# **GYANTSE AND ITS MONASTERIES**PART 2

## Inscriptions TEXTS AND TRANSLATIONS

GIUSEPPE TUCCI

English version of INDO-TIBETICA IV. 2

edited by
LOKESH CHANDRA

from a first draft translation by UMA MARINA VESCI

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#### **PREFACE**

This second part of the fourth volume of *Indo-Tibetica* comprises the most important inscriptions found in the monuments studied in the first part. These inscriptions are unique in naming the donors, painters, sculptors who contributed to the adornment of the walls of the chapels and temples with frescoes that mirror the vast pantheon of the Tantric visions in their bewildering variety. These inscriptions enable us to identify each and every divinity in all the richness of its pantheonic mandala. This would not have been possible, were there no inscriptions. Prof. Tucci has copied the inscriptions with fidelity, reproducing the orthographic errors and anomalies due to the frequent indifference of the Tibetan copyists. The errors have been pointed out and corrected in the translation of the inscriptions.

The several chapels of the Kumbum which have been described in the first part can be understood with greater precision and in specific details through the translation of the inscriptions. In the translation we have added references to the chapels on the top of every page: thus III.16 means the 16th chapel on the III floor of the Kumbum. This helps to locate the context of every inscription.

The present volume deserves further study as the Tibetan texts are becoming more and more accessible, in translations, and studies, or even in Sanskrit originals, like the Sarva-tathāgata-tattva-saṅgraha which is the most fundamental text of the yogatantras that are crucial to the several systems of Tantras illustrated in the Kumbum murals.

The Kumbum is a unique monument of Buddhist art, vying in importance with the Ajanta caves, Kizil, Tun-huang, Yun-kang or Lung-men grottoes, or the Barabudur. It is the last fragrance of the creative grandeur of Buddhism, the glory and silence of time supremely alive. Here is a gallery of frescoes that mirror the diversification of Buddhism. Śākyamuni is transformed from Master into Lord, into an idealised figure. The Enlightened One became the Enlightening One, The Radiator of Light. From Buddha the interest shifted to the abstraction of Buddhahood. From an individual he became a symbol, the science of Buddhahood. Nirvana was transformed into paradise, and karma became modifiable by prayer. Elaborate patterns emerged. Buddhism was face to face with the Absolute, the Ultimate, the First, the Eternal, the Everlasting and the All-pervading which now was the adamantine purity of the Adi-Buddha. With metaphysical daring this Eternal par excellence, definable by negatives alone, became the bejewelled sambhoga-kāya passionately embracing his transcendant consort or prajñā. Extreme serenity was identified with extreme passion, the crystal light with the fire of love, the intangible with all the intoxication of the senses. Sensuality and symbolism, metaphysical filigree of jewels, caresses and cerebrality, earth and sky were celebrated in proportion and serenity, in portraiture and cryptograms. The murals and sculptures of Kumbum carry these eternal depths to the eyes of the faithful.

Lokesh Chandra

## I TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

#### MINOR TEMPLES

#### Samada.

चर्र-मानेमाश-चस्रु-१६४-भ्रुट-चर्ड्र-१७-सृदे-सर्द्र्		
र्ट्यक्ष्यायानरामीकेन।		
क्री अर्दि र्स् म्र्स पक्ति राष्ट्र ।		
चालशः २ : शर्चा . मु . हु . ८ च ८ शः शु ।	1	2
८ मेर् र्यं ८ हम ५ वृद्ध ।		
द्रम्मर्द्रम्पत्र्द्रम्पः चलेद्रमः मुरूर्ण्यः ।		
द्युंचाश.५ देर.च झे ब.च.चाबश. द्येर. २ ८ ।		
रट.र्घपु.सं.भर.चीरर.त।	1	3
ले स्यापा किसाद मिन या निर्मा		
ई. हुनु . श्वयः मूर्चाशः इतः त्र्चिर्दः य ।		
चस्र्राक्षराक्रीटायाक्ची.सक्र्यू.प्रस		
सुसःयःमार्द्रशःगुः पर्सर्वत्रस्यसःसु ।	1	3
वर्षानुसः दवर् यः द्वार्यः देश ।		
	स्थार्यम्थ्याण्यात्रम्याः स्थार्थः ।  स्थार्यम्थयः स्थार्यम्याः स्थार्थः ।  स्राधः स्थार्यम्याः स्थार्यम्यः स्थाः ।  स्राधः स्थार्यम्यः स्थार्यम्यः स्थाः ।  स्राधः स्थार्यम्यः स्थार्यम्यः स्थाः ।  स्राधः स्थार्यम्यः स्थार्यम्यः स्थाः ।  स्राधः स्थाः स्थार्यम्यः स्थाः स्थाः ।  स्राधः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः ।  स्राधः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः ।  स्राधः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः ।  स्राधः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः ।  स्राधः स्थाः स्थ	য়

८ म्. न्यः चाक्रेशः सेन् न्यः सर्वेटः प्र्वा । यक्ष्यः यः २ टः नुः चाय्यः यः नृष्टः । ८ म्. न्यः चाक्रेशः सेन् न्यः सर्वेटः प्र्वा ।

प्रत्यामु द्वारायकेशामाकेवासळेम। यक्षेत्रायक्षायद्द्राष्ट्रियः स्वाद्यो पदि । यमेशःगुरुर्दश्यःयः इसशःगुर्शः यद्दा। अर्घेव रस्य गाव मी मानेव मार र छैट । क्रमासुर-क्र्रायामुर-म्बर्गाय। প্র্নেষ্ট্রিময়য়ৢ বিক্রব্রেন্দ্রের। वर्रक्षामाद्येर्द्धाम्बर्गे। **७५.के.येश.**ग्री.येचाश.रेश.शह्र । स्न.पशिट.येचाश.ग्री.र्थस.र्विज.त । <u> इमाश्चाश्वराचित्राचि,रेमी.च.रुश</u>ी **ब्रेर**-मश्चिम:८र्म्यु:च:ब्र:शुश्र:गा४। श्केटाहेरसम्मिलायदेवावसः । नेसःरवः विः देनाः वर्दः हैः थे। सम्प्रसः देवे स्टरा निया प्रह्मसः निर्। ल.पुरानर्रः है.उधट.चर.ध्या।

2

•

| 3

#### Iwang.

Central chapel (see p.135)

म्रे.स्र्रेर.ल्यं.चर्चा.ठाष्ट्र.चक्क.रट । चक्र्रे.क्ष्मश्व.चिरे.तर.ठक्चाश.त.घे.भुर.चेट.क्ष्च.स्य ॥ सटश.म्रेश.चिरे.तर.ठक्चाश.त.म्रेज.च.चेशश.त्रु.श्रेश । ल्यं.चर्चा.चिरे.तर.ठक्चाश.त.च्येचश.त्राच्चठ.भु.लुश । श्रु.तर्मा.चिरे.तर.ठक्चाश.त.च्येचश.लेज.म्रेट.ऱ्.२ । श्रु. । ग्रे । श्रुट.चढ्यं.स्र्यूच.स्रं.लु.ह्षचे.श्रुट। म् स् पंत्रीःसैचाःमैजःभक्षःचीचाश ॥ बःभ्रःचेःर्ष्टेःल । इःभ्रःश्रैभःपश्रूःमैःचारःजिचाश । सःभ्रःचेःर्ष्टेःल । इःभ्रःश्रैभःपश्रूःमैःचारःजिचाश । सःभ्रःचेःर्षेतःभ्र्यःतरःभ्र्च ।

## Chapel of Tshe-dpag- med/Amitāyus (see p.136)

यरे.यर.ची चेचीश.उद्घे.य.जु.जीचीश.

প্য.পরব

ळ्.केट्.रेवट.वट.४२ॅवीश(1) ।

श्रात्र्त्(2)....च|ड्रेम्|श्रा

मिश्रामद्यामा भे अ.स. प्रकार हमान्या

## GRAND TEMPLE OF GYANTSE (see p.136)

क्र्यामील.र्टाल.यंबट.म्राश.यंब्रैयश । द्र.क्र्यामश्चारार्ट्य्यामटायंबट.म्राश. क्र्यश.पेकट....य्य्रे.येशश.ग्रीश.श्चैय.म्रोश.श्चेट.क्रेर । रेम्.श.ग्री.श्चैय.यर्ग. यर.क्र्याश.ग्री.श्चेल.यंबट.यम्मे.रेट.क्रे.ये.क्ष.जिंद्र.ब्रिट.सश्चर.८र्द्र। रेट.राष्ट्र.

<sup>(1)</sup> Reading doubtful.

<sup>(2)</sup> sic, perhaps for hja-sa? (Mongol jasak), compare Laufer, Elean-words in Tibetan, no. 174.

ट्रे.केर.पंचेय.तर.श्ह्र्ये(1) || भ.जैश.तश.च|≦चेश.सें.देश.च्रेश.ह्य.तप्र.चेंर.चेंर.केंग.वप्र.शंधर.वश्य. इश | रेज्रे.च.पंट्र.जृश.त.शश.चेंद्रचेश.तप्र.शंचिर.देट.शश्य.तप्र.श्रथश.क्य.

> स्मैचश्र-शक्तां नाश्यम्भी नद्देश्यस्य त्रीय मीर क्या ॥ च्यान्य प्रमास्य प्रमास्य स्थान स्

## sKu abum Kumbum FIRST FLOOR

Third chapel (see p.137)

<sup>(1)</sup> Compare Bu-ston, Description of the temple of Zhalu, TSA fol.12b.

प्रदेशयाः केन्याः स्रास्यासायाः पर्यम् स्रियाणीयाः यससा स्रियः १ त । क्रेट.मी.र्निट.डिर.थ.धे.सप्.स्न.पर्य.चोश्रस.रट.चक्स.त.पर्रुप्.र्म्यस.मी. ब्रैव.चर्चा.चे.ट.र्.स.जि.त.जचर.चव्य.चेश.चचेश । चेट.द्वेचाश.के.ट्श.ज.चे. यप्रमुन्, तम् मार्श्वत्म यप्रम् मार्थः स्त्रिम् स्त्रम् मार्गिन् मार्गिन् मार्गिन् स्त्रम् । ....र्यश्रायत्त्रेचायः हे. हा चारा स्राप्तया स्रक्षेत्रा स्राप्त्र विष्या स्राप्ति स्राप्ति स्राप्ति स्राप्ति स द्रमाय । र्यायदे मर स्वरूष .....यदे ... । सुमा कर्रे हे हे सु वह पदक सद्दा मब्र्-ह्रीय.चार.भाषय.भक्ष्चा.मार्ब्न्,पाष्ट्र-माश्चेभ। मार्ल्य.ह्ये.माश्चर, ह्र.श.र्च्ना. वश्राचिश्वाद्यादि सिचा व हे है श र्यचा चड्डि र्याहर पर्वर पर्वर । हिर् क्राया नार.श्राप्तव.श्रक्त्ता.मी.ट्राप्तर । मील.कुव.इश.ह्यश.ह्यश । नाव्र्र.ह्वीव.इ.चर्ना. वमैर। क्रे.रत्य। क्रेंचश.क्ष्य। क्रैंटश.क्ष्य.रट। लेज.उप्रूर.श्लेंट.च। उर्ह्न्चा. भ.भ.भू.श्रेव.भू.देभश.ग्रेश.ल्टश.श्रे.पश्चर.प.उट्ट.देभश.ग्रे.टेर्च्श.ग्रे.ह्रैव. यन्ना विक्रा के के के कि सामस या निर्देश के के विक्रा निर्देश के कि विक्रा के कि 

> र्वेदे : द्वी प्रश्न व्यक्त व्यक्त स्थ्य । स्वर : स्वा : इं : दे कट : मी मिं दे यट : केंद्र । स्वर : स्वा : इं : दे कट : मी मिं दे यट : केंद्र । स्वर : स्वा : इं : दे कट : मी मिं दे यट : केंद्र । स्वर : स्वा : इं : दे कट : मी मिं दे यट : केंद्र ।

## Fourth chapel (see p.141)

दार्श्य न हैं नेहूं र कियो हैं से निया में हिम्म तर देते र नुस्त द । कैंस है स श्चित्रिक्षेत्रः अह्टत्त्रे व्रित्ते श्चि स्रि श्चिष्यः श्चि स्रि स्रि व्याप्ति व्यापास्य स्रुपाद्वायः भु. इपु. रेयेश.च.चबिर्याश.तपु । चालश.च.श्रामर र मूं.भु.भु.मश.कृंच्यू.सैचा. म्येशस्य। मेल्यस्यम् स्राप्तः स्रम्भः स्रम्यास्याः स्रम्याः स्रम्याः स्रम्याः स्रम्याः स्रम्याः स्रम्याः स्रम् सैर.चिवास.चट्र......र्ष.जिट्र.चर्चा.३२। होट.म्री.रसिट.बेर.ज.स.टमुर. बितार्झेर । अत्यक्षामार्स्य । द्वाक्ष्राताः स्वाःः (1)वक्षः ५८ । वर्रेर अव स्विः झेश्चरा । झें.सेंचास.में.ह्स.ज.....चे चेय.ह.चे चेर.वेत.चेशंस.सेच.रंचा. त.र्ट । सि.स्.चनुवास.सर्घर.वुर.स्र.सर्वा.र्ह्य.स्.खतायद्वे.सेवा.वर्केर.त । ब्र्रिकंर यारे व्रिर व्याया मुंदाय। मारमायार गार उदा क्षेत्र विर बेर उदा श्चरक्र.ज.चेर.भम्बे.क्षेत्र.रेज। वैत्र.त.रतच.चश्च.पुट.रट.चश्चातरी वयः ह्येचाश्रः मुःद्शः तः अर्द् वश्रः माश्चरशः यदे । द्विः द्वः स्वे नाशः श्लः अर्द्धाः श्वरः वनाः विषा मिश्रम सिमा रिमा रा। भ्रा सिमारा रिमारा प्रविशायस्था रामा स्थि राष्ट्र राषा ¥から長れか、前、中之、よかし新し、楽と、楽と、明、光、明、表、中にいま、事、考に、 नःवसःमिश्चरसःरादेःमिश्चरसः.....र्स्रान्थःदःनउसःराःचर्गदःराःद्रिःइससःग्रीःवेः स्र.चार्यु,र्टात्र मी.स्रीय.चरचा.मिर.र्टाचर.यर.र्टा.चर्या.चचीरा । द्वार्य.विट.विश्वरा. चोंकेश. में क्षेत्र पर्या से अर्था का सम्या में या सक्तर प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त से स वर्जेशमश्याद्यं वर्षे द्वारा भवा सुसाद्रा देश सम्सादा द्वित द्वी सुट वेस 

<sup>(1)</sup> Probably: 新.

## Fifth chapel (see p.143)

चाश्रिश्च स्वीत्ता । क्षेत्र्यं चावित्र मीक्षा क्षेत्र स्वाक्षा चार्ष्य । क्षेत्र स्वावित्र मीक्षा क्षेत्र स्वाक्षा चार्ष्य । क्षेत्र स्वावित्र मीक्षा क्षेत्र स्वावित्र स्वावि

त्रिंद्र-इश्यः क्रिक्चैं वर्षे क्ष्यः वर्षे वर्

च = द्या भे अं लिट निष्मश्चानिक राष्ट्रियी क्षेत्र च निष्म स्थित । क्षेत्र च च निष्म स्थान स्था

श्रास्त्रम् स्वाप्तस्य स्वापतस्य स्वाप्तस्य स्वापतस्य स्वाप्तस्य स्वाप्तस्य स्वाप्तस्य स्वाप्तस्य स्वाप्तस्य

दम्, यो र मि स्ट्रा स्ट्रीय स

स्रुष्टामा त्यैः

#### Sixth chapel (see p.145)

रा र च्यूर क्षेचा रु. त.रा । कुट रू. चक्चे . ट्यूर र . च्चिं क्षेण . क्षेश्व . च्यूर क्षेचा रु. त.रा । कुट रू. चक्चे . ट्यूर र च्यूर . च्यूर च्यूर . च्यूर .

ब्राज्यक्षेत्रः व्याप्त विश्व व्याप्त । ।। रे.श्रास्त्राम्य प्राप्त विश्व व्याप्त । ।। रे.श्रास्त्राम्य प्राप्त विश्व व्याप्त विश्व व

यदेव,कूच,शद्व,मैर.यदे,ज्व, बुट.मो.रेतात। यश्चरात्रश्चर्यां मैर.यदेतात्रीं बिच्नां स्था.सूर्यां स्था.मी.स्था.सूर्यां स्था.मी.संस्था.सूर्यां स्था.सूर्यां सूर्यां सूर्यं सूर्यां सूर्यां सूर्यां सूर्यं सूर्य

सर्वर, स्वान्त्र, वृद्धः यः स्वेचाः यक्ष्यः स्वान्त्र, यो ।
सर्वर, स्वेचः प्रचान्त्र, वृद्धः यः स्वान्त्र, स्वान्त्र, यो ।
सर्वर, स्वेचः प्रचान्त्र, स्वान्त्र, स्वा

> रे. केंट्र. रची. य. जा. चेंट्र. हे. जाय. यं च्या । पक्ष. यर्या. यर्ट्र. मी. कें. क्ष्या. रच. यर्ड्स. हे । पक्ष. यं प्र. हे. हे. दि. रच. क्षय. यं ये । रम्प्र. यं. क्ष. रचना. ये राम्यां कें. प्रमाय. यं या ।

भू.चा.जू ।

#### Seventh chapel (see p.147)

सर्ग् थ.होर.ध्र्यांभाक्ष्यं स्त्रां से सर्चा ह्यं स्त्रीया रेवा रात्रे प्राचित्रा क्ष्यं वाक्ष्यं स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्री स्त्रा स्त्री स

रक्षरः भू सिना रेमा क्षा कुमा सा कुमा

## Eighth chapel (see p.148)

सम्बेश्याद्द्राः क्ष्याद्वयः च । चाल्य्यः यः सम्बेयः स्थाः । देवः त्वाः चीः रचेशः सम्बेयः सार् । देवः त्वाः चीः रचेशः व व्याः चितः । देवः विषयः चीः रचेशः व व्याः चितः । देवः विषयः चीः रचेशः व व्याः चितः । देवः विषयः चीः विषयः चीः विषयः चीः विषयः चीः विषयः । देवः विषयः चीः विषयः चितः चितः चीः विषयः चितः विषयः विषयः चितः विषयः विषयः व

यर्द्र-विनासःस्नेनाःचविःच। देदेःनाध्यसःदःरयःनाठेनास। देदेःनाध्यसःदःसुदः रश्रम् वेषाद्यार्थः रस्य विष्यो मिर्दा क्षित्रः स्वर्धमा स्वर्धः स्वर्धः है। देवैः देनामी र नुसार देव व्यद् । यह नार्डन देर । देवे नायस व द समीव र सर दे सेचा.च(बे.त । चार्ल्य.व.सेचा.ईर । चार्ल्य.क्र्र.ची.श्रम्.व.श्रीव.रश.चाञ्चचाश. नाशेर अर्ना उत्। देदे दिना व क्षेत्र सा रेना यदे क्षेत्रा वृर क्रुवस्य द्वस्य हो। म् मियायर अमीय रामा देश । रामा विष्या । वि मिरायर रामा या वि चत्रमुलः क्रेन् चित्रस्यसः ५८ । वदः द्विवाशः गुः द्रशः यः इःसमीनः स्नुः निरः युवासः स्नः **अर्र्ना**-रक्षर-त्र्वित्र-पश्चित्र-स्वा-र्ना-वित्रक्ष-तम्बुर-त-त्रवित्रक्ष-तर्न्न-पार्थ्यक्षर-त्। इस्रः इदा विचाय। क्रेंद्यमा सेदः इस्राच बुग्रस्। ग्रेंध्रः क्रेंस् विभिन्नः य.रेपोर.त्। रेवेची.क्र्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.रेट। रेवेट.डिर.चोक्ष्यंज। क्र्याहे.क्र्र्य. १८। क्षे.भूभारा चाकेश । चर मी रितट बर चाकेश जा। कुरा है क्या हैं वे यह है। क्राह् मुं स्वाय मानेस मिल्या । मुं मिट या सुना व रे हे हे सरे सुनास मे राम इसस-८८। त्नाः क्र-ताः नामा नियाः देनायः निक्ता होनाः स्नायः निक्ता । रेवः क्रेवः क्र.चर्य। चर.भन्यत् अंभर्णा क्षम् चित्र चित्र चित्र क्षम् चित्र क्षेत्र चित्र क्षम् चित्र क्षम् चित्र क्षम् चित्र क्षम् चर्ना-देम्ब्र-त.क्. च बटश . त.रेत्व्र.श्रूच . क्षेत्र . मुश्च . क्षेत्र च्या चश्च . क्षेत्र . देश . रेता मी.स् वश्चानस्यवशं संचित्रस्यम्यायाद्यव्यक्षायायास्य द्वार्याः स्व र्द्यद्गः मेका रवा द्याया द्र्येद्वा क्षेत्रा गुरुषाये नावा या रव वाव वा व्यव हो वा

> दे.लु.रम् चा चेनासः ग्री सः स्वः स्वा। स्वरः रसः मा चेनासः ग्री सः स्वाः स्वा।

अष्टचाःज्ये ॥

#### Ninth chapel (see p.150)

वर्षाक्षरकार्कात्रकारम। भ्रामिक्षित्रहे स्वापटायहे हे प्रविधाव। स्वाप्त वयशःमीः अष्ट्र्रात्रशः चिटः यद्रास्त्रानाक्त्यः क्र्याः विषानाकुनाः स्वेनाः नाकुर्धाः यास्रान्त्रदे रविश्वायानिवाश्वात । क्रि.से.चार्यु.प्राप्तराचीश्वराद्य । चिट.स्रुचाशामुद्रशायानुः यद्र.मिर.जश.चिश्वरश.राष्ट्र । रे.चब्रिय.चित्रचिश.राष्ट्र.द्रचिश.मी.चप्रत.३४५. मर्ट्रियाश्वरपाक्षः मर्थिः पदिः माञ्चरश्वरश्वरप्तः प्रश्नार्थः यः स्राक्षरमाः स्वर्धाः वित्रामाञ्चमाःस्वा मानुका याः द्वा मानुका मानुका मानुका । हेरामी न्यार हरा व । इ.च.इ.लय.संस । क्रे.ब्रे्स्य म.मी.ट्स.ज । ब्रैंर.तप्र.मीर.जस.चीशेटस.तप्र । रे.चब्रियम्चेनास्यपे, रेनास्यस्य मिर्ट्नास्य पदे चगाद अव से मिर्स्य चहे चह्यः र्यर् यदे कुर यस वृद वदे से निर्धायदे सुर्खेन्स । र्वु स व से निर्धाय हैंव ये लयमिर्मास्मानलेया । मर्डेन्न्न्णुसर्मिर्ये। नुसस्य। त्रस्त्रन्नुदस्। योष विचा व र्रे हैं। चोषश गु निवास में विवास में के राज्य माने ने विवास । के चाल्.च। तीश.कुरे.ध्र्। चैट.शृशश.चातीजा.जश.र्थश.मीजा। तर.शर्द्र त्मय.जचा. जार्स्रवाशादाः के शिषा थे. श्रे. चचिरे. के टाची रिरीट डिर. थे। ये. क्रिय लया स्था। प्रवी. व.पह्स.स्र.१४.१४भागीस.पर्सर.घ.८८। वय.स्वीचास.मी.ह्स.पा। भ्रामाल्या रगर राजा भे मध्य र रगस निष्य देश स्था केर्या विस्ता विस्ता देश देया। र्याय कुवे.श्.रेशका.मीशास्त्राश्.यधूरायप्ते.इ.श्.बुटाविशश । ....के.यज्ञाशीवशाता. झे हैं यान्यिक पर्सन् क्षरा कुषा सर्द्धन । रे से सामसाय ने करे हें का यान्येक श्चिंपर्द । क्षे.क्षे.व.र्व्यर्यन्त्रीश्चिर्यानुक्षः मुक्षः व उत्र ।

म्यद्धः स्वीयित्रः भ्रम् ॥ भ्रम्बद्धः स्वीयित्रः भ्रम् ॥ भ्रम्बद्धः स्वास्त्रः स्वास्त्रेन्यः है। भ्रम्बद्धः स्वास्त्रेन्यः है। भ्रम्बद्धः स्वास्त्रेन्यः है।

#### Tenth chapel (see p.152)

वर्स्स नु नुद्रु त्य । तरे वरे ने निवस निवस स्वर रे नाय की तहना हेव स्वरे र्गोवा तिर्दर प्रश्न प्रचर वशका स्र मी एक्सर पा या केन से से सर्पार्य नार से बियामिश्वयास्त्रमाद्रमात्रः । र्ह्न् पुः द्यादा हरा व विषया । स्थान्ना स्थान्या । स्थान्ना स्थान्या । स्थान्या ५८.४ चाश्राक्रीश विशे । पर्मे अम्थि पस्चाश त श्रेश्यश रट श्रद्धाः मेश सेवाः इर । ८६मा हे ४ ५६८ खुन । ८६४ ५ छ८ । मात्र के ४ : यॅ ५न । मुल : यॅ केद्रयान्ति। द्नाकंरायामर्करायदे झार्म्सममागुमार्यदमस्यानम् थयः ह्रीयाश्वामी द्राया। रे.च वृष्यामानेवाशास्त्री मेवाशामी स्थानी स्थानी ह्रा मी(1). नर्सर निष्य । नर्सर नर नेर नदे से स्मानिय मीश से वन साम्र सर्मा वना से बिरामिक्षम् सिमामिक्ष्राया। झे.स्.मान्यायाक्ष्यस्यास्यायस्य प्राम्यस्य प्रचीश.तर.च्यूर.चर्.फ्चश.च्या.विश.विराष्यश.च्युश.द्र्र.र्च्स.क्री.क्रीय चर्चा. ॳॻॖ॓ऄॡॺक़ऄॕऻढ़क़ऀॻऻॹऻ ऄढ़ऄॎढ़ॳऄढ़ॶक़क़ॗ॓ॹफ़ॗॴॶॴऄॗॴॶॴऄॴऄॴऄॴऄॴऄॴऄॴ भ्रव्यद्भाराम् भ्रम् । व्यव्यक्षः भीषः यद्ग्याः स्वाधः रे मुक्षः व्यः १८। यसः

<sup>(1)</sup> Corr.: gyis.

नम्भूतस । २.श्. भामसायाञ्चा के यान्यक्तिस्त के ते के प्रमासायर प्रवास । नम्भूतस । २.श्. भामसायाञ्चाके यान्यक्तिस्त के ते के स्तामसायर प्रवास ।

वित्त्वा क्रिंग्स्य क्ष्या क्

भैना भैन्द्र भेर्नु । युद्धे । सूड् ।।

## Twelfth chapel (see p.153)

रत्य्.श्र.कु.पुश.रच.में.शर्ष्ट्....श्रं.शश्टर.ग्रेश.च≡चश. य.इ.चश्च्यकु.पुश.रच.। श.राष्ट्र.धण.धृ्द्र। वाल्य.क्ट्र.ज.४ ह्ंश.झं.श्रर.त्..... में.शर्ष्ट्.जश.४ चिट.चप्र.४ ह्ंश.कं.ज.शर.त्.्बज.वाशंश.तेवा.रेवा.रा...। वाल्य. सूर.च.रच। स्.मेंच.य.वाब्र्ट.श्रेय.त्र.चमेर। चिट.स्व्वांश.ग्रे.ट्श.ज.सेंच.यतश. चर.स्वेंचाश.ग्रे.ट्श.ज.सेंच.यतश.में.शर्ष्ट्.यश.४चेट.चप्र.ब्र्र.मेंय.थ.स...

> ध्रि.प्रचीटाक्ष्यःसक्त्रीयः स्ट्रीत्रः स्यस् । देपु.प्रची:प्रमः स्ट्रियः सक्त्रीः सी.प्रचित्रः द्रस्यस् ।

#### Fourteenth chapel (see p.154)

व स् वह में द्वारा न्यायाय। सर्वेद हेव केव स्वाप नेया से सहसा है। यर. रुभः रट. त्र्रे. चैटः चरः म्रे. ह्र्यशः त्र्रे क्रें भिटः पर्रेषे । मार्श्वः मेर जन् चिश्वरश्चारित केंद्रश्चर से केंद्रश्चा केंद्र में केंद्र से लिया चित्र चित्र चित्र चित्र चित्र चित्र चित्र चित्र मशिषाकुं स्रेर मधिरशायार्ट । योत्र मी से देशका मालवा माल्य मी क्र राजारे श्.चर्गर.त.र८। चर.मी.ट्रा.ज.मैच.ववश.मी.अष्ट्र.वश.एचेट.चट्र.सि.स्. ह्र्यश्राद्याः के स्मार्थमा प्रसराद्यां विष्याम् हेमा सुमा पविषय महिं द्यूरा प्रमूर् प्रदे मालकाक्राता हि.स्.क्रेंचकाराक्षा हे.हा.चु.क्षा रचिमाक्र्याक्षा हि.स्टा क्रिंचिक्षे मिल्राच । क्षेश्चरमार्गम् निम्रार्मा स्वास्त्रास्त्र सुनाम रसर ये। নিমধ্য নাধ্যম রম ক্রাম র্ষুর হা। নার্মর র্ম ব্রি হা বদ্দ স্কর বিশ্ব इ.सम्रोत। मर्थिमाः रूरः तयरः च। व्याः र्यरः यः सुमाराः सुदः र्यदशः य। हेस। भित्रति हिना निवद्या निवद्या निवद्या निवद्या मिन्द्र हिना से है। हैन त्र्रिशंत्राम्भ्यः पश्चिरः पः ५८ । ४८ हिम्बा मुः द्रायः मार्थः विद्यास्य मुः सर्वः वसारिचेटाचरु . सि.सू. ए हुचा.हुब.चीशिषाजशास्त्रा तर . मीजायासी. सर्ह्या. हूब.सू. लियानि के प्रतिना निक्र स्था का स्था के स्था क दिना व मि मि निविद् सहेश ५८ । हैं है सुनाश गु । देने दिना व निश् ५ गर से । श्चिताय। देते दिना वर्षि मानेर उव। मार्भव क्रंर मी सर्ग व स केव दर्र है नर्ख्व कुरात्विता ह्यूर्। रेट्रामिल्य वार्या ही त्रि हे रार्टि हे रार्टि सम्बर्ध त्रम् वार्टि विष् हैरि। नेदे दिना कर त्यामि पि हैं हो से नद के साद वर व। नेदे नार्थिक कोमि पिदे मैल.त्.र्ट. र्रमा.त.र्ह्यत्। इ.सम्बर स.सर्मा रसर त्। पहना देव माश्वस

मुलः भ्रः सर्वा र्रेव र्य । देवे र्वन र्कर त्यां मिर्च .....मातामातामातामा स्राम्भ सर्वा र्रेवः र्य। रेंदे मध्ये र से मध्ये प स सर्मा हिटान। रेदे मध्ये र हिंदे हे है है मह्रम्भम्म मह्म मूर्य द्वा देव मार्लकर मिर्च र विमाय मूर्व र में मह्म मह्म रेके विवार्कर व्याद्विक् वानेवाश साम्रास्त्रिंग हैंव ये। रेके वार्ष्य र द्विक् वीक इ.चे प्रेट.क्षे.स्ट्चे.क्चे.त्.बेज.रॅचे.देचे.रेचे.वेचक.रेचे.त.क्षेत्र । क्ष.क्रैट. शर्यति । र्यः विचाश्रः याः विचः श्रा पहिंताताः सः मीटा र्याताः सः मीटा र्याताः वर्गिर-तःर्ट । चर मी अर्चिष रो सुम र्य । व्याक्र त्या अर्क्र पदे सुमा श्चिषः चर्मेरः रहा द्रवः कुवः श्वः चरवः श्वेषः अरः चर्मेरः धर्षः । चिरः मेः ह्राः यः मैं य. वयश में . अष्टू. यंश . ए चिट . यप्र . हिं यश . त् . कु. में . शर्या . श्रेचा . श्रेचा . यंगा . वंगा . वंगा वा . वंगा वा . त्रेचा.रंचा.त। रंतेट.बेर.ब.सं.४रं.चाहेश। ज्या.क्र्र.ज.मीज.कुर.चढ़। ऋट.झं। न्वराष्ट्रव । वह्माञ्चाक्षरार्यान्दरायस्यायायेनासायरावर्गिन्यावर्ने समस्याणे । नव्यामा में द्वीत प्राप्त में प्राप्त मिया । नव्यत् स्रोत्त द्वमा में सार न्या से द्वार स्था में स्था नम्नेनरा । के.सं.त.भिन्धात.रा.रत्ये.स्.पु.सं.पु.सीता.सप्य.रट । रत्ये.स्.पु..... नमुक्त । रे.श्र.भावरा यद्वे रे. हेवे या द्वे मान नवर यं मूर्वारा सकेर मुर ロヨロミ

र्रेन्द्रम् स्क्रिस्य स्वास्त्र स्व

भैनाय। इ.प्रै.२॥

<sup>(1)</sup> Verse defective, correct to de-yi dge.

#### Fifteenth chapel (see p.157)

...श.राष्ट्रीय.रेप्र्य.र्थश्व.ग्रीश.प्रस्ट.य.२८। थेय.स्यीश.ग्री.ट्रश.ज.र्र्य. बिचार्थाक्त्र, चो.बुच.सू.जर्श.चेट.चन्नु.क्षे.सू.सू.चे.चर्चेट.स्र.ज । यट्स.टे.च.यस. पविद्युत्रे मित्रे मित्रे म्यार्थित । रहिद्युर्थित स्थार् के राजवास्य । विस्र्रियाय र्राम्यस्य १८ । ये न द्वित्याम भी दूरा नि ए मा जा स्रीत स्वत्य मी सर्षु जय । पे नि ए नदे। झे स्व्रं द्र, व्र. पारेशर स्वति। रेवी शे है है ते विव्यत् हैं है है। विव्या परिता जनाय वार्यास्य स्थार । ये तित्रु निया ही द्रा ता स्थाप स्वाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स् पश्चिट्य मुप्तासर्व हे स्ट्रिन्य मुत्र मिर्म स्त्री मिर्म स्तर्म से स्त्री विष चढुःसेचं चढुःश । रतिटः इर ४ ह् च्ला संश । सुरु म्ट्रिंट क्वियाया मुन् यस त्वुद वदे। र्वक् सं वद्य हैं है विविद्य दिव उस या दिना र्द्य त्या तर्भर्ने च.पासामाश्चरसाराष्ट्र । हिंचासा हिंदायह । में या क्रेया वि । चारासम्बर क्षिय.रेज । क्ष्य.संस्र । सक्ष्रें.राष्ट्र.क्षे.स्.रट.चक्ष.रा.जुनास.रार.च्यूर.राष्ट्र. क्षामदः तरेते रम्बा के क्षेत्र मन्ना। तर्ने तर्क्षया मन्यं के यान्यं वर्षे वर्षे र्यायायशायमुक्ष । क्षे.यज्ञ्स्मिष्याया र्याद् र्यो यत्येश मुख्या वे रदा । दे सः भिष्यायाञ्चा है भिष्या क्षेयाय । द्येष प्राप्तेश द्येष श्लेष जीश अवस । रम्। पश्रादम् ग्रामु श्रास्य मुश्रास्य म्या

## Seventeenth chapel (see p.158)

र्अ: में : मार्ड : मार्ड : स्मार्थ : स्मार्थ

म्नि.मैंच.ल्ज.मेु.रवेश.य.चबेनाश.तप्र. सं.चिंचाश.रवेर.य.चबेनाश.तप्र.सं. चिन्नारात्र वर्ष्य वर्ष्य विवास । वर्ष्य द्वेतारा मु । क्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व इश्.मी.स्चट.केट.ज्य.क्थ.मी.च्यूर.तप्रा १विश.स्चट.श्रंश.क्ष्याश.ट्यूर.श. इ.त.चश्चिर्यर्दात्रेश । इर्रेस्क्रे.क्र्र्या प्राचिष्या प्रमित्राच चर द्विवाश कु द्रश ल द्रश संश में येचा जियाश हे. यरेचा प्यमें २, ८८ देवा हूर. म्रोत्रेश । देशःसेशःरेशरःत्, मेशरः स्रोतः सर्टः रेशरः १४४.... सेशः मोरः श्राप्तरः षष्ट्रचाः देशका ग्रीका चर्से र म्याद्रा । क्रि. क्रियाका ग्री. ह्रा भाषा प्रकाशका देवा मेरी सा चक्चेर.मुश्च.चर्स्चर.च.सेचा.चाकेश.चार.श्राप्तय.श्रक्ट्चा। ... ह्. ह. रच.चरेय.श। ह्. हु. इ.सिवास । पत्रवाशः भ्रीसः तः स । लीयः प्रीत्रः स्टास । वर्टेः स्र्रायनाः इत्सः म। वर्र संस्तिर्वास। "वर्र संदित्रियस। वर्र संस्तिमा मुस्स। सेवास वबदःइसःव्याध्याः । द्वाःवेदःयःश्वायःवर्द्धःवद्यःः । क्वांविद्यः वरुषः रा इष्रशः मुः द्वारा मुः क्षुवः वर्वा स्वा हे हिंदः द्वेव द्वः द्वः से व स्वा स्वा मुक्षः सह्र । न्याव्यमे क्रिया वर्षा वरम वर्षा वरम वर्षा वर् ৠ৾৸৵৴ৣ৸৻ঀঌঀ৸

## Twentieth chapel (see p.159)

श्व.श्व.धिश्व.चीश.चश्चर.चट्ट.५.श्च्.॥ ड्रे.ब्रेचिश.मु.ट्श.ज.झैच.धचश.चो.सर्थू. मानुचिश.तट्ट.चट्टिश.इश.तर.चेज.चट्ट.चट्टि.चट्ट.इश.चर.चेज.भ.ड्र. रचेट्ट.ड्रे.क्ट्र्चिश.ज । हैंच.त.जश.वेट.चट्ट.चट्ट.इश.चेज। ट्रेचट्टिश. चश्च.ट्रेर.चे.ह्रे.टि.चट्ट्ल। उट्टे.ट्र.चट्टिश.चेव्चिश.चट्ट.इश.चर.चेज.भ.डे. द्रा सुच्ट्रिंट्र-ट्रचीश्की, चर्च्रा १ १ अ. श्रेट । क्रु.चस्ट्रेट्र । द्रेट्रचना अट्र । व्याप्त । द्र्या प्राचिश प्राचश प्राचिश प्राच प्राचिश प्राचिश

देश.तर-मेज.शट्य.च्य.तसट.स्य.तर-जून्। ट्यू.देशश.टेश.क्ष.कर-मोश.क्ष्म.त.टेट। कूचाश.चाहेश.के.टिह्य.रच.टे.टिम्निश.मोर-टे। ट्रेट्र.टेचे.च.देश.टेचा.वश्मशीचट.जश (1)।

#### **SECOND FLOOR**

. First chapel (see p.161)

<sup>(1)</sup> Verse defective, perhaps needs to be corrected to de-yis.

भक्षरं क्षेत्रः प्रच्यां ।

क्षेत्रः प्रच्यं ।

क्षेत्रः प्रच्यां ।

क्षेत्रः प्रच्यं ।

क्षेत्रः

गीवःसम्निवःक्षःस्यान्यः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः । द्वार्यः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः ।

## Second chapel (see p.162)

प्रांच्यास्य त्यान्य त्याच्य त्याच त्याच्य त्याच्य त्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच त्याच त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच त्याच त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच्य त्याच त्य त्याच त्य त्याच त्य त्याच त्

मालश.माल्ये.य.ताष्ट्रे.के.श.संश.त । झॅ्जर्गर गर सैचा रंगः स । भ्रः र मिनाशत । द्वान्।मिन्निः वर्षास्त्रात्रियाः द्वाराः क्षेत्रः द्वार्यः क्षेत्रः प्रक्षरः क्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः वर्ष **त्रे**चिश.ग्री.ट्रा.ज.सैंच.घवश.ची.अष्ट्र्.जश.उचैट.चर्ट्र.अष्ट्रचे.हैंचे.हैंज.श....... ....रयानिश्वास भारतिक्ष्यम् रचार्षातासम् के के स्वास्त्राम् विद्यानि द्वेत्रोक्षाक्षे द्रमायाञ्चेतावयमाम् सङ्कातमात्र प्रदारायते द्रमाया स्टामायाया र र ब्रैव राष्ट्र ब्रिंग्य । सिंश् से सर्वा शर श्रे वियावक्रेर से वायक र्वा राष्ट्र ८ हेनाश्रायानकुरार्स्स्य । क्रें-रयनाः भेर । र्रे: हे:र्स्स्याः स । सुरारशामाञ्चेनाश । हिः व्राप्तवासंस्र । देशमीय । स्थितासार्थ्य स्त्रीय स्र्। स्थितासार क्रेय स्वा द्वारा स्थिता भ। ट्रिना-४-४भ-रोश। ८६्भ-४ना-४भभ-ग्रीश-ल्ट्श-श्र-विद्र-मिश्रश्राचिष्ट्रश्राक्ती द्वार्थि क्रिया चित्रप्ता किटा चित्रेर क्रिया स्वीत्र स्वाप्ता स्वीत्र स्वाप्ता स्वाप र्रेश.ग्रेश.क्रेच.चराथ.रेच.तरा.सैचरा । इ.श्र.श्रामधा.त.क्रे.क्रे.चर्.क्र्य.त.रत्य. र्ना पः भ्रासकेर मुँश प≡यश ।

र्मो पशः श्रुवः सदे मि त्या सुर र्षेतः र्वेन ।

## Third chapel (see p.164)

त्रैचा.तर्थै.चार.क्री.ट्चट.त्रैचा......क्रेट.थ.४हचा.देथ.ट्चट.त्रैचा.स्ट.चा.स्री.ट्चाश. क्रूचाश.क्षश.क्षी.च्यूट.तःचढीचाश । झ्रे.स्रेचाश.ट्श.णःश्लियःश्व.चाश्चाराट्चट. ट्योज.उपूर.जश । द्ये.ल्ट.खचाश.तपु.श्लेट.च्य्......श्रु,ट्योज.उपूर.च्ये.झे. चश्चरश.तपु । तर्थे.पु.नूचाश.द्ये.ल्ट.खचाश.तपु.क्रु.चा.ढ्वयःश्व.श्व.चर्यः व.श्व.ख्.मु.चे.ट्य । ८ट्व.यर.स्रेचाश.क्षे.ट्श.ज.वी.चर्यःस्थ. मार्थेश । पहिमादेशन्तर सुमान्सर रो । न रे न रे न रे मा लिंग यर माराये त्यन्यासारा सुदारसाम् जेन्सा माज्ञेन्सा माज्ञेन्सा माज्ञेन्सा साम्प्रे साम् ह्मिश्रासराचित्रे द्वेर । र्यं र्यं रमो प्रक्षाक्षाक्षा हुँ र रेव के रा । यह माणु उट्टि। सहस्रित्र्त्र्वित्रद्वित्रद्वात्र्यं द्रित् । द्र्युत् कुष्मे। द्र्युत् कुष्मः विवादा इससः गुरुर्ने ने में भारत दे देश सहर वर्ष । हिट से वट में स्टिन इसर गुरु होन यश्रमः देशः रेचा. मु.सू. वंशः सैयश । इ.श्. श्रोमशः तः र्ज्ञेचाशः पंथटः इ.चा.तः प्रह्रु त.कुरे.च्.स.हपु. इ.सेंश.प्रेंश.प्रेंश.प्रेंश.देगे.स.त.लव.सेंश.क्रीश.चववश.वंश.प्रेंश। रेदे-रमो-यदे-इ.च.मो-कुरे-४१। .....द्यमश्यायार्थमो-त.य.स.स.देवे-झुम् मु विन्यम् कर मित्र विन्य कि मिर्स मिर् तर्राम्यास्य में द्रमाय में साम्ये में द्रमा में साम्ये में साम्ये स्वीति स्वीति स्वीति स्वीति स्वीति स्वीति स क्र्यात । श्रुव-रशःम्बेनाशःचर्यःम्बेनाःवयःयञ्च र्नेत्रः प्रेतः प्रेतः प्रेतः प्रेतः प्रेतः प्रेतः । मिर्द्धान्तर्भशास्त्रे द्वार्भ्यात्रम्थान्ता रम्प्रास्त्रम्थान्ता चर अम्रे भुष्य द्वा या मु मु य द्वा है दि दिन दे दे दे विषय हैं। हैं वर्मावर रें के वर्ष वर्ष सर्दि। रे से सम्बर्ध से से पर्वे द्वार में पर्वे व <del>শ্ল</del>.পঞ্ছ?-শ্ৰীথ।

रम्। पशःसुद्ररशःम् जेम्सः रयटः सुरः र्स्यः र्स्म ।

## Fourth chapel (see p.165)

र्ट्स् वर्रावर्ष्याम् र्वावरम् वायास्य र्वायायः वायः र्वावरम् मि र्वादस्यः लूटशःश्री ह्र्याश्राराम्यवी वद्या ह्रिम । रम्री वर्षशास्या म्या । स्था वर्षशास्य द्यारमा मुश्रस्त्रियश । क्षे.त्रज्ञ्स्यापश.त.रत्य.श्र.क्ष । क्षेत्र.मीजःसक्य.त.रत्य.श्रूच. [ग्रेश].चं चयरा । ज्यांश में श. द्वें यारा मार्शेश . ज. ह्वें रे. तप्र . में र . देश . तर . हैं र . शह्र-अट्य-तर-विट-क्ष्य-तप्र-मैर-जशायविट-यप्र-र्मेज-रोप्र-वाश्वश्वायश । ८ रूर (1) मु द्वा के देश र स्था के तार प्रतिया । के र के र स्था देश के तार हिंद स्था है। म्। भि.भ.पर्येट.त.रट । स्.म्.ए.ज.म.कु.त्रःकुर.म्री.धनश्चरभ्द्रः ७नश्चः से.जि. रत। क्रि.स्रुचार्याणी.प्रचा.क्र्या.क्र्या.स्रुट्यायायम्बर्यास्याद्यायात्वा मुलार्याक्र्या त्र्रम्मस्याम्यान्यस्यस्यत्वियास्यान्त्रे १२ स्र्रेष्ट्रायस्याम्भेसः गुःर्नासः गुःर्मुद्रः न्निनावट श्रिकेवर्भेवयाम् । रे.म्.मान्य पाहिवट पार्वेव नर्भेवर सक्र्यान वार प्रत्यक्षेत्र तर । क्ष्याय वर या यसमामादक प्रवार देसमा भीया येग्रथ:यर:यत्रयः ।

र्मा नशायम् गुराङ्ग सेर नुष्य स्वा म्या

#### Fifth chapel (see p.166)

द्युः नात्तराः क्ष्यः ताः दः प्रकृत्वाः ताः नेशः स्ताः । श्विदः स्थाः नाञ्चनायः दः ताः । श्विदः स्थाः नाञ्चनायः दः ताः । श्विदः स्थाः नाञ्चन्यः स्थाः स्थाः

<sup>(1)</sup> The same phrase of Rnam-par-snan/Vairocana at the end of the dkyil-hkhor/mandala in Skabs-gnis-pa spyod-pahi-rgyud-kyi dkyil-hkhor-gyi bkod-pa of Bu-ston, complete works, vol. TSA.

देवे दिनार्कर त्यानार्खना देर त्वर व । सुना व है है । व हैना देव नाशुक्ष द्वर र मेर्रायदे तह नार्देव रचट खेन । रेदे दिनाव खेना चिन या असर्य । खेना दन त.क्रियर्था चल्त्रवर्ध्यमूर्या देशःह्यश्चरात्रभः ग्रीशः वर्ध्वरः वर्धः। वर्यः ग्रीः क्रेयः यः स्रुयः श्रवसः कुः सर्व्रें दसः द्विदः यदेः इस्स्रें माः स्रोत्नाः दसरः दाः वियः यवेः सेना.चमेर.त.७चस.च७.तर् । चेट.मी.एस.ज.रतज्ञ्य.जिनास.मी.स.समेर.स सर्वा रसर रे विय वासुस स्वा द्वा विदश द्वा । दे इसस की र्रे र रूर या दे भन्नेय-यनान्त्र, सि.भ.चमी-.तप्र,४भ.त.२८। स्.च्रा्टा-य-विदशःक्रिवाशः२ल.जि. र्ट। स्रुट्यः कृतः व । कुषः र्वा केवः र्वा विषे । यूषे कुषः र्वा व । स्रुव्यं र्वाषः केदार्श्वरम्भान्त । देवार्करायाः मर्केन्यदे सुर्वार्श्वनार्श्वामाः विकुन्ति । देवा कुर् है. चर्य ज. [ज्यांश त. मिज. हीर. चर्य] ज्यांश तर चर्म्र पर्य ज्यांश प्रेश बुटावस्थानिक्षास्त्रीर्व्यात्रीः श्रुवादना। कुट्र्र्द्रर्व्यार्गादनादः स्वादा **रवेतः व्याया ।** अन्तरः या इसका ग्रीका इसारणारः रिनोः वदेः क्षेस्रका ग्रीकाः वस्रवस । इ.श्र्रुं प्रदे वे दे स्रोवस त. के जांचट त.....रे मे हिंद के सर य देवत. বর্ষে:এইর্র্র্রেল্ট্রিশ্রেশ্বরাধা।

> समित् सक्ष्मः सेम् सं स्वास्य स्वासः स्व स्वासः स्

## Sixth chapel (see p.168)

ब.स.च.२.च.ज.ल। च.२.च.लुट्ट.के.घट.पर्दट्ट.चर.क्रेचन.क्रि.ट्रन.क्रे. ५वुस्य । मुल र्च स्पेद ५ व्रू देश सहर पद स्र संगा द गा थे स्र सर्गा दसर स ७ता.चाडुचा.सैचा.चक्चेर.भ.झे.मू.चक्च.चोडुश.ग्रीश.चझेर.च.रट । क्च.ग्री.ट्रश.ज. रंग. ४ व्रेर.मी.मीर.सी. पंत्रंग. टे.च. ह्रंट.संचा. चश्च.रंचा. ग. वंश. ४ विट. चयु. या. २ . या. त्रे : भ्रास्त्री ना न्यार : भ्रास्त्र : ब्राया चिता : सुना : म्यार देवे : ना भ्राया वित्र : साम स्था वित्र सा यो. गु. रेयो र. भू. ले ज. चो दुवी. सीची. चो देश अ. रेट । चिट. ची. ट्रश्न. ज. सीचश्रः सेचशः मी. सञ्च, येश.एचिट.चप्र. इं.चश्च्याता. २.पो.जु.से.सर्चो.रेशर. <u>श</u>्च्या.चोटुचो.सेचो. इनासर्। गुैरे हेरे कुर्यस्य देशन देशन सुसर्य र्पार्यर प्रदर्भ मुड् ऒॱ॔ॺॸॱऒ॔ॱॺॖऀॻऻॱॻॿॖऀॱॺ**ऻॱॻॖऀॱड़ॕॸॱॼऀॸॱ**ॺॺॱॸॱॎय़ॖऀॺॱ**य़ॏॖॺॱॻक़ॗॸॱॻ**ढ़॓ॱॸॺऻॱऄॗॸॱ स। गुै: द्र-१स: यदे गा-दु गाने। हे पर्युवस गा-दु गाने। क्षेत्र-१मा-दुरस। मुःवनाः रेयः पदः स्थ्रियः स । रे सिर् क्यां सम्बद्धाः । सिः स्थाः मार्डनाः स । रे दस्यसः ्री.ह्रॅ.२.क्र.ज.जे.२.जे.जुटु.सं.स.चचेर.४स.च। श्रॅर.क्र.ज.चर.अच्रि.संस. र्या [इस स्था] वि र्या । इपा विव विकार्या । सक्र एक्ष । यहसारी र विव विकारी मिन.भ। रताम.कुन.भ्र.भभन.मीश.चस्र्र.चप्र.४.भ्र.७८.विस्यामानेश.स्र. र्नोशः मुः श्वेषः यर्मा र्मोषः यः समा र्मिमः यः रा । स्टा शेष्टा यः माहेशः मुक्षः रूरः तश्रचनुष्य । इ.स्.भामस्य तः ४मा मियः। वटः यः द्वाद्यः स्रः के स्यः रवः द्वायः व इत्याय द्वित स्रेव गुरुष व इवस्य

रेफ्ररमोन्दर्भम्याम्बर्धराद्वरम्यीय।

ग्रीन्सिनुर्द्धसःग्री-क्वीयःस्स्रिन्द्धःन्ते । बनास्रेर्प्तर्नेन्त्रिःर्वयःस्याधःसःश्विद्ग्यते । ग्रीन्सिनुर्द्धसःग्री-क्वयःसंस्थान्यःस्या

श्रु-वाःज्य ।

#### Seventh chapel (see p.169)

व.म्.म्.व.ह.म्.८.ल। ८८.व्.मैच.घचश.मे.मक्नू.वश.एचेट.चप्र.८हश. रत्रयः क्रुशः र्येट्वेटशः चाश्चटः मी र्ययः सुनाः भः अर्द्वाः र्यारः ये व्यः यि सुनाः यर्मुः त.प । र्. इ.ध्रेट.त्.मेंब.मी.मेंट.जश.उ विट. चप्र.श्रमश.रतर. चमेंट । रेतेट. बर्न के ज्ञानिक मार्केश । ज्या क्ष्र ज्ञासक्षर पाने हिस्स ज्या है है प्रायक्ष प्रति है है। नभूर. चप्र. बुट. निम्नश्न. पर्र. र्टा हिं. ह्यें चीश ग्री. ट्श. या। भक्ष्य लट र वा. तर. वह्र्यत्रि.पह्रम.रताय.ल.चेश.श्रमश्ररीय से.सर्चा.रशर.श्रर.विताचाद्रेचा. स्मानिकाता । ररीटा बिराया सामानिका । मान्या क्राया प्राया समानिका निवास । मुझ.सुझस.रत्त । विभर्ष.त । विवाय हि. हु । स.श्रुट । उह्म.र्ताय मुस्स मी.भक्का की.टव.शिव.त.रामांश.कर. ८ ह्मांश.तप्र. मिं.मुंश । त्यव.ताचा.मुर.राष्ट्र. र्दे है नगर नमर महेस। ५६स न्याया खर राय रंत। दवा मी मुक्ये । दवा मीर्यटास्मा । पह्मार्याया यद्ये पार्ष प्राप्त राष्ट्र । पह्मार्यार ता श्वाय ८६४.२वि८४.५ चोश.भु.चोद्धवी.त.२वी......भूभ.श्रंश.बु.२वो । ८६्भ.श्रंर. वनाक्ष्मास्य इ. पर्ना प्रमुर्। सक्र्रा झे. पश्चिमा इस्र सामी स्यापिका प्रमूर पार्टा विष् म्री.ह्रश.ज.स्रीय.घयश.स्री.अष्टू.वंश.श्रंशश्चा.११४.घंश.१८८.रेयट.रे.चैर.राष्ट्र.पंह्स.

रे.जु.रेग्रे.पंड्य.पंड्य.पंड्य.पुंचा। यश्च्य.पंड्य.पंड्य.पंड्य.पुंचा। इ.जु.पुंचा पंड्य.पुंचा।

### Eighth chapel (see p.171)

<sup>(1)</sup> Corr.: mgon.

> ह्मश्रात्ते स्थार्थ मेश श्री र र स्वा । पश्र र स्थार प्राप्त स्थार स्था स्थार स्था स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्था स्थार स्था स्था स्थार स्थार स्था स्थार स्था स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्था

भ्रु.चा.जू ।

# Ninth chapel (see p.173)

म्रात्या स्वाया स्वया स्वया

श्रु.चा.जू ।

# Tenth chapel (see p.174)

अ.सं.श्रुट्च.क्र.किट.७म.चिश्यतेच.चमेट.८८। चेट.क्रेच्या.की.ट्श.ज.सैंच. इं.क्रेच्याश.की.टेवेश.ब्.ह्.च्.क्रबे.त्.ह.ल्यट्टे.चेश्वयाश.चेश.वेश.बं.चेव्याश.की.सैंज. रेजर.श्रु.कं.सं.चाक्र्याच्र प्राप्टर कि अ.ट्र्चा.मिथ.क्रव्याश.की.ट्वेश.ब.चेव्याश.त.८८। ब.श्रु.कर्ने.२८४। हेंत्र.श्रु.चेयर.श्रु.के.विट.उट्टे.टवेश.ब.चक्रु.श्रु.हेंत्र.श.

> सवर विचाः भूजः स्वे न्त्रां तयदशः सुर विचाः नेत्। प्रवः सक्षेत्रः त्रे स्वासः त्रहे नासः यः चक्तुरः भूवः स्वे । प्रवः सक्षेत्रः त्रे स्वासः त्रहे नासः यः चक्तुरः भूवः स्वे । रे त्रासः चुदः विदे : द्वो : वः कुं क्षेत्रः स्व ।

भ्रु.चा.जू ।

### Eleventh chapel (see p.175)

म्निय-रक्ष-चोत्रचीक्ष-क्षेत्रक्ष-क्षेत्र-चित्र-

क्ष्यःसंसस न्यतः वढः न्यान्यः सक्रेन्यते स्रास्यावढः न्या वीस वर्षेरः वन्य । वयः द्वियाशः मुः द्रशः यः यहसः यदे । द्विद्रशः यः द्रशः स्वदः सदेवः ग्वदः । द्वः हे स्वेदः त्मियमी.मिर.जशारचिर.यहा.चिर.क्ष्यःश्रमशार्वाह्मुच्याश्रमशार्या हिर् क्र्यायात्रेयविष्यानिष्यायायम्भाषात्रायायम् । देवाक्र्यायाक्रेयाक्ष्यानिष्या क्षश्र.गुश्र.पश्चर.प.८८। वैट.ह्योश.ग्रु.ट्श.ज.ट्र.हु.क्षेट.ग्र.मेथ.ग्रु.मेर्य.जश्च त्चिटःचवे.चेटःक्ष्यःश्रेशशार्यत्यःस्नान्यःईःहेःश्लेःश्रर्द्याःश्वृतःद्र्या । विजानविःस्नुनाः म्रेशत | हेरम्रित्य हराय । यात्रात्य मिक्षर् द्र प्रास्त्र । स्मित्र म्रि.स्.५६८-मेण । भ्र.नाज्.च । ६.भम्रेष......क्ष.त.लय.संस.मीस.च वयस । रे. भ्र. ब्रेटामभन्ना चोक्रम् मी देव्या मी द्वीय प्राप्त में या । क्षे. सी देव्या नामर त.र्भात्र.ग्रीश.विष । इ.स्.भीमर्श.त.चीर्श.क्षेट.त.त.ह.्यव्यंत्रेट्ट । क्षेत्र. नवरः रे या द्येव पव केव स्नुपस दर। द्येव द्ये पक्षेव स्नु साम मेव इसस ग्रेस マヨコマ |

ने'भे'न्ने'यस'भॅद'सॐर्'द्रस्य प्रसःक्षा कुषःस्रसःगुद्र-ुंच बट्टान्स्स्र्ड्रस्य प्रसःक्षा भै'मा'भै ।

Twelfth chapel (see p.176)

तिचास.ग्री.सेचा.य.इ.ह. अैचास.सेचास.सें भट्टा क्रिय.ट्. विज्ञाचाशिस.सेचा.चवे.च। य.इ.र.ह. ४ म्यू.च च घटस.कें.सें. चार्यू.ए प्रिय.चाशिस। चेर.सेंचास.ग्री.ट्स.ज। य. २. य.स्.चह्ं.त.ष्ट्र.जा सेचा.ह्र्य.प्रम्यचारस.ग्री.सें.चिट.उर्देग्रस.वे । सेचा. क्रे.चक्रि.चम्रीस.भ.बूर.चीब.भ.८८.चक्रस.तस.चस्र्र्र.च.८८। वेच.ब्री्चांस.मी.ट्रस. याक्षे: इते : खुनाका ग्री : खुना के हैं : हे : दर्में : प्रज्ञा : प्रख्य : प्रख्य : प्रक्ष : प्रक्ष : विकार स क्र.ज । सैबाईर प्रब्राचारमा की खेला प्रकेर प्रवेर प्रथा । प्रविर सर (1). चर्मर्यार्या दिना क्रा तामुलाय केराये अर्थे स्थार्थे अर्थे निया प्रामी स्था चित्र । चित्र : र चित्र : चित्र : मुक्ष : मुक्रम श्रात्र व्यवस्थायते सुना व र्हर हे स्पर्ट ना बुवस मु हो रना दे र प्राप्त स्था कर मुःर्शःश्वरःजःसिनाःर्र्रः उम्नाःच = स्याः क्षेतः क्षेत्रः स्थाः स्थाः। अवः ५०० स्थाः इस्रास्तर्ध्य । स्रमाञ्चार्या । द्वार्करायास्तरात्सराख्य । [६] यन्ना चर्मेर.र्भात्रामित्रास्तरमासी.चस्र्राच्ये । ज्ञास्त्रामित्राम्यास्यामे रेस्यामित्रामे ब्रैक यन मास्याय के व समाय श्रिष्ट स्था । क्षेट व माय । क्षेप्र सामसाय निर्देश श्रु.षु.झ.झ.त.येभ.भोप्ते.चीस.च ३ चर्या । इ.श्रु.बुटाप्तभन्नाचीव्यामी.टेस्स.मी. ब्रुविन्यन्माहायाक्ष्रिंदायाद्ग्यस्य गुर्सायमी । राज्यसायस्य पान्यविज्ञीके याहि र्वविवे ८८ । २र्त्यु वस्य समित र्याय मित्रुंश मुक्रा येना श यर यज्ञवस ।

> ग्रीयामीयाम् वाक्ष्याम् । स्राम्यवान्त्रम् ने स्राम्यवान्त्रम् ने । स्राम्यवान्त्रम् ने स्राम्यवान्त्रम् ने । स्राम्यवान्त्रम् ने स्राम्यवान्त्रम् ने । स्राम्यवान्त्रम् ने स्राम्यवान्त्रम् । स्राम्यवान्त्रम् ने स्राम्यवान्त्रम् ।

भैमाभै सूर्ये ५। यहै।

<sup>(1) =</sup> ak'or yug tu.

#### Thirteenth chapel (see p.178)

यःभ्रास्त्रज्ञः इ नट सुरु द्वार हिंद देवे हुद दे विदे । माट.माश्रट.लर.जग.र्नेग.क.जन्म.म्.चबुर। चाट.यचाश.चेश.चे.श्वयं रचा.रचिर.त.चंबुरे। न्तरम्। द्रेक्षयम्। [न्युरम्]। रुः ग्लाट न्त्रिक्ष।। म्पटम्भासहर्यार् भेरास्तुरम् इसस् न्दर्ना श्रेर्या ग्रायर् पर्दे भेनास सहित्। श्चितःयार्मित्रणीयायदमाः मीरासर्दर्यदे लिए। <u> ૮૧.શૂ૮.નોશેંસ.મું.ઝુ૮.ઌ૮.જુ.મોંચોજા.૭ુ૮ II</u> विना'य'नासुस्र'मी'यरे'य'मी'व्सायस । द्रमाक्षः[र्माः दर्मो. यः नम्मेतः यः मम्भेदः सर्हरः य । ¥शःरचाः(बृटःमोः[चर्ण्यःयःसीजःचिटःच **।।** मार विमा अर्वेर र्र देश र्र रेम रेम प्रश्ना ए क्सरमाबिटार्ट्ररास्त्रीयादह्रियायम्य भ्रीयः तथः रेतायः मी. भर्चारः वशः चयारः मैयः रा। इ.श्र्र-वृक्ष-८८.४वर-८.मोर्ट्र-त.ज ।। केशकेरासुयानुदानिरानिसुरामहिराय।

ह्माश्चर्यस्तिः द्वाप्तिः स्वाप्ताः विष्तिः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स

बुर्मा अर्में ज्ञेत्र मित्र में क्षेत्र मित्र म

ल्ट्राह्मश्रम्बन्धः भ्रम्भः सर्द्रमः द्वितः द्वरः वस म्भितःसंसःमेटसःस्टेश्मान्त्रीःचर्टः द्वरः वैस । टु. झेटु. घट. रेवट. शु. र सिचाश अम्बिर ग्रंश झैंटश ॥ श्चितःयः मित्रिक्षेः भाषा त्राचित्रः दितः य। ्रिट.चर्म्,र.भर.चेट. ४स.चर्मे.चर्म्,र.ज्ञास.५८। न्नान्यस्य यम् सर्वे पर्वः नयसः व्यवः स्व अर्व-रक्षः नावशःश्रदः द्वीशः द्वीशः हैं हैं कुल। निटार्नेत्रे इसर्गम् रन्निट्सर्या ह्निस्सुर । र्वेद्राधिनार्द्र-श्रमार्द्र-द्रामशायशायबिद्रश्र॥ रेनान्नद्रशस्त्रयः सुद्रम् ह्रेन्द्रं नियन् होत्। ব্র্যুবর্থ, অব:শ্রুম:শ্লুব:মম:বর্থ:বা:দ্রা। त्रज्ञाराद्रे.४५<u>२</u> चुेर.२मा.जश्चान्नाश्चर द्रदश । **८** १ रमा गाय मी क्षेमा मी यर् १ से दें। र्ययःक्षरःबेटःरेरःचर्माःख्माःदर्मेः**यः**इसस्। मुन्ताराः भक्र्याः मी.जन्नः मी.मी.सीटनाः येश । रचेश.वे.सं.च्रेट्र.चेश्श.ज.रेचट.चस्त्रैर.च । क्र.प्रस्तिवाकाः भैतः तप्तः म्याः प्रयाद्यः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरा

# Fifteenth chapel (see p.181)

थ भू.भ३€.मूँ.ि.ल। संउर्वशःकुथःभू.चमॅ.पुर्शःमू.भटशःमी। यटःइशः मारेश्रास्त्र हें. चर । ४ हस्र २ विदश है। मिट गोय मी और ४ हों मारा रेट्रे । २ वस ४.८६४४.२वै८४.र्भे.चट्ट.श्रट.च्रे। चलश.द्वेच्रश्च.४.८४.रा.मै.चर.८८। मब्रिं व व्रेट्र व बार मार्ग्य हिमाश व ट्रा हिंद म्य र र्रिट । श्रम रिंदे मुक त्र्राट्याम्प्रिट्यान्द्रयाम्बर्धान्त्र्र्याम्बर्धाः रट.चर्म्र.त.र.भश.भह्स.पुट.चर्मेश.त.सर.त.रट । झ्रे.स्ये.मश.मी.ट्रश.रभश. ल. ८ हशरा देताल. १. चप्र. मिद्रालया मार्थित्या तप्र. द्रीला द्रित्र. कुर् स् स् चित्र मैंग.ल्रे.तप्। ७ज.लश.घट.रेवेश.शप्.के.क्र्याश। चक्क.केथ.परेश.ध्य. त.कुरे.त्.रेचेश.४.चर्बेचोश.तप्रं.१.चप्रं.क्षं.रेचो.चर्षे.च्येरे । अक्षे.श.चर् मशिषाचिरातका. पश्चर. पष्टी. इ. श्री क्ष्ये. यमी. १. मी. स्था. मीश्या स्थायर. नग्-न। सुनाः र्वर-निवर्नाः नर्गिनः नर्गिनः सुत्यः नः सुवरः स्वर्धः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स पिट. ८ रेपु [रेमूश.मु. म्रैय]. यरेच. क्र्या क्रि. क्रुय. त्रं रंताता ए प्र्यः क्रि. क्रुय.मी. क्रे. प्रथा कुबे.त्.रेट.चीश.प्र्रेष.पंचीश.रेट.र्जव.त.ल्य.२४.प वट.त्.चश । चश्रभ.र्ज्येर. २८.चोश.८८.जिथ.राष्ट्र.स्.चेश.णचोश.रार.सैंचश । १ र.श्.भोघश.रा.स्स.च्रूय. ट्र-र्श्वेम पहिन्य । यर र्श्वाश कुषा र्या न्याय मान्य है एया न्यं के के दिया पर्वेर-४व-क्रव-ता-रा र्यव-रमो-यनेश-यश्र्-वस्थ-रयस-रयस-पर्वेर-यिस-जुर्चाश्वात्र । चत्रवश । ह्रास्त्र रह्म द्वार्थ क्राक्ष प्रचित्र मार्थश तासील दिस्त हिंग বঠ্. জ. বঙ্ক. প্ৰদিপ্ত. ব. কুৰ, ব্. জিন্ত, ফ্ৰীল.পত্ৰ্ব. ব. ঠ্যুৰ, প্ৰপ্ৰপ্ৰ. ট্ৰীপ. তানীপ্ত.

# Sixteenth chapel (see p.182)

य. भू. ज्. प्री. पर्ट. ला मिय. रक्ष. चाच्चतारा ग्री. ज्रे. विट. उट्टू. रचेश. या वचारा. इक्तिर्द्यात्मी निर्वाचा विषाष्ठेषा स्वापिता मर्डि दिन्य मासुसार् गुरुषा द चिवाश.तप्र.क्रं.से.चार्य्य्याप्ट्र.प्राप्ट्र.पर्ट्र.क्रश्य.ग्री.देव्राश्च.ग्री.क्रीय.चरचा.क्रचाश.प्रप्ट. र्रे हे तहें व प्राप्तिय नर्धिव ने व के व निया प्राप्त सिंदि । क्षे प्रमानिक या नर्धिव के कु. केर्ट. में जाराष्ट्र्य. तथा जुनाया तर त्वाच्या । पर्ट्रेट, चीटा लेजा क्रेंट्राची व्यवसारी. ....रविश्वार्य। प्रत्याश्वात्राः श्रीयः ग्रीः श्रियाशः ग्रीः श्रीयः रशः मात्रेयाशः विश्वायद्वात्रात्रात्रा इ.सेच.चबु.च?.बु.च्रेशत। झे.शंभ.?.१.च८४। ८६८. डेर.४.४समेश.त. मा स्वर में से तर्रर्टा परका पार्ट । देवे पर में विषय स्टाय देश विनास क्रु.चा.ब्रेच.क्र्य.जस.उचेट.चप्र.क्रिय.रस.चाड्डचार्य.स्.च्य.ट्य.ल्र्य.क्रैचार्य.मे.स्.रचा. र्ट । यर्रेर स्थार्थ्य स्थार्थ्य र्द्या ययस्य स्थार्थ यो विष्या स्थार्थ । द्र्या स्थार्थ ब्रैव.चरचा.[ब्र्स).र्जव.रचा.ध्रॅट.वेश.श्वाचं व्य्वाप्तं क्ष्याचित्रका.ग्रीका पद्मीका। इ.स्. स्राम्सः राष्ट्राक्षे रा । देश्वे । क्षे . क्षे र . रा . देश्वे । क्षे रा . जे नास . रा र . रा व र रा ८८५.चर.ब्रेचांश.ग्री.ट्रंश.ज.<mark>स</mark>च.वचश.मी.अष्ट्र्.जश.उचेट.चप्र। श्रीय.रश. मोत्रमाश्चर्याःस्रीमा स्रोत्तरः ह्य्रित् । स्रे. पश्च. पश्चित्रे. पर्यम्, क्षेर्रः रुषःमीः बुटः विश्वसः वेर ये तरिते र वोंश की क्षेत्र वर्म। क्षें वर्जे य र ये दा दा दा दा दे वर्जे र किया च्रिक्र. ग्रीक्ष. वच्रीक्ष । ह्रि. ह्रिच्रका.ग्री.ट्रका.ज.चे.च्री. राष्ट्री. राष्ट्र. राष्ट्र राष्ट्र

त्राय्यः यद्यशः श्राट्यः मेशः स्वायः त्रायः । स्वाः येचाः तः त्रिः द्यायः ग्रीः द्यायः ग्रीः भ्रीः त्रायः विष्यः तः यात्रः त्रायः विष्यः स्वायः विष्यः स्वायः विषयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

#### THIRD FLOOR

### First temple (see p.183)

चर्टाक्नेर । र्यक्ष्र्क्र रेने चर्का के स्वार प्रक्ष्य के स्वार के स्वार प्रक्ष्य के स्वार प्रक्ष्य के स्वार प्रक्ष्य के स्वार के स्वार प्रक्ष्य के स्वार के स्वर के स्वार के स्वर के स्वार के

<sup>(1)</sup> In text gsum.

र्या. येश प्रमेयश । पर् कुर्राया अष्ट्र्या र दि हे नाश वर्षेश प्रमे ये दि हे नाश । इ.इ.चि.क्र्र.ची.क्र.क्र्यांश.झ.चक्र.चर्य.ची.चरचा.क्रेर.क्य.ची. इ.स्ट्रा ४८५८. मार्ल्य,य.इ.माश. पर्झश. तप्र. पंहमा. हेय. तप्र. वि. च. सर्ट. मीश. सक्य. तप्र. झे. र्द्वनायान्त। श्रीटार्श्वानिक्षर्वयान्तान्वययान्तिः देश्वानिक्षाणे श्रीया चर्माकुरामा असे दार के रार हिम्साय है। हिम्साय के राष्ट्री स्माय है राष्ट्री राष्ट्री रम्बि.त.र्षेष.लेष.५.स्रि.त.रेत्र्य.श्रुंच.र्षेषश.मेश.र्षेच.यश्रभ.२८.तश. यभ्रम्य। पर्वे वे र्यायास्ट्रम् र्यार्थित स्थाराष्ट्रस्य राष्ट्रे प्रदेश स्थिते र्गोजित्रिक्रमी के क्र्यांशरी । रेप्रे क्यार क्रियमी क्षियमी र्गोजिय क्रियमी स.क्रुचेश देशश.मी.च्यूरे.त्र्रं विर्देश्चेरिया अक्रुचे.रट.त्र्यः रुवेश वर्षेश राष्ट्र मुं वित्वस्थासित सहूर मुं रेमुल रिष्ट मी से क्या मिर सिर्म स्वास चब्रिन्दर्भायदे सुर्जेन्यरान्दर वित्राक्षर या सिन्द्रियदे सिन्दर्भिय वितर विदर्भय यस्रैर.य.य. व । से वा.य हे.या से सा. हे वा. हे वा. हे वा. हे वा. से सार वा. से सार हो. य हिंद तर्। ५२,५८१७७४११५। १८.त्.५०४१ वर्षा तर्षा तर्रात्राचित्रा हि.हे.हे. शह्रे.मु.रेमुजार्प्रम्.मी.के.कूर्याशाक्षे.रेचाशक्येशाचढुर्टाचक्याराष्ट्र क्रि.क्रूचांश.क्षश.ग्री.चर्ग्रे.तपं.ह.स्यू। क्ष.चा.ज्ञ.सक्षे ॥ ८१, व्र.ट्रतज.सक्र्या. रटात्र्रम्मश्राम्बर्गायदे हिं दुम्बर्गाद्या समित्रे हिंट र्यूट र्मीया विद्रासी है। क्रूचिन । से रेचा भक्षेत्रमा चमिर रेटा चरमा नहीं से क्रूचिन में मन्नी चम्रि नहीं । [८१८,२म्ब्र.मे.क्रिय,चरच....].चर्.क्रुय.त.२त्य.श्रुच.यश्रय.रट । म्ट्राचाश्रय. त. १ अश. मुश. १ यो २ ८ यो १ वर्ष. यश्च १ यश्च यश । १ यो १ यश १ वर्षे गिर मियायर्वाई है सेसस्यर्वे क्रियर्वे त्यर्वे व्यापर क्वा। यरे केर्यया सक्वार्ट

### Second chapel (see p.187)

ब्रुंस्युम्, च.र्ने.ल। ८८,४,८ताताः सक्रुच, ८स.चे.च्रेश्वः ताः र्वेचाश्वः क्री.८स. चै.जर्भ। रेभ.चै.चेंकेश.त.हे्चो.त.वेभश.क्र्य.चर्र्सश.तप्रे.क्ष.चप्रे.क्मेरे.जश.पंचैट. मार्कु. प्राप्त. माश्वेभ्राः म्रि.मी. म. ल्ला. राट्य. स्था माञ्चिमाश्व. प्रविसः रामार्थ्यः या चर्विताश । रेप्र. चालश. ह्येताश. विया हिंद्र. चा इयाश ग्री. ट्रांश प्राप्त स्वर्ष्ण रदा त्त्रमुर्न्त्रानुन्त्रिः यह । रस्रानुन्द्रान्त्रान्त्रम् विष्यायदे महेद्रास् **अ**.जूट.जै.येप्र.ला.चेश.म्री.ट्.च्.केर.तीता.ची.क्ष.क्ष.त्त्र.चीर.च.चेश.रच.म्री. यर्रायः देषुत्र पादे द्रायः तुः यस । देषा सः सं स्यादे पादे सुवा वी माने दर्ग दर्ग व पर्यायुर्रियायिर मुं द्वारा इस्य रहित्य र विवास । यय सुवास मुं ट्र्य.ज.५माथ.विश्वश्री.२८.ग्री.२ग्रीज.८)च्र्र.।२.८९मा.२८) मी.मी.र.च.र्र.ड्र. दूशं.ज.श्रद्धः म्बेश्.वंशशं.वर्रः ग्री.श्री.चर्श्विटः वचिशःचक्रियः रः म्रीटः वर्ध्वः त्मुसम्मर्हें वेर् मुर्ने सम्हें हे मि र्ह् र [मुं र मुे प्राप्त र मुे स्रोहें में स्वार देवार देवार हैं।

# Third chapel (see p.189)

म्री.क्षं.क्ष्माका.क्षा.चांच्यं स्वरं स्वरं सान्द्राच्या स्वरं स्वरं सान्द्राच्या स्वरं स्वरं सान्द्राच्या स्वरं स्वरं सान्द्राच्या स्वरं सान्द्राच्या स्वरं सान्द्राच्या स्वरं सान्द्राच्या स्वरं स्वरं सान्द्राच्या साम्द्राच्या स्वरं सान्द्राच्या साम्द्राच्या सामद्राच्या सामद्र स

पत्रच्या ॥ भ्रामाय ॥

प्राच्या ॥ भ्रामाय ॥

प्राच्या श्री स्राच्या ॥

प्राच्या स्राच्या ॥

प्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या स्राच्या

### Fourth chapel (see p.190)

य् म्रीयम्री म्रीट्र्यी प्रिया प्रिया प्रिया प्रिया प्रिया म्रीया प्रिया म्रीया प्रिया म्रीया प्रिया प्रिय प्रिया प्रिया प्रिया प्रिया प्रिया प्रिया प्रिया प्रिया प्रिय प्रिया प्रिय प्र

<sup>(1)</sup> Completed according to the dkar-chag.

> मिय-पर्नाः देशः श्रैटः म् ्यं प्रतत्श्र स्यः तरः प्र्या। यः भ्रै ॥ भ. पुशः क्ष्यः म्रे. श्रैटः यः र यः मेशः । भ्र. पुशः श्रेयः तप्रः क्ष्याशः देशशः र यः प्रक्षः वशः । [प्र.भ.र. में यशः ल्याः श्रेयः प्रह्मः वशः ।

# Fifth chapel (see p.191)

मैचल्ला-४८-चक्का-तष्ट्र-भ्रा-में भेचाका-४ वैर-२-मोर्ट्-ता-चर्वेचाका । देर्-चालका-श्रीच-१ सुर-१ देश-४ तिका-४ प्राप्त- में माकु-व्यक्का-सूर-पाक्त-पाक्

<sup>(1)</sup> In text phyugs.

त्स्य प्रते त्यु स्था क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रत्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

### Sixth chapel (see p.192)

र्मास्त्रित्तार्थः मित्राक्षी स्वार्णः मित्राक्षात्र मित्राक्षात्र मित्राक्षात्र मित्र मि

<sup>(1)</sup> For ky is.

<sup>(2)</sup> The same phrase is found in the work of Bu-ston, Mtshan-brjod-kyi dkyil-hkhor-gyi bkod-pa, p.1.

म । नरम । ....दमम.मी.चर्गर.पदे.द्र.सद् । परेद्र.द्रम.म.क्रम.मी.रविद्रम. मर्शिट.मी.रेचट.सैनो.मी.रेग्रीज.ट्रोच्रर.मिश्रेश.त । क्रूश.ग्री.रेग्रीज.ट्राच्रर.मी.र्थेच. ब्रै्चाश.रट.चेट.ब्रे्चाश.ग्रे.झे । चेट.क्ष्य.सुस्रश.रतंत्र.चमेरे । ब्रे्चाश.सक्स्रश. मुस्दिन्। सरसंस्र। देक्यस। ई.ह.र्र। ई.ह.र्र। ईर.क्र.जसंस चर्मेर.त.रट.चक्रम.त.र्श्वम् . मु. चर्म्रर.तप्र. इ.श्र्य् । पर्रुष्र.ट्र्म.ज.क्र्य.मु. र्म्नेटश.चोश्नेट.ची.रेवट.सैचा.ची.रेग्रेज.४.घ्र.घड्न.त । र्र. ह.४चाश.ग्रे.रेग्रेज. र्जार मी वर से वाश रा वि दे बार मी है। हैं हैं हि से वि व व है। हैं रे वे व प्रटाझे.जिसारवामी.सर.३.च.६.वमीर.क्ट्रात्रात्र्यीयाताविवावहिवास । चर्ष्यः व्यान्वट सं यन्यास स् । म्यानुन सा हुट मी रे हे र्द्वन्य चन्न सदे झे सं इसरा पर्टेर के देश र्थ रा पहिंग हो र पर्ह्म विमानिया के देश देश र दिस्स । राष्ट्र वर्णिन राष्ट्र रे अं विषयां स्त्री विष्ट्र रिसाय। असामु निहास महितामी रेयट.सेवा.मा.रेग्रेज.रोय्र.यह.त । ई.इ.४वाश.ग्रे.रेग्रेज.रोय्र.ग्रे.पर. ब्रुंगंशंर्टा क्रें ब्रेंगंश ग्रें । ब्रेंगंश क्रेंट क्रें नमेंट वित्र में प्राप्त । क्रे क्रें नमेंट ट्रै अर्था प्रहेष मोर्बेर क्षेत्र वर्मेर प्रस्वास युर्ट वरुष या इसस रूट । प्रेर्ट क्ष क्षाः भुँटः नारः सर्वोदः भुसः द्यः दटः चउसः यः इससः गुः चर्ने दर्मे दः यदे रहे स्विन् सः स्। ८८५.११.५१.७८६ में १८६१ में १८५१ में १८५१ में १८५१ में १८५१ में त. क्रुश्. ग्री. र्रग्रील. र्राप्टर. म्री. पर. स्त्रीयाश. रा. हि. स्त्रीयाश. ग्री. ही. म्रीट. श्रेशश. यमिर. मिन्द्रितर्वाराश्रभेर्वाश | सुर्वर्र्ह् हाया विषय्र हे हे से । हेट मी क्र्राय धि.भ.चक्रीर.त.र्टा.चरुश.तपु.से.क्रुचोश.ईश्वर.ग्री.चग्र्र.तपु.इ.श्वर् । पर्दे.वे.

झे.क्ट्र्याश.क्षेत्रश्च. मी.इ.स्ट्र. चमूर्ट. चमूर्ट. चमूर्ट. चमूर. चमूर

# Seventh chapel (see p.194)

चित्राक्षा चित्रः स्त्रीत्राक्षा मुक्तिः स्त्रीः स्वर्णः स्वरं स्व

पत्राः मूर्मिश्रां अष्ठेराण्चेश्वां स्वायाः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स

..... दम्नित्रक्षाः । भ्रुषः यद्याः क्षेषः द्याः भ्रुषः द्यायः । दे स्टरः यभ्रुषः यक्षः द्याः भ्रुषः द्यायः ।

ग्रेशिके प्रहार्यित साम् त्यार सामित सामित

# Eighth chapel (see p.195)

<sup>(1)</sup> The same expression in Bu-ston, Rdo-rje-sñin-po-rgyan-gyi rgyud-kyi dkyil-hkhor-gyi rnam-gzhag, TSA p.1.

रत्ताःकुःचशःच चयश ॥

विवाशःश्च । पद्वश्चर्यः म्रोःच्व्यः म्रोःश्चेत्वः चर्चाः म्राःच्वाः स्थाः वर्ष्वेवाः स्थाः वर्षेवः स्थाः स्

### Ninth chapel (see p.196)

द्यान्तर्यस्यन्ति। वित्रवेष्यस्यो द्यान्यस्य प्रति । द्यान्यस्य प्रति । वित्रवेष्य प्रति । वित्रवेष्य प्रति । वित्रवेष्य प्रति । वित्रवेष प्र

<sup>(1)</sup> Bu ston: la.

<sup>(2)</sup> Thus also in Bu-ston, Kun-rig-gi dkyil-hkhor-gyi bkod-pa, p.1.

कुर् श्रीयश्रात्मयः संश्रामीश्रायं वायः । क्रीयात्मयात्रायः यश्चीयश । इ.श्र्याप्तायः श्रीःश्र्यः यवटः इ. त । श्रूयः ट्र्य्यः यथः ट्रम्यः क्रीःश्रीयः यट्याः कोटः येटः श्रुषशः यट्याः श्रुरः यातः कुषः योषः श्र्यः यात्रायः स्थाः यश्रामीः श्रीः प्रायः प्रायः यद्वायः यद्वायः । यद्वायः श्रीः यद्वायः स्थाः यद्वायः यद्वायः स्थाः यद्वायः । स्थाः यद्वायः यद्वायः यद्वायः । स्थाः यद्वायः यद्वायः यद्वायः । स्थाः यद्वायः यद्वायः

> क्र.पट्ट.क्रेट.ज.मोमाश.सट.प्रमीय.तट.स्मी। मिय.पट्या.४स.क्रॅट.क्र्य.त्र.म्.प्रसट.सक्मा। टय.स्ट.म्.ट्ट.पटश.त.४सश.क्रॅटस.तश। पट्ट.क्र.ट्यो.पश.क्रेय.पट्ट.प्रमातशा

भ्रु.चा.जू ।

# Tenth chapel (see p.197)

सिद्ध्यिः श्रुष्ट्रे व्यासाम्रीका वर्ष्णस्य । र्ह्रेट्रेट्र त्यात्कृत्यन्ता वर्ष्ट्ससायदे वर्षेट्र स्वाक्ष्यं वर्षे । विश्वाक्ष्यं स्वाद्ध्याय । द्र्ये वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे । सिद्ध्याक्षा स्वाद्ध्याय । द्र्ये स्वाद्ध्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्ध्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्ध्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वत्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य स्वाद इसर्ट। श्चरंक्रातानार अम्बिनाकुर्ध्यात्रा नाश्वेश। ८ इसाश्चर विनाव्र मीव भः इसरा ग्रीया पर्से र प्यति । यह सुवाया ग्री हिंया ता दे प्रविष्या पिवाया प्रस्य क्र-मु सं नशिर वेचाश नाशर वसेश वस्र्र में रे में रे जाश उचेर व । रे विश्व मिनेनिश्नारा देशका मुक्तिक के देश के त्येश मुक्ता मुक्ता मुक्ति के क्षित्र मुक्ति के क्षित्र मुक्ति के कि सैची.चढ़ी.भाज। भवत.लश। ७जा.भाजा.सूचीश.दा.झे.सू.चक्र्.चमीट.ग्रीश.चस्र्रूर. यर्टा वयः द्वियाशः में द्रशः लः स्नः यशिटः ययाशः यशटः यस्वेषः यम्रिः में रे वर्षः त्विट.चद्रे.लेश.कुरे.स्.जश.मी.टेमील.ट्राह्र-इमे.के.कूचेश । टेवेश.रे.सि.स्.से. भर्मा रसर स् विज्ञानि स्मानि स् । सद्या प्रसाविष्य । सद्या प्रसाविष्य सामा स्मानि स् वढः इ'निष्ठेशः णुरु वर्भेरः व । ५६ दमस्य गु रे र्सदे दिन्स् गु है व वद्माण्ट इट्यन्नार्स्निया केष्या धुमार्थ्य पति इट्यम्सम्बर्ध । रेस्सम्मायर्भ रे. ब्रेंब.त.रेत्व. श्रेंच. क्षेत्र. क्षेत्र. क्षेत्र. वज्ञवरा । रेजी. वर्ष. त्र्यंत. स्रेंक्ट्र. टेक्ट्र. टेक्ट यश्यायशाचिटाक्ष्यार्व्यायराज्या । भ्रामाज्या

# Eleventh chapel (see p.198)

द्र-रनात्त्र-र्णेज त्रिर्म् मी के क्र्निश देशश भी प्रम्ति तप्ते र स्र्रे । ८५५ । प्रम्ति प्रम्ति प्रम्ति । प्रम्ति प्रम्ति प्रम्ति । प्

<sup>(1)</sup> Cfr. Bu ston: Kun rig gi dkyil ak'or gyi bkod pa, p. 1.

ब्रिप्टे.र्गील.प्राप्टर.क्ट्री.र्जार । भ्रीट प्रवे पर के में पर में। **ビストリング・対して、かいかいかいが、** चिट द्विचाश सु दे न्वट सुना के। *न्दर्दावनः गुः* श्रीटर् दे। चकुः चुैब हैनास २६६ ग्रसस उर णुट । ८ विर ५८ वरुषाया द्वे वर द्वे । म्बद्रर्माणुद्देरेर्म्बद्रि झे.सूब.ट्र.अ.समाय.कुट । निर्दर है व है व है व है व है व त्वुटार्चि: भेरुवाशः त्दे: इससः ५८ । प्रा-७८-ह्रिक.२८-१ नाम इसमा५८ । म्रीय:ठ्रांच(वे:इसस:ट्रांचर:चे । 山当び.とに、おと、知. 望. おと.とに i

<sup>(1)</sup> A citation that recurs in Bu-ston, Kun-rig-gi dkyil-hkhor-gyi bkod-pa, p.9.

मिस्सान्द्रसाद्रेन्याथे। यमोमाश:८८:दी:४:८५:गा:इसस । श्रेमश्रास्त्राग्त्रात्राय्यक्षित्रायते । र्ट्स्ट्रिट्यभ्रयायाक्रेक्ट्र्स्स्स् । सिंतर तर्मे सर्ट सुर सेर है। रे.चबुक्क्षरक्ष्यक्षयत्त्र्यस्य। त्वुद्ध के के वित्र के के वि · विश्वः ५८: २ : यः मादश्वः यः ५८ । न्विट र्ट मार्च रमाद मार्च श्रम्भ । र्राप्तिम्मूटाष्ट्रिराम्बर्धारास्स्रा भेटर्टिन्द्रर्टिल्टर् ब्रुचा:ये:द्रुस्थः:गुट:व्रु:वर:वु **।** 

# Twelfth chapel (see p.200)

वंश्वर्यः इं.श.२.ल। उर्दरः श्वर्यत्रः स्त्रुरः दे । वि.वं.क्षेत्रः पश्चरः पर्वः पर्वेः मित्राचह्नित्मि मियार्स्य पर्मास्ति सायसामास्य स्थार्थ तहमा देव यसाय रहा तप्र-र्र्मीजार्यात्र-रेचा जन्न । पर्रप्र-क्रि.क्रियान्न-मी.ट्स-ज । र्ज्ञचान्न-रट । रुचारा. र्ट । श्रेट स्वस्य उर पहर्यार मुर्पित्र रिंदर स्वस्य मुर्पेर प्राप्त प्रमुक्त प्राप्त मुर्पेर प्राप्त स्वस्य स त्रिर मुः द्वे त्रुं माश र्पयुर्श व दे हि स्रोस्य र्पय । मायश व गाव र प्रवाद । मिल्रिक्षे चर्ने प्रकृष्टि । येर्ट्रिक्षे प्रकृष्टि । येर्ट्रिक्षे स्थान मुर्थायन्त्र । श्रेस्रसान्यवायक्षः न्या । अत्र व्रेस्यायक्षः न्या । यदामुष्यायक्षः मानुस्य । क्ष.कृथ.वसीर । चाचर.कृथ.वसीर.सी.सीर.रेट.चक्रस.त । सीज.कृथ.चु । ही्चारा. भुँटः पर्छ। भुँचः प्रेषे। सर्व्यः स्रायिः नृष्टः परुशः यश्चानः स्रीतः प्रेन्। स्रीतायः निष् चर. ह्येच्या भी ह्या न । सहंद्राष्ट्रया न हु. इट विट ही सर टय श्रूट प्रथा हैं पा यदे द्वर के रेवना मराया विद्र विश्व महीर या विवि । सर्वे रादे ही ही है वि म्नि.य.चढ्रि.र्थंत्रस्.म्रीस.चम्न्रेर.य.८८। येट द्वित्यस.म्री.ट्रस.ज। यु.वट.ढ्रीट.सेजः

र्योत्यत्रेत्रस्य द्वात्य व्याप्त व्य

भ्रु.चा.जू ।

# Thirteenth chapel (see p.202)

द्र. हु. द्रै. अह्र ता । च्राचित क्रुच त्राचित । च्रे. क्षेट. क्रे. च्राचित । क्षे. च्राचित । च्राच । च्राचित । च्राचित । च्राचित । च्राचित । च्राचित

पत्राः स्ट्रिं श्रुं मिश्राः मिश्राः

जीवःसमिवःक्षःमिजःच्यःत्रस्यःत्रःस्यः। व्यनःसक्ष्मःत्रम्याशःयतःस्यसःस्यःस्यः। द्यन्त्रःस्यः स्याधःयतः स्यसःस्यःस्यः। त्राधः स्याधः स्यतः स्यसःस्यः स्याधः स्याधः ।

### Fourteenth chapel (see p.203)

ಖೆ.च<u>ी</u>.ಜೃ ।

८ हर्षः मोणः च्. चार्ष्क्ः प्राप्तरः चाश्चेशः मिः मोचः ल्लाः नटः चरुशः चार्षः स्रीः चाञ्चनाशः प्राप्तरः कृषः च्राप्तः लाशः मोः प्रचाशः मोः न्योजः प्राप्तरः मोः चार्षः च्राधः स्राप्तः मोणः श्राप्तः इत्याः वाश्वश्वशः स्त्रः चर्ष्वशः वाः यशः प्रचीटः चर्षः प्रचीतः चर्षशः चर्षः द्राप्तः मोणः श्राप्तः इत्याः वाश्वश्वशः स्त्रः चर्षाः वाश्वशः चर्षः वाशः चर्षः वाशः चर्षः वाशः चर्षः वाशः विष्यः वाशः विष्य परीर.र.चोर्ट्रताचिवास । यदः ह्रिवास.ग्री.ट्स.अज.पर.वाञ्चवास.ज.चपर. राष्ट्रे मुन्द्रे हे के क्रिके हिना या म्रम्य उन् ..... हे नाया क्रिके कि निया मुन्त तर.चै.चर्य.द्वीर.र्र.ह्यू.र्रमाश.मी.र्थश.चुर्य.र्यम्.र्पायराम्य.पर्या मीश.त.ज. र्वात.चर्न.श्रम्भ.क्ष.ह्रभ.श्.चबट.चर्न.र्ट्स.र.र्गीज.पीत्र.म्भाता.जम् चिश्वर:क्रूश.ग्री.सैवा.ची.वार्यु.स्र.चीर.त। क्रूशं.ग्री.र्रग्रीज र्राप्तर.मी.सै.क्रूवाश. क्षश्रःश्रदः चरः चित्राश्च । चरः द्विताशः ग्रीः द्रशः यः श्वनाशः रशः क्षेत्राः चीः स्वताः चीः चार्बु, चुर्.चीर. त.चार्डिटश.ग्री.र्यग्रेज.र्जाच्र. जश । चार्डिटश.श.सैचा.मैप्रे.र्यग्रेज. पिर्मरमी से क्रूनिश रम्भश स्टानर निवीश । येट से्निश मी ट्रिश भारतिये । यस जश.मी.सैवा.मी.वार्व्यूर.चीर.त.....प्रीच्र.मी.सं.क्षूवाश.र्थशश्र्यः वर. चर्वेचाश । वयः ह्रेवाशः ग्रे . ररीटः डिरः चार्ल्यः व रधशशः उरः श्रमिवः यः स्वः ह्र्यः प्ययः र्राश्चा विष्यः हित्र । यर हिवास । हित्र कि विष्य कि विष्य कि विषय हित्र विषय हित्र विषय हित्र विषय हित्र विषय सम्बद्धार्या मान्यस्य प्राप्त विवास स्ति। यह इसस कु नविस कु हिन प्राप्त प मिट श्वेट र् ब्रेट् अ.ज. खे. यप्रे. श्वियर त्. प्रेश रच मी मेश रट । के यक् शिक्य त के क्षे के के पार्ये के का सम्बर्धिया में स्थानिया विकास की के से सम्बर्धिया झ हे पर्देश रे हिंदाप दर्शन क्षेत्र गुरू <u>व</u>िका

दे.स्याद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वत्याः स्वाद्याः स्वत्याः स्वाद्याः स्वत्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद

भ्रानायं भे द्वे गाउ। ने ने ने ।

#### Fifteenth chapel (see p.205)

पर्यु रिविश्व दिस्य प्रें क्रिं की प्राप्त किर् के रिवेश के रिवेश के स्था कि स्था प्राप्त समा वर्ततर्मश्वातात्मश्चार विदायहोत्रयम् स्वाशायर्मशायद्वारा स्वीते स्वाशायि । म्री.मार्बु.म्.सटस.मीस.क्रै.क्रूमास.[मार्बु.८)च्र) . मार्शस.म्रि.मीच.ल्रज. ८८. चक्स. तपु.स्र.चिवाश.४ वर.२.चार्ट्रताचिवाश। ४च.स्रुवाश.मु.ट्रश.ज.चन्पर.स्रेट्रह् इ. के. श्रुं हेचो. त. वंशशा करे. चर्तशा ..... हचोश .श्. श्. राष्ट्र . रेग्री तार्प्य राष्ट्र । म्तित्रामित्रास्टरम् पर प्राप्ते स्रुर्रे हे हे रेन्या र्नेण र विर मुर्याय पार निर् तर्त. श्रमभ.क्य. हुंश.शं.प्रह्य. तर्त. क्रि. । वर्ड्य. चीर. व. विमयश. वाश्वम. इस. म्रील.म्री.श्व.यपुं.र्य्योजःप्रीयर.म्री.क्षं.क्ष्माशःश्वराशः यूटःचरःयखेवाश। यैटःस्रीयाशः मु.र्स्स.७ । वचास.र्भ.कूचा.मु.सिचा.म्.चार्ड्स.स्र.चीर.त.चाडित्स.मु.र्युज. र्स्रिंग्या । चित्रिंग्या है स्पूर्रिंग्युंग रिस्रिंग् मुन्या देशस स्ट्राचर चिवारा । चर स्वेतारा मुद्दरा ता चन्दर मुर्दे हे हे सिद्दे हिना या प्रस्य स्टर यक्षारा.जश .पविट .चप्रे. इपोश .श्. श्. राप्रे .ट्रे.चब्रियोची चेपोश . तप्रे .हपोश .ग्रे. र्ग्रीज.प्रांचर.मेश.त.जश.....वार्.च्र.च्र.जश.ग्री.र्ग्रीज.प्रांचर.मी.क्र. क्र्याशः इस्रशः क्र्राटः चरः चित्राया । यरः मी द्वादः बरः माणशः मार्थवः यः श्रेवः द्वावः यायारचारक्षेटार्ग श्रिवार्व्यस्थास्य स्थानायाः वान्तेयाणीः श्राप्त्रात्। देवाः क्र- प. र्. ह. ड्रे. श्र. पश र प्रीय . प्रीय्र . मी. झे. क्र्याश . लय . लेश . क्ट. यर . चिनाश . र्से । ५२ दमस्य में दम्स में क्षेत्र मन् ना मृत्य द्वार से सस्य मन् से द्वाय के द मेका स्त्रात्तिमास्य तप्र ट्रावयासहर । स्वावत्र सामसायास्य से से वर्षे क्रे निष्ठानीयायेनायायायायायाया । निष्ठो । यान्यंत्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्रायान्त । यान्यायाः क्षेत्रायान्यं क्रियास्य । निष्ठो । यान्यंत्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्रायायायायायायाः । यान्यायाः क्षेत्रायान्यायाः स्थायायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थाय

# Sixteenth chapel (see p.206)

٢٦٦٠ ﴿ إِن اللَّهِ عِلَى اللَّهِ عِلَى اللَّهِ عِلَمْ اللَّهِ عِلَمْ اللَّهِ عِلَمْ اللَّهِ عِلَمْ اللَّه रतत. पश्च.रंचा.रंतीत. बिर.ज. सं. अपू. स्र. ४२. शुची.रंट. पश्चा. रा.जचांशायर. चर्मिर प्रति देश्वि वर्षि वर्षि वर्षि प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति प्रति वर्षि । पर्रेष्रे. ट्रस्राम । यथर मेर्ट्स् हे से स्मूर्मिश महास्थाय है मिट सुवास मी वस्त्री द्रमासः मुः पुण्यः दोव्रः मुः क्षेत्रं । क्षः स्रुक्षः सः मास्रुक्षः **मु**रुः वक्षेरः वः क्षराणुः रे अद्। दर्दे र्साय। यन् मुर्दे हे हे हे अर्थ रेन्स यह्स पदे मिंबिष्टुं निर्माय मिंदर स्तु सर्वे स्वयः सुंमास निर्मा मुन्सुंमास क्रिस्य स्वर्म । चर्मपःच≡८:मुै:श्रेभशःर्वतःचर्मर। सरःभ्रःशः५। अवाशःस्व्राः५। ट्रंक्तः भ.र्ज। ४ युचरा.भ.र्ज। द्वी.रूज.र्ड्. <u>इ</u>.र्ड्.रूबोश.ग्री.झे.लय.लेश.३.प.१.जि.१शश.ग्री. रे.श्रेष् । पर्वे.वे.वपरं क्येरं हे.हे.हे.श्रे.ह्माश्चारा महारा नाविष्टे रिक्तीया प्रह्मिर क्री.भप्र.पर.स्रियाश.८८ । झि.स्रियाश.णी.स्रियाश.क्ष्मश.णी.झे । यक्षण.य≅८.मी. श्रुभश्र-र्राय-प्रमुर्। यर्ग-रा.श.५। झ्र.य.अँचश.ग्रे.५। श्रु.र्या.भ.५। झ्र. य.बेचेश.त.र्ज । ४चेट.चबुषु.क्षे.चबु । क्षे.र्र्ज.र्ड्. ह.रूचेश.ग्रे.क्षे.लय.लेश.क्रे. नि.श.चारुच। अमूर्यात् प्राप्ता प्रमानि प्रभूता मित्रा मित् म् ५.६.६.१.१.४.४ चोश वर्षश तप् हैं.ह्येचोश ४४.१४ द्रमाश मी २ मिय विद्र म्री.क्षे.क्रूचारा । शरश.मीश.३.भ.ज.५४.७४.५ चारा.म्री.क्षे.श्रेश.१.१.मा३स.म्रीश. पश्चर प्रते हे सद्

# Seventeenth chapel (see p.208)

पर्युत्र रविश्व व क्षा पर्वेर क्येर की प्रमान कि हैं है है है है जिसे हैं ना प्रमान क्र-चर्चश्रातालशारचिदाच्ये. इचीशाचर्चशाचये. इथे. कुथे. इचीशा ग्री. रेग्रीला प्रिर्म मी मार् म्यारा मीय हे सामार् प्राप्त नाश्य हि मीय ल्या राजस्य तपु.स्र.चित्रम्थ.पर्यर.र.चार्र्रताचलियास । रेप्ट्र.चालस.स्रुचास.लज.पर. मोत्रमारा । यथर मेर्ट्र हे हे स्र्रेट्र हेनाय वसस स्ट्रिय यस्य प्रमाय यप्रे. र माश्र. श्र. राप्रे. र ग्रीय. र प्रिंस. प्रश्न विमाशास्त्र समासाय समासाय स्वीतः प्रविदेश रथा चै.रट. त्.रे. चब्रि. चीचेवाश . तप्र. रू वाश . क्री. रथा चे. प्याप्त । क्रीशं. ता प्रश रचार. यप्र. शुश्रश्च. हुश्च.श्च. प्रचिट. राष्ट्र. द्व. र । रग्नेषा. प्रच्रिय. प्रचेश. राष्ट्र. श्री.सी.सी.ची. मी.कृष.त्.मार्क्.त्र.मीर.तप्.र्.तप्रियाचियामा तप्र.४ यात्रामी. १. यप्र.र्मीजा प्रिंट.कुर.र्राप्र.के.कूर्याश.र्थश्वर.यर.यवीयाश । क्रे.क्रियाश......मशिट. र्गोज.....तेच.मी.चा.क्.च्र.मीर.त.क्ष.गी.र्गोज.प्र्र.मी.क्षे.क्रूचाश.इसश. क्ट.चर.चबिनोश । चर.द्रीमोश.ग्री.ट्श.ज.ट्र.चब्रिय.मोचेनोश......वेनोश.८श. क्रुत्ता.मी.सेता.मी.कुरेर.त्र्यंर रिचीर । यित्राक्षा.श्राक्षे.श्र्र्र्र्यीय रिच्र.मी.से.क्रुत्तश इस्रशः स्ट्राचरः चित्रास्य । ५५ दस्रसः ग्री द्वार्यः ग्री द्वीदः चर्ना ग्रीटः इटः चुस्रसः श्रमश्चर्यास्त्राच्यास्यात्रास्यस्य स्त्रमः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्त्राचः स्त्राचः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राच्याः स्त्राचः स्तर यरे के अप र र वे अप अपिय प्रवार के या र वे अप विषय है प्रवार के अप विषय है । नग्-नेश-नवट र्याय-द्यंतः र्स्नेव गुरु देश।

देवै द्वी प्रशास्त्र अर्ह्न द्विर प्रस्य इसस्।

# Nineteenth chapel (see p.209)

परेष्ठ रचिश्व वर्षाया अक्र्मार्ट र्स्य मिर्द्र सामा मिश्र रामा अवर प्रेर मिर् माकेबरर्रासक्ष्यायकेष्रणीः दिन्वेषाणीः दिन्दिन्सः क्षेत्रामी सुनाः मुन्तिः वर्षः वीरायाः र्श्वचार्या मु.र्था चे (1) जश ह्वा राज्ञश्रश उर्द पर्श्वश स्तर् स्वा स्तर मुर्द जा श्रा वर्ष 'केर.'ठचर.च.चाश्रट.च.रश.,४श.मी.रेमीज.....चम्पर.चर.चर्चेचाश । चैट द्विचीश में ट्रा प्र दीया अष्ट्रची रिया ची ची हेश दा कि ची शामी रिया ची तारा हूं ची त.र्यश्रश.१८.पर्जश.राष्ट्र.१.राष्ट्र.मीर.जश.४विट.यप्ट.रीवित.प्राप्ट.जश । सि. यशःमिं यः सिर्धायदे : सुर हे : हे : से : हे र : र व : र द वर : वदे : र गुे त : द वि : सु : सु : सु क्रु्वाश क्षेत्रक्ष नर्जिवाश । क्रिं.क्रु्वाश ग्री.ट्रश जार्राजा अक्र्वा रक्ष ने र्रेट रा. पुरा रवागुःसर्रयान् स्रुवःयदे न्यानुःयस । रेनासार्स्स्यःयदे वस्टायदे यस्तानुः क्र.चोर्यः ४८.चब्रेथः हु.चोब्र्यः ह्रीयः मी.र्गीजाः रोम्ररः मी.क्र.क्र्याशः श्रमशः श्रूरः चरः चिवासा नर सुंचास मुःद्रस मुः ह्र्र या तहना हे द रादे र मुला दिर चित सा र्यट.सैच.च्रेश.चर्ज.चर.चे.च.१शश.में).....र्ग्रेज.४हर.म्रो.झे.क्रुचेश. इससःक्षः नरः चलुनास । देवे विनात । सःससः मान्यः नरः मुः चवे देव । सः

<sup>(1)</sup> Bu ston, p. 15, b.

भ्रमक्षः सर-प्रचयक्ष । क्षः माः क्षं । प्रमुक्षः स्वायक्षः सः क्षे क्षः प्रकारः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

# Twentieth chapel (see p.211)

वःश्रान्द्रस्यन्यम्। र्र्राक्षेस्रसाङ्गामदान्त्रस्य। न्यायास्क्रिमान्दार्यात्रम् वर्षश्चात्र । र्रोद्धानायाः स्ट्रान्यायः स्ट्रान्य । ह्रिः ह्रास्थ्रस्य न्यायः न्यायः यह र्मेल र विरम्भे मार्स हो में हि हे से सस र्या मार्स र विरम्भ मार्स हो सुन ल्या...मेंच....कं.सेर.चंब्रह्म.त.रा हं हैं हैंचेश में हिंसा । रता संकूच. रम्भः मुः प्रार्थे। याषामित्रे द्रमः वेशः ग्रेषः मुक्रेषः येशे विदः स्वामित्रः मुक्रेषः मुक्रेषः विदः स्वामित्रः स्व १९। सेचा.मे.कुप.म्य.चा.स्.च.स.चीर.ता.पुर्या.रव.मी.ता.स्या.ट.स्रीय.ताप्र.रथा.वी. पर्भ (1) मुश्रुद्ध रादे । रेन्। अर्थे श्रेरा न्द्रिन रेन्। स्मिर स म्येश पर्य । र्म्याश श्र्रा श्रिप्त ले इंट मी म्येश्वर र्म् । म्याश म्येश देश म्ये य मी र्गोल प्रस्र मी झे द्वारा रा । चेट द्वारा मी मार तर्रे र कवारा मी मारेन त्र्रं हे. इ. श्रेश्चरा . रेतर . रेवियोश . रेविट . चप्रु . रेग्विय . र्रोच्ट . मी. के. क्रूयोश . रेश्चर र्। रःचिवेषःच बर्वेरःक अभ्यायाया हुर्यःये मानेष्यं र्याः दे चिवेषः मानेषायः त्र.रचियाश.रचिट.चप्र.रग्रीज.४म्र. है......र.चुर.चवुर.चाचेयाश.त.र्हेज.से.

<sup>(1)</sup> Bu ston, op. cit., p. 1.

स्थल, मुंश, सुनीक, त्र र त्र व्यव्यक्ष । क्षे, त्र व्यव्यक्ष प्रमान क्ष्य क्ष

### **FOURTH FLOOR**

First temple (see p.212)

अर्थ्वट्यः स्ट्रेन् स्ट्रेन्स्येन् स्ट्रेन् स्ट्रेन् स्ट्रेन् स्ट्रेन् स्ट्रेन् स्ट्रेन् स्ट्रेन् स्ट्रेन् स्ट

<u>क्ष्यत्वात्वेद्यानुद्यत्वात्यस्य ।</u> য়**ঀয়**৾য়ৗঢ়য়৾৾৾য়ঀৢয়৾ৼৢ৾৾ঢ়৾৻৴ৢ৾ৼৢ৾য়ৢৼয়ঢ়ঀৣ৾ঀৢয়য়য়য়ৢ৾য় 新名·斯内·山内公司及·文·口·新广村·四市(1 রবাম-মুম-র্ম-র্বর্ম-র্বম-মন্-মু র্ম-র্ন্ इस. विदे रचट. मोश रामाश मिर रच श्रीय हिट। मॅ्य: मुंद: रेअ: म्हेंश: म्बिश: या अधर: सुद: देश । बटातहमासमाम्यक्रियाना भ्राविट क्रिंग्हेरे विवसायाय राजन्माय र्रो मुलःचद्रे मासुदःरच दे स्रेरःरच दगर मुस्र। रेक़र मोत्रम्भारत्याम् वराया वर्षाया य <u> বিষধ:चिश्वस:८चीर् चैं.चॅल:च.कूश:ग्री.हु ।</u> ८६स-२वृत्सः देवःकुयः रे तः झ्रेमा यरः २५ । सर्मिरम्भिरम्भिरम्भिरम्भिरम्भिरम् म्नियायायार्द्धवायायार्द्धम्यायायार्द्धम्यात्राम् <u> ब्र</u>े्चाश्र.पश्र.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.शहर.ट्वे.क्ये.र्टे ।

इस्रत्युत्यात्रम् द्वितः स्वायाः स्वर्गायम् । मान्द्रमः द्वतः द्वितः द्वितः स्वर्गावद्यः क्वेतः ना मान्द्रमः द्वतः द्वितः द्वितः स्वर्गावद्यः क्वेतः ना देवेः सुक्षान्तः स्वतः स्वर्गावद्यः स्वर्गा हे. चक्ष्यस्थाः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्

Second chapel (see p.214)
II.

रे.लर । झे.ियर.पर्नुष्टे.ज्यांशाग्री.बुरात्मश्रश्च स्थातर.रेचाता । ह्यार्.कु. क्षावर्वे,जार्टा राष्ट्रारामेष्ट्रासामिष्याकः स्त्राम्यक्षायम् पर्मिर्द्रास्य प्ययः कुः नृतः सेटः गारः ययसः सेट। ह्या सेटः सेनः सेनः सेनः सिन्दे समा र्येवसःसह्सःचिरःसर्भ्यास्याद्यायरः स्वायदे र्यवसःस्य। देवार्यः केदेः वि श्र-देनामो तस्दारावरामार्भमारायदे हो ए । दे हि तहे दाये सा ही पहरासर यर्थःस्याःचारुचाःचित्रःयस । ५६रःचायःयः स्यःयदेः स्यःदर्धरःयरः चारःस्रः। सवर मार्थर सर्मा उदालेश मु नदे तहेना हेदार। तत्र्य मु सर्दिर सर्दे र सह्यःतप्रेः अटः चक्रवः चक्रेकः याहेः चर्चवः क्रेवः यां नामाकः याक्तायः सर्वः प्रदा । अटः રુનાશ क्षु अर्कूपु स. अधर : શૂब કુट कुश . ग्री . ઇ. ग्रूचर . जू. कुब . जू. जब . चीश्र सीश । नर्या निष्ठे के निष्ठा प्रश्ना मीश श्री निष्ठा या श्री दे मूर्य मी त्राया या दे मेरिया सहर यदे 'न्याय' ख्रेब 'म्रु'स'न्स य' यर्शेन् 'ब्रुस्स 'मुत्य' सर्क्ष 'न्याय प्रवाद र्यो मिक्रेस 'ब्रिस ब्रैंर-र-चबिनोश्र-त-र्टा मैं.थनो.मैंज.त्.प्रुथ.त्.ज.श्र्मोश.त.मोरज.पै.शट. र्यदे तर्रेष अष्ट्रमा रमा सिटाई नामा ग्री स्त्रप्त रमा समा मीमा सामियायमा समायर क्षेत्र-पदि खेना केत क्रिंस ग्री-क्रीय द्रा. योष रचाय रचाय रचेश क्रीय अक्त्यर रचया च≡ट. त्र्यम्भराज । के.चेष्माक्षाक्षे.क्षे.मुट्याक्षाचस्यम् हे । देवाजाक्षेत्राक्षे.वर्षः मिर्ट रच मीच ह्य मी वसीर राज्य अरुर राय सुर राय वसूर वर्ष । मी इ.इ.जम.४ वंस.वे.४८.चक्स.तप्र.चमेरे.त । चरे.मक्र्मे.ज्.के.तप्र.चमेर.तप्र. धःभःरमभः क्रिन्द्वः सः प्रदेशः युः कुर्विदे नासे रः यः स्निसः यः यसः नायः यदे ।

> र्ट्र्यं स्वयः श्रीयशः पुंशः पुः पद्यः प्रविद्यः ग्रीय । इयः क्षयः श्रीयशः पुंशः पुः पद्यः प्रविद्यः श्रीयरः ।वः य ।

र्वट र्ष्ट्रे मिलि सेर अर्थ्ह्र साराद्ये क्रिंड्र मा उव । लर्.मी.यस्य र्ह्मिल कि.सीट्र हु. सू.समूर । ८६मामर्गिरास्थ्रायायो मार्टार्य देशेराय। श्चेट.वश.रेर.राष्ट्र.पेचोश.ग्रेश.त्रर.चोत्र.वश। र्ह्न मुःरम्यदे साथा वर्गर्याया । सर्थ.चिश्वस.स.चीर.चीर.तप्र.से.चिट.पर्र। पर्चेर.तप्र.ष्ट.प्रीट.की.सेवी.परे.चेप्र.चीड़े I सव परे देव क्रिया शिका प्रचित परि मोविका • প্রানধার্মরে বিধার বিশ্বর ক্রিনাধারী ধার্মের নারী । श्च-द्याद्यात्रे कि. चीर्ट्या मीटार्ट्या स्थायम । यशः क्रुवः दे: द्रशः त्रुः शः श्रुवशः **ग्रीशः शर्द** । ट्रमक्र अक्रुव्क्रम् मिलुः सिटाया भेशा वर्षे वस । भागायके मिन्द्रके अस्ति। दमो न माट देश द में गाय गाय समिय भेंग।

यम् भिर्मात्रम् मार्ग् भेषाः स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

सक्र्रादेवात्र्याक्ष्यायम् । स्रमायेवायान्याक्षायये न्याः स्यस्याणेस । रे.क्षेत्रः श्चेवायन्याक्ष्यः यं त्याः स्यस्य ग्णेस । हास्तर्श्वस्त्रिय्वर्ष्ण्यात्यारक्ष्णः ।

हास्तर्श्वस्त्रियः विद्वर्ष्णः विद्वर्षः विद्वर्यः विद्वर्षः विद्वर्यः विद्वयः विद्वयः विद्वयः विद्वर्यः विद्वयः विद्वयः विद्वयः विद्

Fifth chapel (see p.218)
V.

स्मृत् श्रुपः सुर्वः स

उट-नेतु-भू-भूना-घ्र-रादे-यन् दुः नार्थय । म्मुः सदे नार मीशर्या यादा नाद मुखा। यश्चर्यना नेपाय वसासदर प्यान साम्यास्त्र नार्कुण। यरे द्रिन में शर्ट स्व गुट से यम् श में र र्श्वेश.चेल.रेचे.भर.चोरश.ग्रेट.श्वेर.त.सह्र । ब. इ. त्रष्टकुब. भुे. दचाद्य. चार्य्या. व. क्या । म्रायमञ्जास दे बद्दा में दा हिर हैव। भुचाःल्र्यः क्रि. श्रुं भूगः स्रुद्धः इसः यः चर्षत्र । क्रिंग्राम्बर्ग्यदेवास्त्रीद्दिन्।सःगुटःन्वविवर्द्धन्यस्त्रद् ज्ञेनसः चन्तरः स्रु: चः स्रुरः सरः यः व्यः ईर्कः स्रुतः । वस्रायासवर सुवर्द्द हे स्वासर र प्रवयस। तर्ञै.म्)म्र्रात्यः . . . . . क्रम्बर्गाचन्त्रन्तस्य स्थान र्रः स्वाकार्भवः त्यना यर्वः मीका सहसायदे स्रा। स्थ.म्पान्यमा र्ह्नेद्र मिलिल जश मिल दीर १८ । यहेब.तप्र. विर. कुर. विर. ज. श्रु. टज. यप्र। श्च-र्यटाम्बेश्च-त्रयटाम्ब्राःस्र्ययःगव-र-क्या

रे.स्य.चंदेव.योव.चंचट.एसवोश.यी.सह्य.पंत्रीव.सीय.यं.सीव.सीव्यत्य. तप्तं.चंद्रेव.त्यं.ट.सर.चीर.श्रंशश्चरक्तं.ची.द्वेत.त्यंत्र.पंत्रेत्र.सीव्यत्यः त्रं.चंद्रेव.त्यंत्र.संत्र.सीव.श्वंत्र.योव.सीव.सीव्यत्यः.योव.सीव्यत्यः. सर्वर-देव-अर्घट-मूंज-क्रेव-श्र-श्र-श्र-श्र-श्रह्म-यद्य-द्या-द्य-प्रमुख । सर्वर-दट-स्वर-यद् । त्र-वे-अर्घ-रेश-त्रहेम-यद्य-द्या-द्य-मूच-यावे । क्रेश-र्ट-

> क्र-पद्ग-स्रोद-तृ-दिन्-दि-दि-स्वाय। स्रेन-सर्के-स्रेसस-दि-क्रे-स-स्रे। र्क-पद्ग-स्रोद-दि-दि-दि-स्वाय।

प्रश्नित्रम्भराद्वेभ्रास्त्रम्भराद्वेश्वे प्राप्तास्त्रम्भरात्वे स्रिक्ष्यात्वे स्त्रम्भराद्वे स्तर्भात्वे स्त्रम्भराद्वे स्त्रम्भराद्वे स्तर्भात्वे स्तर्भावे स्तर्भात्वे स्तर्भात्वे स्तर्भात्वे स्तर्भावे स्तर्भावे

र्यायहर्षः पर्दायदे स्त्रास्त्रः स्त्रीयः यहर्षः । त्रयम् सः यद्वे स्त्रायद्वे स्त्रायद्वे स्त्रायदे स्त् 
> Sixth chapel (see p.221) VI.

सक्र्रहे. व. कुव. चू. च्यां. पुरुष्ट्रां स्टा. मुं । श्राप्त ची. प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त

यर. इस. चढ़े. चढ़े. चैर. में भू तर्वर मी। वयः द्विमार्थः सः सः। मिटः यरे केवः मे । र्येश.मी.स्वाशायाराजातात्र्यायाः सर्क्रमान् से त्युर स्ते पाके स्ति स्ना यक्तमिक्किर् केक्ट्रिक् म्नाय ५ मुक्त महान्या है। म्बेर्दिन्रयः ५ त्वरः यश्यम्बुर्यः ५ ८ । नालश्रामी द्वीत्राश्व श्राप्तश्च नामश्चित क्रिक् द्वा है। `द्वेचोश.जश.र्थशश.तर.चीज.चट्ट.से.उट.रेट । मिर्लयमी सुनिया वासामका सर्केना १ द्विव मी। स्न.५५,५८,५४४,माड्स.५४४,५४४,१,५४४ म्निर्द्यक्तियार्भ्यः क्वीत्रस्यः याजाव । मिलक्रानसाक्रिसासक्रिमासुत्यान् स्त्रीक्रायान् नेति । र्मिशःणुः सम्बनः कुनः क्षुं रः यदः क्षुनः यद्वाः सर्वेव। देनासः दुसः नदायः दर्द्धिः स्पनः नदानः । रैअमिकेशयम्यायादेटात्हेदानद्दारार्चन । चाशर क्रिचाश चीय अधर में अक्रुट्र अधर द्वेश राप्ते। रत्रात्रस्य स्यार्यया स्वरं से नामा स्यार शरशःमीशः यर्वेषः रा.मीषः रे. योषशः द्रीरः रटा मि.भ.रभश.मे.रचाश.रच्राटश.ह्रचाश.हिर.रट । चर्ष्वादह्वास्यस्याणु स्रुक्तिवह्वासुराद्दा ।

रवःरेणरःरेष्यःवष्ट्रं सेष्यःग्रीशःग्रेषाशःवरःस्रीवश । स्रवरःत्रशःरेस्यःशःवरःवरःवरःवरःवरःश्वरः। स्रीविश्वशःवच्यःब्रिटःक्यःश्वरःवर्दः। स्रावश्वशःवच्यःब्रिटःक्यःश्वरःवर्दः।

विभागामित प्रमार द्वार देव देव देव स्था मुखा प्रमाय ८१८ नामका गुः खुनाय गुः दयः या है। र्म.मी.प्रिंट.जू.रे.तप्र.जीवाश.मी.वु। र्यटाचनायः ययप्राचनायः सदः हवाः प्राचस्यः पदे । र्तायातियायात्राम्येराताद्वराय्यसम्। ज्ञचारा पर वर्षेर वर्ष वर्षेर वर्षेर वर्षेर वर्षे पर्देव मिर्प्य मी सुनाय गी दिश इससाय। रश्मी, प्राप्त प्राप्त्रा प्राप्त स्थानिक। र्यट.चर्माय.चन्पर.चर्माय.स्रब.टर्मा.रट.चरुस.चार् । मु:स:नर्कुर:द:३८:३र:नर्कुर:५८। यरुश्रःयदे दे स्र्यं यो प्रायम् । तरिते दे सिते र्वोस मी है व वर्षा है। रताम केथ र्था मुं तिहर स्तर देवा ति हुर या। रताय. जंब भ्यः सार्वाया जंब अपने सारा स्राप्त । रतायात्रवरम् अप्रे समाधारम्ब्रिस हिमाश क्रिय रहा।

প্রধ্যে দ্রীপ্র বর্ষধ্রর ব্যব্দ প্রদিশ দ্রীক্র । रच.र्यार.रेम्.चप्र.चश्रश्याचश्राचशाचरार्यः स्रीवश । रे क्रिमामश्यायाञ्चा है यदे केदाय। मुन्तिंशःर यामाश्रयः सामशः यः द्वितः दम्ने य । য়ৢয়৾ঌৢ৾৾ঽ৽ঀ৾ৡ৾য়৽ঢ়ৢ৾য়৽৾য়ঀয়৽য়ৼ৽য়য়য়৽ঢ়৾৽ঀৣ৾য়৻ देवै द्वो प्रशास्त्र सर्वेद द्विर प्रस्ति । सवट.लश.मुँ.टचाट्र.कूचाश.क्षत्रत्र.क्षत्र.क्षत्र.क्ट.<u>ज</u>ार । ई. इ. ८ कट. मी. म् ८ सट. शेर. ह्या. स्मा मु:बेर्-मु:ब:बर्कन्।मी:वन्।ब:हे:५८ | नक्षुः सेर-१ व केव नासुस्र मी नरेव ह्रेनस ६ । क्रिंश-रिव्वेटस-इस-र्वा-वर्देश-वर्द्द-विद्यवर्द्द-वर्ध-क्रिस । यर्वा.मु.श्चेंय.जश.यर्य.त.पंचेंय.तर.क्वा। भू.चा.जू।

> Eighth chapel (see p.224) VIII.

अप्तर्भा चर्षः श्री मृत्यः स्वर्णः मार्थः यथः यथः यात्रः यक्ष्यः यद्भः यद्भः

**इ.**४र्सेज.ब्रेंचश.ग्रीश.शे. हेचोश.चश्र्य । यरे.यरे.र्वेचश.ग्रेश.परेश.ग्रेंट.सेटश। श्चेर प्रमार्भेरमः गुरार्द्येर प्रमासहर । वचाश. हुत्रु. क्र्यंश. क्रटं . यर् . यर् चिट. मीज । म् नर प्रभारी मु अना थे। 'प्रेच र्स्नेन्स नाट के प्यट मर्श्वट्स मेर् प्ये । भ्रोपशःभक्र्याःगःभःजःर्जः । दम् वद सम्मिन्नार दे कुल। र्यर्प्युत्पासुक्षक्षक्षक्षक्षक्ष र्याट्या हुँ र ये हुँ र य य । ८८.च्रीस.५९च्या.चर्च.घवास.इ.७४ । ल्किन्द्रेय क्रेय च बटा स् मिल। वयःचक्रेयःचीटशः रु.जःचीयशः पुट । <u>अ</u>दःर्रम्बर्शसः नेदेःदःर्भेष्। ज्ना भ्रुदे त्य क्रैन्य दह्मश सहर यदे। <u> </u> ह्चा.ज्.चीली.रज.प्रह्य.त.चीज । मक्र्रानेवामिः सरायाताता । सर्वित मूं भारत संदेश से से सम्बन्धित से दिता। मर्द्धद्यायायायायेयादेयादे प्राप्ती भ्र.र्माकर.कुबेरचेवश्व.त.सीजा

दुशःशक्र्यः तरः यहूर् वश । स्नवशः मुद्दावर्ग्यः प्रतिपानादशः दवः मुः ब्रिंटश.३८. हुर्. रुचा.राष्ट्र. पचिट. चोषशाग्री. शर्ष. १४८. १४८. श्राट. त्र्रा. चामर. चर्ष. म्रीया. त्र भटपं चरेनं रेतात रोष्ट् पर्यं मी चिषायान्यं । मिषायान्यं हे हे लिए। क्रिंगम् केषाया केषाया विकास मिन्ति क्षेत्र मी निन्ति कर मिन्ति क्षेत्र । निन्ति क्षेत्र मिन्ति क्षेत्र विकास मिन्ति क्षेत्र । भूदे अर्केर हेर अर्रेट मूंव केर केर वा ना निकाय रात्र र नो यदे अर्कर अस्य मेंदे रतायामी.भट्य.भर्म.ब्रेट । क्षेत्र.क्षेचारा.तर.चबिचारा.त.परा । यट.रूश.चबु.तप्र. विटानियामी र्यातमीया झामटा मी र्यवस्य । सम्बर् केर्य है सार । स्र्रिय र्याद तर्थः अभार्षः भि। भाष्यः भष्ट्यां यां भाषाः भी त्या प्राक्ष्यः द्वा क्रा द्वा ह्या ह्या व्या ঽ৾ঌ৾৽ঢ়য়ৣ৾৾৻ড়ঀ৽ঀ৾য়৽ৼঢ়৽৻য়য়৽ঢ়ৣ৽য়৽ঀৼৣ৽ঢ়ৣ৾ঢ়ঢ়ড়৻য়৽ৼ৻৽ঢ়ঽয়৽য়৽ঀড়ৢৼ৽ৼ৽ঀৗৼৼ त.रेट । ज्योश मुंश त्रिकुर कुं हैं क्वें स्टेर हिंच रेत्र अटश मेंश नाशट व. लयः श्रेंद्रायः मुक्रद्रमाः अर्क्रमाः माक्रेक्षः दर । स्माकः तकरः इ.सः मोद्रेन्द्रायः यास्रेः इ. ल.श्र्चिश.च्र्र.र.च्र्येत.तप्र.प्रष्ट्रप्रथ.यभ्रम्भ.प्र.व्यस्त. त.य. । ज्र.ष्ट्र.य.य.व.त. न्ययः वेश्वन्यः य। वेन् कुः वें र्वं र्वं विश्वे श्रेश्वर्यः श्रेत्रः विश्वर्यः विश्वर्यः विश्वर्यः विश्वर्यः यानगदाद्विराउदाइससाणुसानर्भिराच। देवस्यसाणुःदर्वसाणुःश्वेदानद्वा।

> मुैब्रतप्र.कर.मीब्रनास्थाः यात्राश्च । श्रुब्रतप्र.पर्वेचाः स्रुप्र. स्रुपाश.हट ।

र्ने नदे वि र्ने मुर्मेर स्मानसः सदे । श्चर्यरः केषः यंश्वरात्रात् वसुत्वर्दा वट.स्.कुवे.स्स.जवास.तर.सैच । य<u>ञ</u>्जसुरश्रसम्बर्धःयदे द्वद्यस्य केश। ৰম'মাদ্ৰব'বাৰে ই'ব্বিক্সুব্ধ'ৰ্মম । रे.श्रदे.चारश.ज.सेज.हीर.तप्र। सिम्स.त.रेत्र्.चर्ष्य्र्यूर्य्यम्वनःस्वरम्। ৴র্থ-প্র্রিথম-ইপম-শ্রীম-দুনাম-রেম । तर्रर तयर दमी यदे से मेथ यस। गवः अष्टिवः क्रेषः चे ५ : ये नासः ना नसः है । म्बरम्बर्दिरः हेटः इ.च. धेरा दम् स्रित् स्र नेश सुदा सेया मेन। श्रुशःयदे श्रुवः यमः सद्दान्दा निट.मी.क्षेत्री.चश्रश्चश्चर्थः देशःदेवी.देट । र्गोबःसर्क्रेमाःमाशुस्रःमीःयरेबःयः५८। अर्घट्टान्दे क्रिंग्द्रिय प्रदेश स्वार हिना। १९४१ वर् येन्स सर्वद यहे सेन्स । के.श्रद्धे.चट.ज<u>.</u>चट्टे.जुसेश.चुट । क्षेत्रसर्वत्यात्रप्तरायदे । र्गोग्रसर्वेनानाशुस्रमीसर्दित्दिरः र्रेज ।

पचिट्यं विद्याने स्थानित्र स्थानित् स्थानित्र स्थानित्र स्थानित्र स्थानित्र स्थानित्र स्थानित्र स्थानित्र स्थानित्र

Tenth chapel (see p.227)
X.

नर्सिमानु नुः हुः र्विड्रे सन् हे ह क्रुचाश.चार्रुश.रच. ह्वाश. ह्वाश. तप्र.शप्र.श दशः मीश. पर्यो. पर्य. शस्य । भर्माद्रारी दे भ्रेश भेनाश नाश्चाद्य नाश्चार राज्य स्वास राज्य के श क्षाश्चा विष्या हिन हो र कि माने निष्य हो र कि माने हो निष्य हो । सक्रमानाश्वरास्य ५५,२५,५५५ स्थित्र स्वाप्त विमान क्षा हिमान नार विना भेर ५५ ५ ५ मा स्वर २ में च क्षेना मी न ५५ है है से । स्न-नाशुक्ष-द्व-क्र्य-मु-न्नाद-क्र्य-तमु-न्यह्न-क्रद्य-पद्-नाशुट। नाश्चरः रचः क्रुः सर्वे देने देन इससः हैः चिन्ने दः सः सुरु स्माने दः यदे । यनास । मन्यः हेते पर्ना केर्यो प्रमुख्या मुः विषय स्या ही विषय अर्थे । रे.लट.श.कुन.त्रं, के.च.पर्टर । श.भेंट.कुन.त्रं, धनाश.चल्टा.सक्ट्रं कुर्त्रात्रार्थः ह्वाश्वः तरः चेवःतः पश्चः चटः द्रशः चर्षः तर्दः वरः मीः मुः त्रवः ह्य्सर् रविश्वायाय क्रेया पृष्ण मान्य क्रेयाचि । क्रिया प्रवाय प्रवास । कुरम्बेजःभक्षत्रमाश्रिभःग्रीःश्ले ५५५ म्हि म्बेचःग्र्जार्यः नवशः यत्रे स्वैदः पर्वा कःसः त्तर्त्वर्वदःक्रवर्दरःमुक्षःश्वरःवक्षःचञ्चःश्वदक्षःक्षाम्यःवःश्वेःश्वरःपर्द्वव्यव्यः भूट । उद्देश द्वांश की म्रीय त्यां स्ट्रिंट ने त्यां ने मिन्य त्यां मिन्य स्ट्रिंट । या प्रदेश मिन्य निया ने प्रत्य ने स्ट्रिंट ने स्ट्रिंट ने प्रत्य ने स्ट्रिंट ने स्ट्र ने स्ट्रिंट ने स्ट्रिंट ने स्ट्रिंट ने स्ट्रिंट ने स्ट्रिंट ने

पर्रमात्रम् स्थानुष्यं में स्थित स्थानुष्यं भ्र.रेवट.चबुर.तप्र.कंभ.र.वश्चेष.वैश.वश चर्नेथ.तप्र.क्ष.भ्रीश.मो.शर.म्.र.त.**त्रा**श । भ्रेया:संय.वीट.व.क्रेट.एक्ट्र.मीश.मीट.कुन। <del>ढ़</del>ॖॕॹऄॖॸ॔ॱॿऺॴय़ॸॱॸऺॴय़ढ़ॖॱय़ॖऀॳॱऄ॒ॺॴॸ॔ॗऻ क्रमास्यामु त्रायम्य प्रायम् भ्र. र्यट. क्रेची. यस्था. इस. तर. रची. तप्र. श्वस्य । श्चिरायमास्यमः स्रियानामः विद्यास्य स्वारा स्वा। रे दिन्द्रा ह्र अपूर्व स्था स्था स्था त्री श्रुंशश.जश.८८.ज.म्वे.कुर.कुश.क्ष्याज । चर्ने.चर्च.भ्रुचा.क्षे.चोली.जिट.च.लूश.र्ज्ञेचश । रमो.चश्र.श.भ्रींट.रमो.त.४ स्रेल.मीर.१ मो। चर्णादे : ब्रॅंट्-व्रॅं-३-ट्रम्-व्राथः स्राथः स्थाः स्था।

पर्विट्युष्ट्रेन्युर्यः यश्चर्यः यश्चरः श्चेरः सः मार्ग्रयः स्वेनः यश्चरः स्वेरः सः मार्ग्रयः स्वेनः यश्चरः स् सक्चरः देवः वार्ष्व्वाः यन्ताः पर्वसः यः यद्वरः द्वाः यः । सः प्रृत्याः यः प्रितः स्वाः यश्चरः सः सः मार्ग्रयः स्वाः यः ।

Twelfth chapel (see p.229)
XII.

क्ष्र-भृषे । ५१८-भ्रुम्याय। निट में द्विं में श्रासर मी क्षेट ये त्यस । येनाश चन्दरशे केद वश्चेर दश दर्गे वर्ष। सःरेनाः सेतः सर्दर् त्यसः क्रेंब् चुर् कीटः वर्षेन । सेना.राप्रे.से.त्राश्चा इस.च बट.नाट.टे.मीया स.कुर.पर्रर.लट.मिल.चर्.चर्ट.नाश्च.१ ब्रुंद्र विदे द्वो भेग्रम् १ ८ वृद्द वदे द्वाय सद्द वस । त्मूं न्याय प्रमः यदे न्यायसः सु । पर्चेशः हुं ४ कुं यः नदुः प्रचिटः नविशः नटः देः कुयः । र्दुयःर्द्धसःयःर्सेन्।सः ५ हेनः देवः देवः गुः ५ वेव । म्रिसरा पत्रदार्य हर्षे देने किया सर्वत है र प्रहेव हैट। मीयायद्वायम्बर्धायात्रम् । द्यान्यः सेन् यदे ह्यः केन् नदाने कुत्य। <u> नविश्वाप्तः मुक्षः श्रुर्यः स्वर्धः केशः मुक्षः ।</u> भु.र्याचर्वरातप्र.चीलाभक्षराप्रह्याताला।

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वृश् स्रिश । ह्य क्रे.ज. श्रु र. त्र्रिट . च क्या ताया च क्र्य . च पुर . च्यू श. क्री . च्यू . च्यू

भी-वर्ण्न्याक्षेत्रः स्वाप्ताविदान् र्यात्रः शुः ह्वार्यः यत्रः स्वाप्त्यः । न्यंत्रः नृत्यात्रः स्वाप्त्यः विद्यात्रः यात्रः नृत्यः याः स्वाप्त्यः व्याप्त्यः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः विद्यात्रः विद्यात् विद

५१८.४ वर रेचे. वर १० मीट चीश લુશ હવા દ્વારા સુદય વાદા | ्रमो भेमाश स्र म्म मुश पुरा दश। रमाय वरेषे रयाय वर्षे र त्येय मुर रेम। वयः द्वदः यगादः थेः वः कः वः सन्गायसम्बद्धन्द्र। ৴ম.হব.मी.সঙ্গুত্র,জুনাম.ইমম.মীম। श.चोलजाशदश.मुश.चस्त्र.त.८८ । अर्घट मूं या श्री व नद्मा न उद्या या न सूट । नग्-विशंध-५८-वर्-भेन्। बुचास-रस-पाय-र-मिय-तःयु। भुःरेयटाकुर्यूष्ट्राझियोःयश्रभागी । ह्रेंचसःगुक्षःसुरःदःदम्यूचःगुरःद्वा। र्गोव अर्कन रेव केव नाश्वरामी मुक्त स्वराप्त । मुः तत्र्यः नह्यः यः सेन् यदे वने सः यः न क्रिंग-रिवेटश-इस-सर-रना-सदे-विकास्तरसामुस। श्चितः तथः हेः स्टरं यद्यायः वित्रः स्त्रीयः यदः स्त्री । सं याः वै।

#### DOME

# First temple (see p.232)

क्र.चरे.जमक्ष.सी.मीर.कुमा.धि.का.रेका.ता.क्षेत्रका.रेट.रेग्र्य.काक्र्मा.मीश्रेष्राजा. चोश.दाश.सैचा.दक्ष.जू । पह्नान्द्रेव निम्नस्य व प्रमुद्धे मानेव मान हे हैं दे । रे क्षेर्या असः मुडेम् प्राय्य स्थापि म्या निर्देर त्यस् विराधर तयनाश राष्ट्र समाश है अविशाव हे ते त्रि त्र हो स्था विरास्त्र । र्पयः स्वास्यान्ते के के दो या सुना पर्याया क्राम्याभाष्ट्रीट वसाययमारा द्वीन्यामाने द्वार उत्तर द्वार योगाय द्रमायर कुर्र्र्र्र्र्र्य यह स्रिक्श म्यायर वह वायह । . वहनामानानान्यस्यानसमानानसमान्यन्ति। ह्र्यतःश्रदशःमेशःल्ररं चिव्यत्रं रःवः तः सैवाः पश्य। प्रिंट नर्ष अर्थे जश्र रेग रेश की में से की जाने में। चर्वान्त्रेशः मञ्जद्यः क्रियः चर्त्राचः महासः कृषाः विषाः मीराः मान्यसः वसः । सैंचश.तपु.च.रेथ.चुर्द्ध्य.ठचीश.चैट.चीश.रच.चालुश.तश। इसम्बारम्बारम् द्वीतानुन्त्रम् यदि क्रिंशाया यहा । धरं.जभःमीरःचिवोशःधिरःह्रः तश्र्यः जुचोशः जुचोशःतरः चैश । भर्षेत्र.तपु.जम.वेश.वेट.क्षेत्र.ध्रीट.र्.ह्रेव.भह्र.वश ।

स्ताः स्व द्रमसः गुसः ८ ५६ ५ नि १ १ व केव र्षेत् वे ५ १ वयन्यारायि निगवन्य देर देर द्यं अर्क्षना या सुना वर्षया थे। मैज.यपु.र्वेष.कर.यकेष.त.यसंट.यर.विश.येटश.पुट । र्श्याम्यामीक्षेटार्यासुयानेन्त्रीयादिक्रन्। र्रे. है. एक ट. मीश अट्ये सर नियर नियर नियर में है है ते निया । यक्षेत्र:सॅट:ईश्रश:ग्रीश:यक्षेत्र:त:ज्योश:तर:क्वेंट:चीर:क्वा । র্মুব্যবমনাম দ্বা বিদ্ব ময় স্ক্রিবম ক্রব্য মিম। इमाश्रामाञ्चमाश्रापञ्चराज्ञेष्राचनुर्तराञ्चरा न्ग्रिंगमर्क्रमामश्रुमायासीसुन्निन्यास्त्र। मिया अर दिस्ति मिर्मियम् समिति । मिलार्प्र, मिश्रशा जियाशा क्रुशार टाश वर्षा तर सिटि। यस्य तह्र्य ग्याय मी स्वीत्र यात्वा स्वयस स्यायस या । क्रूशःमुतः रवः वद्दंगादः व ३००० राष्ट्रवारः यायेशः सब्स्तर्ते, त्वु तः नाबस्य वस्व दार्दर वर्ता । यः अः इस्र अः मुः प्रवाशः दुर्गादशः ह्वा शः सुरः दि । सर्य. ताथा शुभशा उर्यः शटशः मीशः ह्यः येषुः द्वीरः । क्रिंशःमाःकेषःर्यः द्रयायः दिष्टिरः यदेःकेषः ५। ८६्स.वि.म्रीट.२.वि२.तर.८समास.त.स्रो वन्यान्यान्याः वियाक्षेत्रास्य क्रियान्त्रे । रेट्र-विभाराष्ट्र-बट-मी-स्र्वेम्श-चिक्रभ ।

ण्याकात्तरः वृक्षः तत्ते त्यम् द्रात्तदे स्ट्रेरः त्यावाका ।

रण्याः त्रात्रः क्रेत्रः क्रेत्रः क्रियः त्यम् द्रात्तः द्रात्रः द्रात्रः क्रियः त्यम् द्रात्रः क्रियः व्यक्षः विद्यवेद्यः विद्यवेदः विद्यव

रे.केर.भुष्ट्र.रेवट.त्.क्र्यंश.क्री.प्राप्ट्र.ज्य.वर्ष्ट्रीय.वर्ष्ट्र.यू.क्री.वर्ष.क्री.वर्ष.क्री.वर्ष. रच.चस्य.पाय.च बट. जस्माय. त.ट्.क्रेट.ग्री. धमाय. देश. स्री. जिस. प्रमुट. ग्रीय. क्रेय. श्रुपु. यैश.रापु. चर. ह्यूंचोश. मी. चिष्ठा. लश. चिर. मी. रे यैश. व. युर्श. केंब. उर्रश. इस् यर द्वर सहर में द्वर के रामित के निर्मा के रामित स्वर के रामित स्वर के रामित स्वर के रामित स्वर के रामित स सर्व. हे. च. १. च. कुच. त. ५ ४. त्. कुच. चे. इ. कूच स. की श. चचे थे. त । सकेश च बच. म्। सिमाम् १४४ वर्ग्नर तासिकार सिकार सिकार विषय विषय मिनेमार प्रति प्रस्ता मर्टा च द्वार्य मार्थ सर्टा के स्ट्रि क्रि. स्ट्रिस स्वयः मेव क्षेत्र व स्वयः द्वार स्वयः क्षेत्र स्वयः क्षेत्र वर्षेत्राद्धस्यायाचेत्रार्वेनार्यस्य । दे.चबुद्यान्वेनास्यात्त्रेःस्रानास्याः स्वास्याः हुब.चुब.चस्चनश.कब.क्सश्चाचीश.ज्ञाचारा.चन्त्रस्थाया। श्ची.पर्जे.क्सश्चामी. सुनानी नामका अर्केन यदे हेन वर्केन मुक्तान केना यदे न्याय अर्देन न मुराय । चिवासाम्निः क्वाराध्याप्राप्तान्तरम् यात्रे स्माना ह्वासाद्य संग्रीत्राप्तान्त्रा । रे. स्पृरं चर्णर त. वे । वेट स्वित्र ग्री. चट त. प्राप्त त. प्राप्त वित्र मीर मीर हे. १९८२६स पदे ५सानु ५८ चॅ १६ ६ ५म्डेट्स मुः सृष्युन मुः केर चे नार्डे वॅर मुरः यदै : इ. यदे : रेग्रिज : दोर्च र केव : ये : हे र : बिचाश : टे : अर्थे ट : व : ईमा : यः उव : इसश : दव

ॳॖॕॻॣढ़॓ॱज़ॖऀॱॸ॔ॻॹॱॻॸॱढ़ॻॖऀॸॱॻॱॸऻॱॴॾॴॱक़ॗॴॱऄॸॱॶऀॱॶऀॱढ़ॼॴॶॿ॔ख़॔ॱय़ॱॴॱ श्चिषः तप्रः त्रवः स्वयः यशयः मीशः भ्रः विदाः दाः नृषः द्रावे । सः वर्षः नृषे । दृष्यः । कुंबे.त्.चिबेबन । ८८.ज.धूंच.२त्वे.सटस.मेश.चेश.चशट.च.२८.चे.मे.वर्षस. माकेबर्दानामा स्वादक्षेट र्योद्दा प्रदेशका स्रोद्धार मावका स्रुवा राज्यका मुक् चलेर्-र्द्ध्यःमीः इसःमलिमान्सः ५५ : चःचले : यसः ५५ रः श्चिमः र्द्ध्यः मनः रमादः श्केटः र्यदे, चर्बर जिमाश मार्थ, त्र चिर्द्धा हे.ज.पाय रचार श्रेट स्प्र मिलेट जाश हे. ययस.सुप्रे.श्रेभ.एचीर.२.वीशिटश.त.भ.चोर्ट्चश.त.२.ययश.मुे.श्रैंभ.ये.ज. श्चीश्वादाप्रे देशायास्याम्बुद्धायाः यु त्रू त्रात्यामु गु त्येशाम्बेशमी हार्यवसायाः য়য়য়৽ঀঢ়৽য়য়৽য়ঀঀঀ৽য়য়ৢঢ়য়৽য়৾৾ৼ৽ঢ়ৢ৽ঽঢ়ৼ৽য়ৣ৾য়৽ঢ়৾য়য়৽য়ৢ৽ড়ঢ়৽য়ঀ৾ৼ जियोश.ग्री.रे.ययश.योशिश.त्र्रं क्षेत्रायोवियो.योशित्श.स्र्रं,ग्री । योथ.रेयोठ.श्रेट. र्रात्रे मिलिट रेट स्राप्त मियायर पर्मा तर । र्मेया प्रमिर स्रास्थाय स्मार यर विग्रिन् । प्राञ्च प्रशास्त्र के अञ्चर्म विते वालि न्सर विन्दान वाले वाले वनार्गायानायाः नारार्गरार्गरार्गराम्यान्त्र्यर्ग्ते । स्रामी प्रीयाप्राप्तराहेराया इस्रायः देव केव द्रुयः पुति मिले सेर र्ये ५८ तमा येते मिले ५सर र्येर ५५मा <u> १८.च.स.२स.तप्र.चोश्नर.चीश.ण</u>ेट.ट्र.केर.चेश.४.४ घर.चोश्नरश्चा पाय.रचाठ. क्षेट.र्घरु.चिवट.चाश्रामा.१४४.८८.४चाया.च.लट.श्रु.क्षेट.चश्र.टु.केर.चेश्र.श्रु । प्रिव,व,क्र्य,पचिट.चविद्याताः स्चाद्याता.व.द्यनावट.ची.ई.ड्रापर्सट.च.र्मीपाप्ट्रिर. मुी.बट.बंश.वधूर.बुट.र्रे.हे.झे.स्.लंश । र्रे.हे.२.वंट.क्वे.र्स.२.७ंश.त.२८.४वेट. यर दिर मुँ र्मु यर विर सुरिय लेश मासुरस याया यहेव वस हैं रु से रे र् त्म्रोयायर द्वार्क्ष क्रिम्स दे हिते रट प्विष र प्रीष मीशान क्रिय छेशाम् शुट्रायाया चरेरे थेश के क्रुचेश हे. इ.चेश . शेट . ये. आ स्टिश स. स. से. त. देट । ८ हेश श. चंट ट. रे.केर.चर्डर.र्। येशरेवोठ.क्षेट.हा्क.स्रे..ह्य.व्री.यीज.टीव्र.मी.क्रि.र्जार.टीव्र. लिया.कुरे.त्.यशिटश.त.ज । ४५.मुप्.२भ्रुयाश.याश्वज.याश्वटश.यीट । स. न्द्रभ। अर्क्केन्टर वेटर्न्टर से निन्दर मुख्य सम्बन्धर य मुख्य सम्बन्धर विकाश्च । वटामी है। चरास ५८। विचाय सन्दर्भ १८। ई. ह. ५ वेवसाय देससा ५८। <u> इ. ह. ५ वैट. व. १४१. कैट. १८२. चोंकेट ४. मोट. ५ दूर. ५ मोक. यप्. जैवास. यप्रे १ कै.</u> क्र्याशः सर्मारः येशः ह्या हि. क्र्याः जायायः तः स्रायर्मार्यारः र्यारः र्या चिश्चर्यः यः इस्रयः न्नः सः द्र्यायः इस्रयः मुः चित्रेरः यः चित्रः राग्यः त्रारः स्रयः चित्रः सर्दराखन्द्रपुषार्थ। क्षेत्रक्षरार्द्राहेत्वुदावरारेशत्वादाक्षार्थरावन्द्र णिट तिम्रोय प्राक्ष क्षे स्र नाम्रय पर मास्रद्य परि तिवर र प्रमास्र । र्षेत्र ८)स्र-कुर्रास्-रेष्ट्-क्रिय्-तर-क्ष्य-या-य-र्स्-र्यना-भ्र-सिवा-मी-यक्ष-यप्-र्यीजः ८ प्र्र । झ्रेंचन गु. मे.च.भ्र. न झ्रेंर त.से बा.में. च क्ष. चट्ट. र गुण त्राप्र । बच निट. म्। मं. ४. ५४. कुष. ४ चे ट. ५४. से मा मी. चढ़. तप्र. र मी. म. ४. विट. पर मी. मी. ४. र्र्य.ल्र्र.चेंच.त.सेच.में.चढु.तष्.र्यूज.र्ध्यूज.प्रंच्रक्ष्य.चढीचाश्र.श्र. चर.सूर्यू. चैटार्स्चेचाश्वामुद्धान्त्र्व्यः है दिवैदश्वामुः नाश्वः द्वेशः मुः स्वृत्यः नाश्वः द्वेतः स्वृतः स्वृतः स्वृतः क्र्याणु न्युत्य तिर्दर केदार्य निवास । देवे से ८ दि है ५ है ५ है ८ यी है ८ सा मी समाय देया क्रुचा.मी.सैचा.मी.चार्यु.च्र.चीर.राष्ट्र.चीडिंदश.मी.र्योजिंग.पोच्र.क्रुयं.चर्वेचाश । र्स् म्ट्रिय् हेर् हेर् देवेटश मुः खेर यश मुः खुना कु मर्डे वर्र मुर यदे यश मुः र्मुयः ८ वर्षर के देश प्रतिवास । वय में मार मो मार्भर के मार में हिंद वर्ष स्थायर स्रूट सह्र.सियाःमेः यक्षःतप्रः रग्नेषः प्रांत्रः यक्षेत्राशा रग्नेषः प्रांतरः कुरः त्र पर्दः समसः ઌ૾ૢૺ<sup>ૢ</sup>ૹૢ૽૽ૡૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૺઌૹઌ૽૽ૢ૾ૺૹ૱ૹૹ૱ૣૼ૽ૼ૽૽૾૽ૣ૽ઽૣ૽૽ૢ૽ૺ૽૾ૢ૽૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૽૾ૺૢૼઌૡ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૺ૾૽૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૾ૢ૽૾ૺઌ૽ क्षश्चायविवास । यर.मी.सक्सशःक्षशःव.ह. ह. रमिट्यामी.वासट.य.लेश.यवे. मुनाःश्चाराः वसुन्दर्भराः चलुनारा। सः चतिन्तुः ताः दिनः केर्यः दिनः देवाः र न्तुः यः प्राप्तर मी र्वेशर्ट मा पर्वर प्रेवश राष्ट्र स्र र मि में में में या सबर अंश इस्र.म्रील.ह्रीय.झॅ.चाश्वंश.ट्र.कु.इस्रश.ट्राज.अक्ट्र्या.जच्रोज.तर.झॅ.सट्र्या.तेया. भक्ष. मि.म्.पंत्रायक्ष. पश्चर. या. श्चारायायायायाता त्यार्थाया स्र पर्तितार्थः यपुरमुद्दार्थः यरः यमूर्यः यात्रः विवाश । यरः मुद्धाः यावायः लश्राघट नेश्रा पर्दे वि र्च र्ट अर्थर राष्ट्र क्षेत्र राष्ट्र क्षेत्र राष्ट्र क्षेत्र राष्ट्र क्षे ८२.४भश.चिवाश.श् । ४२.मी.चाट.ची.झॅ.स्र्चियाश.मी.क्रेट.४.ट्र.श्रेभश.सेचा.मी. मारुमान्तर, र्गीया प्राप्त नविमाशास्। हिं हिं हिंदे म्राटमी र्यका व सामिर निमान नाकेश्वारात्रहेनाहेवानाश्वयायशास्यायर सुधायते स्राधुनाकु केरायां नार्डे विरा मीर.चर्.स.चर्.रेज्ञात्राच्यात्र्याचेत्राक्ष्याः चित्रेत्राह्यायाः मीर.चर् मुै.८मूर्-११्य.ज.झ.ल.४्य.वे.जस.झ.२८.च्ब्र्य.त.च्य्रेश.चर्च.जंश.द्वेर.८र्स्य. सुरामा तर्मेन प्रते । चलेन र्स्यान प्रामान न न प्रते । चलेन रस्या माकेश पश स्व अपे प्राचीश शं चिश श्री निष्ण प्राचित के र र रे पे पे से र मी र्तिट. बर. चोलश. वे. चिश्वश. चोशिश. देश. मैं ये. मैं ट. सै.चो. मैं. चढ़े. तप्रे. र्णुय पर्वर निर्म निर्म कर्रे हे हैं अहर सुना मु नि निर्म रिणुय प्रियर निष्म । चर सूर् हैं हैं बोश ग्री प्वार विश्व नाश्य नश्य मुरा मी या मी नाश्य क्र ग्री खेना मी मार्थः त्रान्ति । त्रीयः द्रात्ति । द्राति । द्राति । विष्यं । विष्यं । विष्यं । विष्यं । विषयं । <u>चार्रिशःर्थशःम्वीतः म्वी.र्यवाराः रक्षः शूचाःचीःस्वीम् मार्युः स्र-मीनः राष्ट्रः चीडित्रः ग्रीः</u> र्गोपा प्राप्त के स्वापन । नाट मी मिट से मिश में दिन का मिश्र मार्थ सार्थ से मिल.मी. र्र. हुर, र्याक्ष.मी. श. यद्र. र्योषा राष्ट्र । रेट्र. र्याव र्र. हु. र्याक्ष.मी. चिंद्रसः भुः द्भुषः द्भिषः द्भिः द्भुष्यः भुः द्भुषः भुः द्भारा भुः द्रशः भुः र्ग्वेजत्रियः । रेट्र.केट.व.इ.ह.रचाश.ग्री.जश.ग्री.रग्रीज.टोक्ट.र्थेशश.चिवाश. श्र । र्गोपात्र्यरक्षिर्यात्र्रम्भश्रामी मेट सुनाश मी वर अक्ष्रश्रम्भश्रम् ਸਿਆਨਾ.ਜੀਕੀਆ.ਖੋਆ.ਸ੍ਰੀ.ਟੇਰਟ.ਰਘੇਟ੍ਰ.ਬੋ.ਆ.ਰਥੈਟੇ.ਹ.ਖੋਆਨਾ.ਟੇਟ.ਰਟ.ਸ੍ਰੀ.ਜੋ. भक्षश्नः द्वेशः द्वे सि.स. ह्वासः च कु.र्चाः न्टः स्त्रेचाः श्वाशः चकुरः न्टः द्वाः मीः चाः য়য়য়য়ঀড়৾৾ঀ৾ৼ৾ৼ৾ৣঢ়য়ড়ৼ৻ঀঀৼ৻ঀ৻৻ঢ়৻ঢ়য়৻ঢ়ঢ়য়ড়ৢঢ়৾য়ড়৾ৼ৾ঢ়৻ঢ়ঢ়ঀয়৻ मुद्दे हैं मोर्बेर क्वेब हैं है मार्खमार्दे रहें है लिमायाया हैं है मादब हैं है बमार्थ इ.इ.इ.स्.इ.जर । इ.इ.दे. सह्र रेशन संस्ट्री सह्य का से सह्य की क्षेत्र कुटायायशाचिटायायबुरायम्रीतार्याहर्षे सुष्ट्रायायशाणु र्यमार्थक्शासुटाकुया केषाद्वसार्घसार्थसालि द्वानानिष्ठसाद्वा नार्यदादासर्वदार्याचेदानी स्नाद्वस्य चलुनास । दर्दे देन मी मार्चे में चर्क्स स्व दर्भ दस्य समायर ह्या सहर के विदे भ्राप्तरी भ्राम्प्रान्यरायां यर्वायां वराक्षेत्र स्वायां प्रति वरा <del>देव.२.४८.४.७</del>४.<u>५४.२७,५४.८७,६४.२.७</u>४.३८.च७५८.ल४.५८८.च्.५४.१५४४.च्री. रम्बारा मी क्षित्र परमा मी ....रयार कवा है रमी या दार्घर मी दिवा व प्राप्ति या निवरभेवर्वे॥

> २क्वीयात्रीयरावश्चास्याम्बेशसक्वीत्रास्याम् २क्षेरावर्षस्यात्त्रास्यामुन्त्रीतस्यक्ष्मान्स्य । इत्यादर्भरामुन्त्रस्यामुन्त्रस्यान्यस्य

रे अदि कुषासर्द्व है या वर्षित या दि । र्दे. इ. ५ कट. २ ट्रूश. में. हें बे. पि. के. की। सं.ए विभायदाय बुराजवारा तर वर्षेर पर् वर्गिर्याविकर्राः झावर्शे सामसायाधे । इ.श्र्रापस्रितराचेरातप्रावितास्य। रवो.चद्य.चन्त्रंश.चाक्रेय.इय.क्ष्य.रचत्रा.चीच.मीक्ष । र्चा.तर.चम्रीश.वंश.जचाश.तर.चर्मेचश.त.ल्व । रे.केर.चस्रैयश्र.तप्र.रेज्ञ.च.मे.क्र्य.पर्रेश । श्चैक वर्षाकेक ये तिविस र्टावरस य र्टा नीश.तर. ७ वश. हेर्चा. पर्सेच. तर. चुर. त. १ अश । श्चर-र्-ब्रु-भेर-वृद्द-द्धवःर्षयःयर-वृत्त्। माटारमासकेराहेबाकेबार्यायहै । र्युनासःसुःसुसःसूनाःभःनुनःनार्नेदःनःनः। <u> ५१.ल.र्न्य.२.च्</u>राम्याय.५र्ट्य.च.स्याय । प्राचित्राचित्राक्षित्राक्षेत्राक्षेत्राच्या निट्रनामर्केन्द्रेन्के के पर्ने मर्वेट नर्ट। वैशासमानुकानसान्दान्दायोदारदान । र्.र्ना,र्गेथ.ग्रेट.वेट.क्षेत्रःसक्र्मा.र्मा उचीर । नार्थः स्रवशः ग्रु: ५ व हुव यः १ ४ व् के । द्विनासःसर्भसःगानः ५ ५ र विद्यम् सः यः ५८ ।

প্রবর্ণ নের প্রথম প্রথ শ্রী বর্ণার কুর্নার প্রথম এটি। त्र्ययाद्रासुन्दिन स्वाप्तरास्त्र वर्शर-वंभश्नर-दाय-मुश-प्रेन्थर-पर-दिय-त-प्र। ૹૄૹ.ૡ૽૾ૺઌ.ઌૣૡ૱ૹૹૄ૮.ૹ૾૽.ૹૣ.ૡ૱ૡ.ત.૮૮ | लियामिश्रश्चर, बुट, शुन्ध्वर, सेचिश्वर, यरे । ज्. १३ श न मोदी मोदी र पा ले पर पे मी। झ.प्रा.कर.जंचनश.ज्.ह्मा.सेंब.क्रूमाश.चेट। क्ष्यःश्चितःकेःबिटःदरःत्यःवस्रसःयःग्व। क्रिंश-५८-अध्यक्ष-धर-वर्ने-स्वा-द्रम्य-धर-विन्। क्य त्वा नोर्नाश्चाराये त्विर त्वरश्चेश उर्णा । ख्यःदनः भेरः नासुस्रः र्द्धसः सघरः नरे : श्चेरः दस । र्ग्युव:अक्ट्वा:अक्ट्र्र-पं.भ्रु:श्रुं.चर्भुव:चल्वेव:पर्य । शरशःमीशकुः ५६ ३५ तः स्वाधरामः स्वा। र्गोदःसक्ताः १दःकेदः नाशुक्षः मीः मैदः नर्मनकः ५८। मुः २ त्रसः वह्यः वः सेरः यदे वरेषः यः १०। क्रस-देवेटस-४स-तर-८च-तर्य-वेद-वश्चिस । श्चर्यायमाहास्यायन्त्राचित्रायम् । क्षिमाश्चरम्प्रस्य स्थान्य मान्यस्थ वर्गा श्रीकार्य प्रते त्रोमाका क्रेक् यंका मिया यर मीर क्रिमा भूमाजू। श्रेंट्र ३ ने हैं।

## Second temple (see p.242)

বহুদার্ম। মৃ.ম.২৫.গ্রহ্ম.শূর,২৫.বি.গুব.গুমর,২বে,১রমর,৫২.দা.রীনা.

चेत्र.क्ष.क्षेट्र.शोचंट.ट्रीट्स.श्च । ठक्तमाश.तप्र.जश.मीश.भ्रीच.मोक्षेश.श्च.पह्य.जमाश.तर.चक्ष्य.तप्र.श्चेंश.

भवितु र्वर पुर पुर रेश से अर रेवर केवर स्था मूर्य सिवर रेश प्रति । विकास स्था सिवर रेश सिवर रे

यभ्रींर्'त्म् त्राध्यक्षरं उर्'ग्री । श्रुमाक्षः हेत्रे त्र्रे चेर ग्रीव वक्षः दर्से च र्यमा प्यक्षः भ्रीव प्रमीका

सिनातक्य। भ.इना शिवःश्रापात्तार्यमार्यवः हिवः धरः तप्रः प्राप्तः हिनः श्रीवः सहरः सिः सः प्रः

यक्षेत्र प्रमाकृत्य वि द्राधित्य प्रमानि । स्र प्रमानि । स

यरेश्-रा-प्रवि-क्र्य = मा-पा-प्रवि-माक्र्य-प्रवि-प्रव

রবার্থ বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কাল বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব বিশ্র

स्यूची.चिश्वंश्वायः स्वेची.पंश्वायः । स्वं।ताशायक्षी.पविशायम्यायः भ्वत्।यः पविष्यः पविश्वः पविश्वः प्राप्तः स्थाःस्त्रीय । स्वान्त्रात्मेश्वान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्थान्यः स्थानः स्यानः स्थानः स्यानः स्थानः स्थानः

प्रमाश्चित्रः स्त्रीत्रः स्त्रीत्रः स्त्रीतः स्

रुचाश.च<sup>िं</sup>डीचाश.पच्चेर.राष्ट्र.लज.पर्टच.रच.मैश.पुट ।

स्वासायर मुसायदे न्यूर्याय दि सुरायन । प्राप्तास्य प्रमुद्धा सुरायदे न्यूर्य प्राप्ता । द्राप्ता स्था पर्चे र मुद्द्य सार प्रमुद्द्य सार । स्था मा चित्र स्था पर्चे र मुद्द्य सार प्रमुद्द्य सार ।

तरे देर भ्राप्ता के स्त्रा स्थाय स् षष्ट्रच.मु.स्.स्च्रेच्राश.ग्री.मविजालक्षांघटामु.रयिकाय.धयारा.कुय.सूपु.स्नाम्.वारा इ. इ. चार्य मी. भार्य हुए स्थि पर्यातयमा इ. के. च च बुब मार्श्वर प्राप्त माश्वराष्ट्रि मैच.ल्लामेश्वर्यर्याम्।रयिश्वर्याचिषाश्वरात्तः मैथ्यप्रयश्वामेश्वर्यर्याः स चर्विचारा। पर स्त्रेचारा ५८ वय स्त्रेचारा मी व्याचारा या हो ८ व स्त्रेचारा चर्छ दे सारसः मैश.मि.मैय.ल्जा । प्र.मी.रविश.य.चिषाश.त.८८.४सवाश.तप्र.चायश.चस्य. केवर्यान्यकः द्रमान्यरान् । द्रमान्यक्षेव द्वसः नः त्रान्यक्षायः व्यमान्द्रेवः र्यक्षः यः चिन्त्रयः यः मुः यमाः मो शिनाकाः अयः व्यक्षः रटः रचो सक्षेयः यः अस्त्राकाः यद्रः ८ विर मी दश भरे तथ नध्र र य नड्ड र न्यूर त से कु विश से ज र ही थ त ही. त्म् वस्तराउर-रर-राम्भेर-रा इस्राय-विवाय स् । क्रिक्से मेरिनी-र्यकाय इता <u>५व</u>ुँरःसर्क्रेण्'में नेशर्यणीःसर्यार् स्थार् स्वेर्यये रसायु र् मेचेनश्रादात्रस्था उर्जे श्री दिः नाशिर दिः धर्मश्रामश्राद्ध नामित्र । म्रेर्रर्प केर द्वेश क्षेत्र प्रमु श्वे विषय स्था मिर्ग प्रमा मिर्ग प्रमे विषय मिर्ग प्रमा मिर्ग प्रम मिर्ग प्रमा मिर्ग प्रमा मिर्ग प्रमा मिर्ग प्रमा मिर्ग प्रम मिर्ग मिर्ग प्रम मिर्ग मिर्ग प्रम मिर्ग प्रम मिर्ग मिर म्बेय.चर्य्यर.तप्र.र्ग्रीज.प्राप्टर.क्षय.त्यविवाश । स्थित.चर.स्वेचाश.ग्री.क्षेट.य.चेर. क्रीयःक्ष्मःचमुः भ्रःपद्धःयःवस्यःमुदः यद्भैःने नेवेनसःयःक्षसः मुःध्यसः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः श्र.ल.पुर्म.पु.र्मुल.प्रीच्र.कुर्याचिनाश । देवे.प्रचायर्ने चित्रयाचिनाश रा.

वश्रश्च छर् मु स्रामाश्चर वनाश्चायायाया स्वाप्त निर्देश स्था यम्.जि.चक्ष.त.वक्ष.चिट.चप्र.८र्ट्र.तप्र.८चट.सैचा.म्.८ग्रीज.८प्र्र.कुर्य.त्. चिवास स् । सुर् वय स्वास में हिट वर् ने चिवास माने नास य समस उर में से चिश्वर विचाश चाश्वर च क्ये र च्यूर र च्ये र र दे र र के र स्वेश र हे थे र है थ त. थश. चैट. चर्ट. लीश. कुथे. शर्ट. चश्चैच. घचश. मीश. च्ट्रे. र्र्णीज. टीस्ट. कुथे. त्. चिवारा । रेट्र. र्या. ४. पुर. द्वेष. श्वंत. चक्चे. जि. चक्च. रट. चाराट. चक्चेष. चर्णेर. क्वें. ড়ৢৼ৻৸য়৻ঀৢৼ৻ঀ৾৾য়৻ড়য়৻৾ঌ৾য়৾৻৾ঀয়৻ৼয়ড়ৢ৾৻য়ৼ৾য়য়৻ঢ়ঢ়৻ৼঢ়ৢ৾৸৻ त्रिरःकेषः त्राचिष्यश्रा रक्षेयः त्रियः द्रियः केषः त्रीः इस्रायः क्षेरः मीः नरः पर्टे.ल्य.जिपु.अष्ट्र.राष्ट्र.के.स्.र्थात्रभाषा चित्रात्र । स्त्रियः प्राप्ताः मी.पर.यदा र्थात्र वःमुलःराःक्रेवःराःचलःमरःमीःसर्मवःराःमार्सःदार्मरःमास्यसः इससः चलुनासः सि । पर्युत्रे स्वर क्रेष्र मार्ष्यः प्राह्मर मार्श्वस मि मुन र्ख्या प्राप्त र प्रवे से दि र र चब्रिट्स.राष्ट्र.रेम्स.ग्री.श्रुव.चर्मा.श्रुप.राष्ट्र.के.चत्र्म्सामस.रा.रेत्र.क्र.क्रु.केष्ट्र. मुलासर्वन्यसासर्दि । मर्डिनिर्मर मिमुनिर्भागान्य वर्षायदे र्द्वनम्बर्भानः ८८.चर.बेटाग्री.ही्चाश.चश्चेत्र.श्रदश.म्बेश.चवेश.चदेश.कुब्रे.हा्चश्चरंचा.२.चट. ইয়.२.ज.ঀয়য়৻৴ঢ়ৄৼ৾৾৾য়৾ঀ৾য়৾য়ৢ৴৻৻৻ঀঽয়৻৻৻য়য়য়৻ঽ৴৾ঀৣ৾৾৾ড়৻য়৾৻৴৻ড়ৄঀ৻৸৾য়ৄড়৻ य. पश्य. राष्ट्रे हिंद. पर्मा वट हा. कुवे हा. र ट. मीश शह्र । वय र प. कुवे राष्ट्रे से. मोश्रूर.मी.श्रीव.चरमा.चेश्वरा.श्रुशश्र.कृष्य.मी.पंट्रव.तश्र.दर.तश्र.मव.वश्र. पश्चरमानुसामहित्यायम् स

क्यात्विरःकुरःणुः खानेरायस।

प्रमिटश.तपु.पुश.रच.स.रूपा.सुश। म्रीर-कुर-जश-विट-र्ग्रीज-रिव्र-र्श्यश। र्रे हे पकट र्द्य मुर्देश मी। झे.उचिम.बट.बर्श.चेट.च.ल्र । र्गीयात्रिंरस्य स्वाप्तिविदर्गात्रीर्। ज्ञनाशःश्वीतशःसीनाःचञ्चःश्रामशःसप्,रर्द्धः श्वराशःग्री । भ्राम् विमाशात्र वरारामित्रायि प्रमार् रे अर दर्ग्र पर चुर पर लग स् । रमो'च वेस रे ब केब र्यायामाय वेस चु च । रे'ऄ'म्बर'यदे'र्द्वि'ऄरु'यमुैरु'य'ऄढ़। रु.क्रेर.रर्याश.क्रिय.राष्ट्र.क्र्रीय.यर्या.रट । र्षेतातपु से प्रम्य प्राधि विषय रेवात। इससः गुरासकेर हेन केन के त्यामार प्रमुवसः प्रते। निनाना कुं के अन्ते अने र्श्वे अन्तर्मा ने अ। स्य-यर्त्रे प्रचिद्यान्यस्य यर् यामस्याप्य मी मिले। झर नडश ५ हमा हे ब मार्खमा मी मी ब मीर पर वयःतपुः यक्षेत्रःयः दरः विदः मुक्षःयः ददः । यक्षेत्र.प्रह्र्य.च-प्रेश्र.चाॐ्य.भ्र.प्रमश्यःच ब्रह्णःच.प्रह् । यक्षेत्र,तप्रु.क्षेत्र,यर्वा,यश्र्र,व्यमश्र,रतात,ययर.य। क्रुशःमीतात्तवःश्रशःभीक्रुःवदेशःवः ८ ।

श्रेमशःस्त्राच्याशःस्त्राचे भ्रीतःस्त्राधः स्त्रा मुलार्स्वरार्क्सा चलिवाचेदा सेटा सामाध्यस । रशःश्वाभवरायदे कर द्वेवशः विदेशा कुर्श मु मार्र विद्यायस्य यार् को वर विष् क्रमः त्ना मिर्मिशः राष्ट्रे तिष्ट्र त्यारशः श्रवशः उर्गणु । इस्रायान्य ५ ५ यहे क्षेत्र स्व मुराहे। द्वाः दः से द्वो सेससः दृष्टः न्याः दशः णुष्ट । झेचा.तपु.चश्रभ.त.र्थ.तर.रचा.चीर.दुच। स्र्रिः व निमामालव सेसस उव प्रसस उर्गम् । केशायदे 'नम्'यर्डेश धिव'नव'मव'हॅमश'ने । वैवायसाञ्चरम्यामुवाकरासेरायास्य। शरशःमेशः १८८८ द्रायरः प्रमारः वर्षम्। मुः सेर मुःस सर्केषा मे चैर वर्मवसर्र। नक्षुःसेन् ६४ के ४ मधुस्र मी मने ४ म ५ । क्र्यं.रेवृत्थं.क्षार्यात्यंतर्यंतरं वृषःयस्यकाःग्रेशं। श्चित्रायमः यन्यायः हः यहितः द्यायः यरः स्त्रा

वितः तरः चीरः द्वता । वितः तरः चीरः द्वता ।

## Third temple (see p.247)

क्षे.सं.क्षे.सं.ह. वे. वे.स.२स.त.क्षस.२८.स८स.चेस.२८.वेट.के्च.

चार.बुचा.चुझ.चेट्र.र्ग्गोज.र्जाच्र.भाज्ञनाचाच्र.तट्र.क्रिय.ह्र्र.भटर.

म्बेश.२८।

श्वारामाकेश.पाश.यश्चेतश.श्ची.मोकेश.२८.केश.र्य.मोकेश.सघर.क्षेत्र.सा.स. रीत.किश.श्वेश.पाश.यश्चेतश.श्ची.पाकेश.२८.किश.र्य.मोकेश.सघर.क्षेत्र.पाश.स्र.पा.स्. रीत.किश.श्वेश.पाश.यश्चेतश.स्.मोकेश.२८.किश.र्य.मोकेश.सघर.क्षेत्र.पाश.स्.स्.पा.स्. श्वेश.२८।

श्वेश.२८।

श्वेश.२८।

शवेश.२८।

স্থ্রীব নাট্টর রেইসর বীব বেদা যা দাট্টর থেব বর্ষ নাট্টর ক্রার র্ম র্ম ব

पदेश्चोश्रेशः र्वश्वोचेवाशः श्चेतः वाक्षेशः प्रह्मश्चात्र्यः श्वेतः श्वेतः श्वेतः श्वेतः श्वेतः श्वेतः। पदेश्वेत्राधेशः र्वश्वोचेवाशः श्चेतः वाक्षेशः प्रहेशः वर्षेशः वर्षेशः वर्षेशः श्वेतः श्वेतः श्वेतः।

श्चैयश.चोश्चंश.चेषा । शवंत.चोश्चंश.पहचोश.शुंज.र्र्य.चोश्चंश.श्चेंच.चेंद.हंग.चोश्चर.पंचैंट.चोत्रंश.

र्राच्याःसन्दर्यः मार्थयः यन् त्रुतेः स्ट्रेट र् उत्तर्मः केत्रे तर्नु स्ट्रेतः मार्नेरः न्यास्यासन्दर्याः मार्थयः यन् त्रुतेः स्ट्रेट उत्तरम् केत्रे स्ट्रेट स्ट्रेट स्ट्रेट स्ट्रेट स्ट्रेट स्ट्रेट स

सम्मू हि.म्रीचाश्चर सम्बा विज्ञ हुना सेचा चित्र हुना सेचा चित्र हुना सम्मू हि.म्रीचाश्चर प्रमूचा विज्ञ हुना सेचा चित्र हुना सम्मूचा विज्ञ हुना सेचा चित्र हुना सेचा चित्र हुना सेचा चित्र हुना सम्मूचा चित्र हुना सेचा चित्र हुना सम्मूचा चित्र हुना सम्मूचा चित्र हुना सम्मूचा सम्भूचा सम्भू

म्स.मीस.प्रत्याप्तियः भ्रमसार्थात्यः राजाः प्रवासः द्वः मीतः स्वासः स्वासः स्वासः स्वासः स्वासः स्वासः स्वासः

लूटश.चध्र्र्र.र्थश.तर.स्रोज । स्रोज.त्य.श.जिश.स्रोट.तप्र.प्रेर.त्रीय.स्रोत्याश.चक्रप्र.श्रटश.स्राश.श्रश.ग्रीश.

त्रभरः व । स्वाः व र् र् हुशः चार्चाः श्रेशः श्रेरः प्रेशः र् श्रेषः र श्रेषः र श्रेषः र श्रेषः र श्रेषः र श्रेषः य श्

चर्च्स.तप्र । अ. पर्मेर. प्रश्रेस. पुट. ए हुचा. देश. चाश्रिस. रे. चर्त्रश. त. पर्सेट. चर. चग्रेर.

न्वितः त्राम्याम्यः मी द्विशः वः चुन्त्रः यः ये। सक्तः दिवः क्षेत्रः वे स्वतः विद्यतः स्वतः स्वतः । त्राम्यः त्रदे क्षेत्रः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः । त्राम्यः त्रदे क्षेत्रः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः । म्रेशःस्ररःचब्रेट्सःचर्षःचर्म्रःचःद्रेन्द्रःस्यय। सुंचाराःपःद्र्यःपर्मेरःमुरःगुःरग्रेषःप्रेषःद्रिःस्यय। मुष्यःचरेःसुःमञ्ज्ञासःप्रचरःरुःमोर्ट्रःयःर्ट।

पर्. केर. भु. रेवट. कुर. त्र्र. येचीश. रेस. पह्या श्रीट. मी वेश सक्ता. मी. येश. तप्. चैट.ब्रे्चाश.ग्री.चोर्डाजा तथा.चिट.च्री.रचैश.वे.रथाचीश्वराम्री.श्वरश.मेश.घशश. <u> कर.पञ्च</u>ेर.तप्र.लेश.क्रय.स्.पुश.र्य.मू.त्य.र.क्रुय.स.७प.चाक्र्या.स्वा.प्रेव. अः सुर्वाशः पश्चितः श्वारशः क्रीशः क्षीशः प्रश्चेतः प्राप्तः प्राप्तः प्राप्तः प्रश्चेतः प्राप्तः प्राप्तः प्र त.चुर.चर्चेचर्थ.मु.चाङ्च.पूर्यत्र प्याचिवार्थ। द्विवार्थाः इसरालाईकार द्विरमुर यर्शका राष्ट्र रक्ष यु विदेश द्वायम् मान्य राष्ट्र भाष्य स्वानी केवा या विदेश राष्ट्र विदेश मुरायास्यते र्णुलार्वार केवार्याचलुनासारेते हराचले वार्र हेर्ने मूचासुना म्, चढ़े, तपुं, र्म्भेल, प्रम्र, र्टा, द्रथ, क्रेथ, के. च. सेचा. में, चढ़े, तपुं, र्म्भेल, प्रम्र, रटा. रेब<sup>,</sup>कुब,त<sup>भ्र</sup>.सेंचा.मी.चब्र,तप्र.र्मीज.प्र्रि.रर्पेच.र.रेट.प्रब.कुब.कर.पंत्रवश्न.सेचा.मी. चब्रे.तप्र.र्ग्रेज.प्रांचर.र्भश्याचबियाश । येट.स्र्प्र.थय.स्याश्चार्या में.र्य्या.य.र्युयः ষপ্তর নীব ব নাধি হ ছুগ . টু . বীনা - দী. নাধু . বুম - দীম - বাধু . ছুগ - দ্রী ন নীল -त्रिंर के मेर्रा प्रविषय । देवे हे ए मेर्रा प्रमाय उर् मान प्रे माय दिया के मा म्। सिना में नार्व स्त्र मीर पद्र मिडिटश में रिमेज पर्यर क्रिय सिन् मिले म्र्टिक्ट्र्रिक्षश्चर्याचाराद्यदेश्वरायश....जश्चामुःस्वान्त्रं वर्षःस्वरायदे लश. में . र्यो ज. र्याच्याक्ष्य । चार. मी वयः स्वेताक्षा स्वेर व द्वाप्य स्व बर्-मीयः मु.र्थः यः यः यः यः यः राष्ट्रः इसः ङ्गादः सुनाः सुन् विवे । यदः रिमुतः योदः ।

रुष्ट्रात्वाक्रद्वाचाणुः रुषानुः यस्य विदायते द्वान्य स्वान् स्वान्य स्वान्य स्वान्य प्रिंदर देशका प्रबेबोश । रेग्रीजा प्रांदर कुरे त्य परि देशका ग्री कें रे ग्री पर अक्सका इसस.य.रेस.वे.चोशिस.त.रट.चब्र.तप्र.चचर.चयप्र.चचिर.तप्र.धे.स.इसस. चबिनाश । येय. ह्येनाश. र ८. ही. ह्येनाश. ग्री. यर अध्यात हर . येष्ट , द्रावा ग्री. ही ना ण.रेश.ये.यंब्रे.तप्रे.चेबिटश.रेग्रेज.यंश.यंचेरे.तप्रे.चेबिटश.के.श्रुंर.से.ये.येश. त.र्भाषा.पविवास । चर.ह्यांस.ग्री.र्रयंश.य.र्र. हु.र्र्यवेदश.ग्री.र्था.वी.र्रट.क. भवेष.बुट.चाड्र.कुर.रतज.भक्ष्वा.चु.तत्तर.मैर.र.चीर.त.ई.हु.क्षेट.त्.मैष.मै. मैर.जश.वैट.चष्ट्र.क्श.मी.रवैटश.मी.र्र.इ.क्रुं.त्र.क्षेट.त्रुं.मीय.र्र.चेय. चीचेचाश्व.त.र्यश्वश्व.दर्. मु.चोश्वट.चर्च.र्रमुण.यम्बर.चर्बेचाश्व.श्व. र्यमुण.यम्बर. केंगर्य परेते हेट मे न्युट हर माध्या मुन्य दि है निय स्था मुट परे निय केंग मुःर्गुलःर्स्रःचलुनास। रःरटः इरःमध्ययः यः देवन्यन्वेनासः यः वैसः उर्गुः भ्रमः तः क्षेरः भ्रद्भः यरः र्यटः यभ्रमः युरः र्योजः र्य्वरः युविषाः । द्वाः वीः चालशः बिरः यः मीरः पर्दः केरः यशः चिरः यद्यः तम्भः यः पर्देशः यद्यः र्रीषः पर्दिरः चर्वेचांश । चार्त्र्य बर्य क्येर पर्ट क्रेर क्ये हें हैं हु हु हु के क्ये द्यी र क्ये पर्ट्य चित्र विवास स्। सुरु. पर. स्वाभागी. होट यहे. इ. श्रेट स्वीय मी. मीट यश विट पट्ट होना या कुर्रास्त्रास्त्रायर ह्वास यद र्जील ए स्रिंग्य विवास । रेट्रे द्वा य क्रिंग्रें लश.विट.वर्. इ. इ. क्षेट. त्र्र. रेग्रीज. ए व्रिट. क्षेर. त्र्यविवाश स् । व्राट. व्री. पर. म्यान्त्रे प्रमुवाद्यां विषया । देवे दिवा र मूर् प्रमुक्त मुन्ते प्रमुवा र मुन्त

ताक्षभ्रत्विष्वभ्रः श्रं।

वाक्षभ्रत्विष्वभ्रः श्रं।

वेक्षभ्रत्विष्वभ्रः श्रं।

वेक्षभ्रत्विष्ठभ्यतिष्ठभ्रत्विष्ठभ्रत्विष्ठभ्रत्विष्ठभ्रत्विष्ठभ्रत्विष्ठभ्रत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्यत्विष्यत्विष्यत्विष्यत्विष्यत्विष्यत्विष्ठभ्यत्विष्यत्विष्यत्विष्यत्वि

मुं हैं वे तर्चाः रूट, रटः मुं रेबारः क्ष्याः वे त्याश्यः । श्रम्भः रेतायः कुवे म्येतः श्रः तथः चीशः तप्ते : श्रें : वेश्वः वेश्वः ने ने : श्रः देशशः मुं : त्येः मुं स् मुं हैं वे तर्चाः रुवाशः रुशः श्र्मः चीटः रे. शशः श्राद्वः तरः श्रास्त्रः तप्तः तर्वः स्त्रः चीः स् मुं हैं वे तर्चाः रुषः श्रमः श्रुशः चीटः रे. शशः श्राद्वः तरः श्रास्त्रः तप्तः तर्वः स्त्रः चीः स्त्रः न्येतः स्त्रः न्येतः स्त्रः न्येतः स्त्रः स्त्

**१.**चर्र-मेर्टरजंश-चेट.च.म् । रथायी.पद्धाराष्ट्रार्ये,प्रीयायिक्रायक्ष इ.ड्रेश्वेट.त्.चेश-चेर.जश। चिट.चप्र.र्गीज.प्रांच्र.चश्च.चश्चा.र्थांश्चा यः हुर के प्रीय प्राप्तिय प्राप्तिय प्राप्तिय । र्वेज.तप्र.क्रे.च्ड्र.र.भ.त्रश र सर दर्मर पदे लिय स्र न रमो.मनेश.५४.कुथ.८राज.मीय.ग्रीश । रर. पर्झ्य. चारा. तपु. स्त्री. वर्षा. पर्से प रे खर सकेर हेन केन के तरि पश्चितमायह। ब्रुवायन्याक्रवादासार्वाद्यारायक्रायान्दा। वर्झिन्दर:विक्सःर्न्नाःस्रुवःयरःविनःयःन्द। ८१:ब्रुवाश:युश:ब्रुवा:ॲ:चुर:वार्ट्रा:व:इसस । रंभ्यः नमे मन्स्य सम्बद्धः से न्यू दः मीस । ८ वर्रः यद्रः र्रम्या यक्षितः मैं अष्ट्रः ज्याशः स्रेशशः स्रीट । ⋽८.**⋽८.४.श्**चीश.श.जीश.श्चीत!र्थश.मी८ ो भु.चोषश्र.शिट.पर्रश्र.शिर.रे.सूच.तर.प्रेच । सर्वत.लश.श्रुभश.१४५.म्री.मृट्र.कूचश.र्द्रश.मृट । मार्थाः स्वर्धः गार्यः ५: यदे विदः श्चेरः यविदः यस । यवःकृषःचित्रसायदे संसमान्दाक्षायःभस्र।

मियार पर्यार विभाग प्रमान विभाग मियार प्रमा चर्नेय.त.भक्र्र.*३८.५६*भ.म्रीट.क्र्य.चढ्रेय.स्रीट । वर्शेर् क्यस र्याय मीस सर्वे यर सर्वे व प्ये। क्रुशःकुषःप्रवासक्रेन् झक्के पहनापान । मीलाध्रेयां समझा उर् क्रूमा चत्रिया हिरापर विना। र्नो.चद्र.चर्जशासम्बद्धःक्रूटःचःर्ट। झ.प्रांश.रेश.श्र.कर.पंत्रत्या.स्.रेत्।मीश । क्षे, बर सिवां शाबर रचीं सुनुस्त राष्ट्रर लियाविश्वश्चर्ते विद्यदेषा हे ब्राप्तर प्रमा क्यः श्रेन् के लिट यस्व किया यसमाया ग्व क्रुस-२८-अध्व-तर-चर्-धैन-४ मेच-१४-१५न। क्रवार्यमामिर्मिशायते तिर्मिर प्राप्त स्थामुशामुहा स्यान्यस्य न्यान्य । ग्वर् क्षे ग्रुम र्देश दिर सम्बर्ध प्रेश क्कें सेर्न्सर्केन्द्रेवःसर्केन्यः वर्हेवःनुर हेन। मक्र्मानाश्वसः १४ केषः श्चेतशः ग्रीः यर्तेषः यः १८। क्रिंग:र्मुट्य:इय:यर:र्मा:यते:मुक्रयम्ययःर्ट। मुः ५ त्रुशः नक्षुः नः से ५ ः ५६ ः नदेवः यः धेस । हु.केर.श्रे्य.त.चध्य.र.४चीच.तर.स्च्।

क्रिन्स-दट-देश-दट-वादश-स्वेत्र-व्याप्त । सः त्यकः ॥ अर्थाकः स्वित्र-प्र-त्याप्त । सः वाप्ये । सः त्यकः ॥

### Fourth temple (see p.254)

मिटमी मिल्य है्सिश ग्री होट ये चर शायारेमिय चर्ष क्षेत्रक हेश शे. वर्षित्यते. युर्ने स्यार्थे सार्थे सार्थे स्थार्थे स्वति । युः युर्वे । युर रेप्र. एच. य.रेश. ये.च्येश्व. तप्र. र्र. ह. र वाथ. ग्री.च बिटश. र ग्रीज. प्राप्ट. पर्वेचाश । रेट्रे.स्चा.ब.इ.ह.रचाश्रा.मी.स्रे.सेचा.चे.कुत्र.स्चार्य.च्येर.चेट्र.स्चेत्र. र्जादर चिंचारा । चेट द्वेचारा की चाट व देज र चेंद की र की र चेंद्र होंद हो स वर्षश्रातप्राये र्षाये र्राहर् हिर्येट्राया में से वी में क्षेर्य वा से व्यर मीर राष्ट्र र्गोजात्रिं के के स्त्राचिवार । देवे प्रमुक्ति मान द्र र र्यामा सेर सुना मु मिले तप्र-र्ग्नेजार्थात्र-पर्वेचाम । ह्यू वयाची व भ्राप्तेस्ति पर्वे प्रवेच स्वापि पर्वे प्रवेच स्वापि प्रवेच स्वाप प्राप्तर प्रविधाश । यदा चिटा मी स्याप्त रहे अस्त्र स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्य र्ग्रीपर्याद्र-वर्षेयोश । वैदायर मी.यो.य.यशिदाक्षाग्री सैचा मी.यां व्यूर्य स्मीर सप्रेर्णेयार्ष्ट्र केर्या पतिष्य । र्णेयार्ष्ट्र केर्या पर्रेष्ट्र स्थरं जी हेट देशकाचिवेवा । चरासक्षयं देशका जाई है रिव्वेटका की चरार प्राध्य परि मुनाशः स्नामः नमेरामा निराय दिराय रेगसः यदे । सुराया थिए इससः चिनासः स् ॥

परेत्रे.र्गुल.प्रार्थर.क्रेन्स्ट.पर्स्यमुर्जायान्त्रेयान्यस्य केर्यार्थेर्त्रार्टान्यर् <u>२</u>ॻॖऀ॓॔॓॓॔ॱॡॖॸॱॺॖॖऀॸॱॸॖॻॹॱॸढ़ॸॿढ़ॺॱय़ॱढ़ड़ऀॱॾॺॺॱॻॖऀॱॸॖॺॣ॔ॺॱॻॖऀॱ**ऄॗॗढ़ॱॸ**ॸॿऻ क्षार्श्वे क्षेत्र्व्द्रिया पर्वर हो क्षेत्र मी । क्ष्य मित्रस मोश्रेर मी हे पा पद्य। व्याचरामा स्थानित्या स्थानित्या । स्यान्ता स्यान्ता स्यान्ता स्यान्ता स्यान्ता स्यान्ता स्यान्ता स्यान्ता स्थान रमो. ५८४ ही. तस्त्रस्त । जेस. चेद्र. मार्थः ज.स्. मुंस. रय. ५ मुस. यदे. १ सं. यावरा रा रचया नावरा क्षेट रा रचेव र्य के रची विश वर्ष र वस्त वस्त रचया ८.व्रॅर.य.२्यॅ४.श्लॅय.मुस.त≡यस । २मे.यस.मिय.य२म.¥स.क्रॅट.स.व्र्य.प्रेस। चर सुष्ठ, स्त्रियाश ग्री होट व । रक्ष यी योष्ट्रिश रा विश्वश माश्रिक्ष स्था सीया योष्ट्रे मी.र्गीतार्धराष्ट्रेयारा प्रविधाशाश्च । झ्रे.स्रियाशामी.स्. म्राट्स प्रशासि या मिर्यात्र, मेर्नेर वर्षेष ता। र्रे. हुये . इचिष . क्षेर . त्रा . च्या . च्येय . तये . च्येय . ८.व्र.मेंश.त.चित्रश्च.चोश्चित्रः देश.तर.चेल.चट्ट.से.सेची.क्ये.त्.चोर्ड्ड.स्टर. <u> इशक्षःग्र</u>ी.रविट.बिर.चोलक्ष.य.ह्.हिप्टे.हचीश.क्रय.त्त्र्यं, हका.क्षैट.सिची.ची.चढी.तप्टे. र्गोपा प्रिंर प्रविषय । र्रीट बिर प्रिंथ थे रे. हे. हे. यह्र से वी प्रे प्रविषय र्गुजार्ज्य राविनास । नाटामी नापसा सुनास गु. हेट ४ ५ स. यु. ५ ट र्स्ट्रे हे स्रुसस्य नित्र सिवा मी. वाद्यवा नाद्य नित्र नित् मिकेश.राष्ट्र, हु. हु मेथा. मु. देमुलाय सिंग्य प्रविधाया हु । देष्ट्र, त्या ये हूं हु. हु माथा ग्री.क्ष.ग्री.रग्रीज.पंच्र.चबिनाश । रम्रा.चश.पंग्री.ग्रेश.ई.ड्रा.चूं.सहर.३र. নীম.পুনা |

#### INSCRIPTIONS BELOW THE PAINTINGS

## First temple (see p.256)

 द्रमान्याः के स्वान्त्रं स्वान्त्रं स्वान्त्रं स्वान्त्रं स्वान्त्रं स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त्यः स्वान्त

सिदे-पर सुनाय गु सेट य है है निवेटय गु न्या नु नट क सवय वेट मोर्डे ष्ट्र-रिराणःभक्र्मान्त्र-पन्निर्देनिर्दानीरःतः ह्राङ्गेटः त्मितः मी.मीर्दानानाः यद्गे मेना य केष या सद्य पर देना या यद्गे दण्चिय दिस् केष या विवास स्वा देदे त्वाक्कुर्रेक्ष्रायशायविद्यायते हे हे क्षेट्रायते ह्यीय विद्राकेक्ये प्विष्य स्। ८८ मध्य मी रम्सि मी ही व पर्मा कर सर्वि पर्दे । ह्यें पर्वे सुनाय भ्रा द्वराभाम्य क्रेर्यटम्पेत । र्योग नाशर त । भ्रान्त सं वर्ष स्थाय मुश वस्त्रवस । रे.स्.सामसःयाहे बटायान्यं वार्यं वसः मेस । नरः सुनाराणी रवसः वः हे हो रवित्राणी रसः वः रटका सम्बन् विट। मार्बु कुर रताय शक्या मी नपर मीर र मीर त है है है है र में मीय मी मीर पर विट चर् । क्र्यामी रविट्यामी रू. इ. क्रुक्य रा. श्रीट , स्त्रे मीय रे. चर्ष्य वा चेनाया त वसस.कर.मी.चोशट.चपु.रमीज.एम्र्र.कुर.त्.चवेचोश.श्.। रतिट.डिर.चोलश. व.वभासिष्ठ.श्रेट.स्पूर.र्ग्नेयार्ध्रर.चबैचाश । चार्त्रव.व.रर्ग्रेयरेया.मी.र्ग्नेय. प्रिंस् निबेश र्मामी मामश्रा बिर कर्रे हे के सहर में रिमेय प्रिंस प्रिंस निवास।

## Second temple (see p.259)

वर्भेष्यगुःस्हूर्यक्षेत्रभे।

र्गोजित्विम् स्थान्ति स्थान्य स्थान्य । निश्चार्य स्थान्ति स्थान्ति स्थान्ति । निश्चार्य स्थान्ति स्थान्ति स्थान्ति । निश्चार्य स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने । नुश्चान्त्रिय स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने ।

कः अर्थर बुट उन्ह्या तपु क्रीर । इ.चबुर नाजुनाया त्राय्या स्याप्त क्रीय स्वाप्त स्वाप्त क्रीय विद्या मी जुरा र च क्रीय स्वाप्त स्वाप्

यश्यात्रात्रात्र्यविद्यात् स्वात्त्र्यात् ।।

यश्यात्रात्रात्र्यविद्यात् विद्यात् ।।

यश्यात्रात्रात्र्यविद्यात् विद्यात् ।।

यश्यात्रात् विद्यात् विद्यात् ।

यश्यात् ।

यश्यात् ।

यश्यात् विद्यात् विद्यात् ।

यश्यात् ।

यश्यात्यात् ।

यश्यात् ।

यश्या

सःस्रेट्-क्ष्यःस्रक्ष्यःतःस्रेट्-त्र्म्। स्रेट्-ब्रेट्-स्रेट-तःसस्यःट्नाःतसःस्रेयसःदसः। स्रमःस्रोयद्यःसस्यःप्रासःसरःचीरःत्रम्,तःससः। ट्र-तसःचीटःयद्यःचीःयःम्,क्ष्यःयदेस।

स्वर्ध्यक्ष्यक्ष्यक्ष्यक्ष्यक्ष्यक्ष्यक्षयः स्वर्ध्यक्षयः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वरं स्व

म्निद्रे वर्षः स्त्रुवासः ग्रीः हो ८ वर दे । यहिवः वान्वेवासः यः वससः उदः ग्रीः म्नानास् ८ विवास : चासट व मुंद : वर्णेर : वर्षे : मुंद : दि । क्रेस : रव गुःस र य : दुंब : वर्षेय : बाकेश.त.र्था.एचेट.चए.तीश.कुर्य.सूर्य.सेंच.घवश.मेश.तप्र.र्वीज.र्जावर.कुर्य. र्याचलुमार्शे । तर्नेते नमिंशाग्री श्वेषाचनमा त्या । रेटा या नर्यकार्या सकान राज्य । हेरा द्भवःह्टार्यव। र्यवायम्याय। ३८.४.तार्यवम्मे म्बाराययाम्याम् रवःर्यारःरम्। चद्रः श्रंभश्यम् क्रिशःवस्त्रेवश । देष्ठः त्याः वः प्रेरः द्वैवः श्र्रंणः वस्तुः वः वश्वात्रस्त्रम् माश्चरः वनासः नासरः वः क्रीतः वर्षः क्रिःशं नेशर्याणु यर्राय ५ द्वैदाय क्षियायि ५ गुणि दिन्र केदारी विवाय हो। परेते.रेम्श.में.ब्रैय.चर्चा.वार्स्ण.इ.च.रेत्य.च≡८श । ३८.ऱ्.त.रेत्य.सेवा. पक्राके मिथ्स सम्बर्ध हर। सिर सरस त रह्य सेय मीय। ई प्रमु पर्रह्य मुक.त्.रर । वसूच. घट.त.ष्ट्र.धच.........इशश.ग्रीश.झेच. वश्.ररं.चेश.ग्रीश. नसुन्छ ।

> यः भट्राह्मस्यक्ष्यः स्टर्शः मीसः स्वयः सट्रास्त्रः स्वा । सक्षयः त्यसः स्वीः मीद्रः क्ष्यां स्वयः स्वयः स्वरः स्वी । ट्रे.यसः चिदः चत्रः द्वोः यः मीः क्ष्यः यद्वा ।

रम्। तकारम्में म्यानिटाक्ष्यः स्ट्रास्त्रः स्त्रा । प्रारम्बर्धः के स्त्रेत् स्त्राचा स्त्रीयका स्त्रः त्र । स्त्रेत् स्त्रः के स्त्रेत् स्त्राचा स्त्रीयका स्त्रः त्र । स्त्रेत् स्त्रः के स्त्रेत् स्त्राचा स्त्राचा स्त्रः त्र । स्त्रेत् स्त्रः के स्त्रेत् स्त्राचा स्त्राच स्त्राच

## Third temple (see p.261)

च.पंत्रेर.पाश.पाश.ग्री.सेची.मी.ची.सूर.स्र.चीर.स.पाश.ग्री.रंग्रीपा.पोस्र.कुर्यू. इंचा.इ.चोडि.श्रोप्तर.क्षश.ग्रीश.रंग्रीपा.पोस्र.चाश्च्चा । झ्र्स्म्ट्रार्थ.संच्यू.स.पंर्ये. इं.कुर्य.त । चंचा.रंग्यर.रंश्य.च≡८श । क.रंग्यर.ह्.पंत्री । च्येट.म्रीट.स.जि.रंग । इं.कुर्य.त । चंचा.रंग्यर.रंश्य.चचटश । क.रंग्यर.ह्.पंत्री । चेच्ट.म्रीट.स.जि.रंग । चटालीट्य।

चटालीट्य।

चटालीट्य।

चटालीट्य।

चाश्रम्राच्याम्याम् । स्त्रीचार्यास्त्रीचाराः स्त्रीचारा।

चाश्रम्राच्याम्याम् । स्त्रीचार्यास्त्रीचारा।

चाश्रम्राच्याम्याम् । स्त्रीचार्यास्त्रीचार्यास्त्रीचार्याः स्त्रीचार्याः स्त्रीचारं स्त्रीचं स्त्रीचारं स्त्रीचं स्त्रीचं स्त्रीचं स्त्रीचं स्त्रीचं स्त्रीचं स्त्रीचं स

## Fourth temple (see p.263)

तार्त्रक्षा । श्र.से.मिल्राम्केर.क्षाराणेशनाकात्रान्मीश । कृषःतार्ये अ.प्र.प्रत्या प्रदेश-प्र्या प्रदेश-प्र्या प्रदेश-प्रत्या प्रदेश-प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रदेश-प्रत्या प्रदेश-प्रत्या प्रदेश-प्रत्या प्रदेश-प्रत्या प्रदेश-प्रत्या प्रदेश-प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्य प्

ट्रम्साण्चीः श्रीयः चर्चाः येटः स्राः कृषः स्याः येद्यः । ट्रम्यात्ते द्रचटः स्त्रेचाः सेचाः चेचाः चविः चर्चः द्रण्यात् विः चर्चः चविः चर्चः स्त्रः स्त्र

भैमाभै ।

# CAMPANA Lower floor (see p.264) (1)

प्रमान्त्रान्त्रम् निर्मान्त्रम् निर्मान्त्रम् निर्मान्त्रम् निर्मान्यः प्रमान्त्रम् निर्मान्यः प्रमान्त्रम् निर्मान्यः निरम्यः निर्मान्यः नि

त्रमाम्याच त्र्रम्यः स्त्रम्यः स्त्

<sup>(1)</sup> The numbers in square parantheses correspond to the group of paintings represented on the walls according to the scheme given by me.

यशःतम् निरः र्वादः धर्यः वर्ष्यः भ्वा। यशः तम् निरः र्वादः धर्यः वर्ष्यः भव्य।

त्र् । इ.श्.श्रोमश्रादाह्त्वट र्त्य् पर्व्य स्थान्य स्थान्य प्रमास्य प्राप्त हिंबा हेव र्त्यः प्रमास स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य । इ.श्र.स्थानश्राद्य स्थान्य स्

प्रचट, ग्रंश, प्रच्यका । चि. वै । विचाल, रेश, रे. प्रचेट हा, प्रचेट । इ. श्रं. श्रांचल, ता, हु. वेट, ता, रे ग्रंथ, प्रवृत्त, र्यूष, श्रांक्चा, तत्। पर्रा, त्रांचल, हु. हा, लेश, ची. प्रचेट, प्रचेट,

त्रकात्रह्मान्त्रायाम्यकाहाम्येर्त्यस्य विद्वान्यस्य विद्वान्य क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्ष मान्यदाहामान्येरात्रस्य विद्वान्य क्षेत्रः स्वान्त्रः क्षेत्रः स्वान्त्रः क्षेत्रः स्वान्त्रः क्षेत्रः स्वान्त स्वान्त्रः क्षे. ब्र. त. र त्यं क्षेत्र चीच र त्यं श्रींच क्षेत्र च वचस । त्र. र च. च दे थे . जी थे . च वच ट . पं त ची स . क्षेत्र च च च त हो . ह. श्रू स्था च स . क्षेत्र स्था विषय . क्षेत्र स्था . क्षेत्र स्था च . क्षे

र्त्यःश्च्र्यःग्नेशः जुन्नशः तरः च च च श । ततः व न शः रे न जुट्शः तर् । दः श्वः श्राम्यः तः सः श्वः तः र त्यः व स्यः व न व स्यः व न व स्यः व न व स्यः स्यः व स्यः

[12] ५५५ .... द्रा ५५ .या नायेष हे नाये ५ . द्रा ४ वा ना ५५ ... प्रा १ वो प्र १ वो प्रा १ वो प्

.Upper floor (see p.267)

चाट मी स्वास दे स्य स्वार्ट से त्यी र यट्ट यस चाट । चाट मी मार्श्व र दे यहूर या त्यस त्यर स्वास्त्र स्वास ग्रीट इस यर त्यस । चाट मी मार्श्व र से यहूर या त्यस त्यर स्वास्त्र स्वास ग्रीट इस यर त्यस । चाट मी मार्श्व र से यहूर या त्यस त्यर स्वास ग्रीट इस यर त्यस । चाट मी स्वास दे स्वास त्यस त्यस ग्रीट स्वास स्वास

रतता केवरशामी प्रम्राज्य देव सहर तथा मेव वशा सिर मेर देव। र्ययास्त्राहिर्णे लेट वर्गर् हिर्यर रसमास । वर्गिर्त्येम्बरः इस्यान्याः न्वदः वर्षेत्रः मिलुः ५५ न ষবাধানী ইনীল সেছি হ সেহে প্রাইনাধানে ই । रे:स्रेत्-वर्गिर्-धर-व्रेत-धरे-विदायससाद्रै। ८८.४.ल८४.तप्रमु.ज.४च.चबेचाश्रस् र्मार्थाणु ज्ञुन्य पश्चित्र पदि खुना पर्यास स्व न्द्रम्यस्यक्षेत्राष्ट्रित्द्रेक्यस्। सवर पर स्टिन्य न्या मुर्ग स्ट्रिन चुरा है। येनासः सर्मानः सः तर्भे देनोः येनासः द्येय। <u> ५१-५नाम्बेरस्यये रे स्ति ५५-मे५५।</u> अटार्ब्रेर्नम्बर्धाःक्रेटास्मित्रायान्ययान्येयान। भ्रःमळेरःयनः पदः तरः <del>ग्रे</del>रः रनाः यशः दिस्स । र्नु नश्यान् स्रिनु स्वित्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वा भू.चाजू ।

द्रश्चर्यम् न्यः ह्रियः द्वानः द्वान

म्नाः सक्र्याः त्रमः द्रित्रः न्यतः द्रविः मारः सर्दरः न्योशः यः हे । मट्नी बुट्नम्प्रस्थायम् स्रिन्चिट्निर्दि मिबु पत्रचारातिज्ञाचारमञ्ज्ञा चिटाई मेच कुर् हु हु स्चारा। <u> रे.रच.चबुर.चबुर.कुर.कुंद्र.चबिट.रट.श.रचाय.चर ।</u> मेनास मलेटस प्रेने सम्बर्ध परि क्रेनास मरुस सुब क्रेनास इसस । माट विमा सर्वे रेस .....गु के सदे खुस । क्षेत्रान्यस्य न्यान स्वर् विद्यास्य के स्वरित्र ने न्या । येनास निहस दि भी में सिंदी दिन मिस परि दिया। रेनानानुस्रः सद्यरः क्षेत्रः वेशः नुः दर्नः त्यः सामसः यदे : ५वट । र्बेश पर्देव सम्बर्ध प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रम्य में सके र स्वित सर प्रक्र । रेन्नायनायदे ५५ वेर यश्र द्रश्रन्ने। श्रेनायै।

ब्रह्म र्स्या स्थान स्य

त्यनाश्वःसुःम्कृशःश्वःशःक्षेत्रःश्वरः श्वरः विद्यान्यः । नाटः विनान् मित्रः योग्यः के स्थरः स्थरः विष्यः विद्यानस्थः यदि । नुनाः सुः साकृशः श्वः यो स्थरः विद्यानस्थः यदि । भ्र.चा.ण् ।

ट्रे.ट्चा.णचा.तप्र.टर्ट.चुर.जश.ट्ट्श.ट्चा.णचाश.चीर ।

श्रूचा.चश्रुथ.श्राचश्रुय.प्र.चुर.चि.च्र्ये.चश्रुण.श्रुच.श्रूच.श्

दर्भी ई'गू' शॅ'न दू' थ। [4] द्रिन्म्बर्यास्मित्र्निद्साः स्राध्यास्यात्राद्धाः यदे पाळे । मिलिमास्मेरायहतासुकाई हिते सारे विटारायहमा। क्रिंश-५८:विद्रशः हुँदि हिनासायानाट दे दे दु गा। नेशर्यार्दे हे यग्रेशम् निर्देशयर्था पुरुष र्मा.श्.स.मार्थेश.के.त्र.कुमाश.ट्र.रेयट.र्त्य.मार्वे । मिट बुचा चर्मेर जिमाश रे अर चर्म चर्ष बिट मिश्रश रहे। प्यम्भ प्रयाम्य केषा विषय । म्रेर्क्रियानिट्रिट्रम् वर्रमायसायर स्याधितासायिक । चट. बुच. कुच. सूर्य है। म्रियः च बुचायः ये चायः ग्रीः 🛂 च है। स्थ्रयः । *झुना:नशस:इस:*न्गर:ग्रुट:शेसश:१७:स:ग्रि:५<u>र</u>ेद:पश। जम्बार्यवेदसः दर्दे रे संदे तर् वेर सम्बाधि राये राया। इचा.चार्था.शहर.द्वेर.जेश.चै.उर्टु.ज.सीचश.राष्ट्र.सैज ।

भ्र.च.ए । इस्य प्रश्नित्र प्रचित्र प्रचीत्र प्र

बर्भ भ्रै र्ख मुर्भ य दुः छ। [5] नाट विनार्मित् स्नानित्र स्रापित्र स्रोत् स्वरे के अस्तर हेना स्नेस । चिट.ची.चोश्चंट.ट्रे.चोर्ब्स.श्चर.क्स.त.वसरा.क्ट.त । च|८.च|.धच|४.थ्र.इ.डे.इ.डे.१४४८भिष्यःलटश.त | ने उ.मार्यया हेवर् राय विक्रायर विक्राया तर्ता मिर्गे, बुट चर्मर देश चर्मे रचट स्पृ नि । र्बेदासेरारे स्ट्राया या सर्वित्तरी। चार.बुचा.कुब.स्वृ.म्रिस.चबिचाश.स्चाश.ग्री.लिश । द्भना नम्भम् न्या र स्त्री न न्या केर नार्थि न । चिटास्रेससाकुःसाम्निः ५द्रेग् ५५ द्र्यामीस । भवेष.तप्र.ल्.वैर.चर्मेचश.यश.ज्याश.तर.चंबुटश । रे.श्रुपं.परं.चेरं.रतायाक्तयःचावशःक्रेटाय । चेश.चे.पर्र.ज.भामश.चप्र.सेज.द्वेश.र। র্ষুম বস্তুষ ব্যম বেধিম শ্ল'মঠ ব শ্লুব বত্তম দু। यन। तप्राप्त राष्ट्रीत राष्ट्र । पर्देश्याभित्राचर चर्राक्रा विद्यमी चर्मेर।

रयर र्यंदे मिलु ५५ हैं द सेर हे र गा। त्रीत्रः मी द्रादा र्वाद्यादा स्मित्र हो वहा। चिट. (वेचा हे. ) हैं त्यार मीश योग शामाश मिश्र र र #र.विट.बुट.चग्र्र.पर्.लु.कुर्यद.चर्ना। निट. ब्रेना स्पटश राष्ट्र मिन विवाश के वृत्ति स्पन्न । झना नसमा नगर स्वर के सामि तर्वे रासा रर.जेब.परेब.तपु.झ्.बंब.जुनाब.तर.चंबुटस्। रे अदि तर् हेर् १३८ हेर् नावस हैट य। द्येर स्मान्तर संभावश्य प्रमान्य । भ्रासकेर्यमायि पर्ये प्रिन्ति । रम्। पश्राद्याः दर्मे र वसास्रामद्राम् वसार्च्याः द्वा । म्मान्त्र । इ.स५ ।

क्ष्यं चरे येनाशः शुः मुरू छेना । [6] नाट क्षेना मुर्जः स्नु रचट चंद्रे नाबु ।

ब्रिंट् म्याया है से हि हो हो त्या प्रेया देय।

न्नाः पत्रे सन्यासः सदतः न्नाः यः । न्नाः पत्रे सन्यासः सदतः न्नाः यः । स्थान्त्रम् ।

वृद्धः स्याणः स्थाणः वृद्धः प्रस्ति । वृद्धः स्थाः स्

क्रिंट्रगीयक्रक्ष्य्य। [10] त्र्नामयाक्षायायायसाद्द्रम्। बटायहमान्यराधिरम्बुपर्या रताम क्रिय स्मित्र त्यू कि. तृ क्रुमिश हिन्गीसत्में दिन्यने येगसास्टिं। केरणेखेट वर्णेर अर ग्रुट वरे। वर्षेटश.राष्ट्र.श्रध्य.राष्ट्र.भुवःश्चॅरःच । चिट्सेससके सामितरेशतस्। क्षेत्राचस्रस्य द्या रास विद्रसः .....

विश्वासी सम्भा

वयशःभ्रोपशःवचाशःहृतुःश्वःप्रीटःधूश । चिट्रह्मासेससंगुःकुःसाहेरःद्। व्यव:नवन्यमाः अश्वेर:नुर:नरुष । तर्वेदायशार्देर द्वेद हुद र शामा हेमाश । मिर्गिरामिशादम् पर्दरायरे येनासासहर । रे अस्मिष्यायाम् । र्युष्-वर्ष्वद्रयायात्रययाः स्रामकेरः गुर्म। प्रचिश्वः सर् वज्ञवस्यः देः मुक्षः सः द्वो ।

## II TRANSLATIONS

#### MINOR TEMPLES

#### **SAMADA**

I. Svasti. 1-3. The noble (abott) of Skyan (1) possessing the teaching of the Tathāgata and whose honorable (2) name is adorned (at the end) with the term "intelligence" (blo-gros) without an intermediary word appearing (between it) and the initial term "law" (3), in Phyi hbruns at Mdog in Gyas-ru (4) had (5) a statue made of Hjam-dbyans/Manjughosa the protector (6), measuring four cubits (in height) and rich in luminous splendour: (he had it made) because the teaching of the Buddha may remain in these countries and because its merits devolve in favour of two (masters) called the honorable Bkra-si-mgon-po who was the prime master and of the yogin

<sup>(1)</sup> Skyan or Rkyan: prefixes s and r are easily interchanged in the script. Rkyan or Skyan stand here for Rkyan-phu, namely Samada.

<sup>(2)</sup> The expression zhe-sna is not in the dictionaries. It has to be compared with the zhe-sa. See also verse 3b where this value of zhe-sna is clear. Zha-sna is found in the documents published by Thomas who does not translate it perhaps because he takes it as the name of a place but adds: is ordinarily a phrase meaning presence, JRAS 1928:65. The expression cannot be dissociated from zhal-sna that now is pronounced shenga.

<sup>(3)</sup> Clear allusion to the name of Chos-blo-gros, in which the genetival particle kyi is missing: kyi between chos and blo-gros; his stands for yis.

<sup>(4)</sup> One of the two partitions in which Gtsan was divided.

<sup>(5)</sup> bzhens does not only mean to do or get done a religious work, statue or temple or painting, but the mental proposal to do it.

<sup>(6)</sup> hgon-po for mgon-po; the alternance of a and m in the prefixes is frequent: for instance, mgo and hgo, etc.

who is the brother in Vajra (1) whose name of Bsod-nams is (declared by) rgya-mtsho (2).

- 4. For the merit derived from having got this statue of Ḥjamdbyans/Manjughoṣa done, (due) to our noble (3) effort, the teaching (of the Buddha could) remain long and the world could see the sense of truth transcending duality (4).
- II. 1-2. The best virtuous friends possessing the drink of immortality (of the truth), because they have served the supreme virtuous friends (5), with the purpose of obtaining perfect good, they have bound down and have accomplished the vow of that noble (blama) who is kind towards everybody, both noble and humble, who for the sake of the law (chos) has despised (lit.: killed) the most important gains (6), who possesses that ornament which is moral discipline (tshul-khrims) and whose intelligence (blo-gros) opens (that vase) of ambrosia which is the mouth (7). 3-4. For the merit derived from having had done the statues of the gods (symbolizing) the three mystical families (8) and who are manifestations of the physical, verbal and spiritual planes of all the Victorious Ones of the three

<sup>(1)</sup> Namely, consecrated by the same master.

<sup>(2)</sup> Namely: Bsod-nams-rgya-mtsho.

<sup>(3)</sup> drag-po for drag-pa.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is the supreme truth transcending both affirmation and negation, being and not being.

<sup>(5)</sup> The virtuous friends are the *kalyāṇamitra*, the friends of goodness, that is those who possessing the highest virtues invite with the example of their lives to the practice of good; the supreme virtuous friends of man are the Buddhas who have revealed the redeeming truth.

<sup>(6)</sup> gsod here has the meaning of brñas; rñad for rñed.

<sup>(7)</sup> Namely, his intelligence inspires the eloquence similar to nectar, because it leads to immortality: mouth in fact is called bdud-rtsihi brten-kha. See Mnon-brjod-kyi bstan-bcos mkhas-pahi rna-rgyan p. 90.

<sup>(8)</sup> Namely, Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara, Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi, Hjam-dbyans/Mañjughosa.

times, all the creatures that live in the three forms of existence (1) could drink the ambrosia of gnosis destroying the poison of sins with the strength (2) of that ambrosia which is the fruit of wisdom (3) when this stands on the ground of compassion (4).

III. 1-2 (As for what concerns) the vow of the noble abbott of Skyan who was a perfect master, (as recorded that) although in Dbus and Gtsan had come on their own desire, many artists of different languages and scriptures (5) nevertheless, in order to satisfy the desire (of the master), Gzhon-nu-hod (6) etc. they tried with great effort and did make happy the great master of Brahmanical family, Mati, born at Pan-tso-ra. 3. This one, although old and with his limbs already hard, has no one to supercede him because he has received the secret baptism. And this also has been done in order to obtain for himself and others illumination and in no way for the desire of attaining fame in this life.

#### **IWANG**

#### CENTRAL CHAPEL

I. Svasti. Oh! Four are the continents (7): but the main is Jambudvīpa — and in the continent (of Jambudvīpa) a very noble place is the partition (ru) of Rkyan-ro.

<sup>(1)</sup> Infernals, men, gods.

<sup>(2)</sup> Symbol of Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāņi.

<sup>(3)</sup> Symbol of Hjam-dbyans/Manjughosa.

<sup>(4)</sup> Symbol of Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara. This vow read here makes us think that this basis was the last and therefore this inscription could occupy the third place in the series.

<sup>(5)</sup> In the inscription I.2 yig has to be read instead of yi.

<sup>(6)</sup> Gzhon-nu-hod is remembered often in the Myan-chun, p. 106. See also vol. I.63.

<sup>(7)</sup> Namely, besides Jambudvīpa : Pūrvavideha, Uttarakuru, Aparagodānīya.

The munificent donor, the very noble Kon-rig, husband and wife together, for this figure of the Buddha Byams-pa/Maitreya, the very noble, the Vanquisher (had been done by them), could obtain very noble merits and supreme illumination. 2. The munificent donor who has given the materials (to do the said works) together with all relations and he himself with numberless creatures may obtain supreme illumination.

Honour to the Buddha.

The painings in encausto are according to the Indian manner: the painter himself was Rgyal-mtshan-hgrags.

#### CHAPEL OF TSHE-DPAG-MED/AMITAYUS

Painings of the Tathagatas according to the manner of Khotan.... Not equal.

The minor lotsava Dban-ban-hdugs (sic).

The governor (hjah-sa?)... gzigs.

The figure inside the chapel (represents) the noble (1) Ḥjam-dpal/Manjuśrī.

#### THE GRAND TEMPLE OF GYANTSE

This paradise of the eastern wall containing 125 (images of the cycle) of Bhadrakalpa with the goal of purifying two kinds of stains (2) with the merits of ... who has the force of faith, has been made by that munificent donor who is the king of the law, Dpal-bzan (3). The painter who painted it was the venerable Gan-bzan.

The merit thus obtained may become the cause for which all

<sup>(1)</sup> Hphas mistake for hphags.

<sup>(2)</sup> Those that obscure the intelligence and those that hide the way of virtue. In the inscription read Bskal instead of skal.

<sup>(3)</sup> That is Hphags-pa-dpal-bzan-po, the grandfather of Rab-brtan-kun-dgah-hphags-pa.

the creatures, infinite as (infinite) the space (1), and first of them the father and mother (of the king) may obtain the double body (2). The masters together with the gods also (3) may obtain the realization (of their vows).

On the southern wall there is a paradise with 125 images of the cycle of the Bhadrakalpa (4): their munificent donor was the monk Rtse-spe (5), bearer of that bundle which is asceticism.

The painter who painted it was [Rin-chen-hgrags of] Bzan-ri in Sñe-mo (6).

1. For this merit of mine so acquired, the creatures, collected in a point all the merit as it is in triple time, may devolve to attain the great illumination and their desire may be fulfilled for the sake of the truth (expressed in the formula) of the triple refuge.

## SKU-ḤBUM/KUMBUM FIRST FLOOR, THIRD CHAPEL (I.3)

Honour to Vajrapāṇi (7). On the southern wall of this temple (consecrated to) Phyag-na-rdo-rje ḥbyun-po-ḥdul-byed (1) the

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscr. read mkhah instead of mkhahi.

<sup>(2)</sup> That is to become Buddha; to the Buddha the dogmatic literature attributed two bodies: the one born and the other eternal, in other words the nirmāṇakāya and the dharmakāya, see e.g. Ta-che-tu-luṅ chapter 9, Taishō vol. 35 p.101, for other citation Bukkyō daijiten s.v. (vol. 5 p.4029).

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscr. read ltar instead of star.

<sup>(4)</sup> In the inscr. read bskal instead of skal.

<sup>(5)</sup> This seems to be the name of a place or of a clan rather than that of a person.

<sup>(6)</sup> Thus supplied on the basis of inscriptions preserved in other chapels.

<sup>(7)</sup> The formula of invocation is generally in Sanskrit in almost all the chapels.

display of the gods (is seen) (who constitute the maṇḍala) of Phyag-na-rdo-rje ḥbyun-po-ḥdul-byed/Bhūtaḍāmara Vajrapāṇi presiding over the cycle of thirtyfour divinities.

On the right and left shoulder there are images of Rdo-rjehchan/Vajradhara and of the great master (2).

(1) On Bhūtadāmara there is a Tantra: Bhūtadāmara-mahātantra-rāja of which there is also a Chinese translation: Toh. 747, Taishō 20.129.

Sādhanas which describe this divinity are preserved in the Bstan-hgyur. See the index by Lalou and Benoytosh Bhattacharyya, Buddhist Iconography, p. 44, Sādhanamālā, p. 512 and 515. Besides what has been written by Bu-ston one may see a chapter of the Sgrub-thabs-kun-btus dedicated to him (Vol. CHA: Dpal-kye-rdo-rjeḥi bśad-rgyud rdo-rje-gur-gyi las rgyas-paḥi lha-gsum-las phyag-na-rdo-rje-hbyun-po-hdul-byed-kyi sgrub-thabs rjes-gnan man-nag dan-bcas, due to Tshul-khrims-rin-chen of Sde-dge, usually known by the name of Zhu-chen). Bhūtadāmara too was originally one of the divinities pertaining to some ethnical group of India or of the two provinces on the border and was later assimilated with one of the many aspects of Śiva.

Possibly he represented a personification of the wild cry (dāmara) of the bad forces known by the name of *bhūta*: then the name designated a class of demons of whom there is a hint in Hinduism (see *Dāmaratantra*). In Buddhism Bhūtadāmara was, as usual, transfigured and became the warlike aspect of goodness chasing away and defeating the bad influences *gnod*, *gdon*, *hgegs*.

According to Indo-Tibetan works—see for instance the cited work of Rin-chen-tshul-khrims, folio 19—this defeat happens with the force of compassion; and if this would fail, with the terrific forces emanating from the God himself. Then, the interpretation of his image is symbolic. The blue colour is the absolute (dharmadhātu) infinite as the ether, one face only because all things are identical (ekarasa), that is empty, four hands because four are the apramana: in the right hand he has the vaira with nine arms because the nine elements of the law serve to win the various imaginations which may arise in the minds of the bodhisattvas in the first nine mystic lands; the left is in the attitude of the mudra of menacing and has a noose because, when the pacific means are not efficacious, it destroys the bad forces and then it drags them again with the noose of the great compassion; the other two hands are in the mudra called bhūtadamara and are on the heart because, realizing that the absolute and the gnosis are identical, is put to an end the false imagining of dualities (ibid. p. 16). Thus it is evident that in this case also Buddhism symbolically interpreted one of the many aboriginal deities contacted in its progressive conquest of peoples.

(2) Perhaps Sa-chen Kun-dgaḥ-sñin-po.

The donor of this paradise (1) was the Blama of Ma-lun, the great initiated one (2) who with faith brought to accomplishment his purpose, the master with his disciples.

On the western wall he is accompanied by a crowd of terrific deities who are the emanations of Rdo-rje-Utsa-rgya (3).

On the right shoulder he is accompanied by two images of Blamas. The particular donor of this (paradise) was Hgar-btsun (4) of Sa-lu in Rgyan-ro. On the northern wall is ... in the middle Phyag-na-rdo-gar-mkhan-mchog/Nartakavara Vajrapāṇi... derived from the Gar-mkhan-mchog-gi-brtag, revealed by the tantra pertaining to the class of Kriyātantras. His body is blue, he has [four] faces and sixteen hands ... in playful dance posture. ... Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi presiding over the maṇḍala of seventeen deities and Gnod-sbyin Gar-mkhan-mchog/Yakṣa Nartakavara in the maṇḍala of three divinities, the principal one with his two accolytes.

On the left side there is Phyag-na-rdo-rje sa-hog/Pātāla-Vaj-rapāṇi, as he is revealed by the Tantra dedicated to Rdo-rje-sa-hog/Vajrapātāla (5), seven divinities in all, the main deity

<sup>(1)</sup> As we shall see, the painted surface with figures of deities, mandalas etc. is called a paradise.

<sup>(2)</sup> Mahāvajradhara was the mystic name of the one who had received the highest baptism.

<sup>(3)</sup> Another manifestation of Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi. On this divinity exists a liturgical manual in the Sgrub-thabs-kun-btus, vol. GA: Dpal-phyag-na-rdo-rje U-tstsha-ryaḥi sgrub-thabs rjes-gnan las-thogs-dan bcas-paḥi skor-rnams from which it is seen that this divinity was invoked in the rites of purification and of destruction of bad force. 5 and, gdon, especially because they procure diseases.

Possibly it is the symbolic representation of the emanation of the magic power of the God or of the medicine man in the moment in which he accomplishes the ritual.

<sup>(4)</sup> Or translating literally "the reverend of Hgar". Sa-lu is the homonymous village between Samada and Shonang. Although the Myan-chun does not talk about it, the place is very old: at Sa-lu Sākyaśrī composed the Bodhisattva-mārga-krama-sangraha, Bstan-hgyur, Mdo 32.15. See above I.133.

<sup>(5)</sup> Toh. 74 Rdo-rje-sa-hog-gi rgyud-kyi-rgyal-ba, missing in the edition of Snar-than.

with his six acolytes. On the upper partition (1) is the series of Lamas initiated in the mystic revelation connected with Hbyun-po-hdul-byed/Bhūtaḍāmara. Below them, he is surrounded by the followers of Phyag-na-rdo-rje gar-mkhan-mchog/Nartakavara Vajrapāṇi, the great king Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravaṇa, Gnod-sbyin/Yakṣa, the eight cavaliers (2), the general (3), Stob-chen/Mahābala, Yul-ḥkhor-skyon-ba/Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Ḥphrog-ma/Hārīti, Ma-mo/Mātṛkā, Srin-mo. The donor of these (paradises) ... the two ... The painter who did these paintings with care was the very honourable (4) Kun-dgaḥ-ba of Rgya (5), the master with his students.

1. The merit (that derives from) such (a work), the donors may obtain with all their relations, that every adversity be placated on every occasion, and at the end they may realize the mystic plane of Rdo-rje-hchan/Vajradhara very quickly and without obstacles.

<sup>(2)</sup> See fig. 129-132.

name	colour	left hand	right hand
Dmugs-ḥdzin	yellow	gem	
Gan-ba-bzan-po/Pürnabhadra	yellow	vase full of gems	
Nor-bu-bzan-po/Manibhadra	white	gem	
Ku-be-ra	black	_	ichneumon
Yan-dag-ses/Samjñeya	yellow	razor	
Hbrog-gnas/Atavaka	black	spear with gems	
Lna-rtsen/Pancika	clear	tower	
Ḥjam-po-ḥkhyil-ba	white	sword and shield	

See Bu-ston (Gar-mkhan-mchog-gi rgyud-la brten-pahi) rgyal-po rnam-sras-kyi mnon-rtogs dgos-hdod hbyun-ba, complete works, vol. PHA.

- (3) The general is possibly Mgon-po Ben about whom see above I.96.
- (4) Dpon-chen-po or, as in this case, Dpon-mo-che, Dpon-mo-chen-mo (also in Bu-ston, inscr. of Zha-lu, p. 2b and 13b) is an honorific title, always prefixed, while drun may also follow the name: so in the Myan-chun the family of princes, of Lamas, etc. is always called Dpon brgyud.
- (5) Namely of the Rgya family, of which we have already spoken while speaking about Gnas-rñin.

<sup>(1)</sup> tshar is a technical word of the terminology of mandalas: it means

<sup>(1)</sup> tshar is a technical word of the terminology of mandalas: it means "portion, part". Bu-ston defines it: gyas-len byon-len byas-paḥi tshul-gyis gyas-tshar gyon-tshar, see Bu-ston, Dkyil-ḥkhor bkod brtsom ḥphro-ba, complete works, vol. TSA fol. 3b.

#### FOURTH CHAPEL

Honour to Vajravidharaṇī. In the centre of this chapel dedicated to Rme-rtsegs, in the middle there is (the statue) of Rme-rtsegs in his irate aspect made (according to the ritual rules of the) lord of law Sa-skya paṇḍita (1): He is of grey colour, has three faces and six hands, and stands in the middle of a flaming aura. On his right there is the Mkhaḥ-ḥgro-ma/Dākinī, Rme-rtsegs of blue colour, and with two hands. On his left there is Khro-mo Rme-rtsegs black: all according to the ritual method of the gter-ma (2) ... the lord of the five objects (3).

On the upper shoulder there are the images, one facing the other, of Sa-(chen) and of Ḥbir-(ba-pa) (4), the Sa-skya Paṇ-(ḍi-ta), the uncle with the nephew (5). On the lower partition (there are the protectors) of the door, the hundred ... the goddesses of the five objects of the senses (6).

On the wall to the south ... Gśin-rje-gśed/Yamāntaka with three faces and six hands, Bgegs-mthar-byed/Vighnāntaka, irate deity, of blue colour, with four faces and eight hands. On the upper partition there is Ri-khrod-lo-ma-gyon-ma/Parṇaśabarī,

<sup>(1)</sup> Instead of pandita the correct form should be panditas. Various sādhanas of this god: Rme-rtsegs, Rme-brtsegs, Ḥchol-pa, are preserved in the Sgrubthabs kun-btus, according to the two main systems of meditation, the one of Atīśa and that of Sa-skya paṇḍita.

<sup>(2)</sup> Works of divine origin burried underground by Padmasambhava and then found out again...

<sup>(3)</sup> That is of the five objects of the senses.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is Virūpā: see above I.94.

<sup>(5)</sup> Kun-dgaḥ-rgyal-mtshan and Ḥphags-pa.

<sup>(6)</sup> See Indo-Tibetica III/1.156.

Gdugs-dkar-can/Sitātapatrā, Lha-mo Hod-zer-can/Mārīcī.

On the partition below Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Nātha coupled (1) furnished with the vase and with the tree of paradise (kalpadruma).

On the left wall there is Rme-rtsegs in his irate form, as described in the Sūtras (Mdo), green-black in colour, with three faces and six hands, surrounded by the four families (2) of Rme-rtsegs.

On the upper partition the series of the masters initiated into the mystic revelation of Rnam-hjoms/Vidāraņa. On the partition below, the goddess (symbol) of the ritual offerings.

Above the door ... together with (the) five (goddesses) (according to the) dhāraṇī (3) revealed by the Rdo-rje-ḥphren-ba/Vajrāvalī. As to this display of images, the donor of the main statue with his acolytes, was one of Than-dpe in Rgyan-mkhar (4).

The donors of the two painted paradises were the Blama Sans-rgyas-rgyal-mtshan and Mkhas-spyod-pa.

The artist who made the statues was the honourable Brtson-pa, the father together with his son.

The painter who did the paintings with care was the honourable monk Ses-rab-dpal-bzan-pa (sic) the master together with his disciples.

The merit (of this work) may grow.

<sup>(1)</sup> Why Gur-mgon is called *leam dral* and not yab yum was explained above, 1.129.

<sup>(2)</sup> That is, by the four forms of the god presiding over each of the four magical activities: karma.

<sup>(3)</sup> That is the gzuns-lna or the dhāranī of the Pañcarakṣā.

<sup>(4)</sup> As it is seen from the inscription of the tenth chapel of the second floor Rgyan-mkhar was in Lha-rtse: Than-dpe is the name of a locality in that region. In the text read dpe-pas instead of dpe-bas.

#### FIFTH CHAPEL

Honour to Ușņīșasitātapatrā (1).

In the centre of this temple dedicated to Gzhan-gyis-mithub-ma gdugs-dkar-mo-can/Aparājitā Sitātapatrā there is the statue of Gdugs-dkar-mo-can/Sitātapatrā, the mother of the Tathāgatas who destroys (the influences) of the planets (2): white, with three faces and six hands, together with her four acolytes – she stays in the middle of her ... ornaments.

On the wall to the east she is surrounded by the goddess Gdugs-dkar-mo-can/Sitātapatrā, white, with three faces and eight hands; by the goddess Gzhan-gyis-mi-thub-ma/Aparājitā etc. ... by the goddess Ri-khrod-ma/Sabarī and by her symbols ... On the wall to the south there is the goddess Gdugs-dkar-can/Sitātapatrā, white in colour, with five faces and eight hands, surrounded by the ten Phyogs-skyon/Dikpālas. On her shoulder she is surrounded by the Sa-skya Paṇḍita together with his nephew and in the partition below (she is surrounded) by Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa, Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala yellow and black and by Dpal-chen-mo/Mahāśrī.

On the western wall she is surrounded by Gdugs-dkar-can/Sitātapatrā, of white colour with three faces and six hands, the ten goddesses Rnam-bsgyins (3), Rdo-rje-ma/Vajrī, etc.; above (she is surrounded) by irate divinities and below by Nor-rgyun-ma/Vasudhārā and by Dpalchen-mo/Mahāśrī; above the door she is surrounded by Gurmgon coupled, the group of the three brothers Legs-ldan/Bhagavat (4).

The donor of these statues was Tsho ... (the donor of the paintings was) ... Rje-btsun-pa, chamberlain and superintendent of the king ruling according to the law, who has accomplished his project with pure devotion. The artist who

<sup>(1)</sup> In the text unisasiddhātapatraiya.

<sup>(2)</sup> The planets emanate bad influences and cause apoplexy.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the text one has to correct bsgyins instead of bskyins.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is Rme-brtsegs, Mkhah-hgro, Khro-mo-brtsegs. In the text instead of mchod gsum one has to correct mched gsum.

made the statues was the most honourable ... Ma-ta-sa-bzans of Mkhar-kha.

The donors of these two painted paradises were the bailiff (1) of the governor, Dben ..., honourable Ses-rdor, the assistant Mgon-rin, Rgyal-ba-ñi-ma, Dpal-chen-nam-mkhaḥ, Dpal-bzans, A-legs Bsod-nams-dpal, the king (2) of Hgu-ru, the honourable Bkras, Rin-chen-rgyal-mtshan, Hol-dar, A-nam ... Rta-mgrin, A-khu Bkra-śis-bzan-po, all who brought their project to accomplishment with faith.

The painters who did these paintings were the most honourable of Thar-pa (3) in the region of Lha-rtse, the master with his disciples and the monk Sańs-rgyas-bzań-po who worked in association.

1. For the great strength of the merit derived from this work, may the teachings of the Victorious One (Jina) spread to the ten points of space and men maintaining this teaching and practising the law (4) prosper. Firm (5) be the life of the great king governing according to the law and his vast kingdom be happy and grow in status. May all the creatures quickly obtain supreme illumination.

Be it auspicious.

<sup>(1)</sup> Administrator, superintendent of the lands. In the text the word dgos in dgos-kyi sbyin-bdag is missing.

<sup>(2)</sup> In Tibetan rgyal-po king, is a title that is often given to a great landlord or to a local prince; Hgu-ru is probably Hgu-ru-lun near Tuna.

<sup>(3)</sup> Then, this Thar-pa has not to be mistaken with Thar-pa near Zha-lu from which the lotsava of Thar-pa took his name.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is the masters and the monks.

<sup>(5)</sup> Brtan is an allusion to the very name of the king Rab-brtan-kun-bzan.

#### SIXTH CHAPEL

Honour to Śākyamuni: in the upper veranda (1) of this (temple), which has a chapel above, there are two big paradises representing the thirtyfive (2) Buddhas taken from the Phunpo-gsum-paḥi mdo (3).

Their donors were the honorable superintendent Dpaḥ-bzaṅs-pa, of So-khad; the ones of the monastery of Stag-ri and Ra-khyi-rgyal, centurion in Ñiṅ-ro who brought to accomplishment their purpose with pure intentions.

The painter doing the paintings with care was the most honorable of Thar-pa in the region of Lhar-tse, the master together with his disciples.

Honour to Amitābha.

1-2. Honour to the Tathāgata Ḥod-dpag-med/Amitābha, who conforming to his many immeasurable vows taken in periods past since various incalculable (4) aeons, when he was the observant monk Chos-kyi-hbyun-gnas (5), of all the good disciplinary practices and the best disciple of the (6) Buddha Gser-hod-sen-ge-rnam-rol (7), (obtained) the beatitude (which is enjoyed) in the fortunate (seat of) the beatific (1) kingdom

<sup>(1)</sup> Here it refers to the high portion of the temple rising up till it occupies the place of the corresponding chapel of the second floor.

<sup>(2)</sup> That is the *ltun-bsags*, the Buddhas invoked during the ceremony of the confession of sins.

<sup>(3)</sup> Toh. 284 Ārya-triskandhaka-mahāyāna-sūtra.

<sup>(4)</sup> Grans-med is, in this case, name of a number that cannot be calculated, asamkhyeya; Bskal-ba is a mistaken for Bskal-pa; so too, in the lines 6, 7, 9 of the text; the one who copied the inscription wrote sgyur for gyur and hgyur. In line 7 instead of dgre-slon which has no meaning, one has of course to read dge-slon.

<sup>(5)</sup> Dharmākara.

<sup>(6)</sup> It is necessary to correct kyis to kyi.

<sup>(7)</sup> According to the Sukhāvatī-vyūha the Buddha during whose period Dharmākara made the vow to become a Buddha and to be reborn in Sukhāvatī was Lokeśvararāja.

and that was the realization of his truthful word (2) ...

- 3. Honour to you who, in time past, many, infinite aeons ago, when the teaching of the Tathāgata Rin-chen-sñin-po (was spread), you being heavenly son, lord of the four continents, protector of the land, and father of many victorious princes, you made the great vow to be born again in the pure land and you obtained till the end all that you had desired.
- '4. Honour be to the pure beatific land (Bde-ldan, Sukhāvatī): the land where the sight is pure, highly noble. The vast merits accumulated and well practised in pure forms of existence (3) through many aeons, there they find their ultimate development.

Thus, in the lower part of the veranda, on the three sides, there is a perfect display (of paintings representing the) Bde-ba-can/Sukhāvatī, the paradise of the blessed Hod-dpagmed/Amitābha.

The donors of the three great paradises (4) were, having as chief the honourable Legs-rin, those of Brum-ze, the decurion of the higher part of Rgyan-ro, the honourables Yon-tan-dpal, Dpal-bkras, Blo-gros, the wise Lama of Hom-than (5), Don-bzan, the Dge-bses (6) Hjam-dpal, the honourable Gzhon of Mgar, all who brought to accomplishment their project with faith.

In this inscription the Sanskrit name would be Suvarnasimha-vikrīdita. About his various births, according to traditions, see Hobogirin s.v. Amida.

<sup>(1)</sup> The Sukhāvatī, Bde-ldan.

<sup>(2)</sup> That is by virtue of his satyavacana, that is to say of his sincere words expressed during the moment of vow, he got rebirth in the paradise of Sukhāvatī; this very attainment was the proof of the truthfulness of his intentions.

<sup>(3)</sup> Snan-balābhāsa, because the world of contingency is mere appearing, an illusionary emanation from the bosom of cosmic insubstantiality.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is the paintings done on the three biggest walls.

<sup>(5)</sup> Hom-than is on the road toward Lhasa.

<sup>(6)</sup> In the inscription Dge-ses should be corrected to Dge-bses.

The painter was ... of Lha-rtse, the master together with his disciples.

1. Through the gnosis which derives from the merit so conquered may, as from the Vajra (1) the formations of Māra, the god of death, all be destroyed and may (the) creatures obtain the spiritual plane of the lord of immortality and of the adamantine and highest life namely that of the lord (2) Tshedpag-med/Amitāyus.

#### SEVENTH CHAPEL

Honour to Vajraparņaśa(ba)rī.

In the centre of this chapel there is the statue of Ri-khrod-ma-lo-ma-gyon-ma/Parnasabarī, according to the formulas of meditation included in the Sgrub-(3) thabs-rgya-mtsho. She is of yellow colour, has three faces and six hands, is accompanied by her two acolytes, seated on a throne, surrounded by an halo.

On the eastern wall to her right there is Ri-khrod-lo-magyon-ma/Parnasabarī, according to the method of Sa-skya meditation, yellow in colour with three faces and six hands. On the partition to the right above, there is Phyir-bzlog-ma-chenmo/Mahāpratyangirā, blue and with six hands; to her right there is Khro-gner-can/Bhrkuţī with one face and four hands; of the right this last (there is) to Gzhan-gyis-mi-thub-ma/Aparājitā, yellow with one face and two hands. Below her is Ri-khrod-lo-ma-gyon-ma/Parṇaśabarī, red with two arms. To her right there is the goddess Ral-gcig-ma/ Ekajatī, black, with twelve faces and twentyfour hands. To her

<sup>(1)</sup> Vajra may also mean blitz or the weapon of Vajrapāṇi, the defensor fidei of Buddhism: vajra is then the name given to the plane of indefectible existence to which one rises when one has surpassed the world of phenomenic becoming. See *Indo-Tibetica* III/1.50ff.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription read mgon-po instead of dgon-po.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscription Bsgrub for Sgrub. For this sādhana see Bstan-hgyur, Rgyud LXXI, no. 234, p. 215b.

right is Ral-gcig-ma/Ekajaţī, black, with one head and four arms. Below her is Ral-gcig-ma/Ekajaţī black with fourteen faces and twentyfour hands. To her right Ral-gcig-ma/Ekajaţī, black with one face and four arms. Below Ral-gcig-ma/Ekajaţī, black with one face and eight hands.

On the partition to the left, above, Tsar-rtsi-ka/Carcikā, red (1) with six hands; Ri-khrod-ma/Śabarī, black, with four arms.

### **EIGHTH CHAPEL**

Honour to Vajrakrodha-hayagrīva (2).

In the centre of this chapel (3) dedicated to Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva there is the statue of Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva according to the formula of meditation contained in the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho. He is red; has one face and two hands, he is accompanied by his two acolytes, seated on the throne and surrounded by a halo. On the eastern wall, to his right there is Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva as he is described in the Tantras of the class of the Yoga Tantras: red, with three faces and eight hands.

On the right, above, there is Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokita according to the method exposed in the tantra Sgyu-hphrul-dra-ba/Māyājāla (4). To his right (there is) Spyan-ras-gzigs ha-la-ha-la/Halāhala-Avalokiteśvara. To the right of him, Spyan-ras-gzigs/don-yod-zhags-pa/Amoghapāśa Avalokiteśvara, white, with six hands. Below him, in the centre, (is) Don-yod-zhags-

<sup>(1)</sup> See Indo-Tibetica III/2. 89-90.

<sup>(2)</sup> In Sanskrit: in the text erroneously hya griva ya for ha ya grī vā ya.

<sup>(3)</sup> For lha-gan it needs of course to be read lha-khan.

<sup>(4)</sup> See Māyājālakram-āryāvalokiteśvara-sādhana Bstan-hgyur LXXI. 94, and Māyājālakram-āryāvalokiteśvara-sādhana ibid. LXXI. 127; rgyu-hphrul has evidently to be corrected to sgyu-hphrul.

pa/Amoghapāśa with twelve arms (fig.163 top in the middle). On his right, Don-yod-lcags-kyu/Amoghānkuśa with four hands (ibid. to his right).

To his left (is) Khro-gñer-can/Bhṛkuṭī, yellow with four hands (ibid. to his left). Below her, in the middle, Don-zhags/Amoghapāśa with ten hands (ibid. 2nd line in the centre); to his right Rta-mgrin me-dan-ñi-ma-hbar (ibid. to the right), to the left Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva, red (ibid. to the left). Below, in the centre, Don-zhags/Amoghapāśa with four hands (ibid. last line in the centre); to his right Ral-gcig-ma/Ekajaṭī: to her right Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara red. On the small wall (1) to the north Rta-mchog-ye-śes-rdo-rje/Paramāśva-jñānavajra. Below him, in the centre, Don-yod-pad-ma-gtsug-tor/Pad-moṣṇṭṣa Amoghapāśa. To his right Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva, red with four hands; to the left Phyag-rdor/Vajrapāṇi. On the left partition, above, Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara, of golden colour.

Below him (there are) Sgrol-ma/Tārā, Rig-paḥi-lha-mo/Vid-yādevī, Nor-rgyun-ma/Vasudhārā. On the (wall) behind the door (2), (there are) two Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva red, Ral-gcig-ma/Ekajatī, the four Rgyal-chen/Catur-Mahārājika taken from the tantra Pad-ma-dra-ba/Padmajāla, pertaining to the class of the Krivātantras (3).

On the western wall, (there is) Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva, according to the method of Skya-rgan, of red colour with three faces, six hands, eight feet (fig.162). On the partition to the right Rnam-snan/Vairocana, Thub-pa/Muni, Tshe-dpag-med/Amitāyus (4). On the left partition Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala white, Dbyug-snon-can/Nīladaṇḍa. On the two shoulders Chos-rje Lo-ras and Lha-sgom-pa. On the two shoulders to the east the Chos-rje Nam-ston, and the Chos-rje Blo-ldan. Above the door, Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi according to the system of

(4) In the inscription read rnams for rnam.

<sup>(1)</sup> Literally: face.

<sup>(2)</sup> sgo-rgyab is that portion of the wall which is covered by the leaf, when the door is opened.

<sup>(3)</sup> Padmāvalokitesvarasya Padmajālakrameņa bhagavan-maņḍala-pūjā-vidhi Bstan-ḥgyur XXVI.71.

the sūtras (1), namely the maṇḍala containing nine gods. In the lower partition (there are) the eight auspicious signs, the eight (Mchod-paḥi-lha-mo/Pūjādevī, that is) Sgeg-mo/Lāsyā etc., the seven kinds of gems, Gur mgon coupled.

The donor of these paintings was one of the monastery of Chu-bzańs master and disciple together, who accomplished this work with pure devotion.

The artist who made the statues was the honourable Tshanpa, father together with his son. The painter who did the paintings with care was the honourable Ses-rab-dpal, master and disciples.

1. By the merit gained by this work may all creatures reach the spiritual plane of Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara.

May it be auspicious (mangalam).

#### NINTH CHAPEL

Honour to Ārya-Acala.

In the centre of this chapel dedicated to Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala there is the statue of Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala according to the formulas of meditation contained in the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho: he is accompanied by the statues of his two acolytes, is of blue colour, has one face, two hands and is surrounded by a halo of fire.

On the wall to the north there is an image of Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala, blue, with one head and two arms presiding over the maṇḍala which includes seventeen divinities; he is taken from the Dhāraṇī of Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala included in the series of the executive divinities (2) (bkah-gñan) of the mystic family of

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bstan-hgyur, Rgyud LXVIII.191.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription bkah-nan has to be corrected to bkah-gnan, (they are) categories of deities presiding over oaths and vows and punish those who transgress them: they are akin to the cycle of the Bstan-srun.

the Tathāgata, revealed by Tantras pertaining to the class of the Kriyātantras. On the upper shoulder there is Jo-bo (Atīśa) with his disciple (1).

On the wall to the south, with the gods of the maṇḍala of Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala, taken from the tantra Bkaḥ-gñan (2) Mi-g.yo-baḥi brtul-phod-pa rgyud pertaining to the mystic family of the Tathāgata and revealed by the tantra pertaining to the class of the Kriyātantras. In the centre there is Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala, blue, with one face and four arms, surrounded by: Śā-skya-mgon-po as central deity (of the following cycle); Byams-pa/Maitreya, Ḥjam-dbyans/Mañjughoṣa, Kun-bzans/Samantabhadra, Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi, Gnas-kyi-dban-phyug/Sthāneś-vara, Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara, Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala, Yum-chen-mo/Prajñāpāramitā, the Bodhisattva Gyul-las-rnam-rgyal, Padma-yan-lag etc. that is the cycle of the thirtyeight divinities.

On the shoulder, above, (he is surrounded) by Bu-ston with his disciple, below, by Ḥdza(m-bha-la)/Jambhala, yellow; on the wall to the west (is seen) Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala, white, surrounded by the four mystic families (3) of Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala, Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa in his two forms peaceful and terrific, Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala black, Dpal-chen-mo/Mahāśrī. Of these painted paradises (4) ... the artist who made these statues was the honourable Bsod-nams-rgyal-mtshan of Lha-rtse.

The painters who made these paintings with care were the master of Don-ri, the master together with his disciples and the honourable monk of Lha-rtse.

<sup>(1)</sup> Hbrom-ston.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription bkah-ñan, see preceding note. Instead of brtul read rtul; Toh. 495 Āryācala-mahākrodha-rājasya sarva-tathāgatasya balaparimita-vīra-vinaya-svākhyāta-nāma-kalpa.

<sup>(3)</sup> That is presiding over the four kinds of magic actions, māraṇa suppression, sāntika pacification, pustika increment, vasya submission.

<sup>(4)</sup> The name of the donor has been cancelled.

1. With the fire of gnosis deriving from the merit so (acquired) may that fuel be burnt which consists in the fallacious doctrines derived from the darkness of ignorance (1) inborn in creatures and may each one quickly obtain the spiritual plane of Mi-hkhrugs-pa/Akṣobhya (2), the irate lord of gnosis.

#### TENTH CHAPEL

Honour to the Buddha.

This is Rig-pa-chen-mo/Mahāvidyā, the mother of all the planets Grahamātṛkā (taken from the description included in the) exoteric maṇḍala (ḥjig-rten-pa, laukika) pertaining to the mystic family of the Tathāgata; (the goddess) is of white colour, has three faces and six hands. She is surrounded, on the upper shoulder, by (Śakya)-Thub-pa/Śākyamuni, by Abhayākara, by the Paṇḍita Rigs-kyis-byin (3), by Ḥgro-mgon-ḥphags-pa (4), and by Saṅs-rgyas/Buddha, Phyag-rdor/Vajrapāṇi, Ḥjig-rten-dbaṅ-phyug/Lokeśvara, Ḥjam-dbyaṅs/Mañjughoṣa, by the nine great planets, the four Rgyal-po-chen-po/Caturmahārājika, and on the lower partition by the Mchod-paḥi-lha-mo/Pūjādevīs.

On the western wall there is Gzhan-gyis-mi-thub-ma/Aparājitā, the goddess who protects, black in colour, with a face and two hands, (described) by the cycle (5) of Gtsug-tor/Uṣṇīṣa mother of the mystic family of the Tathāgata; she is surrounded by sixteen goddesses like Lha-mo Gtum-mo-chen-mo/Mahācaṇḍī etc. The donors of these two paradises painted on the wall, who

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription mun-pa-yis instead of mun-pa-yi.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription khrugs for hkhrugs. Mi-hkhrugs is also used, sometimes, for translating Aksobhya.

<sup>(3)</sup> Kuladatta, author of the Kriyāsangraha, Bstan-hgyur LVII.16.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is the Lama Hphags-pa who received the investiture of Tibet from Khubilai.

<sup>(5)</sup> On p.12 n.1 read: instead of gyis.

brought to completion (their project) with faith, were single contributors (1): the one from Zhu-śon, the Blama Ye-mgon of Mon-bde, the main (promoters) being the one of Glan-phug in Hbri-htshams and the one of Dbu-rtse in Bran-lun.

The painters who made the paintings with care were two colleagues: the most honourable master of Don-ri, Don-grub-bzan-po of Lha-rtse and the most honourable Bkra-śis-bzan-po.

1. By virtue of the diamond that is the force of the merit (deriving from this work) may all the occasions contrary to liberation be eliminated. And may (the creatures) obtain (the spiritual plane) of that king of the law who is the prince of ascetics, who enjoys the divine glory of double accumulation (2).

Be it auspicious, be it pure, be it good.

#### TWELFTH CHAPEL

... surrounded by eighteen gods like De-bzhin-gśegs-pa/ Tathāgata, Rdo-rje-hdzin-pa/Vajradhara, Rgya-mtsho-nes-parsgrogs-pa, etc.

On her right is Rdo-rje-hūm-mdzad/Vajrahūmkāra in his irate form, blue and with four arms. Below there is Tshogs-bdag dmar-chen/Mahārakta Gaṇapati, according to the Sa-skya-pa system.

Below there is Tshogs-bdag Chags-pa-rdo-rje-dam-tshig/ Rāga-vajra-samaya Gaṇapati, white. On the right partition there are the four mystical families of Tshogs-bdag/Gaṇapati, surrounded by their acolytes.

On the eastern wall there is Nor-rgyun-ma/Vasudhārā according to the meditation formulas contained in the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho, surrounded by ... Behind the door

<sup>(1)</sup> hdegs stags, (stag) = zhal-hdebs, subscription, offering.

<sup>(2)</sup> Accumulation of merit and accumulation of wisdom.

there are the eight male divinities of the cycle of Gnod-sbyin/Yakşa.

On the wall to the north there is Ḥdzam-bha-la/Jambhala (1) yellow, with three faces and six hands according to the formulas of meditation of the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho. To the left the images of Rje-btsun-chen-po (2) and Sa-skya-paṇḍita, one facing the other. On the left partition (there is) Ḥdzam-bha-(la)/Jambhala, yellow (3).

(The painter) who did (these figures) with care was the most honorable Ses-rab-rgya-mtsho, together with his brother.

1. By the merit so acquired may the donors together with their relations obtain supreme illumination.

## FOURTEENTH CHAPEL

Honour to Krodha-Mahābala (4).

The central divinity of this chapel dedicated to Stobs-po-che/Mahābala, who is in the north-east side of the great mchodrten Bkra-śis-sgo-mans is Stobs-po-che/Mahābala, as it is revealed by the Tantra.

There is his statue together with that of his two acolytes; he is blue, has one face and four hands. The gods forming his train are drawn and aligned along the partitions to the right and to the left.

On the wall to the right there is (painted) Stobs-po-che/Mahābala in his irate aspect, as he is described by the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho (5). He is red, has one face and four hands. On the partition to the right of this representation

<sup>(1)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXXI. 229 p. 270, etc.

<sup>(2)</sup> Grags-pa-rgyal-mtshan (no. 5 of my list).

<sup>(3)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXXI. 314 p. 283.

<sup>(4)</sup> In the inscrip. ba la ya for ba lā ya.

<sup>(5)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXXI. 231 p. 296b.

of the main deity, around are seen Stobs-po-che/Mahābala in his irate aspect, Rdo-rje-be-con/Vajradaṇḍa, Dbyug-snon-can/Nīladaṇḍa; above the door Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala, the protector of the door, Ḥdugs-dkar/Sitātapatrā black, Red Mnon-phyogs/Abhimukha, Blue Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya; on the partition to the left Bdud-rtsiḥi-thal-sbyor/Amṛtakuṇḍalin, Ma-ma-ki (1), Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva, Gtsug-tor-ḥbar-ba/Uṣṇīṣa-jvāla; on the lower partition the Phyogs-skyon/Dikpāla; Tshans-pa/Brahmā, Ñi-ma/Sūrya, Zla-ba/Candra, Khyab-ḥjug/Viṣṇu, Dban-po, Gśin-rje/Yama, Chu-lha/Varuṇa, Gnod-sbyin/Yakṣa, Me-lha/Agni, Srin-po/Nirṛti.

On the wall to the west the central deity is Hjig-rten-gsumlas-rnam-par-rgyal-ba/Trailokyavijaya, in his irate aspect, as he is described by the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho (2), (that is) blue, with four faces and eight hands. On the partition to the right, above, Klu-grub/Nāgārjuna, with his disciple (3). Below, irate Gnod-mdzes/Sumbha, Rdo-rje-lcags-kyu/Vajrānkuśa. them Gos-dkar-mo/Pāṇḍaravāsinī, Sgrol-ma/Tārā. Below her Khro-gñer-can/Bhrkutī. On the partition to the left, above, the great Sa-(skya) (4) and Rje-btsun-chen-po (5), facing one another. To his left Sa-skya pandita and Hgro-mgon Hphagspa, facing each other. Below, the irate divinity Rdo-rje-me-danñi-ma-hbar-ba/Vajrānalārkajvāla. To her left Khro-bo-rgyal-podan-sdig-pa blue, Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva red, Hjig-rten-gsum-(rnam-)rgyal/Trailokyavijaya blue. On the lower partition K(i)-la-k(i)-la-ya blue. To his left Mi-g.yo/Acala green. To his left Rdo-rje-hūm-mdzad/Vajrahūmkāra, irate, blue. To his left Dbyug-pa-snon-po/Nīladanda, irate deity and colour. On the lower partition this irate deity. Gzegs-ma/Kanā,

<sup>(1)</sup> Māmakī.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXXI.320 p.289b.

<sup>(3)</sup> Āryadeva.

<sup>(4)</sup> Kun-dgaḥ-snin-po.

<sup>(5)</sup> Grags-pa-rgyal-mtshan (no. 5 of my list).

of blue colour. To her left Gśin-rje-gśed/Yamāntaka, irate deity, of black colour, with six faces, six hands and six feet, whose display is derived (from the liturgies contained) in the Rnam-snan-mnon-byan/Vairocanābhisambodhi, in the Donzhags cho-ga zhib-mo, and in the Ḥjam-dpal rtsa-rgyud, Gurmgon/Panjara-Nātha coupled; on the lower partition the eight Mchod-paḥi lha-mo/Pūjādevīs, namely Sgeg-mo/Lāsyā etc. and the seven gems all put together.

On the wall to the north (is seen) Stob-po-che/Mahābala (1) as he is described by the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho, black, with three faces and six hands.

On his shoulders two images.

On the lower partition the four Rgyal-chen/Caturmahārājika, Rlun-lha/Vāyu, Dban-ldan/Iśāna, Ḥdzam-bha-(la)/Jambhala yellow. The donor of all this beautiful display of gods was the one of the monastery of Go-khyu, the master with his disciple, who brought (his project) to accomplishment with faith.

The artists who made the statues were the most honorable Lhaḥi-rgyal-mtshan and the most honorable...

The painter Don-grub-bzan-po, master of Don-ri, together with his colleagues did this work with care.

1. The pure merit attained by virtue of this work may, like the sun (2), disperse the darkness of ignorance of creatures caused by their mental perturbation and quickly drain that ocean of existence where resides that sea monster of suffering accompanying every bad form of life.

Be (3) it auspicious.

<sup>(1)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXXI.332 p.296.6.

<sup>(2)</sup> tsha-zer hot light, is synonymous of ni-ma/sun.

<sup>(3)</sup> Bhavantu for bhavatu.

#### FIFTEENTH CHAPEL

...surrounded by Sa-skya paṇḍita, the uncle with the nephew. On the western wall (there is) Lha-mo/Devī with eight hands, according to the Don-zhags cho-ga zhib-mo (1) (surrounded by) male and female irate divinities taken from Pad-ma-dra-ba/Padmajāla; on her shoulder the great Sa-skya with his disciple, and Bu-ston with his disciple. On the northern part of the western wall: Lha-mo Tsa-rtsi-ka/Carcikā (2) red and with six hands, taken from the meditation formula of the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho. Above: Gzhon-nu-rdo-rje-sde, Gtsug-ḥphyan and Lag-bzans.

On the wall to the north (is) Rgyal-mtshan-rtse-moḥi-dpunbrgyan/Dhvajāgra-keyūrā (3) taken from the meditation formulas of the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho, (surrounded) by Khromo yellow, with four faces and four hands; on her shoulder: Atīśa with his disciple.

Above and behind the door (she is surrounded) by the seven messengers together with Rdo-rje-khro-bo/Vajrakrodha, (cycle) inferred from the Kriyātantras.

On the lower border the ten Phyogs-skyon/Dikpālas, revealed by the Padma-dra-ba/Padmajāla, the four Rgyal-chen/Catur-mahārājika, Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Nātha coupled, Rnam-sras/Vai-śravaṇa, together with the Mchod-paḥi-lha-mo/Pūjādevīs.

The donor of this chapel with the beautiful display (of its paradises) was the honorable Ni-zla-dpal of Khud-po-che in

<sup>(1)</sup> Toh.686 Áryāmoghapāśa-kalparāja (Taisho 1092).

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription erroneously ka, Bstan-hgyur LXXI.278 p. 257b.

<sup>(3)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXXI. 288 p.261a.

Hbri-htshams.

The artist who made the statutes was the honorable Dgebses Rgyal-se and the painter who executed (the frescoes) with care was the honorable Bkra-sis from Sag-tshal in Lha-rtse together with his scholars.

By the merit derived from this work may all creatures quickly attain the Buddha's condition.

## SEVENTEENTH CHAPEL

Honour to Vaiśravaņa (1).

In the centre of his chapel dedicated to Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravana and called Ḥdod-dguḥi-char-phebs/Prakāmavarśin (= which is as a rain raining the nine desirable things) there are the statues of the main deities rgyal-che Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravana, yellow, great, placate, beatific, and of his two acolytes: the father Dran-sron Rnam-man-thos and the mother Lha-mo dpal-chen-mo, three in all, on the throne in between the halo. On the western wall there is the display (of the figures) representing the palace called Lcan-lo-can (2) of the rgyal-chen Rnam-thos/Vaiśravana. The central palace is of three stories with three concentric corridors (3) for circumambulation. In the partition above is a series of the masters, all together, who have received the initiation of this school.

On the eastern wall there is Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa according to the Chinese system and the eight Rta-bdag/Aśvapati (4), 'two Phyag-rdor/Vajrapāṇi, Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa of red colour

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription naye for naya.

<sup>(2)</sup> Aṭakavatī, Alakāvatī which would rather be the name of one of the cities on mount Meru, where he resides, see Hōbōgirin, p.79. Hoffmann A. Bruchstücke des Āṭānātikasūtra, p.8, 9.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscription erroneously n pa for nm pa.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is his eight brothers who are also the eight generals of the Yaksas, about whom see above.

presiding over the realization of the secret truths, furnished with a red spear, and surrounded by the... (Rnam)-sras/Vaisravana... Gar-mkhan-mchog/Nartakavara. On the southern wall (is) Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaņa presiding over terrific deeds, surrounded by the eight serpents, Gar-mkhan-mchog/Nartakavara with two hands... Rdo-rje-rab-brtan-ma, Rdo-rje-ri-phug-ma, Hphags-skyes-pa-ma, Yul-hkhor-srun-ma, lag-rins-ma (of long hands), Bdud-mo mgo-dgu-ma (of nine heads), Bdud-mo phun-khrol-ma (the noxious one), Bdud-mo hands), Mig-mi-bzań/Virūpākşa, lag-rgya-ma (of bright Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravana... the one presiding over terrific deeds, Drag-byed/Rudra, etc. the main deities (with) seven (acolytes).

On the door... together with... (1).

Of all these (painted paradises) the donor was the honorable Rgya-me-ba (2), the governor of the fort of Stag-rtse together with his son.

In the palace to the NE and the yellow clouds (3)... (the painter) who executed the work with care was the honorable reverend Dpal-phel-ba, together with his brother.

## TWENTIETH CHAPEL

Honour to Uṣṇīṣavijayā.

This is the cycle of nine divinities (constituting the mandala of) Gtsug-tor-rnam-par-rgyal-ma/Uṣṇīṣavijayā, inferred from the rites concerning Gtsug-tor/Uṣṇīṣa, the mother of the mystic family of the Tathāgata. She is surrounded by figures

<sup>(1)</sup> Read dan beas.

<sup>(2)</sup> Or Me-ba of Rgya, or of the Rgya, or also if Rgya-me is the name of a place, the one from Rgya-me (Rgya-me-pa).

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscription sar instead of ser.

representing Rnam-rgyal/Vijayā drawn from the Kriyā-samuc-caya (1) and by the 33 divinities of the cycle of Rnam-par-rgyal-baḥi-gtsug-tor/Uṣṇīṣavijayā, essential nature of the Tathāgatas.

On the southern wall is Sgrol-ma nor-sbyin-ma/Dhanada-Tārā, green, taken from the meditation formulas of the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho... (2).

On the wall to the east the figures represent Sgrol-ma/Tārā yellow with four faces and eight hands, taken from the Sgrubthabs-rgya-mtsho; she is surrounded on the partition to the right and to the left by ten divinities, namely Me-tog Sgrol-ma/Puṣpa-Tārā etc., on the upper shoulder by Bu-ston with his disciple, on the lower shoulder to the right and to the left by coupled Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Nātha.

The donor of the two paradises was the one from the monastery of Bde-chen in Ḥbri-ḥtshams, the master with his disciples.

The painter who executed (the paintings) with care was the honorable Rgyal-mtshan-pa of Gnas-rñin, the master together with his disciple.

On the lower partition she is surrounded by the four goddesses symbolizing the ritual offerings (*upacāra*) and above the door by Rigs-kyi-bdag-po/Vidyāpati, Rnam-snan/Vairocana (3), Mi-bskyod-pa/Akṣobhya, Ḥod-dpag-med/Amitābha...

1. The merit deriving from this work may be compared to pure heavenly space; pervaded by those clouds which are the double accumulation of the moral and intellectual virtues, with the rain of the supreme law falling from them the creatures are satisfied, creatures who may obtain the spiritual plane of Rnam-par-rgyal-ma/Vijayā.

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription skri.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXXI.196 p.181.

<sup>(3)</sup> Shortened form of Rnam-par-snan-mdzad.

# SECOND FLOOR FIRST CHAPEL

Honour to Amitābha (1).

In the middle of this temple dedicated to Tshe-dpag-med/Amitāyus is the statue of Tshe-dpag-med/Amitāyus according to the system of the master Ḥdze-tā-ri/Jetāri (2). The donors who brought their project to completion with faith were the one from Brag-mdar in Ḥdzam and Bkaḥ-ma Bkaḥ... the master together with the disciple.

The artist who executed the statues with care was the most honorable Tsan-pa, the master together with his disciple.

On the (walls) to its four sides, Tshe-dpag-med ḥchi-med rna-sgra with the gods who stand at his four sides (in the four corners of the maṇḍala) (3) namely: Kun-gzigs-tshe-dpag-med/Samantadarśī-Amitāyus, Yon-tan-tshe-dpag-med/Guṇa-Amitāyus, Ye-śes-tshe-dpag-med/Jñāna-Amitāyus, Mi-g.yo-tshe-dpag-med/Acala-Amitāyus. He is surrounded: on the small wall facing south, by the display of figures that represent

<sup>.....</sup> 

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription "tabhaya for "tābhāya.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXVIII. 7, 8 Āryāparimitāyur-jñāna-sādhana, Aparimitāyur-jñāna-vidhi.

<sup>(3)</sup> The mandala of Tshe-dpag-med rna-sgra includes, beside the central divinity, his eight manifestations or emanations, all together form a mandala of nine gods, Tshe-dpag-med lha-dgu. They are: in the middle: Sansgyas-tshe-dpag-med/Buddha-Amitāyus; around, beginning from east: Rdoje-tshe-dpag-med/Vajra-Amitāyus, Pad-ma-tshe-dpag-med/Padma-Amitāyus, Las-kyi-tshe-dpag-med/Karma-Rin-chen-tshe-dpag-med/Ratna-Amitāyus, Amitāyus, namely, the five manifestations of Tshe-dpag-med/Amitāyus in the fivefold series of the mystical families: rigs lna. In the intermediary points: Yon-tan-tshe-dpag-med/ Kun-gzigs-tshe-dpag-med/Samantadarśī-Amitāyus, Ye-ses-tshe-dpag-med/Jnana-Amitayus, Guna-Amitāyus, med/Acala-Amitāyus. All are of red colour and with the vase of ambrosia on hands in samādhi-mudrā. See for instance Tshe-dpag-med hchi-med rna-sgrahi dkyil-cho-ga tshe-dpal ye-ses bsam-hgrub by Bu-ston, complete works, vol.SA.

Hod-dpag-med/Amitābha; on the upper partition the one by Paṇḍita Ḥdze-tā-ri/Jetāri, by the five mystical families of Tathāgatas, by the five mothers (1), by sixteen Bodhisattvas pertaining (to the same) mystical family (2) and composing the maṇḍala of Tshe-dpag-med/Amitāyus according to the system of Grub-rgyal-mo (3), and by the four guardian goddesses of the doors.

The donor of these figures was the Bla-ma of Sgo-mo, together with his disciple.

The painter who did these paintings with care was the honorable Nam-mkhaḥ-ḥod-zer of Bde-chen in the region of Lha-rtse, assisted by his brother.

2. By the merit so accumulated, may all the species of creatures in infinite number vanquish the enemy that is premature death and realize the body of Tshe-dpag-med/Amitāyus the omniscient who is lord of that glory consisting of (eternal) life and of gnosis.

## SECOND CHAPEL

Honour to ĀryaTārā.

In the centre of this chapel dedicated to Sgrol-ma/Tārā there are the statues of Rje-btsun-ma Sen-lden-nags-kyi sgrol-ma/Khadiravaṇī Tārā, with her two acolytes, on the throne and with the halo. The donor of these statues was the chamberlain of the great king patron of the law, the superintendent Mgon-po-skyabs. The artist who made the statues with care was the honorable Lhaḥi-rgyal-mtshan.

<sup>(1)</sup> Namely the five saktis of the pentad.

<sup>(2)</sup> That is a mandala of 5 + 5 + 16 = 26 divinities.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscription Rgyal-ma instead of Rgyal-mo. See Bstan-hgyur XLIV. 48 Aparimitāyurjāna-sādhana by Grub-pahi-rgyal-mo/Siddharājāī.

On the wall to the north of this (chapel) there is Sgrol-ma/Tārā who liberates from the evil forms of existence; she with her two acolytes surrounded by the twentyone goddesses of the maṇḍala of Rnam-dag-tsug-nor/Vimaloṣṇīṣa (1), on her shoulder to the right and to the left, by Paṇḍi(ta) Ñi-ma-sbas-pa (2) and by Sgrol-ma/Tārā, white, with six hands, by Mi-ḥkhrugs-pa/Akṣobhya, and on the corner of the basement below, by Mgon-po/Nātha with six arms, coupled.

On the western wall there is Mchog-sbyin Sgrol-ma/Var-ada-Tārā according to the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho (3) surrounded by four goddesses... Ral-gcig-ma/Ekajaṭī, Rma-bya-chen-mo/Mahāmāyūrī, Dug-sel-ma/Jāngulī.

On the southern wall there is Don-thams-cad-grub-pa rab-tu-sbyin-paḥi Sgrol-ma/Sarvārtha-sādhanī Tārā taken from the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho; she has an irate aspect, is yellow with eight faces and hands. She is surrounded (by the eight forms of Sgrol-ma/Tārā) who protect from the eight kinds of terrifying things, by Tshe-dpag-med/Amitāyus, Rdo-rje-sgrol-ma/Vajra-Tārā, Spyans-ras-gzigs/Avalokita, Jo-bo (Atīśa) with his disciple, Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva, Sgrol-ma nor-sbyin-mo/Dhanada Tārā, Sgrol-ma-chen-mo/MahāTārā, Rig-paḥi-sgrol-ma/VidyāTārā. and below by Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa and Black Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala. The donor of these two painted paradises was the superintendent Mgon-po-skyabs, together with his son, who brought their project to completion with faith.

The painter who executed the paintings with care was the honorable Dge-ba of Bde-chen in Lha-rtse, assisted by his brother.

By the merit so obtained may (the creatures) quickly attain the spiritual plane of Sgrol-ma/Tārā.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Toh.574 Āryacūḍāmaņi-nāma dhāraņī (compare 922 ibid.).

<sup>(2)</sup> Author of a well-known hymn about Tārā: see Indo-Tibetica III/2.175.

<sup>(3)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXXI.180 p.157a.

# THIRD CHAPEL

Honour to Lokeśvara (1).

On the eastern wall of this (chapel) is the display of gods forming the maṇḍala of... Don-yod-zhags-paḥi-snin-po/Amoghapāśa-hṛdaya (included among the) maṇḍalas taken from the Don-yod-zhags-pa cho-ga zhib-mo of the mystic family of the lotus, revealed by the Tantras pertaining to the class of Kriyātantras.

On the southern wall (there is) Spyan-ras-gzigs-dban-phyug/Avalokiteśvara, Padmaḥi-gar-gyi-dban-phyug/Padmanarteśvara.

Above two mystic families: the one of Hjig-rten-dban-phyug/ Lokeśvara and the other of Sen-ge-sgra/Simhanāda, Hjig-rtendban-phyug red, Spyan-ras-gzigs Hari-Hari riding a lion/Harihari-hari-vāhana Avalokita.

(The donors) who brought their project (to completion) with faith in order to realize the desire of... being virtuous advisers and superintendents the honorable (2) doctor (Dge-śes) Chos-skyon-rin-chen-pa, the venerable Gyu-run, the venerable master Ḥjam-rdor, the honorable Rgya-mi (3), the honorable Rgyal... zhon-pa, were the noble ladies from inside and outside the fort.

The painter who executed the paintings with care was Blo-(4) ros Dge-ma-pa, noble son of the venerable Rig-pa-hdzin-chen-po the great exorcist; he was assisted by his own son.

By virtue of the vast root of such merits so acquired... noble Lokeśvara.

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription Lokiśv.

<sup>(2)</sup> Phajo corresponds to a-jo venerable father; it is a title of respect.

<sup>(3)</sup> It may also mean: the honorable Chinese.

<sup>(4)</sup> In the inscription Blos for Blo.

On the two small walls behind the door and on the western wall there are the gods of the detailed maṇḍala (explained) by the Pad-ma-dra-ba/Padmajāla, fundamental Tantra of the mystic family of the word, revealed by the Tantra pertaining to Kriyātantras and the gods synthetically represent (the cycle) of Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara with eleven faces, central deity (1) of the maṇḍala diffused by Padma-dra-ba/Padmajāla and the six prinicipal deities, one by one, of the inferior mystic families and Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Nātha coupled and Varuṇa the king of Klu/Nāgas.

The donor of these paintings was the Nan-so-chen-mo (2).

The painter who did these painings was the honorable Dge-bsñen (3) from Lha-rtse assisted by his borther.

By the merit so attained may all the creatures quickly attain the mystic power of Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokita.

### FOURTH CHAPEL

Honour to AryaLokeśvara (4).

In the centre of this chapel dedicated to Don-zhags/ Amoghapāśa there are the statues of Rje-btsun Spyan-ras-gzigsdban-phyug Don-yod-zhags-pa/Avalokiteśvara Amoghapāśa with his acolytes, five divinities in all – on the throne and with halo.

The donor of this (group of statues) was the Dge-bses Sā-ka-(= Śākya-)ye-ses who brought his goal to completion with faith in order to realize the desire of the venerable Master Kun-dgahrgyal-mtshan-dpal-bzan-po (1). The artist who did these statues

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription geo for gtso.

<sup>(2)</sup> This office is perhaps different from that of Nan-chen; so means spy, guard. Perhaps it corresponds to: prefect of the palace.

<sup>(3)</sup> Upāsaka, lay devotee who has taken only the inferior vows.

<sup>(4)</sup> In the inscription Lokisva.°

with care was the very honorable Lhahi-rgyal-mtshan, the master together with the disciple.

On the painted walls, on the three sides of the three maṇḍalas taken from the Rnam-par-snan-mdzad mnon-par-byan-chub-paḥi-rgyud/Vairocan-ābhisambodhi-tantra, pertaining to the class of Caryātantras, there are all the gods of the maṇḍala symbolizing (lit. possessing) the great compassion of grace, the inexhaustible display of the physical plane (2). On the upper partition there are the figures of the bla-mas who have transmitted among themselves the mystic teaching of the Rnam-snan-mnon-byan/Abhisambodhi-Vairocana. Above the door there are the five gods of the maṇḍala of Don-zhags/Amoghapāśa, the tutelary divinity of the Kha-che-paṇ-chen (3). On the southern wall on the lower partition there is the Chos-skyon Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Nātha coupled, the Rgyal-chen and Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravaṇa. The specific donor of these two paradises was the Nan-so-chen-mo.

The painters who did these paintings with care were the honorable reverend Dkon-mchog-bzan-po of Jo-nan together with his disciple and Bstam-gtan-bzan-po of Lcags-than (4).

By the merit so derived may all creatures obtain supreme illumination.

## FIFTH CHAPEL

Om svasti.

In the centre of the great wall to the west of this temple dedicated to Black Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva there is Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva, the ultimate essence of all Tantras, taken

<sup>(1)</sup> See Indo-Tibetica I.81.

<sup>(2)</sup> No.277 of my list.

<sup>(3)</sup> Śākyaśrī.

<sup>(4)</sup> This place is now a modest village, a day's walk from Lhatse, along the banks of the Gtsan-po, on the road to Shigatse.

from meditation formulas contained in the Sgrub-thabs-rgyamtsho: he is red, has three faces and eight hands and is surrounded by four goddesses with faces of... (1). He is surrounded, on the partition to the right, by Rta-mchog ye-śesrol-pa, and Spyan-ras-gzigs Hal-la-ha-la/Halāhala Avalokiteś-vara; on the partition below by Gtsug-tor-ḥbar-ba/Uṣṇīṣaj-vāla,Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi, Ḥjig-rten-dban-phyug/Lokeś-vara subjugating the triple world.

Still below (he is surrounded) by (Mgon-po/Nātha) with four hands, coupled, (Mgon-po) with six hands coupled and to the left by Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva and Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa.

On the wall to the west (there is) Rta-mchog/Paramāśva red, with four faces, eight hands and four feet taken from the meditation formula included in the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho.

On the wall to the north there is Rta-mgrin/Hayagrīva according to the method of mystic realization of Dpal-mo: (2) he is red, with three faces, six hands and six feet.

On the upper partition there is the series of lamas who transmitted the revelation and the mysteries of Black Rta-mgrin/ Hayagrīva. Above the door, in line, the five goddesses of the mantras and of the dhāraṇīs (3); behind the door the four Rgyal-chen/Caturmahārājika, Varuṇa, king of the serpents, Lha-mo dpal-chen-mo/Mahāśrī-devī. On the lower partition there are the eight adoring goddesses, Sgeg-mo/Lāsyā, etc., and the seven kinds of gems (symbols of regal splendour). The donors of these two paintings painted on the wall showing the beautiful display of these figures were the one of the monastery of Dgaḥ-ldan in Rgyan-ro, the one of Dben-logs and the one of Za-khud who with a mind (purified by) candid merit

<sup>(1)</sup> Evidently something is missing from the inscription. See Van Gulik, op.cit., p.33.

<sup>(2)</sup> Lakṣmī (karā): some sādhanas on Avalokiteśvara by this follower of tantric schools remain in the Bstan-hgyur but nobody knows Hayagrīva.

<sup>(3)</sup> Pañcarakṣā; in the inscription dral for gral.

brought their purpose to completion. The painter who painted these picutures with care was the monk Ses-rab-dpal-bzańs-pa from Rgyal-khań... together with his disciples.

1. By force of the merit so acquired may the teaching of the Buddha spread in the ten directions and the observance of the law grow by the side of individuals responsible for the teaching. May the life of the great prince be long (1) and (may) happiness spread in his kingdom and may creatures infinite in number as the sky quickly attain supreme illumination.

Be it auspicious.

#### SIXTH CHAPEL

Honour to Kurukullā (2).

In the centre of the eastern wall of this temple dedicated to Kurukullā (3) there is the image of Kurukullā (3) according to the meditation formula of king Indrabhūti; she is red, has one face and eight hands and is surrounded by twelve goddesses. On the western wall there is Kurukullā (3) taken from the Sgyu-hphrul-dra-ba/Māyājāla in 16,000 verses, pertaining to the class of Yogatantras. She is white, with one face and six hands. To her right there are Kharsapaṇi (4), white Kurukullā (3) with one face and two hands. On the northern wall there are Rje-btsun-ma/Bhaṭṭārikā Kurukullā (3) taken from the meditation formulas of the Sgrub(5)-thabs-rgya-mtsho, red,

<sup>(1)</sup> Literally "firm, stable". The word brtan is used to record the name of the king.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscr. erroneously "leye for "llāyai.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscr. °kule. Bstan-hgyur LXXI. 266 p.241.

<sup>(4)</sup> Usual Tibetan form for Khasarpana.

<sup>(5)</sup> In the inscription sgrubs for sgrub.

with one face (1) and six arms, and Kurukullā (2) subjugating the triple world taken from the Kyaḥi-rdo-rje-rgyud/Hevajratantra, red, with four hands, Raṅ-byin-gyis-brlab-paḥi-rig-byed-ma (3) taken from the 'Kyaḥi-rdo-rje-rgyud/Hevajratantra, Kurukullā (2) of the mystical meditative process of Kyaḥi-rdo-rje/Hevajra, Rje-btsun-ma Kurukullā (2), Lha-mo rig-byed-ma (3), Sgrol-ma/Tārā according to the Chinese system (4), Ri-khrod-lo-ma-gyon-ma/Parṇaśabarī, Ral-gcig-ma/Ekajaṭī in her irate aspect.

On the partition above these figures there is the series of the masters who transmitted the revelation and the mysteries of Kurukullā (2). On the partition below Gur-mgon/Pañ-jara-Nātha, coupled, (Rnam-sras/Vaiśravana) in his peaceful and terrific aspects, Stag-zhon/Vyāghravāhana coupled, the adoring gods, Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala yellow and black, Nor-rgyun-ma/Vasudhārā, Dpal-chen-mo/Mahāśrī. The donors of these two painted paradises have been two, the one of the monastery of Brag-thog and the other of Span-me-lon.

The painter who did paintings with care was the highly honourable Ses-rab-dpal-bzans-pa of Rgyal-khan in Nug, assisted by his disciples.

May the gem of the double accumulation, deriving from the merit so procured, destroy the army of demons that non-meritorious works are, and may (creatures) attain (consubstantiation) with the omniscient king of the law, who enjoys the glorious abundance of an inexhaustible blessedness.

# SEVENTH CHAPEL

Honour to Mañjughoșa (5). This is Ḥjam-dpal/Mañjuśrī, lord of the verbal plane of the sphere of the Absolute, taken from

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscr. erroneously zhap for zhal.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscrip. \*kule.

<sup>(3)</sup> It is necessary to correct rigs-byed-ma, usual translation of Kurukullā.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is Cīnācāra.

<sup>(5)</sup> In the inscription śa-ya for śā-ya.

the meditation formulas contained in the Sgrub-thabs-rgyamtsho; he is white, has four faces and eight hands. He is surrounded by eight Bodhisattvas, described in the Rdo-rje-sñin-po-rgyan-gyi-rgyud/Vajra-hṛday-ālankāra-tantra: on the shoulder (images) of the translator and of the Paṇḍita (1); on the lower partition the six Mchod-paḥi-lha-mo/Pūjādevīs, that is 17 figures of gods in all. This is a paradise.

On the southern wall is Hjam-dpal ye-ses-sems-dpah/ Iñanasattva Manjuśri as described by the Mtshan-yan-dagpar-brjod-pa/Nāma-sangīti, red and yellow, with one face and four hands. He is surrounded on the shoulders by Sa-skya Pandita, the uncle with the nephew; on the partition to the right by Hjam-dpal ye-ses-sems-dpah/Jñānasattva Mañjuśrī, Byams-pa/Maitreya, Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāņi, sñin/Kṣitigarbha, Hjam-dpal-blo-gros-rgya-mtsho/Matisāgara Manjuśri, two Yan-lag-med-pahi-rdo-rje/Anangavajra, white and one red, Hjam-dpal Arapacana/Arapacana-Mañjuśrī, Nag-gi-rgyal-po/Vādirāja, Nag-gi-dban-phyug/Vāgīśvara, Ḥjam-dpal brtan-paḥi-ḥkhor-lo/Sthiracakra Mañjuśrī, white Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala etc. that is to say the nine different mystic families of Hjam-dpal/Manjuéri, Rnam-sras/Vaiéravana in his beatific and terrific aspects. Hdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala yellow and black, Rnam-sras/Vaisravana, with the eight riders and six adoring gods.

On the western wall there is Sems-can-thams-cad-dban-du-byed-paḥi Ḥjam-dbyans/Sarva-sattva-vaśīkaraṇa Manjughoṣa taken from the meditation formulas contained in the Sgrubthabs-rgya-mtsho (2), white and with four faces and eight hands, surrounded... above the door by the protectors of the three mystic families and behind the door by Nor-bdag/Kubera. The donor who ordered this work with devotion was the one from the monastery of Gser-thog in Ḥbri-ḥtshams. The painter who did the paintings with care was the very

<sup>(1)</sup> Sa-chen and Sa-skya pandita.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bstan-hgyur LXXI. 152 p.133a.

honorable Ban-chen-(1) skyabs-pa of Bzan-ri, from the place of Sne-mo, assisted by this son.

1. By virtue of the merit so acquired may the donors with their relations obtain quickly the spiritual plane of Ḥjamdbyans/Manjughoṣa. Be it propitious!

## **EIGHTH-CHAPEL**

Honour to Vajravidāraņī (2). In the centre of this chapel dedicated to Rnam-ḥjoms/Vidāraņa there is the statue of Rnam-ḥjoms/Vidāraņa with his two acolytes, according to the system of Sol-po and amidst a halo of flames. The donor of (these statues) was...

On the southern wall there are ten irate divinities of the cycle of Rdo-rje-rnam-par-hjoms/Vajravidāraṇa, according to the system of Sol-po; he is surrounded by the eight (adoring) goddesses, the four custodians of the door, on the shoulder by Rdo-rje-hchan/Vajradhara, Mkhaḥ-hgro-ma/Dākinī with the head of a lion, the four terrific gods representing the emanations of the physical, verbal, spiritual planes, operative planes of Rnam-hjoms/Vidāraṇa.

On the lower partition are Sgeg-mo/Lāsyā and the other three (goddesses), Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Nātha, Ḥdod-khams-dbaṅ-phyug/Kāmadhātvīśvara, on the partition on top (3) by the irate divinity Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya taken from the dhāraṇī of Mi.g.yo-ba/Acala contained in the Tantras of the class of the Kriyātantras, Gśin-rje-gśed/Yamāntaka, Rta-mgrin/Hayag-rīva and Bdud-rtsi-ḥkhyil-ba/Amṛtakuṇḍalin.

<sup>(1)</sup> That is ban-de-chen-po.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription other-ra-na-ye.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscription sbo erroneously for spo.

On the western wall there is Rnam-hjoms/Vidāraņa according to the system of meditation of the lotsava of Ba-ri (1), of green colour, with one face and two hands, surrounded on the above shoulder by Rje-btsun-chen-po, and Sa-skya paṇḍita one facing the other, and on the partition below by Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala yellow, Nor-rgyun-ma/Vasudhārā, and Dpal-chen-mo/ Mahāśrī.

On the wall to the north he is surrounded by the four irate divinities of the mystical family of Rnam-hjoms/Vidāraņa according to the method of realization of Maitripā, by the ten Phyogs-skyon/Dikpālas, by the eight Bkra-śis-lha-mo/Mangaladevīs.

Above the door he is surrounded by the irate divinities of the mystic family expressed in the tantras of the class of the Kriyātantras, by Gśin-rje-gśed/Yamāntaka, Rta-mgrin/Haya-grīva, Bdud-rtsi-ḥkhyil-ba/Amṛtakuṇḍalin and green Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi.

The donors of these two well-displayed paradises were the one of Sprin-zam in Sgo-ru, the one of Dgon-thun in Sram, the one of Rgyan-hkhar (2) in Gad, the one of Gyu-lun in Ri-lun. The artist who did the statues with care was the most honorable master of Stag-sna together with his disciple.

1. By virtue of the merit so acquired may the creatures in infinite number clear that darkness deriving from (sinful) actions and from moral infections, and, after having quickly realized the double accumulation, that of good and that of gnosis, quickly attain the spiritual plane of the perfect Buddhas.

Be it auspicious!

<sup>(1)</sup> Master of Dkon-mchog-rgyal-mtshan and of Sa-chen.

<sup>(2)</sup> Correct Rgyan-mkhar.

# NINTH CHAPEL

Honour to Śākyamuni.

These are the gods forming the detailed maṇḍala, taken from the dhāraṇī Ḥphags-pa kun-nas sgor hjug-paḥi hod-zer gtsug-tor dri-ma-med-par snan-ba de-bzhin-gśegs-pa thams-cad-kyi sñin-po dan dam-tshig-la rnam-par-lta-ba (1) pertaining to the group of tantras of the class of the Kriyātantras.

Thub-chen/Mahāmuni with four faces and eight hands is surrounded by the twelve goddesses, by the Buddhas of the Bhadrakalpa, by the sixteen bodhisattvas, by the listeners/śrāvakas, by the four guardians of the doors and by the ten Phyogs-skyon/Dikpālas, all on the southern wall. On the eastern wall there are the gods (forming the maṇḍala) of the secret formulas of the Gtsug-tor-dri-med/Vimaloṣṇīṣa (2) whose prinicipal divinity is Rnam... surrounded to the right by Ni-ma-rnam-snan/Suryaprabha and to the left by Zla-ba-rnam-snan/Candraprabha, the four... of the mystic family of the Buddha, the four goddesses Gzugs-rdo-rje-ma/ Rūpavajrī etc., by the eight bodhisattvas corresponding to the eight regions, and by the four guardians of the doors.

On the wall to the north he is surrounded by Thub-chen/Mahāmuni, with four faces and eight hands, by the guardians of the four doors, and by Rig-pa-chen-mo/Mahāvidyā.

Behind the door by Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravaņa with yellow Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala.

<sup>(1)</sup> Toh. 599 Samantamukha-praveša-rašmi-vimalosnīsa-prabhāsvara-sarva-tathāgata-hṛdaya-samaya-vilokita-dhāranī, and commentary to the same Foh. 2688, Bstan-hgyur LXVI.18.

<sup>(2)</sup> Toh. 3082 Gtsug-tor-dri-ma-med-pahi gzuns-kyi cho-ga, Bstan-hgyur LXIX-137.

The donor of the figures displayed was the one of Rdorje-gdan (1) who made a paradise, the one of Bu-re and the one of Brag and the Bla-ma Rdo-rje-hdzin-pa who made the other. The painter who painted them was the venerable Tsan-nes of Gnas-rnin.

1. With the fire of gnosis deriving from the merit so acquired may the double darkness of the creatures be burnt and may they quickly attain the spiritual plane of the perfectly liberated Buddha.

#### TENTH CHAPEL

Honour to AryaTārā (2).

In the centre of this chapel dedicated to white Sgrol-ma/Tārā, there is the statue of the principal divinity: white Sgrol-ma/Tārā, accompanied by her four acolytes, in the middle of the halo (3) adorned with flowers. In the centre of the southern wall there is Sgrol-ma/Tārā, tutelary divinity of the most reverend Atīśa; she is of blue and green colour. She has three heads and eight arms. On the northern wall there is Sgrol-ma/Tārā as described in the meditation formulas of the Sgrubthabs-rgya-mtsho. She is white, with three heads and six hands. On the superior shoulders (there are) the images of the two (4) Bla-mas. In the lower corner there is the goddess Nor-rgyun-ma/Vasudhārā... white Sgrol-ma/Tārā with one face and four hands, taken from the meditation formulas of the Sgrubthabs-rgya-mtsho. On the right and on the left she is accompa-

<sup>(1)</sup> Rdo-rje-gdan was the name of two monasteries in Nan i.e. Gnas-rñin and Mag-dge-ldin.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription tā-ra for tā-rā-yai.

<sup>(3)</sup> rgyan-phigs = rgyab-yol.

<sup>(4)</sup> Sa-chen and Sa-skya pandita.

nied by the standing image of Ḥod-zer-can/Mārīcī and Rma-bya-chen-mo/Mahāmāyūrī. These figures are surrounded by Sgrol-ma/Tārā of the 108 names taken from the Tantra (1), and by Sgrol-ma/Tārā who liberates from the eight kinds of frightful things, and by eight and by eleven other goddesses.

The donors of this chapel with its two painted paradises, was the one from the monastery of Sin-lun, who realized his project with meritorious mind, the master together with his disciples. The artist who made the statues with care was... of Rgyan-mkhar in Lha-rtse, the master with his disciple.

The painter who did the paintings with care was the very honorable Ses-rab-rgya-mtsho of Bzan-ldan, assisted by his brothers.

1. By virtue of the vast merit obtained by means of this work, the donor together with all his relations may in every circumstance, be liberated from the eight species of frightful things, as death before time etc. and eventually quickly attain the spiritual plane of Sgrol-ma/Tārā.

#### **ELEVENTH CHAPEL**

Honour to Samantabhadra (2).

The central divinity of this chapel dedicated to Kun-tu-bzan-po/Samantabhadra is the Bodhisattva Kun-tu-bzan-po/Samantabhadra: the central divinity with his two acolytes, three statues (in all). On the eastern wall there is Spyan-ras-gzigs sems-ñid-nal-bso/Cittaviśrāmaṇa Avalokiteśvara (3) surrounded by sixteen Bodhisattvas according to the Rnam-snan-mnon-byan/Vairocanābhisambodhi and by the sixteen adoring goddesses.

<sup>• (1)</sup> See Indo-Tibetica III/2.172.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription °bha-dra-ye for bha-drā-ya.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscription dal-bso for nal-bso.

On the western wall there is Hjam-paḥi-dbyans/Manjughoṣa surrounded by the Bodhisattvas according to the Rnam-snan-mnon-byan/Vairocanābhisambodhi and the Rdo-rje-snin-porgyud. On the upper partition (he is surrounded) by the five mystical families of the Tathāgata and on the lower partition by the seven goddesses (symbols of) ritual offerings.

On the northern wall there is the bodhisattva Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi, blue, with four faces and two hands; on the shoulder, on top, (there are) Klu-dban-gi-rgyal-po/Nāgarāja and Klu-sgrub/Nāgārjuna: above the door the irate deity Ḥdod-rgyal/Kāmarāja, Mi-g.yo-ba/Acala, Rta-mgrin/Ḥayagrīva.

(The sculptor) who made the statues with care was... Tsan-pa, the father together with the son.

The donors of these two painted paradises was the one of Bya-rgan and the one of Dgon-sar in Lha-phu.

The painters who did the paintings with care were the venerable Btsan-ne of Gnas-rñin and the honorable Ban-chen-skyabs of Bzan-ri in Sñe-mo and the honorable lay devotee Bla-ma-mgon.

1. By the merit deriving from it, may the donors with their families be consubstantiated with Kun-tu-bzan-po/Samantabhadra, the son of the Winner/Jinasuta.

Be it auspicious!

#### TWELFTH CHAPEL

Honour to Vairocana.

In the centre of this chapel dedicated to Phyag-rdor-hgro-bzańs/Jagadbhadra-Vajrapāṇi there is the statue of Phyag-na-rdor-rje-hgro-bzańs/Jagadbhadra-Vajrapāṇi with his two acolytes.

On the eastern wall there is Phyag-na-rdor-rje/Vajrapāṇi lcags-sbugs according to the meditation system of Maitripā (1),

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription Mi-tra.

blue, with three faces and four arms, surrounded by the thirteen gods (of his cycle) and with Nor-rgyun-ma/Vasudhārā.

On the western wall there is Phyag-rdor-hgro-bzańs/Jagad-bhadra-Vajrapāṇi, according to the meditation system of Maitripā (1) as (principal) deity of the maṇḍala of seventeen gods. On the upper partition there is, all around, the display of the series of Blamas who were initiated in the mystical experience of Phyag-rdor-hgro-bzańs/Jagadbhadra Vajrapāṇi. On the lower partition he is surrounded by the four special sons of the great king Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravaṇa, by the three perfect sons, and by the only supreme son (2).

On the northern wall (there is) Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi as central divinity of the cycle of nine gods according to the sūtras and the dhāraṇī and in conformity with the interpretation of Klu-sgrub/Nāgārjuna.

On the small eastern wall (there is) Phyag-na-rdo-rje-hgro-bzans/Jagadbhadra-Vajrapāṇi surrounded by the rgyal-chen Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravaṇa, by the father the seer (ṛṣi) Rnam-man-thos/Viśravaṇa, by the mother Lha-mo-dpal, and on the lower partition by Mdun-dmar-can and by the eight Rta-bdag/Aśvapati.

The donors of the statue of the principal divinity and of the acolytes were Spo-blans of Mkhar-chen-brag and the one of Sdon-nag. The artist who made the statues with care was the most honorable Nam-mkhaḥ-[bzan] (3) of Lha-rtse. The donors of these two painted paradises were the ones of Rdza-ba-sdon. The painters who did the paintings with care were the most honorable, the venerable Tsan-ne and the honorable Nam-mkhaḥ-dpal.

1. By means of the seven gems (which obtained) by virtue of the merit derived from this work (4) may one attain victory

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription Mi-tra.

<sup>(2)</sup> That is the eight Rta-bdag.

<sup>(3)</sup> Omitted in the inscription, but the correction is certain. See Vol.1.36.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is: the merit deriving by this work shall make the donors to be born in the condition of universal kings, owners of the seven gems. Ruling according to the law they will let the good triumph and therefore they will make the rebirth of creatures in the superior levels easy.

over the army of the averse demons and may one attain the mystic power of Rdo-rje-hchan/Vajradhara, the omniscient, enjoying the prosperity of a never-ending kingdom.

Be it auspicious! Well!

# THIRTEENTH CHAPEL

Honour to Aksobhya.

1. You, whose body is like a heap of blue lotuses, whose word, composed of the sixteen sound elements (1), is like the sound of thunder, whose spirit is like embracing the knowable infinity, whose action is (beneficial) like a summer rain, may you give beneficence to all creatures, as many that exist all over (2) with this work of yours. Oh protector, in the world belonging to thee, the name of the three inferior forms of existence does not even resound (3), out is the triple fire of the triple sorrow (4) and since widely spread is the truth contained in the triple way (5) you make happy the creatures pertaining to the six forms of existence (6).

<sup>(1)</sup> The fundamental elements of the mantras according to Tantric mystics: a,ā,i,ī,u,ŭ,e,ai,o,au,r, r, ļ,ļ,h,kṣ.

<sup>(2)</sup> Lemurs, animals, infernal existence. The kingdom or paradise of Aksobhya is called Abhirati.

<sup>(3)</sup> It is seen that, as usual in these inscriptions, the punctuation marks are irregular: the double sad should be found after the sixth verse and not after the fourth. Generally the stanzas are not divided and the number of the verses is variable.

<sup>(4)</sup> Produced by physical, psychical and demoniac causes.

<sup>(5)</sup> The three ways: i.e. that of the Śrāvakas or listeners, of the Pratyekabuddhas, and of Mahāyāna.

<sup>(6)</sup> The three mentioned above as well as: men, gods, asuras.

- 3. "Who has seen, heard or touched the perfect display of the pure land shall attain to be born again in that pure land". Thus was proclaimed in an auspicious song by Thee.
- 4. This varied display of such an earth producing blessedness and which greatly excels by its paintings and its statues, sublime for the glory and the double accumulation (deriving from it to those contemplating it), with the goal of granting the candid desire of the adamantine king possessing virtues of the family and physical (1), (this display) was done with reverence by the chancellor Hor-sog (2).
- 5. Of these paintings so done the painter making them with his hand remaining in the deep nature of the perfect method without however being distracted from the nature of the divine body produced by the generative method (3), was... the father together with the son.
- 6. By virtue of this merit... today being born this perfection of the pure land, may all be transferred to such a place.

Honour to Aksobhya.

1.2 In the delightful palace standing in the blessed Hog-min/Akanistha made first of all... mystic global gnosis... then he pleased with the revelation of the supreme vehicle of

<sup>(1)</sup> That is those deriving from his birth and those who are his own personally.

<sup>(2)</sup> This name is worthy of special consideration. It is formed by two names pointing to two races: Hor = Tartar, Sog-po = Mongol. Possibly he was an official sent by the Mongol dynasty to fulfill the function of chancellor or of special envoy to the Princes of Gyantse.

<sup>(3)</sup> The two methods of mystic realization: utpattikrama, generative method during which the divinity is evoked in oneself and is projected in moments of ecstasy outside oneself quasi-materializing it; and the sampannakrama or perfect method, the moment of supreme ecstasy.

the heroic sons of the Victorious One (1) inhabiting the tenth earth; and then till there is this existence, because of the luminosity of the characteristic marks of his perfect body, he is an ambrosia for the eyes of infinite sons of the Victorious One/Jinasuta. By such a prince of ascetics, by the protector Mi-hkhrugs/Akṣobhya, may we be protected.

- 3-4 O Protector, this varied display of your wonderful land where there is your statue surrounded by Bodhisattvas, the sons of the Victorious One, was made to be done, with reverence and devotion, by the chancellor Hor-sog with the aim to grant the candid desire of the adamantine king, desirous of going to paradise and possessing abundance of these glories with faith and good luck.
- 5. The work was made with skill by the hands of the honorable Btsan of Gyag-sde in Sñe-mo, very excellent in the arts. He was assisted by his sons and by his disciples.

May (this work) be an ambrosia for the eyes of everybody.

6. In this happy land, having purified the mind through the path of the supreme vehicle (2) and having attained initiation on the plane of the four mystic bodies (3) representing the fruit of (that purification), may we creatures obtain the spiritual rank of Mi-hkhrugs/Akṣobhya, the protector.

Be it auspicious.

<sup>(1) &</sup>quot;The sons of the Victorious One" are, as it is known, the Bodhisattvas. In this portion of the inscription there is a hint to the three supreme bodies: svabhāvikakāya, the quintessential body, dharmakāya, absolute body, sambhogakāya, the body accessible through meditation to the purified creatures.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Mahāyāna.

<sup>(3)</sup> Those mentioned in the preceding note, plus the nirmāṇakāya.

### FIFTEENTH CHAPEL

Honour to Manjughoșa.

In the centre of this temple dedicated to Ḥjam-dbyans/Mañ-jughoṣa captivating the mind (because of its splendour) and located to the south-east on the second floor of this mchod-rten/stūpa auspicious with a thousand doors — called the great Sku-ḥbum — there is Ḥjam-dbyans smra-baḥi-sen-ge/Vādisimha Mañjughoṣa. To his right there is Dam-pa-rgya-gar (1) and Gzhon-nu-nor-bzans/Sudhana-kumāra, to his left there is an old Dran-sron/Ḥṣi and the king of the Mongols sitting on a throne adorned with figures of lions. These five images, that is the one of the central divinity with his acolytes, are on a throne with the figures of lions, have the halo, are embellished and adorned with various trinkets and ornaments.

On the southern wall there are the gods who are in the centre of the palace found in the maṇdala called (2) "the four doors" described in the Ḥjam-dbyans-rtsa-baḥi-rgyud/Mañ-juśrī-mūla-tantra; figures surrounded by 98 gods having as their principal being the blessed Śākya-thub-pa-chen-po/Śākyamuni in the centre and the thirteen symbols. These (figures) are varied with a hundred and one colours and beautiful in-their proportions, in their ornaments and in the excellent display (of the drawings). The donor who brought his project to completion well, with devotion, was Yon-tan-bzan-po-pa (3) having reverence and moral energy and his great assistant of the great monastery Dpal-hkhor-sde-chen. The painters who painted these frescoes with great care were the most honorable

<sup>(1)</sup> That is Pha-dam-pa, founder of the monastery of Din-ri, author of the Hjam-dbyans smra-bahi-sen-gehi sgrub-thabs, Bstan-hgyur LXXXII.2

<sup>(2)</sup> Sgrag for grag?

<sup>(3)</sup> Correct pas instead of bas. This suffix pa after bzan-po is not rare in the inscriptions of Gyantse.

Dpal-hbyor-rin-chen of the blessed land of Gnas-rñin, the king of painters wearing the monastic dress, who respects the vows and has moral energy, and the honorable Dge-bses Bsod-nams-dpal-hbyor. The statues were made by that great artist who has reached perfection in every knowable art, the most honorable the great master and author of statues Lhahi-rgyal-mtshan assisted by his disciples.

By virtue of the merit so acquired may the donors together with their families reach the land of Ḥjam-paḥi-dbyans/Mañ-jughoṣa.

## SIXTEENTH CHAPEL

Honour to Lokeśvara (1).

In the centre of this chapel dedicated to Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara there are the images of Thugs-rje-chen-po hgro-hdul-ba, with one face and four arms, accompanied by his two acolytes. The donor of this statue was the exorcist Rin-chen-dpal, the keeper of the vajra/vajradhara.

The artist who did the statues with care was the great honorable Lhaḥi-rgyal-mtshan. In the centre of the small wall facing south there is Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara with eleven faces, according to the meditation formulas of the noble Nāgārjuna, with fortytwo basic hands, the group of the thirtyseven divinities. On the shoulders .... accompanied by the image of Klu-sgrub/Nāgārjuna. On the small wall to its east is the beautiful display of the nine gods (of the maṇḍala) of Don-yod-lcags-kyu/Amoghānkuśa, the irate form of Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara, derived from Don-zhags cho-ga zhib-mo: Ḥdod-lha/Kāmadeva, Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravaṇa.

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription "ki-śva" for "ke-śva."

The donor was the monk respecting moral laws Nam-mkhaḥ-tshul-khrims.

Its painter was the most honorable Thar-pa of Lha-rtse, the master together with his scholars.

On the wall to the east is Spyan-ras-gzigs-dban-phyug-mkhah-spyod/Khasarpana Avalokiteśvara, taken from the meditation formulas contained in the Sgrub-thabs-rgya-mtsho, as the centre of the mandala of fourteen deities.

The donors of the half of this paradise were the honorable Bu-dar of Sdo-bzo and the honorable Rdo-rje-rgyal.

On the wall to the south there is Spyan-ras-gzigs yid-bzhin-nor-bu/Cintāmaṇi Avalokiteśvara, taken from the Pad-ma-dra-ba/Padmajāla, a Tantra of the class of the Kriyātantras; he has three faces and six hands and is accompanied by four acolytes. Above the door there is Don-yod-zhags-pa/Amoghapāśa, above a klu/nāga, the central divinity with four acolytes, Sen-ge-sgra/Simhanāda with six hands. The donor was...

By virtue of the merit so gained, may the donor with his relations attain the condition of Buddha.

## THIRD FLOOR

# FIRST TEMPLE

These are the figures of the gods of the mandala of Hjig-rten-dban-phyug/Lokeśvara, including thirteen gods, together with the four marks and is placed to the west (of the display of the mandala expressing) the mystic families in synthesis and are described in the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya, first section (1). To his left there are the figures of Hjam-dpal/Manjuśrī

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscr. instead of byed-po not making sense, one has to correct to phyed-pa half.

<sup>(2)</sup> One has to understand dum-bu. According to the treatise of Bu-ston, Dpal-mchog rigs-bsdus-kyi dkyil-hkhor-gyi bkod-pa, five specific mandalas compose

(surrounded by) the eight De-bzhin-gśegs/Tathāgata with eight marks and eight garlands of mystic letters (1).

The donor of these (paintings) was the director of kitchens (2), the one of Snen-ne who brought his design to completion with faith and reverence.

By virtue of the merit deriving from it may all creatures obtain the spiritual plane of Rdo-rje-chos/Vajradharma. Auspicious. Well.

These are the figures of the gods of the mandala of Byansems-bskyed-ma-thag-tu-chos-kyi-hkhor-lo-bskor-ba/Sahacittotpāda-dharma-cakravartin, which are to the north-west of the Hjig-rten ... as before.

These are the figures of the gods of the maṇḍala of Rdo-rje-gnod-sbyin/Vajrayakṣa including nine gods which is to the north-east in the display as before and is accompanied by the eight marks.

The donor of these paintings was the most honorable Dgebses, Ses-rab-byan-chub, pertaining to the family of Sum-pa-mkhas-pa, who brought his project to completion with pure intention.

this synthetic mandala of the five families. In the centre the one of Rdorje-sems-dpaḥ/Vajrasattva; to the east the one of Rdorje-hūm-mdzad/Vajrahūmkāra; to the south that of Nam-mkhaḥ-sñin-po/Ākāśagarbha; to the west that of Ḥjig-rten-dban-phyug/Lokeśvaka to the north that of Rdo-rje-khu-tshur/Vajrasandhi. In the four intermediary directions, respectively, that of Ḥjam-dpal/Mañjuśrī, Nam-mkhaḥ-mdzod/Gaganagañja, Sems-bskyed ma-thag-tu-chos-kyi-ḥkhor-lo-bskor-ba/Saha-cittotpādadharma-cakravartin, Rdo-rje-gnod-sbyin/Vajrayakṣa. For the thirteen gods, and the four symbols of the maṇḍala of Ḥjig-rten-dban-phyug/Lokeśvara see vol. 1.223

(1) The mystic letters are: a ra pa ca na, as it is known, one of the names of Mañjuśrī. The eight symbolic marks are: four books of the prajñāpāramitā, one for every intermediary direction, namely:

to the south-east: dbu-ma dum-bu/madhyamaka

to south-west : ston-pa-ñid dum-bu/śūnyatā

to north-west : rnam-dag dum-bu/vijñana

to north-east : de-bzhin-ñid dum-bu/tathatā

then, on the four doors, one for each direction: there are a sword, a spear, a vase for alms, the book of the prajñāpāramitā. These eight symbolic marks are called *mtshan-ma-brgyad*.

(2) Thab-dpon = Thab-ka-ba, ma-chen, probably the chief cook of the convent.

These are the figures of the maṇḍala of Rdo-rje-khu-tshur/ Vajrasandhi including seventeen gods which is at the north of the display as before. To his left there are the figures of the gods of the maṇḍala of Zhi-ba of the exoteric section (1) marked by the spear and of the four Srin-mo with their signs (2). The donor of these paintings was the ascetic of the Rdzogs-chen who has realized the truth that all dharmas are insubstantial, the hermit of the Dgon-pa of Ldan-yul, the master with his disciples, the one who achieved his project with faith.

This is the display of the gods forming the mandala of the Ma-mo/Mātṛkā in the exoteric group included in the first section of the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya containing the mystic families displayed in synthesis (3) and below this (the display) of the gods forming the mandala of the three min (4).

<sup>(1)</sup> The mandala referred to here is that of Zhi-ba mdun-thun-gis mtshan-pa a form of Dban-phyug-chen-po/Maheśvara (Bu-ston, op.cit., p. 13b, 14a; no. 206 of my scheme). It is the first mandala of the exoteric group (hjig-rten-pa) of the first section of the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya.

<sup>(2)</sup> These symbolic signs are: on the eastern door, bow and arrow; on the southern (door) sword and shield; on the western: vase with treasure (gter-gyi bum-pa); on the southern: skull and dagger. As to the mandala of the Srin-mo, it is formed (see Bu-ston, op.cit., p. 15b, no. 20 of my scheme) by: Dgaḥ-ba-mo, pink, with bow and arrow; Gsos-ma, black, with sword and shield; Phag-mo, of golden colour, with a golden treasure; Grub-pa-mo, white, with a skull and a dagger.

<sup>(3)</sup> The second of the four maṇḍalas of the exoteric group (ḥjig-rten-pa) of the first section (no. 207 of my scheme) has the following divinities (see Bu-ston, op.cit, pp. 14-15): Nag-po-chen-po/Mahākāla, in the attitude of dancing, with ten arms (in the main two: khaṭvāṅga and lotus), Drag-mo/Raudrī, Tshaṅs-ma/Brahmāṇī, Khyab-ḥjug-ma/Vaiṣṇavī, Gzhon-nu-ma/Kaumārī, Nag-mo/Kālī, Nag-mo-chen-mo/Mahākāli, Za-ba-mo, Sprin-mo and as four guardians of the doors (Sgo-ma bzhi): Zhi-ba-mo, Bheruṇḍā, Gtum-mo, Ḥjigs-byed-ma.

<sup>(4)</sup> The mandala of the three Min (no. 208 of my scheme) is made of: 1° Rgyal-bar-byed-pa, white; 2° Sbran-rtsir-byed-pa/Madhukara, yellow; 3° Don-thams-cad-sgrub-par-byed-pa, green, with cuirass and helm; in the left the skull, in the right bow and arrow; 4° Grub-pa, white, with trident; 5° Hphal-ba, yellow, with vase full of treasures; 6° Chen-po, pink, with a basket

This is a display of the gods who compose the maṇḍala of Nam-mkhaḥ-mdzod/Gaganagañja, the thirteen gods with the four signs (1) and on the lower partition the display of the four Ḥkhor-los-bsgyur-ba/Cakravartin protectors of the external doors (of the maṇḍala), coupled and with four hands, Stag-zhon/Vyāghra-vāhana coupled etc. (Such a maṇḍala) is placed to the south-west of the display of the maṇḍalas expressed as before.

This is the display of the gods composing the maṇḍala of Rdo-rje-hūm-mdzad/Vajrahūmkāra, nine gods together with the four marks (2) which is located to the east in the display of the maṇḍalas expressed as before.

Be it auspicious (3).

These are the figures of the display of the gods composing the mandala of Nam-mkhaḥ-sñin-po/Ākāśagarbha, the nine god together with the eight signs (4) which is found to the east in the display of the mandalas expressed as before.

The donors who brought to completion their intention with pure and meritorious mind were the ones of Bde-chen, the master with his disciples, and those of Gon-gsum.

By virtue of the merit so acquired may all the creatures obtain the spiritual plane of Rdo-rje-sems-dpaḥ/Vajrasattva, the all-pervasive.

of flowers; 7° Gnod-sbyin/Yakşa, black, with a tooth; 8° Gtum-po/Canda, black, with the club; 9° Khro-bo/Krodha, black, with a serpent; 10° Mchog, black, with the disc; 11° Gsod-pa, with the sword.

<sup>(1)</sup> The four symbolic signs (mtshan-ma bzhi) are: money (don-rtse), gold, pearls, padmarāga gem.

<sup>(2)</sup> The four symbolic signs (mtshan-ma bzhi) in this case are: bow and arrow, sword, vajra, spear.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscr. bhavantu for bhavatu.

<sup>(4)</sup> The eight symbolic signs (*mtshan-ma brgyad*) are: four vases, one for each intermediate direction, then, above the four doors: gemmed diadem, gemmed vase, book of the prajñāpāramitā, vase full of dry food.

This is the figure (of the maṇḍala of) of Bde-chen-po-rdo-rje-sems-dpaḥ/Mahāsukha-Vajrasattva which includes twentynine gods, and is the central divinity of the maṇḍala expressed as above.

The donor of these paintings was Don-rin the assistant of fixed ceremonies (1) who brought his intention to completion with a pure mind.

By virtue of the merit so obtained, may the creatures obtain the spiritual plane of Rdo-rje-ḥchan/Vajradhara.

Be it auspicious.

#### SECOND CHAPEL

Honour to Lokeśvara (2).

These are the statues of the three gems (3), the central divinity with two acolytes, on the throne and with halo. These are the central divinities of the exoteric mandala, painted on cloth (4), derived from the fundamental tantra Rtog-pa-thams-cad-bsdus (5) representing the second part of the chapter on the secret formulas (mantras) the second part of the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya.

On the wail to their right facing south there are all the gods of the maṇḍala of Ḥgro-ḥdul which serves as antidote to mental disturbance (in the liturgy) of the mystic families taken separately, and is taken from the section dedicated to the praj-ñāpāramitā centering on the "great seal" (mahāmudrā) whose essential nature consists in gnosis similar to the mirror (ādarśa-jñāna) and serves as antidote to the operations of the psyche

<sup>(1)</sup> Namely, of the religious festivals fixed by the calendar.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscr. "lo ki" for "lo ke".

<sup>(3)</sup> Buddha, Law, Community.

<sup>(4)</sup> The mandalas may be drawn with coloured powder on the floor, then they are provisional. Otherwise on cloth, as a thanka.

<sup>(5)</sup> No. 231 of my scheme.

(ālayavijnāna); it is found in the first of the four parts composing the prime Tantra Dpal-mchog/Paramādya. On the wall to the west there are the gods of the mandala of Rdo-rje-hkhor-lo/Vajracakra, which serves (1) as an introduction to the mandalas of all mystic families.

On the southern wall there are (the gods of the mandala) of Rdo-rje-khu-tshur/Vajrasandhi who is a central divinity of the plane of energy and which synthesizes the physical, verbal and spiritual activity of all the Buddhas. On the northern wall, above, to the right and left, there is the series of Bla-mas who received the initiation in the mystic system of Rdo-rje-sems-dpah/Vajrasattva, according to the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya. Below, to the right ... the offering of ... and on the partition below the twenty ritual offerings .... with the musical instruments used during the cult (2). Above and behind the door, the offerings of the twentyfive species of ritual offerings and facing the door Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa in his serene and irate aspects.

The she-donor of these paintings was the venerable Bdagmo-dpal-chen together with her son (3). The painter who painted this fresco with care was ...

By virtue of the merit so derived may all creatures quickly obtain the spiritual plane of Rdo-rje-hchan/Vajradhara.

Be it auspicious.

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription rgyur for sgyur.

<sup>(2)</sup> They are the ten musical instruments (rol-mo) listed by Bu-ston in his comment to the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya, p.24 where instead of ten he enumerates twelve of them: pi-wan, glin-rdza-rna (= mrdanga), mu-rdza (muraja), mukunda (mukunda), mukunna (sic), cha-lan, rna-zlum, paṭaha, gun-dza (gunja), timila.

<sup>(3)</sup> The word drun is always used, as we have already seen, as a mark of respect. The son is the Chos-rgyal Rab-brtan-kun-bzan-hphags-pa.

### THIRD CHAPEL

Honor to Vajrasattva.

In the centre (of these chapels) there are, on a throne and with halo, the statues of the principal divinity, with his two acolytes, of the minor mandala of Me-ltar-hbar-ba/Jvālānala the one who brings to completion what is not (yet) achieved, when one has obtained the initiation in magic action. They are taken from the mandala of the Rtog-pa-thams-cad-bsdus-pahi-rgyud, taken from the part about the mandala, second part of the Dpal-mchog/Paramadya. To his right, on the wall facing south, there are the gods pertaining to the mandala of Rdo-rje-rinchen/Vajraratna which serves as antidote against avarice for the mystic families taken separately and is taken from the section of the Prajnaparamita, first section of the Dpal-mchog/ Paramadya. To the west on the small wall facing south, there are the gods of the mandala of Hjam-dpal/Mañjuśrī, essential deity of the mystic plane of the Prajñāpāramitā, together with the symbolic signs of the mystic letters.

On the southern wall there are, together with their symbolic signs, the gods of the mandala of Nam-mkhaḥ-mdzod/Gaganagañja (1) which serves to bring the (double) accumulation to perfect completion.

On the walls, to the north and to the south, on the partition above, to the right and to the left ... of Dpal-mchog/Paramādya. On the western wall there are the gods pertaining to the mandala of the three Min-po, which serves to convert those who can be (2) converted by the three Min-po. Below there are the gods of the cycle of the four Srin-mo accompanied by their

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription nas for nam.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription gdul-bar-bya-pahi for bya-bahi.

signs and which serves to convert those who can be converted by the four Srin-mo. On the lower partition (there are) the twentyfive offerings.

The she-donor of these paintings was the venerable Bdag-mo-dpal-chen-po (1) who brought her work to completion with faith. The artist who made the statue was the honorable Dpal .... of Mtsho-po in Lha-rtse, the master with his disciples. The painter was the honorable Dpal-chen of Rdzon-śos in Lha-rtse.

Be it auspicious.

### FOURTH CHAPEL

Honour to Mañjughoșa.

In the centre of this (chapel) there is the statue of the Yum-chen-mo/Prajñāpāramitā with her two acolytes, on the throne and with the halo. She is the central divinity of the maṇḍala exposed in the De-bzhin-gśegs-pa thams-cad-kyi sku-gsunthugs.gsan-ba rgyan bkod-pa. To her right are the gods of the maṇḍala of Nam-mkhaḥ-dri-med-kyi rin-chen-ḥbyun-ldan dbugs-ḥbyun (2).

On the wall to the east (there are) the gods of the maṇḍala internal to the maṇḍala of the Rdo-rje-sñin-po-rgyan/Vajra-maṇḍālaṅkāra, in its essential part explicative tantra of the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya and analogous to the section of the Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu.

The great mandala of the secret of all Tathāgatas, ornament of the essence of the great vajra of the plane of the absolute...

<sup>(1)</sup> Here the irregular form has to be noted: po for mo.

<sup>(2)</sup> About this expression see I.243. The more frequent spelling in these inscriptions is dbugs-dbyun.

All the gods of the inner mandala which is at the basis of the great initiation and is known (1) as that of the eight doors....

On the southern wall there are the gods of the maṇḍala of Mi-bskyod-pa/Akṣobhya...described by the Ḥjam-dpal-sgyu-ḥphrul-dra-ba/Mañjuśrī-māyājāla.

The she-donor of these paintings was Byan-sems (2). Bdag-mo-dpal-chen-rgyal-mo.

The painter who did the paintings with care was the honorable Khro-rgyal-dban-phyug of Khab-gsar in Lha-rtse.

1. By virtue of the merit derived from this work, may the donor with his relations destroy the darkness of ignorance, and, having spread the light of gnosis and of the law may obtain the spiritual plane of Rnam-snan/Vairocana who is all-pervading.

Be it well.

#### FIFTH CHAPEL

In the centre of this (chapel) there are the statues of Rnansnan/Vairocana with his acolytes on the throne and with halo. He is the central deity of the minor mandala called Nammkhaḥ-dri-med, according to the comment of the Master Ḥjam-dpal-bśes-gñen, explaining the meaning of the Tantra Ḥjam-dpal-gyi mtshan yaṅ-dag-paḥi-brjod/Mañjuśrī-nāma-saṅgīti, tantra of the yoga class, derived from the section of the Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu analogous to it.

On the wall to the right there are the gods of the mandala of Rdo-rje-dbugs-dbyun.

<sup>(1)</sup> Sgrag for grags? See above p. 181

<sup>(2)</sup> It is an epithet of the ladies of high Tibetan aristocracy, like ma-gcig-ma etc.

On the eastern wall there is the mandala ... according to the comment of Master Hjam-dpal as before.

(The painter who) painted these (frescoes) with care was ... assisted by his colleagues.

1. By virtue of the merit so acquired, having destroyed the darkness deriving from the double darkness (1) of the donors together with their relatives and having spread the light of perennial wisdom, may they quickly obtain the spiritual plane of Ḥjam-paḥi-dbyans/Manjughoṣa.

## SIXTH TEMPLE

Honour to Mañjughoșa.

These are the drawings of the gods forming the mandala of Ḥjam-dpal-gsan-ldan (2) for the mystic families taken synthetically, according to the median comment of Master Sgeg-pardo-rje, explaining the Tantra ... as before.

This is the figure of the gods who are to the west and to the north of the maṇḍala of the dhāraṇī, the second maṇḍala of the lord of the word of the absolute plane... the twelve dhāraṇīs, the goddesses of the intermediary directions, Glu-ma/Gītā and Gar-ma/Nṛtyā. On this wall is displayed the figure of gods staying to the west and to the north of the maṇḍala of the absolute, the third maṇḍala of the lord of the word of the plane of the absolute, with the eight bodhisattvas, the five irate deities of the intermediary directions, Mar-me-ma/Dīpā, Dri-chab-ma/Gandhā, Rdo-rje-dri/Vajragandhā, Rdo-rje-ro/Vajrarasā and on the partitions above the series of Bla-mas.

<sup>(1)</sup> Of ignorance and of sin.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bu-ston, Mtshan-brjod-kyi dkyil-hkhor-gyi bkod-pa, p.1 and 12; see my scheme no. 274.

On this wall are displayed the figures of the gods staying to the west and to the north of the maṇḍala of the mystic family of the vajra, the fourth maṇḍala of the lord of the word of the plane of the Absolute, together with the four irate deities protecting the doors, Srin-po, Chu-lha/Varuṇa, Rluṅ-lha/Vāyu, Lus-ṅan/Kubera, the twentyeight constellations, Tshaṅs-pa/Brahmā, Drag-po/Rudra (1), Khyab-ḥjug/Viṣṇu, Gzhon-nu-ma/Kaumārī, Dbaṅ-mo/Aiśānī, Phag-mo/Vārāhī (2), Rgan-byad-ma, Bhrin-gi-ri-ti, Tshogs-bdag/Gaṇapati, Saḥi-lha-mo/Pṛthvī-devī, Ḥdod-lha/Kāmadeva, Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa, yellow Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala, black Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala, Dpal-chen-mo/Mahāśrī.

On this wall are displayed the figures of the gods staying to the east and to the sourth of the mandala of the mystic family of the vajra, the fourth mandala of the lord of the word of the plane of the Absolute, the Phyogs-skyon/Dikpālas, the four irate deities defending the doors, and the eight Lha-chen/Mahādevas and the nine planets, and the eight great nāgas, and the three Min-po, Lha-ma-yin/Asura, Nam-mkhaḥ-ldin/Garuḍa, Mi-ḥam-ci/Kinnara, Ḥdri-za/Piśāca, Rig-ḥdzin/Vid-yādhara, the eight Gnod-sbyin/Yakṣa, Ḥphrog-ma/Hārīti with her children, Ḥdod-lha/Kāmadeva, Chos-skyon/Dharmapāla, Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Nātha coupled.

On this wall are displayed the figures of the gods staying to the east and to the south of the mandala of the Absolute, the third mandala of the lord of the word of the plane of the Absolute, the bodhisattvas, the five irate divinities, Bdug-pa-ma/Dhūpā, Me-tog-ma/Puṣpā, Sgo-ba, Rdo-rje-gzugs/Vajrarūpā, Rdo-rje-sgra/Vajraśabdā, together with the figures of the series of Blamas on the upper partition.

Here are displayed the figures of gods staying to the east and to the south of the mandala of the dhāranī, the second mandala of the lord of the word of the plane of the Absolute,

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription drag-pa.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription phags-mo.

the twelve earths, the twelve perfections, Sgeg-mo-ma/Lāsyā of the intermediary directions, Phren-ba-ma/Mālā, So-so-rig-ma/Pratisarā, Don-so-so-rig-ma.

This is the display of the figures of the gods of the fundamental and essential mandala staying at the centre of the great mandala of the lord of the word of the plane of the Absolute, immaculate like the sky and very pure, according to the great commentary made (1) by the master Hjam-dpal-grags-pa explaining etc.

Be it propitious!

#### SEVENTH CHAPEL

Honour to ĀryaMañjuśrī.

In the centre of this chapel there are the statues of Ḥjamdpal ye-śes-sems-dpaḥ/Jñānasattva Mañjuśrī with his two acolytes, on the throne and with halo. On the wall to the west there are the gods forming the maṇḍala of Rnam-paḥi-snan-mdzad dbugs-dbyun/Vairocana, taken from the maṇḍala Ḥjam-dpal-sgyu-ḥphrul-dra-ba/Māyājāla-Mañjuśrī (2).

On the wall to the north there are the gods of the mandala of Hod-dpag-med dbugs-dbyun/Amitābha, taken from ... as before.

On the wall to the east there are all the gods of the mandala of the mystic families synthetically displayed as before, according to the comment made by Avadhūtipā, the master of Orgyan, explaining the Hjam-dpal-gyi mtshan-yan-dag-paḥi-brjod-pa/Mañjuśrī-nāma-sangīti as before.

Above, to the left, of the families synthetically exposed, the series of Blamas who had their initiation in the (maṇḍala) ... Nam-mkhaḥ-dri-med.

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription bazad instead of mazad.

<sup>(2)</sup> According to the liturgy of Slob-dpon Avadhūtipā. See my scheme no. 276. In the entire inscription erroneously rgyu-hphrul instead of sgyu-hphrul.

The she-donor of all these paintings was Byan-sems-bdag-mo.

The painter who made with care and painted these paintings was ... Dkon-mchog-bzań-po of Jo-nań, assisted by his colleagues.

1. By virtue of the vast (1) merit thus obtained may the donor with her relations ... and all the creatures obtain the spiritual plane of Ḥjam-dbyans/Manjughosa, the omniscient.

Be it auspicious.

### **EIGHTH CHAPEL**

Honour to Vajrasattva (2).

In the centre of this chapel there are the statues of Byan-sems-rdo-rje/Bodhisattva-vajra and of his two attendants, on a throne and with halo, according to the Dkyil-hkhor cho-ga yon-tan-hbyun-gnas (3). On the western wall there are the gods of the internal maṇḍala of the maṇḍala of Rdo-rje-sñin-po, taken from the Tantra Rdo-rje-sñin-po-rgyan which is a tantra explaining the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya- (tantra), in its essential part, and analogous to the section of the Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu.

Above, to the west of the small wall to the north and [above] (4) this wall there are ... Behind the door and on the lower partition there are the seven species of royal gems and the eight auspicious signs. On the wall to the east (there are) the gods of the mandala for families synthetically displayed according to

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription brgya instead of rgya.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription "sa-tva-ya for "sat-tvā-ya.

<sup>(3)</sup> Chapter of Bstan-hgyur LVIII.2 Arya-nāma-sangīti-tīkā-nāma-man-trārth-āvalokinī.

<sup>(4)</sup> Something is missing; perhaps nos hdi[hi sten ].

the chapter of taking the symbolic signs as gods, in the Mtshan-brjod/Nāma-saṅgīti explained by the Dkyil-ḥkhor cho-ga yon-tan-ḥbyun-gnas, a commentary by the master Sgeg-paḥi-rdo-rje, clarifying the Mtshan-brjod/Nāma-saṅgīti (as in the preceding inscription).

The she-donor was Byan-sems-bdag-mo-dpal-che.

### NINTH CHAPEL

Honour to Vajrasattva (1).

This (is a mandala taken) from the six (2) exoteric mandalas revealed by the liturgy supplementing the liturgies (included) in the Tantra Nan-son-thams-cad yons-su-sbyon-ba gzi-brjidkyi-rgyal-po/Sarva-durgati-pariśodhana-tejorāja emanation of the section repelling the bad destinies and purifying from sin, the fundamental Tantra De-ñid-bsdus/Tattva-(part) of sangraha; it is on the wall to the south of this (chapel); with the goal of favouring creatures who could be converted through the eight Lha-chen/Mahādeva, there is Rdo-rje-Hūm-mdzad/ Vajra-hūmkāra (surrounded by) the eight Lha-chen/Mahādeva with the mothers and with the four gods protecting the doors ... and the intermediary series of Bla-mas initiated in the Kun-rig/Sarvavid; in the partitions below. (there Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Nātha coupled, (the Mgon-po/Nātha) with four arms, coupled, Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaņa in his serene and irate manifestations, Hdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala yellow black.

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription sat-va-ya for sat-tvā-ya.

<sup>(2)</sup> In Bu-ston, op.cit., the mandalas of the supplementary section of the Kun-rig/Sarvavid are not divided in two groups namely exoteric (hjig-rten-pa) and esoteric (hjig-rten-las-hdas-pa), as in this inscription and in that of the 12th chapel. But such a distinction is treated in the Gtsug-dguḥi dkyil-ḥkhor-gyi bkod-pa which is a text of affinity to that of the Kun-rig/Sarvavid and reproduced its maṇḍalas often without alterations. They correspond to the two parts phyi-ma and phyi-maḥi phyi-ma taken together by Bu-ston instead of separately.

On the wall to the west there are the gods of the mandala serving to help creatures who can be converted through the four Rgyal-chen/Caturmahārājika, that is Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vaj-rapāṇi surrounded by the four Rgyal-chen/Caturmahārājika together with the four protectors of the doors.

On the wall to the north there are the paintings of the mandala serving to help creatures who can be converted through the ten Phyogs-skyon/Dikpālas, Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vaj-rapāni surrounded by the ten Phyogs-skyon/Dikpālas, and of the four protectors of the doors together with the figures of the two pandits (1), (painted) on the shoulder.

The she-donor of these two paradises was Byan-sems-bdag-mo dpal-chen-rgyal-mo, the mother with the son.

The painter who did the paintings with care was the master Ban-chen-skyabs of Bzan-ri in Sñe-mo, the father with his son.

1. By virtue of the merit so procured may the donor with her relations, after having purified the inauspicious forms of existence and their cases, obtain without obstacle in this life the spiritual plane of the great Rnam-snan/Vairocana, the all-pervading.

#### TENTH CHAPEL

On the wall to the south of this chapel there are the gods (of the maṇḍala) of Khro-bo-me-ltar-ḥbar-ba/Krodha-Jvālānala with the goal of purifying rage by rage, revealed by ... as before surrounded by a crowd of irate deities, both male and female, Dban Rdo-rje-me-ltar-ḥbar-ba, of blue colour, with one face and six hands. Ḥjig-rten-gsum-snan-ba; surrounded, on the upper partition, by the series of Bla-mas initiated in the cycle of Ḥchi-bdag-ḥjoms-pa and, on the border below, by Gur-mgon/

<sup>(1)</sup> Sa-chen and Sa-pan.

Pañjara-Nātha the central deity with two acolytes, Ḥdzam-(bha-la)/Jambhala yellow and black, and Nor-rgyun-ma/Vasudhārā.

On the wall to the north there are the gods of the mandala of gnosis, the Great Mother of all Tathāgatas, taken from the De-bzhin-gśegs-pa thams-cad-kyi sku-gsun-thugs gsan-ba-rgyan bkod-kyi rgyud... with four arms, surrounded by Mthaḥ-yas-zhal-ma and eighteen other goddesses. On the wall to the west there are the gods of the mandala of the plane of action of the Great Mother taken from the Sku-gsun-thugs gsan-rgyan (1) bkod-pa; in the centre there is Khro-mo, red in colour with four faces and four hands, surrounded by Mthaḥ-yas-zhal-ma and other divinities, thirtytwo in all.

The she-donor of these paintings was Dpal-chen-pa (2), the mother together with the son. The painter who did these paintings with care was the Master of Don-ri, the master together with his disciples.

By virtue of the merit so procured may the donor with her relations obtain illumination.

Be it propitious.

## ELEVENTH TEMPLE

Here are displayed the figures of the gods of the maṇḍala of Śā-kya-sen-ge gtsug-tor-dgu/Navoṣṇīṣa Śākyasimha producing complete purification from evil forms of existence, made by the master Kun-dgaḥ-sñin-po, according to what is revealed by the summary liturgy of the ... as before.

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription brgyan for rgyan.

<sup>(2)</sup> Instead of pa one has to correct to mo.

The special donor of these paintings was ... Here are displayed the figures of gods forming the mandala of Sā-kya-thub-pa/Sākyamuni, centre of the cycle of seventeen gods.

After having put in the centre of the four regions, four by four, the male and female irate deities as Hjig-rten-gsum-snan, irate, the protectors of the doors, on the external doors of the fundamental mandala of Kun-rig/Sarvavid who completely purifies the evil forms of existence: and it is the central mandala of it, "around them, outside the external mandala, one has to draw the four continents: in the Hdzam-bu-glin/ Jambudvīpa (1) Tshan-pa/Brahmā has to be drawn; to the north Dban-phyug-che/Maheśvara, to the east and west Brgya-byin/Indra and Rtogs-hdod-thams-cad together with their acolytes. The other (gods) (have to be drawn) in the same manner: Lha-min/Asura, Dri-za/Piśāca, Nam-mkhah-ldin/ Garuda, Gnod-sbyin/Yakşa, Srin-po upto his waist, the Hbyun, the Yi-dvags, the Hdre, the Klu/Naga, the Sbrul (2) and the Rigs (3) and four Rgyal-po/Caturmahārājika. One has also to draw the planets and constellations and the stars, the irate deities, the demons Ma-runs-htshe, the Bgegs and the Vināyakas, the rsis who do good to creatures and have great merit, Mkhah-hgro and women. Thus too have to be drawn Srin-mo, Rnal-hbyor-ma/Yoginī, the Lha-chen-po/Mahādeva of the Hbyun-ba-chen-po, the gods of houses and of mountains, of trees, of gardens, of cemeteries and of towns, and the names and symbols and points".

Thus there is displayed the drawing of the divinities of the exoteric cycle forming the fundamental mandala of Kun-rig/Sarvavid, displayed according to the method just declared by the Sa-skya-pa,

<sup>(1)</sup> That is to the south.

<sup>(2)</sup> According to Bu-ston sbrul are the btsun-mo or the spouses of the nagas embracing them. Ibid. p. II.

<sup>(3)</sup> According to Bu-ston, ib., the ngs correspond to the ten Phyogs-skyon/Dikpālas included in the family of the Bgegs.

by Rtsa-skya-pa, by Ḥdzams-pa Rin-śes, according to the method explained in the work of the hundred thousand gods made by the great doctor, the omniscient Bu-ston who based himself on the mystic tradition of Jo-bo-chen-po-rje (1).

The specific donor of these paintings was...

There are the paintings displayed of the two... of the great auditors/śrāvakas, of the 16 Bodhisattvas, the gods serving to invoke the fundamental mandala of Kun-rig/Sarvavid who totally purifies the forms of evil existences.

Here are displayed the figures of the thirtyseven gods, who are the gods constituting the mandala revealed by the fundamental mandala of Kun-rig/Sarvavid, expressed in the first liturgy of the... as before.

The donor of these paintings was the venerable Rin-po-che ses-rab, of the family of the great ascetic Gtsan-pa-rgya-ras.

## TWELFTH CHAPEL

Honour to Vajrasattva (2).

Here, in this chapel, among the six exoteric mandalas revealed by the last liturgy as before, on the wall to the south (of the chapel), in the centre of the gods constituting the mandala of the four Ḥkhor-los-bsgyur-ba/Cakravartins strengthening the mystic formula, the wisdom, and the inner essence (of the rite), there is Rdo-rje-sems-dpaḥ/Vajrasattva; to his right Kuntu-bzan-po/Samantabhadra, to his left Bde-chen-po/Mahāsukha, surrounded by various gods, namely four Ḥkhor-lo-bsgyur-ba/Cakravartins (3), by the five mystic families, and here (in the

<sup>(1)</sup> That is Atīśa.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription sat-va-ya for sat-tvā-ya.

<sup>(3)</sup> For the names see the description of the chapel; according to Bu-ston p.22 also the pentad is on the first band.

first border) by the seven Buddhas (1), (in the second border) by the sixteen Bodhisattvas (2), (in the fourth) by the sixteen auditors/śrāvakas and by the twelve Pratyekas, (in the fifth) by the eight Lha-chen/Mahādevas, (in the sixth) by the eight great planets and the constellations, (in the seventh) by the four Rgyal-chen/Caturmahārājika, (in the eighth) by the ten Phyogsskyon/Dikpālas, by the four protectors of the doors together with the four signs (3). On the wall to the east there is the mandala of Tshe-dpag-med/Amitāyus which serves to obtain long life in this existence and, in the next life, liberation from bad destinies; he is surrounded by four Hkhor-los-bsgyur-ba/ Cakravartins, by the four adoring goddesses (4), and by the four protectors of doors. On the western wall there is Phyagna-rdo-rje/Vajrapāņi who strikes down the lord of death, revealed for the benefit of those who have got a short life in fate and little fortune; he is surrounded by four Tathagatas, four (adoring) goddesses, and by four protectors of doors. On his shoulder there are accurate drawings representing the images of Klu-sgrub/Nāgārjuna and Bu-ston accompanied by those of various Bodhisattvas.

The donors of these paradises who brought their project to completion with faith, were the attendants of the king governing according to the law, those of Sman-mo (5) in Rgyan-mkhar, the brothers, those of Bya-phrug, the brothers, and Zo-ba of Gos.

<sup>(1)</sup> See above.

<sup>(2)</sup> See I.149, 243, 236, there the missing 16 Bskal-bzan are inserted in the third border of the mandala, Bu-ston, p.22b.

<sup>(3)</sup> The four symbolic signs (mtshan-ma bzhi) are:

a bird (bya), symbol of passion (hdod-chags);

a pig (phag), symbol of mental darkness (gti-mug);

a serpent (sbrul), symbol of rage (zhe-sdan);

a chameleon (rtans), symbol of pride (na-rgyal).

<sup>(4)</sup> Bdug-pa-mo/Dhūpā etc.

<sup>(5)</sup> In the inscription Sman-mo-ba for mo-pa.

The painter who did these paintings with care was the most honorable monk Ses-rab-dpal-bzańs-pa in Rgyal-khań in Ñug, the master with his disciples.

1. By virtue of the merit so procured, having purified the evil of the creatures who are in evil forms of existence and the causes, may (the donors) obtain the spiritual plane of Rnamsnan/Vairocana, the omniscient who has a complete and absolute awareness.

Be it auspicious!

#### THIRTEENTH CHAPEL

Between the two cycles of gods, the one representing the esoteric mandala and the other representing the exoteric mandala revealed by the supplementary liturgy of the... as above, on the wall to the south there are the gods of the mandala serving creatures who may be converted by planets, and by constellations, that is the cycle of Rdo-rje-Hūm-mdzad/Vajra-hūmkāra, surrounded by the eight great planets, the twenty-eight constellations, the four protectors of the doors and the four symbols (1), namely, in all the cycle of fortyfive gods.

On the wall above the doors (there are) different gods as Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi surrounded by the eight great klu/nāgas (2), together with the eight Rig-ma/Vidyā (3).

On the wall to the north... there is Rnam-par-rgyal-ba/Vijaya, surrounded by the eight great Hjigs-byed/Bhairava, together with their own women, the four protectors of the doors, in all

<sup>(1)</sup> Vajra, gem, lotus with vajra, double lotus (sna-tshogs-pad-ma/viś-vapadma).

<sup>(2)</sup> That is the mandala serving to convert creatures who may be converted through the eight nagas which in the series of Bu-ston (supplementary section of the Kun-rig/Sarvavid) is the sixth.

<sup>(3)</sup> That is their śaktis.

a cycle of twentythree gods (1); ...the four, father and son. Behind the door, (four) Me-lha/Agni, supervising the four magic actions. The she-donor of these two well-displayed paradises was Bdag-mo-dpal-chen-rgyal-mo, the mother with the son. The painter was the honorable monk Ses-rab-dpal-bzan-po of Rgyal-khan in Nug, the master with his disciples.

1. By virtue of the merit so procured, infinite beings, having purified evil destinies together with their causes (which determine their rebirth) and having with purity practised the holy way of the great vehicle, may quickly obtain the spiritual degree of the omniscient king of the law.

Be it auspicious!

### FOURTEENTH CHAPEL

Honour to Vajrasattva (2).

In the centre of this (chapel) there are statues on throne and with halo of Sańs-rgyas-chos-ḥdzin with his two acolytes. He is the central divinity of the maṇḍala of the mystic family of action pertaining to the great maṇḍala of the synthetically displayed families and derives from Rdo-rje-rtse-mo rtog-pa-thams-cad bsdus-pa, the explanatory tantra of the category of Yogatantras. On the wall to the west, facing east

<sup>(1)</sup> That is the mandala serving to convert creatures who can be converted through the eight Hjigs-byed/Bhairava. This is the seventh mandala of the list by Bu-ston, p.20. The 23 gods of the cycle are: Rdo-rje-Hūm-mdzad/Vaj-rahūmkāra, the eight Hjigs-byed/Bhairava, the eight śaktis, the four wardens of the door, Maheśvara and Umā under the feet of Hūm-mdzad/Hūmkāra.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription sa-tva for sat-tvā-ya.

(1), there are the gods of the mandala of the absolute, centering around the seal of the absolute on the verbal plane of the detailed mandala, serving to favour those taking delight in a detailed explanation. It is based on the mandala displayed in the section (dedicated) to the mystic family of Rdo-rje-rtse-mo/Vajraśekhara, prone to eliminate rage by rage and included in the mandala of the mystical families taken separately, derived from... as before.

On the wall to the east there are the gods of the mandala of the seal of the mystic formulas (dhāraṇī) deriving from the mandala of the mystic formulas and centered around the seal of the symbol (dam-tshig/samaya) of the spiritual plane.

On the northern wall (2), there are the gods of the mandala ... centering around the seal of action. On the shoulder of the western wall on the left there are the images, one facing the other, of Bu-ston and his disciple. On the eastern wall, below, to the left there is Gur-mgon/Panjara-Nātha coupled.

The donor of these paintings was the doctor Ses-rab-grags of the land at the centre of Myan-stod. The artist who did the

This mandala is identical with the one corresponding to the De-nid-bsdus/ Tattva-sangraha, that is to the Vajradhātu-mandala.

<sup>(1)</sup> See Bu-ston, Bśad-rgyud Rdo-rje-rtse-mohi dkyil-hkhor-gyi bkod-pa, 16b.

This mandala pertains to the first group of the second part of the section of the Rdo-rje-rtse-mohi-rgyud/Vajrasekhara-tantra; that is it serves creatures who can understand the truth when it is expounded in an ample form (vistīr-naruci) and is addressed to those who are inclined to anger and it subjugates this anger through a sublimation or transfer of anger. While the first section of the Rtse-mohi-rgyud contemplates only the mandala of the five mystic families synthetically expounded and all taken together, this section prescribes a mandala for each family. Moreover, among the four possible divisions in which, according to the different mystic seals, this group of mandala is divided these paintings reproduce the mandala of the absolute basing itself on the seal of the absolute (dharmamudrā).

<sup>(2)</sup> That is to the left of the door. In this mandala the central divinity is always Rnam-par-snan-mdzad/Vairocana with four faces and byan-chub-mchog/bodhyagrī mudrā.

statues was the honorable Nam-mkhah-bzan-po of Bde-chen (1) in Lha-rtse, the master with his disciples. The painter was the master of Don-ri in Lha-rtse, the master with his disciple.

By virtue of the merit so procured, may the creatures quickly obtain the spiritual plane of the all-pervading Rdo-rje-sems-dpaḥ/Vajrasattva, body of indefectible bliss.

Be it propitious, may you realize perfection; he he he.

#### FIFTEENTH CHAPEL

In the centre of this (chapel) there are the statues on throne and with halo, of Sans-rgyas-sna-tshogs, and of his two acolytes. He is the principal divinity of the mandala of the mystic family of the lotus, according to the comprehensive exposition of the mystic families taken from the... as before.

On the wall to the west there are the gods of the fundamental mandala in which Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya is the central divinity. It serves to favour creatures taking delight in a detailed explanation; it aims to eliminate anger by anger and is taken from the mandala of the mystic families taken singly... as before (2).

On the northern wall there are the gods constituting the maṇḍala of Gzuns-ma-lha-mo/Dhāraṇī-devī, derived from the maṇḍala of the mystic formulas centering in the seal of the symbol of the spiritual plane.

On the eastern wall there are gods forming the mandala of action centering. and deriving from the detailed mandala of the mystic family of the Tathagata, according to the method of the

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription *Sde-chen*; but on the basis of other inscriptions we have to correct it to *Bde-chen*, a well known locality in the vicinity of Lha-rtse.

<sup>(2)</sup> It is identical with the corresponding one of the Tattva-sangraha.

mystic families taken singly, and is described as before.

On the shoulder to the east, to the right and to the left, there are the images of the master Kun-dgaḥ-sñin-po and of the master Sans-rgyas-gsan-ba. Below there are the coupled gods (father and mother) of the mandala of action according to the Rdo-rje-rtse-mo/Vajraśekhara.

The she-donor of these paintings was Byan-sems-bdag-mo-dpal-chen-rgyal-mo (1), the mother together with the son. The artist who did the statues was the most honorable (2) Nam-mkhah-bzan-po from Bde-chen in Lha-rtse, the master with his disciples. The painters who did the paintings with care were the most honorable of Bde-can (3) in Lha-rtse and the honorable Chos-skyon (4), Bkra-śis of Bśags-tshal.

Be it meritorious.

#### SIXTEENTH TEMPLE

Honour to Vajrahūmkāra.

On this wall there is the mandala of Rdo-rje-Hūm-mdzad/ Vajrahūmkāra who stays in the east of the... as before, surrounded by Rdo-rje-Hūm-mdzad/Vajrahūmkāra, by the four Ḥkhor-los-bsgyur-ba/Cakravartins in irate form, by the four irate Sems-ma/Sattvī, by the four divinities in irate form Sgegmo/Lāsyā etc., Ḥdod-lha/Kāmadeva, Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Nātha coupled, Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa in beatific form and in the terrific.

Honour to Vajrasattva.

In the dome of this chapel whose principal divinities are represented by the thirtythree gods of the mandala of the mystic

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription rgyas instead of rgyal.

<sup>(2)</sup> dpon-mo-ches for °che.

<sup>(3)</sup> Though the spelling is different, possibly it does mean the same place mentioned in the preceding inscription.

<sup>(4)</sup> In the inscription skon for skyon.

family of the Tathāgata which is the central maṇdala of the great maṇdala of the families comprehensively expounded in the... as before, there are the Bla-mas pertaining to this tradition. To the south of the door, above, are displayed the figures of Ḥkhor-los-bsgyur-ba/Cakravartin, Rdo-rje-sems-dpaḥ/Vaj-rasattva and Pad-ma-sems-dpaḥ/Padmasattva, in groups of five, the central divinity with his acolytes.

The donor of these paintings was the perfect one of the strong, the honorable Rgyal-ba.

Honour to Padmasattva.

In the dome of this chapel, whose principal divinities are represented by the thirtythree gods of the maṇḍala of the mystic family of the lotus situated to the west of the maṇḍala of the families expounded comprehensively by the Rdo-rje-rtse-mo/Vajraśekhara, an explanatory Tantra, there are the Bla-mas pertaining to this mystic tradition. Above, to the south and north, (are the maṇḍalas) of the Ḥkhor-los-bsgyur-ba/Cakravartins of north-west and north-east, Rdo-rje-rin-chen/Vajraratna and Las-kyi-sems-dpaḥ/Karmasattva, each in groups of five, the principal divinity with his four acolytes (1). On the upper partition, to the south and north, there are the well-displayed paintings of the Bla-mas pertaining to this tradition.

The donor of these paintings was Skyon-ba the perfect one of the strong, together with his brother, who with pure intention brought his purpose to completion.

On this wall are the well-displayed figures of Rdo-rje-hūm-mdzad/Vajra-hūmkāra in his irate aspect, (surrounded by) Las-kyi-hūm-mdzad/Karma-hūmkāra, by the sixteen irate Bodhisattvas and, on the shoulder, by the images of the Bla-mas. Of the two small walls facing east, the donor was...

<sup>(1)</sup> Ibid. VIII, IX.

On this wall there are the figures of the gods of the maṇḍala of the mystic family of action, which is at the northern corner of the maṇḍala, according to the system of the mystic families synthetically expounded in the Rdo-rje-rtse-mo/Vajraśekhara, (in all) thirtythree divinities surrounding her. On this wall there are the figures of gods, situated in the intermediate directions between north and west of the fundamental external maṇḍala, according to the system of the mystic families synthetically expounded in the Rdo-rje-rtse-mo/Vajraśekhara, eight bodhisattvas of the cycle of the Bskal-bzan/Bhadrakalpa, five Mar-me-ma/Dīpā, five Lcags-sgrog/Sphoṭā, five Dri-chab-ma/Gandhā, five Ḥbebs-ma/Āveśā,the twentyfive divinities, fathers and mothers, of the external maṇḍala of the mystic family of the vajra.

These are the paintings of the gods who are situated in the intermediate directions between north and east of the external fundamental maṇḍala of the... as above, surrounded by the eight bodhisattvas of the cycle of the Bskal-bzan/Bhadrakalpa, five Bdug-pa-ma/Dhūpā, five Lcags-kyu/Ankuśa protecting the door, five Me-tog-ma/Puṣpā, five Zhags-pa/Pāśa protecting the door, the four gods of the four elements, and the twentyone divinities of the external maṇḍala of the mystic family of the rdo-rje/vajra and Mgon-po-ben/Daṇḍa-Nātha. These are the figures of the maṇḍala of the mystic family of the gem situated in the south, according to the.. as above and Sans-rgyas-ni-ma, surrounded by the thirtytwo gods of the mystic family of the gem.

# SEVENTEENTH CHAPEL

In the centre of this chapel are the statues on throne and with halo of Sans-rgyas-ni-ma and of her two acolytes, central divinity of the mandala of the mystic family of the gem according to the system of the mystic families comprehensively expounded, derived from... as above. On it right, on the wall

facing east, there are the gods of the great mandala, the fundamental mandala of the mystic family of the Tathagatas centering in the great seal of the physical plane according to the method of the detailed mandala serving to favour creatures who take delight in detailed explanation and which derives from the section dedicated to the mystic family of the Tathagatas, the first section. This mandala is meant to eliminate passion by passion, and is taken (from the cycle) of the mandalas of the mystic families taken separatedly derived from the... as above. To the south there are the gods of the mandala of the absolute, centering on the seal... of the mandala of the verbal plane. On the wall to the east there are the gods of the maṇḍala of Gzuns-ma-lha-mo/Dhāraṇī-devī, centering in the seal of the symbol of the spiritual plane... of the mystic family of the Tathagatas. The she-donor of these paintings was Byan-(1) sems-bdag-mo Dpal-mo, the mother with the son. The artist who made the statues was the honorable Nammkhaḥ-bzan-po of Bde-chen in Lha-rtse, master with disciple, and the honorable Bkra-śis-bzań-po of Bśag-tshal in Lha-rtse painted them.

1. By virtue of the merit so procured may the donors with their relations obtain without obstacles in this life that contrary situations are placated and at the end may they attain the spiritual plane of Rdo-rje-sems-dpaḥ/Vajrasattvå.

## NINETEENTH CHAPEL

In the centre of this chapel there are the paintings of the gods ... of the mandala painted on cloth of Me-ltar-hbar-ba gsan-ba.../Jvālānala Guhya... taken from the mandala ... leading to the completion of actions not realized through the liturgical initiation and deriving from the fundamental Tantra Rtog-pa-

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription Byams is evidently a mistake for Byan as it is in the inscriptions of the preceding chapels.

thams-cad-bsdus-pa, section dedicated to the mantra centering in the seal of the symbol whose essence consists in recognizing the essential identity between the Buddha and the creatures, and which serves as antidote for the mind darkened by moral infections. (This maṇḍala is) included in the second section of the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya, first part.

On the wall to the north there are the gods of the mandala of Rdo-rje-me-ltar-rab-tu-hbar-ba/Vajra-Jvālānala serving to eliminate anger by anger and is taken from the mandala deriving from the fundamental Tantra Rtog-pa-thams-cad-bsdus-pa, section dedicated to the mantras of the second section of the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya.

On the wall to the south are the gods of the mandala of Rdorje-gnod-sbyin/Vajrayakṣa representing the essence of the liturgy of action, meant to protect the single mystic families and is taken from the section of Ses-rab/Prajñā, first section of the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya. On the wall to the east, on the upper part, there are the gods of the mandala ... of those who can be converted by Dban-phyug/Iśvara, taken from the four exoteric mandalas. Below there are the gods of the mandala of the Ma-mo/Mātṛkā to the benefit of those who can be converted by the Ma-mo/Mātṛkās.

On the partition below there are the gods of the mystic fam ily of the Ma-mo/Mātṛkā, according to the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya and the offering of the ritual offerings and of the five senses.

The artist who made the statues was the honorable Nam-mkhaḥ-bzaṅ-po of Lha-rtse, the master with his disciple; and the painter was the honorable Legs-pa of Bsaḥ-lun in Lha-rtse, master and disciple who executed their work with care.

Be it propitious.

### TWENTIETH CHAPEL

Honour to Vajrasattva (1).

In the centre of this chapel dedicated to Rdo-rje-semsdpah/Vajrasattva there are the statues, on throne, with halo and ornaments, of Rdo-rje-sems-dpah/Vajrasattva with his two acolytes. He is the central divinity of the secret mandala of Rdo-rje-sems-dpah/Vajrasattva leading to a quick realization of the mystic experience. It is taken from the system of the mystic families expressed comprehensively according to the Dpalmchog/Paramādya, first chapter. On the wall to the south are the gods of the mandala of Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya serving as antidote to the hate of the single mystic families, in the double group of mandalas. (The two are) that of the mystic families expressed comprehensively and that of the mystic families exposed separately, revealed by the section of Ses-rab/Prajñā centering in the great seal. The latter's nature corresponds to the very essence of the mystic knowledge "of the mirror" revealing the insubtantiality of things (ādarśajñāna) and serving as antidote (to the constructions) of the psyche.

To the centre of the northern wall there are the gods of the mandala of Rdo-rje-sems-dpah/Vajrasattva dbugs-dbyun serving to oppose passions and the mandala of the Tathāgatas serving as contrast to the meritorious actions having as consequence rebirth in good conditions of existence (2). (Here there is also) the display of the figures of the eight bodhisattvas of the intermediary directions and the eight illusory bodies of the Buddha, together with the four emblems such as the vase with gems etc. Below there is the display, at the same time, of

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription "sat-va" for "sat-tvā".

<sup>(2)</sup> Also rebirth in good conditions of existence has to be avoided by one who wants to attain nirvāna.

the maṇḍala of Rdo-rje-sems-dpaḥ/Vajrasattva, and of the maṇḍala of Rdo-rje-Hūm-mdzad/Vajrahūmkāra, in his irate form.

The donor of the statues and also of the paradises painted on the walls of these chapels, the one to complete his project with a clear and meritorious mind, was the highest minister of the king governing according to the law, the honorable general Jo-legs. The artist making the statues was the most honorable Nam-mkhaḥ-bzan-po of Lha-rtse, master and disciple; and the painter was the most honorable of Thar-pa, master and disciple, who did their work with care.

1. By virtue of the merit thus procured may the donor with his relations reach the land of Rdo-rje-sems-dpaḥ/Vajrasattva, the all-pervading one.

Be it auspicious.

## FOURTH FLOOR

### FIRST TEMPLE

Om blessings (to all) (1).

- 1. May that unmatchable Bla-ma that is Bu-ston called the Kashmiri, protect our mind. By the strength of his perfection attained in the double accumulation (2) addressed to the benefit of many creatures, he became (another) Victorious One in the teachings of Śākyamuni, he (who is) that perfect gem (3) augmenting for the creatures in endless spectacles of the perfect law.
  - 2. We bow our heads before that lotus which are the feet of

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscription gaig for aig.

<sup>(2)</sup> As often seen, moral merit and intellectual merit.

<sup>(3)</sup> Allusion to the name of Bu-ston known as Bu-ston rin-po-che or Rin-chen-grub. He was called the Kashmiri because he was considered an Incarnation of Sakyasri.

his spiritual son the Lotsava (1). He granted the aspirations of creatures worthy to be converted and rich in good propensities (skal bzan), by virtue of the merits acquired in past existences.

3. (He suceeded in this task) because the cloud of compassion of this man expert in the methods (which one has to follow in order to teach the truth) covered the vast expansion of that cycle represented by the pure knowable.

We adore the feet of Sku-zhan Chos-rdo-rje who, with the four species of baptisms, brought to (spiritual) maturity his spiritual progeny, and, having reached perfection in the practice of the two mystic methods (2) leading to liberation, realized the great seal of yoga.

- 4. Great faith we have in Chos-rje Hjam-dbyans-rin-rgyal who has no rivals in the three worlds and who thanks to the pure immaculate revelation of the Victorious One could see the truth and then explain it to others.
- 5. He who saw the truth revealed in the Sūtras and in the Tantras and for the energy used in attaining the mystic realization was endowed with supreme intuitions and became the diadem of all who win with the practice of virtue in the whole of space.
- 6. The painter was the master having his skill on the tips of his magic fingers, Rin-chen-dpal-hbyor, the lord of the learned, of Gnas-rñin that glorious place in Tibet. He was assisted by his son Lhahi-rgyal-mtshan. Together they prepared this spectacle that is an ambrosia for the eyes of all creatures.

<sup>(1)</sup> Rin-chen-rnam-rgyal-dpal-bzan-po. His life is summed up in the Dpal-ldan Zhva-lu-pahi bstan-pa-la bkah-drin-chen-bahi skye-bu-dam-pa-rnams-kyi rnam-thar lo-rgyus no-mtshar dad-pahi hjug-nogs, fol.22.

<sup>(2)</sup> That is the utpattikrama and the sampannakrama.

- 7. As for the donor who was moved (to such work) by the strong purpose of attaining illumination, was a man called Kir-ta of Lha-bo together with his relations. Although his impartiality is not complete (1), he nevertheless has eyes to see the reality of the immaculate supreme law (2).
- 8. By virtue of the merit so acquired may the creatures, numberless like heavenly space, be liberated from the ocean of painful existence and, bypassing the inferior way (3) of nirvāṇa, may they go through the way leading to Rdo-rje-ḥchan/Vajradhara and be blessed on the spiritual plane obtained by the noble master.

#### SECOND CHAPEL

May there be perfection.

Eternally be victorious in that heaven represented by supreme good and by the blessing deriving from obtaining higher spiritual planes (4) the progeny of the twentyfour Sa-skya-pa ascetics, who, (though) of divine origin, became princes among men and were similar to the sun opening the lotus of the teachings of the Buddha.

When it was heard right up to the world of Brahmā that a person bent to do good and who had collected all that is beautiful in this world, had built this mchod-rten/stūpa, the sole receptacle of the body of the law, with the goal of adorning the earth by it, the lord of the gods (Brgya-byin/Indra) was pleased and caused a rain of flowers to rain down, as an auspicious augury able to grant the six kinds of desires.

<sup>(1)</sup> Impartiality/upekṣā is the fourth of the four apramāṇa.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscr. la for lags.

<sup>(3)</sup> That is by overcoming the small vehicle.

<sup>(4)</sup> nes = nes-par-legs-pa (niśreyas); mtho corresponds to mnon-mtho (abhyudaya).

#### And also:

On the walls of this chapel there is a pure paradise whose floor is made of gems called indranīla and padmarāga (1). On this floor there are water pools and waterfalls possessing the eight good qualities. This paradise is embellished by gracious heavenly trees and by many beautiful species of singing birds. In the centre, on a throne ornamented with a lace of pearls, (there are) the seven manifestations of Rdo-rje-hdzin/Vajradhara.

Here are, one facing the other, two images: that of Riebtsun-chen-po Grags-pa-rgyal-mtshan (2) who, having been an ascetic of the school of siddhas, received the prophecy that at the end he would have obtained the realization of the supreme fruit (that is the condition of the Buddha) in a world called Gser-mdog-can/Kanakavarna, and that of Bsod-nams-rgyalmtshan-dpal-bzan-po (3), the noble Bla-ma who, having reached the last bank of the ocean of the sacred scriptures, preached the law three times and guided on the way of liberation numberless creatures worthy to be converted. Then there is (the image of) Kun-dgah-bkra-sis-rgyal-mtshan (4), the noble, supreme leader of many people worthy to be converted, among whom there was the great emperor of China, Ta-min. He was a great king in that law represented by the great vehicle (5) which is liked for the virtues of knowledge and renunciation (so numerous) that the mind cannot embrace them all. These images are surrounded by the noble progeny of the Sa-skya-pa starting from the god Spyi-rins of divine origin and is repuninterrupted series resented by of an

<sup>(</sup>I) Allusion to the red and blue colors predominating on these paintings.

<sup>(2)</sup> No. 5 of my list.

<sup>(3)</sup> No. 15 of my list.

<sup>(4)</sup> Added in the inscription in smaller characters. No. 32 of my list.

<sup>(5)</sup> Here is mentioned the title he received from the Chinese emperor.

(1). There are, then, the masters initiated in the mystic school of the way leading as a result to the experience of Kyaḥi-rdo-rje/Hevajra (2), and those initiated in the mystic experiences of Bde-mchog/Śamvara according to the system of Lo-hi-pa (3).

(All these paintings) are made with pure gold, etc.

- 1. As to the display of the paintings, this was done in the way as they have miraculously appeared in his mind. His mind possesses the science of colours comparable (for their variety) to the rainbow, by the art of Don-thub (4)-skyabs of Mkhar-kha conforming to the words of Rin-chen-dpal-grub.
- 2. The mind of the painters, having been excited by the strength of their faith, springing from their heart, in the immaculate progeny deriving from the miraculous manifestation of Hjam-mgon (5), this chapel (was derived) and it shows the holy images of the first Bl2-mas in such a way that they look alive (6) before our eyes.
- 3. This chapel is the place where there are collected hundreds of streams of prosperity and is a mine of every kind of gem, able to help creatures. It was caused to be built by that prince who is as an ocean of faith, surrounded by experts grouping around him like peacocks (7).
- 4. The supervisor of the works was the Bla-ma Skyabs of Do-dam. The wonderful explanatory inscription was redacted by the one of Gya-lun and the writer was Blo-ldan-ñi-ma.

<sup>(1)</sup> And he is regarded as the forefather of the Sa-skya.

<sup>(2)</sup> Yi-dam, tutelary divinity, of the Sa-skya-pa.

<sup>(3)</sup> Lūi-pā.

<sup>(4)</sup> Correct: Don-grub.

<sup>(5)</sup> The sect Sa-skya-pa.

<sup>(6)</sup> In the inscr. mnon gsum for mnon sum.

<sup>(7)</sup> As the prince was compared to an ocean, the mention of peacocks which like water was but natural.

By virtue of the merits so derived may all the creatures become omniscient.

By the strength of the pure devotion of the great prince of men may we see in this very life (mthon-baḥi-chos ḥdir, dṛṣṭa-dharme) good luck and blessings in every place and time.

- 1. Thus also the great donor with his relations, the artisans and the excellent masters, having so well brought to completion these (1) mchod-rten/stūpas, may quickly obtain supreme illumination.
- 2. Those who did an act of adoration with body, words and thought, of this great mchod-rten/stūpa just brought to completion, and those who gave their life and things for it (2) and all those who, for constructing it took more than a step (3), may at the end quickly attain the nature of the perfect Buddha.
- 3. Having obtained the fortune (4) consisting in having reached a form of existence furnished by the seven good qualities may they always put into practice the law, overcoming those enemies who are the demons and the obstacles opposed by them.
- 4. Because of the strength of the infallible truth of the concatenation between cause and effect, this truthful word may be realized, in the same manner as it was pronounced.

Be it auspicious.

<sup>(1)</sup> In plural because mchod-rten in this case refers to the single parts of the chapel.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscr. hdi for hdihi.

<sup>(3) &</sup>quot;Take more than a step" = to contribute.

<sup>(4)</sup> Dal-hbyor see Sarat Chandra Das s.v.

#### FIFTH CHAPEL

Aho Suho (1). 1. Long life to the glory of those wonderful festivals that are the bazar where the ascetics gather. Long life to the joy of the happy dances, whose play is doing good to others (2) and the pleasure deriving from the glory of that ambrosia which is the supreme blessing. In it there are the Bkaḥ-brgyud Bla-mas who are among the learned ones like Indra (in heaven). Their vassals are the creatures who, because they accumulated merits in their preceding lives, are worthy of being converted.

- 2. Long life to that master of Yoga Te-lo-ses-rab-bzan-[po]. His hair (3) raised are bound (by a garland) of skulls as flowers; making the magic drum resound he drinks ambrosia in a skull (used as a cup) and rejoices in the dance of māyā.
- 3. Hail to Nāro paṇ-chen (highest) among all creatures (as a gem) on top (of a diadem). He, though tormented by tens of difficult trials (4) nevertheless sought the supreme way without giving up, and though protected by the heat of blessing (the ascetic one) (5) was nevertheless dressed with human skin. Though he had taken refuge in the mādhyamika doctrine,

<sup>(1)</sup> That is Aho sukha "o blessedness", a very common sentence in the Dohākosa.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscription instead of hjohgir gyis is more convenient to read hjohi-gar-gyi.

<sup>(3)</sup> Doubtful translation, but perhaps the text is corrupted; probably it is necessary to read sgo-skra. Instead of thod-kyi better thod-kyis. His biography was translated, though in a very imperfect manner, by Gruenwedel, Die Legende des Nā-ro-pā, Leipzig, 1933.

<sup>(4)</sup> To which the master submitted him in order to test his devotion and obedience.

<sup>(5)</sup> Here is a hint to the fire of Tapas that the Tibetan ascetics call Gtum-mo/Candālī.

where there is no place for illusory emanations, nevertheless he practised the ascetic purification (1).

- 4. Hail to Marpa, the translator, who though having perceived that all things are not real but rather similar to dream and illusion, to the mirage of a city in the sky, to the clouds, to an optical error, or to the moon reflected in water, nevertheless in order to benefit others he translated the beautiful sayings (contained in the law of the Buddha).
- 5. (Hail to Mi-la-ras-pa) who had a supreme power and was able to hurl thunderbolts and hail storms (2)... of the lotus (3) he was as a bee sucking the juice of the beautiful sayings of the law...
- 6. Hail in every circumstance that elephant among the lords of men, who succeeded to submit the army of the rivals and never tired himself in carrying the burden of the sacred teaching. His body then was embellished by those seven members which are faith, etc. (4).

And also: This great mchod-rten/stūpa leading, only by looking at it, to liberation and is the beautiful glory of the earth, was made for the efficacy of the perfect actions of that divine lord who came down to earth, that is Rab-brtan-kun-bzan-hphags-pa, with the goal to be useful (on one side) to the teachings of the omniscient Master, the mine of every earthly pros-

<sup>(1)</sup> Though everything is empty and insubstantial, nevertheless the ascetic practices, themselves too really non-existing, are recommended for checking and mastering passions.

<sup>(2)</sup> These are the magic capacities he looked for in the first period of his life.

<sup>`(3)</sup> Read pad-ma ge-sar rgod-pa, lotus with the open flower (lit. smiling). This fragment of a verse refers to the disciple of Mi-la-ras-pa, that is Sgam-po-pa.

<sup>(4)</sup> In order to hint at the fact that the king is a bodhisattva. But, in the seven constituents according to the traditional list, faith has no place. This verse praises the Chos-rgyal of Rgyal-rtse.

perity and of every earthly blessing and of every blessing beyond the earthly, and on the other hand to creatures that have yet to come.

This is of wonderful magnificence.

It is a step leading to heaven and a friend guiding towards the land of liberation. It is well termed a sun which can dry up the ocean of existence and a moon refreshing the heat (of sorrow).

On its fourth floor to the north-west, there is this chapel called Dban-rgyal lha-khan; in its centre there are the statues of the great ascetics, Ti-lo-pā, Nā-ro-pā, Marpa the translator, Mi-la-ras-pa, Dvags-po rin-po-che, all on a throne and with a halo.

The artist who did the statues was Nam-mkhaḥ-bzaṅ-po of Lha-rtse whose intelligence has reached perfect virtues in the art (1) of making statues. He was assisted by his students. On the frescoes painted on the walls there are the images of Bdegśegs Phag-mo-grub-pa, Gliṅ-ras-pa, Gtsaṅ-pa-rgya-ras-pa (2), surrounded by the three masters of the three sections in which is divided the series of Bla-mas initiated either in the doctrine of the great seal (mahāmudrā) or in that of the congenital birth (3) or in that of the yoga, by the series of Bla-mas initiated in the school of the symbol of the great seal and by the series of Bla-mas of the ancient method of realization.

These paintings were done by the most honorable Thar-pa of Lha-rtse who is adorned of that design that is intelligence, the extraordinary shining mirror of every spiritual science. The master was assisted by his disciple.

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscr. read bzo-sbyans instead of bzo-spyans and phul-tu instead of phul-du.

<sup>(2)</sup> Renowned Bkah-brgyud-pa master, main founder of the monastery of Rva-lun.

<sup>(3)</sup> Sahaja.

The donor of the statues, of the central figure and of his acolytes forming the preeminent ornament of this chapel was Bsod-nams of Mgar (full of) faith.

- 1. With respect to the donor of the paintings on the walls (it is said): the flower of this temple which is all auspicious (kunbzan) was born from an ocean of firm faith (rab-brtan) adorned by a noble grace (hphags-pa) (1).
- 2. This (chapel) is furnished with the good luck deriving from accumulated merits: here the Ganga of virtuous efforts and the two streams that flow from the virtues practised in earthly existence and in the sphere of supreme blessedness may be united so that the heavenly plant that the Omniscient is may grow.
- 3. For the grace of the very pure plane of the absolute and for the unfailing law of causal connection (which rules) all things, may the desire and the vow of the divine prince be realized.
- 4. The four protectors of the world who have taken the solemn promise (to guard the law) before the Buddha himself and Mahākāla (2) may protect (this chapel) without negligence.

Be it propitious.

#### SIXTH CHAPEL

1. With this every and ever possible homage be paid to the glorious Kālacakra, blessedness that never changes. He is a body that is obtained through abundance of meritorious actions, is perfection of the physical, verbal and spiritual planes, glorious synthesis of the three bodies, undistinguished from the glorious

<sup>(1)</sup> Allusion to the name of the Chos-rgyal: Rab-brtan-kun-bzan-hphags-pa.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscr. Ma-hā-ka for Ma-hā-kā.

Rdo-rje-hchań/Vajradhara, sublime. He possesses the three kinds of exellences, and is the master of the fundamental series (of masters) (1).

- 2-4. In the centre of the chapel called that of supreme blessedness, which is dedicated to the Master and is to the west of the slope (2) to the north of the fourth floor of the Bkra-sissgo-man mchod-rten, there is the image of the great Omniscient who is the embodiment of grand beautitude supreme and immutable, the supreme glorious master; he is adorned by the shining rays of his grace. To his right there is the image of Mkhas-grub-chen-po, who triumphed over all the four directions of space (3), and to the left the image of Na Dpon Mkhas-mchog (4). These are the three images (at the centre), the main one with his two acolytes, on a throne and with a halo furnished with all the ornaments.
- 5-7. Of this chapel, the biggest than the others and perfect (5), the highest donor, possessing the necessary and apt requisites, was the glorious Bla-ma Dpal-Idan-legs-pa, who has many (good) qualities deriving from the glorious greatness of his birth. He has obtained a solid base in the meditation of the two methods leading to salvation (6), and has reached the last shore of the ocean of philosophical systems and of the secret formulas. He finished this work with a pure and meritorious mind so that the teaching of the Buddha may always last, and for granting the desire of the Bla-mas, and for making the lives

<sup>(1)</sup> That is of those who have been initiated in the Kālacakra-tantra. The Kālacakra is another hypostasis of the highest principle and therefore is assimilated to Rdo-rje-hchań/Vajradhara.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscr. blo for glo.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscr. rnams-rgyal for rnam-rgyal.

<sup>(4)</sup> Name of a Sa-skya-pa master, see Myań-chuń p.141.

<sup>(5)</sup> In the inscr. phul-du instead of pul-tu.

<sup>(6)</sup> Utpatti-krama and sampanna-karma.

of the keepers of the teaching more stable and also because the (supreme) donor, the king ruling according to law, may together with all his relatives, enjoy good health and have a strong kingdom and then because numberless creatures may derive profit and blessedness from it.

(The artist who made the statues) with care was Nam-mkhaḥ-bzan-po assisted by his disciples.

- 8. On the wall to the right there is an ornate display of figures representing the series of glorious Bla-mas both ancient and recent ones (1) who handed down to one another both the initiatic tradition and the explanation of the Dus-kyi-hkhor-lo/Kālacakra according to the system of mystical interpretation of the lotsava of Rva.
- 10. On the wall to the left there is a beautiful display of figures of the series of Bla-mas who handed down both the initiatic tradition and the explanation of the Dus-kyi-hkhor-lo/Kālacakra, according to the system of the mystic interpretation of Hbrom-(ston) and of the lotsava of Son together with the secondary schools both ancient and modern.
- 11. The donor of these paintings, who brought his goal to completion with pure and meritorious mind was the glorious Bla-ma Dpal-ldan-legs-pa, an ascetic initiated into the mysteries of the glorious Dus-kyi-hkhor-lo/Kālacakra. He did that in order to grant the desire of this glorious Bla-ma and also with the goal of helping the diffusion of the teaching of the Buddha.
- 12. The painters who did the frescoes with care were the two brothers Blo-gros-rab-gsal, the learned and the honorable Dge-ba of Bde-chen in Lha-rtse.
- 13. By virtue of the merit so procured, may the donors with their relatives as also all the creatures be provided with the grace of the glorious Bla-mas and quickly obtain the spiritual plane of Rdo-rje-hchan/Vajradhara.

<sup>(1)</sup> The phrase rin-thun = ne-ba dan rin-ba.

14. By force of compassion of the supreme Master to whom none is superior and (by the strength) of the unfailing truth of the three gems and by the grace of the pure plane of the absolute may our vows be realized.

Be it auspicious.

## **EIGHTH CHAPEL**

Om svasti.

Homage and reverence to the master and to the three gems.

- 1. For the benefit of creatures of the earth hail to this Bodhisattva (1), supreme among the learned ones; he did possess a supreme ability in composing (books) taken from the same intelligence as Hjam-paḥi-dbyans/Manjughoṣa.
- 2. Hail to Pad-hbyun-(gnas)/Padmasambhava, the master endowed with the great strength of his mercy; who by force of his magic powers won the heretics, by the force of his compassion left behind the city of those gone away (2) and by the strength of his vow brought to completion the things he took up.
- 3. Hail to that man learned (among the learned of) all the world, the greatest learned Kamalaśīla, incomparable in every part of the earth, whether in India or in Nepal or in China or in Khotan.
- 4. Hail to that great translator who was Rin-chen-bzan-po who possessed a great compassion which pushed him to raise the lamp of the supreme doctrine.
- 5. Hail to him who wears the plume of turquoise (Gyu-ral-hdzin) the translator of Rnog, who remaining on that Kailāsa of the teaching of the Buddha, put away the foxes of heretics with the lion-roar of the sacred scriptures and logic.

<sup>(1)</sup> Thus Santirakșita (Zhi-ba-tsho) is usually indicated in Tibet.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bypassed death.

- 6. Hail to that great rain of flowers which did fall from the sky in honor of this mchod-rten/stūpa which is unmatched; though many are the constellations of mchod-rten/stūpas, this one brings liberation only through a look, with respect to them it is as the moon.
- 7. Hail to the king ruling according to the law. He, as the sun does to the planets, took out their splendour from the minor kings and made blossom the lotus that is the teaching of the Buddha, beating away the heretics as the sun causes the lotuses that open at night to close.

Having said these praises (now) are expressed the things which have to be said on such an occasion.

In the middle of the great monastery of Dpal-hkhor-bdechen, in the divine land of Rgyal-mkhar-rtse which was the residence of the prince Dpal-hkhor-btsan, a king honoured by many, in a land which is a mine of wisdom, in the region of Nan-stod in the Land of Snows, there is the great mchod-rten/stūpa symbolizing the absolute body of Tathāgatas and mere looking at it leads to liberation. It is rich abundance and a conglomeration of good auguries and of good. In the centre of the chapel of Dban-rgyal in the north-east of the fourth floor, there are images on thrones and with halos of the great doctor, the Bodhisattva, of the supreme doctor Kamalaśīla, of the great translator Rin-chen-bzan-po and of Blo-ldan-śes-rab, the translator of Rnog.

On the frescoes of the walls there are images, one facing the other, of Paṇḍita Śāntigarbha, and of master Saṅs-rgyas-gsaṅ-ba, surrounded by two principal from among the six ornaments (1), by Dharmakīrti the keeper of the mysti-

<sup>(1)</sup> In the case the six jewels are Nāgārjuna, Āryadeva, and other great masters of Buddhism.

cal formulas, by Vimalamitra and other pandits who came to Tibet. Then there is Dpal-brtsegs the translator of Dkah (1) surrounded by the Tibetan translator Thon-mi Sam-bho-ta and Dharmakośa and other benefactors.

- 1. The donor of all these images was the great king who commanded that they be executed; he who is expert in letting grow that crop which is the good with continuous rains of presents and whose fame resounds like an approaching thunder. The other donor was the Nan-so-chen-mo who well brought it to completion.
- 2. The artist who did the statues was the very honorable Nam-mkhah-bzan-po, skilled in art, and assisted by his disciples. The painter was the honorable reverend Don-grubskyabs, the learned one who reached perfection in the art of painting, assisted by his disciples.
- 3. Through that burning mirror represented by this meritorious effort may be realized the sun that omniscience is; through the sun of the benefits made to others may the darkness of ignorance of creatures be destroyed (2).
- 4-5. This pure vow so formulated and the pure devotion in anyone who has it and the truth expressed by the formula of the refuge in the three gems may be completed in this very life. Here may we be assisted by the three gems granting us prosperous day, prosperous night, prosperous midday, always prosperous days and nights.
- 6. The great ocean of the Dam-can, Mahākāla and the powerful and terrific attendants and the messengers of the law may

<sup>(1)</sup> The more common form is Ka-ba.

<sup>(2)</sup> This work was therefore worked out for one's own benefit: ātmārtha and for the good of others: parārtha.

continuously protect this mchod-rten/stūpa and its chapels from the injuries of the four elements.

#### TENTH CHAPEL

Honour to the masters and the bodhisattvas.

- 1. Homage with great faith to the three highest things: to the Buddha, the protector of the world, the perfect one, he who realized in a perfect manner the double accumulation of merit; to the law consisting in the sacred texts revealed by this protector of the world and in their explanations (1); to the supreme community which once reached its goal never to come back again, because it has understood the profound ways of the law.
- 2. We praise, by touching with our head the dust of their feet, the translators and the panditas furnished with compassion. Their body shining with an abundance of good qualities is like ambrosia for the eyes of creatures. Their pure words have shown the spectacle of the law, whose essence consists in the triple (mystic) body. Their spirit understands according to truth the meaning of the revelation though this be as vast as the ocean.

#### And also:

In the middle of the earth there is this great mchod-rten/ stupa which was made for fulfilling the desire of the great king. On its fourth floor in the centre of the projection to the south there are three statues on throne and with a halo; i.e. those of the Paṇḍita Śākyaśrī, the great doctor Byan-chub-dpal and Ḥjam-dbyans-rin-chen-rgyal-mtshan.

<sup>(1)</sup> That is, sūtra and pravacana.

The donor was the honourable Dban-chen-dar of Cha-lu and the artist was the honourable Nam-mkhaḥ-bzan-po of Lha-rtse, the master with his disciples.

As regards the display of figures, there are images of the king of the Śākyas, incomparable, surrounded by the series of masters who have transmitted his doctrine. On the partition to the right of the central figure there is the Mkhan-chen Rdo-rje-dpal-pa, the doctor pertaining to the school of the masters expert in monastic rules referring to consecration, surrounded by the series of Bla-mas who explained the Vinaya. Then the arhat Yon-tan-blo-gros (1) surrounded by a series of Bla-mas learned in...

These paintings, comparable to a rope binding the elephant that the mind is (2), were executed with care by the honourable Don-grub-skyabs, the venerable of Mkhar-kha, the master assisted by his disciples. The donor was the prefect (rdzon-dpon) Hgrags-hbum.

- 1. The river of merit derived by this pious effort may water the garden of the wishes of the prince, so that the bees that the persons of good merits are may find there abundant nourishing, the flowers of these lotuses that are the holy teaching having totally blossomed.
- 2. For the strength of the blessings of pure reality, of the unfailing causal connection ruling things and of the pure faith of the prince of men, may our vow be realized till the end and produce perfect blessings.
- 3. This wonderful explanatory praise similar to the law widely explained for those who are of slow apprehension was

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<sup>(1)</sup> Gunamati.

<sup>(2)</sup> Mind is more often compared, for its mobility and restlessness, to the monkey.

made by the man of Gyu-lun having an eye for the right doctrine.

By virtue of the merits thus procured may the virtues of the protector of the land grow.

4. The great ocean of the Dam-can, Mahākāla, and the powerful terrific attendants and messengers of the law may continuously protect this mchod-rten/stūpa with its chapels, from the injuries of the four elements.

Be it propitious to the whole world.

## TWELFTH CHAPEL

Om svasti.

- 1. Hail to that saint (1) who was favoured by the grace of the supreme god (2) and who here said (3)... With the essence of that butter (mar) which is intellect, having produced the great fire (me) of his beautiful words, he eliminated (sel mdzad) (the darkness) of ignorance of creatures and burnt that fuel represented by their actions (4).
- 2. Hail to Ḥbrom-ston-rgyal-baḥi-ḥbyun-gnas, who, having shown his gratitude to this great land for the progeny of the Victorious Ones, and having therefore taken over that fortune deriving from every prosperity that can be attained in this earthly existence, and on the planes of supreme blessedness, has become expert in leading all creatures to that seat (which is) final emancipation.

<sup>(1)</sup> That is Atīśa.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Buddha.

<sup>(3)</sup> Half the verse is missing.

<sup>(4)</sup> Dīpamkara, in Tibetan Mar-me-mdzad (Atīśa): his name is hinted at in these verses through the words: butter mar, fire me, and mdzad in the sentence sel mdzad: caused to disperse, eliminated.

3. Hail to that saint of great intelligence who was never tired of bringing the teaching of the Victorious One and, being immune from worldy laws as politics (tshul), etc., held the supreme standard (rgyal-mtshan) represented by good behaviour (khrims) and by the pure practice of life (1).

#### And also:

- 4. May all the unparallelled Bla-mas of the esoteric schools triumph over all creatures, they who hold the banner of the teaching that can never sink (because it is kept floating), because of those great waves consisting in the practice (of the law) as it was observed by the sons of the Victorious Ones.
- 5. The wonderful law (established in his) kingdom by the great king making true in himself the precepts of the law (dharma-rāja) may raise the smile of wonder of Brgya-byin/Indra and may the divine ephebes cause a rain of flowers and may all creatures enjoy with a dance of joy.
- 6. Praise be to the lord of men who is like a universal king (cakravartin); he is endowed with the name of "noble" (hphags-[pa], has reached perfection in every good action and in every way shows respect and veneration for the holy law, for the teaching of the Buddhas and for those who are its keepers.

In the centre of the eastern chapel, in the elevation to the south of this fourth great floor of the Bkra-śis-sgo-man mchod-rten, that causes liberation by the mere sight of it, there is the image of Jo-bo Atīśa; to his right there is Ḥbrom-ston-

<sup>(1)</sup> In this case too the first words of the first three verses have a clear hint to the name of the third Lama who is praised here: Tshul-khrims-rgyal-mtshan, known also by the name of Nag-tsho.

rgyal-bahi-hbyun-gnas and to the left the lotsava of Nag-mtsho (1). They have been made with the help of material causes like gems of great value and colouring substances and the efficient cause that is (the ability) of Mthu-bri of Mkhar-kha, who has reached perfection in every knowable branch in regard to the fine arts. In the frescoes on the walls there are the images of Dge-bses Po-to-pa, Rin-chen-gsal, surrounded by Bla-mas constituting the tradition of Bkah-gdams-pa who dedicated himself to the interpretation of the śāstras and āgamas and the images of Tshul-khrims-hbar-pa of Spyan-mnah, surrounded by Bla-mas constituting the tradition of the Bkah-gdams-pa dedicated to the study of the initiatic schools. And also: Bla-mas pertaining to the sect (of the ascetics) bent of purifying their mind, Tshe-dpag-med/Amitāyus considered as patron, Spyanras-gzigs/Avalokita, Sgrol-ma/Tārā, Rnam-thos-sras/Vaiśravaņa and yellow Hdzam-bha-la/Jambhala.

The donors (of this chapel) were the officers and the servants of Nas-lun in Nin-ro.

The painter, the honourable lay devotee of Lha-rtse assisted by his brother, executed these paintings perfectly according to the disposition made by the prince of the learned, Rin-chen-dpal-grub.

- 1. The river of merit born from that (pious) effort may purify the stains of creatures and increased may the crop of prosperity augment the blessed fortune.
- 2. The great ocean of the Dam-can, Mahākāla the powerful, messenger of the orders of the prince of ascetics, may continuously protect the teachings of the Buddha and the donor (who had this mchod-rten/stūpa constructed) which leads to libera-

<sup>(1)</sup> The more common form is Nag-tsho.

tion by the mere sight of it, together with all his relations.

- 3. The fortune and prosperity may permeate space at all times and by force of faith of the great lord of men, may soon be realized.
- 4. By virtue of the benediction of the three precious gems, and of the truth of the unfailing causal connections ruling things, and through the force of the benediction of pure reality, the vow as formulated may reach completion.

## **DOME**

#### FIRST TEMPLE

Om, be it auspicious! Homage with reverence to the excellent Bla-mas and to the three gems.

- 1. Homage to that glorious lama (1) of great love who possesses a light made of compassion, wisdom and love that wins the splendour gathered in a single place as much as found in the suns (2) that shine in the universe.
- 2. Homage to the master, the Buddha, the gem that grants every desire: he brought his meditations to completion and cast away all fears, is object of veneration with uninterrupted faith on the side of the community of those noble (creatures) coming from the land of liberation (3) and are like the lords of the Nāgas (4).

<sup>(1)</sup> The master is regularly invoked before the Buddhas, because he is the present revelation of truth. I could not say who could be the Lama in this case.

<sup>(2)</sup> rgu for dgu: nine, meaning: plural.

<sup>(3)</sup> The tenth land of the Bodhisattvas.

<sup>(4)</sup> But it could be a hint to the eight Bodhisattvas, because naga corresponds to the number eight. Often, as it has been seen, the Buddha is accompanied in iconography by the eight Bodhisattvas.

- 3. I bow before the supreme law leading to liberation and which is like a ship that brings to salvation wise men, outside the ocean of existence; the great ship of the double truth (1) bound by the string of the three instructions (2) and on which the banner of mystic realizations is blown by the wind of moral energy (3).
- 4. Homage to the community of the noble (disciples) which like a sailor leads to obtain all the desirable things for the sake of persons having merit (4) leading them to the land of illumination through an appropriate way, mounted on the ship of salvation, and well pointing out to them as to what has to be taken and what to be left out (5).
- 5. The protectors of the teaching may well defend the teaching; they promised to protect the teachings in front of the Victorious One (6), and, in the centre of the maṇḍala, each offering his own heart (7), received baptism from Rdo-rje-ḥchan/Vajradhara; they pertain to the family of the diamond.
- 5-7. The king who rules according to law, Rab-brtan-kun-bzan-hphags-pa, by force of the merit accumulated in past existences, has been born again in a family having the fortune of

<sup>(1)</sup> Conventional truth and absolute truth – the first gives glimpses of reality, in a way that all could understand it, the second expresses it in all its brightness.

<sup>(2)</sup> In moral rules, in meditation and in gnosis.

<sup>(3)</sup> Without moral energy ( $v\bar{\imath}rya$ ) and constancy no siddhi or realization is possible to acquire.

<sup>(4)</sup> Acquired in the past life and refined in this one.

<sup>(5)</sup> The saint has on one side to avoid passions and accustom himself to renunciation, on the other side he has to constantly follow the good and the way leading to it.

<sup>(6)</sup> The Buddha.

<sup>(7)</sup> Here heart, snin-polhrdaya is synonymous of sa-bon/bija, the essential formula of every god.

being of great lineage and of having offspring of handsome figure, was endowed with an undiminishing faith in the three gems, wears the dress of modesty and restraint, possesses the glory of liberality, and according to the sacred law dispenses justice as convenient to a king, munificent towards all the keepers of the teaching and knowers of appropriate means (1). He with the intent that the teaching may spread, teaching that is a mine of every benefit, and the vows of the masters may be granted and that the infinite creatures may reach the Buddha's condition, built this auspicious mchod-rten/stūpa, of many parts, as a quasi-tutelary divinity and excellent in Jambudvīpa, in the great monastery of Dpal-hkhor bde-chen.

8. In the middle of the heavenly palace placed in the four directions (2), inside the dome there are statues of the Victorious One in his various emanations and a similar display of good paintings, of the great mandalas revealed by the fundamental Tantras, by the explanatory Tantras and by the Tantras analogous to the class of the Yoga Tantras.

Thus in the centre of the heavenly palace that is to the east, in the dome of the Sku-hbum, leading to liberation by its mere sight, is the tutelary deity of the great king Rab-brtan-bzan-hphags-pa, so that he become powerful universal monarch and lord of men, there is the image of the blessed Rnam-par-snan-mdzad/Vairocana. The material with which it is made are gems and gold; its measure is of 21 cubits, taking as a measure that of the king himself. It is adorned with various kinds of ornaments with gems.

<sup>(1)</sup> Knowledge of the appropriate means is one of the principal virtues of the Buddha because the law does not bear fruit if it is not conveniently taught according to the possibilities of those who listen.

<sup>(2)</sup> The verse is defective: perhaps phyogs bzhi-pa-yi.

The inside of this marvellous figure (1) in the attitude of the mudrā of meditation (samādhi) is well full of objects of veneration, body, spirit or word of the Tathagatas (2) which diffuse great benedictions and above all thirty relics of the Tathagatas; four kinds of relics of learned and ascetics of India and of Tibet and which also spread great benedictions. It is an object of great veneration for all creatures, glory of accumulated merits becomes manifest. The plastic images are on a throne, with a halo. In the centre of the wall to the north there is the fundamental mandala which is centred in the seal of the physical plane of the Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu according to the first section of the De-ñid-bsdus/Tattva-sangraha, fundamental Tantra of the class of Yoga-tantras that, when one visualises it is liberated from sins that cause rebirth in bad destinies. Then there is the great fundamental mandala which makes us obtain inconceivable benefits with the obtaining of the condition of Buddha as a result.

Thus there are four different methods of explanation, namely, those of master Sans-rgyas-gsan-ba, of Śākya-bśes-gñen, of Kun-dgaḥ-sñin-po and of Ḥjigs-med-ḥbyun-gnas-sbas-pa (4). Here the system of Kun-dgaḥ-sñin-po has been taken as basis (5).

<sup>(1)</sup> Literally: as display, bkod-pa, vyūha.

<sup>(2)</sup> These objects of veneration, receptacle of divine forces (rten) are: body=images, word=books, spirit namely mehod-rten.

<sup>(3)</sup> Fire, water, bones, tendons (me, chu, sa-rī-ra, ña).

<sup>(4)</sup> From p.92 line 3 hdi-la slob-dpon sans-rgyas, till p.93 line 10 gsal-bar gsuns-pa de-bzhin-du byas-so, the passage is copied from the guide of Zha-lu written by Bu-ston p.3a line 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> Bu-ston byas-so for byed-do.

In this respect, in the book of Kun-dgaḥ-snin-po beside the fact that the arch (rta-babs) is said to be the third part of the door, there is no clear hint as to the platform (snam-bu) of the arch (to be drawn on the four sides of the mandala). Comparis said by Śraddhā(karavarman) what Śākya-bśes-gñen, who consider mainly the Vajradhātu-(mandala) (it is seen that) they explain the method of (drawing on the mandala) the arch according to that system (1). With respect to such (statement of) three arches according to the explanations of master Hjigs-med-hbyun-gnas-sbas-pa/Abhayākaragupta it is not in contradiction with what is contained in the book of Kun-dgah-sñin-po; the (arches) may therefore be displayed according to the convenience of each mandala. Hjigsmed-hbyun-gnas-sbas-pa/Abhayākaragupta then says that the basis of the platform with gems has to be red and that on the black bases of the border (ba-gu-li) (2) there must be a white band. But according to the ancient mandalas, made in previous times, the basis of the gemmed platform is of gold and the basis of the border is red; since then the same are the indications of the highest Blamas, it is said that this is the custom. And thus it is done (in these paintings) since it does not seem that there is a contradiction with the indications given in the treatise of Kun-dgah-sñin-po. On the contrary some, as Choskyi-hbyun-gnas, say that the lace of rdo-rje/vajras that stays all around runs outside the central mandala (3) and that there is neither (the lace) of double rdo-rje/vajra nor the steeple of

<sup>(1)</sup> Translated according to Bu-ston: śra-ddhahi bzhed-pas śā-kya-bśes-gñen-gyi bzhed-pa dan bstun-nas rdo-rje-dbyins sgo-rkyan-du byas-ba dehi lugs-kyi rta-babs-la-sogs-pahi rnam-gzhag gsuns mod-kyi, hdir slob-dpon hjigs-med-hbyun-gnas-sbas-pahi bzhed lugs-kyi rta-babs gsum-po kun-dgah etc.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bu-ston hdug-pas for hdug-par.

<sup>(3)</sup> A line is missing in the inscr. Bu-ston: Nan-gi rdo-rje-phren-na dkyil-hkhor nan-mahi phyi-nas bskor-ba dan sna-tshogs-rdo-rje dan rdo-ra me-ri med-par bzhed-mod-kyi, hdir rdo-rje-hbyun-bahi gzhun-la brten-nas nan-gi rdo-rje-phren-ba dkyil-hkhor-gyi nan-nas bskor-zhin, rdo-rje-rtse-mo-las...

rdo-rje/vajras, nor the mountain of fire. But in this respect we found ourselves in the Rdo-rje-hbyun/Vajrodaya, according to which the lace of rdo-rje/vajras (1) on the inner side, runs around inside the (central) mandala; then grounding oneself on what is said by the Rdo-rje-rtse-mo/Vajrasekhara, namely "outside the bushes of rdo-rje/vajra" and on what is said in the Rdo-rje-hbyun/Vajrodaya "outside the mandala of light", there is the bush of rdo-rje/vajras and the mountain of fire; while basing oneself on the comment saying: "because of the nature of the double diamond the blessedness (etc.)" there is (in this mandala) the double vajra, as in fact has been explained by the first masters like Rtsa-skya and Hjims-pa. Then, as for what Kun-dgaḥ-sñin-po says that "there is a big hallway outside the mandala of light" though it is not clearly said in his description, nevertheless since (Śraddhākara)varman says that there must "be painted lakes, trees, flowers and scarfs" (2) exactly so it has been done here.

The gods situated on the inner side, like Gar-ma/Nṛtyā, Byug-pa-ma, Rdo-rje-hbebs/Vajrāveśa, although it is said in the Rdo-rje-hbyun-ba/Vajrodaya that they should be green, but according to the system expressed in the commentary, here they are of a different colour. As for the Rdo-rje-chos/Vajradharma (3), which are said to have to be white and red, according to what is explained by excellent blamas here they are made with red stains on white. As far as it concerns the divinities guarding the doors the Rdo-rje-hbyun/Vajrodaya says that sometimes they are goddesses, in the commentary it is clearly said that they are gods, so it is done.

<sup>(1)</sup> Which is a series of rdo-rje, painted one after the other and runs around the mandala.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bu-ston dar-byans instead of bya, bird.

<sup>(3)</sup> In the inscrip. sags for sogs.

In the SE corner outside the great mandala is the mandala of the four seals of Hod-dpag-med/Amitabha. On the SE corner the mandala of the four seals of Mi-bskyod-pa/Aksobhya. On the NW corner the mandala of Rin-chen-hbyun-ldan/Ratnasambhava. On the NE corner the mandala of the four seals of Don-yod-grub-pa/Amoghasiddhi. On the wall to the north of the eastern door below, there is the great mandala of the law that is centered in the seal of the law of the absolute adamantine verbal plane (Vajradhātu). Above them there is the great mandala of the formulas (dhāranī) that is centered in the seal of the spiritual symbol of the adamantine absolute. Above the door there is the great mandala of action which is centered in the seal of action of the adamantine absolute. To the left of the middle wall to the west there is the mandala of the four seals of Rnam-par-snan-mdzad/Vairocana. On the borders above these mandalas there is the series of Blamas who have received initiation in the Vajradhātu. On the middle borders there are the four secret mothers of the Vajradhātu and the eight goddesses Sgeg-mo/Lāsyā etc. Below the great fundamental maṇḍala (is seen) the phur-ba/kīlaka (1) fixed in the centre and in the four corners of the mandala there is Khro-rgyal-ba/Krodharāja, Mthah-yas/Ananta, Rnam-rgyal/Vijaya, Sprin-sgra/Meghanirghosa of big belly, whose display as far as it refers to colour and symbols, is analogous in the commentary to the one described in the Sgyu-hphrul-dra-ba/Māyājāla, that is similar description of Khro-bo-hkhor-los-bsgyur-ba/ (and) to the Krodha-cakravartin, etc. On the eastern wall, below, there are (the images) of the angry deities guarding the heavenly palace, secret, and (watch over) various kinds of offerings, and the figure of the great donor. To the south of the central part of the wall to the west, above, there is the mandala of the single seal of Rdo-rje-sems-dpah/Vajrasattva. In the centre of the wall above the door to the south there is the great fundamental mandala

<sup>(1)</sup> The phur-ba, phur-bu is the magic dagger used in delimitation of the consecrated surface and in nailing the bad forces in the earth and fixing them there.

centered around the great seal of the physical plane of Hjigrten-gsum-las-rnam-par-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya (taken) from the second section of the fundamental tantra. As regards the manner of representing here the gods of the rdo-rje-rigs/vajrakula, namely the way of interpretation according to which outside the divine surface (1) half the body of the gods together with their vehicle is seen and half of it is not seen, and the other way of interpretation according to which the seat and divinity are complete: here the latter system is followed. On the right shoulder above this great maṇḍala there is the maṇḍala of the four seals of Rnam-snan/Vairocana (in the maṇḍala) of Rnam-rgyal/Vijaya and to the left the maṇḍala of the four seals of the Rdo-rje-hūm-mdzad/Vajrahūmkāra.

To the south of the right door, below, there is the great mandala of the law centering in the seal of the law of the spiritual plane of Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailo yavijava; and above the great mandala of the formula centering in the seal of the spiritual symbol of Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya. On the wall to the north of the middle door, below, there is the fundamental mandala of the rdo-rje-rigs/vajra-kula of Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya. Below there is the mandala of the formulas of the rdo-rje-rigs/vajra-kula. On the southern wall of the middle part, below, there is the mandala of the law of the rdo-rje-rigs/vajra-kula. On the intermediary spaces of the superior part of these mandalas there are Bla-mas who have received initiation in the (experiences) of Khamsgsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya and in the intermediary spaces the sixteen Rig-ma/Vidyas in their terrific form and the eight goddesses Sgeg-mo/Lāsyā, etc. and in the spaces of the are Rdo-rje-me-kar-hbar-ba/Vajrathere jvālānala, Rdo-rie-hjigs-byed/Vajra-Bhairava, terrific deities of the cycle of protectors, Rdo-rje-gnod-sbyin/Vajrayaksa, Rdo-

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<sup>(1)</sup> rnam-bu = snam-bu = gdan.

rje-gtsug-tor/Vajroṣṇīṣa, Rdo-rje-zhags-pa/Vajrapāśa, Rdo-rje-ba-dan/Vajraketu, Rdo-rje-nag-mo/Vajrakālī, Rdo-rje-rtse-mo/Vajraśekhara, Rdo-rje-las/Vajrakarma, Rdo-rje-hūm-mdzad/Vajrahūmkāra whose display, as it concerns the colours of figures and their symbols, is derived from the ancient system of paintings. To the right of the southern door, below, there are the Chos-skyon/Dharmapāla and two figures of the great king Rnam-thos-(sras)/Vaiśravaṇa both in serene and terrific forms and to the left the image of Mgon-po-ben/Daṇḍa-Nātha.

This statue of the blessed Rnam-par-snan-mdzad/Vairocana that is the central image of this temple was made by the Nanso, as object of inner devotion of the Lord, prince of men, the Nan-chen, Rab-hbyor-bzan-po-hphags-pa. The donor of the paintings of this divine palace was... As regards explanation, it is found below the mandalas, according to the display (of their figures).

- 1. This display (of figures) etc., which is like the crest of the banner that the paintings are, (was made) by taking the gems of twenty mandalas from that mine (1) that is the De-ñid-bsdus/ Tattva-sangraha, ocean of all the methods (of mystic realization), expressed in the tantras of the Yoga class; it was well displayed according to (the instructions) of the treatise on the ten thousand gods of Bu-ston who is the very Rdo-rje-hchan/Vaj-radhara (personified).
- 2. The superintendent who had displayed (the images of the gods) in drawings by artists according to that display was the kalyāṇa-mitra Rin-chen-dpal-grub who, having made (that display) with purity brought it well to completion.
- 3. By virtue of the vast merit thus obtained may the great donor together with his relations and all those who had

<sup>(1)</sup> glin-mchog = hbyun-khuns.

venerated (these images) with respect quickly obtain the supreme illumination.

- 4. All those then who gave life and materials for the building of this great mchod-rten/stūpa and all those who had taken at least a step for this goal may all quickly obtain the Buddha's condition.
- 5. Those who see this mchod-rten/stūpa, hear (people speak) about it or remember it and have faith and joy out of it, may all reach supreme illumination. In every circumstance, the gem of the teaching may spread and be diffused in all directions and intermediary directions, and infinite creatures and all beings may now participate in blessedness and joy.
- 6. The life of that donor that is the king ruling according to the law and is well connected to the glory of his merits, may be strongly established, and his kingdom be happy. Illnesses of men, illnesses of flocks, calamitous years and offences on the sides of enemies, all be placated.
- 7. Let gods and nāgas produce rain (in abundance), the kingdom become bigger and be enlarged, and all the desires (of the king) that are according to the law happily reach completion.
- 8. And also all the subjects who are included among the dependents for the blessedness and joy (deriving from a life) lived according to the law on the three planes: physical, verbal and spiritual, because of never-tiring zeal put to venerate the three gems may obtain in this very existence the condition of the Buddha.
- 9. For the benediction of the three precious gems and for the benediction of the indefectible truth of the absolute relation between cause and effect and of the purity of the sphere

of the absolute, may this vow be realized, as it has been formulated.

10. In all places and at all times and in every circumstance what is greatly auspicious and beneficial may spread.

Be it auspicious, be it well, be it prosperous.

#### SECOND TEMPLE

Veneration to the master and to the Buddhas and to all the Bodhisattyas.

- 1. Veneration to the master, handsome son who ripens the crop of liberation, teaches the supreme meaning that disperses the darkness of ignorance of all creatures. He proceeds with the seven horses (1) that the innumerable vows are, everywhere he spreads the rays of compassion. His disc of wisdom is made with the gem (2) of double merit.
- 2. Honour to the three gems; with the fourfold crop of meritorious works they free the creatures from the four terrors of the four rivers of existence (3). (Namely, honour) to him who is made of four bodies (4) realized by virtue of the attention intent to the four practices and to the four manners of formulating the vow to attain illumination (5), (honour) to the

<sup>(1)</sup> The seven horses are the vehicle of the sun, and the Lama is here compared to it.

<sup>(2)</sup> Hint at the name of Bu-ston Rin-chen-grub.

<sup>(3)</sup> Birth, sickness, old age, death.

<sup>(4)</sup> Illusory body (nirmāṇakāya), body which appears to the mystic in the state of ecstasis (sambhogakāya), body of the law (dharmakāya) or absolute, body of quintessence (svabhāvakāya).

<sup>(5)</sup> See Sūtrālankāra of Asanga IV.2, Prudence (=the first earth), faith (the other seven earths), ripeness (8th earth and following), privation of obstacles (earth of the Buddhas).

supreme law consisting in the truth of suppression of the elements which keep (one attached to samsāra) and to the truth of the methodic way deprived of the four species of evil; the law teaching the four truths (1) and suppress the four species of moral infections (2). (Honour) to the double community, the one of the sons of the Victorious One and the other of the disciples possessing the four kinds of yoga and who have reached the six lands with the fourfold obtainment of the four fruits (3).

- 3. Victorious be the great lord of ascetics surrounded by his retinue: the winners of the two directions, the Arhats and the sons of the Victorious Ones surrounding the supreme lord of the ascetics, he who is eternally of the nature of the absolute, who does not reside in any place and has suppressed birth, does good to others by the strength of the omniscience of compassion and of non-duality (4).
- 4. May the creatures and the gem that the teaching of the Buddha is, be protected because of the work of all the families of the vajra, the defenders of the word, who have accepted to defend the teaching after having made a vow of it and after having received the initiation from Rdo-rje-ḥchan/Vajradhara in the centre of the great maṇḍala.
- 5. This mchod-rten/stūpa that leads to liberation just by its mere sight, is the tutelary divinity of that prince of men who is Rab-brtan-kun-bzan-hphags-pa.

<sup>(1)</sup> Pain, origin of pain, means leading to the suppression of pain, suppression of pain.

<sup>(2)</sup> Passion, attachment to existence, ignorance, heretical theories.

<sup>(3)</sup> He who enters the way, he who will be reborn only but once, he who shall never be reborn, the Arhat.

<sup>(4)</sup> In terms of Vajrayāna: gnosis and means: prajñā + upāya; non-duality, namely indiscriminate knowledge, intuitive of truth, so that object and subject are fused together, jñānam advayam.

5-7. He is like a flower of humanity (dal-hbyor) (1) born from the lake of good actions, whose distended leaves are glory of offspring and of physical virtues, and who with the perfumed essence of faith and liberality makes happy those bees of the keepers of the teaching, so that the teachings of the Victorious may remain in the world for a long time; strong be the way of the donor, the king ruling according to the law and numberless creatures, lead towards blessedness may obtain the perfect condition of the Buddha. In the centre (of this mchod-rten/stūpa) there are various plastic images of the great ascetic, with his retinue, and on the wall has been made the well-painted display of mandalas of gnosis derived from the Tantras of the class of Yogatantras.

Thus, in the centre of the chapel to the south of this mchodrten/stūpa, ornament of Ḥdzam-bu-gliṅ/Jambudvīpa, who (is symbol) of the body of the absolute and is tutelary divinity of the great lord of men, there is an image of the great ascetic/Mahāmuni that is identical with the image of Mahābodhi at Rdo-rje-gdan/Vajrāsana (2). The central divinity with his two acolytes (3) is on a throne with a halo and the six ornaments and shines with the light of benediction.

On the wall to the east and the west, above, there are the Buddhas of the ten directions on thrones and with halos among light and the sixteen great noble arhats and Ha-zhan and the Dge-bsnen Dhar-ma-ta-la, who are (4) in the centre of

<sup>(1)</sup> Eight lucky combinations by which man is born, the only creature who in theory could become the Buddha.

<sup>(2)</sup> Bodhgaya.

<sup>(3)</sup> Śāriputra and Maudgalyāyana.

<sup>(4)</sup> That is the cycle of the sixteen Arhats plus Hva-zhan who preached Mahāyāna in Tibet at the time of Khri-sron-lde-btsan and Dharmatrāta, from the Chinese Ta-mo-ta-la, the compiler of the Udānavarga. This is the most ancient known Tibetan hint of the cycle of the eighteen arhats, instead of the more common of the sixteen arhats. On it see Lévi and Chavannes, Les seize arhat protecteurs de la loi, Journal asiatique 1916.290.

a mountainous cave represented according to the Chinese system and surrounded by an infinite number of acolytes... such as listeners/Śrāvakas and Dge-bsñen; excellent varied display that gives rise to faith (in the heart of) all creatures. In the middle of the space above the door to the south there is the great mandala of the display of the ornament of physical, verbal, spiritual and secret planes deriving from the Śes-rab-pha-rol-tu-phyin-pa-tshul-rgya-lna-bcu (1) and from the Tantra De-bzhin-pa thams-cad-kyi-sku-gsun-dan-thugs-gsan-ba-rgyan-bkod-pa... first section of the gnosis of the great yoga. To the west of the door, above, there is the great mandala of gnosis, the great mother of all the Tathāgatas deriving from the 150 methods of realizing gnosis.

Below this there is the great mandala of Hdod-pahi-dbanphyug/Kāmeśvara derived from the Ses-rab etc. and from the De-bzhin... as before. To the west of the door, above, there is the great mandala of the method of detailed realization of the Great Mother deriving from the Ses-rab... as before and from the De-bzhin... as before. Below there is the great detailed mandala of the Great Mother, the gnosis, derived from the Sesrab.. as before and from the De-bzhin... as before. In the intermediary spaces above among these great mandalas there are the series of masters who received initiation in the experiences connected with the mandalas expressing the mystical families taken together according to the (Rdo-rje)-rtse-mo/Vajraśekhara and the Mchod-paḥi-lha-mo/Pūjā-devīs offering the five objects of the senses. To the east and to the west at the base of the door there are four great kings and Gur-mgon/Panjara-Natha with his two acolytes.

<sup>(1)</sup> Toh.17, 489; Prajñāpāramitā-naya-śatapañcāśatikā.

The donor who caused these statues of the great ascetic to be made together with those of his two acolytes and with the throne and halo was... The wonderful artist was the most honorable Lhaḥi-rgyal-mtshan. The donor who provided the colour to be given to the statues of the central deity with the acolytes together with the halo and who had done the statues of the Buddhas of the ten directions of space which are to the east and the west of the sixteen great Arhats, of Ha-zhan and Dharma-ta-le, together with the mountainous caves and the colour by which they are painted, was the great Nan-so. The donor who furnished gold for the image of the great ascetic/Mahāmuni was Byan-sems-chen-mo-ni-ma-[Khye-](1)ḥdren with total faith.

- 1. The mandalas derived from the great tantra of gnosis born from that ocean that are the Yogatantras were displayed according to the instructions contained in the treatise about the 100,000 gods of Bu-ston who is like Rdo-rje-hchan/Vajradhara embodied.
- 2. The one who superintended the display of the plastic images and the display of the paintings is the respectful intelligence of Dge-bses Rin-chen-dpal.
- 3. Thus because of that preamble that is the immaculate great merit deriving from having well accomplished this mchod-rten/stūpa on behalf of the donor who has faith and veneration and of all those who have respectfully helped the wonderful artists.
- 4. The teachings of the great ascetic/Mahāmuni who is a mine of benefits, receptacle of all what is auspicious, and gemmed crest of the whole world, together with the gods may spread and be diffused, good be the health of virtuous friends the keepers of the teachings.

<sup>(1)</sup> Missing in the inscription, but the inscriptions of the other chapels give certainty to this correction.

- 5. And long last the life of the king ruling according to the law, the father with the son, munificent with respect to the law and shining for the glories of their merits, may all creatures then be happy.
- 6. May the ministers of the king rule according to the law, may gods and nagas let it rain conveniently according to seasons.

May the crops be ample; may the creatures spread and the mind (of all) be good.

- 7. And may all the subjects submitted (to the king) be happy in every way, and having for ever freed their mind from what is not good, may have pure intentions.
- 8. To say it briefly we and the others, all creatures, cast down the evil enemies, having obtained all virtues in a complete way, with an uninterrupted continuity of wonderful works, may surely obtain the condition of Buddha.
- 9. By virtue of the blessing of the supreme master, than whom nobody is more excellent, and of the blessings of the infallible truth of the three gems and of the truth of the pure plane of the absolute, this vow may be realized as it has been formulated.

In every place, time and condition what is auspicious and good may pervade all.

## THIRD TEMPLE

Om. Honour to gnosis (1).

Homage to all the masters, to the Buddhas, and to all the Bodhisattyas.

1. Honour with devotion, and in the three ways (with the

<sup>(1)</sup> In the text prajabhya which has no meaning.

body, words and thought) to the glorious master (incarnation of) Hjam-dbyans-pa/Mañjughoṣa. He has a thousand eyes that see the whole sphere of the knowable; his compassion by leading numberless creatures together with the gods towards blessedness, protects from the danger of asuras in this life and on the plane of heavenly existence, he performs infinite works.

- 2. Hail to the triple refuge dispersing the danger of the two extreme theories (1), that makes us realize the duplex advantage (2), and is a mine from which are born the two armies (we want to say) the Buddhas possessing the duplex body obtained by virtue of the duplex accumulation, and have reached the extreme limit of the duplex benefit; and to the supreme law, devoid of every passion, formed by the duplex truth (3), possessing duplex purity, and destroys the two stains; to the community of persons who never come back again, the two armies full of energy, who have destroyed the duplex stain and have seen the meaning of the duplex truth.
- 3. Hail to the gnosis that gives life to all the Victorious Ones and is surrounded by the children of the Buddhas of the ten directions of space; she (sits) on a lunar seat which stays on an immaculate lotus and of shining splendour, born from a deep and very vast treasure of ambrosia and from the mystic syllable a; she, the Great Mother of golden colour, with one face and four hands; the first two hands are in the posture of the mudrā of the explanation of the law, and with the other two she holds the book of gnosis; she is entirely covered by a heavenly dress adorned with great precious ornaments; her two breasts are

<sup>(1)</sup> That things are and are not.

<sup>(2)</sup> For himself and for others.

<sup>(3)</sup> Absolute and relative.

(symbols) of the duplex benefit, and shining by the glory of her spirit.

- 4. Those who have obtained baptism in the great maṇḍala and obtained the eighth earth (of the bodhisattvas), when their sinful mind would be defeated by Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi the spirit of the winner, individual intelligence, manifested under the form of the great angry god, may they be protected by gods and goddesses of the familiy of the diamond, the Bstan-srun, who are in charge of protecting the teaching of the Buddha in the three worlds.
- 5. The seed of the vow having been planted on that earth which meritorious actions (performed in another life) are, that paradise tree (1) (was born) that is the human condition; its branches and leaves spread profusely represent the highest offspring; it possesses those flowers that are (the eight) favourable conditions, beautiful because they give fruits. He is the donor, the king ruling according to the law: Rab-brtan-kun-bzan-ḥphags.
- 6-7. In order that the teaching of the Buddha may long remain (on earth) and in order that the life of men keepers of that teaching be firm, and with the goal of leading to salvation in the gemmed island of the Omniscient the creatures merged in the ocean of existence, he well made this display of images of the Victorious One, and on the walls the figures of the maṇḍalas of the Tantra of the class of Yogatantras, situated in the centre of this heavenly palace on the northern side of the dome of the great michod-rten/stūpa.

<sup>(1)</sup> Dpag-bsam in this case is necessarily equal to dpag-bsam-sin which would be more regular. The paradise tree represents in this case the king of Gyantse.

Thus, in the middle of this heavenly palace situated on the northern side of the dome, which is the supreme ornament of Hdzam-bu-glin/Jambudvīpa and protective deity of the great king of men, there is this supreme display of (images representing) gnosis, the Great Mother generating all the Buddhas of the three times, surrounded by the Buddhas of the ten directions of space, on a throne and with a halo and blazing by the light of the blessings emanating from her. As regards the great mandalas of the Yogatantra on the walls, on the western wall, in the middle there is great fundamental mandala centering in the great seal of the physical plane and realizes all the proposals, taken from the fourth section of the De-ñid-bsdus/ Tattva-sangraha. On the four corners the mandala of the four mudrās of Rdo-rje-don-grub, same of Rin-chen-lta-ba, same of Rin-chen-pad-ma/Ratnapadma, same of Rin-chen-char-hbebs/ Ratnavarsa.

On the wall to the west of the northern door, below, there is the great mandala of the law that centres in the seal of the law of the verbal plane and realizes all purposes.

Above there is the mandala of the esoteric formulas (gzuns) that centres on the seal of the spiritual vow and realizes all the purposes. Above the door there is the great mandala of action that centres in the seal of action... action and realizes all the purposes.

Above on the western wall, in the middle, there is the mandala of the four mudras of Rnam-snan/Vairocana described by the fourth section (called) realization of all the purposes. Below there are the mandalas of the single mudra realizing the purposes described by the section (called) realization of all purposes. In the intermediary space, above, among these great mandalas, there are the images of Blamas initiated in the

explanation of the third and fourth sections. In the intermediary spaces between the wall to the west and to the south there are the sixteen Rig-ma/Vidyās and the eight goddesses like Sgeg-mo/Lāsyā etc. according to the family of the gem. In the intermediary space on the northern wall there are the figures of the goddesses of the esoteric formulas, taken from the maṇḍala of the esoteric formulas of the fourth section.

In the centre of the eastern wall there is the secret maṇḍala of all the Tathāgatas ornament of the essence of the great vajra of the plane of the absolute that is taken from the Tantra Rdorje-sñin-po-rgyan/Vajramaṇḍālankāra, tantra explaining the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya in its great part and analogous to the section of the Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu.

On the shoulder, above this great mandala, to the right there is the mandala of the great initiation taken from this very Tantra, and then, to the left of the corner, the mandala of the initiation into the truth of the identity (of creatures) with all the Tathāgatas; on the left corner, the mandala of Rdo-rje-rin-chen/Vajraratna taken from the same Tantra.

To the east of the door, above, there is the mandala of the revelation (mnon-par-rtogs/abhisamaya) of the great vehicle taken from the Rdo-rje-snin-po-rgyan/Vajramandalankara.

Below there is the great maṇḍala of the Rdo-rje-sñin-po/ Vajrahṛdaya taken from the same Tantra. To the east of the central space, above, there is the maṇḍala of Ḥjig-rten-gsumlas-rnam-par-rgyal-ba/Trailokyavijaya taken from the same. Below there is the maṇḍala of Heruka taken from the same Tantra. Below the maṇḍala of Gśin-rje-gśed/Yamāntaka taken from the same Tantra. To the west of the central space, below, there is the maṇḍala of Rdo-rje-las/Vajrakarma taken from the same Tantra. In the intermediary spaces between these great maṇḍalas there are Khro-bo-rta-mgrin/Krodha-Hayagrīva taken from the same Tantra. Khro-bo-gzegs-ma, Khro-bo-mi-

g.yo-ba/Krodha-Acala, Khro-bo-gśin-rje-gśed/Krodha-Yamān-taka and Gtsug-tor-ḥkhor-lo-sgyur-ba/Uṣṇīṣa-cakravartin, Gtsug-tor-gzi-brjid-phuṅ-po/Uṣṇīṣa-tejorāśi, Gtsug-tor-gdugs-dkar/Uṣṇīṣa-sitātapatrā, Gtsug-tor-rnam-par-rgyal-ba/Uṣṇīṣa-vijayā, Gtsug-tor-rnam-par-gsal-ba, Gtsug-tor-sten-ḥgro, Gtsug-tor-sten-ḥgro-chen-po and Māmakī, Sgrol-ma/Tārā, Khro-gñer-can/Bhṛkuṭī, Spyan-ma/Locanā, and the goddesses of the five objects of senses and of offerings, all a beautiful display derived from the same Tantra.

The image of gnosis (1) the Great Mother generating all the Buddhas, with one face and four hands, surrounded by the ten directions of space and by her children is on a throne and with a halo; she has been made only to be seen.

The she-donor who had it done with devotion was Byan-sems-dpal-chen-rgyal-mo possessing great excellence from descendance and many good customs (2).

The names of the donors of the single paintings are declared in the individual scripts.

- 1. The great ocean of the Yogatantras was buttered by the activity of Kun-(dgaḥ)-sñin-po: with the gem obtained from this churning rained the great rain of desired things.
- 2-3. The ten mandalas of the fourth section taken from the fundamental Tantra (and) the eleven mandalas derived from the Tantra Rdo-rje-sñin-po-rgyan/Vajramandālankāra, as is the display of mandalas in the treatise on the 100,000 gods by Bu-ston, were made with faith and energy by Dge-bses Rin-chen-dpal-grub who supervised their display in the painting by wonderful artists.
- 4-5. The great donor together with his relatives, the artists, the contributors, and all those who for this purpose gave life

<sup>(1)</sup> It is necessary to supply ye-ses-pha-rol-tu-phyin-pa.

<sup>(2)</sup> Chos-bran gives no meaning; I propose chos-bzan.

and possessions, with the merit derived from their works similar to the fire at the end of cosmic times having dried away the ocean of the suffering of existence and burnt the matter, mountains etc., may quickly obtain nirvāṇa that leans on nothing.

- 6. And also all the species of infinite creatures in every place and condition, blessed and with joy, with a mind disposed toward reciprocal love, may they continuously perform only meritorious works.
- 7. May the life of the donor last for a long time, the king ruling according to law, he who honours the teaching of the Buddha and protects according to law Hdzam-bu-glin/Jambu-dvīpa and who for his merits obtained highest fortune, all the ministers of the king may act according to law.
- 8. Long be the life of the Dge-bses, gods and nāgas may cause rain to fall in time, ample be the crops, there be no sickness of men, sickness of flocks, offenses of enemies. The kingdom be happy and the world may prosper; the dominions (of the king) be enlarged, and all with mind intent on the teaching of the Buddha according to the law, may do only what is beneficial.
- 9. All the followers and the subjects now and for a long time after, blessed and happy ever, with the body, word and spirit according to law and without hesitation, be full of impetus in adoring this mchod-rten/stūpa.
- 10. By the strength of truth of the precious refuge in the three gems, by the benediction of the pure plane of the absolute, by the infalliable truth of the connection between cause and effect, may this vow be accomplished as it has been pronounced.

In every place, time and condition may (the world) be pervaded by what is propitious and good.

#### FOURTH TEMPLE

On the central wall, above to the left, there is the mandala of the four seals of Rnam-snan/Vairocana taught with the purpose of favoring creatures taking delight in the intermediary explanation of the law. Below there is the mandala of dhāraṇīs, of the mystic family of the vajra, taken from the second chapter.

Below there is the fundamental mandala having for its centre the seal of the physical plane of the mystic family of the rdorje/vajra. In the centre of the northern wall there is the great mandala having for its centre the great seal of the physical plane of the sphere of the rdo-rje/vajra, first section of the De-ñid-bsdus-pa/Tattva-sangraha, fundamental Tantra of the category of Yogatantras. In the south-east corner there is the mandala of the four seals of Hod-dpag-med/Amitābha; in the south-west corner there is the mandala of the four seals of Mi-bskyod-pa/Akṣobhya; in the north-west corner there is the mandala of the four seals of Rin-[chen-hbyun-ldan]/Ratnasambhava. In the north-east there is the mandala having for its centre the seal of the verbal law.

In the interspaces (1) between these great mandalas, above, there is the series of Bla-mas who have received initiation in the mystic school of the Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu or instruction in its theories.

In the central interspaces there are the four mysterious mothers of the Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu and the eight Sgegs/Lāsyā etc. ...in four corners are planted the five phur-ba/kīlaka.

1. By virtue (2) of the vast merit realized in such a way may the donors with all their relatives and all those who with faith

<sup>(1)</sup> In the inscr. nas for na.

<sup>(2)</sup> In the inscr. hdi for hdis.

have honored this work, may quickly obtain supreme illumination.

Be it propitious.

The donor in particular of six and half parts of the great paradise and the seven and half parts of the small maṇḍalas included in these eighteen great and small maṇḍalas and together of the surface on which they were painted, was the chief of the vast community of monks of the great monastery Dpal-ḥkhor sde-chen; he is as a pure mystic wheel of a thousand rays (Sahasrāra) whose circumference is represented by erudition, thought and meditation and the strong centre of gold are the moral rules (1).

The painter who executed the paintings with care was the most honorable Dge-bses Bsod-nams-dpal-hbyor-ba, of the blessed place of Gnas-rñin, the painter whose intelligence spanned all cognizable sciences; the master made them together with his own disciples.

By virtue of the merit so derived may (the creatures) obtain the spiritual plane of Rnam-snan/Vairocana the all-pervading one.

On the wall to the south of the eastern door, above, there is the great maṇḍala of dhāraṇīs of Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal-ba/Trailokyavijaya taken from the second section. Above it there is the great maṇḍala of Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya. Below the door to the south, there is the great fundamental maṇḍala having for its centre the great seal of the physical plane of Khams-gsum-rnam-par-rgyal-ba/Trailokyavijaya, which is the detailed maṇḍala taken from the great section dedicated to the great mystic family of the rdo-rje/vajra teaching

<sup>(1)</sup> According to the mystic schools the psychic centre, operating the change from the contingent world to the world of absolute is to be found on top of the head, and is imagined as a lotus flower of a thousand petals; the chief of the community is with respect to the very community what the sahas-tāra represents for the individual.

how to purify anger through anger.

On the right shoulder of these great maṇḍalas there is the maṇḍala of the four seals of Rnam-snan/Vairocana of the great mystic family of rdo-rje/vajra; on the left shoulder there is the maṇḍala of the four seals of Rdo-rje-hūm-mdzad/ Vajra-hūmkāra.

On the right wall of the centre, above, there is the maṇḍala of the single seal of Rdo-rje-sems-dpaḥ/Vajrasattva, taken from the first section. Below it is the maṇḍala of the mystic family of the rdo-rje/vajra taken from the second section.

Below it, there is the mandala of the absolute plane of the mystic family of rdo-rje/vajra.

By virtue of the merit so procured may all creatures become identical with Rdo-rje-hūm-mdzad/Vajra-hūmkāra.

# INSCRIPTIONS BELOW THE PAINTINGS FIRST TEMPLE

Honour to Vajrasattva.

This, in the centre, is the great fundamental mandala realizing all desires and has at its centre the seal of the physical plane and is taken from the four detailed mandalas which serve to favour creatures that find delight in a detailed explanation. They are part of the mandala which realizes all desires for those belonging to the mystic family of the gem and serves for avaricious creatures. It is taken from the fourth chapter of the fundamental Tantra. In the corner of the south-east there is the mandala of the four seals of Don-grub/Amoghasiddhi, in the corner of south-west there is the mandala of the four seals of Rin-chen-pad-ma/Ratnapadma. In the corner of north-west there is the mandala of Rin-chen...

On the wall to the west of the door, above, there is the great mandala of dhāranīs having for its centre the seal of the symbol of the spiritual plane of Don-thams-cad-grub-pa/Sarvār-thasiddhi.

Below, there is the great mandala which realizes desires and has for its centre the seal of the absolute plane of the word.

The donors of these paintings were Rdor-bsam, the superintendent of Rin-chen-rtse, the superintendent Ḥbaḥ-ra-pa and the Dbu-mdzad Ḥjam-ḥon-pa.

Above the door there is the great mandala of the plane of action that realizes all desires and has for its centre the seal of action.

The donor of two tiers of this paradise was the honorable Chos-rgyal-ba of Bag-rtse together with his brothers; the donor of one half of the third part was the honorable Dge-sbyon of Rgyag, father and son, and of the other half of the third part was the honorable Dge-sbyon of Rin-chen-glin in Bag-rtse, father and son.

The painter who did these paintings with care was the honorable Dge-bsñen of Lha-rtse, assisted by his brother.

By virtue of the merit so procured may a rain of gems rain on the world.

Be it auspicious.

To the east of the door, above, there is the great maṇḍala of the mystic realization of Mahāyāna, derived from the Rdo-rje-sñin-po-brgyan-gyi-rgyud/Vajramaṇḍālankāra-tantra, the greatest part an explanatory Tantra of the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya and analogous to the section of the Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu.

Below there is the great mandala of Rdo-rje-sñin-po/Vaj-ramanda derived from the same Tantra.

Donors of these paintings were: the honorable reverend presiding over the distribution of bear (chan) (1), the master Lcags-mo, the astrologer Tshe-dban-rgyal, the one of Dgongsar, and Mi-pho-lha-bsruns.

The painter who executed the paintings with care was the honorable reverend Dkon-mchog-bzan-po of Jo-nan.

In the centre of the eastern wall there is the great maṇḍala of the mystery of all Tathāgatas, ornament of the essence of the great vajra of the sphere of the absolute, taken from Rdorje-sñin-po-rgyan/Vajramaṇḍālaṅkāra, explanatory Tantra in the greatest part of the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya and analogous to the section of the Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu. On the shoulder to the right there is the maṇḍala of Nam-mkhaḥ-sñin-po/Ākāśagarbha, and to the left the maṇḍala of Ḥgro-ḥdul.

Below the corner to the right there is the mandala of Rdo-rje-hūm-mdzad/Vajrahūmkāra, and to the left the mandala of Rdo-rje-khu-tshur/Vajrasandhi, in the intervals the seven Bla-mas connected with this Tantra, the Victorious One with his two disciples, the prince Kun-bzan-hphags and Tshe-dpagmed/Amitāyus etc. thirty divinities.

On the superior wall to the east, above, there is the maṇḍala of Ḥjig-rten-gsum-las-rnam-par-rgyal-ba/Tfailokyavijaya taken from the same Tantra. Below there is the maṇḍala of Heruka, below this is the maṇḍala of Gśin-rje-gśed/Yamāntaka.

The donor of all these paintings was the Nan-so-chen-po (who had done)... with (faith).

Above these there is the great mandala of the four seals of the mystic family of the gem, according to the cycle of Rnampar-snan-mdzad/Vairocana.

Below is (the mandala) of action that grants all desires.

<sup>(1)</sup> Or it should be corrected as in the following inscription: Chan-mo name of a place; the honorable reverend of Chan-mo.

#### SECOND TEMPLE

Honour to Ārya-prajēāpāramitā.

1. We adore the gods of the mandala taken from the Gsan-dban-rgyan-bkod, the supreme mandala of the goddess of gnosis, the mother who creates the Buddhas of the three times.

Here in this auspicious mchod-rten/stūpa, of many doors, which leads to liberation by its mere look and contains hundreds of thousands of images of the protecting deities, in the centre of the space that stays above the door in the chapel situated on the southern side of the dome there is the great mandala called the display of the ornaments of secret baptism on the physical, verbal and spiritual planes.

This is taken from the Ses-rab-pha-rol-tu-phyin-pa tshul rgya-lna-bcu (1) and from the Tantra that is called De-bzhin-gsegs-pa thams-cad-kyi sku dan thugs gsan-dban rgyan bkod-pa (2) a tantra which emanates from and is analogous to the chapter consecrated to gnosis in the Dpal-mchog/Paramādya, Tantra in its turn analogous to the Tantras of the category of Yogatantras. Below it, to the right and to the left of the door, there are the four great kings and the protectors of the law, Gur-mgon/Panjara-Nātha coupled, accompanied by his two acolytes.

The great donor of this painting was the Nan-so of Hkhardgah (3), who brought his project to completion with pure and meritorious faith; he is as a tree planted in the field of faith; it

<sup>(1)</sup> Toh.17, 489 Prajñāpāramitā-naya-śatapañcāśatikā.

<sup>(2)</sup> Toh. 492 Sarva-tathāgata-kāya-vāk-citta-guhy-ālankāra-vyūha.

<sup>(3)</sup> Broad valley to the east of the Stag-rtse.

has for its stem meritorious action, for branches moral energy and is adorned by leaves that are prosperity and by fruit that is liberality.

1. By virtue of the vast merit derived from it may the creatures limitless like the sky, being protected (so that they should not be drawn away) in the infinite currents of life that are unrolling both in contingent existence and on the plane of beatitude, quickly obtain supreme illumination.

To the east of the door, above, there is the great maṇḍala of gnosis, the mother of all Tathāgatas derived from the Śes-rab... as before.

Below there is the great maṇḍala of Ḥdod-paḥi-dban-phyug/ Kāmeśvara taken from the Śes-rab... as before, and from the Tantra called De-bzhin-gśegs-thams-cad-kyi-sku-gsun-thugsgsan-ba-rgyan-bkod-pa.

The donor of two out of the three parts constituting a single great paradise, of these two mandalas was the Dge-ses, the great bursar of the governor of the district, who brought his intention to completion with great faith.

The donors of the third part were the Dpon-yig Gzhon-nu-don-grub, the honorable Tshan-thi-mur-pa who superintends the furnishing of wood, the Dge-ses Dpal-ldan-mgon and Dgar-bsñen-pa.

1. By virtue of the merit so procured may all creatures obtain supreme illumination.

Be it auspicious.

To the west of the door, above, there is the great detailed mandala that serves to realize the Great Mother, taken from the Ses-rab... as before, and from the Tantra De-bzhin... as before.

The donors of these paintings were the honorable Mandar-ra of Hphran-rin, the Rdzon-dpon of Rtse-dman, the

honorable Bkras-pa, the honorable Gye-gos-hphel of Nin-ro who brought their intention to completion with great faith.

Below it, there is the great detailed mandala of supreme gnosis taken from the De-bzhin... etc. derived from the Ses-rab... as before.

The donors were the honorable Bzańs who looks after the distribution of tea, Mgon-rin, attendant of the honorable Phyag-ḥphel of Ñin-ro, the honorable Lhun-grub of Phyanmans, the honorable Rgyal-po-dar who works stones, Tshethag of Bskog-than all of whom brought their project to completion with great faith.

- 1. By virtue of the great merit derived from this work, may numberless creatures quickly obtain supreme illumination.
- 2. The painter was the most honorable Don-grub-skyabs-pa of Dpal-ldan-hkhar-dgah of bright intelligence, of happy hand, of prudent mind and full of energy, uncle and nephew, master and disciples who executed the paintings with care.
- 3. By virtue of the merit so procured may all creatures obtain supreme illumination.

#### THIRD TEMPLE

Above, to the south of the door, there is the maṇḍala of dhāraṇīs that has for it centre the seal of the spiritual symbol of Ḥgro-ḥdul-ba/Bhūtaḍāmara.

Below there is the great mandala of the absolute that has for its centre the seal of the absolute of the verbal plane of Hgro-hdul-ba/Bhūtadāmara.

The donors of these paintings were the honorable A-khro-ba official of Skya, the Dpon-yig Bées-gñen, the dispenser Śal-no,

the general of the high district, the Rdzon-dpon Sans-rgyas Ḥum-bu, the minor and from the Dge-bsnen who all together made a single mandala.

The painter who executed the paintings with care was the most honorable master, the venerable Dpal-hphel-ba, of the glorious Gnas-rñin, the master together with his disciples.

Be it auspicious.

Ye-ses-hbum, the honorable Sog-khan-pa, the honorable Chos-bkras, one of Brag-dmar, one of Sde-chen, the honorable Bzans of Brag-dkar, Jo-hbum of Cha-dkar, Lna-dar of Rgyanglin, the bow-maker of Stag-rtse made a mandala.

Above the door there is the great maṇḍala of action that has for its centre the seal of action of Ḥgro-ba-ḥdul-ba/Bhūtaḍāmara.

The single donors of these paintings were: the officer assigned to the tents (1), the diviner (mo-ston) of Khan-dmar, the cavalry official Dar-ba-lna, the honorable Dpal-bzans, Rab-bzan, superintendent of the lands of Sgo-gsum, that of Nahun-rdzon, Mgon-bzans of Gyag-lun, Blo-gros-grags-pa of Dus-sna.

To the north of the door, above, there is the great maṇḍala of Phyag-na-rdo-rje/Vajrapāṇi, taken from Ḥjig-rten-gsum-las-rnam-par-rgyal-baḥi-rtog/Trailokyavijaya-kalpa; below there is a great maṇḍala of all the Tathāgatas, which is called the wheel of the three worlds, great maṇḍala of all the Tathāgatas, taken from the Ḥjig-rten-gsum-las-rnam-par-rgyal-baḥi-rtog-pa/Trailokyavijaya-kalpa.

The donors of the mandala above were the honorable Lhun-po, one of Brag-nag, the honorable Sans-rgyas of

<sup>(1)</sup> Instead of dpon-pa read dpon-po.

Chan-mo, Dpal-mgon of Gser-khan, Phyug-po-srun, Dpal-mo, Skyab-pa of Ḥgar, one of Bran-lun.

On the wall to the north, above, there is the great maṇḍala of Khams-gsum-rnam-rgyal/Trailokyavijaya taken from the Gsanba nor-bu thig-leḥi rgyud (1). Below it, there is the maṇḍala of Nam-mkhaḥi-sñin-po/Ākāśagarbha taken from the Ḥjig-rtengsum-las-rnam-par-rgyal-baḥi-rtog-pa/Trailokyavijaya-kalpa.

Below there is the mandala of Rdo-rje-dbyins/Vajradhātu commented upon by... according to the meaning of the secret tantra of all the explanatory tantras.

The donors of these paintings were Chos-skyons of Ri-bo-brag, Dpal-skyon, Rjes-po of Gses-gñir, Rdo-rje-rgyal-mtshan of Ñin-ro and Blo-bkras.

#### FOURTH TEMPLE

Above the southern part of the central wall there is the mandala of the four seals of Rnam-snan/Vairocana, that submits the creatures (hgro-hdul) and is taken from the third chapter.

Below there is the mandala of the single seal of Hgro-bahdul-ba/Bhūtadāmara.

Below there is the maṇḍala called "Lotus (Padma) of the maṇḍalas of all the Tathāgatas", as it is explained by the Ḥjigrten-gsum-las-rnam-par-rgyal-baḥi-rtog-pa/Trailokyavijaya-kalpa.

The donors of these paintings were the official of Dbu-ri, in Gnas-chen, the chief archer Pad-ma-rgyal, the honorable Norbu-rgyal, the honorable Chos of La-mo and by the land-supervisor of Rtsa-phu.

Honour to Vajrasattva. In the centre of the southern wall there is the great mandala of the four seals of the physical plane

<sup>(1)</sup> Toh.482 Trailokyavijaya-mahākalparāja.

intended for submitting the creatures: it is a detailed mandala. It is taken from the third chapter concerning the submission of creatures and has the purpose of favouring creatures who may be converted, pertaining to the mystic family of the lotus. For its centre it has the seal of the absolute of supreme gnosis, since it serves to counteract ignorance and forms the third chapter of the fundamental Tantra.

On the south-western side there is the maṇḍala of the four seals of the Buddha Gtsug-phud/Śikhin. On the north-western side there is the maṇḍala of four seals of Padma-tiṅ-ṅe-ḥdzin/Padmasamādhi.

On the north-eastern corner there is the mandala of the four symbols of Padma-nes-pahi-dban-phyug.

The donor of these paintings was the Nan-so-chen-mo.

Be it auspicious.

## CAMPANA, LOWER FLOOR

1. There are the gods forming the maṇḍala of the blessed Gśin-rje-gśed/Yamāntaka, red, presiding over the maṇḍala of the five gods, in their irate forms, and pertaining to the mystic family of Rnam-snan/Vairocana; he is together with the mother; there is also the series of Bla-mas who were initiated to his mysteries (1). Below there is the coupled Chos-skyon/Dharmapāla, Gur-mgon/Pañjara-Natha and Rnam-sras/Vaiśravaṇa.

This painting was dedicated as the protecting divinity of the great king ruling according to the law: Rab-brtan-kun-bzan-

<sup>(1)</sup> The schools or descendants (brgyud) of masters are always divided in two branches; that of those who received the initiatic baptism (dban-bkah) and that, of those who were re-instructed in the interpretation of the texts (bsad-bkah). Guide to Zha-lu by Bu-ston p.15b.

hphags-pa.

The painter who executed these paintings with care was the honorable reverend Dkon-mchog-bzań-po of Jo-nań, master and disciples.

By virtue of the merit so procured may all creatures quickly obtain the spiritual plane of Gśin-rje-gśed/Yamāntaka.

- [3] These are the gods who compose the mandala of the blessed Mi-bskyod-pa/Aksobhya (according to the Gsan-ba-hdus-pa/Guhyasamāja) who presides over the mandala of thirtyseven divinities and is derived from the fundamental tantra Gsan-ba-hdus-pa/Guhyasamāja of the mystic family of Mi-bskyod-pa/Aksobhya taken from the tantras of the "father" category (1) who fundamentally teach... yoga.
- [5] This (is the mandala) of the gods of the cycle of Hkhorlo-chen-po/Mahācakra, taken from the *Phyag-na-rdo-rje drag-po-gsum-ḥdul-gyi-rgyud* together with the series of Bla-mas initiated in such a school, displayed according to the explanations of the great ascetic Sa[ba]ripā, and Dza-ri-pa and the writings of Chos-kyi-rgyal of Dmar. These paintings were dedicated as a protective deity of the great king who rules according to the Law.

The painter who executed the paintings with care was the honorable reverend Sans-rin-pa of Ḥkhar-dgaḥ, the master with his disciples.

By virtue of the merit so procured may all creatures reach the (spiritual plane) of Rdo-rje-hchan/Vajradhara.

[6] This... the gods of the maṇḍala of Ḥjig-rten-dban-phyug/Lokeśvara that comprises seventeen gods, according to the Dpal Gsan-ba-ḥdus-pa/Guhyasamāja... tantra of the category of Yogatantras.

<sup>(1)</sup> The tantras of the anuttara category are divided in two classes: father and mother. The reasons of this division are many. I have discussed it at length in a study to be published soon.

...was dedicated as tutelary divinity of the great king etc.

The painter was the honorable venerable Dkon-mchog-bzanpo of Jo-nan.

[7] This is the display of the gods, five in all, principal deity with his acolytes, of the mandala called of Gsin-rje-gsed Hjam-paḥi-rdo-rje/Mañjuvajra Yamāri taken from the Gsin-rje-gsed nag-poḥi-rgyud/Kṛṣṇa-Yamāri-tantra... in his irate aspect, of the mystic family of Rnam-snan/Vairocana; also this was dedicated as tutelary deity... as before.

The painter.. as before.

# [9] Honour to Śrī Yamāntaka.

This is the figure of Gsin-rje-gsed/Yamāntaka, manifestation of hatred, accompanied by his messengers, taken from the tantric (chapter) that realizes all magic actions (protected) by the fearful god Gsin-rje-gsed nag-po/Kṛṣṇa-Yamāri of the mystic family of Rnam-par-snan-mdzad/Vairocana, taken from the Tantra of the "father" category, fundamentally teaching liturgy through the means that great yoga is.

Also this painting was executed as tutelary divinity... as before.

The painter who executed the paintings with care was... as before

# [10] Honour to Śrī RaktaYamāntaka.

This is the figure of the blessed Hjam-dpal-gśin-rje-gśed/Mañjuśrī-Yamāntaka, red, who presides over the maṇḍala of thirteen divinities, accompanied by the series of Bla-mas who were initiated in his mysteries. It is taken from the 25th chapter of the Gśin-rje-gśed-dmar-poḥi rgyud/Rakta-Yamāri-tantra, "father" tantra of the category of mahāyoga-tantras.

All this ... etc.

The painter... as before.

# [11] Honour to ŚrīKālacakra.

This is the display of the gods forming the mandala of the

blessed Dpal-Gśin-rje-gśed-dgra-nag/Kṛṣṇa-Yamāri presiding over the maṇḍala of thirteen deities, accompanied by the series of Bla-mas who were initiated in his baptism and in his teachings. It is taken from the "father" tantra of the Yogatantra called De-bzhin-gśegs-pa thams-cad-kyi sku-gsun-thugs gśin-rje-gśed-nag-poḥi rgyud.

This.. as before.

The painter who did the paintings with care was the most honorable of Thar-pa, in that of Lhar-tse, the master with his disciples.

[12] On this wall there are the Chos-skyon/Dharmapāla pertaining to Gśin-rje-gśed/Yamāntaka red and black... fifteen (gods) together with Las-gśin/Karma-Yama.

By virtue of the merit thus procured may all creatures become Gsin-rje-gsed/Yamāntaka.

Be it propitious.

## CAMPANA, UPPER FLOOR

- [1] Homage to ŚrīKālacakra.
- 1. You whose body is more subtle than the most subtle grain of sand, whose word transcends the word, indefectible, with all forms, whose spirit is full of supreme blessedness, glorious Dus-kyi-hkhor-lo/Kālacakra; through your work, everything may be completely purified.
- 2. O glorious one, the display of your highest paradise, well displayed, varied, similar to the rainbow, divinity realized in the mandala of the spirit (1), such is this paradise figured on this display (2).

<sup>(1)</sup> Because before the representation of the mandala in art, he who performs the ceremony or the painting must become god.

<sup>(2)</sup> That is, the painting reproduces its heavenly paradise exactly.

- 3. This has been well realized on orders on Ni-ma-khye-hdren who completely collected all things needed for this work; she sits on a large throne and possesses a devotion which created that moon of the noble family, she who is his mother, of the king ruling according to the law.
  - 4. May the merit so well procured grow.

The painter of these illustrated paradises was the learned Dpal-hphel-ba of Gnas-rñin in Nan-stod who together with his brother, did them with the skill of his hands.

5. By virtue of the merit derived from it may all creatures attain the spiritual plane of the all-knowing.

- [2] Honour to Cakravajra.
- 1. That glorious one who is great indefectible inborn beatitude, is joined with mother gnosis and insubstantiality and (manifests itself) with the mother endowed of (visible) form; with the phenomenic (nirmāṇakāya) and mystic body (sambhogakāya) and with that of the law that is union of the two, coming (to us) on the way of the great vehicle, delighted itself in making those heroes dance (who are capable of supreme realization).
- 2. As to what concerns this display of his varied and wonderful paradise as the rainbow (painted) in conformity with the explanation of the great ascetic Dom-bhi (1) etc. who was like a chariot on which supreme ascetics from India went up, and without contradicting the doctrines of the Tantras, its perfections connected with the abundance of all favorable circoming (to us) on the way of the great vehicle, delighted itself cumstances adequate to its beautiful consecretion (were the

<sup>(1)</sup> One of the greatest Siddhas of mediaeval Tantric schools

works) of Byan-sems Ni-ma-khye-hdren who possesses a pure devotion and is the mother of the sun... in the sky.

3. The painter was the learned Dpal-hphel together with his brother assisted by his disciples; he is the glory of the learned ones, most learned in this discipline (1) (of painting) which is the sum of all arts, and who respects the vows and has much moral energy.

Be it propitious.

- [3] Honour to Cakrasamvara.
- 1. That great beatitude coming on the celestial way of the sphere of the luminous ether is the body of the vajra [absolute and mystic (body)] moulded together; [he is Heruka; the mother joined with him is the prajñā (2) Rdo-rje-phag-mo/Vajravārāhī]; this (forming his maṇḍala) of sixtytwo divinities is (varied) like the rainbow.
- 2. This paradise varied by well displayed figures, according to what has been explained by Nag-po-spyod-pa/Kṛṣṇacārin, the great ascetic of India and in conformity with the Indian and Tibetan doctors who did interpret the doctrine of the Tantras, was caused to be well done by Byan-sems Ñi-ma-khye-ḥdren who possesses a very pure devotion, is mother of a son who is (an ornament) of his noble family like the moon of the (sky) and sits on a great throne.
- 3. The painter who executed these paintings so well with the skill of his hand was the learned Dpal-hphel together with his brother assisted by his scholars; he respects the vows and has much moral energy.

<sup>(1)</sup> Lit. knowable.

<sup>(2)</sup> Prajñā = consort.

- [4] Honour to Cakrasamvara.
- 1. The great beatitude that comes by the celestial way of the sphere of the luminous ether (is the body of the vajra, imponderable body) like the rainbow, indestructible; absolute (body) and mystic body moulded together, he is Heruka; the mother joined with him is the prajñā Rdo-rje-phag-mo/Vajravārāhī; this array of sixtytwo divinities (forming his maṇḍala) is (varied) like the rainbow.
- 2. This paradise varied by well displayed paintings, according to (what) has been explained by Lo-yi-pā the great ascetic of India and in conformity with the liturgical system of the Indian and Tibetan doctors who did interpret the doctrine of the Tantras was well done by Byan-sems Ñi-ma-khye-ḥdren who possesses a very pure devotion, is mother (of a son who is by nobility the ornament of) his family like the moon (in the sky) and sits on a great throne.
- 3. The painter who executed these paintings well with the skill of his hand was the learned Dpal-hphel together with his brother assisted by his scholars. He is the glory of the learned ones, most learned in this discipline (of painting) that is the chief of all arts, and respects the vows and has great moral energy.

- [5] Honour to ŚrīCakrasamvara.
- 1. Your body is without duality and is inborn beatitude, your word is indefectible and omniform, your spirit knows all that is knowable; to you, Heruka, glorious receptacle of the (divine spirit) together with those beings adhering to you, be homage.
- 2. This display of your world, varied and similar to the rainbow never seen before, marvellous variety of drawings was well

executed, having collected all the accordant things, by Byan-sems Ni-ma-khye-hdren, full of faith, the mother of a noble family who sits on the great throne and moves the banner of pure nevotion.

- 3. The painter who executed the paintings well with the mastery of his hand was Dpal-hphel with his brother and assisted by his disciples. He is from the glorious land of Gnas-rñin; highest among those who know this science of painting, respects the vows and is full of moral energy.
- 4. For telling this not a single time, this display of the (divine) land similar to the rainbow, but seen for the first time, represents Heruka with the army of heroes and heroines (1) who form his retinue.
- 5. The donor of this wonderful display of paradises was, made well with faith and longing by Ni-ma-khye-hdren possessing pure devotion, the great mother sitting on a large throne.
- 6. The painter who executed these paintings with the ability of his hands was the highest among painters, the learned Dpal-hphel together with his brother; he is from Gnas-rñin in Nan-stod.
- 7. By virtue of the merit so procured may the creatures reach the heaven of yoga.

Be it auspicious.

- [6] Om, be well.
- 1. You whose body is like the rainbow... you whose spirit knows the knowable...
- 2. That receptacle of the divine spirit together with those beings that on him adhere...

The spirit which is pure...

<sup>(1)</sup> About whom see Indo-Tibetica III/2.42.

- [8] Honour to Buddhakapāla.
- 1. May the glorious Buddhakapāla bring infinite good to this world, he who has come from the very clear heavenly way and is identical with wisdom consisting in the (experience) of non-duality and is accompanied by twentyfive deities.
- 2. This your paradise similar to the rainbow, never seen before, varied by well placed drawings, excellent, extraordinary...
  - [9] Honour to Pukaekanātha (1).
- 1. You, o protector, that are a sun (2) of insubstantiality and of compassion have come through the large heavenly way of gnosis, and opened the garden of lotuses that Mahāyāna is.
- 2. These are two wonderful paradises in which there is your image surrounded by your retinue; the donor that had them executed with faith was Byan-sems Ñi-ma-khyed-hdren who has the glorious fortune of noble descent and of every kind of richness and who put evey energy to collect virtuous accumulation be it of faith, be it of liberality, and of others.

- [10] Honour to Dākipañca-nātha (3).
- 1. You who come through the celestial way which is light similar to a double rainbow, (with) an army of five glorious Mkhaḥ-ḥgro-ma/Dākinīs do good to this world.
  - 2. This wonderful display of your land was executed with pure

<sup>(1)</sup> I cannot understand which divinity is hidden under this evidently erroneous name.

<sup>(2)</sup> For "sun" the expression "he who is drawn by seven horses" is used.

<sup>(3)</sup> That is the cycle of the five dakinis.

intention by Byan-sems Ni-ma-khye-hdren-pa possessing all the favourable circumstances for such an execution.

- [11] 1. (...) you who know the means, the streams of compassion in the ocean of illumination...
- 2. O Spyan-ras-gzigs/Avalokiteśvara, guide of our actions, you who possess a gem having infinite virtues, do good to this world...
- 3. The painter who painted these frescoes well and with care was the honorable reverend Dpal-hphel of Gnas-rñin, together with his brother.

# APPENDIX I SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE INSCRIPTIONS

The inscriptions collected and translated in this volume have, then, a noticeable value since they allow us to identify with perfect surety the Tantric cycles represented by the paintings. Without their guidance it would often be difficult to recognize the religious texts which served as inspiration to the painters and the organic connection that an arcane liturgy established between the divinities represented on the walls of the temples.

From the historical point of view the inscriptions are then very interesting because they give us, as I have already said, precise data about the painters, about the schools they pertain to and about the artistic centres that were the most active and fertile during the XV century. Furthermore, they shed good light on the titles and offices of a Tibetan feudal state at the time of Mongol domination, transmitted also when that regime ceased to have effective political authority over Tibet. As I have hinted above the Sku-hbum rose by the will of the Chos-rgyal Rab-brtan-kun-bzan-hphags-pa; but the major part of the expenses were sustained by the aristocracy and by the functionaries of the State. The desire of the king was equivalent to an order to which it was difficult to say no, and so the

nobles and the civilian and military functionaries found themselves compelled to rival, within the limits of their means, in gifts and offerings in order to bring to completion this work that was at once of devotion and of art. Since our knowledge of Tibetan administration is very scanty, it is not out of place to give here the list of titles and offices recorded in the inscriptions.

blon-chen dmag-dpon-chen-mo (III.20) possibly a title of two charges: blon chen, great counsellor, covering at the same time the office of generalissimo (dmag-dpon-chen-mo).

Nan-blon, chamberlain (I.5, II.2).

Nan-chen, dome 1 (title of the king as dignitary at the Saskya-pa court).

Nan-so, dome 1, 2.

Nan-so-chen-mo, prefect of the palace II.3, II.4, IV.8.

Dpon-yig, chancellor II.13, 114, 116.

Sde-pa (I.5), governor.

Rdzoń-dpon I.9, III.16, IV.10, 115. Prefect, officer commanding a rdzoń.

Gñer-chen, superintendent I.5, II.2.

# **MILITARY CHARGES**

Dmag-dpon-chen-mo, generalissimo III.20.

Rgya-dpon, centurion I.6.

Bcu-dpon, decurion (chief of ten) I.6.

Mi-dpon, infantry officer 117.

Mdah-dpon, archer 116.

Rta-dpon, cavalry officer 117.

# ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES OR OFFICES PERFORMED IN CONVENTS

Spyi-pa, superintendent of monastery, dome 4.

Dbu-mdzad, bursar, administrator of the convent.

Ñe-gnas-chen-po, first assistant II.15.

Ñe-gnas, assistant I.5.

Thab-dpon, chief cook III.10.

Dus-mchod-ñe-gnas, assistant of ceremonies fixed by the calendar III.1.

Śiń-gñer, in charge of the distribution of wood.

Gsol-ja-ba, in charge of the distribution of tea.

Gsol-dpon, in charge of ceremonies.

Gzhis-gñer, administrator of lands I.5.

#### **CRAFTSMEN**

Gzhu-mkhan, maker of bows.

Rdo-bzo-ba, worker of stone.

Mo-ston, diviner.

Rtsis-mkhan, astrologer.

#### APPENDIX II

# CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO INDO-TIBETICA, VOLUMES 1-111

#### VOLUME I

In the index of the works by Bu-ston in volume PHA there is a Byan-chub-chen-pohi mchod-rten-gyi tshad-byin-rlabs dpal-hbar.

- p. 25 n.1 and so elsewhere: instead of Bkaḥ-dam-pa read Bkaḥ-gdams-pa.
- p. 64 line 10: instead of Rnam-par-snan-mzad read omdzad.
- p. 64 line 31: instead of ne-hkhor read gnas-bskor.
- p. 81 n.46: instead of Tshe-pa-med read Tshe-dpag-med.

  I erred by mixing up Amitābha and Amitāyuḥ who I have distinguished at length in Indo-Tibetica III/1.82.
- p. 88 n.87: this type of Mañjuśrī corresponds to that known by the name of Arapacana. On this name see S. Lévi, Y s a, in *Mémorial Sylvain Levi*, p.355.
- p. 91 n.110: for Phyag-dor read Phyag-rdor.
- p. 94: instead of Samvara one must read Samvara; about whom it is necessary to see what has been written in *Indo-Tibetica* III/2.16ff.

- p. 96 n.117-120: This iconographic type that I have called Vajradāka reproduces instead a divinity very common in the Tibetan schools, especially that of the Dge-lugs-pa, I mean to say Gsan-ba-hdus-pa/Guhyasamāja, name of the famous tantra and of the divinity inspiring it, who is, however, a manifestation of Akṣobhya. He is one of the yi-dam of the Yellow Sect. For his iconography see *Indo-Tibetica* III/2.182.
- p. 105 n.145-147: this Siddha may be identified with Virūpā who is recognized as the earthly ādiguru of the Sa-skya-pa school.
- p. 115 v.27: for gyou read gyon.
- p. 122 line 18: instead of "of the height of umbrellas" read: "on which the umbrellas are fixed".
- p. 123 line 10: instead of "plus three quarters" read "plus the third of a quarter".
- p. 123 line 21: (gab) "the depression on the surface of the mchod-rten".
- p. 124 line 7: "edge" is not correct; rtse, literally "point", in this case indicates any point of the circumference of the wheels.

#### **VOLUME II**

- p. 17: instead of Btsan-lde Klon-rdol has, in agreement with Bu-ston and the Deb-ther: Rtse-lde.
- To the quoted historical works one has to add the following treatise: Lhar-bcas hgro-baḥi mchod-sdon Jo-bo dnul-sku mched-gsum snon-byun-gi gtam dan brjod-paḥi rin-chen vai-ḍū-rya snon-poḥi pi-wan. This text, which is a guide to the temple of Kojarnath

to the south-east of Manasarovar, gives as son of Hod-lde Btsan-lde, like the Rgyal-rabs; it is not surprising because the monastery belongs to the Sa-skya-pa sect, like the author of the Rgyal-rabs.

# THE CHRONOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF THE DEB-THER-SNON-PO AND THE CHRONOLOGY ADOPTED IN INDO-TIBETICA

(Note by Doctor Luciano Petech)

The chronology of the Deb-ther-snon-po, though very correct in itself, may very often give place to some doubts, because it rests for its greatest part on an erroneous basis. The very accurate chronographic system followed by Gzhon-nu-dpal consists in the following procedure: the date to be determined is expressed in the usual sexagesimal cycle; then is fixed the number of years elapsed from a basic date, well known to everybody, because very meticulously determined in the early folios of the book, and always expressed with its cyclical names and the mention of the event to which it refers to. A typical example: Atīśa came to Tibet in the year water-horse, 413th after the birth of the king Sron-btsan-sgam-po in the year earth-bull.

There are three or four of these base-dates; the birth of king Sron-btsan-sgam-po, the persecution of Buddhism by king Glan-dar-ma, the coming of Atīśa to Tibet and lastly (but rather rare) the date of composition of the Deb-ther-snon-po. But the second and the third have been fixed as a function of the first, that is then the one more frequently used. One may

then speak of a first rudimentary attempt of the employment of an era of the Indian type, as for instance the Vikramasamvat; rudimentary attempt that, however, does not find any subsequent development in Tibet.

Gzhon-nu-dpal had to employ this complicated and heavy system in order to attempt to avoid the great inconvenience of the sexagesimal cycle, that is that a date expressed in cyclical names does appear again and again identical to itself every sixty years. Nevertheless, not even could he avoid the traps of this cycle; and a very grave mistake nested right in the most delicate point of the whole construction: the birth-year of Sronbtsan-sgam-po, basis of the entire chronology of the Deb-thersnon-po. The founder of the Tibetan State was born in the year earth-bull. Now, in order to interpret this cyclical name we meet with such unreconcilable contradictions that we have to admit absolutely two well distinct chronological systems, coexisting in parallel in the Deb-ther-snon-po: "when Kao-tsu of the Than mounted the throne in the year earth-tiger (618) Sron-btsan-sgam-po was in his 50th year, having completed his 49th year".

From the quoted passage it appears therefore that Sron-btsan-sgam-po was born in the year 569. And there are other elements confirming such a date. Thus we know with absolute certainty that Sron-btsan-sgam-po died in (the year) 650, as it is affirmed in agreement by the two Than-shu, by the Rgyal-rabs and by Bu-ston. On the other side, according to the Tibetan tradition (Bu-ston, Padma-dkar-po) he lived 82 years (and in fact his son died before him and he was succeeded by his grand-son). Therefore 650 - 82 = 569. Furthermore, the persecution of Glan-dar-ma, occurred in the year iron-bird 841 (Than-shu and various Tibetan sources), took place 273 years after the birth of Sron-btsan-sgam-po; and 841 - 273 = 569.

There is then no doubt that the *real* birth of the king occurred in 569. And in reality the dates of the Tibetan kings calculated by Gzhon-nu-dpal on this basis coincide almost to perfection with those referred to in the Than-shu:

Deb-ther-snon-po	Than-shu			
Sron-btsan-sgam-po	-650	Khi-tsung-lun-tsan	-650	
Gun-sron-gun-btsan	650-679	Khi-li-phi-pu	650-679	
Hdu-sron-man-po-rje	679-704	Khi-li-nu-si-lun	679-704	
Khri-lde-gtsug-btsan	704-755	Khi-li-so-tsan	704-755	
Khri-sron-lde-btsan	755-780	Khi-li-su-lun-lie-tsar	n 755-797	
Mu-ne-btsan-po (1)	780-797			
Dzu-ce-btsan-po (2)	797-804	Tsu-chih-tsien	797-804	
Khri-lde-Sad-na-legs	804-814	(name unknown)	804-816	
Kha-li-kha-tsu (3)	814-836	Kho-li-kho-tsu	816-838	
Glan-dar-ma	836-842	Ta-mo	838-842	

1. The first system is used exclusively in the last leaves of chapter KA. Gzhon-nu-dpal was a Sa-skya-pa monk, therefore pertaining to a sect very close in political and cultural relations with China; it is not even to be excluded that he knew the Chinese language. In any case he has devoted special care to the chronology of the great neighbouring nation, a thing not often done in Tibet. And there are, in fact, Chinese synchronisms that give maximum value to his accurate chronology.

<sup>(1)</sup> Actually this is the name of the king who reigned from 797 to 804. About the causes of this mistake see L. Petech, A Study on the Chronicles of Ladakh, Calcutta 1939:70ff.

<sup>(2)</sup> Transcription from Chinese.

<sup>(3)</sup> Transcription from Chinese.

In the last folios of chapter KA there is an accurate chronological summary of the history of the empire, which is translated, as it seems, directly from Chinese sources. Beginning with the legendary origins, he speaks about the Chou, about the Tshin, dilates rather vastly about the Han (the rather important place given to the usurper Wan Man has to be noted), briefly hints at the period of division and at the Sui dynasty, and at great length at the Than dynasty; parallel to the chronology of the Than emperors runs that of the Tibetan kings. Both the series are completely based on the two Than-shu. After the Than are listed the Sun and the Yuan: the last emperors mentioned are the first nine of the Min dynasty. The work was completed in the year fire-monkey, 11th year of the period Chên Hua, 108th from the coming to the Min (folio 27a). Since the Chinese as well as the Tibetans count both the starting and ending years, the eleventh year of the Chên Hua (started in 1465) would be 1475. But the year fire-monkey corresponds to 1476, and actually in the calculations based on this date it is always interpreted as 1476. The mistake has possibly a religious reason: the author did not want to renounce the sacred number of 108 years from the beginning of the Min dynasty, protecting the Sa-skya-pa.

II. Throughout the remainder of the work a fictitious date is used for the birth of Sron-btsan-sgam-po, namely, 629. Though false in itself, it is adopted as the basis of the entire chronological system of the Deb-ther-snon-po and leads to very correct results, that can be checked from the other sources (Chinese synchronisms; important dates in the history of Central Asia, for example dates of the Mongol kings). If, instead, one would employ the date of 569 deplorable confusion and

and manifestly absurd results would follow. Some examples will prove the accuracy of this affirmation.

The composition of the book (in 1476 very sure date, see above) occurred 848 years after the birth of Sron-btsan-sgam-po (KHA folio 3b); 1476-848 = 629.

Atīśa came to Tibet 435 years before the publication of the work (KHA folio 5a); 1476 - 435 = 1042; this date is confirmed by the Vaidūrya-dkar-po and by the tables of the Rehumig; it cannot by any means have occurred in the year 982, because it took place during the first sexagesimal cycle (the 60 years system was introduced in Tibet in the year 1027). On the other hand, it took place in the year 414 after the death of Sron-btsan-sgam-po (CA folio 20a): 1042 - 414 = 629.

Summing up: the chronology of Gzhon-nu-dpal is in general of absolute correctness; but is based in great part on a fictitious date, mere and simple point of departure that has nothing to do with the birth of Sron-btsan-sgam-po.

In vol.II of *Indo-Tibetica* therefore the dates for the birth and death of Rin-chen-bzan-po (958 and 1055) are exact. Instead the date 901 for the persecution of Glan-dar-ma (p.12) is erroneous and it should be corrected to 841.

- p. 25 line 22: Instead of Toling one has to read Ta-bo.
- P. 32 line 36: Instead of Rgyan read Rgyan that is Rkyan. See above 1.93.
- p. 63: Kha-char has surely to be identified with Hkhor-chags now known by the name of Khojarnath, famous temple to south-east of the Manasarovar. See Tucci, Santi e briganti, p. 38.
- p. 94X: Instead of fasciculus 2 read fasciculus HA.

## VOLUME III.1

- p. 59ff. All that is said here about the mandalas of Vairocana has to be completed and corrected on the whole and in details according to what I have written in the first part of volume IV on p.108ff.
- p. 60 in the scheme of the Vajradhātu-maṇḍala one has to consider that the four Buddhas placed to the four sides of Vairocana are represented with the face turned towards him, namely, towards the inside. Consequently it changes the order of the Bodhisattvas who are represented aroud them, as it was rightly noted by Tajima, The seating positions of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas in the Vajradhātu-maṇḍala, in Young East, The Italo-Japanese number, 1939:61.

## VOLUME III.2

- p. 117: The divinity reproduced on the plate LXXIII and that I could not identify at the time is, as I had almost seen, a hypostasis of Vairocana. See *Indo-Tibetica* IV/1.239.
- p. 165 line 16: Instead of Bhūtavināyaka read Bhutadāmara.

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