodar].
10 Dāruharidrā	<u>ક્ષ</u> ્રેર:ઘ	a kind of curcuma, turmeric plant [the barberry].

11	Tālīśa	ਧ.ਯੂ.	the Talisa tree [flacourtia cata- phracta].
12	Pālipata [M. pālevata] vņķņa	ग.च.च्ट.	an apple tree.
13	Candanam	र्जन्द or र्जुड	the sandal tree or wood.
14	Khadira	श्रट-ब्रेट	the khadira [acacia catechu].
15	Dāḍimb <b>a</b> v <b>ṛkṣ</b> a	चतार्थे सेतु केट	the pomegranate tree [soyimida febrifuga].
16	Piņḍakharjuravṛksa	दर्मी.क्षेट	a sort of palm-tree [phænix silvestris].
17	Vanaspati	<b>ब्रम्</b> श	name of a tree; woods, forests.
18	Vana <b>ṣ</b> ¤ṇḍa	বৃশ্ <b>ষ</b> ামূৰ্	an assemblage of woods or forests.
19	Vamsa	ड्रीम्।म	a reed, or bamboo.
20	<del>Veņu</del>	<b>ध्रम</b> ्स	ditto.
21	Pindavenu	क्षुण्य देर-स	a hamboo.
22	Nyagrodha	ने पा ५ वर्षे हू	the Indian fig tree [ficus indica].
23	Ikṣuvanam	यु:रुश:श्रेट:मी:क्ष	a plantation of sugar-cane.
24	Śālivanam	বর্ষা শূ:রূম	a rice plantation.
25	Vetasa	<b>∄</b> ⊏.श	a willow tree.
26	<del>Nadavana</del> m	<b>५</b> ५५ <del>४५ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ ४ </del>	a reed-bed [arundo tibialis].
27	Sālavīksa	<b>चेट</b> -श्र.क	the sal tree [shorea robusta].
28	Nāgavīkṣa	या वट.	the naga tree.
29	V <b>ŗk</b> șa	कृत्यः ज	a green tree, a tree.
30	Latā or vallī	वर्षि:-वृद: -	a creeper.
31	Karīra	हींचा.भट्र.दीभारी	the shoot of a bamboo.

#### LV (266) 여럿따다'따라다ુ찍'대다 '취득'현국'당 | Short phrases collected out of the Dulva.

1 Jānanto prechanti	মট্ট্রবন্ধি- <u>দু</u> -দেই	they ask knowingly (or with due consideration).
2 Jānantopi na pṛcchanti	समित्रगुट से ५६	[even knowing they ask not].
3 Kāle pṛcchanti	<b>ુંચાશુ</b> વર્ડ્ડ	they ask in its proper time.
4 Kālātikrāntam na pṛc- chanti	5 N MAN WAY TAY A S	they ask not unseasonably.
5 Arthopasamhitam pre- chanti	र्देन्दरः स्वयः स्थाप	they ask intelligently.

			74
6	Anarthopasamhitam na prechanti	र्देष:रदःश्रेष्ट्रश्यरःश्रेषद्	'they do not ask unintelligently.
7	Śikṣāpada-prajñapti	चर्षेतःतप्.चि.चश्च.चश्चर.त.चश्का.त	the establishing of the basis of the doctrine.
8	Asyām utpatô [ sic. for utpattau]	gc.4.02.01	in this case [in these circumstances].
9	Asmin nidane	ब्रोट मिवि ५५ रेथ	on such a subject of discourse.
10	Asmin prakaranai [ sic. for prakarane]	<b>स</b> नसन्दर्भ	on this account.
IJ	Asmin vastuti (sic. for vastuni)	र्देश ये प्रियम्ब पर्वे प	in such a matter.
12	Prajñapti	<b>428.4</b>	vow, engagement, appointment, resolution.
13	Anuprajñapti	<b>E</b> N. <sup>8</sup> 1.428.1	resolved afterwards; vowed.
14	Pratik <b>ș</b> epa	श्.शूर.संट.च	a leaving off, renouncing.
₹5	A <del>bhyan</del> ujñā	निष्ट-य	a permitting, yielding, granting.
16	Prātimokṣa	श्र.श्रर-धर-त	liberation, emancipation.
17	Dākṣiṇīya	<b>ब्रे</b> द महस	one to whom alms and reverence are due; a saint, a priest.
18	Subrahmacārī	ष्ट्रस्यमर्ष्ट्रत्यर्धेर्-त	one of pure morals or of good moral conduct.
19	Bhadanta	<b>पर्द्ध</b> य	a venerable person, a title of respect for priests.
20	Āyuṣmat	<b>कें</b> -५८:२५५:घ	life possessing, or long living, a title especially applied to the principal disciples of Śākya.
21	Apatti	<u>क</u> ट.च	a falling; sin.
22	Păpathikă	<b>₹</b> 597	a falling into sin; sinful.
23	Sthūlātyaya	<u>क्रिश दार्स</u> ्स र्घ	one faulty in a great degree, a wicked or criminal action.
24	Duşkṛtaṁ	કેલ.વેશ ક	a bad action, fault, sin, crime; one who has committed a sin, etc.
25	Pravista-sparšasvīkītau	<b>चढ्य</b> ारमा%श्रक्षकृष्टःचरः <b>नु</b> श	one who has had sexual inter- course.
<b>2</b> 6	Adattasya pañcamāşakādi	भानुबन्ध वर भानुबन्धरायेशयः	stealing 5 māşakas, etc.
		श.चनाकृत्यर्गन्यन	
27	Steya-cintena	নু-মামধ-শূৰ	"with an intention to steal it."
28	Manuşyagati	भूष्र-स्पर-ग्रीश	of the human race.
29	Parigṛhītasya	लूटशःश्वीचंडिट.च.ज	having taken (the human form).
30	Tatsamjñāya	रेर.पर्-मेश.चस	[being conscious of that] 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The translation is illegible in Csoma's MS.

31 Haraņa-haraņayordūtenāpi	संद्राजीट. भी.राषानमीट.चश्चनी.स.र्टट.श्रदचीश.	he steals, or causes to be stolen by his messenger.
32 Jīvitoparodhe	र्श्वेन'यडर'य	taking away life, murdering, killing.
33 Taccintena	रे ख्र-वसमग्रा	thinking so, or being thus minded.
34 Manusyagate	<b>ম</b> ম-দ্রুম-ঘ	having become man.
35 Manuşyavigraha	মু.ছন্ধান	being conceived as a man.
36 Vinidhāḥ samjñā	५५.५्राचर्सैर.व	change of consciousness.
37 Tatsamjñāśā [M. Tatsam- jñāyāḥ]	रे वृर ५ र् . वेश यश	being of such consciousness.
38 Uttaramanuşyadharma yuktatoktavātman	पर्माश्रःक्र्यः सुः संक्रायः सुसः प	I have said that the human law is supreme law.
39 Parāvagame	स.रूप.ची.चूंच	to understand another.
40 Anāpatti	<b>सु</b> ट: <b>व</b> :सेर्'य	faultless, without sin.
41 Adikarmikaḥ	<b>พพ</b> ารุตานั้วผ	first beginner, principal worker.
42 Unmattaka	र्श्वेश्वर्य	mad.
42a Vikșiptacitta	शुभश्च-प्रियोश-त	disordered in mind.
43 Veďanābhitunna [M. bhinna]	मैंची.यर्राजा.मुं.बूर.यश.चोच्चर.य	being pressed by the sensation of distress.
44 Prayogiki	ผู้ระนาหมาสู่ยะส	originating in coalition.
45 Gurvī	क्रेंप	heavy or heaviness.
46 Laghvī	ME.d	light (not heavy), small.
47 Sāvašeṣā	झुनास स्पेर्-ध	with some residue, super- numerary.
48 Niravaśeṣã	क्षमारासराय	without residue.
49 Āsaptatam yugamupā- dāya	ধ্যমন্ ইনাধ্যন্ত্ৰ প্ৰকৃত্	commencing from the seventh generation (of his parents).
50 Pātranikubjanam	भ्रेट.च बेर्-निश्चर्यं व.स	turning the begging cup with its mouth downwards.
51 Sāsanga	<b>५</b> केंश-ध- <b>५८:यडश</b> -ध	necessary, required, useful.
52 Sapratibhaya bhairava- sammatam	वन्। क्रंच-५८:५६म्।श्रःध-५८:वरुशः	one who is known as a timid or fearful person.
	तर.चीचाश.त	
53 Şadvārgikāḥ	<b>5</b> ण हो	six of Śākya's disciples so-called (the class of six).
54 Vicațanam	म्पार	bed, bedding.

55 Ākoţanam	<b>यस्मा</b> य	a fulling (of cloth).
56 Dhāvayet	त्रम्र दह्म	to cause to be washed.
57 Ranjayet	4&5'5'48¶	
58 Akotayet	दक्ष्मार् १.४६मारा	to cause to be dyed.
	निसर्ये विसर्वे	to cause to be fulled.
59 Gṛhavyākulikā		a householder, layman.
60 Purāṇadhitiyā	हुन मी किट स इस्	formerly the wife (of a now religious person).
61 Ghaṇṭāvaghoṣaṇam	ट्रेज.में.जश.चसैचश.त	publishing news by ringing a bell.
62 Kārṣāpaṇam	योद्र-प्राप्त	a coin worth one rupee.
63 Māşaka	श.च.म	a small coin.
64 Samprajānamṛṣāvāda	नेश्यव्विष्णु ह्या हुन	the telling of a lie knowingly or designedly.
65 Agamaka	में यर नेर्पय अधिक य क्षेत्रिय	unintelligible, not understanding or perceiving.
66 Ajñāpakam	नेशयर वेर्य सम्बद्ध	not wishing to be understood.
67 Samagra	श्रवेश.दा	agreeing with, like, concordant.
68 Vyagra	श्र.सर्वेश.त	disagreeing, discordant.
69 Pūrvacarama	<b>र</b> ्धेर्प्यस्थ	to the first and the last, to all indiscriminately.
70 Mṛtavaibhavāṅguka	मैचदे दूर वर्गे व	the dividing of the substance (or wealth, effects) of a dead man.
71 Särdhamvihäri	क्रेंच कुत्तानिवंदरात	a cohabitant, one that dwells with another person.
72 Pratibandha	त्मूचातात्म्वामासाचरार् माङ्गा	one stopped or interrupted, an interruption.
73 Utkuţukastha	ड्मास्य त्रामा	sitting in a contracted posture.
74 Pañca maṇḍalakena van- danaṁ kṛtvā	लचलचा जिश तेचा येश	having paid his obeisance (of the five circles, or with the five members).
75 Pragṛhītāñjali	ยนสัยร	1
	यान व्यक्ति	having joined the palms of his
76 Samghādhīna	र्याः पर्ये स्थाः स्योजस्य	hands. depending on the priesthood or
<ul><li>76 Samghādhīna</li><li>77 Purākalpa</li></ul>	<b>.</b> 3	hands.
	र्नो पर्देश्यास्मायस्य	hands. depending on the priesthood or clergy.
77 Purākalpa	र्नो पर्देश्यास्मायस्य	hands. depending on the priesthood or clergy. ancient rites or ceremonies.
77 Purākalpa 78 Haimantika	र्ने क्रिक्यः स्मायस्य स्र्रेक्ने के मा र्ने क्रिक्	hands. depending on the priesthood or clergy. ancient rites or ceremonies. the winter season.

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
powder, dust, aromatic powder, a warm bath or warm bathing room.
a warm bath or warm bathing room.
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, exposure 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.

<sup>[</sup>M. nepaccyam. Bötlinck, nepastyam.]

		~ ~	
110	Parijana	न्या द्वार	suit, retinue, attendants, a train.
III	Karaņḍaka	bc.त. <sup>प्र</sup> कात्	a circular or round house.
112	Antarvišāla	dement	wide or of great extent within.
113	Jālavātāyanam	#x.frc.2.4.94	a latticed window.
114	Cikrika [M. cakrikā]	क्षे.चान्त्र.बट.क्त	with a pair of window-shutters.
115	Kapotamālā	हेचार.व	a small table, a side-board.
116	Katuka tailam	<b>लिटशक्ष</b> र	oil extracted from the kaju plant, mustard.
117	Ayasadārvikā	नेप रा.च  <b>३</b> र	an iron ladle or spoon.
118	Pādadhāvanikā	मिट.स.चर्मे.चर्ट्र.स	a place for washing the feet before entering a house or before prayer.
119	Kūrmāķŗtikhara	?श्रस्रजनु,चेंदः४२.व.ज.६व.घ्	rough like the back of a toad.
120	Kuntaphalaka	सर्द है	the top or point of a pike or spear.
121	Talakopari	ÞΕ.∳C.	the upper roof or terrace.
122	Jyestha	केन्य	the great one, the excellent.
123	Madhya	<b>בא.ש.</b> פּר.ช่อู่ะ.ภู	middle, mean.
124	Janapadacārika	ਨੀਮ.ਈ.ਧ	a wanderer, traveller; wandering, travelling.
125	Pārvataka [M. karvaṭakā]	रै:वॅरॅ.व	one dwelling on the hills.
126	Upanimantraņam	मर्नेद-र्-वेर्-ध	one invited to an entertain- ment; an invitation.
127	Avadhyayati	५ मु.च	he reproves, rebukes, abuses.
128	Kşipani, vipācayati [M.	पर्ल्चाक्ष.पंत्रश.र्थका.तर.ह्यूर.त	upbraiding, chiding, blaming.
129	kşipati] Śulka	में मान	customs or duties paid on high- ways.
130	Monam [sic. for maunam]	মিশ্বাব	taciturnity, silence, being still.
131	Ehi svāgata	क्ष्यः ज्ञ्चा योगाश्चारा स्ट्रांस्य स्	come here, you are welcome.
132	Kapardaka	वर्षेत्र व	a shell, a cowrie.
133	Kākiņī	<b>वर्षेक् सुन्दे</b> रेव	twenty cowries or shells.
134	Māṣaka	श्र.च.ग	a small coin of the value of 80 cowries.
135	Kărşāpaņa	चमेतु.सूब चम्द्रान्त्रस्य ज्ञूब्यम्ब्रह्म्टर्येना	a (silver) coin of 1,600 cowries in value.
136	Cīvarabhaņḍika	क्रॅस'म्बिस'गुः ६४	the price of a religious garb.

137	Garbhayātanam	शरण.प्रेचेश.तर.चे.च	the causing of abortion.
138	Adhivāsanam	मिर्यट.च.२.च.च	permission or leave for the use of, etc.
139	Майса	RI .	a bedstead.
140	Piţha	নিও	a stool, a table.
141	Ghața	Ea	an earthen vessel, a water jar.
142	Ghațikā	सु र्देग	an earthen vessel for measuring time, a clepsydra.
143	Karakiņī or kuņḍakā	<b>ჯ</b> ত্য-ব,ধ্রী,ধীনাপ	the water-pot of an ascetic.
144	Bhāryā	<b>હ</b> દ:શ	a wife.
145	Prakața	ন্ধ্যব্ধহিদ্ধ	manifest, evident, apparent.
146	Paripāţi	ই <b>ম</b> ধাশূৰ	by degrees, successively.
147	Harati or Pratyāharati	र्वेबसर पश्चिम कर्दा क्षेत्र श्चेम व	carrying or conveying intelligence, accompanying one.
148	Ākarşaņam	<u> </u>	a calling, an invitation.
149	Pățā [?]	त्रम् डिम	simple (not double, not folded).
150	Pāţika	नार्क्रशास्त्रीतःत	a making two-fold, doubling.
151	Vyāma	<b>५</b> देश	a fathom or two yards.
152	Hasta		a cubit.
153	Vitasti	मं इ	a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger, a span.
154	Aṅguli	র্মন	a finger, an inch.
155	Anudhāvanam	지웠지	a sending, despatching [? pursuing].
156	Anyasya bhagah	मा(ब्रुक्:म्) क	another's share or portion.
157	Kațhinastăra	श्च तमुदान	spreading a mat on the ground.
158	Chandadāyaka	<b>र्र</b> म्प्रज्ञान	one that offers his belief or credit.
159	Adhikaraṇam	₹5.4	disputing, criticising.
160	Sannihitam	र <b>्मारामहेर</b> -र्-च <b>रु</b> म्य	deposited or hoarded up.
161	Aprarohaṇadharmaka	भे' भ्रे' पदि रहें श रुद	denying regeneration or a new birth. [?]
162	Kriyākāra	ট্রধর গ্রহীর ব	made for a law, or rule.
163	Parimārjanam	<b>9</b> :वर्देर:5व	a cleansing, making clean.

164 Prasphotanam	मैंनशत है व	a cleansing, a shaking off.
165 Antarvarņā	555.62.62	before the rainy season.
166 Chinnavārņika	र् <sub>विर</sub> म्मस्यायवसक्त्रसय	one that has violated his vow for passing the summer at a certain place without leaving it.
167 Avārşika	श.जूरं.च २वेर.चर्साशिक:च <b>रे</b> चमाच.जूर.	one that has not engaged him- self to pass the summer at a certain place.
168 Khaṇḍaphulla	मट दारुव लिट मुन्न द	the falling down of a bough that is rotten.
169 Yāvajjīvikam	<b>५</b> ळॅ.चदे.चर.रे.चक्ट.च	wearing a thing as long as one lives.
170 Kuñcikā	महिन्दार्ते पर्य श्वेषाशस्य मु	a key for opening a door.
171 Kundalakam	नगु वन्य में दूर	a vessel for washing anything in.
172 Udakadatta	<b>જે.જ્તા</b> ધાનુૈશ-દ્વેશ-દ	given by a water-strainer.
173 Dhanakrītam	<b>र्वक्स</b> र्क्सच	bought by paying a certain price for it.

### LVI (267) 5 T PAR SIX PERSONS (OF SAKYA'S DISCIPLES) CALLED THE SIX TRIBUNES

I Nanda	<b>५न</b> २.वे	a delight or darling delicium or delicio.
2 Upananda	<b>के नवा</b> न	a little delight or darling deli- ciola.
3 Punarvasu	<b>द</b> ्यस से	perfect wealth or riches.
4 Chanda	<b>५</b> नुक्य	(wish, desire) one having a desire for, etc.
5 Aśvaka	<b>८ में</b> अ <b>में</b> नाश	the swift, nimble-footed.
6 Udāyin	৭৯২শ	the up-rising or up-riser or one from the east or eastern part of India.

#### LVII (268) 좌좌덕숙 취다 NAMES OF THE FOUR KINDS OF NURSES.

1 Anka-dhātrī	यदः वृत्र हैं : यदे : स स	a nurse that holds and carries a child in her bosom.
2 Kşīra-dhātrī	नुससुदयदेशस	a nurse that suckles the child.
3 Mala-dhātrī	<b>र्रम</b> प्रेम्प्रेम	a nurse that cleanses the child.
4 Kridanikā dhātri	हेर्नेन्सर्गु सस	a nurse that plays with the child.

#### LVIII (68) नेशन्य दुरु दानाह्म में और | The Three Kinds of Knowledge.

ı Śrutamayi prajñā	রুগ.ব.जश-वैद.घष्ट्र.चेश-४घ	knowledge acquired by hearing.
2 Cintāmayī prajñā	चश्रभ्र.त.जश.वैट.चर्ट्र.चेश.रच	knowledge acquired by medita- tion.
3 Bhāvanāmayī prajūā	वर्सुस्रायाथसाचुँदावदे नेसारव	knowledge acquired by consideration,
LIX (58) <b>5</b> 8144 केंश ही:	NC   Titles of some Religio	us Works or Treatises.
r Śatasāhasrikā prajūā-pāra- mitā	चेशन्य कुष्य स्टान्त्र मुद्दार सुद्दार	the transcendental wisdom in one hundred thousand slokas.
	র্না.ঘট্ন.ম. ৺বিপ	
2 Pañcavimsatisāhasrikā prajñā-pāramitā	<b>३.</b> च्.ड. <u>ड्र</u> ट.	ditto in 25,000 slokas.
3 Aşţasāhasrikā prajūā-pāra- mitā	चक्चर ब्रूट य	ditto in 8,000 ślokas.
4 Buddhavatām sangha	श्रदश-वीश-स्त्राः ये क	Buddha community.
5 Bodhisatvapitakam	चेट.क्ष्य.श्रंभश.रतार्थ.क्रं.क्र्रूर	the vessel (or ston) of a Bodhisattva.
6 Lalita-vistara	मुं केर रेंब धार्यर्	sports on the wide field, or worldly vicissitudes in the life of Śākya.
7 Samādhirāja	र्ट देन मुमुक्य	the prince of deep meditation.
8 Pītāputrasamāgama	Ma. Nata	the meeting of the father and his son (Śākya and his father).
9 Lokottaraparivartta	त्ह्रमान्द्र-भश्यत्र साम्यः स्तेतु	a chapter on him that has left the world.
10 Saddharmapuņḍarīkam	<b>୍ୟା</b> ସଦ୍ୱି:ଇଁଷ:ସ୍ଥ୍ୟ:୩୯:ସିଁ	the holy doctrine or the white lily [lotus].
II Gaganagañja	दश <b>ःशा</b> मदिःसर्हेन् '	a treasure of heaven (or as large as the void space above).
12 Ratnamegna	५गेंब्र सर्केन् श्रुव	the precious cloud.
13 Lankāvatāram	अट. मेर.चे चेचेश. द	the visiting of Lanka
14 Suvarņa prabhāsottama	नाशेर देर्द्र स	the best gold-shine.
15 Vimala-kīrtti-nirdesa	र्ट.भ.श्रर.तर.चेचका.तक्ष.चर्वक्र.त	(a treatise) taught by Vimala kīrtti (immaculate renown).
16 Gaņḍavyūha	<b>ब्रॅ</b> ट ये वर्गे द्ध	description of the trunk.
17 Ghanavyūha	बुनाय वर्गेर य	the dense ornament [one of the heavens of Buddha].
18 Ākāśagarbha	क्रामिर्द क्रीट ये	the essence (or spirit) of heaven name of a Bodhisattva.
19 Akşayamatinirdesa	मुं मुंबर्भ में ज्ञान स्वाप्य	taught by Akṣayamati (whose wit never fails), a Bodhisattva.

<sup>1</sup> Not given in S. C. D.'s Dict. among the numerous compounds with nam-mhlai.

20	Upāyakauśalyam	विवस्त्रात्राक्षीयस्य व
21	Dharmasangiti	कुराकार्थियः मेरे
22	Suvikrānta-vikrāmin	र्यः गुः हलमीस दुसः यरमादेदः य
23	Mahākaruņāpuņḍarīkam	क्रीटा हे के द्वार्या यहा द्वारा वि
24	Ratnaketu	र्व वें के ज्या
25	Daśabhūmikā	<u> </u>
26	Tathāgata-mahākaruņā- nirdeša	देन्द्रभानेनस्य प्रेट हेन्द्रम्यः रेप्
27	Druma-kinnara-rāja-pari- prechā	भ्रत्य.कृर्.चैजात्.कृर्यतस्देशत
28	Ajātasatrukaukṛtyavino-	भ.भुंश.रेचेंट्र.ठचें्ट्र.च.चश्रयाच
29	Sandhinirmocanam	न्व्रिसःयःदशःवरः वृत्तेयव
30	BuddhasangIti	शटशासिशाभटारवीयरावसराय
31	Rāṣṭrapālaparipṛcchā	लेमर्पूर.शुर.मुमवेशर
32	Sarvadharmapravṛttinir- desa	कुरा स्थाय १५८५ वर्षेट या सुद्दादर
		यभूद्
<b>3</b> 3	Ratnacūdaparipṛcchā	
	Ratnacūḍaparipṛcchā Ratnakūṭa	नाईनादर्श्या हेन्स्य नाईनादर्श्या हेन्स्य भारत्या च
34		नदन्दर्व हेस दुश्य
34 35	Ratnakūţa Mahāyānaprasādabhāva-	क्षेत्रायः केष्यः विश्वः भीतः अक्षेत्रायः वेषाश्चः क्षेत्रायः केष्यः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः विश्वः
34 35 36	Ratnakūţa Mahāyānaprasādabhāvə- nam	भेक्ष्यं केट वें के क्ष्यं के क्षयं देन्द्र के के वें त्या के त्या के क्ष्यं व के क्ष्यं के के वें त्या के क्ष्यं व के क्ष्यं के के वें त्या के क्ष्यं के कि के कि के कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि
34 35 36 37	Ratnakūţa  Mahāyānaprasādabhāva- nam  Sūryagarbha	मह्म्प्रय देन्द्रिक्ट्रम् याः देन्द्रिक्ट्रम् याः देन्द्रक्ट्रम् याः देन्द्रक्ट्रम् याः स्वाद्यक्ट्रम् स्वाद्यक्ट्रम्
34 35 36 37 38	Ratnakūţa  Mahāyānaprasādabhāvanam  Sūryagarbha  Buddhabhūmi  Tathāgatācintyaguhanir-	द्रेन्नकृत्यं क्रियं विश्वा श्री क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व क्षेत्र व क

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 sūtra) on the ten Bhūmis or earths (the degrees of perfection of the Bodhisattyas).

description of the great mercy of Tathagata.

a sūtra delivered at the request of Druma kinnara rāja (a monstrous demi-god).

the curing of the grief of Ajāta śatru (a foe before his birth). explication of the thoughts of,

a clear enumeration of some articles respecting Buddha.

(a sutra delivered) on the request of Raştrapala (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 accusromed 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 sura or champion."

(a sūtra) delivered at the request of a sea-serpent-king.

41 Śālistambhakam	<b>Ā.</b> .95cn	green rice, or a field of rice (rice plant).
42 Mahāyānopadeśa	वेनायके ये दे सम्दन्	instruction in the high principles.
43 Brahmavišesacittī-pari- prechā	৾ঀয়য় ড়ৼয়৻য়৻ঀৢৼ৻য়ৼ৻য়য়য়৻ঢ়ৢয়৻	on the request of Brahma the particular-minded.
44 Paramārthasamvītisatya- nirdeša	न्द्र-प्रथास-प्राणुक हैंच ग्री-सर्देश-सः नष्ट्रकास-प्राणुक हैंच ग्री-सर्देश-सः	the showing of the real and the apparent truth.
45 Mañjuśrīvihāra	<b>८६म:८८८:गर्शः</b>	the being (or mansion) of Mañ- juśrī.
46 Mahāparinirvāņam	ॲटस-सु-सु-८४-त्यस-५५स-ध- क्रेब-ध	the great final deliverance from pain.
47 Avaivartacakram	बुर-भे व्यापार्य प्रविद्या	the wheel that turns not back.
48 Karmavibhanga	<u> এধা ইম বহ ৬ ব্র</u> ীব্	explanation (on the course) of moral works.
49 Prajñāpāramītā-pañcaśatī	৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵ ৵	the transcendental wisdom in 500 ślokas.
50 Triśatikā prajnāpāramitā	বদ্ম:ন পুধ:২ব:എ:ম: <u>২ূস</u> :২ <mark>.রূথ:ন:গ্র</mark> প: বদ্ম:ন	the transcendental wisdom in 300 ślokas.
51 Ratnolkā	<b>न्गृद्धस्त्रहेन्।न्यः</b> श्र	the precious <i>tāla</i> tree, the precious lamp.
52 Acaraparisuddhi	र्श्वेद:सुअ:स्ट्रिंदश:शु:दनादा	the very pure moral conduct.
53 Prašāntavinišcayaprāti- karmanirdeša	হ্ব-দু-(बे-य-इस-धर-ज)र्द्द-भे-अ-वदे- क्र-द्यु-अ-वस्द-ध	the displaying of indubitable miracles, of the great tran- quillity of mind.
54 Tathāgatotpattisambhava- nirdeśa	यक्ष्यः स इ.स.च्यान्येषायः सःश्लेष्यः यः युद्धः यः	instruction for showing that the birth of Tathagata is original.
55 Bhavasankrānti	श्रेन्य:२व्यं	the change of nature (or of
56 Paramārtha-dharmavijaya	र्देश्चरम्प्ते क्रिंश कुः दश्यपर कुमाव	worldly existence). the triumph of the true doctrine, (or religion).
57 Mañjuśri-Buddhakṣetra- guṇa-vyūha	ची.लूब.२४.चगूर.त ची.लूब.२४.चगूर.त	description of the good qualities of the Buddha province of Mañjuśrī.
58 Bodhipakşanirdesa	चैट.क्षेच.ग्री.ब्रेज्यंश.ट्श्राचर.चक्रंब.त	delineation of the perfect side (or of the perfectly wise man).
59 Karmavaraņapratiprasra- bdhi	जस.गुे.सूँच.त.चुंब.चाह्ट्.त	the putting away of the stains of moral works.

I There is evidently some confusion here. Csoma has placed a query mark under the second la of the Tibetan: apparently because he wished the Tibetan to mean tāla tree. But even so this would not account for the Sanskrit name. The mystery is, however, cleared by the translation of the Tibetan ta-la-la by the Sanskrit ulhā in S.C.D.'s dictionary.

		TITLES OF REDIGIOUS WOR
60	Triskandhakam	स्ट.ग्र.चोश्चेश्वःत
61	Sarvavaidalyasangraha	द्रसःसर-द्रेन्।सःम्रस्य- <b>उर-पर्न</b> सःस
62	Sanghāţasūtram	न[ब्रह्मि:अर्
63	Tathāgata-jñānamudrā- samādhi	दे.र्व्यामुविन्यायदे यो.प्रेयाणुः समामुविन्यायदे यो.प्रेयाणुः
64	Vajramerusikharaküțā- gāradhāraņī	च हेन शःस्त्रे:म त्तुत्स इ.ह.≭.ऱ्यागीः हे श्रे द्वे ।म⊏ःस
65	Anavataptanāgarāja-pari- prechā	प्रीट्र-योजात्यः <u>र</u> ्यात <b>शःवेश</b> त
66	Sarva-Buddha-visayāvatā- rajñānālokālaṅkāra	∀દૈનોદા.ઌૢ.ઌુંશ.શ્રૈદ.વર્ષ્ટ. <del>થ</del> ેય શદશ. <sup>ૡુ</sup> શ.ઘશસં.કર્ટ.મું.ભેજા.જ
67	Saptaśatikā prajñāpāra- mitā	
68	Vyāsa-paripṛcchā	<u> </u>
69	Subāhu-pariprechā	लच. चंडट. चुंश लेश. त
70	Simha-paripṛcchā	शृट.चेश.बेश.त
71	Mahāsahasrapramardanam	कूट के न के र पार् प्रदेशकाय
72	Ugraparipṛcchā	र्मा-पैत्र स्थ्मीस बैसाव
73	Śraddhā balādhānam	<b>९</b> ५:यदे केंवश वक्षे <b>५</b> :य
74	Ańgulimāliyam	शॅर-सॅ दे-स्टानायायम्य
75	Hastikakşyam	ब्राट ये दे हम
<b>7</b> 6	Akşayamatipariprechā	मुॅं.मूॅश.भ्:चर्न,तश. <b>बे</b> श.च
77	Bhaişajyaguruvaidūrya prabhā	झन्मेन्न <sup>क</sup> दु-दु-दे-दे-
78	Arthaviniścaya	र्नेन,दशस्य रहेश्यः
79	Mahābalasūtra	बूंबस यें केंद्रे सर्
80	Viradattagṛhapatipari-	টুম.বৰ্বএৰ্বাশ টুৰ.কুম.ভিশ্নব
18	prechā Ratnakaraņḍakam	र्गोदःसर्केनाः <b>ज्ञःसः</b> र्देन
82	Vikurvāņarājaparipŗechā	र्थातर एसेमान्द्र मेणान्स निमान

- (a treatise) on the three aggregates (or bodies of knowledge.
- collections of all sorts of principles or tenets.
- a sutra on encountering or junction (or on a pair or couple).
- the deep meditation (or ecstacy) on the emblem of wisdom of Tathagata.
- a Dharani for perceiving the house built on the top of the sacred (or immovable) Meru.
- (a sūtra delivered) on the request 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 Vyasa (the copious).
- asked by Subāhu (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 vaidūrya.
- 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	मुक्तमरूर हे से दे ५५५८ मुद	the arm-ornament (or bracelet) on the top of a banner (or the best ornament; title of a treatise).
84	Tripiţaka	र्श.क्रूर.चाश्वस	the three vessels; or the three great divisions of the Kah-gyur.
85	Sûtra	মই	a treatise, an aphorism.
86	Abhidharma	कुशमद्दित	eminent or principal law.
87	Vinaya	4544	discipline, education.
88	Prajñapti	नर्याशास्त्री निश्चितायन	established doctrine.
89	Śāstram	<b>नम्ब</b> नवर्देश	literary work, scripture.
90	Samgītiparyāya	टर्मे. यट्र. दशनीटश	enumeration of songs or praises (or of walking beings).
91	Dharmaskandha	कुल की सिंद हो	the aggregate of moral doctrine (or of things in general).
92	Dhatukaya	দিশধানী সুনাধা	the body or junction of the several roots or regions.
93	Jñānaprasthānam	लुक्त्यी प्रधिया	the proceeding of jñāna or wisdom, or spirit.
94	Prakaraņapāda	रवर् मेर्पदे मद	an introductory line or verse.
95	Ekottarikāgama	चारुचा असः वर्षेसः चद्रः श्वदः	a dogma or precept originating from the same power (with others).
96	Madhyamāgama	<b>स्ट्राचर</b> :स	a middle dogma or precept.
97	Dīrghāgama	<b>अट</b> -इट <sup>-</sup> य	a long, high or first precept.
98	Samyuktāgama	लट.रेचारार.कॅथ.घरु.जिट.	a well-arranged precept.
99	Vinayavibhāga or vibhan- ga	<b>५</b> रुवाच-इम्रायर-५ चेर-ध	a detailed account on disciplining religious persons.
100	Vinayavastu	तर्याचद्र.मार्ब	the basis of discipline.
101	Vinayakşudrakam	<b>५</b> न्यायः स्वर् क्षेत्रश	minute essentials of discipline.
102	Uttaragrantha	निबट-धि-भ	the last work (on discipline).
103	Rājupavādaķam	मुभर्गे भागम् संस्य	advice to a prince.

I Kaṇṭhokta	क्रायश्चाचीश्वेदशःस	taught out of his own throat or mouth (or delivered vivâ voce).
2 Āgama	<b>लेट</b> .	precept, dogma, doctrine; the dogmatical part of the Kahgyur scriptures.

3 Area	निर्देगीलच	learning; branch of science.
4 Pravacanam	म् शुट:रव	high precept, the doctrine of
5 Śāsanam	<b>नध्</b> रधन्देशःय	a Buddha. a showing, instructing, compos-
6 Sütranta	सर्देश	ing. class of sūtras, tracts, treatises,
7 Sütram	सर्	etc. a sūtra, tract, treatise, apho-
8 Siddhānta	नीय.तप्र.भवंद	rism, etc. established truth or principle.
9 Samaya	<b>स्नारा ग्रेस्नर स</b> र्ग्स	time, season (in Tantrika works
10 Anuśāsanam	<u>इंशशुक्र्य</u>	also vow, engagement).  demonstration, full instruction.
II Avavāda	म्राम्	advice, counsel, instruction.
12 Darśanam	क्र	theory, speculation, doctrine.
13 Matam	ୟ <b>ମ</b>	sect, opinion, established
14 Śāstram	<b>नमृद</b> न रहेंश	opinion, custom, manner.  holy writ, scriptures.
15 Prakaraṇam	स्वन् नेरम	a preliminary article, introduc- tion, explication, narration.
16 Prakriyā	व्य- <del>क</del> ुस	narration, relation, history, business.
17 Sütraņam	ষ <b>্</b> র- <b>বৃধ</b> -ঘ	make up or compose into a series, or tract.
18 Kārikā	<b>ଝୁ</b> ଧ-ଜୃତି <b>ସିଶ</b> -ଘ	explicatory [memorial] verse or sentence.
19 Tipyitaka	शर्देर'मन्द्र'यदै'श्रवस्	the extent or measure of a treatise.
20 Vṛtti	<b>৭</b> শুন্দ্ৰ	a commentary, explication.
21 Vivaraņam	इस:धर:५ मो्भाव	unfolding, explaining.
22 Pañjikā	বৃশ্ব-৭ নুম	a difficult commentary, or criti- cal explication.
23 Bhāṣyam	4454	a glossing or explanation by gloss.
24 Vyākhyānam	बुक्स-धर-च-धर-ध	exposition, explanation, gloss.
25 Vārttikam	इसप्रोच	an additional commentary, ex- planation.
26 Paddhati	<del>୩</del> <b>ଜ୍</b> ୮'ଦ୍ୟୁଧ	explication of the text.
27 Miśrakam	<u>ଧ୍</u> ପିଦ୍ୟ	a mixture or mixed composi- tion, partly of prose, partly of verse.
28 Tikā	द <u>न</u> ोभन्म	remarks, observations, notes commentary.
29 Tikāt.kā	ঀ <u>ঀ</u> ৗৢয়৽য়ঀ <b>ৼ</b> ৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽য়ঀৼ৽য়	comment upon a commentary, explication of a commentary.
30 Śloka, gāthā	<u>કુનોના શે. વસ્તે. ત</u>	verse.

31 Gadyam	Dc.cl	prose (soluta oratio).
32 Padyam	<u>कू</u> षाक्ष श्रीक्षेत्रः च	metre, verse (ligata oratio).
33 Vṛtu [vṛtta ?]	ब्रुर:व	composition.
34 Chandam	<b>ब्रे</b> व:ब्रुॅं	prosody.
35 Daṇḍakam	<b>चै</b> श्रक्ष	a sort of metre.
36 Grantha	क्रुचाशम्बिट.जुंदे,चाटश	the text, the number of chap- ters in a book.
37 Parivarta	ત્રેતુ	a chapter, section, part.
38 Aśvāsaka	<b>ह</b> म्म	a period or sentence [section, chapter].
39 Pariccheda	ત્ <del>યે</del> લુ ર વસ્તુ વ	a section.
40 Sarga	नेषु सु च	section, book, chapter.
41 Pațala	रुभ:पर:सु:य	a division, section, book.
42 Adhyāya	वहेंद्र-त्येतु	a summary, exposition of what is to be told, or has been told or said.
43 Chandovicita	<u>ଶୂପ:ଞ୍</u> ଟୁଟ:ସ <b>ଖ</b> ୍ୟାପ	an abridged metre.
44 Piṇḍoddāna	यम्भायदे स्र	a summary of the contents.
45 Antaroddanam	ন্- ফুঁম	summary, contents.
46 Uddānam	<b>इं</b> ब'बर्	repetition, summary, contents.

LXI (17) 5554 3 WA AT 3 T & ARC | NAMES OF THE 60 SORTS (OR DIVISIONS) OF MELODY OR OF MELODIOUS VOICES (OR VOCAL SOUND).

r Cittābhikhyākarī	श्रेमसःश्रेमयरः वुदःय	heart refreshing, giving satisfac- tion to the mind.
2 Snigdha	মৡব্ঘ	smooth, soft, amiable.
3 Mrdukā	<b>GEST</b> U	mild, soft.
4 Manojñā	<b>୴ଽ</b> ୵ୖୣ୕ୡ୕୳୕	pleasing to the heart or mind.
5 Manoramā	भेर <u>्</u> र, पश्र-्य	agreeable to the heart or mind.
6 Suddha	<b>र</b> म्	clear, pure.
7 Vimalà	<b>ट्रे</b> संस्	spotless, clear.
8 Prabhāsvarā	नास्था-र्विद्ध	clear-sounding.
9 Valgu	क्रुन्द्रवसःय	agreeable, pleasing.

10 Śravaņīya	मन्द्राद-द्रिशय
II Anelā	भ <b>ुन्।स</b> य
12 Kalā	<b>भ</b> द्ध
13 Vinītā	5ara
14 Akarkasā	में हुक्य
15 Aparuşa	श्रमञ्जूद्राच
16 Suvinītā	रवर्-रुव्यव
17 Karņasukha	इ.च.चुन्य
18 Kāyaprahlādanakarī	तिश्रक्षायर.वेर.च वेरं यर
19 Cittodvilyakarī	શે <b>ત્રસ શૈક્ષ ઘ</b> ર છે? વ
20 Hrdayasantuştikarı	क्रेंटर्चार.चर.वेर.व
21 Prītisukhajananī	न्नाद-यन्दर-यन्ध्रीत्-य
22 Nişparidāhā	लूटसश्चमीटेट.च.स्टेर.व
23 Ajñāyā	बेबरे.चुसत्तर.वेव
24 Vijāāyā	क्षायर-देवायर-युःव
25 Vispașță	र् <sub>था</sub> चरम्मायाच
26 Premaņīyā	र्नार वर छेर्च
27 Abhinandaniyā	शर्देन धर-देवीय वर-चेद-व
28 Ajñāpanīya	गुद्द-वेद-वर-वेद-व
29 Vijñapaniyayukta	इस्रःघर:रेनाःधर:वेरःघ
30 Sahitā	<b>এটুমান</b>
31 Punaruktadoşajahā	बुरायदे सुद्धिर
32 Simhasvaravegā	श्र⊏.चो <b>ट्.से</b> ट्र.चेचाश
33 Någesvarasabdå	बाट दा छन् सामन
34 Meghasvaraghoşā	वर्षुवानी सं भ
35 Nägendrarutä	तुर्व-द्वाद दे स्
36 Gandharvasangitaghosa	3: <b>=</b> 2 <b>B</b> 1.79cm
37 Kalabinkasvararutā	ग्रामचेद्ववे:२५८स

87 worthy to be heard, or listened not hurting, not harsh. agreeable, pleasing. refined, soft. not rough, not harsh or disagreeable. not harsh or abusive. very soft. pleasing to the ear causing happiness or refreshment to the body. refreshing, recreating the mind. making the heart cheerful. producing joy and happiness. not afflicting. 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 annexed instruction. coherent, consistent. not having the fault of frequent repetition.

with the vehemence of a lion's

a voice like the noise of an

having a voice like the sound

serpent-king or Naga prince. the melodious song of the Gan-

dharva (that feeds on smell or scent) or celestial musician. the melodious voice of the Kala-

of a (thunder) cloud.

a noise or sound like that of a

binka bird or sparrow.

voice.

elephant.

38 Brahmasvararutāravitā	क्रमायप्रस्ति-विद्यायसैचासाय	uttering a sound like the voice of Brahma.
39 Jivañjivakasvararutā-ra- vitā	भट-भट-देवे.सै.८वेटश.चसैनोश्चय	uttering a (voice) sound like that of the <i>Jivanjiva</i> (pheas- ant or partridge).
40 Devendramadhuranirghoşa	क्षेत्रे द्वार हो ते द्वारम क्षेत्रय	a voice pleasing like that of the ruler of the gods (Indra's).
41 Dundubhisvara	<b>ে</b>	the sound of a large drum.
42 Anunnatā	समिदसाध	unassuming, not puffed up.
43 Anavanatā	<b>क्षे:ब्र</b> द्द:च	not haughty or arrogant (voice).
44 Sarva šabdānu pravistā	<b>સૈ.ક્ષ્ય</b> શ.કર્ટ.ગુે.કૃષ. <b>શે.હે</b> ત્તારાત	following every sound or voice.
45 Apasabdavigatā	हेंना हर कनाय सेर य	having no corrupt words or voice.
46 Avikalā	मळट प्रमेर्य	making no defective sound.
47 Alīrthā [M. Alīna]	म कुम य	not fearful, not shrinking back.
48 Adma	मेल्य	not weak or feeble, not low or mean.
49 Pramuditā	रव:र्-द्वाय	greatly rejoicing, very cheerful.
50 Prasıta or pasita	<u> </u>	encompassing, comprehending.
51 Sakhilā	<b>@</b> 4.1	perceiving, receiving.
52 Sariņā [M. saritā]	<b>चै</b> बक्पारा	continual, flowing.
53 Lalita	व्येषय	amusing, playing.
54 Sarvasvarapūraņī	सै.समका.कर.हूंचाकासर.चेर.स	accomplishment of all sounds or voices.
55 Sarvendriyasantoşanī	रवदःयः <b>सम्भःस</b> र्-द्वेस्यरःवेदःय	delighting or satisfying every organ.
56' Ananditā	ময়ুদ্য	not distressed.
57 Acañcala	শ্ববূহ'ব	invincible, not changing.
58 Acyavalā [M. acapalā]	स.च्ह्नास:च	immovable.
59 Sarvaparšadānuravitā	त्राहर-गीब-र्रे.चीचाक	resounding in every company.
60 Sarvākāraravāropetā	इस्र या ब्रह्मका उदा की अर्केना द्वा	having the chief voice in all sorts of sounds.
	स्या	sorts of sounds,
2-2		

LXII (16) देनिक्निनिमान्यदे के न अदे श्रेन्थ्र प्राप्त नुद्र निर्देशेट | Names or Terms expressive of the Excellence of Tathāgata (or Buddha) taken from the Sütras.

1 Suvisuddhabuddhi নি প্রত্তির বাহত্যার a very clear understanding.
2 Advayasamudācāra শ্রীমান্ত্রামা

from all

he sits in such a place where he

he has a flock of infinitely well-

animate existences.

disciplined pupils.

regards (or overlooks) all

मक्र हैर सेर पर केंग्र वा नार्किय व occupied (in meditation) with 3 Alaksana dharma parayana things that have no marks (or with metaphysical beings). श्रास्थानी मोदश दाश मोदश दा dwelling in the manner of Bud-4 Buddha viharena vihara dha. **위도한 작한 경험한 '중국'국도'의%의'다'** has found (or arrived at) equa-5 Sarva Buddha samatā prālity with all the Buddhas. **35.1581.**1 श्चियाकी स्राट्य पर दिवसायर 6 Anavarana gatim gatah has learned how to judge without defects (or clearly). क्यामाश्चर्यः व नावनाशरमामीश के पर अमेरिय is not involved in bodily sub-7 Anupaliptā rūpaiķ stances. मानुमार्थ होर धरमारद स्थाय रेकाय peither mixed with bodily 8 Asamsrstah arūpaih things. युट र्चे द्वायशस्य द द्वारा 9 Vipramuktah skandhebhyah is entirely evolved from the five aggregates. माभ'य of the mansions or roots (of म्बर्ध द्वस्य दट से द्वित् व 10 Visamyukto dhatubhih worldly existence). II Samvitta ayatane has restrained all his senses. the knots have been cut off en-*ଷ*୍ଟ୍ରପ୍ଟ୍ରେମ୍ବର୍ 12 Pracchinno granthaih tirely. . सूरशःश्वेम्। र. य**र्नाजश**्चेश entirely 13 Vimuktah paridaghaih delivered afflictions. ঘ্রুর্বাশ্ব शेर-प्रथमिंद्रमस्मित is entirely free from the passion 14 Parimukta stranayah of cupidity. has forded the river, or is out ष्ट.च्.जश्रनम्जन 15 Oghāduttīrnah of the stream. **भे नेश्मिरशशृहिनश**य he is entirely full of wisdom or 16 Paripūrņo jūanena knowledge. वरशयदाः स<u>व</u>िदयदाः दश्वरः he dwells in the knowledge (or 17 Pratisthitotitanagatapratwisdom of the Buddha Bhayutpannanam Buddhanam मीशदशक्षायस्त्र व्यवस्थ gavans, that have been, are Bhagavatām jāāne now, and shall come hereafter. क्षश्रामेश्रे वेशवायस्य he dwells not in death or anni-मद्भागप्रदश्चायाभ्यम्बर्धाः । 18 Apratisthito Nirvane hilation or total cessation. he dwells in the most perfect **भट द्वाद केंद्र गुजाबद या बादसा** व 19 Sthito bhūtakotyām sthita limits (or has a clear theory in philosophy).

श्रीहरा स्ट क्या शास्त्र महिमारा गर्दे .

श्रुवस्य विदर्दश्यवस्य

चर्च.क्ष्माश्रस्थःच

श्रायाय विनाशाय

20 Sarva satyālokanāyām bhū

21 Ananta sisya gana suvinīta

mau

22 Anābhoga Buddha kārya prati prasabha	चैतःतःमैथःभुःकर्ःत शटशःमैशःगुःश <b>ह</b> रःतः <b>भैथः</b> मुशः	the arts of Buddha are perfect and never ceasing.
23 Mukto mukta parivāra	च्या प्राच्या चित्र तिहर रिट क्षेत्र स	he has such attendants about him that are liberated from the father.
24 Pāragata	सर्रेय:रु:धुँद:ध	he has crossed the stream or ocean, or he went over to the other shore.
25 Sthalagata	<b>ଅଧ୍ୟର୍ଜ୍ୟ</b>	he has reached the dry land or continent.
26 Tīrņņa	ব <u>র্</u> কাম'ব	has crossed or passed over (the stream or ocean of life).
27 Tārake	ब्रुंग.च.त्	he that carries one safely to
28 Āśvasta	<b>2 ব</b> নাধ্য দে সুৰ মা	the other shore, he who saves. respiration; to give relief, etc.
29 Bhinna kleśa	कृत्रहरू अप्यायस्क्राय	has overcome the miseries of
30 Vāhita pāpa dharma	र्ह्मारा चश्रायदे : क्रॅश स्ब	vice (has broken the sin). with a sinless nature.
31 Vedaka	रम् यार्थे	he that knows or understands,
32 Vinīvaraņa	#\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	the intelligent. free from all stains, the spot-
33 Viprasanna manāḥ	भेर्-इस-धर-र्द-व	less. with pure intention or mind.
34 Eka rakşa	<b>र्यु८:य:म</b> ुहेम्∣:ध	having but one keeper or de- fender, or being the only keeper.
35 Smrti dauvárika sampanna	<b>ટ્યાનનું સું</b> .સૈંદજ્ઞ.સૈય.શૈજા.જૂ.ચજા.ત	a perfect door-keeper of the "Recollection."
36 Apramāņa gata Buddha māhātmya	य.चक्रुंश.त शटश. मीश. ग्री.कु.च. केट. क्र्ट. क्रुंट.	has found or obtained the excellence of a Buddha.
37 Apratișțha dhyāna vart- tane	यश्चम्यत्र-च क्षे:स्रट्य-च	needs no previous meditation.
38 Kālaprāpto Buddhotpāda	ใชเ <b>ง.</b> ฮฮ.สะ.ชะช.�ิช.ชชิะ.ฮ	in its proper time there will arise or come forth a Buddha.
39 Mārga pariņāyaka	त्मः ॲट्सः शुः <b>त</b> देवःच	directing the way.
40 Mārga jñā	ખજા.સૈ <u>ન</u> ોશ.જી. <b>જે</b> ટ.ત	knowing the way.
41 Apratyudāvartya dharma	क्षेत्रः क्षेत्र्या प्रदे के क्षान्दरः स्वतः य	possessing unerring faith or
42 Acintya vyavasthāna	चियःत र्षेत्रः तरः चर्षयः तः यशश्चः च्रीशःश्चः	principles. inconceivable decrees (or declarations of the law).
43 Sarva lokadhātu prabhūta kāya	वियात श्री.पह्ना.देश.वी. पिष्यश. वश्तरा. व्य. टे.	his body encompassing all the regions of the world.

THE EXCE
44 Sarva dharma niḥsaṁśaya- jña
45 Sarvacaryā samanvāgata buddhi
46 Niskāńksa dharma jñāne
47 Avikalpita śariram
48 Sarva Bodhisattva sampa- ticcha jñāna
49 Advaya Buddhavihāra pa- rama pāramita
50 Asambhinna Tathāgata vimokṣa jñāna niṣṭhāgata
51 Anantamadhya Buddha bhūmisamatādhigata

45 Sarvacaryā samanvāgat buddhi 46 Niṣkāṅkṣa dharma jñāne
47 Avikalpita sariram
48 Sarva Bodhisattva samp ticcha jñāna
49 Advaya Buddhavihāra p rama pāramita
50 Asambhinna Tathàgata vimokṣa jñāna niṣṭhāgat
51 Anantamadhya Buddha bhūmisamatādhigata
52 Dharma dhātu parama
53 Akāśa dhātu paryavasāna
54 Aparānta koți nișțha
55 Avipraņāša kušala mūlānā
56 Alamkṛta kṣāntyā
57 Agama puṇyanidhānānām
57a <sup>1</sup> Citritānuvyañjanaiḥ
58 Kusumito lakṣaṇaiḥ
59 Pratirūpo gocareņa
60 Apratikulo darsanena
i

48 Sarva Bodhisattva samp ticcha jñāna
49 Advaya Buddhavihāra p rama pāramita
50 Asambhinna Tathāgata vimokṣa jñāna niṣṭhāga
51 Anantamadhya Buddha bhūmisamatādhigata
52 Dharma dhātu parama
53 Akāśa dhātu paryavasāna
54 Aparānta koți nișțha
55 Avipraņāśa kuśala mūlānā
56 Alamkṛta kṣāntyā
57 Agama puņyanidhānānām
57a1 Citritānuvyañjanaiḥ
58 Kusumito lakṣaṇaiḥ
59 Pratirūpo gocareņa
60 Apratikulo darśanena

क्रूश वश्वश क्रेट्रिंग हो क्रूश होट्र पर्
M. 4 M. MCV. D
<u>ब्रि.ब्र</u> ेट्-त.कथरा-क्ट.र्टकंट्-त
क्रूमसिंदितामानुष्यानुष्यानुष्यान
देश.तर.भ.घरेचोश.चर्.से.भटउ.घ
. भेंश . चेट . क्षेत्र . शंक्षश . रेतर

वश्रम् उर गुरा भट द्वा धर পর্শ.র

श्रदशः प्राशः गु. मध्यः रा. पार्श्वरः श्र बेर्पार्यायदे सर्देव र स्क्र यपहेंसप रे'म्बरम्येग्सः यः सः दर्सः यदे

इस. रार. घर. राष्ट्र. सहर.राष्ट्र. **भेनेश्रामुख्यराधेदा**य **NEG. 25. 224. 92. 10. 828.** म्राज्यात्र भी स्थान

क्रिंश गुँ ५ विद्रस गुंस मा५ मुक्स य क्षाः समित्रीमस्य सामी सम्बद्धाः प्रारा क्री.भर्य.भर्यत्.भीर.सेची.रा um द्रमोपदे सुपाद्वस्य हुर् से अप

**8.92.**7

वर्सेर दशक्षाणी मार्टेर इशकाणी मार् รบิ.นิร.นอะ.บั.รพพ.บูพ.พพ.น মঠন্দী ম দিশক্ষম 

having an indubitable knowledge 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 required of a Tathagata for a perfect liberation or emancipation.

he perceived that the mansion of Buddha is without limits and without a centre or middle point.

he has met with the root of all things (the supreme intelligence).

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.

idorned with (or by) patience.

the basis of the treasures of all moral merits.

adorned with the signs of beauty.

with florid or elegant characteristics.

with an uniform moderate con-

there is nothing unbecoming in him, when one looks on him.

মর্ব্রু বে মী মধ্য বা মীর্ব্য

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

61	Abhirati śraddhādhimuk- tānām	न्द्रायते स्मृह्या वास्त्रह्म वास्त्रह्म वास्त्रह्म वास्त्रह्म वास्त्रह्म वास्त्रह्म वास्त्रह्म वास्त्रह्म वास्	they that believe in him are ex- tremely glad (or do rejoice greatly).
62	Anabhibhūta prajūayā	मेश.र्व.च्यामीशक्ष.बूब्.त	his understanding or wisdom is not to be surpassed (or obfuscated).
63	Śāstā sarvasatvānām	શુજાશ. <b>લ્યે.ધયા</b> શ. <u>લ્</u> યે. <u>ગ</u> ું. <u>ફ</u> ્રેયે.ત	he is the instructor of all animate existences.
64	Pitā Bodhisattvānām	वैट.कैय.शुभश.रेतर.ईशश.ग्री.लय	he is the father of the Bodhi- sattvas.
65	Rājā ārya pungalānām	स्पार्त् उत्तर्यक्ष. तर्तु . स्पट. चर्चा. ¥श्वर्थ. ग्री.	the prince (or sovereign) of the venerable, virtuods men.
		₩	the leader of those employed
66	Sārthavāha ādikarmikāņām	<b>अक्ष</b> ५८:दी:ध:इसकागुः ६५:५वेव	in the principal work.
67	Aprameyo jñānena	<b>ऄॱऄ॒য়ॱॸॖय़ॻऻॸॖॱऒड़ॱय़</b>	with immense wisdom.
68	Ananta pratibhānena	<u>রূ</u> বগ.ব.প্রধ্র .পশ্ম ন	with immense powers of speak- ing
69	Viśuddha svareņa	नश्चिट:इस्र:धर:दन्।ध	with a very clear voice.
70	Asvādaniyo ghoşeņa	19ca. \$4.c	with a sweet (or pleasing) melody.
7 T	Asecanakorṣapena [?] [M. asecanako rūpeṇa]	भ्रे.चेर.कंचराष्ट्र्य.भ्र.चेश.त	not to be satisfied with looking on him (on his complexion).
72	Apratisama käyena	भ्रु'सर्द्धदश'य'सेर्'य	an incomparable body or person (or that has none like him).
73	Alipta kāmaiḥ	५ र्रेर् यर्गामीश सम्बार	not stained by desires, or free of all wishes.
74	Mārgavit	<b>এম:ম</b> ট্রিব:ঘ	knowing the way.
75	Mārga deśaka	<b>୷</b> ଷ:ୢଌୖ୕ୣୣୡ:ଘ	showing the way.
<b>7</b> 6	Mārgākhyāyin	<b>৸</b> প.चिश्चट.च	preaching the way.

### LXIII (14) HANG AND AND THE GREAT MAN (PURUSA).

		• •
ı Uşņīşa siraskatā	<b>र्वःमद्भगः</b> र्देर <b>ःर्टः</b> श्चरः	having on the crown of his head an ornamental excrescence.
2 Pradaksiņāvartta keša	૮વૈ.સ <u>ૈ.ન</u> ોનાશ.શૈ.ઇ ફિઝ.વ	the hair on his head turning to the right side.
3 Samalalāta	<b>र्</b> युष:वर्र:र्वु <b>श</b> के:व	a broad and open forehead
4 Urņā koṣa	मह्र	the hair of treasure (a single hair in the middle of his fore-
5 Atinilanetra gopakşma <sup>1</sup>	विष.भक्ष.भक्षट.ज.चट्ट.हु.भ.के.च	head). with dark blue eyes, like those of a cow or deer.

<sup>1</sup> In most lists these are treated as two separated numbers: while the reading of the second word is gopakes.

6 Catvārimsaddanta	क्रुभस्यव्,चरुःश्रद्धःच	having forty teeth.
7 Samadanta	<u>क्रूराश.श्रेश.</u> त	equal or uniform teeth.
8 Aviraladanta	क्रुश्नश्चरम्बरम्बरःच	well-arranged teeth.
9 Suśukladanta	ळेंबस-मेद-५-५ग४-घ	very white teeth.
10 Rasarasāgratā	रें चें वर्ष सर्वेनादर स्वाय	having the best taste.
11 Simhahanu	<b>वनुस्रदासे द्वेदि व</b> र्च	a jaw like that of a lion.
12 Prabhūtatanujihva	विवास सुंबर्टे.हुट.बुट.सयः	a very long and subtile (thin)
13 Brahma svara	क्रटम:यपु:रविटम	tongue. a clear voice.
14 Susamvṛtta skandha	र्शिट:अमेर् भेर्रे, ब्रुंश:ध	with well-rounded shoulders.
15 Saptotsada	ব5্ৰমন্থিব	of seven spans (in stature).1
16 Cirantamrāsa (sic)	क्ष्यम्(ट.म्बाराच	of a fine complexion.
17 Sūkṣma suvarṇacchavi	यम्बरायस्य इट सर्वा महर	with a delicate and gold-like
	95.4	<del></del>
18 Sthitānavanatapralam- babāhutā 4	द्युक्तस्य विक्रपुर स्थान विक्रपुर स्थान	standing, not bending himself, his hands reach down to his knees.
19 Simha pürvärdhakäya	रें बेंद्र-बेट्सेवे वर्तन	the upper part (or the trunk) of his body is like that of a lion.
20 Nyagrodhaparimaṇḍala	नेट कु चूँ दूर कु <b>लेट मन</b> य	his body is broad and extensive like the Nyagrodha tree [ficus religiosa].
21 Ekaikaroma pradakşiņā- varta	ઇવ્રિળત ક્ષું.કુ.કુ.કુશાક્ષુશ-તૃદ-નાબશાકી.	each hair of his body turning to the right side.
22 Ūrdhvānga roma	भेट्र.में.चेद्र.रे.त्र्यंत्राच	the hair of his body turning
23 Kośagatavastiguhya	उर्मासाग्री सिय सैपशासी नेया	upwards.  his private member is sunk into the body [not apparent].
24 Suvartitoru	त्र <sup>म्</sup> .जुम्रोश.त्रर. <sup>प्र</sup> वेश.त	with well-rounded or turned thighs.
25 Suvartitoga (?)	श्र्रमान्द्र विभाद	beautiful and round.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

naving the seven places full or rounded off.

§ There has been much confusion in regard to this word. Minayeff reads citantarants.

Citantarantsa seems a more plausible reading but that does not explain Csoma's translation. The Chinese in the Harlez has linng chien yidan, which means 'having rounded (broad) shouldera.'

But antarantsa means rather breast, than shoulders, de H's MS. reads, he tells us, citantarantsa.

§ In some lists this is taken for two separate qualities.

§ This occurs among the 80 inferior marks in de Harlez's list.

26 Ucchankhapāda	विवशः गुःसिटः सित् कैन्सः सः स्टिनः स	the joints of the ankles do not appear.
27 Mṛdutaruṇahastapādatala	मर्बिश-पाकमाश्चा सुमान्द्र-(बेवशःग्री:श्रम्भयःद्रह्म:बेट:	the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet being soft have a juvenile flesh.
28 Dīrghānguli	युनार्शेर:रेट:श्रें:युनान्दः व्ववशः	with long fingers.
	च्छेश.र.चश.पर्येज.य.	
29 Cakrānkitahastapādatala	सुमान्द्रः विवशः गुः अष्ट्रीयः विवरः	having his palms and soles marked with a wheel
	वे दे सर्क्ष्य दृष्ट स्व	market with a wheel.
30 Supratișțhitapāda	ৰ্বম্ ক্ৰি-দু-ল্ৰম্	with very firm or steady feet.
31 Ayatapādapārsņi	क्तशःगुः देटःयः स्टास्यःय	with broad heels.
32 Aiņeyajangha	तुबरपर र्नम्याखं रुप्पन्न सु	with legs like those of the deer (aineya).

LXIV (15) 54 55 4 THE NAMES OF THE 80 SYMMETRICAL PARTS, PROPORTIONS, OR POINTS OF BEAUTY; ON THE BODY OF THE GREAT PURUSA OR ANY BUDDHA.

I	Ātāmranakha	शंद्रास्य में अद्वा भ्रा	with copper-coloured nails on his hands.
2	Snigdhanakha	श्रेन्स् दे सर्मि सुमः	with smooth or unctuous nails.
3	Tumganakha	शेष-भेर्ग-भाष्ट्र-प	with high or elevated nails.
4	Vṛttāmguli	शूर.शू. <b>देश</b> श. <sup>च</sup> िंश.त	with round fingers.
5	Citāmguli [syn. paryamguli]	शूर.धूर्थश्वाःमेश.त	with full fingers.
6	Anupūrvānguli	र्शर-र्भे चुैद-चुैद्य-य	with small finger-joints.
7	Nirgātsira [?]	इ से सर्देन य	the veins 1 not appearing [invisible].
8	Nirgranthiśira	<b>*********</b>	there being no knots in his veins.1
9	Gūṭa [for gūḍha] gulpha	जूट.से.भूट्ब.त	a round or not visible ankle.
10	Avișamapāda	ৰ্বমামী'মাগৃমা'বা'মী হ'ব	no unevenness or disproportion in his feet.
11	Simhavikrāntagāmī	श्रुट्रें दे स्वयः शुःम् विष्यः य	walking in the manner of a lion.
I 2	Nāgavikrāntag <b>ā</b> mī	धिट.स्.कुट्र.कंचक्र.बीचेचोश.रा	walking like an elephant.
13	Hamsavikrāntagāmī	८८.तप्र.संचश.श्र.चोच्चेश.त	walking like a goose or swan.
14	Vṛṣabhavikrāntagāmī	<b>ति.शक्र्</b> ची-ची- <b>हे</b> चश-शे.चीचेचाश-त	walking like a bull (or the leader of a herd).

<sup>1</sup> Csoma puts tentatively "muscles or nerves."

15 Pradakşiņavṛttagāmī	નો ધુનોશ્વત નોત્તશ. દ્વેનોશ. શે. ઉંનો. જુદ.	turning to the right side in his walking.
16 Cârugămī	शहूरा.तर.ची जुनोरा.त	walking in a handsome manner.
17 Avakragāmī	शुः रूप्यरः चिनिश्चाच	walking up rightly (or not crookedly).
18 Vṛttagātra	भें.र्राप्तराचनाक्रमाश.त	a chosen body.
19 Mṛṣṭagātra	में.वे.ट्र.वेशचकी	his body well cleansed, or made clean.
20 Anupūrvagātra	भै.रूथ.तर.४क्ष्यश्र.त	a well-arranged body.
21 Śucigātra	भ्रु मर्दर य	a clean or pure body.
22 Mṛdugātra	<sup>ਮ</sup> .⊲ਵਬ.त	a soft or delicate body.
23 Visuddhagātra	भ्रु'इसपर'दमाय	a very clean (or a purified) body.
24 Paripūrņavyañjana	भक्षरे <u>ल्ल</u> ाश.श <u>्रे</u> ह्मेश्रात	a full or perfect characteristic sign.
25 Pṛthucārumaṇḍalagātra	भै. <u>म</u> ्जन्नलदश.चृट.च≇ट.च	an ample and sound-com- plexioned body (or a good complexion).
26 Samakrama	न्य या <b>श्रृंशस्य</b>	making equal paces (in walk- ing), walking uprightly.
27 Sukumāragātra	भुः वैदर् मार्लेद सर्नेना स्द	with a juvenile body.
28 Adīnagātra ,	भ्रुं . लु यः यः शेरः य	his body showing no fear (or distress).
29 Utsadagātra	श्रे.चेश.त	a compact body.
30 Susamhatagātra	भैं-भूबरे-मूंबरात	a very patient or subdued body.
31 Suvibhaktāngapratyanga	लब्रायमाः कृतः वामाः निकानुः इद्याधारः विद्योतस्य	with well-proportioned (or disposed) members and limbs.
32 Vitimiravišuddhaloka	चाञ्चेन्।श्राय:स्व:स्व:सेन्:हेट:इस: धर:र्नाय	his sight, having no dimness, is very clear.
33 Vṛttakukṣi	श्रु-तुरु:ध	a round side or rib side.
34 Mṛṣṭakukṣi	भै. भेचश. हुर्य. रा	a cleansed rib side.
35 Abhugnakukşi	<sup>સુ</sup> .થ.શ્રુંશદ્યા	an even or not crooked side.
36 Kṣāmodara	<b>बैक्य प्रसिट्ट</b> च	his belly hanging somewhat downwards.
37 Gambhīranābhi	क्रेयः ब्रयः घ	with a deep navel,

38	Pradakşiņavīttanābhi	ड्रे.च.च <mark>\लश</mark> ्च.श्च.प्री <b>.घ</b> .च्रि <b>य.च</b> .	his navel turning to the right
39	Samantaprasādika	गुन्द्रशासंहराध	side. handsome or beautiful on all sides.
40	Śucisamācāra	गुरु:ह्वेर्-मार्ट-च	pure in all his manners or conduct of life.
41	Vyapagatabilakagātra	भ्रै.पा.श्री.च.र्टा.चार्यचा.चचा.शर्र.त	having no freckles or dark spots on his body.
42	Tūlasadṛśa sukumārapāņi	स्ना-मेट-नमास्र-मेन-नुस्तु-प्रहस्राय	his hand, like the cotton, is very soft.
43	Snigdhapāṇilekha	युनानी रे से सर्दश भेर य	having bright (or unctuous) figures (lines) on his palms.
44	Gambhīrapāņilekha	धुनानि , रे जे जिन्	deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand.
45	Ayatapāṇilekha	धुनामी रे के रेट र	with long incisions or figures on his palm.
46	Nātyāyata vadana	क्यन उट अट से रेट व	his face is not too long.
47	Vimbaprativimba darsana	(बेप्रायाचीडियोक्षा.ग्री.चोडियोक्षा.च <b>र्धे</b> वे.	in his face "the images of objects" may be seen [i.e.,
	vadana	<u> </u>	original and counterfeit].1
48	Mrjujihva [sic. for mrdu]	<b>है</b> चोश.सॐद.त	a soft (smooth) tongue.
49	Tanujihva	र्जियोश्यरीय.रा	a thin tongue.
50	Raktajihva	ह्मारा-द्रसर-व	a red tongue.
51	Gaja garjana jimūta ghosa	मिट. त्र. कुर्ट. ट. रू. २८.४ चैचा ची.से.	having a voice like that of an elephant, and thunder.
		<b>न्द</b> ्युद्	elephant, and thunder.
52	Madhura cāru mañjusvara	चीशि <b>ट.शेष.</b> 9८.भ्रुष.ज.४६श.त	his voice (or speech) is sweet, elegant, and soft.
<b>5</b> 3	Vṛttadamṣṭra	ม <sub>ช</sub> ิ.ฮ. <sup>ส</sup> ูม:น	with round eye-teeth.
54	Tikṣṇadamṣṭra	ผลิ'จารุ๊า	with sharp eye-teeth.
55	Śukladamṣṭra	ผลิ:ศารุฑุร:ฉ	with white eye-teeth.
56	Samadamṣṭra	<b>ล</b> ธิ จามจุมาย	with like [uniform] eye-teeth, with even eye-teeth.
57	Anupūrvadamstra	<b>ਸ਼</b> ଛି.ପ:ପ୍ରିୟ-ସ୍ତିଷ:ସ୍ୱ:ପ	with well disposed eye-teeth.
58	Tunganāsa	<b>এ</b> শেস্ <u>র</u> .ব	with a high or elevated nose.
<b>5</b> 9	Śucināsa	भटशम्बर्ट-च	with a clean nose.
60	Viśuddha netra	ब्रेन्द्रश्राधर द्वाध	with very clear (or purified)
61	Ŗṣva [viśāla] netra	BL MEN.CI	eyes. wide or large (deer) eyes.
62	Citapakṣma	इ.स.र्वेच.त	with thick eye-lashes.

<sup>1</sup> The Chinese says, whose lips have the lustre of the Bimba fruit (momordica monadelpha).

		<b>J</b> .
63 Sitäsita kamaladala sakala nayana	धुन्दग्र-दग्द्रन्थः मेटः यहुदेः वद्द्रः अदेः अद्दश्यकृतः	the white an (the pupi ness of the lotus flowe
64 Ayatabhrū	ह्रेन् इंग्रस्टिन	with a long
65 Ślakanabhrů	ह्येरस्य हमः व	a soft eye br
66 Samaromabhrū	গ্লীবম-শ্লু-মঙ্গ্রন	an eye-brow
67 Snigdhabhrū	भूक् <b>रम्</b> स्य	an unctuous
68 Pīnāyatakarņa	श्रेय-नियः स्तृपार्डटः स्टाव	with a thick
69 Samakarņa	<b>भ्रद्भ</b> श्रम्	with smooth
70 Anupahatakarnendriya	<b>अनुमित्यः यः अत्रस्य</b>	his organ
71 Suparinatalalāța	रद्यवाचा सेनासाचर र दिसाव	debilitated with a broad
72 Pṛthulalāṭa	न्युम वन्त्रेशके व	with a large
73 Suparipūrņottamānga	<b>23.427.9</b> &10	his chief mer
74 Bhramarasadṛśakeśa	<b>र्वे.स्.वेट.चक्र.चक्रा</b> च	the hair of like a bee.
75 Citakeśa	<b>र्जुञ्जूष्</b> य	with thick o
76 Ślakşņakeśa	<b>र्</b> युक्तय	with soft or
77 Asamlulitakeśa	<b>र्</b> गुस्नुसर्वेद्दशय	his hair is no
78 Aparuşakesa	रवे.संभाज्राच	the hair of hi
79 Surabhikeśa	र्वस् रे किय	with sweet-si
80 Śrivatsa svastikanandyā varttalalita pāņi pāda	वया-वेश-द्यायमी वेतु-द्रः सुनाद्रः (वेवश-द्यायमी वेतु-द्रः	both his ha adorned v (or figure

ind black of his eyes ils) like the brightne leaf of the kamala

eye-brow.

row.

v of uniform hair.

s or bright eye-brow.

k and long ear flap.

h [uniform] ears.

of hearing is not d, open forehead.

forehead.

mber (the head) is well accomplished). his head is black

or dense hair on his

fine hair.

not intricate or per-

us head is not rough cated.

melling hair (of his

ands and feet are with the emblems es) of prosperity, plenty, and the double cross.

#### LXV (84) 최국미다디급취 최다 THE NAMES OF THE TEN IMMORAL ACTIONS.

जिश.गु. केश.तर.हिंद.च चारीक 1 Trīņi kāyaduscaritāni दम्मीकेशयर:**ब्रे**र्गःयय 2 Catvāri vāgduścaritāni थर्गी केश वर सूर् वनसुन 3 Trīņi manoduscaritāni

the three immoral actions of the body.

the four immoral actions of speech.

the three immoral actions of the mind.

#### LXVI (85) 주리디디션 아이트 THE NAMES OF THE TEN VIRTUES OR VIRTUOUS ACTIONS.

A Kāyasucaritam	ଔ <b>ଷ</b> .ฏି. <del>ખુപ'ଷ.ସ.ଽ.</del> ହୁଁୂି . ମ	good actions by the body.
1 Prāṇātighātād virati	श्रृंग'मोर्ड्रे पःश्रृंद'य	not taking the life of any ani- mate being.
2 Adattādānād virati	भ-वैद्यानर-पोद-च-स्ट्रॉट-च	desisting from taking anything which has not been given (or not stealing).
3 Kāmamithyācārād virati	५२ॅ५:यसऒॕन्।य <b>र:म्</b> ।ऄ <b>अ</b> :य	desisting from fornication or adultery.
	श्चिट:च	
B Vāksucaritam	टमानी येनाश धर श्रें र ध	good action by speech.
4 Mṛṣāvādāt prativirati	ह्व-रु-श्च-व्युट-व	desisting from lying.
5 Paruṣāt prativirati	ष्ट्रच. इंच. त्र. श्री. च. श्रीट.च	desisting from abusive lan- guage.
6 Paišunyāt prativirati	स्'अ'श्च-ऋँट'य	desisting from slander.
7 Sambhinnapralāpāt prativi-	क्रुचा गुभ वः श्रुपः व	desisting from incoherent, non- sensical speech or talk.
rati С Manaḥsucaritam	<b>৯৮</b> -ট্র-ড়ানাখ-নম-ট্রেই-ম	mental good actions.
8 Abhidhyāyāḥ prativirati	वर्षा श्रेशश हुँदः व	desisting from covetousness.
9 Vyāpādāt prativirati	निर्देर-श्रेमशःश्रॅट-न	desisting from malice.
to Mithyadrsti prativirati	व्यन्। सम् स्थानः श्चिटः व	desisting from having a wrong theory (or principles).

# LXVII (86) पर्शेर् प्रथा प्राप्त प्रथा प्रथा प्रथा किया The names of those four things which make one's moral merit (for obtaining future beatitude).

r Dānamayam puņyakriyā- vastu	चे.चप्.रेट्श.त् ब्रैब.र.जस.चेंट.चप्र.यसूर.बशका	the matter for making one's moral merit, by charity or almsgiving.
2 Śilamayam puņyakriyā- vastu	बंशकाची.चनु.चनु.चनु.चनु. क्ष्याचित्रकालकाचीट.चनु.चनु.	matter for making one's moral merit by good morals.
3 Bhāvaṇāmayam puṇya- kriyāvastu	বি.বর্.বৃহ্ধার্	matter for making one's moral merit by judicious reflections.
4 Opadhikam puņyakriyā- vastu	चर्च प्रदेशम् इस्रायसम्बुदानदेशम्बर्गः	matter for making one's moral merit by supplying others with necessary things.

#### LXVIII (87) र्ने, द्वादि मेट | (Synonyms) Names of "Reality" or Supreme INTELLIGENCE; TRUTH, TRUE MEANING.

1 Paramāna (Paramārtha)	र्देश-द्य	Supreme Intelligence.
2 Tattvam	रें विव	
	,, ,	the self same.
3 Bhūtakoţi	<b>भट.र्ना.चर्ने.शक्</b>	the very pure boundary (or the limit of Beings) [absolute non entity].
4 Tathatā	रे.चले ४.१%	existence in the same manner.
5 Avitathatā	सर्वेर यहे यहे के	unerringly the same.
6 Ananyatathatā	म्बद्धाः भेदयः दे चिव के	not another (but) the same.
7 Śūnyatā	बूट.य.क्रेन	emptiness (ideal existence).
8 Dharmadhātu	ઢૅસ <sup>-</sup> મું-૧ુઉદસ	the root of morality (or the root of all things).
9 Dharmaniyamata	क्रेंश भेष्युर य १९८	the invincible (unchangeable, constant) substances
10 Acintyadhātu	वश्यमीस्रुभिवःयन् निवस्	the inconceivable root.
11 Aviparyāsatathatā	द्वेद रे अ व्यंगाय दे दे प्रक्रिके	unquestionably (without oppo- sition) the same.
12 Advayi	म्कृशः <b>सु</b> 'सेर्'य	indivisible.
13 Advaidhīkāra	मक्रेश-धु-पुर-भेर	not to be reduced into two, indivisible.
14 Dharmasthititā	कूश.चोर्यश.त.कृर	constant or permanent sub- stance.
15 Sthitaiva dharmadhātu- sthititā	ક્રેંસ <b>ૈંગુ</b> ેર્નુકેલ્સગુે. લજેર <sup>ે</sup> ર્ને	the manner of the moral root is constant.
16 Ekaiva eṣā tathatā	ने विविष्ठेन पर्ने वे मार्क्या या केन दे	this very self-same thing is a "monad."
17 Dharmadhātu asambheda	ਛੱਕਾਐੁ'ਰ੍ਰੈਫ਼ਕਾਕ੍ਤੇਕਾਬਾਕੇਰਾਬਕੈ' ਰ੍ਰੇਤਾਕੇਰਾਬ	the moral root is absolutely indivisible.
18 Advayametadadvaidhīkāra- mabhinnamacchinna	<del>१</del> मेर् हर मसे ५५ दे ने	this not being dual, indivisible, incorruptible and indestructible.
	5.45	
TATAL (OO) EPPS OIS CO ESTE	PATRICIA SICI NAMES (OR T	FRMS) FOR DELIVERANCE FROM

LXIX (88) 51 CA QUICA COLOR CONTINUE FROM NAMES (OR TERMS) FOR DELIVERANCE FROM PAIN (OR BODILY EXISTENCE), OR DEATH.

**श्राद्ययसम्बद्धाः** 1 Nirvāņa सिट. त्राक्षियोधान्दरः चक्कारार्ट्र सि 2 Sopadhiśesa nirvana CA'MN'Q SN'C

deliverance from pain (or bodily existence) or death.

deliverance from pain or death, but leaving some remainder (or residue) of the 5 aggregates which constitute the body and soul

12 Paritrata

3 Nirupadhiśeşa nirvāņa	प्रस्य अट.स्.केंबोश्च.शुर.तप्र.शि.ट्य.जश.	deliverance from pain or death, but having no residue of the 5 aggregates
4 Apratișțhita nirvăņa	शु.चोषश.राषु.श्री.रथ.जश.पर्यश्र.त	death, without place (not to abide in a place).
5 Niḥśreyasa	द्रशायनः त्ये <del>व</del> ासाय	the most virtuous.
6 Apavarga	<b>3</b> E. <u>Đ</u> a	purified and emancipated.
7 Abhisamaya	য়৾৾ <u>৻৻</u> ৼৼ <u>৾ৼ</u> ঀয়৽ঀ	discrimination or judicious dis- tinction.
8 Śikąā	শ্লুব-ঘ	learned (teaching, learning).
9 Asiksā	য়য়ৣ৾৾ঢ়৽য়	unlearned, ignorant.
10 Naiva šiksā nāšiksā	श्चॅ्रव प्रायम् सः स्थेष्ट्र स्थितः स्थितः संभेष	neither learned nor unlearned.
11 Samyaktā nivuta rāśi	<b>अट.र्ग.त.३र.र.ट्रश्नचद.स्ट.त्</b>	the very pure, true aggregate (or man).
12 Mithyātā niyata rāśi	लेनायकेर-र्-देश-पर्न-स्ट	a certain aggregate (or body) of stubbornness in wrong
13 Aniyata rāsi	भटेशच्चे.स <u>ि</u> ट्	a heap or aggregate of uncertainty.

# LXX (89) HANTI ANTIC NAMES OF THE SEVERAL KINDS OF PROTECTION, REFUGE,

SHELTER, PATRONAGE.			
ı Śaraņam	Ŋan	protection, refuge, shelter, protector.	
2 Natha	अमें	patron, protector.	
3 Parāyaṇam	<b>५५८:म</b> %्न	supporter, defender, patron.	
4 Trāṇam	<b>ब्रु</b> च-ध	defender, protector.	
5 Paritrāņam	लूट <b>श</b> श्चेसुंच य	defending or keeping entirely safe.	
6 Trāyi	સુંગ ફેંવ	showing (or teaching) the protector.	
7 Layanam	महरू	place, abode, refuge.	
8 Gati	<b>5</b> 9	a god or saint represented by any image at any sacred place (support, refuge).	
9 Dvipa	aj⊂.	island, dry or firm land, place of security (a rock).	
10 Taraka	ब्रुविय छेर	he that carries over a river, a deliverer from the danger of drowning, a saviour.	
II Uttaraņam	고 <b>취</b> 다.다	the art of delivering, saving one from, etc.	

श्चित्रयम्-वेद्रय

defence, protection, the art of defending, keeping one safe.

# LXXI (90) THE SEVERAL KINDS OF HONOUR, RESPECT, REVERENCE, RTC.

1 Bandanam	MDO fora	adoration, prostration, obei-
	<i>धुम्</i> दर्द्धवाद	sance, worship.
2 Pūjana	मर्केर्प	presentation of offerings, wor- ship, sacrificing, worshipping.
3 Mānanā	रे:ब्रॅर:वुर्य	paying respect to, reverence.
4 Arcană	<b>東</b> 人は	honouring, honour, respect.
5 Apacayana	न्र्राय:व	begging, praying, entreating.
6 Cittrakāra	म्बेस्यर मुर्प	an adorning, embellishing.
7 Satkāra	चर्ने स्	respect, civility, oblation, the art of showing respect to.
8 Gurukāra	<b>≝.</b> ਖ਼∠.चे.¤	reverencing him as his ruling guide.
9 Upasthāna	<b>रेश</b> म्	respect, service.
ro Paryupāsana	वक्षेत्र वगुर	respectful reception and enter- tainment of a (religious) per- son.
II Ādara	चीश.तर.ये.च	respect, reverence.
12 Gauravam	<b>बे</b> -स	respectful address or language.
13 Añjalikarma	<b>स्थार्थे सुराव</b>	reverence shown by putting together the palms of the hands.
14 Pratyutthānam	सर्देन'र्नु'स्ट्राच	rising to welcome a visitor, polite reception of, etc.
15 Sămīci	<b>५</b> 55:घ	the bowing of one's self, praise.
16 Ргаџата	स्य-दुन्द्रन्थ	the bowing of one's self greatly, respectful salutation.
17 Abhinaman <b>am</b>	सर्देन:यर:५5ुर:य	a high degree of salutation, by bowing one's self, etc.
18 Sāmīcikaraņīye	स्य <del>१</del> प्रदेश स्य स्य स्य	worthy to be worshipped and praised.
19 Ahavaniya	ग्रे <b>र. ब्रै</b> श्चराष्ट्र स् <b>श्च ग्रेर</b> .च	worthy of every oblation or sacrifice.
20 Prāhavanīya	रवर् स्वेदायदे दिशस्य गुरुय	worthy of the chief oblation or sacrifice.
21 Bhakti guru	धिशायनीशत्रु क्षेट के व	one that respectfully keeps or supports his guru.
22 Guruśuśrū <b>ș</b> ā	<u>ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଶ୍ୱି (କ୍ରି</u> ଞ୍ଜି	earnest desire to serve and hear a spiritual guide.
23 Sapratiśa	<i>बे</i> -स-५८:व <b>उ</b> स-ध	respectful, reverential.
24 Sagaurava	चेशतर्टाचस्थात	humble, respectful.
25 Sevanam	<b>प</b> ष्टेब्स	helping, serving, advising.

26 Bhajanam	বৰ্দ্	keeping, supporting, feeding.
27 Paryupāsanam	वक्रेदनगुर-वेद-ध	respectful reception and enter- tainment, kindness, good service.
28 Upāsanā	ditto	ditto (making him to sit above).
29 Samsevanam	लट.रेची.तर.चर्ड्य.त	good service or entertainment.
30 Upasevanam	<u> </u>	keeping him near, serving, good service.
31 Sumāna [M. Bahumānaḥ]	रे क्रॅर-पु.च	showing great respect or reverence to.
32 Praņipatya abhivādanam	तरःसै.च तेचातक्षर्यनुपर्वेचात्रसःमीसः	speaking politely (or respectful- ly) after having made his salu- tation (and sat down).
33 Pūrvābhitāpī	श्रूट चूर झुन	speaking uprightly, honestly, without affectation.

## LXXII (91) A GCT TO THE STATE OF EARNEST OR CHEERFUL APPLICATION, ENDEAVOUR, ETC.

I	Utsūcita	<u>र्ब</u> ू पाय हुँ साथ	behaviour, conduct, manner of one's behaviour, earnest application.
2	Arambha	क्ष-माध्येवाच	not negligent, diligent, industrious.
3	Atandrita	क्रुँग:पश:बेर्:य	not slothful or sluggish.
4	Satkṛtyakārī	मुश्रयर कुर्य	acting virtuously.
5	Sātatyakārī	कुंबर-तु: चेंदर्य	always busy or occupied.
6	Niyaka	द्नात्वुसःकेःव	restrained, or with subdued passions.
7	Āsthitikriyā	अस्यः शुः येदयः वेदः यरः चेदः य	consideration, reflection, pains, efforts.
8	Abhiyoga	अर्देव यम पर्हे व य	earnest endeavour or devotion.
9	Udyoga	वहें दिय	earnest meditation, application.
10	Yogamāpattavyam	वर्रेंब् धराग्राक्षयाद्वेरार् पु	must apply himself to earnest meditation.
11	Dharmānu dharmaprati- patti	ঢ়ৣ৾৽ <b>নদ্র</b> কুপ.ঢ়ৣ৾৽৳প.প.প.স <b>রি</b> প.নার্ট.কুপ.	a discourse on moral subjects according to the moral law.
12	Parākrama	<b>ब</b> हुश:ब:बर्हें द	exercise, practice.
13	Ataptakāri	वर्ष हिंद ब्रेन्स	doing with great endeavour or diligent application.
14	Udyata	वेचाश्व.त	applying himself to, beginning.

15 Nirata	222.2	endeavour, continual exercise.
16 Pratipattisāra	<b>१५</b> .५५ केंट ग्रॅंट डेर्प	ascertainment, penetration to the very heart (in searching
17 Vyavasāya	ঀ <i>ঀ</i> ৢৼ৽৻ৼৢ৾৽৽য়	after). diligent application , endeavour , effort.
18 Abhyutsāha	মহিৰ্ঘহ শ্লু-ব	greatly delighting in.
19 Abhīru	शः व्हेन्सः ध	fearless, intrepid.
20 Acchambhī	नम् ४ म सेर्ध	without terror, dread or con- sternation.
21 Nirbhaya	५६म् सःयः सेर्-ध	fearless, intrepid.
22 Avișāda	<b>ુન</b> યસે ૧૫	not dejected or discouraged
23 Notrāsana santrāsati	शेःभ्रुम्।शैः५८८ः	intrepid, fearless.
24 Na santrāsamāpadyate	<b>৲</b> ८८.४४.४५चेर	will not be afraid.
25 Na līyati	મે'લુશ	not slothful or dejected.
26 Na samliyati	श्चेर्ट.	is not confounded.
27 Na jihriyati	भ्र.पह्स	is not ashamed.
28 Narttīyati	श्रेम	turns not away from (or censures not).

# LXXIII (92) युर्पे विश्वसन्द भे अर्देन स्पानसम्ब Names of the aggregates, primary elements (or substances, senses, of the body)

I Pañcopādāna skandha	કે.વર. <b>ખુ</b> યત્તવું.લે <b>દ</b> ્દાર્ક	abstraction (or assemblage) of the five aggregates (or the five constitutive aggregates).
2 Rûpa skandha	चित्रन्तुःसुट:द्	the aggregate of body (or bodily substances).
3 Vedanā skandha	क्रूर <b>.घ</b> ष्.सिट. <u>त</u>	the aggregate of perceptions.
4 Samjñā skandha	<b>५५</b> :मेश्राणुःसुदःद्व	the aggregate of representa- tions.
5 Samskāra skandha	4 <u>5</u> . <b>35</b> .0.85.2	the aggregate of notions.
6 Vijñāna skandha	<sup>इ</sup> झ.तर.पुश.तर्.सेट. <u>त</u>	the aggregate of cognition (or of having clear ideas).

## LXXIV (93) न्वन्यन्त्रस्य स्ट्रिन्द्रस्य अत्राप्त अत्रापत अत्राप्त अत्र अत्राप्त अत्रापत 
1 Catvāri mahābhūtāni	त्तुरः वः केष्टीं निष	the four great elements.
2 Pṛthivī dhātu	शर्भ क्षाम	the earthen primary element.

3 Ab dhātu	कृते ।प्रमध	the watery primary element.
4 Tejo dhatu	शेत् गम्स्रस	the fiery primary element.
5 Vāyu dhātu	<b>व</b> ट.मीमश्रश	the aerial primary element.
6 Khakkhaṭatvaṁ	श्र प %	solidity, hardness.
7 Dravatvam	नानेर:व:ॐर	moisture, fluid or fluidity.
8 Uşņatvam	á <sup>.</sup> 4 <sup>.</sup> 95	heat, warmth (the burning quality).
9 Laghusamudiraņatvani	<b>अट</b> :ब्रैट:म्ऑिन:ब्रैर	lightness and mobility.
10 Upādāyarūpam	<b>चै</b> ≺. <b>येश.तपू.च</b> िचाश	causal body (or, a body as the the cause of anything).
11 Bhautikarūpam	प्रैंदैट.च.जश.चीं∡.तप्रृ.चीं∃बाश	a body arising from a primary element.
12 Jananam	वक्षेत्रय	generation, production (generative, productive).
13 Niśraya	<b>न</b> ेव	support, basis.
14 Sthānam	चिद्धा	place, spot, abode, continuance.
15 Upastambha	<u> र्</u> देन-इन-य	a prop, post, pillar, support.
16 Upabṛmhaṇa	द्येव्यवर:वुर्:ध	increasing, augmentation.
17 Cakşurindriya	श्रमामी द्वार चे	the organ of sight.
18 Śrotrendriya	इ'वदे'-५वट'र्घ	the organ of hearing.
19 Ghrāņendriya	बूदे 'दवद'य	the organ of smelling.
20 Jihvendriya	ब्रेंदे द्वद:च	the organ of taste.
21 Kāyendriya	ଖୁଣ'୩ୁ''ମ୍ମ ଅଧି	the organ of body [sic].
22 Rūpaprasāda	म्बुम्।श:५८:म	a pure body.
23 Rūpa	ন্ৰুদা্থ	body, object.
24 Śabda	Ä	sound.
25 Gandha	<b>元</b> かん	smell, scent.
26 Rasa	Ŧ	taste, flavour.
27 Spra <b>ș</b> ţavya	रेग्'9	touch, contact, to be touched.
28 Varņarūpa	ष्टः र्देन् नी मी बुन्ध	the body of colour.
29 Nīla	<b>ब्रॅ</b> ब-च	blue.
30 Pita	क्षेर-च	yellow.

31 Lohita	<b>रबर</b> स	red.
32 Avadāta	<b>र</b> णर-चे	white.
33 Abhra	<b>ध्रि</b> द	a cloud.
34 Dhūma	5' <del>n</del>	smoke.
35 Rajas	5ª	dust.
36 Mahikā	म् <mark>याङ्ग</mark>	frost, fog, mist.
37 Chāyā	म्रो <b>यः</b> श	shadow, shade.
38 Atapa	<del>કે</del> 'મ	the heat of the sun, sunshine.
39 Āloka	<b>A</b> C.a	light, shine, sight, seeing.
40 Andhakāra	शुक्त	darkness, obscurity.
41 Samsthanarūpa	रिन्द्रसःगुःन ब्रमास	the body of form, shape, figure.
42 Dirgha	र्राः स्	long.
43 Hrasva	35.2	short.
44 Vṛtta	क्षेत्रत	round, globular.
45 Parimaṇḍala	<u>त</u> ुगःचे	circular, round.
46 Śāta	बेलज्ञ स्थ	even, level, equal.
47 Visata	<b>युध्य</b> योग्न <b>यीक्षीम</b> %मध	uneven, unequal.
48 Bhautikarūpa	<b>उत्तरकाराचीर राष्ट्र मंत्रिया</b> स	elementary body.
49 Unnata	मर्मिन में	high, tall.
50 Avanata	<b>५८</b> १२ च	low (not high).
51 Caturasra	मुद्ध	four-cornered, quadrangular.
52 Vijñapti	इस्राधर रेगा छेर	instructive.
53 Samdarsana	क्षेत्र.जूर.त	that may be shown or taught, demonstrable.
54 Sapratigha	व्यक्षाय ५८ वडशाय	controversial.
55 Apratigha	क्र्मिश्चरा सेर्च	incontestable.
56 Anupātta mahābhūta hetu- ka	लक्षाचीट.च ध.झ्येतपृ.वचेट.च.कुयेत्त् कु.ची.	produced from the cause (or source) of the great perfect, primary element.

57 Satvākhyāsatvākhya	श्रेमशःस्त्र-तृः श्रृद्धःयः स्त्र-तृः श्रृद्धःयः	dividing into animate and in- animate beings.
58 Manojñā manojñāśca	भेर्-नुविंदान-१८ भेर्-नुके विंदान	pleasing and unpleasing, or agreeable and disagreeable to the mind
59 Upātta mahabhūta hetuka	चैट.च ड्रुय.तर्ट्र.पचैट.च.क्र्य.त्रु पृ.मी.जस	having the cause of its forth- coming in the defective or imperfect primary element.
60 Satvākhyāsatvākhya	श्रेमस <sup>*</sup> स्व'र्' क्रॅब्'श'र्'र श्रेमस स्व' तुःशः क्रॅब्'श	see No. 57 above.
61 Manojūā manojūāsca	भैर-र्-वेदःयन्दःभैर-र्-क्षेवेदःय	see No. 58 above.
62 Sugandha	<b>ई</b> बैस य	agreeable or sweet scent or smell.
63 Durgandha	<u>לַריִ</u>	a disagreeable scent or smell.
64 Sumagandha	र्दे स%स्य	similar or like scent or smell.
65 Vişamagandha	ই.শ্ব.শুশ্ব	dissimilar or unlike scent or smell.
66 Madhura	<b>되に</b> キ・ロ	sweet.
67 Amla	ਜ਼ੂ <b>ਨ</b> :ਧ	sour, acid.
68 Lavaņa	वेशक	salt [brackish].
69 Katuka	<b>చ</b> ా	hot, hot-biting.
70 Tikta	pr <b>a</b>	[pungent] acrid and bitter.
71 Kaşaya	직취직	nauseous, bitter, astringent flavour or taste.
72 Ślaksnatva	<b>REAL</b>	softness, soft, gentle.
73 Karkaśatva	<b>स्</b> यःच	roughness, harshness, of un- equal surface.
74 Gurutva	ଞ୍ଜି <b>ପ</b>	heaviness, heavy, weighty.
75 Layutva [? Laghutva]	MC.Q	lightness, light, not heavy.
76 Śīta	ਗੁਵ:ਬ	cold.
77 Vibhukṣā [Bubhukṣā]	<b>यगुंश</b> य	hungry, he that becomes hun-
78 Jighatsā	ditto	gry. hunger.
79 Pipāsā	क्रिंगय	thirst or thirsty.
80 Avijñapti	इस:सर:रेना <u>च</u> ेर्-स:प्रेक्स	uninstructed or uninstructive.

## LXXV (94) \$\frac{2}{3}

#### I.XXVI (95) प्राची युर्ग से स्ट्रिय प्रिया NAMES OF THE DIVISIONS OF REPRESENTATION.

r Paritta あります small, little.

2 Mahadbhūta あります grown large or great, great.

3 Apramāṇa あります immense.

## LXXVII (96) श्रेमशन्दासर्द्रशन्द्रस्थित्वर्द्रस्थाः स्थानस्य अत्याप्तरम् श्रीत्रामः श्रीत्रम् स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य

1 Caitasikadharma	श्रुभश्चात्रश्चिट.चतु.क्रूश.देशश	notions (ideas) originating in the mind.
2 Sparša	रेमाध	touch, feeling.
3 Samjñā	<b>२</b> ५ <sup>.</sup> मेश इंरःव	consciousness [notion].
4 Vedanā	र्देश्य	perception [feeling].
5 Manaskāra	<b>थे५</b> व्य कुर य	impressing into [upon] the mind [attention].
6 Cetanā	ম <b>ন</b> ম	"a minding" [living, feeling, understanding].
7 Chandas	<b>५</b> 5ुर्	wish, desire, intention.
8 Adhimokṣa	<b>बॅ</b> बर	faith, belief, piety, respect.
9 Smṛti	5474	memory, recollection, remem- brance
10 Prajñā	नेसरव	wit, understanding.
II Samādhi	<u> </u>	deep meditation, ecstasy.
12 Śraddhā	<b>५</b> ५:य	faith, belief, a believing.

13 Hrī	टॅं.कं.वेशय	[bashful] modest.1
14 Apattavyam [for apatrapā]	<u> चि</u> भर्भेर्य	modest or modesty.
15 Alobhakuśalamūla	म्र.क्रम्बरायदे र्नो यदे स्य	to be without cupidity is the root of moral virtue.
16 Adveşakuśalamüla	लेक्ट्रास्ट्रेन्यं निवित्रु	to be without hate is the root of moral virtue.
17 Amohakuśalamūla	म्हे सुमा सेर्पदे र्मो यदे हु य	absence of ignorance ist he root of morality.
18 Virya	वर्हें दे त्युष	diligent application, earnest- ness, industry.
19 Praśrabdhi	मैशर् भुटशय	very well-exercised or purified.
20 Apramāda	वम् अर्	chastity, temperance, modesty.
21 Upekņā	<b>व</b> र्द <b>ः हुँ</b> सश	indifference, neutrality.
22 Ahimsā	भ्र.५कू.च	innocence, not hurting.
23 Rāga	<b>२</b> र्	passion, anger, cupidity, lust.
24 Pratigha	वि: तिं व	the state of becoming angry, passionate.
25 Māna	ट.चैज	pride, arrogance.
26 Adhimāna	क्षेचीरापृ.ट.म्यैज	great pride, haughtiness.
27 Mānātimāna	ट.च्रीजाजस.गीट.ट.च्रीज	the highest degree of pride.
28 Aşmimāna	ट्र्. <b>क्रे</b> श.तप्र.ट.च्रेज	arrogance, pride, self-conceit.
29 Abhimana	शरूर.तर्.ट. <del>य</del> ीज	great pride.
30 Unnamāna	<u>१८.३८.श</u> ्रेश्वतपु.ट.मुज	pride, conceit.
31 Mithyamana	जूना राष्ट्र र मुप	wrong or false arrogance.
32 Avidyā	<b>स</b> -रे <b>ग</b> -ध	ignorance.
33 Dṛṣṭi	<b>के.</b> च	speculation, theory.
34 Satkāyadrsţi	<b>८</b> हमार् <u>क्</u> ष्मश्रात्माद्मान	the theory of destruction [the heretical doctrine of individuality].
35 Antagrāhadṛṣṭi	शक्र-(वृह्द्य:यर-क्.च	the theory of limitation.
36 Mithyadrsti	लेवारार क्षाच	wrong or false theory.
37 Dṛṣṭiparāmarśa	क्षमञ्जूष्ट्र प्रहेंद्रय	he that follows (or adheres to) speculation.
38 Śīlavrataparāmarsa	য়ৡ৾য় <b>৻ৼ৾ৼৼয়</b> য়৾ড়য়য়ৼ৾ৼৼঢ়ৼৢ৾য়৻ <b>ড়ঢ়</b> য়য়৽	he that adheres especially to the practical part—or has, for his first principle, "good morals."

<sup>1</sup> Csoma here makes a curious slip in his English by giving " shame-faced " as synonymous with modest.

			109
39	Vicikitsā	<b>चे र्रे</b> म	uncertainty, doubt.
40	Krodha	<u>F</u> q	anger, passion.
41	Upanāha	मिन र विदेवय	rancour, inveterate malignity.
42	Mrakşa	<b>१</b> हरू थ	concealment of one's views or
43	Pradāśa	<b>५</b> देखाः य	defects, hypocrisy, alyness. anger, displeasure [contentious-
44	Îrşyā	युर्नेन	ness]. envy.
45	Mätsarya	सेर:मू	avarice.
46	Māyā		illusion, trick, deceit.
47	Śāţhyam	म्प	trick, deceit, fraud, craft.
48	Mada	<b>ग्रे</b> नेशरा	haughty, proud, boast, brag
49	Vihimsā	র্ম্বথ-ংন্ ঠ ব	hurtful.
50	Ahrīkyam	टिंक सेर्य	impudent.
51	Anapatrapyam	मुभ सेर्य	immodest, shameless.
52	Aśrādhyam	बर्दर्य	disbelieving, infidel, an un- believer.
53	Kauśidyam	विक्	idle, lazy.
54	Pramāda	यम् अेर्'य	unchaste, dissolute, intemperate.
55	Muşitasmṛtitā	<b>AB</b> TENU	forgetfulness.
56	Vikșepa	मिंग्रेट.च	fluctuation, heedlessness.
57	Asamprajanyam	नेस विदःस भैदय	unknowing.
58	Auddhatyam	<u>ब</u> ्रिय	extravagance in meditation.
59	Kaukṛtyam	<b>बर्ज़र</b> -घ	repentance.
60	Styāna	भेगारा	duliness.
61	Middham	मिर्भे	sleep, sleepiness, duliness.
62	Vitarka	हेवाय	judging, reasoning, judgment.
63	Vicăra	<b>५</b> छॅ <b>र</b> -घ	trying, investigating.
64	Prāpti	र्ख्यत	the finding out, invention.

65 Asamjñisamāpatti	५५ नेशक्षेर्यं के क्रिक्स्ययर ५६मा प	ecstasy (or deep meditation) with loss of consciousness.
66 Nirodhasamāpatti	उम्नाराष्ट्र क्रूंशशरायर उद्देशीय	ecstasy (with entire ceasing or
67 Asamjñikam	<b>૧</b> ૬:વેશએ૬:વ	stopping). unconscious, unconsciousness.
68 JIvitendriya	श्रुम् मा द्वट री	the organ or principle of life.
69 Nikāyasabhāga	रे <b>ग्रास्यवृ</b> द्धाः	homogeneous son or offspring.
70 Jāti	<b>भ्र</b> व	birth or the state of coming forth.
71 Jarā	ਜ੍ਰ <b>ਂ</b> ਧ	old age or the state of becom-
72 Sthiti	महरू:य	ing old. continuance, duration, permanence, abode.
73 Anityatā	মীশ্বশ্ব	unsteady, inconstant.
74 Nāmakāya	शेद में देनाश	assemblage of (names) syllables.
75 Padakāya	दे:क्रमामी:क्रेंमश	assemblage (or body) of words.
76 Evam bhagiya	ने क्षे.येषु क. <b>न्ट</b> .प <b>्यु</b> न्य	consisting of similar or homogeneous parts.
77 Pravṛtti	<b>८</b> हम्म	entrance, reabsorption.
78 Pratiniyama	श्रीरदेशय	discernment, ascertainment.
79 Yoga	<b>५</b> कुर : ५ कुल	union, the state of being united with or joined to.
80 Jāva or java	<b>র</b> নুন্ধ্ব	speed, velocity, swift, quick.
81 Anukrama	में रेज	gradual, by degrees.
82 Kāla	5.4	time.
83 Deśa	ମ୍ପିଦା	place, region, country.
84 Samkhyāveda	न्तरश्चर्राद्यः स्ट्रीः स्व	distinction of contrary numbers or division of numbers.
85 Sāmagrī	<b>५</b> ५ ५ दें ५ के नुस्य	meeting, encountering.
86 Prabandha	<i>ট্ৰু</i>	continual, flowing.
87 Anyathātva	न्।क्र-पु:प्रमुद्रःय	the state of being transformed (different meaning).
88 Prabandhoparama	<b>ਜ਼</b> ੵੑੑੑੑੑੑੑ <del>੶</del> ਫ਼ੑੑੑ੶ੑੑੑੑ	interruption.
89 Vyañjanī	न्रसम्बेर	a consonant, distinctive mark.
90 Akşaram	थे मे	a letter (the letter A).
91 Varana	AET:	utterance, expression, saying.

# I.XXVIII (97) 출자디지 여자디 경도 및 대한 제도 및 대한 사이에 Names of the divisions of the aggregate of cognition (or full knowledge).

ı Alaya vijñānam	ग्रेन्च विदेशकायर मेश्रय	fundamental knowledge of the soul (cognition of the rational soul).
2 Adāna vijnānam	মৰ্ম্বর্থ, <b>ধুর</b> গ্রহণ ক্রিয়ার	acquired knowledge (or cogni- tion of the body).
3 Klistamanah	१ वे. संट्या स्वर्मी की	an afflicted or distressed mind.
4 Cakşur vijñānam	श्रमामी देश धर भेश व	cognition or knowledge by the
5 Śrotra vijñānam	क्ष.यद्.क्ष.तर.चे <b>स</b> .त	eye. do. <b>by the ear</b>
6 Ghrāņa vijñānam	कृति दुशः धरः मेशः ध	do. by the nose.
7 Jihvā vij <b>ñānam</b>	ब्रेने दसम्भाग	do. by the tongue.
8 Kāya vijāānam	जिंदागुः देशस्य नेशःस	do. by the body.
9 Mano vijñānam	भूर.णु.क्ष.तर.चेशय	do. by the mind.

LXXIX (98) PAST TO TO SALT NAMES OF THE TWELVE EXTENTS OF THE ORGANS AND OBJECTS OF SENSE.

ı Cakşuràyatanam	शमामा क्षेत्र सळे	the extent (or sphere) of the eye.
2 Rūpāyatanam	चाडिचारा गु.श्चे:घक्टर	do. of the body or object
3 Śrotrāyatanam	<i>इ</i> :नदै:क्रुं:बर्ढे <b>र</b>	do. of the ear.
4 Śabdāyatanam	<b>સુ</b> ત્રે સું અકે <b>ર</b>	do. of sound.
5 Ghrāņāyatanam	क्ष्ये क्षे मके र	do. of the nose.
6 Gandhāyatanam	ર્રેલ <del>ક્રે</del> લ સહે <b>ર</b>	do. of smell or scent.
7 Jihvāyatanam	ફ્રેવિ:ક્ષુે: <b>ન</b> ઢેંડ	do. of the tongue.
8 Rasāyatanam	रॅ दे क्षे सळेर	do. of taste or flavour.
9 Kāyāyatanam	ૡુશ્વ <sup>®</sup> ી <b>.સું.સ</b> ક્રે <b>૧</b>	do. of the body.
10 Sprastavyāyatanam	रेमा <i>5</i> दे:भ्रे:सर्हेर	do. of touch.
II Manayatanam	ઐંદ'ઈું'ક્ષુેં શહેર	do. of the mind.
12 Dharmayatanam	क्रॅंग गुै भुे मळेर	do. of the moral sense.

1 Cakşurdhātu	श्रमानी मुक्सश	the root (primary substance, region or kingdom) of the eye.
2 Rūpadhātu	चित्रियारा ग्री-पिशक्ष	do, of the body or object.
3 Cakşur vijflanadhatu	भूची-ची-क्षा-तर-पुर्श-तर्द्र-विश्वश	do. of the knowledge acquired by the eye.
4 Śrotradhātu	इयदे मामस	do, of the ear.
5 Śabdadhātu	<b>सु</b> दे   मश्रम	do. of sound.
6 Śrotra vijnanadhatu	इ.चर्. क्षातर चुरायदे क्षा	do, of the knowledge acquired by the ear.
7 Ghrāṇadhātu	कृति मिश्रश	do. of the nose.
8 Gandhadhātu	<u> इत् ग्रम्भ</u>	do. of scent or smell.
9 Ghrāņs vijnānadhātu	कृति वृद्धाः धरः विद्याः धर्ते विद्याद्य	do. of the knowledge (or no- tion) acquired by the nose.
10 Jihvādhātu	बुदे मञ्जर	do. of the tongue.
II Rasadhātu	र् वे मानम	do. of taste or flavour.
12 Jihvā vijñānadhātu	कुंद्र-इम्प्य-द्रन्थ-पद्र-पिम्पस	do. of the knowledge acquired by the tongue.
13 Kāyadhātu	अंश्र <sup>्</sup> गु मिन्नश	do. of the body.
14 Sprastavyadhatu	रेमा पुरे ग्रम्भक्ष	do. of touch.
15 Kāya vijāānadhātu	तिस्र ग्री.संस्य तर-पुर्शासद्ग, विश्वस	do. of the knowledge acquired by the body.
16 Manodhātu	ŴŢŊŢ <b>₽</b> ₩	do. of the mind.
17 Dharmadhātu	ইম'শূমান্দমধ	do, of the moral sense.
18 Mano vij <b>nānadhā</b> tu	भूटे.मुं. <sup>१</sup> श्चन्तरः चुंशःतपूरं विश्वश	do. of the knowledge acquired by the mind.

### LXXXI (100) 575 7 3 7 5 7 5 7 5 1 NAMES OF THE 22 ORGANS OR INSTRUMENTS.

1 Cakşurindriya	शिमानीत्वरर्धे	the organ of the eye.
2 Śrotrendriya	इन्दि द्वर ये	do. of the ear.
3 Ghraņendriya	<b>कृति:दग</b> ट:र्ये	do. of the nose.
4 Jihvendriya	ब्रेवे दवद य	do. of the tongue.
5 Kāyendriya	ଔ <b>୶</b> ୷ୢୄୖୄ୷୵୳ଵୄ୵ୖଽ	do. of the body.

थेर-गु-रवद-द	the organ of the mind.
र्वे देवदार्घ	the male organ.
में वै:न्वदर्ध	the female organ.
ब्रैनावर्षणजी.रवट.स	the organ of pain (misery, dis- tress).
वर्-वर्द-द्वर-च	the organ of pleasure (or happiness).
भैदः वदे वदे दवदः व	the organ of pleasure (or good disposition of the mind).
<b>भैर्-भेय</b> े क्रे. द्वर वे	the organ of displeasure.
व <b>ृ</b> टः क्रुँससागुँ द्वटः य	the organ of indifference.
<b>९५:यमे:५वट:यॅ</b>	the organ of faith or belief.
वर्रेद्व्युपणु र्वट व	the organ of perseverance (or diligent application).
<u> ५५:पवै:५वट:व</u> ि	the organ of memory.
<b>नैद</b> िद <b>ेंद की दग</b> र व	the organ of deep meditation (or ecstasy).
<i>বিষ</i> াংগ-শূ-ব্য: ব্	the organ of wit or understand- ing.
ब्रे-मेशयःगुङ्गमेशयः क्रेर्-यदेः इयदःच	the organ of making known the things unknown (before).
गुक् मेश्रायदे 'त्वर चे	the organ of omniscience.
गुन नेश य १८ स्व वर्ष ५ वर व	the organ of having all know- ledge or omniscience.
र्सेना नी रवट चे	the organ of life (or of living).
	मृद्धियान्य स्वर्धियान्य स्वर्धियान्य स्वर्धियान्य स्वर्धिया स्वर्धियान्य स्वर्धिया स्वर्धिय स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्धिय स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्धिय स्वर्धिय स्वर्धिय स्वर्धिय स्वर्

### TXXXII (101) सिट.मू.रेट्यांच्यश्चर्टर.श्चे.अष्टुट.रेट.रेवट.मू.रुचर.रुच्यंच्यतं वेट.व.श्चे.क्च्यंश.वर्च.तप्चे. ALL SORTS OF NAMES AND TERMS ORIGINATING IN THE EXPLICATION OF THE

BODIES OR AGGREGATES, REGIONS OR PRIMARY SUBSTANCES, EXTENT OF SENSES, AND THE ORGANS.

1 Avadhāraņa 2 Aśrayabhūta rūpaņyat [?]	द्यः भ्रेरः इतः नुष्यः स्यः मान्त्रमान् स्यः स्यः भ्रेरः स्यः मान्त्रमान् स्यः स्यः स्यः स्यः स्यः स्यः स्यः स्यः स्यः स्यः	comprehending, fully perceiv- ing and division [?]. having become an object of pro- tection (or being subject to destruction).
3 Suvarņa	मिर्नेग्न अस्ट संदेशसर्ग	a fine colour.

a bad or disagreeable colour. 4 Durvarna

114 SANSKRIT—TIBRTAN—ENGLISH VOCABULARY,		
5 Păṇḍura	भुःचे	grey, white, yellowish white.
6 Śyāva	রূ বধবে	brown.
7 Śavala	शे वें or विवें मृत्री सादरेश य	a variegated colour.
8 Pingala	શ્રેર:ક્ષુ	tawny.
9 Catuḥpārśva	<u> </u>	the four sides (or surfaces).
10 Abhoga	मुँचें.त.पंटियो.त.चच्च्र.च	completion, effort.
11 Abhila <b>kṣ</b> a	<b>५</b> र्नेट-च	a proceeding, going.
12 Samstuta	<b>৭</b> ইখ'ণ	(asked) praised, hymned.
13 Asampramokşa	भ्रामहेर्य	not forgetting (exempt from oblivion).
14 Vihita	<b>ਤ</b> ਸ਼੍ਰੈਟ:ਧ	caused, made, done.
15 Abhisampratyaya	মর্ট্রে'ঘশ-শৌণ্-ক্রয়'ঘ	full belief, conviction.
16 Lajjā	विह्रेंभ'यद्र'क्र'व	shame, bashfulness, modesty.
17 Sampratipatti	<b>ঋহ</b> 'বৃদ্যধহার	agreed, convened, well distin- guished.
18 Utsāha	रून व	effort, exertion, wish, liking.
19 Prasațhată	<sup>≰</sup> ज.२.४ वय.स. <b>४</b> २ चीस	the state of being tranquil, quick, undisturbed.
20 Daușțulya	म्बद्धः ८५:येद	wickedness, sin, wicked, sinful.
21 Karmaņyatā	<b>୷</b> ଶ.ସି.2 <b>୮.</b> ପ	fitness, convenience.
22 Aghāta	<i>ગુવ</i> ન્વસ અવર સેમસ	afflicted, distressed.
23 Śreyaḥ	जम्बारायन्त्रायके व	<pre>good, clever, great, or good- ness.</pre>
24 Bahutara-viśiṣṭa	ট্রিব:ক্রম:ব্রবাশ:ঘ	greatly exalted, distinguished.
25 Apakāra	मर्बेर्-धर-वेर-ध	a hurting, one that hurts.
26 Vairānubandha	<b>स</b> ुं <b>५</b> :यर:वैहेंब:य	a binding up into a knot, sub- duing.
27 Caṇḍavacodaśitā	क्रेन <mark>,चर्चटश</mark> .त्रूश.बुर.पट्चस.त	the using of abusive words.
28 Vyāroṣa	<u> मूर्</u> थ.बंश.पर्चिचा.त	the state of being troubled or angry.
29 Agraha	<b>ગુ</b> ત્ર'કુ'વેદેં <b>ત</b> 'ય	the state of being seized, seiz- ing, taking.
30 Vipratisāra	<b>भेर</b> -अन्यस्माक्ष-ध	repentance, inveterate hate or enmity.
31 Manojalpa	भेर्'या व <u>ह</u> िर'या देवाश	the saying in one's mind, re- flection, animadversion.
32 Sahaja	क्षेत्र द्वेना क्षेत्राय	born with, innate, inborn, natu- ral.

Mahāhhūmika		
33 Mahābhūmika	सक्रम्याय	one of high principles.
34 Parikalpitam	गुन-दु-चन्नास-ध	discerned, judged, tried, examined.
35 Atmamoha	वर्गार् केंद्रश्य	spiritual ignorance or spiritual- ly ignorant.
36 Atmad <b>ṛṣṭ</b> i	यन्त्रानु स्थाय	the theory of the existence of the soul.
37 Atmamāna	यर्वार् : मुंभ	selfish pride (or proud).
38 Atmasneha	यर्गाया कमाश्राय	loving one's self too much, ego- tism.
39 Santānānu-vṛtti	चैंन-क्र <u>चोश्रःतरःप</u> ्टिचाःत	following his passions.
40 Ekajātīya-vijnāna	इसःसरःचेसःसः रेनासः नारुवाःस	homogeneous knowledge.
41 Sabhāga	<b>ब</b> ब्देर-य-द्द-वरुस-य	consisting of homogeneous parts.
42 Nirvita	୴ଽ୕୳ୢୠ୕ଽ୕୕୕	despair, despondency.
43 Kānkṣā	शॅब के देय दूर	doubt, hesitation.
44 Vimati	<b>भैर-म</b> र्केश	doubt, anxiety.
45 Anunāya	हुशु-ळन्।स-य	passionate foe.
46 Kāmarāga	<b>२</b> र्र्,यय <b>२र्</b> र्, क्रम्थय	lustful passion.
47 Bhavarāga	श्रेष्ठ पर्देष्ठ क्ष	fondness of worldly existence.
48 Samjojana	<b>ગુ</b> ન૧ૄ-ફ્રેકિં-વ	union with, purification.
49 Bandhana	985.4	the state of being tied or bound. (bandage, fetters).
50 Yoga	र्श्वेर:व	union, absorption.
51 Nīvaraņa	भूक्य	stain, blemish.
52 Kāmapratisamyuktam	<b>२</b> र्देर'य' <b>र</b> ⊏'व्यय	lustful, united with lust.
53 Rūpapratisamyuktam	चर्डिचोश्-रट.कॅश्नर	united with body, having a body.
54 Saratāṇam [M. Saraṇam]	कृष्म्रदशःयन्दरः स्वय	wicked, sinful, distressed.
55 Ahamkāra	टर.पंह् <b>दराट.</b> मैज	egotism, pride, selfishness.
56 Mamakāra	वर्वाःमीरः १ हेर्द्	the taking for one's seli, selfish- ness, egotism.
57 Pratisandhi	के <b>्शर्क्सस</b> ह्येंर.च	metempsychosis.
58 Samsāra	विकर-व	migration, wandering, worldly existence.
59 Cittānu-parivartti	शुभस्त्यी.हंशःशे.वंवंदःश	following his own heart's in- clination.

### LXXXIII (231) 취득취직기자 ALL SORTS OF WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES.

I	Dharmaparyāya	कूल.ग्री.क्ष्म.चीटल	enumeration of several religious articles.
2	Ardha trayodasa satāni	ब्र्ट.श्रेश.चचे.र्ज.चश्	twelve hundred and fifty.
3	Nānā Buddha kṣetra san- nipatitāḥ	पर्यक्षात्त्रीय क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र सहस्रामुक्ष कुष्	they that have been gathered to- gether from all sorts of Bud- dha provinces.
4	Mahatā ca Bodhisatva- gaņena sārddham sambahula	वुः ह्वनः सेमसः द्वादे केनास केन वे दिन्य सम्मान्य क्वान्य द्वार स्वाद्य	a great number of Bodhisattvas, and, in the same manner, many others.
-	Evain pramukhāḥ	दे त्यार्शेन्। स्य र्हेन्। सणुः निर्देशे	that person et cetera (or that, et cetera). the chief (or president) of a
	Gaṇa pramukha	हूंब.रे.पंर्मे.चमाश्चीकात	society (or company). those going before (magistrates
•	Purvangāmin Sajñam or sañjaha [M. Sar-	क्ष्यक्ष.कुर्याःक्षेत्र.कुत्री	or officers), preamble, preface.
Ū	dham	. , ,	in the same manner, or uniformly (together with).
_	Trih pradaksiņikņtya	जर्मश्चिमः चर्स्नेरः चः चैशः दश	having thrice circumambulated turning to the right side.
	Ekam samuttarāsangam krtvā	मुनेषःस्वायःम्डिमारुःम्बरःरे	having put his upper garment (cloak) upon one arm.
ΙI	Daksiņam jānu maņdalam pṛthivyām pratisthāpya	तिश्राम्य प्राप्ता स्त्री क्षे. ट. श्राचा.	having touched the ground with the knee-pan of his right leg.
		শুর্ত্তুশৃষ্ণ দ	p or
12	Sādhu! sādhu!	येन् <b>शर्से येन्</b> शर्से	very well! very well!
13	Bhāşişye bhante	दशः क्षिरः भावत् १ दे	I will tell you.
14	Cittam ārādhayi <b>şy</b> e	श्रमशन्द्रमधन्त्रमु	and will make glad your heart.
15	Tișțhati	<b>ु</b> ग्र	he sits, exists, is.
16	Dhriyate	वर्के व	lives or moves.
17	Yāpayati	म्बिस सँ	he passes his time, or abides.
18	Dharmañca deśayati	ळॅशगु८:ऄॅ्रेन	and gives likewise religious in- struction.
19	Bhagavatānujñāta	वर्टेस द्व (५५%) मुद्दाः व	Bhagavan's permission.
20	Jīvita hetorapi	<b>५</b> ळ वरे ब्रॅनमी वेरपट	(not even) for his life also.
21	Adhivacanam	हें <b>न</b> ह्य दन्।	a primitive word, a noun [denomination].
22	Manorathāśā paripūri	শু-বিশ্বরাধ্যমধ্যমন্ত্রীর-ই-ব- শু-কোন্ধ্যমধ্যমন্ত্রীর-ই-ব-	his hopes have been entirely fulfilled in accordance with his wishes.

23 Aupāyakrama	क्रुच। ध्वश	manner, method, rite.	
24 Agataphalam	<b>ବ୍ୟୟ</b> ଣ୍ଡି ହିଁବ ଧ	has found the fruit.	
25 Praviša	<b>८</b> हन्य	entrance, or entering into.	
26 Avatāra	निर्वेग्रह्म	a proceeding.	
27 Mahāyāna parigrāhakam	वेनाय केन ये भेटम सुत्रें क्य	one that perceives or under- stands the high principles.	
28 Saddharma parigrāhakam	नमध्वे क्रिस्प्रसम्बद्धन्य	one that receives the true reli-	
29 Saddharmastu cirasthitiko bhavati	न्द्रस्य स्टब्स्य न्त्रम्य स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य स् स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य स	the true religion too, will continue a long time.	
30 Nātišitam nātyuşņam	4.8E.ME. श.चीर   4.8E.ME. श.ट्र.	neither too cold nor too warm.	
31 Abhyaṅgata [?]	মূহুৰ,রেহ <i>নে</i> রন্ধার	eminent, excellent.	
32 Asthānamata	दे <sup>-</sup> वे-मृद् <b>सन्त</b> ः भेद	that which is improper, inconvenient.	
33 Kāyikam balam	<b>લેશ</b> ્યું. <u>ક્રે</u> ંગશ	bodily strength.	
34 Kāyikam daurbalyam	<i>तश्र•ेम</i> .⊈ट.च	bodily infirmity or weakness.	
35 Samcintya	<b>ন্ধ্যন</b> ্ত্ৰ	intentionally, according to one's mind.	
36 Amuka	के मोर्के दिम	such a one.	
37 Śuci	न्द्राच	clean, pure.	
38 Anantāparyanta	मध्य प्यसःसु सेर्	infinite, boundless.	
39 Bālāgra	स्रे रे हें में	the tip of a hair of the head.	
40 Avaraņam	<b>भू</b> न य	stain, blot, taint.	
41 Setu	<b>ड्रेम्</b> स	a mound, bank, or bridge.	
42 Ariiśa	<b>&amp;</b>	part, portion.	
43 Bhāga	क्षेत्रव। क	portion, part, fortune.	
44 Aroga	<b>ब</b> र्-श्रेर-य	not sick, healthy.	
45 Dehin	<b>अध्यक्</b>	bodily, corporeal.	
46 Svapatīya	מקק'קמבים	being his own master, indepen- dent.	
47 Samutthanam	गुरक्सक्र्राट्य। गुरक्सक्रट छेरच	rousing or exciting from all sides.	
48 Sārvabhauma	श.गोबं.करं यट.चंत्र.मेकत	a person in whose power are all the lands and field (or all the	
49 Caturantavijitavam	सक्ष्यःयर्थ्यः <b>देश</b> .चरः मेेजःच	earth). victorious on all the four corners.	

4 11 -74	द्वत्य-द्र-वर्गोर्	purifies or composes.	
50 Adhyāvasati	· •	· ·	
51 Paramārtha satyam	र्ने र्म प्रे पर्वे पर्वे	real truth.	
52 Samvṛti satyam	गैथः ह्वः ग्रीः यदेशस	unreal, seeming truth.	
53 Vyavahāra	<del>ব</del> স্কৃত্	sentence, decree, judgment of logicians and of judges in lawsuits.	
54 Tajjātīya	<b>?</b> '55'45'45	of the same kind.	
55 Yugam	ब्र <u>ेट. । सै</u> नाश	a pair, couple, yoke.	
56 Yugapati	डेम्'स्ट	at once, together with.	
57 Yathāyogam	<b>ਛ.ਲੇ</b> ∡.ਣ੍ਰਖ਼⊠.रा	as it is proper or convenient.	
58 Avadhāraņam	ट्रश्नःसर-विविद्य	perceiving or comprehending.	
59 Durāsaha	वक्रुंद:यर:द्गाद:व	difficult of access.	
60 Ișța	दर्दर्य। धुनाय	desire, wish, desirable or agree- able.	
61 Anișța	श्रे १२ देन स्था १८ तुनाय	undesirable, disagreeable.	
62 Abhisyandita	वस्यास्राय	moistened, steeped, macerated.	
63 Vipākam	<u> ধ্যার্থ শ্লী</u> র্	ripe, ripened, grown ripe.	
64 Varihara visarjayati	<b>यद</b> हेर्	he answers or returns an answer.	
65 Visarjanam	এব ইবি-ঘাদ্যবিদ্যে	an answering, or returning an answer.	
66 Visarjita	<b>4545</b> 4.1	answered, an answer given.	
67 Pratividhānam	ब्रैर-वर्द्धाः दात्मार्गम् वःच	retribution, answer.	
68 Parivāsita	সূধ্যে শ্বিবস্ত্রুগ	elected, selected, chosen.	
69 Nirgata	वृद्धा वर्षाय	gone out, passed away.	
70 Nirvikāra	<sup>ଅ.</sup> 'ଦ୍ <b>ସ୍</b> ≺'ସ	immutable, not changing.	
71 Prativahanam	श्रूर व हूँ वा च	repelled, turned back.	
72 Nirghātitā	वर्डेमध	destroyed.	
73 Upajagāma	3.44.XE	going near to, approaching.	
74 Amukhamupagatam	सर्दिन् पुरने देवर सिंद	gone close up to him.	
75 Pratīkṣatā	<b>¥</b> 5	he waits for, attends on, he sits.	
76 Alokita	गुरुरु नम्द्रन सर्दर् राज्यस्य	regarding, looking on.	

77 Vilokita, Alokita	यकंच देशतर.यकं.य.मोलश.योलूबे.रे.	looking on, or looking to the right and left, etc.	
78 Uttișțha	PICK	he arose or has arisen.	
79 Uttiethati	<b>€</b> IC.	he arises, stands up.	
80 Utthāsyati	कंट.घर.पंचीर	will arise or stand up.	
81 Utthāya	CICEL GEN	having arisen.	
82 Eta yūyam	<b>药、姜、</b> 一种	come thou hither.	
83 Gaccha	ÃĽ.	go, go thou.	
84 Agaccha	र्हर मेंग	come, come hither.	
85 Anīyatām	<b>हिर-दे-लेग</b>	bring it hither.	
86 Anābhāsa	<u>भ्रः<b>भ</b>्र</u> ःच	not evident, not appearing.	
87 Nirābhāsa	<del>ब</del> ्रूट:व:शे <b>र</b> :व	void of light.	
88 Aharaṇam	येदया वेहेंदाय	a taking or seizing.	
89 Nirviśesa	वुःचनाग्रेरःय। विरायराग्रेराय	indiscriminate.	
90 Dușkarakāraka	न् <b>गद्भःवः</b> क्षेत्रःच	making difficult.	
91 Duşkaracaryā	द्र <b>णत्रः व श्वद</b> ्व	being penitent, or performing his penances, mortification, hardship.	
92 Ekatya	<b>म रेपाय</b> य	some.	
93 Akarşayati	<b>&amp;</b> 5:434	he draws him on this side.	
94 Parākarṣayati	<i>ष</i> र: ५ देव	he draws him to the other side (or he drags him violently).	
95 Pratyudgamanam	ব্যাব	a respectful meeting or receiving of one.	
96 Pratyudgamya	বর্ষী.പথম.	the place of meeting.	
97 Dvija	<b>ਹ.</b> ਰੋ <sub>ਸ.ਭੁ</sub>	twice born, a bird, a Brahman.	
98 Varga	ह्ये.क्ष	class, order, tribe [caste].	
99 Guhyam	नशट.च	a secret, mystery.	
100 Nimitta	নঠ্য ক্ষ	sign, token.	
101 Tapasvin	न्यायः श्रदान्धः कृतः क्रांटकः चत्र	one doing penance.	
102 Lokavibhava	<b>द्देन</b> देवद्देन य	the destruction of the world.	
103 Lokasambhava	<b>ब्रह्म</b> हेन ब्रुटः व	the origin or beginning of the world.	

104 Karatalam	लन्। शर्वेल	the flat hand, palm.	
105 V <b>ṛkṣa</b> talam	-Ac.2c.	the bottom of a tree.	
106 Kramatalam	্বমান্ট্র-মন্থ্য <u> </u>	the sole of the foot.	
107 Bhūmitalam	शर्दे खेट । शर्द मुल	the ground, soil, the surface of	
108 Akāśatalam	<b>ৰম:মা</b> দ্ৰই:২গ্ৰীঝ:২)ক্ৰি	the earth. the firmament (apparent), circle or orb.	
109 Abhisambuddhati	প্রুথ-রাম-টুন্রধা-রাম-পেঞ্চ-শ্রী-য	the state of becoming perfect (or a Buddha).	
110 Parijñā	लूटश.शे.चुश.त	knowing entirely.	
111 Viśvakarma	<i>তা</i> ধা-ক্ষু-ক্ষু-ক্ষু-ক্ষু-ক্ষু-ক্ষু-ক্ষু-ক্ষ	making all sorts of works, fabricating several things.	
112 Apravyāhāra	मैक्ट्र'वहेँद्र'तु स्रेद्र'य	inexpressible, ineffable.	
113 Dinakara	<b>१</b> २५१ १ म	that which makes day, the sun.	
114 Caitya	मर्केर् देन	a shrine, sacred building.	
115 Vasu	<b>र</b> विमार्थेर	treasure, wealth, precious things.	
116 Śikṣāpadam	यश्चिय:राद्रे:म्ब	elements of learning.	
117 Śīlam	প্রুল.ট্রেমধ্য	morality, moral law.	
118 Sambara	ই্মখ	obligation, moral obligation, duty.	
119 Adhomukha	মন্ শ্ব্	looking downwards, dejected.	
120 Akhyānam	୩ <b>୨</b> ୟ:ଶ୍ରୁ <b>୮</b>	tradition, tale.	
121 Purāņam	ন্ধ্র-হ্বহা	ancient generation, mythology.	
122 Itihāsa	रेक्ष्यु-वुदावरावहूर्य	former events, history.	
123 Hāsya	चल्र-म्	laughter, laughing	
124 Bījam vāpayati	श त्रुं प्रदेवश शुः प्रह्म	causes or makes seed to be sown.	
125 Bişam	5 <b>म</b>	poison.	
126 Pratyayārtha	<b>พ</b> ีร.ชูฆ.สะ. <b>อ</b> .चฮู.कู้ะ	for the sake of making it be- lieved.	
127 Samudratīra	मु अर्द्ध दे दिन्हा	the sea-shore.	
128 Garbhasamkrānti	शरण.?.केंशश.श.?श.?८६नात	entrance into the womb (of an incarnated saint).	
129 Nānāvyādhiparigata	बर् द्वा कें नाथा गुरु माना माना	afflicted with all sorts of diseases.	
130 Abhivismaya	<b>પ્ય</b> ન્નહ્વન્દ્રહે	a great wonder, marvellous.	
131 Adbhutam	¥4.2.3c.a	a miraculous event, wonder.	

132 Aścaryam	<u> </u>	astonishing, wonderful.	
133 Vyavakr <del>s</del> ta	<b>५</b> ५ ५ देहें से ५ य ५ वे ६ य	solitary, retired, silent.	
134 Anavakṛṣṭa	श्चरवेदायाय् रु.व.हें स्टब्स	not retired or solitary, noisy.	
135 Pathya(na)m	जश.चेचारा	provision for a journey.	
136 Durdinam	लीजाट <b>वःभेगा</b> त	foul weather.	
<del>-</del>	grigr.	merchandise, wares.	
137 Paṇam	_	to be done, must be done.	
138 Karaņīyam	5°C	not to be done.	
139 Akaraņīyam	<b>न</b> न मार्थिय		
140 Arjanam	ब्रैंच.ज	preparing, making ready; gain- ing, acquiring, earning.	
141 Iñjitam	म्प्रस्य	moved, shaken, agitated.	
142 Samucch[r]aya	<b>এম.পর্যু</b> .ব	a tact body, high; height.	
143 Samucch[r]ita	यस्र्रेट.च.चार्श्वनाश्चर	erected, established.	
144 Nikşepa	चलमानम्बर्भन	a placing, laying down.	
145 Lupta	(क्यादाक्ष:क्र्यूट:च	destroyed, plundered; abo- lished, disappeared.	
146 Prānta	মহন্	border, end; edge, margin.	
147 Veda	रेग छेर	the veda of the Hindus (instruc- tion, sacred literature).	
148 Adhyāpayati	त्र्वार् १५६म	he causes to read, he instructs.	
149 Balādhānam	ब्रेंवस वस्त्रेर य	the increasing or producing of strength.	
150 Avyavakīrņņa	য়ঀৢঽয়য়	unmixed, pure.	
151 Sāvadyam	मदः अर्थे व ५८: वरुष	sinful, together with sin.	
152 Anavadyam	<sub>मि</sub> क्अर्क् <u>र</u> य अर्	sinless, without vice.	
153 Nirgata	<b>2</b> c.	proud.	
	भूटच or ब्रेंच	fallen down, hanging down.	
154 Prabhrasta 155 Pravarttakam	∀£च.तर.चुे्र.त ?	making to enter into; one that makes.	
156 Anuvarttakam	<u> इंश.शे.पंटियोत</u>	an affixing or adding to; an affix.	
157 Samrodha	ज्ञास स्वित्र मिय	an entire ceasing or stopping; hindrance, impediment.	
158 Vikatthitam	इस्राधर वहेर् ध	an expression, saying.	
159 Lingam	मळन द्वास	sign, token, mark, or charac- teristic sign; symbol.	

122	5711151111	i iibbinh—mabbi voon	BOBINI.
160	Nirākaraņam	वर्षेत्रा वर्णनाय	contradiction, opposition, rejection, destruction.
<b>1</b> 61	Asyam	म्बद्ध	a place, sitting-place.
162	·Āsya	P	the mouth.
163	Kleśabahula	कृत्रें स्थाया के पासाप	great distress or affliction (one in much distress).
164	Tivrarāga	<b>२</b> र्नेर्-कम्बर-के:चर्-चर्-च	excessive lust or passion for, great cupidity.
165	Tivradveșa	<u> लेख्ट वर्</u> दे । लेख्ट क्रीसके व	excess of aversion or hatred.
166	Tivramoha	<b>५</b> सुमा वर्रे व	excess of ignorance (or dullness, sloth, indolence).
167	Dīna	<b>ब्र</b> -प	poor, indigent; mean, low, weak, feeble.
168	Hina	<b>5</b> सद-दा-दद-दा	low, vile, bad.
169	Viṣāda	फेंद्र-वसर्-ध	lowness of spirits, want of energy, dejection, lassitude.
170	Vișaṇṇamanas	श्चिर-भिष्यारा	a dejected mind; dejection, one with low spirits.
	Cittam nāvalīyate, na sam-	શેમશ.મૃ.બૈય.પીય.વશ.મૃ.બૈય	the heart does not faint, the spirits are not dejected.
172	līyate Na vipṛṣṭhi bhavati asya mānasaṁ	रेवे :फोर-धुर-सुन्।स-धर-ध्रो वनुर	on that account he will not turn back from.
173	F.şaṇā	क्रॅंभ'म	a seeking, looking for; a desiring.
174	Paryeșaņā	<b>ऑ</b> ट्स'सु'२ ईंग'च	a searching out, a looking for.
175	Anveșaņā	<b>इश.शे.८.क्र्</b> ज.च	a searching after, a seeking for.
176	Samanveşaņam	<b>गु</b> न्दुःहेशःसुःर्क्रेयःच	a searching for everywhere.
177	Mṛgayate	कॅंब व दकेंब	he (hunts, pursues), searches for.
178	3 Pratyanubhavati	श्रास्यसङ्गिद्धानस्यतुनुस	each will be found or enjoyed.
179	) Vedayati	<u> </u>	he will perceive (feel, enjoy) it.
180	) Samvedayati	শুৰ'দু'ষ্ট্ৰনি'ব <b>ন'ন্</b> শুন	will entirely (throughout) per- ceive.
18:	r Pratisanivedayati	गुद्दर्श्वेर्धरःश्वेदःवरःद्वुर	will entirely enjoy each of them.
18:	2 Nitya	हुन्। इन्	steady, constant, continual, permanent, eternal.
18	3 Dhruva	वहदाध	firm, fixed, settled, continual, certain.
18	4 Śāśvata	वे <b>र</b> .ब्रु <b>ग</b>	fixed, eternal, perpetual.
18	5 Avipariņāma dharma	श्रात्मुर पदे केंश ख	of immutable nature, not subject to change.
18	6 Kūṭastha	वेर-डिना-र्-मान्साय	remaining the same, uniform, perpetually and universally the same.

187 Avakalpana	ट्रमस्यय ट्रश.तर.ट्रेचेश.च.जुचेश.चर.	well discussed or examined, ascertained.	
188 Sambhāvanā	শ্ব্ৰু	nature, worldly existence.	
189 Cetaḥprasāda	शेसस-८-व	a pure mind, clear understanding; pure intention.	
190 Accha	55:5	clean, clear, pure.	
191 Viprasanna	<sup>कु</sup> शःपर <b>ः५</b> ८:व	purified, made pure, clear or clean.	
192 Svaccha	.পূৰ' <b>ন্'ন্</b> ন'ন	very clean, pure.	
193 Prasanna	र्ट.चर्.च्रश्यःच	pure and clean, very clean.	
194 Anāvila	र् <u>क</u> ्रेण्यास्त्रेन्य	undisturbed, pure.	
195 Anāratā	भ्र.मूट.स	not desisting, not leaving off, not ceasing from.	
196 Aviratā	थ.म <u>ि</u> टश.त	has not desisted from.	
197 Aprativiratā	gar.ûc.y. <u>y</u> c.a	henceforth also will not cease.	
198 Ākara	<b>ਰਹੈਂਟ.ਜਿਵਸ਼.ਰਹੈਂਟ.ਜ਼\ਖ਼</b> ਸ਼	a mine; source, origin, fountain, etc.	
199 Nidhānam	महिर देर	treasure, wealth, riches.	
200 Dravyam	Esi	substance, thing; wealth, property.	
201 Adīnava	<u> </u>	a fault, offence.	
202 Kilvişam	कृताय। नर्नाय	fault, offence, sin.	
203 Aparādha	3ेश <sup>-</sup> च	offence, transgression.	
204 Bālollapanam	वुश-पन्तेर-प	the deceiving of a child.	
205 Mṛṣā	यहूँ व	falsehood, lying.	
206 Mṛṣādharmāṇaḥ	वर्षु, वर्दे क्रिंश स्ब	deceiving, delusion (having a deceitful character).	
207 Rikta	म्होंम्	empty, void.	
208 Tuccha	न्ह्य	empty, void, little, small.	
209 Vaśika [?]	<b>୴</b> :ଅ:ଦ୍ୱର୍	empty, void, vain, useless.	
210 Asāra	क्रुंट यें सेर्ध	pithless, sapless; empty, void.	
211 Nirāhā	न्भिं व सेर् य	steadiness, uprightness.	
212 Panka	<b>भेर</b> स	fickle, cunning.	
213 Jihma	दम्रसःदमुसःम्प्रि <sub>व</sub> ःस्द	crooked, cunning, deceitful.	

214 Kuțila	न्र.मृ.ख	sly, cunning, crafty, deceitful.	
215 Cakkrika	यवश.चीलर.चपू.चीलूर.क्षुेश्वश.त।	a tumbler, a shower of tricks with a discus.	
	<b>८म</b> मुर्भे	with a discus.	
216 Kusita	<b>टमाम्ब</b> र्भिः च	vile, wicked, depraved, deceit-	
217 Jighatsita	বশুধায	hungry, poor, indigent (that became hungry).	
218 Pipāsita	स्रुश.दा	thirsty.	
219 Kuprāvaraņam	वर्षे] व दब्ध	having a bad upper garment.	
220 Kucela	বদ্যুৰ-ঘ	ill-clothed, dressed in dirty or tattered garments.	
221 Kṛpaṇa	में इंग्टर्न द	ill-clothed, low, vile.	
222 Vaniyaka	<b>धुना</b> खेंदश	a beggar, a mendicant.	
223 Arbha	अन्त्रश्चर्याः	emaciated; indigent, poor.	
224 Dhanika bhaya bhita	यै.जूर्य.तश.पंह्न्योश.चूट.सैचो.त	one horribly afraid on account of his debt (or being in debt).	
225 Klamatha	במים:5ֶס:נו	fatigue, exhaustion; tired, weary, exhausted.	
226 Klama	<u>พ</u> ีฆนรูสน	thirst, fatigue, weariness.	
227 Garvita	ट्रेम्रायः क्रुंश्रश्चा	proud, arrogant, haughty.	
228 Vispardhā	क्षायर त्याक्य	emulation, rivalry.	
229 Vikrīḍamāna	<sup>क्</sup> य:पर:क्रे.य	a playing, a sporting.	
230 Salīlam	<b>वें</b> यम् उद्यव्हेंशय	wanton, sportive.	
231 Darpita	<b>ग्रेम्थ</b> .त.ट्रंचश.त	proud, arrogant.	
232 Matta	मुेश.त	intoxicated (with pride or passion).	
233 Akşakridā	कें विश्वास्त्राच	to play at chess [dice].	
234 Riramsā	<del>शे</del> 'वर्रे	fond of playing or gaming.	
235 Krīḍati	₹	he plays.	
236 Ramate	<b>रमद</b>	he rejoices, or is glad.	
237 Paricarayati	<b>नमान</b> सम्बन्ध	he rejoices exceedingly (or carnally).	
238 Kandu for Kanduka	बॅ'बॅद	a ball of wood or pith to play with.	
239 Prahelikā	ସ୍ଟ୍ର୍ୟୁକ	an enigma, a riddle.	
240 Gahanam	विवश ये	impervious, thick; a thicket.	

241 Ghana	ह्म् चें द्	thick, dense; solid, hard.	
242 Anupahatam	श्रुसस्यःदा	levelled, made even.	
243 Akṣatam	श. <b>ध्र</b> श.त	unhurt, unwounded.	
244 Atrptam	ม. <u>ตัพ</u> ส.ก	displeased, dissatisfied, insati-	
245 Satpurușa	<del>ଥି</del> ୟ.ସି.ረ <mark>ଷ.</mark> ଘ	the true (or holy) man.	
246 Purușa-vṛṣabha	मुंश ये.पिंशक्र्य	leader of men (man's son, chief of the herd or flock).	
247 Puruṣa-pungava	ଖ୍ <del>ଞ</del> ିଶ-ସି.ଖିଶ-ଖ <u>ହ</u> ୁଇ	man's son, chief of men.	
248 Mahāpuruṣa	ક્ષુ <del>શ.વે.</del> જુર. <u>ત</u> ્	man's son, the great (great man).	
249 Sārthavāha	रे <b>र</b> 'र्द्धेब	the leader.	
250 Na kuṇḍo bhavati	यमार्अपुर	shall not become a cripple or have maimed hands.	
251 Na lango bhavati	म्टर्बर् सेप्युर	shall not have maimed feet	
252 Na pakṣahato bhavati	चर्बिच्राश.बुद्रः श्रमश्रद्धाः यन् स्	shall not have one of his sides dried up.	
253 Na vikalendriyo bhavati	<b>र्</b> वट:यें:ब:ढंट:वर:ब्रे:व्कुर	shall not be born wanting any organ.	
254 Bhoga	विद्याः श्वेर	enjoyment, prosperity, fruition.	
255 Upabhoga	के.चर:ब्रॅंट्र-घ	enjoyment, a making use of.	
256 Paribhoga	<b>ल्ट्स</b> श्चर्युं द	entire or full enjoyment.	
257 Adhya	युग र्घ	rich, wealthy, opulent.	
258 Mahādhana	बॅर-के:य-बॅर-केब्यॅ	great riches, wealth.	
259 Prabhûtadhana	4x. MC. 51	much wealth or opulence.	
260 Sarvasukha samarpita	यर्-यःश्रमशः <b>उर्-</b> र्दः व्यवःय	possessing (or enjoying) every prosperity (or happiness).	
261 Samarpita	<b>५</b> व्यासुव्ययः महन्य	wealth, gift, donation.	
262 Duḥkhasyāntakara	<b>र्वेच.पर्वे</b> ज.ची.शक्ट.चुट.त	the making an end to all mis- chief.	
263 Māracamū	ସମୁକ୍ତି <b>ହି</b>	the Kāma's (or the devil's) army.	
264 Kṛṣṇabandhu	य ुर्द्रश्रक्षाचा से दे सामन	the devil's (or the black one's) kindred.	
265 Anuparipālayati	FN A MEN A BE	will keep entirely safe.	
266 Sásravajñána	त्रवा:पर्ट.परक्षतप्र.पु <b>रा</b> च	a defective knowledge.	
267 Anāsravajñāna	चनारास्त्रेरायदे सेशाय	a perfect knowledge.	
268 Vipatti	<u> </u>	a series, course; fall, adversity.	

269 T	Yit <b>h</b> i	कुश.चीटश	a lunar day, $\frac{1}{80}$ of a lunation.
270 A	nala	मे	fire.
271 B	Bhūtadhātrī	<b>ब</b> दुद: यें वै:देव	the supporter of living creatures, a name of the earth.
272 A	nila	<u>ق</u> ر.	wind, air.
273 St	ujāta	यम्बर्धाः यर स्थेक	well-born.
274 St	upariņata	येम् श्रायरःङ्गीदाय	grown fully ripe.
275 A	nujā	<u>इश.श्रीश्रीशाया भविषायर भ्रीशाय</u>	born afterwards or accordingly.
276 P	rasūta	चैट. <b>घक्ष भ्र</b> ेश.त	born.
277 St	usamsthita	जुम्बाश-तर-मधिश	he is well (in good state).
278 H	[etuka	<b>ਪ੍ਰੈ.ਯ</b> ਖ.ਹੈਟ.ਹ	produced by a cause.
279 P	rayojika	ब्रुॅर प्राथश पुट प	produced by a mixture.
280 S	varasanirodha	रट.मी.टट.मुक्ष.र्थमीयो.रा	a stopping by its own substance or essence.
281 N	la nirvarttayati	भ्र.भ्रे। भ्र.पत्रीय	will not be born or produced.
282 N	Tirhāra	<b>됩니</b> 다	a making ready; extracting.
283 A	bhinirvarttaka	श्रद्भायर विषुवायर पुराय	the state of being perfectly ready.
284 P	rāpta	विवाध	has found, obtained; gain, pro- fit.
285 A	rpaṇa	त्वुत्रायःमाइत्य	a giving, offering, entrusting.
286 Sa	amudācāra	गुरु रु. दु दु द र	arising everywhere.
287 P	ratipādayati	<b>५ वृक्ष</b> विं में चर वे द	he offers or makes to understand.
288 P	Pratilabdha	व्याय हुर्य	gain, profit, advantage.
289 U	Jpacaya	मेश्याप्य स्थापन	abundance, increase, abundant.
290 Ā	cita	पश्चेश.रा	collected, assembled.
291 P	Pūrņatvam	चिट.च.हूचेश.च	full, accomplished, perfect fullness.
292 A	nuserte [?]	मुश्रारार द्यीर	will be abundant.
293 U	Jtkarşa	पंत्रुपाराञ्चे व	increasing, coming forth.
294 A	vikalpa	इसायर से हेंग्य	injudicious, indiscreet
295 S	avikalpa	इसः यरः देवायद्यः वस्यः य	judicious, prudent.
296 P	Pañcaskandha prakaraṇam	स्र-स्र-स्त-रन-रु-नेर-ध	analysis of the 5 aggregates.

297	Prakṛti	रदःविद	nature, existing by itself.
298	Svabhāva	£ £ 5,5-1.464	self-existence, nature.
299	Svarūpam	<b>र</b> मिटें वें र द विद	its own form or nature.
300	Anusyūti	<b>इ</b> श.शेरचुंजव	connection.
301	Kṛtavikratäśa	चेमारा.क्ट.अ.च	pains taken in vain.
302	Phalavipāka sammoha	<b>उच्यानु इगायर क्षेत्रयाम क्षेट्स</b> ाय	spiritual ignorance with regard to the maturity of moral works.
303	Tattvārtha sammoha	रे मिं बदे र्देब य सेंट्स य	(morally) blind with respect to the meaning of truth, or of the first moral being.
304	Daivī	चिरंधानुका पश्चेशाच	chosen by Heaven or God (divinities).
305	Sparša rūpaņā	रुचात्तर्यतः <b>चित्रचाराश</b> ्चितःच	with a tangible body.
306	Vedyam	रूपोतर.येव	to be understood (science).
307	Vedakam	रम्पर-वुर्य	understanding.
308	Vitti	रेम्प	he understands, knows.

END OF FASCICULUS I.

# LXXXIV (188.) र्क्ट्र अन्दर्भेषाणे प्रदेशम् प्रदेशम् प्रदेशम् Logical and dialectical terms.

	TERMS.	
1 Tarka	<b>हे</b> म्म	dialectics.
2 Tārkika	<u> द</u> ेंगामीय	a dialectician.
3 Pratyakṣam	मदिन्धुमध	sense perception.
4 Anumānam	हे <b>श</b> शुर् <b>पम्</b> य	inference.
5 Agama	<b>अट</b> .	tradition, revelation.
6 Upapatti	<b>८१८-य । ना</b> न्य-क्रेनास	fitness (of argument); logical reason.
7 Hetu	न्त्र केंग्र	reason, middle term of a syllo- gism.
8 Anvaya	<b>ह</b> स.श.४ <u>म</u> ू.च	positive concomitance (of the middle term with the major term).
9 Vyatireka	र्थेन्य	reverse concomitance (of the negation of the major term with the negation of the middle term).
10 Asiddha	<b>अनु</b> दय	false (reason), unproved.
11 Viruddha	वस्त्राम	contrary (reason), contradictory.
12 Anaikāntika	ब्रदेशय	indefinite, uncertain.
13 Drațāntah	देशय (१ द्वे cf. 17)	example.
14 Sādharmyavat		(syllogism founded) on simi-
in Daduatinyavat	क्रमध्यम्	larity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous.
15 Vaidharmyavat	कूश भवेष तास्त्र कूश भवेष तास्त्र	larity (with the instance),
	सी.कंट.कंट.च [ बाश्च चर्चेच कूत्रीस कूत्राम्यमेषेदतास्त्र	larity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous. (syllogism founded) on differ- ence (from the instance), in-
15 Vaidharmyavat	क्रुशक्षक्ष <b>म्</b> वतस्य	larity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous. (syllogism founded) on differ- ence (from the instance), in- direct or heterogeneous.
15 Vaidharmyavat 16 Hetvābhāsaḥ	स्याप्त स्थापत स्याप्त्र स्थापत स्याप्त स्थापत स्थाप्त सम्बद्धां स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थापत स्थाप्त सम्बद्धां स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थापत स्थाप्त सम्बद्धां स्थापत	larity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous.  (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), indirect or heterogeneous.  false reason, fallacy.
<ul><li>15 Vaidharmyavat</li><li>16 Hetvābhāsaḥ</li><li>17 Dṛṣṭāntābhāsaḥ</li></ul>	कर.बैट.च] ची.केर.बैट.च [ बाश्च चरित्रपूर्तास. पूर्याम्यमेषेदराज्य	larity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous.  (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), indirect or heterogeneous.  false reason, fallacy.
<ul> <li>15 Vaidharmyavat</li> <li>16 Hetvābhāsaḥ</li> <li>17 Dṛṣṭāntābhāsaḥ</li> <li>18 Sādhanam</li> </ul>	सैयःच देयकेरःकेटच केर.केटच] ची.केर.केटच [also चरित्रकूत्राश. क्रूश.भू.भवेषदाज्य	larity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous.  (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), indirect or heterogeneous.  false reason, fallacy.  false example.  proof (=reason=middle term).  what is to be proved (=predica-
<ul> <li>15 Vaidharmyavat</li> <li>16 Hetvābhāsaḥ</li> <li>17 Dṛṣṭāntābhāsaḥ</li> <li>18 Sādhanaṁ</li> <li>19 Sādhyaṁ</li> </ul>	सैंचान सैंचान ट्रिक्ट-कैटन केट-केटन चै.केट-केटन [also क्षेत्र-कूत्राक्त क्ष्य-भूत्राक्ष	larity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous.  (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), indirect or heterogeneous.  false reason, fallacy.  false example.  proof (=reason=middle term).  what is to be proved (=predicament=major term).  objection, fault finding, refuta-

on Well	¥ora	
23 Vādī	क् <b>र</b> ंच	the disputant.
24 Prativādī	होर.स्थान [ ही.स्थान ]	the opponent.
25 Trirūpalingam	<sup>क्रु</sup> ज.च श्रिश्च.तप्र. <b>देव श</b>	the threefold logical reason, the threefold character of reason,
26 Svalakşananı	<b>२८</b> :में सर्ख्य हैन	(absolute) particularity, like itself.
27 Sāmānyam	<u> </u>	generality.
28 Pūrvapakṣaḥ	द्वेचान्न.क्र.भ	the prima facie argument, objection.
29 Uttarapakşalı	ર્કુનાશ-સુઃશ	the counter argument, reply.
30 Codyam	বৰ্দ্ৰাপ্ত,ব	question stated, objection.
31 Parihārah	वस्	answer.
32 Samādhānam	य <b>दःमा</b> द्दाःय	refutation, reply given, solu- tion.
33 Anumeye sattvam	<u> ই</u> প:মু:ব্রন্'যম:দ্রু:ব:ম:মূই:ঘ	coexistence (of the middle term
34 Sapakșe sattvam	পরিশ্বরে ক্রিদাপ জের্নন	with the minor term. (the middle term) to be found
35 Asapakse cāsattvam	भ्र. <b>भर्बे</b> थ.तर्ट. <u>स</u> ्र <u>े</u> चिश.ज.भ्रट.त	in similar instances. (the middle term) not to be found in contrary instances.
36 Sambhavatpramāņam	শ্বীব্যবাদী: প্রবিশ্ব	possible proof.
37 Adheyātiśayalı	<b>ปฏิ</b> ร.วิ.วิะ.ฮ	capable of undergoing change.
	<u> </u>	incorphia of madessesing
38 Anādheyātisayaļi	न्रष्टुर-र्नु-भ्रे-५८-न	incapable of undergoing change.
38 Anādheyātisayaḥ 39 Nigamanam	<b>ଅଞି</b> ⊿.ନିମ୍ମ ଅ <b>ଞି</b> ୟ.ଠି.ଖ.?େଯ	
	•	change. conclusion.  application (of the major premise to the minor term):=the
39 Nigamanam	सहमा सुस	change. conclusion. application (of the major pre-
39 Nigamanam 40 Upanayah	ম <b>র্বা</b> শুম ঈন্দ:শ্রুমান	change. conclusion.  application (of the major premise to the minor term)—the minor premise. summing up (of the given case under a general rule)—con-
<ul><li>39 Nigamanam</li><li>40 Upanayah</li><li>41 Upasamhārah</li></ul>	भहना हुँ १ नर हुँ १ नर हुँ १ न	change. conclusion.  application (of the major premise to the minor term)—the minor premise. summing up (of the given case under a general rule)—conclusion.
<ul><li>39 Nigamanam</li><li>40 Upanayah</li><li>41 Upasamhārah</li><li>42 Svabhāvahetuh</li></ul>	सहनाष्ट्रस वे: नरः श्वेंरः न स्ट: नवेंद्रसीं माइदः केंन्स रट: नवेंद्रसीं माइदः केंन्स	change. conclusion.  application (of the major premise to the minor term)—the minor premise. summing up (of the given case under a general rule)—conclusion. reason founded on identity. reason founded on (the law of) causation. a cause producing (positive)
<ul> <li>Nigamanam</li> <li>Upanayaḥ</li> <li>Upasamhāraḥ</li> <li>Svabhāvahetuḥ</li> <li>Kāryahetuḥ</li> </ul>	सहनाम्ब्रंस के.चरःक्षेत्रःच के.चरःक्षेत्रःच रूटःचक्ष्यंचीमान्द्रःक्षेत्रस रूट्यक्ष्यंचीमान्द्रःक्षेत्रस रूट्यक्ष्यंचीमान्द्रःक्षेत्रस	change. conclusion.  application (of the major premise to the minor term)—the minor premise. summing up (of the given case under a general rule)—conclusion. reason founded on identity. reason founded on (the law of) causation.
<ul> <li>Nigamanam</li> <li>Upanayah</li> <li>Upasamhārah</li> <li>Svabhāvahetuh</li> <li>Kāryahetuh</li> <li>Jñāpakahetuh</li> </ul>	বৃষ্ণ ব্যং শ্রীব শ্রী শাহর উলাধ্য ক্রম শ্রীব ন ক্রম শ্র	change. conclusion.  application (of the major premise to the minor term)—the minor premise. summing up (of the given case under a general rule)—conclusion. reason founded on identity.  reason founded on (the law of) causation. a cause producing (positive) knowledge.
39 Nigamanam 40 Upanayah 41 Upasamhārah 42 Svabhāvahetuh 43 Kāryahetuh 44 Jñāpakahetuh 45 Anupalabdhi (hetuh)	भ्रह्म मुख्य भ्रह्म सुर्वे स्त्री स्त्र के स्वर भ्रह्म सुर्वे स्त्र स	change. conclusion.  application (of the major premise to the minor term)—the minor premise. summing up (of the given case under a general rule)—conclusion. 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-
39 Nigamanam 40 Upanayah 41 Upasamhārah 42 Svabhāvahetuh 43 Kāryahetuh 44 Jñāpakahetuh 45 Anupalabdhi (hetuh) 46 Vyañjakahetuh	महायायर नेर्पित मुं भारत से प्रमास स्थान स्थान से स्था स्थान से स्थान स्थान से स्थान से स्थान से स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान से स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्था	change. conclusion.  application (of the major premise to the minor term)—the minor premise. summing up (of the given case under a general rule)—conclusion. reason founded on identity. reason founded on (the law of) causation. a cause producing (positive) knowledge. negative reason. suggestive reason.

			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
50 Abhilapy	asāmānyam	वर्षेत्रः यदे श्रु	generality of the name, ex-
51 Kalpanap	oodhalak <b>s</b> anam	र्देन्।य:५८: <u>न्</u> ययपदे स्त्रक्ष्	pressed generality. definition (of sense-perception) by its being different from
52 Abhrānta	lakşana <del>m</del>	म'र्नेर-पदि'मळब्'र्ने	abstract thought.  definition (of sense-perception) by its being different from illusion.
53 Samyagjī	íānam	लट.र्चायंत्रं मेशःच	true knowledge.
54 Mithyājñi	ānam	लॅम्पर्द केश व	false knowledge.
55 Savikalpa	kam	द्रश्राचर रेवा यान्दावरशाय	(knowledge) with participation of abstract thought.
56 Nirvikalp	akam	इस्र पर देना य सेर प	(knowledge) without participation of abstract thought (= pure sense-knowledge).
57 Sākāram		<b>\$4.44.20.19</b>	(knowledge) containing the
58 Nirākārai	in.	<b>इस</b> -ध-से <b>र</b> -ध	form of the object. (knowledge) not containing the form of the object.
59 Anyākāra	ım	ন্ৰে ন্ৰী ধ্ৰমান	(knowledge) containing another form.
60 Sattā		<b>ब्यु</b> र्म	existence.
61 Vācyam		वहेर् <sup>-</sup> घर- <b>नु</b> -घ	expressed by a word, signified.
62 Vācakaḥ		वहूर.तर.वुर.व	expression, significant.
63 Avinābhā	vasambandhaḥ	शेर्-दःशे'द्युटःचदै'द्येयय	necessary connection, insepar- able connection.
64 Svatah pi	ramāņam	<b>२८:वी:र्क्र</b>	(knowledge) containing in itself its test.
65 Paratah p	oramāņam	म्ब्युमी:र्द्रपः	(knowledge) containing its test in another (further operation
66 Tādātmy: dhaḥ	alakşanasamban-	देवे यदमा केंद्र ग्री अर्द्ध में केंद्र ग्री . व्यवेश्वय	of the understanding). connection (of the reason with the predicament) founded on their identity (=analytical connection).
67 Tadutpat bandha	tilakşaņasam- h	ट्रेस्य:वृद्यःवदे:बर्ड्यःकेट्रःगुः द्रवेष:घ	connection (of the reason with the predicament) founded on the law of causation.
68 D <b>ṛṣ</b> ṭo hi s	sambandhaḥ (?)	<u> </u>	? [Tibetan; "connection residing in both parts."]
69 Pipilikots	saraņam	मूनिशमीर रेपहून त	the climbing up of ants.
70 Matsyavi	kāraḥ	अप्रवेर व	? excitement among fishes.
71 Mahānasa	am	क्षट:घट:	kitchen.
72 Nihāraḥ		मिना <del>द</del> ्	fog.
73 Vāṣpaḥ		<b>ACN</b> II	vapour.

132	SANSKRIT—TIBETAN—ENGLISH VOCABULARY.		
74	Tuṣāraḥ	य से	hoar-frost.
<b>7</b> 5	Sahakāripratyayaḥ	क्ष्म डेमा डेन यह मुंब	helping (secondary) cause.
76	Upādānakāraņam	कें चर भेद यदे कु	material cause.
77	Prayatnānantarīyakaḥ	चर्ताः सना नु त् तु द	following on an exertion.
<b>7</b> 8	Anyatarasiddhah	मिक्रमात्मसम्बद्धाः	not proved according to the standpoint of one of the disputants.
79	Svato'siddhaḥ	<b>रट.ज.भ.गीय.</b> त	not proved from the standpoint of the disputant himself.
<b>8</b> o	Parato'siddhah	यर्ग्यसम्बुर्य	not proved according to the
81	Ubhayāsiddhaḥ	नार्द्रेशःगाःभः नुवःय	standpoint of the opponent. not proved according to the standpoint of both the dis-
82	Āśrayāsiddhaḥ	नवि.स.चुन:य	putant and his opponent. a reason having an impossible substratum.
83	Svayamvādy asiddhah	मूजिन नर्ग केर जिसमीयन	a reason impossible from the standpoint of the disputant himself.
84	Prativādy asiddhaḥ	क्रीर.मूज.च.ज.भ.चीच.च	a reason impossible from the standpoint of the opponent.
85	Svajātīyaḥ	ইল্ম'মনুগ্র	of the same class.
86	Vijātīyaḥ	म्म् <b>राश्चर्यं</b> श्चर्यं	of another class.
87	Śabdabrahma	#\alpha.\text{\text{\text{\defta}}}	spiritual knowledge consisting in words.
88	Vyāvṛttiḥ	हें <del>ग</del> , दा शेया व	exclusion, negation.
89	Apohaḥ	ধ্রম'ব	ditto.
90	Anyāpohaḥ śabdārthaḥ	म्बर् शेषाचरे सुदे देव	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.
91	Samketaḥ	75	convention (about the meaning of words).
92	Prasajyapratiședhah	श्रेन्यर-दम्मानाय	simple negation (of the existence of something).
93	Paryudāsapratisedhaḥ	श.लुबे.तर.रचाची.त	qualified negation (of something being (?) not this, but the opposite of it).
94	Alaukikārthotpattiķ	<b>८६म</b> न्द्रेद्र यदि रेद्देद <b>अ</b> ध्येद यर नुदः व	production of a transcendental object.
95	Svapnāntikarūpam	भूजभारी,भूजपु. हश	presentation in a dream.

96 Viprakarşah	वस्थाव	distance.
97 Svasamvedanam	रदर्भग	one's own inward experience.
98 Pakṣadharmatvam	<u> ત્ર</u> ેનાય.મું.જૂજ	presence (of the middle term)
99 Kramayaugapadyam	रेशन्य रेगा ठर	on the minor term. successive or simultaneous (production of cause and effect).
100 Mātulungam	ब्रानु:शुद्राम्	a kind of citron tree.
101 Kadali	<b>€.</b> 4€.	the plantain tree.
102 Kandaḥ	₹"□	bulbous root.
103 Asamañjasaḥ	पश्याच। परिवाधात। क्याकूण.	faulty.
	र्रु:गुर:य	
104 Citrapatamgaḥ	<b>ष्ट्रे</b> संस्थेव सिंह	variegated butterfly.
105 Śālūkaḥ	ખુકુવાદે : ૪.૧	the root of the water-lily.

#### LXXXV (189). शुर्श्रेमाश्रय द्रारम्भाया अनुमी मानुद्राधासा श्रुद्धाः । Some logical terms originating IN THE NYAYIKA SYSTEM OF THE TIRTHIKA.

ı Şoḍaśa padārthāḥ	ळेमामी देव वह दुम	the sixteen topics (examined in the Nyaya system).
2 Pramāņam	<i>త</i> ్చాన	source of right cognition.
3 Prameyam	म्बर्भपु	object of right cognition.
4 Samsayah	वे कॅम	doubt.
5 Prayojanam	<b>বৃল্</b> শ ঘ	motive, aim.
6 Dṛṣṭāntaḥ	<b>5</b> <sup>2</sup>	example.
7 Avayava	<b>ક.પદ્ય</b>	member (of syllogism).
8 Siddhāntaḥ	नुषः धदे अश्व	established tenet.
9 Tarkaḥ	<b>हे</b> नामी	corroborating a proposition by showing that its denial is impossible, reductio ad absurdum.
10 Nirṇayaḥ	नहबुख्यद्वयःच	demonstration, certainty, ascer- tainment.
II Vādaḥ	हेर्-म	discussion, controversy (not for the sake of truth, but for the sake of confuting the oppon- ent).
12 Talnah	α€ξ'τι	wrangling discussion, unfair

controversy.

12 Jalpaḥ

22 Vyavasāyātmakam

<del>-</del>		
13 Vitaņdā	श्वदायम्बर-नुःस्तियः	unfair controversy (reducing any proposition ad absurdum without caring to establish one's own view), cavil.
14 Hetvābhāsalı	<u>च</u> ै.केर.क्रंट.च	fallacious middle term, logical fallacy.
15 Chalah	कु <sup>न्</sup> द्र-स्थार केनार्देन	prevarication, quibble.
r6 Jātiḥ	<u>क्ष्म</u> ळॅर्	evasive answer, futility.
17 Jātyuttaraḥ	<i>भृ</i> मा:ळेॅ <b>र</b>	evasive answer, futility.
18 Nigrahasthānam	क्रद्र:मध्य	a reason, why one may be de- clared unfit to continue the controversy (24 of them are stated), [occasion for rebuke].
19 Indriyārthasamnikarşot- pannam jñānam pratyakşam	चवे:मेश्राय:श्रदेंग्सुश चवे:मेश्राय:श्रदेंग्सुश	cognition produced through a contact between an organ of sense and its object (is called) perception.
20 Avyapadeśyam	नाइब:रु:ब्रेंद:ध	(cognition) not contained in the word.
21 Avyabhicāri	द <u>्</u> युप्र'य:सेर्'य	(cognition) not discrepant (from its object), i.e. not including any illusion.

## LXXXVI (190). न्दशस्त्र-मुन्त्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त Logical terms according to the Sankya text-book (or school).

(cognition) the essence of

which is certainty.

र्देना यदे यदना १५

	TEXT-BOOK (OR SCHOOL).	
1 Caitanyam	वेशयर्षेर्य	consciousness, the conscious principle.
2 Pradhānam	महिं च	matter, the unconscious principle.
3 Sattvam	<b>श्रृं</b> ट स्ट्रॅंचश	purity, one of the elements of matter.
4 Rajaḥ	ξa	activity, one of the elements of matter.
5 Tamalı	<b>श</b> ्चरा	defilement, one of the elements of matter.
6 Mahān	केष्यें	the great principle—intellect.
7 Ahamkāraḥ	<u>.</u>	the principle of individual con- sciousness the "egotising" principle.
8 Pañca buddhîndriyani	ã 4.5ac. ũ ē	the five organs of sense.
9 Pañca tanmātrāņi	रे.क्स.क	the five subtle elements.
10 Aņimā	র্ব	(the power) of becoming very small.
11 Laghimā	MC.d	(the power) of becoming very light.
12 Mahimā	প্রুই.ন <u>ু.</u> ব	(the power) of becoming very large.

	GARRIA LERMS.	135
13 Isitvam	<b>२५</b> म्येर- <b>मुर</b> -घ	(the power) of becoming the
14 Vasitvain	14c.2.2.2	lord of everything. (the power) of controlling
15 Prāptiḥ	चेर.लट.देव.त	everything. (the power) of reaching every-
16 Prākāmyam	२ <b>र्रे</b> र <b>्रमुर</b> ःस्थ्य	thing. (the power) of irresistible will.
17 Yatrakāmāvasāyitvam	न्नाद्राप्तरःनादश (१) (न्नुर)	(the power) of residing any-
18 Abhivyaktiḥ	ब्रोटेंब्र-ध	manifestation.
19 Avirbhāvaḥ	श्रुट्रब्र.तर.पंचेंट.च	appearing.
20 Tirobhāvaļı	श्रीसद्देशव वुदाव	disappearing.
21 Pariņāmaķ	लूटस.श्रेचेर.ध	change.
22 Layaḥ	<b>ब्रम</b>	absorption.
23 Vāk	<b>र्</b> या में केंग	speech.
24 Pāṇiḥ	<u> শন্</u> য	hand.
25 Pādaļı	₩C.ci	foot.
26 Pāyulı	∰¤	the anus.
27 Upastham	<b>वर्</b> बस	the organ of generation.
28 Samnikṛṣṭaḥ	<b>३</b> ∶व	near.
29 Viprakṛṣṭaḥ	<b>⊉</b> C.≱C.a	remote.
30 Vitaḥ	<sup>बुश्</sup> रार्-्रास्त्र्याय	positive inference.
31 Avītaļı	<del>यक्षय:र्</del> -, <b>५</b> ८%:ध	negative inference.
32 Sahacarasambandhali	क्षेत्र क्ष्मात मुस्माश प्रते त्येयाय	connection through coexistence.
33 Kāryakāraņa lakṣaṇasam-	वुःयःद्रदःचेदःयदेःसळ्दः%्रे	do. do. causality.
bandhalı 34 Ghātyaghātakasamban- dhaḥ	महेर्-मुर्मारमा मुर्गु र वेयय	do. do. the fact of one thing being destroyed by the other.
35 Svasvāmilakşasambandhalı	है किया नी सर्ध्य केर जी पर्वेभाय	connection between the lord and the servant.
36 Adhārādheyalakşaņasam- bandhali	ଘାରୁ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଥ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ଅ	[connection between the container and the contained].
37 Avayavāvayavilakşaņasam- bandhaļi	कःनेशन्दरःनेशन्त्रन्तेश्वर्यःश्रेनः	[connection between parts and the whole].

### LXXXVII (191). 535 4 3 19 19 CANASCIOL. Some terms of the Mimāmsaka School.

I the production of cognition I Satsamprayoge puruşasyen-**ॲर-धर्दात्रस्र, श्रेस्रीश**-वृद्धे-र्वदः when the organs of sense, drivāņāmbuddhijanma (which are connected) with a pratyakşam र्ग दशशनी हैं से य दे सद्दे soul, are in contact with real objects (is called) perception. ধ্বম:গ্র sensational (indistinct) know-र्देशयानकृषदी नेशय 2 Arthalocanajñanam ledge. non-existence of an object pre-श्र-दासेर-य 3 Prāgabhāvaļi viously (to its production). non-existence of an object after विमादसासेर य 4 Pradhvamsābhāvaļi (its destruction). मारुपा:अ:मारुमा:सेर:ध mutual non-existence. 5 Itaretarābhāvah absolute non-existence. मान्द्रकोर य 6 Atyantābhāvaḥ verbal knowledge. 7 Šābdam **%. セナ. ぴぽぴ.**セ analogy. 8 Upamānam implication, implied proposi-9 Arthapattih tion. non-existence. 10 Abhāvah tradition. 11 Smrtih व्याप scriptures. 12 Srutih superhuman, not produced by a **挙れ.김約.知.김約.**리 13 Apauruşeyah conscious individual (whether man or god). difficult to be expressed in lan-**コヨれ「ハゴス・コ** 14 Durbhanatvam guage.

#### 

1 Dravyam	EN	substance.
2 Guṇaḥ	व्यव-54	quality.
3 Karma.	वस	motion.
4 Viśeşah	<u> </u>	particularity.
5 Sāmānyam		generality.
6 Samavāyaḥ	<b>95.4</b>	inherence.
7 Parimāņam	ĀĒ:Ā́5	dimension.

		VAISEOIKA TERMS.	137
8	Samkhyā	मुद्दश	number.
9	Samyogaḥ	র্থ-্য	conjunction.
10	Vibhāgaḥ	थुं व	disjunction.
11	Pṛthaktvam	र्श-स्-व	being distinct from (others). (?)
12	Paratvam	य:रॅब	posteriority.
13	Aparatvam	यःर्थासपीद्य	priority.
14	Icchā	<b>२</b> र्रेर्च	desire.
15	Dravatvam,	म.च। बे.च। चोर्चर.च	fluidity.
16	Snehaḥ	मुझया निर्देश्य	viscidity.
17	Adharmah	ธิพ.พพุธธ	moral demerit.
18	Samskāraņ	वसार्यः नेवाश	the residue (produced by an idea in the soul or by some fact in a material object).
19	Prayatnam	222.0	active effort.
20	Utkşepaṇam	<b>५</b> दे <del>ग</del> ्य	moving upwards.
21	Ava <b>kṣ</b> epaṇaṁ	<b>ब्रह्म</b> य	moving downwards.
22	Akuñcanam	यम् अः ध	moving nearer to oneself, con- traction.
23	Ргазатапаті	מַּהָבים	moving further from oneself, extension.
24	Gamanam	৭লুঁহ	going (moving).
25	Dvīndriyagrāhyam	<b>रवट:सॅम्फ़ेश</b> -गुस्सम्बुट:व	perceptible by two organs of sense.
26	Pārthivaparamāņuḥ	सदे द्वायुरव	earthen atom.
27	Mahāsattva	<b>भेर्</b> न्य:केन्यॅ	great being.
28	Avāntarasāmānyam	के के मने हैं	intermediate (proximate) genus.
29	Mahāsāmānyaṁ	श्रुकेन व	highest genus.
30	Satkāryam	<b>उच्य च हैं. ब</b> र्लूर. च	(the principle of) the effect existing previously to its production.
31	Asatkāryam	<b>रचेंश.वे.क्र.ब.च्र्य.</b> त	(the principle of) the effect not existing previously to its pro- duction.
32	Ātmendriyārthād yad ut-	वर्वार्टर्यट्वं द्रिंदर्र्वे व्यक्षाच्यरः	cognition produced by soul, organ of sense and object is

रे.वैट.चर्.जेश.च सट्ट श्रेश

perception.

pannam jñānam pratyaksam

য়ৢ৾ঀঢ়ৢ৾৽য়৻য়ৼ৻য়ৼ৻য়ৼ৻য়৻৻য়৻য় 33 Lambambudarsanad varşānumānam あべんななたべきががくなって

inferring the falling of rain from seeing clouds slanting down.

34 Nadīpūradaršanād uparivṛştyanumānam

**७.**४चेव.तर.कैट.च.जश.चेट.२. **タナ.ゼロロ. ロナ.野村. が. イロ山. ロ**  inferring that it has been raining in the upper course of the river, from its being flooded.

#### LXXXIX (194). अप्राप्त केंग्रा केंग्र केंग्रा केंग्रा केंग्रा केंग्रा केंग्रा केंग्रा केंग्रा केंग्र

1 Atmagrāhalı	यन्त्र'र्-१देहॅब्द्रम	(the theory that) soul (can be) cognised.
2 Ekatvagrāhaḥ	मार्डमान्दु त्रहेंब्स	the theory that unity (of soul and universe can be) cog- nised.
3 Kartıtvagrāhah	नुेर्यर प्रहेंद्रय	the theory that creation (can be) cognised.
4 Piṇḍagrāhaḥ	रेषा:ग्रॅर:प्रहेब:ध	the theory that bodies (can be) cognised.
5 Dṛṣṭipraskāntaḥ [dṛṣṭi prac- channaḥ ?]	र्ज.च.चुट.च	sunk in theories.
6 Dṛṣṭigahanam	के.च.र्यकात	an abyss of theories.
7 Dṛṣṭikāntāram	क्ष.चदे.र्च्यू.च	an impenetrable forest of theories.
8 Visamadṛṣṭili	भ्रासमुद्राधर स्टाय or स्टामी अन्य	odd theory.
9 Kudistih	के.य.टब.रा	wrong theory.
10 Dṛṣṭisamkaṭaḥ	<i>ਲੇ.च.</i> ਅc.च	beset with theories.
II Dṛṣṭikṛtaṁ	केचर.पंचीर.चर् । के.चर.चेश.त	produced from a theory.
12 Dṛṣṭigatam	केंचप्रस्थत व केंचर.पंचेर.व	contained in a theory.

#### યુદ-५-अ-पश्र-पदि-केंश-पत्र-विदेशिद्य। The names of those fourteen (14) THINGS THAT HAVE NOT (YET) BEEN DEMONSTRATED.

r Sāśvato lokaļi	<b>८६मा</b> हेद हम	the world is eternal.
2 Aśāśvato lokalı	<b>८</b> हमा-देब-श्र-दम	the world is not eternal.
3 Šāsvatas cāsāsvatas ca	णिटःश्रास्य (पह्नादेव) स्वाणिटःस्वालःश्रास्याः	the world is eternal and non- eternal.
4 Naiva śaśvato nāśāśvataśca	<b>हना राष्ट्रां अप्येक् के हना</b> राष्ट्रास	the world is neither eternal nor

A 2-12-11-11

ખેંઠ

5	Antavān lokaļi	<b>८ हेगा देव: अक्षय च्येंद्</b> य	the world has an end.
6	Anantavān lokaņ	<b>८६ना देव अध्य अंद</b> साम्प्रेव	the world has no end.
7	Antavams cănantavăms ca	मद्यतः ऍर्गुटः ऍर्यः यद्यदः सेर्	the world is finite and infinite.
		गु८:सेर्	
8	Naivāntavān nānantavān	सद्यत्भिर्याभाष्ट्रसम्भेत् (सद्यः)	the world is neither finite nor infinite.
		शेर्यमारः स्राधिद	minite.
9	Bhavati tathagatalı param maranat	रे.चल्द्राम् वेनसःय वे दशर्भेर	the Buddha exists after death.
10	Na bhavati tathāgataḥ param maraṇāt	रे.चल्यमिनाशय मे.यशसेर	the Buddha ceases to exist after death.
11	Bhavati ca na bhavati ca tathagatah param mar-	रे.चल्कामिनेमासाया मिक्सप्पॅर	the Buddha does exist and does not exist after death.
	aņāt	<u> </u>	not exist after death.
12	Naiva bhavati na na bhavati tathāgataḥ param mar-	रे.चल्क्नानेनाशयाने क्सर्भेर्य	the Buddha neither does exist nor does not exist after
	aṇāt	<b>भटःश्रभेदशेदःयभटःश्रभे</b> द	death.
13	Sajīvas tac charīram	र्स्ना दे सुक्ष स्पेन	the principle of life is this body.
14	Anyo jīvo' nyaccharīram	र्सुचो.ग्रीट.चोबर.ज.ज.स.ग्रीट.चोबर	the principle of life is different from this body.

# XCI (195). 정확기자 정확기 지독기 기본 기본 기본 기 기 SEVERAL NAMES USED BY THE TIRTHIKAS FOR EXPRESSING THE "I" (EGO) OR THE SOUL.

I	Atmā	<b>45</b> 4	the self.
2	Sattvaḥ	श्रेमशस्त्र	the animated.
3	Jīvaḥ	র্শ	the living.
4	Jantuḥ	<b>भु</b> षः च	the creature.
5	Poşah	म्र्रेव	the feeder.
6	Purușaḥ	<b>ਮੁੰਬ</b> -ਰੇ	the man.
7	Pungalah	च ८:त्रम	the individual.
8	Manujaḥ	<u> વેદ્</u> યા સાંક્ષુસ	born from Manu.
9	Mānavah	नेर.वे	offspring of Manu.
10	Kārakaḥ	<b>बेर्</b> य व	the acting.
11	Kārāpakaḥ	नेर्नुपहन्यः य	the inciter to action.
12	Vedakaḥ	र्द्धर य प	the originator of sensation.

13 Janakah	क्रायचे	the originator of knowledge.
14 Paśyakalı	মর্থী নেয়ার্থী	do. do. sight.
15 Utthāpakaļi	श्रृट:व:व	the rouser.
16 Samutthāpakaļi	गुरुदशः ब्रॅॉट वः टॉ	the grand rouser.

XCII (143). 🍕 다시 🗟 다시	'र्सेन्स'दादे'स्रेट'य। Names of ti	HE POWERS, GREAT AND SMALL,	
	ETC.		
r Sāhasracūḍiko lokadhātuḥ	कृट ही सुर गु तहमा देव मी मनस	a thousand regions of the world, in the zenith.	
2 Dvisāhasro madhyamo lokadhātuḥ	चित्रश ह्रॅट.च्रेश्रेशताचर अपू.पहचा देवेची.	a second thousand regions of the world in the middle.	
3 Trisāhasramahāsāhasro lokadhātuḥ	देश त्री पिश्वश कूट. चोशिश त्री कूट कुचे तु पु प्रह्मी.	the three thousand great man- sions (or regions) of the world.	
XCIII (144). 회디디에 NAMES OF THE FOUR (FABULOUS) CONTINENTS (OR DRY LANDS).			
Cāturdvīpako lokadhātuḥ	मुद्राद्यं स्तर् स्ट्रेन् हिन् हेन् मु	that region (or mansion) of the world where there are the four continents.	
r Pūrvavidehaļi	चर-मुै। अस्र द्यम्	to the east, the tall-bodied.	
(a) Dehaḥ	GN	the body.	
(b) Videhaḥ	<b>अस</b> द स्वास	the tall body.	
2 Jambudvipah	<b>८६म.</b> वृदे स्त्रोट.	the continent where there is the Jambu-tree.	
(a) Cāmaraḥ	E.Mu	Asia, India, or the orbis antiquis notus.	
(b) Avaracamarah	<b>इ.अय.</b> च <b>ि</b> क	the western camarah.	
3 Avaragodānīyaḥ	44.ŋ.amr.ñ.	the cattle feeding (continent in the west).	

the cunning, wicked, villain. (a) Śatha walking on an excellent way (or (b) Uttaramantrinah the continent whose people have good principles).

to the north: disagreeable 4 Uttarakuruh sound.

<sup>(</sup>N.B.—The names marked with the letters s and b denote the smaller continents or islands, added to each of the four great continents to the four cardinal points of the world.)

(a) Kuravaḥ	झे.धु.झेर	a disagreeable sound.
(b) Kauravaḥ	भू <sup>के भू</sup> रणे है	the match of kuravah (or the small continent of a disagree- able sound).
1 Lokadhātuḥ	<b>८</b> हेम हेर्न्मी प्रमा	the world's mansion, or a great
2 Lujyata iti lokadhātuļi	त्हेनायशक्त <u>ि</u> हेन	division of the world.  on account of the world's being subject to destruction, it is so called.
3 Lokantarikāh	<b>८६म</b> देशमीयर	the middle of the world.
4 Sarvalokadhātuprasaraḥ	क्ष्मस.क्र्र उहुना-हेब्-मुोक्सस-रव-उचित्रस.	the universe, or the mansion of all things.
5 Buddhavişayah	श <b>ंश में अ</b> ग्री तीव	the mansion of Buddha.
6 Buddhakşetram	शदशक्तिग्रजे.बुट.	the field or province of Buddha.
7 Sahālokadhātuḥ	श्रासहेर्गु पहेना देव मीमस्य	the universe (or mansion of the world) which is not subject to mutation.
8 Avamūrdhaḥ	ब्रैंडे.क्चर	the regions of the world in the
9 Vyatyasvaḥ [Vyatyastaḥ]	<b>ક્રે</b> ગ લે [?]	in the nadir.
10 Tiryaglokadhātuḥ	क्र-गदि दहेवा देव मीम्बर	in an oblique or horizontal situation (with respect to us).
XCIV (145) <b>. 따라라미</b> 왕화	'বি-ইম্বাই-মিচ'ম। Names of	THE DEGREES OF THE THREE

# XCIV (145). 따라자미원되다는 국화다는 Names of the degrees of the three regions.

1 Kamadhatuh	<b>२</b> र्रेर्ग्मश्रस	the region of cupid.
2 Rūpadhātuḥ	च विचारा गुँगिमधारा	the region of bodily existence.
3 Arūpadhātuḥ	चित्रमाराज्ये । यदे । प्रमास	the region of immaterial existence.

### XCV (146). 국독대회자한경우 최다 NAMES OF THE GODS IN THE CUPID'S REGION.

1 Bhaumāḥ	N.E.	(gods and goddesses) residing on the earth.
2 Antarīkṣavāsinaḥ	चर-ब्रैट्याच <mark>ादश</mark> रा	in the illuminated span be- tween earth and heaven.
3 Caturmaharajakayikah	मैकाकुबे.चबुद्र.इस	gods belonging to the four great kings.
4 Trāyastrimsaḥ	श्रीया दि. य. यंश्रीय. त	gods of the thirty-three man- sions.
5 Yāmāh	<b>ব্যৱস্থা</b>	those desisting from fighting.

6 Tuşitâlı 572.24 those residing in the joyful mansion (or Indra para-

dise).

7 Nirmāņaratayaļı व्याप्ता

8 Paranirmitavasavartinah

those residing in the illusory paradise (or miraculously produced).

3 111

चित्रप्रस्थान्यरः हेन

the residents of paranirmita (or another mansion produced

miraculously).

XCVI (147). SANTINGTE AND NAMES OF THE MANSIONS OF THE FIRST DEGREE OF ECSTASY.

2 Brahmapāriṣadyāḥ 🏂 🐩 TRA the attendants of Brahma.

3 Brahmapurohitāḥ ক্রমেন্সর্ব্রের the ministers of Brahma.

4 Mahābrahmāṇaḥ ক্রমেন্টের্ন্ট the great Brahma.

1 Parīttābhāḥ 35.35. those of little light (or little enlightenment).

2 Apramāṇabhāḥ á535 immense light.

3 Ābhāsvarāḥ ব্রিশাস্থ্য clear light.

XCVIII (149). 디자리'미드라'디스' 지수 하다니 NAMES OF THE MANSIONS OF THE THIRD DEGREE OF ECSTASY.

I Parīttasubhāḥ 두미글 those of little virtue.

3 Śubhakṛtsnāḥ বৃদ্দীর abundant virtue.

XCIX (150). 디웨지-미5독디역 디식-왕국 - NAMES OF THE PROVINCES OF THE FOURTH DEGREE OF ECSTASY (OR DEEP MEDIT**ATIO**N).

I Anabhrakāh খুবুমুর without cloud.

2 Puṇyaprasavāḥ বর্মির ক্লমনা produced by moral merits,

3 Brhatphalāh ASNIS ample fruit.

### C (151). न्यानिहासी सिटामा Names of the pure (or holy) mansions.

**£**:8 I Avrhah (the mansion of those) that increase no more. 2 Atapāh are not afflicted. 3 Sudrách that appear excellent. 49.2.818E 4 Sudarsanāh that have a very clear sight. 5 Akanisthāh that (the mansion) is not below any other. 6 Aghanisthäh 시골마시'지원스 the limit or end of the bodily existences (or of the end of the material world). 7 Mahāmaheśvarāvatanani र्वा समा केन हो के वर्ष महस the mansion of the great mighty ruler (of god).

# CI (152). 피클피자하는 다음 '워드'라 | NAMES OF THE INCORPOREAL MANSIONS (OR PROVINCES, REGIONS).

दशसम्बद्धारम् अस्त अस्त स्रोत्स the mansions (or regions) of the I Akāśānantyāyatanam infinite void space. the province of infinite know-इस-वेशमध्य प्रशासिमहर 2 Vijñānānantyāyatanam ledge (or the infinite province of cognition). रुक्ता सुर स्तर से से सकेर [the region where there is no-3 Akiñcanyāyatanam thing whatever]. **५५:वेशक्षेर,५५:वेशक्षेर,श्रेब्स्ने** inconceivable and not 4 Naivasaminānāsamināvatainconceivable province (or nam 1 where there is neither con-ਸ਼ਡੇ5 sciousness nor unconsciousness).

#### CII (141) ধাৰ্মিমানি ক্ষানে মিমে। Names of the several degrees of earth-Quake.

(the earth) shook or trembled; 1 Kampitah or a trembling. greatly shook or trembled; or Parkampita<u>ḥ</u> a trembling. very greatly shook or trembled; Samprakampitah or a trembling. it was moved or agitated. 2 Calitah do. greatly do. Pracalitah do. very greatly do. Sampracalitah

<sup>1</sup> The fourth is not given by Csoma.

3	Vedhitaḥ	हेम	was agitated: quaked.
	Pravedhitalı	रव-र्-श्रेम	was greatly agitated.
	Sampraveditalı	गुद:र्:रव:र्:श्रेम	was very greatly agitated.
4	Kşubhitalı	द <u>ान</u> नाश	was stirred up, confused, agi- tated.
	Prakşubhitaḥ	रवर्रे अधिवास	was greatly stirred up, con- fused, agitated.
,	Sampraksubhitah	गुन-रू-र-र-र-विनाम	was very greatly stirred up, confused, agitated.
5	Raņitaḥ	g-13-1	it sounded (or made a noise).
	Praranitah	<b>ব্যস্থ্য</b> স্ত্র	it sounded greatly.
	Sampraranitah	<b>ૢૢૻૺૡૼૢૼ</b> ૽ૻૡૼ૽૽ૼૢ૽ૡૢ૽૱ૡૢ૱	it sounded very greatly.
6	Garjitaḥ	<b>डेम'</b> केम	it made a roaring noise.
	Pragarjitaḥ	<b>२</b> व:र्-डेब:डेब	do. do. do. in a great de- gree.
	Sampragarjitah	<b>॔गु</b> द्दर्'र्रु'केस'केस	do. do. do. in a very great degree.
7	Pūrvā digavanamati paści- mā digunnamati	चर.ब्रुचिश.रथप.र.वैट.क्रुचिश.भर्वे	when the eastern quarter sinks the western heaves.
8	Paścimā digavanamati pūrvā digunnamati	वैयः त्रेचास्र रस्य व.च.च.स्वास सङ्	when the western quarter sinks the eastern heaves.
9	Dakşinā digavanamati uttarā digunnamati	हैं. ब्रेनिश.रंभर.य.व.वेट.ब्रेनिश.शह	when the southern quarter sinks the northern heaves.
10	Uttarā digavanamati dak- ṣiṇā digunnamati	विट.सुनास-रभव.य.झे.सुनास-धार्ह	when the northern quarter sinks the southern heaves.
11	Antădavanamati madhyā- dunnamati	मध्य-रम्भय-बर्चनुस्य सर्वे	when the horizon sinks the cen- tre (or the middle heaves).
12	Madhyādavanamati antā- dunnamati	<b>न्युक्ष-नुक्ष-व</b> -ब-ब्रह्म-	when the centre sinks the horizon heaves.
13	Aprakampyaḥ	श्चर्सेर्यः । श्चर्मियः ।	immoveable: not to be moved or agitated.
		वर्सेंट.श्र.क्रा.च	

#### CIII (142). (157) ACA | SYNONYMOUS TERMS FOR LIGHT OR SHINE.

1 Prabhā	र्देर	shine, lustre, light, splendour.
2 Raśmih	देर्:≩र	a ray of light.
3 Ālokaḥ	ಶ್ವದ.ದ	light, illumination.
4 Marīciḥ	सुद्राधीय or विद	dispeller of darkness, light.
5 Amisuh	वेर्मायाय	clear light, brightness.
6 Tejah	८ यूर य । मान यहर	a hurning: a glittering: llistre.

7 Jvälaḥ	द्वरःव	a flaming, a burning; light.
8 Dyutiḥ	नाराया देरा देर छर	brightness, clearness, lustre, light.
	CIV (216.) 581 45 41 25 201 NAMES OF	N. Marahaman

## CIV (216.) 5 8 1 1 ALTU NAMES OF FESTIVALS.

1 Mahamahah	नुसः स्वः केदः स	a great festival.
2 Jātimahaḥ	वर्ध केंद्र	a festival, or feast given at one's nativity.
3 Jaṭāmahaḥ	रवासुर्वेग्यर् रुसः 🙀	a festival at cutting off or shav- ing one's matted hair.
4 Cūḍāmahaḥ	୩ <b>ୡ୩</b> :ਖ਼ <b>୯</b> ୩.୯%	a festival at cutting off the lock of hair on the crown of the head of a young person (or boy).
5 Utsavalı	<b>न्म्यः बू</b> ब	a jubilee: a festival for re- joicing.

### CV (217.) विस-५८ असम्मिनी मेदाय। Names of curds, Butter, Meat and Drink.

1 Ghṛtaṁ	<b>ম</b> শ	butter or ghee.
2 Sarpirmaņģaļi	<b>सर</b> -मे १८ म	ghee essence, or oiled butter.
3 Navanītam	<i>सर</i> मुसर	fresh butter.
4 Kşīram	<b>दे</b> स	milk.
5 Dadhi	( <del>)</del>	curd, or coagulated milk.
6 Gholam	5'5	buttermilk.
7 Mathitam	<b>5</b> ' <sup>*</sup>	buttermilk.
8 Annam	341 D37.0	meat, anything to be eaten.
9 Pānam	भूष। यर्टन	drink, anything to be drunk.
ro Kilāṭaḥ	ãa	inspissated curds, or a sort of dry cheese.
11 Pîyûşam		cream on the surface of milk (ambrosia, nectar).
12 Dadhimaṇḍaḥ	<b>P</b> 4	the scum of curdled milk.
13 A(r)drakam	<b>क्षेत्रम</b> ्नेर	ginger.
14 Ikşuḥ	<del>2</del> 2.4c.	sugarcane.
15 Guḍaḥ	<b>નુ</b> ×#	molasses, coarse sugar.

16 Saktu	द्रे	the meal or flour of parched grain, especially of barley.
17 Kanikah	नम्भु	flour, wheatmeal.
18 Laḍḍukam	<b>g</b> [t]	a kind of sweetmeat.
10 Maúdaji	<b>6</b> 2.2	scum-bread.
20 Peyā or Pejā Lavangā	<b>बु</b> न्य	soup, broth.
21 Temanam; Vyañjanam	र्द्धेन् स	a sauce or condiment.
22 Sūpaļı	শ্বপূর্ক্তি	a sauce of pease.
23 Lavaņam	মধ কু	sea-salt, salt.
24 Śuṇṭhī	취	dry ginger.
25 Amlah	<b>भुर</b> -धे	vinegar, or sour liquid.
26 Drāk <b>ṣ</b> ā	मुन्द्रम्	grapes.
27 Drākṣāpānakam	শূৰ্ণ ন্ত	a sort of thin wine.
28 Surā	त्र्वतःकरः	spirit extracted from corn— spirituous liquors.
29 Śidhuli	<b>₹₹₹₹</b>	rum distilled from molasses.
30 Kiṇaṁ (Kiṇvaṁ)	<b>404</b>	a kind of leaven to ferment malt, etc., with.
31 Snigdhah	सुमार्थ [१]	marrow, a greasy substance.
32 Mākṣikam : Madhu	त्रूट है	honey (of bees).
3.3 Aluḥ	(अँदःयदेः) देःच	potato.
34 Lasunah	<b>से</b> गश्च	garlic.
35 Latarkah	भुष्ठ [रें] or भुष्	a green onion.
36 Gṛñjanaka	भुें	garlic.
37 Dhālā [?]	WN .	parched grain.
38 Lājāḥ	বর্ষ ঐ্ব	parched rice.
39 Kaṇaḥ	म्]डेम्'रु	a grain, a small particle.
40 Tuṣaḥ	युक्स	straw; stalk.
41 Busaḥ	ब्रैंब.त	chaff; small straw.
42 Śūkaḥ	म्] स	the awn (or beard) of barley.
43 Mañjarī	क्षे.भ। र्याम	the ears of corn; a fruit or flower stalk.

44 Арйраһ	NA PLANTE	a sort of sweetmeat.
45 Trayusam [?]	मामें	melon; cucumber.
.16 Karkațikā	चैताश्चानां स्व	a sort of cucumber or melon.
47 Alābūḥ	Ja	a gourd, a long gourd.
48 Odanam: bhaktam	454. <del>2</del> 4	(meal of) boiled rice.
49 Tarpaņam	<u>କ୍</u> ରିଷ	a sort of thick pottage.
50 Pāyasam	दें <b>धु</b> म	milk soup: an oblation of milk,
51 Päñcamikam	21. <del>§</del> 4	rice and sugar.  a festival on the 5th day (or
52 Aşţamikam	ন্দ্ৰ ক্ৰি	year). a festival on the 8th day (or
53 Caturdasikam	वडःविदे स्ब	year).  a festival on the 14th day of the moon.
54 Nimantraņam	सर्वेदिर् वेद्याय	invitation to an entertainment,
55 Alopalı	PA	one invited, etc.
56 Bālamūláni	মধুন	a bit, small piece. a sort of turnip.

# CVI (218.) คิมารถที่เขารัณรู ผู้สนกิจเราสมาธิเนกิริเนากิริเนานี้ มีเน! Names of the several, kinds of ecstasy or deep meditation occurring in the Prajna paramita.

ı Śūranngamo n <b>āma samā-</b> dhili	ट्राव्हर इसव्यवस्थान्त्राचालुक्समुन्यवे हेट	the deep meditation of trans- forming oneself into a cham- pion.
2 Ratnamudro nāma samā- dhiḥ	देश देश विक्रम्	deep meditation on the precious image (god).
3 Sucandro nāma samādhiḥ	त्रेंदं व्हेंदं	deep meditation on the beautiful (or good) moon.
4 Simhavikrīdito nāma samādhiḥ	शेट.सोक्स.तर.कु.च.बुझ.चे.चट्ट.	deep meditation on the sports with a lion.
5 Candradhvajaketur nāma samādhiḥ	के. ए. पहुंच च वर्ष. चेषा अक्षे हुंचा दुश. वे. वर्ष.	deep meditation on the moon, the top ornament of a ban- ner.
6 Sarvadharmodgato nāma samādhiḥ	प्रमास्य etc.	deep meditation on the eleva- tion above all (earthly) mate- rial things.

- 7 Sarvadharmamudro nāma samādhiļi
- 8 Vilokitamūrdho nāma samādhiḥ
- 9 Dharmadhātuniyato nāma samādhiḥ
- 10 Niyatadhvajaketur nāma samādhih
- 11 Vajro nāma samādhiļi
- 12 Sarvadharmapravésamudro nāma samādhiḥ
- 13 Samādhirājasupratisthito nāma samādhiḥ
- 14 Raśmipramukto nāma samādhiļi
- 15 Balavyūho nāma samādhiḥ
- 16 Samudgato nāma samādhih
- 17 Niruktiniyatapraveśo nāma samādhiḥ
- 18 Adhivacanapraveśo nāma samādhiḥ
- 19 Digvilokitamudro nāma samādhiḥ
- 20 Adhārapuņḍro [mudro] nāma samādhiḥ
- 21 Asampramoșo năma samădhih

- चट्ट.स्ट्रेट.ट्र.युंहर कुडा.संशश.क्ट.ग्री.सेची.में.लुझ.टे.
- चत् दिटाटे त्रेह्य चत् दिटाटे त्रेह्य
- चतु-दिर-दे-त्र्हेंब देश-दादे-मुक्त-श्रक्तदेन्न-डेश-मु-
- में. बेश.में. चंट्र, ट्रेट. ट्र.पेह्रं कुश.संश्रश.स्ट्र.ज.पंडिची चंट्र. सेची इ. इ. बेश.में. चंट्र, ट्रेट. ट्र.पेह्रं
- देर् डेर राज्य प्रतिक्रा है। विक्रा केर केर केर केर
- न्युट वर्गेन्यः देशः वुःवर्रः देटः टेः वर्षे
- यदे देट देखे विकास स्थान स्था
- यत्र द्वारा त्राचे स्वास्त क्ष्य प्राप्त स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्व
- ट्टर.ट्र.युट्ट्य हुंचोश.¥श.तर.के.य.७ंश.ये.युट्र.
- चतुःहुटःदुः यह्दद् स्रेमा-मुःलूटश्चःश्चःयह्दयःयः बुद्धाःसुः
- यहेर्-य-सेर्-य-लेस-मु-यदे-र्--दे-

- 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 10 corners (of the world).
- deep meditation on perceiving fully the meaning of the symbol or type.
- deep meditation on unforgetfulness.

22	Sarvadharmasamavasara- ņasāgaramudro nāma samādhiḥ	ट्रेट.ट्र.युड्ब च.चे.शक्र्युट्र.तेच.चे.वुश.चे.घट्ट. क्रुश.धशश.बर.लट.रचाचर.पट्.	deep meditation on the ocean, or the symbol of the collec- tive body of all things.
23	Akāśaspharaņo nāma samādhiḥ	यप्रे.सेट.ट.पुंहर यप्रे.सेट.ट.पुंहर	deep meditation on the encom- passing of the heaven (or the void space above).
24	Vajramaņģalo nāma samā- dhiḥ	¿£.g. Łŷa.dyzg.n.a.a.g	deep meditation on the diamond (or holy) circle.
25	Dhvajāgrakeyūro nāma samādhiḥ	ंबुस.चे चंडु.ट्रेट.ट्र.वृह्ब चेल.सक्चेची ड्रे.सूट्र.ट्रीट.चेब.	deep meditation on the arm ornament placed on the top of a banner pole.
26	Indraketur nāma samā- dhiḥ	न्बर संबं के क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा के कि हैं। विदेश	deep meditation on the top ornament of Indra's banner.
27	Srotonugato nāma samā- dhiḥ	्ट्रेट.ट्र.प्टूर क्रियेम्चे.ड्रंश.शे.श्रूट.च.बुश.चे.चर्ट्र.	deep meditation on following the course of a stream (or on those that went, etc.).
28	Simhavijimbhito nāma samādhiḥ	चट्र-देट.ट्र.ट्र <u>े</u> ह्ब शट.चो <sup>द्</sup> ष.तर.चश्चेटश.त.बेश.चे.	deep meditation on the yawn- ing (and stretching) of a lion.
29	Vyatyasto nāma samādhiḥ	क्षेत्रालेश ज्ञानदे किए दे दे	deep meditation on the reverse contrariety (or on mediocrity).
30	Raṇaṁjaho nāma samā- dhiḥ	देट.ट्र.चू <b>हर</b> देट.ट्र.चू <b>हर</b>	deep meditation on the state of being delivered from the miseries of vice.
31	Vairocano nāma samādhiļi	<u>देस.तर.क्रॅ</u> ट.च.[कॅट.च]હुझ.चे.चट्र.	deep meditation on illumination or enlightenment.
32	Animișo năma samādbiļi	र्जूष य अर य लेख मु य वर्ष हिट है। व्यास	deep meditation on the un- sought.
33	Aniketasthito nāma samā- dhiḥ	चर्ने देटाटे देहें चर्ने देटाटे देहेंद	deep meditation on indepen- dence with respect to plan.
34	Niścitto nāma samādhiļi	श्रे <b>म</b> श्चारीदायां क्षेत्रायुः यदः हिटाटेः विहेत	deep meditation on the inanimate.
35	Vimalapradīpo nāma samādhiḥ	ट्रेट.ह.रहूब ट्रे.च.सटे.राष्ट्र.झूब.घ.बुधा-वे.घर्ड्र.	deep meditation on the immaculate chief lamp.

36	Anautaprabho nāma samādhili	<u>ૢ૾</u> ૮.૪.૪૪૮.ઌૹ.૧.૭ૢૹ.૱.વઌૢ.	deep meditation on the infinite light.
37	Prabhākaro nāma samā- dhiḥ	वेर् नेर्प लेश मुन्यते हिस्से विहेत	deep meditation on the maker (or cause) of light.
38	Śuddhasāro nāma samā- dhiḥ	<b>५ๆ म:५अ</b> :म:बेश:मु:२६:५८:टे: ९६३	deep meditation on the pure and holy.
39	Vimalaprabho nāma samā- dhiḥ	द्रियं त्रुह्म	deep meditation on the pure (immaculate) light.
40	Ratikaro nāma samādbiļi	दम्बद्धः युद्धः युद्धः युद्धः विद्धः युद्धः । दिहेद	deep meditation on him who makes glad.
41	Vidyutpradīpo nāma samā- dhiļī	सून्। में सून सालेश वि.यते दिए हे. सून्। में सून सालेश वि.यते दिए हे.	deep meditation on the great lamp of lightning.
42	Akşayo nāma samādhiḥ	बर्काः श्रेषः यालेखानुः वर्षः हिटाहेः व्हेंब	deep meditation on the inex- haustible (or never failing).
43	Candravimalo nāma samā- dhiļi	त्रुय-दे-अअदि-य-देश-य-पदि-देट-टे- देहेर	deep meditation on the immaculate moon.
44	Süryapradipo nāma samā- dhiḥ	के सर्व क्षिया के साम्याद्य के हिंदा है। विदेश	deep meditation on the sun, the chief lamp.
45	Ajeyo nāma samādhiḥ	श्रासमान्यान्य मुन्द्री देताते हिन	deep meditation on the invincible.
46	Tejovatí nāma samādhiḥ	माञ्च सहित्रस्प्रिंत्रसाल्यसानुःसदि दिस्तः दिहेन	deep meditation on the bright faced.
47	Kṣayāpagato nāma samā- dhiḥ	अम्पर्दर युव्यय व (बेस युः वर्द्धः देहत्तेः अस्त	deep meditation on being without defects.
48	Avivarto nāma samādhiļi	त्रीर य शेर य हेश मुन्ने देट हे.	deep meditation on the immutable.
49	Aningyo nāma samādhiļi	राम्भाग लेश मुन्दे दित्ते तिहे	deep meditation on the immov-
50	Prajñāpradīpo nāma samādhiḥ	्रीहा स्वासून हा हेसा मुच्यू हैट हे. विहास मुक्त होसा मुच्यू हैट हे.	able. deep meditation on the lamp of understanding (or wisdom).
5ι	Suddhapratibhāso nāma samādhiḥ	<b>८</b> हरू कूट.च.चस्रत्राच.ढेश.चे.च&.टेट.टे.	deep meditation on the clear light.

52 Alokakaro nāma samādhil	यहर इ.स.च.चेर.स.बेश.च.चतुःहिटाटेः	deep meditation on the light maker.
53 Kārākāro nāma samādhil	नुन्न नेर्पलेशनुन्दि हैट टे देहेंद	deep meditation on doing what
54 Jñānaketur nāma samā- dhiḥ	भे नेसर्नेन डेसनुनरे देट दे वहें	is to be done.  deep meditation on the chief ornament (or symbol) of wis-
55 Vajropamo nāma samā- dhiḥ	र्रे.हे.केये.बेशये.यर्.रेट.ट.बंहर	dom. deep meditation on him who is like a sceptre (immovable).
56 Cittasthiro nāma samādhil	पुर्व असश.चर्षश्चरात्त्र्यं.चे.चर्च्युः	deep meditation on the duration of the soul (or the fixedness of the mind).
57 Samantāloko nāma samā- dhiḥ	गुन्दर् स्ट्राट्य वेश मुच्ये हिट हे. वेह्रे	deep meditation on the every- where appearing or shining.
58 Supratișțhito năma samā- dhiḥ	न्यानु मानुसाया विसानु स्वर्थे हिटाटी विसेन	deep meditation on the state of perfect duration or continuance.
59 Ratnakoțir năma samă- dhiḥ	देव-क्रेब-सम्बद-स्पशःब्रेश-वुःचदे-देदः टेन्द्रहेव	deep meditation on the precious infinite one (God).
60 Varadharmamudro nāma samādhiḥ	र्केश-दश-धर्न-सुम्म-सु-स्था-धर्न- १८-८-५६६४	deep meditation on the symbol of the supreme moral body.
61 Sarvadharmasamatā nāma samādhiḥ	<b>નું વર્ષ કરાયા હતે. જો કરા તારે</b> કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે	deep meditation on the equality of all substances or things.
62 Ratijaho nāma samādhiḥ	नम्पर-यःश्वेदः यःक्ष्यः मुः यदः हिरः देः विद्यं	deep meditation on leaving off joys.
63 Dharmodgato nāma samā dhiḥ	हेंस'गुै'दयन्।स'य'देस'गु'यदे हेंद'	deep meditation on moral eminence (or on the supreme moral Being).
64 Sarvadharmapadapra- bhedo nāma samādhiļi	য়৾ঀয়য়য়৻ড়ৼঢ়ৣ৾৽য়৾ঀ৻ৼঢ়৻ঀৄ৾ৼ য়৾ঀয়৻ড়য়য়৻ড়ৼঢ়ৣ৾৽য়৾ঀ৻ৼঢ়৻ঀৄ৾ৼ৻	deep meditation on analysing everything.
65 Samākşarāvakāro nāma samādhiḥ	यते दिस्ते स्थान	deep meditation on expressing everything by equal letters.
66 Akşarāpagato nāma samā- dhiḥ	थः मो दत्याय विश्वापु यदि हित्ते विदेव	deep meditation on that which cannot be expressed by letters.

_	7		314.41
67	Arambhaṇacchedano nāma samādhiḥ	र्भम्थायाम्ब्रिंग्याब्रेशम्यदे हिटा टे:व्ह्रिं	deep meditation on the inter- ruption of one's aim or object.
68	Avikāro nāma samādhiļi	इस्रायासेद्रायालेसानुग्वते 'नेटाटे' विहेत	deep meditation on that which has no species.
69	Aprakaro nāma samādhiļi	त्र्ह्र्य त्र्ह्र्य	deep meditation on immuta- bility.
70	Nāmaniyatapravešo nāma samādhiḥ	धूट.टु.प्रह्म भूट.टुश.तर.पंहिच्चत.लुश.चे.चर्च.	deep meditation on penetrating the true meaning of the name (of the supreme moral Being).
71	Aniketacāro nāma samā- dhiḥ	न्युद्धःस्रोद्:यरःसुँद्दिःयःवे <b>शःगुःव</b> देः हैदःदेःदिहेद	deep meditation on unbecoming practices.
72	Timirāpagato nāma samā- dhiḥ	रयःरेयःश्रेर्'यःवृश्चःग्रुःग्रदे हिटाटेः विहेर	deep meditation on secing clearly.
<b>7</b> 3	Cāritravato nāma samā- dhiḥ	र्श्वेर प्याप्त स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन	deep meditation on good morals.
74	Acalo nāma samādhiḥ	मार्थे व सेन्या लेश यु व ते हिटाटे व हें	deep meditation on the immovable.
75	Vi <b>ṣayat</b> īrṇo nama samā- dhiḥ	त्रेयात्रम्यः वस्यः व्याप्तः विद्याप्तः विद्याप्तः विद्याप्तः विद्याप्तः विद्याप्तः विद्याप्तः विद्याप्तः विद्य	deep meditation on being free from plan.
76	Sarvaguņasamcayagato nāma samādhiņ	य:बेश-वु:चर्व:दे:केंग्वशःश्वःचुरः य:बेश-वु:चर्व:दे:केंग्वशःश्वःचुरः	deep meditation on him in whom all good qualities are united.
77	Sthitaniścitto nāma samādhiḥ	श्चिम्ना सेन्द्रस्य स्त्रम्य स	deep meditation on existing without thinking.
78	Śubhapuspata [?] śuddhir nāma samādhih	देवी,राष्ट्र,श्रु,दूर्या,सीश्र,श्रुट,देश विश्व,यु,राष्ट्र,श्रु,यु,सीश,श्रुट,देश	deep meditation on the many and pure blossoms of virtue.
<b>7</b> 9	Anantapratibhāno nāma samādhiḥ	বর্ট টুল্টের্ট্রের রূবশ্বন্থার শর্ম প্রশাস্ত্র প্র	deep meditation on the infinite boldness (or intellect).
80	Bodhyangavati nāma samādhiḥ	चत् द्वाः क्षेत्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्व	deep meditation on the exist- ence of wisdom.

			100
81	Asamasamo nāma samā- dhiḥ	यदे दिस्टेख्ड यदे दिस्टेख्ड	deep meditation on equality and inequality.
82	Sarvadharmātikramaņo nāma samādhiḥ	चेत्रपृ.ट्रेट.इ.युह्य कुरा.वधरा.बट.जस.उटश.रा.वेश.	deep meditation on being de- livered from the material world.
83	Paricchedakaro nāma samādhiḥ	ऑट <b>ब</b> र सु मिस्टि य लेख मु मदे दिए टेप्टिंद	deep meditation on cutting off (the knot of doubt).
84	Vimativikiraņo nāma samādhiņ	बेश-बुर-इस्पयर-सेव्य-य-बेस-यु- यदी-देट-टे-दिह्द	deep meditation on clearing up (or putting away) incertitude or doubt.
85	Niradhişţhāno nāma samādhiḥ	न्द्रम् नद्रम्	deep meditation on making a plan for.
86	Ekavyūho nāma samādhiḥ	दर्गेर्'सम्बद्धम्यः वृक्षः मुख्ये देदः देव्ह	deep meditation on the only one structure or fabric.
87	Ākārābhinirhāro nāma samādhiḥ	चर्य, हेट. ट्र.चे <b>हर्य</b> श्रम:सन्दर्भ:सन्दर्भीय:सः <b>लेश य</b>	deep meditation on the total accomplishment.
88	Ekākāro nāma samādhiḥ	यत् दिराटे (वृह्य यत् दिराटे (वृह्य	deep meditation on becoming of one kind (or final union with god or the universal spirit).
89	Ākārānapakāro nāma samādhiḥ	द्रम्भः परः देरः यः सेदः यः देशः युः यदः देरः देः देहेद	deep meditation on there being nothing more to be cut off.
90	Nairvedhikasarvabhava- tamopagato nāma samā- dhiḥ	त्रूष मूट्-२.क्र.त.७स.च.च्यु.३८.ट्. क्रूपश्चात्रश्चरं चर्यु.च्यु.४सश्चर.	deep meditation on compre- hending the foundation of all worldly existence.
91	Samketarutapraveśo nāma samādhiḥ	नेट.ट.प्रहेब चर् <i>न</i> ट.स्रु.ज.दहनाय:बेश-नुःनदेः	deep meditation on penetrating the meaning of symbol and sound.
92	Nirghoṣākṣaravimukto nāma samādhiḥ	म् प्रति देटाटे विहेष	deep meditation on the final liberation from sound and vocal harmony.
93	Jvalanolko nāma samā- dhiḥ	ब्रुड्ड व्हूड्ड	deep meditation on the burning vessel [torch].
94	I.aksanapariśodhano nāma samādhiḥ	चर् नेट.ट्र.पृह्ब चर् नेट.ट्र.पृह्ब	deep meditation on the perfect distinction of criterion.

95 Anabhilakşito nāma samā- dhiḥ	মট্ৰ'নহ'ম'ব্য়ন্ধ'ন'ৰ্থ'নু' মট্ৰ'নহ'ম'ব্য়ন্ধ'ন'ৰ্থ'নু'	deep meditation on that which is not evident.
96 Sarvākāravaropeto nāma samādhiḥ	क्ष्यः सः विश्वः सुः सुः मुद्दः सुद्दे । इत्यासः सम्बन्धः स्तुः मुद्दे स्तुः स्तुः स्तुः स्तुः स्तुः स्तुः स्त	deep meditation on him who is excellent in every kind.
97 Akşayakarando nāma samādhiḥ	क्षे. <b>चर</b> .तपूर्व.च.क् <u>र</u> .ट्ये.क्ष. <b>वे</b> .चर्यु. क्षे.चर्यतपूरच.च.क्र्यं.वे.चर्यु.	deep meditation on the inex- haustible vessel.
98 Dh <b>ā</b> raṇīmatirnāma samā- dhiḥ	म्बद्धारमः मुः क्षेत्रम् क्ष्यः द्वार्यः क्षेत्रः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्षय स्वाद्धारम्	deep meditation on the com- prehensive mind.
99 Samyaktvamithyātvasar- vasamgrasano nāma samādhiḥ	लट.रेचं.चर्ट.जूचं.च.वंश.वे.चतु. लट.रेचं.चर्ट.जूचं.च.वंश.वे.चतु. लट.रेचं.चर्ट.जूचं.च.वंश्य.वं.चतु.	deep meditation on the illustra- tion of right and wrong.
100 Sarvarodhanirodhasam- praśamano nāma samā- dhiḥ	त्म्यायप्ताद्वात्त्र्यं क्ष्याः स्ट्राय्ये । स्टार्मायम् क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्ट्राय्ये । देवारे स्ट्राये स्ट्राय	deep meditation on the entire ceasing of every transgres- sion and prohibition.
101 Sarvasukhadulıkhanira- bhinandi nāma samā- dhiḥ	त्योः वः दृष्टः देश्यावश्चर्यः व्यवः द्वाः यः स्टिबः यः स्यादः वः विश्वः वः वदः दृष्टः देश्यावश्चर्यः व्यवः स्व	deep meditation on rejoicing over all sorts of pleasure and pain.
102 Anurodhapratirodho nāma samādhiḥ	च.यु. देट.ट.उ.सू.य.यदे.य.वेश. भवेश्यादेट.व्ह्रं	deep meditation on the pleasure of convenience and transgression.
103 Vimalaprabho nāma samā- dhiḥ	4.2.2.4.3.4.4.6.4.3.4.2.2.2. 4.2.4.4.4.4.6.4.3.4.4.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	deep meditation on the immaculate light or brightness.
104 Sāravatī nāma samādhiḥ	क्षेट्र व्याप्त क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा क्षा	deep meditation on the essential Being.
105 Paripūrņacandravimala- prabho nāma samādhiḥ	त्रुच-१:पदे:देंद्र-र्रे:अ:सेर्-थ:वेशनु: वदे:देट:टे:देहेंद	deep meditation on the spotless brightness of the full moon.
106 Vidyutprabho nāma samā- dhiḥ	ब्रीनानी दें र रेक्ष नु नदे हैं द दे दें	deep meditation on the flash (or blaze) of lightning.
107 Mahāvyūho nāma samā- dhiḥ	नर्गेर्-रः-सेष-र्यो'लेश-म्-प्रते-नेट-टे- विहेष	deep meditation on the great fabric.

108 Sarvākāraprabhākaro nāma samādhiḥ	वे.चर् हेट.ट.यूड्व इस.रा.वंशस.स्ट. र.यूट्-वेट.यालुका	deep meditation on the making of light by all means.
109 Samādhisamatā nāma samādhiḥ	द्यं देटड्रायुद्धद वयं देटड्रायुद्धद	deep meditation on the unifor- mity (or equality) of deep meditation.
110 Araņasaraņasarvasamava- saraņo nāma samādhiḥ	यान्यायक्षायाक्ष्रसञ्जासम् यान्यायक्ष्यायाक्ष्रसञ्जासम् कृतक्ष्यायाक्ष्रसञ्जासम् कृतक्ष्यायाक्ष्यसञ्जासम्	deep meditation on the whole aggregate of the happy and the distressed.
tti Araņasamavasaraņo nāma samādhiḥ	य केश च वर्ष देह हे । वह क	deep meditation on the full assemblage of the happy or virtuous.
112 Arajovirajo nayayukto nama samadhih	देहर इ.स.च्याक्स च वर्ष हेट हे. इ.स.च्याक्स च वर्ष हेट हे.	deep meditation on the pure and irreproachable conduct.
113 Käyakalisampramathano nama samadhih	वेश विषद् देट हे ने हैंद अश मुं सुंद भट देना चर शेय व	deep meditation on putting away the defects of the body.

CVII (22.) राष्ट्रियाशानुदान्तरे पुराक्ष्यक्षारायरे विज्ञान क्ष्यायक्ष्य राष्ट्रिया। On the several names expressive of the qualifications of the bodhisattvas, according to the bodhisattva class (व्यक्षि) in the Kail-Gyur).

2	Ekajātipratibaddhaḥ Survajāatābhimukhaḥ	स्वासाय समस्य स्यान्त्रयाक्ष्य याण्ड्य पु. भ्रीयान्त्रयान्त्रया	hindered only by one birth from becoming a Buddha. he excels in all-knowing (or omniscience) (or has turned his face to omniscience).
4	Sarvajñatāninmaḥ Sarvajñatāpravaņaḥ Sarvajñatāprāgbhāraḥ	राधका क्ट. स्रोतिक स्ट्रीट क्ट. का व्यवस्थ क्ट. स्रोतिक स्ट्रीट क्ट. क्ट. का व्यवस्थ स्ट्रीट क्ट. क्ट. का व्यवस्थ स्ट्रीट क्ट. का व्यवस्थ स्ट्रीट का व्यवस्थ स्ट्री का व्यवस्थ	he applies himself earnestly to omniscience. is inclining or adhering to omniscience. is bent towards omniscience.
6	Asamgadhāraņīsamādhipra- tilabdhaḥ	ट्रन्युद्धक्रियःय स्वाधारमञ्जूरायदे चाबुद्धक्रदःकृतः	has found a dispassionate com- prehension and meditation.
	Śūranigamasamādhisaman- vāgataļi	दर्रायः यस्य विष्यः स्ट्राटे १८ हिनः इस्य स्ट्राटे १८ हिन	he is possessed of the deep meditation—styled "the walking like a champion."

8 Mahābhij <b>ñ</b> āvikrīḍitaḥ	सट्टब्स्टर-जेशस्य केब्र्स्टिश-इब्र- सट्टब्स्टर-जेशस्य केब्र्स्टिश-इब्र-	he amuses himself with the great fore-knowledge.
9 Sarvāvarņavivaraņaparyut- thānavigataķ	क्रियःयः क्रेंद्रःयः गुक्तक्षः स्टान्यः श्रमक्षः करःद्राः स्योगं	is void of all imperfections or defects.
10 Apratiprasrabdhamārgaņ	<b>୕୶୶ୄ୕</b> ୠ୕ୢୣ୷୶୕ଌୣ୵୳	the course of his way is not in- terrupted.
11 Mahāmai <b>trīmahākaruņā-</b> daśadiglokadhātusp- haraņaḥ	દ્રાક્ષા: <u>સુ</u> ત્વા <mark>ક્ષા:વ&amp;</mark> વ.કુંક્ <mark>યની</mark> . વૈજ્ઞતા:તુંકુવે.સુંકુંકુને	his love and mercy fill (or reach to) the ten corners of the world.
	<del>। प्रथ</del> शःश्च.विच.त	
12 Anantabuddhakşetrākra- maņakuśalaḥ	৺ৣ৾৻ঽ৻৸য়৾ঢ়৵৻ঀ য় <b>৻ৼ৻ঀ৾য়</b> ৻ঀৣ৾৾৾৻ড়৾ <b>৻৻য়</b> য়৻৴৵য়৻ঀৼ৻	skilful in visiting the provinces of an infinite number of Buddhas.
13 Śūnyatāgocaraḥ	र्केट.त.केट.ग्री.ब्रीट.नीम व	emptiness is the object of his senses or exertions.
14 Animittavih <b>ā</b> rī	मक्ष्यः संदुः याः नाबुद्धाः य	he dwells in the indefinite mark- less place.
15 Sarvapra <b>ņidhānaniśraya</b> - vigataḥ	र्चेत्राच र्चेत्रायम् त्यान्त्रस्याः चमस्यः व ्रान्दाः	is void from (devoid of) every wish or prayer.
16 Sarvasattvahitābhyudyataḥ	चर्डेब्रन्य श्रमका स्व:घमका स्ट्रन्यःयदारः	he endeavours to be useful to every animal existence.
17 Sarvabuddhavi <b>ş</b> ayakuśalaḥ	भ्राप्तश्चा सदशःमुशःगुःशुभःचश्वशःस्ट् यः	is skilful in all the provinces of Buddha.
18 Anantajñānaļi	ખે. <del>પુંશ.શકે</del> ય. <u>ભજ્ઞ.ન</u>	(he has) infinite knowledge.
19 Akāśasamacittaḥ	शंभश्चान्यःमृत्यः मुद्दस्यः य	his mind (or thought) is like the heaven (the infinite void space).
20 Sāgaravadgambhīracittaḥ	গ্র <b>ধগ</b> -দী-প্রসূ_র্জ-রেন্ন	his mind is profound like the ocean (or sea).
21 Sumeruparvatarājavadaka- mpyacittaķ.	श्रम्भयत सम्बद्धः सुक्षः द्वार्थः स्व	his mind is unshaken like the Ri-rab (or the Olympus) the prince of all mountains.
22 Padmavadanupaliptacittalı	शंस्रधःयद्भःसम्बद्धःय	his mind, like the lotus, is uncovered.
23 Ratnavatsuparišuddhacit- tah	श्चन्याः श्चन्याः श्चन्याः	his heart (or mind) is very purc (or clean) like a gem.
24 Suvarņavatsuparyavadāta- cittaḥ	श्रेष्ठश्चाहोर कुर नेवर् प्रेटश	his heart (or mind) is very pure, like gold.

25 Aparimitajñānasaniibhāra- paryeşaņakuśalaḥ	स्यूज्ञान्यम् श्रीत्मात् । भ.पृक्षानुः भूत्रम् स्थः स्थः स्थः सः स्थः सः	dexterous in searching after an immense quantity of wisdom.
26 Parapravādyanabhibhūtaļ	यः रें या मुक्तियम् अध्यानीसः श्रे स्वत्य	is not to be overcome by any opponent.
27 Sarvadharmānāvaraņajāāni	र्केश क्षम्म स्ट्रिय क्षेत्र या सेट्र यदे । सेवस क्षम्मय	is possessed of a pure knowledge in everything.
28 Sarvasattvasamacittaḥ	श्रम्भः स्प्रक्रमसः स्ट्र'यः श्रेमसः स्रम्भः	he is equally minded for all animate existences.
29 Sarvamāravişayasamati- krāntaḥ	रेबोतर.परेशत वरेर.ग्रेलेम.ध्यशः १८८.जशः १४८.	he is entirely out of the pro- vince of Mara (or the devil).
30 Sarvatathägatavisayäva- tärajäänakusalah	लेशकार्यह्नचीयःचेशयकः रु.चर्षरेचोज्येशयःक्षशःक्रःगुः	is well versed in the knowledge of entering into the province of every Tathāgata.
	STATE T	
31 Mahāmaitrimahākaruņāsa- manvāgataḥ	वृत्रस्य क्षेत्र व्याप्त स्थापति हो होत् व्याप्त वृत्रस्य स्थापति स्यापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्थापति स्य	is equally possessed of love (or elemency) and mercy.
32 Upāyajñānakuśalaļi	वयमा क्या या माममा य	(is) wise in knowing the means (or method).
33 Dhàraṇipratilabdhaḥ	चेबेटश.बूच.त	has obtained a wonderfully comprehensive mind.
34 Praņidhānākalpitaķ	<u>र</u> ्थेन सम्बद्धान	his prayer is judicious.
35 Kṣāntisamatāpratilabdhaḥ	वंडेंद्रप्यस्रक्षय केंद्रार्थे र प	he has found (or arrived at) an indifference for suffering or hardship.
36 Acyutābhijñaḥ	मॅर्डियर:ो <b>शयसभ्यस</b> य	(with) an unweakened fore- knowledge.
37 Nirāmişadharmadesakah	<b>बः बे</b> र सेर्'या ठेंश हेंब्'य	teaching (or instructing in religion) without any reward.
38 Gambhiradharmakşānti- pāramīgataḥ	र्श्यः इतः श्राधानक्कें पर्दः स्ट्रा	is indefatigable in the profound research of moral principles.
•	<b>५ स्</b> रुच	
39 Marakarmasamatikrantah	वर्तिक्षांत्रसायश्याः द्वायरः	leaving off entirely all the works of the devil (or Māra).
40 Karmāvaraņapratiprasral- dhaḥ	क्स्म्मीस्य तपृ.श्रीय चक्द्राच पर्दश्य त	he has cut off (or obstructed) the course of a wicked life (or of wicked actions)

- 1 Dharmapravicayavibhaktinirdesakusalah
- 42 Asamklıyeyakalpapranidhānasusamārabdhah
- 43 Smitamukhapūrvābhilāpī
- 44 Gathabhirgitabhirlapanah
- 45 Apagatalinacittah
- 46 Anācchedyapratibhānaḥ
- 47 Anantapariṣadabhibhāvanaḥ
- 48 Anantakalpakoţiniḥsaraṇakuśalah
- 49 Māyā-marīci-udakacandrasvapnapratisrutkāpratibhāsaprativimbanirmāņopamadharmādhimuktah
- 50 Apratihatacittah
- 51 Sattvacittacaritasükşmajñänädhimuktyavatärakuśalah
- 52 Atimātrakṣāntisamanvāgataḥ
- 53 Yathatmyavatarakusulah
- 54 Buddhakş, travyüliänantapraņidhānaprasthānaparigrhītah

র্ক্ষা-মন্ত্র্ত্ব্যান্ত্র্যান

. चैत्र-दः**चक्षस्यः**च चक्ष्यःच चृत्रसःस्रोदःचरःक्क्ष्यःयसः

्रम्मस्य संस्थान्य स्थान्य स्

**\$**.0

त्रकृरःसद्यः, त्यश्चाराः इत्राचीशः - चक्रुयः

चेट.च.ज.भोम्ब.त यसँजारा.चे.च.भग्नज.रा.जश.

ब्रस्ते क्रिंगक् दिन्य क्रिंग्स प्रस्ति होन्स्य क्रिंग्स प्रस्ति होन्स्य क्रिंग्स स्राप्ति होन्स्य क्रिंग्स स्राप्ति होन्स्य क्रिंग्स स्राप्ति होन्स्य क्रिंग्स

য়য়য়য়৾ঢ়ঢ়য়য়য়য়ৼ

ব্রধান। বি<u>শ্</u>রমের সূত্র প্রথম। বি<u>শ্রমের সূত্র</u> প্রথম কেন্ট্রমির স্থান

श्रोचकाता यदेचा केट.ह.के.च.च(वेश.टे.जहैचा यड्रेट्रस कुश्रेस्ट्राट्ट किंग्स

तकार्ट्राटकाकी.च्या सर्वेट्राटकार्याच्या स्टर्भामीकाग्री.खेटाची.चग्रोट्राचा

- 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 number of attendants.

he is wise in all that has happened from immeasurable ages.

(a 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), etc.

his mind is unhindered.

he knows the mind of animate existences, and is clever in penetrating into the smallest things.

has great forbearance (or patience).

is wise in his conduct (or knows well how to behave himself).

he has perceived the delineation of infinite provinces of Buddha, walking in them according to his wish.

		BODHISATIVA CLASS.
55	Asamkhyeyalokadhātu buddhānusmṛtisamā- dhisatatasamita-abhinu- khibhūtaḥ	चीराय इ.प्यूह्बस्याचराक्षिर्ये साहुस्ये इ.प्यूह्बस्याचराक्षिर्ये साहुस्ये इ.प्यूह्बस्याचराक्षिये साहुस्ये इ.प्यूह्बस्याचराक्षिये साहुस्ये
56	Aparimita buddhâdlıyeşa- nakusalah	स्टशःकुशः द्यम्यः स्ट्रिशः स्ट्रायः निर्धेयः यः यदेवशः स्रायः
57	Nānādṛṣṭyanuśayaparyava- sthānakleśapraśamana- kuśalaḥ	रक्षित्वर विद्यासम्बद्धाः स्थाप्तास्यः स्थाप्तीसास्यः कृतः स्टासासास्यः स्थापन्तीसास्यः विद्यानासान्त्रसः
58	Samādhivikrīditaḥ śatasa- hasranirhārakuśalaḥ	ह्र्यः <b>सै</b> यःसः अ <b>धन्यः</b> । ट्रेटस्ट उद्दर-च्री-इश्वःस्य-र-जन्मच्येः रे.ब्रे-य-उद्दर-च्री-स्यायकान्यः ।
59	Sarvajūatāniryātaķ	वस्यार्ग्यस्य सिन्दास्य स्थान
		<b>५</b> दुष्टःच
60	Traidhātukāmajñā	प्र <b>चीट</b> .च
	Traidhātukāmajñā Gatimgataḥ	_
61		न्यस्य नासुस्राध्यसः उत्पासः व
61 62	Gatiingataḥ	द्राध्यक्षक्षक्षक्ष्यक्षः इ.च.र्यक्षक्षःक्ष्यःक्ष्यःक्ष्यः इ.च.र्यक्षकःक्ष्यःक्ष्यःक्ष्यः इ.च.र्यक्षकःक्ष्यःक्षयः इ.च.र्यक्षकः इ.च.र्यक
61 62 63	Gatiingatah Sarvāšāparipūrakah Apramāņasamādhisamāpat-	द्र-व.रोधका-क्टे-लूटका-की-सूट-च द्र्याका-तर-प्रिट-टे-क्टे-च रिक्षका-वीक्षेत्र-जा-स्व
61 62 63 64	Gatimgatah Sarvāšāparipūrakah Apramāņasamādhisamāpat- tisamanvāgatah Amoghakāyavāgmanaskar-	रीक्ष-दि: ट्या-देट हो त्यक्ष में. याक्ष-क्षेत्र स्वान्त स्वा
61 62 63 64	Gatimgatah  Sarvāsāparipūrakah  Apramāņasamādhisamāpattisamanvāgatah  Amoghakāyavāgmanaskarmantābhiyuktah  Apramāņasamādhicaryād-	देट ट्रिट्ट्र में भूट्रिट स्ट्रिट्ट यह
61 62 63 64 65	Gatimgatah Sarvāsāparipūrakah Apramāņasamādhisamāpattisamanvāgatah Amoghakāyavāgmanaskarmāntābhiyuktah Apramāņasamādhicaryādhisthitah	त्रेन्द्रीक्षायक्ष्यस्य हेट.ट.पह्रिन्द्रीक्ष्रेट्रस्यक्ष्य सक्षरःद्रिन्द्रस्यक्ष्य सक्षरःद्रिन्द्रस्यक्ष्य स्यक्षक्षःद्रन्द्रस्य स्यक्षक्षःद्रन्द्रस्य स्यक्षक्षःद्रन्द्रस्य स्यक्षक्षःद्रन्द्रस्य स्यक्षक्षःद्रन्द्रस्य स्यक्षक्षः

ह्या श्रम्भ्रम्

69 Yuktapratibhanah

he is excellent in the deep meditation on remembering the Buddhas of innumerable regions of the world.

he knows how to pray (or make his prayer) to innumerable Buddhas.

he is expert in reconciling different theories, in dispelling fear and in assuaging distress.

he is expert in making a hundred thousand amusing deep meditations.

he endeavours to become omniscient (or he will certainly become all-knowing).

is not passionately fond of the three regions (or worlds).

he is accomplished in judgment.

he is the fulfiller of all wishes (or hopes).

he is possessed of an immense number of deep meditations and eestacies.

he earnestly exercises himself in the moral actions of the body, speech and mind, within their proper limits.

he is blessed (or endowed) with the practice of immense deep meditations.

is not possessed of lust (there is no cupidity in him).

he has obtained an excellent command over all deep meditations.

he is not entangled (clothed) with worldly things.

he has a proper boldness (or he is bold in understanding).

70 Muktapratibhānah	য়ুঁহধ'এ'ৰ্লুঅ'ব	he has an open boldness (or
71 Maitryātmakaļi	नुस्रसः यदे । यदमा कृतः स्व	intellect).  he has a loving kindness (or he is affectionate).
72 Karuṇātmakaļi	क्षेद्राह्य वर्षा केर् उद	he is merciful.
73 Muditāvihārī	र्वार राजनार्यक्षाःच	he dwells in joy.
74 Upek <b>ș</b> āvih <b>ā</b> ri	वन्दः <b>हें</b> संकायः <b>नद्</b> षादा	he is indifferent (he dwells in
75 Acyuta sîlah	कुंव द्वि <b>सर १३सरा या से ५</b> -य	indifference). he is of unviolated morals.
76 Acyutasamādhiḥ	\$ <b>C.C.</b> 4 <u>E4.34414144</u> 2.4	(he is) with unimpaired deep
77 Abhijñāvikrīḍitaḥ	মইর'বহ'ৌহা'বহা'রুম'বহ'ইম'ব	meditation. he amuses himself with his
78 Te ca bodhisattvamahāsat-	JE. Ŷa. ゕゕゕ. २๓७. ゕゕゕ. २๓७.	eminent knowledge. those purified animate exis-
tvabhūyastvena sarve kumārabhūtāļi	केष:र्रो:रे:र्मा:वस्रक्ष:ठर्:र्ट:थः	tences and great champion souls (Bodhisattvas) are
	केर'मार्देश <b>्र-भुर</b> 'ध	mostly all equal to Manjuśri (the juvenile saint).
79 Bhadrakalpikabodhisat-	यक्षेत्रस्य स्टार्स् वृ खुरा हुनः	a Bodhisatva of the happy age
tvaḥ	ผู้ผมสารยด	

### CVIII (153.) देशक्तिकारी क्षेत्रकार श्री Names of the worldly gods.

ı Brahmā		क् <b>ट</b> क.त	the whole or pure.
2 Hiranyaga	rbhali	<b>५</b> तुमाना क्षेट य	gold—or wealth essence.
3 Brahmā sa	hāmpatiļi	श्रसहेर्गीु वर्षा ये द्वरक्षय	Brahmā, the lord of the universe.
4 Asvinī kun	nàrau	शक्षर महिंद नु	the Asvinis.
5 Maheśvara	փ	<b>रवटायुवा</b> केंद्र व	the great mighty one (rich in power).
6 Mahādeval	þ	क्षुतेब्ध	the great god.
7 Śambhuḥ		वर्षवुद	the origin (or source) of happiness.
8 Paśupatili		युवा <b>रा यन्</b> वा	the master or possessor of cattle.
9 Tripuravić	llıvamsakalı	शुन्नः हे नामः ५६ ना दे द	the destroyer of three cities.
10 Śūlapāņiļī		जना-ब-सर्-ट-र्श्नमध	holding a javelin in his hand.
11 Śamḍarah	(or Śamkarah)	बरे: छेर	that makes happy.
12 Smarasatri	սի	<b>पर्रेन्पर्ने कर्</b> ण	remembering the enemy (enemy of the god of lust).

	NAMES OF THE WORLDLY	GODS.
Śarvaḥ	वर्त्र हेर् [वर्त्र हेर १]	the
Rudrah	<u> इन्</u> य	the
İśvaraḥ	<b>रव</b> ट युग	the
Vişņuḥ	Backa	the
Kṛṣṇaḥ	<b>दम</b> ्ये	the
Vāsudevaḥ	₹ <b>%</b> ₹3	tho
Kāmadevaļi	<b>१</b> र्नेर्स्नेस् [१र्नेर्यकेस्	the
M <b>ā</b> raḥ	<del>9</del> 55	the
Sunirmāņaratidevaputraļ	क्षेत्रे यु रक्ष सुधार्याद	the
Susimadevaputraḥ	\$\d?.3.\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	the
Samtuşitadevaputralı	क्षेत्र सुर्भेदशः सुर्गन् स्व	the
Suyāmadevaputraḥ	क्षेत्र.चुन्दवःदश्यव्य	ces
Śakro devendraḥ	<b>%</b> 4.445.51.44.34	Śai
Daśaśatauayanah	श्रमार्षेट्य । वर्तुः ३५	the
Śakraḥ	ব <b>ৰ্</b> টুৰ	Îne
Kausikaḥ	ag:94	Inc
Śatakratuḥ	<b>କ</b> ର୍ତ୍ତି-ୱିକ୍ <b>ସ</b> ଶ୍ୱ-ସ	the
Puramdaraḥ	नुष्ट-मिर-पहेम	des
I,okapālaḥ	<b>८</b> ६महेद:क्वेंट.	a 1
Vaisravaņaņ	ક્ષા <u>ર્ક</u> ુમાળું.વુ	an
Dhṛtarāṣṭraḥ	लेज.उष्ट्र.चर्नेटश	the
		n d
Virūdhakalı		the d
Virūp <b>ākņa</b> ḥ	•	witi g
Karoţipāņidevaļı	जना द मोदूर सुंग्रस	witl o
Mālādhāraḥ	ब्रेट क्र्यम	witl g
Sadāmādaļ;	<b>१नार्</b> स्थ	alw g
<b>İśā</b> naḥ	202.020	the n
Indrah	<b>रक्ट</b> -वॅ	
	Sarvaḥ Rudraḥ Rudraḥ Rudraḥ Kivaraḥ Viṣṇuḥ Kṛṣṇaḥ Vāsudevaḥ Kāmadevaḥ Māraḥ Sunirmāṇaratidevaputraḥ Susimadevaputraḥ Samtuṣitadevaputraḥ Sakro devendraḥ Daśaśatauayanaḥ Kauśikaḥ Śatakratuḥ Puramdaraḥ Lokapālaḥ Vaiśravaṇaḥ Dhṛtarāṣṭraḥ Virūḍhakaḥ Virūpākṣaḥ Karoṭipāṇidevaḥ Mālādhāraḥ Sadāmādaḥ İsānaḥ	Sarvah  Rudrah  Puramah  Vianuh  Vian

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, Cupid.

the humbled (or brought low), the devil.

the charming chief joy or god's son, an Asura, a demon.

the fine boundary, a god'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 demigod.

with a basin in the hand—name of a demi-god.

with a rosary—name of a demigod.

always drunk; name of a demigod.

the guardian (or regent) of the north-east corner.

.. , of the east.

	_	
41 Agneyah	श्रेन्स्	the guardian of the south-east quarter.
42 Yamalı	मिन्द्रहे	guardian of the southern quar- ter.
43 Nirṛtiḥ	<b>ন</b> বৃধ্	guardian of the south-western quarter.
44 Varuņ <b>a</b> ļi	<b>₹</b>	the guardian of the western quarter.
45 Vāyuļi	ٷ <u>ر.</u>	the guardian of the north-west- ern quarter.
46 Kuveralı	अंशाद्यःग्र	the guardian of the north.
47 Vaišvānaraļi	स	fire or Agni.
48 Kārttikeyah	มิศฐศาส	Kārttikeya [the son of Śiva the god of war].
49 Mahākālaļī	<b>बन्</b> यें के बर्चे	the great black one.
50 Nandikeśvarah	न्नाय छेर र्वट युवा	the mighty gladdener.
51 Bhrúgiritih	इ मे रे द	Bhṛṅgiriṭiḥ—Śiva's attendant.
52 Vin <b>ā</b> yakaļī	क स्मित्रदेव	a director; Ganesa, a Buddha.
53 Dhanadah	र्देर:श्रेव	the giver of wealth.
54 Devi	<b>भू</b> के	a goddess; Durgå.
55 Surabadhūḥ	<b>#</b> \$.4.4	a celestial nymph.
56 Apsarā	<b>अ</b> र्र-वि. <u>श</u>	an Apsara. or heavenly courte-
57 Devakanyā	क्ष्री नुःज्ञ	a god's daughter, a celestial nymph.
58 Durgådevi	हूट मिञ्च स	the goddess residing in the castle or fort.
59 Umā	<b>नग</b> य:क्रेंग	Umā (whom it is difficult to turn away).
60 Girisutā	र्द-सुक्ष म	the mountain's daughter.

### CIX (154.) न्बर्र्न्य्रेस्य। Names of the nine planets.

1 Adityah	<b>∌</b> .≅	the sun.
2 Somaly	And and and and and and and and and and a	the moon.
3 Angarakah	भेग्द्रस्	the planet Mars.
4 Budhah	ना अप्रे द्वाप	the planet Mercury.
5 Brnaspatili	9×.8	the planet Jupiter.

6 Śukraḥ	याम्बद्ध	the planet Venus.
7 Śanaiścarah	<u> भ</u> ेदम	the planet Saturn.
8 Rāhuḥ	<b>भू</b> -मुख्द	the ascending node.
9 Ketuh	त्रहुवा <sup>.६</sup> ८श	the descending node.

## 

3	OR STARS IN THE MOON'S PATH).
ı Kṛttikā	<b>\$</b> 459
2 Rohiņī	<del>पूर</del> मवेह
3 Mṛgaśirāli	सर्मे
4 Ardrā	अच
5 Punarvasuḥ	द् <del>याश</del> स्
6 Puşyâ	ಕ್ರಿಇ
7 .\śleṣā	# <b>1</b>
8 Maghā	ন&
9 Pürvaphalguni	म्
10 l'ttaraphalguni	ৰ্ক
II Hastā	मे पहि
12 Citrà	<b>ब्</b> र्माय
13 Svātī	स <sub>र</sub>
14 Visākhā	#1. <b>1</b> 1
15 Anurādhā	भूग्यम्बर्ध
16 Jycşthâ	<del>§</del> 5
17 Mülam	मृत्यक्ष
18 Pürvä <b>şä</b> ḍhā	ক্ত:স্থ্
19 Uttarā <b>ņā</b> ḍhā	6 <b>3</b> 5
20 Śravaņā	में विश्व

21 Abhijit

22 Śatabhisā	श्रॅंब मी
23 Dhaniatha	ब्रॅंड्स्
24 Pürvabhādrapada	<b>विमश</b> र् के
25 Uttarabhādrapada	HEART SHY
26 Revati	क्षम्
27 Aśvinī	य स्न
28 Bharani	বুণ

### CXI (156.) अद्भारा स्थापि स्थापि स्थापि NAMES OF GODS, NAGAS, ETC.

1 Devah	<b>3</b>	a god.
2 Nagaḥ	3	a Någa. Hydra or serpent.
3 Yakşah	निर्देर हैं ब	a mischievous demi-god.
4 Gandharvalı	<b>5</b> : <b>3</b>	(an eater of fragrance) a celes- tial musician.
5 Asuraḥ	क्रमभेद (not a god)	a demi-god, an Asur.
o Daityalı	क्षमध्य (ध्रुष्टेन्स्ये.न)	a son of the liberal givers.
7 Garuḍalı	क्षासम्बद्धाः	Viṣṇu's bird (soaring in the air).
8 Kinnaralı	श्रेष्ठ (is it a man or what?)	Kinnara; a monstrous demi-
9 Mahoragali	क्ष्वे के द्व	god, or attendant. (creeping or crawling on its belly) a monstrous demi-god of the serpent genus.
10 Kumbhāṇḍali	નૈત.વૈસ	a monstrous demi-god.

## CXII (157.) ผู้ริ่าสูณารัฐานา Names of the naga princes.

ı Sankhapâlo nă	lgarājā	विदे निया	र्वे दुरक्षेदर	the conch-shell keeper, a naga- raja.
2 Karkoţako	••	3)	ब्रिक्स गुःशु	the cause of strength or power, a nagaraja.
3 Kuliko	••	**	द्या <b>श</b> ास्त्र	that of noble existence, a naga- rājā.
4 Padmo		,	ជន្ណ	the Padma nagaraja.
5 Mahāpadmo	••	"	वड्ड:क्रेड्व	the great Padma ,,

			_		1.00
6	Väsukir n	āgarājā	Az.	विकास दूर विश	the wealthy nagaraja.
7	Ananto	,,	29	मध्य अस	the boundless ,,
8	Takşako	**	"	व्हेंग च	the carpenter ,,
9	Varuņo	71	"	9.8	Varuņa ,,
to	Makaro	**		<b>ভ</b> ামূৰ	Makara, a marine monster.
11	Sagaro	**	19	দ্ৰামন্ত্ৰ (ব্ৰাম্থ poisonous)	Sāgara, a nāgarājā.
12	Lambuko	**	10	<b>उन्ना</b> त	Lambuka, depending or hang- ing down.
13	Anavatapto	Þş	29	बर्देशच	(the not grown warm) name of the Manasarowara lake in Tibet.
14	Piṇgalo	**	**	श्रर-स्र	Pingala, the yellowish-white.
15	Nando	••	n	र्वाद:व	Nanda, joy or delight.
16	Subāhu	**	"	लन्। तबट.	Subāhu, the good or handsome- armed.
17	Nardano	**	77	<b>H</b> 494	Nardana, (the noisy or sound utterer).
18	Citrāk <b>ş</b> o	**	99	रेम्यम्	Citrākņa (with eyes of variega- ted colour).
19	Rāvaņo	,,	<b>3</b> 7	<b>सै</b> सुनाम	Ravana (the sounding or making a noise).
20	Pāṇḍuro	**	•	भै.च <u>श्र</u>	l'andura (the yellowish-white).
21	Kŗmi	,,	**	র্বর	Kṛmi (the worm).
22	Śańkho	,,	49	55	Sankha (the conch-shell—a trumpet).
23	Pāṇḍarako	19	11	<b>रगर मास्य</b>	Pāṇḍaraka (the clear white).
24	Kālo	***	11	<b>क्षा</b> र्वे	Kāla, nāgarājā (the black one).
25	Upakālo	***	19	<b>?'दग</b>	Upakāla nāgarājā (the some- what black).
26	Giriko	••	19	<b>¥</b> : <b>5</b>	Girika nagaraja (the mountaineer).
27	Abalo	,,	**	<b>च्</b> रभन्नेर	Abala nagarājā (without strength, weak).
28	Śańkaro	))	بو	करे हेर	Samkara nagaraja (that which makes happy).
29	Bhāņçio	19	ø	是一刻山	Bhāṇḍa nāgarājā (a professionul jester).
30	Pañcalo	,,	77	<u>क्रिय</u> ब	Pañcala nagaraja (the taker or receiver of five).
31	Käliko	,,	;1	<b>दशस्य</b>	Kālika nāgarājā (the temporal).
32	Kiñcanako	,,	11	SC#F	Kiñcaka nāgarājā (the little). Balika nāgarājā (the strong or
33	Baliko	**	**	क्रेंग्रस-स्व	powerful).

34	Uttaro nāgarājā	3	ý. <b>Đ</b> e	<b>पर्दाक्षण्य</b>	Uttara nāgārājā (the residue or last).
35	Mātaṅgo ,,	_	,,	ब्राट यें के	Mātaṅga nāgārājā (the elephant
36	Edo ,.		,,	अन	bodied, or elephant). Г.фа падатаја (a sheep or ewe).
37	Upendro ,,		32	3·5¤C.	Upendra nāgārājā (the some-
38	Upanaro ,.		91	रे.र्ट.३	what powerful).  Upanara nagaraja (the approaching a man, or nearly a man).
39	Edavareņā (edava nāgarājā	tňo }}	••	<b>ुना</b> रुद्ना	Edavarņa nāgārājā (of the colour of a sheep or ewe).
40		nāgarājā	٠,	इस.चग्	Vicitra nāgārājā (the hand- somely variegated).
41	Rāghavo	,,	99	देवाय	Rāghava nāgārājā (judging. reflecting).
42	Hastikaccho	**	,,	ब्राट चें केदे सक्त	Hastikaccha nāgārājā.
43	Elapatro	*1	?9	<b>ओवे</b> प्र्व	Elapatra nāgārāja.
44	Amratirtho	,,	"	মের্ব:বু	Amratīrtha nāgārājā (the son
45	Apalalo	*1	,,	र्शेम् अभूरः	of Amra). Apalala nāgārājā (the straw- less).
46	Campeyo	• •	,	<b>रम</b> मभ्रेष	Campeya nāgārājā (born in Campa).
47	Aliko	,,	,.	<b>E</b>	Alika nāgārājā (a hawk, a falcon).
48	Amokşako (Pramokşako M.)		,•	ीबर्ञस्यर छेर	Amokşa nagaraja (the deliverer or destroyer).
49	Sphotano	**	"	कुंब-छेर	Sphoţana nagaraja (that causes abundance).
50	Nandopanando	**	4	र्नार के रूट के रनार नाकेश	Nandopanando nāgārājā (the two delights.)
51	Huludo	) *	••	<b>नु</b> यु-	Huluḍa nāgāraja.
52	Uluko	,,		मास्राय राष्ट्र	Uluka nāgārājā (the clear-see- ing or sighted).
53	Paṇḍaro	".	,	<del>à</del> ç	Paṇḍara nagaraja (the pale or yellowish-white).
54	Cicchako	••	,,	यशयोश <u>च</u> ीश	Cika (abundant collection).
55	Aravādo	,,	>>	<b>र्र</b> वस	Aravado (the spoke of a wheel).
56	Paravādo	1,	٠,	₹4.4 <b>3</b> C.	Paravāda (the best).
57	Manasvi	••	,,	न्बि-स्य	Manasvī (the shining, bright).
58	Šaivalo	1,	٠,	<b>9.</b> कुंचस	Śaivala (a fish gill).
59	Utpalako	,,		<b>A</b> Za	Utpala (a water-lily or the lotus).
00	Vardhamánako	••	9÷	ব্ৰথমমূ	(the increased or augmented).

61 Buddhiko nagaraja	तुर्भः कुषाचा क्रीं स्व	(the intelligent or ingenious).
62 Nakhako ,,	,, शेष्मिंख	he that has long nails (on his
63 Edamedo	" अवार्टः, पर्ने, कव्यकृष [३]	hands). (a ewe and coition).
64 Acyuto ,,	<b>, ब</b> %संस्य	(the undefiled, the pure).
65 Kambalāšvatarau nāga- rājau	" अभवज्ञरः अपेरर वर्षेश	the two serpents Kambala and
66 Sudaršano nagaraja	" <b>नैक्</b> रु अंब्र्टः	Asvatara. (the well-seeing or looking well- out).
67 Parikūțo ,,	" जूटमसीच्ड्रेनीसच	(the storied, or heaped up).
68 Sumukho ,,	,, वर्षेन्यम्	(the handsome-faced).
69 Adarsamukho ,,	, अर्थे <b>ट म</b> र्देट	(the mirror-faced).
70 Gāndhāro "	, ब्रॅम <b>्र</b> स	(the receiver of perfume or incense).
71 Dramido ,,	ॢ <b>वर्गे</b> केट	(going and soaring).
72 Baladevo ,,	<b>સ્</b> વંશ-	(the strong).
73 Śailabāhu ,,	, ज्ञम्भवा	(the rock-handed or armed).
74 Vibhīṣaṇo ",	, दुशःयरप्रदे <del>ग</del> नेर	(the destroyer).
75 Gangà "	वैनर्भयुर्भः नुभः श	the nagaraja of the Gauges.
76 Sindhur .,	Wanting	" " Sindhur.
77 SItā "	99	,, ,, Sitå.
78 Pakşur "	99	,, ,, Pakņur.
79 Maṅgalo ,,	विद्रासीक ज्ञानम् निम	(the prosperous or glorious).

## CXIII (158.) สูเลนาณี มีเพา Names of Common nagas or serpents.

ı Indrasenalı	<b>रवदः वे वे के</b>	Indra's army.
2 Naḍaḥ	<b>५५८</b> नु	a reed.
3 Sundaralı	<b>र</b> यक् <b>र</b> श	the very beautiful.
4 Hastikarņaļi	ब्राट केंद्र इ.च	elephant's car.
5 Tîkşņah	स्त्य	sharp.
6 Pingalah	श्रन:स	pale or yellowish-white.

toc	SANGKIT-TIDETAN-ENGBION	TOOMING BART.
7 Vidyujjvālaļī	र्ह्मेग् ५ २ र	flash of lightning.
8 Mahāvidyutprabl	nali ब्रॉनिनीयेर-क्रेब	a great shine of lightning.
9 Bharukaechah	<b>र्</b> मःयः ५२ वस	making a vow.
το <b>γ</b> ιπέταμ	नर्ति हैं स्थ	ambrosial.
11 Tirthakalı	शुःश्रेणसःस्य	a determini <b>s</b> t.
12 Vaidūryaprabhal	नैंदु हु वि विंद	the lustre of a Vaidūrya (lapis lazuli).
13 Suvarņakešaļi	माशेर प्रदेग सू	with golden hair (golden- haired).
14 Udayanalı	<b>ዺ</b> ፚጚ <sup>.</sup> ቑ	arising (as the sun, etc.).
15 Gajaśirşalı	य:ब्राट:शर्वे	an elephant's (or ox's) head.
16 Śvetakalı	रग्र-चे	the white one.
17 Kālakaļı	<b>ब</b> ण ये	the black one.
18 Yamalı	म्भिन्दे	lord of the dead.
19 Śramaņaļi	<b>र</b> ने क्वेंट.	the Śramaņa or priest.
20 Maņģūkaļī	स्रेगत	the frog.
21 Maņicūdalı	मार्खमान नेर्दर सु	with a crest of gems (or a gem on the crown of the head).
22 Amoghadarsanal	र्देशभेद अर्वेट	circumspect.
23 lśādhāral)	निर्वेशकाद्यं यहित	holding the shaft of a plough.
24 Citrasenalı	क्रिन्याक्र	the mixed tribe (or army).
25 Mahāpāś <b>a</b> ļī	<b>ब्ग्ययक्रि</b> व	the great snare (fetter, net. nonse).
26 Kşemanikaralı	43·35	that makes happy.
27 Mahaphanakalı	मित्रसमा केन वे	the large cobra da capillo with an expanded hood or neck.
28 Gambhiranirgho	luji <b>22:4.3</b> 3	having a bass or deep voice.
29 Mahāninādī	<b>केर सुँ</b> वाश	making a great noise.
30 Vinarditalı	दस्य घर सु ५ है।	that has uttered a sound or made a noise.
31 Mahāvikramaļī	<i>इ</i> व्य <i>के</i> द	the great skill (or greatly skilled).
32 Bhujamgamalı	क्नावर्षे	walking or moving on its hands.
33 Mahābaluļi	<b>च्या</b> केव	great strength (he with great strength).
34 Visph <b>ūrj</b> itaļī	<b>भवे.</b> श्रेटम	that has yawned greatly (and made a great noise or thun-dered).

		•••
35 Vişphoţakaḥ	इस-धर-प्रहेंसम	the destroyer.
36 Prasphotakah	<b>FORESTA</b>	chief destroyer.
37 Meghasambhavalı	हुंबर वृत्	originating from a cloud.
38 Svastikalı	वगु मैश्रास्त	the lucky or auspicious.
39 Varşadhāraļi	<b>କ୍ୟ:ଘ</b> ଥି: <b>ଗ୍ର</b> ଣ	the bed or channel of a stream.
40 Manikanthah	<b>धने</b> जर दूर न	with a gem on his neck (or
41 Supratisthitah	नेदर् पद्धा	throat), very firm or steady,
42 Śrībhadraḥ	द्यायबद.	good prosperity.
43 Mahāmaņicūḍaḥ	महम्बद्धः सुक्रेद्ध	with a large gem on the crown of his head.
44 Mahāmaņdalikah	र्गुव्यव्हरकेर्य	that forms a great circle.
45 Airavanah	शःश्वदःचीव	the son of the earth-keepers.
46 Indrayudhasikhi	तहतः <u>बाद्यनाः स्</u> रूप	with a rainbow on the crown of his head.
47 Avabhāsanasikhī	इटाइदागुर्वाश्चर कर	with the sun on the crown of his head.
48 Indrayaştili	<b>नवर</b> से दे सके दिस्	Indra's vessel for sacrifice.
49 Jambudhvajah	ह्यूर्य मुवासक्र	the Jambu tree (as a symbol).
50 Śritej <b>a</b> lı	रयभनी निवासिंद	the splendour of prosperity (or shining like a diamond).
51 Śaśitejāḥ	श्च दर्दे मिडे दहिन	with a lustre like that of the
52 Cūḍāmaņidharaḥ	नाईमा ४ वेर : नुःक्रीशः व	moon.  having a gem on the crown of his head.
53 Indradhvajalı	<b>५</b> ३८:चॅ ५े:कुथसर्ढर	the ensign or banner of Indra.
54 Jyotirasah	क्षरःसःयः दन्यरः व	that rejoices in, or is fond of, the stars.
55 Somadaršanaļı	∄.घर्ड्=.	looking on the moon,

# CXIV (159.) निर्मित्वित्वर चित्रिया NAMES OF THE PRINCES OF THE MISCHIEVOUS DEMI-GODS OR YAKSAS.

I	Vaiśravaņalı	श्चार्वशतु
2	Mahāghopeśvaraļi	भ्रु:हेद:चें दे:दवट:बुम
3	Dharanisurendrayudhalı	शक्टामर्द्ध्य क्रम्बर्मिट् मे ज्या

the son of Visra, a Visrava (fame, celebrity). ruler of the great sound.

an inexhaustible source of weapons on the surface of the earth. 4 Mahamatih

5 Arcinetradhipatih

6 Vajradrdhanetrah

7 Agravaribāhuḥ [?]

8 Mahāsenāvyūhaparākramah

9 Merubalapramardi

10 Dharanisubhakayah

II Aţavika yakşalı

12 Ravanah

13 Pañcikalı

मुं.गुंश.क्र4.ग्र

व्राव्याम्य

£. **₹. ₺**₹. ₹. घटु. ११च

भक्रूचे.रं.रेचेठ.घट्.जचात

**रथना** कुष्रा<u>र</u>्जु प्रमानिज्ञानाबुर्यः त

अर्च ए.क्वम.पह्यम.त

34.4.52.03E.0

चार्ट्र हैंब उर्जुचा चार्का

मैं.सैंजभागे.री

54.22

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.

gaining the field over a great army.

conquering the strength of the lofty mountain (Meru).

having a good or auspicious body like the ground.

a yakşa dwelling in the wilderness or desert.

the son of the thunderer.

sporting or amusing himself with the five.

CXV (160.) 5 32 50 C A NAMES OF THE GANDHARVAS (OR OF THE PRINCES OF THE GANDHARVAS).

1 Dhṛtarāstrali

2 Drumakinnaraprabhah

3 Śucinetraratisambhavah

4 Puspadrumakusumitamukutali

5 Raticaraņasamantasvaraļi

6 Pramuditapralambasunayanaḥ

7 Sumanojñarutalı

8 Simhadhvajah

9 Samantaratnakiranamuktaprabhah

10 Vajradrumakesaradhyajah

11 Sarvavyūharatisvabhāvanayasanidarsanaļi भ्रातभाशुक्तिरातपृत्यर भेषार्वाष्ट्रश्रीदश

232-32-32 21-102-1-14-492

इ.ट्रेमोर्ड्स. तु.मिश्वतर्, कुरे तथ तथ

रचार कर राजू क गुन दु र विदश

श्रमानबर-१८.रचार

**M4.2**.4E.48.#

श्राट मेर्ट मिया शक्र

६ेब.इंब.द्र.त∉बरं.गीयरं.घोड़रः ——

ሞ**ቨ**ሻ 3----**ን**=**የ** 

च्यार १९० अस्ट १ स्टार स्ट्रीय स्ट्र

घडुरे.मी.क्ल.कूरे.रा

the keeper or defender of the country.

kinnara (a monster) splendour 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-sceing) 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[character] of the most delightful, fabrics [structures].

## CXVI (161.) अअध्यक्षिक्षिक्ष Names of the Ruler of the Demi-Gods or Daityas.

ı Rahulı	<b>#</b> .1294	the noisy beast (the dragon).
2 Vemacitraļı	स्या चत्रद. रूश	the fine web or texture.
3 Śambarali	य <b>रे</b> :यर्दे :अर्क्रेय	chief of happiness.
4 Bandhih	<b>435.4</b>	bondage,
5 Vairocanalı	<u> इस्र.तर.कैट.भह्र</u>	the illuminator
6 Dṛḍħavajralı	₹ <sup>°</sup> £¶¤	the hard diamond, or sceptre.
7 Sucitrăngaḥ	असः भैशः च्याःच	the very handsome-bodied.
8 Bṛhadāraḥ	हें प्रशासित	having a great awl, or rib.
9 Balavipulahetumatih	ब्रुवश'Wटश' <b>ब्</b> टिंग्ड्रें मुंश	great strength and prudence.
10 Vatsaśrisanibhavalı	नार्वे, वु:द्ययाव वुदः	the youth born of prosperity.
11 Suvratasvaraķ	चरेता.वैचाश रच ग्रे.चार्श	place of the best conduct.

#### 

I	Mahāvegalabdhasthāma	পুণাং:ক্রম <b>ন্ত্র</b> ম <b>ন্ত্র</b>	that has acquired great velo- city and strength.
2	Abhedyaratuacûḍaḥ	श्र.मोर्-नाद्धमास-स-इ-ब-क्रेब-र्रो	having on the crown of his head a diamond (or gem) that can- not be cut or divided.
3	Vimalavegaáriļi	ट्रे.स.क्रेट्र.सर्वे.से <b>ब्रेस.ग्रे.रध</b> ज	glory on account of its great velocity.
4	Anivartanīyacittabhūşaņaḥ	इ.चर्ड्डेबेच्ड्र,शंश्रश्ची,चेंब्	the ornament of the mind—that which is not to be turned away (or seduced).
5	Mahāsāgaraprabhāgambhīra- dharaḥ	मु:बर्डें हेर्य पे दे दे दे दे हैं। स्टब्स	a rising splendour, deep like the ocean.
6	Dharmadṛḍhābhedyasuni- lambhaḥ	र्केशचायद्व विद्यास्त्रीत् । कृत्य	(he) instructs very well in the permanent and indivisible thing.
7	Vicitramauliśricūḍaḥ	रूट्रतस् में क्रुचेश रार्यका ग्रेची १ व	with an ornamented diadem (a tiara) and a diamond on the crown of his head.

8 Samantaspharanamukhadarsanah

9 Samantavvůhaságaracaryávvavalokanah

यहिद्यानिष्ट्रियः धरः हेर्द्रः ध প্ৰবংশ্বৰ্লীই শ্ৰেন্দ্ৰান্ত্ৰ ই ই ই ই শ্ৰ showing an all-pervading appearance.

regarding all over the whole fabric, and the ocean.

#### CXVIII (163.) มีวิสาร์นิเวียนันิที่มีนา Names of the Kinnara Princes.

য়'ঀয়'৾৾ৡ৾ঀ৾৾<sup>৻</sup>য়৾য়য়৾য়৾য়৾য়য়৾য়য়৾য়য় Druma, a monstrous prince. 1 Drumakinnararājā (the trunk of a tree). क्षदे के के किया (देर) (with) the splendour of a divine 2 Devamatiprabliah intellect. with a garland (circle) of flowers शेर्देनानी देनानी दनेश्य विदिश्ख 3 Kusumaketumandali on his head. ন্ত্ৰ ফু ঠিলখাত্তৰ with all sorts of ornaments. 4 Vicitrabhūşanah agreeable with (or sweet) **য়ৼঀ**ৼয়৻৸ৼ৽৻ৼৢৼ৽য় 5 Manojñanirnādasvarah melody. splendour of the bough of the **ইৰ**স্কৰ:খঞালাই স্ট্ৰুৰ:ঘই 'ই'ই 6 Drumaratnaśākhāprabhah jewel tree. येगसः संब्रेटः दगदः वेद 7 Sudaršanaprītikarah well-looking, delighting. splendour of the best of orna-สสาภารจะารักิ วัร 8 Bhūşanendraprabhalı ments. having for his sign or symbol the 9 Surenupuspadhyajah flower with beautiful dust. the chief ornament or glory of かんがいんだい 10 Dharanitalasri the earth's surface. lord of the creeping race (?). केंद्र ये परमार्थ 11 Uragādhipatih

#### CXIX (164.) TRABATIATALTIATION NAMES OF THE PRINCE OF THE CREEPING RACE.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

r Sumatireņaķ (reņuh) [?]	चुँ-मुँशक्षियः रासर्भेन	with a very subtle intellect.
2 Virajastejāļi	म्बेर्यहेर्द्यः सेर्	immaculate splendour, a lustre.
3 Svaralı	79=4	harmony or melody, tune, sound.
4 Agramaticitracūḍaḥ	र्हे. मर्ह्म <b>मृ</b> र्ह्म संस्कृत	best intellect; a diadem of variegated colour.
5 Sunetrādhipatiķ	रंगायब्र:यर्गार्	lord of the good-eyed (or pos- sessed of a good eye).
6 Pradipasaraņadhvajaļi	सैचश.र जूर <del>व</del> ीज.सक्र	an ensign of repairing to for protection.
7 Alokasuvegadhvajalı	श्रटन्त्रे हॅट्स्टर्स्यामास्त्रकृत्यः स्ट्रियः सर्द्धः युः	a lion's cub, the symbol of the most swift sight.
8 Vicitrālamkārasvarah	इ. कुचारा प्रथा चा.स्वात्स	of various tunes or melodies.

9 Sumeruvatsah

45.20

the son of Sumeru.

10 Ruciraprabhāsasambhavah

AC. 2. ME N. V J.C.

the source or beginning of the beautiful light.

# CXX (165.) ขนามหา้ารุจะนัจิ มีกาม Names of the prince of the monstrous (or demi-god) kumbhānņa kace.

ı Virüdhakalı	<b>प्यम्श</b> स्त्रेशः द्य	the high-born (or tall one).
2 Năgādhipatiļi	<b>मु</b> न्दन	the lord of the Nagas.
3 Sucīrņadhvajaļi	বিশ্বপূর্য বাই কুমামর্কর বেশ্বপ্র	the widely diffused (or dis- played) banner.
4 Hitacaraņasamkramaļı	स्थापर श्रुद् राया नुवासाय	that has entered into the useful practice.
5 Bhīmottaraļi	<b>८६नशसी २८.घ</b> ५.धस	the terrific superior (or the awful ruler).
6 Śālasucittaļı	जमारायर केंद्र दुः वर्गा व	the well-adorned.
7 Merususambhavalı	शुर्भार्थे भेरानु प्रभुट य	the most excellent Meru.
8 Vírabāhuḥ	र्यदःचे दे लगाय	the hand or arm of the hero.
9 Anantaśubhanayanakesaraḥ	न्नो वः अश्वर :अश्वर्य :अन्न नी नी नी सर	leading on to infinite virtues or good actions.
10 Anantamukhadeväsura- neträsurali	पट्रेनवर् क्षेत्रक्ते पट्टेनवर् क्षेत्रक्ते	the god that directs an infinite number of both gods and demi-gods.

#### CXXI (199.) เสอฐานิสเลา Names of (ill.-going) bad transmigrations.

t Durgatiķ	द्यवर्षे	ill-going, bad transmigration, damnation, hell.
2 Apāyaḥ	ta <u>m</u> t.	he that went ill, damned.
3 Vinipātaļı	ज्वाचरभूट व	the falling away, damnation.
4 Narakaḥ	<b>্বস্থান</b>	hell, place of damnation.
5 Yamalokalı	म्निक्टे व्हेन देव	the world of the lord of the dead.
6 Pitrvişayalı	એ:5 <b>ન</b> મ:નુૈ:પુવ	the region of the departed spirits.
7 Tiryagyonigataḥ	<sup>०८</sup> क्षेत्रेच र्रेट्यजूर्,क्षेत्रेच¥श.शूट,च.	one born of a beast, or the state of being born as (or into) a beast.

## CXXII (200.) भैर्न्स्य महिन्द्राय प्रति औट य। Names of the "Yidags"—Ghosts or Evil Spirits.

ı Pret <b>a</b> lı	એ· <b>5</b> નશ	a ghost, a goblin, an evil being.
2 Kumbhāṇḍaḥ	<b>ਤੌ</b> ਸ.ਦੌਬ	a monster with a very large belly and a small or narrow gullet pipe.
3 Piśācaļi	ব্ৰ	a flesh-eater.
4 Bhūtaḥ	<b>५</b> वुट:घॅ	a goblin, a ghost; a demi-god.
5 Pūtanah	ब्रैज:र्	(that which makes rotten or putrid) name of a ghost, a demon.
6 Kaṭapūtanaḥ	<i>તૈથા</i> શ્રૈખ. <u>ત્</u>	(that which makes putrid) a corpse, name of a demon or evil spirit.
7 Unmadah	<b>3</b> 35	(that which makes mad) name of an evil spirit.
8 Skandaḥ	<u>ਜ਼ੇਲਾ ਤੇ</u> 5	(that makes dry or causes con- sumption) name of an evil spirit.
9 Apasmārah	यहेर छेर	that causes forgetfulness, name of an evil spirit.
10 Châyâ	নাুব-দার্ব্র	that causes defilement, name of an evil spirit.
11 Rākṣasalı	श्वाय	a mischievous demon.
12 Revatigrahah	क्ष्राः मुत्रैः मिर्देव	the seizer of Revatī; a demon.
13 Śakunīgrahah	अने जर्ने	the demon haunting a bird.
14 Brahmarākşasah	चॅश.ब्रेट्र.य	a Brāhmaņa Rākṣasa or Brah- man's son.

# CXXIII (201.) पुर्वा दे भ्रामाद्रशास्त्र महिनाशास्त्र भिष्य। Names of those beasts which are the birthplace of some wicked men.

t Simhājāneyaļī	श्रेट:म्रेडट:मेश
2 Erāvaņahasti	ଯାଁ≍ <u>ଗୁ</u> .୭. <b>୩.ମି</b> .୯.๗.ସି
3 Hastyājāneyaļi	ब्राट: <u>स</u> .कु.कट:चेश
4 Kantakah	ह्मारा स्प
5 Aś <b>v</b> ājāneyaļī	इ.क्ट.चेश
6 Balāhakāśvarājā	देन मिला <u>ल ह</u> िंद मी मुनास ठर

a lion that is all-knowing.

Eravana's elephant (defender of the earth).

the elephant that is acquainted with all things.

the praiseworthy (name of Sākya'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 Kṛṣṇa's horses).

			178
7	Śvāpadaḥ	मार्क्षम् १ वर्षः मारक्षमानः	a beast of prey, in general; a wild beast.
8	Simhah	शेटमे	a lion.
9	Śārdūlaḥ	मुद्रेम	a tiger, a leopard.
10	Vyāghraḥ	<b>%</b> 41	a tiger.
11	Dvīpt	<b>7</b> C.	a panther, a lynx, an ounce.
12	Rkşah	<b>दे</b> ब	a kind of bear
13	Bhallūkaḥ	33	1) 1)
14	Tarak <b>ş</b> uḥ	35	a hyena; a bear.
15	Vįkaḥ	<b>बु</b> ंगी	a wolf.
16	Srgāla	डेबुदा स	a jackal, a fox.
17	Bheruṇḍakaḥ	डेमूट	a kind of wolf. (the formidable)
81	Lomasa	य	or jackal. a fox.
19	Kroşţukaḥ	"	,, ,, , a kind of jackal.
20	Bidalah	<b>ਉ</b> ਾਪ	a cat.
21	Nakulaḥ	बेंद्र त्ये or श्रे क्रॅट.	name of a small quadruped [an ichneumon].
22	Mṛgaḥ	१-५नम	a deer.
23	Gaņḍāraḥ	मसे (or मसे 5)	a rhinoceros.
24	Varāḥaḥ	थम् में र or थम	a boar, or a hog.
25	Aranyavarāhaḥ	थम्बि	a boar, a wild swine.
26	Haripah	<b>শৃশ</b>	a sort of deer.
27	Gaurakharaḥ	₫ <sup>C</sup> .	a kind of wild ass
28	Ghoțakamigah	<b>ं</b> क्	a wild horse.
29	Śaśaḥ	₹·₹.	a hare
30	Pasuh	<b>युग्</b> स	a beast; cattle.
31	Hastî	ब्राट र्य के	an elephant
32	Kuñjaraḥ	건데드. (or 웹트.)	an elephant: cattle.
	Kariņī, Kareņuķ	বিশ্বমের্টি }	a female ejephant.

3+	Aśvaḥ Hayaḥ Turaṅgaḥ	}	5	}	a horse.
35	Baḍavā		इ <sup>.</sup> क्तॅंद्रस		a mare.
36	Uşţraḥ		£***		a camel, a female camel.
37	Camaralı		म्प्रम		the yak, bos grunniens.
38	Mahişaḥ		ম'ণ্		a buffalo.
.39	Vegasaraḥ		39		a mule.
40	Gardabhalı		वॅट:बु		an ass.
41	Aśvatarī		50		» »
42	Karabhaḥ		ÈG		the young of a camel.
43	Kiśorah		<del>5</del> 3		a colt.
44	Kalabhali		र जर में बैंचे		a calf, a young elephant.
45	Gajapotalı		य.जट.मी.सै.मी		a young elephant.
46	Sūkaraḥ		सम		a hog, swine.
<b>4</b> 7	Edakalı		<b>্ৰ</b> শ		sheep, an ewe.
48	Urabhralı		<del>ुन</del>		a ram.
49	Chāgalaḥ, Ajaḥ		<b>২</b> :ম		a goat.
50	Prāṇakaḥ		<u>श</u> ्च्यां.क्रवांश		an animal or sentient being.
51	Vānara, Markaṭaḥ, Ka ka	pi-	<i>ই</i> ণ্ড		a monkey or ape.
52	Mûşalı		<b>j</b> .a		a mouse; a rat.
53	Śiśumāraļı		ङ:र्थे <b>द:</b> प्रैक्षाय:म्बर्धेर		the Gangetic porpoise (the killing crocodile).
54	Makaralı		ক:শ্ৰুপ		a marine monster, a crocodile, a dolphin.
55	Grāhaḥ		ক্ত:শ্বিবাইক্ষ্		a shark, alligator, hippopotamus (?).
56	KumbhIraḥ		ড় <i>:য়৾ঀ৽</i> ঀৢড়য়ৡৢ৾৽ৼ		a crocodile.
57	Nakraḥ		কর্মণৰশ্ম		a kind of crocodile.
58	Kūrmaļi		<b>इसम्</b> भ		a tortoise, a toad.
59	Udralı		<b>শ্বন</b>		an otter, an amphibious animal.
60	Matsyalı		<b>9</b>		a fish.

		177
61 Sarpaḥ	<b>3</b> 20	a serpent, a snake.
62 Vyāḍaḥ, Uragaḥ	200 m	serpent or snake.
63 Pannagaḥ	मु ल हुम	a naga or serpent.
64 Vṛścikaḥ	भ्रमाय उ	a scorpion.
65 Kṛkalāsaḥ	<b>ECAL</b>	a lizard, a chameleon.
66 Sarīsṛpaḥ	<b>हेन</b> हैंग	a scorpion, snake or viper.
67 Kṛmiḥ	<b>ই</b> ণৱ	a worm, an insect in general.
68 Maśakah	श्वन्तु। महःदेटम	a gnat, a mosquito.
69 Davinśah	4. <b>Ā</b> c.	a gadfly.
70 Kośakarakitali	<b>বৰ্মনি</b> বু	a silkworm.
71 Kuntah	<b>भे</b> न उसे3	a small insect.
72 Pipīlikā	नुमान। नुमानु	an ant; a small red ant; a large black ant.
73 Bhramaralı	<b>∄⊏</b> :a	a large black bee; a wasp.
74 Maṇḍūkalı	सुभग	a frog.
75 Jalūkaḥ [Jalaukāḥ]	<u> শ্বর্ণ্</u> শ	a leech.
76 Khadyotakah	<b>भैन त</b> से हिर	a fire-fly.
77 Patangah	<b>डेम</b> ेव	a butterfly; a kind of moth.
78 Upādu	ନ୍ଧିୟ	a fica.
79 Utpātakaḥ	मुः भ्वा	a dog's flea, a louse.
80 Trailāța	<b>श्वर्</b> य देश्यर	a sort of fly.
81 Kokah	र्गेच क रही (रे)	the ruddy goose.
82 Yûkâ	4	a louse.
83 Likpā	র্মুস	the nit, the egg of a louse.
84 Indragopali	इस दु रु मिनेर	a species of red worm.
85 Kalavinkalı	<b>उ</b> न्य विद्व	the kalabinka bird [a sparrow].
86 Pakți	5	a bird (a winged animal).
87 Vihagalı	5	a bird.
88 Catakalı	- 33	the young of birds, a little bird [a sparrow].
• •	- <del>-</del>	•

178	SANSERIIIIBEIANENGLISH	VOCABCDARI.
89 Suparnin	माउर। वर्वायवरः	garuḍa, the good winged.
90 Barlıî, sikhî	₹9	a peacock.
91 Mayūraḥ	"	,,
92 Jivañjivakalı	नदःनदःनेषु	a kind of pheasant or partridge.
93 Grdhrah	<b>च</b> र्ने	a vulture.
94 Cāṣaḥ	૨.વ્.ન	the blue jay; or a kingfisher [Coracias indica]
95 Śukalı	ने ह <sup>े</sup>	a parrot.
96 Kuṇālalı	<b>ક</b> ર્યો.સન	a small bird.
97 Rājahanisah	८८.सर्च.स्व	the prince of the geese, a swan.
98 Dhārtarāstrah	CC.#	a sort of goose with black legs and bill.
99 Hainsah	<b>LC</b> . ઍ	a goose.
100 Krauñcalı	<u> Ac. Ac.</u>	a stork.
101 Cakravākaļi	<b>5</b> र.च	the ruddy goose; the Brah- many duck or goose [Anas casarca].
102 Sārasaļī	नल्	the sarasa or Indian crane.
103 Śārikā	र्र-स्नेमस	a bird; the hill mainn [Gracu- la religiosa or Turdus salica].
104 Kokilalı	<b>L</b> .3a	the black Indian cuckoo.
105 Bakalı	<b>5</b> 5775	a crane.
106 Balākā	<b>€</b> .₩∠	a small kind of crane.
107 Tittirih	भुग्न	the francolin partridge.
108 Kapiñjalah	में दिया श्रेम	a bird; the francolin partridge.
100 Krakaralı or K	ankarah 545. [235.]	a sort of partridge.
110 Cakoraḥ	<b>प्र</b> क्षेत्र	a partridge (Perdrix ru/a).
тт Ulūkaḥ	<b>3</b> म्य	an owl.
112 Droņakākaļi	<b>इ</b> र्म	a raven.
113 Kākaḥ, Vāyasa	<sup>गं</sup> ग्रेमी	a crow.
114 Kapotalı	चैव	a dove or pigeon
115 Pārābataņ	<del>ध</del> मार्चे	a pigeon, a dove.
116 Padeka		a falcon, a hawk.

117 Kukkuțah	<b>ੁੱਖ 1.2</b>	a gallinaceous fowl, a cock.
t 18 Cillaḥ	র্থিন	the Bengal kite (falco cilla).
119 Cătakaḥ	<del>ए</del> न्द	a kind of swallow; a cuckon.
120 Pakşaguptalı	व। वर्षमूट	a bird; covered with feathers.
121 Prāṇakajātaļi	र्रोचा.क्ष्माश्य श्रीचीर.च	an animal; an animal being.
122 Kukkurah	Ð	a dog.
123 Svānaḥ, Khañcāhvalı [?]	B X 1 B3	the young of a bitch.
124 Kāraṇḍavaḥ	<b>9</b> णुरुष्	a sort of duck.
125 Titilah, Carmacatakalı	समुद	a bat.
126 Cīrīsiliļi	क्र-पर्-वेद	a parrot.
127 Dvipikaḥ	<del>शुन</del> ्य	a moth, a worm.

## 

THE NAMES DENOTING THE TORTURES AND THE CUTTING INTO SMALL PIECES OF THE SUFFERING ANIMAL BEINGS IN HELL; THE NAMES OF TORMENTS BY HEAT. (THE 8 DIVISIONS OF THE HOT HELLS.)

-----

ı Sañjivalı	लट शब	reviving or recovering (again
2 Kālasūtraļı	क्षेण क्ष्म	and again). the black line.
3 Samghātaḥ	<b>न्युस</b> त्र्यस	the destruction of the multi- tudes (destroying the collec- ted multitudes).
4 Rauravalı	5.4३५	weeping and ejaculation.
5 Mahārauravaļi	5'4र्ने, देवर्न	great weeping and ejaculation.
6 Tapanah	<b>డ</b> :ఇ	heat or heating, inflaming.
7 Pratāpanaļi	<i>২ব</i> ণ্ <u></u> বৃ'ৰ্ভ'ব	excessive heat.
8 Avīciļi	<b>स</b> दर:से <b>र</b>	insufferable, intolerable.

CXXV (203). The cold hells. (The several divisions of the cold hells.)

1 Arbudah	<b>€.3⊀.<del>€</del>4</b>	with swellings, blisters or vesicles.
2 Nirarbudaļı	क्र.चैन्द्रज	the arising of blisters or swellings.

3 Aţaţaḥ	र्शे क्षाक्षय	the striking of the teeth to- gether on account of exces-
		sive cold; chattering or quak- ing with cold.
4 Hahavalı	<u> जे.केर.क</u> ुर	uttering alas! oh!
5 Huhuvalı	Æ zw	uttering inarticulate sounds, denoting grief, pain; weep- ing.
0 Utpalaļi	निर्मान्य निर्मात	
Padmaļı	य इन्द्रम् स्थाय	the lips or skin being split or cleft like the water-lily, the lotus, and the large
Mahāpadmaḥ	तर्भ कृष्ट्र कुर मार्थाः य	Padma flower.
7 Kukūlam	येमसुर (vic)	[conflagration of chaff.]
8 Киџарајі	र सुन	a putrid corpse, a dead body.
9 Kşuradhāralı	म्ने.मुदे स	with a razor's edge (razor-edged).
10 Asidhāraļi	रवानुदि:श्	sword-edged.
11 Ayaḥśālmalīvanam	<b>রিবাধ</b> ট্র-বিসম্প্রত্র-ধবাধ	a grove of iron prickly trees (like the silk-cotton tree).
12 Asipattravanani	ल्.स.रज.ची.कं.चेट्र.स्चाश	a grove of trees, of which the leaves are like swords.
13 Ayoguḍaḥ	<b>લુનાશનો</b> રેંગ્સ	a block of iron.
14 Pratyekanarakah	के द्वे प्रदेश्यम् स्थास्य स्थानुस्य	the hell of one day's suffering.
15 Samchidyate	गर्हे	is cut.
16 Bhindanti	<b>८</b> प्रमास	is pierced or bored.
17 Visîryate	धुनातर.पंचीर.च. or श्रीज.च	is destroyed.
18 Nyațkuță nâma prânī	<b>८वे.भ</b> %. ह्यू. (बुश्च.वे.च)	(namely) an insect with a sharp lip (beak or bill).
19 Ayastundanamano vayasah	मिन्नेनाम् में अर्थः (बुन्न-येच)	a crow with an iron beak.
zo Mastakam nirlikhanti	<u>यॅं-व</u> िक <u>इ</u> जलारा	the taking out of the brain.
21 Artasvaram krandanti	भ्रम् स्मा सर्वे सः र्रे तिवैद्य ।	uttering painful cries, ejaculat- ing, sobbing, etc.
	वें वर्रेरे वर्षेर्या केंद्रेश	
	<b>८ देवश</b> :च	
22 Bhavati	<b>नु</b> :व	the state of becoming.

#### CXXVI (205). वर्षे देन्त्रम् दूर सुर्वात्म स्विप्तात् रोट्या Names of the Mechanical arts AND OTHER DEXTEROUS PRACTICES

	AND OTHER DEXTEROUS PRACT	ICES.
ı Kalā	स्नुः हत्य ध्यामी	art, skill, dexterity, cunning.
2 Lipiḥ	ध्यमे	writing.
3 Mudrā	थमा <b>द्वेश</b>	palmistry.
4 Samkhyā	चेटशक्त	numbering, counting, arith-
5 Gaṇanā	<b>F</b> N	metic. counting, reckoning; mathe-
6 Mușțibandhaḥ	<b>वहें न स्व</b> श	matics. clenching the fist; boxing.
7 Śikhābandhaḥ	हुर.क्षेत्राक्ष	the tying of tresses, knots or
8 Pādabandhaḥ	म् <sub>रि</sub> म: <b>बंदश</b>	coils of hair. gait, the manner of walking.
9 Ankusagrahalı	अँचोका.ग्री. <b>मैं</b> र.कं <b>चश</b>	the handling of the iron hook.
10 Sārau [?]	<b>৴৸</b> ঐপু: র্বধ	exercise with the sword.
11 Pāśagrahaḥ	विषयःयः भन्	the cutting of ropes or of a
12 Tomaragrahaḥ	<b>ম</b> ব্ব:র্ক.সুব্র ক্রম	the manner of shooting with a
13 <b>Iş</b> vastrācāryaḥ	<b>५४८८ मुःश्रुव-५४४</b>	large arrow. a master or teacher in archery.
14 Nirjāņam	<b>୶ୢ୕୳</b> ୢ୕୷ୣ	a proceeding, an advancing, a going on.
15 Apayānam	ब्रैर: <b>पर्ये</b> र:व	a returning, going back, retreat.
16 Chedyam	न्हेर्-ध	a cutting, fighting.
17 Bhedyam	<b>५</b> 5्व र	a tearing, rending, dividing.
18 Vedhyam	<b>र्</b> युन्	perforation, a boring, piercing through.
19 Dūravedhaḥ	<b>ग्रीट.धरंश.रं <u>ज</u>्ञांश</b> .त	a shooting from afar with an arrow (or piercing through).
20 Śabdavedhaḥ	मै.रेचातर अस्वधात	a shooting with a loud noise, a discharging.
21 Marmavedh <b>a</b> ḥ	चार्र-रुप्रस्थासःय	the shooting or hurting of a vital member or organ.
22 Akṣūṇaved <b>ha</b> ḥ	र्भः तृर्हेरः चरः तृर्येग्धः य	an imperceivable shooting [un- noticed blows].
23 Dṛḍhaprahāritā	<b>इचश</b> -क्रे.चर-५ ब्रु <u>च</u> ित	a bad acute pain, a very dan- gerous wound.
24 Pañcasu sthānesu kṛtāvi-	चम्राकृषा पुरः वर मुर हे	he is accomplished in the five classes of science.
samvīttah 25 Langhitan, sālambhah	पंज्यासय। चेर्.गु.रह्र्यक्रंट्स	a leaping, jumping, wrestling like a champion.

26 J <b>āv</b> itam	ac.	a running, a race, a course.
37 Plavitani	<del>ர</del> ு	swimming.
28 Taraṇam	ন্ম্ব	fording or passing a river
29 Hastigrīvaḥ	ब्राट यें केदे पार्श्य किंद	(without swimming). mounting the neck of an ele- phant.
30 Aśvapṛṣṭhaḥ	<b>५</b> :अ:ब्रिय	mounting a horse.
31 Rathah	नेट-६५ स्वय	a chariot, the manner of riding in a chariot.
32 Dhanuli	मन्द	an arrow.
33 Skalāśa [kalāpakaļi.]	म्	a bow.
34 Bānuvyāyāma	৭ বিশু সুমুম	athletic exercise.

# CXXVII (206). รัณฑัรุตะสาธิราชิาสิตาม Names of music and musical instruments.

I	Nartakalı	त्तेर.श्राप्तथ. or ड्री.श्राप्तथ	a dancer, a juggler, a player, an actor.
2	Națah	म्ह. or <u>इ</u>	a dancer, a pantomime; the art of dance or pantomime.
3	Bheri	<u>्</u> र्ने हे	a large drum.
4	Mṛdaṅgaḷị	E.C.	a small drum, a tambour.
5	Dundubhili	<b>č</b> .	a drum, a large drum.
6	Muraja	<b>इ.इ.क्ये</b> .	a large drum (of potter-work).
7	Paņavaļī	ק <u>ואליל</u>	a drum of bronze, a tabor.
8	Tuṇavalı	त्र.जिट्धेर.चेडुचात	a lute or harp with a single
9	Jharjharī	<b>इ.</b> ट्रीय.चे.ठ्रेच	string (a simple lute). a kettle-drum; a cymbal.
10	Jhallarī	बैचारा ग्री. शुका सिंग	cymbals or thin plates of iron.
11	Śamy <b>ā</b>	विषर-दर्ग्रेय	a musical bronze plate (or disc).
12	Vallari	इ.सिट.चेर.चश्चात	a three-stringed lute or harp.
13	Mukundalı	<b>¢</b> :ন্ত্ৰশুৰ	a sort of drum.
14	Tūryanı	शिवासुद	any brass musical instrument
15	Sangitih	<b>ਸ਼</b> ८७८%	—as thin plates, cymbals, etc. melody, harmony; tune, song.
16	Tāţāvacaraļı	वेम्'र्रेक्सम	small brass plates for music,

which can be struck or

beaten.

17 Vavyan [Vādyam]	र्वा से वे स्	the sound of music; music
18 Vīņā	द्यमटः	the Indian lute.
19 Vamisah	ब्री८५	a pipe.

# CXXVIII (207). ASSETT NAMES OF THE PARTS OF HARMONY (OR OF A HARMONIOUS SONG).

ı Madhyamah	<b>47.8</b>	the middle note, the tenor.
2 Rṣabhaḥ	₹ <u>₹</u>	the second of the seven notes of the Hindu gamut.
3 Gandhāraņ	सर्देव	the deep note, the bass.
4 Şadjah	<b>वैनास्त</b> न	the fourth note of the Hindu gamut.
5 Pañcamaḥ	নূব	the fifth note of the Hindu
6 Dhaivataḥ	<u>ब्र</u> िम् <b>स्थ</b>	(clear understanding) the sixth?
7 Nişādaḥ	9 PT - 34	the first of the seven notes.

# CXXIX (208). निर्मान्यम् Enumeration of the several modes of postures Of a dancer or juggler.

ı <b>Śriigā</b> raḥ	र्वेमस्य। स्नेमय। वहेर्य	alluring, boasting, seizing, grasping.
2 Vīraḥ	र्षः व	a champion's posture; courage- ous.
3 Bībhatsaḥ	के <b>भु</b> न्य	disgust, abhorrence; detesting, loathing.
4 Raudrah	द्वा <b>नुभ</b> ख	cruel, fierce.
5 Hāsyaḥ	न्त्राम्	laughing.
6 Bhayanakah	<b>८६वकाश्चिट</b> .च	horrible, dreadful, horrific, frightful.
7 Karuņā	<b>\$</b> JC. <b>§</b> .4	mercy, pity; merciful.
8 Adbhutaḥ	<b>न्ह्स्स</b> न	struck with awe; terrible, wor- shipful.
9 Śāntaḥ	लेव	mild, quiet, soft, tender, calm.
to Tāṇḍavaḥ	न्	dancing, making antics, grimaces.

#### CXXX (210.) ฐสาสิจิานสาสุสามาฐๆ ๆ มีเกม | Names of the six kinds of a Brahman's OCCUPATION OR PRACTICE.

I	Yajanam	મહેં દું કું વ	sacrificing.
2	Yājanam	मर्केर-ध्रेय-वेर-र्-१-१६मान	causing to sacrifice.
3	Adhayanam	केमाय रेन य	reciting with a loud voice.
4	Adhyayānam [Adhyāp nam]		causing to recite with a loud voice.
5	Dānam	ষ্ট্ৰীৰ-ঘ	giving or bestowing alms.
6	Partigraha	वेदाय	taking, receiving.

#### CXXXI (211.) अन् में अपुर में शिदाय। All sorts of words and phrases.

1 Anekam	<b>নু</b> 'ম	many, much, a great deal.
2 Varga	नुःस इ. इ.स. इ.स.	series, class, order, tribe, a
3 Nicaya	शटार्च । ययार्चिके । युटार्च	chapter, book, section. heap, assemblage, collection,
4 Sainyam, senā	ह्ये or <b>५</b> सम्	multitude, aggregate. a tribe, an army; a soldier, a
5 Yuga	<b>NC</b>	guard. a pair, couple, age, yoke, many.
6 Caṇa	র্ক্রণ্	a host, troop, multitude, flock, tribe.
7 Saṅgha	न्नेप्द्र्व। सट ये। केन्स	multitude, collection, assem- blage, collective body of priests.
8 Vinda	क्ष्मा वि। पर्याय	a quantity, heap, multitude, an aggregate, a herd, flock.
9 Bhūyişṭham	<b>য়</b> ⊏' <u>ဌ'महें स</u> िक्षे	many, very many, much, most, mostly, principally.
10 Samkhyāmapi	चेटश.शे.लट. ?	in number too.
11 Kalāmapi	<b>マナ・</b> がた。	in part too.
12 Gaṇanāmapi	מקובימגישבי	in account too.
13 Upamāmapi	<b>5</b> 2-WE	in comparison too.
14 Upanişadamapi	動とME.	in argument or reason too.
15 Nopaiti	दरेभेर्। केपरपर्ने, क्रेक्न	approaches not, or does not come near to, is impossible.
16 Na kşamate	शे'नेबें	it suffers not, endures not.
17 Lakşya	વવેઢ	a butt, a mask, an object to

be seen.

494

17 Lakşya

		WORDS AND PHRASES.	165
18	Senā kathā	<b>्रध्याची या</b> ज्ञ	military story, a talking about military affairs.
19	Kāṇḍamūrdhvamukham kṣiptam.	स्ट्रिय हैं से मुक्र नु र प्रमुद्ध हैं .	thrown, shot upwards, etc.
		arth.ti	
20	Svargopaga	मर्वे ६स सुन्तें व	ascension into heaven, a going to those above.
21	Gacchati	৭শু	he goes, proceeds.
22	Agacchati	वेंद्रः	he comes.
23	Agama-nirgamau	वॅट कर्द्दवर्षेच	a coming and going, inter- course.
24	Pratikramati	<b>ब्रैर</b> केंबाव	to go or turn back, he turns back.
25	Abhikramati	श्वें पुंचेंदर, or वेंदर	advancing, proceeding, he advances.
<b>2</b> 6	Apratyudāvartanīya	धुर-वर्ज्ञज् दृश्चे-इदःव	not to be turned back.
27	Aprakramitavyam	रेट.च। होर.जंग्रेर.तर.व.व	to be scattered or diffused.
28	Sannikṛṣṭa	9.4	near, nearness, approaching.
29	Vipr <b>akṛ</b> ṣṭa	चिट.इट.च। वस्रेकाच	remote, distant.
30 8	Samcarati	Ð	proceeding together with; cause.
31	Upasarpati	<del>१</del> यर प्र्वे	approaches.
32	Anuvratrika (Anujātrika)	ही.चर्ष्यत्वरःच	following, accompanying.
<b>3</b> 3	Pratyudāvṛtta	<b>डे</b> र वेंग	gone or turned back.
34 <sup>1</sup>	Parāyaņam	<b>४</b> रॅं भर्ने म्	a going to the other side.
35 ]	Bhramayanti	वस्ता वस्य	a going astray, wandering.
36 A	AsannIbhūta	केयरमुर। यष्ट्रेष	approached, supported.
37 A	Aprati <del>v</del> āti	क्षे क्ष्माय	not turning back.
38 T	Uparati	(क्याता <b>अर.तर.वी</b> र.त	ceasing, stopping.
39 l	Vātidūram	5.8CMC.8.2C.	neither too far,
ì	Vātyāsannam	<del>૬:સ્ટપ્પદઃશ</del> ે છે	nor too near.
40 F	Paribhramata	J42.dB##.	gone entirely astray.
41 F	Pratyagamanam	क्षेत्र:वॅट:व	a coming out or back.
42 A	Andhahinya (Anvāhiņdya)	चर्षेट.र्थम । चैजार्थम	having circumambulated (or having shunned).

43 Prayanam	वर्षे ज वहमाय	an aseailing, going on, inva- sion, march, attack.
44 Andhera [Anveti, anu- dhāva?]	<b>हेश</b> शुर्वे व	following.
45 Samkoca	प्रमेश.य। बेश.च	shutting, closing, contracting.
46 Samsrṣṭa	<b>५</b> देश य	united, joined, connected, mixed.
47 Samsribhūta [Samsṛṣṭī- bhūta]	<b>५</b> देशयर मुरःय	grown united, connected.
48 Sambheda	<b>५</b> देशय। ५३ व	union, junction, splitting, dividing.
49 Asambheda	सद्देशय .	unmixed, unconnected, indivi- sible.
50 Uddhananam [Uddhasa-nam?]	र्नेतः छेत	a laughing.
51 Samuddhasanam	लूटश.श.सूर.नुर	deriding, ridiculing.
52 Vikșipati	इस:यर:म्येट:यर:मेर्	confounding, perflexing, scat- tering, diffusing.
	इस्रायर प्रेकेर वर नेर्प	<b>5</b> , <b>C</b>
53 Vikșipta citta	शुभ्रम् मिटस्य । श्रेमशः	a perflexed, confounded mind.
	प्रहिनोश्चरा	
54 Durdharşa or durdhara	विवासराद्याद	difficult to be obtained.
55 Akampya citta	शेब्रसक्ष मृर्पिशय	an immovable, firm, unshaken mind.
56 Anga pratyangani chin- daya	चर्चसगुटः धर्मसम्बद्धः	though all his members and limbs be cut in pieces.
57 Anavamardaniya	भ्राक्ट्रिय भ्राक्ट्रिय भ्राक्ट्रिय	he is not to be overcome or depressed.
58 Jihmīkṛtam	नुषानीशःमध्यः पद्गः सङ्ग्राः च	encouraging.
59 Asamhārya	श्रे प्रस्कृत	that cannot be taken away by force.
60 Na kşubhyati	त्रिचा.सर.श्र.प्र <u>च</u> ीर	will not be troubled or confounded.
61 Kavacitta [Kavacita]	प्रायन् प्रमृश	that has put on an armour or mail.
62 Varmita	म्.क.चर्च्र	armed, accoutred with a mail.
63 Anivāryam	श्र.पर्वेचात	not to be turned back, invincible.
64 Cāpodanī	स्रेर.त्रचित्रं,क्ट.बेट.हेर.संच	with a subtile waist like the handle of a bow.
65 Carudarsanā	<b>स्वसंस्थ</b> ध	of a beautiful aspect.

	WORDS AND PHRASES.
66 Nava nalinapatra-suvišu- ddha nayanā	त्रीयात्र्यः केत्रः त्रायः स्थानः स्थानिकः केत्रः स्थानः
67 Vimboşthī	মন্ত, নুমু স্থ <sup>ম</sup> স্থ <sup>ম</sup> স্থ
68 Māyā kṛtamiva vimbam	मिंडियारा में उर्देश रे. वेश रा. चंट्रेश
69 Bhājate [Bhrājate]	महर्मा १ निम्मुराय
70 Akṛtti [Akṛti]	विरम्बिक्षा वरःचल्ब
71 Alekhya citriteva darsa- nīyā	व दूर् ने वृक्षाय विष ने महत्त्राय
72 Bandhuram	जन्मश्चरा शहूसाच
73 Prasāra	ਰੁਸੈਟ.ਜ਼
74 Utk <b>ş</b> epa	<b>्रेम</b> ्य
75 Prak <b>ș</b> epa	र्ट्यात
76 Prastha	리시코
77 Pravāta	HMEN
A =	
78 Gartta	الحرا عرد
78 Gartta 79 Parikhā	<u>इंच</u> श
	9
79 Parikhā	ইব <b>ন</b>
79 Parikhā 80 Mārga-jina	प्रमुख <b>व</b>
<ul><li>79 Parikhā</li><li>80 Mārga-jina</li><li>81 Mārgadarsika</li></ul>	जंश- <u>ब्र</u> ेच-त जंश-ब्रेच-त ट्रंचश
<ul><li>79 Parikhā</li><li>80 Mārga-jina</li><li>81 Mārgadarsika</li><li>S2 Mārgajīvī</li></ul>	অমন্ট্রন্থ অমন্ট্রন্থ অমন্ট্রন্থন অমন্ট্রন্থন অমন্ট্রন্থ
79 Parikhā 80 Mārga-jina 81 Mārgadarsika 82 Mārgajīvī 83 Mārgadūsi 84 Srotā āpantia [srotāpatti-	जन्न-सेच्य- जन्म-मे-ज्रू-च जन्म-सेज्य- जन्म-सेज्य- ज्रू-चन
79 Parikhā 80 Mārga-jina 81 Mārgadarsika 82 Mārgajīvī 83 Mārgadūṣī 84 Srotā āpantia [srotāpatti- pratipannaka]	मीय.दे.बेचाश.रा.ज.पहेच.त जश.सेच.त.स्.चेट.त जश.सेच.त.स्.च जश.सेच.त जश.सेच.त जश.सेच.त जश.सेच.त
79 Parikhā 80 Mārga-jina 81 Mārgadarsika 92 Mārgajīvī 83 Mārgadūşī 84 Srotā āpantia [srotāpatti- pratipannaka] 85 Srotāpanna	मैंबर्टे.खेचांबात मैंबर्टे.खेचांबाता जन्नासेब्तार.नेट्रत जन्नासेब्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्यत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्यत जन्मासेव्रत जन्मासेव्यत जन्मासेव्यत जन्मासेव्यत जन्मासेव्यत जन्मासेव जन
<ul> <li>79 Parikhā</li> <li>80 Mārga-jina</li> <li>81 Mārgadarsika</li> <li>\$2 Mārgajīvī</li> <li>83 Mārgadūṣī</li> <li>84 Srotā āpantia [srotāpattipratipannaka]</li> <li>85 Srotāpanna</li> <li>86 Sakṛdāgāmi-pratipannaka</li> </ul>	त्रश्चाक्चिर्यूट् चन्नात्रह्मां स चीत्र रे. होनासात प्रभाशित्र प्रम् प्रभाशित्र प्रम् प्रभाशित्र प्रम् प्रभाशित्र प्रम् प्रभाशित्र प्रम् प्रभाशित्र प्रम्

र्गायर्डेंग्रयम्ब्रह्माय

90 Arhanta-pratipannaka
[Arhattva]

1×7 with a pure or clear eye like the leaf of a young lotus flower (or water-lily). with lips like the vimba fruit, red-lipped. with a charming body. beautiful, proportionate. symmetrical body or face. of a beautiful aspect like a sporting picture. handsome, beautiful. spreading over, stretching out lifting up, heaving. laying down. a craggy steep place of earth, the margin of ditto. a steep place, a precipice. a hole in general, a pit, an abyss. a dike, ditch, trench. a highway or road. a shower of the way or road, a guide. a mendicant, a begging, a beggar. speaking against (or ill of) the way or manners. one that has entered the stream (for arriving at final emancipation). he that has entered the stream (or has commenced the course of a virtuous life).

he that has entered (the way)
whence he returns but once.
the state of being born yet once
(before one arrives at final

he that has entered (the stream)
whence he will not return,
or will not be born again.
the state of not being born yet
once.
one that has commenced his

course towards final emanci-

emancipation).

pation.

100		
91 Arhan	<b>न्मु</b> चर्डेंग्रन्थ	perfect victory; he that has overcome the enemy; he that is emancipated (from bodily existence).
92 Ārya sanigha	दयनहरायदे निप्ति	the venerable communion (or the collective body of spiri- tual teachers).
93 Āryagaņa	<b>বর্মধার, মুধ্</b> র	the venerable troop or congregation.
94 Sütradhara	अर्ने दिंद	one that holds, perceives or understands the sutras or the Do class.
95 Vinayadhara	<b>५</b> ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५	one who understands the Dulva or the volumes on religious jñāpāramita or discipline.
96 Mātṛkādhara	मर्के दिहें	one who understands the Prajñāpāramita or Sher-chin.
97 Mādhyamika	<b>ব্</b> র-ম'ন	one of the Mādhyamika philo- sophical school.
98 Vijñānavādī	इमयर नेशय दमर् श्रुव	he that speaks (or reasons) within the limits of cognition.
99 Bāhyārthavādî	ष्टुःर्रेश-मुःर्देदः २५८-१	he that speaks according to the outward appearance (exoterice).
100 Sautrāntika	मर्रे:ह्ये:य	a follower of the sūtras.
101 Vaibhāṣika	<u> नुन्त्रभृत्</u> धः व	a particularizer (name of a philosopical sect).
102 Nikāyāntarīya	इं.त. <b>म्बद-र्</b> म	other philosophical sects.
103 Vaiyākaraņa	वर् र्श्वेर्	a grammarian.
104 Balam	<b>ভূ</b> বহা	faculty, power, strength.
105 Sthāman	ময়। রূবন	power, energy, efficacy, strength.
106 Anubhāva	श्रम्	vigour, energy, efficacy, force, strength.
107 Prabhāva	श्र <b>वे.कूंपश</b> .	power, strength.
108 Śakti	वेश.त। भवे	energy, efficacy, power, strength.
109 Kṛpā, dayā	<b>ġ</b> ĽÈ, <b>ġ</b> ĽIJŜIJ	mercy, compassion, clemency, affection.
110 Prasādika	शहरा त	clear, bright, kind, propitious.
III Abhirūpa	리 <sup>얼</sup> 리 삼.건물C.건	well-formed, of a haudsome body.
112 Daršaniya	के.ब.हीचीरा	handsome, beautiful, good- looking.
113 Paramayāsun-varta- puşkalatayāsamanāgata [Paramayā subhavarņa- puşkalatayā samanvā- gata]	रटकंशत पि.ट्रेची.चबट.तू.   चेश.दाशकूची.	with a fine colour or good complexion, with a full and excellent complexion.

II	4 Mahabhaga	र्वट इट के वा भ्रमवा र्यमके	very fortunate, happy, illustri-
11	5 Bhāvyam	संज्ञान्त्र-दटासु व्यवस्य	ous.  what is to happen, what  descends from or depends on
116	o Yogyam	म्नै.ज्ञान्यवारान्दर:३८.च	fortune. clever, skilful, suitable, proper.
117	<b>7</b> Drațivișa	शे:धुनाय	ugly, ugly-faced.
118	3 Sosavişa [Śvāsa vişa]	<b>५९न्थ भून</b> ्य	easiness of breathing, breath-
110	Uccharaghanam	<b>८स्</b> च	ing well. upbraiding, rebuking.
120	Ullavam [?]	<b>Ş</b> IC Ž	essence, pith.
121	Kalahayati	<b>े अ</b> वःत	quarrelling, brawling, fighting,
122	Kalikalaha vigrahavivāda	<b>२</b> ष्ट्रपार्ट <b>२ व्हर</b> े के दिन हैं देश	he quarrels, etc. quarrel, contest, fighting, con-
		<b>र्</b> द्र पुरिस्य	tention, dispute, difference, battle.
123	Doşamutpādayati	बु.र्ह्मट.वसुर. or सुरि.पर्ट्रेस्थ.रा	he irritates him, or tells of his
124	Cittam äghātayati	श्रमसर्गु गुन्द्रस्य सद्दरः व	defects or faults, irritation. great suffering or depression of the mind (it destroys or affects the mind).
125	Pratinisraksati [Prati- nisraksyati]	५६४:घर:५ <b>गु</b> र	will be scattered or diffused (or he will leave it off).
126	Aghyā khyānam [Abhyā- khyānam]	भ्रैर:पद्रेवश:ध	slight contempt, disregard, contemning, disregarding,
127	Krokatyam [Kaukṛtyam]	द <u>र्</u> भेर-ध	etc. sorrowful
128	Prati bhani [Prativani]	भ्रेप्ट्रॅंप्	incoherent.
129	Prati kālatā [Pratikūlatā]	ম <b>মন্</b> ব্ৰ	dissension, disagreement.
130	Hanyāt	शॅर्-डेन	let him slay, kill.
131	Badhiyāt [Badhnīyāt]	कृटशःचीन	let him bind or tie.
132	Praväseyet [Praväsayet]	यहींबाश चूचा	let him be slaughtered, des- troyed, slain.
133	Sadaņķa	कर्-धव	an executioner.
134	Anusaraņa	<b>हुश</b> -श्रविद्यट-व	following, accompanying.
135	Sambara	यदे यदे अर्हेग	the chief of happiness.
136	Abhinirjita	थ <u>ट</u> ्य.त. <u>र</u> .कैज	evidence or evident.
137	Dhūmāyati	5.4. <del>2</del> 4	the smoke rises or it smokes.
138	Ädīpta	444	it burns, it is inflamed.

139	Pradipta	रज रुप्तर	it burns greatly.
140	Sampradipta	गुद्ग-रु-रव-रु-१८वर	it burns very vehemently.
141 (	Samprajvalita	गुंब-दु-स्व-दु-स्रहेद-रेट-द्यर	it spreads and burns very vehe- mently, a universal conflagra- tion.
142	Ekajvālībhūto dhyāyati [dhamati].	श्रे भे स्मार्थना र्नु सुर केट सहीया में	it is burnt by a general confla- gration (the whole being one flame).
143	Maśira(ma)pi na praj <mark>ñā-</mark> vate	र्-वःषदःभेर्-रे	neither smoke appears,
144 (	Chāyikamapi na praj <b>ñā</b> -	क्रयायाध्य स्थेर	nor ashes are to be found or observed.
145	yate Gi <del>ri</del>	र. or र.च्	hill, mount, mountain.
146 5	Śela (Śaila)	व्यार	a rock or rocky mountain.
147 l	Parvata	£	a hill or mountainous tract.
148	Darī	र सुत्र	a furrow or little valley on the side of a hill or mountain.
149 8	Śvabhram	टश.मूर्च। चालट.श	a torrent, a brook, a precipice.
150	Kuśvabhram	टश.मूॅर्म.क्टर.टे.	a little brook; a precipice.
151 I	Mahāśvabhram	<b>८म</b> म्र्रीम के दर्श	a great torrent.
152 ]	Prapāta	HMC.\$1	a precipice, a cliff, a cascade or waterfall, a bank, a shore.
153 ]	Deśa	<b>এ</b> ম	place, inhabited place, village, country, tract.
154	Ațavi	<b>ब</b> र्चेन	wilderness, desert.
155	Kāntāram	द्वींद-ध	a desert, solitary place.
156 1	Pratyanta	श्चर-८ विच	the barbarous or uncivilized part of any country distant
157 8	Šikharam or sānu	₹v.§. <u>y</u>	from its centre or capital.  top or edge of a mountain, level ground or tableland on
158 1	Parvata kandara	रे चिं	ditto. a hilly tract, assemblage of
159	Droņī	<b>अट.</b> च	mountains. a valley.
160 Z	Himavān parvata	नाटश वा दीयाचास्त	the snowy mountain, a glacier.
161	Durga	हूटः। वर्चेर्-र्गव-व	a citadel, castle, fortress, a
162 l	Unnatam	월드·1 전호	place difficult of access. high, tall.
163	Nimna	मिर्वेदः। दशवःच	low, depressed.
164	Sthālī	531 a⊏	a division, a level spot, a plain.

	WARDS AND THRASES.	191
165 Maru	ਈ.ਟਬ	a region or soil destitute of
166 Śaila guhā	र्चना सेना	water, sands, a desert. a cave under a rock, a cavern
167 Girigahvara	रे मिंर or द्व <b>र हैं</b> द	or a hole. a cave, cavern or grotto; a
168 Nitamba	रे:ल्य	thicket, a wood. the side of a mountain.
169 Uyannakā [upatyakā]	£:3	the top or edge of mountain.
170 Karpata pradeśa [Karvada pradeśa]	रे निया। वर रे सेर मी सेवास	a mountain, rock, the hilly or
171 Giri kunja	<b>स्</b> र्वेट्स	mountainous tract.  a tract where medicinal plants
Utk <b>aţo nā</b> ma	मेशकेयनेपुन	grow in great abundance.
172 Droņa mukham	ଖ୍ର <b>େସର୍ :ສ</b> ମ୍ବ	the entrance to a valley.
173 Pṛthivī-rasa	<b>4</b> 2.485	the sap or juice of the earth (or elixir).
174 Pṛthivi parvataka	स् (ब्य	the fat or grease of the earth.
175 Vanalatā	शुन्दि:र्द्धय	a grove of reeds, a place where many reeds grow.
176 Pṛthivīmaṇḍa	शर्व क्रेंट म	the earthly essence.
177 Kșetram	ۈلد.	field, land, cultivated land.
178 Sukşetram	<b>ब्रिट:चन्नट:च्रॅ</b>	a good land.
179 Kukşetram	(बेट.ट <b>र</b> .च	a bad land or soil.
180 Nadī-mātṛka	(ବି <b>୮</b> '&'କ	a land that requires watering or irrigation.
181 Anūpa	शेर-स्मृन्दिर-क्रेन	a yellowish wet soil.
182 Devamātņka	नाइझ-सूट-	watered (cherished) from heaven (by rain).
183 Adevamātīka	निष्यः बूटः संभिष्य	not cherished from heaven, dry.
184 Jamgala	<b>न्वेन्द्र</b> ः	a deserted, solitary land.
185 Prati kruşţa (Prati kṛṣṭa)	<b>च</b> कर्	a twice ploughed land, or ploughed again.
186 Pāpabhūmi	ध्रेनाय खनी स	a vicious or cursed land.
187 Разапа	<del>\tilde{\</del>	stone in general, a stone used as a weight.
188 <b>Śarka</b> rā	नहोन्।म	gravel, small stone, potsherd.
189 Kathalla	मुँब	gravel, grit, potsherd, a frag- ment.
190 Loşța	हें व	a clod, a lump of earth, a stone.
191 Śilātalam	<b>इ</b> .जंब	a flat stone.

192	SANSKII	[—IIDEIKK—BKGEKE	
192	Upalam	थर्वेट । ईंन	a large mass of stone, a single rock, a stone.
193	Medinî	N	the earth.
194	Pāṣī	<b>ु</b> र्	manure, dung, soil.
195	Akṛṣṭoptataṇḍulaphala- śālī	ধর্ শর্মগ্রমন্থন্দ্রমান্তর্	rice growing without plough- ing and sowing.
196	Suvṛṣṭi	<b>कर.र्यय:श्रापश.त</b>	seasonable rain.
197	Durvṛṣṭi	करत्वयः श्रेष्ममश्य	unseasonable rain.
198	Sāyəm lūnakālyam vivar- dhaţe	वैव:यहस:बंबट:सु	if cut in the evening it grows up (again) at day-break.
199	Kșetrăni măpayanti	(बेट.पंडल.(बेट.य <u>मूर</u> .त	they mete out the field or lands.
<b>20</b> 0	Maryādām vyavasthāpay- anti	(ब्रेट.म्री <b>स्रेयश.शिशिवीचीश</b>	on account of lands they design the boundaries or exact land- marks.
201	Maryādām vyavasthāpa <b>y-</b> anti	বহ্ব ট্রিমধ্য-ট্রি-ম্বান্ধ-ম্বিমধ্য-	for laws they make decrees or statutes.
202	Sāmudrika nāvaļi	मुं मर्के दे मुं में के	a large marine vessel, a ship, a large ship.
203	Samagra	क्र्याश्चरा । शरीयःत	going or moving equally, kept equal together, consenting, concord, agreeing.
204	Vyagra	श्र <b>म्युर्</b> या रदःरेदःतुःमुरःय।	disagreeing, discordant, etc.
205	Valkalam	नेट:मुब	the bark of a tree, a garment made of bark.
206	Vivāha	यमासाभेदाय	taking a bride or wife, a marriage.
207	Avāha	चनाश्चान्द्रिंदःच	giving a bride (for wife).
208	Yotakam	32.01 ECM	a nuptial gift.
209	Atitham [Atithyam]	अर्गेब	entertainment, feast or festival.
210	Śivārutam	डे <b>'ह्य</b> ट'ऄं दे'झू	the noise made by a jackal.
211	Mātanga	निर्माय। ब्राट्य	a man of a degraded caste, a chandala, an outcaste, an
212	Sāsnā	क्र्या-नव	elephant. the dewlap of an ox.
213	Kakudam	ब्रॅम	the hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull.
•	Khura	क्षे <b>ना</b> -ध	the hoop of a horse, etc.
215	Śṛṇga	₹ 4	a horn.

	THERISES.	1969
216 Lagula [Lāṅgula]	महन्म	a hairy tail as a horse's, etc.
217 Panthā	लझ	a road, way.
218 Adhvā, Paddhati	এল	a road, way.
219 Varttanī	ম <b>ন</b>	a road, way.
220 Anugantavya	<b>हम.भै.</b> ४ जू.चर.चेश.त।	having considered, reflected,
	हुश.स.ट्रेन्थश.तर.वेश.त	consideration, reflection.
221 Protkhātam	निसर् कुटाय। यहेंद्राय	prominent, jutting out, standing out much.
222 Vilolita	र्गोनाश्चरी चस्रेचसःत	shaken, agitated, troubled, churned.
223 Antardhānam gatam	ม <b>ีหายะ</b> เจ <b>ราฐ</b> ราย	disappearing, it has disappeared, vanished.
224 Varttate	व्युरःय। वहनाय। व्यान	he becomes, enters; a gut of the entrails.
225 Vidhūta pāpa	<b>ह्मना</b> -सः इक्षा-सर-श्वित्रः स	vice or sin extinguished; one that has left a wicked life.
226 Samkaryama [Samkar-	पर्याय। पर्ययःच	mixing, blending, entrusting, recommending to.
yam] 227 Maraṇāṁśikam	৭৯:ব৭:৯২:ব) বিশ্ব	pertaining, relating to death.
228 Upapattyamsikam	<b>ষ্ট্র'ব</b> র্ন'ক্ <b>র</b> 'বার্	relating to birth.
229 Dhanurāropaņam	मानुःमहुदःय	the striking of the strings of a bow.
230 Iṣukṣepa	स्र १० व थरः व	the shooting of an arrow.
231 Utthāpanam	श्चर्या स्टावर वेराव	raising, exciting, irritating.
232 Caura	<b>केंग</b> न्त	rohbing, plunder, a robber.
233 Paripantham tişthati	<b>यम</b> ःगहेर्न् हैरःयनुषाय	a highway robber, he that cuts off the way (of com- munication).
234 Steyasamkhyāta	म् वर द्यार व	enumeration of theft or rob- bery.
235 Hata	वर्षाया वस्त्रया वन्तरः	a striking, beating, casting, etc.
236 Pidayati	<b>५३४:व। मार्र</b> ्यर वेरःय	he hurts, oppresses, gives pain to, etc.
237 Kudaņḍa	<b>क्षेत्रभाग्ये कर्</b> य	an unsuitable punishment.
238 Upālambhābhiprāya	प्रारम्म क्रियानदे सम्मान	intention of reviling, abusing.
239 Avatāraprekṣiṇah	धीयोश <i>र्म</i> : च	looking for an opportunity.
240 Nigrahītavya	कर्-यश्यवर्ग्य। क्र-वहर्ग्य	fining, punishing, settling a dispute.
241 Samabhidruta	गुर्दर्भय मुद्दर्भय	greatly burt, injured.

242 Vihethanā	<b>৭</b> কুল। <b>৭</b> কুল কুল থ	s hurting, injuring, fretting.
243 Sandhicchedaka	୍ରି <b>ୟ</b> :ସ୍ <b>ସିଦ୍ୟା</b> ସ	a house-breaker.
244 Granthimocaka	য় <b>ৢৼয়ঽঀৣ৾</b> য়য়৽৽৽ঀৡৼয়	untying a knot.
245 Nirlopahāraka	২০) নীধার্নীধার or বাশুন	shaking by force (by the sword),
246 Paripanthaka	त्रभावम्याय वा सरकर्ने नेर	robbing.  shutting up a road, or hinder- ing the communication, a highway robber.
247 Haraṇam	<b>এ</b> র্থুন্'য	a robbing, taking by force.
248 Dvișța	र्ह्यः व । व उद्या	enmity, hatred, dislike, hated, disliked.
249 Vidvişa	¥好. たん. がた. コ	the state of becoming inimical, hostile.

CXXXII (212.) ผู้ฐาริมารุกาลุรัฐานามัสุมานุลิ มิกาน | Names of the upper parts (heaven or paradise) and of cupidity or lust.

r Divi	<b>ક્ષ</b> .ભેત	the abode of the gods.
2 Svarga	शर्वे रेश	the upper parts, the world above or on high.
3 Sugati	वरे दर्गे	the place of beatitude, paradise (Elysium).
4 Samgati [Sadgati]	コヨにんり	ditto.
5 Devaloka	<b>अ</b> दे प्रदेश	the world of the gods.
6 Bhu <del>v</del> i	<b>1</b> 14. த்c.	(the world) above the earth.
7 Manuşyaloka	श्रेदे त्रहेमा देव	the world of the human race (or men).
8 Abhyudaya	สรัฐเนราสติว	exaltation.
9 Pañca kāmaguņāḥ	<b>२</b> र्रेर्पये ॲंग्ड्रंस्	the five qualities of lust (or passionate desire).
10 Badhakāḥ kāmāḥ	२६५:य: <b>इस</b> सः क्षेत्रासर्-य	killing (or cruciating) wishes or desires.
11 Ādīptāḥ kāmāḥ	२२५:या <b>इ</b> मश्चेणु <b>दर्'ययर</b> म	burning wishes.
12 Dhikkamah	<b>५</b> ६५:यद्भय	ill or bad wishes.
13 Kāmālaya	<b>५</b> र्नेर्-यत्मेब्र-य	cupidinous, lustful, desirous.
14 Kāma-niyanti [Kāma-	२ <b>२ॅ५</b> -यन् <b>य-५</b> &च <b>राय</b>	immersed in lust.
niyatti] 15 Durgandhāḥ kāmāḥ	<b>२</b> र्नेर्यके देर्य	lust is ill-smelling or had.
	(वर्देर्यदे द्वे दे दिवय है)	
16 Pūtikāh kāmāh	<b>२</b> र्देरमञ्जूषम <b>ञ्</b>	lust (is stinking) like a civet or pole-cat.
17 Agnijvālopamāḥ	भ्रत्वरःयः भृःतु	(it) is like burning fire.

	PARADISE AND LUST.	195
18 Sarpasirsopamāķ	मुगमी अर्गे ( पु	is like the head of a serpent.
19 Śūlopamāḥ	न्त्रभग्न-प्रेट-र्ष-य	(it) is like an iron-pin or spit (or like a stake used for im-
20 Asidhāropamāļi	रतनीस्तु	paling). it is like the edge of a sword.
21 Tantrajāla jātāḥ	स्पोश.जिप्तारा.जे.चे	it is like a complicated web.
22 Guḍaguñjaka bhūtāḥ	नुन्द्रस्य	like a complicated clew or ball of thread.
23 Muñjabalbaja-jātāḥ	क्षेत्रम्द्रित्ययायः हे स्वितुरः गुरःप	like the Mañju and balba plants.
CXXXIII (216.) वृत्रुःष्ट्रः कॅ	니다.	ORTS OF GRAINS OR CORN.
ı Rāja Māṣa	बॅब-ख्ब-दणर-वु	a sort of kidney bean, large white bean.
2 Munga [Mudga]	ब्रुं स्वर हें तु. (हेंदु १)	a sort of kidney bean.
3 Masūra	<b>₹</b> ₹.	a sort of pulse or lentil.
4 Māṣa	ब्रॅंब:स्व मुद	a sort of kidney bean.
5 Makuşţa	र्वे सुद्र मृद्र मु	a sort of kidney bean.
6 Kulattha	<u> </u>	a kind of vetch.
7 Kalāya	শুক্ষ	peas, or a kind of pulse of vet-
8 Varttula	শ্বন	a sort of pea.
9 Caṇa	श्वस्य र.व	chick pea; a kind of pea.
10 Tila	<b>5</b> व	a plant bearing an oily seed, the sesamum.
11 Śāli	ୟୟ	rice in the husks.
12 Aņuphala	8.3	a sort of millet.
13 Sarşapa	שבמיחד	a sort of mustard.
14 Yava	বৃহ্	barley, a fine kind of ditto.
15 Godhûma	म	wheat.
16 Priyangu	B	a sort of grain resembling mil- let; the panic seed.

ঐ'বর'ব

3.3

多多数 中国新

ম্বীদ [ম্বীদা

17 Eranda

18 Śyāmāka

19 Kāraņdava

20 Kodrava

the castor-oil plant.

an aquatic weed.

a coarse kind of panic (pani-

a sort of panic or millet (paspalum frumentaceum).

cum frumentaceum).

### CXXXIV (218.) वर्के कथा गुँ भूद मुँ श्रेट व। Names of Medicaments.

		•	
I	Oşadhi	<b>মূ</b> ব	an annual plant or herb; medicament.
2	Bhaisajya	*	a drug, medicament, medicine, elixir, cordial.
3	Sudhā [Amṛta]	न <b>ु</b> ५:हे	nectar, the beverage of immor- tality and sustenance of the gods, juice.
4	Rasāyana	ସ&୍ତ୍ର-ମ୍ବି-ଭିଣ୍	a medicine preventing old age, and prolonging life, the elixir vitæ of the alchemists: Alchemy, chemistry.
5	Sükşmailā	कुमा होत्र	beetle, beetle-nut, a clearing plant [cardamom].
6	Srotāñjana	মৃন্য-সূত্ৰ	antimony.
7	Gandhamāṣī [māṁsī]	<u>ध</u> रः श्रेंश	a kind of Indian spikenard.
8	Amlavetasa or Ambuvetasa	इर.वु	a sort of sour thorn berry, a sort of reed.
9	Agasti haritakī	মে'নাধ্য	a kind of pot-herb.
10	Gokṣāraka [Gokṣuraka]	म्बे:स	a horned aquatic plant.
ıı	Ayaskānta	मिय:लॅंट:	the loadstone, a precious stone.
12	Śailońka [Śailāṭaka] or Śailaka	म्बॅट्-'बेदे-स	bitumen; storax or benzoin, a fragrant resinous substance (good against Phthisis or Consumption).
13	Tailam	व्यु:सर	seed oil.
14	Kaṭuka taila	भुद्रान्नर	mustard-seed oil.
15	Täliśa	नवानु	the Tălisa tree or its leaf used for medicine.
16	Śarkarā	भिष्य [भिगार]	clayed or candied sugar.
17	Gorocană	नि:नटः। नि:सटः। नि:ने। क्रे.स	a yellow substance or concre- tion on the entrails of a cow or some beasts, used in medi- cine.
18	Vainsa rocanā	श्चेनाम्ट.	(seed-marrow or pith) an earthy concretion of a milk-white colour found in the hollow of the bamboo; bamboo manna.
19	Tagara	<b>ন</b> ্মূর	name of a fragrant tree or plant.
	Nāgara	बें देंदर [?]	dry ginger.
21	Śuṇṭhĩ	<b>55</b> 4.指	dry ginger.

		ABDIOAMEN 16,	197
22	Pippalī	र्घ से बिद	long pepper.
23	Marīca	<b>द</b> ाये मु <b>न्न</b>	pepper.
24	Vaheda, Vibhītaka	<b>4.2.2</b>	Beleric myrobalan (Terminalia
25	Haritakī	<b>८भ</b> -दु-द	belerica). a sort of ditto.
26	Amlaka or Āmalaka	भु: <b>५:</b>	a plant and its berry or fruit of sour taste; emblic myro- balan.
27	Ajājī	में क्षेर	a sort of cumin.
28	Jīraka	क्षय	cumin seed.
29	Yaşţi madhu	ने <b>दःब्र</b> दर	Liquorice of the root of the abrus (sweet wood or root) pruatorious which is used for it.
30	Kuşţaṁ	5'5	a plant, a kind of costus (costus speciosus.)
31	Pohalaṁ [Pophalaṁ] or Pūgaphalaṁ	श्चर्षर लें. म	the fruit of the famfel, the betel-
32	Tvak, or Tvac	निदर्भ	woody cassia [cinnamon leaf].
33	Nāgaraṅga	<b>₹</b> ₹.₹	the orange (litrius aurantium), an acid liquor.
34	Jambīra	भुँर है केद्र	a large kind of lime or citron.
35	Badara phalam	ग्रे.चैबाच्यारचे	the jujub fruit.
36	Mătulungam	אמבין נביפר.	common citron; sweet lime.
37	Jätīphalam	ह्यूश्रामुभुक्त्रा सक्षम्भूक्त्र	nutmeg.
38	Lavangam	ब-व	the clove tree; cloves, the fruit.
39	Hingu	- শু <b>দ্র্যুদ্</b>	assafætida, a sort of resin or gum.
40	Cirātikam [cirātiktam]	<b>इ</b> त्रह्म	a kind of gentian (gentiana chirayta).
<b>4</b> I	Mustā	<b>८ तुशःम्</b> ट	a sort of grass (cyperus rotundus).
42	Bhadramustā, Vișam	<u> </u>	a poisonous kind of ditto or a fragrant grass and poison for inserting an arrow.
43	NirvișI	वृत्यः स्मार्थे	a plant (curemna fedoaria) an antidote.
44	Ativișa	वॅट-ट-इग्नर-चॅ	a white kind of ditto, an anti- dote.
45	Prativișa	न्य-क्ट हेंनु	a sort of antidote.
46	Indrahasta	र्वः वे अन्य	Indra's hand, name of a plant.
47	Valomotaḥ [?]	निट. है. मुंश	name of a gummy or viscous plant.

150	SANGRICI — I (DEI III — ENGLISI	, Consolition.
48 Śilājatu	<u>র</u> শ <b>ণু</b> শ	bitumen (issuing from a rock).
49 Aragbadhalı	र्नेदःगा	name of a tree (cassia fistula).
50 Karņikāraķ	र्नेट ग	ditto.
51 Rāja vṛkṣaḥ	र्नेदःग	ditto.
52 Puṣpa-kāsīsam	<b>बना</b> र्द्धर	a mineral substance used for dyeing black, the green sul- phate of iron in a state of partial and spontaneous decomposition.
53 Kastūrīkāņḍam	मा है	musk, a musk bag, an animal perfume.
54 Mṛgamadaḥ	न्य है	musk, a musk bag, an animal perfume.
55 Karpūram	मानुर	camphor.
56 Sarpis	अरम्बर	fresh butter; clarified butter, ghee.
57 Madhu	<b>∄</b> ⊏.§	honey.
58 Phāṇitaṁ	ਬੰ. <del>ਟ</del> ਬ.ਗੂੰ <b>ਮਿ</b> .ਬ	the spume (foam or froth) of raw sugar, the inspissated juice of the sugarcane.
59 Khaṇḍaṁ	<b>नुमाक्ष</b>	treacle or molasses partially dried or candied; unrefined
60 Gaṇḍa bhaiṣajyari	क्ष्य मुन्दे झुब	sugar.  medicaments (extracted of the juice of gum vegetables) for curing diseases.

#### CXXXV (219.) র্নির-সূত্রীর-মা Names of Garments.

1 Kholā [Kholam]	લુ <b>ં</b> લું સેં	a cap, a hat.
2 Śiroveşţanam	वि	a turban.
3 Colam	<b>ং</b> ধর্দী	a cotton garment.
4 Carma colaḥ	<u>र्</u> युन्य	a garment of leather or skin.
5 Celami	45. or 44.4	a waist-coat; cloth, clothes,
6 Vastram	रश' or मेंश	cotton cloth, clothes.
7 Adhaścelam	<b>इॅ</b> नॅ'ब्रॅन	an inner garment.
8 Lambanam	<b>નશ</b> નુ	a long garment, a gown.
9 Sunthaṇā [?]	र्दे <b>र</b> ∙ब	trowsers, breeches, long
10 Kuvinam [Kaupinam]	<i>ጻ</i> ፕ&ጓ	?an outer part of dress [a piece of cloth worn over the privities].

II Kacchāţikā	<del>श्</del> रम्थ:२ <u>ढ</u> ंट:प	the binding of a girdle round one's waist; or cloth ga- thered up behind and tucked
12 Budakakşyaḥ [?]	<b>वर्ष्यसन्त्रीसःस्</b> राध	into the waist-band, cloth passed between the legs
13 Calanikā or calanakaḥ	<b>5</b> ₹. <b>3</b> ₹.	to cover the privities.  a sort of petticoat worn by women of some rank, a short
14 Kacchāhāraḥ	स्न-रनाशः धुःगुःस्व	silk garment.  a girdle made of a sort of plant.
15 Kāyabandhanam	भूरवाध	a girdle (a girdle to bind round the body or waist).
16 Upānat	क्षेत्र	a shoe.
17 Pādukā	<b>ब</b> र्डेक् <b>ड्र</b>	ı shoe, a slipper.
18 Śayanāsanam	<b>भज.क.भज.क</b> ेर	a bed, a couch.
19 Kambalam	<b>୷୬୕</b> ଷ:ସି [ଅ.୬ଁଷ:ସି\$]	a blanket, an upper cloth or garment.
20 Sthula kambalah	तुम	a wide or ample upper garment.
21 Kacavaḥ [?]	শ্ব	a cloth or garment of hair.
22 Namata or Namat	द्वैट.च	a felt.
23 Kapāpikā [Kaṣāyikā]?	<b>ब्रै</b> ८:व	a felt.
24 Paṭaḥ	<b>ଧ୍ୟୁୟ</b> -ସ୍ତ	woollen cloth, fine cloth, coloured cloth.
25 Netram [?]	55	barbed or woven silk.
26 Vrangaḥ [Pṛṅgaḥ]?	<b>5</b> <-\$-`&``&\$	silk stuff with figures on.
27 Paţţaḥ	<b>५</b> र-धुन	a whole piece of wove silk.
28 Citrapața	त्रतुष (अर्थेष)	coloured cloth. cloth with figures on.
29 Suvara kaca	শ্বৰ-বন	raw silk.
30 ? Pakkali [vakkali]	<i>বদ্</i> শেষ	?
31 Śāţakam	<b>48</b>	a sort of cotton cloth.
32 Paţī tūlava, also paţikā	वेतु:रश	a sort of fine linen; lawn.
33 Vejjakam (Veşţakam)	शेट'रस	a sort of thin cloth or linen, a curtain.
34 Düşyam	<b>২</b> য়'য়য়য়	calico, chintz.
35 Sütram	<b>H</b> 5.4	a thread.
36 Vayanam	<del>श्र</del> मार्द	weaving.

200 SANSKR	IT-TIBETAN-ENGI/ISH VOCA	BULARY.
37 Kācalindikam	गुर्हें के द्वे विश	fine cloth or linen of kacalinda.
38 Avasyāyapaṭaḥ (also paṭṭāṁśu)	<b>र्</b> रम	a silk garment or robe.
39 Bhangakam	म्ब्रॅं रक्ष	cloth wove of hemp.
40 Kalpadūşyam	र्यमायशयः भेटायशः चुटायदे मिश	a garment obtained from the
41 Tuṇḍicelaṁ	मविग में हा	tree in Indra's heaven.  a piece of cloth for the belly or a little waist-coat.
42 Atulya nivāsanam	चंबिज.री.सुर.तपु.च्यूश	a very costly raiment (the price of which cannot be weighed or paid).
CXXXVI (220.) 9 5 1 1 1	अर्दर भें जेर में अंदर वा Names o	F TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS.
1 Parişkarah	બૅ'95	implement, instrument, tool.
2 Upakaraņam	<b>ॲ</b> ॱ५५.५ <b>४</b> च्या	implements, the insignia of royalty.
3 Sukhopadhānam	वर् वदे स्थानु । वरे वर सुर व	the implements of happiness or pleasure (or of a fine mixture).
4 Muşalah	শাব্ৰ	a mortar, a vessel to pound in, a pestle.
5 Karaṇḍakaḥ	इ.स. ५ॅव	a basket or covered box, a ves- sel.
6 Glāna pratyaya bhaişajyam	द्यदे न्यास्त्र	medicament for curing (weak- ness, weariness) diseases.
7 Sparita [Spharitram]	<b>13</b> %	the agent or active cause of pain or enemy, an oppressor, a disease.
8 Śaśabāguraḥ	वृद्ध-मु	an aquatic plant.
9 Ratna peṭakaṁ	रेक र्रें केंद्रे क्वेंर	a basket or box for holding pre- cious things.
10 Khaţţā	Ä	a bedstead, a stool.
11 Pithikā	Ä3	a little bed or stool.
12 Lekhanî	<u>धू</u> णम्	an instrument for writing, a pen (of reed.)
13 Kalamam	<b>ह्य</b> न्	ditto.
14 Sütram	<b>केन</b> भूर	a thread or card to make lines with.
15 Kīlakam	स्र-3	a pin, peg, bolt, wedge, a post, stake.

16 Tanganaksarah

19 Prati tālakam

17 Śalākā

18 Talakam

**ಹ**ಇ

क्रि.श्रूच

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.

20 Niḥśreņiḥ	<del>Na</del>	a sort of ladder or scale.
21 Ādarsaḥ	श्रेक्ट.	a looking-glass, mirror.
22 Ara	BE.1 5/2	an awl, a shoe-maker's awl.
23 Tangah or Tankah	मुब्रेट-	a chisel, a carpenter's and stone-
24 Cañcaḥ, Samudgaḥ	न्य हैं ऋस हैंग	cutter's tool. a kind of basket.
25 Pițhari	9¥5	an earthen vessel, a vessel, bas-
26 Pañcara [Pañjarā]?	मुबेद	ket. a cage, place of confinement.

#### CXXXVII (221.) อีสุริวิทีโฟ Names of pigment (paint, colour) or dyeing stuffs.

		_	
I	Rangah	<b>क्षें</b> ह	paint, colours, pigment, etc.
2	<u>Lakşa</u>	म्.सुनाम	lac, a red dye, a cochineal-like insect, etc.
3	Mañjiṣṭhā	<b>यह</b> ँद	a plant used in medicine and in dyeing red, the Bengal mad- der (Rubia manjith).
4	Pattanga	भ्रंभूट	red sanders, a sort of wood for dyeing red.
5	Kusumbhaḥ	विम्बर्ड विवम्बर्ड	safflowers, or the juice of poppies, opium.
6	Nīlī or Nīlinī	<b>रम</b> श	Indigo, the dye for dark blue.
7	Rājapaţţam	क्ष्म भैट	a plant used in dyeing.
8	Haridrā	<b>ਐ</b> C.1	Turmeric (either the plant or the powdered root).
9	Haritālam	a a	yellow orpiment.
10	Manah sila	ÃC-₹N	red arsenic.
11	Tutthakam	접다	blue vitriol.
12	Sindûram	किम्	red lead, minium.
13	Hiṅgulam	बद्ध	vermilion.
14	Rangastambhanam	<del>د</del>	a minor substance used in dyeing.
15	Gavyadriţah [Gavya- drdha] ?	<b>B</b> 9	glue.
16	Snatús glassý gidnal :	चोक्रेर-मी क्षे.च	gold essence, or gold infusion.
17	Rasa-karma	नार्थ-र.कृ	liquefied gold, or gold infusion (gold water.)
18	Pāradam	<u>५५</u> ० <b>६</b>	quicksilver.

19 Gairika	<b>ন্তৰ</b>	red chalk or red orpiment.
20 Makkolam or Makkulam	स: <b>५</b> ७५	chalk or white earth.
21 Mašī or Masī	ङ् <u>य</u> मार्ळ	ink.
22 Sarjarasah	<b>43</b>	resin in general, or the resinous exudation of the sala tree.
23 Kayuşam [Kapisam?]	<del>বৃশ্য</del> ন্ত্ৰহ	a mineral substance used in dyeing
24 Sudhā	ইন্মন (stone dust)	plaster, mortar.
25 Kakkhaṭa (kakkhaṭī)	गागा र	chalk.

24 Sudhā	হ'রম (stone dust)	plaster, mortar.
25 Kakkhata (kakkhatī)	ग्गगःर	chalk.
	GEMS OR JEWELS GOLD AND SI	
1 Vaidūryam	17 X X	a gem of a dark colour, the lapis lazuli.
2 Indranīlam	<b>७</b> कुर्हे त्य	an emerald.
3 Marakaṭam	सर <sup>-</sup> ग्न <b>्</b>	an emerald.
4 Padmarāgaḥ	यइ:रम	a ruby.
5 Vidrumaķ, also Prabālaķ	3.2	coral, a tree bearing corals or precious gems.
6 Karketanam	गे गे उ	name of a precious stone of white colour.
7 Muktikā	য়ৢৢৢ৾ঀ	a pearl.
8 Rohitamuktikā	सु देन <b>'दब</b> र'चे	sort of red pearl
9 Muktāvalī	सुर्नामा सेट.व	a pearl necklace.
ro Śilā	सब-मेथ	a transparent stone, crystal.
II Musāra galpaḥ [galvaḥ]	धुन	name of a precious stone.
12 Aśmagarbham	र्विक्षेर्य	(stone essence) name of a precious stone.
13 Anarghamaniratnam	ब्रुर्-बर्वाके। र्बन्नरम्	an invaluable gem or jewel, or a worthless gem.
14 Hiraņyam	539	precious things, gold and silver, wealth, riches
15 Śakrābhilagna ratnam	१४:हा.कु.चमु.वृष क्रुचसाय	the gem worn by Indra.
16 Śrigarbha ratnam	र्देष:के:द्यायमी:क्षेट:य	the gem called the essence of prosperity or of glory.
17 Agnivarņa ratnam	रेष:यं के से रेज	a precious stone, a carbuncle.
18 Jyotiḥprabhā ratnam	बॅर्न्स्स्र्रावि	a precious stone, having the brilliancy or lustre of a star.

brilliant.

19 Jyotirasamanih	वेर.वि.सर.भर्तेच	a gem of the colour of a star, a
20 Mecakam	मुबे	brilliant, or diamond. name of a precious stone of a
21 Mahānilam	रेष्याके अर्थेष्णकेष्य (१)	bright dark blue colour.  a precious stone of a dark blue colour.
22 Anantavarņa ratnam	रेक् <u>रो</u> के मार्ने मास्य भाष	a precious stone of variegated colour.
23 Jāmbūnada ratnam	रेष ये के प्रह्म गुरु में दे मासेर	the precious metal, gold of the
24 Puşparāgaḥ	र्यक्ष। मुरल्टः	Jambu river. topaz
25 Kācakaḥ	<b>अर्डेट</b> 'वुदे' <b>अ</b> 'रॅ'३४	a crystal or glass considered as a natural production, and used as a jewel or ornament; a false or artificial gem.
26 Tṛṇakuñcakaṁ	ब्रु-लॅट	ditto.
27 Sphatikam	मेव	crystal.
28 Jāmbūnada suvarņam	हम् छ.चू दे मार्थर	gold from the Jambu river.
29 Suvarņam	न्सेर	gold, fine gold.
30 Hema	म्बर	gold.
31 Kanakam	मार्थर। सन्धःसुस	refined gold, gold.
32 Jātarūpam, Rūpyam, Raja- tam	55 <b>a</b>	silver
33 Kuruvindah	শু-ড ইবা শেষ	a ruby, a sort of lead.
34 Lohaḥ	<b>अना</b> श	iron.
35 Татат	またが	copper.
36 Trapu	मर्क्ने में प्रेट	tin; lead.
37 Sisam	रें है। रहे	lead.
38 Retyam	<b>र</b> :मह	brass, a class of brass.
39 Kāmsam	र्याच्यःच	a metal tutanag or white copper, also hell-metal.
40 Ratna sammatam	दिन्द्र हैं र हैं भग	accounted for, or likened to a gem or jewel.
	~ ^^	

# CXXXIX (223.) 5 CW North Names of conces or shells, etc.

ı Dakşiņāvartta sankhalı	र्नेट्यालका श्री <i>र</i> ्रिक	conch or shell turning to the right side.
2 Śańkhaḥ	55.	the conch shell, a conch, a trumpet.
3 Suktikā [śuktikā?]	ક. <del>ટ</del> ્રેશ	fish gills.

13 Harah

15 Kundalam

16 Mukutam

18 Maulih

17 Kirîți or kirițam

19 Doțali [Pațali ?]

14 Anthapuram [Nupuram]

204 SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.			
4 Kapardikā or kapardakaļi	৭ নূৰ্ব	a small shell used as a coin, a cowrie.	
5 Poṇḍa[boṇḍaḥ]	श्रेन्यि	a tortoise	
6 Abhrakam	<b>ૠ</b> ઽ:ૹૼઽ	ditto.	
7 Khaţikā	ब्रॅ-् भे में	the name of a sort of shell fish.	
8 Pralepakaḥ	धर्ना ग्रेर मुस्स	powder, dust, plaster made of ditto.	
CXL (224.) मुद्दे मुद्देश	ସମ୍ଭିୟାମ୍ୟ Names of Several	SORTS OF ORNAMENTS.	
1 Alankāraḥ	<b>ন্ট</b> ৰ্	ornament; decoration.	
2 Abharanam	सट. पर्सेमा स्ट्रिटा ग्रेर	hanging ornament, decoration.	
3 Vyūhaḥ	वर्गेर्ध	arrangement, decoration.	
4 Vibhūṣaṇaṁ	सेय.सेव	splendid, magnificent, pompous ornament or decoration.	
5 Vibhūşanam, Mandanam	मुक्या। क्रांभ	pompous ornaments of jewels and trinkets; a dice or die.	
6 Hemaniskah	म्राह्मर-मी-मुन	a golden ornament or ornament	
7 Maṇiḥ	बेर-ब	of gold. a gem, jewel.	
8 Katakam	निर्यःसुकुरस्द	an ornamented bracelet or ring.	
9 Valayam	ମ୍ବ୍ୟୁ:	a bracelet, armlet.	
10 Keyūram	19 <sup>-</sup> :9 <sup>4</sup>	a bracelet worn on the upper arm.	
rr Angadalı	<b>1</b> 85.94	an ornament for the upper arm.	
12 Arvahāraḥ [Arddhahāraḥ]	क्षेक् र्	a kind of ornament for the	

नुरुष्टा रेप्न

55.爲之)

5**5**.55

<u>बुर्-तत्त्र। रवि.चिन् श्रेचारा-श्र्व (संवद्य.</u>

र्देर प्रमा रशकुररम् हे खर

ठेंदे.तस्.८८.**८** गु.मृश्रहे.चाशुक्रः

(おっかくて.見ょ)

body.

an earring.

a string of garland of pearls,

an ornament or ring for the leg.

a tiara, a diadem, an ornament

a crest, a diadem, a head ornament beset with pearls.

hair ornamented and braided round the head; three locks

of hair, a diadem, a tiara.

a turban or tiara of silk.

having a moon on.

20 Harşah		<b>अनु</b> भमार्व	a ring fo
21 Parihāțe	akam	मार्'स	a bracel
22 Tilakan	1	इवा.जु.के.से विवेदशा शर्टर.	a mark colour
23 Karņika	<b>a</b> rin	<i>ξ</i> ፟	upon an earri
24 Candrai	catin.	শূর্ব ব্রুশ্বম	ear. an orna:
25 Nakulal	kaḥ	नुष्तेषस्य [नुष्येतुःव्येस्य]	half m another
26 Mudrikā	<b>L</b>	श्रर.चोर्चेच.ची	a ring fo
27 Anguliy	akam	शॅरम्	a ring.
28 Vālakar	in.	शॅर-मह्म	a finger
29 Varihār	akam [Parihārakaṁ]	नर्ने श्रीकात	bracelet
30 Tālakari	'n	<b>194</b> 5444	a <b>tala</b>
	itrakam (Pāršva-	शं-रव्यक्षेटः	ornan an orna
	akam] a [Balitakaḥ]	<b>ब्रुम</b> क्रिस <del>द</del> र्	orname
33 Nişkah		र्-मुख	intere an orne neck
34 Mekhali	à, Raśanà	म्रोश्रेर मुँ दिनायम	from a woma
35 Kāñcī		म्बर्गिर्देग्यम्	ditto (a
36 Suvarņa	a sūtram	न्यशेर सुद	gold th
37 Gonāsik	sam suvarņadāma	म्बर्भ में केंद्रम्	ment a golder of a
38 Hastābl	haraņa <del>in</del>	जन:चैन	string an orna
39 Pādābh	araņam	45.24	an oma
40 Mürdha	pperavem	सम्बद्ध	a head
41 Kantha	pparanam	<b>सनु</b> यानुद	an orna
42 Urascha	ıq <b>e</b>	मुर्देदः	an armo
43 Cita vis	stāraḥ [?]	र्ष्ट्रट:क्ट्रियम् <mark>य</mark> ीतशाच	the bi
44 Trikung	ļakam or Trikūta-	गुन हे मासुमाय	an orna
kam 45 Šekhara	l	में ज़िंगे	three garland crown

- for the neck, a necklace.
- let.
- or marks made with red earth or unguents the forehead, etc.
- ing or ornament of the
- ament in the form of a moon or crescent.
- sort of ornament.
- or the finger, a seal ring.
- ring, a bracelet.

t, a ring.

- leaf ornament or an ment like the leaf of, etc. ament of hair string.
- ented hair (with flowers woven).
- ament of the breast or (or that hangs down the shoulders).
- an's girdle or zone.

a golden girdle).

- hread or wire (for orna-
- en ornament in the shape large snake, a gold
- ament for the wrist.
- ament for the leg.
- d ornament (or for the m of the head).
- ament for the throat.
- our, mail, a covering for oreast.
- s and various ornaments.
- ament of three crests or jasmine flowers.
- l of flowers worn on the n of the head.

46 Avatamsakam.	शेर्नेन् इ.मु.ब.स्याः इं.के	an earring, a crest, a common ornament of flower for the ear.
47 Mukhaphullakanı or Mukh puşpakanı	व- बोर्नेन मुन	a flower ornament for the face, garland.
48 Hastopagaḥ	जन्म-मुब	an ornament for the head or wrist.
49 Pādopagaļi	<b>ቫ</b> ር:• <b>ቯ</b> ኝ	ditto for the foot or leg.
50 Vyomakam	सम्दर-हेन	(sky supporting), a sort of orna- ment.
51 Ratnamayavişāņam	र्रक्य केंद्रे सुन्द	a precious ornament in the form of a horn, tusk or fang.
52 Pratyāptam [Pratyupta?	ু শ্বুধ্য:ঘ	adorned, embellished, decorat- ed.
53 Khacitam	स्रचर्गेर्-घ	decorated; mixed, inlaid.
54 Acitam	র্মুম্বান	adorned.
55 Racitam	श्चेन्यः वर्णेन्य	embellished, made, manufac- tured, etc.
56 Avasakta paṭṭa dāma- kalāpah	न्र-मीःकं.कं.भरःत्रःचरचासःस	many ornamental trimmings or fringes of silk hung up.
57 Puşpābhikīrna kalpavṛk aih	s- शेर्नेन्।सर्देन्।सर्देन्।सर्वे।स्या	the scattering of flowers.
·	तर.यर्गेश.त	
58 Samucchritam	यश्नेटश्नरा। चिक्ने <b>चा</b> श्चरा	raised, crested, fixed, estab- lished.
59 Prakīrņam	<u>च</u> र्मेश्वश्च.त	scattered, diffused.
60 Samstṛtam	מקרים	spread (on the ground).
61 Suvibhaktam	मैक्दु इंग्नयर थे व	well divided, explained, de- tailed.
62 Samantādākşiptam	गु <b>र</b> -दश- <b>धवा</b> ॲट्सु-नर्झेर-न	surrounded (circumambulated) entirely or on all sides.
63 Puṣpābhyavakīrṇam	भे देना वन्स्ययानहिंदः व	scattered flowers; or the scat- tering of flowers.
64 Vaijayantī patākā	इम्मायर-मुक्यायदे या-रद्गा या <b>-र</b> द	the sign or emblem of victory.

## CXLI (225.) จ๊าผลัฐ ซ้าผิ กลาย of armours and weapons.

I Kavacam	धान्मर्	armour, mail.
2 Varma	नें क	cuirass, armour, mail.
3 Sannāhaļi	में क	armour, mail, either of iron, or
4 Vālika sannāhaļi	র্ক্তম-র্ক্তম	thick quilted cotton. a coat of mail, cuirass, armour.
5 Paṭṭakā sannāhalı	Eq.	an armour or mail of quilted cloth, a shield.

	NAMES OF WEAPON
6 Śīrşakaḥ	र्मनामा केम.य <u>ु</u>
7 Kacchati	987
8 Kavacikā	<b>५<del>१</del></b> च
9 Pharam	सुव
10 Prāsaḥ	स <u>र्</u> दः। श्लासर्
11 Kuntah	<b>ब</b> 5⊏.
12 Kaṇalaḥ [kaṇayaḥ, kaṇa- paḥ]	रें हे हैं महमाय
13 Kşuraprah	<del>दे</del> े अण्
14 Khetakah	রিন খ্রুম
15 Śūlam	चोशज्ज्ञेट.
16 Trisūlam	<b>ब</b> ुदः हे माडुब्रय
17 Parasuḥ	<b>ন্</b> মুস্থ
18 Тошагар	মন্ ইটিক্ট
19 Śaktiḥ	<b>ब</b> ्रेट: <b>ब्र</b> ट
20 Khadgah	र्यम्
21 Churikā	<b>&amp;.</b> নু
22 Karabālaḥ	<b>৲৸</b> বী্ব্ৰী
23 Kadintulah	रवर्गुर्गुर्
24 Dhanus	म्
25 Śaraḥ	<b>स</b> 5्द
26 Nārācaḥ	<b>ञ्चन्ध</b> -स्र-६
27 Ardha nărācaḥ	सर्व. कुर. जैवास जश. वेश व
28 Vatsa dantakah	सर्वु वेतु सँ वर् व
29 Tilakocavakam	भरेतु : हर : च हे : च
30 Bhallaḥ	<b>इंद्र</b> ेयांच
31 Mungalika [mūrkhalikā]	<b>ਸ</b> ਤ੍ਰੇਰੂ:ਸੁੰਟ:ਸ
32 Dābhā? [Dambhā]	पंतर.बेट.

- 207 a helmet (a headpin of iron rings). he fights, resists a fighting soldier, an armour, mail. a shield. a bearded dart (a weapon used from far in fighting). a bearded dart, a lance. a sort of spear or dart. a kind of arrow, one with a horse-shoe head. a round shield, a target, a buckler, a shield. a pike, a dart, an iron pin or spit; an instrument or stake for impaling criminals. trident or three-forked pike. a battle-axe, an axe, a hatchet. a kind of large arrow, an iron an iron spear or dart. a sword, a scimiter. a large knife, a knife. a scimiter, a sword (a curved sword).
  - a sword, a scimiter, a sacri-
  - ficial knife. a bow, an axel or axe.

an arrow.

an iron arrow, or the iron post of an arrow.

an arrow, the half of which is of iron.

an arrow (of iron) resembling the tooth of a calf.

an iron arrow with four ridges.

a kind of arrow; an arrow with a crescent-shaped bead. sort of arrow.

a javelin, half pike, a dart.

33 Bhindipalah

Sastram

34 Ayudham, Praharanam,

मर्द्ध्य हैं महिमाध

मर्ख्यःक। व्यनाक। मर्ख्य

a kind of spear or pike.

weapon, warlike instrument, arms.

CXLII (226.) みあうなうでうがあてい Names of Sacrificial Apparatus (or of instruments, tools, vessels, etc.).

INSTRUMENTS, TOOLS, VESSELS, ETC.).			
1 Chatram	चेट्रियोश	an umbrella, a parasol, a chattal.	
2 Dhvajalı	मुयमर्द्ध	a banner, flag, standard, ensign.	
3 Patākā	7.54	a flag, banner, narrow hanging ornament.	
4 Cūrņaḥ	<b>ये</b> म	powder, dust, aromatic powder, pounded sandal, etc.	
5 Puspapuțam	शे <sup>-</sup> र्नेन् मीः <b>ध</b> रःस	a flower's cup, a calix, a plate or platter made of leaves.	
6 Gandhaḥ	<u>রু</u> শ	perfume, fragrant.	
7 Vilepanam or upalepanam	चैचा.च	ointment, unguent, perfume.	
8 Mālyam	थ्रेंद∵न	a garland, chaplet for the fore- head, a wreath, garland of flowers.	
9 Dipaḥ	<b>સ</b> <:શે	a lamp, a light.	
10 Vitānam or vitānī	<b>屬</b> 文 (克)	an awning, a canopy; spread- ing, expansion.	
II Vitāna vitatum	मुरे:वेशय (वे)	a canopy or tester stretched out, to expand a tester or canopy.	
12 Samucchrita cchatra dhvaja patākā	चर्नेटःच चर्नेटःच	the erection (lifting up or dis- playing) of the umbrella, ban- ner and flags.	
13 KinkinI jālamukharā	र्रेज-इन्मिर-मिर्र-इ-कर्मिय	the ringing of ornamental small bells.	
14 Hema dāma	चोशुर-मु.क्ष्यं तुर्श-चुंश-च	gold string or fringes.	
15 Muktādāma	सुर्देग में दुन दें	string of pearls (a bunch or cluster of pearls).	
16 Maņidāma	र्वेर <b>.व</b> र्व. <b>ब्र</b> व.	ditto of jewels or gems.	
17 Hemajālam	म्बर्भरनी दुःव	a sort of golden network orna-	
18 Vanādāma [Paţţadāma]	<b>ব</b> ংশীস্থাই	ment (or reticular). silk bunches or fringes.	
19 Pralambitam	₹ <b>4.</b> 2. <b>23</b> €%.0	hung up or displayed widely.	
20 Lambate	<b>५</b> ष्ट-	it hangs, it depends or is pend- ing downwards,	
21 Pralambate	5475'Q4E'	it hangs far down.	

22 Abhi pralambate	सर्देन्द्रर-द्यन्-वृद्धरः	it hangs very far down
23 Gandha mālyena mahiyate	ट्रे-द्दः <u>खेरः चश्चासङ्</u> दरः	is honored (reverenced) with perfumes and garlands of
24 Abhyarhitam	मर्दिक्षयः सम्मेर्ययः द्वैद्यमेः वर्षः यद्वद्रय	flowers, the most worthy of honour, the most venerable,
25 Dhūmanirdhūpitam	च <sup>्</sup> चार्ह्यसःगुंशःच <b>्ना</b> य	fuming (or smoking) with in cense, offering incense
26 Supūjitam	યે <b>ના</b> મ'ઘર'મ <b>ેંડ્</b> 'ઘ	well honoured (reverenced)
27 Pūjyapūjitam	बर्सेन्:यर:देंश:यश:ब्रस्ट्रि:य	the worthy of reverence has been reverenced (or wor- shipped.)
28 Mahitam	सर्हेर्'यर' <del>वृक</del> ्ष'य	honoured, worshipped, rever- enced.
29 Abhiprakiranti sma	মহিশ্য <b>ংশক</b> শৃক্ষ	is or are entirely scattered.
30 Abhyavakiranti sina	सर्देव:सराम्बर	he will scatter or cast.
31 Jivitopakaraņam	<b>वर्डे क</b> रे में मुन्	the instruments or means of living.
32 Glānapratyaya bhaişajyam	य चर्रा मार्गे : ह्राय	medicaments for curing diseases and infirmities.
33 Sukhopadhānam	वर्विक् भ्राम्य	the means of happiness.
	क्षा वर्.वर.ब्रैर.च.भेवश	
	<b>うに替え</b>	

# CXLIII (227.) ATEM TO NAMES OF PLOWERS.

ı Jalajam'	<b>क्रिया में स</b> ्ट	water born, water-lily, lotus (or in general flowers that grow in watery ground).
12 Śatapatram	<b>यहःस ।</b> यह्न	(the hundred leafed) the lotus or waterlily.
13 Utpalam	ଜ୍ୟୁ	the utpala or the lotus.
14 Padmain	ជន្ល	the padma or lotus.
15 Kumudam	गुश्चर	the white esculent waterlily, red lotus.
16 Puṇḍarīkam	य <b>द्वार</b> ारी	a kind of white lotus.
17 Saugandhikam	र् <u>दे</u> श्य	(the good scented) the white water-lily, a fragrant grass.
18 Mṛdugandhikani	3.csqea.a	that with an agreeable smell or scent.
19 Sthalajani	<del>ଅସ</del>	produced on dry ground (or flowers that grow on dry land).

<sup>!</sup> The serial number 12 immediately follows 1 in Caoma's original manuscript.

210	SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH	( OCABULAR).
20 Campaka	उङ्गा	the yellow fragrant flower of a tree of that name.
21 Kuravaka	<b>गु</b> 'र'व'ग	?
22 Vārşikī or vārşika	ii वर-निग	growing during the rainy season, a sort of flower or drug com- monly Trāyamāṇā.
23 Mahāvār <b>ṣ</b> ika	वर-मेगा केंद्र	a larger species of ditto.
24 Mallikā	শ্ৰ-মিশ্	Arabian jasmine.
25 Navamallikā	<i>ৰ</i> 'ব'হ্ম'শ্ৰিশ্	louble jasmine.
16 Jātikusumam	श्रु-अदि से दिन	the flower or blossom of the nutmeg tree, the flower of the jasmine.
27 Sumanāḥ	<b>डूं: स</b> दे : से : देन	the great flower jasmine.
28 Yüthikā	<b>ध्या</b> ई ग	a kind of jasmine.
29 Dhanuşkarı	5.4.4.2	the name of a flower.
30 Kundam	गुन-इस	a kind of jasmine.
31 Pāruṣakam	स.२.५.म	yellow Barbria; a sort of tree.
32 Mahāpāruṣakam	म?.चगाक्रेबःस	a large kind of ditto.
33 Mañjūşakam	मङ्गुः-भूगा	name of a flower.
34 Mahāmañjūşakam	मञ्जू-भागा केंद्रारी मञ्जू-भागा केंद्रारी	a large kind of ditto.
35 Asokam	श्चेट्यदक्ट.	the asoka flower.
36 Mucilindam	<b>ਸ੍</b> ਨਿ:ਸ੍ਰੀਡੋਟ <sup>,</sup>	name of a flower.
37 Mahāmucilindam	महद्मानुद्धरः केन्द्री	a large kind of ditto.
38 Mucukundam	ম্ভ ক'শুৰ'	name of a flower.
39 Vakula	<b>ন</b> শূৰ	a plant, a sort of drug.
40 Asana	ष्पसद	name of a plant or tree.
41 Priyangu	শ্ৰী-আঁশ্ৰ	a medicinal plant and perfume.
42 Punnāga	नुरूष	a tree from the flower of which a yellowish dye is prepared; white lotus, nutmeg.
43 Kadamba	ग'न्स्	a plant commonly Cadamba, a kind of grass.
44 Dhanuşketaki	इ.उ.चे.५ में	a kind of tree.
45 Karņapūrapuspan kārapuspam]	in   Karni- र्ट्टण्य स्टेन	the blue lotus, a, tree and its flower.

		NAMES OF FLOWERS	211
46	Edākṣa puṣpam	र्रे इत्। युना सैन	the sheep-eye flower, or the flower resembling the eye of
47	Tagarani	<b>5 म्</b>	a sheep.
48	Kesaram	गे:मर	the Tagara tree or flower.  the filament of a lotus or of any vegetable name of the plant Nagesor, name of a tree bearing a white strong-
	<b>m</b>	0.00	smelling flower, name of a shrub used in dyeing.
49	Tamālapatram	<b>୍ଟ ୟ</b> ଦାସ୍ଟି 'ଘି' ୟ	the leaf of the tamala tree.
50	Largalipuspani	यह्न सेदे सेहिंग	the flower of the Langala tree or shrub.
51	Stambakam	अर्देग् ने देन्य	a shrub, a plant that has no particular or decided stem.
52	Rocalı	भे निष्मे महिना महिस	a rose (a flower with a beautiful colour).
53	Mahārocaļi	बोर्नेन बर्नेन ब्रह्मेश केन य	a large kind of ditto.
54	Sthālam	<b>रा</b> च प	the trumpet flower.
55	Mahāsthālam	श्चाप्यकेष: <u>र्</u> यः	a large kind of ditto.
<u> 5</u> 6	Cakravimalam	विवरः वि दे : हो द	the pure circle, disc or wheel, the sunflower.
57	Cakra śatapatram	विवर से वर्ष वर्ष	the hundred-leafed disc, a lotus flower.
58	Sahasrapatram	443.5.	the thousand leafed, a lotus.
59	Śatasahasrapatram	<b>৭५५</b> २५	the hundred thousand leafed, a lotus.
60	Samantaprabha	<b>ŋᢋ</b> ᢋᠻᢅᢩᠵ	consisting entirely of light or brightness, the lotus.
61	Samantagandham	<u> </u>	consisting entirely of good smell or scent, the white lotus.
62	Samanta sthalävalokanam	<b>गुब</b> र्दुः केरःभूटः	shining greatly on all sides, the lotus.
63	Nayanābhirāmaļı	श्वारु भूग	pleasing to the eye, the lotus.
64	Muktāphalakam	<del>शक्ते</del> व्य	camphor, a sort of fruit, a flower, the calix of which con- tains seeds resembling pearls.
65	J yotiḥprabhalı	क्षर:वेर	shining like a star, the lotus.
66	Jyotişkaralı	<u> </u>	making light, the lotus.
67	Atimuktakani	अर्दु:स्रम्	name of a flower; a pearl.
68	Pāṭalaṁ	सुबर। सुक्रूर	the trumpet flower (Bignonia suave olens).
69	Mahāpāţalam	सै.बर.कुबे.जू	a large kind of ditto.
70	Citrapățalam	भुष्रमूर्	a trumpet flower of variegated colour.

8 Jalakajātain

71 Mahā citra paṭalam	भ्रदर:चण्रुकेव or स्	a large species of a trumpet
72 Mandàravalı	<b>ল</b> হু: <b>ম</b> :ঘ	flower of variegated colour.  a flower, a tree, the coral tree, swallow wort.
73 Malıā mand <b>ā</b> ravaļī	<b>अब्दःरःय</b> ःके <b>द</b> ः	a large kind of ditto.
74 Karkaravah	स <b>र्</b> षा <b>र</b> ग्रस	the white coloured, name of a plant or flower (a pumpkin gourd?)
75 Maha karkaravalı	यर्रेग्'रगर छेद'र्घे	a large kind of ditto.
76 Deva sumanăh	क्षापीन्द्रन्	(that pleases a god) the great flowered jasmine.
77 Taranih	5.4.7 <sup>6</sup>	a plant, the soccotrine aloe. (A. perfoliata).
78 Gotaraņiļī, Vali	ने इंदर्भ याच	name of a plant or flower.
79 Tindukalı	<u> </u>	a sort of ebony, the resinous fruit of this tree.
80 Kimsukah	गै-मु-ग	a tree bearing beautiful red blossoms (Butea frondosa, called also palàsa in Sans- krit).
81 Vallah or valli	ant	a creeper, a creeping (climbing) or twining plant.
82 Vakapuṣpam	श्रामर्थः क्षेत्रेन	name of a tree and its flower (Aeschynomene graudiflora).
83 Kadambakapuşpanı	गा <b>रक्ष</b> गार्द से र्ड्म	the plant commonly kadamba.
84 Kuvalayapuşpanı	जुरुय। गुन्नय	the jungle, tree, fruit, the blue water-lily.
85 Ajājīpuspani	ने के रेज	the cumin flower.
86 Arkapuşpanı	अभिन्दे से हैंग	a plant, a species of climbing Asclepias.

	4, 1	Asclepias.
CXLIV (228.)	मुद्भावी द्वाता स्वासाराई सामा	NAMES OF THE ROOTS OF FLOWERS, ETC.
ı Visam	নহুদ:শ্বন	the root, the film or fibres of the stalk of the water-lily.
2 Vṛntam	इ.च। स्नाय	the root, the foot stalk of a leaf or fruit.
3 Mṛṇālaiii	तर्यंतुः श्रःक्षम	the film or fibres attached to the stalk of a lotus or water-lily.
4 Nālani	<b>₹</b> :□	a hollow or tubular stalk : the stalk of the water-lily.
5 Daņḍalı	<u>ģ</u> r.a	a stem, stick or stalk of a tree or plant.
6 l'attrani	<b>व्ह</b> क्स	the leaf of a flower.
7 Viţapalı	র্মীশ	a leaf of a branch, the branch of a tree with its new sprout or shoot.

मुवामनाम्बद्धाःय

a budding, germinating, the coming forth of buds or germs.

9 Kşārakajātam	मृश्य क्षेत्रा दे प	blossom, a new-blown flower.
ro Mukulajātam	Ditto	an opened bud or germ.
11 Sarvapariphullam	श्र-क्र्याच्द्रवासास्त्रसम्बद्धाः	all in blossoms and flower- leaves.
12 Phullitam	चैशास्त्रीय वे	blown as a flower.
13 Vikasitam	चैश्वता मिडे	blown as a flower, opened, budded, expanded.
14 Puspam	के दिन	a flower.
15 Keśaram	計平	the filaments (in the calyx or stalks).
16 Kiñjalkanı	ब्रेष्यु	the filament of a lotus and the seeds on the stalks in the calyx of a flower.
Karņikā ) Karkațikā )	<b>N</b> CT	the essence, or seeds, the pith.
18 Parāgaḥ	<b>व मुकाय</b>	the pollen or farina of a flower, dust, etc.

### CXLV (229) अर्जामी भेंद्र द्विकाय। Names of the qualities of a plower.

ı Śakața Cakrapramāņam	निदः इते : थदः त्ये : ढंश	as big or about as large as a cart wheel.
2 Vaidūryadaņļaķ	<b>ब्रेट</b> सुर्वे के हुँ न	its stem or stick is of vaidūrya (precious stone).
3 Indra nila karkațikă	<b>ब्रॅ</b> ट-सुक्फोर्डू-बे-ल	its substance (or pith) is of Indranfla (precious stone).
4 Asmagarbha kesaram	ने य देहें दे हिंदे हों	its filament is of stone essence (or diamond).
5 Śālūkam	ब्रीर्यक्र,श.च	its root is of utpala or blue lily.

### CXLVI (230.) HIT STATE NAMES OF PERFUNES OR INCENSES.

ı Vâyanami	<b>ને</b> .ક્રુમ	Chinese incense or perfume, a sort of vermicelli.
2 Candanam	<b>र्ड-द</b>	sandal.
3 Aguru	अम्बर्	a sort of incense or perfume.
4 Turuşkalı	<b>रृ:</b> 5:ग	a kind of incense.
5 Kiningantah	अन्दर्भार्थ	the black species of the aguru incense.
6 Tamálapatrani	<b>नसम्बद्दिय</b>	the leaf of the Tamala tree used for incense.
7 Uragusáracandanam	उड़ न धुवा मी क्षेट दे	the serpent essence sandsl, a kind of perfume.

8 Kālānusāricandanam	ৢয়৽৾ঀৢ৽ <u>৳য়৽য়ৢঀয়</u> ৼ৽য়৾৾ঀ৾৽ৼ৾৾৾৽	a kind of sandal perfume.
9 Karpūram	न्तुर	camphor, a white gum.
10 Kunkumam	चेर.चेश	saffron (crocus sativus).
11 Guggulaḥ	<b>17.17</b> 21	name of a fragrant gum resin (a species of monunga).
12 Kunduruḥ	र्थेन	frankincense, the gum oli- banum (the resin of the Bos- wellia thurifera).
13 Sarja rasah	श्र है थेंग	the resinous exudation of the Sala tree, resin in general.

CXLVII (236.) विमानेक्यारे नादशा गुर्सिदा। The names of the numerals in common use (or used by the inhabitants of the world).

I	Ekam	म्रोदेम	one.
2	Daśa	ជស្ជ	ten.
3	Śataṁ	巧剪	a hundred.
4	Sahasram	र्बेट.	a thousand.
5	Ayutam	Ħ	ten thousand.
6	Lakşam	৭.বুম	a hundred thousand.
7	Niyutam	श्रम	a million or ten hundred thou-
8	Koţiḥ	ਤ੍ਰੇ.ਬ	ten millions; any indefinite great number (a crore).
	Arvudaḥ	Do.	ten millions, or hundred milli-
9	Nyarvudaḥ	<u></u> קַר:ਖ਼ۣੑੑੑੑੑ	ons. thousand millions (or 10,000 millions).
Io	Padmam	वेरप्रवुम	10,000 millions.
11	Kharvaḥ	<del>पुर</del> र्हेग	100,000 millions.
12	Nikharvaḥ	मर्क्रेमा १९४१	a billion.
13	Mahapadmalı	<del>ଥି</del> ⊏. <b>୯</b> ରୁଶ	ten billions.
11	Śańkhaḥ	ने म दय दुव	a hundred billions.
15	Samudraḥ	वेग्प पुरायसमार्ड भग	1,000 billions.
16	Madhyam	क्षेत्रश	10,000 billions.
17	Antam	<b>3</b> 5	100,000 billions.
r8	Parardham	E	a trillion.

19	Ekam	म्हिम्	one.
20	Dvau	मार्केश	two.
21	Trīņi	न् श्रीहर	three.
22	Catvāri	বৰ	four.
23	Pañca	ଧି	five.
24	Şaţ	<b>5</b> 9	six.
25	Sapta	454	seven.
26	Așța	495	eight.
27	Nava	59	nine.
28	Daśa	বরু	ten.
<b>2</b> 9	Ekādaśa	<b>यदः</b> मार्डम	eleven.
30	Dvādaša	<b>च हु. प्रकृश</b>	twelve.
31	Trayodaśa	च <b>यः च</b> श्चिम	thirteen.
32	Caturdaśa	49.7g	fourteen.
<b>3</b> 3	Pañcadaśa	<b>ন</b> हें वृ	fifteen.
34	Sodasa	<b>4₹.2</b> 4	sixteen.
35	Saptadaśa	<b>48.47</b> 4	seventeen.
36	Aștādaśa	वर्ड वर्डा	eighteen.
37	Ekonavimsatili	48.24	nineteen.
38	Vimsatiḥ	ર્જે <b>.</b> ને	twenty.
39	Ekavimsatiḥ	<b>९:यु:इ</b> न्बर्स्म	twenty-one and so on.
40	Ekonatrimsat	9.4.2.2	twenty-nine.
4 I	Trimsat	<b>श्रेत्र.2</b>	thirty.
42	Ekatrimsat	र्से ग्रेम	thirty-one and so on.
43	Ekona catvāritisat	स-रम	thirty-nine.
44	Catvārimsat	म्बे मर्	forty.
45	Ekacatvārimsat	<b>बेमि</b>	forty-one and so on.
46	Ekonapañcāśat	ले:दम	forty-nine

47	Pañcasat	ର <del>ି ଏହ</del>	fifty.
48	Ekapañcāśat.	<b>८</b> :म्हेम्	fifty-one and so on.
49	Ekona şaştih	<b>८.</b> देखे	fifty-nine.
50	Şaşţih	বুশৰ	sixty.
51	Ekaşaştili	तुषाद्धः सम्बद्धम् (or रे.महिम्)	sixty-one and so on.
52	Ekona saptatiḥ	तुनारु:हन्नु (or रे:रनु)	sixty-nine.
<b>5</b> 3	Saptatili	7548	seventy.
54	Fkasaptatih	यन्त्रक्षः सम्बद्धाः (or देवःमोर्डमा)	seventy-one and so on.
55	Ekonāsītiņ	मर्बिक्टहर्म (ल र्विस्म्)	seventy-nine.
56	Asitili	नन् १	eighty.
57	Ekāsītiḥ	त्रविद्:श्र.श.बाकुचा (वर ची.बाकुचा)	eighty-one and so on.
58	Ekonanavatih	नमुन्दर्भ (or मुन्नु)	eighty-nine.
59	Navatiḥ	<b>रमु</b> :नढ	ninety.
60	Ekanavatiķ	र्मायकः हम्मरम् (or में मिरुम्)	ninety-one and so on.
61	Ekona satam	र्मायहः हर्न (or मेरिन)	ninety-nine.
62	2 Śatam	75	one bundred.
63	3 Ardham	35	a half.
64	Adhyardham	<del>डे</del> र-रूप्केश	one and a half.
6	3 Ardhatṛtīyam	ब्रेर-१८:मधुम	two and a half.
6	ó Ardhuşţam	<b>बेर</b> -इट-वर्ष	three and a half.
6	7 Tṛtīya bhāga or Tṛtiyāmsa	मुझ-ढ	a third or third part ().
6	8 Caturtha bhàga or Catur- thàmsa	वर्ष-क	a fourth part (1).
6	9 Pañcama bhaga or Pañca- màmsa	ā.g	a fifth part $(\frac{1}{\delta})$ .
7	o Prathamam	<b>र</b> ्ये	the first or first.
7	I Dvitlyam	न्द्रेशय	second.
7	2 Tṛtlyam	नश्चित्रःदा	third.
7	3 Caturtham	वि:य	fourth or the fourth.
7	4 Pañcamani	<u>कृत</u>	fifth.
		=	

75 Şaştham	<b>5</b> 94	sixth.
76 Saptamam	वर्षव	seventh,
77 Aştamanı	<b>₹</b> 5.4	eighth.
78 Navamam	<b>শ্ব</b> ্ৰ	ninth.
79 Dašamam	বহু.ঘ	tenth.

# CXLVIII (237). द्वायु में व्यापक्ष द्वापक्ष क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या श्री श्री NAMES FOR EXPRESSIFIC MEASURED QUANTITIES FROM AN ATOM TO A VOJANA, ETC., ETC.

т Рагатапир	<b>र्</b> वस्य	a very small corn of dust, an
2 Aրսի	5्वयं के	a small corn of dust.
3 Loharajaḥ	केन्यं र व	an iron dust or minute particle.
4 Abrajah	<b>€</b> 5 <sup>™</sup>	a minute particle of water.
5 Śaśarajaḥ	र विद मिह्न	a hare dust (or a minute particle of a hare or rabbit's dung).
6 Avirajaḥ	सुनार्ष	sheep dust (or a minute par- ticle of a sheep's dung).
7 Gorajaḥ	श्राट:र्व	cow dust or or a minute par- ox dust ticle of a cow's dung.
8 Vātāyanacchidrarajaḥ	के <del>बेर</del> मीर्व	the mote in the sun's beam (entering by the hole of a window).
9 Likșā	র্মুন	a nit or egg of a louse (of the size of a nit).
10 Yūkaḥ	44	a louse (of the size of a louse).
11 Yavaḥ	<del>दश</del>	barley, a grain or corn of barley (of the size of a grain of barley).
12 Aúguli	<b>T</b>	a digit, three quarters of an inch.
13 Hastah	Enle.	an orbit.
14 Dhanuḥ	<b>५</b> देश	a fathom, six feet.
15 Pañcaśatāni	ପ	a measure of distance of 500 fathoms.
16 Ктобай	ग्रेट.चेन्नेश	a measure of a league, a kos, containing 4000 cubits.
17 Yojanam	<b>द</b> ्यम् ४६	a meaure of distance containing 4000 fathoms.

## CXLIX (238). YANAGATAGATAGATA NAMES OF STRENGTH, EACH SUCCESSIVELY BEING TEN TIMES MORE THAN THE FORMER.

1 Prākṛtahasti balam	ब्राट यें के श्रम्भ निर्मे केंग्स	the strength of a common elephant.
2 Gandhahasti balam	सुंश गुै म्नद रें दे दें दें दश	the strength of an elephant with a fragrant smell.
3 Mahā nāga balam	क्ष्यां के केष ये वे स्वा	the strength of the great man (or Titan).
4 Varāṅgavato balaṁ	পথ <b>না,প</b> সূত্ৰা,দ্ৰী, <u>পূ</u> ত্ৰপ	the strength of a man with the best or largest members.
5 Praskandi balam	रवःमहेर-मुःह्वस	the strength of the most victorious (of Skanda or Kartikeya).
6 Cāṇūra balarii	ब्रिंग्स अर्केन में ब्रिंग्स	the strength of the strongest (name of a demon).
7 Nārāyaṇa balam	श्चेर-भेर-वृदे-ध्वम	the strength of Nărāyaṇa or Viṣṇu

#### CL (241). नश्चन या वरुषा ना दे प्यक् प्रिंत प्रसु प्रिंत प्रसु प्

NAMES OF THE TEN ADVANTAGES OF THE ESTABLISHED DOCTRINE, AS ALSO THE NAMES OF THE ADVANTAGES ARISING FROM THE FIVEFOLD DIVISION OF THE SINS (OR FAULTS)

AGAINST GOOD MORALS OR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

<ul><li>1 Saṁgha saṅgrahāya</li><li>2 Saṅgha suṣṭhutāyai</li><li>3 Saṅghasya sparśavihārāya</li></ul>	न्वोत्तर्भयम् प्रत्ये क्षेत्र न्वोत्तर्भयोगस्यरः वृत्यते क्षेत्र न्वोत्तर्भयोगस्यरः वृत्यते क्षेत्र न्वोत्तर्भयोगस्यरः वृत्यते क्षेत्र	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.
4 Durmangana-pudgala- nigrahaya (?)	क्र-चक्र-तपु.कुर चर्ष्ट-भृ.चस्रे-चर-चाट-अचा.क्ष्यश.	for the punishment or correc- tion of such men as are not ashamed of vice.
5 Lajjinām sparša vihārāya	चर-वेश-च इसस्य न्देन्यर-महस्य स्य क्षायाः इसस्य	for the welfare of the modest.
6 Anabhiprasannānām abhi- prasādāya	सर्देन:सर-सन्द <b>्य</b> :दुस्रक्ष:सर्देन: सर- <b>१५</b> :सर- <b>प्र</b> क्षक्ष:सर्देन:	for making believers those that have been unbelievers (in the doctrine).
7 Abhiprasannānām bhūyo- bhāvāya	<i>वस्थानर-पु-पदि-सुर-</i> वस्थानर-पु-पदि-सुर-हिट-	to make increase the number of the faithful.
8 Duşţa dharmikānām āśra- vāṇām samvarāya	यद्रे.क्रेंद अ <u>र्बे</u> ट.चर्डे.क्रुंश.क्रेंडेक्यंत.कर्षश.	for the coercion (or restraint) of apparent immoral actions.

9 Samparayikanam setu samudghātāya

कु.र्यक्ष.त्रि.घर्ट.वश्वर प्रे.प्र्यं मीका

पर्देगायर धर

to obstruct (or shut up with a dam) future generations.

10 Brahma caryañca me cirasthitikam bhavisvati

रेंदे कंटशयर श्रेंद याध्यक्षर दिन्द तिष्ट्रा.रार.विधेर

his chastity or good morals will long continue.

CLI (242). 전다 한 열 CLASSES OF SINS (OR FAULTS) AND OF SOME OTHERS OF AN INDEFINITE CHARACTER.

I Catvārah p(r)arājikā dharmmah

त्रमत्रभागर निरःचर् क्रूशन्त्रे

four laws respecting such persons as have been defeated (by vice) or have greatly sinned.

2 Trayodaśa sanghāvaśesāh

द्यो ५५५ ४ अगस्य महास

thirteen laws respecting such priests as have been rejected (or declared to be a remainder).

3 Pāpāntikāh catvārah pratideśaniyah

केंट वेर सुर्ध्यर वर्षनीशतर वे.च.

four sins (or faults) that must be confessed (or publicly declared).

4 Sambahulāh saikşadharmmāḥ

चश्चन्तर् क्रूशं भट त्

many things to be learned and observed.

CLII (243). 김지·김리·김디역 최도계 NAMES OF THE FOUR GREAT VICES OR SINS.

1 Abrahma caryam

श्र-द्रदश्चर-सूर्-च

unchastity or fornication.

2 Adattādānam

मार्चेदयर खेदय

the taking away without being given. Stealing.

3 Badhah

শর্মির:ঘ

slaying, killing, murder.

4 Uttara manusyadharmma lāpāh

भूर्-कूश.धै.भ्र.धै.च

speaking of the supremacy of the human laws (or giving out human laws or doctrines for those of divine origin or revelation).

THOSE THIRTEEN SINS FOR THE COMMISSION OF WHICH CLIII (244). भूग अन्य प्रमास्त्रमा A RELIGIOUS PERSON IS REJECTED OR IS DECLARED A REMAINDER OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

ı Sukravisıştih

**च.**य.४ ट्रेश्रय

emission seminus.

2 Kāya semsargah

মের এর প্র

touching or abusing one (of the fairest) by his body. speaking of copulation or coi-

3 Maithunabhasanam

the praising of good service or entertainment.

4 Paricarya samvamanam

5 Sañcaritram	श्चन नेन व	associating (with the female sex) in travelling
6 Kuţikā, mahallakāh	मिट:य। मिट: <b>क्रेक्</b> य	taking his abode in a great
7 Amūlakam	इ.च. सेर्-प	without foundation.
8 Lesakalı [Laisikam]	यम्' <b>र्वज्ञ</b> ःय	having only inclination.
9 Sangha bhedah tadanu- varttakah	<b>र</b> नो'तर् <b>षमी रग्नेराग्नेर</b> य'र्टरहेरे' हेस <b>सुर्ये</b> नस्य	causing dissensions among the priests and siding with them.
10 Kula dūṣakaḥ	मुश्र-श्रुक् ५ मुक्	vituperating (or blaming) the secular state (or a domestic abode).
11 Daurvacasyam	वग्।२:र्ह्वे:श्रे:वर्:व	speaking ill or desperately.
12, 13 Dvāvaniyatau	ब्र'देश'य'म्कुश	two faults of an indefinite character.

CLIV (245). NAMES OF THOSE THIRTY FAULTS THAT ARE TO BE RELINQUISHED OR AVOIDED.

Naisargikāḥ pāpattikāḥ [prāyaścittīyāḥ]	ब्रुट:वर्दे:खुट: <b>वेर</b>	faults (or sins) respecting the relinquishment of some things (?).
Prathama dasakam	न <b>ु</b> .स.स्ट. <u>स</u> .स	the ten first (of them) are as follows):—
ı Dhāraṇam	<b>985.</b> 3	wearing or carrying (of a gar- ment or vessel).
2 Vipravāsaḥ	<b>द्र्या</b> च	separation(from his own abode), residence in foreign parts.
3 Nikṣepaḥ	<b>न्हेंन्</b> य	a depositing, leaving at any place a pledge, a deposit.
4 Dhāvanam	<b>५</b> ष्ट्र-५६न्।य	a causing to be washed, cleans- ed.
5 Pratigrahaḥ	वेद्रय	acceptance (of an offered gar- ment or utensil).
6 Yacana	श्चेंद:व	an asking, begging, requesting.
7 Sāntarottaram	ड्रान्यस्याम् न्दः स्ट्रेन् नास्याम्	wearing the same by intervals for an upper and lower gar-
	<b>2</b> 4.1	ment.
8 Cetanakāni	रेक्षर	the paying—a price for.
9 Pratyekam	র্মার্ম ব	difference, destination, separa- tion.
10 Presaņam	다 <u>위</u> 조:ㅁ	a sending, directing.
Dvitīyam dašakam	বঞ্জ-বা-অঠিश-বাক।	in the second ten are:-
11 Kauşariı	क्षेत्-दर	Mon silk (or silk from the Mons or hill people of India on the Tibetan frontiers).
12 Śuddhaka kālakānām	ययः देनाः तुः दक्षाद्य यदः (देन	a garment made entirely or only of black wood.

13	Dvibhāgaḥ	क न्द्रेश नर्शे न	two-thirds made of black wood.
14	Şadvarş <b>ā</b> ņi	व्याचरुष्ट्रमान् प्रस्टान	the wearing of a garment for
15	Vitastiķ	श्रम्ब्रिचाट.	16 years.  a full span, or a long span measured by the extended thumb and little fingers considered equal to twelve fingers.
16	Adhvaurņati (Adhvorņo- ḍhiḥ)	लभ.च चल हुन्मारा	the carrying (a load) of wool
17	Urņāparikarmaņaḥ	चलक्षेत्र-रु-८६न्।चर्-सूट-व	on the road, causing wool to be picked or cleansed (which should be avoided).
18	Jātarūpa rajata sparšanam	न्येर-५५ यथ-रेन्।	touching or handling gold and silver.
19	Rûpika vyavahāraḥ	सर्व सर्व स्व मुह्नित्य	a behaviour like that of an actor in the theatre or at a lawsuit.
20	Kraya vikrayaḥ	3. gc. 32.a	a buying and selling; traffick-
	Tṛtiya daśakam	पर्व.त.चेश्वरात्तज	ing. the third ten are:—
21	Pātra dhāraņam	<b>∄</b> C.13€.04	the carrying of a begging plate.
22	Pātraparīstiḥ	∯C.d∋∠.gv.d	the seeking for a begging plate.
23	Dhāyana [Vayanam]	<b>५क्ष्म</b> र् ५६माच	a causing to be woven.
24	Uyamānāvadhānam [upamānavardhanam]	<i>र</i> स्चादा उद्गेर. च	an agreement or engagement for weaving.
25	Datvādānam	<b>3</b> क्ष्य	the taking back by force of a given thing.
26	Kārttikātyayikam	<u>हुं</u> थ. द्वे. स. १८ ८ . जा स्थाप	(time) is past beyond Karttika (November) or the half month of autumn.
27	Saptarātravipravāsaḥ	(बना पर्ने ब.च.च.च.च	absence from home through a seven night (or seven days).
28	Varşâ Sâţţyakālaparīşţi dhāraņam	देवर-कुरशक्षर-देशस्त्राच्य- कुराव-रेट-तंक्ट-व	the seeking for and wearing a large summer cotton cloth out of season.
29	Pariņ <b>ā</b> manam	<u> </u>	change of form or state.
<b>3</b> 0	Sarbbidhākaraḥ (?) [Sannidhikaraḥ?]	चे.च <u>रि</u> ष्ट्यं ट <u>्र</u> ह्यं	getting together and keeping flesh.
	CLV (246). 4 5 5 5 5	기급입·취디데   Names of the nin	ETY * SINS OR FAULTS.

Śuddhaprāyaścittakāḥ

केट. सेर. ४ थ**र. क्ष्मरे. ग्रैर**.स

those that are counted for mere sins or faults, as—

देशराज

lying, telling falsehood.

ı Mışâ

<sup>•</sup> Only eighty-nine sins are mentioned.—Editor.

2 Ūnavādaḥ	शुर्वात्रसाच	a blaming or telling one's defects.
3 Bhikṣupaiśûnyam	न्ने <b>ब्रॅ</b> ट य खुझ <b>नेर</b> य	the slandering of a priest or Gilong.
4 Khotanam	क्षु <del>ँ</del> हॅना <b>3ेर</b> ्य	a quarrelling.
5 Duşthulārocanam	न्यक्ष प्रकृतिक्ष यहेर्	upbraiding one with his ill or improper conduct (or telling him that he takes a wrong plan).
6 Uttara manuşya- dharmmārocanam	ลิ'ชั่งเส <b>ู:ผ</b> 'य <b>ั</b> ฐาน	stating that the human law is the supreme or giving out the human laws for divine ones (or inspirations).
7 Śaţpañcikayā vācā dharmmadeśanāyāḥ	यन्द्रेयां यात्रा क्षेत्रा स्था क्षेत्रा स्था क्षेत्रा स्था क्षेत्रा स्था क्षेत्रा स्था क्षेत्रा स्था क्षेत्रा	should he tell more than six or five words in a religious instruction.
8 Samapado-ddeśadānam	ष्ट्रीयःत क्रुवः <b>शवे</b> श्चरः <b>र</b> ाष्ट्रवाञ्चनोतनः	the teaching of an equal num- ber of words (or words of the same meaning).
9 Samstutili	नेशःदर-वेर्य	makes of one his acquaintance, and praises him in his pre- sence.
10 Vitaṇḍanani	<u> </u>	refutation, contempt, disdain.
Dvitîyam dasakam		The second ten are:—
11 Vijagrāma	श चॅद मी कॅम्श ५८	destroying or annihilating the seeds of mysticism, and the
Bhūtagrāma	प्रवृत्य दे क्रिन्स.	existence of demons (or des- truction of all mantras and
Vināsanam	<b>त्रम्</b> य	demons).
12 Apadhyānam [Akadhyānam, Atadhyānam]	त्युव	reviling, reproaching, upbraid- ing, chiding.
1.3 Ājñāvišeṣaṇam	वस्त्रु.च.चस्त्राच	the violation or transgression of an order, or command.
14 Mañcaḥ	B	a bedstead.
15 Samstarah	חקבים	a thing to be spread on the ground for sitting and sleep- ing on a couch or mat, a bed of leaves, etc.
16 Nişkarşanam	वर्भेर्-ध	ejection, expulsion.
17 Anupraskandyāpātaḥ	युशमहेंद्र-ध	the supplanting of one from behind.
18 Aharyapadakarohi	<sup>४.</sup> च.४चैट.च. <b>लश</b> .४ <mark>र</mark> ेचीत	being out of its roots.
19 Saprāņikopabh <b>oga</b> ḥ	र्श्निक् <b>नास-५</b> ८:वरुस-धावार्श्वेर-ध	moving one's self or bathing where there are many little
	(क्वेंद्रन्य)	animals (that might be hurt).

eating without saying "re-

ceived" (the dish or plate) when it was delivered to him.

		MINETT SINS.	223
20 l	20 Dvau vā trayo vā cehāda- naparyāyā dātavyāh Tṛtīyam daśakam	इ <b>भ</b> .रा.च्येश. <b>शश.</b> चांशेश चंदुचीत	two or three degrees are like or the same.
7		্রপ্ত-লাধ্যস্করের	the third ten are—
21 /	Asammatāpavādaļi	<b>अ</b> चर्स्नेशःसरः खूँदःस	teaching without being elected.
22 A	Astamitāvavādaņ	कें स बुव के चर पु क्र	teaching till sun-set.
23 A	Amişakiñcitkāvavādaḥ	अश.१८:अ८.११म्मी.हीर. <u>श्र</u> ेष.त	teaching only for a little food.
24 (	Cīvaradānam	म्राह्मिब्दःय	giving away his tattered dress.
25 (	Civara karaņam	र्नेश.व क्रम.च	making or sewing such a dress
26 I	Bhikṣuṇī sārthena (sārd- dhaṁ) sahagamanaṁ	<b>५</b> वोश्चिट्स्य ३ २५ व्या ४ व्या अट व्या ५८ - <b>३५१</b> डेवा ५ व्या ४	travelling in the company of many gelongmas (female reli- gious persons or nuns).
27 S	Sabhikşunīkā jalayānoḍhiḥ	र्वाश्चितः स्टाइस्टिन् मुरः र्वाश्चितः सः राष्ट्रस्टिन् मुरः	ascending a boat together with a gelongma (or nun).
28 I	Rahasi nişadyā	न्येब-य-ब-य-नुनाय	sitting in a solitary place.
29 I	Rahasi sthānam	<b>न्यंक्यक्ष्यं</b> द्रम्	standing in a solitary place.
30 I	Bhikṣuṇī pācita piṇḍa- pātropabhogaḥ	द्यां श्रृट शक्ष श्रुट र पु र यह मा यदे . इक्ष ज्ञान	eating of the meat prepared (or caused to be prepared) by a gelongma.
C	Caturtha dasakam	<b>य हु</b> 'य ब्रे' य 'य	the fourth ten (are)—
31 I	Paramparā bhojanam	MC.MC.3.4	eating again and again.
32 E	Skāvasathāvāsaķ	नान्ध्राम् विमानान्ध्रायः	cohabiting or cohabitation.
33 I	Ovitripātra purātirikta grahaņam	ज़्द्रत क्रिट्टचड्डेर्ट्ट्रमिश्वेश्वातशक्ष्यंचीतर	accepting of more than three pairs of begging plates.
34 A	kṛtaniriktakhādanam	क्षेच्राभर.भ.चेश.तर्यु.चचर.च	eating up the whole (leaving no remainders).
35 A	Akṛtaniriktapravāraṇam	<b>भूनागर</b> -पुशःय <mark>कृतःय</mark>	giving to another the remainder or residue.
36 G	Sana bhojanam	<b>५</b> 5ुश-विद:इय	eating in flocks or with the multitude (or eating and counting).
37 A	kāla bhojanam	रुसमाधीद यर ज्ञव	eating without its being the proper time.
38 S	annihitavarjjanam	म्ब्रिया प्रह्मा श्रदःय	leaving off what is nearest at hand (or the gathering and laying up).
		2-0	asting without saving "re-

त्रेर जुर्थ **स्ट नेश** तर . इय

39 Apratigrāhita bhuktiņ

lation).

to Danta wiidanamada	त्रशम्बद्धः यश्चितः व	lavina un des taties e e e e e
40 Paņīta vijnāpanam		laying up (or taking away) the fine or costly meat.
41 Saprāņi jālopabhogaņ	ह् <u>र</u> ीनाक्षम्भान्दान्यक्षायते कुन्तः	walking or bathing in any water; there are little animals (that might be hurt by him).
42 Sabhojana kula nişadyā	୬୯.ମୁ.ସି2.ମ.ખૂસ.୩୯.ଥିଲ.ଏ. અજ્ઞાન	sitting or dwelling in a brothel house
43 Sabhojana kula sthānam	%यः यः नुदःयः वृष्टःयदः । हुष्टः ब द्योदःय	staying or standing in a brothel.
44 Aceladānam	নাউম-দ্ৰ'মেষ্ট্ৰিৰ্'য	giving alms to a naked mendi- cant.
45 Senādaršanam	<b>र</b> सनाया <b>ए</b> व	looking on an army or military exercises.
46 Senāvāsaḥ	न्ममानी बट व माब्स य	staying or dwelling among the army or military men.
47 Udyūthikā gamanam	नित्राचन्त्रशस्त्रविनारुः दर्गे व	going into a pitched and tumul- tuous battle.
48 Prahāradānam, udgūraņam	वर्माधर मोडेशय	holding up in the fighting
49 Duşthulā praticchandanam	नोबंदा.एब.जुब.एकच.रा	(raising). the concealing of one's corrupt ways or practices.
50 Bhakşaccheda kāraṇam	इसम्बेर्ट्-रु-१ तहनाय	prohibiting one to eat (making one to abstain from food).
51 Agnivṛttam	भेष्रवुर्य	blowing the fire.
52 Chandapratyuddhāraḥ	<b>५५.</b> य.ब्रे <b>४</b> .च <mark>ब्र</mark> े <b>४.</b> च	changing his faith or religion, apostatizing.
53 Anupasampannasaha- svapnaḥ	७त्यःच चङ्केदायरःसःह्वासायान्द्राञ्चेदारुवा	sleeping with one who is not a consecrated priest.
54 Dṛṣṭigatānutsargaḥ	कंचर बीर राज्ञ पर्टर व	not relinquishing heresy.
55 Utksiptānuvīttiķ	श्रदश.चट्ट. हुश.श्रे द्रेचिश्चत	following the abolished theory
56 Niṣātasaṅgrahaḥ [Nāsita]	चक्रुं <b>ज.च.केंट</b> .त	or principles.  collecting the destroyed or abolished.
57 Arakta vastropabhogaḥ	দিখ.বৰী <sub></sub> শ.বধু. <u>ভূ</u> াগ.টূথ.ব	using garments that have not been dyed.
58 Ratna samsparšah	र्द्रके के करेनाय	touching (or handling) precious things (as gems or jewels,
59 Snāta prāyascittikam	विश्व.चेर.राष्ट्र.बेर.चेर	etc.).  fault committed in respect of bathing.
60 Tiryagvadhaḥ	र् ५.४ में मेर्डर य	killing a beast or quadruped (destruction of a beast that goes in an inclined posture).
61 Kaukṛtyopasamhāraḥ	<b>ବ୍</b> ର୍ମିଟ୍-ସଂସ୍ଥିତ୍ୟ	causing grief or sorrow to one
62 Anguliprabhodāna [prato- danam]	मह्यः म्याम्य द्वयः नेदःय	or any one.  tickling one with his finger (causing one to laugh by titi- lation).

		DIMBIT OIMS.
63	Udakaharşanam	<b>Q.</b> m.§.:2
64	Mātīgrāmeņa saha svapiti	वर् सेर्द्राट क्षेत्र हिना अयः व
65	Bhīşaņam	<b>NEN. 07. 195.</b> 11
66	Gopanam	ब्रेन्य
67	Apratyuddhāryaparibhogaḥ	<b>ਉ੨੶ਸ਼੶</b> ਜ਼ੵੑੑੑੑੑਫ਼ਸ਼੶ਖ਼ <b>ਸ਼੶</b> ਜ਼ੵੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑ
68	Amūlakābhyākhyānam	मिवि सेर् यर सुर य प्रेवशय
<b>6</b> 9	Apuruşayâ striyâ mārga gamanani	नुःदर्जे च रु.दर्जे च
70	Steya sartha gamanam	मुक्तस-६८:३४ वेना वर्गे व
71	Anuvimsa vašopasambā- dana [ūnavinšavar <b>ş</b> opa sampādanam]	तर.चेरे.त ३.चे.भ.जूर.तर.चक्केंदे.तर.ह्रवीश.
72	Khananam	ষ:a <del>শ</del> ্ব
73	Pravāritārthātisevā	शर्मेर्यन्तिर मान्य व्याप्त दिए दु विद्
74	Upasravagatam	अन्.य.जश <b>.मी</b> र.रा
<b>7</b> 5	Śikṣopasaṁhāra prati- kṣepaḥ	वस्त्रवःयात्रकेष्ठेवरःवहेन्यःयःस्ट्रेटःव
76	Tuşņīm vikramaņam	श्रेन्स्य वर १५ में व
77	Anādara vṛttaṁ	थ. <b>चे</b> श.तप्रे.क्ष्म
78	Surā maireya madyapānam	طَعُ عد عد الله عد على عد يَهُ ما
		यर गुर य त्र्रुट य
79	Akāla caryā	नुसम्बन्धनः यन् वि
<b>8</b> o	Kula caryà	<u>मू</u> ंट.बैं.च
81	Rājakula rātricaryā	मैकार्त्र दे. स्त्रचंट. रे. बैकाश्चर वृत्त
82	Śikṣāpada dravyatāvyava- cāra	चेसूर्यः यहे द्विना र्ये सामिरः हैं। वस्त्रेयः यहे द्विना र्ये सामिरः हैं।
83	Sücigṛhakasampādanam	म्य-रवाप्रकेशःच
84	Pādaka sampādanam	हिंदी अट यम्बेड्स य

playing in water.

sleeping with women (with the female sex) or fair sex.

exciting the sentiment of fear.

concealing, hiding, keeping secret.

performing the necessaries of nature (as eating, drinking and evacuation without withdrawing.

railing at one without any cause; detracting.

going on a journey (or travelling) 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 irreverence (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 Nişadanagatam	चर्टा च तथा मुर्ग	who has declined from his couch (or turned away).
86 Varsā šāţīgatam	<b>ૺ</b> ૽૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾ૺૺૺ૾ૺૺ૾ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ	that has put aside the large piece of summer cotton cloth.
87 Kaṇḍupraticchā[n]dana-	चीलब.त.र्वाय.त.जश.ची इ.त	resulting from covering the
gatam	चर्-चर-च-वि <b>नाश-ध</b> र्व-क्रूश-क्रीश-ग्री-	itch or scab.
88 Sugata civaragatam	ロノロン, 11七十14 ロイ 02 114 小	he has abandoned the measure of the religious garment
	<b>ૡૼ<b>઼</b>ઌૹ੶ઌ૿ૢ૽ૢ૽ૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૢઌ</b>	ordered by Sugata (or Buddha).
89 Avanāhah	<b>୬୯.</b> ସଆଣ୍ଡିଶ.ଖୂଇ.ଘୁ.ଘୁ.ପ	stuffed with cotton.
•		

CLVI (247). 최국구의 시작 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 NAMES OF THOSE FOUR THINGS THAT			
Pratideśaniyāni	शु.शूर.चचीश.त	confession, explanation.	
ı Bhikşunī piņḍakagrahaṇam	<b>२वो</b> ॱऄॣॕ॒टॱॺॱॣॺॱॿॺॱॣॺऻॸॗॱॣऄॺॱय़	the taking of food into his hand from a gelongma or nun.	
<ul> <li>2 Vyakti vaişamya khadanī varitah paibhukti [Pankti vaişamya vādānivārita bhuktiḥ ?</li> <li>3 Kula sikṣābhangapravṛttih</li> </ul>	นีนะรูพ.วี.พ.วจ.สร.ช.ผู้พ วี.ช.ยิฟ.ถ.พ.ช.ช.ซัฐฟ.ถร.ฆ.ช ผู้พพ.วีต.วี.ผู้เว.วี.ผู้เจ	to have eaten when out of his own order or series, without being returned to his own class.  having violated the established	
4 Vana vicaya gatam	स्वासःक्षायनंदातासन्वीरःत ।	rule he has entered into the village. to have went [gone] out from the designed grave (or forest).	
CLVII (248). 디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디디			

r Nipāsenaina sapta [Nivā- sanena sapta]	-व <b>श.घ</b> चश.क्ष.त.च <b>्रेब</b>	seven sorts (or modes) of bind- ing up the lower garment of a religious person (like a petticoat).
2 Parimaṇḍalanivāsanam	<b>৸য়.য়ঀয়৾৾৾৺</b> য়.ঢ়.ঀঀ৾ৣ৻ঀ	putting on a round gown (like a petticoat).
3 Nātyutkṛṣṭaṁ	नु-रुट-पश्चिम्राय-साध्येदाय	that is not too much trussed or tucked up.
4 Nātyupakṛṣṭa [nātyapa- kṛṣṭa]	<del>९</del> उट २ देहिल <b>दाक्षाध्ये</b> दाय	what is not let down too much, to drag on the ground.
5 Na hastisuņdāvalambitam	<i>ॹढ़</i> ॻ ऒढ़य़	neither is hanging down like the proboscis of an elephant.
6 Tālavind[ta]akam	<b>२०५७.ज्.स.केर.केद</b> .त	folded up like the leaf of the
7 Na kalmāşa piņḍakam	વર્વુવે.લુર.સ <i>ખ્</i> ર.સ <i>ખે</i> વ	Tala (or Palm tree).  not as the beards of barley  (or as spikenard).

8 Na nāga sīrakam nivāsanam nivāsayişyāmītisikṣā karanīyā.

9 Natyutkṛṣṭam civaram

10 Natyapakratam civaram

11 Parimandala civaram

12 Susamvrtah

13 Supraticchannāḥ

14 Alpasabdāh

15 Anutkşipta cakşuşah

16 Yugamātra daršanaḥ

17 Nodghustikayā notkṛstikayā

18 Not śaktikayā

19 Nodvyastikayā

20 Naparyastikayā

21 Nottankikaya

22 Nojjikikayā [Nojjankikayā]

23 Nollanghikaya

24 Not kuţukikayā

25 Na skambhakṛtaḥ

26 Na kāyapracālakam

27 Na bāhupracālakam

28 Na šīrņapracālakam

29 Nā soţikikayā (Nasodhaukikayā)

30 Na hastasamlagnikayā

31 Nānanujñāta, na [paryavekṣaṇa] pratyavekṣāsanaṁ na sarva kāyaṁ samavadhāya तर.वे चार्राचाम.भ.वज्.चर.वर्धेच. मुकाशज् वृ.चार्टाचान्द्रःस्ट

क्रसःम्बासः नः उटः यहेटसयासः स्पेत् क्रसःम्बासः नः उटः यहेटसयासः स्पेत् क्रसःम्बासः नः उटः यहेटसयासः स्पेत्

ज्ञास्य स्टब्स्स स्टब्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्स्स स्टब्

भूमाचिल्रट.चर.भू.**चे.च** भू.भ्रेट.च

मारुप्र-पेटामाटार्ससर्नु प्रश्नाय

भग्रुश्नम्भग्नाश्चर

श्रम्बर

चिश्रद्भ स्ट्रिय

र्त्रवीताचिश्रहामा प्राप्ताचित

ปี เวชเพ.

पहलाविवशास्त्रामार्ग्य

श्च-श<u>र्क</u>टः

र्युना यश्वरमः प्येष

**ব্যাস**ংশ্লীৰাইৰ

์ พี**ช.ชุ.**ช**ลี** 

পনা ব.খ. শ্লুই.ব

ଖ<u>୍</u>ୟୁ.ଖ.च**ଖ**ୁ

विचायः श्रे स्त्रेत

য়**৾৽ঢ়ড়ৣ৾৾৾৾৽ঢ়ৼ**৾৽ড়ৢ৾ৼ<mark>৾৽ঢ়৾ড়ৼয়</mark>৾৽ৼৢঢ়ঀ

must be instructed not to put on a lower garment (gown or petticoat) like the expanded head of a snake.

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 hands.

without being bidden not to sit down on a coach with the whole weight of my body, without a previous examina-

tion of it.

- 32 Na pade padam adhaya
- 33 Na sakthini sakthi adhaya
- 34 Na gulphe gulphamādhāya
- 35 Na samkeipya padau
- 36 Na vikşipya padau
- 37 Na vidangikāyā
- 38 Samskitya pindapatram pratigrahīşyāmah
- 39 Na samatittikam
- 40 Na samasūpikam
- 41 Sāvadānam
- 42 Patra samjninah
- 43 Nānāgate khādanīye bhojanīye pātramupanāmayişyāmaḥ
- 44 Nodanena süpikam praticchandayişyāmaḥ süpikena vā odanam
- 45 Samskrtya pindapātram paridhoksyāmaņ
- 46 Nāti khuntannakairālopairnāti mahāntam nātikṣunakairālopairnātimahāntam
- 47 Parimandalamalopam
- 48 Nānāgate ālope mukhadvāram vivarişyāmaḥ
- 49 Na salopena mukhena vàcam pravyaharişyamah
- 50 Na cucu kārakam
- 51 Na sussu kārakani
- 52 Na thut thu karakain
- 53 Na phupphu karakam

山にれおって

বরু:য়৾৾৽বয়ু৾য়

जूट.सेर्.होट.रे.जूट.से.श्र.चक्नी

せたれかんむむ

मिट.दाश्चामिर्ट.

पर्यम्भारमः श्री

जुचोश.तर.∃श.≌ट.व

श्च-दरामन्दर वस्तु-दुःसः श्रेद

£2.41.22.434.42.41.49

श्वर-क्रम्श

क्षेट.चड्रेट.ज.चक्रे.च

%€.43€.%.43€ 434.4.4€.46€.4.8.€

ज्ञास्य प्रमान

प्रसान् उद्यास्त्र स्थान न उद्यासेन स्थान

1787.24°C

שאיאים איירוצי (בי אַר אַני מוּלר.

मि.<del>फिश</del>्चीश.चयोट.कुं.शु.श्

द्वाद्वाशः ५

क्चा.कचा.ध्रु.च

**7.2**.5.5

स्रस्य भे न

shall not lay my feet one above another (or shall not join my feet).

sha'l 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 suśśu noise with ditto.

not make thut thu or hu hu with ditto.

not make phupphu with ditto.

- 54 Na jihvā niscāraka piņdapātam bhoksyāmah
- 55 Na sittha pṛthak kārakam
- 56 Na varta kārakam [Na varņa-kārakam]
- 57 Na gallāpa hārakam
- 58 Na karavacchedakam [Na kavadacchedakam]
- 59 Na jihvā sphotakam
- 60 Na hastāvalehakam
- 61 Na pātrāvalehakam
- 62 Na hasta sandhunakam
- 63 Na patra sandhunakam
- 64 Na stūpākṛtimavamiḍya piṇḍapātam paribhoksyāmah
- 65 Na sāmişeņa pāņinā udakasthālakam grahīşyāmaḥ
- 66 Na sāmişenodakenāntarikam bhikşum sprakşyāmaḥ
- 67 Nāvadhyāna prekņiņāntarikasya bhikņoh pātramavalokayiņyāmaḥ
- 68 Na sāmişamudakamantargrhe chorayişyāmaḥ santam grhiņamanasokya [—anavalokya?]
- 69 Na pātreņa vighasam chora yişyāmaḥ
- 70 Nānāstīrņa pṛthivīpradeśe pātram sthāpayişyāmaḥ
- 71 Notthitāḥ pātrem nirmandayişyāmaḥ [nirmardayişyāmaḥ].

- कु.संट.कु.**ब**स.धू.ब
- वर्ते.क्ष.ध.र.४.थ्र.व
- क्रम.[उत्तेश] शु.चरिचीश
- विष्ट प्रमुख

দিখাওরু গ্ল.বঞ্জ

**#4** भे देंग

পদান্দ্রম:একব

क्षेट.घडुर.कुर्च

भवा राज्ञ सुना

अट.घड्डर.धु.धुरा

सर्केर देव पर पर प्रसार का की ब

क्रॅट्-क्राचिटः जनाः रा त्रशः दटः ययनाशः राशः थः

र्ट वयमधास्त्रीकृष्टीयाः इट-रु-वर्षम्यस्त्रीकृष्टिः व्यात्रस

श्चानक चड्डर.जायक्रेश.चोरेवोशातप्.हेर. चैट.के ४२ेचा राज.रेचांश्चट.चा.हेट.

विष्य-रे.सु.स्तू २८.४यमधा.सुरु.१०.विष्यःसपु. विष्य-रे.परेमोतालाषा-रूबातरःच्या

स्वन्यन्ते से व्हेर स्वन्यने से व्हेर

त्रुन् भ्रम्मानम् विष्यानिक्षे भ्रम् स्वतः सम्ब्रम्

पर्वोट हे झेट वडेर से या

- 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 mouthfuls (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 mchod-rten (or caitya).
- shall not take into my 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 taţena prapātena prāg bhāge pātram sthāpayişyāmah
- 73 Na nadyā hāryā hāriņyām pratisrota pātrenodakam grahīṣyāmaḥ
- 74 Notthitāli nişannāyāglānāya dharmam dešayişyāmali
- 75 Na nisannah nipannayaglanaya dharmam desayisyamah
- 76 Na nicatarake āsane nişanuā uccatare āsane nişanuāyāglānāya dharmam dešayişyāmah
- 77 Na pṛṣṭhato gacchantaḥ purato gacchate aglānāya dharmam deśaviṣyāmaḥ
- 78 Notpathena gacchantaḥ pathena gacchate aglānāya dharmaṁ deśayiṣyāmaḥ
- 79 Nodguşţhikākṛtāyāglānāya dharmam deśayişyāmaḥ
- 80 Notkṛṣṭikākṛtāyāglānāya dharmam desayiṣyāmaḥ
- 81 Notsaktikākṛtāyāglānāya dharmam deśayişyāmaḥ
- 82 Na vyastikākṛtāyāglānāya dharmam deśayiṣyāmaḥ
- 83 Naparyastikākṛtāyāglānāya dharmam deśayişyāmah
- 84 Noṣṇīṣaśirase dharmam deśayiṣyāmaḥ

भ्रायन्त्र कु.क्षेटाचड्डट्रेम्यासाला चेम्रोटाकुं कूका व्ययः क्षेट्रमास्य प्रेत्वास्य चेह्रमा चार्षमास्य भ्राय चार्षमास्य भ्राय

भ्र.ब.चर.भ्रयःचर.पट्टेब.क्र्रे.क्र्र्स.भ्र. चत्तर

भ्रे.ब.चर.भर्दे. टे.चच्.च.च.ज.ही.बंश. चच्.बुट.कुर.कुर.चं.च.ज.ही.बंश.

चन्द्र मु, प्यंभ, दश, प्रमु, बुट, कूशभू, भृ, येचर, जभ, दश, प्रमु, व्यं, य. जभ्म,

से दिन्दर सर्वे निर्धिन्य राज्य हैंस है। वन्द

มีสามาราชิมาสามาชั้มามีเปลา

श्र.थ.चर.चात्रर.च.म.क्र्य.श्र.च-पर

भ्रे.य.चर.च१४४.च्रॅ.च.चे.चर्चूज्यःचःत्यः क्रेंब्रःभ्रे:च.४५

अ.य.चर.स्या.च.चक्रेश.याचात्रर.च.

सुर्रेगोर ख्वायाळेंश श्रे मन्

- 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 religious 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 behind him except he is sick
- shall not give religious instruction 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 religious instruction before one that has his garment tucked up except he is sick.
- shall not give religious instruction to any one that is embracing another, except he is sick.
- shall not give religious instruction 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 instruction to one that makes the hair of his head into knots (or wears braided hair) except he is sick.

if not sick I shall not dis-

standing posture.

charge ordure and urine in a

85 Na kholasirase dharmam (व.मूब्रायमाक्ट्रशाक्षायपद shall not give religious instrucdeśayisyamah tion to one that has his can or hat (is with a covered head), except he is sick. 86 Na mauli sirase dharmam मन् उर्पयन् उदाया देश से न तर shall not tell of religious indeśayisyamah struction before one that has a diadem or tiara (or ornamented braided hair) on his head, except he be sick. 87 Navasthita [na vestita] ผลังรัฐสามาณ สัสเลามาลคร shall not give religious instrucsirase dharmam desayition to any one who has syamah . wrapped round his head (with a turban), except he is ब्राट्य के व्यविद्याय केंद्र के व्यव 88 Na hastyārūdhāya dharshall not give any religious mam deśavisyamah instruction to one who is mounted on an elephant. 80 Nasvarūdhāya dharmam दण किं या वा केंग्र में यन् ditto to one that is mounted deśayisyamah on horse-back. oo Na sivikārūdhāya dharmam दिनासद्भद्रनायकक्रासम्बद्ध ditto to one that sits (or is deśayişyamah carried) in a palanquin or litter. वर्षेद्र यदे हिट र ५ ५५म यय छेन 01 Na yanarūdhaya dharmam shall not give religious indeśayisyamah struction to him that is in a શ્રે'445 carriage or chariot. क्रिश : शर्वेद : दी च्रिंद : दा : वा : क्रूंश :श्रे : shall not give religious in-02 Na pādukārūdhāya dharmam desayisyamah struction to him that has 745 put on high shoes (or shoes) of a true colour. जनान्द्र वार्ष्ट्रनाक्षयः वार्क्रेसः श्र no religious instruction must 03 Na dandapānaye dharmam be given to him who holds a deśayişyāmah staff in his hand. जनाय. नर्नामा. हुनाश. टा. जा. कुरा. श. ditto to him that holds an 94 Na cchatrapāņaye dharmam umbrella or chatra. deśayişyamah जना ब अष्ट्रव. क. ह्यांश. त.ज.क्रश. हा ditto to him that holds a 95 Na sastrapāņaye dharmam weapon in his hand. deśavisyamah त्रवादार्थाः मी स्वाहारायाः के हरा ही no religious instruction must of Na khadgapānaye dharbe given to him that holds a mam desayişyamah sword in his hand. 445 लच. र रची र्ह्स्वशायाल कुराश्चा ditto to him that holds a bat-97 Nāyudhapāņaye dharmam tle-axe in his hand. deśayisyamah religious instruction shall not म् श्राम्बरपायाष्ट्रश्राश्चायन 98 Na sannaddhāya dharmam be given to such as are desayisyamah accousted or have put on a coat of mail.

शुः द्वायर विवोद्द शुः विवाद

99 Nāglānā utthitā uccāra-

prasrāvam karişyāmaņ

100 Na glana udake uccaraprasrāvam khetam singhānam vāntam viriktani chorayişyamah

भ्रावाचरासुविदानु चन्द्रामिक्षेत्रा श.र्ट. कैंचश.र्ट. सैनोश.च.र्टाम. बसानुदायकार्देर

101 Nā glānā saharita-pṛthivi pradese uccăra prasrăvam khetam singhanam vantam viriktam chorayişyamah

भ्रायाचर म्यूनिय राज्ये प्रति मेर्ने स्वीमा **रा प्रत्रा गरे रदा सक्रेया झर्दर** र्श्वेचरा.र्ट.स्रेचरा.रा.र्टाम.रश नुद्राधान देर

102 Nā sādhika pauruşyam vīksamadhiroksyāmah, auyatrāpāda iti siksā karaniya

नोर्देर्या नेट या सार्वे नहीं सार केट ज. श्र. चाट. ब्रश. जन्न. श्रवे. चर. श्र. र्ष्ट्रमारा या यश्चरायर प्

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 vomiting.

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.

CLVIII (249) รู้รับเลิบระบิรัยนี้ใช้มากรุสุญ Seven things (Rules or maxims) for APPEASING A QUARREL.

1 Sammukha vinayah

सर्विःसुस्र-५-१५-११-१२-१५ स दुब्दासाय् नृत्यायर दिसाय

3 Amūdha vinayah

2 Smrti vinayah

য়য়ৣয়৾য়ৼৼ৻ঽ৻য়য়ৼ৻ঢ়ৢয়ৼয়

4 Yad bhūyasīkīya

चिट क्षेत्र चैट सट चे सुर घर वे सप

5 Tattva svabhāvaisīyah

देवे दें के के दें हैं के दे के दें के दें के दें के दें के दें के दें के दें के दें के दें क ব্রথায

6 Stīrņa prastārakah Itrņa starakah]

7 Pratijāā kārakah

श्चर्यासःयाक्षरीरःप्राध 古かられて、コナ・ダが、む

evident decorum, decency (it is evidently proper to).

Lawful decency (it is lawfully proper).

prudent deceacy (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).

CLIX (250). किन्युरावक्न किन्युराविकायार्थिका प्रतिकार्थि Names of (or terms of) punishing OR FINING, CORRECTION, ETC.

I Vinayatisarini

*५५ूम* य:५८:५मभ:३

2 Deśana karaniya

वर्षनीश्रः चर-वि.च

(to be confessed)

3 Samvarah karaniyah

너취외화,디소,건,디 (to be bound) transgression of discipline or decorum.

confession, the making one to confess or declare his crime.

obligations, the giving for security, the act of binding, tying, or the state of being tied, bound and confinement.

4	Tarjaniyam	वर्षेत्रभाव	the menacing, reproving, blaming, censuring (of a criminal).
		(to be menaced)	ing, censusing (or a criminal).
5	Nigarhaņīyam	<b>117</b>	a reproaching, rebuking, aver-
6	Pravāsanīyam	(to be rebuked) 직접도	an exiling, banishing, expelling,
	•	(to be banished)	exile, banishment, expulsion.
7	Pratisamharantyam	वुर-विनेद्र-वर-स्वट-व	confiscation (and expulsion).
		(to be confiscated)	
8	Utkşepaņīyam	न्यस्य देशर् वेट.च	ejection, expulsion, the act of expelling one from a place.
		(to be expelled)	•
9	Nasaniyam	वर्ष्ट्रिवाच	a destroying or destruction.
		(to be destroyed)	
10	Utpatta-vyutthāna [Āpatti vyutthānam]	केट.च <b>ारा वर्ष</b> ट.च	an erecting of his fall, restora- tion, absolution from crime.
		(to be re-established)	
II	Parivāsaḥ	ğa	changing one's abode.
12	Mülapariv <b>āsa</b> ḥ	मंब् दशसू व	the changing of one's original place (a foundation).
13	Müläpakarşapariväsalı	लट.चाबु.चस.चश्चट.कु.सू.च	a second removal from his es- tablishment.
14	Мапаруат	धनीयर.चे.च	the act of making one glad, cheerful, merry, or the state of rejoicing greatly, exulta- tion.
15	Mülamänäpyam	नाई.दश अनु वर-पु:व	the act of making one heartily rejoice or the state of heartily rejoicing.
16	Müläpakarşamänäpyam	लट. बोबु. रक्ष. चश्चट. हे. खबे. चर.	the act of erecting one's heart again to be glad and cheerful.
		24	
17	Cīrņamānāpyarin	थचे चर.वेश	prudent, enjoyment or merri- ment (one that has been made joyful).
18	Avarşaņam [Avarhaņam] chandaparišuddhih	र्वेट:वर्र:वर्ट्यस्थर्गव	a faithful and very pure extrac- tion.
^r <b>v</b>	(057) Highara Scannar	र्गिक्षाचित्र केट्रिया। Terms of ex	ITREATING, PETITIONING AND

CLX (251). महिंदान दिवसाथ सिन्धानि किट्य। Terms of entreating, petitioning and exposing of business, etc. (in the congregation of priests).

r Muktikājāaptiķ	चेशूल.य.चेश्ची.री	the single or only proper (for liberation or emancipation).
2 Jñapti karma	न्स्य वर्षे व्यस	the prolation or utterance of the prayer, or verbal en- treaty.

3	Jñapti dvitIyam	न्स्रियः चः दृदः न्युक्ष	the secon
4	Jñapti caturtham	न्स्यायः ५८: वर्ष	the fourt
5	Karmavācanā	44.4 <u>£</u> 2.4	narration
6	Prathamă karma vâcană	<u> </u>	relation busine
7	Dvitīyā karma vācanā	<b>तश</b> .यहूर.त.चक्रेश.त	ditto
8	Tṛtīyā karma vācanā	पश.घहूरे.स.चीश्वेश.स	ditto
9	Chāyā-pañca samayāḥ	म्रीवःक्ष्र्र-तुषःश्व	a dial sh of a da
10	Catvāro nisāyāḥ	न्युक्ष:च्ले	the four p
11	V <b>ṛkṣam</b> ūlaṁ	Ac.2c.	the foot under
12	Piņḍapātaḥ	वस्र-ह्रास	alms, a l
13	Pāmsu kūlam	<b>ধ্রণ</b> : বংশ্রের	a heap o a dun upon,
14	Pratimuṣṭabhaiṣajyaṁ	<b>अ</b> त्रमणुषान्देश्यः	the depo taken ing.
15	Patanīyāḥ dharmāḥ	सेट.चर.चुर.त <b>े</b> .क्रूश	a wicked tion.
16	Śramaņa kārakāḥ	<b>न</b> में ब्रेंट छेर व	the act o
17	Poṣadhaḥ	म्बर्गे हुँदः	emendat the ac confes
18	Maṅgala poṣadhaṁ	चग्र-वैद्य-गुःम्बेर्र-हुदिः	a hymn recitin
19	Arvatpoşadlıam [Apat- poşadham]	श्रनदे.च.ज.चोश्र.ध्रीट.चे.च	general s time o
50	Śalākā	<b>₹</b> ₩.ৡ੮.	a round giving (amon
	Upagatiḥ	नारुक्षायर-द्रमःयस्त्रःय	one that gaged mined certain ment.
	Varşāpanāyikā	<b>19</b> 7.	one sun place,
	Pravāraņam	<b>न्यम्। र्</b> डे	prohibiti life.
24	Pravārakaḥ	<b>रम्यार्वे वेर</b> म	a censor ners,

the second entreaty.

the fourth entreaty.

narration of the affair or business.

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 stealing.

a wicked or criminal act or action.

the act of making or ordaining one a priest.

emendation of one's vicious life, the act of doing penitency, confession, general supplication.

a hymning supplication, the reciting of a te deum.

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 engaged himself to pass a determined period of time at a certain place; vow, engagement.

one summering at a certain place, a summer garment.

prohibition, censure of vicious life.

a censor or correction of manners, one (a priest) that reproves or rebukes others for their vicious life.

25 Pravāritam	<b>न्मम</b> न्	censure, prohibition.
26 Kathināstaraņam	श्च-व∳ट.च र्ट्ट-व	the spreading of a mat (on the ground).
27 Kathinam	₹.aûc.	a mat to sit on.
28 Kaţhināstārakaḥ	स्वनुद्धार्द्धाः (वर्ष्ट्राव)	one whose business it is to lay or spread mats on the ground.

CLXI (252). 됩니다 미환경 (고리 대한 NAMES OR TERMS FOR TAKING REPUGE WITH THE THREE HOLY ONES.

I Triśaraņagamanam	भ्रेवसन्धिभ-र्-त्न्
2 Buddham śaranam gac- chāmi dvipadānā- magram	भैनसःसःसष्ट्रं भटः चोऽ्रसःग्रीःसष्ट्रचोः सटसः <b>चेशजः</b>
3 Dharmam śaranam gac- chāmi virāgānāmagram	क्र्यायाभ्रुवशःसुःसक्रेव् क्रियायाभ्रुवशःसुःसक्रेव्
4 Sangham saranam gac- chāmi ganānāmagram	क्र्यां अक्रम् द्रमे त्र्र्या सुवस

**N. M. P.** 

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.

CLXII (253). 디침디디디 대한 대한 대한 HAMES OF THE EIGHT FUNDAMENTAL ARTI-CLES IN THE DOCTRINE (OF BUDDHA) THAT ARE TO BE OBSERVED BY EVERY RELIGIOUS PERSON.

I Prāņātipāta viratiķ	र्श्वनाम्बर्द्धर्यः श्वेदः व
2 Adattādāna viratiķ	स वैदानर लेदा य हिंदा व
3 Abrahmacarya viratiḥ	भ्र.ष्ट्राचर-ब्रुद्गिर-पार्श्वेद्ग्य
4 Mṛṣāvāda viratiḥ	नहुन् नुःश्चः वः श्वॅटः व
5 Madyapāna viratiķ	श्रुक्ष.तर् प्रवीर.वर्ष.वर्टेट.व.श्रुट.व
6 Gandha-mālya-vilepana- varnaka-dhāraņa viratiņ	यः स्त्रीयः यः सुटः व सुरु दिन्द्रियः दिः चुन्दा यः दिः खेटः

7 Uccasayana mahasayana

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 falsehood (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.
- मि सून अस्त दी रूप सून केन दी to desist from sleeping upon a high and large couch or bed.

8 Vikālabhojanaviratiķ 9 Samanvāhara ācārya	र्वेश्वर्याच्यात्रे असः स्ट्रीट्य स्ट्रीय प्रदेश प्रतिहरू स्ट्रीय	to desist from eating without the proper time thereof. master! (teacher) I beg. be merciful to me (or think kindly of me).
10 Śṛṇotu bhadanta saṅgha	न्नो.५5ुन. वर्ष्ड्नयः इससः मास्ट्रनुः	Venerable body of priests! I beg you to hear me.
rr Ullumbatum [? ullumpa- tu mām]	<del>यन्</del> याद्रद <b>्राम्</b> र्राथ	I heg to direct me.
12 Anuśik <b>ș</b> e	हेश-सु-श्चित-य	I shall learn accordingly.
13 Anuvarttiye [anuvidhīye]	<u>इसश्रिसेय</u> तु	I shall endeavour accordingly.
14 Anukaro-ye[mi?]	हेश सुन्वीर र्	I shall do accordingly.

### CL

CLXIII (257) ॲ'55'디팅'디팅'라다 Names of thirteen things (belonging to the dress of a priest).			
1	Sanghāţī	<b>इंस</b> है-	a priest's garment consisting of many small long pieces of cloth sewed together.
2	Uttarāsaṅgaḥ	ह्य-मिश	an upper garment.
3	Antarvāsah	<b>अव</b> ट में इं	a lower garment to cover the feet, a garment worn on the lower part of the body.
4	Sankak <b>şik</b> ā	<b>5्यम्</b> बर्	a sort of shirt for remitting the sweat (or a sort of upper gown to keep off dust).
5	Pratisankakşikā	र्वामाञ्चर मी माञ्चर	ditto another below it.
6	Nivāsanam	ব্য <b>র্থর</b>	a gown like a petticoat.
7	Pratinivāsanam	चेश्र संचर्धा गु.चोड्य	ditto worn below the former.
8	Keśapratigrahanam	स्य	a barber's napkin.
9	Snätrasäţakam	<b>उ</b> ष्टिस-रश	a bathing petticoat or piece of cloth.
10	Nișadanam pratyăstara	म्दित्य	a piece of cloth spread on the ground either to eat from, or sit on.
11	Kaṇḍūpraticchadanam	नाभन्यन्त्रायय	a piece of cloth for covering an itch or ulcer.
12	Varşā sāţī cīvaram	<b>५५</b> -मी में स-स्स-हेद	a large piece of cotton cloth worn in the summer season.
13	Parisāra cīvara [pariskāra- cīvaram]	ऑ. <b>5</b> र्गुं)न्त्रि	a cloak-bag, a bag for carrying things in.

# CLXIV (258). 与可复工的研究的 Names of the utensils of a Shamana (or Buddelst priest).

	DHIST PRIEST).	
r Pātram	श्रुट: पत्रेर	a goblet, a sort of broad plate to eat and drink of.
2 Kupātram	<b>₫</b> c.ਖತ੍ರ2. <b>@</b> c.£.	a smaller sort of ditto.
3 Sikyam	₹.4	a sort of bag of net work, used for carrying provisions and other things in.
4 Pātra poņikah	<b>भु</b> ट वजे <b>र</b> गुः सूर	a bag or vessel for the goblet or plate.
5 Pātra sthavikah	<b>ૡૢ</b> ઽ:ૡ૽૽૱૽૽ૢ૾ૺ૽૽ૣૺૡ૽ૼૼૼૼ	ditto.
6 Pātra kaṭaka	क्षेट.चड्डर.चर्चना.चर्.चर्.चर्	a sort of ring or circle to place on the goblet or plate.
7 Cakodakam	<b>भेरवाम</b> धुर	a sort of basket with a covered mouth.
8 Trapu maṇdalakaṁ	<b>9</b> 3797979	a sort of orb or disk of lead.
9 Khakşaram	प्राप्तः यसेव	a kind of staff with rinkling ornaments on.
10 Śarakam	8×.8	a small cup, a drinking vessel.
II Bhaisajya saravakam	NA CALL	a box or vessel for keeping medicaments in.
12 Kalācika	म्म <b>ा</b> त्र-	a spoon, a ladle.
13 Pātra vasyāpakam	क्षेट.चड्रेट ग्रीम मर्लिम्स	a cover or lid for the goblet or plate.
14 Piņķa vertanam	ditto	ditto.
15 Mukha pocchanam	मिर्देट:सुंश	a piece of cloth for wiping the face, a napkin.
16 Kundikā	र्य य ही <b>बै</b> नाश	a student's water-pot, the kamandalu, a pitcher.
17 Varvanikā [vartanikā]	रेक्च	a pitcher.
18 Pratigrahaḥ, lakkaṇa [lam- paṇaṁ?]	<b>ENIBER</b>	a sort of kettle, or pitcher.
19 Kşampaņam	<del>9</del> र्	a stone for a sling, a sling.
20 Melandukam	<b>न्द्रा</b> देश	a stone for making ink on.
21 Pūlā	क्ष्म स्त्रुवाना स्त	a shoe with strings to it.
22 Maņdapūlah	क्षमभुख	a shoe with a leg, a boot.
23 Upānat	<b>ଅ</b> ହୁଦ <b>୍ଧ ଅ</b>	a shoe.

2.00	BARBARI	-III)MIM Buduisii voor.	
24	Pāda ve <b>ṣ</b> ṭanikā	ব্র্ন	a kind of pantofle sandal or slipper covering only the sole of the foot.
<b>25</b>	Sūcī	THE STATE OF THE S	a needle.
26	Süci gṛhakam	מי-רמ	a needle case.
27	Mudrā	ব্	a seal, a stamp.
28	Jihvā nirlakşaņikā [nirlekhanikā]	क्षुं मी मिल्र	a thing or utensil to cleanse the tongue with.
29	Śatrakam	म्बेदु	a scimitar, a sword, a weapon.
30	Kâka cañcukam	म्रो. <b>वे</b> .ऱ्या.म्राक्षक्ष.क्ष.वे	a scimitar like the beak of a crow, a crooked sword.
31	Kukkuta paksakam	म्.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.चे.चं.चं.चं	a sword similar to a cock's wing.
32	Chatram	मानुमास	umbrella.
33	Süryakāntaḥ	श्र.चेत्र	a crystal bus, a burning glass, a sort of red crystal.
34	Candrakāntaḥ	<b>इ</b> .चेब	crystal, white crystal.
35	Namatam	ब्रुट:व	a felt (a sort of cloth without being worn).
36	Kocavakam	ब.च. or जै.च	a skin, a sort of garment of skin.
37	Pravārakam	বৃত্ত-হুম	a kind of fine linen.
38	Ciliminikā	<b>NT.BZ</b>	a kind of short petticoat.
39	Viralikā	शेट:रस	a sort of thin cloth, a cloth for covering the privy parts.
40	Vidhamanam, vyajanam	<b>यशेय भव</b>	a fan, a cooling instrument.
<b>4</b> I	Masakavāraņam	ฐั⊏.ศน	a fly slap.
42	Pindhopadhānam [vimbo- padhānam]	<u> </u>	a cushion, a pillow, a stuffed bag to lay under the head.
43	Tūlikā, vṛşikā	र्वेश्वट.क्टस.स्व	a mattress or quilt, a bed, a down or cotton bed.
44	Kāya bandhanam	भु: <b>रम्</b> श	a girdle, any thing tied round the waist.
45	Paţţikā	चेंद्र.ब	a kind of girdle or belt (made of the red lodh).
46	Loh akath	<b>भुमा</b> सँ र	a steel.
47	Askuñcakaṁ [aṣṭuñca- kaṁ]	<b>ਚੈ.</b> ੧੮.	a kind of seal or stamp.
48	Marucikā	<b>क्र.य बुं</b> ड	a small or narrow belt, a thong.
49	Veņī	व्यक्-सु	an unornamented lock of hair.

	UTENSILS OF A SR
50 Lampakam	ब्रॅंन्'लॅर'बट'र्स्टस'स्ब
51 Masakakuți	ĀC.취디티
52 Kholā	g or ga
53 Koloha-sthavika [kolo- halasthavikaḥ ?]	<b>ୟ</b> 'କ'ହୁଁ
54 Civara vṛṣikā	কুল.চ্ৰা্ম.ড্ৰী.চ্ৰাচ্-শ.বী
55 Garakam [karakam]	<b>ਹ</b> .ਅ.ਹੈਬ
56 Kuṇḍalakaṁ	ਭਟਖ਼.ਹੰਖ਼
57 Kaṭāhakaṁ	ਬਟ≰। or €.ਰੁ
58 Ayodroņikā	ञ्चनाशःगुःमहिंदः ६८स
59 ? Agāresthāpakam daśa- katikam [angāra sthā- pana śakaţikā]	<b>बे</b> बाश श्रुट.
60 Kaphalikā	회.ㄷ.
61 Pacanikā	र्देना ये
62 Bhaişajyāñjana nālikā	शमाञ्चर ब्रेंग र्नेट सु
63 Śuktiḥ	<b>કે.</b> ત્રુજા
64 Kutupam	વર્તુ:શ્ર-:ૹૻૄઽ
65 Kacchapuṭam	মকৰ দুশ
66 Lavana pațalikă	র <b>্দ</b> শ
67 Śleşmakaţāhakam	<b>ਸ਼</b> ଌୖ <b>୷</b> ଅନ୍ ୖୢୣ୕ୡ୕
68 Parisvāpanatii [parisrāva- ņam]	कु.क्चाश
69 Khallakam	<b>প্-ত্</b> নাধ্যনীনাধীন
70 Kundikā	ই <b>এ</b> .প্ৰ <b>ৰা</b> ধ
71 Parmakānakam ? [parņa- kanakam]	ই <b>এ</b> .ব.৬বরমঞ্ছনাধ. <del>হব</del>
72 Ravaņakam	यैथाक्ष्यशःचोक्ष्यैःस्व
73 Mocanapattakam	নাধত.ত্বনাধ
74 Daṇḍaponaṁ	ब्रैट.क्चन
75 Dhāraṇapātram	<b>ৱ</b> ল্ <b>শ</b> ইক'ৰ্মু

- a sort of stuffed cap.
- a curtain to keep off mosquitoes or flies.
- a cap, a hat.
- a bag of cotton cloth.
- a bag to keep or carry the religious garb in.
- a small vessel for carrying some water with him for religious ablution.
- a sort of cup of copper.
- a boiler, a caldron.
- a long iron basin, or trough
- a kind of fire hearth or stove.
- an iron pan for boiling grain.

ditto, an iron pot for cooking in.

- a hollow vessel or tube for keeping in medicaments for the eye.
- a pearl, oyster, a conch, a shell.
- a small leathern oil bottle.
- a kind of sack or hag worn on the side.

bag for keeping salt in.

a spittle box.

an utensil for straining water with

another sort of straining instrument of a triangular form. another kind of ditto.

- a vessel with straining holes in the bottom.
- a bottle or goblet with a straining spout on the side.
- a clarifying or straining cloth.
- a purifying straining instrument.
- a bag or vessel for keeping the straining instrument in (or a vessel supporting that instrument).

240	SANSKRIT—TIBETAN—ENGLISH VOCABULARY.		
76	Sarakam	बॅर-वु	a sort of wooden cup used for drinking tea, etc.
77	Pānīyasthālakam	<b>₫.</b> ₤	a water jar, a vessel for keeping water in.
78	Ayaspiṇḍaṁ	अैंचांश.ग्री.च <del>ो</del> ⊀.ची	a block or lump of iron.
<b>7</b> 9	Śrakhalika	जैपोश.यम	a chain of iron.
80	Netrikam	ध्रमञ्जेत (ह)	a syringe.
81	Nasta karaṇam	क्रैर-धिनाश-तपु-धिर	an instrument for boring the nose for pouring any liquid medicine.
82	Kathinam	<b>₹.a</b> ₽€.	a mat or any similar thing to spread on the ground for sit- ting, etc., on.
83	Kantarika	리글소. 경디	a sort of ladle or spoon.
84	Carpaṭakaṁ	59E.B	a sort of cake or biscuit of flour.
85	Kuṭhārikā	षु:रे	a hatchet, an axe.
86	Añjana salākā	यभु:यदे: <b>गु</b> रःस	a sort of small spoon or flat piece of bone, etc., used for smearing unguents, plaster,
87	Civara vamsah	म्राणी.मोर्ट.	etc., on the body with.  a reed or frame for hanging garments on.
88	Khaţţāmañca	E ·	a bedstead.
89	Vithikā	<u>দ</u> ্ধিও	a bedstead or a stool.
90	Pratipādakam	श्चितः मानः देव	a sort of foot stool (made of hair).
91	Ajapādaka daņḍaḥ	<b>्वे.</b> चे संघात	a kind of staff, etc.
92	Nagadantakam	ac.	a wooden pin or bracket pro- jecting from a wall.
93	Darvikā	리크<-김	a ladle, a spoon.
94	Sphimija	धरास्याश	a besom, a broom to sweep with.
95	Karmāra bhāņdikā	सन्र-धुर	a brazier's tools or instruments.
96	Ghata bhedanakam	<b>ह</b> .चो <u>ज</u> ेंद	a borer for a large earthen ves-
97	Nāpita bhāṇḍaṁ	<b>उचेन।शक्तिम्</b> यान्याक	a barber's instruments.
98	В Каграгаф	र्वेनसम्भा मुँस	form, shape, an iron sauce- pan, sand, gravel or sandy soil.
99	Udaka bhāṇḍādhiṣṭhānaṁ	ক স্থান শৰী	a frame or supporter for a water jar.
100	Pādādhişţhānam	<b>1</b> 15-54	a foot-stool.

#### CLXV (259). ๆเรา เป็น เป็น Names of the twelve persons (that superin. TEND SUCH AND SUCH THINGS).

1 Viharoddešakah	चौरश्रीचट.चर्स्नेच	the chooser of a dwelling place or he that has the superinten-
2 Bhaktoddeśakaḥ	34.01.0 <u>%</u> .0	dence of etc. superintendence of eating.
3 Javāgūcārakaḥ	<b>કેનાન</b> ઇનું થય.ત	distributor of soup.
4 Khādyakacārakaḥ	বন্, হুগ, পর্মুষ, ব or পর্সুষ, ব	who distributes the meat and sauce.
5 Phalacarakah	निट र्नेन वर्ने अप	ditto the fruits.
6 Yat kiñciccārakaḥ	स्र केनार प्रमुख व	ditto the miscellaneous small things.
7 Bhāṇḍagopakaḥ	<b>ब्रॅ</b> र-ब्रु-१२ चुयःय	the superintendent of the vessel (or plates, etc.).
8 Bhāṇḍa bhājakaḥ	क्रूर-धुर-वनेर-घ	he that divides the vessels.
9 Varşā šāṭīgopakaḥ	<b>59र-गुँरशः के बसेर</b> -ध	the superintendent of the large summer cloths of cotton.
10 Civaragopakah	न्य सेन्य	the superintendent or keeper of religious garments (or of gar- ments and clothes).
11 Civara bhājakaḥ	मुंश.४ मुर.त	who divides the garments (among the priests).
12 Upadhi vārikah	<b>५</b> वो क्रेंब	the chief custos in a monastery.
13 Preşakah	शत्मा य <b>े</b> नश्चा	a messenger, a servant.
14 Vyajana vārikah [bhājana-	हेर धुर ग्रे लग र व	a servant attending on some students of a certain class.
vārikaḥ] 15 Pānīya vārikaḥ	कुदै:ल्यन्य	a servant who has the care of water for drinking.
16 Prasādhi vārikah	श्रह्म अंद्रश	ditto that has the care of dress, decoration, embellishment.
[prāsadi] 17 Parişaņģa vārikaḥ	<b>य</b> ःरेशमुँ <b>ल्</b> भन्य	ditto that takes care of the altar (or the vessels exposed on the several degrees or steps in a sacred place).
18 Sayanāsanavārikaķ	<b>भज.रे</b> ये ग्रे बिय.रे त	one that takes care of bedding.
19 Mandasayanāsanavārikah	ममस्दिनी सुनिधारी लग्न-प	a superintendent general of bed- dings (or of the quarter where they are kept).

AND THE EIGHTEEN SUBDIVISIONS (OF THE BUDDRISTS IN ANCIENT INDIA).

त्याह्म यः क्रम् रुदः स्पृदः यदः the venerable class that affirm I. Arya sarvāstivādāh

the existence of all things (or the sect that affirmed the existence of all the holy sages).

242 53.03	Kuij—116m/Au-madimon voc	ABCHART.
ı Müla sarvāsti vādāļi	मिलि.श्रम्भ सन्दर्ग्यूर् तारः श्रुप्ति स्रे	the class or sect that affirms the existence of the root of all things.
2 Kasyapīyālı	देन्:बुदशःसदे:ब्रे	the sect (or the followers) of Kāsyapa
3 Mahi sasakalı	શ <b>ે</b> ફ્રેંગ ફ્રે	the sect that shows or instructs the earth.
4 Dharmaguptāli	क्रुस:बुद:ह्ये	the sect that takes care of the (Buddhistic) religion.
5 Bahu śrutīyāḥ	সে ে বু বুজান্ত্র ক্র	the sect that has heard much (or what is learned and celebrated).
6 Tāmrasāţīyāḥ	<b>ব্</b> রা <b>'ব্যু</b> ম-শু	the sect wearing garments of dark red (or copper) colour.
7 Vibhajya vādinaļi	<b>₹য়</b> ৾৾য়ৼঢ়ৼ৾ঀৣ৾৽য়ৢ৾৾৽ঢ়৻ঽ৾ৼ৾	the sect that teaches by analysing (the doctrine).
II. Ārya sammitīyāļi	<b>বরনাধ্যমানীধানীধান</b> নীমান	the venerable sect respected (reverenced) by all.
8 Kaurukullakāḥ	शर त्र्रोनश रेमश गुःश्	the noble sect that is celebrated on earth (or the sect of the (Kuru tribe).
9 Avantakāḥ	श्रुट: पर्दे: स्रे	the watchful or preserving sect (or that of Oujein).
10 Vātsīputrīyāḥ	নাধধ:ম:বিধু:ছ্	the sect of Vātsiputra (or vatsa- pattana).
III. Mahāsāṅghikāḥ	<b>न्नोत्र्र्</b> यथळेब्य	the sect of the great community of priests.
11 Purvašailāļī	.वर.मी <sup>.</sup> रे.चें दे.हे	the sect called after the eastern rocky mountains.
12 Aparaśailāḥ	<b>नु</b> त्रःणुः रे:वें दे:ध्रे	the sect called after the western rocky mountains.
13 Haima vatāḥ	म् ८४.५.५५ ह्ये	the sect dwelling in the snowy mountains.
14 Lokottara vādinaļi	<b>८</b> हेमा हेब २५ ५ श श्रुवि श्रे	the sect that speaks of the last (next) world.
15 Prajñapti vādinaḥ	द् <u>याःयरः श्</u> चायते : श्चे	the sect that speaks determi- nately (or of an appointed time)
IV. Arya sthāvirāḥ	<b>ं</b> दन्नेश.त.चोद्रश.चद्देर.त	the venerable priesthood dwell- ing in fixed habitations (or convents).
16 Mahāvihāravāsinaḥ	चिष्ट्रचा समामित्रः केषः चिष्यः हो	the sect residing in large convents.
17 Jetavanīyāḥ	मुभः गुेरः क्ष्यः महस्यः यदेः श्वे	the sect residing in the grove of the victorious prince (near Srāvastī).
18 Abhayagiri vāsinaḥ	<b>ঀ</b> ৾৾Êम য়'য় <b>৾৾<b>ৼ</b>৾ৼ<b>৸</b>৻য়ৼ৾</b>	the sect residing on the Abhaya mountain.
CLXVII (261). म्वि.न.सु.न	5574 On the seventeen subj	ECTS (OF THE DULVA CLASS).

1 Pravrajyā vastu 2 Poşadha 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	Varșă vastu	59र मी माने	the subject of passing the sum- mer at a certain place (or of
4	Pravāraņa vastu	न्नामा द्वेदे मुन	summering). the subject of prohibition or admonition (or censure of
5	Kathina vastu	स.चमेट.म्.चेब्	immoral actions). the subject of mats and similar things for spreading on the ground.
6	Cīvara vastu	म्रि.मी	the subject of garments (and clothes).
7	Carma vastu	ग्रे. सिनाश.ग्री.मिंब	the subject of leather (hide and skin also).
8	Bhaişajya vastu	इदि:म्ब	the subject of drugs and medi- caments.
9	Karma vastu	ଫମ୍ମ.ନ୍ରି.ଅର୍ଷ	the subject of works (in former lives or life).
10	Pratikriyā vastu	द्वेर.यद्भायदे.यबि	the subject of remedy.
II	Kālā kāla sampāta vastu	रुष: <b>र्</b> ट:रुष:ब्राःशेद:द:र्ट:क्षुर:वर्दे: मृष्	the subject of what is seasonable or unseasonable with some other subjects added to.
12	Bhūmyantarasthacaraņa	शम्बद्गर् सुँच दससुँश यदे मुबै	subject of removing from one
	vastu	(the changing of the time or season.)	place to another.
13	vastu Pari karmaņo vastu	(the changing of the time or	
_		(the changing of the time or season.)	place to another.  the subject of practical business. the subject of dissensions, or
14	Pari karmaņo vastu	(the changing of the time or season.)  অম্প্রমান্ত্র বিশ্বি	the subject of practical business. the subject of dissensions, or of different works (actions). the subject of divisions (with
14	Pari karmaņo vastu Karma bheda vastu	মেমান্ধ্যমন্ত্র নার্বি নার্বি (the changing of the time or season.)  মেমোন্ধ্যমন্ত্র মুদ্দেশন্ত্র নার্বি	the subject of practical business. the subject of dissensions, or of different works (actions).

## CLXVIII (262). 중경도역정자다면원화도계 NAMES OF THE FIVE KINDS OF WATER FIT (OR PROPER) TO BE DRUNK.

ī Sangha kalpaņ.	<b>न</b> ने ५ नुबन्धिक इट म	(that which) is made fit by the priesthood (or the collective
2 Puṅgala kalpaḥ [Pudgala]	च ८.चच .च श.२८.च	body of the priests). ditto by the person (appointed therefor).
3 Paristāva kalpaķ	<b><sup>©</sup>.</b> ত্বনাধা,ট্রীধা,ঐ.c.ব	ditto by being strained.
4 Ahorātra kalpaḥ	३ <sup>५</sup> .७च.च्रेश.२८.च	ditto by being kept one day and night.
5 Udapāna kalpaņ	<u> </u>	ditto by being of a well (or well water).

13 Kasambakajatah

CLXIX (263). 독미월다다한 중이 A FAULT OR DEFECT IN A PRIEST.

COUNTED FOR A FAULT OR DEFECT IN A PRIEST.			
ı Abhikşulı	বলাস্ক্রন্থের বিশাস্ক্রন্থিত। মান্দ্র্যা	it ill becomes a gelong or such a man is not gelong.	
2 Aśramaṇaḥ	न्ने:ब्रुंट:पु:श्रे:ड्रट:च। or न्ने:	it is improper (unbecoming) for a samana (śramaņa) or a Buddhistic priest, or such a man is no more a śramaṇa.	
3 Aśākya putrīyaḥ	विश्वालुक्त नि.ग्रेषु.वेर्द्धाःश्वरःच। ०ः सी.ग्रेषु.	it is unbecoming to a (spiritual) son (or disciple, follower) of Sākya or such a man is no more a son or disciple of Sākya.	
. µ Dhvamsyate bhikşu-bhā- vât	द्युर द्युर	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 (bhikşu, gelong).	
5 Hatamasya bhavati Śramaṇyaṁ	देवी . रेमी. ह्रींट. मी. क्षेत्र . क्षेत्र . त्र .	his religious character is lost (or destroyed, violated).	
6 Dhvastam, mathitam, pa- titam, parājitam	चैरःत अध्यक्षात्। य <u>श</u> ्यम्। श्रीटः। त्रधःतरः	he is lost or rendered impure, is subdued, is fallen, is totally defeated (by the adversary).	
7 Apratyuddhāryamasya bhavati śrāmaņyam	द्यार की स्थार की स्थार की स्थार की स्थार की स्थार की स्थार की स्थार की स्थार की स्थार की स्थार की स्थार की स्	his religious character is lost irrecoverably.	
8 Tadyathā: tālamastakac- chinnāḥ	न्येर के मेट र अदे अर्चे वस्र्यः	(in the same manner) for in- stance as when the top of the Tala tree is cut down.	
9 Abhavyaharitatväya	or भ्रे.चर्च ठा भ्र.चर्च	it cannot grow any more green or it cannot become green again.	
10 Duḥśīlaḥ	<b>ই</b> পট্রিমধ্য.ব <sup>্</sup> ছস.च	immoral, vicious, irreligious, dishonest, a breaker or vio- lator of moral laws or good morals.	
11 Pāpa dharmā	<b>ह</b> ्यायदे : कूश <b>- ८४</b>	of a vicious nature or manners, wicked; a wicked, irreligious, sinful man.	
12 Antaḥ pūti avasrutaḥ	प्ट.श्रम्थ.कृट.कृर. <b>व्ह</b> म्य	who inwardly being corrupt the pus issues or drops from	

मेट.श्**राय.के.श्रेर.ग्रीर**.श

he is grown (or become) like a

rotten tree.

14 Śańkha svara samācāraḥ	लिम् त्रंट खंद हुँ र प	acting (according to the sound of a conchshell) like a sheep
15 Aśramaṇaḥ śramaṇapra- tijñaḥ	निःश्वेद ' झः धेद ' दर ' दने श्वेदः पु ' स्था क्षेत्र	and ass (i.e. foolishly).  not having the true religious character and yet professing himself to be a Sramana (or Bauddha priest).  not practising an uncorrupt (pure chaste) life, and yet professing himself to be of incorrupt manners or a brahmacarī.
16 Abrahmacārī brahmacāri- pratijñaḥ	क्टनातर.श्रुट्रियर क्रिक्ट व क्टना तर श्रुट्रियर क्रिक्ट वर	
17 Šīla vipannaḥ	क्ष्मान्ब्रसः भ्रमशःच	one that has lost his moral character (or has violated the moral laws).
18 Dręti vipannah	<i>के.च-</i> अेशश.त	one whose theory or principle is degenerated (or rendered im-
19 Ācāra vipannaḥ	कें.चा.३शश.च	pure). one of degenerated rites and ceremonies. one of a degenerate livelihood
20 Ajīva vipannaḥ	त्र <b>्वः १ श्रम्यः</b> च	
21 Śikṣā bhraṣṭaḥ	वश्चियः य (बेम्) य	or profession. a fallen or destroyed doctrine.

CI.XX (264). महिमामा पर्माहाय श्रीमहाय Names of a vihāra (convent, monastery, college, etc.) and other things.

1 Gandha kuţī	ट्रे.चेश्ट.चट.	a holy place for offering there incenses or sacred fragrant substances to any divinity or saint.
2 Bihāraḥ or vihāraḥ	महिमासमाम्बद	a convent, monastery, college, etc.
3 Layanam or alayah	निर्देश निर	a house, an abode, a dwelling place.
4 Varşakah	<b>19</b> 1795	a summer house, or a dwelling place during the rainy season.
5 Gaṇḍī (ghaṇṭā)	ମହୁ ମହୁଲବି ହିନ୍ତ ବିଛିଟ୍ ମିଂର୍ଜିଙ୍	a plate or mixed metal struck as a bell.
6 Gaṇḍī koṭanakaṁ	महिलदे चेद	a little hammer or instrument for beating the gandi
7 Velā cakram	के ब्रेन् ग्रेन्स्य	a dial plate (showing the pro- gress of the sun).

CLXXI (265). THE THE CONTROL NAMES RELATING TO THE SUBJECT OR MATTER ON GAR-MENTS (OF THE PRIESTS).

I Orņaka vāsah (aurņaka	ব্যব্	a garment of woollen cloth.
vāsaḥ] 2 Śāṇakaṁ	4:42:28	linen (of hemp or flax).
3 Kşaumakam	क्रामदे रस	a sort of silk stuff or cloth.

	_	
4 Daukūlakam	ું.મું.ખ <sup>ુ</sup> .પત્ય.	a kind of wove silk; fine silk stuff, a raiment of, etc.
5 Koţţambakam	र्गे.५:अदे.४अ	a kind of stuff of that name.
6 Kārpāsakam	रक्ष में <b>ब</b>	a garb or garment of cotton cloth,
7 Kauśeyakam	क्षेत्-५-	a coarse kind of silk stuff made by the Mons (hill people of India near Tibet).
8 Amsukam	5×14	another sort of ditto.
9 Pantakam [Paṭṭakaṁ]	55	wove silk, garment of silk stuff.
10 Pațați	<b>ଜୟ</b> .ପ୍ର	cloth, coloured cloth, fine cloth.
II Paţakaḥ	रश्र-प्राचा क्रेब	a large piece of cotton or linen cloth.
12 Śāṭakaṁ	रशःलीचीःसेर	a small (or fine) piece of linen, a petticoat.
13 Pravāraņ	नेदु:रस	a sort of fine linen.
14 Āmilaḥ	नेतु:रक्ष:भुवाळेब	a large piece of fine linen.
15 Krimilikāḥ	वेतु:रक्ष:र्अर:य	ditto of a red colour.
16 Krimivarņā	<b>य</b> न्बर	a red garment or red stuff, cloth.
17 Saumilikā	नेतु:सुम	a sort of fine linen.
18 Kāśika sūkṣmā	तीया.पी.मी.पोटी.रश.सेर	fine linen from Kāśī or Benares.
19 Samavarņā	प <sup>्</sup> र्म,रद्	cloth or garment of an uniform colour.
20 Durvarņā	<u>षि:र्रेन):द<b>ब</b>:च</u>	ditto of a bad colour.
21 Aparāntakani	के.प्रेची.म्रीस	a garment of sky or water colour.
22 Erakam	चलक्ष	a kind of carpet from Erak.
23 Merakam	બૈદ <b>.મે</b> ય.મું. <b>ન</b> ાર્	a couch (or seat) made of the bark of some trees.
24 Syandarakam	र्से <b>द.यज.</b> .ग्री. <b>संद</b>	a sort of carpet made of coarse silk stuff.
25 Madhurakam [mandura- kam]	रश.चल.ची.बेब	a sort of cotton carpet brought from Madhurā.
26 Mṛta pariṣkāraḥ	ने.चंद्र.ब्रह्म	the goods (or substance) of a deceased (person or priest).
27 Sama sāmantakam	मि.चट.प्रूट.लीच	a cubit in circumference.
28 Yugam	<b>gc.</b>	a pair, a couple.
29 Dvipuṭa saṅghāṭī	क्षंत्र वट.चैव.क्व	a doubled upper garment.
30 Tripuța saṅghāṭī	<del>द्</del> रुव:सुर:नाशुक्र:रेक्र	a trebled ditto.

31 Dhanikalı	क.चो.च <b>ंद</b> ारा	the folding up of a garment,
32 Civara śroņi	જુલ.નોંશ.મું.જ્જાની	a piece of wood for cleansing
33 Ananda paţţikā	मध्यः भूर	the religious garb with. the line or edge of a garment.
34 Phalakaḥ	म् नुदे देव य	that part which covers the
35 Gaṇḍuṣikaḥ	क्षेब्र.त.मूब्र.त	a patched garb.
36 Upaniśrayaḥ	रे वियामाद्रशाय उद्दः य	[a little shelter]?
37 Aśrayaniyam	महरा:वडद	[to have had recourse to]?
38 Kalpikam	<b>3</b> C' <b>a</b>	fit, convenient, proper, becom-
39 Utkacaḥ prakacaḥ romapātaḥ	चःर्सेट.ज.र्डेट.च.के.चै श्र.त्रेद.टे.ज्येट.च.केचे.श्र.ढ्या.त.क.	ing, etc. with hairs standing on end or with a rough hair, with com- plicated hair, with a hair lying down.

# CLXXII (270). 위치기(국목자기 (Out of the desire for understanding the language) NAMES OF ALL SORTS OF DISEASES OR MALADIES.

NAMES OF ALL SORTS OF DISEASES OR MALADIES.		
ı Śoṣaḥ	श्लेम.त	pulmonary consumption, dry- ing; intumescence, swelling.
2 Lohalingam	ह्रेंनाय or <u>श्</u> रेंनाय	a large ulcer or sore.
3 Apasmāraḥ	4£7:3 <b>5</b>	the falling sickness, epilepsy (the loss of memory or sense).
4 Vaisarpaḥ	क्षे:५वय	a sore, an imposthume.
5 Aṅga bhedaḥ	लब्:यना हिनाःच	pain in the limbs, gout or any painful disease.
6 Gulmaḥ	ন্থ্ৰৰ	a chronic enlargement of the spleen, or induration of the mesenteric glands; a concre- tion in the bowels, etc.
7 Pāṇdu rogaḥ	<b>광점</b> 다	a sort of dropsical disease.
8 Kşatam	শ্লু ন্সুমধায	a sore or hurt of the lungs.
9 Sambhinna vyañjana	m ब्रोप्प्यस्य [ ५५सस ? ]	a disease in which both nature necessities are discharged to- gether.
10 Aţnkkaraḥ	यमेशःह्य [ह्यः]	the name of a disease.
II Bhagandara bhasmak	taḥ মর্কর্মন ইমান	ulceration of the fistula in anus.
12 Asāngi [arsa]	सर्वट.पर्चेश	the piles in the fundament.
13 Chardiḥ	भुव <u>ा व</u> ्रें त	inclination to vomiting, a disease.
14 Mūtra rodhaḥ	<b>%</b> .जन्मश	obstruction of urine, dysury.

15	Slīpadaļı	न्दः द्वा	elephantiasis, enlargement of the legs.
16	Klamaḥ	במ.ם	fatigue, weariness, exhaustion.
17	Aṅgadāhaḥ	ଜିଣ୍ଟ-ଷ୍ଟ-ସ	heat in the limbs or members, inflammation of the body.
18	Pārśvadāhaḥ	<b>ફે</b> ব শ্ৰিন্ <b>ষ</b> ঠ'ব	inflammation of the rib side.
19	Asthi bhedaḥ	<b>?श.</b> त.ज.ब्रे <b>ग</b> .त	pain in the bones.
20	Sañcara vyādhiķ	<b>बर</b> द्वें व	great pain of the body.
21	Jvaraḥ	<b>रम</b> ब	fever (intermitting or conti- nued).
22	Pittam	श्रम्बर-४८	a bilious disease, jaundice?
23	Rudhiram	<u>দ</u> ্ৰশ <sup>্</sup> ৰণ	disease in the blood.
24	Prajvaraḥ	रमश्रप्रम्य	an excessive fever, an ague.
25	Ekāhikaḥ	<b>%</b> र-माठेमान	ditto of one day.
26	Dvai tīyakaḥ	<b>१</b> ९ मा१ सम्ब	ditto of two days (or returning every 2nd day).
27	Traitīyakaḥ	<u> </u>	ditto of three days, or a tertian.
28	Căturthikaḥ	<b>ৡ৾৾ঀ</b> ৾য়	ditto of four days or a quartan ague.
29	Nitya jvaraḥ	<del>বৃ</del> ণ্যন্-ই <b>ম</b> ম	a continued fever.
30	Vișama jvarah	รีผม:ฆ.ชลเ.ช	a very painful or incessant fever.
3 <b>1</b>	Sannipātaḥ	<b>৭</b> 5ুম'ঘ	a gathering together, morbid state of the three humours.
32	Atisāraḥ	<b>డ</b> 5. ద	a disease caused by great heat.
33	Pramehaḥ	শৃষ্টশৃশ্ব	urinary affection or disease.
34	Rajatam	ब्रॅंनिय [ब्रेंनिय]	an ulcer sore.
35	Uttika [utphikā]	अमें दे क्रेंम्य [क्रेंम्य]	[ulcer at the head].
	Upyesa [upāyāsah]	मन्दिन्द	[head-disease, despair].
36	Sidhına, sita, puşpakam	-প্-বন্ম	a disease in which the flesh of the body takes various colours.
37	Śvitram	न्मर्ह्	leprosy.
38	Катран	955.8	tremor, a shuddering disease.
39	Vahirāyāmaḥ	ब्रें अटशःच	a swelling of the lungs.
40	Vāta pratodaņ	피글노·됩디타	distemper caused by wind;
41	Manyāstambha, manda- stambhaḥ	मा% २: २ ८ हा य	the stiffening of the tendon forming the nape of the neck.

42 Kāmalā	श्रे <b>म</b> शेर	jaundice, excessive secretion or
43 Kācapaţalam	शट क्रिंग शेर स	obstruction of bile. another kind of ditto.
44 Sanyāsaḥ	शु∙च	want of appetite, nausea, a
45 İtih	<b>अग्ररा</b> गुँ : बर्	growing squeamish. a contagious disease.
46 Upasargaḥ	वर्षे वे वे वर	a disease, possession by an evil
47 Piţakaḥ	र्थिय:श्रेम	spirit. a bile, an ulcer, a sore.
48 Mūtra kṛcchram	चारुर् सून	strangury.
49 Dukodaralı, jalodaralı	<b>५५ हि८ स्थ</b> or <b>५५७ कु स्थ</b> ditto.	dropsy or dropsical, having the dropsy.
50 Asikyapandakah	इन्यदेखंद	f [neuter in memory].
51 Manthanam [arthanam]	श्रुक्तम	agitation, churning.
52 Netram	<b>र्ये</b> च.धन	the string of a churning rope.
53 Kubhapa [kutapam]	त्रेश्चरा	a beam, a secondary beam.
54 Goņī	र्ने निय	a piece of cloth or rags, importance.
55 Viśadam	मुं के य	of great extent; evident, apparent, manifest.
Vyutpatti samāptiḥ •	<u> </u>	the discrimination (of the meaning of words) is finished.
Śubhamastu sarvajagatām	નુર કેંગ નુર કેંગ	may every creature be happy.
	"म्म् नेश"	glory.

## CLXXIII (5). देन्द्रमानेमा धरे से दहेन्स धन्दे से दिन् । On the names or terms of the four kinds of intrepidity of Tateagata.

FOUR KINDS OF INTREPIDITY OF TATHĀGATA.				
ı Sarvadharmā bhisambōdhi vaišāradyam	चर.वेट. <b>%व</b> .त.ज.भु.पंहुचेश.त कूश. वंशश. क्ये. श्रा <u>ट</u> ्ये चरा <u>ह</u> ैचेश.	intrepidity (or boldness) for becoming accomplished in all things (or moral virtues).		
2 Sarvāsravakşaya jñāna- vaišāradyam	ष्मश्चः वहन्यस्यः य	intrepidity in knowing that all (his) imperfections have ended or have come to an end.		
3 Antarāyikadharmānanya- thātva niścita vyākara- ņa vaišāradyam	यहंदियाम् सुर्म्ह्त्यस्य रे.स्. पंजीदः यदः हुसः यदः जीदः यदः रे.चोड्र्रः यप्रे.क्ष्रः व्यक्षः योवरः	boldness to teach (or prophesy) with certainty the immutability of the immanent virtues.		

4 Sarva sampadadhigamāya niryāņika pratipattathātva vaišāradyam

14 Sarva vākkarma jāāna-

parivartti

pūrvangamam jnananu-

 ত हुन। श. प । ব প্রব . ত নী र . ব . অ . খ্র. ন হ . ত নী হ . ব . ত . গ্র. ন হ ত নী হ . ব . ত ল . গ্র. র ব . গ্রাম . জুনা গ্র. ব . ব ম ম . ব ই . রূ ন . intrepidity in turning (going) to the path which is the surest means for arriving at perfection or excellence of every kind.

CLXXIV (6). ब्रह्म मुंब मुंब स्व द्रेश या व हें वर्त कुम में On the names of the eightern unmixed or pure virtues (or qualities of Buddha).

ट्र. च बुष. चित्राक्ष. रा. ज. पर्धिंज. दा. 1 Nāsti Tathāgatasya skhali-शेर'य र्डें रेंबेर्य 2 Nāsti ravitam **ี สลิดาสามร**าม 3 Nāsti musita smṛtitā 4 Nāstyasamāhita cittam श्रमश्रमभ्रमः यरः स्रायल्याः या सेरः य **४.२८.**५५.५८.५४.५८.५ 5 Nāsti nānātva samjñā र्शे स्ट्र-स्नर्यायात् वर्टाः स्ट्रेंसस 6 Nāstyapratisamkhyāyopekşā शेर्य 7 Nāsti chandasya hāniḥ **५**५४म् १३म् ४ म **वर्हे**ब्रद्भाषात्रुश्चरायासे**र्**य 8 Nāsti vīryasya hāniḥ 54.त्रभ्रम्.त्रभूर.त o Nāsti smrti hānih र्देट दे देहें इन्डिस स्टार्स स्टार्स होता है 10 Nāsti samādher hānih ঐয়'ঽয়'ৡয়য়'য়'য়৾ঽয় 11 Nāsti prajūāyē hānih इस.चर.च्रींय.च.३सश.च.सर.च 12 Nāsti vimukter hānih ત્રુંચ છે. વ્યસ્ત શ્વસ્થ કર છે. બે એશ ફ્રેફ્ટ 13 Sarva kāyakarma jūāna pūrvangamam jnananu-२. ५ मुॅ.७८. ल. नुस . गु. हुस . शु parivartti ひむけ.ロ

there is no error or mistake in Tathāgata (or he is exempt from, etc.).

there is no noise (or he is without, 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 him)

for any undiscussed things.

there is no privation (or diminution) of wish or zeal (in him).

there is no diminution or relaxation of diligent application.

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 discretion (and follow his understanding).

रेटर्च व्याप्त स्थान स्

all his words (or actions relating to speech) are preceded by discretion (and follow his understanding).

- 15 Sarva manaskarma jñānapūrvangamam jñānānuparivartti
- 16 Atīte-dhvanyasangama pratihatam jñānadarśanam pravarttate
- 17 Anagate-dhvanyasangama pratihatam jñana darsanam pravarttate
- 18 Pratyutpanne-dhvanya sangama pratihatam jñāna darsanam pravarttate

- **टीट प टी. उ**ट्री. बुट. जु.चुश. ग्री. कु. हुश. शे. कुट.ग्री. जश वश्य श. क्ट.जु.चुश. हूंब.
- देवास . संदू . ला. जेस . संबूट . च. टेर्चस . संदू . देश . ला स. क्योश स.
- प्रदीत र्वेचीश स्पृत्ये . ले . चेश अर्वेट . च. श्राप्ट्रांश चंद्र . वेश जा श. क्योश श.
- राष्ट्र-जी-वैश्वासम्बद्धाः यत्र स्त्री-विश्वासम्बद्धाः यत्र स्त्रीम् । राष्ट्र-जी-वैश्वासम्बद्धाः यत्र स्त्रीय

- all his mental works (or actions) are preceded by discretion (and follow his understanding).
- occupied with the contemplation 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.

# CLXXV (7). DVÄTRIMSAT TATHÄGATASYA MAHÄ-KARUBÄH: दे द्विर मनिनासादि मुनासाहे हेंद्

#### THE NAMES OF THE THIRTY-TWO GREAT MERCIES OF TATHAGATA.

r Nirātmānaḥ sarva-dhar- māḥ sattvās ca nairāt- myam nādhimucyante. Atas tathāgatasya sattveṣu mahā-karuṇôt- padyate	मीनाश.तपु. वैचाश.ह.कुर्य.त्. संभक्ष. क्ये. बेशश.ज.ट्रे. चकुर. स्रोचाश. क्ये. बेशश.ज.ट्रे. चकुर. वे. स्रोचश. क्ये. बेशश. चटचा क्या.क्षश.क्ये.व्.चटचा.स्रोट.त.त्राव.	all things are without any self-existent substance within them [nirātmānaḥ = without any essence] but the animate existences do not acknowledge it; therefore in Tathāgata arises great commiseration for the animate beings.
2 Niḥsattvāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	क्रिंग:इससास्त्र-क्रिंशेमसास्त्र-सेट्-ध	all things are without a self- existing principle [personal identity].
3 Nirjīvāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	क्रॅश.क्ष्मश.स्ट्र.ब्रे.ब्रॅच्ना.सेट्र.त	all things are without any principle of life.
4 Nişpudgalāḥ sarva-dhar- māḥ	क्रूश.सम्बद्धाः वर्षः वीताः ज्ञनाः सेर्'य	all things are without an in- dividual soul (or inward man).
5 Abhāvāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	র্ক্তম <b>:য়য়য়:ৼ</b> ৢৼৢঢ়ৼঢ়:য় <b>ঀ</b> য়য় <b>ঢ়</b> :য়	nothing does exist by itself [all things are without any real existence].
6 Aniketāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	र्देश मुख्य रा उद् 'वै'निवस सेद'य	all things are without having a place [without a substratum].
7 Anālayāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	<b>ર્કેસ ઋત્રસ સ્કર</b> ફે.નોફે.શેર્-દા	all things are without a funda- mental abode.
8 Amamāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	शुरे.त कुश. क्ष्मश. २२ . बु. ८ . जुर्थ. चे. च.	all things are without appro- priation [things are not of a nature of being claimed as one's own].
9 Asvāmikāļi sarva-dharmāļi	क्रिंश मुझसा स्द्र हैं। यद्वा यें सेद्र य	all things are without a pro- prietor.
10 Avastukālı sarva-dharmālı	<b>ઢેંશ ક્ષ્મમ સ્ત્</b> 'ફે'ન્દ્રેંશ ચેં'મેન્'ય	all things are without a material substance (without any reality).
11 Ajātāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	<u>ર્</u> જૂઆરાજ્ય કું.શ.સુંશાત	nothing has come forth by itself [things are without genesis].
12 Acyutā anutpannāḥ sarva- dharmāḥ	ક્ર⊏.શ.શ્રુશ.ત જૂશ. ક્ષ્મશ્ન. ૧૨. કૃ.ખુ. બંદ્ધ.વ. શુરે.	things neither die (perish) nor come fort h (i.e. everything exists without end and begin- ning).

13 Asankli <b>şt</b> âh sarva-dhar- mâh	सूटश्रातास्त्रीयाः तुर्वा मुद्रात	all things are exempt from distress (or natural corrup- tion) [things are not subject to contamination].
14 Vigata-rāgāḥ sarva-dhar- māḥ	রুমান কুমারধার হব, বু, এ বুই, জনারা, ইচ.	all things are exempt from passion (or fondness for anything).
15 Vigata-dve <b>ş</b> āḥ sarva- dharmāḥ	হুগ.ষধাগ.ঽ৴.ঽ.৬.১৯८.২८.ব্যান	all things are exempt from aversion.
16 Vigata-mohāḥ sarva- dharmāḥ	चंत्राय कुश. वंशका क्टे. वृ. चार्टे. श्वेची. टेट.	all things are exempt from ignorance.
17 Anāgatikāļi sarva-dhar- māḥ	<b>ક્રેંશ શ્રમ્નશ્ન ૩૬</b> . ફે.વૅંદ વ સે <b>૬</b> વ	all things are sui generis.
18 Agatikāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	হূম:শ্বমধ্য-হু-বু-বু-বু-বু-বু-বু-বু-বু-বু-বু-বু-বু-বু	all things are without termination.
19 Anabhisamskārāḥ sarva- dharmāḥ	वेर्यासम्बद्धाः स्ट्राक्षे स्रोटेक् यर त्रुः क्रिया समस्य	all things are void of self- consciousness [things are not produced by co-operating causes].
20 Aprapañcāḥ sarva-dhar- māḥ	क्रिंग:मध्यय:उद्'वे:स्र्र्येय:य:सेट्'य	all things are inert [indescribable].
21 Śūnyāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	क्रुश.र्यश्वश.वर.वृ.ब्रुंट.त	all things are empty [without any independent reality].
22 Animittāḥ sarva-dharmāḥ	ર્તેજા <del>ક્</del> રમથ સ્ટ્ર'ફે' મર્ઝ્ક સ'સેટ્'ય	all things are without any criterion or characteristic sign.
23 Apraņihitāḥ sarva-dhar- māḥ	ર્કેશ <del>વ</del> શ્ચર સ્ટ્રિક કે ફ્રેક્પા સેટ્રિય	all things are without wish, desire or affection.
24 Anyonya-vivāda-saingṛhī- to batâyain loka- sanniveśo vyāpāda- khila-dveṣa-pratipanna iti sainpasyan	હે.ર્જ્યज.હેનાશ-ત.નાકુનાશ કુરનાંકૂર્યજાજ્ઞજ્ઞગ્રે.કા.ન જ્ય.કૂર્યતજ્ઞ-જ્ઞાન્યજો. નદુર્ય- ગ્રે.જા-તકુના-દુષ-નાયજ્ઞ-ત.ન.નુંશુ.ત્વય.	oh! the inhabitants of the world being taken up by mutual disputes and quarrels have become injurious to and envious of each other: thus (Tathagata reflects) when looking on them.
25 Viparyāsa - samprayukto batāyam loka-sannivešo viņama-mārga-prayāta utpatha-mārga-sthāyī	દ. વર. હૈયોશ. તા. જાશ. યૂંઝા. વ. શ્ર.ખૂર્યા. રેંદ. ક્રિયે. હૃંદ. જાશ. એશ. શ્રે.શ. ઇંદુવા. દુષ. ત્યોષ્ટ શ્ર. તા. ઇંદુ. શ્રુ. શ્રેષ.	oh! the inhabitants of the world being false (or deprayed) have taken a wrong way and continue to be [going] astray.

**োনধিশ**ান

- 26 Lubdho lobhâbhibhûto batâyam loka-sanniveso' tṛptaḥ para-vittāpahārī
- मूट.मिंबर.मुं.कूट.फा.ट जूंचा रा मुक्त.कूर.टा.मुं.कूच.कू.मुक्त. चय्रथा.बुट. ८ टूर्ट. राक्ष. मुक्त. मु. थ. ८ हुचा.हुर. मोर्थ्स. रा. ८ हु.हु.
- oh! the inhabitants of this world being overtaken or subdued by every desire and covetousness are unsatisfied and are wishing to seize other's property.

- 27 Dhana-dhānya-grha-putrabhāryā-tranā-dāsa batême sattvā asāre sārasamiñinaḥ
- કે. કેટ. ત્રુસ.ત કે. કેટ. ત્રુ. ત્રુ. તથા બેટ્રિય. વ. કેટ. સ.ખ.સેટ. તથા બેટ્રિય. વ. કેટ. સેટ. ત્રુ. તથા બેટ્રિય. વ. તેટ. ત્રુમ.ત ત્રુ. કેસ.
- [alas! slaves to the craving for riches, grains, houses, sons and wives, these beings perceive substance in things unsubstantial.]

- 28 Vişamâjivă batême sattvă anyonya-parivañcanôpasthităḥ
- ज.चाडुचा.जच्चेट.तश.चारक.त इचारा.तश.जब्द्व.च. हो. चाडुचा. ज्ञे. श. शुश्रश. क्ये. जट्ट. टेचा. हे. श्र.
- oh! these animate beings behave themselves (or live) very improperly (or unbecomingly) by deceiving each other.

- 29 Atrptā batême sattvā lābha-sat-kāra-ślokôpacaritās trptāḥ sma iti pratijānate
- ह्मेट्ट. क्यार स्ट्रिंग्य हुंद्र. क्यार स्ट्रिंग्य क्या क्या हुंद्र. क्यार स्ट्रिंग्य स्ट्रिंग्य क्या साहुंग्रेहेंद्र. साद्दर क्यार क्या सहाहुंग्रेहें
- 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.

- 30 Nityâbhiratā batême sattvā ekânta-klişţa-duḥkha-bhājane gṛhâvāse
- २.टचार.च क्षा.केर्य.चूटका.चा.क्य.जा.देची. चोक्षा.केंचो.चक्ष्मा.ची.केंट्र.पीय. ग्री.का.शंभका.क्य.पर्ट.टेचा.यु.च्रीभा.ची.
- oh! these animate beings are always fond of their houses, the yessel [abode] of all sorts of distresses.

- 31 Kāraņôpagāḥ punaḥ sarvadharmāḥ viṭhapana-pratyupasthāna-lakṣaṇāḥ
- त्तर्भः सक्तः क्षेत्रः स्थाः क्षेत्रः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स्य
- again everything is produced by efficient causes and when thus formed, it acquires the criterion of existence.

32 Idam punar agram asanga-jñānam utsrjya visişţa-parinirvāņārtham sattva hina-yanam prathayante yad idam śrāvaka - pratyeka - buddha yānam tebhya udāramatim rocayişyamıti yad idam buddha-jñānâdhyātathālambanatāyai gatasya sattvesu mahākarunôtpadyate

दश्यः ता. ट्रे. चढ्ये. चानुचाशः दश्यः ता. ट्रे. चढ्ये. चानुचाशः च. चयु. द्वेट. व्ये. कुशः च. ज्ये. चे. चयु. द्वेट. कुशः शुश्यः च. चे. चयु. द्वेट. कुशः कुशः च. ट्या. जा. चाट. उट्टे. शटशः चेशः चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. जु. च्यु. च. चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. जु. च्यु. च. चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. जु. च्यु. च. चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. च. जुशः चु. ट्रे. चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. च. जुशः चु. ट्रे. चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. च. जुशः चु. ट्रे. चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. च. जुशः चु. द्ये. चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. च. जुशः चु. ट्रे. चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. च. जुशः चु. द्ये. चाट. उट्टे. ३४. च्यु. the animate beings having renounced this impartial, holy, excellent and emancipated wisdom, follow the lowprincipled doctrines of the Śrāvakas and of the selfsainted Rsis. Therefore to make them know the wisdom of Buddha and to produce reverence in their mind for the great extent of his perfections, Tathagata mercifully assists the animated beings [again, the beings. relinquishing the superior absolute knowledge, long for the narrow vehicle (hinayana), such as the method of the disciples and Pratyekabuddhas (Srāvaka-pratyekabuddha-yana) for the attainment of a restricted form of Nirvāņa; 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].

## CLXXVI (8). TRIŅY ĀVEŅIKĀNI SMŖTY-UPASTHĀNA-NĀMĀNI: स्र'त्र्रेश'यत्र'त्र्याः कुंपर'यत्वाः य'मासुस'मी'की८'य।

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

ı Śuśrūṣamāṇeṣu sama- দ্বাহ্বা বেম পুরুষ যে রুমারা মে রীমারা cittatā ইমারা যে

equality of mind towards those that do hearken to him with reverence (or are anxious to hear him).

2 Asuśrūsamāņesu sama- নুম'-ঘম'-ম'-ম্বর্গ ঘ'-র্মম'ম'-মামম' cittatā মুনিম'-ঘ

equality of mind towards those that do not hearken to him with due reverence.

3 Suśruşamāṇâśuśruṣamāņeşu sama-cittatā त.क्षश्चाम.श्रंथस.स्रुवशाय प्राथमाम.क्षेत्रस.सं equality of mind both towards those that hearken to him with reverence and [those] that do not.

## CLXXVII (9). CATVARY ARAKŞYÄŞI1: QŞC'ÜÇ'ÇÜÇÜĞÜĞÜ

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

- I Parisuddha-kāya-samudācāras tathāgataḥ; nāsti tathāgatasyāparisuddhakāya-samudācāratā
- ભૂદ શ.શે.સ. ટ્વાના ક્રુટ તા તા. ક્ષેત્ર. ક્રુંથ તાશ. [ ક્ર્યુટ. તા. ] તા.શે | ટ્રે.વલુંથ નોનુનોશન તા તાશ. મું. ફ્રેટ. તા.ભૂદ શ.શે. ટ્વા ટ્ર. વલુંથ. નોનુનોશ. તાતૃ. ક્ષેતૃ. ફ્રંથ
- all the bodily doings (or practices) of Tathagata are pure; there is none among his performances (or works) that is not entirely pure.

- 2 Parisuddha-vāk-samudācāras tathāgatah; nāsti tathāgatasyāparisuddhavāk-samudācāratā
- ता जूटका शंका स्वाता कुट त ज. वाश्वेट ची तुंब जका ि गुंकी ट्र रा.हुं। ट्रे. चढ़िय ची जुवाका त जका गुंकी ट्रे. चढ़िय ची जुवाका त जका गुंकी ट्रे. चढ़िय ची जुवाका ट्रे. चढ़िय ची जीवाका ता जा चार्काट ची हुंबे
- all the commandments of Tathagata are very pure; there is none among the commands of Tathagata that is not entirely pure.

- 3 Parisuddha-manah-samudācāras tathāgatah; nāsti tathāgatasyāparisuddha-manah-samudācāratā
- तक्षा ] मुं हुँदि सा जूटका की क्षा चीपुचीका सा जा सैचीका [ हुँदे की देवी सा हुं। हु सहुद हुंद जका मुं हुँदे सा जूटका हुंद जो चीपोका सा जा सैचीका मुं
- all the thoughts (or mental operations) of Tathagata are pure; there is none among his thoughts that is not entirely pure.

- Parisuddha-jīvas tathāgataḥ; nāsti tathāgatasyāparisuddha-jīvatā
- क्षांत्रास्यायाक्षेत्रं मिनेवोक्षासाकातक्क्षंत्रं साल्यः ल्राद्धंत्रं सीनेवोक्षासाकात्रं हो दे सिक्षंत्रं दे सिक्षंत्रं सिनेवोक्षासाकात्रं
- the life (or manner of living) of Tathagata is very pure; there is nothing in his life that is not entirely pure.

#### CLXXVIII (10). CATVĀRI [CATASRA典?] PRATISAMVIDA典: 著でで以て、「中では「内角ないに」」

#### NAMES OF FOUR KINDS OF DISCRIMINATION OR UNDERSTANDING.

1 Dharma-pratisamvit	要4.数.数.ME.之山.古左.女山.日	clear perception of the different doctrines (or religious articles).
2 Artha-pratisamvit	र्देब संस्था थाट रिमाधर रिमाध	clear understanding of the different meanings.
3 Nirukti-pratisamvit	ह्यान इयान इयान	clear understanding of the truly different words [nirukta = etymological analysis; interpretation of the original language of the holy scriptures].
4 Pratibhāna-pratisamvit	स्विमायास्यास्याधाः स्वाय	clear understanding of the (different) import or force.

## CLXXIX (11). PARCABHIJRĀ-NĀMĀNI1: ऑटॅब्र-प्र-जेस-प्यूचि केटिया

## NAMES OF THE FIVE [?] KINDS OF EVIDENT PERCEPTION OR KNOWLEDGE [SUPERNATURAL POWERS OR INTUITIONAL KNOWLEDGE].

ı Divyam cakşuh	इने भुन	divine eye [vision].
2 Divyam śrotram	শ্বৰ্থ-শ্বৰ	divine ear [hearing].
3 Para-citta-jñānam	स्ट्रिंग-मुीश्रेशश-पृश्नःच	knowledge of other's mind [thoughts].
4 Cetaḥ-paryāya-jñānam	शुक्षश्र.ग्रु.क्ष.च्राटश.जेश.त	knowledge of the synonymous terms for heart or mind.
5 Pūrva - nivāsānusmṛti - jāānam	र्कृष्-मी-मानस-हेस-स्-र्य-द्रव-त-नेस-त	knowledge of recollecting the places of former abodes (in the several transmigrations).
6 Ŗddhi-vidhi-jñānam	<b>દ્દે.</b> ઇર્લેઝ.મુ. <b>વે.</b> વ.ખુશ.ત	knowledge of miraculous transformation.
7 Asrava-kaaya-jiianam	<del>ज्</del> या.त.ज्र₹.त.चृश.त	knowledge of the absence of all imperfections; [D. 'knowledge how to destroy human passions'].

## CLXXX (12). VBHI18Y-XVBMY21: शर्ट्य, त्रंट. पुंचा दा, येवी त्री, श्रेवकाथका वैट.वर्य,श्रुट.जा।

On the names (or terms) originating with the occasions (or circumstances) of the six [?] [kinds of] evident enowledge.

I Yathā samāhite citte svīya āsane'ntarhitaḥ	टे.शु.कैट.चर.ठचीर चढुर.टे.चर्चा.ची.केर.चु.केट. इ.केर.शुश्रका.घश्य.चर.चढेची.घ.	he disappears from his seat as soon as he thinks in his mind.
2 Vihāyasābhyudgamya ca- tur-vidham īryā-patham kalpayati	ब्रुट्ट, त्मस्य क्षसः चत्त्री छेन क्षसः स्रोचन् . तः स्रोट्ट्य स्टरः त्यक्षम् सः हेः	having lifted himself up in the air, exhibits four kinds of actions (or practices).
Uparimah <b>ka</b> yah prajvala- ti	લુશ-મુૈ-ફ્રૅર્-क्य-શ્રે-५०२	from the upper part of his body issues fire.
4 Adhaḥ-kāyāc chītalā vāri- dhārāḥ syandante	ॳचच.त जन्म.ग्री.श्रॅंस्.चेन. १.ग्रीट.सूर्यु. श्रैंच	from the lower part of his body oozes a stream of cold water.
5 Aneka-vidham-ṛdhi-viṣa- yaṁ pratyanubhavati	कर.चेर.च.लुब इ.५वेस.ची.लेम.क्ष्य.त.घट. <u>स.</u> ब्रेट.	he enjoys several sorts of plans of miraculous exhibitions.
6 Eko bhūtvā bahudhā bhavati	चाड्या.र्ने.वीर.क्स.सट.चूर.पंचीर	after becoming single he be- comes many (or after having changed himself into one he changes again into many).
7 Bahudhā bhūtvā eko bhavati	शर:रॉर-मुर-क्श-मुख्ना-रृ-द <del>गु</del> र	being manifold he becomes single.
8 Āvirbhavati tirobhāvam- api pratyanubhavati	र्यचीर क्रैट. चर. र्यचीर. (ब्रेट. श्रु. क्रैट. चर.	from being evidently present he disappears.
9 Tiraḥ-kudyam tiraḥ-prā- kāram	सम्प्राप्तः स्त्राप्तः वर्षे	he walks in an oblique posture on the side of a wall; ditto of an enclosure.
10 Parvatam apy asajjamāno gacchati	इ.ज.लट.शु.ब्र्चिश.तर.ठर्जे	he goes also unhindered through a hill or a mountain.
II Ākāše vikramate tad yathā pa <b>kņ</b> ī šakuniḥ	परेयःक्ष्यकाःचै.चकुरःकू क्ष्यःश्राच्यःजःलः।पञ्जःकुःरेगुरःकः	he walks (moves, goes, proceeds) in the void space above (or the air) as a winged bird.

12 Pṛthivyām unmajjananimajjanam karoti tad yathāpi nāmôdake ब्रिय ब्रेट दे . दे ये ये हार या के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स साथा भारत के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स्था के स

he sinks under the ground and heaves himself again as one does in water.

13 Udake'py abhidyamāno gacchati tad yathâpi nāma mahā-pṛthivyām he walks on water without sinking into it, as one walks on the [vast] continent or dry land.

14 Dhūmayaty api prajvalaty api tad yathāpi nāma mahān agni-skandhaḥ નું ત્રુપાન અદ નું કોર્ય લુદ ઘૈં કું તે કોર્ય ક કોર્ય લુદ ઘૈં કેન્ ચેં ત્રુપાન અદ નું કોર્ય લુદ ઘૈં

he also causes to arise smoke and flame as a great heap of fire.

15 Sva-kāyād api mahā-vāridhārā utsrjati tad yathâpi nāma mahāmeghaḥ ક્રેવ, ત્રું, ત્રુંવ, કે. ટેન્ડ વ. શ્રુંવ. જુવ, ત્રું, ત્રુંવ, કે. ટેન્ડ વ. શ્રુંવ. ત્રુંતા, ત્રું, લેશ. તથા મેટ. જુવ, વેંધ. from (or out of) his body also he makes flow a large stream of water as a great cloud.

16 Yābhir vāri-dhārābhir ayam tri-sāhasra-mahāsāhasro loka-dhātur ādīptaḥ pradīptaḥ samprajvalito'gninā ekajvalībhūto nirvāpyate क्रि. क्रेंग्, ट्रंग, मुक्षा, ट्रंग, मुर, या. वे. क्रेंग, क्रेंग, या. वं. प्रचर, वेट. प्रमम, पर्ट, पर्यमाम, प्रेट, क्र्या, प्रमम, पर्ट, पर्यमाम, प्रेट, क्र्या, क्रेंग, क्रेंग, या. वे. प्रचे. क्रेंग, क्रेंग, या. वे. प्रचे.

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 regions (or mansions) of the world.

17 Imāv api candra-sūryā evam-mahardhikā evammahânubhāvā evammahaujaskau pāṇinā parāmṛṣati parimārjayati রূ.ব.বে. গু.ম.এই.বাগ্টম.এই.গুম. ধু.এ.ধুম.৯.ব.এই.গুম.ম.ধু. ক্র.ব.এই.গুম.বাগ্র.বেইনেক্টনে এ. অন. এবা. বম. এইব.ক্টন ব্যাস্থ্যাক্র.বে.বুইন্টন

the moon and the sun also these so wonderful, so powerful (or efficacious) and so beautifully shining bodies, he touches with his hand and handles (or feels) them all over.

18 Yāvad brahma-lokād api sattvam <sup>1</sup> kāyena vase vartayati શુલ્લા. વર્ષ. વેશ્વા. છે. તેમ સા. ખા. ખેશ. ખુે. શુલ્લા. વર્ષ. વેશ્વા. કુવે. નું. વર. વે.

and rules (or has power) over the body of all animate existences as far as the world of Brahma.

**イロに、ロション、** 

19 Såkaram söddesam sani- danam pürva-nivasam anusmarati sma	ट्यंत चक्का.कृष् . ची. चोश्का.हुका. थी. चक्का.चोड्डा.हु.जका.चीर.च.रट. क्का.त.रट.चक्का.जेज.कुचोका.रट.	together with the species (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).
20 (i) Jāti-smaraḥ	<u>क्</u> रॅ-रवस-र्यःप	he recollects his several genera- tions.
(ii) Amutrâham āsam evam-nāmā	ंबुश.चे.चर.ठचीर कु. मो.शू.बुना. थ. चर्चा मी.शूट. ४१.	at such a place I had such a name.
(iii) Evam-jātiḥ	र्माय प्रेलिय पु	such a caste (or I was of such and such a nation, tribe or caste).
(iv) Evam-gotraņ	इस.५५.७म.च	such a family (or family extract) [extraction].
(v) Evam-āhāraḥ	त्रशःप्र्रे.के.से.धुन्ताः व	I had such and such food.
(vi) Evaṁ-sukha-duḥkha- pratisaṁvedI	(क्यांश्रूट. वर्.च.रट.क्रेंचा.चर्नजः त.पर्.के.से.	I have enjoyed such and such happiness or pleasure, and suffered such and such dis- tress or pain.
(vii) Evam-cira-sthitikaḥ	स्रवादि से प्राप्त स्था	I resided (remained) there for such and such a period of time.
(viii) Evam-āyuş-paryantaḥ	क्र.पर्क्यक्य. स्व	I obtained such and such a length of life (or my life extended thus far).
(ix) Tataś cyuto'mutrôpa- pannaḥ	हे.क्स.चे.वह्यूश.क्स.कु.चे.कु.बुचार्टे.	thence dying away I was born again at such and such a place.
(x) Tataś cyuta ihâpy upapannaḥ	ट्रे.क्य.ष्ट्र.पंत्र्यः क्य.लट.पट्टर.क्रेस	thence changing (or shifting) my life by death I was born again here.

## CLXXXI (13). TRÎŅI PRĀTIHĀRYĀŅI: कॅ. त्युवाचाह्यस मुन्दिता

Names of the three kinds of juggle or illusory shows [miracles or miraculous exhibitions].

1 Rddhi-prātihāryam	<b>६</b> .पर्सेज.ग्री.ष्ट्र्यसैज	the trick of miraculous trans- formation [P. a wonder of psychic power].
2 Adesanā-prātihāryam	गुर्र चहेर् प्यते के त्युप	an illusory exhibition [P. trick or marvellous ability of mind- reading or guessing other people's character].

3 Anusasanī-pratiharyam

हुश.शे.चबेर.तपु.कू.पंसेंज

the display of prodigies [P. the miracle of teaching, the wonder worked by the commandments (of the Buddha)].

#### CLXXXII (21). BODHISATTVA-SAMADHAYAH: JE. & J. NAM. LIG FE. E. LEG. HELLEN LIGHT

NAMES (OR THE PREDICATES) OF THE DEEP MEDITATION OF A BODHISATTVA.

ı Ratna-samudgatah	र्रेनकेनगुन-रु-पदमान	the all-surpassing precious (thing).
2 Supratișțhitaț	नेदर्-मन्द्राय	the most firm or steady.
3 Akampyaḥ 1	श्च.चसुभःच	not to be moved or immovable.
4 Avinivartanīyaḥ	<b>ब्रैर</b> -ब्रेन्स्वाय	not ceasing, not desisting from.
5 Ratnâkaraḥ	र्गूब्र.सङ्ग्री.ए वैट.चक्ष	the mine (or source) of precious things (or jewels).
6 Sürya-prabha-tejaḥ	कें सदे दिंद गी मात्रे नहेंद	the brightness of the sunshine.
7 Sarvârtha-siddhaḥ	र्देशक्षश्चर,व्रत्मीयःत	the accomplishment of every desire.
8 Jñānôlkaḥ	ल.पुराञ्चित्रम	the light (or lamp) of wisdom.
9 Pratyutpanna-buddha- sammukhâvasthitaḥ	चबैनाक २.केर.क्री.श्रदश.क्षेश.श्रद्धश्रंश.२े.	the visible (or personal) presence of the Buddha of the present age.

CLXXXIII (22). Bodhisattva-dhāranvāņ: กูตะลูตาจัดเกาสูตาจัดเกาหัด

1 Abhişecavatī <sup>2</sup>	र्वट.चर्बेर.क्षेत्र	having a ruling power.
2 Jñānavatī	<b>ल.</b> चेंशक्र्य	possessing wisdom.
3 Visuddha-svara-nirghoşā	#.20cm.gm.cr.2d.c	having a very clear voice or melody.
4 Akşaya-karandā	श्रे अन् पर्दे अस्मि	an inexhaustible vessel.
5 Anantâvartă	<b>৺ট্রিজ.ব.শ্বর্ষত.ন্দর্</b> ধার	infinite conglomeration (or gathering together of).
6 Sāgara-mudrā	चे.स्कूर् .सेचा.चे	having for his sign (or symbol) the sea or ocean.

M. and S. Akampyah.
M. and S. Abhisecani.

<sup>5. 484 .</sup> 

7 Padma-vyûhā	यद्भः वर्गित् ''य	having the delineation of a Padma flower.
8 Asanga-mukha-pravešā	क्ष्यांकारा.सुर्दे.सर्द्र सुरू.ज्रह्म्योत	entering by the door where there is no passion (or exempt from passion).
9 Pratisamvin-nišcayāva- tārā	क्षत्रह्माय इ.इ.लट.र्चा तर.रूचा य.ट्स.य.	walking in true discrimination or understanding of things.
10 Buddhâlaṅkārâdhişţhitā	ਹ≌ਹਨਾ.ਹ ਬਾਵਾਸ਼ ਚੀਆ. ਗੁੰ. ਚੀਖ. ਰੁਖ. ਜੁੰਆ.	benediction, the ornament of a Buddha (or blessed by the benediction).
11 Ananta-varņā	मर्नेनासक्य प्रसाध	of infinite colours.
12 Buddha-kāya-varņa-pari- ni <b>ş</b> patty-abhinirh <b>ārā</b>	चर्सेवश्वत शे. ह्वेश्व. च. श्रद्ध. चर. शटश.चेश.ग्रे.शेंट्र. चि.ट्र्बे लूटश.	he that has obtained evidently the perfect colour of the body of Buddha.
	•	

### CLXXXIV (24). BODHISATTVA-VASITĀH: 55. क्रियः श्रीस्थाः द्विर् द्विरः पा

NAMES OF THOSE TEN THINGS WHICH ARE IN THE POWER OF A BODHISATTVA (OR OVER WHICH HE HAS POWER) [NAMES OF THE TEN POWERS OF A BODHISATTVA].

1 Ayur-vasitā	<b>क्र.</b> ल.रवट.व	he has faculty or power for (or over) life.
2 Citta-vasitā	श्रेवश'भ'न्दर'व	he has faculty or power for (or over) the heart or mind.
3 Parişkāra-vasitā	ॲ नेर्यादयदाय	he has faculty or power over utensils.
4 Karma-vasitā	מאימיק קבים	he has faculty or power for (or over) works.
5 Upapatti-vasitā	<b>ब्रे</b> '-व'-(1-4	he has faculty or power over birth.
6 Adhimukti-vasitā	ब्रह्म:य:य:५वट:व	he has faculty or power over liberation (or faith).
7 Dharma-vasità	र्केश'य'र्वट'व	he has faculty or power for religious instruction.
8 Praṇidhāna-vasitā	ह्यून त्यस्य ता न्या त	he has faculty or power for prayer.
9 Rddhi-vasitā	है.पंसेंग.ज.रेवट.च	he has faculty or power for transformation.
10 Jñāna-vasitā	<b>भे वेशभ</b> भ्द्रपट य	he has faculty or power for knowledge or wisdom.

### 

NAMES OF THOSE FOUR THINGS IN WHICH A BODHISATTVA IS BOLD.

I Dhāraņī - śrutôdgrahaņār tha-nirdeśa-vaiśāradyam यक्ष्यताजाश्चातह्यासात योबिटशा ग्री. ह्यूशा ता पहूर्या श्वटार्ट्या

having perceived the doctrine of wonderful comprehension he is bold in explaining (or teaching) the meaning thereof.

2 Nairātmyâdhigamāt paraviheţhanā-nimitta-samudācāra - sahajânadhigatêryā-patha-tri-karma-pariśuddha-mahā-rakṣa-sampanna-vaišāradyam 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.

3 Sadôdgṛhīta - dharmāvismaraṇa-prajñôpāya -niṣṭhāgata - sattva - nistāraṇa prasāda-sa mdaršana śubhânantarāyika-vaišāradyam कुरा पड़िराया श्रिका पुरायहेरा या प्रायम श्रिका या प्रायम श्रिका प्रायम श्रिका या प्रायम श्रिका या प्रायम श्रिका स्वायम श्रिका स्वायम श्रिका या प्रायम या प्रायम श्रिका या प्रायम या प

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.

4 Sarva-jnātā-cittāsampramoşānya-yānāniryāṇa-sampūrṇa-vasitā-sarva-prakāra-sattvārtha-samprāpaṇa-vaisāradyam चे.च.ज.भु.जंड्चेश.च क्टे.चे.लट.चेचे.चर.सूच.चर. सुधश.क्ट्र.चुे. <u>ट्</u>रे.चेश.धशश. चे.श.भु. जंदेट. चर. चेटट. श.ॐशश.चुट. सुची. च. चार्चर. श.ॐशश.चुट. सुची. च. चार्चर.

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.

# CLXXXVI (26). Aştādasāveyika-bodhisattva-dharmāy: नुष्ट-हृत्य-श्रेशस्य-द्राद्धे-हृद्ध्य-स्थाप्त-क्ष्य-विदेशः

Names of the eighteen pure (unmixed) laws of a Bodhisattva.

ı Anupadişţa-dānāḥ	थ.प्रतेथतप्र.हैंचित.क्य.ध्यक्ष	they that are liberal without being taught to be so (not hypocrites in bestowing their alms).
2 Anupadişţa-silāḥ	श.चक्रेथ.त.र्ट्र.क्षेत्र.म्रिशका.क्ष्य.क्षेशक	they that are of strict moral conduct without being taught.
3 Anupadişţa-kṣāntayaḥ	स.चब्रेथ.तपू.चजूर.त.क्य.थंशश	the uninstructed sufferers of hardships.
4 Anupadişţa-vīryāḥ	देशक श. चक्रेब. तप्. चड्ड्ब. पंचीक. क्य.	they that are of diligent applica- tion without being instruc- ted to be so (or they that are not hypocritical in their diligent application).
5 Anupadi <b>ş</b> ţa-dhyānăḥ	श.चक्रेब.तपुं.चश्रभ.चरिष.क्य.देशश	they that are contemplators without being instructed.
6 Anupadişţa-prajñāḥ	थ.पर्वेष.तर्य.चेस.रच.क्य.बैशक्ष	they that are ingenious (or witty) without being taught.
7 Saṁgraha-vastu-sarva-sat- tva-saṁgrāhakāḥ	त.श्रम्भ यम्.यपु.रटूश.तूश.सुश्चमश.स्थ.सूर.	they that comprehend all animate existences under comprehensible (or material) properties.
8 Pariņāmaņa¹-vidhijāāḥ	<sup>क्</sup> र्यक्ष लूटक्ष. श्री. चर्कू. चक्ष. कूची. चुका. रा.	they that are satisfied with receiving a benediction.
9 Upāya-kauśalya - sarva-sat- tva-carita-vaśitā <sup>2</sup> - parama- yāna-niryāņa-samdarśakāḥ	क्षश भक्टमा. मुश्न. पं चैट. च. कूँचे. च. हुँट्. लयु. रेचट. मुश्न. हुंचा. तयू. वयश. थोचश. तश. शुश्चश. श्ले. मुं.	they that show (or teach) on [in] a wise manner the origin of the highest principles (in philosophy) to be derived from the practices of the animate beings.
10 Mahā-yānācyutāḥ	क्ष्मश व्या: दा. कुर्ब. <u>स</u> ्. जन्न. <b>स</b> . श्रेशन्न. दा.	they that are [have] not swerved from the high principles [mahayana].

MS. \*nāmaja\*.
 M. and S. caritâdhipatya\*. Cf. M., p. 13, footnote 3.

11 Samsāra - nirvāņa - mukha samdarsakāḥ तपु.सु.सु.स्यतः क्षास्य । प्रमूरः यः रेटः श्वे . एवं . जश्च . पर्यः they that show (teach) the door of worldly existence and of final beatitude.

12 Yamaka-vyatyastâhārakusalāḥ देशक बेट.र्टट.शुंज.बुट्ट.कुट.ज.श्रोतका.स

they that are skilful in mystical precepts delivered in chime or plain language.

13 Jñāna - pūrvamgamānabhisamskāra - niravadya-sarva - janmābhimukha- pravittāh र.कृर.टे.बेचाकाताक्षक भट्ट.कु.कुट.कुट.का.क्षका.क्ट. पट्ट.कु.कुट.कुट.का.क्षका.क्ट. क.चुका.कुर.टे.वज्जू.चका.कुट्ट.चट.

they that are not elated with their proficiency in wisdom and without being defiled by sinful actions in all generations, make further progress.

14 Daśa-kuśalôpeta - kāya-vāgmanas-karmântāḥ क्ष्मश् अक्ष्य-'दनो' च' चर्छ' दट' ख्रेश्-च' अक्ष-दट' दन्। दहः श्रेद' ग्री' अक्ष-ग्री'

possessing the ten virtues, the limits of bodily, verbal and mental actions or works.

15 Sarva-duḥkha-skandha-sahanātmôpādāna-sarvasattva - dhātv-aparityā -

ginah 1

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.

16 Sarva - jagad - abhirucita² - samdarsakāḥ

यमः कूष्या अस्य स्ट्रिस्य

they that teach all walking existences [jagat] to rejoice exceedingly.

17 Kiyat-krcchra-bāla-srāvakamadhya-subha-vyūha-ratna-kalpa-vṛkṣa-dṛḍha-sarvajñātā-cittâsampramusitāḥ शुक्षश्च.लूट्श. श्ची.श. श्रेशश. त. स्थशः क्टे. थिंदे. त. श्रेट. रत्मा. पश्चशः क्षेट्र. पश्चे. तप्टुं. त. श्वट. तू. पुं. रूचे. तू. कुटुं. पुट. श्रेट्र. तद्मा. मृ. वट. व. लट. ट्या. श्रेट्र. तद्मा. मृ. वट. व. लट. ट्या. they that are firm (or steady) in the midst of children (fools) and hearers, like the halpavyksa among other precious trees and whose minds have not swerved from the All-knowing.

<sup>1</sup> M. °dhâtu-parityāginaķ. Tib, पॅट्यासुकी पहेंद्र पाईसम supports aparityāginaķ.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> S. °ruci. Cf. M., p. 13, footnote 5.

18 Sarva-dharma-pattavåbaddhābhişeka - prāpti - buddha - dharma1 - paryesti samdarsananivittah

यदी द्वेर सदश क्या गु रहेंग वश्या व वश्वर वा था होर हो। क्रिंग्य दशक

कूस. वधास. कर. वधास. विद. दास. they that never desist to instruct [from instructing]those that seek for the doctrine of Buddha to make find them [to make them find] an entire command over all things by a wise method and charity (or liberality in bestowing alms).

CLXXXVII (31). CATVĀBI SANGRAHA-VASTŪNI: यह्म यदे दिश रे यहित की या NAMES OF FOUR PROPERTIES (OR QUALITIES) TO BE ACQUIRED.

r Dānam **14.**1 alms-giving, charity. 2 Priya-vāditā いないない affability in speaking. 3 Artha-caryă explication of meaning. र्देबस्य स्वरूप 4 Samanarthah 2 similarity of meaning.

CLXXXVIII (32). Telet श्राहरूमः दस्यादानास्यानी विद्या

NAMES OF THREE THINGS (OR MAXIMS) TO BE LEARNED.

क्रितात्वर, क्रियाचिक्रका 1 Adhisilam increase in good [D. training in the higher morality). क्रियो.चट्ट.श्रंशक 2 Adhicittam increase in meditation [D. training in the higher thought]. क्ष्मा.राष्ट्र.पुरा.रच increase in understanding [D. 3 Adhiprajñā training in the higher learning).

CLXXXIX (35). CATVĀRI PRAHĀŅĀNI: WE'ŞIŢIZIX 🏋 Z A A A A A

NAMES OF FOUR THINGS TO BE AVOIDED OR OBSERVED SINCERELY.

pāpakā-I Anutpannānām nam akusalanam dharmāṇām anutpādāyac chandam janayati

हीना दा हो दाने दारे केंबा हा होना दा to wish earnestly that the क्षश्च. धु. चसुरे. तर्जु. होर . **५५४:ध:वश्चेर**र्दे

sins and immoral actions that have not yet come forth may not arise hereafter.

M. and S. add sampha here, the equivalent of which cannot be traced in Tib.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> M. and S. Tthatā.

2 Utpannānām pāpakānām akušalānām dharmāņām prahānāyac chandam janayati वस्त्र-सूट चत्रे सुर २५५ स इसस सूट चत्रे सुर २५५ स ह्मेना स क्षे रची चत्रे क्रिंग सुक्ष स

to wish earnestly to leave off the sins and immoral actions that have arisen.

3 Anutpannānām kuśalānām dharmānām utpādāyac chandam janayati

चक्रेर.स्. स.क्रेश.स. क्षेत्र. पर्टेश. स. चक्रेर.स्. स.क्रेश.स. क्षेत्र. पर्टेश.स.

to wish earnestly that the virtues that have not yet come forth may be produced hereafter.

4 Utpannānām kuśalānām dharmāņām sthitāya bhūyobhāvāya asampramosāya paripūraņāyac chandam janayati. vyāyacchate vīryam ārabhate cittam pragrhņāti samyak pradadhāti

श्रमभारत्य, विद्वाम् श्रमभारत्य, विद्वाम् श्रमभारत्य, विद्वामायम् श्रमभारत्य, विद्वामायम् श्रमभारत्य, विद्वामायम् श्रमभारत्य, विद्वामायम् श्रमभारत्य, विद्वामायम् श्रमभारत्य, विद्वामायम् श्रमभारत्य, विद्वामायम् स्वास्त्र, स्वान्, विद्वामायम् स्वास्त्र, स्वान्, विद्वामायम् 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.

## CXC (36). Сатуана водні-радая 1: Қ.С.Дал.Д.ЩС.С.С.С.Д.Д.

NAMES OF FOUR PRODIGIOUS FEATS (WONDERFUL ART) [D. THE FOUR CONSTITUENTS OF MAGIC POWER].

1 Chanda-samādhi-prahāņasaṁskāra - samanvāgato<sup>2</sup> ṛddhi-pādaḥ त्र मुत्र नेंद्र होता स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वय्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वय्य

the wonderful art of relinquishing from his representation or consciousness the covetous deep meditation.

2 Citta - samādhi - prahāņa samskāra - samanvāgato² rddhi-pādaḥ चेद.रा.संब.तपु.सं.तस्य.त्ये. चेद.रा.संब.तपु.सं.तस्य.त्ये. भूट.त

ditto the mental deep meditation.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. D. XLVI.

S. "gata rddhi" in agreement with the rules of Saudhi.

3 Virya - samādhi - prahāņa samskāra-samanvāgato¹ rddhi-pādaḥ नर्त निवास हैं। हैट हे वहन हिंद

ditto the earnest application.

. \_ .

4 Mimāmsā-samādhi - prahā ņa - samskāra - samanvā gato <sup>1</sup> ṛddhi-pādaḥ 35. (232.) 22.54.44.62.

ditto the investigation.

বর্ম-ন্র-শ**ে**র

त्र्य.मुन्तःय

5 Anupalambha-yogena bhavati <sup>2</sup> म्न. र्यमुनास. राष्ट्र. क्षैज. च्रीस.

he meditates on with [in] an inconceivable manner.

6 Viveka-niśritam

र्वेद्रयायाम्बर्धाः

चसुर्घ:सू

he remains solitary (or in soli-

tude).

7 Virāga-niśritam

पर्टर.क्याम.रट.चेत्र.च.ज.चम्म.त

he is without passion.

8 Nirodha-niśritam

**ट्रम्पा.त.ज.मध्या**त

he is at cessation.

9 Vyavasarga-parinatam

क्षातर.ब्रूट.चश.लूटश.शे.

by leaving off he rules them all.

**₽₽**...

## CXCI (41). PRATYEKA-BUDDHA-PUDGALÄH: スピッスにおっちゅうかんだんだん

NAMES OF THE SELF-SAINTED (PRATYEKA-BUDDHA) RSIS' DEGREE OR KIND.

1 Khadga-vişāņa-kalpaḥ

चहा.२.के.वे

he that lives like a rhinoceros

(in solitude).

2 Varga-cārī

সুনাধার্থ ট্রেইনর

he that lives in society.

#### CXCII (46). Śrāvaka-bhūmayaņ: १९४१ क्रिंग गुःसदे साटाया

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

1 Śukla-vidarśanā-bhūmiķ

नगर दें दुश धर अर्थेट वर्धे स

the degree or ground of perceiving the white (or knowing what virtue is).

<sup>1</sup> S. "gata rddhi" in agreement with the rules of Sandhi

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> S. bhāvayati in agreement with Tib. 💵 🛣.

<sup>•</sup> For रेश-धरे S. has an alternative reading बाद अब (pudgala).

2 Gotra-bhūmiḥ	र्माराणुःस	the noble degree.
3 Aştamaka-bhûmiḥ	वचेर.तष्ट्र.स	the eighth degree.
4 Dar <del>s</del> ana-bhūmiḥ	भर्वेट.पर्ने.स	the degree of seeing (clearly) or the degree of speculation.
5 Tanū-bhūmiḥ	বর্ষবধ্য.বার্চ্.শ	the degree of subtilities (or of subtile speculation).
6 Vigata¹-rāga-bhūmiḥ	५र्देर्-स्मास-५८-च्या-वर्द-स	the degree on which one is without passion.
7 Kṛtāvi²-bhūmiḥ	विश्व-दार्ट्स्विश-दार्ट्-श	the degree on which a judicious examination is made on one's committed actions.

## CXCIII (48). Asubha-bhāvanāṭ: มิรูศานาฐัมานุวินิเพา

NAMES OR TERMS OF THE CONSIDERATIONS OF THE DISAGREEABLE THINGS (WITH RESPECT TO THE BODY AFTER DEATH).

ı Vinīlaka-samjūā	इस्रायर वर्षेसायदे ५५ मेस	considering its becoming blue (dark blue).
2 Vipūtika <sup>8</sup> -samjūā	इस.तर.इमा.तप्.पर्.पर्	ditto its becoming purulent.
3 Vipadumaka4-samjñā	चुन्न क्ष.तर.पंचैन.चचुन्नेन्न.तप्.पंटे.	ditto its being eaten or des- troyed by worms.
4 Vyādhmātaka-samjñā	इस.तर.पंतर.पंतु.व्यं.पंत्र.	ditto its being burnt by fire.
5 Vilohitaka-samjñā	इस्र:धर:दसर:चदे:दर्नु:मेस	ditto its becoming red.
6 Vikhāditaka-samjūā	इस्र:धर:ब्रेस्र:धरे.५५.चेस	ditto its being eaten up (by worms).
7 Vikşiptaka-samjüä	इस.तर.५१ूर.चतु.५५.च्य	ditto its being scattered or cast away.
8 Asthi-samjñā 6	दशमें दिनी वर् निष	consideration or reflection on its bones.

<sup>1</sup> M. VItaº. Cf. S.

<sup>9</sup> M. Kṛtāvī°.

MS. Vivutika°. M. Vipūyaka°. S. Vidhūtika° (vipūyaka).

<sup>4</sup> M. and S. Vipadumaka. Cf. M., p. 19, footnote 1.

s S. इस.पर.चस.पदे. ( यद्येर.चतु )"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Before this both M. and S. add Vidagdhaka-samifiā ( রুখ্যের ইল্:এর:এর:এর) which is, however, wanting in X.

# CXCIV (49). Апарапа-вначана-чідніці: 539141-3-45-45-45-46-141

On the names of the several degrees of letting out and taking in breath or of respiration.

ı Anāpāna-smṛtiḥ	रविनामः देवःसः रटः य वृष्टः यः देवःस	remembering that breath enters and comes out.
Gaņanā	यन्द्राट:य	counting or numbering.
Anugamaḥ	de. 2. Galler, ci	following or entering.
Sthanam	महस्य द	remaining.
Upalakşaņā	કે.વર. <b>લજૂ</b> યત	marking or observing.
Vivartanā	व <b>ही</b> र.च <b>,</b>	changing or transforming.
Pariśuddhiḥ	ॲटशसु-५ना-ध	very clear.
2 Hrasvam āśvasan hrasvam āśvasāmīti yathā- bhūtam prajānāti	के.य.च्युर.य.देवश.य.लट.वेट.टे. चट्टेच.चू.केश.टे.लट.टेच स.ह. रचेत्रश. वेट.च्टेचश.य.लट.वेट.टे.	he knows very well the measure [of] how a short breathing must be followed by another short breathing.
[2A Hrasvam prašvasan hrsvam prašvas <b>ā</b> mîti yath <b>ā</b> -bhūtam praj <b>ā</b> - n <b>ā</b> ti	ह.के.च.च(चूच.दे.चच.दे.चुकाक्ष्री २. कैट.टू.क्षेक्ष.दे.लट.दची. च. २वेचाक्ष.वेट.२.कैट.च.देव्यकावीट.	
3 Dirgham äsvasan dirgham äsvasämiti yathä-bhütam prajänäti	नुस लट. देवी. च. हु. के. च. चकुर. टे. इट. टे. चट्टेचश. शू. क्षेश. टे. टेवेबोश. इट. टे. चट्टेचश. ब.टेवेबोश.	he knows very well the measure [of] how it came that a long breathing was followed by another long breathing.
4 Dīrgham prašvasan dīr- gham prašvasāmīti yathā- bhūtam prajānāti	ह.के.च.चबुर्य-टे.जुन्न टे. वैट.डू.केंश.टे. लट.ट्यो स. टेव्योश.टूट.टे.बैट.व.चेव्योश.टूट.	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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cf. Visuddhimagga (PTS, VIII, 3) and The Path of Purity (PTS, VIII, ix).

<sup>9</sup> S. SH'44.DEL'D.

<sup>\*</sup> Cf. S. which has a slightly different reading.

- 5 Sarva-kāya-pratisamvedy āśvasan sarva-kāyapratisamvedy āśvasāmîti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti
- य.चंबुर.रच.रे.चुश शू.श्रेश. थे. लट. रची. च.ह. छे. तर.शुंट.बुट. रचेचोश. चर्देचश. थे. शुंट. बुट. रचेचोश. चर्देचश. थे. शुंट.बुट. रचेचोश. चर्देचश. थे.
- 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-kāya-pratisamvedī praśvasan sarva-kāyapratisamvedī praśvasāmîti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti
- चुका<u>ज्ञ</u> रचनका सैट. <u>टू.</u> क्षेका रे. लट. येचनका सैट. <u>टू.</u> क्षेका रे. लट. ग्रीका क्षका करे. श्रीट. ७८. श्रीट. ७८. रचनका सैट. व. लेख. जिकाग्रीका क्षेक्षा करे. लट. रची. तर.
- 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).

- 7 Prasrabhya kāya-samskārān āśvasan prasrabhya kāya-samskārān āśvasāmīti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti
- चेश देवेचाश्वः वहेचः चः चवेशः रचः नेः देवेचाशः चहेचः चः श्रेशः नेः लदः देवेचाशः चहेचशः वः श्रेशः कृः वशः कृतः वशः वशः वशः कृतः वशः वशः

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.

- 8 Prasrabhya kāya-samskārān i prasvasan prasrabhya kāya-samskārān i prasvasāmīti yathābhūtam prajānāti
- ક્રે.વ.વહુર.૨.૪વ.૨.તૃશ વૈદ.દૂ.શ્રેશ.૨ે.ભદ.૨ન.૧.૬. કુટ.તૃર.૨ે.શ્રેદશ.૧૪..૨લેનજ ૨લેનજ. વૈદ. ૧. ઉજ્ઞ. ગ્રે. ૯૨ે.

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. 9 Prīti-pratisamvedy āśvasan prīti-pratisamvedy āśvasāmīti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti

चहुनसः स्. क्षेसः दे. लटः देन लटः देनात्तरः सूटः बुटः देनसः च टेनसः चहुनसः दः देनदः च देनसः च देनसः दः देनदः च देनदः च . लटः देनः बुटः having enjoyed (or felt) pleasure when breath is drawn in, he knows very well how it happens that by pleasure breath is drawn in.

10 Prīti-pratisamvedī prasvasan prīti-pratisamvedī prasvasāmīti yathābhūtam prajānāti यक्षेर-२.४च.२.पुरा इ.सेश.२.लट.४ची.त.ह.के.च. २च.तर.सूट.क्ट.४चीर.च.लट. २चेमाश.सैट.४.२चीर.च.लट. २चीय.च.लट.२ची.चर.सूट.क्ट.

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

II Citta - samskāra - pratisamvedy āšvasan citta-samskāra - pratisamvedy āšvasāmīti yathā - bhūtam prajānāti चबुर-८-४०.२-५४ इ.क्षेक्ष-२-लट-२ची-ताहु-के.च राष्ट्र-१४४.२वेचीका-चर्देचका इ.क्षेक्ष-भू-५२-वेचीका-चर्देचका इ.क्षेक्ष-१-लट-२ची-ताहु-के.च इ.क्षेक्ष-१-लट-१-वेक्ष-

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

12 Citta-samskāra-pratisamvedī prasvasan citta-samskāra - pratisamvedī prasvasāmīti 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 protruded (or uttered).

13 Prasrabhya citta-samskārān āśvasan prasrabhya citta - samskārān āśvasāmīti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti यावहर्ते, रे.स्ट.रे.चुश श्रुंका.टे.लट.रंची या.ह्.के. श्रुंका.कु. ५टे.चुर.चुर.रे श्रुंका.कु. ५टे.चुर.चुर.रे. श्रुंका.टे.लट.रंची या.हे.के. श्रुंका.टे.चुर.चुर.रे.श्रुंटश.

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.

14 Prasrabhya citta-samskārān¹ prasvasan prasrabhya citta-samskārān¹ prasvasāmīti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti चुश रचाराक्टाके.चाचकुश्चे.रचाचे. रचेचाश सैट.ट्र क्षेश थे.लट. ४२. चुर. चुश १े. क्षेटश दश दश-रचेचाश सैट.१ शुशश में.

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.

15 Citta-pratisamvedy āśvasan citta-pratisamvedy āśvasāmīti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti रे.चेश लट.रेची च.हु.के.चढुर.टे.रच. रेवेचोश.चटेंचश.शू. केश.टे. लट. रेची. तर. शूट. देश. रेवेचोश.चटेंचश. १. शुशश. शुश्रश.लट.रेची. तर. शूट. देश. the mind being in .pure enjoyment when breath was drawn in, he knows very well how it happened that by the mind's enjoyment the breath has been drawn in.

r6 Citta-pratisamvedī praśvasan citta-pratisamvedī praśvasāmīti yathā-bhūtam prajānāti के.च.च(बुर,2,४च.2,७)श बीट,ट्र.श्रेश.2,लट,2ची.घ.ह. टेचीश. बीट, वे. शुश्श.लट, वेचीश. बीट, वे. शुश्श.लट,

the mind being in perfect enjoyment when breath was uttered, he knows very well how it happened that by the mind's enjoyment the breath was uttered.

# CXCV (50). ŞODASABHIR ÄKÄRAIR VISARITÂNI CATVĀRY ĀRYA-SATYĀNI: Qध्याकायदे परेन्यान्

NAMES OF THE FOUR EXCELLENT TRUTHS DIVIDED INTO SIXTEEN SORTS.

ı Catvary arya-satyani	प्रस्तामायदे यदेशया यह	the four excellent (venerable) truths.
2 Duḥkham	मैचा-चर्मिया-च	pain or distress.
3 Anityam	क्षेत्रवाय	instability (inconstant).
4 Śūnyam	<b>ब्रॅ</b> ट-घ	emptiness, vacuum [unreal].
5 Anātmakam	<b>बर्गान्नेर्</b> म	void of self-existence, soulless or void of personality.
6 Samudayaḥ	ग्रेश्व वृद्धः व	arising (or coming forth) always or everywhere.
7 Prabhavaḥ	रवर्,श्चेप	first origin, primary cause, birth,
8 Hetuḥ	4	cause, origin, reason, motive.
9 Pratyayaḥ	<b>₫</b> 4	accessary cause, motive reason, apprehension, ascertainment, instrument.
10 Nirodhaḥ	<b>वर्मिन</b> ्य	check, restraint, cessation, loss, destruction.
11 Śāntaḥ	<b>6</b> '5	tranquillity, calmness, ease.
12 Praņītaḥ	च <u>ी.क</u> ्र्य.च	contentment, joy.
13 Niḥsaraṇam	ट्रश्न.तर.४ वैट.च	the real (or certain) exit, death or dying, final beatitude.
14 Mārgaḥ	c/e/	way or path, road.
15 Nyāyaḥ	र्रम्भःय	proper, fit, becoming, reason- able.
16 Pratipattih	मैंच.च	getting, obtaining, completing, acquirement, ascertainment.

17 N[a]iryāņikaḥ	ट्रश्र.तर.प्रवृद्धत	the way of eternal emancipation, or final beatitude.
18 Ānantarya-mārgaḥ	नर-कर्-सेर्-पदि-त्यस	the way of uninterruption (or of never ceasing beatitude).
19 Vimukti-margah	<sup>রু</sup> ষ:ন:-র্ট্রুস:বর্ত্,-সেম	the way of liberation or emancipation
20 Abhisamayântikam kusala- mûlam	पंतर प्रमुख्या स्त्री स्वाप्त स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था	virtue's root arising from judi- cious examination (or due reflection).
21 Kṣaya-jfiāna-lābhikaṁ ku- śala-mūlam	च ≅र्.स.प्रेश.स.ब्रुच.सप्ट्र.रेम्रो.चर्ट्र. रू.	(it is) virtue's root to have acquired a knowledge of one's defects (of final cessation from worldly existence).
22 Nirveda-bhāgīyaḥ <sup>2</sup>	देश-धर-१५ कुर-धर्व-४-५८-भश्रुक्य	being possessed of due discrimination.
23 Uşma-gatam <sup>8</sup>	र्दे.चर.चुर.च	grown warm (earnestly desirous of).
24 Mürdhānam	<b>हे</b> के	the crown of the head, the top, acute.
25 Kşāntiḥ	चर्झ्र-त	patience, endurance, sufferance.
26 Laukikâgra4-dharmaḥ	<u> </u>	the chief virtue of an inhabitant of the world.

# CXCVI (51). ŞODASA CITTA-KŞAŅĀḤ: श्रीश्रश्च्या, उँचा,मी,श्रीट'य।

NAMES OF THE SIXTEEN SUDDEN REFLECTIONS OR THOUGHTS OF THE MIND.

ī Duḥkhe dharma-jūāna- kṣāntiḥ	त श्रेची. पर्श्वज.ज.ष्ट्रश.चेश.तप्रु.वड्डर्.	patience for the knowledge of virtue in (or with respect to) distress.
2 Duḥkhe dharma-jñānam	ইনাবর্ষতা,ডা.ছুখ.ডুখা.ব	knowledge of virtue in (or with respect to) distress.
3 Duḥkhe'nvaya-jñāna-kṣān- tiḥ	चेश्व.तपू.चच्च्य.त होयो. वर्ष्टिज. ज.हंश. श्री.ह्योश. तर.	patience to know how to judge (or discriminate) in distress.

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Cf. S.  $^2$  Nos. 22–26 classed under Nirvedha-bhaga-kramah in both M. and S. § LV.  $^3$  M. and S. °gatah.

<sup>4</sup> S. °grya°.

4 Duḥkhe'nvaya-jñānam	चेश्रात हैंचो. वर्षण. ज.हुश. श्रेट्ट्वोश. तपूर.	knowledge of making discrimi- nation (or judicious reflection) in distress.
5 Samudaye dharma-jõäna- kaäntih	ग्रीदायं वैदात्रा.क्ष्या.चेसातपू.चक्क्र्यं.त	patience for the knowledge of virtue, in every birth (or with every arising).
6 Samudaye dharma-jñānam	गैर्ट वैट.ज.कूश.चेश.त	knowledge of virtue in (or with respect to) every birth.
7 Samudaye'nvaya - j ñ â n a - kṣāntiḥ	नुस्तर्य, वक्ट्रत ग्रेथ. परीट. ज.हुंश. शे.हुंचोश. तर.	patience to know how to judge (or discriminate) in every birth (or at every occasion).
8 Samudaye'nvaya-jñānam.	त बोर्य प्रचेट इस श्रेड्योश राष्ट्र भेस	knowledge of making discrimi- nation at every occasion.
9 Nirodhe dharma-jñāna- kṣāntiḥ	र्जूचोत्त.ज.कूश.चेश.चर्च.वर्च्च.त	patience for the knowledge of virtue in (or with respect to) final cessation.
10 Nirodhe dharma-jñānam	व्यूचा राजा हूंबा क्षारा	knowledge of virtue (or doctrine) with respect to final cessation or stopping.
11 Nirodhe'nvaya-jñāna-kṣān- tiḥ	तपूं.च <u>र्</u> ट्स्त शे.ह्याश्च.तर.चेश.	patience for knowing how to discriminate or judge with respect to final cessation or stopping.
12 Nirodhe'nvaya-jñānam	त रमूची.च.ज.हंश.शे.ट्र्चेश्व.चर्ट.चेश.	knowledge of making discrimi- nation with respect to stop- ping (or final cessation).
13 Märge dharma-jñāna- kṣāntiḥ	जथ.ज.कूश.चेश.तपू.चकू.त	patience to know the virtue (or doctrine) for the way.
14 Mārge dharma-jñānam	এম.ড. <u>ছ</u> ুম.पुस.च	knowledge of virtue (or doc- trine) with respect to the way.
15 Mārge'nvaya-jñāna-kṣāntiḥ	तपुं.यड्र्ट्रत जध . ज.हुंस .,श्र <u>े</u> ट्र्यंश . तट. पुंश .	patience for a judicious know- ledge of the road or way.
r6 Mārge'nvaya-jñānam	जश्र.ज.हुश.श्र.हुचश.तपू.चेश.त	knowledge for making a judi- cious reflection with respect to the way.

## CXCVII (52). Daśa j#ānānī ¹ : ฦิพฺ'ปฺ'จอูลิ'สิโะ'ณ|

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

1 Dharma-jñānam	<u>क्</u> रानेशत	knowledge of virtue, morality, substance, property of things.
2 Para-citta-jñānam	सर्रेय-मुःशेशशः वेशःच	knowledge of another's mind.
3 Anvaya-jñānam	हुंसाशुर्द्धीतर मेशत	knowledge of judicious dis- crimination.
Samv <del>iti</del> -j <u>ñ</u> ānam	गुन्द्रिय मेश्य	knowledge of false appearances.
5 Duḥkha-jfiānam	हैची चर्नित्र चेश.त	knowledge of pain or distress.
6 Samudaya-jñānam	गुर्द वृद्धः वेशः ध	knowledge of every case (occasion or birth).
7 Nirodha-jñānam	<b>ठ्</b> र्मूचा.त.चेश.त	knowledge of cessation (or final stopping).
8 Mārga-jñānam	जश-पृकादा	knowledge of the way (to final emancipation).
9 Kşaya-jfiānam	<b>३</b> र्-प्रोश्रय	knowledge of loss (cessation) or final destruction.
10 Anutpāda-jñānam	भ्रःभुःयःमेश्य	knowledge of there being no new birth or regeneration.

## CXCVIII (53). Catvāraņ [catasraņ] pratipadaņ: เมสาสุตินิ ฟินาน |

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

I Duhkhā pratipad dhandhā- bhijāā	यद्गे.ताथ यद्गे.ताथ यद्गे.ताथ	the difficult road for a slow understanding.
2 Duḥkhā pratipat kṣiprā- bhijfiā	चटु ज्ञास शहूब तर जुझ स शुरे जा रागर.	the difficult road for a quick understanding.
3 Sukhā pratipad dhandhā- bhijāā	जन्न सट्टर तर. जेश.त.येज.ज. श्र.यर्ट.	the easy way for a slow intellect.
4 Sukhā pratipat ksiprā- bhijāā	ज्ञ भट्टर् तर. पुराया शुराता शुरावदे.	the easy way for a quick intellect.

#### CXCIX (54). Indriva-valmātratā: द्वार देन्द्रियादादे हीए या

Names of the different degrees of the mental organs.

 1 Mṛdv-indriyaḥ
 大口下記可靠配置
 a blunt organ.

 2 Madhyêndriyaḥ
 大口下記可靠正置
 a middle organ.

 3 Tikṣṇêndriyaḥ
 大口下記記記
 a sharp or acute organ.

#### CC (55). PARCA GOTRĀH: EURIPAĞ RETAL

#### NAMES OF THE FIVE KINDS (OF FACULTIES).

ı Śrāvaka - yānâbhisamaya - gotraḥ	यद्गे-ह्यास अनुर्ह्सः गुःस्याः यः स्ट्राह्यः सर्ह्यासः	that kind which discerns the principles and tenets of a Śravaka or hearer.
2 Pratyeka-buddha-yānâbhi- samaya-gotraḥ	तर <u>ह</u> ेवांश.तष्ट्र-हवांश रट. शटश मेंश. ग्री.हेब्रो. दा. श <u>र</u> ्य	that kind (or class) which discerns (or judges of) the principles and tenets of a sage or Rsi [pratyeka-buddha].
3 Tathāgata-yānâbhisamaya- gotraḥ	तर <u>द</u> ्वामातपु द्वाम हे. चबुर पोज्ञियामातपु ख्रेयो.च.सह्य.	that kind (or class) which discerns (or judges of) the principles or doctrine of Tathagata (or any Buddha).
4 Aniyata-gotraḥ	थ.ट्रश.रार्थ.हचास	the undetermined kind (or class).
5 Agotrakaḥ	रेन्स'सेर्'य	that [which] belongs to no genus or class.

#### CCI (56). Dvādasānga-dharma-pravacanam (1–12); Dharma-paryāyāņ (13–36): 독자다리 중단계 중단계 중단계 (12–12)

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

ı Sütram	बंद् दे छे	the Sütras or the class of Aphorisms or of particular Tracts.
2 Geyam	रविदशःगुन्धः वश्चरः दार्यः श्चे	the class of hymns and praises (or metrical and melodious recitations).
3 Vyākaraņam	ଔ <b>୮.</b> -24 ଲିକ୍ଟ-ମଧି-କୂ	the class of narrative (or his- torical) works and pro- phetical stories.
4 Gāthā	क्रूचीमा-श्री-वस्ट्र-तार्च-क्रु	the class of narrative works in verse.

5 Udānam	क्रेन्-नु-वर्हेन्-यर्न-स्	the class of occasional narra- tives, or episodes, dialogues, quoted passages and reflec- tions.
6 Nidānam	ब्रीट मुक्रि है	that of dialogues and pragmati- cal narratives or treatises or certain practical subjects as in the Dulva.
7 Avadānam	ह्न्यास-य-वर्ह्न-यद्ग-ह्य	that of memoirs, biographical narratives, judicious sayings, and critical works.
8 Itivittakam	<b>हे</b> 'के 'चे. चेंद्र 'कें	the class where narratives of former events as examples are introduced or told— stories, fables, tales.
9 Jātakam	<i>ਸ਼੍ਰੈ</i> ਲ.ਹ. <b>੮ਹ</b> ਝ. $\hat{\mu}$ .ਲ੍ਰੇ	the class in which stories of former births are told.
10 Vaipulyam	नुबर् रे.क्रेश.राज्.हा	the class of large treatises.
11 Adbhuta-dharmaḥ	#4.2.3 <u>£.4</u> 4.5	the class of marvellous stories or preternatural things.
12 Upadeśaḥ	निर्यात.र्यवर्षिच.),राष्ट्र.कृ	the class of didactical works arranged systematically.
13 Brahma-caryam 2	श्र्यासर हिंद्रास	living a pure (chaste, incorrupt) life.
14 Ādau kalyāņam	क्र्या अर र्वो व	in the first place virtue (or good works) (is to be practised).
15 Madhye <sup>3</sup> kalyāṇam	यर-र्-ुन्बो-य	in the middle or second place virtue (or good work) (is to be practised).
16 Paryavasāne kalyāņam	श्रक्षर:र्नोय	lastly virtue (or good work) (is to be practised).
17 Svartham	र्देष:म⊒८:धे	good sense or meaning.
18 Suvyañjanam	क्ष्मात्र वी.च अट. त्	a good (or significant) letter or word.
19 Kevalam	सत्रेसःय। द्वदःहिन	unmixed, pure, absolute, alone or only.
20 Paripūrņam	लूटश.शे.हूचश.त	entirely accomplished, perfect.
21 Pariśuddham	ॲटशःशुः <b>द</b> नाःच	very pure.

<sup>1</sup> S. बाह्य वा बयायह । ययायमा वह्न परी है.

M. and S. °càryam.

22 Paryavadātam	लूटशःशिवेट.च	entirely purified, clean.
23 Abhivadamānā abhivadanti	यहूरे. <u>टू</u> शहुर, तर . यहूरे . यश . शहुर . तर .	they address him by such expressions.
24 Svākhyāto Bhagavato dharmaņ	दर-वर्षिटश.त यक्त्य.कंथ.तरश.ग्रीश.क्ट्रश.यु.जवास.	this doctrine (or moral precepts) has been well commanded (or taught) by Bhagavan.
25 Sudīstikah	<b>८८.र्च.तर.शर्ड्ट.</b> व	this is a proper or pure theory (or this is a proper view with respect to religious things).
26 Nirjvaraḥ	बर्-स्नेर-च	it is sound or exempt from disease (it is a sound system).
27 Akālikaḥ (or Akālakaḥ)	<b>र्नश</b> क्द्रप्यः स्रेद्रः च	exempt from being interrupted by time, eternal, lasting.
28 Upanāyika <sup>1</sup>	के.चर.चहेर्	making to approach, carrying near to, recommending, in- vesting with, etc.
29 Ehipaśyika 2	<b>८</b> ६-अर्बेट-च-ल-ऑर्-च	this is visible (this must be regarded).
30 Pratyātma-vedanīyo vijūaiķ *	थीयश.त.र्थशका.ग्रीश.हची.चर.चे.च	the illuminated, learned must know (or understand) it.
31 Svākhyāto bhagavato dharma-vinayaḥ supra- veditaḥ	जुन्नास्य स्टब्य स्टब्स्य स्य	the law respecting religious discipline that was well (or wisely) commanded by Bhagavan, has been well exposed (or taught).
32 N[a]iryāņikaḥ 4	टेश'यर'व पुट'व	it is for eternal emancipation or it contributes to ditto or final beatitude.
33 Sambodhi-gāmī	नुर्यःत हूर्याक्षाः राष्ट्रः येटः ॐचः रैं. ४ जुॅं. यरः	that [which] makes [one] become perfect, wise.
34 Abhinnaḥ saṁstupaḥ sapra- tiśaraṇaḥ <sup>6</sup>	७स.चे.चहेब.च.जूरे.च भ्र.भवेब.च.उर्देश.च.र्टट.र्ज्य.च.	that is reconciliatory refuge for those that do not agree.

<sup>M. and S. aupa°.
MS. Prady°.
Cf. M. and S.</sup> 

<sup>M. and S. aibi°.
M. and S. nairyāņikah sambodhi-gami.</sup> 

35 Śāstā cāsya tathāgato'rhan samyak-sambuddhaḥ मेश निप्तिश्वासःस्त्रीय्द्रशःसःसः हेश. चे. ४१. यहेश. स. १. यहेश thus taught, namely, Tathagata, the Arhat, the accomplished Buddha [samyaksambuddha].

36 Svākhyāto [me] bhikşavo dharma uttāno vivṛtas chinnaplotika yāvad deva-manuşyebhyaḥ samyak suprakāšitaḥ

दे.चकेंद्रत चर-देवी.जन्मट-देवी.चर-पुट, चेंद्रेच स. चक्ट. त. के. टेट. सुटू. चर्सेट. च. (चिशेटस. त.)चे. च. देवी.शूट-देवी.टपू.कूस.जवास. तर.

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

## CCII (57). DHARMA-CARRA-NĀMĀNI: ๕๙ 🤠 "ผู้โต ัน ัน ัน ัน ัน

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

I Tri-parivarta-dvādasākāradharma-cakra-[pra]varta-[na]m पश्चर.प्र. वंश्वरा दा प्रश्चरा श्व. प्राप्तर.प्रा. वंश्वरा दा प्रश्चरा श्व. प्रव. प्रश्चरा दे . प्रच्चरा हे . क्व्यरा श्वे. 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).

2 Arya-satyānām prathamaparivarto daršana-mārgaḥ यः न्द्रिं सर्वेदः यदे 'अझ द्रम्मुश्रः यदे 'यदे the first promulgation of the sublime or venerable truths contains the 'method of see. ing' (the truth).

3 Idam duhkham

पर्.यु.सैची.चर्मित

this is pain or distress.

4 Ayam samudayah

तर्नु मृत्युप्त वृद्धः व

this is recurring with every birth.

5 Ayam nirodhah

तर्ने दे त्येष्

this is making a stop to or making to cease.

6 Iyam 1 duḥkha-nirodhagāminī pratipat 2 ८ दे. बु. ब्रेची. यर्केज. पंचूची. राष्ट्र. जश

this is the way for making pain or distress cease.

7 Ārya-satyānām dvitīyaparivarto bhāvanāmārgaḥ त.चक्रिश.त.कु.सूश.तपृ.जध ठत्त्रचेश.तपृ.चर्थ.त. श्रेशश.च<sup>प्र</sup>श. the 2nd promulgation of the sublime truths contains the 'method of reflection or meditation'.

<sup>1</sup> MS. Aya.

MS. prapātha (? prapatha).

8 Duḥkham ārya-satyam parijñeyam <sup>1</sup>	लूटकाकी.पृकातर.वे केबी.चक्तज. जलबाका. तपू. वर्ड्य. च.	pain or distress, this sublime truth must be made entirely known.
9 Duḥkha-samudayah pra- hātavyaḥ <sup>8</sup>	ब्रैचा वर्षेत्रा ग्रीश्च वैदः व स्ट्रिटः वरः व	the pain of future birth must be dispelled.
10 Duḥkha-nirodhaḥ sākṣā[t] kartavyaḥ <sup>8</sup>	मैचा पर्मण ८ जूचा पासह्य १५	the stopping or ceasing of pain must be made evident.
II Duḥkha - nirodha - gāminī pratipad bhāvayitavyā 4	लश.चस्त्रीत्र.तर.चे हैंचो.चहेंज.ठचूंची.तर.ठचेंर.चट्ट.	earnest meditation is to be made on the way (or means) of making pain cease or stop.
12 Ārya-satyānām tṛtīyaḥ parivarto' asaikṣa-mār- gaḥ	त्रम् च. चिश्रम्. च. हे. भ्रु.श्लूच. चट्टू. ठक्तम्भ.तर्च. चट्ट्रेच.च.च्यम्.	the third promulgation of the sublime truths, contains the method of not learning any more.
13 Duḥkhaṁ parijñānam 5	हैमायक्तान्त्राच्याक्ष	he knows perfectly well what pain is.
14 Samudayah prahinah 6	गुन्द वुट यश्वदश	has left off or dispelled (the fear of) future birth.
15 Nirodhah sākṣāt-kṛtaḥ	वर्मनायासद्दर्गः नम	the stopping or ceasing he has made manifest.
16 Duḥkha - nirodha - gāminī pratipad bhāvītā	ें हैमी.चहैंज.४मूमी.तर.४मीर. वर्ष.	he has reflected (meditated) on the way (or means) of

#### CCIII (60). CATVĀRI DHYĀNĀNI: यश्रम्भान्त्र यहित्यास्त्रास्त्र सेटाय।

**এম.বন্ধুমধ** 

NAMES OF THE FOUR (DEGREES OF) MEDITATION ET CETERA.

I Viviktam kāmair viviktam pāpakair akusalair dharmaih savitarkam savicāram vivekajam prītisukham prathamam dhyānam upasampadya viharati

तर्ने न्या स्थानिक्षाः स्थान्त्रा स्थान्त्रा स्थान्त्रा स्थान्त्रा स्थान्त्रा स्थान्त्रा स्थान्त्रा स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्यान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य

without (or free from, far from) desires, without sin and wicked actions (immoral), being judicious and morally active, 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.

making cease or stop pain.

MS. parijnyauyam.
 MS. vyam.

<sup>MS. °vyam.
M. and S. parijfištam.</sup> 

MS. vyam.

2 Sa vitarka-vicārāņām vyupašamād adhyātmam samprasādāc cetasa ekôtībhāvād avitarkam avicāram samādhijam prītisukham dvitiyam dhyānam upasampadya viharati he being without reasoning and discriminating, in wardly 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 meditation, he is in such a state.

3 Sa prīter vīrāgād upekṣako viharati smṛtas¹ samprajānan sukham ca kāyena pratisamvedayati yat tad āryā ācakṣate upekṣakaḥ smṛtimān² sukham viharatīti³ niṣprītikam tṛtīyam dhyānam upasampadya viharati

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 recollection) such as the venerable sages have and being in happiness, after having accomplished or finished the third degree of meditation (or his third meditation) he continues (in his posture).

4 Sa sukhasya ca prahāṇād duḥkhasya ca prahāṇāt pūrvam eva ca saumanasya-daurmanasya-yor astam-gamād aduḥkhāsu-kham upekṣā-smṛti-pari-suddham caturtham dhyānam upasampadya viharati

\$\frac{\xi}{4}\text{A}

he being free both from pleasure 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 recollection) his fourth meditation he continues (or remains fixed in his meditation).

5 Pranta-koțikam dhyanam	रवःग्रीःसधरः सुदःवदे वस्म्यामहद	the highest degree of medita-
6 Anagamyam	क्षे <sup>-</sup> बुँन्ब्स-दा(क्षेट्-दा)	immovable.
7 Dhyānântaram	यससःमहिन्द्रिन्दर्	a very singular (or extraordinary) meditation.
8 Sāmantakam	केर.च <b>र्</b> चास	a limited or confined medita- tion.
9 Maulam	<b>इटेंस</b> म <b>ि</b>	a radical one (or meditation on the first root of all things).
10 Āspharaņaka-samādhiḥ	मन्त्राप्तिय हैट टे व्हेंब्	an all-encompassing (compre- hending) meditation.
11 Pratisamlayanam 1	ac.2.mc.2d.d <u>e</u> d	a very pure (or clear) degree of meditation (deep immer- sion in meditation).
12 Samāhitaļ	श्रुभ्य.राज्ञ.याल्य	composure, evenness of mind, equanimity; absorbed in meditation.
13 Satata-samita-samāhita- cittaḥ	थ्यकेस.तर.च <b>ं</b> बेची.त देवो.तर.चेंबे.धृ.करे.तर. <i>सु</i> श्चस.ज.	a continual, uninterrupted equality of mind.

## CCIV (61). SAMĀPATTI-NĀMĀNI: MANTER AERICA ĀCAI

THE NAMES (OR TERMS) OF BEING IMMERSED IN PROFOUND MEDITATION (OR ECSTASY).

I Sa sarvaso rūpa-samijnānām samatikramāt pratigha-samijnānām astam-gamān nānātva-samijnānām amanasi-kārād anantam ākā-sam ity ākāsanantyāyatanam upasampadya viharati

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), he continues [to be] so, after having accomplished the sensation of the infinite void space or ether.

2 Sa sarvasa akasanantyayatanam samatikramyananta-vijñanam iti vijñananantyayatanam upasampadya viharati सक्टर. हूंचाला. तटा. चेला. ट्रे. येला येला जुला सक्टरा लला हैं। जुला ता सक्टरा लला ह्या हेला ट्रेची तटा प्रटेशा है। येला तटा सक्टरालया है। सक्टरा लला लाटा ट्रे. येला ता संस्था कटा ट्रे. येला स्थिता 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, (stil') continues.

3 Sa sarvaso vijñānānantyāyatanam samatikramya nāsti kimcid ity ākimcanyāyatanam upasampadya viharati કે.મધ્યા<u>લા</u> કાર્યું. સેલ્ટું ક્રિયોયા તેમ . વેલા જાદ. રેવો તમ. ઇરેલા કુ. ભાદ. શુરે. જાઇતે . ભલા. શું. થજુરે . ખલા કોર્યું. ભલા. શું. થજુરે . ખલા. કે. શ્રેશ. તા. શ્રેશના. વર્ષ. તે. વેલા. નુંલા. 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.

4 Sa sarvasa ākimcanyāyatanam samatikramya nāivasam jñā - nāsam jñāyatanam upasampadya viharati કુ. ક્ષેત્ર. દા. ક્ષ્મજ્ઞ. કુ. કુ. ક્ષ્મજ્ઞ. શ્રુ તુરે. કુંશ. ક્ષેત્ર. કુંદ્રાજ્ય. તુર. કુંશ. ક્ષેત્ર. તુરે. કુંશ. ક્ષેત્ર. કુંત્ર. તુરા. કુંશ. તુર. કુંશ. દા. ક્ષ્મજ્ઞ. કુંતે. કું. તુરા. કુંશ. તુર. કુંશ. દા. ક્ષ્મજ્ઞ. કુંતે. તું. કું. ત્યાદ. કુંત્ર. he in every respect rising entirely from the sensation (or the conception of an idea) 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.

5 Vyutkrānta1-samāpattiķ

हुर.म्प.रे.श्रुंशशं.तर.पंटियो.त

being immersed entirely in profound meditation.

6 Vyaskandaka\*-samapattih

<u>a</u>2.44.2,8444.42.484.1

ditto profound meditation.

7 Navânupūrva-vihāra-samāpattiḥ **शक्र-,**मुक्र-श्रुंशक्ष.तर.पंटियो.त.र्यो

the nine regular kinds of final accomplishment (or beatitude), ecstasy.

8 Nirodha-samāpattiņ

**८ जूर्या राष्ट्र क्रियश राष्ट्र र १ ह्या** रा

the ecstasy of stopping or ceasing (of the sensitive faculties).

<sup>M. Vyaskandhaka<sup>a</sup>.</sup> 

9 Mahā-bhūta-samatā-sādhanam 1

र चेंट.च.कुर्य तू. शरीय तर.चर्नेय.त

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

10 Asamjāā-samāpattib

८५. नेश. शेर. तर्द. श्रेंशश. धर. the ecstasy of losing conscious-**८हमा**य

## CCV (62). CATVĀRY APRAMĀŅĀNI: 출독자 지역 대학자 기계 최도 때

#### NAMES OF THE SERIES OF THE FOUR IMMENSE THINGS.

1 Maitri clemency, affection, love, ten-**김외성.**건 derness. **FILE** 2 Karuņā pity, mercy. joy, happiness, delight, plea-3 Mudita र्नाद्र व sure. यर्ट. श्रुंशश indifference. 4 Upekçā

5 Sa maitrī-saha-gatena cittenavairenasapatnena-\* vyābādhena vipulena mahad-gatenapramanena. dvavena subhāvitenāikām disam adhimucya sphäritvôpasampadya viharati

रे. वेशक. त. २८. जैब. चट्ट. शुक्रक. विमेंत्र या सेर् या रा रा विमान शेर्यमर्द्रिया शेर्य पारमा या केष्यर्थेर मुद्रः मुद्रः या कंदः बोदः ध्र. मध्रेश दा नीदा रे. प्रमुख्य तश. ब्रेनिश. मञ्जा र. धूश.टे. चियः रारः येशः दशः ह्र्याशःरारः नुसरिमादसास

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.

6 Tatha tatha dvitīyam tṛtīyam tatha caturtham ityürdhvam adhas tiryak sarva[sah] sarvavantam imam lokam

दे प्रकृत र मार्क्स य दर दे प्रकृत र म्सुस्र धार्टार् रे वर्षेत्र र वर्षे यः १८ हा १८ वेन १८ ११ 12. 221. 21. 221 51 52 52. 2. 2C. क्षब्यर्थः यहमादेवः यह

in the same manner also the 2nd, 3td, 4th and this whole world with all things existing above, below and in the oblique situation.

<sup>1</sup> M. apadanam.

M. \*sampannen\*. Tib. 494 4 為5 supports asspetnens.

# ССVI (63). Аṣтап мімока́тат: 🍇 पर्टा वर्ग राज्यीर में क्री राजा

#### NAMES OF THE EIGHT KINDS OF EMANCIPATION.

- I Rūpī rūpāņi pasyaty ayam prathamo vimokṣaḥ
- त्र द्व पट्टे. कृ. क्ष्म. तर. क्षर. त. टट. पडिनाश.क्ष्यमाडिनाश.क्ष्मश्व.ल.के.च.

the bodied seeing (looking on) the bodies—this is the first degree of emancipation.

- 2 Adhyātmam arūpa-samjñī bahirdhā rūpāņi pasyaty ayam dvitīyo vimokşaḥ
- क्र.त.चक्रिश.तप् वश्यक्ष.जा.के.च.४-ट्रे.वृ.क्श.तर. जश्च. हु. रूज. मुे. चडिचेश. वर. चडिचेश.शुरे. तर. ४-ट्रे. जुझ.

the looking on the external objects with consciousness, without having an inward body is the second degree of emancipation.

- 3 Śubham vimokṣam kāyena sākṣātkṛtvôpasampadya viharaty ayam tṛtīyo vimokṣaḥ
- तर कर त्याचालका सार् वेशा वेशा चोश्या सा पट्टी वे वेशा श्राद्धा दे वेशा दे ह्योशा सर . श्रीची सप् वेशासर कर सा प्रेशा ग्रीशा
- to make manifest the happy emancipation by (with) one's body, and having accomplished it, to continue so, is the third kind of emancipation.

- 4 Sa sarvaso rūpa-samjñānām samatikramāt pratigha-samjñānam astam-gamān nānātva-samjñānam amanasi-kārād anantam ākā-sam ity ākāsânantyâ-yatanam upasampadya viharaty ayam caturtho vimokṣaḥ

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 [being received] any more into his mind and thinking himself like the ether (or the infinite void space above and below) after having accomplished the sensation of the infinite void space or ether he continues and this is the fourth kind of emancipation.

5 Sa sarvasa ākāsanantyāyatanam samatikramyānantam vijāānam iti vijāānānantyāyatanam upasampadya viharaty ayam paācamo vimokaah ता.क.तांट्र बोक्सा. ता. पट्ट. कु क्सा.ताट.कट. मै. शकुट. कूबासा. ताट. वेसा. ट्र. भैसा.क्सा.क्सा.चुसा.सकट.तासा. ताट. चुसा. ता. सकट. तासा. कु. ताट. ट्यो. ताट. पट्टंस. ट्रे. क्स. सकट. तासा. मुं. सकुट. जसा. ट्र. क्सा.ता.क्सस. कट. ट्रे.क्स.स्रोक्ट. he in every respect elevating himself entirely from the infinite void space, thinking that the understanding (or Intellect) is infinite, after having accompliahed the sensation (or notion) of the infinite intellect (or mind) he continues and this is the fifth kind of emancipation.

6 Sa sarvašo vijāšnānantyāyatanam samatikramya nāsti kimcid ity škimcanyāyatanam upasampadya viharaty ayam şaştho vimokṣaḥ डे. चोर्थक. ता. ठंट्र. वृ. क्ष्म. तर. तर्ज. श्रे. शकुट्र. ड्र्चिका.तर. चेका. शर. ट्र. क्षेचा. क्षम. व्र. क्रा. श्रंट. लट. ट्चा. तर. तर्दश. व्र. लट. श्रंट. शर्वेट. लका. श्रे. शकुट्र. लका. हं. क्ष्म. ता. क्ष्मका. व्र. ट्र. क्ष्म. चेका.

he in every respect rising entirely above the sensation of the infinite mind or intellect, thinking there is nothing more, after having accomplished the sensation (notion or idea) of nothingness, continues and this is the sixth (kind or degree of) emancipation.

7 Sa sarvasa ākimcanyāyatanam samatikramya nāiva-samjñā-nāsamjñāyatanam upasampadya viharaty ayam saptamo vimokṣaḥ त्यू ८५.कु.क्ष. तर. कर. त. चरेक. ह्याका तर. चेका. ट्रे. चोक्ष. त. ८२. जुका. चुर. चुका. चुर. त.८रका. क्षा. परे. जुका. चुर. तप्. कु. सक्टर. जबा. कर. ह्या. हं.क्षा. तक्षा. कर. ट्रे. चुका. चुर.

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) continues (to exist) and this is the seventh kind of emancipation.

8 Sa sarvaso nāiva-samjñānāsamjñāyatanam samatikramya samjñā-veditanirodham kāyena sākṣātકોર. તરે. નુંશ. શુર. કાર. નુંશ. કુર. તરે. નુંશ. શુર. કુર. નુંશ.

he in every respect having clearly perceived (rising above) the sensation (notion or idea) of what is unconkṛtvôpasampadya viharaty ayam aṣṭamo vimokṣaḥ द्रम्पान्यम् ता. तर्. वृ. वृक्षः तर. ट्रे. चेशः वृक्षः ह्योशः तर. चेशः त्यानाः तोशः ग्रीशः शह्यः शेशः तर्यानाः तीशः ग्रीशः शह्यः शेशः शक्षरे . जशः लटः रेचाः तर. 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.

# CCVII (64). Aştāv abhibhv-āyatanāni: बेवा'मुक्ष'माईव्'यदि'क्षे'काळेर्'वर्मुर'मेु केट'व।

NAMES OF THE EIGHT SUPERIOR CONCEPTIONS (NOTIONS, IDEAS, SENTIMENTS).

I Adhyātma-rūpa-sa m jñ ī bahirdhā rūpāņi pasyati parīttāni suvarņa-durvarņāni tāni khalu rūpāņy abhibhūya jānāty abhibhūya pasyati evamsamjñī ca bhavati idam prathamam abhibhvayatanam

चार्युं सार्युं : सें स्वर्ध्य स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वयः स्वय्य स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्

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.

2 Adhyātma-rūpa-samjñī bahirdhā rūpāņi pasyati mahad-gatāni suvarņadurvarņāni tāni khalu rūpāņy abhibhūya jānāty abhibhūya pasyati evamsamjñī ca bhavati idam dvitīyam abhibhv-āyatanam चाकुश,तार्य इज, चीका, चाकुक, तार्य, खी, शकुर, पर्टे, जुका, तार, चीर, ता.पर्ट्र, कु, खार, चीर, ता.चि. हुंचा, चचर, जुका, रार, चीर, ता.चि. हुंचा, चचर, जुका, तथा, खे, जुजा, ची, चिच्चाका, कुका, यर, चीर, ता.चि. हुंचा, चचर, जुका, रार, चीर, जुजा, ची, चिच्चाका, कुका, यर, चीच्चाका, शुर्, रार, पर्टे, जुका,

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.

3 Adhyatmam ar@pa-samjaī bahirdha rūpaņi pasyati nilani nila-varņani nilanidaršanāni nīla-nirbhāsāni tad yathā umakapuşpam sampannam vā vārāņaseyam vastram nilam nila-varnam nilanidarsanam nīla-nirbhāsam evam evadhvatmam arūpa-samjāī bahirdha rūpāņi pašyati nīlāni nīlavarņāni nīla-nidaršanāni nīla-nirbh**āsā**ni idam abhibhv-ayatatrtivam nam

थट. चित्रनाम. शुरे. रार. परे. जुना तश. है. रूज. ही मिन्नियंश. हैं र त्रापार्चा क्रिय रा अ.चेर.क्रिय त. पूर्क्य त्.व वैट.व.वंशश या **वृष्ट्रिन्** द्वेर क्ष अर सद्दे से ट्रेचीची लेका मैं र के भूट्र रस. स्वर समा द्वामा रामा र्वा मेंद राष्ट्रिय राष्ट्रा श्रुप्ता विद कूर हा व वटा य हे यहेर है बर. चडिनास. शुर. रहर. ५५. चुक्र.राक्ष.हो.रूज.हो.वाञ्चनाक्र. हुब च्.िम र्चा हुब च्.हुब च्. क. चेर. हुंब. च. चूर. हुंब. चू. प्यूटाच देवसाय थे च पर् के. ड्रेज. होका. चक्षि. राष्ट्र. क्षे. **शकुरे.चिश्रंश.राजू** 

the conceiving [of] the soul to have no form or body, considering the external objects as blue, showing a blue colour and emitting a blue shine (or brightness), as for instance the blue colour of the fine cotton cloth of Benares or Varanasi, on which the blue appears [as] blue and a blue lustre or shine is visible; thus the conceiving [of] the inward soul to have no shape or body and that it considers the external objects as with a blue colour and with a blue lustre or shine —this mode of conception is the third (degree of) superior (or surpassing) notion.

4 Adhyātmam arūpa-samjñī bahirdhā rūpāņi pasyati pītāni pīta-varņāni pītanidarsanani pīta-nirbhāsāni tad yathā karnikārapuspam sampannam va vārāņaseyam vastram pitam pita-varnam pitanidarsanam pīta-nirbhāsam evam evâdhyātmamarupa-samjñī bahirdhā rūpāni paśyati pītavarņāni pīta-nidaršanāni pīta-nirbhāsāni idam caturtham abhibhy-ayatanam

the conceiving [of] the inward 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 Karnikara instance the flower, or a piece of fine cloth of Benares (Varanasi) 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 external objects yellow, if yellow and with a yellow lustre or shine—this mode of conception is the fourth (degree of) superior or surpassing notion.

स्री.सक्टरं तक्षे तक्ष् य.पर्ट.कु कुम. चीम. मुक्तं तक्ष स्रम् स्. पं.के. चेम. कुष्या पा.के. स्मार्था कुम. स्. प्. पा. ह्या स्मम सम्. पं. प्रमायम. कुष्या प्रमायम. सम्. पर्ट. प्रमायम. कुष्या प्रमायम.

5 Adhyatman arūpa-samjñī bahirdhā rūpāņi pašyati lohitāni lohita-varnāni lohita-nidarsanani lohitanirbhāsāni tad bandhu-jivaka-puşpam sampannam vā vārāņaseyam vastram lohitam lohita-varṇami lohitanidarsanam lohita-nirbhāsam evam evådhyåtmam arūpa-samijāi bahirdhā rūpāņi pasyati lohitāni lohita-varņāni lohitanidarsanāni lohita-nirbhāsāni idam pancamam abhibhv-ayatanam

थट. चिंडीचोश. शुरे. तर . ५२े. चुंश. तश्र.हु. रूज.ही.चित्रेचश्र.रशर. त्रु पि.रूचा.रक्षर. त्रु के. वैर. ब्रॅंब य दें र र सर ये त वुद य क्षश्राता के हैं रहार व वर्षे हैं. य.पर्य. श. रूप्ता.चास्त्रःश्रीजार्जीः र १. शूर्य, रश्न. सैर्य, श्रेश, क्रुपीश. रान्धर राष्ट्रिय र्या न स. येर. हुंब. रा. ट्रंट. रशर. रा. प्युर य दे विका र कर मिबिमाश शेर् धर पर ५५ मेश तश्रक्ते.रूज.मी.मिडीमेश.रेशर. र्ता मि. रूची. रक्षर. तू. के. यैर. ब्रेंबरया देंदरद्यमर ये त्युदाय **१**शश.ज.के.च.४ ट्र.ब्रे.ब्रुज.च्रीश. चार्ष्य राष्ट्र श्री शक्र र जि.राष्ट्र

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 Bandhujīva (or parasite) flower or a red piece of cloth of (Benares) Vārāņasī showing a red colour and shining with a red lustre; in the same manner the inward consciousness (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.

6 Adhyātmam arūpa-samjñī bahirdhā rūpāņi pasyati avadātāni avadāta-varņāni avadāta-nidarsanāni avadāta-nirbhāsāni tad yathā usanas-tārakāદ્યાં મિ. દુર્યા ત્યાર દ્યાં રેયોર્સ્સ તજા ક્ષેત્રે જૂળ મુણ વોલિયક રેયોર કુંદ્ર , વોલિયક જુંદ્ર , તર્

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 varņa avadāta avadātavarņa avadāta-nidaršana
avadāta-nirbhāsa evam
evādhyātmam a rūpasamjñī bahirdhā rūpāṇi
pasyati avadātani avadāta-varņāni avadātanidaršanāni a v a dā t anirbhāsāni idam şastham
abhibhv-āyatanam

Venus shows a white colour and white lustre—in the same 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.

7 Sa sarvaso rūpa-samjāānām samatikramāt pratighasamijñānām astam-gamān nānātva-samjñānām amanasi-kārād anantam ākāśam ity ākāśānanupasamtyâyatanam padya viharati idam saptamam abhibhv-āyatanam

સલ્ટર. તર્ય તાર્

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) 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.

8 Sa sarvasa ākāsānantyāyatanam samatikramyānantam vijāānam iti vijāānāntyāyatanam upaસંશ્વેડ. ભલા. ગુે. શ્રું. સંશ્વેડ. ભદ. કુ. ક્ષેત્ર. તા. ક્ષેત્રજ્ઞા કરે. ટે. ક્ષેત્ર. શોધરે. he in every respect elevating himself entirely above the infinite void space, thinking that the intellect is infinite; sampadya viharati idam aştamam abhibhvayatanam चार्ष्य् तापृ क्षें, शकुरे चच्चेरे तापृ चार्ष्यः तः पर्ट, वृः क्षेणः क्षेशः शकुरे क्ष्मिशः तरः चेशः वृः यंशः वंशः चृशः शक्ष्यः लशः क्षेः चृशः तः शक्ष्यः लशः श्रः श्रेशः रचो तः जश्यः रथः वृः वशः तरः

after having accomplished that idea, he perseveres in it and this is the eighth kind of superior conception.

Names of the twelve entire (whole, complete, perfect) senses or ideas (or elements), or vehicles of senses.

ı Nîla- <b>kṛts</b> nâyatanam	<b>૩૬</b> :ઘર:ૹૄૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઽૹૢ૾ૢૺ:ૹઢે૬	the notion (idea, conception, sense or element) of perfect blue.
2 Pīta-kṛtsnâyatanam	बर्पर शेर में दे सुे सकेर	ditto of perfect yellow.
3 Lohita-kṛtsnâyatanam	<del>ક</del> ર.ત×.૮ૹ×.ઌૣૼ તું.સું.સજુર	ditto of perfect red.
4 Avadāta-kṛtsnāyatanam	३५:धर:५गर:यॅ दे:भ्रे:सळे५	ditto of perfect white.
5 Pṛthivī-kṛtsnâyatanam	35.तर.शर्ट.श्रे.श्रक्टेर	ditto of pure (or the whole) earth.
6 Ap-kṛtsnâyatanam	≅ <b>ર.ત</b> ર. <b>ૡ</b> તું.સું.ષજુર	ditto of pure (or of the whole) water.
7 Tejas-kṛtsnâyatanam	≅ <b>ઽ</b> .તત્ર.શુંડુ.શું.સજુટ	ditto of pure fire.
8 Vāyu-kṛtsnâyatanam	<b>૩</b> ૬'લર'ફુંદ'મેં'સ્ટ્રે'અઠે૬	ditto of the whole (or pure) air.
9 Ākāśa-kṛtsnâyatanam	३५:धर:४४।समित्रे:श्चे:सक्रेर	ditto of the whole void space or ether.
10 Vij <b>ñā</b> na-kṛtsnâyatanam	<b>૩૮.ત</b> ૪.ધજા.ત૪.તુંજા.ત૪ુ.ૹું.જૐ૮	ditto of the perfect under- standing or intellect (or per- fect knowledge).

rr Prthivi-krtanam samjānate ity ūrdhvam adhas tiryag [advayam] 1 apramanam

**め、ちょうか、また、また、食を、多に、たこ** ट्रेंचा दर वर गर गर्रेश श मेर केंद्र कर मेर धर ५६ 441[81.35]

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-pitalohitâvadāta-kītsnām samianate ity itveke urdhvam adhas tirvag [advayam]1 apramānam

۵،۵۲. ١٤٠ و، ١٤٠ م، ١٤٠ ك **55. 184 5. 25. 25. 25. 25.** इसर दें इस इगर वे वे लेश ह्येद दि देवा दि हिंद मेर मार्केश सा सोदा केंद्र कंद्र सोदा दर ५५ नेश सु छेर

others for primary 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 of infinite.

## CCIX (66). TRÎŅI VIMOKĢA-MUKHĀNI : दुझ'य्द्र'स्ट्र'यूदे'सूँ महास्रामी केट'या

NAMES OF THE THREE DOORS OF EMANCIPATION.

I Śūnyatā

vacuity, immateriality.

2 Animittam

मक्दमाभेराय

that has no appropriate name, that cannot be defined by its

criteria

3 Apranihitam

क्रिंद्र ध्रायेद ध

affectionless, the undecided, undetermined.

## CCX (67). CATVĀRI PRATIBARABĀNI 4: ĀĀĀĀĀĀĀĀĀĀ

Names of those four things that must be followed (or on which one MAY RELY, CONFIDE IN, ETC.).

I Artha-pratisaranena bhavitavyam na vyanjanapratisaranena

Far ar Far the . gar & ar a the letter E. 18-45-199

followed and not the letters.

2 Dharma-pratisaranena bhavitavyam na pudgalapratisaranena

क्रुंश. ज. हुंब. तर. चेंदू. चंट. क्र्या. ज. द्यतर में व

one's trust or confidence must be placed in religion (morality or virtue) and not in man.

¹ Supported by Tib. बाहेबास केर,

S. notes a variant 14.

Cf. D. LXXIII.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. D. LIII.

3 Jñāna-pratisaraņena bhavitavyam na vijñānapratisaraņena ज. हुर्य.तर.क्षु.व ज. जुझ.ज. हुर्य. तर. वेर्यू. देश.जुझ.

one should depend on wisdom (infinite knowledge) and not upon the acquired knowledge (or cognition).

4 Nitartha-sūtra-pratisaraņena bhavitavyam na neyārtha-sūtra-pratisaranena ता ह्यायर के.व वेदी दिए चंदी ह्या की सर्हे ही. इस पादी ह्यायर के.व

upon Sūtras of real meaning or of good moral instruction one must (or should) depend and not upon those of modified signification.

CCXI (70). CATVĀRI DHARMA-SAMĀDĀNĀNI : ŽĀVUC 'ŞƏJ'UZ 'ÜĞ ZI'ZƏĞĞ 'ÜC'Q |

NAMES OF FOUR PURE (FINE) MORAL MAXIMS.

I Pratyutpanna-sukham āyatyām duhkha-vipākam देश.तर.श्रुषेतत.र्रुची.वर्षेत्र.च र. कंट. वैट.च.ज.चर्.ज. ह्वे.श.ज.

the pleasure (or happiness) of the present life will turn into pain in the next world.

2 Pratyutpanna-duḥkham āyatyām sukha-vipākam ઌ.ૠ૾ૺઌ.ઌ૱૱ ૮.ૹ૾ૺૺૺૼૼૺૻઌ૽૽ઌઌ૽૽ૼૡૺ૾ઌ૱ૼઌ.ૡ૽ૢૺ૾ૹ the fruit of the sufferings in this life is happiness in the next world.

3 Pratyutpanna-sukham äyatyäm sukha-vipäkam ५.७. वैट.च.ज.लट.चट्रे.ज.क्रे.च. लट.क्ष्म.चर-क्षेत्रताचट्रे.च happiness in this life will bring forth fruits of happiness in the next world also.

4 Pratyutpanna-duḥkham āyatyām duhkha-vipākam यक्षेत्र.च द्वे.स.ज.क्ष्म.चंट्र.झुब्र.स.क्रीब्र. ट.क्रे.चैट.च.ज.लट.क्रीब्र.चर्ह्यज.ज.

misery in this life will produce misery in the next world also.

CCXII (71). SAPTA DHANANI: र्देर पर्द मी श्रीर य

Names of the seven good things, faculties, wealth.

I Śraddhā-dhanam	<b>55</b> 'यदी'र्बेर	the wealth of faith (belief) or piety.
2 Śīla-dhanam	क्ष्म मिन्नसःगुः क्र	ditto of morality (or of good moral conduct).
3 Hrī-dhanam	ट्र.क्.चेश.तप्.ब्रूट	ditto of shame or bashfulness.
4 Apatrāpya-dhanam	দ্রিঝ'ঐ্ব'বেবী'বৃঁহ	ditto of modesty, pudency, or chastity.

5 Śruta-dhanam	क्रायर् द्र	the wealth of learning, science, experience.
6 Tyaga-dhanam	वर्तेट वदे देर	ditto of gift, donation (relinquishment of worldly thoughts).
7 Prajñā-dhanam	À81.40.4j.4x	ditto of wit (understanding, ingenuity, acute intellect).

# CCXIII (72). ŞAD ANUTTARYÂNI: ह्राइसेर्प, दुन्ने किट थ।

### NAMES OF SIX EXCELLENT (BEST, SUPREME) THINGS.

I Darsanânuttaryam	सर्वेदःय ह्यु दःसेद् य	the best sight (or one with etc.) (the best theory or speculation).
2 Śravaņânuttaryam	र्वेशयञ्च द्वादित्य	the best hearing (or the greatest experience and acquirement of holy science).
3 Lābhânuttaryam	क्रेंद्रच झुद्र सेद्रच	the best acquirement, gift, donation.
4 Śikṣânuttaryam	र्ब्रेव यन्नु द सेर् य	the best learning or science.
5 Paricaryânuttaryam	रेअ'र्ने.वु'य' <u>म</u> ्च'ब्स्सेर्'य	the best reception and showing of respect (or the best respect- ful reception and entertain- ment).
6 Anusmṛty-anuttaryam	हेश <i>.</i> शु:द्रदाय:ब्रुद्र-सोद्राय	the best recollection or remembrance.

# 

#### On the names of the four benedictions or blessings.

ı Satyâdhişțhānam	चर्बरपद्रे चुक्चेश्वर वर्षेत्रः	the blessing of truth.
<sup>2</sup> Tyāgâdhiṣṭhānam	चर्नेट.चर्न.चुद्र-चुद्र-चु्द्र-चर्च-च	the bestowing of a benediction on a gift.
3 Upaśamâdhiṣṭhānam	ৡ.ব <b>ৼ.ঀৢ</b> .বৼ.ঀৢ৾ৼ.ঀৢয়. <mark>ঀয়</mark> ঀ.त	an assuaging benediction.
4 Prajñâdhişṭhānam	৵৵ৼ৾৽৻ঢ়৾৽ঀৢ৾ <b>৽ঀ৾৸৽ঢ়য়৸</b> ৽ঢ়	a benediction conferring wit or understanding.

### CCXV (74). NAVA PRAMODYA-PŪRVAKĀ DHARMĀŅ:

# शक्रमानु नमान वर्षेत्र नु त्र में निर्मे केरान मुक्त स्थार मा

On the names of those nine things that precede an exceeding[LY] great joy (or pleasure).

1 Pramuditasya prītir jāyate	रच.रे.रेचोर.च.ज.रेचोर.च.क्षेट्र	after great delight joy is produced.
2 Prīta <sup>1</sup> -manasaḥ <b>k</b> āyaḥ prasṭabhyate	तर.टचीर. <u>र</u> लूर.टचेठ.चश.जेश.चुर.टे.मैटश.	by the heart's (or mind's) pleasure the body will be much refined (or purified).
3 Prasrabdha <sup>2</sup> -kāyaḥ sukhaṁ vedayati	વર.વુંદ લશ.પુર.વુંદ્રશ.તશ.વર્.વ.શુંદ.	by the great refinement (or exercise) of the body pleasure is enjoyed or felt.
4 Sukhita[sya] cittam samā- dhīyate	तर.पहूर्यांस् यरे. यर. ग्रीर. तश्च. श्रुश्चश. श्रुश्च.	by enjoying pleasure or happiness the mind is put in tranquillity (or it is free from passions—is absorbed in meditation).
5 Samāhita-citto yathā-bhū- tam prajānāti yathā- bhūtam pasyati	श्रेष्ठस्त्रं श्रेष्ट्रम् च.इ.के.च.चधुर्य.रच.दे.चुश्च. श्रेष्ठश्चर्याच्चर्य.च्च्याच्चर. श्रेष्ठश्चर्याच्चर्याच्चर.	when the mind is at rest (or absorbed in meditation) then [one] knows and sees clearly what is the most pure and perfect.
6 Yathā-bhūta-darsano 3 nir- vidyate	लट. रेचो. ता.हु.के.च.च(ब्रेश.रे.अहूट. लट. रेचो. ता.हु.के.च.च(ब्रेश.रे.अहूट.	and considers (examines) what is most pure and perfect.
7 Nirviņņo virajyate		having considered becomes passionless.
8 Virakto vimucyate	ज्रुष्यःचरः,ठबीरः, <u>इ</u> ४ <u>र्</u> ट्र-क्ष्योश्चःदिः,चैत्रः,थेशः क्ष्यः,तरः	after having become void of passion he will be emancipated.
9 Vimuktasya vimukto'smîti jñāna-darśanam bhavati	शर्बेट.च.पं वैट.ट्र. चूंज.ज्र. श्रेश. राष्ट्र. ल. गुंश. श्रेश.राम. चूंज.थश.चरची.श्रेश.राम.	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).

<sup>1</sup> M. and S. pritio.

<sup>\*</sup> MS. "srabha" along with a variant "saddha".

# CCXVI (75). ŞAD NIHSARAHİYA-DHĀTAVAH: QÇC'UZ'ĞN'CLĞ TUNH'ŞTI'ĞI BIC'Q |

On the names of those six mansions (constituent parts of the body) which it is CONVENIENT TO LEAVE OFF (GO OUT OF).

मोर्केर् सेह्मसा तसा दिवेदा या दे मोर्केर I Vyāpādasyāvyāpādo niḥto desist from malice or injusaranam maitrī rious design is to have affec-श्रेमश्र'शेर'य'श्रे'वसश'य tion for (to be affectionate). इस. तर. एक्ट. च. जस. ठ नुब. त. दू. 2 Vihimsa-nihsaranam karuna the desisting from injury is mercy or pity. ₩Ľ.Ē क्षे रवाद या यहा दिवह या के रवाद the state of being out of dis-3 Arati-nihsaranam muditā pleasure is pleasure or joy. **५ देंद्र- रूपास-प्रस-५ देवर ध-के यदट** 4 Kāma-nihsaraņam upekņā to be without desire (or passion) is indifference or (equality of mind). to be out of doubt (or uncertain-5 Vicikitsā-nihsaranam asmimāna-samudghātah ty) is the subjugation of राष्ट्र . स. माया . यहा . दाना . दार selfish pride. CENN'U

মহ্ব ম. তথা ৮ ট্রব ম. বু. মহ্ব মে. 6 Nimitta-niḥsaraṇam animittam शेर'यंदे terion.

to abstract (or separate) from every characteristic sign (or criterion) is to have no cri-

## 

On the names of the four circles (or classes) of gods and men.

शर्वरात्रं .लीज.र.चेर्था.रा they that dwell in their respec-1 Pratirūpa-deša-vāsaņ tive places. श्लेश पुर्म धायाय परेन थे they that take refuge with a 2 Sat-puruşâśrayam 1 holy sage (or Buddha). 3 Atmanas samyak-pranidha- অব্যাপ্তর আমের্বাবের মুক্রবার they that have an earnest desire (or long) for spiritual nam existence (or for God). सुर्तातः वसूर स्थारा वेश राष्ट्र they that have their former 4 Pūrva-kṛta²-puṇyatā merits.

<sup>2</sup> MS. 914.

M. Půrve ca krta°

### CCXVIII (77). TĀPA-SAMVARA-PARYĀYĀĻ1:

# र्याप. वियाणानावकारा रटा ह्राँकारा प्रहृब विट ह्रीँट्राया या ह्रांनाकारा है स्थारा य

On the names of religious austerity and the performance of penance (or rigorous observances, etc.).

I Eka-deśa-kārī	ङ्गःमठेमाःहुँद्रःय	performing his penances at one place (or only once).
2 Pradeśa-kārī	के <sup>.</sup> कें.ब्रॅन्प	ditto in the country or in foreign parts (or only one day or for a short time).
3 Yad-bhūyas-kārī	<b>दे.चस.सट.दे.ध्रेट.</b> त	doing more than that (before mentioned).
4 Aparipūrņa-kārī	<b>୶</b> ୄଌ୕୕୰୕୳ଽୄୖୄୢୠ୕୕ୣ୕୕	he that does (penance) till he becomes perfect.
5 Paripūrņa-kārī	<del>ୡ</del> ଦ'୳ <b>ଽ</b> ୄୖୄୠ୕ୣ୕୕୕	doing perfectly.
6 Ѕатуатаḥ	এল্খ:এম:র্ম্	restraint, forbearance, obligation.
7 Damaḥ	<b>5</b> 9.0	mild, subduing the passions, self-command.
8 Suvinītaḥ	শ্বিশ্-দু-শ্বশ্ব	very mild, well subdued, disci- plined.
9 Tapasvi	<b>५</b> गा२ : मुच : स्क	practising austerity, an ascetic.
10 Vratī	य हुत्य:बुनाश:स्त	engaged in the practice of rigorous and devout pen- ance, an ascetic.
II Yatiḥ	র্ষুধ্য এইব	an ascetic or sage, who en- deavours to keep his passions in subjugation.
12 Acchidram	<b>क्वें</b> रंशेर्'य	spotless, one without defects.
13 Akhaṇḍam	<b>શ.3</b> থৱা.ঘ	undefiled, incorrupt, not viti- ated, pure, whole.
14 Asavalam	ૡનોૢ૽ૣૢઌા <sup>•</sup> ૾ૄઌૻૻ૾ૹ:ઌૄ૿ૢ૽ૄૻૣૻૻઌ	spotless, unpolluted.

15 Akalmāşam	विश्वस्थासः सः स्थितः य	sinless, unmixed.
16 Bhujişyam	45.44C.84	his own master, having self- command.
17 Aparāmretam	क्ष्मां क्रा कर स्था चुरू था	not obscured or perplexed.
18 Susamāptam	कृषःस जमका. सर. प्रहूर्य. स. जुमका. सर.	that has well perceived or understood.
19 Susamārabdham	जनसःतरःपश्चसःच	well prepared, finished, accom- plished.
20 Ārya-kāntam <sup>1</sup>	प्रमामाराम्बर्गः।	excellent mirth or joy or
	प्रकास.त.र्गुस.त	highly rejoicing
21 Upavāsam upavasanti	वश्रुव-विद्यामः के.चर-विद्याःत	fasting, abstemious, abstaining from food.
22 Cāritra-sampannaḥ	कू.चा. <b>,सेथ</b> .शंका.कूचाश.त	one of the best religious observ- ances, observing well the rites and ceremonies.
23 Vāritra-sampannaķ	च <u>र्</u> डेचो.त.सैथ.शैथ.कुचोश.च	a perfect transition (or passage).
24 Ayatyam samvaram apad- yate •	<b>द्वेश.</b> र्ह्रश.रा.८ <b>ट्ट</b> र	that makes vow (obligation, restraint) in the world to come.
25 Samādāya vartate	MC. לטורוד. בשב שני שלמי בו	that remains fixed in his tenets.
26 Sādhu damaḥ	र्वा य येन्स	well subdued or having entire command over his passion.
27 Sādhu samaļi	हि.च.ज्ञेनास	with entire calmness or tran- quillity of mind.
28 Sādhu samyamaḥ	लट.र्च.रार.क्रूंच्.रा.जुर्चाश	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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> MS. °kànti.

<sup>\*</sup> apadyate has been separately taken in MS.

### CCXIX (78). YOGÂNGÂNI:

# [क्यत्वेर मुम्बरायनाय] । क्यात्वेर हुँद्र याद्र क्यात्वेर मुम्बर्ग विकाय

On the names of abstract meditation and its qualities.

I Yogåcåraḥ; yogī	क्य.प्रकृर.कृर.दादा। क्य.प्रकृर.दा	one practising abstract medi- tation on the Supreme Being for obtaining super-human power.
2 Yogah	क्या त कुर	religious and abstract medita- tion.
3 Yoniso manasi-kāraḥ	क्र्या-विक्राध्येदायाः नेदाय	a methodical consideration or mental reflection.
4 Pratisamlayanam	عد. ك. ١٨٠٠ خطاط يجيا	a clear perception or appre- hension, a deep immersion in meditation.
5 Dṛṣṭa-dharma-sukha- vihāraḥ	शर्वेट.यर्ट.कूश.ज.यर्.चर.चरश	good (uninterrupted) perseverance in contemplation.
6 Āsvādana-samprayukta- dhyānam	र्शेट.च.रेट.चश्रस.तप्र.चश्रस.चरेचे	a tasteful (or relishing) meditation.
7 Bhàvanâràmatà	मुक्तायात्रान्त्राय	the pleasure of making reflex- ions, delighting in abstract meditation.
8 Abhişyandayati	[स्ट्रॅन्'नुं'] स्क्रेन्यर न्त्रेन्य	is made soft or tender, the act of making or the state of becoming soft or tender.
9 Parişyandayati	ઌૣૼઽૹ.ૹ૾ૺ.ૹૹૢ૾ૺૺૹૺ.ઽૹૼૢ૽ૢૢૢૺૺ૾૾ૺૺૺ૾ૺ	is made entirely soft, tender or greatly embellished, decorate.
10 Pariprīņayati	<u>ભૂ</u> દશ.શે.જૂસ.તર.વુટે.ત	is made entirely satisfied, satisfaction, the state of being pleased with.
II Parisphara[ya]ti	गुन्दु-कुर्यायर-कुर्-[य]	is diffused abundantly every- where, is made manifest or apparent.
12 Ekākino raho-gatatā 2	निरुपार् र्वेदरयंदे स्मिन्। रु स्ट्रि	having gone about to a solitary place.
13 Sthūla-bhittikatā	<u> </u>	is like a big (or strong) wall.

14 Audārikatā	<b>~981</b> ~4	is large, extensive (is like a dam or mole).
15 Duḥkhalitā [Duḥkhilatā]	& to . C & to . Bet	ill-will or anger.
16 Amoghaḥ	र्क्प्पर् य	not disappointed, having obtained his concern.
17 Avandhyaḥ	<b>रचेम.चे.लूरे.</b> त	praiseworthy, advantageous.
18 Saphalaḥ	<b>८ चमा मु</b> न्द <b>ा करना</b> य	fruitful, having its fruit, obtaining the fruit (of his moral merits).
19 Ekôti-bhāvaḥ	ब्रेंद्रमञ्जार्गुर्यःय	union (with the supreme spirit).

# CCXX (79). CATVĀRI VYĀKARAŅĀNI: GETĀŅĀLIĀĀĀĀLIU

ON THE NAMES OF THE FOUR KINDS OF INSTRUCTIVE (AND PROPHETICAL) NARRATION.

ı Ekâmsa-vyākaraņam	शर्मे वाक्ता है.जिट.च <b>ड़</b> ब्रत	a simple narration (to any individual).
2 Vibhajya-vyākaraņam	<sup>बु</sup> शःसर.तु. <u>क</u> ुं.शिट.च <b>बे</b> थत	a detailed (or analysed) narration.
3 Paripicchā-vyākaraņam	ट्रेश.क्स.अट.च <b>ब्रे</b> ब.त	a narration (or prophetical fore- showing) upon one's request.
4 Sthàpaniya-vyākaraṇam	चर्वचीतर.जिट.चक्रेथ्.त	a systematical (or fixed) narration.

## CCXXI (80). TRINI LAESANANI: अर्डन् र्रेन् महासामीकीट या

#### On the names of the three kinds of criteria of characteristics.

ı Parikalpita-lakşanam	गुन्नान्यक्षरा'दार्व सर्वन् केन	an artificial criterion or a criterion given by all.
2 Para-tantra-lakṣaṇam	म्बर्गमी र्वट मी सर्झ केर	a criterion that is in (that depends upon) another's power.
3 Parinişpanna-lakşanam	लूटशःशं.चीयःतप्रं.शक्ष्यंकृत	an entirely finished or com- pleted criterion, a full demon- stration or definition.

# CCXXII (81). CATVĀRO'BHIPRĀYĀŖ: ṢĀĪĒN'U'A@Ā'ĀRL'U

On the names of the four kinds of remembering (thinking of, reflecting on).

1 Samatâbhiprāyaḥ	म्रभ्यःयःकृत्ःयःन्वित्र्यःय	thinking on equality.
2 Kālântarābhiprāyaḥ	नुशम्मव्दायः नृमेदिशःय	thinking on another time.
3 Arthânta 1 râbhiprāyaḥ	र्देन मिन्द्र २ १ र मिटिश रा	thinking on another meaning or concern.
4 Pudgalântarâbhiprāyaḥ	चोट. ञेचो. चर्डिश.ज. र्ट्चॉटश्च. टा	thinking on another man.

### CCXXIII (82). Catvaro'внізамідначан : ผู้ผานั้ง รุศักรุณ'นาสุดินิ มีเานา

On the names of the four emblematical (opposite or figurative) conceptions (or modes of thinking).

ı Avatāraņābhisamdhiḥ	मिष्ट्रेयायायाय्येषायार्थे स्ट्राय	thinking (or conceiving) emblematically (or contrarywise) the incarnation (of a deity).
2 Lakşanâbhisamdhih	शक्त केन 'या होश चूर 'ने मूटश प	thinking on the criterion or characteristic signs.
3 Pratipa <b>kṣ</b> âbhisaṁdhiḥ	मक्रेव रॉ.ज.क्रंश रॉट र म्ह्राटश रा	thinking on the enemy, opposition or contrary thing.
4 Pariṇāmanâbhisaṁdhiḥ	वक्किर.च.ज.र्ज्ञश.तूर.ट्च्राटश.त	thinking figuratively of the transformation or changes (at one's death).

## CCXXIV (83). ŚAMATHA-VIPAŚYANĀNI: विमानस्य निमानस्य प्राप्ति कीटाय।

On the names of being at rest and seeing more, etc. (High degrees of Dispassionate meditation).

ı Śamathaḥ ²	बुं.चादश । बुं.चर.चादश.च	the state of being at rest or in perfect tranquillity of mind.
2 Vipaśyanā	क्षेत्री,शर्बेट. । क्षेत्री.तर.शर्बेट.च	the state of seeing more or having higher ideas after the mind is tranquil.
3 Yogaḥ	<b>क्य</b> प्रकृष	spiritual union (with the Su- preme Being) through abs- tract meditation.
4 Yoniso manaskāraḥ 3	ૡ૾ૢૼ <b>ય</b> .વહુંય.ઌૢ૮.ખ.વું૮.ત	regular (methodical) perform- ance of abstract meditation.

<sup>1</sup> MS. Ananta°.

S. has a variant otha.

S. manasi°. See §CCXIX. 3.

## CCXXV (102). RAGA#1: स्नामायाद्दाव्द्विपादी समायव्या

On the names of the several kinds of affection (Love, Desire, Wish, Lust, INCLINATION), INTEREST TOWARDS ANY OBJECT, ETC.

1 Raktaḥ	क्ष्मेश्नरा	affection, inclination to, one earnestly desirous of any thing.
2 Saktah	<b>(4</b> 3'4)	inclination to, one intent to [intent on].
3 Gṛddhaḥ	म्बिन-दा	desiring, coveting, desiring greedily.
4 Granthitam <sup>2</sup>	<b>ब</b> र्द्र-थ-वेंद्र-°व	tied, strung to.
5 Mū[r]cchitam 4	ਹ <b>ਰੀ</b> ਮ.ਹ	fainting, fallen down senseless.
6 Adhyavasitam 6	हैंचाराय.क्यांश्वर	having a stronger inclination for or to.
7 Adhyavasānam <sup>6</sup> āpannaḥ	क्षेत्रीतर.क्ष्यंत्रातर.ग्रीर.त	grown fond of anything, desiring most earnestly, etc.
8 Adhyavasānam •	क्ष्माःसरः लेक्दा	earnest desire, passion for, etc.
9 Vinibandhah	बुक्ष.तप्र.चकुट्काःच	bound and tied.
10 Parigridhah •	लूटश.सं.क्रेयत	entirely intent to.
11 Samrāgaļi	गुद्ग-दु-दु-ह-मह्म-ध	great inclination to, earnest desire for, etc.
12 Lolupaḥ <sup>7</sup>	<b>चम्</b> थ्र.त	troubled by earnest wish, great desire, lust.
13 Ghasmaraḥ	ब्रेंग्य के य	gluttonous, voracious, insati- able.
14 Lampaṭaḥ	<b>र्रायक्वेन। क्वेंनक्वेन</b>	a libertine, a lecher.
15 Lub(d)haḥ	বদ্ধা-ক্রনাধ	desire, covetousness.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This title is left out in M.

MS, "titham. S. "thitah. S. "chitah.

<sup>\*</sup> MS. Abhy\*. Tib. supports Adhy\*.

M. and S. \*gredhah.

<sup>7</sup> MS. La".

16 Samraktah	गुद्र-दुःस्माद्यःय	entirely occupied by a desire for.
17 Rañjaniyaḥ	क्रचास.तरं.चीर.त	passion for, grown passionate for.
18 Bhuyas-kāmatā 1 yādīc- chikaḥ 2	भट तर्देर य। क्षेत्र विट तर्देर य। वर्देर कुंग	desiring again and again, libidi- nous, lustful.
19 Icchantikah	<b>५</b> र्नेब <sup>ळ</sup> ब	having a passionate desire for.
20 Bhūyaś-chandikaḥ 3	क्षेर क्षेट खेर या क्षेर क्षेट वर्ष	desiring much or earnestly lecherous, lustful.
21 Bhūyo-rucitā	<b>월</b> 도' <b>ब</b> िट'र्र'के'य	much desirous of, passionate.
22 Bhūyo'bhiprāyaḥ	त त्र त्र क्षिट श्रेशकात्। श्रट पुरसेशका	much thinking of, very fond of.
23 Svādu-kāmatā	<b>बेय</b> सॅर २६६५ य	earnest desire.
24 Vicitrâhāratā	≅स'५र्देर'(५र्देश')ध	lecherous.
25 Nêtarêtareņa samtustam 5	टबार्ट्ब.मुं.क्रॅबा.क्रु.बक्र्.च	much pleased with oral recita- tion, delighting in stories.
26 Nandi-rāgaḥ 6	न्नात् वर्ते तर्नेन् क्रमास	inclination or passion for cen- suring, blaming, reproaching.
27 Kāma-cchandaḥ	<b>२</b> र्नेर्-य-त्र-त्र-य	inclination to (or desire for), lust.
28 Abhiniveśaḥ	सर्देक्यर लेक्य	wishing or desiring earnestly.
29 Āsthā	क्रमंद्रात   बुब्रत	inveterate passion, lust, desire.
30 Spṛhā	रे.च। नुनादःच	wish, desire, hope, joy.
31 Rocate 7	<b>५</b> र्ने, यदे, श्रेर.त	passionately desirous of.
1 160 01-1-1-1	2.00 36 1.0	fS Pashantha 4 Cf S

MS. °kāmayatya (? yitra).
 M. and S. °tuşţiḥ.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cf. M. and S.
 <sup>8</sup> MS. <sup>6</sup>cchantika.
 <sup>8</sup> MS. Nindaraga.
 See Nandi-raga in P.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. S. 7 MS. \*tika.

32 Icchan[t]ikaḥ 1	<b>२</b> र्रेर-केरच	having strong desire for.
33 Yādrechakaḥ ²	८र्ट्र-मीग.च	passionate, lustful.
34 Tīvreņa cchandikaḥ ³	<b>८</b> ५५ र र ५ व स्	a strong desire.
35 Ahare gṛddhir bhavati 4	וה. שאי. אי. טעייאי. הרג. <b>ה</b> וֹב	greedy of eating, grown gluttonous.
36 Gårdham	<b>भ</b> य	greediness, eagerness, strong desire.

# CCXXVI (103). TRAYA-DURKHATÁ: धुना नहारा मी केट थ।

#### ON THE NAMES OF THE THREE KINDS OF MISERY OR DISTRESS.

1 Duḥkha-duḥkhata	र्वेची पर्निम मुोर्बेची पर्निम	the pain of misery.
2 Samskāra-duḥkhatā	ત2.3૮.ગુે. <b>દે</b> ના વર્કત	the fancied misery or the con- sciousness of misery.
3 Vipariņāma-duḥkhatā	√वीर.च <b>ए.से</b> चो.च <b>र्ज</b> म	the misery of change.

# CCXXVII (104). PUNAR AȘȚAU DUŖKHATĂŖ: हुनावस्थावतुर गुःसद्या

### On the names of the eight sorts of pain (misery or distress).

1 Jāti-duḥkham <sup>5</sup>	श्रु.पर्यु.सैची.यक्तज	the pain of birth or of being born.
2 Jarā-duḥkham	चं.चर्.हेचा.चह्य	the pain of old age.
3 Vyādhi-duḥkham	थ.चष्.ईसा.चर्नज	the pain of sickness.
4 Maraṇa-duḥkham	पक्र.चट्र. <b>हे</b> ची.च <b>र्</b> चन	the pain of death.
5 Priya-viprayoga®-duḥkham	हैमो.त.र्टट.चेत्र.चर्च <b>.हैमो.चर्न</b> ज	the pain of being separated from a beloved object.
6 Apriya-samprayoga <sup>7</sup> - du ḥ- kham	भ्र.केंचे.त.रेट.सेंट.तप्र. <mark>केंचे.चर्</mark> चेत	the pain of meeting with a disagreeable object.

Repeated. See No. 19. M. Ecch°.
 M. chandena. S. chandakah.
 MS. bhūtam
 MS. vaprayogo. M. viprayoge. Cf. S.
 See No. 18.
 MS. bhūtam
 MS. syogo.

<sup>4</sup> MS. bhūtam.
7 MS. "yogo. M. "yoge.

<sup>5</sup> M. Jätir duhkham.

7 Yad apiccha[yā] paryeşamāņo na labhate tad api duḥkham MC.841.484MC.842.61.484

when man finds not what he seeks for that is also pain.

8 Samksepena i pañcôpâdānaskandha-duḥkham

श्चानश्चरा सर्दर-बन्धर-स्-जि.के.चर-जुब-तप्-

briefly (or in short) the taking up (or possession) of the five aggregates (of the body) is pain.

# CCXXVIII (106). ŞAD HETAVAम: मुँ-रुवानी क्षेट य।

ON THE NAMES OF THE SIX CAUSES.

I Karana-hetuh नुराधदे क efficient cause, creative cause. क्षेत्रक्रमात् विदःचर् क् 2 Saha-bhū-hetuh a co-existing cause (originating together with). the cause of maturity (matura-3 Vipāka-hetuh tive cause). co-efficient (or joint) cause. 4 Samprayukta-hetuh **अर्थ्र**टश.त्रन्र.र्जंब.राष्ट्र.म् 5 Sarvatra-ga-hetuh ग्रद:५:५में। यदे क् the everywhere-going (or inseparable) cause. 6 Sabhaga - hetuh स्रैज.रा.स्रेश.राष्ट्र.मे causes of equal shares (or parts).

# CCXXIX (107). CATVĀRAŅ PRATYAYĀŅ: गुन्द्र'याबेदे सार

ON THE NAMES OF THE FOUR ACCESSARIES OR EFFECTS.

the effect of a cause.

2 Samanantara-pratyayaḥ ই'শ্বেম্বানেই'টুর an immediate effect.

3 Ālambana-pratyayaḥ হম্মানেই'টুর an apparent effect.

4 Adhipati-pratyayaḥ ব্রন্মান্তি'টুর a principal effect.

<sup>MS. \*paṇam.
MS. Sama\*. See Sabhāga in P. Cf. S.</sup> 

## CCXXX (108). PARCA PHALANI: QUINTER TO

### On the names of the five fruits, consequences, or effects.

I Nişyanda-phalam	<sup>ਹੈ</sup> .ਬਰੇਪ ਹਨ੍ਹ.ਖਰਮ.ਹੈ	the effect of equal (or similar) causes.
2 Adhipati-phalam	न्त्नास्त्रं त्यमानु	principal effect or consequence.
3 Purușa-kăra-phalam	धवे (श्रेयम.चांबेर.२े.)श्रेम.२४. श्रेम. २. ३२. तर्ष. ठवम. २।	the effect produced by (or by the efficacy of) the inward man or the soul.
4 Vipāka-phalam	क्रायर क्रियं पर्यं प्रस्कारी	mature (or complete) effect or consequence.
5 Visamyoga-phalam	चेम.चपू.ठ'चेस.चै	incoherent effect or consequence.

### CCXXXI (109). CATVĀRO YONAYAR¹ : ผู้านุสมานุต์วิ สิเนา

On the names of the four places (or ways) of birth or of coming to live [Life].

ı Jarāyu-jāḥ	भटज.क्स.सु.च	birth from the womb.
2 Aṇḍa-jāḥ	<b>મું</b> .દ.ખશ્ર.મું.વ	birth or production out of eggs.
3 Samsveda-jāḥ	ट्रॅर्मिन्र.जश.मु.च	production by warmth and moisture.
4 Upapādu <b>kā</b> ḥ	<b>ब्रह्</b> श हे क्रुव	birth or production in a mira- culous manner (change, turn, transformation).

### CCXXXII (110). CATVĀRA ĀHĀRĀĦ : 크웨디아 리 취디니

#### On the names of the four kinds of food or nourishment.

I Kapatikâhāraḥ <sup>3</sup>	क्रिश्न भी. त्रम	food for the body or bodily (material) nourishment.
2 Sparsâhāraḥ	र्म.धर्.∃श	food to be received by the organs of the senses.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. D. XC.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. D. LXX.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Cf. M. and S., and also Pali Kabalińkarahara (see P.).

SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY. 310 श्रीर ता श्रीयश पदि अस the food of mental considera-3 Manah-samcetanaharah tion or mental nourishment. द्रधाःतर्रः जेशःतर्थः अस 4 Vijñanaharah the food of understanding or knowledge. CCXXXIII (III). NAVA SATTVÂVĀSĀḤ: श्रेंशश उदा में नादश दानि श्रेट या ON THE NAMES OF THE NINE ABODES OR DWELLING PLACES OF THE ANIMAL BEINGS. (in one of the abodes are) I Nānātva-kāvā nānātva-*ઊંચા શર્ ૧૬ : કેદ : વર્ડ : વેચા શર્ ૧૬ : ધા* they that have a different samjñinah; tad yathā नवा नदोर व के देखका नदाके body and a different conekatyāśca manuşya devāh sciousness (or soul) as for instance, men and some of प्त-क्र्या-म् the gods. अस. य. ८८. ज. ५८. जेस. मञ्जा. रा. 2 Nanatva-kāya ekatvaditto they that have different samijāinah; tad yathā bodies but all one conscious-दमान्द्रोदः ब ऋदशः देमार्थः ग्रीः devā brahma-kāyikāh ness (or soul) as the first Eous prathamâbhinirvittāḥ (or emanations) of the gods क्ष-दमा-दट-स्ट्राय-यट-अर् belonging to Brahma's race or empire. अश. चक्ट्रेमा रा. ५५. चेश. घ. ५५. रा. 3 Ekatva-kāyā nānātva-samthey with one and the same jñinah; tad yathā body, but with different con-दवा दरोद के देंद नामाय व ābhāsvarāh sciousness (or soul) as for instance, the gods in the Äbhāsvara heaven. ইমধ্য:গ্র प्रसः मर्द्रमा तः ५५: क्रीसः मर्द्रमा ध 4 Ekatva-kāyā ekatva-samjñithey with one and the same nah; tad yatha devah body and one consciousness (soul) as, for instance, the रदोर दर्भारमेश में क्षेत्र देशश šubha-krtsnāh gode in the Subha-krtsna heaven (abounding in virtue or happiness). क्षा-बावद 'श्रवद 'श्रवः क्षे' श्रकेर 5 Akasanantyayatanam they dwelling in the abode of the infinite void space or heaven. **१.MC. ४८. तर्. ११.४११** 6 Akiñcanyâyatanam those residing in the place where there is nothing answering to the senses. द्रधा-नेशासक्त प्रकार भेग्ने सकेर ditto to the understanding. 7 Vijñānânantyâyatanam they that abide in the place 8 Naiva-samijna-nasamijna-

**५५:वेस**'से५'यदे'सेसस'उ१ o Asamjñi-sattvāh

मळेर

yatanam

sciousness nor unconscious-

where there is neither con-

(the abode of the) unconscious spiritual existences.

# CCXXXIV (II2). Aṣṭāv बाइबप्रवेम 1: वीचित्र दायनुत् गुःविद्या

On the names of the eight undesirable (disagreeable) abodes (or planes of future births).

ı Narakāḥ	श्रमभःस्त्र-द्यायःच	the infernal regions, hell, ani- mate existences suffering in hell.	
2 Тігуайсар	55.यम्	moving or going in a prone or inclined (crooked, tor- tuous) posture as a quadru- ped, an animal, a beast.	
3 Pretāḥ	ॲ <b>ॱ</b> 5वास	a fancied being representing the condition of a miser—a goblin, a spirit (the Tantaluses).	
4 Dirghâyuşo devāḥ	arð krú	the long-living gods.	
5 Pratyanta-janapadam	ময়ন নেকুন-দ্রী-ষ্ট্র	to be born as a barbarian or among men dwelling towards (or on) the border of a country far from the capital or civilized part.	
6 Indriya-v[a]ikalyam	<b>५वट वें अ</b> र्डट व	with imperfect or defective (wanting some of the) organs or not having all the members and limbs.	
7 Mithyā-darśanam	जूचा धर के.च	(not to be born in such a country where there are) wrong principles or false theory and doctrines.	
8 Tathāgatānām anutpādaḥ	ट्र.चर्ड्यनिर्धासायाः सः वृदः च	(and where) no Tath <b>āgatas</b> have appeared.	
CCXXXV (113). Tri-Karma-Kārāņi : यहा गुः क्षा पर क्षेत्र दाय सेवास दारे केट य			
On the names of the ripening (or coming to maturity) of the moral works, etc.			
1 Dṛṣṭa-dharma-vedanīyam	शर्बेट.चर्.कुंश.ज.श्रुंट.चर.पंचेर.च	the sensation, feeling (or enjoy- ment) in the obvious moral actions (or in speculative works).	
2 Upapadya vedaniyam	भुषा-क्षा-भूट-पर-१८वीर-१व	(consequences of moral works) that will be felt (or enjoyed) after one's birth.	

<sup>1</sup> Cf. D. CXXXIV.

3 Apara-paryaya-vedaniyam	चर.जंबीर.च जथ.चोटश.(थट.२े.)चर्षिथ.ज.ब्रेट.	that will be felt in innumerable other births.
4 Niyata-vedaniyam	क्रेंट.चर.ठचेंर.च.इश.त	that will be felt (or enjoyed) certainly (undoubtedly, really).
5 Aniyata-vedanīyam	<u>ब्र</u> ेट.च.पंचीर.च.भ.टुश.त	(works of which the consequences) are not felt or enjoyed apparently (certainly, evidently).
6 Karma-svakaḥ	लझ.चर्चा.च्रेर.चे.च	one's own works or actions.
7 Karma-dāyādaḥ	तश.ग्री.म् स्रेपश.स्र्रें .त	that receives (or enjoys) the portion of his works or acts.
8 Karma-yoniḥ	તશ.મું.સું.તોજા	the birth, or original place of moral works.
9 Karma-pratisaraņam	लश्च.चहेब्र.चर. <b>च.</b> च	following the works—a sequel or consequence of moral actions.
10 Prayogaḥ	ब्रूट.च	connexion, union, adhesion.
II Maulam	<b>५</b> टॅंस	original, natural, belonging to the first root, radical, pure, unmixed.
12 Pṛṣṭham	महम	the hinder part, back side.
13 Āsevitam	वहेदाय। वश्लेदाय	served, honoured, worshipped, adored, preserved, protected.
14 Bhāvitam	वसूत्रसात। व्रथसातर वेशत	wonted, accustomed, used.
15 Bahuli-kṛtam	ખ <b>રશ</b> દ.ટે. <b>ટિશ</b> .ત	done many times, well cleaused threshed and winnowed.

# CCXXXVI (114). Parcânantaryâni : अर्ऊग्रश सेन्या पृति सेटाय।

On the names of the five boundless (most heinous or atrocious) crimes or wicked actions.

ı Mātṛ-ghātaḥ	<b>अ</b> 'नशर्'प	the murdering of (a murderer of) a mother or matricide.
2 Arhad-ghātaḥ <sup>2</sup>	<b>न्</b> नु'वर्द्ध्य'यावस <b>्</b> य	ditto of a saint or holy man.

FIVE DREGS 313 3 Pitr-ghātah 4.082.5 the murdering of a father. 4 Samgha-bhedah showing (causing) dissension among the priests (one that has made, etc.). 5 Tathagatasvântike dusta-रे.च्ह्रिंस.चाचेचास.त.ज.ट**ब शंश**स. to hurt a Tathagata with illcitta-rudhirôtpādanam intention so as to make him bleed गुन्धासमास्य CCXXXVII (115). PA#Cânantarya-saha-gatāni 1: ぬるおれらなくにっていかつったい On the names of the five nearly boundless (or nearly heinous) crimes. **स.र्वे.**चक्रुस.त.क्षेर्.तेंट.च ı Matur arhatya düşanam finding fault with or censuring without being himself an Arhat or such as has become perfect यट.क्य.शंसस.२तय.८स.वर्ष.स. 2 Niyata-bhūmi-sthitasya the slaying (or killing) of one bodhi-sattvasya maranam who is in the state (or on, the degree) of being truly 4.444.1.442.tl wise and holy (or of one who lives a holy life). सूच.त.चसर.त the slaving (or killing) of a 3 Saiksasya māraņam student or learned man. the taking away of the door 4 Samghaya dvara-haranam रनोपरकपर करे हैं पर्देगाय where priests are assembled. मक्र-देश-दहिमाध the destruction of a fane (holy 5 Stūpa-bhedanam or sacred building-a castya or a shrine). श्रीमारा या अर्थ : श्रीट त्या CCXXXVIII (116). PARCA KAŞAYÂH 1:

On the names of the five dregs (remainders, foul dross, refuse, worse kind OF ANYTHING).

I Āyuş-kaşāyaḥ	क्रुंट्र-क्र्रेजन्य	dregs of men's life (too much decrease of the number of years men in this degenerate age commonly live), degenerate life.
2 Dṛṣṭi-kaṣāyaḥ	के.चर्च.श्रेचाल.श	dregs of theories or philosophical systems.

3 Klesa-kaşāyaḥ	केंद्र झाटश.राष्ट्र <b>श्रीनाश</b> .श	dregs of distress or of the miseries of vice.
4 Sattva-kaşāyaḥ	श्रेसश.स्त्रमी.श्रेमश.स	dregs (or degeneration) of animate existences or of man's hearts and thoughts.
5 Kalpa-kaṣāyaḥ.	ુંચ <b>ે</b> મુંગુસ્ય	dregs or degeneration of time.

## CCXXXIX (117). AṣṭAU LORA-DHARMĀH 1: 八萬刊青春養和田野子, 河南下河,

#### On the names of the eight worldly trings.

ı Lābhaḥ	क्रेंप्र	finding, obtaining, gain, profit, acquirement.
2 Alābhaḥ	<b>अ</b> ॱक्रे <b>र</b> ्य	not-finding, disappointment, disprofit, loss, damage.
3 Yasah	क्रुद्ध	glory, fame, celebrity, reputation.
4 Ayasaḥ	भु-श्रेथ्-त	disgrace, infamy, disrepute, dishonour.
5 Nindā	<b>য়</b> ৢৢ	blame, abuse, reproach, reproof, censure, abuse, reviling.
6 Praśańsā	বর্থীর্-ঘ	praise, laud, commendation, renown.
7 Sukham	वर्-व	well-being, happiness, prosperity.
8 Duḥkham	র্মনা.বর্জন	pain, distress, misery, trouble.

## CCXL (118). NANA-GUNA-NAMANI: ĀĀ 75 4 \$ 3 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 1

On the names of all sorts of good qualities (or qualifications of priests or religious persons).

I Dharmarthikah	क्यान्दरनुष्या	instruction.
2 Bodhi-cittåsampramoşah	<b>ื่</b> น.ชื่น.ผู๊.ชฺชช.ช.ชู.ช≨ู่∠.ถ	not forgetting that he aims to [at] perfection (or final beatitude).

3 Anisritaņ	श्रम्बद्धाःम श्रेग्यहेदाम	not relying on.
4 Udārādhimuktikaļi	में.कुर्य त्यान स्थात	magnanimous, generous, liberal, respectful for the most High.
5 Ācāra-sīlaļi	र्के.चर्न् .८८.क्रेज.क्र	observer of the established rules (of rites and ceremonies) and morals.
6 Acarasthah	कृ.चे.ज.चर्षभाःत	is firm (or steady) in the estab- lished rites (or institutes).
7 Kṛta-vedi	वेश.त.धूर.च	that feels (perceives, under- stands) what has been done by him.
8 Kṛta-jñaḥ <sup>1</sup>	वैश्वत वर्ष्ट्रेय	that knows or understands what has been done.
9 Āj <b>ītā-k</b> araḥ	च्यान :चर्लन होने :च	that acts conformably to the precept (institute, orders).
10 Sukha-samvāsaņ	द <u>्</u> युम्बस्य-द-द-व	his conversation is with the virtuous or pious.
II Sūrataḥ	<b>देश</b> -ध	tender, compassionate, excel- lent, brave, fine.
12 Peśalaḥ <sup>8</sup>	र्शात। चीक्सात	ample, liberal, contented, joy- ful.
13 Rju-cittaḥ	ผิมพ.วีะ.ฐ	of an upright heart or mind, of straight or strict morals.
14 Ārjavaḥ	न्द्रहरादी	high as heaven, excellent, venerable.
15 Mārdavaḥ	मञ्ज्	soft, pliable.
16 Pradaksiņa-grāhī 3	श्रम्बर्ग प्रत्ये द्वाय	that turns (or goes) respect- fully to the right hand, concordant, agreeing with, etc.
17 Suvacāķ	नम्दः र्ह्वे वदे व	speaking elegantly or with affability.
18 Praticchanda4-kalyāņaļı	र्नो.च.म्र.क्र्मश्र.त	not offending against good morals.

<sup>1</sup> M. \*jāšķ.

MS. Vai\*.

<sup>3</sup> MS. \*vrāhi;

<sup>4</sup> S. Praticchanna\*

19 Alpa-karaṇīyaḥ	34.4.8.4	his occupation is in few things.
20 Alpa-kriyaḥ <sup>1</sup>	वे.च.ॐट.च	the things to be done by him are few.
21 Alpêcchaḥ	<b>५</b> र् <u>र</u> ूर.त.कृट.च	he desires (or wants) but few things.
22 Ārya-vaṁ\$a-saṁtuṣṭaḥ	त ८स्माश.तपृ.इमाश.ग्रीश.कूमो.पोश.	he is satisfied (or well pleased) with being numbered among the race of the venerable.
23 Dharma-làbha-saṁtuṣṭaḥ	<u>કૂજા.</u> મું. કુંટે. તજા. કૂત્યો. તજ. ત્રા <u>દ</u> ું વે. ત	he is contented (or satisfied) with having found moral instruction.
24 Civara-samtuşţaḥ	मूका.ग्रीका.कूची.तर.विहूच.त	contented with the religious garbor contentment with, etc.
25 Piṇḍa-pāta-samtuṣṭaḥ	चस्र्-क्र्रूस-गुरू-देश-य	contented with alms or with such food as he gets by beg- ging.
26 Śayanâsana-samtuşţaḥ	थज.बेथ.ग्रेश.कूचे.ग्रेश.दा	contented with his couch or beddings.
27 Supoșată	महर्ग-ह्य-व	that can easily be repaired.
28 Subharatā	5-4/C.₹30	that can easily be fulfilled or filled.
29 Manda-bhàṣyo bhavati	<u> १८.२.झ.च.क</u> ्त्र	he speaks little.
30 Na ca pareṣāṁ doṣântara- skhalita-gaveṣī	त्रियाःतःश्चास्य त्रियाःतःश्चास्य	he seeks not for an opportunity to find fault with others in their mistakes.
31 Kalyāņa-mitra-parigṛhītaḥ	श्री.चृष्.त रेजी.चर्च. चजुन्न. चुन्नि. कूट्न.	he is well accepted (or sur- rounded) by the religious guides or learned priests.
32 Bahu-śrutaḥ	<b>बट.</b> र् <u>ट</u> , <u>ब</u> ्रेंब.त	he has heard much or is well expert (he is renowned or celebrated).
33 Imgita-jũaḥ ²	<del>ड</del> र१श.मीश. <u>म</u> ी.च	he knows (immediately) upon a hint or allusion.

<sup>1</sup> M. and S. \*krtyah.

34 Suprabuddhah	ह्यूट.२.६८.त जुबोश. तर. शर. राष्ट्र . जुबोश . राष्ट	he has well understood
35 Udghatita-jñah '	व्विक्सिंगःसम्ब्रिय	upon mentioning the beginning he perceives (understands) them.
36 Vipañcita-jñaḥ 2	चन्द्रिंश दश्चाच (कृत. र्हे.	he understands after it[s] being analysed or detailed.
37 Suśrutah	ज्ञान्तर.सक्रेयः	he has well heard or perceived.
38 Defa-jñaḥ 8	<b>जैका चेबा</b> त	he knows the place.
39 Loka-jñaḥ *	<b>ंह्रवा</b> हुंब-चेश्न-च	he knows the world.
40 Ātma-jñaḥ *	वर्षानेश्वय	he knows what 'I' to Ego or soul is.
41 Kāla-jñaḥ 8	र्रमाज्याय	he knows what time is.
42 Velā-jñaḥ 4	%र्-भेशन	he knows the measure (of time).
43 Samaya-jñaḥ <sup>5</sup>	र्थाभूष पुषाच	he knows the season or proper time of anything.
44 Mātra-jñaḥ <sup>6</sup>	द्वर्भवाय। द्वर्भवाय	he knows the just measure or proportion of anything.
45 Ārāgayati	श्रुंश धर पुराय	he makes glad (or is made glad).
46 Na virāgayati	मेनामार विटायर में वेर	he makes not angry.
47 Apara-pratyayah •	संबंद मी रूट क्ष. यहूंचा स	he is not obliged by any other's favour.
48 Aparâdhīnaḥ	म्बद्धाः स्मान्यायस्य	he does not depend on another.
49 Apara-praņeyaḥ	म्बिन् मी ट्रीट था के द्रहें मा य	he relies not on another's favour.

M. and S. "jñāḥ.
 M. Vivañcitajñāḥ. S. "jñāḥ.
 MS. Vela". Cf. M. § 126, footnote (4) M. and S. "jñāḥ.
 Cf. M. § 126, p. 38, footnote (1).

M. and S. \*jāāḥ.
 M. and S. jāāḥ.

	WS. Ava°.	MS. °nam.	MS. ° jita. S. paricetă.
65 8	Susamārabdhaḥ <sup>6</sup>	जुर्चाक्ष.तर.चश्चरात	well composed or finished.
64 8	Susamāptaḥ	नुबर् हूर्मांशासर नुसाध	most accomplished.
63 I	Parijitaḥ 4	שַׁאַירוּד. בור. בו	ditto
62 V	/acasā parijetā 8	P-54.9c.4	a very clear recitation of (prayers and hymns).
61 H	Bhaya-darśī	<b>८</b> हृचाश्रादार.कें.च	one whose theory is founded on fear.
60 I	Dṛḍha-samādānaḥ ³	<b>क्ष-दश्व-व-दर्ग</b> य	the depending on one's spiritual genius or God (or upon his promise or sacred vow).
59 Y	lathā vādī tath <b>ā kār</b> ī	E-#4-544.6-2-34.1	as he has spoken (or promised) so he does (or performs) it.
58 A	Amāyāvī	श्रु-ब्रे-र्	without deceit, cheat, fraud, not delusive.
57 A	Acchidrôpacărați	केचरः ह्यूर्यः या वा सुनि स्रोत् य	with an inculpable or upright behaviour.
56 A	Apagata¹-bhṛkuṭikaḥ	म्रिंक्क्रेर-सेर्प	without wrinkles or not morose.
55 ]	Prāsādikaḥ	क्ष्यानु भेषाय। सहस्याय	very blessed or beautiful.
54 1	Vihāyasa-gāmī	প্রমান্ত্রের প্রমান্ত্র	going or walking in the atmosphere (or void space above).
<b>5</b> 3 8	Śūraḥ	<b>५</b> पवःचे	brave, champion, hero.
52 `	Vîraḥ	र्यतःय। वरुषःस्र्रःय	valiant, brave, courageous, bold, a hero.
51 '	Vikramī	<b>र</b> भ चें के	very skilful, expert, dexterous.
J		h.zr.2.8.2r.a	another.
50	Ananya-neyah	निष्यं नीस थे. र्सी.च। निष्यं नीस.	he lets himself not to be led by

MS. Ava°.

MS. °nam.
 MS. °raddha.

MS. ° jita. S. paricetă.

66 Manasanvīkaitā 1	लूट.ग्रेश.घटचारा.त	considered or reflected in mind.
67 Dṛṣṭyā supratividdhaḥ	सर्वेट क्या नैवर् हेन्स्याय	upon having seen he has well discussed or considered.
68 Vita-tṛṣṇo s bhavābhave	र्टान्नेमच वर्नेट.च.रट.वह्न्या स.ज.झेर.स.	without any desire or affection for coming [in]to existence and ceasing from existing (in the world).
69 Yāni-kṛtaḥ	जब.री.वेश.त। वर्तेर.तर.वेश.त	that is made for a road tra- versed or performed.
70 Vastu-kṛtaḥ s	र्ट्सर्पेर नुस्य । वहेन्द्र नुस्य	that is made or put for the basis or foundation of.
71 Anuşthitah 8	47547.3414	ascertained, proved, examined, determined.
72 Samavahanti 4	लट.रेचीतर.प्रस्थातप्रे.संजाच,	making very clean purifica- tion.
73 Ādhunāti	मेंबात	a shaking off of dust and he shakes etc.
74 Sarvam kaşţam śāḍayati 5	र्वेनाच क्षमभ स्ट्र [ क्षेत्राच ]	washes away all sins or puts away all defects.
75 Śuśrūṣamāņaḥ	अन्यर्द्रया गुम्पःच	desirous to hear [of hearing] or respectful in hearing (a religious instruction).
75 Śuśrūṣamāṇaḥ 76 Anuvidhīyamānaḥ	त वहात्वात्त्रीक्षेत्री हश्र.शे.प्रहेबी. अवजरूरेता बेक्षात	or respectful in hearing (a
	वर्ष्ट्रेच वर्षेत्रभेदा। इस से दहना	or respectful in hearing (a religious instruction).  he that hears or walks according
76 Anuvidhīyamānaḥ	त च्ह्राय-व्युच्छन्या हुश-श्रे-दहैचा.	or respectful in hearing (a religious instruction).  he that hears or walks according as it is bidden to him.  not hard and not obdurate, not
76 Anuvidhīyamānaḥ 77 Ananusūyā	सन्दर्भन्तः सुर्यन्तः सुन्दर्भन्तः व	or respectful in hearing (a religious instruction).  he that hears or walks according as it is bidden to him.  not hard and not obdurate, not burnt:  not seeking for an opportunity
<ul> <li>76 Anuvidhiyamanaḥ</li> <li>77 Ananusüya</li> <li>78 Anupalambha-prekainaḥ</li> </ul>	प्रमृत्याक्षेत्रभव । क्षेत्रस्य विकास्य विकास्य विकास्य विकास वित	or respectful in hearing (a religious instruction).  he that hears or walks according as it is bidden to him.  not hard and not obdurate, not burnt:  not seeking for an opportunity to hurt or injure others.

<sup>1</sup> MS. \*ta.

MS. trienam.
 S. \*kaşêyam šeţayati. Cf. M.

MS. "tem.

81 Dharmi-dharma-labdhah 1	र्देश'द्रट'स्विदेहर्देशक्वि'य	being virtuous [one] has arrived at [attained] good morals.	
82 Nikāma-lābhī	रुष्ट्र्र्ययक्ष्यक्ष्य	has found what he wished for.	
83 Akrechra-läbhī	र्गाय य सेर धर स्व	has found without difficulty, or without penances.	
84 Akasira-lābhī	श्चार्थः सेन्। द्वार्टिकः संस्थितमः स्वित्यः। द्वार्टिकः	has found or obtained it clean without mixture, or pure.	
85 Kula-jyeşthôpacêyakah	धूर.वुर.त इ <u>ज्</u> राची.क्ट.क्श. <del>वथ</del> .रवश.ज.इ.	who honours (or reverences) from among all classes or families the old ones.	
86 Śāstuḥ śāsana-karaḥ	<b>ब्रॅ</b> ब्र-तप्.च <b>ब्र</b> ब्-त-ब्र्रुट्-त	practising the doctrine of the Teacher (Sastr).	
87 Anirākṛto dhyāyī	श्.मिर्हेट.चर.चर्सुश्र.च	incessantly meditating on.	
88 Bṛṁhayitā śūnyâgārāṇām	ਉ <b>ਬ.<u>ਕ</u>੍ਰੰ</b> ਟ.ਧ. <b>ਧੰਕ.</b> ਧਣ.ਰ੍ਹੇਟ.ਧ	filling with abundance the empty houses.	
89 Svakârtha-yogam anuyuk- taḥ	रटानी देव र्स्नुरायायाद्देश शुप्त हेव प	he that endeavours to make perfect his own concern (or happiness).	
90 Amogha <sup>a</sup> -rāṣṭra-piṇḍaṁ paribhuṅkte	বী.পূৰ্থ-বাম-এ-ব নীন-এ <u>ড্</u> রি-নুট্-বায়্থ-গ্রেষণ-বর্ষণ	thus eating his food got by almsgiving in the country ['the country's alms-food'] that it may bring forth its fruit.	
91 Uparodha-śīlaḥ	टें से दें र्या दे से ज़िन	not turning away from good morals.	
	CCXLI (119). र्ह्मेन्5, यक्री स्वीट श	ฆๅ	
On the names of such things that are counted for [AS] defects or imperfections.			
1 Viṣama-lobhaḥ	श्र.म्बोद्य.त्रं .क्योद्य.त	one that is passionate for un- suitable or unbecoming things.	

2 Mithyā-dharma-parîtaḥ

হুধ, দুনা নধা ২ মুনাধা ন

obscured by false doctrine.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> M. Dharmôpadharma°, which is not in agreement with Tib.

1 M. Khatukah but X., MS. and S. read Khatunkah.		S. and X. add 4
20 Apitṛ-jñāḥ	सर.क्षे.पहिंच.त	who knows not his father.
19 Aśrāmaṇyam	न्नेह्निंद-नुःश्चः न्हेन्द	that keeps not (adheres not) to any Buddhistic priest.
18 Abrāhmaṇyam	चेत्र.चुर.धु.यह्य.त	that does not adhere (or keep) to a Brahman.
17 Alpa-śrutaḥ	क्रांच थेंट.च	he that has heard little or knows. little.
16 Abhājana-bhūta⁴-sattvaḥ	संसम्बन्ध्नर्भूत्-तु-स-गुर-घ	an animal being that is not a proper vessel (for receiving moral instruction).
15 Lābhena lābha-niścikīrā	क्रे <b>र</b> ॱयःक्रेरःयरः छेरः वर्रेरःय	he that wishes only to make his own profit.
14 Nica-vṛttaḥ	नुसदायायहर्माच	of low or mean practices.
13 Paruṣaḥ	<b>%</b> 4.1	rough, harsh, unkind.
12 Karkaśaḥ	<u>LECK.61</u>	highly injurious, violent, cruel.
II Unnataḥ	क्रक्टिशः[त]	puffed up, boasting.
10 Uddhataḥ	क्षेत्र[त]	misbehaving, behaving improperly.
9 Khatunkah 1	গুর্ন	ridiculing, injuring.
8 Grahikah	<del>दुश</del> चें के	rapacious.
7 Hinâdhimuktikah	<b>୍ଟ୍ୟ</b> ଣ୍ଟପ'ନ୍ଧ:ଶ୍ୱିଷ'ପ	delighting in or reverencing low or mean things.
6 Kuțila-cittați	शेशश गु गु छ	deceitful, cunning, sly.
5 Abhimanikah	शरूबेतपूं.ट.बैज.क्ष	arrogant, proud, haughty.
4 Para-pamsakah	म्बिस्याः हुन्।	blaming others.
3 Atmôtkarşah	चर्चाल.चर्डूर.त	praising himself.

<sup>1</sup> M. Khatukah but X., MS. and S. read Khatunkah.

Cf. S. X. supports q

S. and X. add 4

<sup>4</sup> MS "vyūha". X. supperts "bhūta".

21 Amātṛ-jñāḥ	सर-से-देहिंद-ध	who knows not his mother.
22 Adharma-kāmaḥ	र्देशःमःभेदायः ५५५:ध	he that wishes immoral or unlawful things.
23 Pāpa-dharmaḥ	ह्मेचा राष्ट्र :क्ट्रश:स्व	that is of bad morals or wicked principles.
24 Jũãna-kāmaḥ <sup>1</sup>	नेश ग्रीमें वर्देंद	[he] who is eager for the profit of his learning.
25 Bahu- <del>kṛty</del> aḥ	<b>3</b> .4.81C.4	he that is occupied with many things.
26 Bahu-karaṇiyaḥ	37.4.45.4	he that is doing (or practising) many things.
27 Prajñā-daurbalyaḥ	नेश-रव:ब्रु-प	he with a weak understanding.
28 Duhsilah	ৠ৸ঢ়ৢয়য়৻ঽয়৸৽ঀ	a violator of good morals, one of bad moral conduct.
29 Duşprajñāḥ	नेश-रव-वस्ताव	he with a wrong wit or under- standing.
30 Manda-prajñāḥ	मेश-रम:ब्दाय	he with a weak understanding.
31 Dusposatā	नहर्रे न्यादःच	incorrigibleness, hopeless de- pravity, difficulty of repairing or emendation.
32 Durbharatā	रचाट.र्याद.च	insaturableness, insaturable, that can be glutted with difficulty
33 Samkīrņo viharati *	<i>प</i> र्चेश.तर.चेथेश.त	that leads an impure life.
34 Āmiṣa-kiṁcitka-hetoḥ ³	ਕਟ:ਕੁਟ:ਕੁਟ:ਕੁਟ;ਕੁੰਨੂੰ <mark>-</mark> ਉਣ	for a trifling thing.
35 Duḥśrutam	<b>अ%्र-१%</b> श-दा	infamous, they speak ill of.
36 Pada-paramaḥ	क्रुचास.ज.पंकुज.च	? his word is not the best, dis- believer ['one whose highest attainment is the word (of the text and not the meaning of it)'; P.].

MS. and X. jflåtr°.
 MS. "harsts and X. "harstsh.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Cf. Pali Amisa-kificikkha-hetu.

37 Asamprakhyānam	<b>विमासभ्य</b>	not clear, not evident.
38 Abhāvita-kāyaḥ	श्रीटश्चत अश.च.च् <u>री</u> चश्चत  अश.च.	his body is not accustomed to, is not exercised for.
39 Pragalbhah	ब्रेश.चस्थेत्। ब्रिट्स.ष्ट.च	he is too bold, audacious, impudent.
40 Dharsţa¹-mukharaḥ	धे.चक्ट.सैं.च। घटेबोच	speaking contemptuously, dis- dainfully, disobedient.
41 Akşa-dhürtah	मुद्राय र्रू.च	a player on chess-board, a gamester, a rogue, a cheat, dishonest, fraudulent.
42 Ghasmaraḥ	ब्रें-क्षे'य	a glutton.
43 Matsaraḥ	शंर.श्रन्थ	avaricious, miserly, envious, impatient of another's prosperity.
44 Kadaryaḥ	a grant	avaricious, miserly.
45 Khalaḥ	श्र.चसुरू घ	troublesome, vexatious, low, vile, tiresome.
46 Śaţhaḥ	मिर्गः ह्युं स्थ	wicked, dishonest, crafty, cun- ning, a rogue, knave.
47 Dhūrtaḥ	न्यिःस	a cheat, a rogue, a gamester.
48 Viţaḥ	11	a catamite, a rogue, a cheat.
49 Māyāvī	ब्रै 37.य	a juggler, a conjurer.
50 Kurakuciḥ ²	टबोबोलू,। क्रैकर्ज्यूकरत	censorious, detracting, hypocrite.
50A Dambhaḥ	,, <b>4</b>	deceit, fraud, cheating, hypocrisy.
51 Gühanam <sup>6</sup>	दक्य	bad, abject, mean, vile, base, contemptible.
52 Lapanam 6	मिनाशम	flattery, adulation, a flatterer.
1 Cf M and S T appropria MS.		

<sup>1</sup> Cf. M. and S. X. supports MS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cf. footnote 1 in M. CXXVII, p. 39.

<sup>4</sup> S. 64.484.4 meaning hypocrite. See Tibetan-Eng. Dic., Das.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> M. and S. Kuhana. X. supports MS.

S. Ka a supported by X.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> M. and S. Lapani. X. supports MS.

53 Naimittikatvam	<u>≨</u> 4.8℃.4€4.4,	that will pay when he shall find (money), a rogue.
54 Naişpesikatvam	ब्ना-श्रूटशः (च <b>ब्</b> निशःश्रूटः)	allusion, hint, allusive talk or speech.
55 Läbhena läbha-nispädanä	<b>क्रे</b> ट.त.जन.क्रेट.त.मेव.त	making profit of alms or of charitable oblations.
56 Sattva-vikrayaḥ	श्रेमश-स्मृद्र्यःन	selling or vending animals or animate beings.
57 Astra®-vikrayaḥ	शर्केद्र-क्ष-पूर्वेद-च	selling weapons, arms, or war instruments.
58 Vișa-vikrayaḥ	<b>नुनादर्केट</b> -व	selling poison.
59 Māmsa-vikrayaḥ	न्तर्बहर.व	selling flesh.
60 Madya-vikrayaḥ	&C:4\&C:4	vending intoxicating, spirituous liquors or wine.
61 Durmankuh	निर्दे की.प्रमेर प	impudent, shameless.
62 Şadbhogānām apāya-sthā- nāni	जूटश.हैंर्ट. हे.चट्ट.मोर्थश.टैंचो	the six places (or ways) of the decreasing of one's substance or wealth [as follows].
63 Madya-pānam	कट.व बेट.च	wine drinking.
64 Dyūtam	<del>गुन्</del> य	ornaments (or chess, chess play- ing) or fondness of [for] orna- ments.
65 Vikāla-caryā	मर्जन्में त्युद्य	strolling or roving at night or out of season.
66 Pāpa-mitratā	हुम्।तपु जूनकार्यः यक्षेत	the friendship of wicked men or keeping company with, etc.
67 Samāja-daršanam	<b>ब</b> र्डश-दाकु-च	the visiting of assemblies (or of places frequented by the multitude).
68 Ālasyam	মার্ম	laziness, idleness, slothfulness.

Cf. S.
 Supported by X.; M. and S. Sastra\*.

#### CCXLII (120). ANUTTARA-PARYÄYÄH:

# यः स्वाक्षः तत्रे स्वाट्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्व

FROM AMONG THE NAMES (OR TERMS) FOR THE SUPREME, FOR THE SEVERAL DISTINCTIONS OF CHIEF OR—PRINCIPAL PERSONS, AND FOR EXPRESSING THE PURE, THE LIBERATED OR EMANCIPATED, ETC.—(FIRST) ON THE SEVERAL NAMES OF THE SUPREME,

CHIEF OR PRINCIPAL.

I Anuttaraḥ	<b>ब्र</b> -द-बे <b>र</b> -ध	supreme (above whom there is none).
2 Niruttaraḥ	र्नेट द सेर्प	supreme, having none above him.
3 Anuttamah	क्षेपा <sup>,</sup> ,श्रेप्र	supreme, being not behind any one.
4 Uttaraḥ	₹A	(the or a) superior, the higher (in dignity).
5 Uttamaḥ	ন্ম'থ	the supreme, the most high, the most Holy.
6 Jyeşthah	<b>बु</b> व	the best, most excellent, most powerful, principal, chief.
7 Śresthah	मिर्ड में	the most noble, principal, most excellent.
8 Varaḥ ²	<b>~</b> 9	eminent, excellent, supreme, best.
9 Pravarah <sup>8</sup>	হব <b>্</b> মার্ক্রন	the first chief, the supreme.
10 Адтар	মর্ক্রন	chief, principal.
II Visistah	B2.54.2.4444.5	particularly eminent, excellent.
12 Pradhanam	म्बिंग् म्बेस्य	principal, dear, worthy.
13 Paramaḥ	रम्य। र्जुन	supreme, most holy, best, principal (chief good or wealth).
14 Utkṛṣṭaḥ [; Prakṛṣṭaḥ 4]	মর্কুলা-5্-ব্রুম-ব	eminent, excellent, most dis- tinguished, principal.

<sup>1</sup> MS. 胃啊.

<sup>3</sup> MS. sparah. Cf. the preceding footnote.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MS. Parab, but X. Varab.

<sup>4</sup> Added in M. and S.

15 Praņītaḥ	ची.ब्रुश्न.त	the most ample, contented, joyful, rich.
16 Asamaḥ	बकुब:य:बेर्-य	that has none equal like [to] him, the unequalled, the Supreme Being.
17 Asama-samaḥ	ลิ'สงฺส'य'८ุ८'สงฺส'य	that is equal to the unequalled (as a Buddha to the Supreme Being).
18 Apratisamaḥ	∄'¥\7'[IJ¹	the incomparable, matchless.
19 Suṣṭhu ²	<b>হব</b> :বু	possessing in an eminent[ly] high degree all kinds of excel-
19A Atyantam 8	मर्द्भग-र्	lence or the most accom- plished in every kind of
19B Sarvâkara-varôpetam	<sup>র্</sup> ষ:ব:রধর:হে-ট্র):ম <u>হু</u> না:১৮:রূব:	perfection or excellence.
	4	
20 Prasthah	मर्देग। मर्हे व	leader, chief, principal, going- before.

# CCXLIII (121). PARISUDDHA-PARYĀYĀḤ: དག་པ་དང་གྲོལ་བ་མོགས་པའི་མོང་ལ།

#### On the names of being purified and of final emancipation.

	1 64 <b>T</b> .44 f	4 T 10 0 11 b	1 97 444_b
5	Vimucyate	दश.तर.सूज.चर.ठचीर	he gets free or is about to be emancipated or liberated (from the bounds of vice and error).
4	Parimocayitavyam	श्र.ट्रंचूज.च लूटश.श्र.धर.चर.चे.च । लूटश.	(they) must be entirely emancipated (or final emancipation).
3	Anupādāya āsravebhyaś cittāni vimuktāni	<sup>क्</sup> थ.तर.स्र्रेग.च ज़थ.त.धुर.तर.≆से.त.जश.शुक्षश.	the liberation of the mind from all the transgressions (or en- cumbrances) without any further relapse (or without any reward being presented for such a liberation).
2	Tri-maṇḍala-parisuddham	प्रिंद्र-मिश्रेश-लूटश-श्-रेची-त	entirely purified with respect to the three departments (constituent parts of men).
I	Suparisuddham	नेदर्नु स्थार्थः द्यारा	entirely well purified, or that has become very pure.

	•	-
6 Sitī-bhavati	वस्राय-वर-विन्दःव	will become refreshed, shall find relief or refreshment.
7 Kṛta-parikarma	चेश्वःत लूटशःश्वःश्वेटःचरःचेशःत। द्वे.ट्रूरः	entirely cleansed (perfumed, de- corated, dressed).
8 Niryāņam	ट्रश.चर.पंचैंट.च	real exit, departure, or new birth.
9 Niryātaḥ	בַ <b>א</b> .מצ.âc.מ	one that really has gone out.
10 Niryāti	थकर.द्वेथ.च। <u>ट</u> श.तर.४ वेट.च	final emancipation or deliver- ance from worldly existence.

CCXLIV (122). NISBJA-PARYĀYĀĢ: HCNIQ'ÇÇĞX'Q'Q'ÑIPN'QQ'ÑC'Q|

On the names or terms of one's having relinquished (abandoned, rejected, desisted from) all sorts of vices or sins.

1 Pratinisṛjya 1	<b>HENZ</b>	having quitted (or relin- quished).
2 V <b>ā</b> ntī-kṛtam	वस्ताव। म्रेट्स.च	is made clean (as by an emetic).
3 Sarvrôpadhi²-pratinisargaḥ	श्वट ये नुदक्षित्राय	(he) has put off all the aggregates (or constituent parts of the body).
4 Vyanti-kṛtam <sup>3</sup>	<b>शक्</b> र'शेर'यर- <b>पु</b> श्राच	is made infinite.
5 Vişthambhanam 4	देश.तर.चेष्ट्रं.च । देश.तर.हाज.च	stopping or hindering or clear- ing up.
6 Riñcati	वर्द्रता ब्रूट.व	quitting, relinquishing.
7 Chorită	वर्षा महत्त	abandoning, leaving.
8 Vāhita-pāpaḥ	कृष्मरास्राधाः स्रीत्सःत	free from sin, purified.
9 Vyativittah	नेबर्-वर्षाय	far advanced, far gone.

M. 'jyam. Cf. Pali Paţinissagga.
 M. Vyatikṛtam. Vyantikṛtam, however, corresponds with Tib.
 X., M. and S. Vişkambha'.

320		
10 Pratinisrjati	<b>वर्देर</b> :व	he quits off or relinquishes.
II Prativinistjati	र्देर क्षेपा पास सेंट क्षेप	let him quit or relinquish.
12 Utsrjyati 1	वहेंद्र व। वहेंद्र व	he casts it off, quits or renounces.
13 Parityāgaḥ	लूटश.शं.मधूर.च.वंश.वर्ट्रर.च	entire abandonment or re- nunciation.
14 Jahāti	श्रृष्टाच। र्द्राच	quitting or casting off [quits].
15 Pratikșepați	対 に な	rejecting, quitting, relinquishing.
16 Apakarşanam 2	<b>1819.</b> 0	becoming clean or clear.
17 Pratikrāntaḥ	ब्रेट.जूच.त। ब्रटश.त	rejected, turned away.
17A Apakarşah 8	শু-পেন্ট্রব-ম	
18 Unatvam	<b>ঽ</b> নী্ব'য	spotless, without any defect (imperfection or blemish).
18A Ayogaḥ 4	श्रे ऋत्य	
19 Viyogaḥ	রুম-ব	without ditto.
20 Visamyogah	ধ্য-রূপ-বা। ব্রস-ব	not having or without ditto.
21 Viśleșaḥ	वे.च। यमःच। ४वेर.च	separation; disunited, separated, gone asunder.
22 Vigacchet	४चीर.च चेत्र.चर.४चीर.च । शुरे.तर.	let him go away or disappear.
23 Avibhūtam <sup>6</sup>	चेत्राच । श्वेनाःच	separation, destruction, anni- hilation, disappeared, anni- hilated.
24 Antardhānam	बैयःस। भ्रःश्वेदःच	vanishing, disappearing, set- ting, going under.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Apakarşa.

S. °arjyate.
 Apakarşanam (16) and Apakarşan seem to be taken together in MS.
 Unatvam and Ayogan are taken together in MS., though they are separately treated in X., M. and S.
 Supported by X.; M. and S. Vibhūtam. Cf. Tib. in S.

25 Apakrāntaḥ	हिर.वैद.व। सुर.चर.४वीर.व	gone away, vanished.
26 Vipariņatam	दश:सर.चीर.ध	changed, transformed.
27 Āśraya-parāvīttam	नक्ष्य-चैर-च	that has changed its place or abode.
∠8 Pariņatam	लूटस.स.चैर.च	transformed, changed in form.
29 Рагіратар	गुर-ध	change of form or state.
30 Jivitad vyaparopayet	र्सेना <i>र</i> ट.सेल,	being (or let him be) deprived of life.
31 Paryādānam gacchati	च्टी.तर.ठचीर स.जस.त.ठस.च्येर देश.ह्य.चीस	will by degrees be entirely consumed or destroyed.
32 Vihinam	अध्यात। ध.श्ट.व	abandoned, left, deserted, de- prived of, weakened, helpless, defective.
33 Paribhuktam	लूटस-स्रीश्वर-घ-०४। हुस-घ	entirely consumed or eaten up.
34 Astam gacchati	व वैवःयः दश्च शेरःय <b>्वा</b> यमः दशुमः	it disappears, sets, vanishes; disappearance, setting, van- ishing.
35 Vidhamati	शेश्रशःयः। ८हेश्रशःच	thinking or subduing.
36 Aparividdham 8	র্ক্-ব	quitting, leaving off, laying down.
37 Rāga-nisūdanam	८र्देर.क्ष्मास.संज.च	the curing (or putting away) of one's wicked desires or passions.
38 Pa[r]yudastaḥ	ह्यय	skilful, expert, dexterous.
39 Sthiter anyathātvam	चित्राराजश.चित्ररी.चीर.च	changed into another from his dwelling or being.
40 Narāśi4-bhāvaḥ	त्र-चैर-त-भानुबन विद्यानम्-रेट्स-त्र-स्नुर-त। सेट.	not having (any more) such aggregates as constitute the body.

<sup>1</sup> S. 94'4.

<sup>•</sup> S. **មិល**ៈ០.

41 Prabhanguram	रवर् तहिमाध	dissolution, entire destruction.
42 Pṛṣṭhī-bhavati	मैच.ग्रेश.ब्रेनिश.तर.एचीर	will turn his back to or will despise, contemn, scorn.
43 Kelāyitavyam <sup>1</sup> ucchet- syati	प्यीर पश्चार व. पंथा चड्ड्स. त. कर्. तर.	(every artificial) composition or skilfulness will be cut off.
44 Vitimira-karam <sup>2</sup>	रवर्ष्ट्रवःश्चेर्-यर-छ्वेर्-य	the clearing up (of all doubts).
45 Anunayâsaṁdhukṣaṇatā	हुश.श्.क्रचोश.त	fondness of or passion for.
46 Nirlikhitam	चिन्द्र.च चुब्दर्दे द्वेश.त.र्यथ.चर्यचश.त.र्यश.	very clean; put together (written) very neatly.
47 Samavahanti	<b>८.८५७,१८८७५५,१८५७</b>	entirely subduing, carrying away (or loosening).
48 Suprakṣālitam	ज्ञाम्बास्य स्यापुष्य स्याप्य स्थापिय स्थापिय स्थापिय स्थापिय स्थापिय स्थापिय स्थापिय स्थापिय स्थापिय स्थापिय	well cleansed, cleaned, or washed.
49 Sudhautam 3	म्रैटशाय। रैजाय	well washed, cleaned, purified, softened.
50 Nirdh <b>ā</b> ntam	वर्रेंग	subdued, overcome.
51 Vänti-bhävah	पर्याच । <sup>श्रु</sup> वाधाः	seeking, vomiting, ejecting.
52 Parityaktam	लूटश.श्र.सटश.त	entirely relinquished, left off, renquiced.
53 Utsṛṣṭam	מקבים   אַבאִינון מַצִּים	given up, left, abandoned, laid down.
54 Pratyākhyātam	क्षेत्राच । वर्षाच	offered, given up, left off; said, spoken, finished.
55 Utsarjanam	<b>45C.4</b>	gift, donation; abandoning, quitting, resigning, re- nouncing.
56 Śoka-vinodanam	चिट्द-वश्वज्ञ-व	clearing up or putting away [of] sorrow.

 $<sup>^1\,</sup>$  MS, Ko°. M, and S, treat the two words separately.  $^0\,$  M, and S, "karah.

57 Pravijahyam <sup>1</sup>	₹ <b>4</b> '5'₽⊏₩'4	left off, abandoned, entirely renounced to.
58 Апапдацат	क्रिकेट्स सेन् प	is free from the minery of vice.
59 Nihatah	र्वर्डक:च	that has conquered or over- come the enemy (the world, one's passions).

### CCXLV (123). KIRTTI-PRAŚAŃSĀ-PARYĀYĀĘ; NINDANĀ-PARYĀYĀĘ:

# वर्ह्ने प्रदर्भातर्रा मेनामा वर्षे क्या मेरका मे क्रा

On the enumeration of the several names (or terms) expressive of frame, blame, and criefrity or renown.

ı Kirttih	नुमासाय। मोर्हिन्य	fame, renown, celebrity, glory, favour, saying, sound, fight, lustre.
2 Prašamsā	रवर्-दर्मनाश्चर	applause, praise, commenda- tion, flattery (greatly praised).
3 Уабар	शेच्या चेचाराच	glory, celebrity, reputation, fame.
4 Stutih	म्ब्रेंद्र'य	praise, eulogium, commenda- tion, hymn.
5 Stomitah <sup>2</sup>	चगुरःच। चर्ष्ट्रन	respected, reverenced, praised, commended.
6 Prašarisitah	रव-र्-वर्ष्ट्रर-व	greatly praised, commended.
7 Varņitaķ	यम्बास-य	praised, eulogised, extolled,
8 Śabdaḥ	Ħ	sound, a word.
9 Ślokah	क्रुवास-श्राच <del>क्</del> र-च	verse, a stanza.
10 Varņaḥ	चर्नियोक्षाच । क्षेत्रीयर.च <u>र्</u> द्भर.च	praise, celebrity, fame, eulogy, praising, commending.
II Paņitaḥ	य <mark>र</mark> ियोश.च	praised, applauded, celebrated.
12 Abhinandita-yasah <sup>8</sup>	श्रद्धरार.प्रहेर.तप्.चेमाश्र.त	great celebrity, reputation, re- nown, fame, glory.

<sup>1</sup> MS. \*d(or t)ya.

<sup>\*</sup> X. and MS. Stoffam.

13 Bhūta-varņam niscārayati	MC.रेची.राष्ट्र.चर्निचोश.रा.च <u>र्</u> हेर्.रा	he says (or utters) true (or sincere) praise.
14 Prasiddhaḥ	रवर्ने चैंयः यो चेंचास्यः य	famous, celebrated (on account of one's accomplishment or perfection).
15 Prathitaḥ	चेश्राज.चर.चेचेश.त	famous, celebrated, made known, declared, renowned.
16 Pratîtaḥ	गुराय- <u>च</u> ानारा-च	celebrated everywhere, famous, renowned.
17 [A]nuśaṁsā	यद'र्भेद	emolument, advantage, utility, praise (of advantage and good qualities), eulogium, panegyric.
18 Avarņaņ	भ्रे-भ्रुन्-पर-वर्हेन्-ध	dispraising, censure, blame, dispraise.
19 Doşah	मुन्। देश.च	fault, defect, blemish, sin, offence.
20 Bhaṇḍanam	<i>पश्रद्भाव</i>	fretting, railing at, abusing.
21 Pamsanam	चिन्दान श्चर्य	rebuking, chiding, reprehending, rebuke, reproach.
22 Nindā	শ্লুন্'য	censure, blame, abuse, reviling, reproof, reproach.
23 Jugupsā	र्सुद-रु-वन्त्रद-व	counting for a defect or blemish.
24 Vigarhaḥ	न्त्राच। <b>अन्</b> च	abuse, reproach, censure.
25 Kustanam	८४'यर'वर्रे'व	taking ill; contempt, reproach, abuse, blame.
26 Avasādaļi	<b>ध</b> रःव। ब्रुप	reproach, rebuke.
27 Avašamsyati <sup>1</sup>	<u> </u>	he reproaches, rebukes, blames.
28 Vimānayati	<b>9</b> 5.42.2.32.42.32	he scorns, despises, ridicules, vilifies.
29 Parābhavaḥ	<b>12 4</b>	discomfiting, overcoming, dis- respect, contempt, destruc- tion.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> M. °mamsyati; Avašamsati (?).

30 Kutsaniyam	野、44、50	abusing, contemning, blaming.
31 Avadhyayanti	<b>ह्</b> य.त। ४३.व	abusing, chiding, rebuking.
32 Kşipanti	निर्मिन (देश हेर 1	they abuse, censure, reproach, speak disdainfully.
33 Vivācayanti	P <sup>-</sup> 3×	they abuse, revile, speak ill, abuse.
34 Paribhāşā <sup>2</sup>	<b>F</b> a	abuse, foul language.

#### CCXLVI (124). ANURŪLA-PRATIEŪLÂDAYAH:

# सर्वेश्तर्तः दृष्टः श्रास्त्रक्षेत्रः ताः स्त्राम्यः प्रदृः स्रोटः व्या

#### On the names of several contrary things [pairs of opposites].

ı Anukülah <sup>8</sup>	श्रमुद्राय	conformity (or conform), agree- ing, homogeneous.
2 Pratikūlaḥ 4	भै'मधुन्य	differing, dissimilar, discordant, heterogeneous.
3 Pratilomah	पंतरत इससिक्षयक्षेत्रत। जनसम्बद्धः	not customary, unusual, different, disagreeing.
4 Anulomaḥ	हुशसीसविस्त। अन्नासीर विद्या	conform[ing], customary, usual.
5 Anusroto-gāmī	<sup>⊈</sup> ত্ত', ত' ঘব, রীন্রখন : शे. ত <u>म</u> ो. च	going after (or along with) the course of a river; following the stream.
6 Pratisroto-gamī	क्र्य.चर्रे. पं <b>त्रे</b> चाराश. यं च्ये. च	going against the stream.
7 Vyastam	र्शेश रेप्र	different, distinct, divers, several sundry, diverse, unlike, opposite, single, each.
8 Samastam	चर्मेश्व.त। शक्य.रेच	the whole, entire, all; generally, universally, in common.
9 Ауађ	व्युटःच। व्राव	receipt, gain, profit, income, revenue, coming forth, production, aggregate, collection.
1 8. वर्षेव १९३म (६५.५) । वर्षेव १९७म १	a M. °bhāşah. a	MS. °külem. 4 MS. °külem.

10 Durlabhaḥ	ह्रेद्रयरप्राप्त्य। नर्गेद्रय	rare, scarce, what is with difficulty to be procured.
II Sulabhah	क्रेंद्रश्चन। सेंद्रय	that which easily may be had cheap, of low price or rate.
12 Adhimātram	के:य  रव	great, of the first rank or class (of eminent understanding).
13 Madhyam	वर्तेषः। <i>चर</i> .स	of a middle state, rank, class (mediocrity of intellectual faculties).
14 Midu	<b>€</b> C.2.1 2.11	blunt, of low or little capacity, one of the last class (soft, mild).
15 Susādhyam	पर्सेत.श्.च	easy to be obtained or to be accomplished.
16 Duḥsādhyam	वर्षुव:५गाद:व	difficult to be obtained (to make propitions) or accomplished.
17 Āram	<b>કુ</b> ઃર્રેંગ	this side, the hither bank of a river.
18 Pāram	सर्रेष	the other side, the further or opposite bank of a river.
19 Pravartanam	दहिना दा	entering, going into (the world or the orb of transmigration, or the stream for arriving at final emancipation).
20 Vivartanam	वर्जेन्।य	turning out, returning, reabsorbing.
21 Abaddham amuktam	ম'বর্থমে'ম'র্দুম	not tied [and] not untied [neither bound nor loosened].
22 Nimiñjitam	বৰ্ত্তৰ,বা	venerable, respected, reverenced.
23 Unmiñjitam	यु:व	divided, dissolved.
24 Samprakhyānam <sup>1</sup>	नेबर्नु नामाया नेबर्नु द्वार	with a very clear recollection.
25 Anuguṇyam	हुश.श्री.शरीश.त	conformity, concordance, agree- ing with.
26 Anuvātaḥ	<b>इ.स्</b> चित्र	according as the wind blows.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> M. and S. add after it Asam<sup>o</sup> as a separate entry.

27 Prativātaķ	<b>इ.स्</b> चित्रः सन्त्रेदच	against the wind or breeze.
28 Samanupasyati	<b>हेश</b> -शु-बर्वेट-च	he perceives or considers it.
29 Na samanupasyati	हेश.भीशृ. <u>भुड्</u> र.च	does not perceive or consider it.
30 Ānulomikī 1	श्रविद्या	common, usual, customary, agreeing.

# CCXLVII (125). BRHAT-PARITTÂDAYAH: ळे.कुट.५८'अई द्रमद्राय सेनामा पदि सेटाय।

On the names (or terms) expressive of great and small, high and low, etc.

ı Âyâmaḥ	<b>ମ</b> ଝ୍ୟୁ	in length, in height.
2 Vişkambhena	बेट.२। ह्रॅम.२। <b>च्यम.</b> स	extension in breadth, thickness and depth.
3 Vistāraḥ	वेट.२। <del>क</del> ु	in breadth or extent.
4 Dairghyam	<u> </u>	in length.
5 Aroha-parinaha-sampannah	सक्.रट.मोब्रेट. <b>र</b> .जंब.त	of equal length and breadth.
6 Агонар	मिया सरा होर	extent, height, compass.
7 Pariṇāhaḥ	ब्रेट.। ब्रुक्षां क्रिक्चा	width or breadth, thickness, extension.
8 Āroha-pariņāhaḥ <sup>2</sup>	शर्कु (बेट मिय स	height and breadth (equal).
9 Sampannah <sup>8</sup>	सेर्य शेषा.क्ष्योश.च	perfect, exact.
10 Vistīrņam	मुं के न	of great extent; extension.
II Udāraḥ	<sup>चृ</sup> तस. <u>त्र</u> ुष्ट्र  <b>मे</b> .ष्टु.त	great extent, ampleness; great, large, ample.
12 Višālam	MEN.A	ample, wide, spreading far.

<sup>1</sup> X. and MS. Anulomiki.

<sup>\*</sup> Omitted in both M. and S.

<sup>\*</sup> Omitted in both M, and S.

_	1 MS. Od°.	<sup>8</sup> MS. Lu°.	* Cf. S.
29	Dabhram	3C.01 9C.0	little, few, small, minute.
28	Sthülam	র্মুস:ঘ  শ্লাম:ঘ	large, great, corpulent, fat, bulky, stupid, dull, ignorant.
27	Sü <b>kş</b> mam	स्क्ष। विनःस्	little, small, minute, fine, deli- cate, atomic, an atom.
26	Арбгуат асагатат	<b>ર્યું છે</b> એ <b>ન</b>	without distinction into first and last, prior and posterior, cause and effect.
25	Paurväparyam	Ā.Ā	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].
24	Avavarakam <sup>3</sup>	हिन्दिन	mean, pitiful, bad, dirty; worn- out things, rags.
23 1	Lûhah ²	<b>द्रव</b> ्य	bad, mean, pitiful.
22	Itvaram	<b>८४.त। ध.</b> श	bad, low, vile, mean, cruel, harsh.
2I	Mahattamam	क्षेत्र्यम्	the greatest; (adv.) mostly.
20	Bhū <del>yiş</del> ţham	<b>ਸ</b> ਼ਹੌਂਧ	most, most copious, abundant.
19	Bahutaram	<b>टेश</b> 'सट'व	more, in a greater number.
18 .	Alpatamam	&C.9%1.4	least, smallest.
17	Alpataram	कु <b>श.</b> कृट.च	less, smaller.
16	Alpaḥ	<b>€</b> C.4	few, little, small.
15	Pṛthuḥ	ਅ <b>ਟ</b> श.च। से.ष्टु.च	large, great.
14	Audārikam <sup>1</sup>	र्दरा के लिंद	of a middle size, extensive.
13	Vipulam	שאימו אראי [מ]	abundant, prolix, copious, ample, large, of great extent.

30 Adabhram

म्रेन्ट्रिय। म्रेन्ट्रिय

not small, not few or little.

31 Utkūla-nikūlam

न्दःन्दः। दवर दक्षा अहे rough, craggy, uneven, of a

rough, uneven surface.

5215

# CCXLVIII (126). MITRA-KĀRYAM (1-15); AMITRA-KARMA (16-25): यप्रेशास्त्रे रेशासान्द्रायशामी स्थापाय स्वाधास्त्रे स्राटाय।

On the names of the several degrees of acquaintance or friendly relation, ENMITY, ETC.

r Ālaptakaḥ	नहम्भद्रस्य १	speaking to, conversing with.
2 Samlapţakaḥ	स्रवश्र-तर-श्चित	discoursing, conversing with.
3 Samstutakah	<u>श</u> ्चर.ट्रब	praising mutually; familiar discourse, conversation.
4 Sapremakaḥ	त् <u>र्</u> मेनाश मेश	familiar acquaintance, associate, companion.
5 Prema s	चेथशता शहराय। हैमात	love, affection, kindness, tender regard.
6 Āptaḥ	<b>यश्चन</b> ्य	trusted, confidential, gained, obtained, of agreeing or similar feelings.
7 Viśvasta-mānasaḥ	क्षेर्-वहद्या <b>क्षेर्-वहवास</b> -व	trust, confidence of mind; a faithful friend, trusted, confided in.
8 Sahāyī-bhāvaṁ gacchati	<u>चूंचान.श्र.चीर.त</u>	he that humours with one or has become one's companion or associate.
9 Kāntaḥ	<b>ह</b> ना स	pleasing, agreeable, beautiful, dear.
го Ргіуар	पंतरश्चा <b>श्च</b> ाय	beloved, desired, dear.
II Praṇayaḥ	थह् <i>ं. च</i> श्चिता. त	causing or making acquain- tance, friendship; affection, friendly or fond regard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> According to S.C. Das वाहम वद्भाय means alaptakā = mixed up stories, garbled secounts.

<sup>\*</sup> X. and M. Premah.

12 Parama-manojñaḥ	सर्हेना दु ग्येद ग्रह्म य	greatly delighting, well pleased, a dear friend [greatly delight- ful].
13 Mitram	নৰ্বে:ই	a friend, an ally.
14 Suh <del>i</del> t	मह्य के	a female friend, a sweetheart.
15 Hṛdyam	क्रेट.२.क्रेचाच	pleasing to the heart, dear, beloved, cherished, desired, grateful, pleasant, agreeable.
r6 Amitram	भ्रे सह्त् य	enmity; unfriendly, hostile.
17 Pratyamitrah	<b>ব্</b> শুর্ব	foe, enemy, antagonist.
18 Kumitrah	चनेशम्बेन्द्रियः	bad kinsman or acquaintance, an ill-wisher or envious friend.
19 Para-pravādī	संसागुः स्थान	opponent, antagonist.
20 Pratyarthikah	ब्रेर-ब्रॉभ-व	defendant, enemy.
21 Pratyanikah	धसःगुः न्य	adversary, enemy, foe, foreign enemy.
22 Para-cakram	य रें थ मी र्मन केंग्र	the enemy's army or camp.
23 Vairī	नाम्स्। नाम्स् प्पर्ना	hostile, inimical; enemy; hostility, enmity.
24 Šatruķ	<b>৲</b> শ্ম	foe, enemy, antagonist, ill- wisher.
25 Kusahayah	मुंचिश्रः दर्शः य	bad companion, associate or friend.
CCXLIX (12	7). Kusala-vartan: 독취'다'도"	ସ୍ଥିୟ ପରି ଅଟେ थ ।

### CCXLIX (127). Kusala-vartan: नृषीय दृरं वृष्य यदे श्रीराय।

#### On the names of virtue and blessing.

I Aśīr-vādaḥ	कुस-य-यहूर-य	benediction, blessing, the bestowing or wishing of blessing upon others.	
7	> <b>*</b>	44 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 1 1	

2 Āsiṣaḥ विनासार्श्वाद्भारा well wishing or a well-wisher.

3 Varņa-vādī	<u>र्जानाय स्</u> व	praising, reciting a praise or hymn.
4 Śriḥ	למאן קאב.	glory, fame; noble, illustrious; fortune, prosperity, success, thriving; wealth, beauty, splendour, lustre.
5 La <b>kş</b> mih	न्या विमाय	beauty, splendour, glory, prosperity, success, fortune; name of a goddess.
6 Mangalam	चणु-मैस। बुस	happiness, good fortune, auspi- cious sign or token; lucky fortunate, prosperous; name of the planet Mars.
7 Kutühalam	<b>५ने म</b> र्ज्य कुर में	a show or spectacle, a sign or criterion of virtue.
8 Praśastaḥ	<b>न</b> ्मेश	virtue and blessing or fortune; happy, well, right, good, ex- cellent, best.
9 Svasti	र्ने येन्स। र्ने व	prosperity, virtue; hail! all hail! or health be to you.
10 Sauvastikah 1	द्वोत्ये <del>गस</del> ्या <u>म</u> ्द्र्	reciter of the salutation or benediction, salutatory, benedictory.
II Svasty-ayanam	र्मे ज्यासासा व्याप्ता	becoming happy, prosperous.
12 Kalyāņam	दनो <sup>-दो</sup> नास । दनो-व	felicity, virtue; virtuous, happy.
13 Ślāghyaḥ	प्र <del>म</del> क्ष.त	venerable, respectable, praise- worthy; fair, just, honest.
14 Kusalam	र्ट. हैंद्र) रेज्ञा श्रीकशती चर्ड्रच (क्षेत्रश	virtuous action, well-being, happiness, safety; or vir- tuous, happy, skilful, learned.
15 Śreyān	शक्रुचे.रे.चर्चेचश्र.त	chosen (or selected) for [as] one's chief guide, the most excellent, best.
16 Jyāyān <sup>2</sup>	शक्रमानु व	taking for his chief.

<sup>\* 8</sup> ag.

DE.DNE.

17 Svadha

<b>-,</b>	4.3	of existence), a mystical ex- clamation.
18 Vaşaţ	महिकी समीय य	may the soul remain undefiled or undiminished, a mystical exclamation.
19 Om	(ৠ) ধ্ব:বদুদাধ	the first praise, the mystical name of the principal deities, an invocatory address to them, inceptive particle, etc.

20 Svaha मानिः द्वान

(let it enter into the soul), may it be fulfilled, accomplished, may it be so, Amen.

preserve the self (soul, the basis

CCL (128). DHARMA-DESANĀ-SRAVAŅĀDI-NĀMĀNI: 🎳 🤻 🥫 C'35 C'CE HI HE D'SAC'U

# On the names or terms of preaching and hearing the moral doctrines and on those of words and speech

I Praņetā	नुर्या ह्र्यम	leading, showing, a teacher.
2 Aviparīta-mārga-desikaḥ	जन्न स.क्ट्र.चर.क्र्यंत	one showing unerringly the way.
3 Sangīti-kāraņ	लट.रेचीतर.चर्नेर.तर.चेरे.त	that tells very comprehensibly (or enumerates the divine attributes).
4 Dharma-kathikah	<u>कृशःसूर्या</u> शःत	a preacher of religion or a proclaimer of moral doctrine.
5 Dharma-bhāṇakaḥ	<u>¥4.4.</u> 4	a speaker or deliverer of moral instruction.
6 Darśayitā	<b>ब्रॅ</b> ब्स्टर-नेन्य। बर्बेट वर-नेन्य	showman, guide, exhibitor, usher, warder, door-keeper, shower (of the way), teacher
7 Śrotā	34.11	a hearer, one listening to religious instruction.
8 Bhāşate	शुन। वर्हिन्य	speaking, saying, telling; he speaks or tells.
9 Jalpați <sup>1</sup>	<b>H</b> a	he talks or tells.
10 Lapati	वर्हिन् ध	he says or speaks.

II Deśayati	<b>बृ</b> द्ध	he shows (the way), he in- structs or teaches.
12 Uttānī-karişyati	नासाथ कर हिन्दा	makes clear or explains it.
13 Süktam	ल <del>ुनाह्म.दार.कपेर</del> .दा	well explained, told.
14 Subhāṣitam	तर.क्षेत्रात [जुर्चास.तर.] चॉलेंटस.त । जुर्चास.	well commanded, delivered, taught.
15 Suvyākhyātam	ditto	ditto
16 Vyavahāraḥ	<del>य क्र</del>	law-suit, judgment of judges and of logicians, sentence, decree; a part of grammar.
17 Samketah	45	sign, symbol, mark, a spot, a hint.
18 Uddišati	अदःर्द्रःय। वर्षेन्य	he exhibits, shows, demon- strates, prophesies, or fore- tells.
19 Upadišati 1	अंट म् वेनामा च	he advises, informs, instructs; advice, instruction.
20 Udīrayati	श्चन। वहेर्न	he says, speaks, tells; saying, telling.
21 Samprakāsayati	<b>अट</b> :दबायर:स्व:दुः केंद्रय	he well explains, illustrates.
22 Pratimantrayitavyam	श्रेर.श्रेचर.चे.च	to be repeated again.
23 Uddiştam	वर्ह्ट.त। हुंद्रत। श्रम्भत	said, shown, demonstrated, spoken.
24 Ācașțe	\$P	he speaks or tells entirely.
25 Prakavedanam <sup>a</sup>	वैनाभारा,	determining, fixing.
26 Svareņābhivijñāpayati	मुक्षा-ब्राह्य-चर-म्य-उद्गान	making (or he makes) intelli- gible by sounds.

S. Upadeiati.
 MS. Pakeibhanam.
 M. and S. together with the footnotes

<sup>3</sup> X. extremely obscure. S. Aquit | Aquit.

27 Kilikiläyitem	ररर्दर। गुर्खे। उर्दे	talk, prattle, noise, sound ex- pressing joy, expression of pleasure by any sound or cry.
28 Kalakalaḥ	<b>उ हैं</b>	a confused noise, the mur- muring or buz of a crowd.
29 Asitiam	क्रमार्ट्रन्थ। क्षममिन	complaint, murmur, discontent.
30 Sphotam	स् माध्यप्राच	the sound uttered by ejecting phlegm from the throat for clearing the voice.
31 Kolāhalaḥ	गुर्हे	loud and confused sound, up- roar, great and indistinct noise.
32 Kala-avaraḥ	<del>11</del> 5.365.51	pleasing, agreeable or sweet voice.
33 Eka-vacanôdāhāreņa	द्विमान्त्रिमा यहिन् ध	by speaking (uttering) only one word.
34 Alam anena vivadena	चत्रर्भः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रा नुः हे । च इर्-	to what is this dispute? let us leave off dispute.
35 Vișamo'yam upanyāsaḥ	चल्र चल्याचात्रभाश्ची च.पर्ट. के श्वासक्के	this statement or saying is inconvenient or unbecoming.
36 Abhilapanatā	মুহুৰ ধৰ বৃদ্ধিয়	utterance, expression, pronunciation.
37 Pratyudīrayati	장소.옵시:다   청소.1 <sup>3</sup> 월시:다	he repeats again, repetition (he repeated it again).
38 Pratyuccāraḥ [; Pratyu- ccāraṇam]	श्रेर.मोश्रेटश.रा	he commanded or said again.
39 Utkāšana-šabdaḥ	चिश्वटःक्रुंकःच । क्षेत्रःक्षुकःच	commanding word; imperative.
40-41 Hāhā-kāra-kilikilā- prakṣveḍita-śabdaḥ ¹	ध्यःवावादेशः उर्जेन्द्राम् विदेश्	ha ha, an interjection expres- sive of gladness, noise,
	(थि.कुच.रे.) सैर.सैर.लट.चरचाल,	or as some call it 'a flying word'.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  X, and M, take it as one expression; cf. S.

42 Acchață-śabdaḥ	शःस्थि मुद्ध	the noise made by pressing quickly the thumb to the fore or middle finger.
43 Āvişkaraņam	क्रमानार्थ् सैंच	manifestation, expression of affection, love, inclination.
44 Pratyākhyānam	उचेत्राच। ब्रूट.च	rejection, refutation, disregard, oblation.
45 Vyapadeśaḥ	वर्ह्रे.या अर.जर्त्रवास्ता कुट्टे	utterance, articulation, expression.
46 Văco-yuktiḥ	श्ची चर्च. क्षेत	combination of words, manner of expression, syntax, construction.
47 Codayati	वभुगःच। वर्ष्ट्राःच	he exhorts, commands, directs. cuts.
48 Paurî	चेचानात इ.चट.विक्र.मो.स्प । विक्र. 2.	the court language or the lan- guage of those in a prince's residence or that of the citizens (aulic, belonging to a court).
49 Sat-kathyam	द्रवेश-वर्दे महस	oration, public discourse.
50 Adeya-vākyam	क्रुचानाब्रेट.च.पंश्च-वर्श्वद्वत	the beginning of speech; pre- face, prelude, address.
51 Madhuraḥ svaraḥ 1	सु <i>स</i> भ्रतात्रसम्बद्	a sweet voice or language.

# CCLI (129). Māyādaya#: क्षुस्रायःस्विसादि द्विते स्टाय

# On the names of illusion and the like illustrated or exemplified by similitudes.

ı Mâyā	<b>H</b> .N	illusion, deception, unreality, trick, etc.
2 Nirmitaḥ	<sup>ਰ</sup> ਮਾ.ਧ	produced artificially or mira- culously, an (illusory) in- carnation of a deity or a saint
3 Udaka-candraḥ	<b>6</b> '3	moon's image as seen in water.

4 <b>Akņ</b> i-puru <b>ņ</b> aķ	शुचाचा श्रेश.वै	one's reflected image seen in the eyeball or pupil of the eye.
5 Marīciḥ	<b>র্মু</b> শান্তু	mirage.
6 Mṛga-tṛṣṇikā	स २ ४ १८ १८ स ५ ईस द श्रीमा कु। ५ देस द २ १५ वास स्मेस	mirage when the word is not compounded with marīci; when compounded with marīci, it signifies the thirst of a deer.
7 Maru-marīci <b>kā</b>	श्राम्य भी श्रीमा शु	mirage as it is seen in hot and sandy deserts or countries.
8 Gandharva-nagaram	इ.च्यं.ज्रं.ज्रं	the city of the Gandharvas, a castle in the air.
9 Pratibimbam	चित्रेनाश.चक्केंच्	the reflected image of one's body when looking in a glass or mirror.
10 Pratibhāsaḥ	व्रम्च	the sparkling of the eye.
11 Svapnah 1	इ.लब	dream, dreaming.
12 Pratisrutkā	चेना द	repeated sound, echo (the reverberated sound from a rock).
13 Pratišabdaņ	उर्नुस्यसम्बन्ध्यन्तुः वार्मास्य) इमा उद्गः श्राटः हुः (सःहः सुः मुः	echo (compounded with prati- śrutkā, signifies an inflated or reverberated sound).
14 Budbudaḥ	&4. <b>&amp;.</b> 2×	water bladder, bubble.
15 Kadali-skandhaḥ	<b>ॡ.नीट.मी.सेट</b> . <u>स</u>	an accumulation in standing deep water resembling a plantain or banana tree [kadalī-skandha— Pali kadali-khandha— the trunk of a plantain tree, often in similes as symbol of worthlessness'; P.].
16 Avasyāya-binduḥ	इजना स्मामानः	fog, mist, dew, a drop.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> X. and MS. \*pnam.

<sup>8.</sup> gives an alternative Tib. equivalent 34'44'4 which, though unsupported by X., appears preferable.

17 Indra-jālam	धुन्दित्र	magic, conjuring illusion, supernatural deception, op- tical illusion.
18 Vandhyā-putraḥ	<u>स्</u> चीत्वाचीत	barren woman's child, non- existing thing.
19 Kha-puşpam	क्षाःसम्बद्धः स्टेन	heavenly flower; non-existing thing; unreal.
20 Rikta <sup>1</sup> -muşţiḥ	कर्राम्ब्रिट.च	an empty fist.
21 Alāta-cakram	ब्रम्थ ब्रेट्स् व्यक्ति व्यक्ति	the circle described by the brand- ishing or vibrating of a fire- brand (when properly there is no fire circle, although it appears so), [the false appear- ance of a circle as from the brandishing of a firebrand].
22 Arhaṭa*-ghaṭī-cakram [Aragaṭṭa° ?]	3. 84. Q. Cly. Cly. vg	the circle described by the quick turning round of a mendicant's small water pot.
23 Kheţa-piṇḍaḥ	<i>କଞ୍ଚି</i> ୟ'କ୍ଷୟି'କ୍ଷୟ'ପ	a heap of spittle ['a ball of phlegm', i.e. anything useless. Lalitavistara, XVI, 67 (pakva-); M.W.].
24 Phena-piṇḍaḥ	मु व र्स	solid mass of froth, foam or spume (unreality, non-exis- tence).
25 Keśôṇḍukam <sup>8</sup>	4.42.4 <u>E</u> C4.1	complicated hair (as falls down from some people's head when combing their hair), some people whose organ of sight is vicious, fancy to see in their meat or drink such hair though there is really not ['a sling or knot of hair; net- like apparitions, while the eyes are shut'; thereal ap- pearances.]
26 Nața-raṅgaḥ	मोर.मु.किर.धू.त	a dancer's or dancing woman's colour (or the colour of a spectator) ['dancing enter- tainment'; a dancer's arena; anything illusory; M.W.].
27 Tūla-picuḥ	प्ट.चम <b>.ब्रे</b> .पर्ट्य.श	the petal of cotton (or broad leaf of a cotton tree) [cotton, Divyâv., XVII, XXVII; M.W.].

M. Arhade; cf. S.

28 Udāharaņam	<b>५</b> वेर वे€्र	an example or illustration, an exemplifying; for instance.
29 Pratyudāharaņam	र्शे स्वि: इयेर वर्हेर 'र्व	illustration of each by an example [counter-statement or example].
30 Dṛṣṭāntaḥ	<b>५</b> ये	example, illustration.
31 Upamā	3.4x.4 <b>e</b> a.a	measuring, proving, a proof.

# 

On the names of giving (alms or practising charity), offering or sacrificing.

r Mukta-tyāgaḥ	क्षेत्राधर महिंद व	giving abundantly or gen- erously.
2 Pratata-pāņiḥ	लच्ची-च-ग्रीट.द	stretching out (or forth) one's hand (giving generously).
3 Vyavasarga-rataḥ	इस्र.तर.चर्ट्रिट.च.ज.र्चार.च	delighting in bestowing gift or donation (or in alms-giving).
4 Yāyajūkaḥ	કુરે.ત [સજૂરે.]ફ્રેરે તા.જી.લજ્સે.તત. સજૂરે. ફ્રેરે.લ્પૂર. જૂર. કુરે. તો	he that performs frequent (or continual) sacrifices.
5 Dāna-samivibhāga-τataḥ	हुँदःराजः त्नुदः धरः द्वारः व	the pleasure of distributing gifts (or delighting in bes- towing a gift, donation, alms).
6 Vibhajate	<b>৭</b> শূ <b>দ</b>	he distributes, gives to each a part.
7 Samvibhajate	इस-धर-दिमुद्-ध	he distributes it among them.
8 Yaştan	सर्क्र-ध्रिक प्रश	he made an oblation or offering (offering, oblation).
9 Suyaşţaḥ	शर्षुर् द्विय जनम् तर पुर	he made a handsome oblation or offering (he performed well, etc.)
TO Hutam	<b>ध्वेन स्थान</b> ५ स	burnt as an oblation, offered with [to] fire an oblation or burnt offering.

11 Suhutam	जुनामा सर हिन्दुना ग्रम	he has well performed the sac- rifice of burnt offering.
12 Yaga-mayam	भ <u>क्र</u> र. <b>है</b> य.जस.चैट.च	it came by (is the result or consequence of) secrifice.
13 Yāvad anyatarānyataram pari <b>ņkā</b> ram dad <b>āt</b> i	ह्मेर्स्टर.चेट. जू. चेट. चोट. लट. चेट. चेट्र. चेट. टे.	he gives (or furnishes with) all necessary implements or utensils.
14 Pānam pānārthibhyah	सून ५६८ राजा सून	drink to those that desire drink.
15 Annam annârthibhyaḥ	अस.चर्ट्र.त.ज.अस	food to those that desire food.
16 Pratisamstaram	श्चार-वित्र-व	distributing or giving to each (a part, portion, rate, price).
17 Deyam	ब्रैश्तर.चे.च	to be given, fit or proper for a gift.
18 Dāyakaḥ	<b>ब्रैन</b> यः च	he that distributes or gives charitable gifts, a donor, liberal, giving.
19 Dāna-patiķ	हुन यन्ग	a liberal or munificent man, a benefactor, patron.
20 Dātā	<b>हैर्यस्य नेत्</b> य	the donor, giver, bestower (of a gift); giving, bestowing, granting, etc.
21 Pratigrāhakaḥ	वेद-ध	the receiver, accepter of a gift.
22 Prādāt 1	<b>ध</b> ्रेत्र व	he gives [gave] an oblation.
23 Kratuh	मर्केर हैंप	an oblation, offering, sacrifice.
24 Nirargaḍa <sup>2</sup> -yajñāh	नम्बे.त.स्री.च.स्रेट.तप्.सक्ट्रे.स्रीव	an oblation or sacrifice without religious worship [sacrifices without any obstruction].
25 Śrāddham anupradāsyanti	<b>र्रायदे हेश्यस्य श्रुक्तियम् जेर</b> ाय	he or they wish to give according to his or their faith (or respectful belief in religion).
26 Prayacchati	ब्रेन्यर-वेन्-य	he offers, makes a sacrifice.

<sup>1</sup> Supported by X.; MS. odatra.

<sup>&</sup>quot; "MS. Nitargau"

# CCLIII (131). HITOPARĀRA-PARYĀYĀÐ: ध्व'दा'त्ट'धव'व्देंपश'दादे 'द्वेश'दादे 'कीट'ता

On the names of the several kinds of utility, usefulness, advantage.

I Hitam	स्ब्र-प	useful, advantageous, fit, proper, suitable; wholesome, contributing to health; utility, advantage.
2 Ātma-hitam	यन्त्रात्यः य	useful to one's own self, one's own profit.
3 Para-hitam	चित्रं.ज.स्य.त	useful, advantageous, fit for another.
4 Upakāraḥ	यक्षान्त्रान्य	favour, protection, assistance.
5 Upayujyate 1	स्वत्र्रिम्बरः। के.चरः ध्रुरःच	it is advantageous, useful; he assists, is favourable to.
6 Pratyupakārākāmkṣā	यद <u>्</u> र-प्रदादर्गिक्ष-श्चार-व	hoping an advantageous return (of his good service) or similar return [expectation of a favourable return for one's services].
7 Apratyupakāraḥ	यद-र्-प्यद-दर्देन्स-य-य-से-रे-प	without the hope of obtaining at any time an advantageous (or similar) return.

# CCLIV (132). र्ह्ने न्द्रमानु नुप्ति द्रमायि सीटाय।

On the several names expressive of the mind or understanding and of discrimination or judicious distinction.

1 Buddhiḥ	विव	the understanding, intellect, wind.
2 Matiḥ	<u>त</u> मुंश	intellect, reason, prudence, sagacity.
3 Gatiḥ	<u> हेबास.त</u>	judgment, knowledge, wisdom.
4 Matam	ने सन होर पर्ट. हेना प	discrimination, the faculty of analysing or distinguishing.
5 Dṛṣṭam	พฐ์:-	insight, knowledge, wisdom, sagacity.

ଷ S. ସଂୟକ fo. ଏହି.

6 Abhisamitāvī	सर्द्रियः रहेन्स्यः यः नृतः स्वाय	reflection, a reflecting mind; judicious, clever.
7 Samyag avabodhah	तर पूर्ट. रे. क्रेट. त लट. देची तर हुंचेश । लट. देची	clear perception, understanding or comprehension; well un- derstood or perceived.
8 Supratividdhah	जुर्वास.राष्ट्रक्षांता	well examined, judged, dis- criminated.
9 Abhilakşitah	य। ट्राप्तेशत शूर्यतर-हुवीता शूर्यतर-केंट.	marked, diffinguished, ac- knowledged, evident.
10 Gatim gatah	<u> </u>	fully understood, perceived, judged, discriminated.
II Avabodhah	ह्मासाय। मिट. र्-स्टर.य	judiciously perceived, fully understood; judgment, in- tellect.
12 Pratyabhijñā	टॅ. जेश.च	acknowledgment, knowledge, perception, cognition [recognition].
13 Menire	चेश्रासर.वचीर	it will be known or he will or shall understand it [(they) understood. Menire is the third person plural form of $\sqrt{man}$ in $kk$ ].

# CCLV (133). PANDITA-PARYÄYA-NÄMÄNI: आयश्यि स्थामुहसागु सिटाय

#### On the several names (or terms) for a learned man.

r Paṇḍitaḥ	אומאימן לבנאימ	a learned, wise, clever man.
2 Vicakşaṇaḥ	श्रोमका तप्, दूर्याका त	clever, sagacious; a judicious learned man.
3 Paṇḍita-jātīyaḥ	श्रीयश्चर्यः दान्द्रदान्त्रं	a wise man taught by nature ['of a clever sort, rather learned, wise, Divyåv. (cf. Pån. v, 3, 69)'. M.W.].
4 Praviņah	श्रीकरा.त	clever, skilful, conversant (in an excellent degree).
5 Ni <b>ṣṇā</b> taḥ	<b>2</b> C.0	skilful, conversant, clever, learned, wise.

6 Vyaktaḥ	चार्यायः च	wise, learned, clever; clear, evident.
7 Medhāvī	धर्मनुदशःध	heedful, attentive, intelligent, learned.
8 Buddhaḥ	<b>हेन्</b> न् <b>र</b> ाय	(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.]
9 Buddhimän	ब्रॅं ५८ व्य	intelligent, sagacious, wise.
10 Prājñaḥ	<i>वेश-</i> रय-ख	ingenious, witty, intelligent, eminently wise or ingenious, with a quick apprehension.
rr Boddhā	PEC. 2. 82.11	[one] that has understood or perceived, a learned man.
12 Prajñāvān	जेश-रव-८८-५४-त	intelligent, ingenious, having a quick apprehension.
13 Vidvån	शक्तिरा   इतिहास	knowing, wise, learned.
14 Nірилар	देवासारा। श्रीवसारा। द्रेवासारा	judicious, clever, skilful, conversant.
15 Vijūaḥ 1	<b>पहटश.तर्ष्.</b> ,पुश.त	clearly or distinctly knowing, clever, conversant, wise, learned.
16 Akṛṣṭimān	ब्रिंग-मुद्राय	sagacious, witty, with a quick apprehension, judicious, in- telligent, wise
17 Paṭuḥ	म्भेर चे	dexterous, clever, skilful, diligent, sharp.
r8 Caturasraḥ s	मुंधश्च.त	(four-cornered) ingenious, clever.
19 Dakşah	श्रीक्श.राष्ट्र.य.ग्रेश.चाठ्रेच.स्ख	a dexterous or clever man, a scholar, a friend of the learned.

<sup>1</sup> S. Was for us.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Supported by X.; M. and S. Caturah.

# CCLVI (134). GAMBHIRA-PARYÁYA-NZMÁNI: अरादारे क्यामुद्धा मुस्ति थ।

On the enumeration of the terms for expressing '[the] profound or profundity ' ([the] abstruse or abstruseness).

ı Gambhiro gambhirâva- bhāsaḥ	30.0.30.0x. <u>\$</u> C.0	a profound thing or matter that seems to be very abstruse.
2 Durdṛśaḥ	सर्हेट यर र्ग्य व	difficult to be seen thoroughly; hardly perceptible, obscure.
3 Duravabodhaḥ	14c.2.8d.chx.dub.c	difficult to be perceived or understood.
4 Duranubodhaḥ	ditto	ditto
5 Sū <b>kş</b> maṁ nipu <b>ṇ</b> a-paṇ- ḍita-vijña-vedanīyaḥ ¹	वेह्टसःससः द्रमास (वेदःसूरः वद्यकाःस्त्रे स्थापसःसः द्रदः	that which may be understood (only) by a sagacious, learned, and subtile or acute philosopher.
6 Atarkyaḥ	यदेवीतर-भ्रु-बेश्व-त	undiscernible, not to be discerned, discussed or determined by reason or reasoning.
7 Atarkâvacaraḥ	ह्वाच्रि हिंद स्मयः सम्बद्ध	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 sophistry, that which is beyond the scope of logic].
8 Anidarsanaḥ	यष्ट्रदर् सेर्ध	not to be shown, indemon- strable.
9 [Dur]avagāhaḥ	महेट र्यम् र्याद य	unfathomable, not to be sounded (that whose profundity it is difficult to measure or sound).
10 Śivaḥ	<b>है</b> व	rest, tranquillity, beatitude, happiness; (adj.) at rest, tran- quil, quiet, undisturbed, happy.
11 Аргарайсар	ब्रुंस य ब्रेर् य	unextended, having no di- mension.
12 Nişprapañcaḥ	र्बेश-घ-र्ट-चेश-घ	unexpanded, not spread out, without extent ['subject to no expansion or manyfold- ness'].

13 Aviprapañcaḥ व्याध्या प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त

i4 Durvigahyam בייבות difficult to discern (explore, discuss, examine or prove) by reasoning [difficult to perceive].

### CCLVII (135). NANDI-PARYĀYĀĦ: དགངུ་བངུ་ན་གངས་শীৄངས་শীৄ৽য়৻৸

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

r Tuşțaḥ	<b>र्नार</b> .च	pleased, satisfied (pleasure, joy).
2 Udagraḥ	<b>ম</b> ন্যু-হ	(high, tall), cheerful, rejoicing, glad.
3 Ātta-manāḥ	ダイバス	heartily rejoicing.
4 Pramuditaḥ	रय-र्-रमार्-व	much pleased, glad, content, happy.
5 Prīti-saumanasya-j <b>ā</b> taḥ	<b>न्या</b> यः न्दर्ध्यात् स्वरे स्वर्ते स्वर्ते स्वर	joyful and happy ([one] in whose mind joy and happi- ness have been produced).
6 Harşa-jātaḥ	<b>र</b> टश.दा:श्रुक	in whom pleasure (joy, delight) has been produced, happy, rejoicing in, delighted with.
7 Hṛṣita-cittaḥ	ผู่พพ.ระพ.ณร.นี้ใ	the heart (mind) became glad, a cheerful heart [a person with cheerful mind].
8 Prāmodyam	सर्केना-र्-१नम् र	chief pleasure, delight, happiness, he that feels great pleasure.
9 Saintustah	कूची.जेश.त	satisfied, contented, pleased, delighted.
10 Paritoșali	प्रतिश्रस्य सम्	entirely rejoicing, being ex- ceedingly glad.
11 Audbilya-kārī	नेबर्-र्नायःचरःवेदःध	making very glad, causing great pleasure or delight.
12 Bahu-jana-priyaḥ	क्षेुं चें अट यें न्निद व	the delight of many men, many

delighting in.

13 Samrañjanīyah	रंश-क्योश-तर-उर्वेद-व लट. देवी-तर- <b>है</b> ची-दर-उर्वेद- व.	becoming very pleasing, or becoming affectionate, pas- sionate for.
14 Sammodanīyah	लट.रवी.तर.रेवीठ.वर.ठवीर.व	the rejoicing, delighting in or becoming very glad of [pleasant, friendly: P.].
15 Arādhanaḥ	थमीयर.ये.च । श्रुशतर.ये	gratifying, exhilarating, making glad, causing delectation or exhilaration.
16 Abhirādhanā '	शरूर्यतर संचीत प्रश्नास्त्रेश धर वि	pleasure, satisfaction, the state of delighting or taking pleasure.
17 Abhinandayişyati	शर्देश्यर दन्नद्र यर दिनुह	he will be exceedingly glad or will greatly rejoice (will be made very glad).

# CCLVIII (136). KRODHA-KĀRĀĢ: [Ā'ē]C'ŦŢĸŊĊŢ, ŧĸĸĊŢĊŢĸĬĊĸŊ

On the names or terms of the several kinds of fierceness or ferocity, cruelty and unjury or hurt.

1 Raudraḥ	ले:बना। द्रमाय	wrath, rage; wrathful, violent.
2 Caṇḍaḥ	मिर्नुस्र-ध	fierce, cruel, wrathful, angry, passionate; wrath, passion.
3 Ugraḥ	<u> र्या.प</u> ेज. <u>स्</u> ब	angry, cruel, wrathful; a name of Siva.
4 Krūraḥ	स.२८४.त	cruel, pitiless, hard, mis- chievous, formidable, fer- rible, villainous.
5 Dusța-cittați	र्घट.चर्च.सुश्चश्च.ट्ट.जॅबे.त	with a vile (wicked, depraved, corrupt) heart; passionate.
6 Raudra-cittaḥ	निर्देर् यदि स्रेसस-दूट सूद्राय	with an injurious mind, malig- nant, malicious, injurious.
7 Pratihata-cittaḥ	<b>बे.</b> पंचेश.तपू.शुश्चश.रट.केंश्.त	with a hating, disliking, detest- ing heart or mind.
8 Kharah	नक्षर्-च	(using) hard (contumelious) abusive words.

8A Nişthurah <sup>1</sup>	র্ম্ব কর	[severe, cruel.]
9 Дагиџађ	श्र.[य] अर्.त	horrible, terrific, intolerable.
10 Тічгар	द्रमार्चे। द्र्राय	hard, fierce, cruel, clamorous.
II Caṇḍa-mṛgaḥ	नास्त्र-वाञ्चरार्त्ते व	a fierce, cruel, wild beast.
12 Upadrotāraḥ	निर्देर पर नुराया नहेराया वर्षेत	hurting, injuring, mischievous, pernicious.
13 Anarthôpasaṁhitam	नर्वेर् यः दृष्टः चरुषः य	hurtful, injurious.
14 Viheṭhakaḥ	वळेंच। रेविदेच	hurting, injury; contumely; afflicting, harassing, vexing.
15 Kupitaḥ	<b>ं</b> क्षिक्ष.त	troubled, stirred up, indignation, wrath, rage, angry, wrathful.
16 Prakopaḥ	र्पिक्षाता प्रूट.क्स.क्ट.च	passion, wrath, rage, anger; greatly angry, passionate.
17 Kaṭukaḥ	र्श्वे वेट.च	pungent, of a bitter taste; an improper action.
r8 Abhişaktah	47.4°	diseased, weak, sickly.
19 Rabhasaḥ	मंडियांश.जिशश.क्य <sub>3</sub>	a body with sickly limbs or members that want a medical bath [impetuous, violent.]
20 Sāhasikaḥ	<b>र्कश</b> र्टेश सेन्'य	perpetrated by violence (not doubting, not hesitating).

## CCLIX (137). CATVĀRAŅ PUDGALĀŅ: नाट जना प्रिकेट सिट या

#### On the names of the four kinds of men.

1 Tamas-tamaḥ-parâyaṇaḥ	धनविंद्रान्त्रशासनविंद्रानु	one going from darkness to (greater) darkness.
2 Tamo-jyoti <del>ș</del> -parâyaṇaḥ	श्चे हिंदे क्षा क्षेट चर पर्चे च	one going from darkness to light.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Csoma has taken Kharah niethurah as one expression, though X. reads them separately.

<sup>8</sup> S. K4'Q.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. S.

3 Jyotis-tamaḥ-parâyaṇaḥ	क्र.च.का.क्साम्स्र.२.४ मू.च	one going from light to dark- ness.
4 Jyotir-jyotiş-parâyaṇaḥ	Pr.a.en.Pr.av.dj.a	one going from light to light.

## CCLX (138). IHA-PARATRÄRÄRI: Ž'ĄŤ'ŢC'Ğ'R'ŢC'QĞ'QĞ'QĞ'QĞ'QĞ'QĞ'Ğ

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.

I Dista-qparmaņ	मर्वेट.चर्च.क्रम	obvious or evident thing.
2 Ihatra	<b>५</b> ६ व	here, in this life or world.
3 Amutra	मुं न	there, in the next life or the next world.
4 Iha janmu	<b>ढ</b> प्द	in this birth or in this life.
5 Āyatyām	<b>ਬੁੰ</b> -ਲ	in the future (or next life).
6 Pāra-janmikaļ	ळे'म्ब्	(in) the other birth (or life hereafter).
7 Jāti-vyativīttam	क्र्यंस्य। क्र्य्हेसच	after having changed his life (after this birth or life is gone).
8 Sāmparāyikaḥ	<u>જુ.</u> ફુ.શ્વ.ત	in the last next life (in the life of final union with the universal spirit) [relating to the other world].
9 Sāmparāyaḥ	દ્રૅ:ક્રે:મ	the last or life hereafter.
10 Jāti-parivartaḥ	<u> </u>	the exchange of one's genera- tion or species; metem- psychosis.
11 Cyutiḥ	(सप्रेमन्) प्रकेष्य	(when not compounded) ex- change of life, dying, shifting or migrating.
12 Cyavanam	[५र्देश.ब.दे.च.तथ.चक्र.च]	(in compound) to go, move, or going, moving.
13 Cyuti-samkramah	वक्रमा वक्रयन्द्रव	death and transmigration.

# CCLXI (139). VIVEKÂDAYA#: र्नेद्र'दादे दुस्र'दादे सेट'व्य |

#### On the enumeration of the several names for a solitary place.

I Prântam śayyâsanam	चन्न.शर्यपुं.चर्षिन्न.शज	a sleeping place on the margin or borders of an inhabited place (town or village).
2 Prânta-vana-prasthā	<b>ন্দাশ</b> দ্র্রিব্	abode (or dwelling) in a wood or forest.
3 Prântam	<b>14.143</b> 0	dwelling in the suburbs or on the borders of an inhabited place.
4 Araṇyam	<b>न</b> र्नेद्र-दा	forest, wildness, desert, solitary or uninhabited place.
5 Kāntāram	दर्बेग-इनेंद्र-ध	wilderness, desert, forest.
6 Vanam	क्तांका क्या क्यांका क्य	wood, grove, garden, forest.
7 Upavanam	श्चेदः संदे : क्या क्यासः यद्व	a grove or wood of little extent.

### CCLXII (140). STHĀNA-NĀMĀNI: न्र्सान्वित श्रीदाय।

#### On the names of the four abodes [stages of life].

3 Vāna-prasthaḥ	वेचारा मिंद्र-वे.चोक्सारा	he that dwells in woods, forest or wilderness; an ascetic.
2 Brahma-caryâśramaḥ	क्रटक्ष.तर.ह्येंट्.त.ज.चेषश	a religious student living in any religious establishment and observing abstinence.
I Garhasthaḥ	मुक्ष-धर-मध्य	he that abides in his house, a householder, a layman.

#### CCLXIII (171). CAKRAVARTINĀM SAPTA RATNĀNI GUŅA-KRAMAŅ:

त्रिंर लेंब्र मुर प्रते मुक्य पर दे रेज्द रहर रेड पर के ब्रायर्ड रेज्य प्रति केट ला

On the names of the qualifications of a universal monarch and the seven precious things (belonging to him).

1 Svayam-yanam

zc.d2.a

a gathering together of the troops by themselves, a marching against an enemy.

2 Pratyudyānam	यस.चंसे.च	a solemn reception by those on the other part or by an enemy; ['the act of going forth against'].
3 Kalaha-jitaḥ	<b>८४८:धू.यन्ध्रसःश्रमःद्येतसः</b> त	the gaining of the field im- mediately upon the troops being arranged or disposed.
4 Śastra-jitaḥ	सर्द्धेन् कः <b>पर्रसस</b> ्वसः वेशः ये <b>पसः</b> प	(immediately) victorious by making the weapons ready (or armed and conquered).
5 Caturanto vijetā	सक्ष्य.च <b>्न्रे</b> र.क्षेत्र.च	victorious on [up to] the four boundaries (or corners of the world); everywhere victo- rious.
6 Dhārmiko dharma-rājā	ຼັສ <sub>ຢ</sub> ຸກ ຊັ. <del>ฐ</del> พ. Հ <b>c. มี</b> ส. ต	a pious defender of the faith; zealously pious protector of religions.
7 Mardita-kaṇṭakaḥ	त चर्ड्स्-तःकुत्रश्चरा कुर-श्च-र्योक्षाः	[one that] has overcome the obstacle, or destroyed the mischievous thing (the enemy).
8 Vijita-vijayaḥ	तर मेंग.व इंध.तर मेंग.वर वैश. व.जश. इंध.	[one that] has got victory over the victorious.
9 Sapta-ratna-samanv <b>ā</b> gataḥ	र्वयाके स्पन्त्ररास्त्रय	he is possessed of seven pre- cious things (following him everywhere).
ro Cakra-ratnam	प्रिंग्स संग्रें	a discus or wheel of precious stone [the treasure of the wheel].
II Hasti-ratnam	<b>ब्राट</b> ये देव ये के	an elephant of precious stone (or of a most excellent kind) [the treasure of the elephant].
12 Aśva-ratnam	<b>५ म</b> र्केन् रेन्ये के	a fine horse of precious stone [the treasure of the horse].
13 Maṇi-ratnam	र्केर मुर्रेक वर्षे के	a gem or jewel [the treasure of the gem].
14 Stri-ratnam	नुन्:बेन्:रेक्वेंके	a woman (or royal consort) of ditto [the treasure of the woman].

15 Grha-pati-ratnam

निमायद्यारे दार्थे के

a householder of ditto [the treasure of the householder].

v6 Parinayaka-ratnam

क्रियारे वर्गे के

an officer or minister of ditto [the treasure of an adviser].

#### CCLXIV (172). SATIREKA-PUTRA-SAHASRĀŅĀM GUŅA-PADDHATIŅ:

# युःक्रॅट-रु-र्कट-वर-व्युक्त-वर्व-स्रोट-व्या

On the names of those children or sons of which he shall have a whole thousand (or a thousand complete).

ı Śūrab the valiant, the hero. 240.4 नद्रथः खेँद्रः य 2 Virah the brave, the champion. लब.जमा.शक्रुम.मी.चाञ्चमास.रट.जब. 3 Varânga-rūpī he with a body of the best members and limbs (or the best-bodied). IJ यर्थामुर्भेरय-१-५हेंसश्राध 4 Para-sainya-pramard! conqueror or subduer of the enemy's army. ध्रास्रेवश्राधायवेवश 5 Ajitam jayati he overcomes that which was not overcome (has not been conquered). स्रेयश. राष्ट्र. यर. योश्रंश. योद्रीटश. 6 Jitam adhyāvasati he dwells or settles among those that have been conquered. (महेवस) दे न अर्द्ध था स्मा पर्द स केद दें सः after having thus conquered the 7 Sa imam eva samudraparvantām mahā-prthigreat earth as far as the sea (shore) and having put an अस.तर.मोर्ट्स.त.चर्ट्स.स.स. vīm akhilām akantakām anutpātām adaņend to many abuses, hurting practices, denåsastrena dharmena 8E. पंष्ट्र. य. शर. य. पंर. हर. injurious abolishing (cruel) punishsamenābhinirjityādhyāments, disarming the people vasati कर. रा. शर. शर. शक्त. मी and establishing justice, he dwells among them. **५५५ व. धरे. त. क्रूश. रट.** 

श्रद्धर ब्रुट क्रूबश राश जनाश.

तर स्वय श्रद मार्था राष्ट्र

# 

#### On the names of the four kinds of troops.

I Hasti-kāyaḥ	ब्राट के देव हैं जान	the troop of those fighting from elephants.
2 Aśva-kayaḥ	देन् द्वाम	the troop of those on horse-back, or the horse [cavalry].
3 Ratha-kayah	नीट देवे अनुमा	the troop of those fighting in charlots.
4 Patti-kāyaḥ	रंतिट.से क्ट.मी क्ट्रमेश	the infantry.

#### CCLXVI (187). UTPĀTA-NIMITTĀNI: पृसान्दःसर्दस्य प्राप्तः प्रीटाय।

On the names of lucke and unlucky (auspicious and inauspicious) signs or tokens and prognostics.

ı Nirghātaḥ	<b>भु</b> र्गर्ये	a sudden great sound or noise, a gust of blustering or roaring wind.
2 Ulkā-pātaḥ	**************************************	fire falling from heaven, a meteor, an ignis fatuus [the shooting of a meteor].
3 Indra-căpam	qeq	rain-bow.
4 Sürya-parivesah	के अ <b>न्धिय</b> य	the halo or circle about the sun.
5 Śakunam	લજે	s bird; an auspicious sign.
6 Jyotişam	<b>भूरः मदि भै</b> मो	astrological science, letters em- ployed in astrological science.
7 Svapnâdhyāyaḥ	भू केश की मि	explication of dreams.
8 Śakuna-rutam	<b>5'\$</b> र'ग्रे'वर	the auspicious [ominous] cry or voice of a bird.
9 Viştih	<b>८</b> हम् स्र्	(a bold) entrance; astrological period of half a lunar day.
10 Vyatipātaḥ	इस-सर-कृट-क्रेन	that causes a fall or downfall.

rı Utpātaḥ	केश.श.ठ वैट.च	a prodigy or phenomenon; a prognostic, a portent.
12 Ariştam	<b>48 के</b>	a sign, token or symptom of death.
13 Lagnaḥ	र्था <u>क</u> ्षेर.च	conjuncture; (in astrology) the consultation [concurrence] of several signs at a certain fixed time, prognostication of several concurring circumstances.
14 Yogah	ब्रूट.च	lucky conjuncture [an element of Indian calendar].
15 Daṇḍa-bhāsaḥ	₹ <u>₹</u> , <u>₹</u> , <u>₹</u>	the appearance of the several parts (or Daṇḍas) of a lunar day.

#### CCLXVII (188). Pramāņa-tarka-nirgatārthāķ:

# क्र्य.स.रट.र्ट्र्चा.मी.चर्य.मीबेट.प्रेचीश.लश.र वेट.चर्य.श्रट.ज।

On the terms originating in the systems of the logicians or dialecticians.

ı Tat-pratyak <b>ş</b> ôpalabdhi- la <b>kşan</b> am	दे:श्रद्धाः दे:दिन्द्रायः द्वाद्धः सक्तः क्रि	(that) it is an evident criterion (characteristic sign or defini- tion) [the criterion of per- ceptual experience of that (thing)].
2 Tadāśrita <sup>1</sup> -pratyakṣô- palabdhi-lakṣaṇam	र्यक्षमधाराष्ट्रीसक्ष्यक्रेर इ. ल. [च]क्षा. रा. सर्द्य, श्रेस. र्	what has been assumed there is an evident criterion or definition [the criterion of perceptual experience of what is dependent upon that (thing)].
3 Sva-jātīya-dīṣṭântô- pasaṁhāra-la <b>kṣ</b> aṇam	चत्र सक्त्रकृत रूट.ची-इचाक्षा गुः द्ये के चर श्रुरः	definition by examples of the same kind, or demonstra- tion by proffering similar examples.
4 Parinispanna-laksanam	लूटशःश्चनीयःचपुःशक्ष्यकृत	a perfect criterion (or defini- tion) [criterion of ultimate reality].

5 Suvisuddhägamôpadesa- lakqaņam	जर्यक्तक्ष्ट्रस्थात्मः द्या वसायहित अट.चेदार्चे इसायमः द्या वसायहित	definition by quoting a very clear, established, [and] dog-matical proposition.
6 Tad-anya-sārūpyôpa- labdhi-la <b>kṣaṇ</b> am	रान् स्मर्जन्त्रेन ने मान्त्र-नट समुद्र- सर निम्नास	a definition (or criterion) that appears to be congruous with another.
7 Tad-anya-vairūpy <b>ô-</b> palabdhi-lak <b>ņ</b> aņam	द्वे अक्ष्रेन इ.स.स्यास	a definition that appears to differ from another.
8 Sarva-sārūpyôpalabdhi- lakņaņam	सर्वे अक्ष्ये केर सम्बन्धः स्त्रः द्वारा	a definition (or criterion) agree- ing in every respect with the others.
9 Sarva-vairüpyôpalabdhi- lakaanam	मन्त्र स्ट्र में मह्म् पर द्वीपास मन्द्र संस्कृत	a definition (or criterion) differing from others.
10 Anya-jātīya-dṛṣṭāntôpa- samhāra-lakṣaṇam	नक्ष्यमी रेनास मुं र्यं के नर क्षुर	a definition made by proffering (or adding) an example of a different kind.
11 Aparinişpanna-lakşanam	र्पेटशसुस्रमुद्यद्वित्सर्द्रभू	a definition not entirely (or absolutely) perfect or well established.)
12 Avisuddhâgamôpadesa- laksaṇam	राट्र,धक्र्यक्रेट जिट. क्य. राट. थ. ट्ये. राज. चक्रेय	a definition made out by quot- ing a not-clearly-established dogmatical proposition or position.

For the rest see Fasc. II, § LXXXIV (188), pp. 129ff.

## CCLXVIII (193). र्डर्'झ'मार्'ये झुरायस'य पुर'य।

#### TERMS ORIGINATING WITH SEVERAL DIALECTICAL SYSTEMS.

I Aitihyam	रेके.चे.जूरे.कुल.चेनोल.च	such is, it is said to be such.
2 Prātibham	<b>ॳधटश.</b> ग्री.कूर.च,	heard of some authority [in- tuitive].

#### CCLXIX (196). VIMSATI-SIKHARA-SAMUDGATAR SAT-KĀYA-DRSŢI-SAILAR:

# तह्नाक्ष्मकालाक्षेत्रकृतिःश्रटाल। पह्नाक्ष्मकालाक्षेत्रकृत्रुत्रकृत्भक्ष्य।

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.

1 Rūpam ātmā svāmivat	न्द्र न्द्र न्द्र	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.).
2 Rūpavān ātmā alamkā- ravat	तर्यः चित्रमासः रटः इत्यः हे, क्रीयः रटः	if the soul has a body then it is like an ornament.
3 Ātmīyam rūpam bhṛtyavat	उट्ट चिडिचोश्न. चर्चा. च्री. कुथ. ट्रे. चेश. ट्रेट.	if the body is of the soul then it is like a hired servant or slave.
4 Rūpe ātmā bhājanavat	८२ चित्रमधालाचरचा नोक्या हे हुँग रट.	if the soul abides in the body then it is like a vessel.
5 Vedanâtmā	यद्वार्द्धर यथि	sensation is the soul (or the soul is sensation).
6 Vedanāvān ātmā	चर्चाक्षर.च.रट.र्जंब	the soul is sensitive or sentient (or sensitive is the soul).
7 Ātmīyā vedanā	र्द्धर य यद्या मी येष	sensation is of (or belongs to) the soul.
8 Vedanāyam ātmā	क्षर यात्रा यद्या यहिल	in sensation is (or abides) the soul.
9 Samjñâtm <b>ā</b>	यद्यात्र र् क्यायाध्ये	perception (or consciousness) is the soul (or the soul is perception).
10 Samijnāvān ātmā	चन्नायर् नेशन्दरक्ष	the soul is conscious (or it is the soul that has consciousness).
II Atmīyā samjūā	५५.चंस.चरचाचा.लब	perception (or consciousness) is of the soul (or belongs to the soul).

made into an aphorism, a sūtra.

12 Samjääyäm ätmä	८५.मुस.ज. <del>घ८ना नहस</del>	in perception (consciousness) is (or abides) the soul.
13 Samskārā ātmā	५५.छेर.चरवाक्ष	conception (formation of no- tions, ideas, knowledge) is the soul.
14 Samskāravān ātmā	वदगावरु:केर:दट:स्व	the soul is what forms notions.
15 Ātmīyāḥ samskārāḥ	५५:वेर:यरमामाध्य	conception is of the soul (or of the soul is conception).
16 Samskäresvätmä	५५.वेर.ज.चरचा.चक्क	in conception is (or abides) the soul.
17 Vijñānam ātmā	चर्मा देश पर नेश पर भेद	cognition (or full knowledge) is the soul.
18 Vijñānavān ātmā	चन्ना इस धर क्षेत्र ध न्दर सून	it is the soul that comprehends (knows, understands).
19 Ātmīyam vijnānam	इसः धरः नेसः धर्मामी प्रेर	cognition is of the soul.
20 Vijñāne ātmā	द्वाराम् क्षाराक्षायम्नाम्बर	in the cognition is (or abides or consists) the soul.

# 

#### ON THE GRAMMATICAL TERMS, ETC.

NET DE

1 Sütram	सर्र-पुर	made into an aphorism, a sūtra.
2 Dhātuḥ	#5'D' [5]5c4	the elements or roots of words or verbs.
3 Nipātaḥ	क्रुंमा:मी:सूर	the indeclinable words or par- ticles.
4 Anvākhyānam	हुस-सु-चन्द्र-च	explication, exemplifying.
5 Upasargaḥ	के.चर.च <mark>त</mark> ीर.च	inflexion, changing, declining, conjugating, adding some particles [a particle prefixed to roots].
6 Vākyôpanyāsah	क्रूना मी क्रून	accessory or additional syllable or syllables [employment of a sentence or words].

7 Upasamkhyānam	क्रमाम-भूट व	a making (forming) into a syllable or syllables, a spelling ['supplementary addition; a term technically applied to the vārttikas of Kātyāyana, which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's sūtras and generally to supplement them'].
8 Samāsaḥ; Samastaḥ	<b>्ट्रमान्स्प्र</b> न्य	the forming of words, sentences; reading [compound; compounded].
9 Karma	CIE	work, the object of an action.
10 Bhāvaḥ	<b>5</b> टॅस	quality, abstract noun, an adjective.
II Samskṛtam	जुम्बस्यस्य स्र्वेस्य	well (or elegantly) put together; Sanskrit language.
12 Prākṛtam	म्रज्ञयःय	common, ordinary, vulgar; the Prakrit dialect.
13 Apabhramsah	डिर.क्योत	a corrupt dialect [a form of Prakrit].
14 Paiśācikaḥ	434,44	the language of the flesh-eaters, or of the malignant imps or demons, any barbarous dia- lect [a form of Prakrit].
15 Kṛyā-padam	नेत्रक्रिक्ष	a verb, an active verb that requires the instrumental case.
16 Anavasthā-prasaingaḥ	वियोधः स्रेरं स्टरः [वर्गुरः]	unconnectedly, insertion of a particle, ['possibility of the fallacy of ad infinitum'; infinite regress].
17 Atiprasamgah	क्ष्याकु्श.सम्.ज्युंम	a kind of compound verb [an over-deduction ad absurdum; the term is used when the deduction implies giving up of every uniformity and the possibility of everything; Stcherbatsky, Buddhist Logic, Vol. II, p. 239, footnote 1].
18 Prasamgah prasajyate	क्रमःचरः द्युर	a kind of passive verb [there arises reductio ad absurdum].

19 Vigrahaḥ	कुमोह्य देश तर स्नेर व	the proper form of a compound word, construction [analysis of a compound].
20 Dvandvah	<b>स</b> गर्यु व	a compound noun (reiteration of some syllables).
21 Dviguḥ	[य] महिंदाय	a compound word in which the first member consists of a numeral.
22 Tat-puruşah	<i>ડ્રું.</i> કુમ.વ	
23 Bahu-vrīhiḥ	<b>५ नुक</b> र-च	grammatical terms for some compounded words.
24 Avyayībhāvaḥ	क्र-तर-धार्यचीर-व	names of different types of compounds in Sanskrit grammar].
25 Karma-dhārayaḥ	<b>ास वृद्दे</b> न्	
26 Samānādhikaraņaḥ	म्बि:संबुद्ध	[cò-inherent].
27 Kārakaḥ	<b>3</b> 5.⁴	the agent, subjective case.
28 Prathama-puruşah	श्चेशनु ५८:चॅ	first person (third person of English grammar).
29 Madhyama-puruşah	<del>ਐ</del> ਆਰੀ.ਖ×.ਧ	the middle or second person.
30 Uttama-puruṣaḥ	<b>भुभादी शकू</b> च	the chief (or third person) [first person of English grammar].

## CCLXXI (198). SAPTA VIBHARTAYAH: इसायर र्जे पर्वे देना वर्ड की किराया

#### On the seven cases of the declension of a word or noun.

Singular	Dual	Piural
ı Vikşah	V <b>rk</b> sau	V:kath
<b>.</b> ∳⊏.	<i>ने</i> ८:५म	ीट.द <del>या</del> स
a tree (nominative)		
2 Vṛkṣam	Vṛkṣau	Vṛ <b>kṣā</b> n
<b>ने</b> दःश	<b>नेट</b> -द्वाय	न्द्र-स्थासम
upon [to] a tree.		

Singular	Dual	Plural
3 Vṛkṣṇa	Vįkṣābhyām	V <b>ŗķş</b> aiḥ
चेट.मु <del>श</del>	नि <b>ट</b> - <b>र्गामीश</b>	পূ <b>ে ইমগ</b> ্ৰীগ
with or by a tree		
4 Vikšāya	Vŗkṣābhyām	<b>Vṛkṣ</b> ebhyaḥ
<b>न्द्रानुः धुर</b>	न <u>ि</u> द:र्गमी कुर	चेट.¥शश.ग्री.क्र <del>ी</del> ×
for or on account of a tree		
5 Vṛkṣāt	<b>V</b> ŗ <b>kṣā</b> bhyām	V <b>ŗķ</b> ṣebhyaḥ
<b>AE.M</b>	.मेट <b>.रम</b> .जश	'पेट. <b>'ईशश</b> .जश
from a tree.		
V <b>ṛkṣ</b> asya	Vṛkṣayoḥ	Vikṣāṇānı
भ <u>्</u> रिट:म्	निद:न्मामी	चेट.दशश.ग्री
of a tree.		
7 V <b>rk</b> șe	V <b>rkşa</b> yoh	<b>Vṛkṣeṣ</b> u
<b>4</b> E.M	चेट.रच.ज	'বু <b>c.</b> '\$প্ৰশ্ন.'ল
on a tree		

#### CCLXXII (232).

ઌ૾ૢ૽ૺ.ઌૢઌ૾ૺ.ઌૹ.ઌ૽૽ૼૺૺૼઽ.વઌૢ૾.ૡૻૺઽૹ.ઌૢ૽ૺ.ૹૢઽ.ઌ ૡૻૺઽૹ.ૡઌ૽૽ૢ૽ઌૺ૽ૺઽૺઽ.ૡૺૺૹ.ૡઌ૽ૢ૽ૺૹૢઽ.ઌૹ.ૡઌ.જુએ.નુ૽ૢૺ.ૡૻૺઽૹ.

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 Brah-hgyur [ana.as] Division, styled phal-chen (as.as), the great commentary.

ı Śatam	यमु
2 Sahasram	ğr.
3 Koțiț	南 Э·¤¹

	NUMERALS OCCURRI
4 Ayutam	ইম-নেব্ৰুম
5 Niyutam	ह्म हिम
6 Bimbaram	<b>न्</b> र्गुम्बस
7 Kamkaram	यह्नस
8 Agāram	<b>উ</b> দ্দান
9 Pravaraḥ	মর্ক্রনা-শেশ
10 Mavaraḥ	বৰ:ব্ৰৰ
II Avaraḥ	<b>યુ</b> ર:યુંર
12 Tavaraḥ	<b>ड</b> र-चेर
13 Sīmā	<u>ধস্থ</u>
14 Ţūmam 1	<b>∌જા.</b> કુશ
15 Nemam	त्रैज. द्वैज
16 Avagam	र्मा.स्र
17 Mivagam	≆'ऋ'
18 Viragam	ਜ਼ਿੱਟ, ਸ਼੍ਰਿਹ
***	

22 Vijambhaḥ 40.40

19 Viga[va]m

20 Samkramah

<sup>21</sup> Visarah a\(\tilde{\pi}\) W&

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> M. Dūmam. Cf. S. X. obscure.

23 Vijāgaḥ প্রক্ষিব

24 Visotah 55.Ms

25 Vivāhaḥ B5 ASA 1

26 Vibhakţiḥ ব্যা Wa

27 Vikhyātaḥ नुनाराध्य

28 Tulanam मान्यान

50 Dyaranam चिना र्याचेना राज्य

30 Vipathaḥ WAYWA

31 Aibatah Han.mai

32 Samaryah Qশ্বাম WA

33 Viturņam दूस युँ र

34 Hevarah 557 WN

35 Vicāraḥ añī añī wa

36 Vicastaḥ অইন্সেম

37 Atyudgataḥ RWY

38 Visistah STAWN

Nevalaḥ จุ๊กฆาพฆ

40 Harivah द्र्युन्एस

41 Viksophah A Tal. Wil

42 Halibhaḥ 1	ă WN
43 Hārisaḥ	बेर्-अन
44 Helugaḥ	नेपाल उर्हे
45 Drabuddhaḥ	<b>ASTWA</b>
46 Нагиџађ	<del>डि</del> न केन
47 Maludaḥ	न्बद्य:क्षुेद
48 Kṣamudaḥ	735"W&
49 Eladaḥ	ক্রমশ্বর
50 Malumaḥ	<u> इर्.लक</u>
51 Sadamaḥ	र् <sup>दे</sup> ण्यस
52 Vimudaḥ	न्त्रम् :पश
53 Vaimātraḥ	±
54 Pramātraḥ	म्बियः दर्बेश
55 Sumātraķ	निर्वाण्यक्ष
56 Bhramātraḥ	म्ब्र चेह
57 Gamātraḥ	न्रावित.प्राप्ट्र
58 Namātraḥ	म्ब्य सें
59 Hemātraḥ	नार-चित्र
60 Dhamātraḥ	मुक्य-श्रदश

<sup>1</sup> M. and S. Bhuh.

61 Paramātraḥ म्याल्य म्या

62 Śivamātraḥ मान्याभ्य

63 Elah W'A5

64 Velaḥ 5자 중지자

65 Telah 3x.3x

66 Gelaḥ **युना** युना युना

67 Svailaḥ 코지'콘지

68 Nelaḥ मह्रुपाश

69 Kelaḥ NA'NA

70 Selaḥ अ५:ॲ५

71 Phelah युँवा Wस

72 Melaḥ 즉독·W타

73 Saravaḥ SĒŚ WĀ

74 Meludah È 📆

75 Kheludah ETG5 ET

76 Matulaḥ झाम्ब्र

77 Samulaḥ 547]'AEA

78 Ayavaḥ **국디**'디디'.

79 Kamalam 5 TA TA

৪০ Magavaḥ ন্রন্সামন্থ

81 Ataraḥ	त <u>म</u> ्ना भग
82 Heluyaḥ	वेर्ने व्यक्त
83 Veluvaḥ	नह्य-थम
84 Kalāpaḥ	क केना
85 Havavaḥ	<u> </u>
86 Vivaraḥ	বঙ্গুদ্-অধ্য
87 Navaraḥ	スコンスト
88 Malaraḥ	dëla.mei
89 Savaraḥ	सर्क्रमा स्व
90 Meruța	हुन् <b>अस</b>
91 Сатагар	मुंध-लश
92 Dhamaraḥ	a Eq wa
93 Pramādaḥ	<u> ব্রাব্ . ব ব্রহ্ম</u>
94 Vigamaḥ	र्याय-च्य
95 Upavartaḥ	शक्य.देव
96 Nirdeśaḥ	देश <i>-वश्रु</i> द
97 Akşeyah	ล้·¤ <b>∌</b> รุ:น
98 Sambhūtaḥ	प्रचिष.प <sup>्</sup> रीट.
99 Amamaḥ	८:शेर्

100 Avantaḥ 1 기타기 씨타

101 Utpalaḥ กลุกาพผ

102 Padmaḥ अर्देग्राध्य

103 Samkhyā শুমে'A শুম্ম

104 Gatiḥ र्नेनास त्रों

105 Upagamah KNWA

106 Asamkhyeyam यन्द्रा अर्

107 Asamkhyeya-parivartaḥ यन्द्र- त्रिन् रायस्य वर्धेस्य

108 Aparimāṇaḥ ব্যস্ত্র

109 Aparimāṇa-parivartaḥ ব্যস্থেম থেম

বন্ধ্রীপ্র.বা

IIO Aparyantaḥ ह्यु'सेर्

III Aparyanta-parivartaḥ सुन्नेर्'यात्रस्य प्रमेश्राय

112 Asamantah क्यारी

113 Asamanta-parivartaḥ व्याह्मर यहासार

114 Agaņeyam র্ ই থেম

115 Agaņeya-parivartaḥ वर्ड प्रसायसायसाय

116 Atulyam मृत्य'र्'सेर्

117 Atulya-parivartaḥ म्बिय-र्-अर्-य-प्रसायभ्रीसाय

118 Acintyam 그뤄지'현지'침'면디'디

119 Acintya-parivartah दक्षमानीकारीमानापारमानिकार

120 Ameyam विमाद स्थित

121 Ameya-parivartaḥ यनुदर्भियात्मस्य प्रभाव

122 Anabhilāpyam বহুঁ নু-মান্ব

123 Anabhilapya-parivartaḥ पर्हेर्-र्-सेर्-दानास-प्रदेश-दा

124 Anabhilapyanabhilapya- वर्हेर्-५ सेर्-पार्वेष्ट्रः parivarta-nirdesaḥ पर्हेर्-५ सेर्-पार्वेष्ट्रः

4

### CCLXXIII (233). Arya-gawda-vyūhôdbhavita-sawkhyā-หลัพลัทา : มีเว้าเวทัศาเกณฑาจุฎเกรเร็กรูปเพาให้เกณๆ

On the names of some numbers or numerals occurring in the sdon-po brod-pa, a Sutra of the Brah-hgyur.

ı Ekam দাউন

2 Daśa 🎜 Ā

3 Śatam 🔼 📆

4 Sahasram

5 Koţih ŽĀ

6 Ayutam चूर द्युष

7 Niyutam En En

8 Bimbaraḥ र्ग्रीम्स

9 Kamkarah नहस्र

10 Āgāraḥ ŴĘ'WĘ'

II Pravaram झर्केना एस

12 Mavaram 54.34

13 Avaram az.ñz

14 Tavaram 45.35

15 Simam AAN'WA

16 Pomam

17 Memam द्वारा स्रोत

18 Agavam ইনা ই্রাম

19 Migavam

20 Virāgam ឝ្រុប ឝ្រុប

21 Vigavam সমুস্থা

22 Samkramam NT.WN

23 Visaram ব্রুন্থার

24 Vibhajam 40.40

25 Vijagham ঘ্ৰব-দ্বব

26 Visodam SHTWE

27 Vivāhaḥ B5.B4

28 Vibhaktam ସମ୍ମ୍ୟୁ

29 Givatam	नीमाश्र
30 Tulanam	न्व्य-यन्त्रदः
31 Varaņam	च्राक्यः र्यम्
32 Vivaram	<b>এবা র্মির</b>
33 Avanam	नुस्रव:प्यस
34 Thavanam	च्र-ताश
35 Viparyam <sup>1</sup>	ਰਿਕਨਾਕ
36 Samaryam	त्य <del>न्</del> यभ्यः
37 Viturņam	<b>दश</b> -खुँर
38 Hevaram	guwa .
39 Vicāram	वर्नेद्रभक्ष
40 Vyatyastam	น <sub>ี้</sub> พี่
41 Atyudgatam	またいち
42 Viśi <b>ș</b> țam	বন্ধুৰ্থায়
43 Nibalam	ฐัตุม <sub>า</sub> พม
44 Haribham	ব <u>র্</u> রনা:শক্ষ
45 Viksobham	র্ম্ব্রল্মন্থ ব্রুল্মন্ শ্রুম্মন্
46 Halibham	มั <sub></sub> พย
47 Hariḥ	ब्रेट 'शुन्

48 Alokah Alokah

49 Dişţântah WK'A X

50 Hanunam Yar Fr

51 Elam **নুম:মুন** 

52 Dumailam WAWA

53 Kşepuḥ Sərwa

54 Eladam SATWA

55 Māludam ANTWR

56 Samatā ইন্মাথম

57 Vimadam 592 WN

58 Pramātram मुन्यात्र्यंहा

59 Amandam ਸ਼੍ਰਿਪਾਪਮ

60 Bhrama[n]tram प्राथम प्राथम

61 Gamantram मान्याद्याप्त्र

62 Namantram मानुभारी

63 Nahimantram

64 Vimantram TANINEN

65 Paramantram नाव्याप्रम

66 Śimantram मानुभारद्वाभ

67 Eluḥ Way

67A Veluh 541 APRI

68 Gelub प्रमानुष

69 Šveluh अभारत

70 Neluh TELWIN

71 Bheluh 35.35

72 Keluh NATAN

73 Seluḥ WYWY

74 Peluḥ व्यापस

75 Meluh astwar

76 Saralam DETWN

77 Meruduh EF

78 Kheluduh EFF

79 Māluduḥ अञ्चलभ

80 Sambalam 5077258

81 Ayavam अप्रश्

82 Kamalam 547.45c.

83 Magavam

84 Ataruḥ ជាម្នារឃុស

86 Kaşacam & Zopu

87 Havavaḥ प्रणाट भारा

88 Havalam 일다'월디

89 Vivaram বশ্বুস্থেম

90 Bimbam বাৰুদাম'অম

91 Miravah agwa

92 Caraṇam ज्ञार्यः अस

93 Caramam NAC ASN

94 Dhavaram यह स्रोह

95 Dhamanam ağarwa

96 Pramādaḥ ५ण्या द्वारा द्वारा

97 Nigamam ५्रानाङ्ग

98 Avavartam 1 SIRC I FA

99 Nirdeśah CN'ONA

100 Akşayam মান্ত্র্য

101 Samphutam येनासार ग्रेट.

102 Amamam C'ĀŞ

103 Avadam TNA'WN

104 Utpalam ক্রমেশম

105 Padmam মুক্র্যাথেম

<sup>1</sup> X. uva° (upa?); cf. M. and S.

106 Samkhyam

नीटश.४ येथ

107 Avagamam 1

श्रमभग

108 Gatih

र्नेग्रस द म्

109 Uратуар

**र्यभ्य** 

110 Asamkhyeyam

क्म्राट-र्नु-स्रोर-य

III Asamkhyeya-parivartah

यगुट:५:शेर्-य:थश्रयमेश्रय

112 Apramāņam

क्र्राभेर्'य

113 Apramāņa-parivartaķ

क्र्र.श्रर.त.जश.चर्चेश.च.(पर्चेज.

4)

114 Aparimāņam

**र्यमाणस** 

115 Aparimāņa-parivartaķ

र्यमाणस्यक्षयम्

116 Aparyantah

**सुमे**र

117 Aparyanta-parivartah

शुक्रेर व्यक्ष वर्धेकात

118 Asamantah

क्ष्मा सेर

119 Asamanta-parivartah

विना हो द त्यक्ष यही कर

120 Agaņeyam

বহুস্থ

121 Agaņeya-parivartaķ

युर्ड.(श्रु.)लश.जश.यश्रेश.च

122 Atulyam

निकार्रे भेरत

123 Atulya-parivartah

म्बियानु सेद दायस यस्त्रेस द

124 Acintyam

বধষ-ট্রপ.ধূ.টিব.র

<sup>1</sup> X. uva\* (upa?); cf. M. and S.

125 Acintya-parivartah

ପଶର୍ଷ,ଯିଷ,ଧୂ.ପିପ.ଗ.ଜଣ,ପଞ୍ଜିଶ.ମ

126 Amāpyam

मिंबिज,मी.भ्र.जट.च

127 Amapya-parivartah

चित्राची थ्रा.जट.च.जश.चस्त्रेश.च

128 Anabhilāpyam

न्हेर्र-रु-श्रेर-ध

129 Anabhilāpya-parivartaņ

वर्हेर्-र्-शेर्-रा-पश्चन्त्रेश-रा

130 Anabhilāpyânabhilāpyam

यहेर्-तु-सेर्-पदि-प्याः-यहेर्-तु-सेर्-

4

131 Anabhilāpyānabhilāpyaparivartaḥ यात्रक्षायक्षेत्राय यहूर्-पु-क्षेर्-क्षेत्राय

CCLXXIV (234). LALITA-VISTARÔDBHAVITA-SAMEHYĀ-NĀMĀNI: 町番木ギロロペロスワロスでは、養べり、新にロ

On the Names of Numerals occurring in the 'Rgya-cher rol-pa' (Sans. Lalita-vistara), 2nd vol. of the Mdo class in the Brah-hgyur 1.

- ı Şatam kotinam ayutam ব্রি.ব. ধ্রদা বন্ধা, ব. ধ্রুম. প্রথম. জ্বা
- 2 Satam ayutanam nayutam हेर. यद्यक्ष. देवी. वर्ची. व. सिनी. सिनी.
- 4 Satam kamkarāṇām bim- पहिलास रा स्वा तम् त र्जीमास रा.
- 2 Şatam pimpargügm akdo- र्योचारा त्या वर्षे र ध्रा र्योचारा.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Lalitavistara, Text, ed. Lefmann, pp. 147ff.

6 Šatam aksobhyanam vivaho nāmôcyate

म्र. र स्मिश. रा. स्मा. रस्. १. छिर. वर्षेबलेश उर्वे

7 Šatam vivāhānām ucchamgam namôcyate

क्षिर प्रदेश समा यस। य सेट सेटस बुरा.यंत्र

8 Šatam ucchamganam bahulam namôcvate

श्रेट श्रेटश ख्रमा वद्या व सट व्हेंब GN. 35

9 Satam bahulanam naga 1- आर. ट्रीहेंब. देना. वर्गे. ब ब्राट. ये हैं. balam namôcyate

क्रियंश क्रिय चेत्

10 Satam naga 1-balanash titilam namôcyate

धिट. तु पु. हूराश. सेना नयी. बर्ट्सीश. **3**41.981.45

II Šatam titilanam vyavasthana-prajnaptir namocvate

ट्रमेश्चर्रुच. सेमो. यथा. थ. थ्था. सर चर्चित्रा रा.चरिचाश.रा.खेश.चेट्र

12 Šatam vyavasthānaprajñaptīnām hetu-hilam namôcyate

श्रम. तर. चरिया. रा. चरियास. रा. सैया चक् ब.के.र्ना ८हूर कुरा उद्

13 Satam hetu-hilanam karaphur namôcyate

चे. रुवा रहूर सेवा वचे. र जवा देर डेश.चेंद्र

karaphūņām 14 Satam hety-indriyam namôcyate

लचा नुस स्वा नम् न में रचट लेश 99

hetvindriyanam 15 Satam samāpta-lambho nāmôcyate

मे.रेवट.सेचे.वमे.ब्र्ह्चका.स्रुव.९का. 39

16 Satam samapta-lambhanam ganana-gatir namôcyate

ह्माश रूप ख्या वक् क वमाट ह्माश **ब्रेश**.चेंद्र

<sup>1</sup> X. supports MS. Should we read mags in agreement with Tib. ( \*\* \*\* ) as well as M. and S. ?

17 Şetam ganang-gatingm यन्तर् हेनाश स्नारमु द स्नेतरा (वेश

18 Şetam nivarşüşm mudrş- श्रीय. या. स्वा. यम्. थ. में त्रश्रा होश.

19 Satam mudrā-balānām मुंध्रियश थ्या पर्म . गुर् ह्रियश sarva-balam nāmôcyate वृश्हेयश थ्या पर्म . प्राव ह्रियश

20 Satam sarva-balānām गुर्ने क्रेंग्स्य वेस नुत् visamjāāvatī nāmocyate गुर्ने क्रेंग्स्य वेस नुत्रे

21 Śatam visamjāā vatīnām दूस पर पर प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त स

22 Śatam sarva-samjūānām यह प्रेश गुद्र स्वाप्त द्वार प्रेश प्राप्त स्वाप्त द्वार प्रेश गुद्र स्वाप्त प्राप्त स्वाप्त

23 Śatam vibhūti-gamānām दुरु त्यूपा प्राप्त कर देते अर्द्धद tal-laksaṇam nāmôcyate क्रेन् विश पुद

24 Iti hi tal-lakṣaṇa-gaṇanayā sumeru - parvata-rājo lakṣa-nikṣepa-kriyayā parikṣayaṁ gacchet

रा वहें प्रिंगीस है से मुन्यार्थे स्था मुस्य हैं प्रिंगीस है से मुन्यार्थे स्था मुस्य हैं प्रिंगीस है से मुन्यार्थे स्था मुस्य हैं प्रिंगीस है से मुन्यार्थे स्था मुस्य हैं प्रिंगीस है से मुन्यार्थे स्था मुस्य हैं से मुन्यार्थे से स्था मुन्यार्थे स्था मुन्ये स्था मुन्यार्थे स्था मुन्ये

25 Ato'pyuttari dhvajâgra- देवे.धार.मॉर. व. मी. अक्ष. पी. यहे. maṇir nāma gaṇanā ऑपे. वुर. पी. बेश. पी. यहे.

26 Dhvajâgra-niśrāvaṇī nāma मुन्नास्त्रं मुन्द्रे सिंदिशःदार सून्।दाः gaṇanā लेखा-पुन्दे मुन्द्रिः

27 Vāhana-prajflāptiķ	र्-१-८-१४- <del>१वेस-वा</del> र्-वास
27A Ișță 1	मह्म् थाय्वेयस्य
28 Kuttā	मुक्टि, देवास
29 Kuţţāvitā	मर्डेर हेनास स्व
30 Sarva-vikņepatā	क्ष्यश्-स्ट्-द्रक्ष-स्ट-द्र-तुन्
31 Agra-sara	<b>क्षे</b> ट'यें'शर्केग
32 Tatto'py uttari paramâņu- rajaḥ-praveso nāma gaṇanā	देश-मुद्द-व-द्व-द्व-द्व-द्व-द्व-द्व-द्व-द्व-द्

#### CCLXXV (235). ABHIDHARMÔDBHAVITA-SAMKHYĀ-NĀMĀNI:

## क्रुम मह्य ताममान वैदान्त्र मीटमामी भ्राप्ता।

On the Names of some Numbers or Numerals originating with (or occurring in) the 'Chos mnon-pa' (S. Abhidharma), Metaphysical Treatises in the Bstan-hgyur.

I Ekam	मुख्य
2 Daśa	<b>শ</b> ৱ
3 Satam	चक्
4 Sahasram	₹C.
5 Prabhedaḥ	<b>A</b>
6 Lakşam	<b>েন্ড্র</b> ম
7 Atilakṣaḥ	#W
8 Koțiți	ĝ.a

9 Madhyah 55.35

10 Ayutan ax a ga

II Mahayutah वेर प्राप्त हैन के कि

12 Nayutaḥ स्माधिन

13 Mahā-nayutaḥ प्रमाधिमा केनिय

14 Prasutah रवःवणुख

15 Mahā-prasutaḥ रयःयगुझ ढेक्ये

16 Kamkarah

17 Maha-kamkarah महस्र केंद्री

18 Bimbaraḥ न्योनास

19 Mahā-bimbaraḥ र्गीपाश केर्न्स

20 Akaobhyah श्रे.प्रिकाशास

21 Mahaksobhyah क्षे.प्रियोश राहेन्स्

22 Vivahah B5.934

23 Maha-vivahah Barajara

24 Utsamgaḥ 뭐'ৡ다'

25 Mahôtsamgah N'ÀC'&TI

27 Maha-vahanah ŜŢŖŜŦÃŦĨ

28 Tiţibhaḥ SQC SC.

29 Mahā-tiţibhaḥ	शक्त कृत के
30 Нетир	<b>₫</b> :₹¶
31 Mahā-hetuḥ	मु:रेमकेदार्च
32 Karabhaḥ	वें ५ : आहे श
33 Mahā-karabhaḥ	वें ५ : अहं स : केंद्र वें
34 Indraḥ	<b>न्यट</b> :चे
35 Mahêndrah	<b>न्यर</b> विकेष
36 Samāptah	यम्भः ५४
37 Mahā-samāptaḥ	येनास नुस्केद ये
38 Gatiḥ	<u> ह</u> ेनास द में
39 Mahā-gatiḥ	र्नेनाम वर्गे क्ष्ये च
40 Nimba-rajah	مۇد برم
41 Mahā-nimba-rajah	व्केट-ह्या हेन्य
42 Mudrk	<b>9.</b> 5981
43 Mahā-mudrā	मुद्रम्था के द्
44 Balam	ब्वाव्य
45 Mahā-balam	क्रिकार्यक्र.कृत्
46 Samijāā	वद-मुख
47 Mahā-sathjfiā	वह नेश के व

48 Vibhūtaḥ

थ्य.ए वेट.

49 Mah <b>ā-v</b> ibhūtaḥ	क्षात्युट केवरी
---------------------------	-----------------

59 Acintyam <sup>1</sup> ব্যাস শীম সামুদ্র শ্

<sup>1</sup> Both M. and S. add Anabhilapyam as a separate entry after it.

APPENDIX A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE SECTIONS OF THE MARKVYUTPATTI AS IN THE EDITIONS OF MINAYEFF (=M), SAKARI (=S) AND CSOMA DE KÖRÖS (=C).

M	<b>S</b>	С	M	s	С
ı	I	I (r)	44	XLIV	XVI (40)
2	II	Π (2)	45	XLV	CXCI (41)
3	III	III (3)	46	XLVI	XVII (42)
4	IV	••	47	XLVII	XVIII (43)
5	v	**	48	XLVIII	XIX (44)
6	VI	**	49	XLIX	XX (45)
7	VII	IV (4)	50	L L	CXCII (46)
8	VIII	CLXXIII (5)	51	LI	XXI (47)
9	ΙΧ	CLXXIV (6)	52	LII	CXCIII (48)
0	X	CLXXV (7)	53	LIII	CXCIV (49)
I	XI	CLXXVI (8)	54	LIV	CXCV (50)
2	XII	CLXXVII (9)	55	LV	,,
13	XIII	CLXXVIII (10)	56	LVI	CXCVI (51)
[4	XIV	CLXXIX (11)	57	LVII	CXCVII (52)
15	XV	CLXXX (12)	58	LVIII	CXCVIII (53)
<b>16</b>	XVI	CLXXXI (13)	59	LIX	
7	XVII	LXIII (14)	60	LX	CXCIX (54)
81	XVIII	LXIV (15)	61	LXI	CC (55)
19	XIX	LXII (16)	62	LXII	CCI (56)
ю	XX	LXI (17)	63	LXIII	,,
I S	XXI	CVI (18)	64	LXIV	CCII (57)
22	XXII	V (19)	65	LXV	LIX (58)
23	XXIII	VI (20)	66	LXVI	LX (59)
4	XXIV	CLXXXII (21)	67	LXVII	CCIII (60)
:5	XXV	CLXXXIII (22)	68	LXVIII	CCIV (61)
26	XXVI	VII (23)	69	LXIX	CCV (62)
27	XXVII	CLXXXIV (24)	70	LXX	CCVI (63)
8	XXVIII	CLXXXV (25)	71	LXXI	CCVII (64)
29	XXIX	CLXXXVI (26)	72	LXXII	CCVIII (65)
30	XXX	CVII (27)	73	LXXIII	CCIX (66)
Į	XXXI	VIII (28)	74	LXXIV	CCX (67)
32	XXXII		75	LXXV	LVIII (68)
33	XXXIII	IX (29)	76	LXXVI	XXIII (69)
34	XXXIV	X (30)	77	LXXVII	CCXI (70)
35	XXXX	CLXXXVII (31)	78	LXXVIII	CCXII (71)
6	XXXVI	CLXXXVIII (32)	79	LXXIX	CCXIII (72)
17	XXXVII	XI (33)	8o :	LXXX	CCXIV (73)
8	XXXVIII	XII (34)	81	LXXXI	CCXV (74)
39	XXXIX	CLXXXIX (35)	82	LXXXII	CCXVI (75)
μ	XL	CXC (36)	83	LXXXIII	CCXVII (76)
ļI	XLI	XIII (37)	84	LXXXIV	CCXVIII (77)
,  2	XLII	XIV (38)	85	LXXXV	CCXIX (78)
3	XLIII	XV (39)	86	LXXXVI	CCXX (79)

==					<del></del>
M	s	С	М	s	С
87	LXXXVII	CCXXI (8o)	134	cxxxv	CCXLVII (125)
88	LXXXVIII	CCXXII (81)	135	CXXXVI	CCXLVIII (126)
89	LXXXIX	CCXXIII (82)	136	CXXXVII	,,
9ó	ХC	CCXXIV (83)	137	CXXXVIII	CCXLIX (127)
<b>91</b>	XCI	LXV (84)	138	CXXXIX	CCL (128)
92	XCII	LXVI (85)	139	CXL	CCLI (129)
93	XCIII	LXVII (86)	140	CXLI	CCLII (130)
94	xciv	LXVIII (87)	141	CXLII	CCLIII (131)
95	XCV	LXIX (88)	142	CXLIII	CCLIV (132)
96	XCVI	LXX (89)	143	CXLIV	CCLV (133)
97	XCVII	LXXI (90)	144	CXLV	CCLVI (134)
98	XCVIII	LXXII (91)	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	LXXVII (96)	151	CLII	CII (141)
105	CV	LXXVIII (97)	152	CLIII	CIII (142)
106	CVI	LXXIX (98)	153	CLIV	XCII (143)
107	cvii	LXXX (99)	154	CLV	XCIII (144)
108	CVIII	LXXXI (100)	155	CLVI	XCIV (145)
109	CIX	LXXXII (101)	156	CLVII	XCV (146)
110	СЖ	CCXXV (102)	157	CLVIII	XCVI (147)
111	CXI	CCXXVI (103)	158	CLIX	XCVII (148)
112	CXII	CCXXVII (104)	159	CLX	XCVIII (149)
113	CXIII	XXVI (105)	160	CLXI	XCIX (150)
114	CXIV	CCXXVIII (106)	161	CLXII	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 (110)	165	CLXVI	CX (155)
119	CXIX	CCXXXIII (111)	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 (161)
125	CXXV	CCXXXIX (117)	1 '	CLXXIII	CXVII (162)
126	CXXVI	CCXL (118)	172	CLXXIV	CXVIII (163)
127	CXXVII-	CCXLI (119)	173	CLXXV	CXIX (164)
/	CXXVIII	1 119)	174	CLXXVI	CXX (165)
128	CXXIX	CCXLII (120)	175	CLXXVII	XXVII (166)
120	CXXX	CCXLII (120)	176	CLXXVII	XXVIII (167)
130	CXXXI	CCXLIII (121) CCXLIV (122)	177	CLXXIX	XXIX (168)
-	CXXXII	• •	178		XXX (169)
131	CXXXIII	CCXLV (123)	179	CLXXXX	XXXI (170)
132	CXXXIV	CCXLVI (124)	181	CTXXXXI	CCLXIII (171)
133	WALLET V	CCAL(VI (124)	1 401	CHARAII	C. (1/1)
	<u> </u>	<u></u>	1	L	<u>'                                     </u>

м	S	С	м	S	С
182	CLXXXIII	CCLXIV (172)	229	CCXXX	CIV (216)
183	CLXXXIV	CCLXV (173)	230	CCXXXI	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 (221)
188	CLXXXIX	XXXVI (178)	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	XL, (182)	240	CCXLI	CXLIII (227)
194	CXCV	XLI (183)	241	CCXLII	CXLIV (228)
195	CXCVI	XLII (184)	242	CCXLIII	CXLV (229)
196	CXCVII	LIV (185)	243	CCXLIV	CXLVI (230)
197	CXCVIII	L (186)	244	CCXLV	LXXXIII (231)
198	CXCIX	CCLXVI (187)	245	,,	,,
199	CC	LXXXIV and	246	CCXLVI	CCLXXII (232)
		CCLXVII (188)	247	CCXLVII	CCLXXIII (233)
200	CCI	LXXXV (189)	248	CCXLVIII	CCLXXIV (234)
201	CCII	LXXXVI (190)	249	CCXLIX	CCLXXV (235)
202	CCIII	LXXXVII (191)	250	CCL	CXLVII (236)
203	CCIV	LXXXVIII (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)	-34		XLVIII (240)
208	CCIX	CCLXIX (196)	255	CCLV	CL (241)
209	CCX	CCLXX (197)	256	CCLVI	CLI (242)
210	CCXI	CCLXXI (198)	257	CCLVII	CLII (243)
211	CCXII	CXXI (199)	258	CCLVIII	CLIII (244)
212	CCXIII	CXXII (200)	259	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
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 (251)
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 (211)	270	CCLXIX	LII (255)
224	CCXXV	CXXXII (212)	271	CCLXX	LIII (256)
225	CCXXVI	XLIII (213)	272	CCLXXI	CLXIII (257)
226	CCXXVII	XLIV (214)	273	CCLXXII	CLXIV (258)
227	CCXXVIII	XLV (214) XLV (215)	274	CCLXXIII	CLXV (259)
228	CCXXIX	CXXXIII (216)	275	CCLXXIV	CLXVI (260)
		VALUE (210)	-/3		

M	S	С	м	s	С
276 277 278 279 280	CCLXXVII CCLXXVIII CCLXXVIII	CLXVII (261) CLXVIII (262) CLXIX (263) CLXX (264) CLXXI (265)	281 282 283 284	CCTXXXII CCTXXXII CCTXXXI	LV (266) LVI (267) LVII (268) XLIX (269) and CLXXII (270)