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SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY:

BEING AN EDITION AND TRANSLATION OF THE

MAHÁVYUTPATTI

BY

ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÖRÖS.

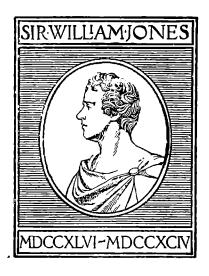
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PART I.



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INTRODUCTION.

For nearly eighty years the Library of the A. S. B. has held half-hidden among its treasures a thick folio volume written throughout in the careful hand of Alexander Csoma de Körös, the pioneer of Tibetan studies. This manuscript, upon which the great Csoma spent so much time and pains, contains an extensive systematic vocabulary in Sanskrit, Tibetan and English, the Sanskrit being in Roman letters. From time to time, no doubt, scholars have had this precious folio in their hands, and some indeed may have made practical use of its contents, but it is only quite recently that the proposal to print the whole manuscript has been seriously considered: and in 1908 the Council of the Society appointed Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana and myself—the joint-philological Secretaries—to see this long-neglected work through the Press.

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

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

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

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

¹ Asiatic Researches, vol. xx, pt. 2, p. 584. See also Annales du Musée Guimet, vol. II (1881).

² The Sanskrit title is Mahāvyutpatti. The Sanskrit text alone was published by Minayeff in his Buddhism, vol. i, pt. 2, St. Petersburg, 1887. The editors owe an expression of thanks to Dr. Thomas, Librarian at the India Office, for kindly lending them Minayeff's work, which is to-day quite unprocurable in the market. While the first 16 pages were passing through the press we had not the advantage of consulting this work. An ab idgment of the present vocabulary is mentioned in Csoma's Analysis under the title of: Bye-brag-tu-rtogs-byed-hbring-po.

³ This Report is printed in extenso in Mr. Duka's Life. It appeared in an abridged form in the first number of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1834.

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

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

"It was this man (the Lama).....who in the course of three months after my arrival at that place (Zanskar) wrote down at my request some thousand words arranged after certain heads, and since he had many books with him containing collection of words and could easily procure others from the neighbouring monasteries, he gave me so much account of technical terms used in arts and sciences that I acquired sufficient information to be interested in Tibetan literature and to pursue in certain order the study I was engaged in....In a word, there is a full enumeration of whatever we can meet within the region of the elements, as they are called, namely, earth, fire, water, air, ether, and in the intellectual kingdom. These were all arranged after my direction and plan."

"Besides this vocabulary of the most necessary words which I have now with me, all written by the same Lama in the Tibetan capital character, I have another large collection in Sanskrit and Tibetan (the Sanskrit also being written in the Tibetan capital character, as they early adapted their alphabets to express properly every Sanskrit word), copied from the Stangyur, Do division, Go volume, from the 223rd leaf to the 377th, consisting of 60 sheets of common Cashmerian paper, having writing but on one side, and having on every page 32 lines. This vocabulary, arranged after certain matters or subjects under general heads, contains many thousand words of every description; several distinctions and divisions highly interesting in order to understand better the whole system and principles of the Buddhist doctrine."

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

¹ I believe this manuscript is now in the British Museum.

the Honourable the Court of Directors or some literary Association may undertake their publication."

Government agreed to defray the cost of publishing the Grammar and Dictionary, and these duly appeared in 1834.1

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

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

¹ The Dictionary appeared in January and the Grammar in December of that year.

² In honour of the 125th Anniversary of Csoma's birth, the Society are about to reprint all these articles in a collected form. As an Introduction to this volume I propose to print the substance of a lecture I delivered before the Society on January 5th, 1910.

³ This evidently refers to "Un vocabulaire philosophique en cinq langues imprimé a Pekin," Mélanges Asiatiques. Paris 1825, vol. i, pp. 153—183.

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

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

THE PRESENT EDITION OF CSOMA'S MANUSCRIPT.

The method adopted for our edition has been the following:—

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

It has also been necessary to make certain changes in the English translations. No one perusing the vocabulary could fail to be struck by the mastery which Csoma had gained over this language. In nine cases out of ten his explanation has been allowed to stand; but there are nevertheless some surprising lapses for which it is difficult to account having regard for the perfection and accuracy of the rest.¹

The manuscript, though a fair copy, can hardly be regarded as ready for printing: 2 for on every page we find what may be called tentative synonyms which, in passing the book for the press, would not all have been allowed to remain. The editors have, however, thought it proper in most cases to retain all these synonyms, because they offer valuable insight into the writer's mind and reveal the processes by which he

For example: "to take the religious character" for "to enter the religious life" or "to take holy orders." "Shame-faced" as synonymous with "modest." "Transcendal" for "Transcendent." "Void from" for "devoid of."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calcutta:
October, 1910.

E. Denison Ross.

[Note.—The Roman numbers given to the sectional headings have been added by the editors. The numbers in brackets are those of Csoma's manuscript. In the Tanjur the groups are not numbered; but Csoma's numbers represent the order in which the groups occur in the Tibetan original.

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

। ब्रें.चडट.रची.च्या

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SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

I (1) 시도시·회사·기·저성 NAMES OR EPITHETS OF BUDDHA.

ı Bu	ddha	ধ্রহার, মূর	a saint, supreme intelligence.
2 Bh	agavat	चर्डेम इन्दर्भ	one who has been victorious.
3 Tat	thāgata	रे.चल्रे.चालेचाश.च	one who went after the same manner.
4 Arl	hat	५ न्-वर्डेअ-घ	one who has overcome the enemy.
5 Sar	myak-sambuddha .	लट.रेचे.चर हुँचेश.राजु.	the most accomplished saint.
		শ্বর. শ্রীধ	
6 Vid	dyācaraņa-sampanna	द्रमा'रा'र् ट 'वियंश'शुं'ञ्चर'य	accomplished in science [and practice].
7 Sug	gata	ब रे.बर.मोर्चेमाश्राय	one who went to happiness, the blessed.
8 Lo	kavid	८ हमा हेब अहिब य	world-knowing.
	uttara-puruṣa-damya- sarathi	য়ৣয়৻ঀৢ৻ঀ৻ৢড়৻য়৾ঀ য়ৢয়য় ৻ ৼয়	the supreme director and tamer of men.
10 Śās	a+*	<u>इ</u> ब्-य	instructor or teacher.
10 545	2ri	<i>)</i>	instructor or teacher.
II Jin	1a	ਗੁ੍ਹੇਕ:ਹ	victorious or triumphant.
12 Lo	kajy e şțha	८६म देव मी नर्ड ने	the world's principal or chief.
13 San	rvajña	वसस.वर.भद्वियःत or ग्रीयःभट्टिय	all-knowing, or omniscient.
14 Tr	āyin	श्चेंच.त	protector.
15 De	evātideva	इति या स	god of gods, or lord of lords.

¹ The Tibetans, like the Chinese commentators, have derived this word from ari-hat. The Manchu equivalent balabe elehe and the Mongolian dain-i darukci have the same meaning. See also Burnouf: Buddhisme Indien. 2nd ed., p. 263.

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16 Maharşi	<u> इंट.ब्रॅ</u> ट.कुब.त	the great hermit
17 Dharma-svāmin	<u>ર્જ</u> ય.મું.કૃ	spiritual sovereign.
18 Ŗṣabha	<u>मु</u> 'सर् <u>क</u> ेव	chief guide, principal.
19 Nāyaka	ब द्देब्य	director.
20 Pariņāyaka	ॲ ट्ब-सु-५३४-स	moderator.
21 Vināyaka	^{क्} य.तर.पट्टेब.त	governor.
22 Advayavādī	ମ୍ବ୍ରିଷ୍'ୟୁ'ୟି ମ୍' ୟ'ମ୍ୟୁଟ'ସ	not doubtful in his command.1
23 Śauddhodani	≅श.चोद्ट.ची.शॅश	the son of Śuddhodana.
24 Daśabala	র্বধানত্ত:ব	having ten powers.
25 Mārajit	สรุร:สุน	one who has overcome the devil, i.e. Māra or Kāma deva.
26 Śākya-puṅgava	ૣૢઌૣ૿ૢ૽૿ૢૻૢ૾ૹૻૹ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺ૿૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼૺ૽૽ૼૺૺ૽૽ૼ૽૽ૼ	Sākya the most excellent of men [the chief of the Sākyas].
27 Goptr	<u>न</u> ्स्र: त र्ह न्	one who keeps or defends.
28 Mahātman	न्त्रमाकृतः क्रेक् चे	the great-self one.
29 Vijayin	⁴ श.तर.यीज.च.शटप	one who has obtained victory.
30 Vibhū	ট্রিব:বর্ব	the encompassing lord.
31 Viśvāntara	ঘ মধাত্ত্ স্থ্রীন	the saviour of all.
32 Sarvadharmeśvara	র্টুমার্মঝাত্র-ট্রি-ব্রহ-ট্রুল্	ruler of all things, or possessor
33 Viratadhīra [?]	र्थातर.शहूरा	of all victory. the specially beautiful.
34 Dhīra	बहुबुद्ध	firm or constant.
35 Guṇasāgara	অ্ব-5ৰ-ক্ৰ-মন্ত্ৰ	an ocean of victory, or of good qualities.
36 Śaraņya	श्चित्रशः देश	the worthy refuge.
37 Śaraṇa	<u>भ</u> ्रम्	refuge, protection, protector.
38 Vādisimha	ञ्च:नदे सेटमो	the lion of speech, or the mighty speaker.
39 Narottama	र्भ अर्द्धेन	the most excellent man.
40 Mārābhibhū	य55:डेल:मुेक्ष:म े र्डे	the humbler or surpasser of
41 Apratipudgala	म्हार ज्ञान के स्थ	Kāma deva. the matchless man.
42 Dhauta-dosa	র্মুর্'বধ্যম'ব	one who has cured his defects.
•		The care and acreets.

¹ A preacher of the non-dual doctrine, i.e. the doctrine of pratityasamutpāda.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
13 Hata-viṣa	<u> বুলান্ট্র</u> মথ	one who has overcome the poison.
₄₄ Anaṅgajit	સુશ્ર'શેર'શુપ	one who has overcome the bodiless (Kāma or Cupid).
45 Şadabhijña	अट्रब्रसर विश्वारा र्वेग पर स्वार	possessing the six kinds of fore- knowledge.
46 Bhavāntakṛt	য়ৢ৴ ৻য় য় ৼ৻য়ৢ৾ঀ	one who has reached nature's end.1
47 Aghahantr	ह्रोमा: ८ ह्रअ श	overcomer of vice (or sin).
48 Siddhārtha	र्नेन-चूच	accomplished wish.2
49 Śākya-simha	.व.म <u>ी</u> .श्रट.मी	Śākya the lion (invincible).
50 Varārha	सर्केग र्नेन देश .	the most honourable or venerable.
51 Varada	মঠিশ'শ্বীৰ	the chief gift. ³
52 Vīra	५ ५२.च	the champion or hero
53 Samita	ন্ ন-ম র্হ -ম	the sedate or calm.
54 Śānta-pāpa	ह्यना-स-वि- न	the assuager of sin.
55 Śītī-bhūta	ว ุ่งเมาระ ปูร: ย	the refreshed.
56 Śivaṁkara	. প্রশংম র্ছ	one who causes to know.
57 Nirdvandva	हें दें	the indubitable [not affected by any pair of opposites, such as, joy and sorrow, heat and cold, etc.].
58 Nirmama	वर्वाकीयः सेर्प	not an egotist.
59 Netṛ	মর্ক্টর্'ব	one who leads or shows.
60 Niravadya	मिन्भः में जै. च. भ्र. भटतः च	the sinless one [blameless].
61 Nirbhaya	বয়ৢ৻য়৾৻ঀ৾৻য়৾৻য়৻ঀ৾৻ঀ	the fearless one.
62 Vīta-tṛṣṇa	श्रेन्द्रान्द्र्यान	devoid of passion or affection.
63 Nirādāna	येद्र य से सद्द न	one who takes not.
64 Viśruta	इस.तर.चीचाश.त	the renowned or celebrated.
65 Śubha-dharmākara	୕ ଽ୕୕ଵୗଽ୳ୡୖ୵ଌୖ୕ୡ୳ୄ୕ୖ୴ଽୠୢୢୣୄ୕ୠ୷୶ୡ୳	the source of moral happiness.
66 Śuci	मर्रटाय	the pure.
67 Anupama	५ ये [:] से ५ 'य	the incomparable, matchless.
•	'	
68 Trikālajña	<u> २शःमाश्चभःसिव्</u> देगःय	knowing the three times.

¹ One who has reached the end of existence.

³ One who confers a boon.

of existence.

2 One whose desires have been fulfilled.
4 One who has become cool or calm.

o confers a boon.
6 Either sivamkara should be jñānamkara or 역시 제통 should be 역기 제통기

4 SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOC. BULARY.					
69 Vādin	म्राह्यद	with a commanding voice.			
70 Tridoṣāpaha	<u> </u>	the overcomer of the three faults or vices.			
71 Triprātihārya-sampanna	કે . તર્યુતા માશુસ '૧૦૦ ફાવ' ય	possessing the three kinds of miraculous change (of himself) [or tricks of magic].			
72 Nirmala	<u> </u>	the immaculate, spotless.			
73 Triskandha-patha-deśika	द्यार्चे माधुसानी असार्चे राय	showing the way of the three aggregates.			
74 Nirjvara	ব্র-মীমেনে ব	exempt from disease.			
75 Sūrya-vamsa	ঈ'মই'ইশ্ষ ~	of the solar race.			
76 Gautama	नें इस	a descendant of Gotama.			
77 Ikşu-kula or Ikşvākukula nandana	વૈ.¥જ્ઞ.'g॑⊏.તઙૃં.ટ્નોજ્ઞ.'તેનોજત	the delight of the Ikṣvāku or sugar-cane tribe.			
78 Prabhu	स्त.चर्न	first being, sovereign.			
II (2) বিবিশ্বস্থান ইডিই বিশ্বস্থান Names of Different Buddhas or Tathāgatas.					

		•	
I	Vairocana	<u> इ</u> स.सर.झंट.सह्र	the illuminator.
2	Akṣobhya	भ्र.प्रचिनाश.त	the undisturbed.
3	Amitābha	वेर्-र्यम्। सेर	immense-light.
4	Ratna-sambhava	र्नेब ^र केबर <u>्न</u> सुदार्श्व	the source of precious (or holy) things.
5	Amogha-siddhi	र्देब व्येदः मूचः य	unfailingly successful.
6	Vipaśyin	^{द्र} श.तर.मो∃्याश	one who has regarded [having special sight].
7	Śikhin	मार्डमा देर र	with a knot or ornamental ex- crescence on the crown of his
8	Viśvabhuj	ব্ধধ্যক্ত শূর	head. all-protecting.
9	Krakucchanda or Ku- kucchanda	Àन्। २५ शेय	the amender of wrong faith.
10	Kukutsunda or Krakuc- chanda	प्रिंट.च.पहूच	the breaker or destroyer of transmigration.
II	Kanaka-muni	म् शेर पुत	the golden sage or muni.
12	Kāśyapa	वेॅर्सूट	the keeper of light.
13	Śākya-muni	र्व.ग्रे.वं _{य.} स	Śākya the mighty [the Śākya Sage].
14	Dīpankara .	अर से सहि	that makes a lamp or light.
15	Padma-netra	पर्द्व हैं	with lotus eyes.
16	Prahasita-netra	ह्येष्-चाराया-चीय	with charming eyes.

17 Ratna-śikhin	२ैब ॱळेबॱमार्स्डमा [•] र्देर रख	with precious ornaments on the crown of his head.
18 Megha-svara	८ नुमाः सू	(with) a thundering voice.
19 Salīlagajagāmin	धिट सु कु के र अ चीट बुट य बि मारा	walking and sitting like an elephant.
20 Lokābhilāpin	৭ইশ'ইর'র্ময়'ম	respected by the world.

III (3) श्रदशःमुशःगुःशःदाः। श्रेःशश्रयः। द्राःशश्रयःयदेःसुःदाः वृःदाः। भ्रेःविशःविशःविशःदाः। भ्रुःवाशुस्रयः।

THE MANSION, EARTH OR DEGREE OF PERFECTION; THE FIVE EQUAL AND INEQUAL AGGREGATES; THE FOUR KNOWLEDGES AND THE THREE PERSONS OR BODIES OF BUDDHA.

r Samantaprabha-Buddha- bhūmi	શ્રદશ-મુશ્ર-મુંગુ-શ-મુંત-દુ-દુ-દ	the residence of Buddha consisting entirely of light.
2 Śīla-skandha	প্ৰ্নে:ট্ৰিমধাট্ৰী:ম্ব::ব্	the aggregate of morality.
3 Samādhi-skandha	<u> देर दे त्रें क्षेत्र मी सुद ये</u>	the aggregate of meditation.
4 Prajñā-skandha	ঀয়ৼয়ঀৣ৽য়ৢঢ়৽য়	the aggregate of ingenuity or of wisdom.
5 Vimukti-skandha	₹स.तर.मूॅ्ज.चर्.सैट.मू	the aggregate of emancipation or of those that have become free.
6 Vimuktijñāna-darśana skandha	য়৸য়ৼড়ৣ৾য়য়ঀ৾৻ড়৸ঀয়য়ৢ৾ৼ য়৸য়ৼড়ৣ৾য়য়ঀ	the aggregate of seeing the unfolded wisdom.
7 Dharma-dhātu-viśuddhi	£्रा.ची.८चीटश.₹श.तर.२च त	the most pure root of morality (or of things).
8 Ādarśa-jñāna	भु.जूट.के.चेंद्र.लु.चेंश	knowledge like a mirror [ideal knowledge].
9 Samatā-jñāna	સઝ્સ'રા' કેન્' ગુૈ' ખે' બેજ્ઞ	knowledge of equality.
10 Pratyavekṣaṇa-jñāna	श्रास्त्र द्वायदि यो विस	discriminating knowledge.
11 Kṛtyānuṣṭhāna-jñāna	नुःचः बबः ५वः ५ः नुचायः सदिः प्योः विश	knowledge of things that ought to be done.
12 Dharma-kāya	£4.Û.H	the moral [spiritual] body or person.
13 Sambhoga-kāya	ल्ट हुँन हूँ नाश यद स	the body of perfect enjoyment.
14 Nirmāṇa-kāya	श्रुभ:पर्ने सु	the illusory (or encavated) body or person [personification].

IV (4) 구기축하다구의자기축한 환기자기중축하다 THE NAMES OF THE TEN POWERS OF TATHĀGATA

IN (4) र मध्यमानिमाश्चर होन	श्रामक्ष्याच्या ।	OR BUDDHA.
ı Sthānāsthāṇa-jñāna-bala	নাধুখাইনেমাধুখাখানুধানা দ্বিদ্ধান্ত নাধুখাইনেনাধুখাখানুধানা সামূৰ্	the power of knowing what is in place or without place [possible or impossible].
2 Karma-vipāka-jñāna-bala	পধাট্টী: ধ্রমান ম্ হুরামান্ট্র বার্ট্র বার্ট্র হুর্ম	the power of knowing the maturity of works.

		•
3 Nānā-vimukti-jñāna-bala	<u> </u>	the power of knowing the several ways of liberation.
4 Nānā-dhātu-jñāna-bala	বিষধ ই. পু্বাধান পট্টিথ নাধু . ই্বগ	the power of knowing the constitution [component parts] of all sorts of bodies.
5 Indriya-parāpara-jñāna-bala	न्दर ये अर्द्धन । अष्टिक स्वरे स्ट्रेंच श	the power of knowing what is and what is not the chief organ.
6 Sarvatra-gāmin-pratipāda- jñāna-bala	বস্থ্যধ • বস্থ্যধ •	the power of knowing all the ways of transmigration.
7 Sarva-dhyāna-vimokṣa-samādhi - samāpatti - samkle - śa-vyavadāna-vyutthāna- jñāna-bala	वश्यामित्राच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्य	the power of knowing every kind of meditation, liberation, ecstasy, mutual state, liberation from the miseries of vice (and all sorts of theories).
8 Pūrva-nivāsānusmṛti-jñāna- bala	য়৾ঀ৾৾৽য়ৢ৾৽য়৻ য়ৢ৾ঀ৽য়ৣ৽য়৻য়৽য়ৣৼয়৽য়৻য়৻য়ঢ়ৢঀ৽	the power of recollecting former abodes.
9 Cyutyupapatti-jñāna-bala	.वै.प.चू.च.च.ट.श्चे.च.भड्डेब.चये. <u>डू</u> ंचश	the power of knowing the changes by death and rebirth.
10 Aśrava-kṣaya-jñāna-bala	রনা'ব':র৲'ব'अBৢ র 'বার ॱৡ৾বঌ।	the power of knowing that all (one's) imperfections are gone.

V (19) ปีวาสู่จางไฟฟารุปเจ้าผู้เจ้าฟลัง | Generic Names for a Bodhisattva.

1 Bodhisattva	ସ୍ର=:ନ୍ତ୍ରସ:ଶ୍ରିଷଶ:ମ୍ୟନ୍	the purified mighty soul.
2 Mahāsattva	शेसशन्ययः क्षेत्रःच	the great heroic soul.
3 Buddhimat	<u>ब</u> ्द	the intelligent.
4 Uttamadyuti	নাধন:প্র <u>ক</u> ুর্না	chief brightness or lustre
5 Jinaputra	ন্ট্র মে বাই স্থেম	Jina's son.
6 Jinādhāra	गुंभ यदे मिं	the basis of victory.
7 Vijetṛ	<i>ᡮ</i> ᠬᠽᠵ᠊ᡏᢩᢔᡅ᠂ᢖᢆᡪ	one who will become victorious.
8 Jinānkura	<u> শূ</u> ম'বই'শূ'শু	the germ of future triumph [a nascent Jina].
9 Vikrānta	श्रुता स्व	the skilful.
10 Paramārya	ব্ৰবাধ মুহূন	the most venerable.

11 Sārthavāha	रे र -रशेंब	the leader or conductor [of a caravan].
12 Mahāyaśas	न्यम्	of great reputation.
13 Kṛpālu	क्रींट हें उब	the compassionate.
14 Mahāpuṇya	ন্যু-বৃস্থা-ক্র	of great moral merits.
15 İśvara	5 वट:सुन	the powerful.
16 Dhārmika	केंग'न्द'स्य'य	of good morals.
17 Jinaurasa	<u> ম</u> ীজ.বধু. <u>হানা</u> প.എ.সাস্থ	the spiritual son of Jina.
18 Dharmato-nirgata	द्रश.जबाचैट.च	produced by virtue.
19 Mukhato-jāta	ବ୍ୟ'4୍ୟ' ^{ଲୁ} ଶ'ସ	born of or issued from the mouth.

VI (20) ปูรัชสุที่สุดเลิ้มีนั้นี้นี้สิที่สุด Names of Different Bodhisattvas.

		รเสาะ ณาภาษิภเณาะภาพภา	the mighty lord that sees with
I	Avalokiteśvara	श्चित्र-रशःमञ्जिमाशः त्यदः सुम	clear eyes.
2	Maitreya	নুমগ্র ন	clemency (the affectionate or merciful).
3	Ākāśa-garbha	बमान्यायदे श्रीट चे	the essence or spirit of heaven or of the void space above.
4	Samanta-bhadra	गुद्ग-तृ-तज्ञदःर्थ	the best [in every respect].
5	Vajra-pāņi	त्यना'ब'र्ने हे	holding a sceptre in his hand.
6	Mañjuśrī-kumāra-bhūta	८६म:८मामार्वेगुन्यम्	Mañjuśrī the juvenile [rejuvenated].
7	Sarva-nīvaraņa-viskambhin	मुनायावस्याउन् इसायर रोयाव	the effacer of all stains
8	Kșiti-garbha	सर् क्रीट र्ये	the essence or spirit of the earth.
9	Mahāsthāma-prāpta	सर्-केष-व्राप	he that has obtained great strength.
10	Ratna-ketu	रैन ये केंदे रेंच	with a jewel on the top of his head.
ΙI	Ratna-pāņi	य ग्।व'रेब'ळेब	holding a gem in his hand.
12	Ratna-mudrā-hasta	त् रम ान् सुना-तुं ने ने के के	with a seal of gems in his hand.
13	Ratna-mukuṭa	र्डेर् प्रव रेव र्चे के	(with) a precious diadem or tiara.
14	Ratna-cūda	गर्जुमान भेतर ये के	with a gem on his turban or the crown of his head.
15	Ratna-kūṭa	रे _व केंब्र च ह ेन्य रा	with storied jewels (or the jewel peak).
16	Ratnākara	रे ब केब प शुदान बुद्दा	the source of jewels (or mine) [the ocean].
17	Ratna-śekhara	रेब संकिते हैं में	the jewel peak.

8	SANSKRIT
r8 Ratna-dhvaja	£
19 Vajra-garbha	~
20 Suvarņa-garbha	Ħ
21 Ratna-garbha	6 K
.22 Śrī-garbha	5
23 Śubha-garbha	5
24 Śubha-vimala-garbha	. 5
25 Tathāgata-garbha	Ę
26 Jñàna-garbha	ย์
27 Sūrya-garbha	B
28 Samādhi-garbha	5
29 Padma-garbha	۲
30 Vimukti-candra	र्ड
31 Samanta-netra	η
32 Padma-netra	2
33 Vimala-netra	2
34 Viśāla-netra	บ
35 Samantacaryā-patha	- η
36 Samanta-prasādaka	T
37 Jñānavat	ΰ
38 Samanta-caritra-ma	ti <i>r</i>
39 Jaya-mati	ż
40 Siinha-vikrīḍita	2
41 Mahāghoṣa-svararāj	a 2
42 Siiiha-nāda-nādin	1
43 Gabhīra-ghoṣa-svara	-nādita 💈
44 Anupalipta	î

45 Sarva-malāpagata

T-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOC
र ेब-क्रेब-क्रुय-सर्क्ब
₹` Ē Ā'ৡ ৾ द'यॅ
न्। त्रे-र्ने क्षेट्र में
रेन् सं हेदे क्षेट सं
र् ययामी श्रृंद में
न्मो नदे क्षेट चे
र णे'म'र्ने'स'सेर'सदे'क्षेट'र्ये
रे.चबुरमानेगशयरे.श्रुटार्ये
એ· વે શઃશ્રે દ ઃદો
के.भर्ड.क्रेट.त्
नैद:दे:द <u>ों</u> की क्षेद:स
य र् दे,श्रेट.त्
ৼ৸৻ঀৼ৽য়ৣ৾৸৻ঀ৻৻ৠ৻ঀ
गुंद-दु-होम
य इते :श्रेम
<u>५.भ.भूर.पर्</u> र.भूम
অহমাশ্রমীশ ~-
<u> </u>
শুব;বৃহা:ম ু হ্
ल.चेश.डंब.च
गुन:रृ:ब्रुॅर:धरे:ब्रें:ब्रॅंश
म्येत.चर्.ष्ट्र.म्रॉश
श्रेट मी इस यर रेवाय
भू के न चे दे द्वारक गुण्नु अर्घ
श्रेट्टम्द्रिः मुं भूनिश्य
बन :शृष्ट्रीट्सःग्रुःब्रुःब्र्निष्यःस
में इंग्सं संस्थित
इ.स.पीस.रे.च म.च
_

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

undisguised [undefiled].

free from every stain.

46 Candraprabha	ক্লী নি	moonlight.
47 Süryaprabha	कें अदे दिं	sunshine.
48 Jñānaprabha	એ વૈશ્વર્વે	light of wisdom.
49 Bhadrapāla	리크다.췠다	keeper of the good.
50 Meruśikhara-kumārabhūta	क्षुत्र से कि पहिंद मिल्कि दुर मुरस	the young prince on the top of mount Meru.
51 Varuņamati	ক্ত শ্বং নি নি নি	Varuṇa's prudence [intellect].
52 Kumārabhūta	चोर्वेद'र्नुर'मुर'म	grown young.
53 Sumati-kumārabhūta	चबट से दे हैं ज़ेंश महिंद दूर गुर स	the ingenious young prince.
54 Nityodyukta	द ्या दु: पर्हें द	always busy.
55 Susārthavāha	रे र -र्वेद-व≡र-वे	the good leader [of a caravan].
56 Jyotişmat-kumarabhūta	देरिःख्याम्बिक्युर्यम्	the shining or radiant young prince.
57 Durdharşa-kumārabhūta	व्य-५गाय-मर्बिद-दर-मुर-ध	the young prince, whom it is difficult to overcome.
58 Gagana-gañja	রম'মাদির মার্হির	a treasure like the void space above (immense).
59 Akṣayamati	<u>ब</u> ्चें म्यूर्थः श्रे:ब न :य	inexhaustible mind.
60 Pratibhāna-kūṭa	श्चें नश्चा नरे माशाय	exalted confidence.
61 Gandhahastin	ब्रुंश'गुै'ब्राट'चे	an elephant (loaded) with odori- ferous drugs.
62 Jālinī-prabhā	इ:वदै:देर	illusory [ensnaring] light.
63 Vardhamāna-mati	८ खे ष प दे हें न्यू हा	increasing understanding
64 Samanta-prabha	ગુન 'તું 'વેં' ત	consisting entirely of light.
65 Āditya-garbha	3.×14.×3c.±1	the essence or spirit of the sun.
66 Amala-garbha	र् <u>र</u> े सःसे र पदे स्क्रैंद ये	immaculate essence.
67 Vimala-garbha	र् <u>देश, प्रतिस्थान</u> के स्थान	essence without stain.
68 Jyotirjvalanarekha-śrīgar- bha	देंन्'वयर'विदायसं यदे'न्ययामी क्षेदारों	the flaming and light-scattering holy essence.
69 Vajra-sāra	<u> </u>	diamond essence.
70 Nitya-prabha	ह मार् दिर	constant brightness or light.
71 Guha-gupta	र्यम् स्रम	concealed in a hole.
0	•	

	~~~	worthy to be seen [of unfailing
72 Amogha-darśin	सर्वेद:यः देव: व्यद	vision, infallible].
73 Anikşipta-dhura	वर्रेंब्रयः भ्रेग्निर्देश्य	not desisting from his endea- vour.
74 Anupahata-mati	त्रें में शरा १ रक्षाय	unimpaired understanding.
75 Nityotkṣipta-hasta	<b>६</b> ना-र्-ताना-नामुद्दः	always stretching forth his hand.
76 Nadadatta	હુ [.] વેંશ'ગુૈક	given by a river.
77 Vijayavikramin	<b>রুম:</b> এম:ক্রু <b>ম:</b> এম:ক্রুম:এ	he who overpowers the victorious.
78 Jayadatta	শ্ৰীপ:বধা,স্ত্ৰীপ	given by victory.
79 Vigataśoka	श्.	delivered from pain.
80 Bhadra-kalpika Bodhisatva	यभैज.त.च बट.त <u>ु</u> तृ.चैट.कैय.शुभश.	a Bodhisattva of the happy age.
	<b>5</b> 79	
81 Anye ca mahojaska Bodhi- sattvāḥ	चेट. [®] च.शुभश.रेत्तंद्र.चोड्ड.चहु <b>र</b> .	other Bodhisattvas also of great (splendour) celebrity.
	ऊे.च.च∣ब्द.रचा.णुट.	
82 Jagatīndhara	<b>२</b> जू न दहें ब	keeper of those who walk on the earth.
83 Jyotiḥprabha	<del>श्</del> ररस्र े दे	star-light.
84 Jñāna-vibhūmi	थे.चेश्व.चे <b>र.</b> चेर.श्रेट.च	the essence of unfolding or developing wisdom.

# 

ସଶ୍ୟ:ସଦ୍ୱ:ଖୁଁ ସ୍ଥ	the faculty of reflection.
ঐনান্ত্ৰপ্ৰথমন্ত্ৰ্ৰথ	faculty of further consideration.
ষ্ট্র্ মানন স্থ্রিক	faculty of combination [application].
<b>એ</b> .পৃথ্য <u>ই</u> ত্ৰ	the power of knowledge or
<b>র্ট্র্ব</b> প্রম:শ্রী:ইব্রুব	wisdom. power of prayer.
वेग्रायदे क्रिंचश	power of vehicles or principles.
ষ্ট্রিব:ঘই:ইবন্ধ	power of practice or action.
^{রু} ষ.বে <b>z.</b> ৬'রীস.বঙ্, <u>রূ</u> বধ	power of miraculous change or transformation.
ସ୍ତିମ:ହୁସ୍ୟ	power of becoming pure or perfect.
क्र्याणुःत्रिंदर्त्यः रवः दुः वङ्गिरः वदेः	power of turning the wheel of Law.
	য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়

VIII (28). วีตัวสาลัสลารุปติวล | The Bodhisattva Bhūmi—the several degrees of PERFECTION OF THE BODHISATTVAS.

1 Pramudita	रय:र्'र्माद:य	greatly rejoicing (of great joy).
2 Vimala	<u> </u>	the immaculate.
3 Prabhākara	<u> </u>	making or causing light.
4 Arcișmatī	वेरियशें ख	light (or ray) diffusing.
5 Sudurjaya	প্রিব-বৃ-স্ক্রুন-ব্লাব-ন	very difficult to practise [conquer].
6 Abhimukhin	মর্ট্র-বৃ-যূ-ম-ঘ	eminent or excellent.
7 Dūrangama	रैदर् सेंद्रिय	far advanced.
8 Acala	ম'শ্ঐ'ব	immovable.
9 Sādhumati	ঐশ্বাধি ট্রি-র্নুই	upright understanding (or fine discerning mind).
10 Dharma-megha	કેંચ.મું.ફ્રીય	a cloud of virtue.

#### IX (29). ঠিমান্ত্রিব্'বস্তা THE TEN RELIGIOUS PRACTICES.

1 Lekhana	শ্ব-দ্ব-দ্ব-দ্ব-দ্ব-দ্ব-দ্ব-দ্ব-দ্ব-দ্ব-দ	writing.
2 Pūjana	মর্ক্তর্'ব	sacrificing or worshipping.
3 Dāna	<u> </u> শ্ৰুৰ'য	almsgiving.
4 Śravana	34.21	hearing.
5 Vācana	प्रेमि:स	reading, preaching.
6 Udgrahana	<b>द</b> हेर्द-स	perceiving, comprehending.
7 Prakāśana	<b>শ্ব</b> ণ্ডু স্থ্রী	instructing others.
8 Svādhyāya	<b>मित्रेन ग्रेर्</b> म	repeating (prayers) with a loud voice.
9 Cintana	গ্রপ্রথ:ন	meditation.
10 Bhāvanā	झुंश.त	recollection [contemplation].

## X (30) YXN7 BYN THE TEN TRANSCENDENT OR CARDINAL VIRTUES.

ı Dāna-pāramitā	क्वैन्यदे य रेल र खेनय	the transcendent virtue of charity or almsgiving.
2 Śīla-pāramitā	<b>હુંભ</b> ાદ્વેશ્વરા-મુંગ્ય-ર્સભ'5, સુૈવ-ત	transcendent virtue of morality.
3 <b>Kṣ</b> ānti-pāramitā	ব্ৰহ্ৰিশ্বি শ্বৰ্টিয়েণ্ড্ৰ'ব	transcendent virtue of patience.

4 Vīrya-pāramitā

5 Dhyāna-pāramitā

6 Prajñā-pāramitā

7 Upāya-pāramitā

8 Praņidhāna-pāramitā

9 Balādhāna-pāramitā

10 Jñāna-pāramitā

नर्हें स्त्रन्तु अर्गु स्य स्त्र र्

বমম'নহিশ্রী'র:বুড়ে'ই'ইর'র

्वेष:रवःगुःयःरेवःनुःधुद्रय

**ઘવજા.** મુખ્યું સ્થેત્ય

र्झेन प्रमानी सम्बाग में प्रमान

बूँचशागुै यार्सेयानु दिवाय

ल.पेश्रामी स.स्यारे दिश्

the transcendent virtue of industry.

transcendent virtue of meditation.

transcendent virtue of wisdom.

transcendent virtue of method or means.

transcendent virtue of prayer.

transcendent virtue of fortitude or strength.

transcendent virtue of knowledge.

# XI (33). ฐีเขาวิราสังสุธาติ เมื่อไกา Names of the 18 kinds of Śūnyatā (voidness, emptiness, vanity, abstraction).

ı Adhyātma-śūnyatā

2 Bahirdhā-śūnyatā

3 Adhyātma - bahirdhā - śūnyatā.

4 Šūnyatā-śūnyatā

5 Mahā-śūnyatā

6 Paramartha-śūnyatā

7 Samskṛta-śūnyatā

8 Asamskṛta-śūnyatā

9 Atyanta-śūnyatā

10 Anavarāgra-śūnyatā

11 Anavakāra-śūnyatā

12 Prakṛti-śūnyatā

13 Sarva-dharma-śūnyatā

14 Sva-lakṣaṇa-śūnyatā

15 Anupalambha-śūnyatā

16 Abhāva-śūnyatā

17 Svabhāva-sūnyatā.

18 Abhāva-svabhāva-sūnyatā

वटःकूटःयःकेट् सःकूटःयःकेट

बु.बट.बूट.य.बु5

ब्रेंद य के द ब्रेंद य के द

क्रेब.त्र. ह्रॅट.ता.हेर

र्देव-रमःयः ब्रेटःयः केर

**८**र्नुश:नुशःक्षेंद्र:य:३ेर

**त**र्शसानुसार्देटाराकृर

सवत.जम.पर्मातः क्रिंट.त. केर

र्वेन<mark>ास:५८:घःसःसे५:यःक्</mark>रेंदःयःक्रे५

र्देर य केर या केंद्र या केर्

**ଽ**ઽ:ସଵ଼ିଶ:ଌୢୖ୕ଽ:ସ:୬ୖୣ

क्रिंश म्बर्ध शास्त्र स्ट्रेंद पा क्रेन

ৼৼ৻ৠ৾*য়ড়ঀড়ৢঀ*৾ড়ৄ৾ৼ৻য়৻ৡৼ

शेर् भेगश्रयाष्ट्रियाकृत

**इट्स**यं से**इ**यः ब्रेंट यः केड

टें वें केंद्र केंद्र या केंद्र

र्रोद्धार्यासेर् यदे दे वे केर हेंद

inward voidness or vanity.

outward voidness.

inward and outward voidness.

voidness of voidness.

the great voidness.

the real voidness.

compounded voidness.

uncompounded or simple voidness.

voidness beyond limits.

voidness without beginning and end.

voidness without refuse, or remains.

voidness of self existence or nature.

voidness of every virtue or thing.

voidness of its own characters.

voidness of invisibility.

voidness of immateriality.

voidness of its real nature.

voidness of immaterial real nature.

শ:ঠ্ব

XII (34). र्तुः पः त्रे पः प्राचित्रा प्राचित्र The four kinds of recollection or self-presence.

ı Kāya-smṛtyupasthāna	अश्चर्ययः के चरम्बिमाय	recollection	n of the body.
2 Vedanā-smṛtyupasthāna	क्रूर.य.र्ब.त.३.यर.म वेचा.त	ditto	of the senses.
3 Citta-smṛtyupasthāna	প্র <b>ধ্য:24</b> :ম.ৡ.বৼ.৸৾৾৽৸৾ন	ditto	of the mind.
4 Dharma-smṛtyupasthāna	क्र्रान्द्रम्यः भीत्राम्य	ditto	of virtue.

XIII (37). בְּקְבְּיִבְיִרְיִבְיִרְ Names of five organs or faculties.

1 Śraddhendriy	a	55.42.502.5		the organ	of faith or belief.
2 Vīryendriya		বইৰি ন্যুষাশ্ৰী ব	אביאַ	ditto	of endeavour.
3 Smṛtīndriya		<b>วี4.</b> สว <b>2</b> ฉะ.ฐ		ditto	of memory.
4 Samādhīndriy	<i>r</i> a	5ैद:दे:द <b>ेंद</b> सेंगु: <b>५</b>	عد.بز	ditto	of deep meditation.
5 Prajñendriya		৾ঀয়ৼয়৾ঀৢ৾ৼৢয়ঢ়	सं	ditto	of ingenuity or wit.
	XIV (38).	<b>ब्रॅ</b> ट्यश्रः कृत्यः श्रीटः ।	Names of the I	IVE POWE	RS.
ı Sraddhā-bala	•		•	.•	f f-ith on holiaf

1 Śraddhā-bala	55.ঘট্.ক্রথ	the power of faith or belief.
2 Vīrya-bala	নষ্ট্ৰ'বেশুম'ট্ৰ'ফ্ৰনম	ditto of diligent applica- tion.
3 Smṛti-bala	<u> বুৰ্'ন'ই কুব্</u> ষ	ditto of memory.
4 Samādhi-bala	<b>ट्रेट</b> देह् क्ची कूँ तथ	ditto of deep meditation.
5 Prajñā-bala	ঀ৾য়৾৽ঽয়৾ৣ৾৽য়ৄ৾য়য়	ditto of ingenuity or wit.

	<del>_</del>	IDCITON (C	F A DODING. TIVE).
ı Sn	nṛti-sambodhyaṅga	₹४.स.लट.रेची.चेट.ॐच.ॷे.ल४. <b>ल</b> च	a very clear memory is a part of perfection.
2 Dl	harma - pravicaya - sambo- dhyanga	२मानुदाकुताणुः <b>अदायम</b> केंद्रास्यान् इंद्रास्य स्वात्रीत्रास्य स्व	analysis of doctrine is a part of perfection.
3 Vī	rya-sambodhyaṅga	<b>লধ্যমন</b> ব <b>র্ম্বর</b> প্রমূধ্যমেন্দ্রেন্দ্রনানী	pure endeavour is a part of perfection.
4 Pr	īti-sambodhyaṅga	र्वाय-यःस्तर-र्वा-युट-रुव-ग्री- स्वाय-यःस्तर-र्वा-युट-रुव-ग्री-	pure joy is a part of perfection.
5 Pr	raśrabdhi-sambodhy ańga	94.2.8.4.4.mc.24.2c.84.	pure exercise is a part of perfection.

6 Samādhi-sambodhyanga	ઽ૾ૢ૽ઽ૽૽ઽ૽૾ૺૼૼૼૼૹઌ૽૽ૼ <b>ૢઌ</b> ૽૽૱ ૹ૱ૹઌ	pure ecstasy is a part of perfection.
7 Upekṣā-sambodhyaṅga	ସମ୍ବାନ୍ଧିକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଆଧାର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ	pure indifference or neutral state is a part of perfection.
XVI (40). दयन्य सदि प्रसम्पर	Ludla型とには、数に LHE NAMES  THE NAMES	S OF THE EIGHT BRANCHES OF IME WAY (EXCELLENT PATH).
ı Samyagdışti	लट.रचा.राष्ट्र.के.य	a very pure theory [right perception].
2 Samyaksamkalpa	अट.र्ना.संदे हेन्।स	a very pure judgment [right resolve].
3 Samyagvāk	अट.र्माराष्ट्रे.टम	a very pure [right] discourse or speech.
4 Samyakkarınanta	<b>ল</b> ে. ব্লান্ত্ৰ মেখা শূ সাহৰ	pure [right] intention in his works or actions.
5 Samyagājīva	थट:न्मायदे दर्जे च	purity [rightness] of life or the living of a very chaste life (pure).
6 Samyag-vyāyāma	<b>अट:र्म</b> 'यदे हैं त्र'य	very pure [right] practice or endeavour.
7 Samyaksmṛti	लट.रेच.सपु.रंथ.स	very clear [right] memory or recollection.
8 Samyaksamādhi	थट:दम्पयदे:दीट:टे:द्रीहेंद	pure [right], ecstasy or deep
o bamyaksamadm	1-11 4.1 ): 1-1	meditation.
XVII (42). ३४ र्घेश गुःनाट चनाः	में देश प्रते औद ता। Names of th	meditation.  HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (ŚRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.
	में देश प्रते औद ता। Names of th	HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (ŚRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the
XVII (42). १४ र्वेश मु न्यूट अन्	নী-ইন্ধান্ত্রীন্ত্রা Names of the A HEARER of the follo	HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (ŚRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times
XVII (42). १९४७ मुँ निराज्ञाः 1 Srotāpanna	지수하다고 Names of the follo	HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (ŚRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to
XVII (42). १४ विश गु नाट ज्ञनाः  1 Srotāpanna 2 Saptakṛd-bhava-parama	নী ইন্ধ : মান :	HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (ŚRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to generation. he that will be born or turn out
XVII (42). 多氧氧化的 和C 另中的 1 Srotāpanna 2 Saptakṛd-bhava-parama 3 Kulamkula	नै'रेझ'यदे'सिट'य। NAMES OF THE A HEARER OF THE FOLLO मुंब'र्', बुनायाय रे'स्'र्येनाय'गी'र्थेर्'य'यद'यर्'र्य	HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (ŚRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to generation.
XVII (42). 多有氧化的 和C 另一下 1 Srotāpanna 2 Saptakṛd-bhava-parama 3 Kulamkula 4 Sakṛdāgāmin	नै देश यदे से दाया Names of the A HEARER of THE FOLLO मुंज ' दुं जुनाश य दे ' सुं चे नाश में गुं शें द या यद यद्द य दे नाश दश दे नाश शुः शुं य यद माडे मा सुं दुं द य	HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (ŚRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to generation. he that will be born or turn out (of the stream) yet once again.
XVII (42). 多氧氧化的 和广思和 2 Saptakṛd-bhava-parama 3 Kulamkula 4 Sakṛdāgāmin 5 Ekavicita	नै देश यदे से दाया Names of the A HEARER of THE FOLLO मुंग रे जिनासाय के महार के प्राप्त के प्राप्	HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (ŚRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to generation. he that will be born or turn out (of the stream) yet once again. one with one interruption. not returning again (or not
XVII (42). 多利克利河 河下 医可证 Srotāpanna  2 Saptakṛd-bhava-parama  3 Kulamkula  4 Sakṛdāgāmin  5 Ekavicita  6 Anāgāmin	में देश यदे सिटाय। NAMES OF THE FOLLO माँग रे. जिस्ता स्था से सहस्र है से सहस्र है से स्था से सहस्र है से से सहस्र है से	HE DEGREES OF PERFECTION OF (ŚRĀVAKA), OR, IN GENERAL, OF WERS OF BUDDHA.  he that has commenced his course (entered into the stream). he that will come yet seven times to worldly existence. birth from generation to generation. he that will be born or turn out (of the stream) yet once again. one with one interruption. not returning again (or not turning out of the stream). he that has been entirely delivered from pain, in the interval

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	NAM
10 Anabhisamskāra-parinir- vāyin	*ITA
11 Ūrddhva-srotas	म्रोट्र
12 Kāyasākṣin	સુદ્ય
13 Śraddhānusārin	<b>5</b> 5'5
14 Dharmānusārin	ইয়া
15 Śraddhādhimukta	55'5
16 Dṛṣṭi-prāpta	শূর্থ
17 Samaya-vimukta	<b>ব্</b> ৰণ্
18 Asama[ya]vimukta	કુંશ: વૃજ્ઞ:
19 Prajñā-vimukta	.d≱ı.
20 Ubhayato-bhāga-vimukta	নাঠুহ
	.5

# য়৾৾ঢ়৾ঀৢৼয়ৼ৻ঀৼৣঢ়ৢ৾ঀৼয়য়৾ঀৼয়ৼ ড়৻ৼয়৻য়ৢ৻য়ৢ৻ঢ়**ঀ৻৸য়৻ঀঀ**য়৻ঀ

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

migration upwards.

bodily appearance [one whose witness is his body].

following faith (or a follower of faith only).

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

liberated by faith.

having found insight.

liberated after a certain time.

liberated without respect to time.

emancipated by knowledge or wisdom.

emancipated in both parts or ways.

XVIII (43). १४ विंश शें शें शें शें शें शें शें

14 Nandika

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

2	XVIII (43). <b>3직 되</b> 지 최 지 지 지	NAMES OF DIFFERENT (OR DISCIPL
I	Ājñāyakauņḍinya	गुन भेना में हु न
2	Kāsyapa	देर्-श्रद
3	Sări-putra	পুইন্ব-ন্ত
4	Maudgalyāyana .	स्रुट मार्ग मी य
5	Mahākātyāyana	<b>ग</b> र्दुदे सु केद से
6	Subhūti	र्यः वर्धेर
7	Pūrņamaitrāyaņīputra	चैभश्रस्त्रे चुःम्दार्
8	Aśvajit	र्र. च्या
9	Aniruddha	भ.रचीचीश.रा
to	Rāhula	ञ्च-पाठव-दिहॅव
	<b>→</b>	•-
ΙΙ	Ananda	गुन-दम्पर-व
12	Nanda	न्माद्र ने
13	Nandaka	नगद:बेन

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

the son of Sāri.

the son of Maudgala.

the great Kātyāyana (the great Scythianus?). chief (or excellent) wealth.

Pūrņa the son of Maitrāyaņī.

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

eclipse [caused] by the [loud-voiced] dragon [Rāhu]: name of Śākya's son, and of others.

the delight of all men (delicia generis humani).

joy or delight.

that makes glad or joyful.

that rejoices (himself).

15 Mahānāma	भैद केंद्र	of great name or reputation, the famous.
16 Cunda	<b>भूभ</b> चे	the exhorter.
17 Tişya	दूर्-स्व or सर-मित	the shining or bright (name of the eighth Nakṣatra or
		lunar mansion, in Tib. ਸ਼੍ਰੀਕ
		rgyal).
18 Upatişya	^გ .ঘূন	shining in a somewhat less degree.
19 Kolita	म्पट दश स्रुध	whence born?
20 Uruvilakāśyapa	द्येट कुंश ते ५ खुंट	Kāśyapa of Uruvila (a place abounding in tanks or ponds).
21 Nadikāśyapa	ૄૹ૽ _ૺ ૢૻૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻૢૢૢૻૢૢૢઌૻૢૢ૽ૺ	Nadi kāsyapa (the river Kasyapa).
22 Gayākāśyapa	गप्पदिन्सुट	Kāśyapa of Gayā.
23 Gavāmpati	ם:אב:אלש	the master or owner of cattle.
24 Vāṣpa	<b>चॅ</b> ८ <b>%</b> .त	steam or vapour.
25 Upasena	3.€	a subaltern, tribune.
26 Cūlapanthaka	तमःस्व पश्व	follower of inferior doctrine or of vulgar principles.
27 Mahāpanthaka	तमः क्रेनः च धृन	follower of higher doctrine, or principles.
28 Śronakoţiviniśa	मूँ पहुंद सुंक्षानु य के जुन	he that was born under the constellation of Śravaṇā, and is worthy of 20 crores.
29 Udayin	<b>५</b> इ.स.	the up-rising (or he from the east, or from Oude).
30 Sundarānanda	महिंग-द्याद	the beautiful merry one (or child).
31 Śroņakoţikarņa	र्ने निदरसुरिय इंग ने न	born in Śravaṇā with a crore of ears.
32 Subāhu	מט'בובר.	with a good hand or arm.
33 Udrāyaņa	क्ष्मार्क्केन 'णे' ख	the son of Udra.
34 Lavaņabhadrika	אַבַאים פר.	the handsome and good.
35 Upāli	के.चर.प्रांचर	he that turns near [clings close] or almost encompasses.
36 Mahākoṣṭha	म्राह्यसः ये हे	the paunch bellied, or the glutton.
37 Vakula	नःगाःत	Bakula.
38 Khadiravanika	श्रद्धं <b>दःये</b> चेशःत	dwelling in the woods, where the ground is turfy.
39 Svāgata	वेन्धः देट्स	the welcome one.
40 Mahāprajāpati	श्चे द्रमुदि यदम के के के व	the great lord of men, or all creatures, Brahma.

THE PERFECTIONS OF A SRAVAKA. 17			
41 [Mah <b>ā</b> prajāpati] Gautamī ,	भ्रु: त्मुदे: यत्मा ऋँ के दः सँ	Gautamī the great lord of men, creatures, etc., ([name of] an aunt of Śākya, and his chief nurse; the principal of female religious persons).	
42 Māyādevī	झ.स्.मु.ट्र्याम	the goddess Illusion. The [name	
43 Yaśodharā	नानाश दहें इस	of the] mother of Śākya.  the celebrated or renowned woman—[name of] the wife of Śākya.	
44 Gopā •	শন্ত্র্	the cherisher or keeper of the earth—[name of] the wife of Sākya.	
45 Utpalavarņā	धु इत्यदे सिर्व	having a colour like that of the Utpala flower.	
46 Dharmadinnā	<u>રૂ</u> જા.મુેશ.તુવ	a gift of virtue.	
XIX (44). ॐत् चैंश गुः ॲव ५५ है	NAMES OF THE GOOD O	QUALITIES OR PERFECTIONS OF A	
ı Kşīṇāsrava	3417.37.4	one whose defects have been put away.	
2 Niḥkleśa	क्रिंश्स्रेटश'स'सेर्'य	he is without the misery of vice.	
3 Vašībhūta	<b>५व</b> ८:५:गुरःय	he has obtained self-com-	
4 Suvimukta prajña	. বৃষাম্ব: বৃষাদু বৃষাধ্য	mand. one whose genius or understanding is highly evolved.	
5 Ājāneya	<u>इस्.चेश्राच</u>	knowing of everything.	
6 Mahā-nāga	त्रादः र्रो केषः र्यो	(he is like) the great elephant.	
7 Kṛta-kṛtya	<b>ব্র</b> .ব.বৃষ্:ব	he has done what was to be done.	
8 Kṛta-karaṇīya	<u> च</u> ुर:य:वुश:य	he has done the work.	
9 Apahṛta-bhara	দ্রম-ব্রম-ব	he has laid down the burden.	
10 Parikṣīṇa-bhava-saṁyojana	श्रेन्-यागुन-तुःश्चिर-त्र-ॲटस-शुः बर-य	his connexion with the material world is entirely at end.	
11 Anuprāpta-svakārtha	ন্ব্ৰানী ব্ৰুট্ৰ স্থা ব্ৰুবাধ	he has obtained his object.	
12 Samyagājūa-suvimukta- citta	অম:বৃদ্ধার্থ ঐশ্ব:শ্রীশ্রন শুশ্ব-বৃদ্ধার্থ শূর্মার্থ	he has an evolved mind for true or right knowledge.	
13 Sarva-cetovaśi-parama-pāra- mitā-prāpta	য়য়য়৾৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽ৢৢঀয়ৼয়য়৽ড়ৼঢ়ৣ৽৻য় য়৾ঀ৽য়৽ৼ৾য়৽ৼ৾৽য়৾ঀ৽য়৾ঀয়৽য়	he has found the most excel- lent kind of every mental faculty.	
14 Dharma-dhātu-kuśala	ट्रॅंश गुः ५ वैद्याय म्यून्य	he dwells in the root or source of morality (or in the supreme	
15 Dharma-rāja-putra	হুগ.ৠ.ঀ৾৸ৣয়	being).  he is a son of the spiritual	
16 Apagata-sarva-lābha-sat- kāra-citta	য়য়য় ^{৽ৡ৾} ৢৢ৾ৢৢ৾ৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢয়য়য় য়ৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢৢ	sovereign. his heart is devoid of the wish to obtain wealth and honour.	
-			

ואפעצפ	VII — UDMUAN—MAGDISH VOO.	ADCIART.
17 Su-pravrajita	ঐল্ব <b>ষ</b> :ধ্ব:ম্ব:ডুলুচ:ব	he entered fittingly into the religious order.
18 Su-prasampanna	ঐল্ <b>থান্য নেষ্ট্র</b> ব্য <b>ম</b> ট্রিল্ডান	he has been properly ordained (or consecrated as a priest or Gelong).
19 Paripūrņa-samkalpa	च <b>र्</b> चा'रा:्श्रेंटश:शुंह्चिश:रा	one whose wish is entirely ful- filled.
20 Nirvāņa-mārgāvasthita	युःदवःसशाप्तन्द्रशास्त्रःसम्भासः	he is on the way which leads to emancipation.
	चिष्ट्य.त	
21 Bahu-śruta	শ্বন্ধ্য ইশ্বন	he has heard much (is a much experienced person).
22 Śruta-dhara	बुँद्याय तहें दा	he retains what he has heard.
23 Śruta-sannicaya	রুখনো <b>নগন</b> াথনা	he has collected or accumulated what he has heard.
24 Sucintita-cintin	जुम्बारा स्टायसम्स्राया स्रोसस्य	he considers again or reflects on the well-meditated things.
25 Subhāṣita-bhāṣin	ঐশ্ <b>ষ</b> ∶য়≺:সূষ:য়:বা≣্ব:য	one who speaks of things well-spoken of.
26 Sukṛta-karmakārin	नुभाराम्य नियास्य स्थानु ।	he does well-done works.
27 Aśu-prajña	ঀ৾য়'ৼয়'য়ৢৼ৾৽য়	[having] a quick understanding or wit or apprehension.
28 Janana [Dhāvana]-prajña	পৃথ:২ব:পর্টুদ্রাধা:ব	[having] a swift apprehension (ingenium velox).
29 Tikṣṇa-prajña	विशासवार्चेन	[having] an acute understanding (ingenium aculum).
30 Niḥsaraṇa-prajña	તુનુદ વદ્યે બેશ રવ હવ	having an original wit.
31 Nivedhika-prajña	देश:सर:पत् _य द:सदे:वेश:रच:ख	[lmving] a real wit or understanding.
32 Mahā-prajña	ब्रेशन्त्र हेन	[having] great understanding (ingenium magnum).
33 Pṛthu-prajña	g*1.72.MC%1.71	[having] an extensive under- standing (ingenium extensum).
34 Gambhīra-prajña	र्वश्र-द्रश:≅यःत	[having] a profound under- standing (ingenium profun- dum).
35 Asama-prajña	ঀ৾য়ৼয়য়৽য়ৼয়৾ৼয়	[having] an incomparable understanding.
36 Prajñā-ratna-samannāgata	. বৃষ-ম্ব-ম্ব-ম্-র-ম্ব-ম	with an excellent understanding.
37 Parama-dṛṣṭa-dharma- sukha-vihāra-prāpta	য়৾য়ৄ৾৾ঢ়৾৻য়৻ঀ৾৻ৼৄ৾য়৻য়৻য়য়৾য়৻য়৻য়য়ড়য়৻ য়ঀৣ৾৻য়ড়ৣ৾য়৸য়য়য়৻য়	he has found his chief hap- piness in the contemplation of moral things.
38 Mahā-dakṣiṇā-pariśodhaka	ळॅब ॲंटरा शु ब्रुटः च केब च	the great purifier of offerings.
39 Praśānta-caryā-patha-sam- panna	য়ৣ৾৲৻৸য়ৼয়ৼৢ৾৾৽ঀ৾৻য়৻য়ৢ৻ৼয়ৢয়৻ য়৾ঀ৸৻৸	with a perfectly mild behavious or having sedate manners.

40	Mahā- kṣānti-saurata - sama- nugata	न <u>ब</u> ेर्-स-र्-र-रेश-स-केन्-से-र-र-स्न-स
<b>41</b>	Tathāgatājñā-supratipanna	रे.च्रेर.चा.वेचार्यायहे.चगादायः
		ଐ <b>୶</b> '5ୃ୕ଶୁମ୍ବଷ'ୟ
42	Paripūrņa-śukla-dharma	क्रेशन्गर राज्यासासु हिंग्रास
43	Dṛṣṭa-dharma	<b>कें</b> श सर्वे <b>र</b> न
44	Supratipanna Bhagavataḥ śrāvaka-saṅgha	নউন্ন:ভ্ৰেনেব্ৰ:শূী:গুৰ:র্থ্য:শূী:ব্দী:
	siavaka-sangna	<b>ત</b> ર્યું હોમાં શાસ કર્યું નાયા સ
45	Nyāya-pratipanna	ইলা <b>গ্ৰ</b> ম-ভূলাগ্ৰ
46	Ŗju-pratipanna	इस्स्र्रिल्म्स्य
47	Sāmīci-pratipanna	পর্বিংন ভিনাকান
<del>4</del> 8	Anudharmacārin	कुल.रट.हुस.श.सवेश.तर.हुँर.त
<b>4</b> 9	Dharmānudharma - prati- panna	कुरा.यट.हरा.श.सरीय.तपु.पुराजा.
50	Anāvaraņa - samādhi - praņi- dhi-jñāna	र्डेब-स्टबाया-सेन-प्रति-देट-ट्र-ट्रेब- ड्रिब-संटबाया-सेन-प्रति-देट-ट्र-ट्रेब- ब्रिबाया-स

having great patience and courage.

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

accomplished in candid virtue or good morals.

he has perceived the moral doctrine.

well-entered (initiated) into the united body of the Śrāvakas, or disciples of Bhagavān.

he has perceived what is right or proper.

he has perceived what is upright.

he has perceived what equity or justice is.

he acts according to the moral law or behaves himself honestly.

he has perceived that the moral doctrine agrees with the moral laws.

he knows the place of prayer, the deep meditation exempt from the miseries of vice.

#### 

ı Pāmśukūlika	सुना दर ब्रिंद स	clothed in rags picked up from dung-hills.
2 Tricīvarika	देशम्बारामाश्चराय	having three religious garbs.
3 Nāmacika [Nāmatika]	द्वेदःस्य	clothed or clad in felt.
4 Paiņḍapātika	বর্মির-স্ক্রিমঝান	living on alms.
5 Ekāsanika	<b>মূৰ</b> নাউমান	having only one mat.
6 Khalupaścād-bhaktika	≅থ-বুঁধ-ধু-দুৰ্ব	taking no food a second time (on the same day).
7 Āraņyaka	<b>न</b> र्नेत्रयः	living in a solitary place (in a desert or monastery).
8 Vṛkṣamūlika	<u> </u>	living or dwelling at the foot of (or under) a tree.
9 Abhyavakāśika	রু:শ্ব:মेব্:খ	having no cover or shelter.
10 Śmaśānika	र्-हिर्म	living in a cemetery or among burial places.

living in a small square tent
where there is room only for
a single person to sit crosslegged.

12 Yathāsamstīrika

স্কুইম্কুম্ম

who accommodates himself as

XXI (47). देश सुन्त्र प्रमानी सिद्धा NAMES OF THE SIX RECOLLECTIONS.

**থ**েথ.ৠধ্রে.ঐ.ইথ.ব 1 Buddhānusmrti the remembering of Buddha. ट्रेश.ड्रेश.श.२४.रा 2 Dharmānusmrti remembering the moral doctrine remembering the collective नमो'प्रक'हेशासु'र्क'य 3 Sanghanusmrti body of saints or priesthood. **&्रिय**'हिम्रहा हैसा हा '5हा प remembering morality (or good 4 Sīlānusmṛti morals). मोर्टे. य. हेश श.र ४.र ४ 5 Tyāgānusmrti remembering gifts or charity. **अ.**हेश.श.24.त 6 Devatānusmrti the remembering of the gods.

XXII (54). 회계(지축 중화'지축 최다 | Names of the several kinds of vehicles or principles in philosophy.

ब्रेमाधाकेबारी 1 Mahayana the great vehicle or principle. the vehicle of a self-saint (a 2 Pratyeka-Buddha-yāna hermit or Rsi). the vehicle of a Śrāvaka or ७४ वेंश गि वेमाय 3 Śrāvakayāna hearer of a Buddha. the low or mean vehicle or विमाधारमञ्ज 4 Hinayana principle. a principle lasting but one day के हैं निर्देश वेगाय 5 Prādešikavāna or very short time.1 विमाधाःगरेमाः of one vehicle or principle. 6 Ekayāna

XXIII (69). בֿקיבול יקאָן אָל אָר | Names of the five classes of science.

श्चेदे रेगाय the science of sounds or words. I Śabda-vidyā मार्यः द्वासारमारा logic or philosophy, 2 Hetu-vidyā the doctrine of mysteries (or बदः (र्<u>र</u>ेक): रेमाःय 3 Adhyātma-vidvā theology). medicine, or the art of curing নাই্ট্র-ইন্য্য 4 Cikitsā-vidyā diseases. the science of mechanical arts चे वे.मा⊀श.णे.र्नमाःस 5 Śilpakarmastha-vidyā (technology).

XXIV (204). देना अत्राप्त नित्रापति नित्रापति नित्रापति नित्रापति प्रति । Names of the 18 classes of science.

্য Gandharva ইম্'ই music.

2 Veśika বুদ্বিশ্বরম the manner of copulation.

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

3 Varņa	হুৰ প্ৰথ	painting or dyeing, implements for painting or dyeing.
4 Sāmkhya	ग्रह्मा उन्	counting or reckoning.
5 Śabda	स्य	the science of sounds or words.
6 Cikitsita	म्ब्रॅं-५४५	physic, the art of curing.
7 Nīti	ইম'শ্রেশ্বম	ethics, manners and usages.
8 Śilpa	되고 기교	mechanical arts.
9 Dhanurveda	न् ^{र्येद्} श:5्यु5	instruction in archery.
ro Hetu	শ্5র ঠিশ্বখ	syllogism, logic, philosophy.
II Yoga	इयात्र्वेर	abstract meditation, spiritual worship of God.
12 Śruti	র্জ্যম	hearing of scriptures or holy writ.
13 Smṛti	<u> </u>	recollection; law.
14 Jyotişa	শ্ব-মেণ্ড- <u></u>	astronomy and astrology.
15 Gaņita	<b>উ</b> শ	reckoning, counting; mathematics.
16 Māyā	<u> শূদার্থ</u> ম	illusion.
17 Purāṇa	<u>ই</u> ৰ-ন্ত্ৰী-মনগ	ancient legendary history, mythology.
18 Itihāsaka	[ৄ] পূৰ্ননূত্ৰনৰ	history.
22		

XXV (209). 직자 결국 미정피어지리 최도 | NAMES OF THE LITERATURE OF THE BRĀHMAŅAS.

I Rg Veda국제 구출도 개발 국제 경도the doctrine of veracity.2 Vajur Veda최종도 결국 개발 국제 경도ditto of sacrifices or offerings.3 Sāma Veda청국 중제 대한국제 경도ditto of sweet language.4 Atharva Veda친구 전쟁도 제국 국민국 대학국 대학국ditto of keeping or defending the world.

XXVI (105). वृत्र हिन्द्रियाचर त्युदाचित अन्यामाचार महिन्द्राणी होता | Names of the 12 categories, or the 12 branches of dependent (or causal) concatenation.

ı Avidyā	ম'ইনা'্ন	ignorance.
2 Samskāra	<b>५</b> ५:डे <b>५</b>	representation or notion [im- pression].
3 Vijñāna	₹ম. <b>ব৴</b> .৳য়.ব	cognition.
4 Nāma rūpa	श्रीट:र्टामी हुन श	name and body (or object) [name and form].

5 Śaḍāyatana	ક્ર્યું અઠે૬:5ૂન	the six senses.
6 Sparśa	देम <u>ा</u> म	touch.
7 Vedanā	र्केंन:च	perception [?] or sensation.
8 Tṛṣṇā	শ্বিশ্ব	desire or affection.
9 Upādāna	ন্বৰ,ন	ablation [abstraction] or taking away.
10 Bhava	<u> </u>	existence.
II Jāti	্রা মূ	birth.
12 Jarā-maraņa	ন্য'প	old age and death.

## XXVII (166). 독대왕자중국지원왕자 NAMES OF THE GREAT RSIS (SAGES).

,	1. 7 7 7 000 designation 1	ini oniii icito (onota).
ı Su-śruta	ঐশ্বয়:ব্রুষ	the well-heard (or celebrated).
2 Hārita	ક્રૅટ. <u>ફ</u> ્રું.વું.વે	Harit's son (son of the green blue).
3 Hariścandra	शे⊏मों:ह्वं:म	lion-10001.
4 Bhṛgu	दव <u>्</u> रश्चेंद्रः	who abandons evil.
5 Dhanvantari	<b>ゴハ・スカナ</b>	burning or shining on the plain.
6 Jātu karņa	ন্যু'ন্ধুশৃষ্য'র্	with a red mark on his ear.
7 Bhela	শ্রীহেশ তব্	having a raft or boat.
8 Kāśyapa	ટુંશ.શુંદ.વ	keeper of light.
9 Agasti	£:15	the hill-rat.
10 Sanātana	म्थिट.र्टेट.	the firm, the permanent.
11 Sanatkumāra	णुब हो ५ मा बें ऋ कु	the all-making young prince, (or the young man that is busy always).
12 Khāranādin	শ্নু'ব্ৰাদী'ব্ৰ	the son of the strong-voiced (ass).
13 Atreya	কুঁপ প্র	son of one who knows the courses.
14 Prajāpati	<del>ब्र</del> ्डें'द्गु'च्दम	lord of men.
15 Parāśara	ইবহা ^{নু} নিম্নু হ	born of the rib-side.
16 Kapilamaharşi	<u> </u>	Kapila, the great Rṣi (yellow- ish white).
17 Kaṇādamaharṣi	र्टार्ड्स्टरक्ष्य.त्र.चीड्रची.चय	Kaṇāda, the great Rṣi (eating some small grains).
18 Akşapāda	म्ट.सम्। उ	with eyes on his feet.

	NAMES OF ANOTHER CLA	DITTATAD, 20
19 Vyāsa	<u> </u>	the copious or abundant.
20 Bharadvāja	নু'ম'র্ক্সুম'মর্ক্রব	the sign of plenty.
21 Vaśiṣṭha	म्। इस्। स्र केंग	the chief abode.
22 Nārada	ন্থ <b>ম</b> 'ন্ত্ৰীপ'ন্ত্ৰী'ন্ত্ৰ	Narada's son.
23 Agniveśa	শু.ঘঙ্ডুৰ,পেইনা	incarnated [entered life] under that planet.
24 Aranemi	ફેર <b>લ</b> 'મું'સુ'દુ <b>ં</b>	a felly (of spokes).
XXVIII (167). 활기	नी भाष्य में दे सीट । Names of and	CIENT LEARNED MEN (SANSKRIT UPĀ- PRINCIPAL, PROFESSOR, TEACHER).
1 Nāgārjuna	स्युन	he who prepares the Nāgas.
2 Nägāhvaya	मुर्अ वेर्	called on by a Nāga.
3 Ārya-deva	प्रमाश-स- <u>ल</u>	the excellent or honourable lord.
4 Ārya-Asanga	त्यम्बर्यः वेचित्रः सेन्	the venerable unhindered.
5 Vasubandhu`•	<b>ন</b> নুসামান্ট্ৰ	a kinsman of wealth or riches.
6 Āryaśūra	त्यन्। श्यः स्थतः च	the excellent champion.
7 Aśvaghosa	5 ች5	with a horse's voice.
8 Dignāga	द्वेन्।स्यादः	an elephant of the ten corners of the world.
9 Dharmapāla	<u>જૂશ.શ</u> ્રુંદ.	a defender of the faith.
10 Dharmakīrtti	ठेंश'म्।म्ब	of renowned virtue or piety.
11 Sthiramati	ন্ত্ৰ ⁻ ন <b>5</b> ব	with a firm or steady mind.
12 Sanghabhadra	<b>८</b> र्ब.चड्रा.	the good union or collection.
13 Guṇaprabha	ॲंब [.] 5ब.वेर	a splendour of good qualities.
14 Vasumitra	<b>ব</b> ট্টদা:বঞ্জ	a friend of riches.
15 Guṇamati	व्यन: ५४ हिं में इ	good qualities (and) prudence.
16 Śākyabuddhi	পুণ্ড ব্র	with the understanding of Śā- kya.
17 Devendrabuddhi	<u>ड्र</u> ी:र्नयट:ब्रॅ	having an understanding like that of the ruler of the gods (Indra).
18 Jñānagarbha	એ:વેશ-ફ્રેંદ-સૅ	essence of wisdom.
19 Santaraksita	ଵୖୣ୕୷ୡୖୢୡ୕	keeping the tranquillity (of his mind).
20 Candragomi	বর্ত্ত্বশ্ন ^{স্ক্র} ব	the venerable moon.

21 Buddhapālita	প্রধ্যে-মূর্	defended by Buddha (god).
22 Bhāgya (or Bhavya)	শ্বন <b>্ত</b> ৰ	the fortunate.
23 Vararuci	মর্ক্রন্'র্থ্ব	chief desire (or delight).
24 Pāṇini	न है दे	Panini.
25 Patañjali	कुर.झॅट.	fallen into water.
26 Candrakīrtti	<u>च</u> .चंनाश	the celebrated moon.
27 Vinītadeva	र्वायः ह्य	the mild lord.
28 Nanda	दमा <b>द</b> ें इमा <b>द</b> ें	joy, delight.
29 Dharmottara	র্কুম:মর্কুন	the chief of morality (or chief virtue).
30 Śākyamitra	् ्रगु:रःवेशमञ्ज	a friend and acquaintance of Sākya.
31 Jñānadatta	ल.चेंब.चेंब	a gift of wisdom (or given by wisdom).
32 Prabhākarasiddhi	र्देन:बुे <b>न</b> :बुव	a perfect light-maker (sun).
33 Śīlabhadra	८८. ^{क्} थं,चबर. <u>स</u> ्	good moral conduct.
34 Damstrasena	<b>୶</b> ଌୖ୕୕୳ୣୖଽ	an army of the tusky [ones].
35 Dharmatrāta	ર્કેશ:શ્રુંનશ	defended by virtue.
36 Viśeșamitra	<b>डिर.तर.</b> चलेश.चक्रेर	a particular friend.
37 Ravigupta	ৡ. <b>প</b> .রুঝ.ন	a hidden sun.
38 Vābhaṭa	य विश्व	the enemy's (or a father's) slave.

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

1 Tirthakara	<i>सुः</i> द्रेम् शः ट्र <del>ी</del>	determinism or a determinist.
2 Tīrthika	शुःश्रेमारा उत	a determinist.
3 Arāḍha-kālāma	<del>ક્</del> ર્યું ફલા તુંદ્ર ખું. તું. રેદાવસુદ	"far flying," the artist's son.
4 Udrako-rāmaputra ¹	ઽઽ <b>ૹ</b> ૽૱ઌ૽૿ૢ૽૾ૡૢ૽૽ૢૢૹૣ૽૽ૢૹૣ૽ૺઽ	he that excels (or does more) the gladdener's son.
5 Mîmāṁsaka	<b>र</b> भुँरें यः य (क्वुँरे)	the examiner, tryer or discriminator.
6 Vaiśeșika	नुः त्रमान्य	the particularizer.
7 Sāmkhya	নাুদ্ধান্তৰ্'থ	the numerist.
8 Lokāyata	<b>८</b> इमा-देश-कुट:सक्य	that has rejected the world (thrown it far away).

² MS. reads ८६म हेन मुट पन प

9 Kaṇāda	বাইবাধা:ওব or বাইবাধা:রব	eating or living on small grains.
10 Parivrājaka	<b>૾ૢૻૢૢૢૢૼ</b> ૺ૽૽ૢૢૼ	going every where, a peregri- nator, a vagrant.
11 Vaidya	ञ्चेत्र'य	a physician, a follower of the Vedas.
12 Pāṣaṇḍika [?]	<b>শ'ম</b> ৰ্ক্তৰ্'ডৰ্	the marvellous.
13 Śaiva	ଜ୍ୟ ସ	a follower of Śiva.
14 Pāśupata	ब्रुनास न्त्रना स	a follower of Śiva (the owner or master of the beasts).
15 Kapālin	ब्रॅ-पारब	carrying with him a skull.
16 Acelaka	में इंग्डोर्	the (going) naked.
17 Nirgrantha	দ্য <b>উম:ব্র</b> :ঘ	the unprincipled, a gymnosophist.
r8 Kṣapaṇa	त्रर मुेर स	the finisher [one who has done
19 Arhat	मर्केन् देश	with the world]. worthy of respect.
20 Mahāvratin	ন্ <b>শে. জু</b> শ্ৰাক কৰা হৈছিল	of excellent manners (a follow- er of Śiva).
21 Rāmavratin	द्रान्द्रसः द्वेदः गुःच दुः सः बुवासः उत	of the religious observances of Rāma (the glad maker).
22 Mṛgaśṛṅgavratin	.व.२५.चर्षा. <b>बे</b> चश.६४	he that imitates the stag or hart in his behaviour.
23 Kṛṣṇamukha	दे दिन	he with a black face.
24 Mayūravratin	য়৾৾৾ঀৢ৾৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀৼৣ৾ঀ৻ড়ৢঀ	he who walks or behaves himself like a peacock.
25 Pāṇḍarabhikṣu	र्श्वेद य दग्र र वे	the white mendicant.
26 Tridaṇḍin	<b>৲</b> ঢ়ৢ৾৸৸ৢৢৢ৸য়ৢয়৽য়	he that carries three staffs or rods.
27 Ekadaņģin	<i>ব্</i> ট্রিদা'দ্যু'দাউদা'ম	he that carries one staff.
28 Dvidaņģin	<b>र</b> ट्रीमाम्गुःमार्रेशःय	he that carries two staffs.
29 Gośrngavratin	ন্নাদ্যত্ত্বী নেকুম (ৰুশাঝ ডব	he that walks like a horned ox, or carries an ox-horn with him.
30 Keśolluñchana	취. <b>선</b> 입내고 or 취.너 입내. 요약	with dressed (or roughly

#### श्रः हेमाशः उवःमीः हुँवः यः दुनाःमीः श्रेटः । THE NAMES OF THE SIX TIRTHIKA TEACHERS.

देर्सुट हेंग्सिश वुर he that makes perfect, the lightı Pürnakāsyapa keeper. a parivrājaka (or mendicant). 2 Maskarigośāliputra the son of him that was born in a neat stall (or cow-shed). 3 Sañjayivairațțhiputra the very victorious, the son of the noise maker. 4 Ajitakeśakambala

भ्र.सभ्र.सैर्ट्र.ज.च.क्र the invincible, wearing a garb of hair.

picked) hair on his head.

26 SANSKRIT—TIBETAN -ENGLISH VOCABULARY.		
5 Kakudakātyāyana	गा ५२ : सु देना छन	Kātyāyana with a black spot [with a hump].
6 Nirgranthajñātiputra	महिरामुःयाम्बेरमीःय	the unprincipled (or gymnoso- phist), the son of a kinsman.
XXXI (170). तिहिर वेश क्रुर वदे	•	S OF THE DESCENDANTS (OR
	HIE UNIVERSAL (OR CAKRAVARTTI)	MONARCIIS.
ı Mahā sammata	अदः <u>रा</u> श्यनुष्यः	carried (or honored) by the multitude.
2 Rocana	देर्-अईश	a beautiful light (or lustre).
3 Kalyāņa	र्मो'न	virtue.
4 Vara kalyāņa	<u> न्मो'सर्क</u> ेम	chief virtue.
5 Upauṣadha	मोर्शे हुँदः त्रामाध	the eminent penitent or with true repentance.
6 Mūrdhata	ब्र <u>ी</u> जे. श्रीश	born of the crown of the head.
7 Māndhātṛ	<b>୮.ଜା</b> ୟ.ସି	"suck from me" ("I am the nurse").
8 Caru	शर्देश.त	the beautiful, handsome.
9 Upacaru	कें स्रोहेंस	(Ar. [[]] hasan.) the somewhat beautiful.
10 Carumata	श्राह्य	(Ar. [حَسِن] hosayn). who possesses or has beauty
11 Muci	<b>ゴ5</b> に'ゴ	abandoned, forsaken; or freed, liberated.
12 Mucilinda	<b>ಸ</b> ರ್∫.ಸತ್ತ್ವ.	he who has received the for- saken.
13 Śakuni	. 9 गार्च	Śakuni.
14 Mahāśakuni	. <del>१</del> .मृ.दे हेद चे	the great Śakuni.
15 Kuśa	<b>ત્ર</b> .ત	Kuśa.
16 Upakuśa	કુ [.] ત્રદ્ધ.તી.ત	that comes near to Kuśa or resembles much to ditto.
17 Mahākuśa	णुः, व : केव : बॅ	the great Kuśa.
18 Sudarśana	जुनाश अर्ह्येट.	well-looking.
19 Mahāsudaršana	विमाधाः अर्वेदः क्रेवः च	the great well-looking one
20 Vamaka	मोर्डे. होत्य	the curer of hurt (or of vomiting).
21 Angiras	'वेटा.केंब	having a crystal.
22 Bhṛgu	दब <u>्</u> ट्यूट.	one who forsakes evil.

23 Meru

24 Nyanku

the vast mass (Olympus).

one who certainly goes away.

THE CARRAVARITI MONARCHS.		
25 Praṇada	<b>৴</b> য়ৢ'য়ৢৢয়ৢৢয়ৢয়	one who has uttered a very loud sound.
26 Mahāpraṇāda	<b>৴</b> ঢ়'ৢয়ৣ'ঢ়য়ৣঀঌ'৾৾৾৾ঌ৾ঀ৾	the great one who has uttered a very loud sound.
27 Śańkara	বই ব্রী	he who makes happy.
28 Diśāmpati	ট্রনিষ:বন্দা	the lord of the ten corners of the world.
29 Reņu	ַּלַמִיק <b></b> בּר.	dust, sweet powder.
30 Bharata	<u>কু</u> ম:ট্রু <b>ব</b>	he who makes copious or pleutiful.
31 Mahā deva	झक्रिने	the great god or lord.
32 Nemi	<b>গ্ৰ</b> 'ট্ৰুণ	periphery or circumference; felloe.
33 Bhīma	<b>५</b> ६मा शः तुर	the dreadful or terrific.
34 Bhimaratha	<b>त्रेन्</b> शन्त्रः	the terrific car or chariot.
35 Śataratha	ঀৼৼয়য়ৢয়	he with a hundred chariots.
36 Daśaratha	.ব <u>্রী হ'র ব্</u> যুখ	he with ten chariots.
37 Pañcāla-rāja	ज्ञ.यह्रयः <b>योजः</b> ग्रा	the king of Pañcāla.
38 Kalinga-rāja	ग'लट'म्द्रे'मुंभ'र्ये	the king of Kalinga.
39 Asmaka-rāja	অেধ্নু শ্বি ক্রু ম ম	the king of Asmaka.
40 Kaurava-rāja	<u>ૹ</u> ૢૻૢૢૢ૽ૠ૾ૢૹૣઌ૽૽ૢ૿૽ઌૢૢ૾ૢ૽૱૽ૺૼ	the king of the disagreeable voice (country).
41 Kapāla-rāja	वेर्-य उन्नी कुय ये	the king with a skull, &c.
32 Gaya-rāja	<b>ਗ਼ੵ੶ੑੑੵ</b> ਫ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼੶ਗ਼ੵ੶ਜ਼ੵੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑਲ਼੶ਖ਼ૼૼ	the prince of Gaya (a harmonious song).
43 Magadha-rāja	ૹૻ૽ઌૺઽ૿ઌ૾૽ૺઌ૽ૺઌ૽ૻ૽ૼ	the king of Magadha (or of
.44 Tāmalibhaka-rāja	ઽૢૻૹઌ૽ૺૺ <i>૽</i> ૢૣ૽ૢ૽ૡ૽ૺ _{૽૽ૼ} ઌ૽ૻૼ	the Maga dominions). the king of Tamalibha. ¹
45 Ikṣvāku-rāja	<del>ૄ</del> ૽ૺઌ૽ૹૻ૽૱ૻૻૠઌ૾ૺઽ૽ૠ	the king Ikṣvāku (of the sugar- cane race).
46 Virūḍhaka	<b>়</b> খন্থ-শুধ-মূ	the tall man, or man of high
47 Simha hanu	श्रेट्स में प्रमूब	descent.  having a jaw like that of a
48 Śuddhodana	≅श.चेश्ट.	lion. clean meat or food.
49 Śuklodana	3815MZ	white meat or food.
50 Droṇodana	রু মু-স্থ	a drona $(\frac{1}{20}$ of a bushel) of meat or food.
51 Amṛtodana	ন বুব:স্ক: ৰথ	ambrosia (or nectar) food.
52 Siddhārtha	र्ने मुन्य	fulfilled with (true meaning) one whose desires have been fulfilled].

i Probably Tāmaliptakarāja ਨੂੰ ਲਾਕੇ 'ਤ੍ਰੇ ਜੂਕ' ਹੈਂ the king of Tāmralipta

53 Nanda	न्नादः व	joy or delight.
54 Tişya	<u> </u>	(name of a bright star) shin- ing with a lustre.
55 Bhadrika	य <b>डट.</b> र्जर	the beneficent, the good.
56 Mahānāma	श्रद:क्रेव	of great renown.
57 Aniruddha	প্রবেদ্যাদাস্থান	the unhindered.
58 Ānanda	गुद:रमाद:वॅ	the delight of all.
59 Devadatta	ঐধ্য. ট্রিব	given by a god.
60 Rāhula	ञ्च'म्बरुद्दित्	eclipse caused by the dragon [Rāhu]. Name of Śākya's son who was born at the time of a lunar eclipse.
XXXII (174).   जुंबार्चे सवाय	ਕੈ.ਕੈਟਾਂ Names of (ordinary)	COMMON KINGS OR PRINCES.
ı Răjā Sahasrānīka	<u> ज</u> ्ञातः ये देशमा श्रेंदः <b>य</b>	the king that keeps a thou- sand soldiers.
2 Rājā Śatānīka	चैल.तू.र्था.च्यै.त	the king that keeps one hundred soldiers.
3 Rājā Brahmadatta	<u>च</u> ील. <u>ज</u> ु.क्ट्रश.तश.चीब	the king given by Brahma.
4 Rājā Ananta nemi	<u> এ</u> দ. <u>সূ.</u> প্ন. <u>বি</u> Հ.শয্ <b>ধ.</b> .পথ	the prince of an unlimited cir- cumference.
5 Rājā Vimbisāra	ग्रीय:र्ग्राम ईम श.४३/श्रीट:र्ग्	the king of bodily essence.
6 Rājā Pradyota	म्रील.सू.रच.शैट.	the illustrious prince.
7 Rājā Prasenajit (for : pra- sannajit)	<u> য</u> ুম: <u>সু</u> ম্মম:শ্রুম	the king of a brilliant victory (or who has overcome an army).
8 Udayana vatsa rāja	मील.मू.चेर.सपू.च	Vatsarāja, the son of the king of the Orient.
9 Kṛki rāja	ক্রমে ইন্দ্রী দী	Kṛki (an ancient rājā in Benares).
10 Śrenika or Śriiga	1 <u>3.</u> <u>8</u> cs	exercised, or well practised in the mechanical arts.
11 Aśoka	<i>सु</i> :प्दु:सेर्'स	without grief, exempt from pain.
12 Śāntivāhana	अवर दर्गे लेख _।	he who has entered the carriage for the journey to salvation.
13 Kanişka	ग'रो'भ्रे or ग'रे'P	Kanișka.
XXXIII (175). क्रु.मशेटमी तु	THE PANDAVAS OR DESCENDAN' WHI	TS OF PÄŅŅU (THE YELLOWISH TE).
ı Yudhişthira	नाप्युत्र दिर वह्दाय	standing firm in the field of battle.
2 Bhīmasena	<b>८</b> हम्बराङ्गे	a dreadful (or terrific) army [host].

THE DEGREES OR CLASSES AMONG MEN. 29			
		3 MEN. 29	
3 Nakula	ইশ্বাধারী	the ignoble.	
4 Sahadeva	झ.चडश	together with god, or assisted by a god.	
5 Arjuna	শ্বিশ্বস্থ্র	the white one, or the obtainer of the empire.	
XXXIV (176). भेदे:देश'यदे:	THE NAMES OF THE DEGRE	EES OR CLASSES AMONG MEN.	
ı Rājan	नुषार्थे	a prince, king, sovereign.	
2 Pārthiva	শ্বব্ৰ or এইই-্ৰীস-ব	the master or owner of the land, a king.	
3 Rājā kṣatriya-mūrddhā- bhiṣikta	चभैंद्र.च चैंज.हाू.चेंज.हचीश.हीं. <u>च</u> ू.षश.देवट.	a king of the military or royal tribe solemnly inaugurated.	
4 Yuva rāja	<u>ਸ</u> ੀਯ. <b>ਕ੍</b> ਧ	a regent, a deputy king.	
5 Maṇḍalika rāja	শ্রম ব্র	the rājā, or ruler of a district.	
6 Sāmanta rājāmātya	হ্বন্ত্ৰানান্ত্ৰশ্বন্ত্ৰ্ব্ৰ্য্	a subordinate rājā, a dignitary officer.	
7 Koṭṭa rāja	<u> নিপপ্র,ট্রী-দীল,লু, রেপ. দীল, র্বথ</u>	the rājā of a fort or castle, a petty chief.	
8 Mantrin veś <b>m</b> ādhy <b>a</b> kṣa.	<b>୶</b> ୮:ଲୁଁକି'उन	a minister of domestic affairs.	
9 Mahāmātra	ङ्गाकेबार्यात्मान्निकारा	a chief minister.	
10 Mantrin	नगदः वार्नेन्। सः (नगदः ह्वित्)	a minister or counsellor.	
ıı Amātya	ब्रेन य	an officer, a magistrate.	
12 Purohita	ম্বুর'র'ন্বি	a minister or chief priest of a rājā, a spiritual adviser.	
13 Rājanaka ¹	<u> ବ୍ୟୁ ଶ୍</u> ରିକ୍	an officer.	
14 Daṇḍa mukhya or Daṇḍa nāyaka	<u> </u>	an officer who executes punishment.	
15 Senāpati	<b>रक्षमा यर्</b> म	the lord of an army, general.	

16 Senādhipati, adhyakṣa

17 Adhyakşa

18 Atavika

19 Antarvasika

20 Śāntivigrahika

বল্ধ-দ্রিই-ন্র্ন

ৰ্দ্যেই শ্ৰ

a commander-in-chief.

ditto.

superintendent of forests.

a superior [official] for the interior or domestic affairs.

an officer for the ordinance and correspondence.

21 Gaṇanāpati	ફ્રેશ'મું લેંગ	master of accounts, an accountant; calculator; an
22 Gaṇaka mahāmātra	रेश सम्बद्धेन चे	astrologer. a chief accountant; or a chief
23 Akṣapatrālika 1	<u> ५५:५में ५:ग्र</u> ी:क्रेश:घ	astrologer. an accountant of expenses.
24 Pratihāra	ब्रे-५यॅब्-क्रेब-यॅ	a chief tribune.
25 Dharmādhikaraņa	ळेंबा:नविदार्श्वेर्:य	acting according to the law.
26 Pradeșți	ଜ୍ୟ:ऊ:य	an arbiter, umpire, judge.
27 Nāyaka	लभक्तेय, हो, हो द्येंब, इ	an arbitrator, director, president.
28 Aśvapati	ক্রবম-শূ-নূ	the chief groom, or superintendent of [horse].
29 Pīlupati	५णें-भी:स	chief treasurer.
30 Gajapati	म्पट से के दे	a superintendent of elephants.
31 Narapati	মন্ব্র, ক্রুমার্য	the master of men, a sover- eign.
32 Koṭṭa-pāla	<b>£</b> .	the overseer of a fort (or of the hay) [?].
33 Anta-pāla	<u> </u>	the overseer of a field or sugar- cane plantation [?].
34 Durga-pāla	हूट.ब्रैट.	the keeper of a fort or castle.
35 Śresthin	र्हें देश	a chief merchant; a trader.
36 Viṣaga²	<u> સુભ'5્રોને</u>	the chief of a place or village.
37 Pati	বব্দার্থ	a proprietor, owner, master, lord.
38 Nagara-pati	ŶĸŶ	a mayor or chief magistrate of
39 Grāma-pati	<u> ज</u> ॅट:५२ॅव	a town or city the chief or master of a village.
40 Paura-vyavahārika	मॅ्टमी:ब्र	a police officer, the superintendent of a mahala.
41 Nâyaka	<b>ब्र</b> प्रशेष	the chief of a tribe.
42 Niyuktaka	<del>ଟୁ</del> ⊏'ପ∰୍ଧ'ପ	an elected [appointed] officer.
43 Ghatavolagra [M. Bhata-	स्त्रिंग नी द	[?]
volāgra] 44 Samāhartṛ	ধূ5'ৰ	chief revenue officer.
45 Praśāstṛ	মর্ন্নীবেশ-শূী-দ্র্রীন	a public teacher, panegyrist.
46 Sannidhatr	र्गोर-सुद-व-धे	a keeper of the treasury.
47 Bhāṇḍārika	मह्र्	a tr <b>easu</b> rer.

Perhaps for Vyayapatrālikha?

² Perhaps for Visayapa?

48 Rājadvārika	र्रेन्द्र-तिर्दर-दे-चयोद-दर्ह्द-स	who receives orders from the prince respecting the domestics.
49 Gaṇaka	हें रा स्माय	calculator or astrologer.
50 Jyotiṣa	취소.외년역	astronomer, astrologer.
51 Bhişak or vaidya	শ্লব্	a physician, doctor.
52 Talavarga	취·정도·	a body-guard.
53 Paridhvajika	ঐতা.পত্⊀ <u>,</u> <u>ব্</u> রু <u>এ</u> প.ন	one carrying the ensign or banner.
54 Chatra-dhara	নাব্নাধার্নাধান	an umbrella bearer or holder.
55 Cihna-dhara	<del>ই</del> নাধ্য, <u>রূ</u> নাধ্য,ন	holding the insignia of royalty.
56 Cāmarika	<b>इ.लय.ब्र्</b> चिश.त	he with a fan of cowtail.
57 Karavālika [?Taravārika]	<b>ৼ</b> ঝ'বী'শ্লীবাধা' <b>র্টা</b> ব্রবাধা'ব	he that carries the crooked sword.
58 Khaḍgika	<b>र.भ</b> .मू.म	the sword-bearer.
59 Prāsika	सर्टाय	he with a spear or pike, a spearman, lancer.
60 Parśvadhika	<u>र्</u> मा शुं वेंग्रहा थ	he with a battle-axe.
61 Cakrika	त्रॉर-तें च्रेन्शःय	he with a wheel or circle.
62 Papārika ¹	स्याञ्जूषायः	the shield-bearer.
63 Caitra-daṇḍika	<b>५</b> चैना न चेनिश्च	the carrier of an adorned staff.
64 Yāṣṭhika	<u> ব্ৰুদা'ম'র্ঘি</u> শ্বামাম	the carrier of a staff or sceptre.
65 Dvārapāla	<i>퉦.</i> 刻다. 다	a door-keeper.
66 Dauvārika	<u>श</u> ्चर	a porter, door-keeper.
67 Śesepati	मानुर-य	master of the servants, a steward.
68 Sūcaka	वेनायें or वर्त्सयें	a spy, informer.
69 Daṇḍavaśika	^집 대·최도.	the keeper of a serpent.
70 Sevaka	^{ଞ୍ଚୁ} ୟ-ସ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ.ମ୍କ ୍ରିୟ-ସ୍କ୍ରିଟ.	a servant, an attendant.
71 Bhatta	বৃহ'ব or বশ্বমান	a runaway [fugitive, outlaw].
72 Ișvastrācārya	२ विष्ट्रमाञ्चितः इस्के	an instructor in archery.
73 Nāsīra	মূ ক্রমধ	[one who advances before the line]: skirmisher (first ag-
74 Naigama	न् नूद:श्रे	gressor). a townsman, citizen, villager.
75 Janapada	প্রম:ন্রী:শ্ল	a country, an inhabitant.

² For **ब्रिश**'देवूट'य।

		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	SO MIR 1
<b>7</b> 6	Daivakulika	झे.चिट.र्जेट.च	the keeper of a temple, or [temple-] attendant.
77	Māyākara	) 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전	a juggler, magician.
78	Arya	를 자 제 <b>교</b> 이 등 급	a master or a colt.
<b>7</b> 9	Mantravādin	- 미시C.	the singer of mantras, or of mystical formulæ.
8 <b>o</b>	Kriyāvādin	नर्डेश'स'ग्रेन्'य	a plaintiff, a maker of peti-
81	Khanyavedin	महेर सुः वेदाय	tions. skilful in discovering mines or
82	Dhanavādin	वेर क्षुर सम्ब	hidden treasures.  a broker, or go-between (a dellāl).
83	Lubdhaka	हेब.स	a hunter.
84	Mātsyika	3.4	a fisherman.
85	Śakuntika	<b>3</b> .a	a fowler, a birdcatcher.
86	Orabhrika	च.पुरु:य	a butcher.
87	Khantika	न.बेद'य	a digger, a worker in mines.
88	Śaukarika	यम्। <b>५</b> ॐँटः	a seller of swine or pork.
89	Go-ghātaka	ব'মে শ্ৰেম্	a killer of cows or oxen.
90	Vāgurika	मुश्रादर्भेंद्र	a seller of nets (a hunter).
91	Kaukkuțika	यु:स्रमात्र्रेट:व '	a seller of cocks.
92	Nāga-bandhaka	न्नूदःयोकेःविहेषःय	the catcher (or binder) of elephants.
93	Nāga-maṇḍalika	শ্বীল ছুৰাধা ৫২	the keeper of a circle (or great quantity) of serpents.
94	Ahitundika	রুম:প্রাদ্ধ:র্কুনা:ব	[a juggler, a snake-catcher].
95	Braiamgarika [ ? ]	त्रैच.क्टशःश्लेशशःशजःत	[
96	Sūpakāra	त्रेच.ष्ट.ष्ट.भट.च	[a cook.]
97	Rajaka	বর্ত্ত মেদা মাদ্র	a dyer (of cloth).
98	Sthapati, takṣaka	क्रै.श्राप्तव	a fortune-teller; a carpenter.
99	Palagaṇḍa	नेट.श्रामन	a carpenter.
100	Vardhaka	ditto.	a carpenter.
IOI	Sūtradhara	व्या-भाष्य	one dealing in cords, strings, tapes, ribbons. ²
102	Yavasika	₹.dgc.	seller or cutter of grass (green barley).

[,] Lot ये.चीची.एकूट.च 5

² More probably sawyer; carpenter.

103 Kāṣṭhahāraka	' ^{বু} দ' <b>মু</b> র	a wo
104 Mālākara	क्षे 'र्नेन् श्वेद कुंद	a ma
105 Śauņdika	<i>७</i>	a se sp
106 Kallavala	ditto.	Sp
107 Ayudhajîvin	মর্ক্রব্যক্ষানের্ক্রন	livin ti ta
108 Gāndhika	શ્રુકાતર્જૂદ.	a sel in
109 Citrakāra	रे से साम्ब	a pa
110 Śilakuha	<u>इ</u> .स्मिय	a st st
111 Tantravāya	হ্য'শ্ৰ'	a we
112 Suvarņakāra	ন্র্	a go
113 Sauvarņika	म्बेरःशुर्	one
114 Lohakāra	ञ्चनाशःअम <del>ा</del> र	one sn
115 Kaṁsakāra	प्रीयर.च.अचीर	a sn or
116 Maņikāra	बॅर नु आयब	one
117 Sūcika	리골도:워I코4 <b>}</b>	a tai
118 Patracchedaka	ন্মীনাধ'ৰেই'মানৰ	ลท <b>e</b> : le:
119 Naimittika	स्याय	a pr
120 Vaipañcika	মর্হ্রব মান্তর	for <b>t</b> ı no
121 Carmakāra	अस.सम्ब	dres
122 Mocika I	गु.सेचेश.भावते. or <b>डीश.</b> भाव <b>र</b>	dres: sl:
123 Rathakāra	विट'र समित also झुसासमित	a car
124 Veņukāra	श्चीना रुग स्थानम	one bo
125 Kumbhakāra	इ.श्राप्तर इ.	a po
126 Paṇika [M. Vaṇik]	<b>&amp;C.</b> 4	a mo
127 Śaulkika	<u>च</u> ुन्नुश्रःय	a ct of
128 Gaulmika	ম'নাওৰ'য	ditto es
129 Tarapanyika	म्यू नर्दश महिंद्र स	the 01
	3	

- a wood gatherer (for fuel).
- a maker of garlands of flowers.
- a seller of wine, or of any spirituous liquor.

ditto.

living by his weapons, or getting his livelihood by military service.

- a seller of incenses, or frankincense.
- a painter.
- a stone cutter, a hewer of stone.
- a weaver.
- a goldsmith.

one dealing in gold.

one working in iron; blacksmith.

a smith working in bell-metal or white copper.

one dealing in jewels or gems.

a tailor.

an engraver, one that writes on leaves, &c., with an iron tool.

a prognosticator.

fortune-teller, soothsayer, prognosticator.

dresser of leather, shoemaker.

dresser of hides or skins, a shoemaker.

a cartwright; a shoemaker.

one working in reeds, or bamboos.

- a potter, a maker of earthen vessels.
- a merchant, a trader.
- a custom receiver, or receiver of duties, &c.
- ditto on high ways, or passages.
- the receiver of duties for ferry, or passage over a water.

34 SANSKR	IT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCA	BULARY.
130 Heri cara	<del>গুৰ</del> 'ৰ	a spy, a secret emissary.
131 Apacaraka	J. x. 2	a courier, speedy messenger.
132 Maustika	मृज्यःत	a cunning, crafty, deceitful man.
133 Vidūṣaka	चल्र-मार-ध	a buffoon, a low jester.
134 Mantrika; kāyastha	भ्राम्	a writer, clerk, amanuensis, a writer by profession.
135 Acīrņa daņḍata	<b>न्</b> तुमायाम्बेर्दे स	the punisher by beating with a rod.
136 Dūta	¥~3	a messenger, ambassador.
137 Tathyitta or Káshthi Káchinta [?]	٣٢.٤	riding his own horse.
138 Leharī, lekhālaka	पंतर.च or चट.कुबे.च	a horse keeper, a writer [courrier].
139 Kuṭumbika	ট্ৰিম'ৰ্শিম	a domestic slave, one belong- ing to the family.
140 Kuṭumba	コヨウ	family relation, a kinsman, a matron.
141 Kañcukin	³ નો.?જા.ન	an eunuch.
142 Antaḥpura	ditto.	ditto.
r43 Mahalla	ditto.	ditto.
144 Karmāntika	<b>बैद</b> 'स	an agriculturist.
145 Kārşika	विद <b>ेस</b> न्य	a husbandman.
146 Kṛṣipāla	ब्र <del>ी</del> च श.हू	he that attends cattle, a neat herd.
147 Gopāla	さ.牙に馬	a cow-keeper.
148 Śarīrarakṣaka	୬ <b>୶ୢ୶</b> ୮:	a life-guard, or bodyguard.
149 Parivāra	न्थिन	a subject, vassal, client, servant.
150 Dāsa	चेत्र or चित्रः र्ह्य	a slave, a servant.
151 Dāsī	নুৰ-ম	a female slave,
152 Karmakāra	<b>ଧ୍ୟ:</b> ପ୍ରିଟ୍:ସ	a working or hired man.
153 Paurușeya	<u>ब</u> ्जिशक्रेंच	a servant, a publican.
154 Bhṛtya	न्ना भे, मध्यम, न्रम	a hiredman, a servant, a slave.
155 Bandhanapalaka	नर्डेंब हे	the keeper of prisoners (or of a prison).
156 Vadhyaghātaka	न्।वे <b>र</b> -स	an executioner.
157 Kāraņyakāraka	गर्नेर्-चेर	a criminal, a person accused, a faulty man.

	ALL SORTS OF MEN.	35
158 Vādaka [Vādin]	নার্থান	a petitioner.
159 Hanana	নম্ব্	the putting to death, or put to death.
160 Kalpikāra	<b>२२८</b> २, युन्, हें में	a vassal, subject, dependant.
161 Udyānapāla	ક્ર્યું ૧ સે ૧ સ્થાસું ૧ વ	an attendant on a garden or grove.
162 Ārāmika	गुन-न्नाद-र-न-दा	attending on a garden or grove, one dwelling in a grove or college or convent.
163 Gṛhin	୍ରିକ.ଶ	a house-holder, a layman, a married man.
164 Gṛhastha	ট্রিম'র'নার্থ'য	a layman, one living in his house.
165 Māṇavaka	ਤੋਬ.ਭੁ <i>ਰੂ.</i> ਤੇ	a Brahmanist, or a Brahman's child or pupil.
166 Nagaraghātaka	र्गेट-प्रिन:वर्हेनकाय	destroyer or plunderer of a city.
167 Grāmaghātaka	ग्रॅट तहें संश्राय	destroyer of a village, or inhabited place.
168 Janapadaghātaka	র্টু <u>হেশ.</u> ৫ <u>টু</u> থর.ব	destroyer of district or country.
169 Nāvika	मु:ध	a boatman, &c.
XXXV (177).	भित्रे स्मारा क्रां केंग्रहा All sorts	OF MEN.
ı Catvāro varņāḥ	ইনাধ্য বল	the four tribes or castes.
2 Brāhmaṇa	ਹੁਕ:ਭੋ	a Brahman.
3 Kṣatriya	<u> শ্</u> রতা হিলা	the military or royal tribe.
4 Vaiśya	हेतु:रेनाश	the gentry.
5 Śūdra or kṣudra	ব্যাহ্য ইনায়	the plebeian class or tribe.
6 Kṣatriya mahāsāla kula	मील. र्याक. विट. श्रं.ज. क्रेक. सू. के. वी	the military tribe is like a large Sāla tree.
7 Brāhmaṇa mahāsāla kula	गु.र्जं.पी यंभ.चुप्र.रूपोश.पुट.र्घे.ज.क्ष् <b>य.</b>	the Brahman tribe is like a large Sāla tree.
8 Gṛhapati mahāsāla kula	प्तिश्र'यन्त्रामी'र्मन्त्राश'विदःश्रु'व्य' केन्द्रों सृज्यु	the gentry tribe is like a large Sāla tree.
9 Ucca kula	হল্মান্ত্রিন	high caste or family extraction.

रेग्साम्ब्रुस्य

ইনাহা-ব্যাব্-ব

10 Abhijāta

11 Nīca kula

12 Caṇḍāla

13 Śavara

a respectable or honorable caste, family.

low extraction, or caste.

low, mean; cruel, passionate.

a mountaineer.

14 Mleccha 15 Pratyanta janapada	মার্ম্র মার্ম্ব-বে <u>শ্রি</u> ব-গ্রী-গ্র	(Lalo) a barbarian, a Moham- medan. one living on the confines of a country, uncivilized, bar- barians.
XXXVI (178). ব'ম'ম'র্মবার্মান	'नकिन'न वेश गुःसेट ।	NAMES OF PARENTAGE, OR OF PARENTS, RE- LATIONS, FRIENDS, &c.
ı Pitā	শ	father.
2 Mātā	81	mother.
3 Janayıtrī	ditto	ditto.
4 Pitāmaha	নিম ম	grandfather.
5 Prapitāmaha	<b>অ</b> ⊏:शेश:ये	great grandfather.
6 Pitāmahī	<u> भु</u> र्ह्म	paternal grandmother, grand- mother.
7 Prapitāmahī	બદ [્] યું સે	great grandmother.
8 Putra	779	child, son.
9 Duhitā	यु:श्रे	a female child, a daughter.
10 Jyeştha bhrātā	सु'र्जे	elder brother.
11 Kaniyān bhrātā	<b>4</b> .₹	younger brother.
12 Bhrātā	<u> </u>	brother and sister (children born of the same parents).
13 Bhaginī	केंबे, श्रीमंग्ने, श्रु	sister, &c.
14 Naptā	<b>क</b> ंचें .	a grandson.
15 Naptri	<b>હ</b> ંશ	a granddaughter
16 Śvaśura	र्गुक्ष:ध	a father-in-law.
17 Śvaśrū	<u>ञ्</u> चुम् से	a mother-in-law.
18 Mātula	<b>ब्र</b> स्य	a maternal uncle.
19 Bhāryā, patnī, dārā, ka- latra	हुरःस, मिंसि	wife, consort.
20 Mātr svasā	शुःस	a mother's sister.
21 Pitṛ ṣvasā	वे वे के	a father's sister.
22 Sapatnī	<b>কু</b> ৰু.প্ৰ	a consort (the wife of a man), a concubine.
23 Antaḥpura vadhū	নৱ্ৰ মিঁ, এমিং, শ্বঃ	(formales of the interior apart-

		.,,
24 Jampati or dampati	हिं-भुग	husband and wife.
25 Dāraka	PG.	(a little man or man's kin) a male child.
26 Dārikā	नु-ऋँ	a female child, a daughter.
27 Yamalaka	শক্ত্র-ম	a pair of twin children, twins.
28 Jāti	3.5	a kindred, relation, kinsman.
29 Svajana	माक्रेब:५५म	a collateral kin, consanguinity, a cognate, kinsman.
30 Bandhu	<del>हु</del> 'थम	a relation, kinsman, a cog- nate.
31 Sālohita	হুদাদীদাঈ্রমের্ময়। ধরেম	a consanguinous, a kineman, a near relation.
	ন্ <b>ৰ-ৰূ</b> ৰ	
32 Mitra	মছ্ব : বঞ্	a friend, an acquaintance.
33 Sakhā	न्निम्रार्थे	a companion, comrade, associate fellow.
34 Antarjana	ब <b>्</b> की	a domestic, one of the family.
35 Tanaya	मु	a son, a male descendant.
36 Agramahişī	<b>বৰ্ত্তৰ</b> ্মীবৃধ্য	the wife or consort (of the first rank) of a great personage.
37 Nava vadhū	चना-मोशर, अबद:श, नोशर:ध	a young married woman, a bride, a virgin woman.
38 Nara	କ୍ରିଷ-ସ	a man, not a female.
39 Nārī	^{સુ} ત્ર:શેત્	a woman, one of the female sex.
40 Mātṛ grāma	<b>बुर</b> अर	ditto.
₄ 1 Pumān	श्लेक्षय, व्य	man, male.
42 Tāta	WA, E'E	father (respectfully).
43 Ambá	स्रुम, त्रस्य ( पत्रदःम )	mother, (matron) respectfully.
44 Dhātrī	स.स	a nurse.
45 Strī gurviņī	<b>ગુ</b> ત્ર-ચે <b>ત</b> ્સુંમાસ	a pregnant woman.
46 Rtumatī strī	রু:মর্কস [্] রম্প্রস্থান্	a woman having the menses, or menstruation.
XXXVII (179). 원칙기다	<b>શ</b> .્યો.ત્યય તથાતા. <u>જ</u> ્યાંથાત્રાત્રદ્ધારા	NAMES OF THE BODY, AND ITS SEVERAL MEMBERS OR LIMBS.
1 Kāya	ଖିକା	the body.

ditto

2 Śarīra

ditto.

3 Gātra	લુશ	the body.
4 Kalevara	ditto	ditto
5 Śiras	য়য়	the head.
б Mastaka	ग्रुर्-ध	the brain, the skull, the head.
7 Mastaka lunga [Mastalun-	<u>यें</u> -्रक्	the brain (the membrane of &c.)
ga] 8 Mūrdhan	क्षुं न	the crown or top of the head (vertex).
9 Keśa	NT T	the hair on the head.
10 Śiroruha	ditto	ditto.
11 Mukha maṇḍala	বঙ্গি-শূী-শূী-শেন্টি-শ	the face, the whole face.
12 Vaktra	<b>ब्र</b> भ, मार्नेट म	the mouth, face.
13 I.alāṭa	<b>5</b> 3a.a	the forehead.
14 Bhrū	<b>শ্ব</b> ন্	the eyebrow.
15 Pakṣman	भ्रमामा है अ	an eyelash.
16 Tārakā	समाम् <b>त</b> यसाय	the eyeball (pupil, apple of &c.)
17 Mukha	P	the mouth.
18 Srkva or srkka	मिंदे :गु	the corner of the mouth.
19 Civuka	র্থ্য মূ	the chin (of the face).
20 Grīvā	মনুব-ম	the neck (the back part of &c.)
21 Kapola	মাদ্র-ব	the cheek, or a cheek.
22 Gaṇḍa	ম্দেশ্ক্র	the cheek (or the red of the cheek).
23 Hanu	<b>∀</b> चॅथ.रा Э	the jaw or jaw-bone.
24 Śańkha	श्र-त्राम	the temples (or the bone of &c.)
25 Jambhi	द्यनात् मुर्	a hog's jaw (tooth, chin).
26 Danta	श	a tooth.
27 Tālu	শৃৰ	the palate (roof of the mouth).
28 Ostha	শক্ত	the lip or lips, a lip.
29 Damstra	মক্ত'ব	a tusk.
30 Śmaśru	H.Ā	moustaches, whiskers.

31 Kantha	মন্ম	the throat.
32 Kaṇṭha nālika	มีรุ:น	the throat (or wind) pipe.
33 Kaṇṭhamaṇi	^{द्धि} त्य <u>पत्</u>	a jewel worn on the throat.
34 Hṛdaya	£9℃.	the heart.
35 Kṛkāṭikā	केच.रा	the back of the neck.
зб Hasta	পৰা-ব	the hand.
37 Amsa	र्मारा	the arm.
38 Skandha	वयःम्प्र	the shoulder.
39 Pṛṣṭha	র্বুব	the back (of the body).
40 Jatru	<b>ब</b> शःक्रॅटः	the collar-bone.
41 Bāhuśikhara	<b>र्</b> श्चर:अर्वे	the summit of the arm, the shoulder.
42 Kakṣa	शक्यं.पिट.	the arm-pit.
43 Kūrpara	मु से	the elbow.
44 Bāhu	<b>र्</b> श्चर:घ	the arm, the hand.
45 Maṇibandha	८ मिन <b>ा</b> श	the wrist.
46 Hasta pṛṣṭha	পদা.প <b>ু</b> .मी.व	the back of the hand.
47 Anguli	शॅर-सॅ	the finger.
48 Angustha	मधे'स	the thumb.
49 Tarjanī	સ <b>હ્વ</b> ઃશૅ	the fore-finger (the menacer or admonisher).
50 Madhyānguli	मुदःस्	the middle finger.
51 Anāmikā	শ্বীৰ মেনা	the ring finger.
52 Kanīnikā or kanisthikā	भवुतु-द्वृदः	the little finger.
53 Mușți	<b>ૡ</b> ૿૽ૢૻૻ	the fist.
54 Capeța	चत्र भुग	a flap (or blow with the flat hand).
55 Nakha	श्रेष:स	the nail (of the hands and feet).
56 Hastatala	পন্ম প্রধ	the flat hand.
57 Sandhi	हें <b>म</b> ्ह	the joint of any limb.
58 Nahāru	<b>कु</b> .च	tendon, sinew.

59	Snāyu	র্ভু <b>র</b> 'ম	a fibre, the fibres or filaments.
60	Sirā	ž	a vein, artery.
61	Uras	चंदः (शर्वेदःच)	the breast.
62	Payodhara (stana)	<b>न</b> :स	the breasts (teat, dug of a female).
63	Hṛdaya-pradeśa	क्रुं दः म	the heart (the heart's place).
64	Udara	ब <u>्र</u> ेंग	the belly.
65	Nābhi	खे.च	the navel.
66	Nābhimaṇḍala	कुंच' <u>मि</u> ट.	the hole of the navel (circle).
67	Vasti	<b>હુ</b> :ર્શે, વર્દેય	the abdomen (privy parts, place of excrements).
68	Jaghana	में र्य	the hip and loins.
69	Śroņi	હુ [.] શેં, લુ:ફુર	the buttocks.
70	Phela	ইুনা:ব	the testicles.
71	Trika	सहमार्ने	the lower part of the spine.
71 <i>a</i>	Pṛṣṭhi vamśa ¹	स्रभः द्वांग्र	the back-bone.
71 <i>b</i>	Pārśvaka	<b>ह</b> ेन'स	the rib or a rib.
71 <i>c</i>	Pārśva	रुपः व्यानाम	the ribside.
72	Kați	<b>피</b> 도'건	the buttocks (thick part of the thigh).
73	Pāyu	मुं⊐	the fundament.
74	Sphika	<b>मुनः</b> र्देश	the podices.
75	Pada	<b>보</b> 다.전	the foot.
7 ⁶	Uru	प्त	the thigh.
77	Jānu	स्य स्	the knee.
78	Jānumaņḍala	त्रासं दे साट	the knee-pan.
79	Janghā	<b>È</b> ' <b>८</b> ⋜	the leg.
8o	Gulpha	बॅट <b>.</b> च	the ankle.
81	Pārṣṇi	<b>के</b> ⊏'य	the heel.
82	Padatala	শ্-মর্ম	the sole (of the foot).
83	Klomaka	ब्रा व	the lungs.

¹ Nos. 71a, 71b and 71c have not been numbered by Csoma.

84	Phusphusa	ब्रें य	the lungs.
85	Yakṛt	सकेर:प	the liver.
86	Plīhā	মঠৰ'ম	the spleen.
87	Pitta	<b>মট্রিশ</b> ্র	the bile.
88	Vṛkkā	প্রমেশ-ম	the kidneys
89	Antra	র্ট্যু <b>'ম</b>	the bowels.
90	Antraguṇa	माने स	a part of the entrails.
91	Āmāśaya	র্ফন	the stomach (umbilical region).
9 <b>2</b>	Pakvāśaya	ब्रिट्ग	the gut (of the entrails).
93	Odariyaka	型に、こ	the bladder.
94	Māmsa	q	the flesh.
95	Kukși	<b>ব্</b> শূ	the cavity of the abdomen (belly, side, rib).
96	Tvac	ন্নাধ্ন	the skin.
9 <b>7</b>	Asthı	24.4	the bone.
98	Rudhira	II I	blood.
99	Majjā	কু'ব্দা'ন, ক্ৰ' কুম	marrow.
100	Dantamāmsam	क्रेंग	the gum (of the teeth).
IOI	Anga	लब्रसम्	member, limb.
	Aṅga Pratyaṅga	क्रेट.जब लय.जब	member, limb. a limb (inward parts).
102		~	
102 103	Pratyanga	केट.जब	a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or
102 103 104	Pratyanga Gādha, for Garbha	अट <b>प</b> अट.पाच	a limb (inward parts). the womb.
102 103 104 105	Pratyanga Gādha, for Garbha Vasā	ূল ক্ষা ক্ষা ক্ষা ক্ষা ক্ষা ক্ষা ক্ষা ক্ষা	a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh). fat, adeps (marrow of the
102 103 104 105 106	Pratyanga Gādha, for Garbha Vasā Meda	क्रेट:त्मब सदत्म क्रेट:तमब क्रेट:तमब	a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh).  fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh).
102 103 104 105 106	Pratyanga Gādha, for Garbha Vasā Meda Pūya	कुट:त्मब स्टब्स स्टब्स इन्म	a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh). fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh).  pus, corrupt matter.
102 103 104 105 106 107	Pratyanga Gādha, for Garbha Vasā Meda Pūya Simghāṇika	केट:पान क्य क्य क्य क्य क्य क्य	a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh). fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh).  pus, corrupt matter.  [mucus] phlegm.
102 103 104 105 106 107 108	Pratyanga Gādha, for Garbha Vasā Meda Pūya Simghāṇika Kheṭa	भक्षताम इत्य इत्य अद्भ भट्टम	a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh). fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh). pus, corrupt matter.  [mucus] phlegm.  spittle. spittle, phlegm, phlegmatic
102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109	Pratyanga Gādha, for Garbha Vasā Meda Pūya Simghāṇika Kheṭa	কু দেশৰা ক্ষম ক্ষম ক্ষম ক্ষম ক্ষম ক্ষম ক্ষম ক্ষম	a limb (inward parts).  the womb.  fat, adeps, suet (the serum or marrow of the flesh). fat, adeps (marrow of the bones and flesh). pus, corrupt matter.  [mucus] phlegm.  spittle.  spittle, phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

112 Lasikā	<b>હ</b> ંશે <b>ર</b>	the serum, saliva, spittle.
113 Aśru	મુષ્ટુ.સ	a tear.
114 Cakșurmala	भेग वग, रुःस	dirt of the eye.
115 Camasa	₹.9 <b>n</b>	the lobe of the ear.
116 Roma	7779	hair (on the body).
117 Roma kūpa	ੜ:ਝ੍ਰੇਪ੍ਰੇ:ਕਿੱਟ:ਤ੍ਹ	the hole of a hair, the pores
118 Karņamala	<del>ই</del> 'নহম	ear-wax.
119 Udgāra	ह् <u>र</u> ीचाश.त	belching, ejecting wind from the stomach, vomiting.
120 Sveda	<u>-</u> G	sweat, sweating.
121 Māmsakāli [-kīla ?]	4 <u>E</u> C.4	the neck.
122 Cikka	শু্র-য	sneeze, or sneezing.
123 Kșuta	ditto	ditto.
124 Hikkā	श्चैचाश.य	hiccough.
125 Vinjyabhā [Vijṛmbha]	নাপথ	a gaping, yawning.
126 Mala	ટ્રે.શ	dirt, filth, excretion.
127 Tilaka	झें व	a spot, freckle, stain.
128 Mūtra	শ্যু উৰ	urine.
129 Gūtha	ট্র-ম	ordure.
130 Viţ	44c.a	excrement, ordure.
XXXVIII (180). 영화정명	गुर-नदे-रेझ-मदे-शेट-। The names	OF THE SEVERAL DEGREES OF

XXXVIII (180). এম শুর্ম মর মির্মার মির

1 Kalala	<b>વૈ</b> ર.જેર.તું	[the fœtus.]
2 Arbuda	श्रेर:श्रेर:धे	[the fœtus hardened like mud.]
3 Peśī	वरःव <b>रः</b> शे	[the fœtus transforming itself into flesh.]
4 Ghana	मॅरि:मॅरि:यॅ	[the fœtus solidified].
5 Praśākha	শ্চ.লেনা.ধেনী.ধ	the formation of the feet and hands.
6 Vayas	बर्केंद	age, the several degrees of age.
7 Garbharūpa	<b>B</b> '3	child, or the embryo's form.

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

THE DEGREES OF OLD AGE AND SICKNESS.		
8 Bāla	<u> </u>	child, infant.
9 Lāḍika	নুম'ব	child, boy.
10 Kumāra	শৰিক ৰু	young, adolescent.
11 Taruṇa	নাৰ্ক্র-ঘ	a youth, a lad.
12 Yuvan	AE.Z	adolescent, a young man.
13 Yuvaka	अट.कू.ज.चच.त	adolescent; grown unto a young man.
14 Dahara	<b>৴</b> ঽ৴৸৸য়য়৸৸৻৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸৸	ditto.
15 Yuvatī	ط.هد.	a maid, a virgin, a girl, a young woman.
16 Kumārī	मब्दि कुःस	ditto.
ak.		
XXXIX (181). 최작자기	ट. <b>ब.चतु.</b> इम्र.चतु.भ्रट.। _{Names}	OF THE SEVERAL DEGREES OF OLD AGE AND SICKNESS.
r Kubja	<b>नुर</b> ंचे	crooked or crooked backed.
2 Jīrņatā	প্রিনাধা:ন	wasted and worn by age.
3 Valipracuratā	न्।केर:स्रास्यःन	with many wrinkles, or full of wrinkles.
₄ Pālitya	अमें सु	with grey hairs.

त्वरायायायहेवाय 5 Daņda kāstha bharatā leaning on a staff. 6 Khālitya bald, grown bald. 7 Kāsa तुर्यातुःय coughing. 8 Khuru khurāvasakta kasi-भनीर.श.८र.ग्राप्तानीश.रा having a hoarse voice. his body being bent, he leans 9 Prāgbhāreņa kāyena daņon a staff, or supports himdamavastabdha self by a staff. his body is covered with (or जिश. श. ही र. ज हुं थे. तश विषया य 10 Dhamanīsantata gātra full of) prominent or standing out muscles. ক্ষাম, ক্টুমেম, ক্টুমেক্র grown old, decayed, withered. 11 Jīrņa, vṛddha र्धे दिन्मा बेर an eunuch (in a harem). 12 Mahallaka

a curtain.

crooked.

५२.ल्लान, द्वीट 13 Gatayavana

14 Vibhugna

बर्ध्य, ब्राय sick, or sickness. 15 Atura

### XL (182). 빗따핏하다 Names of Places or countries.

2017 (102)	G. 1 J. 012   MAMES OF PLACES O	A COUNTRIES.
ı Devāvatāra	<i>इं.तीप.र्था.</i> ययश.त	descent of heaven [the gods] (or the paradise of the gods).
2 Vārāṇasī	<u>બુભાવારાષ્ટ્ર</u>	Benares.
3 Vaiśālī	<b>अटश</b> .च.कर्	(the ample city) Allahabad [modern Besarh in Muzaffer- pore].
4 Parinirvāņa	लूटश.शे.शे.टर.जश.८८श.त	the place of (Śākya's) death or entire deliverance from pain.
5 Rājagṛha	जुल से दे पित	the royal residence (the metro- polis) Rajagriha [Rajgir] in Behar.
6 Veņu vana	র্বি-সেবি-র্ক্তম	the grove of reeds or bamboos (near Rajagriha).
7 Kauśāmbī	में जिसे ( or मोर्ड र स्वा) सक्तर में र	(having a treasure) the city Kauśāmbi [Kośam].
8 Śrāvasti	श ³ त्र-भेर	Ayodhya (Feizabad) in Oude.
9 Anātha piņḍadasyārāma	अचेंदिरसे <b>द</b> ः≅शःश्चेदःचीः गुद	the name of a grove and large convent near Sravasti.
	<b>५म्/२</b> :२	
10 Jetavana	ข <b>ึ้น.ช์.ขึ้น.</b> ชื่ะไฏ๊.จุส	the grove of the young prince called "the Victorious" (this grove is the same with the former).
tt Puṇḍravardhana	म्रापर प्रीटाय सेवा	a place where there grows much red sugar-cane (name of a religious establishment).
12 Bodhimaṇḍa	<u> </u>	the essence of sanctity or holiness (name of the holy place at Gaya).
13 Gṛdhra kūṭa parvata	नुःक्तिःसुदः सं देः ६	the hill of a heap of vultures (name of a religious estab- lishment near Rajagriha).
14 Gayā śīrṣa	म्'याः समें दिः दे	the hill of Gaya.
15 Sthūņopasthūņo grāmo	गानान्दाके वदे गानदे जूँदा	the place of large and small pillars.
16 Kapilavastu nagara	શુન્-સુર-માનુશ-ગુૈ-સુંહિન	the town of Kapilavastu (the birthplace of Śākya).
17 Mathurā	ন উন্ <del>যান্ত্র</del> ন	(the destroyed or overthrown city) Mathura.
18 Śrī Nālandā or Nalendra	न्ययान्यम् or नःसेन	the noble city of Nalanda (or convent).
19 Magadha	स्रम्	Magadha.
20 Śarāvatī	<b>८ ५</b> म: चु: स्व	the swampy or miry place (or the place abounding in grass, seeds, &c.)
21 Lumbinī	સું ક્ષેત્ર વ	Lumbini, name of the grove where Śākya was born.
22 Indra śaila guhā	<b>र</b> वदःश्रे दे स्वास्त्रम्य	the cave of Indra's rock.

23	Kuśi nagara	ગુ':બ ^{દ્} રે મુંદ' છું×	the city of Kuśa [in Gorakh-pura].
24	Uṣīra giri	ામું તુ ^{ત્} રવે ર	the hill or mountain of Ushira.
25	Ujjayinī nagarī	मुॅट्-चिर-प्रमाश-मैल	the eminent triumphing city, Ojein [Ujjain], in Malva.
26	Kalinga	ग्रा-क्षेट्र-म	Kalinga (on the Coromandel coast?).
27	Mṛgadāva Rṣipadana or Rṣi- patana	र देताश्चा निष्धा देता हुँ ता है । ठा देता हुँ ता हुँ ता हुँ ता हुँ ता हुँ ता है	the place of deer or wild beasts where a Rishi has fallen— (the name of a grove near Benares).
28	Kosala	म् श्राप	Kosala (Oude).
29	Sāketana	चित्रक्षाःचरुष	Ayodhyā or Oude.
30	Avantī	₹ <u>5</u> 35	Avanti (the watching town).
31	Campā	র্থন্	Champa (Bhagalpur).
32	Pañcāla	સું ત્યેન	the taker or ruiner of 5 (rivers?), Panchala.
33	Alakavatī	<b>ब्रु</b> ट:वेर्:उब	Alakavatī (where they wore matted hair).
34	Kalandaka nivāsa	चै.पो.प्त.र्रे.पो.सिर्यक्ष.दा	Kalandaka (name of a grove near Rajagriha, where Śāk- ya resided) [so called after] the Kalanda bird, of which there were many.

## XLI (183). RR. NAMES OF MOUNTAINS.

I	Nimindhara	श्र-हिर-तह्न	the encompassing (mountain round Mt. Meru).
2	Aśvakarṇa	<b>5</b> ⁻₹	the horse-ear (mountain).
3	Sudarśana	<u>इ.स.</u> र्हीच	the well-looking or beautiful to look on.
4	Khadiraka	श्रेट ख्रेट रु	abounding with Khadira trees.
5	İşādlıara	मार्जेवः सर्वः वहें ब	holding the pole or shaft of a plough.
6	Yugadhara	ना३० भीट वहेंत	holding a yoke (of oxen).
7	Vinataka	इसन्दर ५५५	the bowing down; the humble bowing.
		These seven mountains encircle Mt. Meru.	
8	3 Meru	<del>ह</del> ेष-ञ्	(the great mass) Meru, the fabulous mountain in the north of Asia.
(	o Sumeru parvatarāja	रेंदे जुल से रे रव	Sumeru, the prince of mountains.

10 Cakravāla	त्रिंदर:स्यूम	a surrounding circle or wall of mountains, the sensible horizon (the limit of light and darkness).
11 Mahā cakravāla	विविद्रः धुमा केंद्र ये	ditto, the great one.
12 Gandhamādana	<u>ક્ર</u> ું શં.ગું.૮૨.કં.૯.	name of a mountain (signifying the rising up of incense smell).
13 Himavān	নাম্থ্য তথ	the glacier, or the mountain covered with frozen snow or ice.
14 Kailāsa	<b>र्रे सेदे म्</b> द्र	Kailāsa (in Tibet Tis'e) the highest peak of the Himalaya mountains (in Ñari).
15 Potalaka	मु १६४	the mountain of Potala (the harbour).
16 Malaya	अ.ज.ल	the Malaya mountain.
17 Vindhya	<b>ঀ</b> য়ঀয়:ঀৢ৾ <b>ঀ</b>	the Vindhya mountain (that pierces through).
18 Vipula parvata	EN-MEN	the mountain of wide extent or surface.
19 Vaidehaka parvata	<u> </u>	the mountain of Videha.
20 Sumeru parișaņḍa	<b>ร</b> ์ รรว ที่) จะ ริม	the several elevations or degrees of the Sumeru mount.

# XLII (184). 由'자호 수 원도'리' 국자'미도왕'독도'전'독도'원'도'시' Ñ리왕'다는 SYNONYMOUS NAMES OF THE SEA OR OCEAN, OF RIVER, AND OF DRY LAND.

1 Samudra	<b>ক্ৰ</b> 'মৰ্ক্	the sea, ocean.
2 Sāgara	<b>ु</b> न्य उन	the poisonous.
3 Jaladhi	<b>&amp;</b> :वेहेंव	the receiver of rivers.
4 Mahārṇava	<b>ढ</b> ं केव	the great river.
5 Jalanidhi	<b>हु:म</b> ार्ने	the store or treasure of water.
6 Lavaņodaka	यःर्कुःस्त	the salt sea.
7 Ogha	\$: <del>\tilde{\ti}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}</del>	a stream, a rapid flow of water.
8 Nadī	युः ⁻ , ९ ननः&	a river, stream.
9 Kunadī	ক্ত:শ্বৰ	small or little river, rivulet.
10 Saras	শর্ক্ট	lake, pool, pond.
11 Taḍāka	મઢેંલુ	a little or small pond, pool.

	CONJUNCTIONS AND OT	HER PARTICLES. 47
12 Vilva	<u>ड्रे</u> ट.य	a tank.
13 Utsa	<b>२</b> नमः दुवैः दूट	a reservoir of river water, a fountain, spring.
14 Hrada	মর্ক্র:শ্বন	a little lake, a deep lake.
15 Kulyā	<u> थुर ये के</u>	a large canal, a channel for irrigating, a ditch, a dyke.
r6 Utseda	कु:श्रेम	a spring, fountain.
17 Āli	<b>৬,</b> শ্বৰ	a small canal or channel of river.
18 Puşkariņī	ξĽ.	a square or large pond, a lake,
19 Uşņodaka	<b>ভ</b> :ইঁৰ	a pool. warm (hot) water, mineral water.
20 Kūpa	ই্ৰ-ঘ	a well.
21 Udapāna	ditto	ditto.
22 Ūrmi or ūrmini	কুক্রনম, কর্মুন	a wave, a current, the flow of water, a surge, billow.
XI,III (213). 취직취'취직회	.पेश.क्रूची.ची.से <b>२.².प</b> ीची <b>.च</b> ष्ट.क्रु	CONJUNCTIONS AND OTHER PARTICLES USED OCCASIONALLY.
ī Karaņa	취그衫	means, cause, motive, occa- sion.
2 Evanirūpa	ने [.] क्ष [.] च	such, of such form; thus.
2 1421	Fara	thomas therefore

I	Karaṇa	취구칭	means, cause, motive, occasion.
2	Evanrūpa	रे इ.व	such, of such form; thus.
3	Ataḥ	<b>रे</b> शन	thence; therefore.
4	Etasmāt kāraņāt	ने <b>न</b> ें क्षेत्र	for this reason, therefore.
5	Atra	<b>५</b> ५	hither, to this place; here.
6	Tatra	ने ^भ (ने्र)	thither, to that place; there.
7	Asmin	<b>परिष्म, परिन्ड</b>	here.
8	Tathā	रे:नबिन	so, on the same (or that) manner.
9	Yathā	हें भूर	as, on which manner (relatively).
10	Tsa or ca	<u>ζς'₩ς'</u>	and; too, also.
11	Eva	35	thus; very, self.
12	Yasınāt	नाट.मो.सुर	for which.
13	Kintarhi	ने [.] क्ष्ऋॅन्णुे	though, although.
14	Tataḥ	रे <b>.</b> रे.	that, the same (that is it).
15	Yata <b>ḥ</b>	चोट:रुखे.स or चोट.	which, the which.

40	PANSKI	1—TIBETAR—ERROLISII VOORI	BULANI.
16	Kim nanu	કે, જે	What? Is it not?
17	Kiñca	٩ <u>٦</u> -٩ <del>٠ ٢</del>	thus also.
18	Anyacca	चविष्य.लट.	again, likewise.
19	Api tu	*अ <b>ः</b> सेॅर्•गु	though.
20	Kintu	देव मुद्दः, सेंद्रमु	but; yet.
21	Tadyathā	<b>५२ वृश्वः श्रे</b> र्य	thus for instance; thus
22	Yad na và	<b>ই</b> :ৰুষ:শ্বম	therefore or.
23	Atha	કે.કું	how? why?
24	Ime	<b>५</b> २.२म	these (two).
25	Amī	<b>५२</b> तस्य	these (many).
26	Evam	पर्ने: स्नूर, पर्ने: सुर, ने:ने: चलेन	thus, in this manner.
27	Bhūyopi	ME. 4164.ME.	again, likewise.
28	Bhūyaḥ	٣٢' - عَالِم الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ ا المَّارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ الْمَارِينِ ال	likewise, again; cause.
<b>2</b> 9	Kadā tu	बस.ल्मा	when? at what time?
30	Kadā	माट'मी'के or माट'मी'र्नुहा	ditto.
31	Yadā	म्पट-मी-क्रें or <b>म</b> ाट-मी-पुँ <b>श</b>	when, at which time (relatively).
32	Tadā	नेते के or नेते नुस	then, at that time (correlatively).
33	Katham	रुष्ट्रम	how? in what manner? why?
34	Evamiti	रे भुर व	so, in that manner.
35	Tatopi	<u>र</u> .चश.णेट.	the more, nay.
36	Tathā hi	<b>५</b> ५.क्र	thus, in this manner.
37	Evameva	रे:चल्प:रु	in the same manner, so.
38	Kaccit	म्(य: दे	if.
39	Yadi, peyālam	रे'यबैब'रु'सुर'य or में दिस्स'यबैब'रु	likewise, as above, as before.
40	Pūrvavat	में टि.स.चबुर or ফু.स.चबुर	as above, as before.
41	Utāha	<b>भ</b> दःब	or, or else.
42	Athavā	<b>दे</b> दशक्	therefore, then.
43	Ahosit	देन हे	if.

44 Ahovata	ગુે'અ, ગુે'નુ <b>ર,</b> સત્ય, બે'અ, બ'ભ <b>ખ</b>	Oh! strange, wonderful.
45 Hā	<u> છે,                                   </u>	O! Oh! Alas!
46 Dhruvam	শ্বশ্ব হা	firmly, certainly
47 Avaśyam	<u> </u>	certainly, surely.
48 Nūnam	देशायम, मेरिकाकम्, ङ्गस	certainly, assuredly.
49 Api	שֿב. אב.	too, also.
50 Sahasā	झुन् हेन or चडशःय	with, together with, in the company of, &c.
51 Sakam	ditto.	ditto.
52 S <b>ā</b> rdham	র্বম:উদা	alike, together with.
53 Hanta	देन ५८ or दें न	but, then, an inceptive par- ticle.
54 Anyathā	শ্ৰুব-দ, মান্ট্ৰাহান	otherwise, elsewhere, except.
55 Tathāpi	ने द सें ने गु	although, though.
56 Yadidam	<b>५</b> रे हुं, अदः ५रे	thus, this too.
57 Athavā	WE'4	or, or else.
58 Athaca	देनिगु८, देखःषट	likewise, again.
59 Kila	वि, मामा, डेवे	indeed.
60 Sthāpayitvā, hitvā	अ'मोर् <u>ट</u> माश अ'चलमा'ङ्रे	except, without.
61 Yeşām kṛte	म्(म्):धुर	on whose account.
62 Tatra, tāvat	ই'ম, <b>ই</b> 'শ্র্ব	there, so far or so much.
63 Yāvat	È'	as far as, as much as.
64 Apica	म्बिर पट, बेशस, वेर्गणुट	moreover, again, though.
65 Kañcit	שובישבי	whoever, whichsoever.
66 Yathāpi nāma	ন্থমাৰ, ৰুষাম্বন	such as, for instance.
67 Kecit	্ম'উম্	some.
68 Ye kecit	मदःशुः द्वा	they, that, who.
69 Yaḥ kancit	קר:מימ	whosoever, anyone.
70 Kvacana	ন্ <b>দ</b> ে <b>ৰ</b>	where?
71 Kecana	피 <b>ㄷ'독피</b>	which, whether (of two).

72 Ayam .	र्गेंदर्	this (masculine).
73 Idam	स'र्नेट'प्दर्	this (neuter).
74 Iyam	सॅं दर्	this (feminine).
75 Kasya	સું <mark>ત</mark>	whose? of whom?
76 Kenacit	च ८:म स:गु८:	by whomsoever.
77 Kena, yena	न्द्रानीस, म्हानीपीर	by whom; on whose account.
78 Tayā	38	by that, by him or her.
79 Kati	Ž	how much? how many?
80 Yeşām	म् म्दःइस्रशः <b>गु</b>	whose (relative pl.).
81 Teṣām	र्ने इसस ग्री	of those, theirs (pl.).
82 Yasya	म्हार में or महास	whose, or to whom (sing.).
83 Tasya	नेदे or नेस	of that or his, to him, to that
84 Asya	पर्नेदे or पर्नेप	of this, to this.
85 Kasyacit	न् राध	of somebody; somebody's
86 Kvacit	a'riz	to some.
87 Kutra	শ্ব	whither, where.
88 Kutaḥ	키 <b>드</b> '의' <b>''대체</b>	whence.
89 Kathañcit	च <b>्रात</b> .ल.बुच	someone, in some manner or somehow.
90 Kadācit	Ê.년 <b>소</b> .ल८.	in whatsoever manner (sometimes).

XI,IV (214). 제미국 독대 지역 지역 지역 지역 NAMES OF A FORT (CASTLE, CITADEL, FORTRESS, COURT) AND ALL SORTS OF DWELLING PLACES.

1 Koṭa	ম্বি	fort, fortress, citadel, a great man's court.
2 Durga	Ę́С.	a fort, citadel, castle.
3 Pūrvajinādhyuṣita	৾য়ৄ৾য় <u>৾</u> ঀৣয়ৢয়ৼ৾য়ঀৣঀয়য়য়ঀৣঀয়য়য়	the residence of ancient kings [or Jinas].
4 Vijayārgha-prāsāda	[⊈] श्च.तर.चेिज.चर्र.चिट.त	a palace, royal residence.
5 Deva-sabhā	झप्ते: <b>प</b> रुक्:स	the place of congregation of the gods.
6 Asura-sabhā-sudhana	ક્ષ.શ.ભુય.મું.તર્નેથ.શ.કુર. ચલ્ટા.	"fine riches", the place of the congregation of Asuras (giants).

		<b>.</b> ) 1
7 Lipi-śālā	ড় [ৣ] য়ৢয়ৢয়য়৾৻য়ঢ়ৢ৾৾য়ৢয়	a school-hall for teaching the letters and writing.
8 Kūṭāgāra	प्रदःसः व 🕏 वाह्यः स	upper house, storied rooms.
9 Avasatha	त्र्वा: <b>न</b> ादश	a dwelling place, village school.
10 Grāma	मूंद.	a village, inhabited place, a house.
11 Grāmopavicara	न्दिः मी हे त्यि	the environs of ditto.
12 Nagara	र्ने इंटिंग्	a town, city.
13 Nigama	म्ट्रिस्य	a town, the quarter inhabited by traders; a market, fair.
14 Janapada	ફ્રેંદશ:સીતાની ક્ષે.ત્રું તે.ચોત્રશ	the country; inhabited by the country people.
15 Rāṣṭra	सीमा में हिंद	a district, region, inhabited tract, a realm, kingdom.
16 Rājadhānī	<u> </u>	those belonging to a king's court.
17 Pura	र्नेट:हिर, र्थे:ब्रट:	town or city, a prince's residence.
18 Prāsāda	שב: א' שב: צור.	a house, palace, temple.
19 Veśma	AC.1	house, abode, dwelling place.
20 Gṛha, āgāra, geha	[©]	abode, dwelling place, mansion.
21 Bhavana	크  <b>소</b> 성.(남다.	dwelling place.
22 Ghara	<u> පි</u> ද. පුින	mansion, residence, abode.
23 Layana	괴 <b>식</b> 회,년도.	dwelling or residing place, inhabited house.
24 Harmya	री.ची' पशुजाबदः' लट.ब्रुच	an upper room, refreshing place, turret apartment.
25 Harmyaśikhara	शुःभुते स्ट्रेट, अट श्रेन	the top or terrace of the upper room.
26 Attāla	ব্লু'ন্ত্ৰিব or ব'লাম	a parapet or little wall, etc.
27 Ovidhyanakha [sic.], niryū- ha	अर्तः भव, यानाम, क्षेत्रामदः	a portico, verandah.
28 Vātāyana		a window.
29 Gavākṣa	<u> </u>	a latticed window.
30 Toraņa [taraņa]	<del>ব</del> ্দ্রব্যা	a raised place before a house or gate, for mounting and alighting from a horse, etc.
31 Parikhā	র্নিশ	a ditch surrounding a fort, a moat.
32 Vatunam [sic.]	हेंद्र:इस or हेंद्र: ५५%	a market place, a fair.

33 Hațța

a fair, market.

52 SANSKRIT—TIBETAN—ENGLISH VOCABULARY.		
34 Mālyāpaņa	शे.ट्रेची.सुंट.चह्ये.शुंट.चिट.	a shop where garlands of flowers are sold.
35 Kośa	মূর্ছিব	a treasury.
36 Kośāgāra	<b>טר.</b> מ	a store house.
37 Bhitti	<del>र्</del> युग्दा	a wall.
38 Prākāra	<b>ギ</b> 'ね	an enclosure, or fence.
39 Pratiprākāra	<b>धु</b> .र	an outward fence.
40 Kharagṛha, patrakūṭi	म्, द्व	a tent.
41 Yavanikā	র্জিশ:ব	a curtain, carpet.
42 Tṛṇa-kūṭi	ह्ये <b>. व. व.</b> हिंदिन	a hut, a poor cottage.
43 Ranga-śālā	<b>े ५</b> जें पिट.	a hall for public exhibitions, a theatre.
44 Bhūmi-guhā	श:ब्रुन	subterraneous cave.
45 Śilā-guhā	<u> यम् स्</u> रम	a cave or cavern in a rock.
46 Giri-guhā	रेदे:सुम	a cave or cavern in a hill or mount.
47 Sabhā-maṇḍapa	अर्बुद्राम्बदः	a place of congregation, a council house, a hall.
48 Asthāna-maṇḍapa	चिद्दात्यःचा वेचाह्य	a public hall, etc.
49 Maṇḍapa	अर्बरीयट. or च <b>गार</b> .श	a hall, place of congregation.
50 Saŭgīti-prāsāda	বর্নু:ব or শ্লু:বর্ত্তহয়৻ঢ়ৢৢৢৢৢ।দহ:ধ	a hall for consultations, or pub- lic exhibitions.
51 Nilaya	শ্বৃহা, ঠেল	place, abode, cell, cave.
52 Upasthāna-śālā	रेअ'र्ने दे'म्बर	the place or hall of audience.
53 Dvāra	ह्य	the door.
54 Dvāra-kapāṭa	क्षे मोन्	the wooden bolt of a door.
55 Kapāṭa-pāṭa	<u>ब्र</u> े.प्रयम	the bolt of a door.
56 Dvāra-sakha	<u>ଖ</u> ୍ଚିକ୍ତିବ୍ୟ	a door-post, a bolt.
57 Avāmsaga	ম.র্বধ	the upper roof, the roof.
58 Sthūṇā	<b>ਅਤ, ਬ</b> ਭੂਵਾਬ	a pillar, post.
59 Stambha	गान	column, pillar, post.
60 Kumbhaka	<b>ग</b> 'हेंब	the pedestal of a pillar, etc.
61 Kṛkāṭaka	ग्-माबु	a piece of timber (like a bow) put upon a pillar, etc.

62 Gosāraka [sic.]	मार्ट.	a beam, timber.
63 Dharaṇi	ব্রুহা	a joist, or small beam.
64 Argala	ना5बु:दा	a bolt.
65 Indrakīla	वर्मिर मा५व, ह्वे वै चे संस्	the door case, or post of a door.
66 Śańku	म्बेर-तु, क्षुर-तु	a peg, a pin.
67 Arāma	गुद्दनाद.र.च	a garden, grove.
68 Phalārāma	च≅त.'वेट.बो.र.च	an orchard, a garden of fruit trees.
69 Susikta	क्रमा-क्रमा-प्रमाश-सर-चर-स	well sprinkled with water, etc.
70 Suśodhita	सैचो.रं.र.जुची <b>श</b> .तंत्र. <b>यै</b> श.त	well cleansed with a broom.
71 Suśobhita	বিধান দ্যানাধ্যম or পুৰ্ব-বি-মাৰ্ট্ৰশ্নম .	well decorated, adorned, embellished.
72 Ardhayojana-parisamanta- ka	विष्यान्त्रम्थनाः । स्थानाः स्थानाः स्थानाः स्थानाः स्थानाः स्थानाः स्थानाः स्थानाः स्थानाः स्थानाः स्थानाः स्	extending half a mile (2,000 fathoms) all around.
73 Yojanamunnata	तयद:र्'र्यम्यः इर	a mile in height.

# XLV (215). 🎝 רַיָּלְיִמִיאַן אוֹיַן NAMES OF THE PARTS OF A CART, ETC.

1 Ratha-śakaṭa	. প্রীমান্ত	a car, cart, chariot, waggon, carriage.
2 Akṣa	र्ज्ञेमा विद	the axle or axletree.
3 Cakra	यर:ले	a wheel.
4 Nābhi	ब्रे- <b>प</b>	the nave of a wheel.
5 Ara	र्रेगम	the spokes of a wheel.
6 Nemi	ब्र.मिर	the felloe or circumference of a wheel.
7 <b>Īṣ</b> ā	-9c-59: <b>45</b> 9	the pole or shaft of a car, etc.
8 Raśmi	र्यतःश्चित्राक्ष or क्षे.स्व	the bridle, the reins.
9 Yuga	चा३पवृदः	the yoke (of oxen).
10 Hala	मिर्जिय, बिटार्चेर, क्रेंबायार्चेर	a plough.
II Haladaṇḍa, hala vaṁśa	শ্ৰ ক্ৰিম ঋবুৰ	the pole or shaft of a plough.
12 Sītā	<u> इंट</u> .क्षेचेश	a plough-share.
13 Lāṅgala	म्बित्	a plough.
14 Viş	ੜ or ਡੇ <b>ਂ</b> 5	a hurting, injuring.

# NLVI (217). 55. T. NAMES OF TIME.

	, ,	
ı Kāla	<u>5</u> ×1	time.
2 Velā or kāla velā		a dial, measure of time.
3 Samaya	5 %	season, time, age,
4 Kṣaṇa	<b>ল</b> ৢ <b>৲</b> উষ	a moment, a very short time.
5 Lava	वट.कृत	an instant, short time.
6 Muhūrtta	સુદ્ર- હંમ	a moment.
7 Aanantara	<b>२</b> :स्र.तेन्	soon, immediately.
8 Acchață sanghāta mātra	शे.च्रीय.चर्चिश्चरा.व्श	about a moment.
9 Praśāntarātri	মর্ক্রমূর্য হল হুণ্ট্র	a very silent night (in the very dead of night).
10 Pūrvarātra	ৰ্মান্ত্ৰী ক্ৰ'ৰ্ম্	the first half of the night.
11 Avararātra	ন্ম'ন্ট্র'ক্স'র	the last half of the night.
12 Prathama-yāma	बुक्'रूद: श्	the first watch.
13 Madhyama-yāma	मुद: यु	the midnight watch.
1.1 Paścime-yāme	রু <b>র</b> স্থান	in the last watch.
15 Prahara	र्शेष'र्हे	a watch or guard.
16 Tasyā rātrer atyayena	<b>૬</b> ઃકેઽઃઌ૿ૄ૽ઃસઢ૱૱૾ૻ <b>ઃ</b> ઽઽ૱૱	the same night being over.
17 Candra udgacchan	<u> </u>	moonrise [the moon having
18 Aruṇodgata	भी.ग्रेटश.'वे <b>र.घ</b>	risen]. the dawn, there is dawn.
19 Ghațikā nāda	<b>હ</b> ંત્રેં <b>ર</b>	a clepsydra.
20 Prathama prahara	<u> </u>	the first watch (of the night).
21 Dvitīya pralıara	٩ <u>٣</u> ٠.	the 2nd ditto.
22 Tṛtīya prahara	श्र-क्रेंग्र	the 3rd ditto.
23 Caturtha prahara	र्थ.मीट.	the 4th ditto.
24 Pañcama prahara	ब्र-महरू	the 5th ditto.
25 Sūryodaya	જે [.] સ' <b>વ</b> ઢર' <i>વ</i>	sunrise, or the rising of the sun.
26 Divasa	<u> के</u> प:सॅ	the day.
27 Pūrvāhna	মূ:ই	forenoon.

	NAMES OF TIME.	50
28 Madhyāhna	क्रेंसदे मूर	midday, noon.
29 Aparālina	₽: <u>₹</u>	afternoon.
30 Sāyāhna	<u> </u>	evening, eventide.
31 Ahorātra	³ ব-ৰিন	day and night, 24 hours.
32 Vasanta	535	the spring season.
33 Grīṣma	र्शेम (श्रिंशम्)	the hot season.
34 Var <b>ș</b> ā	5 <del>9</del> 5	the summer [the rains].
35 Śarad	<b>इ</b> ब्	the autumn.
36 Hemanta	<b>न</b> ्नुक	the winter.
37 Śiśira	<u> </u>	the cold season, the latter part of winter.
38 Nidāgha grīsmānām paś- cima māsa	র্থর শা or হ্রেন্ট্রেন্ড্রন্থ না	the hot season, or the last month of the hot season.
39 Phālguna	<b>र</b> श्चिरः इस्य ( म्रे.ख्ये)	Phalguna, the first month of the
40 Caitra	<b>ব</b> ্ৰীব:ছ্ৰাণ্ড্ৰম:মূল্ (ৰদা:ম:হৰ)	spring season.  Caitra, the middle or second
41 Vaiśākha	<u> </u>	month of spring. Vaiśākha, the last month of
42 Jyaistha	<b>५</b> ५५:ह्रास्य (ह्रेंब)	spring.  Jyaistha, the first month of
43 Aṣāḍha	<b>२३</b> ४:ज्ञुर्य (इ.हूरे)	summer. Āṣāḍha, the middle month of
44 Śrāvaņa	<b>୍</b> ପିଟ୍ୟଞ୍ଜିଶ:ହିଟ: (ଗୁଁ.ସ୍ଡିୟ)	summer. Śrāvaṇa, the last month of
45 Bhādrapada	ब्रॅब.च्न.र.च (प्रसिव्यंत्रः स्ट्री	summer. Bhādrapada, the first month of autumn.
46 Aśvina	हुंब्र-ध्रित्येट.स् (सःस्रेट)	Aśvina, the second month of autumn.
47 Kārtika	क्र्यःचःबःङ्टः (झ् <b>यः</b> ट्वैम)	Kārtika, the last month of autumn.
48 Mārgašīrṣa	<u>  न्तुकः इः रः न</u> ( अर्वे)	Mārgaśirṣa, the first month of winter.
49 Paușa	रनीयः व्यवद्याः स्या ( यीका)	Pausa, the middle month of winter.
50 Māgha	<b>ୄ</b> ୷୶ୢୢ୕ୣୣଌ୕୳ୡ୕ଽ୕ (ୡୄ୕ୢଽ୕ୣ୕ଽ)	Māgha, the last month of winter.
51 Māsa	ing.	a month, a moon or lunation.
52 Ekapakşa	ক্ল'ন'স্ট্'ব'য	one half of a month.
53 Śukla pak <b>ș</b> a	<i>૾ૣૢૼ</i> :વ:ખર:નુૈ)૽ૣૼઃ	the increasing phases of the moon (white or enlightened).
54 Kṛṣṇa pakṣa	<u>ਬੋ.ਰ.ਅਮ.ਗ੍ਰ</u> ੀ. <u>ਦ</u> .	the dark half of the moon (decreasing, etc).
55 Var <b>ș</b> a	র্ম	a year.

0,		
56 Samvatsara	स	year of the samvat, etc.
57 Samvartta-kalpa	८ <u>इम्.रा</u> ट्र.च¥फ.त	period of destruction.
58 Vivartta-kalpa	<b>৫% এপ. ন</b> ে . এখন . ন	period of regeneration.
59 Antara-kalpa	ব <b>ম</b> .মূ.বশ্লম: <b>ম</b>	the intervallum between the two former.
60 Śastrāntara-kalpa	মঞূধ,দ্মী, নশ্ল'স.ন. নম. ম	the intervening period of weapons.
61 Rogāntara-kalpa	<u> ধर.എ.चশ্च'ল.ব.ব</u> x.প	ditto of sickness.
62 Durbhikṣāntara-kalpa	श्र.मेर्ट.यभैज.त.चर.भ	ditto of famine.
63 Tejassamvarttanī	शेश (देहमा य	destruction by fire (of the world).
64 Apsamvarttanī	कुराप्ट्रिमाय .	destruction by water.
65 Vāyusamvarttanī	चुंद:मीश <b>:५</b> हमा:स	destruction by wind.
66 Utkarşa	<b>ઌ</b> ઽઃૹૢૄ૽ૺઃવ	regeneration (with increasing years) of the world.
67 Apakarṣa	য় <b>ৼ</b> ৻ঀ৾য়ৢ৾য়৾৽য়	degeneration of the world (with decreasing years).
68 Kalpa	は変えられ	any indefinite period of time, age.
69 Mahākalpa	नभूय:य:केव:य	the great period.
70 Bhadrakalpa	םאֶתינים≡ר.נוֹ	the good or happy period or age.
71 Kṛta yuga	हूँचाश क्षर मुँ 'रुश	the age of perfection (the golden age), the satya yuga, or the first of the 4 ages of the world.
72 Tretā yuga	নাধ্যম:ভূৰ:শ্ৰী:বূষ	the 2nd age of ditto (the time when $\frac{3}{4}$ of the world was still perfect).
73 Dvāpara yuga	<b>ক'শ</b> ূৰ্ব্	the 3rd age of ditto (when half was perfect).
74 Kali yuga	र्हेन् यपे पुरा	the 4th age of ditto (or the time of quarrelling).
75 Idānīm, etarhi, sadyaḥ	नेप्तार किया के स्वाप्त	now-a-days, now, soon.
76 Bhūta-pūrva	र्ह्य वुराव	it happened anciently (mythology).
77 Atikrānta	<b>924</b>	past time, the preterite (tense).
78 Pūrvānta, pūrvakoți	हूर्य-ग्री-भवद or श्र	ancient or prior limit, first beginning.
79 Avarānta	द्ये:सदे:सवद or श्र	the last limit or boundary.
80 Pūrva kāla	बूँब-मुँ रुष or केँ	ancient time, former time.
81 Abhūt, āsīt	ਤੂ¢; ਤੂ¢:ਕ <b>੨:ਗੂ</b> ੨	it has happened, has been.
82 Tena kālena	नेते के or नेते नुष	then, at that time.

83 Tena samayena	नेपे रस	at that time.
84 Vartamāna	<b>5</b> '85	present, presently, now.
85 Pratyutpanna	<b>5</b> .42.2	that happened now.
86 Anāgata-kāla	अ'र्नेट्स'यदे'न्स	time not yet come, future (tense).
87 Paścima-kāla	મું સ <b>ે '</b> નુશ	time hereafter, latter time.
88 Agāmin; bhaviṣyat	রীম or রীধার্থনীয়ের	that will be or happen here- after.
89 Dīrgharātram	<b>धु</b> बुर्दे <b>ट</b> से	late in the evening, long.
90 Cirakāla	ditto.	ditto.
91 Trikāla	2ंश.च <b>्छास</b> .	the 3 times, or tenses.
92 Sandhyākāla	² ুম'শ্ট্র'ম <b>র্ম</b> ধ	the junction of two times.

XI,VII (240) বুঁলাঝাব্দেরার স্থানী মান্ত Names of the Cardinal and Intermediate "Corners of the World." [Directions.]

ı Diś	<u> सु</u> न्।हा	corner or quarter of the world
2 Pūrva	.qz	the east.
3 Daksiņa	े जिल्हा संक्र	the south.
4 Paścima	<b>3</b> 7	the west.
5 Uttara	₽r.	the north.
6 Pūrva-dakṣiṇa	. <b>୳</b> ଽୖୄୡ୕	the south-east.
7 Dakṣiṇa-paścima	क्षे बुन	the south-west.
8 Paścimottara	44. <u>2</u> c.	the north-west.
9 Uttara-pürva	9c.4z	the north-east.
10 Adhas	देन	the Nadir.
11 Ūrdhva	§ <b>Ľ</b> .	the Zenith.

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

1 Aiśānī	<b>୍ଟ୍ୟ</b> ମ୍ପ୍ରି:ଫୁନ୍ୟ	[north-east].
2 Agneyī	सेदे सुनास	[south-east].
3 Naiṛtī	বইর-ব্রম-দী-ঐন্ধ	[south-west].

18 Bhramana

4	Vāyavī	<u>र्</u> युट:मी:र्युम्	[north-west].
5	Aindrī	र्याः सं दे सुन्	[east].
6	Yāmyā	म विद्याहें दे सुमाश	[south].
7	Vāruņī.	ૄ ૡૺ.ૠૢ૾૽૾ૺઌૄ૿ૼૺૺૼૺૺૼૺૺૺૺૹ	[west].
8	Kauverī	સુશ્ર દ્વની મુંનુશ	[north].
9	Brāhmī	ब्रेट में सुन्।	[up].
10	Bhaumī	देनामा स्मार	[down].

### XLIX (269) 45. J. SIC. | NAMES OF DISEASES.

1	Vyādhi; roga	ৰ্ব	disease.
2	Paridāha	ल्ट्राश्चाम्राम्यः	a great pain, heat.
3	Vraṇam	₹ 1	a wound, hurt.
4	Gaṇḍa	বর্ধ	an ulcer, sore, a boil.
5	Kuṣṭham	AE .	leprosy.
6	Vișphoța	८वृम:तु or ८वृम:तुःस्:र्से	the small-pox.
7	Kiṭabha	.भु.च	sore, ulcer.
8	Durdikilāsam	प्याम्बद्धाः or ज्या	an ulcer.
9	Vicarcikā	<b>न</b> म्भ	an ulcer on the foot.
10	Kaṇḍu	म् प्रतः	the itch, itching.
II	Pāmā	শ্ব্যুখ্	herpes, scab, itch.
12	Kacchu	B. <u>\$</u>	scab, or itch.
13	Visūcikā	ন্যুদ্য	coughing or breathing with diffi-
14	· Anvāna [?] [M. Aṁbāna]	রুম'ব -	culty [cholera]. a swelling.
15	Hikkā	শ্লীনাথ:বু	hiccough.
16	Rājayakṣman	मॉर्डेट केंद्र से	the great consumption, or
17	Kşayavyādhi	प्रूट स्मेशकारा	phthisis. consumption, phthisis.

the swimming of the head, gid-

diness.

	TĀNTRIC TERMINOLOGY.	59
19 Kāsa	<b>સુ</b> ત્ર'ય	cough, catarrh.
20 Śvāsa	<u>ব্রুণ[ঝাঝাম] ম</u>	difficulty of breathing.
3	10 '	
I. (186) <b>মূনাম</b> শূী-ল্রু <b>ন</b> ্ধমন্		ORIGINATING IN THE MYSTICAL
1 Tantra	<b>ধূল্ম</b> "ট্ৰী-লূৰ্	mystical doctrine, charm.
2 Uttaratantra	์ ชูรัส [:] ม	the principal [or upper] tantra.
3 Mantra	নাগেट.র্ঘনাগ	a mystical praise, prayer, formula.
4 Vidyā	रैना सून्र	a doctrinal mantra or formula.
5 Dhāraṇī	নারিংগ্র-র্মনাথ	a mystical treatise, a charm, a formula.
6 Maṇḍala	<b>र</b> गुविस्त्रिं	a circle or any designed plan for performing mystical cere- monies.
7 Śāntika	ବ୍ ^ୟ .	an assuaging formula.
8 Akarşana	<b>द</b> मुमाःस	an attractive formula [drawing].
9 Paușțika	শ্রীপ্র	a formula for procuring abundance, prosperity.
10 Abhicāruka	इमा वृश्हेंद्र य	a formula for overpowering or destroying an enemy.
11 Vaśikaraņam	5ac. 2.8.a	a magical formula or charm for bringing one into his subjection.
12 Homa	শ্বিব-মূন্	burnt-offering, sacrifice.
13 Upacāra	वुःचदेःक्रःमःस्रानुर	rites, ceremonies, implements necessary for performing the sacrifice.
14 Vidhi	कें न	rite, ceremony, rule, formula.
15 Vidhāna	ढें:म	form, manner, act of performing religious rites.
16 Kalpa	केनि'लेन'भे	minutiae of religious rites and ceremonies.
17 Japa	वर्जेश वहेर	the muttering of prayers, the counting silently the beads of a rosary.
18 Homopakaraṇa	ह्येत्र-श्रेमा-मी-के-म	the rites and ceremonies for performing a burnt-offering sacrifice.
19 Ahuti-dravya	र्ने न <b>्धिन</b> ्मिहरू	the implements (or instruments) used in making a burnt- offering.

ষ্ট্রধার্থানা দ্রীবাম

20 Hotā

offering.

the sacrificer, the priest.

60	SANSKRIT—TIBETAN—ENGLISH VOCABULARY.			
21	Havana	গ্রনা:ঘ	the act of offering or sacrificing, or making a burnt-offering.	
22	Juhuyāt.	ह्यैन:सेना:मुत्	things to be offered (or the implements of a burnt-offering).	
23	Abhişeka	<u> </u>	empowering, ordination, con- secration or initiation.	
24	Abhişikta.	रबट. <b>बर्भैर.र</b> .स [ऽ]	empowered, ordained, consecrated.	
25	Āvāhana	<u> </u>	invitation (of the gods).	
26	Ākarṣaṇa	र्चेच.रा	the calling or summoning together (of the gods).	
27	Visarjana	इं.स.चीचेचाश.श्रु.चोश्रंत.च	dismission, or a prayer that the gods may withdraw (from the circle).	
28	Bandhana	तक्रेंद:व	a binding, fastening.	
29	Uccāṭanam.	चण्र-:च	election, separation.	
30	Garva	বধ্বী <b>সন্মন্ত্</b> র	the manner of the proud or arrogant.	
31	Adhiṣṭhāna	<u> </u>	benediction, the bestowing of a benediction.	
32	Mantracaryā	<b>মূন্</b> ম-শূ-মূ	mantra-ceremony.	
33	Abidhanam [M. Ālīḍha]	নাপপ.⊐শী্⊏.	the stretching out (forth) of his right hand.	
34	Pratyabidhanam [M. Pratyālīḍha]	নাস্থ্ৰ'ন্মু ে	ditto of the left hand.	
35	Prasena	न्यायाः ह्यादः	bright or clear light.	
36	Siddhi	<b>न्टे</b> शःमुव	accomplishment, attainment of any object.	
37	Mantrin	রূমধান	one versed in the mantras or mystical formulae, an adviser.	
38	Vidyādhara	<u> इचाश.र्ज्ञच</u> ाश.र्पक्ट.	one wearing or carrying with him some doctrinal written sentences, as a preservative.	
39	Sādhya	ਹ ^{ੁੰ} ਧੂਰ:ਹੁ	that which is to be obtained (or to be accomplished).	
40	Sādhaka	श्चेत्र प्राप्त	the accomplisher.	
41	Uttarasādhaka	मुन्य-सर्र-स्त्रीम्बर्गः सर्द्रम	the chief associate of the accomplisher.	
42	Ekajaţī	<b>২</b> ম'ন্তিল্'ম	the goddess with one lock of braided hair.	
43	Māmakī	वर्षाः सेर् स	the not selfish [self-less] goddess.	
44	Mūrdhāṭaka .	महिनाहेर्	she with a diadem on her head.	
45		প্র⊏প.শীপ.শ্রী. <b>রী</b> থ	she (called) the eye of Buddha.	
<b>4</b> 6		न्। स्याप्त स्व	(the goddess) clothed in white garment.	

47	Tārā	শ্বীন'ম	t1
<b>4</b> 8	Vajrablırkutini	(रें है) मिंगिकेर उन	sl
49	$ar{\mathbf{A}}$ ryablırku $oldsymbol{\mathfrak{t}}$ inī	ব্ৰদাশ সামূ নাউ হ'তৰ	tl
50	Vajrāmbujā	₹` <b>Ē</b> '45	(s
51	Vajrānkusinī	र् हे सुमाद्याणु	(s
52	Ojapratyāhāriņī	शें शेंर : <b>अर्</b> टशं प्र्येंग्। अ	s1
53	Hāsavatī	বৰ্ব-শ্ব-ম	tl
54	Ratnolkā	<b>২</b> ব-ক্রব-ন্ধ্র্রিম-ম	tl
55	$ar{\mathbf{A}}$ dhāra $ar{\mathbf{n}}$	गुरादेहरास	tl
<b>5</b> 6	Samantabhadrā	गुद्धर् नबद्ध	tl
57	Ratirāgā	<u>বল্ব-নব্-বেই্হ-কল্বধ</u>	(t
58	Vajradhāturīšvarī	र्ने हे र्नुटियाणु र्नन्य युनास	t1
59	Sarvacakrā	৭ বিশ্বমথ তথ্য	(t
6о	Ratnottamā.	अर्क्रेन्।में।'देव'केव'स	tl
61	Sahasrāvartā	र्कूट.प्रिंच-भ	sl
62	Sādhumatī	সুনাধ্যমেপু ট্রেন্ট্র্যম	sl
63	Siddhottarā	নুব:মঠনাম	tŀ
64	Dhāraṇ <b>ī-</b> mudrā	না≅⊏ <i>ম</i> .ᢔ <del>.র</del> ীনা.मै.প	(s
65	Vajrasatvajñāna-mudrā	र्रे. हे. शुभश देतत. त्या. त्रेश सेचा स्था	(8
66	Mahātuṣṭijñāna-mudrā	र्नोश्रायाकेषाचि भेरा विश्वामी	tl
67	Mahāprabhāmaṇḍalabyū- hajñāna-mudrā	देर-केब-इं के र्नोष्ट्र-त्रोष्ट्र-त्रोंर	tl
68	Sarvadharmasamatājñāna- mudrā	ઌૢ.ઌૢૺૹ.ઌ૿ૢૺ.ૡ૽ૺૡૺૡ૽ૺ ૹૢૹ.ઌ૾ <b>ૹૹ.જ</b> ૨.ૹ૱ૹ.ત.૱૨.ઌૢ૿ૺ. ઌઌૢ.ઌૢૹ.ઌૢૺૹ.ઌ૿ૢૺ.ૡ૽ૺઌૺૡ૽ૺ	d

the (female) deliverer, the (she) deliverer, saver, transporter. she with wrinkles of anger on her face (the holy indignant, or peevish, goddess).

the venerable angry goddess.

(she with) a diamond lotus.

(she with) a diamond hook.

she that takes away the brightness of one's face. the laughing goddess.

the precious or holy deliverer.

the all-containing (comprehending goddess).
the best (goddess).

tne best (goddess).

(the goddess) that is passionately fond of venary.

the consort of the supreme being.

(the goddess) that appears or is introduced in every circle (or that belongs to every class of the gods).

the principal among the Ratna (precious, holy) goddesses.

she with a thousand circles.

she with a good intellect (Minerva)?

the most accomplished or perfect goddess.

(she) the image (symbol) or dhāraṇī or superhuman power.

(she) the symbol of the wisdom of the supreme being.

the symbolical figure (or goddess) of great joy or mirth.

the symbolical figure (or goddess) of the great light represented in the circle.

ditto representing the sameness or equality of all things or substances.

69 Sarva-Tathāgata-virañji- nījñāna-mudrā	ॻॖऀॱय़ॖॖॖॖन्। अऄॖशॱय़ॸॱय़ॖॆॸॖॱय़ढ़ॆॱऒॱऄॖॺॱ ॓	the symbolical figure (or goddess) which makes glad or exhilarates all the Tathagatas.
70 Mahā-prītivega-sambhava- jñāna-mudrā	चष्रःस्रः वेशःग्रुःसुमार्ग्यु नम्परःचष्रः वृमाधः क्षेत्रः स्रे क्षे क्ष्युः स	ditto of the origin of great joy.
71 Sarva-Tathāgata-paripūr- ņajñāna-mudrā	ઉ <b>ે.</b> ત્રહ્યું.ત્રે.ત્રું.ત્રું ક્રાયું.ત્રું ત્ર્યુંદ્રશ્ચારા,જુંદશ,શેં.ક્ર્યુંથાત્રાત્તર. કું.ત્રહ્યું.ત્યુંત્રેનુશ્ચારા ત્રું ક્રાયું.ત્રું.	ditto of making fulfilled or accomplished the thoughts of all the Tathagatas.
72 Sarva-Tathāgata-samayā- dhisthānajñāna-mudrā	য়৾ঀ৾৽ড়৾৽ঀ৾য়৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽ <b>য়ৢ</b> ঀঀ৽য় ঀঀৢয়৽য়ঀ৾৽ঀৢ৾য়ঀঢ়ৢয়৽ঽয়ৢৢঀয়৽ ঀ৾ঀয়৽য়ঀ৾ঀয়৽য়৽য়য়য়৽ঽঀ	ditto on which all the Tatha- gatas have bestowed this benediction.
73 Sarva-Tathāgata-vajrābhi- ṣekajñāna-mudrā	৻ঀয় <b>৾ঀৣ৾৾৾য়ৢ৸</b> ৻য়ৢ ঀৢয় <b>৾ঀৢ৾য়৸ঀৢঀয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়</b>	the symbol of the highest degree of benediction of all the Tathagatas.
74 Sarva-Tathāgata-prajña- jñāna-mudrā	ઌૢૺૹ੶૱૱ <b>ૣ</b> ઽ૽ઌૺ૽૽૾ૢૺૹઌ૽૾ૢ૾ૢ૽૾ૹ૾ૢ૾ૢ૽૽૽ૢ૽૱ ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱	ditto of the understanding and wisdom of all the Tathāgatas.
75 Sarva-Tathāgata-dharma- vāgmin-prapañca-jñāna- mudrā	ઌ૽૾ૢૺ૾ૹ૽ઌ૽૽ૺૹઌ૿૽ૢ૽ૹૢઌૻ૽૱ ૡૢ૾ૺ૾ૹ૽ઌ૽૽ૢ૽ૺૹૢઌૺૹ૽૾ૢૹ૽૽ૹ૾ ઌ૽૾૾ૺૹઌઌ૽ૺઌ૽ૹઌ૽૽ૺૹ૽ૹૹઌઌૼૺ૽	ditto of these being no pro- lixity (or delusion) in the words of the doctrine of all the Tathagatas.
76 Mahācakrapraveśajñāna- mudrā	ઌૢ.ઌૢૺૹ.ઌૢ૿ૺ.ૹૺૼ૾૾ૺૡ૿ ઌૺૺૺઌૢૻૣૣૣૣૣૣૣઌૢૻઌૢ૱ઌૢૼૣઌ ઌૺઌૢૻૣૢૣૣૣૣઌૢઌૢઌૢ૽૱ઌૢ૽૱ઌૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ	the symbol of entering into the great circle.
77 Sarva-Tathāgata-viśva- karmajñāna-mudrā	ૡૢૺૺૺૺઌૹૻૻ૾ૺૣૹૣઌૣૹઌૢ૿ૺ૽ઌૢ૽૾ઌૢૺૺૺૹઌૢ૽ૺ ઌૢ૿ૺઌૹૻૻ૾ૺૣૹૣઌૣૹઌૢ૿૽ઌ૽ૺ૾ઌૺૹઌ૿૽ ૢૺઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ	the symbol (or emblem) of all sorts of works (or acts) performed by all the Tathāgatas (or Buddhas).
78 Duryodhanavīryajñāna- mudrā	ॻॖऀॱऒॱॳ॓ <b>श</b> ॱॻॖऀॱख़ऺॖॸऻॱक़ॗ ढ़ॺॖॕ॔॓॔॓॓॔ॸऄॱॳ॓ऄॱय़ढ़ॕढ़ॱढ़ॺॏॗॗ॔॔॔	the emblem of insuperable diligent application (or industry).

		imilitie imminonous
' '	arva-māra-maņḍala- vidhvaṁsanajñāna- nudrā	য়ৢ৾৾য়ৢঀঀ৾য় য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়
	nrva-Tathāgata-bandha- na-jñ <b>āna-mu</b> drā	বর্ষপ্রমেঠ্র.জ্যুপ্রমাট্র বিঘার ১.ঘটুর ঘার্ডুমার্থ্যপ্রমের ১০ এটা
	arva-Tathāgata-surata- sukha	र्ने वर्ष्यम् विम्रास्य प्रम्रस्य उर्ने क्रि. र्ने वर्ष्यम् विम्रस्य प्रम्रस्य उर्ने क्रि.
82 Sa	arva-Tathāgata-karṣaṇī	ই্রন্থর নার্নার্থনার প্রম্ ক্রান্থর বিশ্বর (ম)
83 Sa	nrva-Tathāgata-rāgiṇĩ	रे.चलेब.चो.चेचाश.च.घघघश.६८. अक्रेश.चे <b>र</b> .श
•	arva-Tathāgata-santo- aņī	ने प्रतिबंदानी भेगाश्चर्या स्वर्धा स्वर निर्मेश से प्रतिबंधित स्वर्धा स्वर्
85 M	ahādhipatnī	यन्माओं केवाओं
86 M	ahādyotā	चे <b>न</b> संक्रिकेन सं
87 M	ahāratnavarṣā	रेब केव कर प्रचेयश
88 M	ahāprītikarṣā	न्मादः वः केषः कें अः व
89 M	ahājñānagīti	थे:वेशकेदर्भेम् <mark>यू:५५</mark> ८श
90 M	ahāghoṣānugā	म् केंद्र से दे हेश सुदह्मा स
91 G	andhavatī	कृश.संब.भ
92 M	ahābodhyangavatī	વૈદ. જૈવ. ભય. ખત્મા. જુ. ક્રંય
93 C	akṣuṣmatī	श्रमा स्वरस
94 Sa	attvavatī	श्रीट.र्हेचश.स्व
95 St	ımbha	मिर्देर अहंश
96 N	isumbha	देश'यर'मविर्'सहेंश
97 A	mṛtakuṇḍalī	ন বু বৃ ক্টি প্রবন্ধ ক্রিম
98 Ja	ambhala	सुम्बर देहें न

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

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

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

the inviter of all the Tathā-gatas (a goddess).

she that is passionate for (or makes glad or merry) all the Tathāgatas.

she (the goddess) that makes cheerful all the Tathāgatas.

the great mistress.

great shine or illumination (the great (female) maker).

she that causes a shower of jewels.

great pleasure and contentment (name of a goddess).

harmony (of) great wisdom (a goddess).

following a great sound (a goddess, echo)?

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

possessing a great deal of sanctity (a goddess).

she with eyes (the watchful) (a goddess).

having the strength or vigour of mind.

the harmful beautiful.

the beautiful which certainly harms.

that prepares the ambrosia (as the means of immortality).

the taker away of dullness or dimness.

99 Ucchușmă	৭র্ক্রম'ঝ	the sly, or crafty (goddess).
100 Āryā Yamantakā	प्रमाशःशःमार्वशः हे.श्रोत	the venerable restrainer of the lord of death (a goddess).
101 Śamkara	वेर वेर or (यरे वेर)	that makes light (or makes happy).
102 Pinākin	ন্ত্ৰি:ব্ৰন্থিম or (ন্ত্ৰ — )	he with a trident (or bow).
103 Guhyādhipati	ন্থমের মুর্নির্ন্	the master of mysteries.
104 Yakṣa-senāpati	नविंदे, श्रीब की श्री दिख्य हो व	the great commander of the Yakshas (or mischievous spirits).
105 Jațāvalambitam	रज.स.प.प्रेंदर.	with down-hanging clotted hair.
106 Samidh	ભથ. <u>શ</u> ્રેંત્રો.ઇ⊏.	fuel, wood, grass (used in sacrificing).
107 Indhana	<b>35.</b> 95.	fuel, wood for fire.
108 Agnikuṇḍa	ই <b>:ঘ্</b> ন	fire place (in sacrificing).
109 Pūrņāhuti	न्नाट: ब्रुनाश	a ladle or spoon (used in offerings).
110 Sruvakam	<u>ब</u> ुग्रासाबर	a sort of ladle used in sacrifice for pouring oiled butter, etc.
III Pātrī	<i>न्त्रादःमा</i> बर	a sort of cup or spoon.
112 Codanam	ವ <del>ಟ್</del> ಷೆ∕v.ದ.	exhortation, incitement to good.
113 Vidarbhaṇam	গ্রুথ.ব	supplication.
114 Argha	सर्कें ५ : प्यें	the price or cost of an oblation, the priest's fee.
115 Naivedyam	<u> শু'ব ব্</u> ৰিষ	meat offered to the gods, presentation of food to ditto.
116 Bali	मोर्देर स	an oblation, religious offering to be thrown or east away.
117 (a) Upaspṛśya	हे [.] रेग	touching, contact, ablution, etc.
(b) Acamanam	ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾ৼ <b>৾ঀ</b> য়ৢ৾৾ৼ	rinsing the mouth before only meal, etc.
(c) Prokṣaṇam	यशदःमिर्देर	sprinkling, immolation of victims.
118 Pradakşiņapaţţikā	मिंद अ	the path for circumambulating a sacred building, etc.
119 Ablıyantarapațțika	<b>ब</b> द:देश	ditto the inner road.
120 Bahispaṭṭikā	ते. ते.रस	ditto the outer way.
121 Avyāyānam	ਲੁੁੁੱਟਖ਼:श्री.ਧੁੈਂਝ:ਹੈ ੌ	the perambulating.
122 Pratyāyānam	त्रुर <b>'त्राब</b> न	the returning.

LI (254) 독기 월도 5 경기 대한 전에 다음 아이에 MORAL MAXIMS USED AT MAKING [A MAN]
A Śramana "GE-SHONG" OR AT THE ORDINATION OF A PRIEST, AND AT RECEIVING ANY
ONE INTO THE RELIGIOUS ORDER.

1 Akrostena na pratyākrostitavyam 2 Rositena na pratirositavyam ব্রিম'শুম'য়ম্ম্রম'য়র্ 3 Bhaṇḍite na pratibhaṇḍita-

[not to abuse another although abused by him].

not to become angry when incited to anger.

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

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

I.II (255). 3755C7WNTACA NAMES (OR TERMS) OF PERSONS WHO HAVE

1 Pravrajita 2 Upasampanna **बर्धेश्यर. ह्रिमश्राय** 3 Śramana 4 Bhiksu 5 Bhikşuni 6 Śrāmanera 7 Srāmanerikā 8 Śikṣamānā 9 Mahallaka 10 Siksādattaka বস্থব:ব: শ্বীব:ব 11 Upāsaka 12 Upāsikā 13 Posadhika 14 Upādhyāya 15 Acārya 16 Karmakāraka

one that has taken the religious character; an ecclesiastic.

an ordained or consecrated priest.

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

a priest, a gelong (that erects virtue).

a priestess, a female ordained religious person.

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

a female ditto.

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

old priests or religious persons, residing in a convent.

an instructor, teacher.

a layman Buddhist (approaching to virtue).

a female ditto.

a penitent or penitentiary.

a master, teacher, professor, a principal.

a teacher, professor, master in any art.

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

66	SANSKRI	T-TIBETAN-ENGLISH	VOCABULARY.
17	Rahonuśāsaka	चाराट हुं हुंदरा	one who tead privately).
18	Niśrayadāpika [M. dāyaka]	নাধ্ধ:শ্বীধ্ব:বা	he that gives given) lodgi
19	Pāţhācārya	র্মুন্য'বাই ক্রুবি 'ব্রুব	a teacher of re
20	Sthavira	নার্থা-এইব	a respectable
21	Dahra	দ্ৰিৰ্থ-ম্বথ	(having a <b>fi</b> the youth or t
22	Navakarmika	लचा.ची.च	in a conven a superintend
23	Vaiyāvṛtyakara	લભ:રુ:ધ	an attendant,
24	Śikṣya	র্মুব:ম	a disciple, stu
25	Praśiksya	ખ⊏: <u>શ</u> ૅ્રે	a disciple's di
26	Antavāsin	<i>के</i> मा⊀्र	a near habit
27	Paścādśramaņa	मु.चर्षस्यस्यानदः र्नोःस्ट्रीटः	vicinity. a priest lately dained].
28	Mādhya	ব্দ:ম	a religious pe state or de
29	Navaka	শ্য-:মু	a novice, tyre
30	Vṛddhānta	ज्व-देश	those grown o the series priests.
31	Navānta	मर्बिंद रेंग	the series or o
32	Nauvāsika	মান্ত্ৰংশ	a fundament resident.
33	Āgantuka	ब्र <del>े</del> 'तुर-'तु 'दिदश'य	recently arriversed in order.
34	Gamika	দ্লু বংক্ষণ	one who is a convent.
35	Agamika	त्रिश	a new-comer.
36	Kālapatrika	क्षुट:चञ्चेर:बमाःचीं:डब	ha <b>ving a</b> bla or <b>cup</b> .
37	⁷ Saṁjñā-bhikṣu	श्रेट मी देगे श्रेट	a nominal ge
38	Pratijñā-bhikşu	দেশ ক্র'বর্ণ, বৃদ্দী শ্রুদি	a much pro votary.
39	Bhikṣata iti bhikṣu	ब्रॅट:बर्व:धुर:रु:र्नोर्ब्रेट:	(he is) a gelo alms to liv
40	Bhinnakleśatvād-bhikṣu	कृत सिंद्रसाया वर्डेसायदे द्वी	misery or v
4	I Jñapticaturşukarmano- pasampannabhikşu	নার্থীয়ে ব'ব্দেব্রিরী থেষা দ্রী ব ঘ্য স্থিনার বিশ্বী বিশ্বী বিশ্বী	(he is) a gelo by becomin

- aches secretly (or
- s (or makes to be gings.
- eading, a lecturer.
- religious person, fixed habitation).
- the young students nt or monastery.
- dent.
- , servant.
- udent.
- lisciple.
- itant, one in the
- ly brought up [or-
- erson of a middle egree.
- o, beginner.
- old, the old priests, or class of old
- class of the young ersons.
- tal student, or a
- ived (a visitant) or into the religious
- about to leave the
- ack begging plate
- elong.
- comising gelong, a
- ong only for getting ve on.
- at has overcome the vice.
- ong by praying and ing accomplished in hings.

#### रय:५:युर:यदे:म्बि। LIII (256). TERMS OCCURRING IN THE DULVA ON THE SUBJECT OF ENTERING THE RELIGIOUS LIFE.

শ্.ষ্ববধার্থ,নাধ্ধার I Stevasamvāsika 2 Nānāsamvāsika व.८२.२.चोबश्रास শ্বর ধ্রম্রী ব্র 3 Asamvāsika *মু*'ইুনাম'ডর'**ও**নাম'ম 4 Tīrthikāvakrāntaka ম'শার্থীর'ম 5 Mātṛghātaka ধ'দাইবি'ম 6 Pitṛghātaka रमाय रेंब्रायामार्रेराय 7 Arhatghataka नमोप्तर्वामी नुवेब वेदाय 8 Samghabhedaka दे चित्रम् वेम्रास्य स्याद्य सेस्र 9 Tathāgatasyāntikadusta-(Shakya) so as to bleed. cittarudhirotsādaka ট্রামান্তর্বরম **५मे** श्रॅट सः श्वः युदः य 10 Bhikşunīdūsaka 11 Purusa 12 Strī श.षुट. 13 Pandaka ter. ষ্ট্রীরাবরামার্চার্ট্রারা 14 Jātipaņdaka 15 Paksapandaka **५७५.४४.५८.४५.५८.** 16 Asaktapradhubana-pandaka ম'ৰ্বা'র্না'র্না'রব 17 İrşyapandaka अम्रशासदी सार्वट 18 Apatpandaka 19 Sanda 12.5 মহ্বংনাঠুহা:বা 20 Ubhayavyañjaka लग्नारादे र्श्वर र्श्वर हुन स्वराय 21 Anguli-phana-hastaka 22 Anosthaka মহু:ম্ব 23 Citrānga **લેશ.** શ. શ્રજ્ય. જ્ય

শুৰ কুঠান

24 Ativrddha

one who dwells claudestinely. like a thief, in a monastery. one who dwells by various means or contrary wise. one who does not, or should not cohabit. he that has become a Tirthika (a determinist). a murderer of his mother, a matricide. a murderer of his father (parricide). the murderer of an Arhat. a causer of dissension among the religious. to hurt maliciously Tathagata

the reproving of a gelongma.

a man, the male.

a woman, the female.

hermaphrodite: catamite: neu-

one who has become a hermaphrodite after his birth [a born hermaphrodite].

a half-hermaphrodite (i.e., during half a lunation),

one that becomes hermaphrodite after being imbrand (sic.) an envious hermaphrodite.

grown an hermaphrodite out of weakness or debility.

a woman eunuch.

having the signs of both sexes.

whose fingers are united in a circle [like the expanded hood of a serpent]. one having no lips.

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

00	Silivoilie	I IIBBIAN BINGBISH (OCH	
25	Atibālaka	শূৰ্ন্বি-ক্ৰীমা-ঘ	too young.
26	Khañja	ब्रेट्स	lame.
27	Kanārika [M. kāṇḍarika].	<u> </u>	creeping or moving on his fundament without feet.
28	Kāṇa	<b>ब्</b> र:न	a eripple, maimed person.
<b>2</b> 9	Kuṇi	এল্'র্মুহ' <u>র</u> ্ম'র্	with mutilated fingers [paralysis].
30	Kubja	भूर:य <u>े</u>	hump-backed.
31	Vāmana	स <b>े.</b> इ.स.	a dwarf.
<b>32</b>	Malagaṇḍa[M. Galagaṇḍa].	∰ <b>.</b> ¤	a goitre.
33	Mūka	भीचा.त	dumb.
34	Badhira	देव:य	deaf.
<b>35</b>	Ślipadin	म्ट. दयस	elephantiasis (disease of the thigh), enlargement of the legs.
36	Stricinna	<u> রু</u> : ম <b>ৃ</b> 'শূষ' বু ব' ধ	effeminate, broken, grown weak by venery.
37	Bhāraeehinna	<u>ଜ୍ୟ:ଶ୍</u> ରିଷ:ମୁଦ:ଧ	one broken by carrying heavy loads.
38	Mārgaechinna	<b>৸য়</b> :ঀৢয়:৲ৄয়:য়	one broken by much travelling.
39	Rājabhaṭa	্রীজ, <u>লুখ,ঘ</u> র্মাবধান	ehosen by the king, one belonging to the men of a prince.
-10	Cauro-dhvaja-badhaka	<u>কুম'নাথ'নাখ'না</u>	who is known as a robber.
4 <b>I</b>	Haridrakeśa	ञ्च∙ओर उ	with green yellow hair (on his head).
42	Haritakeśa	죗. 통 C. L	with green hair.
43	Avadātakeśa	₹' <b>5</b> ″\	with white (or grey) hair.
44	Nägakeśa	झ.त.जट.मी.श्रु.पट्.च	with hair (on his head) like that of eattle (or oxen).
45	Harikeśa	ञ्चार्थर:क्ष	with yellowish white hair.
46	Kapilakeśa	<b>취</b> '취포	yellow hair.
47	Akeśaka	রু' <b>ঐ</b>	having no hair.
48	Ghataśira [M. Banduśirāḥ]	सर्गे त्यर त्युर छ	with a rough surface on his head.
49	Vattuśira	यूर्च के	with a large head (or eranium).
50	Atisthūla	<u> </u>	too [stout] thick.
5 <b>x</b>	Atihrasva	<b>५</b> उट: बट: य	too sh <b>o</b> rt.

	6	
52 Atidīrgha	5.92.72.4	too tall.
53 Kṛśālaka	भूमार्च	thin, lean, dry.
54 Vikaṭaka	ପି <b>ଶ.୬</b> ୩୬.ମ	having a wasted body.
55 Nīlacchavivarņņa	প্ৰবৃদ্ধ ইতি	one whose flesh is too blue in colour.
56 Pitacchavivarņņa	.व.श <u>र</u> ्नाश्चर.क्रेश्च	one whose flesh is too yellow.
57 Lohitacchavivarņņa	.व.अर्देन र्भर.केशन	one whose flesh is too red.
58 Avadātacehavivarņņa	न्तःसर्देनाःनगरः केशःय	one whose flesh is too white.
59 Vipātaka	ၛ <u>ႜ</u> ႜႜႜႋႜႜၟႝ႖ႜႋႜႜႜႜဎႜႋႜ႖ႜၟ႖	with a lean body (like a flat lock of hair).
60 Kharaśīrṣa	सर्मे चेंद्र-वृत्ते सु तु	(with) a head like that of an ass.
61 Sūkaraśīr <b>ṣ</b> a	अ <u>म्रो</u> समाम्। सः व	with a hog's head.
62 Dviśir <b>ṣ</b> a	মন্ট্রন্তিম	having two heads.
63 Śvaśir <b>ṣ</b> a	मन्।िंदीर्भः तु	with a head like that of a dog
64 Aśīr <b>ṣ</b> aka	शर्नेष्टि.श्रदः	with a small head.
65 Hastikarņa	<del>४</del> .च.घॅट. <u>जु.</u> कुटु.कं.वी	elephant-eared, or one with ears like those of an elephant.
66 Aśvakarņa	_क ्तरहें दे दे	horse-eared, having ears like those of a horse.
67 Goṇakarṇa	इ.च.च.प्रट.ची.के.ची	ox-eared.
68 Markaṭakarṇa	इ'न'झेंदुदे'सु'तु	monkey-eared.
69 Kharakarṇa	इ.च.चूट.चैट्र.के.चै	with ears like those of an ass or ass-eared.
70 Sūkarakarņa	<b>₹.च.त्रमां मृ.र्जे.</b> वी	with ears resembling those of a hog.
71 Ekakarna	<b>₹</b> :माउँमा-ध	having only one ear.
72 Akarna	इ.स.	having no ear.
73 Lohitākṣa	भ्रमान्धरःव	with red eyes.
74 Ativātrāk <b>ṣ</b> a	र्भमा-५-उदः के न	with too large eyes.
75 Cullākṣa	श्रमाःकृटःच	with little eyes.
76 Atipingalākṣa	भैना-५-उद के न	with too large (or owl) eyes.
77 Kācākṣa	.পূম'ইম্ম	with glass eyes, or spectacles.
78 Bumbutākṣa[budbudākṣa]	श्रमा-क्:वर-क्:व	with eyes like a bubble or water bladder.
79 Ekākṣa	ह्म <b>ाम</b> हिम्।य	with only one eye.

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70	SANSKNI	1—IIBEIAN—ENGINSIT VOOR	BU DAILL.
8o	Anakṣaka	মিদ্য'মিব্'শ্ৰ	having no eyes.
81	Aśvanāsa	ङ्ग ^र हते.त्वृःच	with a nose resembling that of a horse, or horse-nosed.
82	Hastināsa	ङ्गान्नाटार्याकेले खुःतु	elephant-nosed.
83	Goṇanāsa	श्रु'त'य'द्र'तु	ox-nosed.
84	Markananāsa [sic for mar- kaṭanāsa]	শ্ব:শ্বীপ্তিদি-শ্বে:ব্র	ape-nosed, or monkey-nosed.
85	Kharanāsa	ङ्ग'र्वेट'तु'सृ'तु	ass-nosed.
86	Śūkaranāsa	<u>ङ्गार्यमानी स्यु</u>	hog or swine-nosed.
87	Ekanāsa	श्रु-सुवराम्बेदनाय	having only one nostril.
88	Anāsa	र्बु'से <b>र</b> 'द	having no nose.
89	Hastijoda	र्गेशः भू वाट राष्ट्रिकः व	with a chin resembling that of an elephant.
90	Aśvajoḍa	में श्रे के दिया न	ditto of a horse.
91	Goṇajoḍa	म्राष्ट्रीय अट मी स्वान	ditto of an ox.
92	Markaṭajoḍa	मॅश्रास्ट्रीयुदे सु	ditto of an ape.
93	Kharajoḍa	मॅबिस्स्निवेदः सुदै सुः सु	ditto of an ass.
94	Śūkarajoḍa	ग्राञ्चीयनामी.के.वी	ditto of a hog.
95	Ekajoḍa	<u>ज</u> ्ञाश्रुष्टः	with a small chin.
96	Ajoḍa	ग्रिंश से ५	without a chin.
97	Hastidantā	श्रिम्प्रदेशक्ष	with teeth like those of an ele-
98	phant, or elephant-toothed. 8 Goṇadantā, Aśvadantā, Kharadantā, Markaṭadantā.		
99	Śūkaradantā, Ekadantā, A	dantā.	
100	Atigrīva	मनुभःरै८:के:व	with large long neck.
101	Agrīva	शहर.वेच	with a sunken neck, or with no apparent neck.
102	Lāṅgulachinna	र्थे सर्वन कर्य	with the tail cut off.
103	Vātāṇḍa	के <b>न</b> केन	abortive testicle (wind-egg).
104	Ekānḍa	द्वेम् महिम	a single testicle.
105	Anaṇḍaka	क्षेमा से ५	having no testicles.
106	Andhala	র্ডুমের or টুমের	blind.

born blind.

108 Künda [M. kuṇḍa]	<b>এ</b> ন্বই্	one with a maimed hand or arm.
109 Phakka	नुभःद	a maimed person, a cripple.
110 Paṅgu	<b>ब</b> ंदे	a cripple, lame.
111 Cipițanāsa	ङ्ग'से <u>च</u>	with a flat nose, or flat-nosed.
112 Viraladantā	र्शे विर	with a fine teeth [having teeth with spaces between].
113 Dantura	शॅं ब्रॅ	having projecting teeth.
114 Śikuñcita [M. samkucita	्रा मिट.जन्म.जिंचश्र	a shrinking up of the feet and hands (one having, etc.).
115 Khakkhala	<b>र्</b> माय	a stammerer.
116 Joḍa [M. jaḍa]	ब्रोब्स	stupid, fool, idiot.
117 Gillapețța or lambodara	নাগ্ৰহা:৭ধ্ৰু	with a down-hanging abdomen or belly, a glutton.
118 Purușānokṛtistrī	ଞ୍ଜିଷ'ୟ'ଦ୍ୟ:ସଦ୍ୟସ୍ୟ'ୟ	a manlike (in her breast) woman, virago.
119 Strīyānukṛtipuruṣa	<b>ଶ୍ୱ୍ୟୁ : ୧୯</b> ୯ : ଅଧିକାର	a man-like woman.
120 Śvamukha	नर्दे । विदेशस्य	with a dog's face.
121 Sahitāṅguli	<b>शॅर</b> :शॅंप् <b>यु</b> र:व	one whose fingers stick together.
122 Şadanguli	श्रॅर से दुन्य	one with six fingers.
123 Ekahasta	<b>जन्।</b> रा.चीडुच	a single-handed man.

#### LIV (185) - 취다회하다 NAMES OF TREES, ETC.

	LIV (185) - 역도'피'됐도'	NAMES OF TREES, ETC.
1 Nandanavana	<b>ন্দান্</b> :মন্ত্ৰ	a grove of pleasure.
2 Miśrakāvanam	৭ বুষ খন কৰ	a grove of all sorts of trees.
3 Pārū <b>ṣ</b> akavanam	ક્રિવ.મી૪.જ્જા	a grove of rough trees.
4 Puspavrksa	क्षेत्र्नामी वैद	a tree bearing blossoms or flowers.
5 Phalavṛkṣa	বর্ষান্তর পূদ	a fruit tree.
6 Gandhav <b>ṛkṣa</b>	<u> ક્ર</u> ેશ.ગ્રી.તૃદ	any tree yielding a fragrant resin or incense, the sâl tree.
7 Gulma	.विट:मोत्य:दा	a thick bushy tree.
8 Padmaka	প্ৰাধ	a kind of cypress [juniperus excelsa].
9 Dévadāru	ár.⁺gr.	a pine, fir, cedar [pinus devadarus : the deodar].
10 Dāruharidrā	ક્ષુેર:ઘ	a kind of curcuma, turmeric plant [the barberry].

· <del>-</del>		
11 Tālīśa	<b>ત્ર</b> .લૈ	the Tālisa tree [flacourtia cata- phracta].
12 Pālipata[M. pālevata] vṛkṣa	Ŋ.Á.Ár.	an apple tree.
13 Candanam	र्डद:5द or र्डडूद	the sandal tree or wood.
14 Khadira	श्रेट.र्जुट.	the khadira [acacia catechu].
15 Dāḍimbavṛkṣa	चलाज्ञां शेषु .विदा	the pomegranate tree [soyimida febrifuga].
16 Piņḍakharjuravṛkṣa	दर् <u>य</u> , चूट.	a sort of palm-tree [phænix silvestris].
17 Vanaspati	<b>न</b> म्हा	name of a tree; woods, forests.
18 Vanaṣaṇḍa	ৰূল্য-মূৰ্	an assemblage of woods or forests.
19 Vamsa	ह्मेना स	a reed, or bamboo.
20 Veņu		ditto.
21 Piṇḍaveṇu	श्रुण:स देर:स	a bamboo.
22 Nyagrodha	वेत्प्र'त व हर्ने हू	the Indian fig tree [ficus indica].
23 Ikṣuvanam	<i>चे.</i> ±भ्र.चेट.चे.क्ष	a plantation of sugar-cane.
24 Śālivanam	<b>୳</b> ସ୍କା-୍ରି-ଝ୍ୟ	a rice plantation.
25 Vetasa	सू <b>ट</b> .श	a willow tree.
26 Naḍavanam	ଦ୍ୟୁସ୍ଟି:ଝ୍ଲ	a reed-bed [arundo tibialis].
27 Sālavṛkṣa	4.4.4	the sāl tree [shorea robusta].
28 Nāgavṛkṣa	<b>मु</b> .बट.	the nāga tree.
20 Vṛkṣa	हें द र	a green tree, a tree.
30 Latā or vallī	4	a creeper.
31 Karīra	श्चीना सद् स्थान	the shoot of a bamboo.

### LV (266) 직气대기대학교등학자다는 취직 현지 Short Phrases collected out of the Dulva.

ı Jānanto pṛcchanti	মট্টিৰ'বাৰিৰ'বু'দে ই	they ask knowingly (or with due consideration).
2 Jānantopi na prechanti	য়ঢ়ৢঀ৽য়ৢঢ়৽য়৾৽ঀঽ	[even knowing they ask not].
3 Kāle pṛcchanti	<u> </u>	they ask in its proper time.
4 Kālātikrāntam na pṛc- chanti	<u> বুঝ'মম'শেম'বহ'মী'বই</u>	they ask not unseasonably.
5 Arthopasamhitam pre- chanti	र्नेन-पर-स्थायर-स्थायर-	they ask intelligently.

6 Anarthopasamhitam na	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
biccuanti	र्नेन र्राट्स स्थापन	they do not ask unintelligently.
7 Šikṣāpada-prajñapti	বস্থাব:নাব্, নাব্, বস্তব, ব: ব হগ্ন, ন	the establishing of the basis of the doctrine.
8 Asyām utpatô[sic. for utpattau]	ี่ อูะ:ฮ:๔ริ:ณ	in this case [in these circumstances].
9 Asmin nidāne	म्रोदःमिके ५५ रे. य	on such a subject of discourse.
10 Asmin prakaraņai [ sic. for prakaraņe]	<del>ฟ</del> ุ่ จ ฟ เ จ รู้ เ น	on this account.
11 Asmin vastuti (sic. for vas-	न्देशःशिवनैत्यमिनैत्नैत	in such a matter.
tuni) 12 Prajñapti	বৎগ্ৰ	vow, engagement, appointment, resolution.
13 Anuprajũapti	∮ষ.রী. <b>ব<i>ং</i>শ</b> .ব	resolved afterwards; vowed.
14 Pratikșepa	शु.शूर-ध्रद-व	a leaving off, renouncing.
15 Abhyanujñā	मिथट.च	a permitting, yielding, granting.
16 Prātimokṣa	श्रार्थर-धर-प	liberation, emancipation.
17 Dākṣiṇīya	মুক্-শাক্ষ	one to whom alms and reverence are due; a saint, a priest.
18 Subrahmacārī	<b>ક્</b> દશ્ન:તાસુંદ:તાર્સુંટ્:ત	one of pure morals or of good moral conduct.
19 Bhadanta	বৰ্ত্তৰ'ন	a venerable person, a title of respect for priests.
20 Āyuşmat	<u>क</u> ्र. <mark>र</mark> ्ट.र्ड्स.त	life possessing, or long living, a title especially applied to the principal disciples of Śākya.
21 Apatti	الارخ الارخ	a falling; sin.
22 Pāpathikā	^{ਕ੍ਰ} ਵ:ਰੁੰ <b>5</b>	a falling into sin; sinful.
23 Sthūlātyaya	३ _४ । स.ब्रॅुअ:ब्रॅ	one faulty in a great degree, a wicked or criminal action.
24 Duskrtain	केश.चेश	a bad action, fault, sin, crime; one who has committed a sin, etc.
25 Praviṣṭa-sparśasvīkṛtau	বঙুলা ইনা ৡয়য় ৠ য়ৣ৾৾ঢ় বৼ ঀয়	one who has had sexual inter- course.
26 Adattasya pañcamā <b>ṣ</b> akādi	भ्रानुक्षेत्र or भ्रानुक्षयरायेक्षया	stealing 5 māṣakas, etc.
	श.'d.মা.জি.'স. <u>গু</u> ন্রাপ্র.'ব	
27 Steya-cintena	শূ-র্মম-শূম	"with an intention to steal it."
28 Manuşyagati	য়৾৾ <b>ঀ৾</b> ৽য়ৢ৾ <b>ঀ</b> ৽য়ৢ৾য়	of the human race.
29 Parigṛhītasya	<u>ઌ</u> ૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૹૣૣૺ.ૣૣૣૢૢૣૣૢૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣ	having taken (the human form).
30 Tatsanijnāya	नेर.परी.पीस.सस	[being conscious of that] 1.

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$  The translation is illegible in Csomā's MS.

31 Haraņa-haraņayordūtenāpi	तथ.णीट. भौ.पंश.चभैं∡.च@चो.त.र्टा.शत्चोश.	he steals, or causes to be stolen by his messenger.
32 Jīvitoparodhe	श्रॅना न हर प	taking away life, murdering, killing.
33 Taccintena	रे.केर.चश्चश्च	thinking so, or being thus minded.
34 Manusyagate	য়৴:য়ৣ৴:য়	having become man.
35 Manuşyavigraha	र्भः क्रम् शःय	being conceived as a man.
36 Vinidhāḥ samjñā	<b>୯</b> ୬.ଏକ୍ଷ୍ୟକ୍ଷ୍ମ୍ୟୁ	change of consciousness.
37 Tatsamjñāśā [M. Tatsam-	रे.डे.स.प्रे.तेश.तश	being of such consciousness.
jñāyāḥ] 38 Uttaramanusyadharma	ন্ন্ন ম ক্রম রুম শুষ্ম শস্ক্রম ম	I have said that the human law is supreme law.
yuktatoktavātman 39 Parāvagame	य <b>'</b> रॅंश मुं में व	to understand another.
40 Anāpatti	કુ <b>⊏:વ</b> :એ <b>气</b> :ય	faultless, without sin.
41 Adikarmikalı	AN-75-51-51	first beginner, principal worker.
42 Unmattaka	মূশ্ব	mad.
42a Vikșiptacitta	গুপ্তশ্ব-বিম্রাপ্ত-বা	disordered in mind.
43 Vedanābhitunna [M. bhinna]	ধূনা'বহাসে'নী'রুহ'বধানাইহ'ব	being pressed by the sensation of distress.
44 Prayogiki	ฐัร.ฉ.พฆ.จ๊ะ.ฉ	originating in coalition.
45 Gurvī	ह्य <del>ु</del> न	heavy or heaviness.
46 Laghvī	ME.4	light (not heavy), small.
47 Sāvaśeṣā	ङ्गम् सः स्प्रेन् य	with some residue, super- numerary.
48 Niravaśeṣā	झुमाया सेराय	without residue.
49 Āsaptatam yugamupā- dāya	য়য়য়৾৽ৼ৸য়৽য়ঀৢঀ৽য়য়ৄৢ <b>ঀ</b> ৽ড়৾ <b>ঀ</b> ৽ঌঀ	commencing from the seventh generation (of his parents).
50 Pātranikubjanam	क्षेट:यबेर्।प्रशर्विय:य	turning the begging cup with its mouth downwards.
51 Sāsanga	<b>न</b> वींशःयः <b>न्</b> रःवडशःय	necessary, required, useful.
52 Sapratibhaya bhairava-	বনা:क्र'ব:८८६न अ:८:८८२४अ:	one who is known as a timid or fearful person.
samınatanı	तर.चीच श.त	or rearran person.
53 Şadvārgikālı	<u>त</u> ्वा देश	six of Śākya's disciples so-called (the class of six).
54 Vicațanam	প্রম:গ্র	bed, bedding.

55 Âkoṭanam .	বপ্তমান	a fulling (of cloth).
56 Dhāvayet	तिंत्र.प्रह्म	to cause to be washed.
57 Rañjayet	पके <b>र</b> 'नु पहुन	to cause to be dyed.
58 Akoṭayet	<b>तक्रम</b> ार्-तह्माःश	to cause to be fulled.
59 Gṛhavyākulikā	ਰੁੱਖ:ਹੱ	a householder, layman.
60 Purāṇadhitiyā	र्ह्यून मुः खुद <b>ः</b> स	formerly the wife (of a now religious person).
61 Ghaṇṭāvaghoṣaṇam	ट्रज.सॅ.जब.चसॅचोश.त	publishing news by ringing a bell.
62 Kārṣāpaṇaṁ	ग्रन्थः	a coin worth one rupee.
63 Māṣaka	श.चे.म	a small coin.
64 Samprajānamṛṣāvāda	नेश्राम्बिरामी ह्र्यास्य	the telling of a lie knowingly or designedly.
65 Agamaka	र्गे यर नुेर्यास भैदाय से में व	unintelligible, not understanding or perceiving.
66 Ajñāpakam	<i>ঀ৾য়</i> ॱয়ৼ৾ঀৢ৾ <b>ৼ</b> য়ৠয়ৠ	not wishing to be understood.
67 Samagra	পরিধ.ন	agreeing with, like, concordant.
68 Vyagra	ম'মঘুর'ম	disagreeing, discordant.
69 Pūrvacarama	<b>५८</b> :ये ५८:इस्स	to the first and the last, to all indiscriminately.
70 Mṛtavaibhavāṅguka	প্রবি-র্বি-নেন্নিন	the dividing of the substance (or wealth, effects) of a dead man.
71 Sărdhamvihāri	झ्रव रेमा मावशाय	a cohabitant, one that dwells with another person.
72 Pratibandha	৭নীনা'শ'৭নীনাধ'ন-'ণ্ডু'নাউর্ব'শ	one stopped or interrupted, an interruption.
73 Utkuṭukastha	र्डेन्।सुरः ५ तुनाःस	sitting in a contracted posture.
74 Pañca mandalakena van- danam krtvā	মথ দেখা দিখ নীখা বীধা	having paid his obeisance (of the five circles, or with the five members).
75 Pragṛhītāñjali	ঘ্ন'র্ম'ষ্ট্রুম	having joined the palms of his hands.
76 Sanighādhīna	বলীবেবুঁৰ মে কলা মহা য	depending on the priesthood or clergy.
77 Purākalpa	ब्रॅब मुः के म	ancient rites or ceremonies.
78 Haimantika	<u>र्म</u> ुर-गु:रूश	the winter season.
79 Grīṣma	5 <u>9</u> 5%	the hot season, spring.
80 Vārṣika	<b>55</b> 5. Đ. S.	the rainy season, summer.
81 Mṛtavārṣika [M. Mitavārṣi- ka]	<b>7</b> 5 <b>7.3</b> 5.24	the end of the rainy season, short summer.

r - Bhikuti

🗱 y Viloma 😝 pratiloma

76	SANSKI	RIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOO
82	Dīrghavārṣika	<b>ᡪ</b> ᢖᠵᡃᡷ᠋ᡸᢆᡭᡃᢩᠵᢩᢌ
83	Poșadhasthāpanam	না <u>র্গ্</u> টেই: ন্র্না:ম
84	Cūrṇṇa	<b>ત્</b> રનાસંકુે.શ
85	Jontaka	<b>चर्ड</b> िम्दः
86	Udakabhrama	चर्हिर सिंद
87	Layanaparihāra	리 <b>보</b> 성,(먼다.스러리,지,
88	Utiliānakāraka	পন্য.ঘূ!.পश. <u>च</u> ुर.त
89	Dantakāṣṭham	<u>ير. څ</u> د.
90	Arcanam	ন্র্রি:ব:ন্ব্র:ঘ
91	Aruņam	शु:नेदश
92	Nilāruņa	য়ৣ ^{৽ঽ} ৾৾৾৾ৼয় <b>৾৽</b> ৻ৼ৾৽৾৽৻ঀৼ৾৽য়
93	Pitāruņa	<u> </u>
94	Tāmrāruņa	শ্লু:ইৎশ্ব:শ
95	Naivacchyam [?] ¹	क्र.अम्बहा
96	Tirthikāvasthā	શુ:ચ્રેનાશ:હત્:ની:ગૃતશ
9,7	Arvāka [M. arvāk]	ૢૼ૽ૺ <b>ૼ</b> લઃ <b>ઙ</b> ૱ૢૼૼ૱૱ૢ
qS	Nimitta-vidhi-paryāya	รัฐานดิเผล์สามานขานฐราน
GG	Praṇidhikarma	477473377
100	Kalahakāraka	ঀয়৽ৠ৾৾য়৽৾ঀৢ৾৾ঀ৽য়
I () 1	Avasāraņain	বইবি:মান্থিমে:ব
102	Prāyaścittikā	ਤੌ <u>ਰ</u> ਸੰਟ:ਧ
103	Śuddhapayattika	<i></i> हुद:ब:स:५ <u>र</u> ेश्रम
104	Catuşkumbikāyāsarpati	म्टलम् चिल्पंश्याद्ये च
105	Paribhāvitam	न्द्रान
100	Samkāra	रुना दर
1 1 - 7	Sammarjānī	સુત્રાશ
T +	Rhelanti	चित्रकटे-

the long summer.

fasting or doing penance

powder, dust, aromatic powder.

a warm bath or warm bathing

a hole or canal in a cook-room for dish-washings, etc., etc.

the measuring out of a dwelling-place or house.

one who performs handiwork.

a small piece of wood for clean ing the teeth, a tooth-pick.

the act of praying when risin up from bed.

the dawn or dawning aurora.

the blue or first dawn.

the yellow or middle dawn.

the copper coloured or last dawn.

fashion, costume, dress.

a mansion or dwelling place belonging to the Tirthikas.

one on this side, party, sect.

enunciation of the signs or tokens of luck (of dispute).

ascertainment.

one that contends, disputes.

the begging of pardon.

falling defeated; falling (into sin).

unmixed or clear defeat or sin.

creeping or crawling on his four (feet and hands).

publishing, making known, exposure of faults and defects.

filth, sweepings, dust.

a broom; a heap of sweepings.

wrinkles on the face expressive of wrath.

opposite, contrary, the reverse, disagreeing.

^{1 [}M. nepaccyam. Bötlinck, nepastyam.]

			·
110 Parijan	a	নার্মনা থেটিন	suit, retinue, attendants, a train.
III Karaņḍ	aka	बिट:य <u>ं ब</u> ्रिशःद्	a circular or round house.
112 Antarvi	śāla	<u>4</u> E.ME\$1.11	wide or of great extent within.
113 Jālavāt	āyanam	취지[전다. 5. 전 . 조작	a latticed window.
114 Cikrika	[M. cakrikā]	ই্র্নিস্ব,≅েত্র	with a pair of window-shutters.
115 Kapota	mālā	ङ्ग्नाह्म.यु	a small table, a side-board.
116 Kaṭuka	tailam	<b>लिटश.</b> भर	oil extracted from the <i>kaṭu</i> plant, mustard.
117 Ayasada	ārvikā	र्श्चेचाद्य. <b>च</b> ात्रर	an iron ladle or spoon.
118 Pādadh	āvanikā	म्ट.स.चर्मे.चप्र.श	a place for washing the feet before entering a house or before prayer.
119 Kürmāk	rtikhara	ঽয়৻য়৸ঀৣ৾ <i>৻</i> য়ৢৢয়৽ঀঽ৻য়৻য়৻ৼৢয়৽য়	rough like the back of a toad.
120 Kuntap	halaka	<b>ब</b> ुदारी	the top or point of a pike or
121 Talakop	ari	<u> </u>	spear. the upper roof or terrace.
122 Jyestha		केन भें	the great one, the excellent.
123 Madhya		বৰ:ম'কুম'ব্দুম'র্য	middle, mean.
124 Janapad	lacārika	প্র'ম:শূ	a wanderer, traveller; wander- ing, travelling.
125 Pārvata	ka [M. karvaṭakā]	रै:वेर्र.व	one dwelling on the hills.
126 Upanim	antraṇam	अर्मेक्'रु'वेर्'य	one invited to an entertain- ment; an invitation.
127 Avadhy	āyati	दसु:च	he reproves, rebukes, abuses.
		বৰ্ৰাধ্য বেধিধা ধ্যা মান সূত্ৰী ন	upbraiding, chiding, blaming.
kṣipat 129 Śulka	ı,	्वे.चाम	customs or duties paid on highways.
130 Monam [	[sic. for maunam]	भू.श्रु.च	taciturnity, silence, being still.
131 Ehi svāg	gata	्दर:ज्ञानायम्बरामर:व्रेट्स:श्र	come here, you are welcome.
132 Kaparda	ka	<b>५</b> मूँ र सु	a shell, a cowrie.
133 Kākiņī		<b>२</b> गूॅब सु के पुषे भेव	twenty cowries or shells.
134 Mā <b>ş</b> aka		श.च.ग	a small coin of the value of 80 cowries.
135 Kārṣāpa	ņa	यमुत्रे देव यमुत्रे देव	a (silver) coin of 1,600 cowries in value.
136 Cīvarabl	naṇḍika	ইম'ল্ম'ল্ট'ম্ব	the price of a religious garb.

78 SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.			
137 Garbhayātanam	ু সংল <u>ুখ</u> নধান <b>্</b> নীয	the causing of abortion.	
138 Adhiyāsanam	चीर्यः यः द्वाः यरः युः य	permission or leave for the use of, etc.	
139 Mañea	°EE.	a bedstead.	
140 Pīţha	ES.	a stool, a table.	
141 Ghața	हॅ. <u>श</u>	an earthen vessel, a water jar.	
142 Ghaṭikā	<u>श्</u> रेत	an earthen vessel for measuring time, a clepsydra.	
143 Karakiņī or kuņ	ṇḍakā ইম:ম:য়ৣ৾য়ৣঀৠ	the water-pot of an ascetic.	
144 Bhāryā	[©] ट.भ	a wife.	
145 Prakața	ন্থ্য ব শ্রুব	manifest, evident, apparent.	
146 Paripāți	ইমগ'দূীথ	by degrees, successively.	
147 Harati or Praty	yāharati श्रेन यर यसुवाय प्राप्त क्षेत्र सुव	carrying or conveying intelligence, accompanying one.	
148 Ākarṣaṇam	ধ্রীব:ইং:ব	a calling, an invitation.	
149 Pāṭā [?]	মেব: উদা	simple (not double, not folded).	
. s.a. Datilea			
150 Pāṭika	নাউহা-ছাু্	a making two-fold, doubling.	
151 Vyāma	नार्ज्य <u>ङ</u> ्गेन्य	a making two-fold, doubling.  a fathom or two yards.	
	<b>५</b> र्नेझ		
151 Vyāma	<u> </u>	<ul><li>a fathom or two yards.</li><li>a cubit.</li><li>a long span measured by the extended thumb and little</li></ul>	
151 Vyāma 152 Hasta	<b>५</b> र्नेझ	a fathom or two yards.  a cubit.  a long span measured by the	
151 Vyāma 152 Hasta 153 Vitasti	<b>५</b> र्नेस सु सं च	a fathom or two yards.  a cubit.  a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger, a span.	
151 Vyāma 152 Hasta 153 Vitasti 154 Anguli	<b>५</b> र्नेस सु स व रहे	a fathom or two yards.  a cubit.  a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger, a span.  a finger, an inch. a sending, despatching [? pursu-	
<ul> <li>151 Vyāma</li> <li>152 Hasta</li> <li>153 Vitasti</li> <li>154 Anguli</li> <li>155 Anudhāvanam</li> </ul>	प्रेट्स सु सं व रहन रक्षुर	a fathom or two yards.  a cubit.  a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger, a span.  a finger, an inch.  a sending, despatching [? pursuing].	
<ul> <li>151 Vyāma</li> <li>152 Hasta</li> <li>153 Vitasti</li> <li>154 Anguli</li> <li>155 Anudhāvanam</li> <li>156 Anyasya bhāga</li> </ul>	पर्नेहर हु इंग्डिं रेज़ें रेज़ें रेज़ें रेज़ें रेज़ें रेज़ें	a fathom or two yards.  a cubit.  a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger, a span.  a finger, an inch.  a sending, despatching [? pursuing].  another's share or portion.	
<ul> <li>151 Vyāma</li> <li>152 Hasta</li> <li>153 Vitasti</li> <li>154 Anguli</li> <li>155 Anudhāvanam</li> <li>156 Anyasya bhāga</li> <li>157 Kathinastāra</li> </ul>	पर्नेस मु संब स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान	a fathom or two yards.  a cubit.  a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger, a span.  a finger, an inch.  a sending, despatching [? pursuing].  another's share or portion.  spreading a mat on the ground. one that offers his belief or	
<ul> <li>151 Vyāma</li> <li>152 Hasta</li> <li>153 Vitasti</li> <li>154 Aṅguli</li> <li>155 Anudhāvanam</li> <li>156 Anyasya bhāga</li> <li>157 Kathinastāra</li> <li>158 Chandadāyaka</li> </ul>	ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন্দ্র ন বুন ন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন ন বুন ন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন বুন ন ন বুন ন ন বুন ন ন বুন ন ন বুন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন ন	a fathom or two yards.  a cubit.  a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger, a span.  a finger, an inch.  a sending, despatching [? pursuing].  another's share or portion.  spreading a mat on the ground.  one that offers his belief or credit.	
<ul> <li>151 Vyāma</li> <li>152 Hasta</li> <li>153 Vitasti</li> <li>154 Aŭguli</li> <li>155 Anudhāvanam</li> <li>156 Anyasya bhāga</li> <li>157 Kathinastāra</li> <li>158 Chandadāyaka</li> <li>159 Adhikaraņam</li> </ul>	पर्टेश पर्टेश श्री श श श श श श श श श श श श श	a fathom or two yards.  a cubit.  a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger, a span.  a finger, an inch.  a sending, despatching [? pursuing].  another's share or portion.  spreading a mat on the ground.  one that offers his belief or credit.  disputing, criticising.  deposited or hoarded up.  denying regeneration or a new	
151 Vyāma 152 Hasta 153 Vitasti 154 Anguli 155 Anudhāvanam 156 Anyasya bhāgai 157 Kathinastāra 158 Chandadāyaka 159 Adhikaraṇam 160 Sannihitam	पर्टेश पर्टेश श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श्री श श श श श श श श	a fathom or two yards.  a cubit.  a long span measured by the extended thumb and little finger, a span.  a finger, an inch.  a sending, despatching [? pursuing].  another's share or portion.  spreading a mat on the ground.  one that offers his belief or credit.  disputing, criticising.  deposited or hoarded up.	

164 Prasphoțanam	ধুনাধ্য:মাস্ট্রী:ন	a cleansing, a shaking off.
165 Antarvarṣā	<u> </u>	before the rainy season.
166 Chinnavārşika	र्चर.चर्याता.जय.व्ययात	one that has violated his vow for passing the summer at a certain place without leaving it.
167 Avārşika	श.जूर्यःस २चेर.चोर्यश्रःश.घःष्ट्रेचोश्वःस.जूरः	one that has not engaged himself to pass the summer at a certain place.
168 Khaṇḍaphulla	দ্রে:ব:ঽঝ:ৡ৻:বাৣয়:ঘ	the falling down of a bough that is rotten.
169 Yāvajjīvikam	<i>५र्के:वर्दे:वर:</i> नुःवरदःव	wearing a thing as long as one lives.
170 Kuñcikā	मान्द्रायान्त्रे प्रमाद्राः भुगम्	a key for opening a door.
171 Kuṇḍalakam	<b>ସ୍ୟା</b> ସ୍ୟ <b>ନ୍ୟ</b> ଶ୍ରି:ହୁଁଦ୍	a vessel for washing anything in.
172 Udakadatta	ଞ <b>୍ଜ ଅ</b> ଶ୍ୱ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ।	given by a water-strainer.
173 Dhanakrītam	ই <b>ৰ</b> 'ক্ৰম'ৰ্ট্টুম'ন	bought by paying a certain price for it.

# LVI (267) 5 T SA NAMES OF THE SIX PERSONS (OF ŚĀKYA'S DISCIPLES) CALLED THE SIX TRIBUNES

I Nanda	न्नादःचे	a delight or darling <i>delicium</i> or deliciæ,
2 Upananda	^{के.} नम्	a little delight or darling <i>deli-</i> ciola.
3 Punarvasu	ব্নশ্ব:শ্ব	perfect wealth or riches.
4 Chanda	<b>द</b> र्नम	(wish, desire) one having a desire for, etc.
5 Aśvaka	৭ বুঁ স্ট্রিদ্	the swift, nimble-footed.
6 Udāyin	दकरःग	the up-rising or up-riser or one from the east or eastern part of India.

### LVII (268) 저지지역 기계 NAMES OF THE FOUR KINDS OF NURSES.

ı Λήka-dhātrī	<i>বদৰ্</i> নেক্ট'নন্বি মাম	a nurse that holds and carries a child in her bosom.
2 Kṣīra-dhātrī	નુ'સ <b>'ક્રુ</b> ન'ઘરે'સ'સ	a nurse that suckles the child.
3 Mala-dhātrī	ইুস' <b>৫</b> ষ্ট্র'বদ,ম'ম	a nurse that cleanses the child.
4 Krīḍanikā dhātrī	हेन्-न्न्निम्शःगुःसःस	a nurse that plays with the child.

#### I.VIII (68) 역자 구구 중자 기계원자 한 시간 ! THE THREE KINDS OF KNOWLEDGE.

ট্রমানালমান্তদাবর্টারমান্তর i Šrutamayī prajāā knowledge acquired by hearing. knowledge acquired by medita-2 Cintāmayī prajñā यञ्जेशतालशाचित्रप्रे प्रेक्षर्य knowledge acquired by consi-3 Bhāvanāmayī prajñā deration. LIX (58) 국지·대학·출전·한 시간 Titles of some Religious Works or Treatises. the transcendental wisdom in 1 Šatasāliasrikā prajūā-pāra-*ॱ*वेशप्रताष्ट्रीयार्देयप्राधेदा one hundred thousand slokas. mitā র্না'বর্'ব' ৫রুম 2 Pañcaviinśatisāhasrikā કુ.ધુ.કા.કુ<u>ં</u>ટ. ditto in 25,000 ślokas. prajñā-pāramitā 고박<.퉛드.디 3 Astasāhasrikā prajñā-pāraditto in 8,000 ślokas. mitā প্রধ্যে:ম্র্যার্ডি 4 Buddhavatām sangha Buddha community. चर-दियःशुभश-द्यप्रे ही-हीं-5 Bodhisatvapitakam the vessel (or ston) of a Bodhisattva. ज्ञाकेर रेवाया अरे 6 Lalita-vistara sports on the wide field, or worldly vicissitudes in the life of Sākva. ઽૢૻઽઽઌ<u>ૻ</u>ૢ૽ૣ૽ૼૹ૽૽ૢૻૺૺ*૽*૽૽ઌઌ૽ૼ 7 Samādhirāja the prince of deep meditation. the meeting of the father and 8 Pītāputrasamāgama くしい ぎょうきょう his son (Sākya and his father). ८६मा:देर:पश:८८श:मदे:पोट a chapter on him that has left Lokottaraparivartta the world. รม:44.33.415.417.33 the holy doctrine or the white 10 Saddharmapundarikam lily [lotus]. a treasure of heaven (or as রয়'**মা**ন্ট মইন 11 Gaganagañja large as the void space above). **र**गंब'स्रकंग'श्रेब 12 Ratnamegha the precious cloud. খ্যান্য নাঐনাধ্য য the visiting of Lanka 13 Lankāvatāram मार्शर (देर रश्य 14 Suvarņa prabliāsottama the best gold-shine. (a treatise) taught by Vimala ই.প.খ্ৰ.লম.আমাগ্ৰামপ্ৰজ্বন্য 15 Vimala-kīrtti-nirdeša kīrtti (immaculate renown). 16 Gandayyūlia description of the trunk. the dense ornament [one of the 17 Glianavvülia heavens of Buddha]. the essence (or spirit) of heaven রম'মদর স্থান্থ 18 Akāśagarbha name of a Bodhisattva. taught by Aksayamati (whose ই'ব্রিং'র'≅র'বঝবধুর'য

wit never fails), a Bodhisattva.

19 Akşayamatinirdeša

¹ Not given in S. C. D.'s Dict. among the numerous compounds with nam-mkhai.

20 Upāyakauśalyam	<b>리그와.저.治도와.건</b>
21 Dharmasangīti	क्रिंश स्मर-दिन्ति संस्
22 Suvikrānta-vikrāmin	<b>৴</b> ঽ৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽ৼ৻য়ড়ৢয়৽ৼয়৾য়য়য়য়য়য়
23 Mahākaruṇāpuṇḍarikam	क्षेटाहे के शरी यह द्वादा मार से
24 Ratnaketu	रेव रो के र्ने
25 Daśabhūmikā	শ্বরুব
26 Tathāgata-mahākaruņā- nirdeśa	न्द्रक्षःमायेमाश्चर्तः क्ष्रेतः हे केषः शे
27 Druma-kinnara-rāja-pari- prechā	য় <b>৾৻৴য়</b> ৾৽ঽৢ৾৴য়ৢয়ৼ৾য়ৢয়য়৽ঀৢয়ৼ
28 Ajātaśatrukaukṛtyavino- dana	য়৾৽য়ৣয়৽ৢৢঀয়ৣ৾ঀ৾৽৻ঀয়ৣ৾ৢ৾ঢ়৽য়৽য়য়৸৽য়
29 Sandhinirmocanam	न्वेट्शयःदेशयम्य
30 Buddhasaṇgīti	ধংষ. ^এ ষ.সং.৴പ.ব _শ .বর্
31 Rāṣṭrapālaparipṛcehā	लीम.प्रीचूर.श्लेट.चूषा.बैश.त
32 Sarvadharmapravṛttinir- de\$a	ૐ୶ <b>য়</b> ୶୶୰ଽ୳ୣୠୢ⊏୰ଐୣ୳୳ଽ ୣ୷୶୶
33 Ratnacūdapariprechā	नार्द्धनान् देन दें के के अल्बा
34 Ratnakūţa	<b>न्गिन सर्केन</b> महाम्बर
35 Mahāyānaprasādabhāva- nam	वेमायक्षेत्रचात्यन्त्रस्य स्वार् वर्ष्केत्रस्य
36 Süryagarbha	के सदे केट में
37 Buddhabhūmi	গ্রধে:শূষ:শূ:গ্র
38 Tathāgatācintyagulianir- deśa	ই.বঙ্গুৰ.মা-পুনাধা:ঘঠ্-মাধা:ব
39 Śūranigamasamādhinir- deśa	न्यत् वरः त्र्रे वित्रे केटा हे त्र हेत्। नष्ट्रक्ष
40 Sāgara-nāgarāja paripṛcehā	प्रीप्.चीम.त्रा.ची.सक्त्रा.बीस.त

wise in the means or method.

collection of some religious articles.

he that overpowers by his great skill.

the great merciful one—the white lotus or lily.

the precious top-ornament.

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

description of the great mercy of Tathāgata.

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

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

a clear enumeration of some articles respecting Buddha.

(a sūtra delivered) on the request of Rāṣṭrapāla (a demigod).

the showing of the existence of every thing without origin.

asked by him who has a gem on the crown of his head.

the jewel peak (or gems heaped up).

the state of being well accustomed to the faith of the high principles.

the essence or spirit of the sun. (name of a Bodhisattva).

the mansion of Buddha.

instruction in the inconceivable secrets (or mysteries) of Tathāgata.

description of that kind of deep meditation which is called "the becoming a sūra or champion."

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

_[1] Šalistamb	diakam	श् <u>र</u> ी.वी.हीट.च	green rice, or a field of rice (rice plant).
42 Mahayāno	opadeśa	चेना'स'ने <b>ब'सॅ दे</b> 'स <b>ब</b> 'स्म	instruction in the high principles.
43 Brahmavi prechā	íšesacitti-pari-	[®] ধ≀ন হু≍ধ≀ন.ঐ <b>Հ</b> .ন৴.গ্রধপ.ৡধ.	on the request of Brahma the particular-minded.
41 Paramärt nirdesa	hasamvṛtisatya-	র্ব বিশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশূর্বশূর্বা শূর্বির শূর্বা বিশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ্বশ	the showing of the real and the apparent truth.
45 Mañjuśrīv	riliāra	८=भ.र्नापाचीरश.त	the being (or mansion) of Mañ- juśrī.
46 Mahāpari	nirvāņam	ॲंदशसुन्धादन्यसाय डेक्चें	the great final deliverance from pain.
47 Avaivarta	acakram	કુૈર-સ-ફ્રૅન્સ <b>ાયરે</b> -લ <u>ફ્રિ</u> ર-બ્રૅ	the wheel that turns not back.
48 Karmavil	ohaṅga	এর: _ই ম:പर:৫ <u>3</u> ेर:ঘ	explanation (on the course) of moral works.
40 Prajñāpār	ramītā-pañcaśatī	વેશ <b>:</b> મ્વળું:ય:રૅસ'ર્;ધુક્યાલ:	the transcendental wisdom in 500 ślokas.
50 Trišatikā	prajñāpāramitā	_{বকু} 'ষ ঐষ:ম্ব:টু:ম:মূম: বকু'ম	the transcendental wisdom in 300 ślokas.
51 Ratnolkā		रगेर्द्र सळेन्। ५ त्याय	the precious $t\bar{a}la$ tree, the precious lamp.
52 Acārapar	iśuddhi	ङ्ग्रेन्'खुअ'र्सेन्स्स'सु'न्म्'य	the very pure moral conduct.
53 Praśanta karmar	vinišcayaprāti- iirdeša	र्यः नुः क्षिः यः इस्रायरः महितः सेः झावतेः रेलिसुभः यस्रु स्य	the displaying of indubitable miracles, of the great tranquillity of mind.
5 p Tathāgat uirdeša	otpattisambhava-	ने:चड़िद्राम्योनम्थायाः सुःचाद्युदायः सङ्क्षाय	instruction for showing that the birth of Tathāgata is original.
55 Bliavasaii	ıkrānti	श्रीत्रयादस्याव	the change of nature (or of worldly existence).
50 Paramart	lia-dharmavijaya	र्ने र-त्रमः सर्वे रहें संग्री रहमः सर-क्रुयः व	the triumph of the true doctrine, (or religion).
-7 Mañ uśri- guņa-vi	-Buddhakşetra- yûha	ૡਫ਼ਖ਼੶ੑੑਖ਼ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ੵੑ੶ਖ਼ਸ਼ਖ਼ _{ਜ਼ੵਖ਼੶} ਜ਼ੵੑ੶ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ ਜ਼ੵ੶ઍੑੑੑ੶ਲ਼ੑੑੑ੶ਲ਼ੑਜ਼ੑਜ਼ੑਜ਼	description of the good qualities of the Buddha province of Mañjuśrī.
Bodhipal	sşanirdesa	तृपाद्धवाणु रेजिन्सापेसायमावद्द्रदाय	delineation of the perfect side
. Ka maya ! h]	ranapratiprasra-	মহাণ্ট্ৰীবামা <u>ন</u> ্ত্ৰ শাউৰ্বাম	(or of the perfectly wise man), the putting away of the stains of moral works.
C19405	de wishes the Tibetai	in here. Csoma has placed a query mark i to mean $t/da$ tree. But even so this we e translation of the Tibetan $ta/la/la$ by th	ould not account for the Sanskrit name.

- 60 Triskandhakam
  61 Sarvavaidalyasangraha
  62 Sanghāṭasūtram
  63 Tathāgata-jñānamudrā-samādhi
  64 Vajramerusikharakūṭā-gāradhāraṇī
  65 Anavataptanāgarāja-pari-prechā
  66 Sarva-Buddha-viśayāvatā-rajñānālokālankāra
  67 Saptaśatikā prajñāpāra-mitā
- 68 Vyāsa-paripṛcchā
  69 Subāhu-paripṛcchā
  70 Simha-paripṛcchā
  71 Mahāsahasrapramardanam
  72 Ugraparipṛcchā
  73 Śraddhā balādhānam
  74 Angulimātīyam
  75 Hastikakṣyam

76 Akşayamatipariprechā

77 Bhaisajyaguruvaidūrya

80 Viradattagṛhapatipari-

82 Vikurvāņarājapariprechā

prabhā

78 Arthaviniścaya

79 Mahābalasūtra

prechā

81 Ratnakarandakam

#### রহ:র্ন্রমার <u>ধ্প.বেখ. वृची. ব. বপথা এই. বর্জাপা ব</u> महिरशमी:अर् रे.चढ्रियामीजेमाश्चार्यंत्राक्षाःजेशःग्रीः स्मानि दिरारे पहेंब £.5.2.20.4J.4.31 &.122.71 বইনাহা.বাঠ.না≌্হা র্মের ন্র্রার্থ রব্দ্র ন্র্রার্থ এব **८**हमायाथाः वैशाङ्गरान्दे नाव नेशर्याणुः सःरेतान् धुन्यायन्त ॅट.र्जूट.मेश.तश.७श.त সঘা.ব≌८.ঘুাথ.⊌থ.ন র্মেনীর'রের क्ट्रिंट के देशें र य द त्रेहें स्थाय <u>রুলা:এম:৫র'মীরা (বুরা রু</u> **५५**.सप्.क्रॅनश.चस्रु**८.**स र्शेर से दे 'हेर य लायक य याट.त्र्यं प्र.स्टा ह्यें में अं अं अं दायां लिशाय **য়ৢঀ৾ঀৣ৾য়**৾ঢ়ৼৼঢ়৾ঢ় र्वे, दशं तर हेश त क्रिक्स ये केदे अरे ট্রিম বব্দাব্যম ট্রীর দ্রীম রেম য ५गोद सर्केमा अस देन इस.तर.५संज.तपु.चेज.नुस.वश.न

- 88 (a treatise) on the three aggregates (or bodies of knowledge. collections of all sorts of principles or tenets. a sūtra on encountering or junction (or on a pair or couple). the deep meditation (or ecstacy) on the emblem of wisdom of Tathāgata. a Dharani for perceiving the house built on the top of the sacred (or immovable) Meru. (a sūtra delivered) on the request of the serpent-king Anavatapta (not grown warm). an ornament of intellectual light for entering into the mansion of every Buddha. the transcendental wisdom in 700 ślokas. asked by Vyāsa (the copious). asked by Subāhu (with a good
- hand or arm). asked by a lion. conquering or subduing the great thousand (worlds). asked by Ugra (the cruel or wrathful). the producing of faith. the advantages of wearing a rosary of (men's cut) fingers. an elephant's dexterity (or girth). asked by Akşayamati (whose wit never fails him). the best physic, the brightness of vaidūrya. ascertainment of meaning. a sūtra on the great strong one. on the request of Viradatta, a householder: (Herodotus).

the precious vessel.

illusory prince.

delivered on the request of an

83 Dhvajägrakeyűram	ক্রুম'মর্বর র ম ন বি'ব্রুম'ক্রুব	the arm-ornament (or bracelet) on the top of a banner (or the best ornament; title of a
8 ₄ Tripiţaka	<u> श्रे.ड्रॅं</u> , माश्य	treatise). the three vessels; or the three great divisions of the Kah-gyur.
85 Sūtra	মই	a treatise, an aphorism.
86 Abhidharma	क्रेंश'सदेर्'य	eminent or principal law.
87 Vinaya	<b>८ र्</b> यःच	diseipline, education.
88 Prajňapti	चरिचोश.राष्ट्र.चोश्चि.जच े	established doctrine.
89 Šāstram	নম্ব:নউঁহা	literary work, seripture.
90 Samgītiparyāya	এনু"ন <b>ু</b> বুঝানু⊏ম	enumeration of songs or praises (or of walking beings).
91 Dharmaskandha	हें अ'गु 'सुद्द' से	the aggregate of moral doctrine (or of things in general).
02 Dhātukāya	বিশধ্য,ট্যী, স্কুনাধা	the body or junction of the several roots or regions.
93 Jñānaprasthānam	ઝા.પુર્થા-મું.ત ^{ું} થી-મ	the proceeding of jñāna or wisdom, or spirit.
94 Prakaraņapāda	<b>ৼয়৽ৼৄ৾৾৽ঀৣ৾ৼ৸ঽ৽৸</b> ৼ৽৸	an introductory line or verse.
95 Ekottarikāgama	चित्रची अस.पर्जूश सदी शिट.	a dogma or precept originating from the same power (with others).
96 Madhyamāgama	सुद:वर:स	a middle dogma or precept.
97 Dîrghăgama	<u> </u>	a long, high or first precept.
98 Sańiyuktāgama	लट.रेच.सर.जेब.मधु.औट.	a well-arranged precept.
96 Vinayayibhaga or yibhañ- ga	<b>ঀৢৣয়৾য়ৼয়ৼঀয়ৢৢঀ</b> ৢ	a detailed account on disciplining religious persons.
100 Vinayayastu	पर्यायद्गःमिष्	the basis of discipline.
101 Vinayakşudrakam	<b>८</b> दुत्य:च:स्र्व:ठॅम्ब	minute essentials of discipline.
102 Uttaragrantha	म्बिट:स	the last work (on discipline).
103 Rajupavadakam	<u> </u>	advice to a prince.

LN (50) วุลวุฬ สุมูรุฬ มารุราธิ์สาพิตูราฐมามาณามิสามานุจามีนา Some terms as: "said out of this own Throat or Mouth" (or taught vivá voce) Explanatory Verse, et cetera.

r Kanthokta	⊰৸.ৼয়.चोश्रीटश.त	taught out of his own throat or mouth (or delivered vivá vocc).
	a. = *	propert dogma doctrine: the

precept, dogma, doetrine; the dogmatical part of the Kah-gyur scriptures.

	an i miora	
3 Arṣa	मुहुम्'भम्	learning; branch of science.
4 Pravacanam	मुश्रुट:रन	high precept, the doctrine of a Buddha.
5 Śāsanam	বশ্ব,ব.ব.ব.হুখ্.ব	a showing, instructing, compos- ing
6 Sūtranta	सर्ने भे	class of sūtras, tracts, treatises, etc.
7 Sütram	सर्दे	a sūtra, tract, treatise, aphorism, etc.
8 Siddhānta	ন্যুব:ঘট্ৰ:মহাব	established truth or principle.
9 Samaya	<b>୬୍ୟାଧ</b> ୍ୟ ନ୍ତି: ୬୍ୟାଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟାଧ୍ୟ	time, season (in Tantrika works also vow, engagement).
10 Anuśāsanam	हेश'शु'तय्यु <b>र</b> त	demonstration, full instruction.
11 Avavāda	न्द्रम्	advice, counsel, instruction.
12 Darśanam	<b>ਲੇ.</b> ਹ	theory, speculation, doctrine.
13 Matam	<b>सम्ब</b>	sect, opinion, established opinion, custom, manner.
14 Śāstram	বধুর'বর্তীয়	holy writ, scriptures.
15 Prakaraṇam	<del>ব</del> ণ দু: ক্রীব:ঘ	a preliminary article, introduction, explication, narration.
16 Prakriyā	ম ্ _{ট্ৰ} ৰ	narration, relation, history, business.
17 Sūtraņam	सर्रेर-वुश-ध	make up or compose into a series, or tract.
r8 Kārikā	कूचे.जुंदेर.वैश.च	explicatory [memorial] verse or sentence.
19 Tipyiṭaka	सर्देर-वयुर्यते सावस्	the extent or measure of a treatise.
20 Vṛtti	<b>५ ग्रोभ:य</b>	a commentary, explication.
21 Vivaraņam	₹ <b>अ.</b> तर.पंजील.च	unfolding, explaining.
22 Pañjikā	न्ग्रादःद ग्रोध	a difficult commentary, or critical explication.
23 Bhāsyam	न्पर्ना	a glossing or explanation by gloss.
24 Vyākhyānam	इस:यर:व.95.त	exposition, explanation, gloss.
25 Vārttikam	<b>₹ম:⊄</b> সুন	an additional commentary, explanation.
26 Paddhati	ন্ৰিc.পন্স	explication of the text.
27 Miśrakam	શ્રેત.શ	a mixture or mixed composition, partly of prose, partly of verse.
28 Ţikā	<u> ব্র্রাম:ব্রব্</u>	remarks, observations, notes commentary.
29 Ţikāţi <b>k</b> ā	त्र <u>च</u> ्रीयःचयर-ग्रीःचयर-स	comment upon a commentary, explication of a commentary.

ইন্ধান্থ বত্

verse.

30 Śloka, gāthā

31 Gadyani	∯∵¤	prose (soluta oratio).
32 Padyaii	ढॅम <b>श</b> -सु-इन-१	metre, verse (ligata oratio).
33 Vṛtu [vṛtta ?]	<u> </u>	composition.
34 Chandam	होत: <u>ब्र</u> ूर	prosody.
35 Daṇḍakam	র্টুব:হুদাধ	a sort of metre.
36 Grantha	क्रूचाश.चार्बेट.जुउंचु.चौटश	the text, the number of chapters in a book.
37 Parivarta	લેલુ	a chapter, section, part.
38 Aśvāsaka	द्वेम्ब .	a period or sentence [section, chapter].
39 Pariccheda	ત્રેતુ ર વહર્ ધ	a section.
40 Sarga	ત્રેલું સું વ	section, book, chapter.
41 Pațala	<b>१भ.तर.</b> ष्ठे.य	a division, section, book.
42 Adhyāya	વ્≝ૅર્'હોલુ	a summary, exposition of what is to be told, or has been told or said.
43 Chandovicita	<u> </u>	an abridged metre.
44 Piṇḍoddāna	বহুষ:বঠু:ই্ম	a summary of the contents.
45 Antaroddānam	বৰ:ৰ্টুজ	summary, contents.
.46 Uddânam	<u> श्</u> रुम:सर्	repetition, summary, contents.

LNI (17) 독등도자한 씨국의 등리 중국 최도 ! Names of the 60 sorts (or divisions) of Melody or of Melodious Voices (or Vocal Sound).

ı Cittābhikhyākarī	গ্রধ্য:গ্রধ্যম:ম:মুই:ম	heart refreshing, giving satisfaction to the mind.
2 Snigdhā	<b>ন</b> ূৰ্য	smooth, soft, amiable.
; Mṛdukā	<b>८</b> ≡ <b>४</b> .रा	mild, soft.
† Mauojñā	ঋ৾ৼৣৼৣৼৣৼ	pleasing to the heart or mind.
5 Manorama	र्थर-र-प्रश्रम	agreeable to the heart or mind.
6 Śuddhā	न्या [.] य	clear, pure.
7 Vimala	ই'ম'মই'ম	spotless, clear.
S Probhasvara	ন্ধন:73্র	clear-sounding.
$(V_{\theta}(\mathbf{i}_{\mathbf{g}}))$	ৡৢ৻ৢ৻ঀ৾৾য়য়ৼঢ়	agreeable, pleasing.

10 Śravaņīya	अ <u>अ</u> श्चर दिशाय	worthy to be heard, or listened to.
II Anelā	ম <u>়</u> 'কুঁদা্ <b>ষ</b> 'ম	not hurting, not harsh.
12 Kalā	কুৰ <b>্</b> ব	agreeable, pleasing.
13 Vinītā	<u>ร</u> ูณ [.] จ	refined, soft.
14 Akarkaśā	शे रुवः य	not rough, not harsh or disagreeable.
15 Aparuṣa	<u> </u>	not harsh or abusive.
16 Suvinītā	<b>รส</b> รู:รูณ:ส	very soft.
17 Karņasukha	इ.च.इंद.च	pleasing to the ear
18 Kāyaprahlādanakarī	સુક્ષ:શ્રેશ્ન:વર: <u>ન</u> ્રેન:વ:નુેન:વર	causing happiness or refreshment to the body.
19 Cittodvilyakarī	<b>શેમ</b> શ શેમ યુર '	refreshing, recreating the mind.
20 Hṛdayasantuṣṭikarī	क्रुँद'र्वा२'यर'वुँर्'य	making the heart cheerful.
21 Prītisukhajananī	<b>र्वार</b> .य.र्ट.यर्.य.यश्चेर.त	producing joy and happiness.
22 Niṣparidāhā	<b>भ</b> रशसुमार्ट्राचा केर्	not afflicting.
23 Ajñāyā	<b>ગુન</b> :તું.બેશ:ઘર:કુ:ઘ	making entirely intelligible.
24 Vij <b>n</b> āyā	₹ <b>अ.तर.</b> ट्रची.तर. <b>यै</b> .च	making fully to comprehend.
25 Vispașțā	^{र्} थ.तर.चोशज.च	very clear, evident, intelligible.
26 Premaņīyā	<b>नमाद:यर:3े</b> न:य	making glad and cheerful.
27 Abhinandaniyã	মর্ট্রে:ঘম:ব্লাব:বম:ব্রীব্:ঘ	causing great delight, or making glad in a high degree.
28 Ajñāpanīya	<b>ગુન</b> વેશપર કુેદ વ	making fully to perceive or understand.
29 Vijñāpanīyayuktā	_{র্} র'থম'মিশ্বম'ট্রীব্'থ	making to perceive the annexed instruction.
30 Sahitā	<u> ৭ র</u> ্ব শ	coherent, consistent.
31 Punaruktadoṣajahā	<u>র</u> ুষ্যমন মূর্	not having the fault of frequent repetition.
32 Simhasvaravegā	श्रदःचोदः स्ट्रेट्-पृनाश	with the vehemence of a lion's voice.
33 Nāgesvaraśabdā	ब्राट से के दे से स	a voice like the noise of an elephant.
34 Meghasvaraghoṣā	<b>त्</b> त्रुमानीःङ्गान्नर	having a voice like the sound of a (thunder) cloud.
35 Nāgendrarutā	तुर्वे:र्वरःश्वें वै:ब्रु	a noise or sound like that of a serpent-king or Naga prince.
36 Gandharvasangītaghoṣā	र्रे:बदे:ब्रु:५५८४	the melodious song of the Gan- dharva (that feeds on smell or scent) or celestial musician.
37 Kalabińkasvararutā	୷୷୷ୢ୕ୣୢୣୢୣୣୄ୷ୡ୵ୣୠଽ୶	the melodious voice of the Kala- binka bird or sparrow.

52 60 Sarvākāraravāropetā ر. ا^  $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$ 50 5 ال ح Ξ  $\frac{\cdot}{\Box}$ 7 <u>~</u> 7 <u>5</u>, 7 LNII (16) うつうずいう可包でうまってできている。J. コララン Names on Terms expressive Sarvendriyasantoşani Prasita or pasita Apaśabdavigatā Sarva sabdānu pravistā Sariņā [M. saritā] ∴\dīnā .\nanditā Sakhilā Pramuditā Mirtha [M. Mina] .\vikalā Anavanatā Anunnatā Sarvaparšadānuravitā Acyavalā [M. acapalā] .\cañealā Sarvasvarapūraņī Dundubhisvara Devendramadhuranirghoşā Brahmasvararutāravitā Javañjivakasvararutā-ra-THE EXCELLENCE OF TATHÁGATA (OR BUDDHA) TAKEN FROM THE SŪTRAS 건.<u>건</u>5-길< নূৰ কৰাৰ とという。 <u> 기</u>교기 公立に *4'5'5'4|A **型の1**2 27.24.7.7.7 到开公记 ル う? 当! 四江 ম.ওম.শ વાર્કેક પુત્ર કૃ સુમાય どう当てゴ 学、ロスタ、みつ、下、山々、ファ・ログ・ロ য়ৣয়য়য়৻৻ঽ৾৻ঢ়ৣ৾৻ৼৢয়৻য়৻ঀৢ৾ঀয়ৼ৸ 與內·丁四八四〇丁四四四,與內·四 47.47.50.增于37.27.4增42.4 みことにか、強いしている。日は日ない <u>ૹ</u>૽ૺ૾ૺૡ૽૽૽ૼૢૺૹ૽૽૽૽ઌૻૠ૽૽ૢૼ૱ 4.35.7.7.3.7.Z Ğ**न**'ड्रन'ठन'य'रो**र**'य 別さい having or voices.
delighting or satisfying every accomplishment of all sounds making no defective sound having the chief resounding in every company. immovable invincible, not changing not distressed. amusing, playing continual, flowing. perceiving, receiving. encompassing, comprehending, greatly rejoicing, very cheerful. not weak or feeble, not low or not fearful, not shrinking back. following every sound or voice not haughty or arrogant (voice). unassuming, not puffed up the sound of a large drum a voice pleasing like that of the uttering a (voice) sound like uttering a sound like the voice of Brahma. ruler of the gods (Indra's). VOICE that of the Jivañjiva (pheassorts of sounds ant or partridge). no corrupt voice in all words O.F. 2

tu

 $\Lambda$ dyby isamudācāra

四多名。因为了五百万五

upright conduct.

very clear understanding.

Savisaddhabuddhi

মর্ক্তর স্থান মার্লি মর্ক্তর প্রাথান 3 Alaksana dharma parāyaņa প্রত্যে মুধান্ট্র নাব্ধান্থ নাব্ধান 4 Buddha vihāreņa vihāra <u> রাথে, ৺থ, বিপর, এՀ, ՀԷ, প্রঞ্জ, শ,</u> 5 Sarva Buddha samatā prā-**ঈ**ব্'বই্ট্রর'ম #4.4.9.4cd.4z.<u>£</u>48.4z. 6 Anāvaraņa gatim gatah র্মাথাপ্তি & ম माञ्चारा दमा मीरा है पर अमेरिश प 7 Anupaliptā rūpaiļi stances. माञ्चम्रारासेर्पारमार्पास्य देशाय neither mixed 8 Asamsrstah arūpaih things. स्टार्ये नगायश्रास्य ५ दशायर 9 Vipramuktalı skandhebhyalı aggregates. বিধাধা. ইধাধা. ২৫. খা. জিখ. বা 10 Visamyukto dhātubhih **अ.भष्ट्र-१४४४.५५४४।** रा II Samvrtta āyatane सर्र्'या **इ**स्या श्रीदार्'य**र**्'य 12 Pracchinno granthaih tirely. ঐ্বে:ধ্র'মা2্ব'র্ম'রমা entirely 13 Vimuktalı paridaghaili afflictions. মহর্মুস:ব शेर-मायसप्पेरसाश्चानीयान 14 Parimukta stṛṣṇāyāḥ of cupidity. **क.**च्य.जश.चचज.च 15 Oghāduttīrnah of the stream. ले. पेश.लूटश.श. ह्माश.त 16 Paripūrņo jñānena knowledge. **५५८। मान्यान्य मान्य * 17 Pratisthitotitānāgatapratyutpannānāin Buddhānāin मु।शदशम्बरायद्र्यक्रियदर Bhagavatām jñāne *য়য়য়৽ঢ়ৣ৽ড়৾৽৻ঀয়৽য়৽য়৸য়য়৽য়* after. स्राद्यायशाद्रसायायाक्षीयावसाय 18 Apratisthito Nirvāņe **८८.८च. च.३८.७.४४४.७५४**१.च 19 Sthito bhūtakotyām sthita in philosophy). शेमश उन वस श उन मा ने माश प्रति

ধ্যমে-বৰ্দ্দাধ্যম

र्ह्येन:म:ीव:र्:२०:न:मध्य:अश

तपु.क्र्याश.शट८.च

occupied (in meditation) with things that have no marks (or with metaphysical beings). dwelling in the manner of Budhas found (or arrived at) equality with all the Buddhas. has learned how to judge without defects (or clearly). is not involved in bodily subwith bodily is entirely evolved from the five of the mansions or roots (of worldly existence). has restrained all his senses. the knots have been cut off endelivered from all is entirely free from the passion has forded the river, or is out he is entirely full of wisdom or he dwells in the knowledge (or wisdom of the Buddha Bhagavāns, that have been, are now, and shall come here-

he dwells not in death or annihilation or total cessation.

he dwells in the most perfect limits (or has a clear theory

he sits in such a place where he regards (or overlooks) all animate existences.

he has a flock of infinitely welldisciplined pupils.

20 Sarva satvālokanāyām bhū-

21 Ananta sisya gana suvinīta

22 Anābhoga Buddha kārya prati prasabha	ત્રુવ:વ:તુંધ:શેં.જ્યે.વ શદસ: ^{વ્} યેસ.તું.જ્યાં.વેં.જેવે.તું.જેવ.તું.જેવ.	the arts of Buddha are perfect and never ceasing.
23 Mukto mukta parivāra	र्जे्य.च.र्जे्य.चदु.प्रीवृद्र-८८.र्ड्यन	he has such attendants about him that are liberated from the father.
24 Pāragata	মাইনাৰু:ফ্ৰীৰাম	he has crossed the stream or ocean, or he went over to the other shore.
25 Sthalagata	<del>ર્સ</del> સ.ખ.સુંય.ત	he has reached the dry land or continent.
26 Tīrņņa	বন্দ্রম:ব	has crossed or passed over (the stream or ocean of life).
27 Tāraka	<u>स</u> ्थितः सः स	he that carries one safely to the other shore, he who saves.
28 Āśvasta	<u> ব্রদাধ দে ব্র</u> ীর শ	respiration; to give relief, etc.
29 Bhinna kleśa	कृष्-भ्राम्य वर्षे अप	has overcome the miseries of vice (has broken the sin).
30 Vāhita pāpa dharma	র্টানা.ব.বধ্য.বর্ধ. ভূধ. প্রধ	with a sinless nature.
31 Vedaka	रैम्।यःये	he that knows or understands, the intelligent.
32 Vinivaraņa	म्नैन'य'र्'र्'क्स'यर'त्र्य'व	free from all stains, the spot- less.
33 Viprasanna manāḥ	<b>भेर्-इस-यर-र्</b> न	with pure intention or mind.
34 Eka rakṣa	यु⊂: <b>य.</b> चोठुचो.त	having but one keeper or de- fender, or being the only keeper.
35 Smṛti dauvārika sampanna	ર્વતાનું મું શ્રું જ્યારાનું શુસાર્જીના સ	a perfect door-keeper of the "Recollection."
36 Apramāņa gata Buddha māhātmya	য়ঢ়য়ৼ _{য়ৣ} য়ৼৠৣ৽য়ৢ৽য়ৼ৽ৡৼ৽ <b>য়ৼ</b> ৽ য়৸ৡ৾য়৸	has found or obtained the excellence of a Buddha.
)7 Apratistha dhyāna vart- tane	ग्रु.भट्य.य चश्रम्मानुब्रःची.पहिमाना.ज.मोब्रशःस.	needs no previous meditation.
38 Kālaprāpto Buddhotpāda	วี _{ช.} พ.ช.ฮฮ.สะ.ชะช.��ช.ษ��ะ.ฮ	in its proper time there will arise or come forth a Buddha.
30 Mārga pariņ <b>āy</b> aka	৸য়৾৽ড়৾৾ঢ়য়৾৽য়ৢ৽৸ৢ৾ঀ৽য়	directing the way.
μο Mārga jñā	୴୶ୖ <b>ଌ୕</b> ୷୶ୖ୶ଵୄ୵:	knowing the way.
4) Apratyudāvartya dharma	रीर शेर्चेन परे केंशर्र स्वर	possessing unerring faith or principles.
42. Acintya vyavasthāna	⊉ব.त ≨শ. तर. च⊌ेच\.त. বश्रभ. ग्रीश.धु.	inconceivable decrees (or declarations of the law).
t: Sarva lokadhātu prabhūta kāya	ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾ. ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾ. ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾ. ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾ. ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾ. ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾ. ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾ. ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰ. ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾ. ਸ਼੍ਰਾਨਵੇਗ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਾ. ਸ	his body encompassing all the regions of the world.

			тн	Έ	EXC
44	Sarva jña	d <b>h</b> arma	nilpsa	ແກ່	śaya-
45	Sarvac bud	earyā dhi	samai	nvā	igata
46		ikșa dh	arma j	ñā	ne
47	Avikal	lpita śar	īram		
48	Sarva ticel	Bodhis na jñāna	attva ı	sa	mpa-
49		a Budd a pāram		āra	ı pa-
50		ohinna ′l okṣa jñā			
51		amadhy misamat			
52	Dharn	ıa dlıātı	ı para	1111	L
53	Akāśa	dhāt <b>u</b> p	aryav	ลรล	ina
54	Aparā	nta koți	nișțh	a	
55	Avipra	ıņāśa ku	śala m	ülā	inām

	jiia	
46 47	Sarvacaryā samanvāgata buddhi Niṣkāṅkṣa dharma jñāne Avikalpita śarīram Sarva Bodhisattva saṃpa- ticcha jñāna	海海
49	Advaya Buddhavihāra pa- rama pāramita	*
50	Asambhinna Tathāgata vimokṣa jñāna niṣṭhāgata	3
51	Anantamadhya Buddha bhūmisamatādhigata	শ
52	Dharma dhātu parama	ž
53	Akāśa dhātu paryavasāna	ক্
54	Aparānta koți nișțha	B
55	Avipraņāśa kuśala mūlānām	5
56	Alamkṛta kṣāntyā	7
57	Agama puṇyanidhānānām	7
570	¹ Citritānuvyañjanaiḥ	5
58	Kusumito lakṣaṇaili	51
59	Pratirūpo gocareņa	
6o _	Apratikulo darśanena	5.

### ক্রমারমধ্য ব্রদ্রে ইর্ক্সমর্ भ्रे.पुश्रासद्यःय

गुर्श्वेर्रायात्रम्या उर् प्राप्त ଌ୕୶୷ଌୢୖ୲୶୰୷୶ୖ୶୶୶ଽ୶ୖ୳୰ <mark>ৠ.तर.भ.घरेचीश.तपु.स</mark>.भटप.च મું. ખુશ . ઘેદ . જેવ . શુષ્નશ . રેતાડ . রময় রব শীয় ৸য়য় বৃদা য়য় মর্থুই। ব

NCश. चेश. ग्री. चोषश. रा. चोठ्ठेश. श्रु मेर्पान्मप्रिय रेप ম'বই**শ**ম

('ସ୍ୱିୟ' ମ୍ୟୁପ୍ରିମ୍ୟ' ଯ' ଅ' ୟୁଟ୍ରିୟ' ଯଦ୍ଧି ' क्रा यर वर प्रे. यह स्त्रे. भे वेशकी अवर वेशय **૾154. ૨૮. ૨**૭૪. ૪૨. ૧૪ . ૪૮૪.

मेश.ग्री.श.भ्रेभ.त.भ्रेट.घेचेश. 

<u>୪୬.୩.୯୯</u>୫.୯୬

প্র.প্রামিধু,মিপ্রধান্ট্র,পর্যেধ,মীপ্র.বা ନ୍ଧିୟ**୍ଟ , ୟସ୍ଟ , ସି**ୟ **, ସ**ଧା, ମ ৻ঀৗৢঀঀ৾৻ৼৢ৾৾য়য়য়য়য়৻৻ঢ়৻ৠ৻ঌ৻৸ Iᢖᢓ.রথ.বৠঽ.র ୲ୡୖ୕୵ୣ୶୶ୡ୲ୄ୕୕୩୵୕୴ୖୢ୵ୣଽ୶ୡ୲ୄ୕ୖୄ୴୷ୗୄ *ู้*บิ*.*บิ2.บ⊒ะ.บั.ชพพ.บิพ.ฟิพ.ต ৸ঽ৾ঀ৾ঀৣ৾৾৾৽য়৾৻ৼৢ৾য়৾৻য়ৠ৻য় 35.67w.2**4.**21**2.**212 খুর্ট**েব**-মু-মার্ব্র-মান্টার-ম

having an indubitable knowledge of all things.

his understanding conforming to all moral practices.

having no scruple or doubt with respect to things.

possessing an inscrutable body (which has not been judged)

a wisdom or knowledge comprehending that of the Bodhisattvas.

he has found the indubitable abode of Buddha, the true transit or arriving at felicity.

he has arrived at that degree of knowledge which is required of a Tathāgata for a perfect liberation or emancipation.

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

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

his mansion is infinitely like the regions of heaven.

he has reached the limits of the world to come.

the roots of wisdom will produce these effects.

adorned with (or by) patience.

the basis of the treasures of all moral merits.

adorned with the signs of beauty.

with florid or elegant characteristics.

with an uniform moderate conduct.

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

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

61 Abhirati - śraddhadhimuk- tánám	न्यादः य न्यादः य	they that believe in him are ex- tremely glad (or do rejoice greatly).
62 Anabhibhūta prajūayā	निस-र्या ज्ञेलामी सामें ज्ञे	his understanding or wisdom is not to be surpassed (or obfuscated).
63 Śāstā sarvasatvānām	શેમશ્ર.૧૫ ૧૫ ૧૫ ૧૫ ૧૫ ૧૫ ૧૫ ૧૫	he is the instructor of all animate existences.
64 Pitā Bodhisattvānām	ગુદ-જૈવ-શુશ્રશ-2ત્તર-શ્રશ-મું-ભવ	he is the father of the Bodhisattvas.
65 Rājā ārya pungalānām	पंत्रमोश. राष्ट्र .चोट. ≅चो. ¥शश.ग्री.	the prince (or sovereign) of the venerable, virtuous men.
	কুম:ম্	, chorasse, vireas as mem
66 Sārthavāha ādikarmikāņām	<b>ᠬ</b> མ་དང་བོ་ང་ནམམ་གྱི་དེད་དབོན	the leader of those employed in the principal work.
67 Aprameyo jñānena	भे भेशन्यम् र सेन्य	with immense wisdom.
68 Ananta pratibhānena	รู้ไปช.ជ.ท <b>ม</b> ีป.กศ.ส	with immense powers of speaking.
69 Viśuddha svareņa	मुश्रुट इस यर र्माः	with a very clear voice.
70 Asvādanīyo gho <b>ș</b> eņa	<u>रिचेटश.</u> श्रेथ.रा	with a sweet (or pleasing) melody.
71 Asecanakorşapena [?] [M. asecanako rūpeņa]	भु.वुरुःख्रः यशः र्हेना श्रेः वेशः य	not to be satisfied with looking on him (on his complexion).
72 Apratisama kāyena	ଖୁ'ଅଞ୍ଚିୟୋସ'ଧି <b>ମ୍</b> ସ	an incomparable body or person (or that has none like him).
73 Alipta kāmaiļī	५५५-१-१नानीशसमिंशय	not stained by desires, or free of all wishes.
74 Mārgavit	<u> এয়:মট্রিব:ন</u>	knowing the way.
75 Mārga deśaka	নম:র্বুর্ন	showing the way.
76 Mārgākhyāyin	ਯੂੜ,ਜੁਆਵ,ਧ	preaching the way.

## LXIII (14) 불명 및 급취 취 최종 및 제조 및 및 지표 및 및 기계 최도 | NAMES OF THE 32 CHARACTERISTIC SIGNS OF THE GREAT MAN (PURUSA).

ı Uşyişa SiraSkata	<u> </u>	having on the crown of his head an ornamental excrescence.
2 Pradaksiņavartta keša	ઽૺ૱ૼૺૺ૱૽૽ઌૹ <i>૽</i> ૹ૾ઌ૽ૺૢઌ૱	the hair on his head turning to the right side.
, Samalalața	<u>ব্র্থানহ বৃত্তীশ হ'ব</u>	a broad and open forehead.
4 Urņa koşa	र्ग्हेन् भु	the hair of treasure (a single hair in the middle of his fore- head).
5 Atmilanetra gopakşma ^r	য়ৢঀৢ৽য়য়ৢ৾ঀ৽য়য়ৢঀ৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়	with dark blue eyes, like those

I In results to the second word as two separated numbers; while the reading of the second word is gopakşa.

6 Catvārimsaddanta	ক্রমধান্ত্রিনন্ত্রমেন্	having forty teeth.
7 Samadanta	ক্রমথ.প্রথম.ব	equal or uniform teeth.
8 Aviraladanta	क्रुभश.रीचोश.यबट.य	well-arranged teeth.
9 Suśukladanta	क्रेंसरा-विदानु-दगार-व	very white teeth.
10 Rasarasāgratā	र्रे च्रेन्द्रे अर्क्षेन्द्र स्वा	having the best taste.
11 Simhahanu	ঀ <u>ঀ</u> য়য়য়য়য়৾ঢ়ৢ৾ঀ৾ঀৢৢয়	a jaw like that of a lion.
12 Prabhūtatanujihva	हिचासः चीतः रु. इ. इ. इ. इ. इ. इ. इ.	a very long and subtile (thin) tongue.
13 Brahma svara	क्ट्रायि, रिचेट्ड	a clear voice.
14 Susainvṛtta skandha	<b>ઽ</b> ્ડાદ અર્વો ઐત્ર ૧૬ હું અલ	with well-rounded shoulders.
15 Saptotsada	ন্দুৰ;মন্থীন	of seven spans (in stature).1
16 Cirautamrāsa (sic)	वज.मूट.मैश.त,	of a fine complexion.
17 Sūkṣma suvarṇaechavi ⁸	যন∣ধ≀ম' <b>শ্</b> ব'ও⊄'শ্বি'ন ধ\≺'	with a delicate and gold-like skin.
	<b>५</b> 5:व	SKIII.
18 Sthitānavanatapralam- babāhutā †	त्रुक्षःस्त्रेत्रःस्य । चुक्षःस्रेरःस्रेतःय	standing, not bending himself, his hands reach down to his knees.
19 Simha pürvärdhakäya	रॅ. ब्रॅंर शेह्ने दे पदान	the upper part (or the trunk) of his body is like that of a lion.
20 Nyagrodhaparimaṇḍala	कृष्णुं हुं सुर हुं होर मनः	his body is broad and extensive like the Nyagrodha tree [ficus religiosa].
21 Ekaikaroma pradakşiņā- varta	ર્શું રે રે ત્રસંક્ષું અ વૈદાનાબશાસું વૃદ્ધિતાન	each hair of his body turning to the right side.
22 Ūrdhvāṅga roma	भूते भु नो ४ तु र दें नाश य	the hair of his body turning
23 Kośagatavastigulya	૮ <u>૮</u> મશ.૫ી.સે.વ.સેંગશ.શે. <b>વે</b> ય.ત	upwards.  his private member is sunk into the body [not apparent].
24 Suvartitoru	ব <del>রু</del> মৌদাধ্য মুস্ রুধ্য ম	with well-rounded or turned
25 Suvartitoga (?)	शहूश.धूट.खुंश.त	thighs. beautiful and round.

¹ This is usually supposed to mean "having seven protuberances" (on the hands, feet, etc.) The Chinese says: having the seven places full or rounded off.

There has been much confusion in regard to this word. Minayest reads citantarainsa.

Citantarainsa seems a more plausible reading but that does not explain Csoma's translation. The Chinese in de Harlez has tiang chien yüan, which means "having rounded (broad) shoulders." But antarainsa means rather breast, than shoulders, de H's MS, reads, he tells us, citantaranpa.

<sup>In some lists this is taken for two separate qualities.
This occurs among the 80 inferior marks in de Harlez's list.</sup> 

26 Ucchańkhapāda	वित्रशः ग्रीःसिंदः सिंदिः हिंग्शशः सः सिंदिः स	the joints of the ankles do not appear.
27 Mṛdutaruṇahastapādatala	ત્રૈના.૮૮.હેનજ. ગ્રી. જારૂજા.૮૬૪૧.હુ૮.	the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet being soft
	ন্ৰিব্ৰ:এ.ছন্ৰাশ্ন	have a juvenile flesh.
28 Dīrghāṅguli	युनाःसॅरः६८:सॅंग्युनाः५८:९२सः	with long fingers.
	ন <u>ট</u> ্রপ:ই.বর.৫ <i>ই</i> স.ব.	
29 Cakrāńkitahastapādatala	রীনা.২৮.৬বয়.ঢ়ৣ৾৾য়য়য়ৢয়৻৺ঢ়ৣৼ৾৾ৼ	having his palms and soles marked with a wheel.
	वे दे सक्दर्दरङ्ग्य	Milker Well & Wieer.
30 Supratisthitapāda	<u> </u>	with very firm or steady feet.
зт Āyatapādapārṣņi	ঀৢয়য়৾ [৻] ঀৣ৾৽ৼৣঢ়৽য়৽ড়ঢ়য়৽য়	with broad heels.
32 Aiņeyajangha	ત્રુૈત'યમે. ટેવોજા.જી.ધ.ભ.ઝૈ.વ <u>ી</u>	with legs like those of the deer (aineva).

ı Atāmranakha	शेष'र्से बरशणुः शर्रेन दः तु	with copper-coloured nails on his hands.
2 Snigdhanakha	शेत हों दे सिर्च हुं अः	with smooth or unctuous nails.
3 Tuinganakha	शेत् से तिशे न	with high or elevated nails.
į Vṛttāṇiguli	र्शेर-सेंग् <b>इस</b> श- <u>ड</u> ्डस-म	with round fingers.
5 Citāmguli [syn. paryamguli]	มีว. มีเสพพ. ซิพ. ส	with full fingers.
6 Anupūrvānguli	र्शेर सि नुैदानीशास्य म	with small finger-joints.
7 Nirgāţšira [?]	इ.ध.सर्द्राःच	the veins 1 not appearing [invisible].
8 Nirgranthiśira	<b>૪:য়</b> ৢৢ <b>ৢৢৢ</b> ৢৢৢয়ৢৢৢৢৢৢৢ	there being no knots in his veins. ¹
o Gūța (for gūḍha) gulpha	बॅर-तु-क्षे-स्टॅब-म	a round or not visible ankle.
10 Avișamapāda	<u> </u>	no unevenness or disproportion in his feet.
11 Simhavikrāntagāmī	श्ट्रीते स्वसासुम्मिनम्बारा	walking in the manner of a lion.
(2 Nagavikrāntag <b>ā</b> mī	ह्यदः संदेदे स्वरक्षः श्वःम्येम्।सः स	walking like an elephant.
t, Hamsavikrāntagāmi	टट.स.इ.क्रेचश.शे.चीचुचाश.स	walking like a goose or swan.
14 V <u>işabhavikrantag</u> āmi	টি.পত্ৰা-খা-রবজাগ্ন-মাণ্ডামান	walking like a bull (or the leader of a herd).

¹ Csoma puts tentatively "muscles or nerves."

15 Pradakşiņavṛttagāmī	નો તુનોશ.રા નોત્મશ. દ્યુંનોશ. શૈ. ર્કેનો. કુદ.	turning to the right side in his walking.
16 Cārugāmī	<b>ম</b> ই্শ'ন্≺'ন্\্রনাশ'ন	walking in a handsome manner.
17 Avakragāmī	ম'ঐ'বৰ'ন্বিন্ধ'ন	walking up rightly (or not crookedly).
18 Vṛttagātra	শূ.পেট্রিস.বন্ম.হনাগ্র.ব	a chosen body.
19 Mṛṣṭagātra	भु <u>च</u> ित्र-वुश्यःयः वृः वु	his body well cleansed, or made clean.
20 Anupūrvagātra	শ্লু 'रेश'यर'५४मश'य	a well-arranged body.
21 Śucigātra	भू मार्द्राय	a clean or pure body.
22 Mṛdugātra	ਜ਼੍ਹ <b>'੧੬ਸ਼</b> '੫	a soft or delicate body.
23 Viśuddhagātra	भु :इस:यर: <u>५</u> मा:य	a very clean (or a purified) body.
24 Paripūrņavyañjana	পত্ন পূর্ব পূর্ব হা পূর্ব পূর্	a full or perfect characteristic sign.
25 Pṛthucārumaṇḍalagātra	भैं.प्राप्तमाःलदशःश्रीटःच बटःच	an ample and sound-complexioned body (or a good complexion).
26 Samakrama	न्यूंभरा क्रूंभश्चाय	making equal paces (in walking), walking uprightly.
27 Sukumāragātra	भु [•] .विद <b>्</b> रमार्वेदस्यर्नेमाख	with a juvenile body.
28 Adīnagātra	ક્ષું <b>.</b> લુમ'ય'એ <b>ઽ</b> 'ય	his body showing no fear (or distress).
29 Utsadagātra	∯.⊉শ.ন	a compact body.
30 Susamhatagātra	<del>ક્ષુ</del> :બે <b>ઠ-</b> 5 :ગ્રેઅશ્-ય :	a very patient or subdued body.
31 Suvibhaktāngapratyanga	ઌ૱ઌ૽૽ૺ૱ ઌ૱ઌ૽૽ૺ૾ૺ૱ઌ૽૽ૺ૾ઌૢૺ૱૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽૽ૺઌ૽ૺઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽	with well-proportioned (or disposed) members and limbs.
32 Vitimiraviśuddhaloka	ন্] ভ্রন্থ মে: ম্ব:ম্ব:ম্ব:ম্ব:ম্ব:ম্ব:ম্ব:ম্ব:ম্ব:ম্ব:	his sight, having no dimness, is very clear.
33 Vṛttakukṣi	भ व्य	a round side or rib side.
34 Mṛṣṭakukṣi	भैं.सेवश.त्रेथ.त	a cleansed rib side.
35 Abhugnakuksi	ર્શ્વે.શ.શ્રુંશશ્ચ.ત	an even or not crooked side.
36 Kṣāmodara	स्रेष. <b>७</b> शेट.टु.घ	his belly hanging somewhat downwards.
37 Gambhīranābhi	<i>ট্</i> . <b>⊐</b> .≅ব.ব	with a deep navel,

80 Samantaprasadika	38. Pradakşiņavīttanābhi	ક્રે.ચ.ચીત્તશ.શે.લિફ્રિળ.ચ.	his navel turning to the right
puse in all his manners or conduct of life.   Vyapagatabilakagātra   শুলাইন্বিন্ম্বন্ধনি   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্ব্ৰান্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্ব্ৰান্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্ব্ৰান্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বৰ্ন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্ব্ৰান্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্ব্ৰান্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্ব্ৰান্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বন্দ্ৰন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্ব্ৰান্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্ব্ৰান্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বন্দ্ৰন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্বিন্দ্ৰন্দ্ৰ   শুলাইন্দ্ৰন	30 Samantaprasādika	ગુ <b>ત્</b> ત્રસાસે્દ્રસાચ	
11 Vyapagatabilakagātra 12 Tūtasadrša sukumārapāņi 13 Tūtasadrša sukumārapāņi 14.3 Snigdhapāņilekha 15 Snigdhapāņilekha 16 Gambbīrapāņilekha 17 Gambbīrapāņilekha 18 Ayatapāņilekha 19 Nātyāyata vadana 19 Nātyāyata vadana 10 Vimbaprativimba daršana vadana 11 Tumjihva 12 Tanujihva 12 Tanujihva 13 Mrjujihva   sīc. for mṛdu  14 Tanujihva 15 Gaja garjana jīmūta ghosa 16 Raktajihva 17 Gaja garjana jīmūta ghosa 18 Vitadanistra 19 Tāksņādanistra 19 Vitadanistra 19	μο Śucisamācāra	गुर्रःङ्गेर्न् मार्वरःच	pure in all his manners or con-
12 Tübasadısın sukumarapanı अनार्श्य प्राप्त (१६६) स्वर्ध soft. 4.1 Snigdhapanilekha अनार्ग र स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध प्राप्त स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर	41 Vyapagatabilakagātra	भु त्यःङ्गे यः दरः महिमा यमा से द'य	having no freckles or dark spots
figures (lines) on lis palms, deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palm. In palms, deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palm. In palms, deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palms. In palms, deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palms, deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palms. In palms, deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palms, deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palms, deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palms. In palms, deep lines (marks or figures) on the palm of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palms, and thoughes, with spalms, lines face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not too long.  In his face is not l	12 Tūlasadṛśa sukumārapāņi	नुना विदायकान्य विदार्गु विहराय	his hand, like the cotton, is very
The pain of his hand, with long incisions or figures on his palm. his face is not too long.  15 Ayatapāṇilekha  16 Nātyāyata vadana  17 Vimbaprativimba darsana vadana  18 Mṛjujihva   sic. for mṛdu   19 Tanujihva  19 Tanujihva  19 Tanujihva  10 Tanujihva  10 Tanujihva  11 Caja garjana jīmūta ghoṣa  12 Madhura cāru mañjusvara  13 Vṛṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭṭ	43 Snigdhapāņilekha	કુન _િ ને કે જે અનુદક્ષ એંક ચ	
15 Ayatapannekha 16 Nātyāyata vadana 17 Vimbaprativimba darsana vadana 18 Mrjujihva [sic. for mṛdu] 18 Mrjujihva [sic. for mṛdu] 19 Tanujihva 2 মান্ত্রামান্তর্কা 2 মান্তর্কা	41 Gambhīrapāņilekha	र्माभी रे रें ≅य य	
17 Vimbaprativimba darsana vadana 18 Mrjujihva   sic. for mrdul শ্রন্থা সন্তির্বাধন স্থান প্রকাশ বিশ্ব বিশ্	45 Ayatapāņilekha	युनाना रे के रेट व	his palm.
objects'' may be seen [i.e., original and counterfeit].!  property of the pro	46 Nātyāyata vadana	<b>ब्रथानु उदाः अदार्थः देदाः व</b>	•
18 Mrjujihva   sic. for mrdu  প্রনাম স্কর্ত্বর a soft (smooth) tongue. 19 Tanujihva প্রনাম প্রনাম প্রনাম বা a thin tongue. 50 Raktajihva প্রনাম প্রনাম প্রনাম বা a thin tongue. 51 Gaja garjana jimūta ghoṣa সুন্মান্ত্রমানী প্রা ১০ শুন্ম ব্রামান্তর মান্তর বা manijusvara 52 Madhura cāru manijusvara সুন্ম সুন্ম কৈ মেনুর্বামান্ত্র cleghant, and thunder. 53 Vṛṭṭadaniṣṭra মুন্তর কি মেনুর্বামান্তর with sharp eye-teeth. 54 Tikṣṇadaniṣṭra মুন্তর সুন্মান্তর অন্তর্কান্তর with white eye-teeth. 55 Sukladaniṣṭra মুন্তর সুন্মান্তর with white eye-teeth. 56 Samadaniṣṭra মুন্তর সুন্মান্তর with like [uniform] eye-teeth. 57 Anupūrvadaniṣṭra মুন্তর সুন্তর with a high or elevated nose. 58 Sucināsa প্রমান্তর প্রমান্তর with a lean nose. 58 Sucināsa প্রমান্তর প্রমান্তর with very clear (or purified) eyes. 59 Reva višālaj netra মুন্তর্মন্তর wide or large (deer) eyes.	, 1	୬ <b>୯.୯.ଧା</b> ≌ିଘାହା.ଣୁି.ଧାଞିଘାହା.ସ <b>୬</b> ୬.	objects" may be seen $[i.c.,$
19 Tanujihva व्यवस्थान व्यवस्थान व a thin tongue. 50 Raktajihva व्यवस्थान व्यवस्थान व a red tongue. 51 Gaja garjana jīmūta ghoṣa व्यवस्थान विद्यास्थान थास्य विद्यास्थास्य विद्यास्थास्थास विद्यास विद्यास्थास वि	vadana	<u>ङ</u> ्गंद:च	original and counterfeit].
50 Raktajihva  ভূসাধ্যর্থন ভূসাধ্যর্থন ভূসাধ্যর্থন ব red tongue.  51 Gaja garjana jīmūta ghoṣa  ন্ত্রিন্ত্রি চেইন্স্র্র্ন্স্ন্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্স্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্ন্ন্র্র্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন্ন	48 Mṛjujihya [sic. for mṛdu]	<u> উন</u> াধ.পঞ্জী.ন	a soft (smooth) tongue.
51 Gaja garjana jīmūta ghoṣa  हिन्दुन्य  52 Madhura cāru mañjusvara  नुस्ट कुन्दुन्य  नुस्ट कुन्दुन्य  नुस्ट कुन्दुन्य  नुस्ट कुन्दुन्य  नुस्ट कुन्दुन्य  नुस्ट कुन्दुन्य  नुस्ट कुन्दुन्य  नुस्ट कुन्दुन्य  नुस्ट कुन्दुन्य  his voice (or speech) is sweet, clegant, and soft, with round eye-teeth.  53 Vṛṭṭadaṃṣṭṛa  54 सुन्दुन्य  सु	19 Tanujihva	ह्रैमोश.श्रे <b>य</b> .त	a thin tongue.
1 Tikṣṇadaṅṣṭra মন্ত্রিম্মার মন্ত্রিম্মার মন্ত্রিম্মার মন্ত্রিম্মার মন্তর্মার মন্তর্	50 Raktajilwa	<u> </u>	a red tongue.
52 Madhura cāru mañjusvara নাম্বান্ধ্য ক্রিন্মান্ত্রিমান  53 Vṛttadamṣṭra  মন্ত্রিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্তর্বামান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্তর্বিমান  মন্ত্রমান  মন্	51 Gaja garjana jīmūta ghoṣa	ब्राट के के देश कर के किया है।	
the support of the state of th		<b>र</b> ट.कंश्न	erephant, and thunder.
53 Vṛṭṭadamṣṭra  য়ঠন রুমন  য়ঠন রুমন  with round eye-teeth.  si Tikṣṇadamṣṭra  য়ঠন রুমন  য়ঠন রুমন  with sharp eye-teeth.  with white eye-teeth.  with white eye-teeth.  with like [uniform] eye-teeth.  with even eye-teeth.  with well disposed eye-teeth.  with well disposed eye-teeth.  Tuṅganāsa  ব্রমন্ত্রন  ব্রমন্ত্রন  with a high or elevated nose.  Viśuddha netra  য়ৢয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়	52 Madhura cāru mañjusvara	নাগি <b>দ</b> ৠয়৾ঀৣঢ়৻য়ৡ৾৴৸৻ঀৼয়৾৻য়	
55 Śukladaństra  মন্ত্রাস্থান মন্ত্রাস্থান with white eye-teeth.  56 Samadaństra  মন্ত্রাস্থান মন্ত্রাস্থান with like [uniform] eye-teeth, with even eye-teeth, with even eye-teeth, with well disposed eye-teeth.  57 Anupūrvadaństra  মন্ত্রাস্থান অন্তর্গান with a high or elevated nose.  50 Śucināsa  ব্যাস্থান with a clean nose.  Višuddha netra  মুগ্রামান্ত্রামান মুগ্রামান্ত্রামান with very clear (or purified) eyes.  51 Rsva višālaj netra  মুগ্রামান্ত্রামান মুগ্রামান্ত্রামান wide or large (deer) eyes.	5.) Vṛttadaniṣṭra	য় <i>ঽ</i> ৾য়৾৾ৢয়য়	
56 Samadamstra  মইন্স্স্ম্ম  with like [uniform] eye-teeth, with even eye-teeth, with even eye-teeth, with well disposed eye-teeth.  57 Anupūrvadamstra  মইন্স্ন্স্ম্ম  অনুষ্ঠান্ত্র with a high or elevated nose.  56 Sucināsa  অনুষ্ঠান্ত্র with a clean nose.  (মান্ত্রিলীক netra  মুর্ক্স্ম্ন্স্ন্স্ম  আধুক্তির	54 Tikṣṇadamṣṭra	মঠ'ন'র্ব	with sharp eye-teeth.
with even eye-teeth. with well disposed eye-teeth. with well disposed eye-teeth. with well disposed eye-teeth. with a high or elevated nose. with a high or elevated nose. with a clean nose.  with very clear (or purified) eyes. wide or large (deer) eyes.	55 Śukladainstra	સકે:વ:૧ળ૧:વ	with white eye-teeth.
** Anupūrvadamstra স্ক'ন'র্ব্রন্থান with well disposed eye-teeth.  5> Tuṅganāsa প্রসাম্থান with a high or elevated nose.  5০ Śucināsa প্রসাম্থান with a clean nose.  ** Viśuddha netra শ্রুর্ন্থান্ত্রান with very clear (or purified) eyes.  51 Rsva viśālaj netra শ্রুণ্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান্ডান	50 Samadamstra	<b>ਸ਼</b> ଋୖ' <b>ച</b> 'য়ৡয়'য়	
so Sucināsa প্রস্থান্ত with a clean nose.  Višuddha netra খ্রুরার্মান্মান্ত্রান with very clear (or purified) eyes.  or Reva višālaj netra খ্রামেন্সান wide or large (deer) eyes.	57 Anupūrvadanistra	સ <b>ઢે</b> :વ:ર્તું•;ગુંં•ાગ્	
with very clear (or purified) eyes. wide or large (deer) eyes.	58 Tunganāsa	.পুম্পানার্থী:ব	with a high or elevated nose.
eyes.  Star visālaj netra Star v	50 Šucināsa	विदशः नाउँदः च	with a clean nose.
তা Rsva viśālaj netra পুর'শ্বেম্বা wide or large (deer) eyes.	· Viśuddha netra	धुर्प्रस्थायर द्याय	with very clear (or purified)
ে Citapakṣma খ্রাম্ with thick eye-lashes.	or Ŗsva viśālaj netra	संर.लटस.स	
	to Citan drem	•	

¹ The Chinese says, whose lips have the lustre of the Bimba fruit (momordica monadelpha),

63	Sitāsita	kamaladala	śakala
	nayan	ıa	

**८५२**'सदे'स८८श'खु'तु

04 Ayatabhrū

65 Ślaksnabhru

66 Samaromabhrū

67 Snigdhabhrū

68 Pinäyatakarna

69 Samakarna

70 Anupahatakarnendriya

71 Suparinatalalața

72 Prthulalāta

73 Suparipūrņottamānga

74 Bhramarasadráakeáa

75 Citakeśa

76 Ślaksnakeśa

77 Asamlulitakeśa

78 Aparuşakeśa

79 Surabhikeśa

80 Srīvatsa svastikanandyā varttalalita pāņi pāda <u>ञ्चद्रत्यार दमार् वेदा भेटा भहते</u>.

हीब कंपाश दिए व

ฐิงพาลุยมาน

ষ্ট্রব'ম'র মন্তর্

গ্লীব্রমান্থরমান

श्रेष.चेत्र.हेचा.वृट.रूट.च

প্রবাস্থর

<u> สสาปิราตาวัสสสาน</u>

र्ध्याय:रवेशके:व

ব্রু-প্র-ত্রুষায়

**२**वःसुःतुदः नास्याय

**13**. 첫 전 미 디

**1**3.4.4EX.1

**イゴ、梨、丸、く、食にお、む** 

युम्। ५८ विग्रा ५ समामी गेरे ५५८ चग्र-विशन्दर-मध्यर-दूर

ব্রিম'বশ্বরাব্র

the white and black of his eyes (the pupils) like the brightness of the leaf of the kamala lotus flower.

with a long eye-brow.

a soft eye-brow.

an eye-brow of uniform hair.

an unctuous or bright eye-brow.

with a thick and long ear flap.

with smooth [uniform] ears.

his organ of hearing is not debilitated.

with a broad, open forehead.

with a large forehead.

his chief member (the head) is compact (well accomplished).

the hair of his head is black like a bee.

with thick or dense hair on his head.

with soft or fine hair.

his hair is not intricate or perplexed.

the hair of his head is not rough or complicated.

with sweet-smelling hair (of his head).

both his hands and feet are adorned with the emblems (or figures) of prosperity, plenty, and the double cross.

### 

1 Trīņi kāvaduscaritāni

2 Catvāri vāgduścaritāni

3 Trīņi manoduścaritāni

अश्राणु केशः र हेर् टमामी १३ श.धर हेर्ने या प्र એંડ્'ઌ૽૽ૺૹ૾ૹ'વર'ફોર્ડ્' વ'નહ્યુસ the three immoral actions of the body.

the four immoral actions of speech.

the three immoral actions of the mind.

### LXVI (85) 독취 자연중 최다 The names of the ten virtues or virtuous actions.

1	Kāyasucaritam	<i>લેશ.</i> મું. તુવાશાસ માટે ફ્રીંટ. સ	good actions by the body.
1	Prāņātighātād virati	र्श्नामार्हेन यार्श्वेद य	not taking the life of any animate being.
2	Adattādānād virati	य-वैदायर-भेद-य-ब्रॅटिंग्य	desisting from taking anything which has not been given (or not stealing).
;	Kāmamithyācārād virati	র বুর্ব-রেষ-র্মনা-রহ- <b>নাস্তম</b> -র	desisting from fornication or adultery.
		ह्ये <b>ट</b> .च	
В	Vāksucarītam	दम्'नी'शेम् <b>श</b> 'यर'र्शे <b>र</b> 'य	good action by speech.
4	Mṛṣāvādāt prativirati	<u>इंग् नुस्र सर्वे</u> रम	desisting from lying.
5	Parușăt prativirati	कॅना स्व में झु व होंट व	desisting from abusive lan- guage.
()	Paisunyāt prativirati	स्'अ'शु'न'श्वेर'म	desisting from slauder.
7	Sambhinnapralāpāt prativi-	्रेंना'णुभाव'सू'व'सूँद'व	desisting from incoherent, non- sensical speech or talk.
C	rati Manaḥsucaritam	भेर्-ग्री-सेन्। सर-ब्रेंर-स	mental good actions.
8	Abhidhyāyāḥ prativirati	বংব:গ্রথম:য়ৣ৾৾য়:ব	desisting from covetousness.
9	Vyāpādāt prativirati	สุรัราฆิมมาชี้ราน	desisting from malice.
10	Mithyādṛṣṭi prativirati	बेन्। धर वृष्य ब्रुटि च	desisting from having a wrong theory (or principles).

# LXVII (86) 지친구역되시크'국도시크'국육국 최도 | The names of those four things which make one's moral merit (for obtaining future beatitude).

1	Danamayam puņyakriyā- vastu	વૈ.વઇવડ્ડ. વૈ.વઇવડ્ડ. વૈ.વઇવડ્ડવડ્ડવડ્ડવડ્ડ	the matter for making one's moral merit, by charity or almsgiving.
2	Sılamayanı punyakriyā- vastu	ৡ৾ঝ'ট্রেমঝ'ঝঝ'রুম'বর্ম'র ৡ৾ঝ'ট্রমঝ'ঝঝ'রুম'বর্ম'র	matter for making one's moral merit by good morals.
,	Bhayanamayam puŋya kriyayastu	न्यून्यायम्यानुदानदेशनस्त्रम्यः नुप्तदेशन्देशास्	matter for making one's moral merit by judicious reflections.
4	Opadhik on puņyakrīyā- vastu	ี่ รัชเพชเนิะเอะ เอะ เอะ เล่สพเนิ.	matter for making one's moral merit by supplying others with necessary things.

## LXVIII (87) 55.55.42.42.1 (Synonyms) Names of "Reality" or Supreme Intelligence; truth, true meaning.

ı Paramāna (Paramārtha)	<u> </u>	Supreme Intelligence.
2 Tattvain	रे मिं न	the self same.
3 Bhūtakoți	<b>अट.र्च.रा</b> चे.श्वय	the very pure boundary (or the limit of Beings) [absolute
4 Tathatā	ने मिलेब केन	non entity]. existence in the same manner.
5 Avitathatā	अ'र्बेर'म'रे'म्बेब्रुकेर	unerringly the same.
6 Ananyatathatā	न्वितःसःस्पेतःयःदेःयवितःकेद	not another (but) the same.
7 Śūnyatā	ब्रॅट य केर	emptiness (ideal existence).
8 Dharmadhātu	<b>ૐ</b> ૹૻઌ૽૾ૢૺઽૣ૱૿૽	the root of morality (or the root of all things).
9 Dharmaniyāmatā	क्रेंश श्रे त्युर त १९	the invincible (unchangeable,
10 Acintyadhātu	ব <b>ষম</b> -শ্রীষ'রী-শ্রিব-ধরী-বৃশ্রী=ম	constant) substances the inconceivable root.
11 Aviparyāsatathatā	ষ্ট্রব্যক্তির মের্মিনা ঘটি দীন বিশ্ব গ্রিব	unquestionably (without opposition) the same.
12 Advayi	ন্ষ্ট্র মৃত্যু মিশ্য	indivisible.
13 Advaidhīkāra	मक्रिशः शुः चुरः सेर्	not to be reduced into two, indivisible.
14 Dharmasthititā	क्रेश्राम्बद्धाः यः कृत्	constant or permanent sub- stance.
15 Sthitaiva dharmadhātu- sthititā	ૹૼૹ <i>૽</i> ઌ૽ૢ૿૽ <b>ઽ</b> ૢ૽૽૽ૢૺઽૹ૽ઌ૽ૢ૿૽ૺૄૢૼૡૻૡ૽૾ૺૠૢૹ ૡૹ૾ૢ૽ઽ૽ૣૻૻૼ	the manner of the moral root is constant.
16 Ekaiva eșā tathatā	रे:महेब केर पर है बेमिडेमा स केर हैं	this very self-same thing is a "monad."
17 Dharmadhātu asambheda	ર્કેશ'મું'૧રેવુદશ'૧રેશ'મ'એ૧'મર્વે' ૧રેવું*'એ૧'મ	the moral root is absolutely indivisible.
18 Advayametadadvaidhīkāra mabhinnamacchinna	वुर्सेर हिट शक्षे र्रि ने में	this not being dual, indivisible, incorruptible and indestructible.
	<u>5</u> :45	

1 Nirvāņa	श्चि.एब.जन्न.पर्टश.त
2 Sopadhiśe <b>ș</b> a nirvāņa	स्रुट रें झिना सन्दर वठहा पदि सु
	दबु: त्यशः त्र्यः य

deliverance from pain (or bodily existence) or death.

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

3	Nirupadhiśc <b>ș</b> a nirvăņa	લેદ. <u>ગુ. કેના જાજી</u> કોટ તું ત્યું તે તે પ્રજ્ઞાન	deliverance from pain or death, but having no residue of the 5 aggregates
4	Apratișțhita nirvăņa	য়'য়ঀয়য়য়ঢ়৾য়ৢঢ়৻য়ৢঢ়য়য়য়৻য়ৢঀয়য়	death, without place (not to abide in a place).
5	Niḥśreyasa	ट्रश.तर.जुब्बेश.त	the most virtuous.
6	Apavarga	विर:ज्रॅंग	purified and emancipated.
7	Abhisamaya	মর্ট্র-ঘ্র-'র্ফ্রাম্ব-ঘ	discrimination or judicious distinction.
S	Sikṣā	ฐัสาน	learned (teaching, learning).
G	Aśikśā	ম সূত্রবার	unlearned, ignorant.
01	Naiva šikṣā naśikṣā	ૹૣૻૼ૱ૡઌઽૹઌ૾ૡૹ૽ૺૹૣ૽ૼ૱ૡઌઽ	neither learned nor unlearned.
		ম'শ্ব	
I I	Samyaktā niyata rāśi	भट द्वारा केर र देश स्त्रे सुट से	the very pure, true aggregate (or man).
12	Mithyātā niyata rāśi	र्भेनायाकृत्तुःदेशयवे सुदार्थे	a certain aggregate (or body) of stubbornness in wrong
13	Aniyata rāśi	भट्टश्रायदे सुदार्ये	a heap or aggregate of uncertainty.
	2 22		

# LXX (89) 뒷지치한국자시축 최다 | Names of the several kinds of protection, refuge, shelter, patronage.

	SHELTER, PATRONAGE.	
ı Śaraṇam	କ୍ <del>ଷ</del> ୍ମପୟ	protection, refuge, shelter, protector.
2 Nătha	মন্ত্র	patron, protector.
3 Paráyaṇam	<b>न्स्ट</b> म्ब्रेन	supporter, defender, patron.
4 Trāṇam	<u>भ</u> ुँदः य	defender, protector.
5 Paritrāņam	ॲट <b>स</b> 'शु'क्वेंन'च	defending or keeping entirely safe.
6 Trāyi	सुन-सृब	showing (or teaching) the protector.
7 Layanam	ন্ধ্ৰ	place, abode, refuge.
8 Gati	ইৰ্	a god or saint represented by any image at any sacred place (support, refuge).
o Dvipa	<b>a</b> r:	island, dry or firm land, place of security (a rock).
10 Taraka	ब्रॅंच-3िन	he that carries over a river, a deliverer from the danger of drowning, a saviour.
11 Uttaraņam	ਹ ^{ੜ੍ਹ} ਮ.ਹ	the art of delivering, saving one from, etc.
12 Paritrată	र्भुवःसरः वेदःस	defence, protection, the art of defending, keeping one safe.

LXXI (90) 국제국 국자 기계 전 TERMS FOR EXPRESSING THE SEVERAL KINDS OF HONOUR, RESPECT, REVERENCE, ETC.

•	,,,,,,,,,,,	
Bandanam	युनात्र र्द्धाः व	adoration, prostration, obeisance, worship.
Pūjana	मर्केर्	presentation of offerings, worship, sacrificing, worshipping.
Mānanā	रै'र्केर-वुर्य	paying respect to, reverence.
Arcanā	員では	honouring, honour, respect.
Apacāyanā	ন্থ্যু	begging, praying, entreating.
Cittrakāra	শ্রইশ্বম-ট্রিশ্ব	an adorning, embellishing.
Satkāra	चणुर-ध्रे-पु-च	respect, civility, oblation, the art of showing respect to.
Gurukāra	<b>ਬ.</b> ਅਟ.ਧੇ.ਹ	reverencing him as his ruling guide.
Upasthāna	<b>रैअ</b> म्	respect, service.
Paryupāsana	<b>ब</b> ङ्गेद:वगुर	respectful reception and enter- tainment of a (religious) per- son.
Ädara	नीश.तर.ये.च	respect, reverence.
Gauravanı	<b>ৰি</b> 'হা	respectful address or language.
Añjalikarma	রম:য়ৢ-য়ৢ	reverence shown by putting together the palms of the hands.
Pratyutthānam	स्ट्रि.रे.र्स्ट.य.	rising to welcome a visitor, polite reception of, etc.
Sāmīci	<b>५</b> ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५ ५	the bowing of one's self, praise.
Praṇāma	रव:रु:पर्रु:य	the bowing of one's self greatly, respectful salutation.
Abhināman <b>am</b>	सर्देवःयरः ५ तुन् रःय	a high degree of salutation, by bowing one's self, etc.
Sāmīcikaraņ <b>īya</b>	स्नानु नदे दे शस्य सुन्तु रःध	worthy to be worshipped and praised.
Ahavanīya	गुन-तृ: ध्वैन-पते ते सः शुः गुर-प	worthy of every oblation or sacrifice.
Prāhavanīya	रवर् क्षेत्रयदे दिशसु सुरुप	worthy of the chief oblation or sacrifice.
Bhakti guru	मु:स:तमुद्रा:सदे:क्र्रेट:क्रेंच	one that respectfully keeps or supports his guru.
Guruśuśrūṣā	রু:ম'ম'য়ৢ৾৾৾ৼ'ঀৢ৾৾৾৾ঌ৾৽য়	earnest desire to serve and hear a spiritual guide.
Sapratīśa	<b>बि.स.</b> रेट.चश्स.त	respectful, reverential.
Sagaurava	चीशःसःर्टः चरुश्रःस	humble, respectful.
Sevanam	<b>ब</b> हुद्भ	helping, serving, advising.
	Bandanam Pūjana Mānanā Arcanā Arcanā Apacāyanā Cittrakāra Satkāra Gurukāra Upasthāna Paryupāsana Ādara Gauravam Añjalikarma Pratyutthānam Sāmīci Praṇāma Abhināmanam Sāmīcikaraṇīya Ahavanīya Prāhavanīya Bhakti guru Guruśuśrūṣā Sapratīśa Sagaurava Sevanam	Pūjana 저출도리  Mānanā ইন্ত্রহ্ম  Arcanā ইন্ম  Apacāyanā দ্মিন্সেল  Cittrakāra দ্বিধ্যমন্ত্রিন্ম  Satkāra লাইধ্যমন্ত্রিন্ম  Gurukāra শ্রমন্ত্রন  Upasthāna নম্পূ  Paryupāsana নম্পূর্বল্যম  Ādara দ্যমন্ত্রন্ম  Gauravam প্রম্মন্ত্রন  Gauravam প্রম্মন্ত্রন  Pratyutthānam মন্ত্রন্ত্রন্মন্তর্মন  Pranāma মন্ত্রন্ত্রন্মন্তর্মন  Abhināmanam মন্ত্রন্মন্তর্মন  Ahavanīya দ্বান্ত্রম্বনির্মাধ্যম্ত্রম্বা  Prāhavanīya শ্রম্মন্ত্রির্মাধ্যম্ত্রম্বা  Blakti guru শ্রমন্ত্রম্বা  Guruśuśrūṣā  Sapratīśa প্রমন্ত্রম্বা  Sagaurava ল্যমন্ত্রম্বা  Sagaurava ল্যমন্ত্রম্বা  Sagaurava ল্যমন্ত্রম্বা  Sagaurava

26 Bhajanam	বর্ষ:য <u>়</u>	keeping, supporting, feeding.
27 Parvupasanam	बह्ये <b>द:वणुर:व्रे</b> र:स	respectful reception and enter- tainment, kindness, good service
28 Upāsanā	ditto	ditto (making him to sit above).
20 Sańsevanam	અ⊏' <b>दम</b> 'सर'वर्धेद'स	good service or entertainment.
30 Upasevanam	<u> </u>	keeping him near, serving, good service.
31 Sumāna [M. Bahumānaḥ]	रे'र्सेर'वु'व	showing great respect or reverence to.
32 Praņipatya abhivādanam	त्ररःश्चेत्य त्रेचात्रक्षप्रदेवीयशःचीशः	speaking politely (or respectfully) after having made his salutation (and sat down).
33 Pürvābhilāpi	<u>श्</u> ट.मूर-सू'व	speaking uprightly, honestly, without affectation.

# LXXII (01) भू जिटान रें ज्ञाया स्माराय स्माराय स्माराय स्माराय Names of Earnest or Cheerful Application, Endeavour, etc.

ı Utsücita	र्बे न न हें सन्म	behaviour, conduct, manner of one's behaviour, earnest application.
2 Arambha	श्रम्थेषान	not negligent, diligent, industrious.
3 Atandrita	র্মুন্স'মধ্য'মৃত্'য	not slothful or sluggish.
4 Satkṛtyakārī	नुशःयरः चुेर्य	acting virtuously.
5 Sâtatyakārī	রূপ <b>্</b> টর্	always busy or occupied.
6 Niyaka	न् <b>म</b> (द्वुरा-देःच	restrained, or with subdued passions.
7 Asthitikriyā	³ શ્વરાસું ત્રેન્ય (ત્રેન્ન સ્ટ. ફેન્ડ સ	consideration, reflection, pains, efforts.
8 Abhiyoga	र्योदि सम्पर्वे स्थ	earnest endeavour or devotion.
o Udvoga	न <b>ह</b> र्	earnest meditation, application.
10 Vogamāpattavyam	૱૽ૣૺૼૼૼૹૺ૽૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱	must apply himself to earnest meditation.
1) Dharmanu dharmaprati- patti	મું. નારેસ મું. નારેસ	a discourse on moral subjects according to the moral law.
12 Parakrama	ন্ধুমানান্ত্ৰী	exercise, practice.
13 Ataptakári	<b>ব</b> <del>বু ব'ষ্ট</del> হ' ট্রব'ম	doing with great endeavour or diligent application.
ta Udyata	<i>ৰ</i> ীনাধ্য:ন	applying himself to, beginning.

15 Nirata	<b>दन्द</b> ्य	endeavour, continual exercise.
16 Pratipattisāra	<b>बब</b> 5ब क्रेट वें र चें र चें र	ascertainment, penetration to the very heart (in searching after).
17 Vyavasāya	<b>२</b> नर् यः स्थिप	diligent application, endeavour, effort.
18 Abhyutsālia	য় <b>৾</b> देव'য়ৼॱয়ৄ৾৾৾৾য়	greatly delighting in.
19 Abhiru	म् तहम्बर्भ	fearless, intrepid.
20 Acchambhī	নন্য ক্র মান্য	without terror, dread or con- sternation.
21 Nirbhaya	<b>८</b> हेम् <b>राया</b> से <b>र</b> ाय	fearless, intrepid.
22 Avișāda	<b>ુમ</b> 'ય'મેર્'ય	not dejected or discouraged.
23 Notrāsana santrāsati	शे भ्रमा शे ५८८	intrepid, fearless.
24 Na santrāsamāpadyate	<b>ร</b> ุรุราสรามิเลสูร	will not be afraid.
25 Na līyati	_ଅ .ଔ <del>ଯ</del>	not slothful or dejected.
26 Na samlīyati	क्षे दर्गेट	is not confounded.
27 Na jihriyati	श्र'त्रेंस	is not ashamed.
28 Narttîyati	भ्रे.ज्ञा	turns not away from (or censures not).

# LXXIII (92) 걸다고 [마취하기도 취 자료 AGGREGATES, PRIMARY ELEMENTS (OR SUBSTANCES, SENSES, OF THE BODY)

1 Pañcopādāna skandha	के.चर.जुर.चंद्र.स <u>ीट त</u> ुर्	abstraction (or assemblage) of the five aggregates (or the five constitutive aggregates).
2 Rūpa skandha	म∣∄माश.गुी.सु⊏.स्	the aggregate of body (or bodily substances).
3 Vedanā skandha	र्द्ध <b>र प्रदे</b> सुदः स्	the aggregate of perceptions.
4 Samjñā skandha	<b>ત</b> ર્નું .બેશ છું.સુંદ .સ્	the aggregate of representa- tions.
5 Saniskāra skaudha	<u> </u>	the aggregate of notions.
6 Vijñāna skandha	^{র্} ষ.নম.প্রশ.ন্.রিম. <u>ন্</u> র	the aggregate of cognition (or of having clear ideas).

# LXXIV (93) 미클미워'ŋ '拇도'ဍ 'མོ་སྡོ་བའི་མོང་། NAMES OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE BODILY AGGREGATE.

1 Catvāri mahābhūtāni	त् _{र्} तृदःमः क्रेषःदाः मले	the four great elements.
2 Prthivi dhatu	প্র', দিপ্রধ	the earthen primary element.

		, 6111, 6 211, (1)
3 Ab dhátu	कुट्र, <u>प्रिमंश</u>	the watery primary element.
4 Tejo dhātu	अंद्र-पिश्वश	the fiery primary element.
5 Vāyu dhātu	<u>द</u> ्धर:मी/सम्ब	the aërial primary element.
6 Khakkhatatvain	<u>শ্ব</u> -কৃ5্	solidity, hardness.
7 Dravatvain	म्बेर:म:र्वेर	moisture, fluid or fluidity.
8 Uşuatvanı	<b>చ:</b> శాశ్రీన	heat, warmth (the burning quality).
9 Laghusamudiraņat	tvanit अद्र बिद्र मुर्थे न १३५	lightness and mobility.
10 Upādāyarūpam	য়ৄ৾৴:ঀৢঌ:৸ঽ৾:৸ৢৢঀ৸ঌ	causal body (or, a body as the the cause of anything).
11 Bhautikarūpam	<b>৺</b> ঐী⊏.ব.পপ.শী∡.বাধু.പ\≅ঝপ	
12 Jananam	নষ্ট্ৰীব্-ম	generation, production (generative, productive).
13 Niśraya	ने <b>न</b>	support, basis.
14 Sthānain	নাব্য	place, spot, abode, continuance.
15 Upastambha	रें <b>व</b> हेव स	a prop, post, pillar, support.
16 Upabriihaņa	<b>ત્</b> સેત્ર:વર:ગ્રેર:ય	increasing, augmentation.
17 Cakşurindriya	भेमामी <b>:न्यः</b> च	the organ of sight.
18 Śrotrendriya	<del>ব্</del> 'বব্'ব্ৰহ'ৰ	the organ of hearing.
10 Ghrāņendriya	ځِاد <b>ً :۲۶</b> ۲۲	the organ of smelling.
20 Jihveudriya	ब्रेंदे <b>.दन</b> दःदी	the organ of taste.
21 Käyendriya	સુશ્રાળું'ત્વદ'રો	the organ of body [sic].
22 Rūpaprasāda	माहुमाश'र्दान	a pure body.
23 Rūpa	নাৰুমা্থ	body, object.
24 Śabda	지 된	sound.
25 Gandha	ZE OC Y	smell, scent.
26 Rasa	ž	taste, flavour.
27 Sprastavya	रेमा:बु	touch, contact, to be touched.
28 Varuarupa	ार: <b>र्</b> चि। ची <b>:म</b> [हुवाह्य	the body of colour.
<b>2</b> a Nîla	<u> ञ</u> ्ज : य	blue.
50 Pīta	হ্যান-মূ	yellow.

31 Lohita	<b>५</b> ८२:यॅ	red.
32 Avadāta	<b>५</b> ण्शॅ	white.
33 Abhra	মূৰ	a cloud.
34 Dhūma	<b>5</b> '4	smoke.
35 Rajas	<u> </u>	dust.
36 Mahikā	<b>म्</b> नाङ्ग	frost, fog, mist.
37 Chāyā	নুব-ম	shadow, shade.
38 Atapa	कें स	the heat of the sun, sunshine.
39 Āloka	ずに立	light, shine, sight, seeing.
40 Andhakāra	পূৰ্'ম	darkness, obscurity.
41 Samsthānarūpa	<b>৲ট্রবয়</b> ৽ট্র'বারুবায়	the body of form, shape, figure.
42 Dîrgha	र्रास	long.
43 Hrasva	<b>3</b> C.C	short.
44 Vṛtta	মুস'য	round, globular.
45 Parimaņdala	त्रुत: य	circular, round.
46 Śāta	রীস.সু.খ.খ	even, level, equal.
47 Viś <b>ā</b> ta	<i>ব্ৰু</i> ম'ম'ম'ম <b>ৰ</b> 'ম'মগৃম'ম	uneven, unequal.
48 Bhautikarūpa	<b>৺</b> বী:বে.পথ.বী:মংগ্র.বা≌নাগ	elementary body.
49 Unnata	मर्चेष-र्य	high, tall.
50 Avanata	नुसदःच	low (not high).
51 Caturasra	নু হ	four-cornered, quadrangular.
52 Vijñapti	_{क्} श्रः यसः सेषाः चुेत्	instructive.
53 Samdarsana	नम्बर-पु-व्य-प	that may be shown or taught, demonstrable.
54 Sapratigha	র্নিশ্বন্থ-বিত্তথান	controversial.
55 Apratigha	र्वेन्सयः सेन्य	incontestable.
56 Anupātta mahābhūta hetu- ka	ઌૹ.વૈદ.ચ ૹ.કુય.તતુ.હવૈદ.વ.જુય.તૂ.તુ. ^{વી} .	produced from the cause (or source) of the great perfect, primary element.

57 Satvākhyāsatvākhya	য়য়য়৻ঽঀ৻ঀ৾ৣড়৾ঀ৻য়৻ঀৼ৻য়য়য়৻ ড়ঀ৻ঀ৾৻য়৻ড়ৢ৾ঀ৻য়	dividing into animate and in- animate beings.
58 Manojñā manojñāśca	र्भेर्-नुविदःबन्दरंभेर्-नुनिर्देश्य	pleasing and unpleasing, or agreeable and disagreeable to the mind
59 Upātta mahabhūta hetuka	^{સુદ:} વ ક્ષ્યત્રે:પગુદ:વ:ક્ષ્યુ:ૉ વે:∄ુ:ખશ:	having the cause of its forth- coming in the defective or imperfect primary element.
60 Satvākhyāsatvākhya	સેસસ <b>હતુ</b> નું સુંતુ <b>વાન્</b> દાસેસ <b>સ</b> હતુ. નુ સે સુંતુ વ	see No. 57 above.
61 Manojūā manojñāśca	भेर्-नुविदः चन्दरभेर्-नुक्षेविदः व	see No. 58 above.
62 Sugandha	ट्रे.ब्रेस.स	agreeable or sweet scent or smell.
63 Durgandha	2.c.a	a disagreeable scent or smell.
64 Samagandha	<u> ই</u> মঙ্গমান	similar or like scent or smell.
65 Visamagandha	ই:ম'মগুরা'ব	dissimilar or unlike scent or smell.
66 Madhura	<b> </b>	sweet.
67 Amla	<u>सु</u> र:व	sour, acid.
68 Lavaņa	অ মৃশ্	salt [brackish].
69 Kaṭuka	వ్:ఇ	hot, hot-biting.
70 Tikta	<b>L</b> .1	[pungent] acrid and bitter.
71 Ka <b>ş</b> āya	<b>न</b> क्ष.न	nauseous, bitter, astringent flavour or taste.
72 Ślakṣṇatva	REA.A	softness, soft, gentle.
73 Karkaśatva	₹ <b>a</b> .त	roughness, harshness, of un- equal surface.
74 Gurutva	્રે સુ: <b>ત</b>	heaviness, heavy, weighty.
75 Layutva [ ? Laghutva]	<b>ベ</b> ビ.セ	lightness, light, not heavy.
76 Śīta	म् ८:व	cold.
77 Vibhukṣā [Bubhukṣā]	<b>ন</b> ্মীশ্ৰম	hungry, he that becomes hungry.
78 Jighatsā	ditto	hunger.
79 Pipāsā	<u> </u>	thirst or thirsty.
80 Avijñapti	_{दे} स्रायरारीमानुे <b>रा</b> साधीराम	uninstructed or uninstructive.

LXXV (94) \$\frac{\pi}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{\pi} \fr

1 Sukha 지수 기 happiness, pleasure.

2 Duḥkha > 및미그전에 pain, distress.

3 Aduḥkhāsukha 지수 기 에 대한 마이 pleasure, a middle state between them both.

## IXXVI (95) 지구 여자 한 정도 한 지구 한 지구 한 지구 NAMES OF THE DIVISIONS OF REPRESENTATION.

1 Paritta ব্রুট্র small, little.
2 Mahadbhūta কর্মান মূর্ম grown large or great, great.
3 Apramāṇa ক্র্মান মূর্ম immense.

# LXXVII (96) श्रेमशर्दामळंदश्चर्यर्यत्ति, तुर्नेर्दाः । श्रेमशर्दाम्भवयाते स्रोदाय । Notions formed of animate and inanimate beings.

1 Caitasikadharma	গ্রধরানেরা-বীশ-বাধু-ক্র্রা-ইধর	notions (ideas) originating in the mind.
2 Sparśa	रेमा'य	touch, feeling.
3 Samjñā	<b>२</b> 5:वेस र्हेर:व	consciousness [notion].
4 Vedanā	र्देर:व	perception [feeling].
5 Manaskāra	<b>৸৾৾</b> ৴৸	impressing into [upon] the mind [attention].
6 Cetanā	র <b>স</b> হা	"a minding" [living, feeling, understanding].
7 Chandas	<b>५</b> 5्दम	wish, desire, intention.
8 Adhimokṣa	८ तुन्य सन्य	faith, belief, piety, respect.
9 Smṛti	<u>র</u> ক্ষ	memory, recollection, remembrance.
10 Prajñā	. বৃষ্ণাশ্ব	wit, understanding.
11 Samādhi	<u> </u>	deep meditation, ecstasy.
12 Śraddhā	55'4	faith, belief, a believing.

13 Hrī	र्हे इं.वेशस	[bashful] modest.1
14 Apattavyam [for apatrapā]	हिभर्भेर्य	modest or modesty.
15 Alobhakuśalamūla	য়ॱঌঀঌ৽ৼ৾৾ঀ৾ <i>৽</i> ৢৢঀ৾৽ঀ৾ঀ৾৽ৼৢ৽ঀ	to be without cupidity is the root of moral virtue.
16 Adveşakuśalamūla	बिन्ह्यर सेर् यदे रमी मदे स	to be without hate is the root of moral virtue.
17 Amohakuśalam <b>ūla</b>	मित्रे सुना सेर्प्य दे र्मो मदे रहा म	absence of ignorance ist he root of morality.
18 Vīrya	वहें वृत्वाश	diligent application, earnest- ness, industry.
19 Praśrabdhi	मैक्'र्नु' <u>स</u> ुरस'य	very well-exercised or purified.
20 Apramāda	वमार्भेर्	chastity, temperance, modesty.
21 Upekṣā	<b>ব</b> 5८: স্কুল্ম	indifference, neutrality.
22 Ahimsā	મૈ'વર્ਛે'વ	innocence, not hurting.
23 Rāga	৭ইন্-কৰ্ম	passion, anger, cupidity, lust.
24 Pratiglia	<u>बिंद सिं</u> द	the state of becoming angry, passionate.
25 Māna	Ľ <b>.</b> ∯ੁੰਅ	pride, arrogance.
26 Adhimāna	झेनां सप् .ट.चुं य	great pride, haughtiness.
27 Mānātimāna	ะ. <del>ป</del> ิต.หผ.มิะ.ะ.ปิต	the highest degree of pride.
28 Asmimāna	दर्ने क्रुसःचदे दः <del>ग</del> ुष	arrogance, pride, self-conceit.
29 Abhimāna	য় <u>ৢৼ</u> ৢঀ৾৾৻য়৻ঀৢ৾৾৻ঢ়৾৾৾৻য়ৢ	great pride.
30 Unnamāna	ৢৢৢৢৢৼৼৢৼৢয়ৼ৸ঽ৾৻ঢ়৻ <u>য়</u> ৢ৸	pride, conceit.
31 Mithyāmāna	র্মনা, মধু, মন্ত্রীস	wrong or false arrogance.
32 Avidyā	स-र्माय	iguorance.
33 Dṛṣṭi	स्र	speculation, theory.
34 Satkāyadṛṣṭi	વ≣માં.જૂ્ર્યાશ.ખ.લૅ.વ	the theory of destruction [the heretical doctrine of indivi-
35 Autagrāhad <u>r</u> șți	अवर'द् <u>हें</u> दु'यर'खु'य	duality]. the theory of limitation.
∃6 Mithyādṛṣṭi	र्भेना सर सुरव	wrong or false theory.
37 Dṛṣṭiparāmarśa	<b>ॱच</b> ॱसर्क्रेम्। नृ 'दिह्देन'रा	he that follows (or adheres to) speculation.
38 Šilavrataparāmarša	ৼৢ৾ঀ৽৳ৢয়য়৽ <b>৲</b> ৼ৽ঽৼৢয়৽ <b>ঀৢ</b> য়য়৽ য়য়৾য়৽ <b>ৢ</b> ৽ঀ৾৾য়য়ৼ	he that adheres especially to the practical part—or has, for his first principle, "good morals."

Crema here makes a curious slip in his English by giving "shame-faced" as synonymous with modest.

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39 Vicikitsā	चे कॅम	uncertainty, doubt.
40 Krodha	<u>स</u> ्य	anger, passion.
41 Upanāha	मिंत-तु-तिहेत्र-स	rancour, inveterate malignity.
42 Mrakṣa	<b>८</b> कव.दा	concealment of one's views or
43 Pradāśa	<b>द</b> ळॅग:य	defects, hypocrisy, slyness. anger, displeasure [contentious-
44 Îrșyā	सं देन	ness]. envy.
45 Mātsarya	শ্ব-জু	avarice.
46 Māyā	<b>X</b> B)	illusion, trick, deceit.
47 Śāṭhyam	म्थे	trick, deceit, fraud, craft.
48 Mada	<b>ট্র</b> স্বাধ্য শ	haughty, proud, boast, brag.
49 Vihimsā	इस'यर'५ केंच	hurtful.
50 Ahrīkyam	दिः कं सेर् य	impudent.
51 Anapatrapyanı	ব্রিপ:মীব্-শ্র	immodest, shameless.
52 Aśrādhyam	ब <b>्र</b> ्र	disbelieving, infidel, an un- believer.
53 Kauśīdyam	वे वे	idle, lazy.
54 Pramāda	<del>व</del> नाः भेरः य	unchaste, dissolute, intemperate.
55 Mușitasmṛtitā	ロミケルドミ	forgetfulness.
56 Vikṣepa	म्प्रेट.च	fluctuation, heedlessness.
57 Asamprajanyam	্বিশ্বস্বাদ্ধীৰ শ	unknowing.
58 Auddhatyam	र्जेर्'य	extravagance in meditation.
59 Kaukṛtyam	<u> २ ज</u> ुर्-य	repentance.
60 Styāna	সুনাধ্য:শ	duliness.
61 Middham	শৃষ্টব্	sleep, sleepiness, dullness.
62 Vitarka	<u>र</u> ्देना'य	judging, reasoning, judgment.
63 Vicāra	र <b>ुँर</b> ःय	trying, investigating.
64 Prāpti	पर्वेत.च	the finding out, invention.

65 Asamjūisamāpatti	ત્રું તેશસેન્યતે ફ્રેંશશયન ત્રું તેશસેન્યતે ફ્રેંશશયન	ecstasy (or deep meditation) with loss of consciousness.
66 Nirodhasamāpatti	तम्या सर् ह्राँ शशासर तहुना स	ecstasy (with entire ceasing or
67 Asanıjînikanı	<b>५</b> ५:वेस:से५:य	stopping). unconscious, unconsciousness.
68 Jīvitendriya	र्युन्।'नी' <b>५</b> २६'र्ये	the organ or principle of life.
69 Nikāyasabhāga	ই <b>লাশ:পার্</b> থ-বা	homogeneous son or offspring.
70 Jāti	<u>ਬੁੰ</u> ਰ	birth or the state of coming forth.
71 Jará	ज् <b>ं</b> य	old age or the state of becom-
72 Sthiti	मान्नुहरा:च	ing old. continuance, duration, permanence, abode.
73 Anityatā	ম <b>্ন</b> শ্য	unsteady, inconstant.
74 Nāmakāya	भट-मी-द्वेनिश	assemblage of (names) syllables.
75 Padakāya	ने केमामी केंग्र	assemblage (or body) of words.
76 Evam bhāgiya	રે·લૃ·તુંદ્દે :ઢઃ <b>ત્</b> દઃ <b>ત્</b> શુક્ર ય	consisting of similar or homogeneous parts.
77 Pravṛtti	<b>प</b> ह्वा.स	entrance, reabsorption.
78 Pratiniyama	शें श्रॅरप्टेशय	discernment, ascertainment.
79 Yoga	વર્તું જ્વેલ	union, the state of being united with or joined to.
80 Jāva or <b>java</b>	<b>ম</b> ন্ট্ৰন্থ:ম	speed, velocity, swift, quick.
81 Anukrama	ने देश	gradual, by degrees.
82 Kāla	<u> </u> दुष	time.
83 Deśa	ખુત	place, region, country.
84 Sainkhyāveda	न् <u>र</u> ाहर प्रकृति स्था	distinction of contrary numbers or division of numbers.
85 Sāmagrī	<b>ঀৢ</b> ৢঀ৾ৼৄ৾৾ৢঽ৽ৣ৾য়৸৽য়	meeting, encountering.
86 Prabandha	- ভূব ভূব	continual, flowing.
87 Anyathātva	नविष:र्नु: <b>त</b> नुष्र:च	the state of being transformed (different meaning).
88 Prabandhoparama	स्त्रिकर्∵य	interruption.
8). Vyañjanî	କ୍ଷୟ <b>ି</b> ମ୍ବ	a consonant, distinctive mark.
90 Akşaram	भैं में	a letter (the letter A).
o Varinja	र्जेंड्रि:	utterance, expression, saying.

LXXVIII (97) 추자'디즈' 역자'디즈' 생도'고 시작 시작 시작 NAMES OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE AGGREGATE OF COGNITION (OR FULL KNOWLEDGE).

ı Âlaya vijñānam	गीय.चार्बर्ट. इस. तर प्रेस. त	fundamental knowledge of the soul (cognition of the rational soul).
2 Adāna vijnānam	ले <b>ब-स</b> दे- <b>इस</b> -सर-प्रेश-स	acquired knowledge (or cognition of the body).
3 Klistamanah	³ ને સારકા હતું નો ખેત	an afflicted or distressed mind.
4 Cakşur vijñānam	भ्रमाम्।द्भाःयरः वेश्वःय	cognition or knowledge by the
5 Śrotra vijñānam	र्मित्र्रम्यायराज्याय	do. by the ear.
6 Ghrāṇa vijñānam	क्षेत्र. इम्र. यर. येवाय	do. by the nose.
7 Jihvā vijñānam	झुदे.₹श्र.तर.पेश.त	do. by the tongue.
8 Kāya vijñānam	સુશ્રાનું) ક્રમાય× વેશ્વાય	do. by the body.
9 Mano vijñānam	એ <b>ન</b> ્गું কুষ ঘৰ ঐধ্য	do. by the mind.

LXXIX (98) 워크리 기장기 최다이 Names of the twelve extents of the organs and objects of sense.

ı Cakşurāyatanam	মিশ্'শি'শ্লী'মঠি	the exter	nt (or sphere) of the eye.
2 Rūpāyatanam	ના તુનારા 'ગુૈ' સું 'સર્કે ડ્	do.	of the body or object
3 Śrotrāyatanam	_ક .નવે.ક્ષુે.શ્રઢ <b>ે</b>	do.	of the ear.
4 Śabdāyatanam	સૂત્રે: શું) અકે <b>ર</b>	do.	of sound.
5 Ghrāṇāyatanam	<del>કૂ</del> ાવે.ક્રુે:શ્રકે <b>ર</b>	do.	of the nose.
6 Gandhāyatanam	ઽૈવ <del>ે</del> :ક્રુે:શ્રઢે <b>૬</b>	do.	of smell or scent.
7 Jihvāyatanam	ફ્રેવે ક્રું અહેર	do.	of the tongue.
8 Rasāyatanam	रॅ दे क्षे सकेंद	do.	of taste or flavour.
9 Kāyāyatanam	સુક્ષ'નુૈ'ક્ષુે'અર્કે <b>૧</b>	do.	of the body.
10 Sprastavyāyatanam	रेमा नुदे सुे अर्हेर	do.	of touch.
11 Manāyatanam	ઐ⊏'ઌ૽ૄ૿'ક્ષુે''ઍઢેઽ	do.	of the mind.
12 Dharmāyatanam	<b>ઢેં</b> લ ຫຼື :ક્ષુે :સઢે <b>ና</b>	do.	of the moral sense.

ı Cakşurdhātu	रामा-मी-मिश्रश	the root (primary substance, region or kingdom) of the eye.
2 Rūpadhātu	ন্ ৰূন ম'ট্ৰ  বিহাম	do. of the body or object.
3 Cakṣur vijñānadhātu	भूचो.म्रो.¥श.तर.पुश.तपु.धिशश	do. of the knowledge acquired by the eye.
4 Śrotradhātu	ই.বর্.বিশ্ব	do. of the ear.
5 Śabdadhātu	ञ्चेते. विस्तरा	do. of sound.
6 Śrotra vijñānadhātu	इ.च.चे.इस.चर.चेश.चचे.वसश	do. of the knowledge acquired by the car.
7 Ghrāṇadhātu	শ্বুন্ন ন্মম	do. of the nose.
8 Gandhadhātu	ইই.দিশ্বর	do. of scent or smell.
9 Ghrāṇa vijñānadhātu	^{ৼৣ৻} ঀ৾৾৾ [৻] ৻য়য়ৼ৽ঀ৾য়৽য়ঀ৾ৢঀয়য়য়	do. of the knowledge (or notion) acquired by the nose.
10 Jihvādhātu	क्रेट्- <b>।</b> मस्य	do. of the tongue.
11 Rasadhātu	र प्राम्यय	do. of taste or flavour.
12 Jihvā vijñānadhātu	क्रेत्रे. ^{द्} श्च.तर.पुश.तप्र,\घश्चश	do. of the knowledge acquired by the tongue.
13 Kāyadhātu	ଔ <b>୶</b> .ଯ଼ି.l¤କ୍ଷକ	do. of the body.
14 Sprastavyadhátu	देव <u>ी</u> .चेर्ट, क्रिशंश	do. of touch.
15 Kāya vijāānadhātu	Ĝଷ.ฏି. ^{ଥ୍} ଷ.ጘะ.ଖୁଷ. <mark></mark> ମଣ୍ଡ.โ <mark>ช</mark> ชล	do. of the knowledge acquired by the body.
16 Manodhātu	<b>ঐ</b> ব্-শ্ৰী-দেমধ	do. of the mind.
17 Dharmadhātu	হুগ.এুগ.বিশ্বপ	do. of the moral sense.
18 Mano vijñānadhātu	ড় <b>৾৾৾</b> ৴ঀৣ৾৽ৼৢয়৽য়ৼ৽ঀৢয়৽য়ঀৢ৾৽ৢঢ়য়য়	do. of the knowledge acquired by the mind.

## LXXXI (100) रयदार्थे के मुक्त माक्रिक्षण औदाय। Names of the 22 organs or instruments.

ı Cakşurindriya	क्षेमा ने न्दर्दे	the organ of the eye.
2 Śrotrendriya	র্'ব <b>্</b> 'ব্ব্হ'র	do. of the ear.
3 Ghranendriya	ङ्गित् 'न्यद'र्शे	do. of the nose.
4 Jihvendriya	કુંત્ 'નવદ'રો	do. of the tongue.
5 Kāyendriya	য়ৢ৶৽ঢ়ৢ৾ <b>৽৲য়ৼ</b> ৾য়	do. of the body.

6 Manendriya	<b>৺</b> ব্'শ্টী'ব্ৰহ'ৰ	the organ of the mind.
7 Puru <b>ș</b> endriya	बॅदे दबद बॅ	the male organ.
8 Strindriya	में दे द्वदार्य	the female organ.
9 Duḥkhendriya	र्ह्मनाः नर्ह्माः सुः द्वारः स्त	the organ of pain (misery, distress).
10 Sukhendriya	यर्ने:यदे:र्वट:र्शे	the organ of pleasure (or happiness).
II Saumanasyendriya	<b>พฤ</b> -४२-४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४५ ४	the organ of pleasure (or good disposition of the mind).
12 Daurmanasyendriya	<b>ઐ५</b> :ऄॱॺऀ॓ॱॺढ़॓ॱ <b>५</b> वदॱॺॕ	the organ of displeasure.
13 Upek <b>ṣ</b> endriya	ব <b>5</b> ८:क्रेॅंग्रश:गुै:द्वट:चेॅ	the organ of indifference.
14 Śraddhendriya	<b>५५</b> :४६:५व८:घॅ	the organ of faith or belief.
15 Vîryendriya	नहेंद्र प्र्युषणी प्रवर से	the organ of perseverance (or diligent application).
16 Smṛtīndriya	<u> </u>	the organ of memory.
17 Samādhīndriya	र्नेट देश मी <b>नग</b> ्ये	the organ of deep meditation (or ecstasy).
18 Prajñendriya	৾ঀয় <u>ॱ</u> ৼঽ৾৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽ <mark>৻ঽৼ</mark> ৾৾ৼ৾	the organ of wit or understanding.
19 Anājñātam-ājñāsyām- īndriya	શ્ચ.ત્રેશ.સ.ત્રી <mark>ત્</mark> યે.ત્રેશ.સ.ર. કુે <b>ન</b> .સંત્રે.	the organ of making known the things unknown (before).
mariy u	<b>र्यर</b> 'से	
20 Ajñendriya	ग्राम् भेशः सर्वे 'न्यः सि	the organ of omniscience.
21 Ajñātavīndriya	गुब-विश्वास-न्द्र-स्वास्त्रे-न्वदःस्	the organ of having all know- ledge or omniscience.
22 Jīvitendriya	श्रुमं मी न्वट य	the organ of life (or of living).

## TXXXII (101) सिट.मू.रेट.विश्वकः रेट.क्षे.शकुर.रेट.रेवट.मू.क्षे.रेपू.वेट.वेब.पं.वैट.च.क्ष.पं.वैट.च.क्ष.पु.वे.रापू.

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

ı Avadhāraņa	देश'यर' <b>५हें_{ब'}य'५</b> वेु'व	comprehending, fully perceiving and division [?].
2 Aśrayabhūta rūpaṇyat [?]	કે <b>ત</b> ઃું નું રાયરે માટ્ટનાશ શું <b>ખેંડ</b> વર્ષ છે રાયશે માટ્ટનાશ માર્ચ છે.	having become an object of pro- tection (or being subject to destruction).
	न्ते : युर	
3 Suvarņa	षः, <u>र</u> ्न्चा,च≅ट. <u>र</u> ्नुष्,शर् <u>र</u> ्च	a fine colour.
4 Durvarņa	मि: <b>र्ने</b> न 'दर्ब'य	a bad or disagreeable colour.

32 Sahaja

114	SANSKRIT	TIBETAN-ENGLISH V	OC.
5 Pāṇḍura	<u>\$</u>	yã	
6 Śyāva	<u> </u>	, TANCA	
7 Śavala		१.च्. or सि.च्.र्ने.र्नेस.पर्टेश	1.1
8 Pińgala	_	<u> </u>	
o Catulipāršva	ĩ	ୁଖ. <b>ସ</b> ଞ୍ଜ	
10 Abhoga	9.74.9	[}] ্ব'ম'ন্ট্ৰা'ম'ন্ট্ৰ'ন	
ıı Abhilakşa	G	र्देट-व	
12 Samstuta	G	<i>বু</i> ধ্যর	
1 } Asanipramokṣa	Ş	भे' <b>न</b> हेर्'य	
14 Vihita	5	1∯੮.ਈ	
15 Abhisampratyaya		৺ ^{ঢ়}	
ı6 Lajjā		€्रंभ.स.ट्.क.च	
17 Sampratipatti	:	৸ <b>⊏</b> :বৃদা:থ২:ইুদ্ শ্ব:থ	
18 Utsāha		ž a	
19 Prašațhatā	å	स्य रु'प्रवयःस प्रतृत्वास	
20 Dauşţulya		न्त्रकाः ह्यास्य	
21 Karmanyatā	ď	ম <u>ধ্</u> যসূত্র-ব	
22 Aghāta		<u> </u>	
23 Śreyah	(	মূনাগ্র.ব.২না.ব. <u>ছ</u> .ব	
24 Bahutara-višista	ſ	∄ <b>৴</b> ৣ৺	
 25 Apakāra	:	नोर्देर्यर वेराय	
26 Vairānubandha	ä	<b>ষ</b> ্টুব্'থৰ'ৰেইৰ'থ	
27 Caņģavacodašitā		৾ঌ৾ঀ [৻] ঀঌৣৼয় [৽] য়৾য়৽ঀ৾ৼ৽ঀ৾ঀয়য়	:1
28 Vyārosa		हिर्दे बेश पर्यिया त	
2 + <b>A</b> graha		णुर:रृ:वेहॅब:य	
 30 Vipratisāra		অনু:ম:নতনাধ্য:ম ও	
Jr Manojalpa		ড় <del>৾</del> ৢৢৢৢ৻৸ৼ৾ৄ৾ৢ	
• •		1 / !	

ABULARY. grey, white, yellowish white. brown. a variegated colour. tawny. the four sides (or surfaces). completion, effort. a proceeding, going. (asked) praised, hymned. not forgetting (exempt from oblivion). caused, made, done. full belief, conviction. shame, bashfulness, modesty. agreed, convened, well distinguished. effort, exertion, wish, liking. the state of being tranquil, quick, undisturbed. wickedness, sin, wicked, sinful. fitness, convenience. afflicted, distressed. good, clever, great, or goodness. greatly exalted, distinguished. a hurting, one that hurts. a binding up into a knot, subduing. the using of abusive words. the state of being troubled or angry. the state of being seized, seiz-

ing, taking.

enmity.

ral.

repentance, inveterate hate or

the saying in one's mind, re-

flection, animadversion. born with, innate, inborn, natu-

	2. d 10 Redibuille, ellist	~, • Non No, 110.
33 Mahābhūmika	शक्रेन्यॅंस	one of high principles.
34 Parikalpitam	<b>์ ทุ</b> ร รู วรุคุณ:น	discerned, judged, tried, examined.
35 Atmamoha	ব্বন্- কুইন্থান	spiritual ignorance or spiritually ignorant.
36 Atmadṛṣṭi	न्द्रना-रु-द्भ-न	the theory of the existence of the soul.
37 Atmamāna	न्यनानु दःसुय	selfish pride (or proud).
38 Atmasneha	বৰ্না,জ.কনাগ্ৰ.ন	loving one's self too much, egotism.
39 Santānānu-vṛtti	<u>র্</u> থীপু.জনাধান্য-প্রেটিনা,দা	following his passions.
40 Ekajātīya-vijñāna	^{द्} रुप्यरः वेश्यः रेन्।श्चान्वेन।य	homogeneous knowledge.
41 Sabhāga	<b>ন</b> ছুর্ম <b>'ব্</b> মেবঙ্গ'য	consisting of homogeneous parts.
42 Nirvita	<b>ঐ্ব</b> ংম্ <i>বু</i> দ'ব	despair, despondency.
43 Kāṅkṣā	श्रॅम के वेम वुर	doubt, hesitation.
44 Vimati	<b>শ্ব</b> শৃগ্ধ	doubt, anxiety.
45 Anunāya	हुशु:कन्।श:य	passionate foe.
46 Kāmarāga	वर्ने <b>र</b> -सन्तर <b>्ने</b> र-कम्बन्स	lustful passion.
47 Bhavarāga	শ্বিশ্বনি দেই কিলাগ	fondness of worldly existence.
48 Samjojana	<b></b> ૿ૄૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ	union with, purification.
49 Bandhana	<b>ब</b> केंद्र:व	the state of being tied or bound, (bandage, fetters).
50 Yoga	हुँर:व	union, absorption.
51 Nīvaraņa	<u>भू</u> य:य	stain, blemish.
52 Kāmapratisamyuktam	९२५:य <b>.४</b> ८:कंबत	lustful, united with lust.
53 Rūpapratisamyuktam	चित्रिमाश्चर्राः	united with body, having a body.
54 Saratāṇam [M. Saraṇam]	३व संह्रासाय ५८ ख्रास	wicked, sinful, distressed.
55 Ahamkāra	<b>८</b> २.५हे <b>५</b> .त.ट.मुल	egotism, pride, selfishness.
56 Mamakāra	न्नामिर दहिंदरः	the taking for one's self, selfishness, egotism.
57 Pratisandhi	<b>ৡ৾৲্মর্ক্রমশ</b> ্রম্ভ্রিম্ন	metempsychosis.
58 Samsāra	त्रिंर-व	migration, wandering, worldly existence.
59 Cittānu-parivartti	গ্ৰ <b>শ</b> .টু.টুগ.পী. <b>৺</b> ৺েগ	following his own heart's inclination.

## LXXXIII (231) भूर में त्रुव में त्रुव में त्रुव में स्था All sorts of words, terms and phrases.

enumeration of several religious ক্র্রিথান্ট্রাস্ক্রমান্সুরেম 1 Dharmaparyāya articles. র্নুম-ৡয়'য়য়'ড়'য় twelve hundred and fifty. 2 Ardha trayodaśa śatāni they that have been gathered to-3 Nănă Buddha kșetra san-श्रद्धाः स्थाः gether from all sorts of Budnipatitāļi dha provinces. ব্র: ক্রব: হারমহা:ব্রথই: র্ক্রবাহা কর 4 Mahatā ca Bodhisatvaa great number of Bodhisattvas. ganena sārddhain and, in the same manner, र्गे.रट.लट.घेचश.श्रुची.रच. sainbahula many others. 5'सर'र्गे रे'ल'श्रॅमश्रय 5 Evani pramukhāḥ that person et cetera (or that, et cetera). র্ভ্রন্থান্য নার্ভ ন the chief (or president) of a 6 Gana pramukha society (or company). र्ह्नेन्द्र-द्रान्त्र-च्रान्य-र्ह्नेन्यःय those going before (magistrates 7 Purvangāmin or officers), preamble, preface. গ্ৰন্থ উনা হ্ৰাধ্য উনা 8 Sajñam or sañjaha (M. Sarin the same manner, or unidham¦ formly (together with). অয়-মাধ্যম-এমুহ-এ-এথ-ধ্র having thrice circumambulated g Trih pradaksinikrtya turning to the right side. ञ्च ने इ। स्वायः महिना र ना इर हे 10 Ekain samuttarāsangam having put his upper garment krtvā (cloak) upon one arm. 11 Daksinam janu mandalam র্ষার্মান্দ্রমার্মান্ধ্রমান having touched the ground with prthivyani pratisthāpya the knee-pan of his right leg. নার্তুদাহা'র র্মাধার্থান্থারার্থ very well! very well! 12 Sādhu! sādhu! I will tell you. 13 Bhāṣiṣye bhante য়য়য়৽ৼৼয়৽য়ৼৢয়৽ঢ় and will make glad your heart. 14 Cittam ārādhayişye he sits, exists, is. 15 Tisthati વર્જી વેં lives or moves. 16 Dhrivate শারীর:ইর্ he passes his time, or abides. 17 Yāpavati and gives likewise religious in-र्ट्रश्रामदार्ड्डिं 18. Dharmañca deśayati struction. নউন্নান্ত্রর দেব্যাণ্ট্রানার্বান Bhagavan's permission. 30 Bhagavatanujñāta ५३ वर र्ज्यामा वराणर (not even) for his life also. go Tivita hetorapi a primitive word, a noun ॅंड्रेम:तु:५गश 21 Adhiyacanam [denomination]. his hopes have been entirely

ঐব্যান্ত্রম্বরাধার্যান্ত্রিরারীর

लूटश.श.ह्रचश.त

fulfilled in accordance with

his wishes.

zz Masor vansá paripūri

23 Aupāyakrama	कें मा। ধ্বশ	manner, method, rite.
24 Agataphalam	<b>ঀয়য়য়ৢ৾য়৾</b> য়য়	has found the fruit.
25 Praviśa	<b>८</b> हन्।य	entrance, or entering into.
26 Avatāra	म् वेम्।सः	a proceeding.
27 Mahāyāna parigrāhakam	विनाय के दे ये जिंदस सु तहें द	one that perceives or under- stands the high principles.
28 Saddharma parigrāhakari	·   नुसःयते क्रिंश प्पेरसःशुः तृहेनःय	one that receives the true religion.
29 Saddharmastu cirasthitik bhavati	৽ ৴য়য়ঀ৾৾৾৽য়ৄয়৻৸ৢঢ়৻ড়ৢ৸ৼঢ়৻৴	the true religion too, will continue a long time.
onavati	নাধ্য:ম <b>: এন্ত্রু</b>	
30 Nātišītam nātyu <b>ṣ</b> ṇam	नुष्टायाः श्रेन्त्राः । नुष्टायाः श्रेन्ते	neither too cold nor too warm.
31 Abliyangata [?]	अर्देब् यर प्रयम्बर्ध	eminent, excellent.
32 Asthānamata	ने ने न्युक्षका यीव	that which is improper, inconvenient.
33 Kāyikam balam	ଖ <b>ନ</b> ୍ତି : ହୁଁ ସଧ୍ୟ	bodily strength.
34 Kāyikam daurbalyam	तिश.केस.केट.च	bodily infirmity or weakness.
35 Sameintya	ব্যম্ম ব্ৰুষ	intentionally, according to one's mind.
36 Amuka	के:में र्से दिम	such a one.
37 Śuci	ন র্থনের	clean, pure.
38 Anantāparyanta	<b>મવવ પ્યમાસુ</b> સે <b>ન</b>	infinite, boundless.
39 Bālāgra	<b>बु</b> दि से से	the tip of a hair of the head.
40 Avaraņam	<b>ज्ञैत</b> य	stain, blot, taint.
41 Setu	<b>चेमा</b> श	a mound, bank, or bridge.
42 Amsa	ಹ	part, portion.
43 Bhāga	<b>当れ.ロー</b> 92	portion, part, fortune.
44 Aroga	<b>ब</b> र्-से <b>र</b> -स	not sick, healthy.
45 Dehin	<b>अश.क्ष</b>	bodily, corporeal.
46 Svapatīya	वर्षा'र्वद'व	being his own master, independent.
47 Samutthānam	ग्रीर वंश श्रृंद य। ग्रीय वंश क्षेट छेर स	rousing or exciting from all sides.
48 Sārvabhauma	พ.นใช _{้.พ.} นา	a person in whose power are all the lands and field (or all the earth).
49 Caturantavijitavam	য়য়ঀ [ৢ] য়৾৾ড়৾৾ ^ৼ য়য়৾৾য়ৼ৽য়৾ঀ৽য়	victorious on all the four cor-

প্রধার বার্ত্তিক ব্রুম বাম ক্রিম ব

ners.

75 Mokits

50 Adlıyāvasati	द्य:र्-चर्गेर	purifies or composes.
51 Paramārtha satyam	र्नेन-दस-यदे-यर्नेन-य	real truth.
52 Sanivṛti satyam	<u> गुक्ष ह</u> ियःग्री:यदेव:य	unreal, seeming truth.
53 Vvavahāra	_{व:} कुंद	sentence, decree, judgment of logicians and of judges in lawsuits.
54 Tajjātīya	<u>२.४८.४२</u>	of the same kind.
55 Yugam	इट.। सैनाश	a pair, couple, yoke.
56 Yugapati	डेम्। उर	at once, together with.
57 Yathāyogam	इ.डे.र.रमाश.रा	as it is proper or convenient.
58 Avadhāraņam	टेश:सर:म्हिट:व	perceiving or comprehending.
59 Durāsaha	नक्रोद:सर: <b>द</b> ग्गद:न	difficult of access.
oo Ista	वर्देर्या झुनाय	desire, wish, desirable or agree- able.
61 Anișța	ই'ব <b>্র</b> ্শুম	undesirable, disagreeable.
62 Abhisyandita	বর্ধ'শ:রিখে.গ	moistened, steeped, macerated.
63 Vipākanī	<del>ব্য'ম্ম'</del> শ্লীব্'ম	ripe, ripened, grown ripc.
64 Varihara visarjayati	य <b>द</b> ंहर्व	he answers or returns an answer.
65 Visarjanam	अवः देवि यामितियः च	an answering, or returning an answer.
06 Visarjita	<b>43</b> .424.	answered, an answer given.
97 Pratividhānam	ষ্ট্র-মের্জা-মান্দ্র-ম	retribution, answer.
68 Parivāsita	<b>ଭ୍</b> ଟୋ:ଶୁ: <b>ସ</b> ୍ଥିୟ	elected, selected, chosen.
69 Nirgata	वुदःव।	gone out, passed away.
70 Nirvikāra	કૃા <b>ત</b> -વીર.ધ	immutable, not changing.
71 Prativalianam	श्रूर.ठ <u>ड</u> ्डेब.त	repelled, turned back.
72 Nirghātita	হউন্থ	destroyed.
73 Upajagāma	3.44.81.	going near to, approaching.
7+ Amukhamupagatam	নর্বিত্র স্থান হার্মিক	gone close up to him.
75 Pratikșată	¥5	he waits for, attends on, he sits.

णुर-तु-तञ्च-तार्त्र-तु-तञ्च-त regarding, looking on.

		4. 4 17
77 Vilokita, Alokita	^{ৰু} প্ৰ, বাৰ, বাৰ, বাৰ, বাৰ, বাৰ, বি	looking on, or looking to the right and left, etc.
	ন <b>্দ</b>	
78 Uttisṭha	المرا	he arose or has arisen.
79 Uttișțhati	ਡੋ <b>ਟ</b> .	he arises, stands up.
80 Utthāsyati	कंट.घर. <b>पं</b> चीर	will arise or stand up.
81 Utthāya	<b>U</b> EX.421	having arisen.
82 Eta yūyam	हिंर-क्र-'तुन	come thou hither.
83 Gaccha	žíc.	go, go thou.
84 Agaccha	इंर विन	come, come hither.
85 Aniyataın	<b>इंस्-</b> ने-विवा	bring it hither.
86 Auābhāsa	ম শ্বাদ	not evident, not appearing.
87 Nirābhāsa	ङ्ग <b>ट</b> :व:शेर्-य	void of light.
88 Aharaṇam	येब दा देहेंब दा	a taking or seizing.
89 Nirviśeṣa	वु:त्रन:शेर:य। ष्विर:यर:शेर:य	indiscriminate.
90 Dușkarakāraka	न्ग्राद:वीनःय	making difficult.
9r Duşkaracaryā	न्त्रातः श्रुन्य	being penitent, or performing his penances, mortification, hardship.
92 Ekatya	चि.कुची.ज.ज	some.
93 Akarṣayati	<b>હં</b> ં-ભૂતે	he draws him on this side.
94 Parākarṣayati	यर: ५ देव	he draws him to the other side (or he drags him violently).
95 Pratyudgamanam	ন্ধু'ন	a respectful meeting or receiving of one.
96 Pratyudgamya	ন্ধ্য নাব্যা	the place of meeting.
97 Dvija	ਹ <u>ੋ.</u> ਹੱਬ.ਬੁ	twice born, a bird, a Brahman.
98 Varga	ছ্ট'ক্ৰ	class, order, tribe [caste].
99 Guhyam	म्बार्	a secret, mystery.
100 Nimitta	মর্হব্-ম-শ্রহা	sign, token.
101 Tapasvin	न्गद्र सुदा उन् कृत्र सेंट्स उन	one doing penance.
102 Lokavibhava	<b>८</b> हेना हे <b>न</b> ८ हेना य	the destruction of the world.
103 Lokasambhaya	<b>८</b> ६मा हे ४ ८ युट य	the origin or beginning of the world.

120	SANSKRITTIBETAN ENGLISH VO	CABCHART.
104 Karatalam	শেনা প্রমূল	the flat hand, palm.
105 Vṛkṣatalam	[,] बे <b>ट. 3</b> ट.	the bottom of a tree.
106 Kramatalam	ଜ୍ୟକ୍ଷ'ମ୍ବି'କହିନ	the sole of the foot.
107 Bliümitalam	শ্ব.রুম। শ্ব.মার্	the ground, soil, the surface of the earth.
108 Akāśatalam	ব্য়-সাম্ব <u>্</u> - ২ শূল- ব্রাম্	the firmament (apparent), circle or orb.
109 Abhisambuddha	ati र्रोट्व.तर.ह्मिश.तर.पेक्ट.म्.च	the state of becoming perfect (or a Buddha).
110 Parijñā	র্পূত্রে-ধূ-পূক্ষ-ঘ	knowing entirely.
111 Viśvakarma	লগ-র্ন. খুনাগ-৫খ-বর্র-র্ন. খুনাগ-৫	making all sorts of works, fabricating several things.
112 Apravyāliāra	<i>भी</i> करु वहेँ तिसु सेन	inexpressible, ineffable.
113 Dinakara	केर <u>च</u> िर के स	that which makes day, the sun.
114 Caitya	मर्केर् देन	a shrine, sacred building.
115 Vasu	<u> २ ग</u> ्रेम कें	treasure, wealth, precious things.
116 Śikṣāpadam	বস্থাব:ঘট্,-দাৰ্	elements of learning.
117 Śīlam	র্ভুনে:শ্রিহার	morality, moral law.
118 Sambara	ই্সম	obligation, moral obligation, duty.
119 Adhomukha	মূল্ শ্লুব্ব	looking downwards, dejected.
120 Akhyānam	শ্যস্থ:ক্রুব	tradition, tale.
121 Purāņam	শ্ৰুম্ হ্ৰহা	ancient generation, mythology.
122 Itihāsa	रेॱॡॱतुॱतु <b>टः वरः व</b> ≩्र्य	former events, history.
123 Hāsya	<b>ন</b> ৰ্ব্-শ্	laughter, laughing.
124 Bījam vāpaya	ti শার্মান্দ্রীন্থান্দ্রশ্	causes or makes seed to be sown.
125 Bişam	5ुम ঋरक्षेशसराग्रु'बदे'स्रुर	poison.
126 Pratyayārtha		for the sake of making it believed.
127 Samudratīra	न्तुं सर्हे दे दिन्।	the sea-shore.
128 Garbhasainkrā	^{inti} বদ্দে: বু:স্ট্রন্নম:য়:ঽন:বু:৸ह <b>न</b> :	य entrance into the womb (of an incarnated saint).
120 Nānavyādhipa	urigata বৃ <b>ব্</b> 'ইশ্ৰথ'শূৰ্ষ'ন্দৰ্	afflicted with all sorts of diseases.
130 Abhivismaya	অ'নার্ক্রক	a great wonder, marvellous.
131 Adbhutam	\$5 <u>`</u> 5 <u>`</u> 3 <u></u> C'2	a miraculous event, wonder.

sign, token, mark, or characteristic sign; symbol.

	MIDOBILIANEOUS WORDS.	121
132 Aścaryam	ই'মৰ্ক্	astonishing, wonderful.
133 Vyavakr <u>ș</u> ța	<b>ঀ</b> ৢৢৢৢৢ৻ঀৼ৾৾৾ৼয়৾৾ <del>ঀ</del> ৢয়ৼৢঀ	solitary, retired, silent.
134 Anavakṛṣṭa	शेर्मेन्यम्प्रतृप्देशस्त	not retired or solitary, noisy.
135 Pathya(na)m	<b>াম:</b> শ্রীনাধা	provision for a journey.
136 Durdinam	ल्यान्त्रः सुद्धाः य	foul weather.
137 Paṇam	<u> </u>	merchandise, wares.
138 Karaṇīyam	<u>5</u> .4	to be done, must be done.
139 Akaraṇīyam	ব্ৰ:ব:ম'ঊৰ্'ঘ	not to be done.
140 Arjanam	चेलूश.च मुँच.ज	preparing, making ready; gain- ing, acquiring, earning. moved, shaken, agitated.
141 Iñjitam	মু <b>ম</b> 'ম <b>র্ট্র'ন</b>	a tact body, high; height.
142 Samucch[r]aya 143 Samucch[r]ita	বল্ল <u>ী</u> মে-বাৰ্থী দাধানা	erected, established.
144 Nikṣepa	বৰ্দা'শ'দা5ম'শ	a placing, laying down.
145 Lupta	<u> ब्रेन'स'से'झ्र</u> ाच	destroyed, plundered; abolished, disappeared.
146 Prānta	मन्	border, end; edge, margin.
147 Veda	रैगा:बेर	the veda of the Hindus (instruction, sacred literature).
148 Adhyāpayati	त्र्वेम <b>्</b> रदह्म	he causes to read, he instructs.
149 Balādhānam	ब्रॅनश्-नश्चेर्प	the increasing or producing of strength.
150 Avyavakīrņņa	म'त्रेब'य	unmixed, pure.
151 Sāvadyam	দিৰে'ম'ৰ্থীন'ন্দ'নতথ	sinful, together with sin.
152 Anavadyam	দে <i>ব</i> ম স্থ [ু] ন মীব	sinless, without vice.
153 Nirgata	âc.	proud.
154 Prabhrașța	क्षुट'न' or येँ-न	fallen down, hanging down.
155 Pravarttakam	<b>৭</b> চ্দা:ধ্য:শ্ৰীব্:ধ	making to enter into; one that makes.
156 Anuvarttakam	<b>हुश.श्.प्रद्या</b> त	an affixing or adding to; an affix.
157 Samrodha	ॲटश:शु: <b>८</b> वींवा:च	an entire ceasing or stopping; hindrance, impediment.
158 Vikatthitam	द्धाः सर पहेर् स	an expression, saying.
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মর্ক্র-কুল্বাহা

159 Lingam

122 SANSKR	IT -TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCA	ABUDARY.
160 Nirákaranam	च <u>र्</u> डेचो.स   चलुमो.स	contradiction, opposition, rejection, destruction.
101 Asyam	শ্বহা	a place, sitting-place.
102 Asya	P	the mouth.
163 Kleśabahula	क्रिं संस्थाया के ना सराव	great distress or affliction (one in much distress).
164 Tivrarāga	<b>५</b> र्नेन्'कम्ब'के'मर्ने'न	excessive lust or passion for, great cupidity.
165 Tivradveșa	<u> बेस्टर्ने</u> न् बेस्टर्नेशकेन	excess of aversion or hatred.
160 Tivramoha	<b>र्न</b> सुमा यर्ने य	excess of ignorance (or dullness. sloth, indolence).
167 Dīna	<b>ब्र</b> म	poor, indigent; mean, low, weak, feeble.
168 Hina	<b>५ सब्</b> सः दबःस	low, vile, bad.
160 Viṣāda	धेर्-वहार्-ध	lowness of spirits, want of energy, dejection, lassitude.
170 Viṣaṇṇamanas	श्चेन्द्रिन्द्रास	a dejected mind; dejection, one with low spirits.
171 Cittam nāvalīyate, na sam- livate	ચે <b>મચ</b> ઃસેં' <b>લુ</b> ચ'ગુરાવચ'સે'લુચ	the heart does not faint, the spirits are not dejected.
172 Na vipṛṣṭhi bhavati asya mānasani	े देदे:भेद:धुँद:सुँग्रथ:स <b>र</b> :श्रेर्तगुर	on that account he will not turn back from.
173 Eşaņā	র্ক্তম'ন	a seeking, looking for; a desir- ing.
174 Paryeşanā	<b>ભૂ</b> દથ.શે. <b>વ</b> ષ્ટ્રતાવ	a searching out, a looking for.
174 Paryeşaņā 175 Anveşaņā	ઌૣૻૻૹૺ <i>૾ઌૢ</i> ૹૣઌ ૱	
	<u> </u>	a searching out, a looking for.
175 Anveşanā	<u> </u>	a searching out, a looking for.  a searching after, a seeking for.  a searching for everywhere.  he (hunts, pursues), searches
176 Samanveşanam	मुन-नृहेश-सुर्केश-च गुन-नृहेश-सुर्केश-च	a searching out, a looking for.  a searching after, a seeking for.  a searching for everywhere.
175 Anvesaņā 176 Samanvesaņam 177 Mīgayate	ইপ্রান্তর্মান শুন্-দুইপ্রান্ত্রিশন র্ভ্রম or দুর্ভূম	<ul><li>a searching out, a looking for.</li><li>a searching after, a seeking for.</li><li>a searching for everywhere.</li><li>he (hunts, pursues), searches for.</li></ul>
175 Anveşană 176 Samanveşanam 177 Mṛgayate 178 Pratyanubhayati	हेश.शु.५.र्ह्म. गुन:रृहेश.शु.श्रीय र्ह्म or ५.र्ह्म श्री श्रीय:श्रीट:पर:५.गुर र्ह्म	a searching out, a looking for.  a searching after, a seeking for.  a searching for everywhere.  he (hunts, pursues), searches for.  each will be found or enjoyed.  he will perceive (feel, enjoy) it.  will entirely (throughout) per-
176 Samanveşanam 176 Samanveşanam 177 Migayate 178 Pratyanubhavati 179 Vedayati	हेश सुतिर्ह्मा व गुन नृहेश सुर्ह्मिय र्ह्मा विकास के स्थान र्ह्मा विकास के स्थान र्ह्मा विकास के स्थान र्ह्मा विकास के स्थान गुन नृहें हों स्थान के स्थान	a searching out, a looking for.  a searching after, a seeking for.  a searching for everywhere.  he (hunts, pursues), searches for.  each will be found or enjoyed.  he will perceive (feel, enjoy) it.
176 Samanveşanam 176 Samanveşanam 177 Migayate 178 Pratyanubhavati 179 Vedayati 180 Samvedayati	हेश.शु.५.र्ह्म. गुन:रृहेश.शु.श्रीय र्ह्म or ५.र्ह्म श्री श्रीय:श्रीट:पर:५.गुर र्ह्म	a searching out, a looking for.  a searching after, a seeking for.  a searching for everywhere.  he (hunts, pursues), searches for.  each will be found or enjoyed.  he will perceive (feel, enjoy) it.  will entirely (throughout) perceive.  will entirely enjoy each of them.  steady, constant, continual,
176 Samanveşanam 176 Samanveşanam 177 Migayate 178 Pratyanubhavati 179 Vedayati 186 Samvedayati 181 Pratisamvedayati	मुन दुः स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था	a searching out, a looking for.  a searching after, a seeking for.  a searching for everywhere.  he (hunts, pursues), searches for.  each will be found or enjoyed.  he will perceive (feel, enjoy) it.  will entirely (throughout) perceive.  will entirely enjoy each of them.  steady, constant, continual, permanent, eternal.  firm, fixed, settled, continual,
176 Samanveşanam 176 Samanveşanam 177 Migayate 178 Pratyanubhavati 179 Vedayati 180 Samvedayati 181 Pratisamvedayati 182 Nitva	हेश खु त र्ह्म य गुन नु हेश खु र्ह्म य र्ह्म वा तर्ह्म य र्ह्म यह त्युह्म गुन नु र्ह्म र्ह्म यह त्युह्म गुन नु र्ह्म र्ह्म रह्म यह त्युह्म नुन नु र्ह्म रह्म रह्म यह यह यह यह यह यह यह यह यह यह यह यह यह	a searching out, a looking for.  a searching after, a seeking for.  a searching for everywhere.  he (hunts, pursues), searches for.  each will be found or enjoyed.  he will perceive (feel, enjoy) it.  will entirely (throughout) perceive.  will entirely enjoy each of them.  steady, constant, continual, permanent, eternal.
176 Samanveşanam 176 Samanveşanam 177 Migayate 178 Pratyanubhavati 179 Vedayati 180 Samvedayati 181 Pratisamvedayati 182 Nitva 183 Dhruva	हेश खु तर्रुवा न गुन नृहेश खु र्रुवा न र्र्डिय वर प्रदेश र्रोट निर प्रचुर गुन नृत्रुवा निर्मा निर्मा नृत्रुवा निर्मा निर्मा नृत्रुवा निर्म निर्मा निर	a searching out, a looking for.  a searching after, a seeking for.  a searching for everywhere.  he (hunts, pursues), searches for.  each will be found or enjoyed.  he will perceive (feel, enjoy) it.  will entirely (throughout) perceive.  will entirely enjoy each of them.  steady, constant, continual, permanent, eternal.  firm, fixed, settled, continual, certain.

187 Avakalpanā	ট্রামন্ট্রায়'ম'ঐনায়'মন ইন্মিম'ম	well discussed or examined, ascertained.
188 Sambhāvanā	মুদ্দ	nature, worldly existence.
189 Cetaliprasāda	রীমধ্য'ব্দ'ব	a pure mind, clear understand- ing; pure intention.
190 Accha	<b>5に'</b> 石	clean, clear, pure.
191 Viprasanna	_{र्} क्ष:य <b>ः ५</b> ८: व	purified, made pure, clear or clean.
192 Svaccha	.পূর <b>্ব</b> েব	very clean, pure.
193 Prasanna	<b>১</b> ১ বৃদ্ধ	pure and clean, very clean.
194 Anāvila	<b>क्रॅ</b> माय से <b>र</b> य	undisturbed, pure.
195 Anāratā	भ्र.ब्रॅट.य	not desisting, not leaving off, not ceasing from.
196 Aviratā	ম.র্মুহেগ্র	has not desisted from.
197 Aprativiratā	<u> </u>	henceforth also will not cease.
198 Ākara	५,वृट' <u>ष</u> िदश'५,वृद्द'न ४श	a mine; source, origin, fountain, etc.
199 Nidhānam	मार्डेस केंद्र	treasure, wealth, riches.
200 Dravyam	<b>長</b> 幻	substance, thing; wealth, property.
201 Ādīnava	<u> </u>	a fault, offence.
202 Kilvişam	ह्रीमाय। म्र्माय	fault, offence, sin.
203 Aparādha	3ेश'य	offence, transgression.
204 Bālollapanam	<u> টুশ্ব'নুব্'</u> য	the deceiving of a child.
205 Mṛṣā	यहूर्य	falsehood, lying.
206 Mṛṣādharmāṇah	ସ୍ଥ୍ୟୁ'ସଦ୍ୱି'ର୍ଜିଷ'ଷ୍ଟ	deceiving, delusion (having a deceitful character).
207 Rikta	ন্থ্ন	empty, void.
208 Tuccha	ন্থ্য	empty, void, little, small.
209 Vaśika [?]	প'ম'নশ্ৰ	empty, void, vain, useless.
210 Asāra	क्रुं <b>८</b> 'यें से <b>५</b> 'य	pithless, sapless; empty, void.
211 Nirāhā	म्भिंग्नः सेर्प	steadiness, uprightness.
212 Panka	<b>भॅ</b> न से	fickle, cunning.
213 Jilima –	৭নুম'৭নুম'নমিৰ্'ডৰ	crooked, cunning, deceitful.

214 Kuțila	ना'मु' उन	sly, cunning, crafty, deceitful.
215 Cakkrika	चयरा नाभर यदे नाभर स्नुभराय ।	a tumbler, a shower of tricks
	<b>ू</b> मा नार्थे	with a discus.
210 Kusṛta	दम्।म् इस्त्राम्बर्भिः स	vile, wicked, depraved, deceit-
217 Jighatsita	বলুম'য	ful. hungry, poor, indigent (that
218 Pipāsita	र् <u>स</u> ्य य	became hungry). thirsty.
216 Kuprāvaraņam	নন্-ন-বেন	having a bad upper garment.
220 Kucela	ন্মুৰ্ন	ill-clothed, dressed in dirty or
221 Kṛpaṇa	म्राप्त	tattered garments. ill-clothed, low, vile.
•	' '	, ,
222 Vaniyaka	ह्मन् संदर्भ	a beggar, a mendicant.
223 Arbha	अभरा रामा रा	emaciated; indigent, poor.
224 Dhanika bhaya bhita	ব্ৰংমুৰ,বাধাৰে চুনাধাৰে পুদ,ধুনাৰ	one horribly afraid on account of his debt (or being in debt).
225 Klamatha	במים:קָםינו	fatigue, exhaustion; tired, weary, exhausted.
226 Klama	क्र्रिंगय:रूप:य	thirst, fatigue, weariness.
227 Garvita	ट्रेम्बरायाञ्चेसराय	proud, arrogant, haughty.
228 Vispardhā	ৰুষ:খर:৭ শুৰ:খ	emulation, rivalry.
229 Vikrīdamāna	_{र्} स'यर' <i>हे</i> 'य	a playing, a sporting.
230 Salīlam	<b>दे</b> हें रमा उदाद केंद्राय	wanton, sportive.
231 Darpita	রূন্ধ্য শ বুন্ধ্য শ	proud, arrogant.
2,32 Matta	নূ্ <b>ষ</b> ∵য	intoxicated (with pride or passion).
233 Akşakridā	कें विश्ताः	to play at chess [dice].
254 Riramsa	हें 'द [े] रें	fond of playing or gaming.
2)5 Krīdati	ें र	lie plays.
2 (6) Ramate	<b>न्या</b> द	he rejoices, or is glad.
,7 Paricarayati	नम्पतःसमुरः <u>हे</u> र्न	he rejoices exceedingly (or carnally).
2,8 Kandu for Kanduka	<u> इ</u> .जूट.	a ball of wood or pith to play with.
ю Prahelika	े <b>ं.</b> सुं स	an enigma, a riddle.
240 Gahanam	গ্রবধার	impervious, thick; a thicket.

241	Ghana	धुना र्ये	thick, dense; solid, hard.	
242	Anupahatam	<b>মঙ্গম্মা</b> শ্ব	levelled, made even.	
243	Akṣatam	<b>भ.भग</b> .त	unhurt, unwounded.	
244	Atrptam	भु.ट्रथश्नत	displeased, dissatisfied, insatiable.	
245	Satpurușa	શુૈશ-વૈ.ર્યસ	the true (or holy) man.	
246	Puruṣa-vṛṣabha	<del>યુ</del> શ.વી.વિ.શ્ર <u>ુ</u> ત્	leader of men (man's son, chief of the herd or flock).	
247	Puruṣa-puṅgava	શ્રુૈશ.વે.સુંશ.ષ્રદ્ધા	man's son, chief of men.	
248	Mahāpuruṣa	भ्रेश.वु.केद.च	man's son, the great (great man).	
249	Sārthavāha	रेर-र्येव	the leader.	
250	Na kuṇḍo bhavati	<b>৸</b> য়ৢৼৢয়ৼৢৢয়৸ঀৢৢৼ	shall not become a cripple or have maimed hands.	
251	Na lango bhavati	म्पट्सर् से द्युर	shall not have maimed feet	
252	Na pakṣahato bhavati	म्बिन्सःसुरःभ्रमस्यःसरःसः तृन्	shall not have one of his sides dried up.	
253	Na vikalendriyo bhavati	<u> </u>	shall not be born wanting any organ.	
254	Bhoga	विद्याः श्चेत	enjoyment, prosperity, fruition.	
255	Upablioga	<del>३</del> 'मरःश्चेर्	enjoyment, a making use of.	
256	Paribhoga	<b>ॲट्य-शु-ब्रु</b> र्-य	entire or full enjoyment.	
257	Aḍhya	बैंची.सू	rich, wealthy, opulent.	
258	Mahādhana	बॅरके'मबॅरकेनचे	great riches, wealth.	
259	Prabhūtadhana	ब्रेंस्'सद'र्थे	much wealth or opulence.	
260	Sarvasukha samarpita	বই'ব'য়য়য়'ড় <b>ঽ'</b> ঽঢ়'ড়ৢয়	possessing (or enjoying) every prosperity (or happiness).	
261	Samarpita	<b>५</b> तुँर-य-सुव्य-व-नि५५-य	wealth, gift, donation.	
262	Dulikhasyāntakara	র্বনা.ঘর্ষসে.ঘূ).পর×.ঘূ<.ন	the making an end to all mischief.	
263	Māracamū	ন্তু্ব'ট্ট'শ্ব	the Kāma's (or the devil's) army.	
264	Kṛṣṇabandhu	च ुन्नमः दमाः सं दिः सः सम	the devil's (or the black one's) kindred.	
265	Anuparipālayati	<b>ુંશ</b> .શે.ભૂદજ્ઞ.શે.શુંદ.	will keep entirely safe.	
266	Sásravajñána	बन्।य <b>्दर</b> :वस्त्रायदे:वे <b>श</b> :य	a defective knowledge.	
267	Anāsravajñāna	चनाय सेर्पते केशय	a perfect knowledge.	
268	Vipatti	<b>#</b>	a series, course; fall, adversity.	

120	SAMSKII—IIIMIAA—ENGEISII	VOORBONART.
269 Tithi	द्रेश-म् ६श	a lunar day, $\frac{1}{30}$ of a lunation.
270 Anala	Ř	fire.
271 Bhūtadhātrī	<u> </u>	the supporter of living creatures, a name of the earth.
272 Anila	46.	wind, air.
273 Sujāta	মীদাধাম-সূত্রীধ	well-born.
274 Supariņata	ज्ञेषास्य क्षेत्र	grown fully ripe.
275 Anujā	<u>ફ્રેશ શુઃ ક્ષુેક્ષ યા સંઘુક યમ સું</u> ક્ષાય	born afterwards or accordingly.
276 Prasūta	ସ୍ଥି <b>୮:ସର୍ଷ:କ୍ରି</b> ଷ:ସ	born.
277 Susamsthita	সুঘার.লেম.ঘাথুরা	he is well (in good state).
278 Hetuka	์ อู๊.หฆ.ป๊ะ.ป	produced by a cause.
279 Prayojika	รู๊ัร <i>า</i> สาผสาลูตาส	produced by a mixture.
280 Svarasanirodlia	रट.ची.टट.चीश.पंचीची.त	a stopping by its own substance or essence.
281 Na nirvarttayati	ই'স্ট্রী। ই'ন্সুন	will not be born or produced.
282 Nirhāra	型 <b>点</b>	a making ready; extracting.
283 Abhinirvarttaka	য়৾৾য়ৢ৾ <b>ৼ৸ৼ৻৸য়ৣয়</b> ৽৸ৼ৽ঢ়ৢ৾ <b>ৼ</b> ৽৸	the state of being perfectly ready.
284 Prāpta	র্ম-ম	has found, obtained; gain. pro- fit.
285 Arpaņa	द्वुयःयःम्।ऽर्ःमः .	a giving, offering, entrusting.
286 Samudācāra	ฃูร _์ รูเลอูะเจ	arising everywhere.
287 Pratipádayati	वर्तुत्यः विष्यः निष्यः निष्यः । इत्यास्यास्य	he offers or makes to under- stand.
288 Pratilabdha	वेंच ⁻ स ^{क्} रिप	gain, profit, advantage.
280 Upacaya	∄ুহ∵ম' <b>ে</b> মৌশ'ব	abundance, increase, abundant.
200 Acita	<i>বহাবাহা</i> .ন	collected, assembled.
201 Pürņatvam	चीट.च.हूँचीश्रास	full, accomplished, perfect fullness.
202 Anuserte (2)	রূষ:ম <b>ে</b> ন্সূম	will be abundant.
20); Utkarşa	ત્રોભારા <u>સુ</u> ં	increasing, coming forth.
204 Avikalpa	<u> রহা খম হি ইনা ধ</u>	injudicious, indiscreet
20 - Savikalpa	₹য় <b>৾য়ৼ</b> ৾ৼ৾ঢ়ৢ৾য়৾৻ <b>ৢঢ়৻য়</b> ঽয়য়	judicious, prudent.
296 Pañcaskandha pr	akaranam इंदररें वृद्धे त्या रू विदास	analysis of the 5 aggregates.

297	Prakṛti	रदः यहिव	nature, existing by itself.
298	Svabhāva	टें वें केर महाविष	self-existence, nature.
299	Svarūpam	र एकी टें के र एक बिन	its own form or nature.
300	Anusyūti	<b>ह</b> शःश्व.पचुपाःत	connection.
301	Kṛtavikratāśa	चैश.त.र्थर.अ.च	pains taken in vain.
302	Phalavipāka sammoha	८चश.चै.४४.तर.ङ्गे <b>४</b> .त.ज. <u>भ</u> ुष्श.त	spiritual ignorance with regard to the maturity of moral
303	Tattvārtha sammoha	ने विकित्ते ने देव त्या से दिशाय	works. (morally) blind with respect to the meaning of truth, or of the first moral being.
304	Daivī	নাধ্য,নূজ, বঙ্গুজ, ব	chosen by Heaven or God (divinities).
305	Sparśa rūpaņā	रुचा-स-५८-च ब्रुच श-शु-५८-च	with a tangible body.
306	Vedyam	रेना'सर'वु'च	to be understood (science).
307	Vedakaın	रैण्यर वुैर्य	understanding.
308	Vitti	रम्य	he understands, knows.

END OF FASCICULUS I.

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### SANSKRIT-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY:

BEING AN EDITION AND TRANSLATION OF THE

MAHĀVYUTPATTI

- BY

ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÖRÖS.

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#### CALCUTTA:

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# LXXXIV (188.) र्कत्सन्दर्भेन नो निर्देशकुर सुनाक्ष प्रमुद्ध निर्देश Logical and dialectical terms.

	TERMS.	
1 Tarka	<u> दें</u> म् मो	dialectics.
2 Tārkika	<u> ह</u> ेम्।मो:य	a dialectician.
3 Pratyakṣam	अर्देन शुभाय	sense perception.
4 Anumānam	हेशःशुः ५ यमाय	inference.
5 Agama	<b>ਰੀ</b> ਵ.	tradition, revelation.
6 Upapatti	<b>५ वर् य ।</b> मान्य केंमाब	fitness (of argument); logical reason.
7 Hetu	না5ৰ-ক্ৰিনাৰা	reason, middle term of a syllo- gism.
8 Anvaya	हेश शुः ५ जें। न	positive concomitance (of the middle term with the major term).
9 V <b>yat</b> ireka	<u> </u>	reverse concomitance (of the negation of the major term with the negation of the middle term).
10 Asiddha	<b>ম</b> 'শুব'থ	false (reason), unproved.
11 Viruddha	दम्यायःच	contrary (reason), contradictory.
12 Anaikāntika	स. इस. त	indefinite, uncertain.
13 Dṛṣṭāntalı	Perrer () per	example.
13 Distantan	ইশ্ব (? ব্র cf. 17)	example.
14 Sādharmyavat	द्धाः संबेधः ताः वर्ष	(syllogism founded) on similarity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous.
	,	(syllogism founded) on similarity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous.  (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), in-
14 Sādharınyavat	म् स्ट्रिंट च [also निवे क्रम्	(syllogism founded) on similarity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous. (syllogism founded) on differ-
14 Sādharmyavat  15 Vaidharmyavat	क्रमान्नामपुन-याउन क्रमान्नामपुन-याउन	(syllogism founded) on similarity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous. (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), indirect or heterogeneous.
<ul><li>14 Sādharmyavat</li><li>15 Vaidharmyavat</li><li>16 Hetvābhāsah</li></ul>	स्रास्त्रम्य] क्रिंस्राङ्गात्य क्रिंस्राङ्गात्य [also मान्यःक्रेमाशः क्रिंस्राङ्गात्य [also मान्यःक्रेमाशः	(syllogism founded) on similarity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous. (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), indirect or heterogeneous.  false reason, fallacy.
<ul> <li>14 Sādharmyavat</li> <li>15 Vaidharmyavat</li> <li>16 Hetvābhāsaḥ</li> <li>17 Dṛṣṭāntābhāsaḥ</li> </ul>	क्र.ड्राट.च ] क्री.ड्रेट.ड्राट.च [also चरित.क्रूचीश. क्रुश.श.शरीव.त.वर्ष	(syllogism founded) on similarity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous. (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), indirect or heterogeneous. false reason, fallacy.
<ul> <li>14 Sādharmyavat</li> <li>15 Vaidharmyavat</li> <li>16 Hetvābhāsaḥ</li> <li>17 Dṛṣṭāntābhāsaḥ</li> <li>18 Sādhanam</li> </ul>	मुन्य क्रिं स्ट्रेंट्न क्रिं ्न क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क्रिंट क् क् क् क् क् क् क्रिंट क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क् क्	(syllogism founded) on similarity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous. (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), indirect or heterogeneous. false reason, fallacy.  false example.  proof (=reason=middle term). what is to be proved (=predicament=major term). objection, fault finding, refuta-
<ul> <li>14 Sādharmyavat</li> <li>15 Vaidharmyavat</li> <li>16 Hetvābhāsaḥ</li> <li>17 Dṛṣṭāntābhāsaḥ</li> <li>18 Sādhanam</li> <li>19 Sādhyam</li> </ul>	पश्चीयः प्री स्रीयः प्र स्रीयः प्र स्रीयः स्रीयः	(syllogism founded) on similarity (with the instance), direct or homogeneous. (syllogism founded) on difference (from the instance), indirect or heterogeneous. false reason, fallacy.  false example.  proof (=reason=middle term). what is to be proved (=predicament=major term).

49 Arthasamanyam

	<b>~</b>	
23 Vādī	क् <u>त</u> ्रं य	the disputant.
24 Prativādī	धुर:क्रेंय:व [धु:क्रेंय:व]	the opponent.
25 Trirūpalingam	^{જું} ત્ર નાશુસ વર્ષ <del>'</del> ક્ષાસ	the threefold logical reason, the
26 Svalakşananı	<b>८८.मी.स</b> र्ख्य.कुर	threefold character of reason. (absolute) particularity, like
27 Sāmānyam	0.229	itself. generality.
28 Pūrvapakṣaḥ	রুনাধ্য.জ্.প	the prima facie argument,
20 Uttarapakṣaḥ	ર્કેન્શ્વ કુંચ	objection. the counter argument, reply.
30 Codyań	বস্থান	question stated, objection.
31 Parihāraļī	વાન	answer.
32 Samādhānam	यदःमाद्यःय	refutation, reply given, solu-
33 Anumeye sattvain	हेशःशुः <b>५</b> धनाधरःगुःतःसःऄॅर्प	coexistence (of the middle term
34 Sapakṣe sattvain	स <u>र</u> ीय-राष्ट्र-सुम्।स-प्राप्टि-रा	with the minor term. (the middle term) to be found in similar instances.
35 Asapakṣe cāsattvain	સે <b>અકુ</b> ત પર્રે <del>કુ</del> ૈયાય ભાસેન ય	(the middle term) not to be
36 Sambhayatpramāṇam	<b>শ্রি'র'র</b>	found in contrary instances. possible proof.
37 Adheyātiśayah	বস্তু <u> হ' নু'</u> ব্দ'ব	capable of undergoing change.
38 Anādheyātišayaḥ	<u> नश्च</u> र-रु-श्-उद:न	incapable of undergoing change.
39 Nigamanani	ম <b>ট্না</b> সুঁখ	conclusion.
40 Upanayah	के.चर: <u>क</u> ्रीर:च	application (of the major premise to the minor term)—the
µ Upasaiiharali	ब्रे.चर:ह्यूर:च	minor premise. summing up (of the given case under a general rule)=conclusion.
12 Svabhavahetuli	रदः यन्त्रेत्रः गुःमान्त्रः क्षेमास	reason founded on identity.
_L ; Karvahetuḥ	ट इस. चु ^५ . मोरेब. ष्ट्रमांश	reason founded on (the law of) causation.
44 Jûåpakahetuh	ोश'सर होत् मी मात्रक्रीमाश	a cause producing (positive) knowledge.
45 Anupalabdhi (hetuh)	ইণ্-ব্রন্থন	negative reason.
p Vvañjakahetuh	শ্বাধান বহ বিশ্বাধী	suggestive reason.
47 Karakahetuh	<u> </u>	efficient cause (by which something real is produced).
48 Pratijūa	<u>ব্যাবত্থা</u> ম	proposition to be proved.

generality of the object.

zo Abbilānyosāmānyom	ন্ট্র-্থাই	generality of the name, ex-
50 Abhilāpyasāmānyam	ूट १७७५ स इंग्राय: <b>५</b> ८:चल:सद्य:सक्त्र:३५	pressed generality. definition (of sense-perception)
51 Kalpanāpoḍhalakṣaṇaṁ	16 km 14 24 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	by its being different from
52 Abhrāntalakṣaṇam	ম'র্ন্-বেন্-মর্কর-গ্রু	abstract thought. definition (of sense-perception)
		by its being different from illusion.
53 Samyagjñānatii	लट-देचीराष्ट्र-जेश-रा	true knowledge.
54 Mithyājñānam	ज्ञान्यदे :जेश-दा	false knowledge.
55 Savikalpakam	इस्रायर हेंगाया प्रायख्याय	(knowledge) with participation of abstract thought.
56 Nirvikalpakam	इस्रायर हेंगाय सेर्प	(knowledge) without participation of abstract thought (= pure sense-knowledge).
57 Sākārain	<i><b>48.117.12.138.11</b></i>	(knowledge) containing the form of the object.
58 Nirākāram	<b>इस'</b> य:से <b>५'</b> य	(knowledge) not containing the form of the object.
59 Anyākāram	म्बिर-मुी-इस्रास	(knowledge) containing another form.
60 Sattā	चेंद्र'य	existence.
61 Vācyam	नहेर्न्स् मुन	expressed by a word, signified.
62 Vācakaļı	नहेंद्रस्य चुेद्रस	expression, significant.
63 Avinābhāvasambandhalı	मेन्नभेन्जूट वर्षे द्वेयय	necessary connection, inseparable connection.
64 Svatah pramāņam	र्रामी र्द्धर्म	(knowledge) containing in itself its test.
65 Paratalı pramāṇam	म्बिन्-मुी-र्द्धर्-स	(knowledge) containing its test in another (further operation
66 Tādātmyalakṣaṇasaṁban-	રેલે·વર્ષાજે <b>ર</b> ઃગુૈઃસઢં <b>ર</b> જેરઃગુૈઃ	of the understanding). connection (of the reason with
dhaḥ	त्रे <b>त</b> ःस	the predicament) founded on their identity (=analytical
67 Tadutnottilalranasam	ું.ખશ્-વૈદાયતું.જાજ્યું કેટ.ખું.	connection). connection (of the reason with
67 Tadutpattilakṣaṇasaṁ- bandhaḥ	पश्चेत्रःस १ चर्म द्वीय चर्म काळकां ४ । ते	the predicament) founded on the law of causation.
68 Dṛṣṭo hi sambandhaḥ (?)	<u>র্থীয় বাধী দাঙ্গি মাঝা নাধ্যা</u>	? [Tibetan; "connection resid-
69 Pipilikotsaranam	मूनिकानीकर्तुः दहिनाय	ing in both parts.''] the climbing up of ants.
70 Matsyavikāraļı	<i>५</i> द्वरा	? excitement among fishes.
	<b>ष्ट्रायट.</b>	kitchen.
71 Mahānasam		
72 Nîhāralı	[मूना श्रू	fog.
73 Vā <b>ṣ</b> paḥ	<b>포</b> 다와.다	vapour.

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74	Tuṣāralı	नः स	hoar-frost.
75	Sahakāripratyayalı	য়ৢঀॱউনা'ঀৢৢ৾৾ঀৢ৾৾ঀয়৾ঀ	helping (secondary) cause.
76	Upādānakāraņani	<del>કે</del> .ચર.ત્રુંથ.ચંદ્ર. [.] થ્	material cause.
77	Prayatnānantarīyakaļi	বর্ঝ'ঝ'র্না'র্'দ্বীদ'ব	following on an exertion.
7 ⁸	Anyatarāsiddhalı	ন্তিন্'মে'ম'ন্যুব'ঘ	not proved according to the standpoint of one of the disputants.
79	Svato'siddhali	<b>र</b> दायासानुवाय	not proved from the standpoint of the disputant himself.
80	Parato'siddhalı	रः रेल्'ल'सम्बुरः स	not proved according to the standpoint of the opponent.
81	Ubhayāsiddhalı	निकृशगात्यसम्बुदःय	not proved according to the standpoint of both the disputant and his opponent.
82	Aśrayāsiddhalı	म्बि:स्र:मुद:य	a reason having an impossible substratum.
83	Svayainvādy asiddhali	क्रियः वः वर्षाः कृरः सः सः गुवः ध	a reason impossible from the standpoint of the disputant himself.
84	Prativādy asiddhaļı	ष्टुरःक्रियः वायायायायायाः 🐪	a reason impossible from the standpoint of the opponent.
85	Svajātīyaļı	ইন্ধ'মর্স্	of the same class.
86	Vijātīyaḥ	<u> </u>	of another class.
87	Śabdabralima	<u>শ্ব</u> ন্থ.প্র <b>শ্ব</b>	spiritual knowledge consisting in words.
88	Vyāvṛttila	हेन्।य:रोभ:व	exclusion, negation.
89	Apohali	ยู่ผ.ว	ditto.
90	Auyāpohaļi šabdārthaļi	मान्त्र-शियान्यदे स्त्रुदि र्नेन	purely negative (eternal) meaning of the words conventional. "Exclusion of others" is the meaning of a word, e.g. a cow means that which is not a horse, not a man, not a tree, in short which is not not-cow.
91	Samketalı	75	convention (about the meaning of words).
()2	Prasajyapratiședhali	रेर्-यर-दम्माय	simple negation (of the existence of something).
93	Paryudāsapratiședhaļi	अप्भेज्यर रम्मानाय	qualified negation (of something being (?) not this, but the opposite of it).
91	Maukikārthotpattiḥ	<b>५</b> ६माहेब्यर्भे रेन्स्सर्भेब्यर नुदाव	production of a transcendental
95	Svapnāntikarūpam	ร์ เลฆ รู ร์ เจริ เสฆ	object. presentation in a dream.

96 Viprakar <b>ș</b> alı	<b>ロ型は、</b> コ	distance.
97 Svasamvedanam	<b>र</b> द:रेम्।य	one's own inward experience.
98 Pakṣadharmatvanı	દ્યું ગુરા ખું : ઢેંચ	presence (of the middle term)
99 Kramayaugapadyam	रेअ' <b>र्</b> ट डेम् 'डर	on the minor term. successive or simultaneous (production of cause and effect).
100 Mātulungam	सपु शुदाम	a kind of citron tree.
101 Kadalī	<u>ङ</u> ्.्वेट:	the plantain tree.
102 Kandaḥ	₹.ंं	bulbous root.
103 Asamañjasaḥ	प्रथा.च । पर्मिचीश.त । क्षा. <u>क</u> ्र्ज.	faulty.
	र्-मुर-म	
104 Citrapatanigah	<b>युै</b> ॱअ'शे <b>य</b>  व्र'ञ्	variegated butterfly.
105 Śālūkaḥ	હ્યુક્તમવે જ .	the root of the water-lily.

# LXXXV (189). अञ्चाराप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त क्षा प्राप्त प्राप्त क्षा (189). अञ्चाराप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त अञ्चल (189). अञ्चाराप्त प्राप्त (189). अञ्चाराप्त प्राप्त (189). अञ्चाराप्त 189). अञ्चाराप्त (189). अञ्चाराप्त

ı Şedasa padārthāḥ	केंग'मी'र्नेबन्धु-तुम	the sixteen topics (examined in the Nyāya system).
2 Pramāṇaṁ	చ్ <b>న</b> :న	source of right cognition.
3 Prameyani	ନାର୍ଜ୍ୟ:ସ୍ତ	object of right cognition.
4 Samśayah	शे कें अ	doubt.
5 Prayojanani	र्नेह्यःय	motive, aim.
6 Dṛṣṭāntaḥ	<b>र्</b> ये	example.
7 Avayava	<b>જ.</b> તેશ	member (of syllogism).
8 Siddhāntalı	ন্যুন মন্ মহন	established tenet.
9 Tarkalı	देंग्ममी	corroborating a proposition by showing that its denial is impossible, reductio ad absurdum.
10 Nirṇayaḷi	नार्वं त्यार् नवा य	demonstration, certainty, ascertainment.
11 Vādaļı	र्हें ५ ख	discussion, controversy (not for the sake of truth, but for the sake of confuting the oppon- ent).
12 Jalpalı	٦ <u>٤</u> ٢	wrangling discussion, unfair controversy.

13 Vitaņdā	প্ৰৰ, ৮ টুৰ, ই, ড্ৰুল, ন	unfair controversy (reducing
15	01 31311	any proposition ad absurdum without caring to establish one's own view), cavil.
1.4 Hetvābhāsah	क़ॗऀॱऄॗॸॱॾॣॸॱॻ ॾॕॴ <b>ॱॸ</b> ॕ	fallacious middle term, logical fallacy.
15 Chalah	हेँम <b>ें</b> न	prevarication, quibble.
16 Jātili	ङ्ग'ळॅर्	
17 Jātyuttarali	<u> स्पाक्त</u>	evasive answer, futility.
18 Nigrahasthānam	<b>৯5</b> 'মেই'মাধ্য	a reason, why one may be de- clared unfit to continue the controversy (24 of them are
19 Indriyārthasamnikarsot- pannam jñānam pratyaksam	বর্ণ-পূঝ-ম-মাইর-শ্রুম বর্ণ-পূঝ-ম-মাইর-শ্রুম	stated), [occasion for rebuke]. cognition produced through a contact between an organ of sense and its object (is called) perception.
20 Avyapadeśyan	ना <u>5क्'</u> नु'से5'य	(cognition) not contained in the word.
21 Avyablicāri	ત્રુ્યુત્ર ય એર્ય	(cognition) not discrepant (from its object), i.e. not including any illusion.
22 Vyavasāyātmakan	र्नेन्। धरे ' <b>चर्</b> ना केर	(cognition) the essence of which is certainty.

## LXXXVI (190). न्दराउन्नीमिबुद्धारान्युद्धारा | Logical terms according to the Sankya text-book (or school).

		TEXT-BOOK (OR SCHOOL).	
I	Caitanyain	'বৃধ্যন'র্মেই'ন	consciousness, the conscious principle.
2	Pradhānain	শ্র্র ম	matter, the unconscious principle.
3	Sattvani	क्षेट र्वेत्र	purity, one of the elements of matter.
-1	Rajah	<u>-</u> 5ª	activity, one of the elements of matter.
5	<b>Tam</b> alı	श्रुब-म	defilement, one of the elements of matter.
6	Mahān	केंद्र'शॅ	the great principle—intellect.
7	Ahaińkāralį	८२.४हेब्.त	the principle of individual consciousness—the "egotising" principle.
8	Pañca buddhindriyāņi	क्रॅ <b>वि:</b> न्बर:बॅंब्	the five organs of sense.
9	Paŭca tanmātrāņi	ই র্থান্	the five subtle elements.
10	Λμimā	শ্ব:ন	(the power) of becoming very small.
Ι Ι	Laghimā	<b>メ</b> に.セ	(the power) of becoming very light.
12	Mahima	सर् <u>त</u> ेर्-सर-पु-च	(the power) of becoming very large.

		•
r3 Isitvam	व <b>र</b> मार्थेर <b>.मु</b> र.स	(the power) of becoming the
14 Vasitvani	<b>५</b> वद <b>्र</b> ंचुरःय	lord of everything. (the power) of controlling everything.
15 Prāptiķ	चार-लाट-बुब-स	(the power) of reaching everything.
16 Prākāmyam	৭ <u>ব্</u> র-পূর্	(the power) of irresistible will.
17 Yatrak <b>ā</b> māvasāyitvani	र्याद (वर वार्य १) (र्योर)	(the power) of residing any-
18 Abhivyaktilı	मदिव-प	manifestation.
19 Avirbhāvaḥ	सर्देन'यर'युटुप्प	appearing.
20 Tirobhāvaḥ	शेः अदेव ४१९ वुदः व	disappearing.
21 Pariņāmaļi	<b>ऑ</b> टशःशुःगुरःय	change.
22 I,ayaḥ	<b>ৰ্</b> নশ	absorption.
23 Vāk	<b>न्</b> या मी केंग	speech.
24 Pāṇiḥ	মন্ য	hand.
25 Pādaḥ	力にな	foot.
26 Pāyuḥ	<b>ਜ੍</b> ਰ	the anus.
27 Upastham	<b>५</b> देशस	the organ of generation.
28 Samnikṛṣṭaḥ	<i>3</i> ;न	near.
29 Viprakṛṣṭaḥ	<u>च</u> ीट.इट.च	remote.
30 Vītaļı	⁴ थ.त <u>र ज</u> ंब.त	positive inference.
31 Avītalı	বধ্ন-দূ-বেশ্ব-ম	negative inference.
32 Sahacarasambandhah	শ্বৰ উনাৰ নুনাম খাব ৰ নুম ধ	connection through coexistence.
33 Kāryakāraņa lakṣaṇasani-	ᢖᡃᠴᡃ <b>ᡪ</b> ᠺ᠊ᢖᢆᡪᡃᡆᠺᢆ᠄ᢂ᠍᠘ᢅᢋᡃ᠀ᢆᡪ	do. do. causality.
bandhaḥ 34 Ghātyaghātakasaṁban- dhaḥ	चर्देर.चेर.चारमा.चेर.जे.पज्ञायः	do, do. the fact of one thing being destroyed by the other,
35 Svasvāmilakṣasambandhaḥ	<u> ફ્રાફ્રિયાની, સજ્ય, ફ્રેટ, તી, તર</u> ્વનાન	connection between the lord and the servant.
36 Adhārādheyalakşaṇasam- bandhaḥ	ସ୍ୱାବି: <b>ମ</b> ମ:ସହିଁ <b>ବ</b> :ସବି:ଅର୍ଜ୍ୟ ନ୍ଧିମ:ମ୍ବି: ଜ୍ୟୁଷ:ସ	[connection between the container and the contained].
37 Avayavāvayavilakṣaṇasaṁ- bandhalı	ઌ૽ૢ૿ૺૡ૽ૣૺૡૡ ૱૽ૡૹ૽૽ૣૡ૽ ૾૽૱૽૽૱૱૱૽૽ૺૹૹૼ૱૾ૢ૽ૺૺૼૺૺૺૼૺૼૺ૾ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ	[connection between parts and the whole].

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I	Satsamprayoge purusasyen- driyanambuddhijanma pratyaksam	ઍન્-ઘન્-વિજ્ઞન્-વૃક્ષેત્ર-વૃત્તે-નગદ ચૅ-ફ્રમસ-નુૈ-ફ્રો-ફ્રોન્સ-વૃત્ત- શુસ-સૅ	the production of cognition when the organs of sense, (which are connected) with a soul, are in contact with real objects (is called) perception.
2	Arthálocanajñānam	र्देर् तान्त्रः पद्रे त्वेद्याः य	sensational (indistinct) know-ledge.
3	Prāgabhāvaļi	<u>स</u> ुन्दः से	non-existence of an object pre- viously (to its production).
4	Pradhvamsābhāvalı	<b>্বিশাৰ্থ্য:শ্ব্</b>	non-existence of an object after (its destruction).
5	Itaretarābhāvali	ন্টিন্'শ্ৰ'ন্টিন্'মিব্'শ	mutual non-existence.
6	Atyantābhāvaļi	गा5बुरशेष्ट्र	absolute non-existence.
7	Śābdań	มี.หม.ช [ื] อ๊ะ.ฉ	verbal knowledge.
8	Upamānam	3·27.0 = 0.2	analogy.
9	Arthāpattiļi	र्नेतःनीश्चार्मान	implication, implied proposition.
10	Abhāvali	न्देश-सं सेन्य	non-existence.
11	Smṛtili	<u>र्</u> षःय	tradition.
12	Śrutili	র্জ্যায	scriptures.
13	Apaurușeyaḥ	<del>ผ</del> ู้ช. <b>ว</b> ีช.ช.วิช.ก	superhuman, not produced by a conscious individual (whether man or god).
14	Durbhaṇatvaṁ	고를( <b>시</b> 마다. 그	difficult to be expressed in lan- guage.

# LXXXVIII (192). ਤੌਾੜਥਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਨੌਥਾ ਸੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਤ੍ਰਥਾ ਕਾਲੰਸ ਲਾ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਐਟਾਕ। Names of the meanings of terms, etc., of the Valseşika School (valseşika).

ı Dravyam	Ĕ\$I	substance.
2 Guṇali	व्यन-त्रन	quality.
; Karma.	থশ	motion.
4 Višešah	<u> ই:রশ</u>	particularity.
5 Samanyam	6770	generality.
6 Samayayalı	<b>५</b> 5ु.च	inheren <b>c</b> e.
7 Parimanam	र्वेद्र-देर्	dimension.

		villo ilpitili villi dis.	100
	8 Samkhyā	गू८श	number.
	9 Samyogaḥ	শ্ব5্ন	conjunction.
1	o Vibhāgaḥ	युं'न	disjunction.
I	I Pṛthaktvam	র্মার্মন	being distinct from (others). (?)
I	2 Paratvani	यर्देव	posteriority.
I	3 Aparatvani	य:रॅल'क्र'फैक्'य	priority.
I	4 Icchā	<b>२</b> र्नेर्य	desire.
I	5 Dravatvam.	मिया बुदा मुर्वेरःच	fluidity.
I	6 Snehaḥ	श्रुमा । मर्ज्रान	viscidity.
I	7 Adharmalı	केंश सप्पेद य	moral demerit.
Ι	8 Samskāraņ	<u> বিশ্ব নেধু .</u> পীনাধ	the residue (produced by an idea in the soul or by some fact in a material object).
I	9 Prayatnam	दवर्य	active effort.
2	o Utkṣepaṇaṅ	दन्नाय	moving upwards.
2	ı Avakşepaṇanı	व्हेंग्य	moving downwards.
2	2 Akuñcanam	न <u>भ</u> ्ने स.स	moving nearer to oneself, contraction.
2	3 Prasāraņani	वमुद:व	moving further from oneself, extension.
2	4 Gamanani	<b>व</b> र्में न	going (moving).
2	5 Dvīndriyagrāhyam	२ <b>⊐८</b> :सॅंग्रेंशःगुैशःग्रुहःच	perceptible by two organs of sense.
2	6 Pārthivaparamāņuļ	शर्व : नृष: स् : रव	earthen atom.
2	7 Mahāsattva	चेंद्र य केद यें	great being.
2	8 Avāntarasāmānyam	<del>१</del> कें नित्रे हुँ	intermediate (proximate) genus.
2	9 Mahāsāmānyam	ষ্ট্রান্টবার্	highest genus.
3	o Satkāryam	ব্ ^{র্মা} -ব্রন্ <u>ম</u> -ব্-স্থ্-য	(the principle of) the effect existing previously to its production.
3	ı Asatkāryanı	বর্ষান্ত্রস্থান্ব স্বামন্ত্র	(the principle of) the effect not existing previously to its production.
3	2 Ātmendriyārthād yad ut- pannam jñānam pratyakṣam	नुन्तरः त्रेशःसः अद्देशःस्य नारः नुनुस्यते : वेशःसः अद्देशःस्य	cognition produced by soul, organ of sense and object is perception.
	18		

### LXXXIX (194). 3 To an and theories.

1 Atmagrāliaļi	<b>बर्मा</b> र्-प्रहेंब्स्य	(the theory that) soul (can be) cognised.
2 Ekatvagrāhah	नाडेना'रु'त्रेहेंब्'य	the theory that unity (of soul and universe can be) cognised.
3 Kartītvagrāhaļi	चेत्रपर पहेंद्रय	the theory that creation (can be) cognised.
4 Piṇḍagrāhaḥ	र्रथ:यॅर-१६४-४	the theory that bodies (can be) cognised.
5 Distipraskāntaḥ [dṛṣṭi prac- channaḥ ?]	<b>झ.</b> य.युट.य	sunk in theories.
6 Dṛṣṭigahanani	ড়.च.व्चर्यात	an abyss of theories.
7 Dṛṣṭikāutārani	<b>इ</b> .चर्.र्च्यू.त	an impenetrable forest of theories.
8 Visamadṛṣṭili	भ्रासमुद्रायराष्ट्राय or द्रास्राचराय	odd theory.
9 Kudṛṣṭili	के.य.टब.च	wrong theory.
to D <u>r</u> ṣṭisamkaṭaḥ	<u> ਜੁ.ਖ.ਨਾਟ.</u> ਧ	beset with theories.
11 Dṛṣṭikṛtan	के.चर.एचीर.चष् । डे.चर.वेश.त	produced from a theory.
12 Distigatain	ले.चंट्र. देश. त or जे.चर. पंचीर.च	contained in a theory.

# NC (195). 원다는 해지적하다는 조직 기정 기정 기정 기정 기정 기정 기업 THE NAMES OF THOSE FOURTEEN (14)

r Saśvato lokalj	८ <u>इ</u> चा <u>.</u> <u>द</u> ेव. <u>द</u> ेच	the world is eternal.
2 Aśáśvato lokali	<b>८</b> ६मादेब से द्म	the world is not eternal.
; Śāśvataś cā <b>ś</b> āśvataś ca	णुदःश्चेर्न्न गुदःश्चेर्न्न	the world is eternal and non- eternal.
1 Naiva šašvato n <b>āšāšvatašca</b>	इन्।याप्यप्तायाध्येदाश्चेत्र्व्नाया <mark>प्यप्तासाः</mark> ध्येद	the world is neither eternal nor non-eternal.

5 Antavān lokalı	<b>८ हैमा हे इ. स. १८. १५ ५</b>	the world has an end.
6 Anantavān lokaḥ	<b>এছিনা: কুৰ: মধ্ৰ সৌৰ: মাধ্যৰ</b>	the world has no end.
7 Antavams cānantavāms ca	য়ঀঀॱऄ॔ৼॱणु८ॱऄ॔ৼॱঀ৽য়ঀঀॱয়৾ৼ	the world is finite and infinite.
8 Naivāntavān nānantavān	य्यातः स्त्रेन् स्रवतः स्त्रेन् सः स्त्रेन् (स्रवतः ) स्रोतः स्त्रास्त्रेन्	the world is neither finite nor infinite.
9 Bhavati tathāgatalı paraıiı maraṇāt	ने निक्रम्मिनासम्य की क्राप्येन	the Buddha exists after death.
10 Na bhavati tathāgataļı param maraņāt	ने निवसम्मिनाशाया भी क्रासिन	the Buddha ceases to exist after death.
rr Bhavati ca na bhavati ca tathāgatah param mar- aṇāt	૽૽ૢ૽ૺઽૡ૿૽ૢ૽ૺ૱ૡ૽૽ૡ૽ૺૡ૽૱ૡ૽ૻૼૺ૱ ૡ૽૽ૺ૱ઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૱૱ઌ૽૽૱૱ૡ૽ૺ૱ ૡ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱	the Buddha does exist and does not exist after death.
12 Naiva bhavati na na bhavati tathāgataḥ param mar- aṇāt	રે.વહુંયાનો નુંચાશ,દા. નું.યશ,ભૂરં.તા. ભદ.શ.ભૂય. સુરાતા ભદાશ,ભૂય	the Buddha neither does exist nor does not exist after death.
13 Sajīvas tac charīram	र्श्ना-दे-खुश-भेद	the principle of life is this body.
14 Anyo jivo' nyacchariram	र्रीचा.गीट.चावरा.ज.जीश.गीट.चावर	the principle of life is different from this body.

XCI (195). 정확계시·정작계·지독기중·기준(대학 원도대 | Several names used by the Tirthikas for expressing the "I" (EGO) or the soul.

1 Atmā	वर्व	the self.
2 Sattvaḥ	રોમશ.શ્વ	the animated.
3 Jīvaḥ	<u>ञ्</u> च	the living.
4 Jantuḥ	क्षु:य:चॅ	the creature.
5 Poşalı	ন্§িন	the feeder.
6 Purușalı	ਸ਼੍ਰੇਬਾੜ੍ਹ	the man.
7 Pungalalı	न[⊏:∄न]	the individual.
8 Manujali	.વેર.ખશ:ક્ષુેશ	born f <b>ro</b> m Manu.
9 Mānavaļı	.वेर:ब	offspring of Manu.
10 Kārakaļi	<u> च</u> ैर्यः य	the acting.
11 Kārāpakalı	<u> च्र</u> ेत्रुत्रह्मायः य	the inciter to action.
12 Vedakah	र्देर य में	the originator of sensation.

13 Janakalı	. পৃষ্ণ <del>হা</del> ই	the originator of knowledge.
14 Paśyakali	মর্গ্রেমার্	do. do. sight.
15 Utthápakalı	ङ्गेद <b>ा</b> य वि	the rouser.
16 Samutthāpakalı	<u> </u>	the grand rouser.

XCII (143). 횟지시궁·중다고 현미시크리 최도기 Names of the powers, great and small, etc.

	Sāhasracūḍiko lokadhātuļi Dvisāhasro madhyamo lokadhātuļi	দেশর কুঁহ্-মী-রথ-এ-বেছ-মা-ইর-মী-দেশর কুঁহ-মী-রথ-এ-বেছ-মা-ইর-মী-দেশর	<ul><li>a thousand regions of the world, in the zenith.</li><li>a second thousand regions of the world in the middle.</li></ul>
3	Trisāhasramahāsāhasro lokadhātuļi	हुंय.चीशिष्टा र्ह्नेट.चीशिष्टाची.कुंट.कुं <b>य.तु पु.प</b> हूची.	the three thousand great mansions (or regions) of the world.

NCIII (144). 쿼디크리크 기타지 NAMES OF THE FOUR (FABULOUS) CONTINENTS (OR DRY LANDS).

	Cāturdvīpako lokadhātuḥ	য়ৣঢ়য়ঀৢয়ঀৢয়ঀৢয়য়য়	that region (or mansion) of the world where there are the four continents.
I	Pūrvavidehaļi	ત્ર-ગુઃઉશ <b>ાવય</b> નાશ	to the east, the tall-bodied.
(a)	Dehalı	ণুষ	the body.
<b>(</b> <i>b</i> )	Videhalı	<i>ওু</i> খ.৺রবাধ	the tall body.
2	Jambudvīpaļi	<b>८६्स.ये</b> पृ.मीट.	the continent where there is the Jambu-tree.
(a)	Cāmaralı	<b>ビルカ</b>	Asia, India, or the orbis antiquis
(b)	Avaracāmaraļi	<b>্র',শ্ব</b> 'নাওথ	the western cāmaraļi.
.;	Avaragodānīyalı	ૡૢઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૢ૽ [૽] ઌ૽ઌ૽ૻ૽ૹૣૻૼૼૼ	the cattle feeding (continent in the west).
(a)	Śaṭha	ग्रें : ध्र	the cunning, wicked, villain.
(ħ)	U <b>t</b> taramantriņaļi	<b>এম</b> :মইনা:এর্নু:ন	walking on an excellent way (or the continent whose people have good principles).
4	Uttarakuruḥ	नुदःनी'भ्रुं'से'क्रुन	to the north: disagreeable sound.

 $N_c$ . The names marked with the letters a and b denote the smaller continents or islands, added to each of the four great manners to the four cardinal points of the world.)

(a) Kuravalı	<del>ગ</del> ્રે.ક્રુંય	a disagreeable sound.
(b) Kauravaḥ	ञ्च ⁻ से-क्रुय-मी-त्	the match of kuravaḥ (or the small continent of a disagree-able sound).
1 Lokadhātuļi	<b>ন</b> ্দ্ৰান্ত্ৰ শ্ৰীদেশশ	the world's mansion, or a great division of the world.
2 Lujyata iti lokadlıātulı	८हेम्'यश्व'दहेम्'हेद	on account of the world's being subject to destruction, it is so called.
3 Lokāntarikāļı	<b>८</b> हेग [:] हेद'मुैं। २×	the middle of the world.
4 Sarvalokadhātuprasaralı	ਫ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼. <i>ঽ</i> ਖ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼. <i>ঽ</i> ਖ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼.१८	the universe, or the mansion of all things.
	· •	
5 Buddhavişayah	<b>ଶ</b> ଟଶ.ୟିଶ.ଯି.ନ <mark>୍</mark> ଜିପ	the mansion of Buddha.
6 Buddhaksetram	য় <b>৾</b> ৼয়৾য়৾য়ৣ৽ঀৄৼ৾	the field or province of Buddha.
7 Sahālokadhātuḥ	য়য়য়ৼঀ৾ঢ়ৢ৽ঀৼ৸৽ঢ়য়৸ৢ৽ঢ়য়য়য়	the universe (or mansion of the world) which is not subject to mutation.
8 Avamūrdhaḥ	<u>ଞ୍</u> ପିୟ:ର୍ଣ୍ଡମ୍ବ	the regions of the world in the zenith.
9 Vyatyasvaḥ [Vyatyastaḥ]	<u>ड्</u> रोताले [?]	in the nadir.
10 Tiryaglokadhātuļi	वर्गते तहना देव मी निसंस	in an oblique or horizontal situation (with respect to us).

# XCIV (145). 여자자기정자·디슨 구자 디슨 자리 NAMES OF THE DEGREES OF THE THREE REGIONS.

ı Kāmadhātuli	<b>५</b> ५५ मुम्	the region of cupid.
2 Rūpadhātuḥ	ম <b>িঘাধা.</b> শূ). <b>দিপ্র</b>	the region of bodily existence.
3 Arūpadhātuḥ	च विष्यासः सेन् : यदे : चिस्रस	the region of immaterial existence.

## XCV (146). 국국국'대자자'ŋ'; 국국'라다 | Names of the gods in the cupid's region.

r Bhaumāļi	শ্নন্ত্ৰ	(gods and goddesses) residing on the earth.
2 Antarīkṣavāsinalı	चर-क्रीट.जा.च <b>ब्</b> श.टा	in the illuminated span be- tween earth and heaven.
3 Cāturmahārājakāyikāļ	मुल केंद्र चलेंद्रे देश	gods belonging to the four great kings.
4 Trāyastrimsalı	প্লিম.ছ.২. নার্থম.ন	gods of the thirty-three man- sions.
5 Vāmālı	<b>451.24</b>	those desisting from fighting.

XCVI (147). 되지자미주국도 김 유·취도 | Names of the mansions of the first degree of ecstasy.

XCVII (148). 지원되기기가지기가지(지원 지원 기 Names of the mansions of the second degree of ecstasy (or the mansions and gods residing there).

1 Parīttābhāḥ র্বিন্তে those of little light (or little enlightenment).
2 Apramāṇābhāḥ র্ক্রিন্ত্রির immense light.
3 Ābhāsvarāḥ র্বিন্স্ব্রেম clear light.

NCVIII (149). 기정씨계5주계정씨 기육 지원 지원 NAMES OF THE MANSIONS OF THE THIRD DEGREE OF ECSTASY.

1 Parīttašubhāḥ 与引張: those of little virtue.
2 Apramāṇašubhāḥ あります。 immense virtue.
3 Śubhakṛtsnāḥ う引責权 abundant virtue.

XCIX (150). 되시되기카리아 대한 PROVINCES OF THE FOURTH DEGREE OF ECSTASY (OR DEEP MEDITATION).

1 Anabhrakāli খুর্নীর without cloud.
2 Puṇyaprasavāli নম্বির্মাণীর produced by moral merits.
3 Bihatphalāh ৭নুমন্তি ample fruit.

#### C (151). न्यूका न्यूट अदे अदि य। Names of the pure (or holy) mansions.

इं:द्रे (the mansion of those) that 1 Avrhah increase no more. 2 Atapāh are not afflicted. 3 Sudršāh that appear excellent. *'*বিধ'5'মার্বীর 4 Sudarsanāļ that have a very clear sight. that (the mansion) is not below 5 Akanisthāh any other. the limit or end of the bodily নাইনাপ্র.প্রথ 6 Aghanisthāh existences (or of the end of the material world). 7 Mahāmaheśvarāyatanani the mansion of the great mighty ruler (of god).

## CI (152). শাৰুশ্ধান্ত ঘান মিন্মান্ত Names of the incorporeal mansions (or provinces, regions).

न्यासम्बद्धाः सद्दर्भाः स्रोति the mansions (or regions) of the ı Akāśānantyāyatanam infinite void space. इस.नुंश.सवट.लश.सुं.सक्टेर the province of infinite know-2 Vijñānānantyāyatanam ledge (or the infinite province of cognition). ર્જે ખદ સેંદ્ર રાવે ક્ષેત્ર સહેદ [the region where there is no-3 Akiñcanyāyatanain thing whatever]. पर-विश्वासेर-पर-विश्वासेर-सेंबु: inconceivable and not 4 Naivasamjñānāsamjñāyatainconceivable province (or nam 1 where there is neither consciousness nor unconsciousness).

#### CII (141) মান্সিমান রুমানি মিমান Names of the several degrees of earthquake.

1 Kampitalı	<b>ব</b> দ্যুম	(the earth) shook or trembled; or a trembling.
Parkampitaḥ	रव-र्-त्नुष	greatly shook or trembled; or a trembling.
Samprakampitalı	गुद-र्-रव-र्-विष	very greatly shook or trembled; or a trembling.
2 Calitaḥ	म्ब्रिश	it was moved or agitated.
Pracalitaḥ	<b>ম্বানু শা</b> থীয়	do. greatly do.
Sampracalitaḥ	गुद्र-५-५-मुर्भिक्ष	do. very greatly do.

¹ The fourth is not given by Csoma.

13 Aprakampyah

3 Vedhitah was agitated: quaked. **ম্মান্ড্রিলা** Pravedhitalı was greatly agitated. was very greatly agitated. गुद्र-५.४च-५.छ्ना Sampravedital was stirred up, confused, agi-**अप्तिमाश** 4 Kşubhitah tated. was greatly stirred up, con-হ**ন** হু হোরুবাহা Praksubhitah fused, agitated. was very greatly stirred up, गुरु-र-च-र्-दिनाश Sampraksubhitalı eonfused, agitated. it sounded (or made a noise). 5 Ranitah ઉંત્ર:ઉંત્ર **ᠵᠵᡪᢎᢩᠵ**ᢎᢩᠵ it sounded greatly. Praranitalı it sounded very greatly. णुक्द्रार्चार् खुर खुर Sampraranital डेस:हेस it made a roaring noise. 6 Garjitah do. do. in a great de-<u>২ব:২:জ্রুম:ক্রুম</u> Pragarjitalı gree. do. do. do. in a very great *ઌૣૢૢૢૢૡ*ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૱૱૱ Sampragarjitah degree. when the eastern quarter sinks ત્વર સુંગાસ રસવ વ વચ સુંગાસ સર્ 7 Pūrvā digavanamati paśeithe western heaves. mā digunnamati when the western quarter sinks ব্যাট্রনাধাব্ধবে ব'ব্যাট্রনাধামার্ 8 Paścimā digavanamati the eastern heaves. pūrvā digunnamati when the southern quarter sinks हैं। र्नेनाश रसद स्ट्रिनाश सर्वे 9 Dakşinā digavanamati the northern heaves. uttarā digunnamati when the northern quarter sinks ઉદાસુંચાશ્ચરથત વાર્કે સુંચાશ થશે 10 Uttarā digavanamati dakthe southern heaves. șiņā digunnamati when the horizon sinks the een-মর্ব দেশব ধাবরুষা মর্ 11 Antādavanamati madlīyātre (or the middle heaves). dunnamati when the eentre sinks the **ન્તુશ'ન્સવ'ન'સઘવ'સ**ર્ઘે 12 Madhyādavanamati antāhorizon heaves. dunnamati immoveable: not to be moved रा.चर्सुर.च। स.चस्रैश.च।

#### CIII (142). 즉독한국무기 Synonymous terms for light or shine.

नश्चेंदारी ब्रह्माय

or agitated.

ı Prabhā	देन	shine, lustre, light, splendour.
2 Rasinili	देर्ने:बेर	a ray of light.
3 Alokah	<u> </u>	light, illumination.
4 Marīeili	सुदासीय or वेरि	dispeller of darkness, light.
5 Ainsuli	द्र-माधयःच	elear light, brightness.
C Tejah	द्यराय। मृह्यसूर्	a burning: a glittering: lustre.

7	Jvālaḥ
8	Dyutiḥ

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माशवा देंद्र। देंद्रः बेर

a flaming, a burning; light.

brightness, clearness, lustre, light.

### CIV (216.) วูฬ ฐีฐาฏิ มีเวา Names of festivals.

ı Mahāmahah	<u> नुशः भूति केते भू</u>	a great festival.
2 Jātimahaḥ	নৰ্তম-ছুঁৰ	a festival, or feast given at one's nativity.
3 Jaṭāmahaḥ	<b>ৼ</b> ৸:য়ৢ৸য়৾ঀৢ৸য়৾ঀ	a festival at cutting off or shaving one's matted hair.
4 Cūḍāmahaḥ	শার্ড্রশাশ্ব <b>র</b> 'শূী'বুধ'স্কুর	a festival at cutting off the lock of hair on the crown of the head of a young person (or
5 Utsavalı	न्यायः <u>ब</u> ्रॅब	boy). a jubilee; a festival for re- joicing.

### CV (217.) 중점지도 TEN 취임 및 NAMES OF CURDS, BUTTER, MEAT AND DRINK.

1 Ghṛtain	<b>515</b>	butter or ghee.
2 Sarpirmaṇḍaḥ	<b>अ</b> र-मुे:कृष-्य	glice essence, or oiled butter.
3 Navanītam	<i>ষ-</i> দা্ম <b>-</b>	fresh butter.
4 Kṣĩraṁ	दें अ	milk.
5 Dadhi	<u>લ</u> ે	curd, or coagulated milk.
6 Gholain	5.4	buttermilk.
7 Mathitam	5'5	buttermilk.
8 Annam ·	בי און משת מ	meat, anything to be eaten.
9 Pānain	क्रीय। यर्दः य	drink, anything to be drunk.
10 Kilāţaļı	ब्रुर: <b>तु</b>	inspissated curds, or a sort of
11 Pīyūṣam	स्र स्र	dry cheese. cream on the surface of milk (ambrosia, nectar).
12 Dadhimaṇḍaḥ	<u> ৰূ.</u> দি.জ	the scum of curdled milk.
13 A(r)drakam	झेदु'म् ेर	ginger.
14 Ikşuḥ	37.9c	sugarcane.
15 Guḍaḥ	<b>ふ.</b> ヹ゚	molasses, coarse sugar.

10 Saktu	3	the meal or flour of parched grain, especially of barley.
17 Kanikah	नम् धु	flour, wheatmeal.
18 Laddukam	<u>ظ [۱]</u>	a kind of sweetmeat.
to Maṇḍaḥ	ਸਿਨ.ਬ	scum-bread.
20 Peyā or Pejā Lavangā	र्वे _{ची.} रा .	soup, broth.
21 Temanain ; Vyañjanain	<u>ર્</u> જે5્સ	a sauce or condiment.
22 Sūpalį	শ্ৰ'ক'ৰ্ক'ৰ	a sauce of pease.
23 Lavaņam	ભવ-જૂ	sea-salt, salt.
24 Śuṇṭhī	र व	dry ginger.
25 Amlalı	भुर:ध	vinegar, or sour liquid.
26 Drākṣā	ন্দ্ৰের্ম	grapes.
27 Drākṣāpānakani	শূপ ভ	a sort of thin wine.
28 Surā	dवें.क्ट.	spirit extracted from corn—spirituous liquors.
20 Śidhuḥ	- ਗੁ' <b>-</b> *ਲ⊏'	rum distilled from molasses.
30 Kinain (Kinyain)	শ্বধ	a kind of leaven to ferment malt, etc., with.
;1 Snigdhali	स्मार्ग [१]	marrow, a greasy substance.
32 Mākṣikam : Madhu	बूद <b>ें</b>	honey (of bees).
3.; Aluh	(अँरःयदेः) 📆 व	potato.
34 Lasunali	<b>भूग</b> भू	garlic.
35 Latarkalı	के' हो [ʔ] or ह्युंद	a green onion.
36 Grijanaka	हेसु <b>द</b> ु	garlic.
,7 Dhālā ?}	ইই	parched grain.
, Lājaḥ	<i>ধ</i> রহা, <u>প্র</u> া	parched rice.
30 Kanah	म् ह्रेम् रा	a grain, a small particle.
to Tuşah	રુવ:સ	straw: stalk.
p. Busili	सुब:य	chaff: small straw.
. Sukah	সূঁ র	the awn (or beard) of barley.
1. M. ñ' 11	ह्ये. स । देना स	the ears of corn: a fruit or flower stalk.

44 Apūpaḥ	ड्रुस:प्र-	a sort of sweetmeat.
45 Trayusam [?]	मा नीव	melon; cucumber.
46 Karkațikā	ज्ञुत्प:भ्राःम्।म्ब्	a sort of cucumber or melon.
47 Alābūļi	गुं न	a gourd, a long gourd.
48 Odanam: bhaktani	<b>ट</b> चंश.≅र	(meal of) boiled rice.
19 Tarpaṇam	<del>श</del> ुःस	a sort of thick pottage.
50 Pāyasain	दे. ब्रुम	milk soup; an oblation of milk,
51 Päñcamīkam	<u>स. हुर</u>	rice and sugar.  a festival on the 5th day (or year).
52 Astamikam	ন্ত্ৰু ? ফুৰ	a festival on the 8th day (or year).
53 Cāturdaśikam	म <b>ढ</b> :मिवेरे :ड्रॅन	a festival on the 14th day of the moon.
54 Nimautraņani	মনুনি-দু-বঁহা-ঘ	invitation to an entertainment,
55 Alopah	PA	one invited, etc. a bit, small piece.
56 Bālamŭlāni	त.सैच	a sort of turnip.

CVI (218.) विशासनाणु पास्तानु क्षेत्रपति तृत्वसानुतायते नितानि सिन्दी सिन्दी सिन्दी प्राप्त का The Several kinds of ecstasy or deep meditation occurring in the Prajää päramitä.

ı Śūraingamo nāma samā- dhiḥ	<b>৲</b> য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়	the deep meditation of transforming oneself into a champion.
2 Ratnamudro nāma samā- dhiḥ	२ब-इब-सुनामु-विश-मु-पदे-५८८८ वहेंब	deep meditation on the precious image (god).
3 Sucandro nāma samādhih	त्रुप्त । विदेव	deep meditation on the beautiful (or good) moon.
4 Simhavikrīdito nāma samādhiḥ	शेदाको इसायर है। या देशा युः यदे । हेदादे देस	deep meditation on the sports with a lion.
5 Candradhvajaketur nāma samādhiḥ	ञ्च प्रते स्वाधाः स्वरं के स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं	deep meditation on the moon, the top ornament of a banner.
6 Sarvadharmodgato nāma samādhih	केंश वसशाउदासशा वीदानुः वयम् सार्थः etc.	deep meditation on the eleva- tion above all (earthly) mate- rial things.

- 7 Sarvadharmamudro nāma samādhih
- 8 Vilokitamūrdho nāma samādhih
- samādhili
- 10 Niyatadhvajaketur nāma samādhilt
- 11 Vajro nāma samādhiļī
- 12 Sarvadharmapravésamudro nāma samādhih
- 13 Samādhirājasupratisthito nāma samādhih
- 14 Rašmipramukto nāma samādhih
- 15 Balavyūho nāma samādhih
- 16 Samudgato nāma samādhih
- 17 Niruktiniyatapraveśo nāma samādhih
- 18. Adhiyacanaprayeso nama samadhih
- 16. Digvi okitamudro nama samadhih
- 20 Adharapundro [mudro] nama samādhili
- Asampramoșo nama samă dhib

- टॅरावस्थाउदाणुःसुनान्।देशानुः **コなっちたったってきょ**
- ही मार्चमार्स्यायर यक्षारा नेहानु אלילביבית בא
- 9 Dharmadhatuniyato nama 👼 🤻 🐧 🧸 🚉 🚉 🚉 🖼 ને ક્રાંક コス・テエ・エ・スギみ
  - देश यदे ज्ञाय सळव देंग उस नु カグ・テエ・ア・グミタ
  - হুখারপধাত্র,সার্ট্রান্ট্রনা
  - न् वेशपु नदे दि दे दे दे
  - र्रेट दे ते हें ब क्या रेंगे हुन राम प्र मारशावेशानामदे दिए हे तहें
  - देरि:बेर-रय:५.५ गुर-य:बेश-तुः **של לביב ול ל**
  - २.4.८.४) रूप. १.४.५.४.४.५८.६८. a Éa
  - **८८.रच.तर.४.४चथाश.रा.७४.३** コス・ちた・こ・へぎる
  - देशर्वे देशयायान्दर्धः इतर २<u>इ</u>नायानेशावावरे देटाटे देहेर
  - रूचा.च.२चश.ज.८ इचा.च.चेश.च. नदे दिए हे ति हैं
  - र्राम्बारसायर श्राच नेबाच चरे. \$**=**:**È**:3**`E**&
  - चीचाचा:लूपशाशी:उहुर:ताचेश:वी. コネ キエ・エ・スミチ
  - बहुरायारोदायातेशानुः यदे दि दे ડ્રેફ્રેય

- deep meditation on the image (or symbol) of all things.
- deep meditation on regarding the crown of the head (of Buddha).
- deep meditation on the real worth of morality (or of things).
- deep meditation on certainty (or the chief ornament of certainty).
- deep meditation on the precious sceptre (the emblem of power). deep meditation on the image of that one who provides all things.
- deep meditation on remaining firm or steady, like the prince of deep meditation.
- deep meditation on the diffusion of the rays of light.
- deep meditation on the disposition (or arrangement) of an army.
- deep meditation on him that is truly exalted (or has lifted up himself).
- deep meditation on embracing without hesitation what is seeming or becoming.
- deep meditation on the abstract sense of a primitive word.
- deep ineditation on the consideration of the 10 corners (of the world).
- deep meditation on perceiving fully the meaning of the symbol or type.
- deep meditation on unforgetfulness.

22 Sarvadharmasamavasata- ṇasāgaramudro nāma samādhiḥ	ৼৣৼ৾৻ৼৣ৻ঀৣৼৢঀ য়য়ঀ৽য়ড়ৣ৻ৼৣ৽য়৾য়৾৻ঀৢ৾য়৻য়৾য়ৼৢ ড়ৣৼ৾৻য়য়য়ড়৻ঽঽ৻৸ৼ৻ঽয়৾৻য়ৼ৻ৼ৾৴	deep meditation on the ocean, or the symbol of the collective body of all things.
23 Akāśaspharaņo nāma samādhiļi	नन्न-स्टार्ट्सन् नन्न-स्टार्ट्सन्	deep meditation on the encompassing of the heaven (or the void space above).
24 Vajramandalo nāma samā- dhiḥ	ૢૼ૽ૄ૽ૼૡ૽૾ૺ૽ઽઌ૿ૢ૽ૡઌૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡ૾ૹ <b>૽</b> ૽૱ૡૡ૾ ૾૽ૺ	deep meditation on the diamond (or holy) circle.
25 Dhvajāgrakeyūro nāma samādhiḥ	ড়ৢয় <b>৾</b> ৢয়৻য়ড়ঀড়ৣ৾৽ৼৢ৽ৼৼঢ়৽৻ৼৼঀ ড়ৢয়৽ড়ৢ৽ড়ঢ়ৢ৽ৼ৽ৼ৽৻ৼড়	deep meditation on the arm ornament placed on the top of a banner pole.
26 Indraketur nāma samā- dhiḥ	न्वदः संदे हेन्। वेशः मुःवदे हेटः देः दहेन	deep meditation on the top ornament of Indra's banner.
27 Srotonugato nāma samā- dhiḥ	য়ৢ৵ৠৢ৽৾য়য়৻য়ৢ৽য়৾ঢ়৽য়৽৻ঀয়৽য়ৢ৽য়ঢ় য়ৢয়৽ৠ৽য়য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়৽য়	deep meditation on following the course of a stream (or on those that went, etc.).
28 Simhavijīmbhito nāma samādhiḥ	য়৾ঀ৻য়ৢঢ়৻ঢ়৻ঀৄ৾ঢ়ৢঀ য়ঀ৻ঀৢঢ়৻ঢ়৻ঀৢ৾ঢ়ঀ য়ঀ৻ঀৢঢ়৻ঢ়৻ঀৢ৾ঢ়ঀ	deep meditation on the yawning (and stretching) of a lion.
<ul><li>29 Vyatyasto nāma samādhiḥ</li><li>30 Raṇamjaho nāma samādhiḥ</li><li>dhiḥ</li></ul>	हुंत्य:बेश:मु:यदे:हिंद:य:बेश:मु:यदे: हेद:हे:वेहेंब हेट:हे:वेहेंब	deep meditation on the reverse, contrariety (or on mediocrity). deep meditation on the state of being delivered from the miseries of vice.
31 Vairocano nāma samādhiļi	र्वसःसरःङ्केटःचः[ङ्कटःच]हेशःग्रःचदेः	deep meditation on illumination or enlightenment.
32 Animișo năma samādhiļi	र्देशः वः सेन् 'यः वेश्वः नुः यदिः नैदः देः विदेव	deep meditation on the unsought.
33 Aniketasthito nāma samā- dhili	नानुसात्मा नहेन या सेनु या होसा नु यत्रे हिटाटे दिहेन	deep meditation on indepen- dence with respect to plan.
34 Niścitto nāma samādhiļi	શે <b>મ</b> શ સે <b>ન</b> વાલેશ કુ વાલે 'ફેંદ દો' વૉર્કેન	deep meditation on the inam mate.
35 Vimalapradīpo nāma samādhiḥ	र्ने सम्बर्धन स्वतः क्षेत्रस्य क्षेत्रस्य स्वतः द्वारा सम्बद्धन	deep meditation on the immaculate chief lamp.

ζO	Anantaprabho nama samādhiḥ	ર્વે ને સાંચલ પ્લાચારા હું ચા <b>તુ</b> : વિદેશ કેટ : દે : લે દેવ	deep meditation on the infinite light.
;-	Prabbākaro nāma samā- dhiḥ	À ; 3 5 4 14 9 14 15 14 15 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	deep meditation on the maker (or cause) of light.
;8	Šuddhasāro nāma samā- dhiḥ	<b>৲ৄ৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻৸৻</b>	deep meditation on the pure and holy.
39	Vimalaprabho nàma samā- dhiḥ	र्ने नृत्ते साम्रोतः या क्षेत्रा मुः मद्दे कृता है। प्रदेश	deep meditation on the pure (immaculate) light.
10	Ratikaro nama samādhiļi	न्यात्र प्रसः होन् यालेखाः सः स्वीते हेटा देः दहेन	deep meditation on him who makes glad.
Į I	Vidyutpradīpo nāma samā- dhiḥ	ब्रॅंग्न'मे र्झेर अविश्व दिया के प्रेट हो। विहेत	deep meditation on the great lamp of lightning.
<b>4</b> 2	Akşayo nāma samādhiļi	≅र'शे':ोश्र'य'वेशयु'यदे'देटाटे वेहॅब	deep meditation on the inex- haustible (or never failing).
43	Candravimalo năma sama- dhiḥ	्रच न:र्रे:स:सेर्:य:बेश:नु:मर्रे:रेंद:दे: वहेंद	deep meditation on the immaculate moon.
44	Süryapradipo nama sama- dhih	ঈ'য়৾ঽ৾ৼৄৣ৾য়য়'ঀ৾য়'ঀৢয়ঀ৾৻ঢ়ৼৼ৾ ঽৼ৾ঀ	deep meditation on the sun, the chief lamp.
15	Ajeyo nama samādhiļi	र्शःसम्भःसःब्रेशःमुःनदेःदेदःदेःदे	deep meditation on the invincible.
111	Tejovatī nama samadhili	माझे यहेर ॲर्यं या वेश्वायु विदेशियोः विहेव	deep meditation on the bright faced.
17	Kşayapagato nama sam <b>ā</b> - dhih	≅म्'स'न्दःय्यायावेशानुपर्देष्टराटे। वैहेंव	deep meditation on being without defects.
,8	Avivarto nāma samadhilj	दब्धुर यारोदायादेश मुख्ये दिस्से दिहेंद	deep meditation on the immutable.
49	Anińgyo nāma samadhili	रे मुळे य देश सुम्बरे देट दे तर्हे द	deep meditation on the immov-
	Prajûapradîpo nama sama- dhih	ৗয়ৼয়ৠৣ৾ঀৼৼঀয়ৼঢ়ৼয়ঀৼয়ৼ ঀ৾ৼঀ	able. deep meditation on the lamp of understanding (or wisdom).
ı	Suddhapratibháso náma sam dhih	વદ્વા કૂંદ.સ.ચોશ્વસ.સ.યુંજા.ચૈ.ચંદ્રો,ટુંદાદો,	deep meditation on the clear light.

52 Alokakaro nāma samādhiļi	ङ्गप्तया <b>नुद</b> ्याबेशानुष्यदेष्ट्रियादेः विह्य	deep meditation on the light maker.
53 Kārākāro nāma samādhih	g:व:वे <b>द</b> :य:बेश:वु:वदे:देट:देहेंब	deep meditation on doing what is to be done.
54 Jñānaketur nāma samā- dhiḥ	W: विशार्नेमा उक्षामु मत्रे दिए दे दिन	deep meditation on the chief ornament (or symbol) of wis- dom
55 Vajropamo nāma samā- dhih	र्ने हे स्थातुः विशातुः नवि हिरादो विहेव	deep meditation on him who is like a sceptre (immovable).
56 Cittasthiro nāma samādhiļi	श्रेमशम्बद्धायाः विश्वानु । यदि । देहा हो । दिहेव	deep meditation on the duration of the soul (or the fixedness of the mind).
57 Samantāloko nāma samādhili	<b>गुन'रु</b> -श्रूट'म'लेश'मु'मति'देट'टे' दिहेन	deep meditation on the every- where appearing or shining.
58 Suprati <b>ș</b> țhito năma samă- dhili	रतः पुंग्नीक्षः यः विशः ग्रुः वर्ते हिरः हेः विहेक्	deep meditation on the state of perfect duration or continuance.
50 Ratnakoțir nâma samă- dhih	মীৰ'জীৰ'মাধ্যৰ'মোমা'ৰীমা'স্ত্ৰ'বাহী'দ্বীমা মী'বৌৰ্ছৰ	deep meditation on the precious infinite one (God).
60 Varadharmamudro nāma samādhiļi	र्देश:दश:यदे:युमा:कु:बेश:यु:यदे: हैद:देहेंद	deep meditation on the symbol of the supreme moral body.
61 Sarvadharmasamatā nāma samādhiḥ	ଞ୍ଜିୟା <b>ସ୍ୟୟା ଓଟ୍</b> ଅନୃଷ୍ୟ ସଂନ୍ଧିତ ଓଷା ଅ'ସଦ୍ୱିତିଆ ନି'ନ୍ତି	deep meditation on the equality of all substances or things.
62 Ratijaho nāma samādhiļi	ମ୍ୟାୟ:য়ৢয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়	deep meditation on leaving off joys.
63 Dharmodgato nāma samā- dhiḥ	क्रेंब'णुै'त्यम्बस्य'बेश'ग्रु'यदै देटः हे'त्रेहेंब	deep meditation on moral eminence (or on the supreme moral Being).
64 Sarvadharmapadapra- bhedo nāma samādhiḥ	য়৾ঀয়য়ৼড়ৢঢ়ৢঢ়ঢ়ঢ়ঢ়ঢ় য়৾ঀয়য়য়ৼড়ৢঢ়ঢ়ঢ়ঢ়ঢ়ঢ়ঢ় য়	deep meditation on analysing everything.
65 Samākşarāvakāro nāma samādhiļi	ড়৾৽য়ৢ৽য়৽য়ৼৼ৻ঽয়ৄ৾ৼ৻য়৻ড়ৢয়৻ঀৢ৽ য়ড়৾৽ঀৼৼ৻ৼঢ়ৢৼ	deep meditation on expressing everything by equal letters.
66 Akṣarāpagato nāma samā- dhiḥ	थ्ये'मो'न्द्राय्ययात्रेशामु'मदे हेरारो वेहेन	deep meditation on that which cannot be expressed by letters.

67 Arambhanacchedano nāma samādhili	न्येम् अ:याम्बेर्द्रायःक्षेश्रःमु:यदेःदेटः टे:दें¥क	deep meditation on the inter- ruption of one's aim or object.
68 Ayikāro nāma samādhiļi	_र ्जायारो <b>र</b> ायाते्द्रानुप्तिरे देहाही विहेत	deep meditation on that which has no species.
69 Aprakaro nāma samādhiḥ	दमुरःत्रःसेर्'यःद्वेशःग्वःनदेःहेरःरेः देहेर	deep meditation on`immutability.
70 Nāmaniyatapravešo nāma samādhiļi	श्रेट:टेश्यःयर:५६म्याःक्षेश्यःतुःवदेः हैट:टेश्यःयर:५६म्याःक्षेश्यःतुःवदेः	deep meditation on penetrating the true meaning of the name (of the supreme moral Being).
71 Aniketacāro nāma samā- dhiḥ	ସ\ধ୍ୟ:शेर्:धर:ध्रुॅरि:य:बे्श:मु:मदे: इट:टे:देह्द	deep meditation on unbecoming practices.
72 Timirāpagato nāma samā- dhiḥ	মন:মিল:মী <b>ন</b> :মাজিঝ:ন্ত্র:মমিট: মুহ্লি	deep meditation on seeing clearly.
73 Cāritravato nāma samā- dhiḥ	ૹૢૻૢૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ	deep meditation on good morals.
74 Acalo nāma samādhiḥ	म्बेर्यः संस्पाद्याद्यात् । स्वयः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वर स्वरः स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्	deep meditation on the immovable.
75 Vişayatîrno nāma samā- dhih	स्यायस्य नन्यः विस्य मुन्यते दितः स्यायस्य नन्यः विस्य मुन्यते दितः	deep meditation on being free from plan.
76 Sarvaguņasameayagato nāma samādhiļī	ଽ୳ୖୢ୶୶୲ୠ୲୰ୡ୕୳ୄୖ୴ୖୢଌ୕୷୶ୄୡ୲ୄୣୠ୕ଽ ଽ୳ୖୢ୶୶୲ୠ୲୰ୡୖ୳ୢୠଽ <i>ୖ</i> ୵୷ୡ୕୵ୡୢ୕ଽ୶	deep meditation on him in whom all good qualities are united.
77 Sthitaniścitto nāma samā- dhiḥ	গ্ৰথমাধ্যমেশন্ধ্যমান্থ্যানু বিষ্টুমাইবি≝ৰ	deep meditation on existing without thinking.
78 Subhapuşpata [2] Suddhir nama samadhili	ঽঀ৾৻য়ঽ৾৻য়৾৻ঽ৾য়৻য়ৢয়৻ঀৼ৻ঽয়৻য় ৻ঀয়৻য়ৢ৻য়ঀ৾৻ঽয়৻য়৾৻ঽয়৻	deep meditation on the many and pure blossoms of virtue.
70 Anantapratibhano n∈ma samadhili	য়ৢয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়	deep meditation on the infinite boldness (or intellect).
Bodhyangayati nama samadhih	ୠଽ୲ୠ୕ୣଌ <b>ୄୖ୴୷୶୷୴ୖ୷ଽ୷ୢୠଽ</b> ୲ୠ ୠଽ୲ୠ୕ଌ <mark>ୄ୷୷</mark>	deep meditation on the exist- ence of wisdom,

31	Asamasamo nāma samā- dhiḥ	મ મ <b>ુમ યા ૧</b> ૮ મુક્મ યા લેશ ગુ વર્ષ 'દેદ દેવદ્વ	deep meditation on equality and inequality.
82	Sarvadharmātikramaņo nāma samādhiḥ	ক্রীবর্দ্ধ কর্ম কর্ম কর্ম কর্ম কর্ম কর্ম কর্ম কর্ম	deep meditation on being de- livered from the material world.
83	Paricchedakaro nāma samādhiḥ	:श्रॅट <b>श</b> ःशुःन[र्डेन्:यः(वृशःग्रुःमद्रेःनृदः देःदिहेव	deep meditation on cutting off (the knot of doubt).
84	Vimativikiraņo nāma samādhiḥ	ঀ৾য়৽ঀৢ৾ৼ৽৻য়য়৽য়ৼ৽য়৾য়৽য়৽ঀ৾য়৽য়ৢ৽ য়ঀ৾৽ঀ৾ৼ৽৻য়য়৽য়ৼয়৾য়৽য়৽ঀ৾য়৽য়ৢ৽	deep meditation on clearing up (or putting away) incertitude or doubt.
85	Niradhiṣṭhāno nāma samā- dhiḥ	चोबेश.शे.चे.च.७ुश.चे.च४.२८८८. उह्न	deep meditation on making a plan for.
86	Ekavyūho nāma samādhiḥ	चर्गोर्-यःमहिमाःयःब्रेशःमुःमदेःहेदः देःदेहेद	deep meditation on the only one structure or fabric.
87	Akārābhinirhāro nāma samādhiḥ	<i>चतु.</i> ट्रेट.ट्र.यहूब इस.त्यऱ.अटूबे.त्यऱ.श्रृवे.ता.खे <b>श</b> .ये.	deep meditation on the total accomplishment.
88	Ekākāro nāma samādhiḥ	য়য়য়য়ঀড়য়ৼৢ৽য়ৢৼ৽য়ড়য়য়ৢ৽ য়য়৾ড়য়য়য়	deep meditation on becoming of one kind (or final union with god or the universal spirit).
89	Ākārānapakāro nāma samādhiḥ	য়য়'য়ৼ'ৼৢ৾ৼ'য়'য়৾ <b>ৼ</b> ৸৻ঀ৾য়'য়ৢ' য়ঀ৾৽ঢ়ৼ৽ৼ৾৻ঀ৾ৼ৽	deep meditation on there being nothing more to be cut off.
9 <b>0</b>	Nairvedhikasarvabhava- tamopagato nāma samā- dhih	দূর্যার রাজ্য রাজ	deep meditation on compre- hending the foundation of all worldly existence.
91	Samketarutapraveśo nāma samādhiḥ	_य र्-द्रात्त्रेत् यर्-द्रात्त्रेत्त्र्यः यर्-द्रात्त्रेत्त्रेत्त्र्यः	deep meditation on penetrating the meaning of symbol and sound.
9 <b>2</b>	Nirghoṣākṣaravimukto nāma samādhiḥ	<b>ঀৢ</b> :বর্ দ্বিদেট রেইর <b>ঀু</b> :বর্ দ্বিদেট রেইর	deep meditation on the final liberation from sound and vocal harmony.
93	Jvalanolko nāma samā- dhiḥ	য়ৣ৾ঀ৾য়৻ঀয়ৼয়৻ঀয়৻ঀৢয়৻ঀৢ৻য়ঀ৾৻ঢ়৻৻৻ ঀ৾ৼঀ	deep meditation on the burning vessel [torch].
94	Lakṣaṇapariśodhano nāma samādhiḥ	য়ড়ঀ৾৽৽ৢ৾ৼ৾৽ড়ৣ৾ৼয়৻য়ৣ৽য়ৣ৾ৼ৽য়৽ঀৢয়৻ঀৢ৽ য়ড়ঀ৽৽ৢ৾ৼ৽ড়৾ৼয়	deep meditation on the perfect distinction of criterion.

95	Anabhilakṣito nāma samā- dhiḥ	য়৾ঽ৾ঀয়য়য়৸ঀয়য়য়য়য়য়য়ৢ য়৾ঽ৽ঀ৾য়য়য়৸য়য়য়য়য়য়ৢ৽	deep meditation on that which is not evident.
ŋθ	Sarvākāravaropeto nāma samādhilj	ક્ષ્મ∶વ!વસ્થા <b>હત્</b> 'ઌૄ૿ૺ'સર્કેગ¦ <b>ત્</b> દ' ભૂત'વ!વેશ'નુ:વર્વે 'કેદ'દે'ત્રેફેંત્	deep meditation on him who is excellent in every kind.
07	Akşayakarando nāma samādhih	য়৽য় <b>ৼ</b> ৽য়য়৾৽য়য়৾৽য়য়৽ঢ়য়৽য়ৢ৽য়য়৽ ৽	deep meditation on the inex- haustible vessel.
98	Dhāraṇīmatirnāma samā- dhih	महित्साग्नी हें.मूँ सानेसामी प्रत्ये हेता हे.प्रह्में	deep meditation on the comprehensive mind.
99	Samyaktvamithyātvasarvasamgrasano nāma samādhiḥ		deep meditation on the illustra- tion of right and wrong.
100	Sarvarodhanirodhasam- praśamano nāma samā- dhiḥ	दम्प्राय:न्दादम्माय:वश्यक्षः स्टान्मायर:न्देय:नेश्यःग्रुयदेः हेट:टेर्ट्ड्र	deep meditation on the entire ceasing of every transgression and prohibition.
101	Sarvasukhaduljkhanira- bhinandi nāma samā- dhilj	चट्ट 'ट्रैट-ट्रे'च्ड्र्य लास्ट्रेन्सर-द्माद-चाद्देश-तुः च्यो-च-द्र-ह्युच-च्ड्र्य-च्रुश-तुः	deep meditation on rejoieing over all sorts of pleasure and pain.
102	Anurodhapratirodho nāma samādhiḥ	चुत्रदे'देट:टे'देहॅब चुत्रदे'देट:टे'देहॅब	deep meditation on the pleasure of convenience and transgression.
10;	Vimalaprabho nāma samā- dhiḥ	देर देश्यासेर्यानेश मुजये हैरारी देरें	deep meditation on the immaculate light or brightness.
101	Sāravatī nāma samādhih	हैंदार्से <b>द</b> म्बन्धानिकानुःसदैःदैदाः देश्वीदेत	deep meditation on the essential Being.
105	Paripūrņaeandravimala- prabho nāma samādhih	ङ्कामाक्षामधीर्वे द्वाद्वीसारीहासामधीर्था स्वीकारीहा स्वीके किसारी विदेश	deep meditation on the spotless brightness of the full moon.
1 1	Vidyutprabho nāma samā- dhih	ब्रीनानी देन देश नु यदे ने दारे देहें	deep meditation on the flash (or blaze) of lightning.
1 -	Mahavyūho nāma samā- dhih	वर्षेत्रः 'तेत्रश्चें'तेशनु'मित्रेत्रेटःटे	deep meditation on the great fabrie.

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108 Sarvākāraprabliākaro nāma samādhiḥ	য়ৢয়য়৾য়য়য়৻ড়ৼ৻ৣ৾ঢ়৾ৼৼৢঢ়ৼয়৻ঀ৾য়৻ য়	deep meditation on the making of light by all means.
109 Samādhisamatā nāma samādhiḥ	र्नेट टे विहेंब २०७२ मा केन रेश मु यदे रेट टे विहेंब	deep meditation on the uniformity (or equality) of deep meditation.
110 Araņasaraņasarvasamava- saraņo nāma samādhiḥ	कें र सेंद्रश्रादा से द्राया प्रदेश स्था प्रमुख्य स्था प्रमुख्य स्था प्रमुख्य स्था प्रमुख्य स्था प्रमुख्य स्था प्रमुख्य स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था	deep meditation on the whole aggregate of the happy and the distressed.
111 Araņasamavasaraņo nāma samādhiḥ	चःबेशःचुःचदैःदेदःदेद्वे	deep meditation on the full assemblage of the happy or virtuous.
112 Arajovirajo nayayukto nāma samādhiḥ	र्नुसासेन् उदार्नुसान्द्राचित्रं नेदादे न्दाः स्वायालेकान्तुः नदि नेदादे विस्व	deep meditation on the pure and irreproachable conduct.
113 Kāyakalisampramathano nāma samādhiḥ	ૡૺશ.ઌ૿ૺૢ૽ૺૹ૿ૢ૽ૢૺૼૺૺૺૺૺૼૺૼૺૺૼૺૼૼૼૺૺૼૺૼૼૼૺૼૺૼૺૼૺ૾ૢૼૡૺ ૡૺૹઌ૿૽ૺ૾૾ૹ૿ૢ૽ૢૺૼૺૼૺૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૺઌ૿ૻ૽૽ૻઌ૽ૺૺૼઌ૽ૼૺ૽ૼઌૺૺૼૻૼઌૼૺ	deep meditation on putting away the defects of the body.

CVII (22.) མདོ་སྡེ་ཁས་བུང་བའི་བུང་ཚུང་སྡེམས་དབའི་སོས་དནོག་གྲོག་བསྟན་བའི་མོང་ལ། On the several names enpressive of the qualifications of the bodhisattvas, according to the bodhisattva class (མདོ་སྡེ་ in the Kah-Gyur).

2	Ekajātipratibaddhaḥ Sarvajñatābhimukhaḥ	য়ৣয়য়ড়ৢয়ৣয়য়ৣয়য়য়য়য় য়য়য়ড়ঽয়ৣয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য় ড়ৣয়য়য়	hindered only by one birth from becoming a Buddha. he excels in all-knowing (or omniscience) (or has turned his face to omniscience).
4	Sarvajñatānimnaḥ Sarvajñatāpravaṇaḥ Sarvajñatāprāgbhāraḥ	য়য়য় <b>৾৻ৼৼ৾৸</b> ঢ়ৢ৾ঀৼৼ৾ৡৼ৻য়ৼঀ৾ৼয়ৼ য়য়য়৻৽ৼ৻য়ঢ়ৢ৾ঀৼৼ৾ৡৼ৻য়৻ঀয়য়ৼ য়য়য়৻৽ৼ৻য়ঢ়ৢ৾ঀৼৼ৾ৡৼ৻য়৻ঀয়য়ৼ	he applies himself earnestly to omniscience. is inclining or adhering to omniscience. is bent towards omniscience.
6	Asaingadhāraṇīsamādhipra- tilabdhaḥ	कम्बाराये <b>र</b> यदि म्ब्हारशर् र देर देखें क्रिंग्य	has found a dispassionate comprehension and meditation.
	Śūranigamasamādhisaman- vāgataļi	<b>५</b> चत् चर त्यें चरे देहारे तेहेंबु <b>५</b> ट व्यक्त	he is possessed of the deep meditation—styled "the walking like a champion."

8	Mahābhijñāvikrīḍitaḥ	মুদুর-মুখ-মুখ-মুখ-মুখ- মুখ-মুখ-মুখ-মুখ-মুখ-	he amuses himself with the great fore-knowledge.
9	Sarvāvarņavivaraņaparyut- thānavigatah	क्र-दित्यंत्राच क्र-दित्यंत्राच	is void of all imperfections or defects.
10	Apratiprasrabdhamārgaļi	<b>ୣ୷୷ୖୢୄ</b> ୠ୕ୢୣ୷୶ଌୣ୵୳	the course of his way is not interrupted.
11	Mahāmaitrīmahākaruņā- daśadiglokadhātusp- haraņaḥ	ર્ચસારા કેવ ચેં. 4 દ શ્રે દ ફે. છેવ. ર્ચસારા કેવ સંગ્રહ ફે. ત ફેના ફેય મું.	his love and mercy fill (or reach to) the ten corners of the world.
		<u>ਸਿਆਈ. ਹੈ. ਹਿ</u> ੱਹ. ਹ	
12	Anantabuddhakşetrākra- maṇakuśalaḥ	૮ મું.વ.ખ.મ્રાદ્યકાત શત્સામીશામી.હૃદામદંહાભશતાર	skilful in visiting the provinces of an infinite number of Buddlas.
13	Śūnyatāgocaraḥ	ହୂଁ <b>୮</b> 'ସ'୬ି'-ପ୍ରି:ହ୍ରି୍'-ଔଷ'ସ	emptiness is the object of his senses or exertions.
14	Animittavihārī	मळ्ब-मासेद-पानाबुद्धाःप	he dwells in the indefinite mark- less place.
15	Sarvapraṇidhānaniśraya- vigatali	র্ম'ন ইব্'মেম'ম'নাব্ধ'ন'রমম'ড <i>্</i> 'বে'	is void from (devoid of) every wish or prayer.
10	Sarvasattvahitābhyudyataḥ	র্ময়াতর্যময়াত্র্যমার বর্তুর্বা	he endeavours to be useful to every animal existence.
17	Sarvabuddhavişayakuśalalı	মানধান বাহ্যা-মূন্য স্থা স্থান ব্যাহ্য স্থা	is skilful in all the provinces of Buddha.
18	Anantajñānaļ	એ:এ্রসমন্ <u>র প্রমান</u>	(he has) infinite knowledge.
19	Akāśasamacittaļi	श्रेमश्चात्रम्प्ताम्द <b>्रान्</b> रःसर्तृदशःस	his mind (or thought) is like the heaven (the infinite void space).
20	Sāgaravadgambhīracittaļī	গ্রথমান্ট্র.ধারু.ভি⊀.≅ব.ন	his mind is profound like the ocean (or sea).
2 <b>I</b>	Sumeruparvatarājavadaka- mpyacittaļi.	র্ষ্ণমান ব্রুমান ব্রুমান	his mind is unshaken like the Ri-rab (or the Olympus) the prince of all mountains.
22	Padmavadanupaliptacittalj	গ্রমধ্যমেই উহমের্মুদ্যম	his mind, like the lotus, is uncovered.
2.)	Ratnavatsuparišuddhacit- tali	श्चेश्चर हैं से के द्वार की कार्य के स्थापन की स्थापन क	his heart (or mind) is very purc (or clean) like a gem.
2.1	Suvarņavatsuparyavadāta- cittaḥ	શે.વૈદ.વ શુસ્રશ.ચોશુસ.કે.સ.પુષ.ટે.ભૂદશ.	his heart (or mind) is very pure, like gold.

25 Aparimitajñānasambbāra- parye <b>ṣ</b> aṇakuśalaḥ	એ'.બેશ'ગું'ર્જિંગશ'ર્&5'સે5'રા'ઍદશ શુ'ર્જેગ'રા'ય'સ[સ્ક્ષ'ય	dexterous in searching after an immense quantity of wisdom.
26 Parapravādyanabhibhūtaḥ	ૡૠૼૡ૽૽ૢ૽ૺ૽૽ૢૼૡઌ૱૱ૡ૽૽ૢૺૺૹૹ૾ ૡૼૼૡઌ૽૽ૢ૽૽૽ૢૼૼૡઌ૱૱ૡ૽૽ૺૹૹ૾૽	is not to be overcome by any opponent.
27 Sarvadharmānāvaraņajñānī	র্ক্তরমধ্য <b>ভ</b> র মান্ত্রীয় যাস্ত্রীর প্রমধ্য শ্রমধ্যমঞ্জার	is possessed of a pure knowledge in everything.
28 Sarvasattvasamacittalı	র্যসম: ৫ব.রমহা: ৫২.সে.গ্রসহা. সঔম:ন	he is equally minded for all animate existences.
29 Sarvamāraviṣayasamati- krāntaḥ	বর্ব'শূ-প্রম'রম্ম রব'নাম'পেদ' বর্ব'শূ-প্রম'রম্ম রব'নাম'পেদ'	he is entirely out of the province of Māra (or the devil).
30 Sarvatathāgataviṣayāva- tārajñānakuśalaḥ •	स्रायः स्ट्रिन्। सः येशः सः सः स्रायः सः स्ट्रिन्। सः येशः सः सः स्रायः सः सः सः सः सः सः सः सः सः सः सः सः सः	is well versed in the knowledge of entering into the province of every Tathāgata.
31 Mahāmaitrīmahākaruņāsa- manvāgataḥ	<b>ଌ୶</b> ୷ ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରମ୍ୟ	is equally possessed of love (or clemency) and mercy.
32 Upāyajñānakuśalah	র্বধ্যক্রিয় মান্সাম্বর	(is) wise in knowing the means (or method).
33 Dhāraṇīpratilabdhaḥ	ন্রহেম:র্ব্র-ধ	has obtained a wonderfully comprehensive mind.
34 Praṇidhānākalpitaḥ	ই্র-মেম'নব্বাম'ন ·	his prayer is judicious.
35 Kṣāntisamatāpratilabdhaḥ	ব্রইব্'ব'য়ৡয়'য়'ৡ৾ঽ'য়৾ঽ'য়'	he has found (or arrived at) an indifference for suffering or hardship.
36 Acyutābhijñaḥ	मॅद्रियर विशयास कुससाय	(with) an unweakened fore- knowledge.
37 Nirāmi <b>ṣ</b> adharmadeśakaḥ	बर.बुट.शुर.त.ष्ट्र्य.हुंब्.त	teaching (or instructing in religion) without any reward.
38 Gambhīradharmakṣānti- pāramīgataḥ	क्रॅशचनःस्थायाचेत्र्याद्याः नृःस्कृत्य	is indefatigable in the profound research of moral principles.
39 Mārakarmasamatikrāntaļi	ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ ৢ	leaving off entirely all the works of the devil (or Māra).
40 Karmāvaraņapratiprasrab- dhaļī	जश.ฏି.ৠৢ৾च.नपूरे. ^{য়} ৄ৾ঀ.च <b>৽२</b> .च	he has cut off (or obstructed) the course of a wicked life (or of wicked actions)

- 158 11 Dharmapravicayavibhaktinirdeśakuśalalı 42 Asainkhyeyakalpapranidhānasusamārabdhah
- 43 Smitamukhapūrvābhilāpī
- 44 Gāthābhirgītābhirlāpanaļi
- 45 Apagatalinacittah
- 46 Anācchedyapratibhānah
- 47 Anantaparişadabhibliāva-
- 48 Anantakalpakotinihsaranakuśalali
- 49 Māyā-marīci-udakacaudrasvapnapratišrutkāpratibhāsaprativimbanirmānopamadharmādhimuktah
- 50 Apratihatacittah
- 51 Sattvacittacaritasūkşmajñānādhimuktyavatārakuśalah
- 52 Atimātraksāntisamanyāgatah
- 53 Yathātmyāvatārakuśalah
- Buddhakş, travyūhāṇantapraņidhānaprasthānaparigiliitali

র্মান্যানৃ রমান্যমান্ত্রিশ্বমার্মা นรารวิเจเจรูสามาณาผุทผาน বর্নমার লব্মেরীবার্মারীরান্ত্র প্রত্যুবর্ধ यवैक्य हुंस वैदाम्बेरियोर सूप

ইন্ষাস্থ্যব্ধশ্বী প্রত্থানী প্রত্থানী হ 젊고

<u> র্থমধ্য (বৃদ্ধার্ম স্থিত্য র</u> ই্রিম্যামানূ্র্মী**ক্র**ম उप्रूट-भवंद-लश्नःतः इत्र-मीशः শর্ত্তর:য

**चेट.च.ज.भाष्ट्रश.**स

য়ৣয়**ৢঀৼয়ৢঀঢ়ৢৢৢৢৢঀৼয়ৢৢৢয়ৢৢৢৢঀৼয়**ৢ त्रम:दूर:ट्रम:क:**द**र:रोम:ॲर: **५**ट.चाह्यम्बाराचङ्कर **५**ट.ङ्गुलारा ন্ত্রর ক্রেমান সুর্যার

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ี่ ผิมมา*งสา*ฏายิมมาระที่รานา वेशय। यार्यामार्यश्वी 여름却,워남성.치

र्वेड्-संक्रेन्यंन्द्रकृत्य यद्गाकृदःहेःद्यःयःयद्वरःदः यह्नाः খাদ্রধানা

रादरा क्राणी दिएकी यमेरिया सहर 'प्रकासर हेर्नियात दहना たれ、父ピタ、対・右当に、右

is skilful in instructing by analysing the principles of the moral doctrine.

he has made earnest prayers through immeasurable ages (Kalpas).

having a smiling countenance, he speaks softly.

he speaks in verse, in a melodious tune.

his mind is without consternation (or is not dejected).

he has always boldness (to speak).

he excels or surpasses an infinite number of attendants.

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

(a Bodhisattva) knows well what such things are as illusion, fata morgana, the moon (image in water), dream, echo, the eye of illusion, empty image (in a mirror),

his mind is unhindered.

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

has great forbearance (or patience).

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

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

		BODHISATTVA CLASS.			
55	Asamkhyeyalokadhātu buddhānusmṛtisamā- dhisatatasamita-abhimu- khībhūtaḥ	ঀয়য়ড়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়			
		- गुराप - गुराप			
<b>5</b> 6	Aparimita buddhādhyeşa- nakuśalaḥ	শ্বর্ম শুরাব্যবাদু শুরু বাবা বার্মিন বংক্ট্রেম শ্বামান			
57	Nānādṛṣṭyanuśayaparyava- sthānakleśapraśamana- kuśalaḥ	दशःन्त्रीशःसत् कृतः स्टब्सःसः स्वः 'भ्रे.चः द्रन्यः स्टः चनाः तः कृतः न्दः गुनः			
		୵ୢଵୖ୕୳୷୵ୢୠ୕ <b>ୣଽ</b> ୕୳୷୷୶୷ଽ୶୳			
58	Samādhivikrīditah satasa-	<u>ਰੈਟਾਟੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮੁੰਗੇ ਖ਼ਬਾਜ਼ ਨਾ ਨਾ ਕਾਰਥ</u> ੇ.			
	hasranirhārakuśalaḥ	র্কুट <del>র</del> ীব.ব.খ.খ <b>।খগ</b> .ব			
<b>5</b> 9	Sarvajñatāuiryātaļı	वसरा उर् सहिताय केराया देशायर			
		<b>ರ</b> ್ವಿಚ			
60	Traidhātukāmajñā	प्र <b>भश्न.पर्शिश.ज.भ.</b> क्योश.त			
61	Gatingatah	र्देग्नास धर विंद र् जु र र व			
60		~ ~~			
02	Sarvāśāparipūrakaļ	रे.च.वशश.वर.लूटश.श्र.भूट.च			
	Sarvāśāparipūrakaḥ Apramāṇasamādhisamāpat- tisamanvāgataḥ	र्टे. प्रमुद्धियः प्रमुख्यः स्टरः प्रमुखः			
63	Apramāṇasamādhisamāpat- tisamanvāgataḥ	ঽয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়			
63	Apramāṇasamādhisamāpat-	ૹ૾ૹ.૨૮.૯નો.૨૮.જી૨.મ૿ૢ૾.ઌૹ.મ૿ૢ ૧.ૹ૨.ઝુ૨.૧.૨૮.ૹ૾ૼૹૹ.૧૨.ઌ૿૾ૺ૾૾ૡ ૄ૾૮.૬.૪૬ૡ.૨૮.ૹૄૼૹૹ.૧૨.ઌૺૺૺ૿૽ૡ			
63 64	Apramāṇasamādhisamāpat- tisamanvāgataḥ Amoghakāyavāgmanaskar- māntābhiyuktaḥ	च्यात्र क्षेत्र	63 64	Apramāṇasamādhisamāpat- tisamanvāgataḥ Amoghakāyavāgmanaskar-	ૹ૾ૹ.૨૮.૯નો.૨૮.જી૨.મ૿ૢ૾.ઌૹ.મ૿ૢ ૧.ૹ૨.ઝુ૨.૧.૨૮.ૹ૾ૼૹૹ.૧૨.ઌ૿૾ૺ૾૾ૡ ૄ૾૮.૬.૪૬ૡ.૨૮.ૹૄૼૹૹ.૧૨.ઌૺૺૺ૿૽ૡ
6 ₃ 6 ₄ 6 ₅	Apramāṇasamādhisamāpattisamanvāgataḥ  Amoghakāyavāgmanaskarmāntābhiyuktaḥ  Apramāṇasamādhicaryād-	ટ્રેટ.ઇ.ઇ.ફ્રેંચ.સી.શ્રેંચ.જા.વર્સ. જાજા-ટ્રેય.જી.સી.વ્યાત ક્રેંય.ત જાજા-ટ્રેય.જી.ન્યાત્ર છી. જાજા-ટ્રેય.જી.ન્યાત્ર છી. જાજા-ટ્રેય.જી.ન્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જાજા-ટ્રેય.જી.શે.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જાજા-ટ્રેય.જી.શે.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જાજા-ટ્રેય.જી.શે.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.જી.જી.વ્યાત્ર ક્રેય.ત જી.જી.જી.જી.જી.જી.જી.જી.જી.જી.જી.જી.જી.જ			
63 64 65	Apramāṇasamādhisamāpattisamanvāgataḥ  Amoghakāyavāgmanaskarmāntābhiyuktaḥ  Apramāṇasamādhicaryādhisṭhitaḥ	हिट्ट तहें न्या स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्थ			
<ul><li>63</li><li>64</li><li>65</li><li>66</li><li>67</li></ul>	Apramāṇasamādhisamāpattisamanvāgataḥ  Amoghakāyavāgmanaskarmāntābhiyuktaḥ  Apramāṇasamādhicaryādhisṭhitaḥ  Kāmaguṇairaliptaḥ  Sarvasamādhi-vasitāpāra-	चैत-चैत्र-प्रत्न-प्रमुक्ष-स-चेत्र-प्र चैत-चैत्र-प्रेन-प्रमुक्त-प्र नेद-देत-चैन्द्र-प्रन्-प्रन्-प्रन-प्रस- स्था-प्रमुक्त-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्रस-प्रस- स-क्ष-प्रमुक्त-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्रस-प्रस- स-क्ष-प्रमुक्त-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्रस-प्रस- स-क्ष-प्रमुक्त-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्रस-प्रस- स-क्ष-प्रमुक्त-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्रस-प्रस-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र-प्र			

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

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

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

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

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

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

he is accomplished in judgment.

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

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

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

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

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

he has obtained an excellent command over all deep meditations.

he is not entangled (clothed) with worldly things.

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

70 Muktapratibhānah	র্ভ্রুনম:নার্নুমে:ন	he has an open boldness (or intellect).
71 Maitryātmakaļī	नुस्रशःसदै : नन्मा कृतः रुद	he has a loving kindness (or he is affectionate).
72 Karuṇātmakaḥ	श्चेप्प्रहें यन्ना केन उद	he is merciful.
73 Muditāvihārī	र्नाद.च.ष.चान्द्राय	he dwells in joy.
74 Upekṣāvihārī	चर्टा क्रेंच्यायायान्त्रयाय	he is indifferent (he dwells in indifference).
75 Acyuta śilali	^{લું} બ ટ્રિંમશ ઋ <b>મશ</b> યા સે <b>ન</b> ્ય	he is of unviolated morals.
76 Acyutasamādhiļi	<b>नेदःदेःदेशकास्यःस्यः</b>	(he is) with unimpaired deep meditation.
77 Abhijñāvikrīḍitaḥ	शरेंबे.तर.वेश.तशःक्षःतर.रूजात	he amuses himself with his eminent knowledge.
78 Te ca bodhisattvamahāsattvabhūyastvena sarve kumārabhūtāḥ	ড়ঀ৾য়ৣ৾ৼৢ৻ঽ৾৸৻য়য়য়৻ঽঽ৻ঽঢ়৻য়ড়৻ ঀৢঢ়৻ড়ঀ৻য়য়য়৻ঽঢ়৻ঽঢ়৻য়ড়৻	those purified animate exis- tences and great champion souls (Bodhisattvas) are mostly all equal to Manjuśri
	केर'मविंद' <b>तुर'मु</b> र'य	(the juvenile saint).
79 Bhadrakalpikabodhisat- tvaḥ	ี่ ส <b>ผุน</b> :ส:สะะ:ฉัดิ:สูะ:&ูส:	a Bodhisatva of the happy age
·	র্মম <b>্বর</b>	

## CVIII (153.) दिना नेदायदे अदिया Names of the worldly gods.

ı Brahmâ	र्घट्याय	the whole or pure.
2 Hiraṇyagarbhaḥ	<b>न</b> ्नेम् केट्स	gold—or wealth essence.
3 Brahmā sahāmpatiķ	^ই 'মই <b>৲</b> টু'ব৲শ'র্ম'র্মমে'্র	Brahmā, the lord of the universe.
4 Asvinī kumārau	शःभूरःमार्वेरः बु	the Aśvinis.
5 Maheśvarah	न्यरःसुमा केषःस	the great mighty one (rich in power).
6 Mahādevaḥ	झ [.] के <b>द</b> शॅ	the great god.
7 Śambhuḥ	<b>য়</b> ৾৾ৢঀয়ৣৼ	the origin (or source) of happiness.
8 Paśupatih	युग्राय-प्रा	the master or possessor of cattle.
o Tripuravidh <b>vainsakah</b>	सुझाहेमासादहिमा तुेन	the destroyer of three cities.
ro Śūlapāņili	থনা _' ৰ'মবু হ'র্নাম	holding a javelin in his hand.
11 Śaindarah (or Śainkarah)	<b>ব</b> ই:ট্র	that makes happy.
12 Smarašatruh	<b>५</b> रेरेप्	remembering the enemy [enemy of the god of lust].

1	NAMES OF THE WORLDLY GO	DDS. 161
13 Śarvaḥ	नर्जें चेन [नर्जें चेन १] ~~	the injurer; (?) the vivifier, or making to live.
14 Rudraḥ	<u> इमार्थे</u>	the valiant, firm.
15 İsvarah	<b>र्</b> यट:युंग	the powerful.
16 Viṣṇuḥ	प्रि <b>य</b> .४९४	the all-pervading.
17 Kṛṣṇaḥ	बना र्	the black one.
18 Vāsudevaļi	बॅरे झेंपे च	the son of the god of wealth.
19 Kāmadevaḥ	<b>प</b> र्नेन्'कृषे'कृ [पर्नेन्'यवे'कृ]	the god of cupidity, Cupid.
20 M <b>ā</b> raḥ	755	the humbled (or brought low), the devil.
21 Sunirmāņaratidevaputraļ	য়ঢ়৾৻য়ৢৼয়৸য়ৢৢয়৸ৼয়ঀ	the charming chief joy or god's
22 Susīmadevaputraļ	કેતું.વે. <b>મ</b> જ્ઞા.ત વર્	son, an Asura, a demon. the fine boundary, a god's son, an Asura, etc.
23 Samtuşitadevaputrah	क्षेत्र सः स्पारमान्यः स्व	the entirely joyful, a god's son, an Asura.
24 Suyāmadevaputraļi	ঈুত্র. <del>ব</del> .৮ব.৫ রব.র্অ	ceasing entirely from fighting, a god's son.
25 Śakro devendraļi	क्षेत्रे द्वार ये विकु चुन	Śakra or Indra, the ruler of the inferior gods.
26 Daśaśatanayanaḥ	श्रमाः ब्रेंटःच । चर्तुः व्रैष	the thousand eyed; Indra.
27 Śakralı	বন্কু ট্ৰৰ	Indra.
28 Kauśikah	নদ্যু-ট্ৰুৰ	Indra.
29 Śatakratuḥ	અર્કેર્-ક્રુેક્- <b>વ</b> ર્નુ-ય	the god of a hundred sacrifices,
30 Puramdarah	मूॅद्र-प्रिंद-(द्विम	a title of Indra. destroyer of cities, Indra.
31 Lokapālaḥ	<b>વ</b> દેનાકૃષ:ૹુઁદ	a keeper or defender of the world.
32 Vaiśravaņaļ	^{র্ম'র্ম} 'শূ'বু	a name of Kuvera.
33 Dhṛtarāṣṭraḥ	लीप.८ मूर. वर्षे दश	the defender of a country— name of the Gandharva or demi-god's province.
34 Virūḍhakaḥ	<b>েন</b> নাথ.খ্ৰী. <u>গ্</u>	the exalted one, name of a demi-god.
35 Virūpākṣaḥ	<b>શ્વ</b> ત્ર, શ. ⊐≌ट.	with bad eyes—name of a demigod.
36 Karoțipăņidevalı	মনা, ব, নাৰ্ভূ হ, বুঁনাধ	with a basin in the hand—name of a demi-god.
37 Mālādhāraļı	<u> स</u> ्टेच्य	with a rosary—name of a demigod.
38 Sadā <b>m</b> ādaļi	<del>१</del> मा'र्'क्वेंश	always drunk; name of a demigod.
39 İsānah	<b>र्यट</b> .यर्म	the guardian (or regent) of the north-east corner.
40 Indrah	न्बर वे	,, ,, ,. of the east.

µ Agneyah	रे'स	the guardian of the south-east quarter.
42 Yamah	म्बिंदिह	guardian of the southern quar- ter.
43 Nirrtili	নব্ৰ:ব্ৰ	guardian of the south-western quarter.
44 Varuņaļī	<b>क्.</b> द्व	the guardian of the western quarter.
45 Vāyuli	باري ب	the guardian of the north-west- ern quarter.
46 Kuveralı	अश्राम्बःग्रॅ	the guardian of the north.
47 Vaišvānaraļī	र्भ	fire or Agni.
48 Kārttikeyaḥ	भूष:र्वुमा:व	Kārttikeya [the son of Śiva—the god of war].
49 Mahākālaļī	वमःयों केवःयों	the great black one.
50 Nandikeśvarali	न्नाय:ब्रेन:न्यद:धुना	the mighty gladdener.
51 Bhràgirițili	न्ने मा रे रे	Bhṛṅgiriṭiḥ—Śiva's attendant.
52 Vināyakaļī	ः ऄ॔मः ५ ते्र	a director; Ganeśa, a Buddha, etc.
53 Dhanadaḥ	र्वेड:श्वेब	the giver of wealth.
54 Devî	्रे स्ट [्] र	a goddess; Durgā.
55 Surabadhūḥ	ક્ષેત્રે.તુ.સ <u>્</u>	a celestial nymph.
50 Apsarā	^३ ५.उ.स	an Apsarā, or heavenly courtezan.
57 Devakanyā	ક્ષેત્ર.વુ.સ <u>્</u>	a god's daughter, a celestial nymph.
58 Durgādevī	<u> इ</u> र-मृञ्लु स	the goddess residing in the castle or fort.
59 Umā	नुगाय: <u>ब</u> िंग	Umā (whom it is difficult to turn away).
60 Girisutâ	ইব্-শ্নুষ-মূ	the mountain's daughter.

## CIX (154.) 키루(기미국 기미국 기미국 NAMES OF THE NINE PLANETS.

1 Adityah	<b>3</b> स	the sun.
2 Somaly	ा <u>न</u> स्	the moon.
3 Angārakaņ	रीमा दूसर	the planet Mars.
4 Budhah	च≅⊄.हीच	the planet Mercury.
5 Brhaspatih	<u> </u>	the planet Jupiter.

6 Śukraḥ	ti.J.alea	the planet Venus.
7 Śanaiscaraḥ	श्रेव.त	the planet Saturn.
8 Rāhuḥ	ञ्च-माठन	the ascending node.
9 Ketuļi	सहना-१८स	the descending node.

CX (155.) 회 국가 첫 경기 지하는 NAMES OF THE 28 NAKṢATRAS (CONSTELLATIONS, OR STARS IN THE MOON'S PATIL).

	- CT (133)	JI JUNANIAS OF THE 20 NAKSATKAS (CO
	v	OR STARS IN THE MOON'S PATII).
1	Kŗttikā	শ্লুব হুব
2	Rohiņī	ब्रूम: याचे हें व
3	Mṛgaśirāli	समें
4	Ardrā	মেদা
5	Punarvasuḥ	ব্নহা-হা
6	Puşyā	<u> </u>
7	Aśleṣā ·	취미
8	Maghā	মকু
9	Pürvaphalgunī	मि
10	Uttaraphalgunī	र्वे
ΙΙ	Hastā	ম'বৰ্
12	Citrā	बना-दा
13	Svātī	श.र
14	Viśākhā	श्म
15	Anurādhā	্র- শু-মর্ক্সহা
16	Jyeṣṭhā	र्शेन
17	Mūlam	কুন্ম কুনু
18	P <b>ūrvāṣā</b> ḍhā	ক্টাৰ্থন
19	Uttarāṣāḍhā	<del>ভ</del> াল্লান
20	Śravaṇā	म् प्रि

21 Abhijit

22	Śatabhiṣā	र्वेष:मो
23	Dhanişţhā	र्शेष्णु
24	Pürvabhādrapada	রিমধা,রূহ
25	Uttarabhādrapada	রিমধ্য:ই:২
26	Revatī	ব্য়'শু
27	Aśvinī	되·취 <b>ェ</b>
28	Bharaṇī	₹3

## CXI (156.) ลู"กุร"สูาสาจัสมาสุริสเรามา Names of Gods, nāgas, etc.

Ι	Devali	िक	a god.
2	Nāgaļi	EG	a Nāga, Hydra or serpent.
3	Yakşalı	नवेरि श्चेब	a mischievous demi-god.
4	Gandharvaḥ	, = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	(an eater of fragrance) a celestial musician.
5	Asuraḥ	हुन्स्प्रेंद (not a god)	a demi-god, an Asur.
()	Daityalı	য়ৢয়ড়ঀ (য়ৢৢঀয়ৢৢঀয়য়৾ঀৢ	a son of the liberal givers.
7	Garuḍaḥ	<u> ৰস.প্ৰিব.ক্লু</u> ে	Viṣṇu's bird (soaring in the air).
8	Kinnaraḥ	ইংস্মেট (is it a man or what?)	Kinnara; a monstrous demi-
9	Mahoragaḥ	व्हें त्युं के त्ये	god, or attendant. (creeping or crawling on its belly) a monstrous demi-god
<b>I</b> ()	Kumbhāṇḍaḥ	ਗੂਮ:ਹੂਸ਼	of the serpent genus. a monstrous demi-god.

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

ı Sankhapālo nāgarājā	युद्रे मुंबा सं र्रम्	the conch-shell keeper, a nāga- rājā.
2 Karkoţako	" ইুন্থ'ট্যু	the cause of strength or power, a nāgarājā.
3 Kuliko	" रैनाश्रःस्र	that of noble existence, a nāga- rājā.
4 Padmo	,, यह	the Padma nāgarājā.
5 Mahāpadmo	" यज्ञःकेषःय	the great Padma ,,

6	Vāsukir	nāgarājā	प्रींद्र.	<b>মূল</b> 'হাঁ বুঁহ 'ক্ৰুষ	the wealthy nāgarājā.
7	Ananto	,,	29	화된다. <b>저</b> 화	the boundless ,,
8	Takṣako	,,	,,	<b>व्हेंग</b> 'शॅ	the carpenter ,,
9	Varuņo	,,	,,	<b>क</b> .दु	Varuṇa ,,
10	Makaro	,,	,,	ক্ৰ:মূৰ	Makara, a marine monster.
II	Sāgaro	,,	,,	ন্যু'মার্ক্ত (বুশান্তর poisonous)	Sāgara, a nāgarājā.
12	Lambuko	,,	,,	पश्चर.च	Lambuka, depending or hang-
13	Anavatapto	o <b>,,</b>	"	<b>भ</b> .ट्रॅब.त	ing down. (the not grown warm) name of the Manasarowara lake in
14	Piṇgalo	,,	,,	श्रम:श्रु	Tibet. Pingala, the yellowish-white.
15	Nando	,,	,,,	न्नाद-व	Nanda, joy or delight.
16	Subāhu	,,	,,	אשו.לשב.	Subāhu, the good or handsomearmed.
17	Nardano	,,	,,	ন্ত্র বিত্তিব	Nardana, (the noisy or sound utterer).
18	Citrākṣo	,,	,,	ইন্'ব্ৰু	Citrākṣa (with eyes of variegated colour).
19	Rāvaņo	,,	,,	मुं भूनाश	Rāvaṇa (the sounding or making a noise).
20	Pāṇḍuro	"	,,	भु'वशद	Pāṇḍura (the yellowish-white).
21	Kṛmi	,,	,,	শ্বৰন্ত্ৰ	Kṛmi (the worm).
22	Śaṅkho	,,	,,	<u>j</u> r.	Śaṅkha (the conch-shell—a trumpet).
23	Pāṇḍarako	,,	,,	र्गार महाय	Pāṇḍaraka (the clear white).
24	Kālo	"	39	वंग र्	Kāla, nāgarājā (the black one).
25	Upakālo	,,	,,	<del>3</del> बन	Upakāla nāgarājā (the somewhat black).
26 (	Giriko	,,		रे:र्	Girika nāgarājā (the mountaineer).
27	Abalo	,,	,,	^{ষ্ট্র} ম:মি <b>র</b>	Abala nāgarājā (without strength, weak).
28 \$	Sainkaro	,,	,,	बरे:बे <b>र</b>	Śamkara nāgarājā (that which makes happy).
29 ]	Bhāṇḍo	,,	,,	શું રેલ	Bhāṇḍa nāgarājā (a professional jester).
30 l	Pañcālo	,,			Pañcāla nāgarājā (the taker or receiver of five).
31 I	Kāliko	,,	59	<b>ুঝ:</b> ন্তব	Kālika nāgarājā (the temporal).
32 1	Kiñcanako	,,	,,	[©] ट.∃च	Kiñcaka nāgarājā (the little).
33 I	3aliko	,	,,	ब्रेंनश.उब	Balika nāgarājā (the strong or powerful).

3-4	Uttaro nāgarājā		<u>Я</u> у.Ф	u'র্মাञ্ <del>ক</del> লাম	Uttara nāgārājā (the residue
35	Mātaṅgo ,,		,,	ŊĽ:ŭ·ŝ	or last). Mātanga nāgārājā (the elephant bodied, or elephant).
36	Edo ,,		,,	प्रैच	lida nāgārājā (a sheep or ewe).
37	Upendro ,,		,,	3.225.	Upendra nāgārājā (the somewhat powerful).
38	Upanaro ,.		,,	र्रे 'र् ८ 'हे	Upanara nāgarājā (the approaching a man, or nearly a man).
39	Edavareņā (edavai nāgarājā	uio ;]	11	क्षेत्रा रार्ट्मा	Edavarņa nāgārājā (of the colour of a sheep or ewe).
40		ıāgarājā	**	रूश.च <u>र्</u> ग	Vicitra nāgārājā (the hand- somely variegated).
ţ I	Rāghavo	, ,	"	देना रा	Rāghava nāgārājā (judging, reflecting).
42	Hastikaccho	• •	,,	त्राद्धः केदे सक्त	Hastikaccha nāgārājā.
43	Elapatro	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	٠,	खे [.] से द्व	Elapatra nāgārāja.
1-1	Amratīrtho	,,	,,	ন্মর্মপ্র-শ্র	Amratīrtha nāgārājā (the son of Amra).
45	Apalalo	• •	,,	र्शेमासस्पर्	Apalala nāgārājā (the straw- less).
<u> </u>	Cāmpeyo	• •	,	র্থম'ম'শ্লীশ	Campeya nāgārājā (born in Campa).
47	Aliko	,.	,•	RI.	Alika nāgārājā (a hawk, a falcon).
48	Amoksako (Pramoksako M.)		••	୍ବିଶ୍ୱ୍ୟୁ:ଖସ୍ୟ:ଶ୍ରିମ୍	Amokṣa nāgarājā (the deliverer or destroyer).
40	Spliotano	,,	99	त्तें र तें र	Sphoţana nāgārājā (that causes abundance).
50	Nandopanando	• •	s <del>,</del>	न्मातः चे न्दः के न्यातः माकेश	Nandopanando nāgārājā (the two delights.)
5 ¹	Huludo	٠,	,,	ર્ગું લું ક્	Huluda nāgāraja.
52	Uluko	٠,	,2	নাধ্যম:হার্নি:	Uluka nāgārājā (the clear-see- ing or sighted).
5.;	Paṇḍaro	* *	,	भू दि र	Paṇḍara nāgārājā (the pale or yellowish-white).
5	Cicchako	1,	٠.	ব্যন্ধ:মূথ	Cika (abundant collection).
<b>5</b> 5	Aravādo	,,	,,	<b>१</b> यश	Aravado (the spoke of a wheel).
56	Paravādo	, ,	٠,	<u> </u>	Paravāḍa (the best).
57	Manasvī	**	,,	चा है रहत	Manasvī (the shining, bright).
5.5	Saivalo	٠,,.	٠,	१ भूत्र	Śaivala (a fish gill).
54	Utpalako	• •	••	ড়ৢৢৢৢৢ	Utpala (a water-lily or the
ho	Varelhamanako	, ,	,,	ત્સેત્ર-ર:સૅ	lotus). (the increased or augmented).

61 Buddhiko nā	igarājā	ત્રુંવે:નુ <b>ભ</b> ાર્રા:ફ્રેં:હન	(the intelligent or ingenious).
62 Nakhako	• ,	,, शेव-भेंग्ठव	he that has long nails (on his hands).
63 Edamedo	• •	" सुना <b>न्दः त</b> ुःचःनाकृष [२]	(a ewe and coition).
64 Acyuto	, ,	,, સ'ઉસસ'ય	(the undefiled, the pure).
65 Kambalāśva rājau	tarau nāga-	,, गमानायान्दाःखाः वृत्तरान्त्रीक	the two serpents Kambala and Asvatara.
66 Sudaršano nā	igarājā	,, ^{্ব} ৰ' <u>ব</u> 'মাৰ্ল্ন	(the well-seeing or looking well out).
67 Parikūțo	,,	" সূৰ্য প্ৰ. ব বু এখান	(the storied, or heaped up).
68 Sumukho	, ,	,, ন্ৰিৰ্ম্মিশ্ব্য	(the handsome-faced).
69 Adarsamukh	ο ,,	,, अःश्रेटःम्दिः	(the mirror-faced).
70 G <b>ā</b> ndhāro	,,	" ষ্ট্রীম <b>্নে</b> ইন	(the receiver of perfume or incense).
71 Dramido	,,	" તેર્ને કુંદ.	(going and soaring).
72 Baladevo	,,	" ब्रॅन्थ.२४	(the strong).
73 Śailabāhu	, 1	" येच.जच	(the rock-handed or armed).
74 Vibhîşaņo	"	"  क्ष्यःसरः ५ हेम् गुर	(the destroyer).
75 Gangā	"	म्पार्यः प्रीप्रं म्यायः व्य	the nāgarājā of the Ganges.
76 Sindhur	,,	Wanting	,, ,, Sindhur.
77 Sītā	,	, <b>33</b>	,, ,, Sitā.
78 Pakşur	,,	"	,, ,, Pakṣur.
79 Maṅgalo	,,	<b>પ્રૈ</b> ટું.ચેળ.તું.વર્ષ	(the prosperous or glorious).

### CXIII (158.) กูเสนาสุริมิสา) Names of common nāgas or serpents.

1 Indrasenaḥ	न्याः ये वे ख्	Indra's army.
2 Naḍaḥ	<b>५</b> ५८.३	a reed.
3 Sundaralı	<u> </u>	the very beautiful.
4 Hastikarņaļī	न्नाद केंद्र इंच	elephant's ear.
5 Tīkṣṇaḥ	क्रिंग	sharp.
6 Piṅgalaḥ	<u> </u>	pale or yellowish-white.

168	SANSI	KRIT—TIBETAN—ENGLISI	H VOCABULARY.
7	Vidyujjvālaḥ	ब्रॉना:५ नर	flash of lightning.
8	Mahāvidyutprabhaḥ	ब्रॉना मी देर के ब	a great shine of lightning.
9	Bharukacchali	<b>५</b> स.स.५ <u>२</u> चस	making a vow.
10	Amitaji	ন্তু <b>ব</b> টিংজ	ambrosial.
ΙI	Tirthakalı	श्र.ह्रेमाश.एव	a determinist.
12	Vaiḍūryaprabhalı	नैट्रुं दे दें	the lustre of a Vaiḍūrya (lapis lazuli).
13	Suvarņakešaļi	ন্থ্য-মেইন্স্	with golden hair (golden- haired).
1.4	Udayanah	<b>८</b> कर.च	arising (as the sun, etc.).
15	Gajaśīrṣalı	नः त्रादः समी	an elephant's (or ox's) head.
ιų	Śvetakalı	<u> न्यार स्</u>	the white one.
17	Kālakalı	<b>न</b> गः शॅ	the black one.
18	Yamalı	ना विदाहे	lord of the dead.
19	Śramaņali	<b>5</b> ने हुँद	the Śramana or priest.
<b>2</b> 0	Maṇḍūkaḥ	রুম.ব	the frog.
21	Maṇicūḍaḥ	मार्खमान नेर-नु	with a crest of gems (or a gem on the crown of the head).
22	Amoghadarśanah	र्नेतः स्पेरः सर्वेदः	circumspect.
23	Íśādhāraļı	म्पेविसः स्रद्दः त्हेर	holding the shaft of a plough.
24	Citrasenalı	<i>ষু'র্কু</i> বাহা <u>ই</u>	the mixed tribe (or army).
25	Mahāpāśaḥ	ন্স্ধান্ত ক্রিয়	the great snare (fetter, net, noose).
20	Kşemanıkar <b>a</b> lı	नरें डेर	that makes happy.
27	Mahāphaṇakaḥ	नारे दशःगाः केतः स	the large cobra da capillo with an expanded hood or neck.
28	Gambhīranirghoṣaḥ	<b>√</b> ∂=≈.≅⊐	having a bass or deep voice.
29	Mahāninādī	क्रे <b>र</b> :क्र्यूनाश	making a great noise.
30	Vinarditalı	र्थातर.मै.४2्व	that has uttered a sound or made a noise.
, 1	Mahāvikramaļi	હ્યા કેવ	the great skill (or greatly skilled).
;2	Bhu <b>j</b> amgamali	থনা <b>ও</b> ট্র	walking or moving on its hands.
33	Mahābalaḥ	ब्रॅनश केव	great strength (he with great strength).
j4	Visphūrjitaļī	<b>प्रति</b> .श्रीतश	that has yawned greatly (and made a great noise or thun-dered).

35 Visphoṭakaḥ	क्रायर प्रस्थ	the destroyer.
36 Prasphoṭakaḥ	<b><u> </u></b>	chief destroyer.
37 Meghasambhavaḥ	୍ଲିଶ୍ୟ <b>୍</b> ପ୍ରଣ୍ଟ	originating from a cloud.
38 Svastikaḥ	<b>⊐</b> ण-पुश-इंब	the lucky or auspicious.
39 Varşadhāraḥ	ক <b>ম</b> :শ্ৰম্ <del>ট্</del> ৰাৰ	the bed or channel of a stream.
40 Maṇikaṇṭhaḥ	अनुभः देन्: यु	with a gem on his neck (or throat).
41 Supratisthitah	[.] প্ৰ <b>ৰ'বু</b> 'বাক্ৰ'ম	very firm or steady.
42 Śrībhadraḥ	קאמיספר.	good prosperity.
43 Mahāmaņicūdah	नार्द्धना व वेरें र : सु : केव : ये	with a large gem on the crown of his head.
44 Mahāmaṇḍalikaḥ	न्णुेक्य क्षेत्र केन स्	that forms a great circle.
45 Airāvaņaḥ	शःश्रु ^८ :म् <mark>].व</mark> ु	the son of the earth-keepers.
46 Indrāyudhaśikhī	८६८.चार्ड्यनाःस <b>्र-७</b>	with a rainbow on the crown of his head.
47 Avabhāsanaśikhī	ङ्गर. <b>जंब</b> .चाद्यना.त्रेर. <b>द</b> य	with the sun on the crown of his head.
48 Indrayaşţih	<b>न्यः</b> ये वे अर्केन् क्षेत्	Indra's vessel for sacrifice.
49 Jambudhvajaḥ	<b>ৼ্র্য</b> ুট, ফ্রী <b>স</b> .পত্	the Jambu tree (as a symbol).
50 Śrītejāḥ	रम्यामी,माइ. <b>य</b> ईर	the splendour of prosperity (or shining like a diamond).
51 Śaśitejāḥ	व्यु: नदे: म्बि: नहेंद	with a lustre like that of the moon.
52 Cūḍāmaṇidharaḥ	नार्द्धना अर्वेर सुर्वेनाश य	having a gem on the crown of his head.
53 Indradhvajalı	<b>ব্র</b> ের্থ দ্বীন মুক্র	the ensign or banner of Indra.
54 Jyotirasah	श्चरःस्राधार् _{ची} दःच	that rejoices in, or is fond of, the stars.
55 Somadarśanah	चै.श्रॅंट.	looking on the moon.

# CXIV (159.) निर्दे भेदानी द्वार से दे भेदाय। Names of the princes of the mischievous demi-gods or Yaksas.

I	Vaiśravaņah	^{র্ম} র্হুম'র
2	Mahāghoṣeśvaraḥ	म्नु केन में दे द्वार धुन
3	Dharaṇisurendrāyudhaḥ	য়.ৡ৾८.৸ৼৄৢঀ৾৻ড়.৸ড়ৣ৾৻৶৾৾৾৽য়ৣ৻য়৴৻ঀ

the son of Viśra, a Viśrava (fame, celebrity). ruler of the great sound.

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

- 4 Maliāmatiļi
- 5 Arcinetrādhipatiķ
- 6 Vajradīdhanetraļi
- 7 Agravaribāhuḥ [?]
- 8 Mahāsenāvyūhaparākramah
- 9 Merubalapramardî
- 10 Dharanisubhakāyah
- 11 Atavika yaksalı
- 12 Rāvaņaļi
- 13 Pāñcikalı

इं. मृंश्वर श्वे. चर्च इं. मृंश्वर श्वे. चर्च इं. मृंश्वर श्वे. चर्च

चार्ट्- हीय-प्रेचा-मायस अस्या-क्रेय-प्राची-प्रमान मुक्त-प्राची-स्वाप-प्रमान सक्ष्म-क्रिय-प्राची-प्रमान सक्ष्म-प्राची-प्राची-प्रमान सक्ष्म-प्राची-प्राची-प्रमान सक्ष्म-प्राची-प्राची-प्रमान

일시:중5

মু-রূল্ম-দূ-রূ

possessing great understanding or prudence.

the light-scattering lord.

with a steady or fixed eye like the thunder-bolt (or diamond).

with a handsome arm.

gaining the field over a great army.

conquering the strength of the lofty mountain (Meru).

having a good or auspicious body like the ground.

a yakşa dwelling in the wilderness or desert.

the son of the thunderer.

sporting or amusing himself with the five.

# CXV (160.) 5:33 575 7 Names of the Gandharvas (or of the princes of the Gandharvas).

- ı Dhṛtarāṣṭraḥ
- 2 Drumakinnaraprabhali
- 3 Śucinetraratisambhavalı
- 4 Puspadrumakusumitamukutah
- 5 Raticaraņasamantasvaraļī
- 6 Pramuditapralambasunayanah
- 7 Sumanojñarutalı
- 8 Simhadhvajah
- Samantaratnakiranannuktaprabhah
- 10 Vajradrumakesaradhyajah
- 11 Sarvavyūharatisvabhāvanayasanidar€anah

लीज.पीत्र्र.श्रीटश

য়'৻ঽয়৾৽৳৾ৄ৾য়ৼয়৾ঽ৾৻ঽ৾৾ৢ

शमामार्य**ट:न**मात्र:५ गुट्ट

रे 'र्नेम्'र्सेट'र्से कुरु सर् रहेर् सन् उन

<u>বদান মই নেলু মণ্যার বৃদ্ধ</u>

शमा'वब्रद'रेद'र्मात

**ઌ૾ઽ**૾૽ૺૢૡૻઽ૽ૠ૽૾

श्रीट मीदे मुग्रासर्दर

र्देशकें दें रायकेंश्वर्णां अर्घामा हेरा ------

<u>ૄૼ૽ૄૢૢૢૢૼૡ૾ૢૢ૱૽ૼૡ૾ૺ૽૱</u>૱૱૾૽ઌૢૢ૽ૡૹઠૼૡ

यमेर्न् सर्वे मुन्द्रस्य केर्न्स्य स्वीतः सर्वे स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः

মুখ-মাহ্

the keeper or defender of the country.

kinnara (a monster) splendour of a green tree.

the source of pure pleasure.

wearing a diadem of the thick blossoms of trees.

the cheerful walker—resounding everywhere.

rejoices on account of having good (far-seeing) eyes.

agreeable sounds or voices.

with a lion on his banner.

diffusing on every side, like the brilliancy of a gem, rays of light.

the banner or ensign of vajra.

showing (or teaching) the natural manner [character] of the most delightful fabrics [structures].

## CXVI (161.) अस्प्रिनी द्वार्य देशेर्य। Names of the ruler of the demi-gods or daityas.

ı Rāhuḥ	<u>च</u> ्च.च <b>ढ</b> व	the noisy beast (the dragon).
2 Vemacitralı	<b>ষ্</b> বা∙ব≅८.১ৄধ	the fine web or texture.
3 Śambaraḥ	বব্ ব্	chief of happiness.
4 Bandhih	<b>८</b> केट' <b>न</b>	bondage.
5 Vairocanalı	র <b>ম</b> 'শ্ব-'ঝুদ'মর্ছ <b>্</b>	the illuminator.
6 Dṛḍhavajraḥ	<u>हें हैं शुष</u>	the hard diamond, or sceptre.
7 Sucitrāngah	<b>এশ:ৡঀ:ঽৢ:বশু:ব</b>	the very handsome-bodied.
8 Bṛhadāraḥ	रेमश केन	having a great awl, or rib.
9 Balavipulahetumatilı	৾৾৽৵য় <b>৾৽</b> ৸ঢ়য়৽ঢ়ৢ৾ঢ়৾৾৽য়ৣ৾৾৽য়ৣ৾য়	great strength and prudence.
10 Vatsaśrīsambhavalı	୩ <u>଼ିବି</u> ଶ୍ <b>ୟ</b> ସ୍ୟୟ ସ୍କୃତ୍ୟ	the youth born of prosperity.
11 Suvratasvaralı	ব <b>ৰু</b> মে: <b>ৰুবা</b> ম:×ব:ট্ৰী:নাৰ্থ	place of the best conduct.

# CXVII (162) क्यांस्य द्विष्य प्राप्त द्विष्य प्राप्त का THE PRINCE OF BIRDS.

I	Mahāvegalabdlıastlıāma	नै चाश कुष अधि ह्यं	that has acquired great velocity and strength.
2	Abhedyaratuacūḍaḥ	श्रे.मीर.चा <b>श्चाश.</b> ४.५४४.कुरे.	having on the crown of his head a diamond (or gem) that can- not be cut or divided.
3	Vimalavegaśrih	ટ્ર.સ.ક્રેર.તહું.ખુનાશ.ગું.રતળ	glory on account of its great velocity.
4	Λπίνατταπῖyacittabhūṣaṇalı	भ्र.चर् <u>च</u> ्चेत्र.सदे.श्रुभश.ग्रु.चे <b>र</b>	the ornament of the mind—that which is not to be turned away (or seduced).
5	Mahāsāgaraprabhāgambhīra- dharaḥ	য়ৢ৾ <b>ॱয়</b> য়ৣ৾৾৻ৼৢঀৼৣঢ়ঀৼৣঢ়ৼৢঀ য়ৣ৻ঀ <b>ৼৼ</b> ঀ	a rising splendour, deep like the ocean.
6	Dharmadṛḍhābhedyasuni- lambhaḥ	क्रेंब्राय इंद्राय	(he) instructs very well in the permanent and indivisible thing.
7	Vicitramauliśrīcūḍaļı	र्देर्-सद्भः र्ह्मन्थः सन्नस्य नीः मर्द्धन	with an ornamented diadem (a tiara) and a diamond on the crown of his head.

- 8 Samantaspharanamukhadarsanah
- Samantavyūhasāgaracaryāvyavalokanaļi

য়য়৻য়ৼ৻য়ড়৾৻য় য়ৢঀ৾ৼ৽ৢ৾য়য়ৣ৾ৼ৻য়৻য়ৣ৾য়ৼৣ৻ৼৣ৾য়ৢৼ৻য়৻ য়৻ঀৼ৻য়ৢঀ৻য়য়য়ৣ৻য়৻য়ৣ৾ঀ৻য়৻ showing an all-pervading appearance.

regarding all over the whole fabric, and the ocean.

#### CXVIII (163.) จิเลียเซีลิเรียะมีลิเพียน | Names of the Kinnara Princes.

ક્ષાત્મ કેવે 'માતા સંક્રેંટ સે વે 'હેંન' ય ı Drumakinnararajā स्रुदे द्विभीषा (देर) 2 Devamatiprabhali रे'देवा'वी'देवा'वी'दगीय'दविंद'रुद Kusumaketumandali चेंब.र्झ.ष्ट्र्चाश.बर 4 Vicitrabhūsaņah <u>য়'৻ঀৼয়৻৸৾৻৾৻৻</u>ৼ 5 Manojñanirnādasvarah रेब देब अयामारे हेंब रांदे देंन 6 Drumaratnaśākhāprabhah এলখ'ম**র্**ট্র'**বল্র**'ঐ**ব** 7 Sudaršanaprītikarah न्त्र नी द्वर से दे दे दे 8 Bhūṣaṇendraprabhaḥ o Sureņupuşpadhvajah タ・ふいん 10 Dharanītalaśrī क्टें.ए हे.चरचा.र् 11 Uragādhipatih

Druma, a monstrous prince, (the trunk of a tree).

(with) the splendour of a divine intellect.

with a garland (circle) of flowers on his head.

with all sorts of ornaments.

with agreeable (or sweet) melody.

splendour of the bough of the jewel tree.

well-looking, delighting.

splendour of the best of ornaments.

having for his sign or symbol the flower with beautiful dust.

the chief ornament or glory of the earth's surface.

lord of the crceping race (?).

#### CXIX (164.) TREEFING RACE.

ह्रान्त्राह्म । या सहित्र with a very subtle intellect. 1 Sumatiregal (regul) [?] ना∄'राह्रेर'इत्र'रोद immaculate splendour, a lustre. 2 Virajastejáli or melody, ; Syarah 55.Z harmony tune, sound. हें: राहें वा हा है वहा बाहु वा best intellect; a diadem of 4 Agramaticitracūdaļi variegated colour. ইল'ব≡:'ব**্**ল'ই lord of the good-eyed (or pos-5 Sunctrādhipatih sessed of a good eye). an ensign of repairing to for শ্বর্থার শ্রীর শ্রমার মর্ 6 Pradipasaranadhyajah protection. ইন্নে-বিনাধ্যসূত্রী-খ্রামেস্থ্র-রী a lion's cub, the symbol of the Alokasuvegadbyajah most swift sight. ङ्गार्देगश*चावानी* **५**३८स of various tunes or melodies. 8. Vicitralainkarasvarah

9 Sumeruvatsalı

5.2.2

the son of Sumeru.

10 Ruciraprabhāsasambhavah

รัสเานาหรูชเปลี่ย.

the source or beginning of the beautiful light.

CXX (165.) TATATITATION NAMES OF THE PRINCE OF THE MONSTROUS (OR DEMI-GOD) KUMBHĀŅĀ RACE.

ı Virūḍhakaḥ	<b>ব</b> ধনাধ্য:শ্ৰীধাট্ৰ	the high-born (or tall one).
2 Nāgādhipatiḥ	त् <del>यु य</del> ्दन	the lord of the Nāgas.
3 Sucīrņadhvajah	্বির-দু-খ্রুব-ঘই-স্ক্রুম-মর্কর-(ব.এব)	the widely diffused (or displayed) banner.
4 Hitacaraṇasaṁkramaḥ	सर्य-राष्ट्रीर-ताजा <b>ले</b> चीशाच	that has entered into the useful practice.
5 Bhīmottaraḥ	<b>८</b> ह्मशःश्रु:रुट:यदे :श्रुःस	the terrific superior (or the awful ruler).
6 Śālasucittalı	<b>ঐশ্≼াম্ম-ঐ্ব</b> -চূ-হশু-ব	the well-adorned.
7 Merususaṁbhavaḥ	<b>द्ध</b> न सं भीन पुष्प शुराव	the most excellent Meru.
8 Vīrabāhuḥ	न्यतः चे दे : श्रमा : य	the hand or arm of the hero.
9 Anantaśubhanayanakesaraḥ	र्मे.य.भवर.लक्ष्यर् भूचे.म्.मं.	leading on to infinite virtues or good actions.
	. 정 <b>조</b>	
10 Anantamukhadevāsura- netrāsuraļ	ଌୖ <b>ୖଽ</b> ୷୷୷୰୷ୢୄୖ୷ଽୄୢ୷୴୶୷୷୶ ୰୰୰୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷୷	the god that directs an infinite number of both gods and demi-gods.

#### CXXI (199.) দ্ব্র্রিমিশে Names of (ILL-Going) BAD TRANSMIGRATIONS.

ī Durgatiḥ	दव:पर् <u>च</u>	ill-going, bad transmigration, damnation, hell.
2 Apāyaḥ	दव: <u>श्र</u> दः	he that went ill, damned.
3 Vinipātaḥ	लूचा.सर.र्जेट.च	the falling away, damnation.
4 Narakaḥ	<b>বৃ</b> হ্যাঝ:ব	hell, place of damnation.
5 Yamalokah	मा ीक हे ति हमा देव	the world of the lord of the dead.
6 Pitrvişayalı	ઐ'5ৄ୴ୡ୕୳ୢୖୄୠୄୣୄ୴୷	the region of the departed spirits.
7 Tiryagyonigatah	नुपार के ज्ञानिक के किया है। के ज्ञानिक के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किय ज्ञानिक के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किय	one born of a beast, or the state of being born as (or into) a beast.

CXXII (200.) भै'र्न्स शुन्तिम् पदि सिद्य। Names of the "Yidags"—Ghosts or Evil Spirits.

ı Pretalı	र्श-2म्ब	a ghost, a goblin, an evil being.
2 Kumbhāṇḍaḥ	ਜੂ ਮ:ਹੁਲ	a monster with a very large belly and a small or narrow gullet pipe.
3 Piśācal _i	<b>.</b> d.≅	a flesh-eater.
4 Bhūtali	५ वृहः च	a goblin, a ghost; a demi-god.
5 Pūtanali	श्रुष:र्	(that which makes rotten or putrid) name of a ghost, a demon.
6 Kaṭapūtanaḥ	ଔ <b>ଷ:</b> ହ୍ରିଆ: <u>ମ</u>	(that which makes putrid) a corpse, name of a demon or evil spirit.
7 Unmadalı	श्चें चें	(that which makes mad) name of an evil spirit.
8 Skandalı	ਜ਼ੁੇਕਾ.ਤੇ5	(that makes dry or causes con- sumption) name of an evil spirit.
9 Apasmāralī	बहेर वेर	that causes forgetfulness, name of an evil spirit.
10 Chāyā	न्नेन:मर्देर	that causes defilement, name of an evil spirit.
11 Rākṣasaḥ	श्व दे	a mischievous demon.
12 Revatīgrahaļī	दशः नुदैः मर्दि	the seizer of Revati; a demon.
13 Śakunīgrahali	नुदे निर्व	the demon haunting a bird.
14 Brahmarākşasah	₹¥.⋽ू	a Brāhmaṇa Rākṣasa or Brah- man's son.

# CXXIII (201.) नुनःत्ने देशुःनाद्रशसुःनित्निधायदे द्वीदाय। Names of those beasts which are the birthplace of some wicked men.

ī Simhājāneyaļī	शेट में उट मेश	a lion that is all-knowing.
2 Erāvaņaliastī	ၛႍႜ <i>ႜ</i> ဎႃၴၖ <b>ၖႋၛႜၟႜ</b> ႋႜ႟ႜၛ	Eravaṇa's elephant (defender of the earth).
; Hastyājāneyaļī	ત્રુદ:ર્ચે કે: <b>હ</b> દ:બેશ	the elephant that is acquainted with all things.
4 Kaṇṭakalı	N 전체 ( ) 전체	the praiseworthy (name of Śākya's horse).
5 Aśvājāneyah	इं.बट.चेश	the fine horse, or horse that knows everything.
6. Balábakásvarájá	<b>१</b> २.भेजातात्र्यार्ह्यसम्बर्धाः	the best horse that runs with the velocity of a cloud (name of one of Kṛṣṇa's horses).

	01 221019.	170
7 Śvāpadaḥ	माउद: वर वाउद:मावर	a beast of prey, in general; a wild beast.
8 Simhaḥ	श्रेट में	a lion.
9 Śārdūlaḥ	শ্রদ	a tiger, a leopard.
10 Vyāghraḥ	धुम	a tiger.
11 Dvīpī	चेट.	a panther, a lynx, an ounce.
12 Ŗkṣaḥ	र्नेम	a kind of bear
13 Bhall <b>ūk</b> aḥ	37	",
14 Tarakşuh	<b>35</b>	a hyena; a bear.
15 Vṛkaḥ	श्चिद:गी	a wolf.
16 Sṛgāla	हु. <b>ब्रि</b> ट.। स	a jackal, a fox.
17 Bheruṇḍakalı	<del>हे.</del> श्रुट:	a kind of wolf (the formidable)
18 Lomāśa	검	or jackal. a fox.
19 Krostukah	"	,, ,, , a kind of jackal.
20 Biḍālaḥ	<b>ট্র</b> মে	a cat.
21 Nakulalı	बेदु 'प्रे or श्रें सेंट.	name of a small quadruped [an ichneumon].
22 Mṛgaḥ	रे.द्रवाहा	a deer.
23 Gaṇḍāraḥ	নম (or নম-১)	a rhinoceros.
24 Varāhaḥ	यमार्केट. or यम	a boar, or a hog.
25 Araṇyavarāhaḥ	ধনা:ক্রি	a boar, a wild swine.
26 Harinah	-9' <del>-1</del>	a sort of deer.
27 Gaurakharah	<u>الْ</u> ر.	a kind of wild ass
28 Ghotakamīgah	<b>इ</b> में	a wild horse.
29 Śaśaḥ	इ.च्ट.	a hare
30 Paśuḥ	युग्र	a beast; cattle.
31 Hastī	ब्रू <b>ः</b> र्रों के	an elephant
32 Kuñjaraḥ	ਹ. <b>ਯ</b> ਟ. (or ਬੋਟ.)	an elephant: cattle.
33 Kariņī, Kareņuḥ	(नःश्वटः स् र नःश्वटः स्	a female elephant.

34	( Aśvali , Hayali	<b>)</b> }	5	}	a horse.
	(Turangali	)	,	)	
35	Baḍavā		<b>र</b> चे र स		a mare.
კ6	Uştralı		ट्-र्शे		a camel, a female camel.
37	Camaraḥ		म् भूभम		the yak, bos grunniens.
38	Mahişah		म:न्		a buffalo.
39	Vegasaralı		<u>ZG</u>		a mule.
40	Gardabhah		र्वेद:तु		an ass.
41	Aśvatarī		,,		
42	Karabhali		देंदु		the young of a camel.
43	Kiśorali		<b>ने</b> द		a colt.
44	Kalabhah		ร:พะ.ปู่สู่:ปุ		a calf, a young elephant.
45	Gajapotali		च.जट.ची.सॅ.चो		a young elephant.
<b>4</b> 6	Sükaralı		रम		a hog, swine.
47	Edakah		ुष		sheep, an ewe.
48	Urabhrah		सुम		a ram.
49	Chāgalaḥ, Ajaḥ		र.ध		a goat.
50	Prāṇakaḥ		র্না-হনাম		an animal or sentient being.
51	Vānara, Markatalī, Kap ka	i-	<u>इं</u> द		a monkey or ape.
52	M <b>ū</b> ṣalī		<b>5</b> ' <b>4</b>		a mouse; a rat.
5.3	Sišumāralī		इ:श्व-नुसःयःम्बर्भ		the Gangetic porpoise (the killing crocodile).
5-1	Makaralı		<b>હ</b> ંસું <b>ન</b>		a marine monster, a crocodile, a dolphin.
55	Grāhali		ૄ ૹ:શ્વાવદ્વાસ		a shark, alligator, hippopotamus (?).
ξÓ	Kumbhirah .		<u> </u>		a crocodile.
57	Nakrah		ক্ত:শ্ৰুণ্		a kind of crocodile.
58	Kúrmali		2প্রস্থিত		a tortoise, a toad.
51	Udrah		<u>র্</u> ম		an otter, an amphibious animal.
Í	Matsyalı		3		a fish.

61 Sarpaḥ	ਬੂਧ	a serpent, a snake.
62 Vyāḍalı, Uragalı	स्ति हिंदी स्ति होता स्ति हो स्ति br>स हो स हो स हो स हो स हो स हो स	serpent or snake.
63 Pannagaḥ	मुं ) or श्रुव	a nāga or serpent.
64 Vṛścikalı	र्ह्म <u>ा</u> त	a scorpion.
65 Kṛkalāsalı	<b>&amp;</b> C&.21	a lizard, a chameleon.
66 Sarīsṛpalı	<u>इ</u> मा सूत्र	a scorpion, snake or viper.
67 Kṛmiḥ	মূন ব্ৰ	a worm, an insect in general.
68 Masakalı	শুক্র। মঠ:ইংম	a gnat, a mosquito.
69 Damsah	.व.र्बेट.	a gadfly.
70 Kośakārakīţalı	<b>৲</b> শ্ৰী <b>শ্বন্য</b>	a silkworm.
71 Kuntaḥ	श्व-वःसंद	a small insect.
72 Pipīlikā	नुनाम। नुनामु	an ant; a small red ant; a large black ant.
73 Bhramaraḥ	ರ್ಷ. ಇ	a large black bee; a wasp.
74 Maṇḍūkaḥ	사건 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전 전	a frog.
75 Jalūkaḥ [Jalaukāḥ]	গ্রব-ব্র-ঘস্-ম	a leech.
76 Khadyotakalı	শ্বপন্ত ম'ট্র	a fire-fly.
77 Patangah	यु:स:प्रेन	a butterfly; a kind of moth.
78 Upādu	<u>ੂੰ</u> -ਧ	a flea.
79 Utpātakaḥ	<b>डि.</b> 'वेच	a dog's flea, a louse.
80 Trailāṭa	ষ্বু <b>েন্ত্</b> :ই'ম'5	a sort of fly.
81 Kokah	गेंगि or र्डही (?)	the ruddy goose.
82 Yūkā	वैम	a louse.
8 ₃ Likṣā	<b>মু</b> .শ	the nit, the egg of a louse.
84 Indragopalı	इस.चु.कु.माजेर	a species of red worm.
85 Kalavinkalı	चु.प्र.त्रं सू	the kalabinka bird [a sparrow].
86 Pakṣī	3	a bird (a winged animal).
87 Vihagaḥ	5	a bird.
88 Caṭakaḥ	<b>3</b> G	the young of birds, a little bird [a sparrow].

89	Suparņin	माउर। ५५मःमहरः	garuḍa, the good winged.
90	Barhî, šikhî	₹.₫	a peacock.
I (	Mayūrali	,,	" "
02	Jīvañjīvakalı	<i>ब</i> ह्र-बह्र-देव	a kind of pheasant or partridge.
93	Grdhrah	J.47	a vulture.
94	Cāṣalı	2.4.4	the blue jay; or a kingfisher [Coracias indica].
()5	Śukalı	के <del>हैं</del>	a parrot.
ინ	Kuṇālaḥ	चै.पी.बे.ल	a small bird.
07	Rājahamsah	८८:सर्व कुयार्थे	the prince of the geese, a swan.
98	Dhārtarāṣṭralı	にた。 と と と が が が り に し い り り り り り り り り り り り り り り り り り り	a sort of goose with black legs and bill.
00	Hainsalı	<b>LL:</b> ₹	a goose.
100	Krauñealı	ਬਿੰ <b>ਟ.</b> ਬਿੰ <b>ਟ</b> .	a stork.
IOI	Cakravākaļı	5.4	the ruddy goose; the Brahmany duck or goose [Anas casarca].
102	Sārasaļi	বৰ্দ	the sārasa or Indian crane.
103	Śārikā	इ.श्लेमाश	a bird; the hill maina [Gracu- la religiosa or Turdus salica].
104	Kokilalı	प्र.गुन	the black Indian cuckoo.
105	Bakaḥ	<b>5.</b> 247	a crane.
106	Balākā	<b>ૄ</b> .એ્ર	a small kind of crane.
107	Tittirili	र्मित	the francolin partridge.
108	Kapiñjalalı	मॅ्रिस्स्स्म	a bird; the francolin partridge.
100	Krakarah or Kankarah	ਰੈ.ਖਟ. [ ਹੈ.ਮੋਟ.]	a sort of partridge.
110	Cakoralı	<b>ॻ</b> ॱॳ॔ॱऒऀॱॸ	a partridge (Pcrdrix ruja).
111	H <b>ũ</b> kalı	<b>ु</b> न्।'स	an owl.
113	Droņakākah	J. X.	a raven.
· 1 ·	Kākaļi. Vāyasaļi	ग्रांग	a crow.
111	Kapotali	्रिम् य	a dove or pigeon
115	Parābataļi	युन्। रेंब	a pigeon, a dove.
1()	Padeka	丘	a falcon, a hawk.

117 Kukkuṭaḥ	ਭਿੰ <b>ਖ.</b> 2	a gallinaceous fowl, a cock.
118 Cillalı	র্নি'ব	the Bengal kite (falco cilla).
119 Cātakaḥ	<b>म्</b> मा इ	a kind of swallow; a cuckoo.
120 Pakṣaguptalı	व। बर्च श्चिंदः	a bird; covered with feathers.
121 Prāṇakajātaḥ	র্মুনা'ক্রনাধা'ধ্য' <b>ন্তু</b> ম'ন	an animal; an animal being.
122 Kukkuralı	5	a dog.
123 Svānaḥ, Khañcāhvaḥ [?]	हिसा हैड	the young of a bitch.
124 Kāraṇḍavaḥ	g.d.+¥2	a sort of duck.
125 Titīlaḥ, Carmacaṭakaḥ	त्र.ज़ट.	a bat.
126 Cīrīsiliļi	<b>ढ</b> ं प्रदे चेंद	a parrot.
127 Dvīpikaļi	श्रुम्।'य	a moth, a worm.

### CXXIV (202). श्रेमशंख्यं नृशुत्पान नृत्यं कि नितृतायि श्रीतायशं कं नितृ श्रेमशंख्यं नृशुत्पान ने श्रीताय!

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

ı Sañjīvalı	名に対対	reviving or recovering (again and again).
2 Kālasūtraļı	ञ्चना क्ना	the black line.
3 Saṁghātaḥ	বহুধ:৭ইনগ	the destruction of the multi- tudes (destroying the collec- ted multitudes).
4 Rauravalı	5.प.वेर्	weeping and ejaculation.
5 Mahārauravaļı	इ.५३५.के४.त्र	great weeping and ejaculation.
6 Tapanah	<b>చ</b> ా	heat or heating, inflaming.
7 Pratāpanali	<u> ২ব'5</u> 'ৰ্ক'ন	excessive heat.
8 Avīciḥ	स <b>दर</b> 'से <b>र</b>	insufferable, intolerable.

CXXV (203). 

TICTA NAMES OF THE TORMENTS OF THE ANIMAL BEINGS IN THE COLD HELLS. (THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF THE COLD HELLS.)

1 Arbudaḥ	<u> </u>	with swellings, blisters or
2 Nirarbudaḥ	क:तुर:वर्ष	vesicles. the arising of blisters or swell- ings.

22 Bhayati

3 Ațațali	<b>গূ.রপ.</b> রপ.ন	the striking of the teeth to- gether on account of exces- sive cold; chattering or quak- ing with cold.
4 Hahavalı	ᡚ <b>ᡃ</b> ᢋᡪ᠊᠍ᠴ	uttering alas! oh!
5 Huhuvalı	ष्ठ. ^{कु.} चेऱ	uttering inarticulate sounds, denoting grief, pain; weep- ing.
6 Utpalalı	<b>श्रे</b> चेल.केर.चोश.त	
Padmaļi	तर्भः स्थरः मार्थः य	the lips or skin being split or eleft like the water-lily,
Mahāpadmalı	নহু:ভূব:নূ কুহ'নাধান	the lotus, and the large Padma flower.
7 Kukūlam	भःसासुर (sic)	[conflagration of chaff.]
8 Kuṇapam	र [्] शुम्	a putrid corpse, a dead body.
9 Kṣuradhāraḥ	मु नीद हो	with a razor's edge (razor-edged).
10 Asidhāraļī	रतानीदे हो	sword-edged.
11 Ayalıśālmalīvanam	કૈંચોશ.૫૾ી.૧ેઝ.૧.૧૪૪.૧નોશ	a grove of iron prickly trees (like the silk-cotton tree).
12 Asipattravanain	<u>ઌ</u> ૣૢૻ.ૹ. <mark>૨</mark> ઌ.૱ૢૻ.ૹ૾.૱ૄ૾૱ૺ૱	a grove of trees, of which the leaves are like swords.
13 Ayogudalı	<u> સુત્રૄઅ મુંગ્રેસ</u>	a block of iron.
14 Pratyekanarakalı	^{কৃ.} ক্র'নন্ব' ইন্সমন্য তর্গন্মুন্যন	the hell of one day's suffering.
15 Samehidyate	म्बिंद	is cut.
16 Bhindanti	<b>ব্</b> নন্থ	is pierced or bored.
17 Visīryate	ब्रिमासर प्रमुर वः का क्रियः व	is destroyed.
18 Nyațkuță năma prăți	<b>५</b> नु:महःहेर्न् (हेस:नु:न)	(namely) an insect with a sharp lip (beak or bill).
19 Ayastuṇḍanāmāno vāyasāḥ	<u> चि.सैचोश.ग्र</u> ी.भ2. ( <i>जुश</i> .ये.च)	a erow with an iron beak.
20 Mastakam nirlikhanti	মুব্-ক্রুথ-র্ব্রন্ধ-য	the taking out of the brain.
21 Artasvaram krandanti	७स' <b>य</b> मा'सदे'ट'र्से'दर्देद'य।	uttering painful cries, ejaculat- ing, sobbing, etc.
	ते पर्ने प्रवेत्या हिप्स	·6) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	<b>५</b> रेवशःग	

the state of becoming.

a leaping, jumping, wrestling

like a champion.

#### CXXVI (205). न्वें ते नान्यन्त प्राप्त अन्य स्ति स्ति । Names of the mechanical arts AND OTHER DEXTEROUS PRACTICES

AND OTHER DEXTEROUS PRACTICES.			
1 Kalā	ક્રું) રંભ પ્ર'મો	art, skill, dexterity, cunning.	
2 Lipili	ध्र ^भ	writing.	
3 Mudrã	মন্'র্ক্তম	palmistry.	
4 Saṁkhyā	न्। ८३ ।	numbering, counting, arith- metic.	
5 Gaṇanā	<u> ট</u> ম	counting, reckoning; mathematics.	
6 Mușțibandhaḥ	<b>८</b> इंद-बृद्ध	clenching the fist; boxing.	
7 Śikhābandhaḥ	र्वर र्वेनाश	the tying of tresses, knots or	
8 Pādabandhaļı	ন্ম খ্বম	coils of hair. gait, the manner of walking.	
9 Ankuśagrahah	র্ধীনাধা.দ্রী.শ্লীՀ.র্রবগ	the handling of the iron hook.	
Io Sārau [?]	<b>৴</b> ৸৾য়ৢ৾৾ঀ৾৾৾৽য়য়য়	exercise with the sword.	
II Pāśagrahaḥ	विमाशःसः यर् यःस	the cutting of ropes or of a	
12 Tomaragrahaḥ	<b>ম</b> ব্ব:র্ক্টাব্র্যুব্যব্য	the manner of shooting with a	
13 <b>Iṣ</b> vastrācāryaḥ	ૡચેંદશ'મું'સુંગ'ન્ચેંન	large arrow. a master or teacher in archery.	
14 Nirjāņam	มว <b>ู้ง</b> าวู <u>า</u> ฮู: <b>ว</b>	a proceeding, an advancing, a going on.	
15 Apayānam	<b>धुर पहुँ</b> र न	a returning, going back, retreat.	
16 Chedyam	म्डिं-ध	a cutting, fighting.	
17 Bhedyain	<b>८</b> ऱ्यः च	a tearing, rending, dividing.	
18 Vedhyam	<b>र्</b> चनाःस	perforation, a boring, piercing through.	
19 Dūravedhali	<u> </u>	a shooting from afar with an arrow (or piercing through).	
20 Śabdavedhalı	শ্ব-ব্নাধ্য-দেইনিহা-ধ	a shooting with a loud noise, a discharging.	
21 Marmavedh <b>a</b> ḥ	নার্ব-দু-বেইনাজ-ন	the shooting or hurting of a vital member or organ.	
22 Akṣūṇaved <b>ha</b> ḥ	रे पर्देर २२ प्रेमिश्य	an imperceivable shooting [unnoticed blows].	
23 Dṛḍhaprahāritā	র্মন্থান্ত বিশ্বর্মী	a bad acute pain, a very dangerous wound.	
24 Pañcasu sthānesu kṛtāvī- saṁvṛttaḥ	चिष्राज्ञाताया चुटाचर चुराहे	he is accomplished in the five classes of science.	

25 Langhitam, sālambhali

26 Jāvitani	<b>ז</b> ב.	a running, a race, a course.
27 Plavitain	<del>ฏ</del> ิผ	swimming.
28 Taraņam	ज्ञान	fording or passing a river
20 Hastigrīvaļī	ब्रा <b>ट</b> से के दे पाक्ष सके के	(without swimming). mounting the neck of an ele-
30 Aśvapṛṣṭhaḥ	<u> इ.स.ल</u> ्ड्स	phant. mounting a horse.
31 Rathah	৾ঀ <b>৾</b> ঢ়ৼ৾৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀয়য়	a chariot, the manner of riding in a chariot.
32 Dhanuli	শ <b>্</b> ব	an arrow.
33 Skalāśa [kalāpakaḥ.]	ন্ত্	a bow.
34 Bāhuvyāyāma	৭লুই:ইূমখ	athletic exercise.

### CXXVII (206). รัส ัรัระสรูราติ สียาฝ Names of music and musical instruments.

ı Nartakalı	चार अप्तर्थ. or च्रि.श्राप्तर	a dancer, a juggler, a player, an actor.
2 Națah	मार. वर ब्रॅ	a dancer, a pantomime; the art of dance or pantomime.
3 Bherī	<u> </u>	a large drum.
4 Mṛdaṅgali	E.C.	a small drum, a tambour.
5 Dundubhih	Ę.	a drum, a large drum.
6 Muraja	<u>इ.</u> ६.७४. <u>ज</u> ू	a large drum (of potter-work).
, Panavalı	م التعرية	a drum of bronze, a tabor.
8 Tuņavaļī	शःस <u>्त</u> ्रम् ज्वारम्	a lute or harp with a single
o Jharjharī	<u>इ.स्.प्र.च</u> ेट्रम	string (a simple lute). a kettle-drum; a cymbal.
10 Jhallarī	अचास्र <u>,</u> ग्रे. हायः सिंत	cymbals or thin plates of iron.
11 Samyā	तिहर:न्यून	a musical bronze plate (or disc).
t2 Vallari	ঽ [৽] ঀৼ <i>ড়ৢৢ</i> ৼয়য়ৢয়ৼ	a three-stringed lute or harp.
ı; Mukundalı	ই'ঝু'শুৰ	a sort of drum.
14 Türyanı	হামেস্কান	any brass musical instrument —as thin plates, cymbals, etc.
15 Sangitih	aj:53c&	melody, harmony; tune, song.
16. Taţavacaraḥ	येम  हॅरहास	small brass plates for music, any musical instrument which can be struck or

beaten.

17 Vavyan [Vādyam]	र्रे व से	the sound of music; music
18 Viņā	ग्र.पिट.	the Indian lute.
19 Vainsalı	<b>אַר</b> ־ק	a pipe.

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

ı Madhyamalı	<b>77.</b> 81	the middle note, the tenor.
2 Ŗṣabhaḥ	₹ <u>₹</u>	the second of the seven notes of the Hindu gamut.
3 Gandhāraḥ	श.पेह्र्य	the deep note, the bass.
4 Şadjah	<u> व</u> ुमा:स्व:च	the fourth note of the Hindu gamut.
5 Pañcamalı	র্জি.ঘ	the fifth note of the Hindu gamut.
6 Dhaivatalı	রু দাধ্য	(clear understanding) the sixth?
7 Niṣādalı	विविरः ३व	the first of the seven notes.

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

ı Śṛṅgāraḥ	र्वेचाश.य। सैचाय। पह्यय	alluring, boasting, seizing, grasping.
2 Vīraḥ	न्यतः व	a champion's posture; courage- ous.
3 Bībhatsaḥ	<u> শ্বী</u> শ্ব	disgust, abhorrence; detesting, loathing.
4 Raudraļi	इना-नुभःस्य	cruel, fierce.
5 Hāsyaḥ	न्त्रम्	laughing.
6 Bhayānakaḥ	<b>८</b> हम् <b>म.शु</b> .२८.च	horrible, dreadful, horrific, frightful.
7 Karuṇā	क्रेंद्र हे य	mercy, pity; merciful.
8 Adbhutalı	<b>コ</b> たみれ.コ	struck with awe; terrible, wor- shipful.
9 Śāntalı	ଜ୍ୟ	mild, quiet, soft, tender, calm.
10 Tāṇḍavaḥ	না্ম	dancing, making antics, grimaces.

#### CXXX (210.) রূমারির মেমারুদারির মান্তর সমারের মান্তর মান্তর তা করা Brahman's OCCUPATION OR PRACTICE.

1 Yajanam		নঠ্য-দ্বীৰ	sacrificing.
2 Yājanam		मर्केर-ब्रेंब वेर-रुपहणाय	causing to sacrifice.
3 Adhayanam		क्रेंमा'व रेंब':य	reciting with a loud voice.
4 Adhyayānam nam]	{Adhyāpa-	क्रॅनाप <b>र्नेन-नु पह</b> ना-ध	causing to recite with a loud voice.
5 Dānam		<u>ब</u> ुदाय	giving or bestowing alms.
6 Partigraha		মির্'ব	taking, receiving.

### CXXXI (211.) भूर में अबुद में सेट य। All sorts of words and phrases.

		•	
I	Anekam	ुं.श	many, much, a great deal.
2	Varga	্ৰ' <b>ম</b> ই, ৰ্বন, ৰ্কীশৃষ	series, class, order, tribe, a
3	Nicaya	सदार्थे । सकार्थिके । सुदार्थे	chapter, book, section. heap, assemblage, collection, multitude, aggregate.
4	Sainyam, senā	ड्रे or नुस्रम	a tribe, an army; a soldier, a guard.
5	Yuga	<b>अ</b> दर्शे	a pair, couple, age, yoke,
6	Gaṇa	र्हेग्श	a host, troop, multitude, flock, tribe.
7	Sangha	न्ने त्रुव। सदार्गे । र्ह्माश	multitude, collection, assemblage, collective body of priests.
8	Vṛṇda	क्र्याय। हि। पर्ययः	a quantity, heap, multitude, an aggregate, a herd, flock.
9	Bhūyiṣṭham	सद <u>्दुःमार्डः</u> श्रेरिके	many, very many, much, most, mostly, principally.
[()	Sainkhyāmapi	ਜੋਟ੬਼.ਕੀ.ਅਟ.	in number too.
11	Kalāmapi	שאי <b>אר</b> .	in part too.
I 2	Gaṇanāmapi	<b>₁חַר:זארי</b>	in account too.
Ι,	Upamāmapi	₹3×.ME.	in comparison too.
I	Upaniṣadamapi	<u>र्</u> ज् <b>र</b> :प्पट:	in argument or reason too.
15	Nopaiti	प्रेच्या के जन प्राच्या के के के जिल्ला के के के जिल्ला के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया के किया	approaches not, or does not come near to, is impossible.
16	Na kṣamate	श्यक्ष	it suffers not, endures not.
17	Laksva	दिनेद	a butt, a mask, an object to

be seen.

**द**रेंद

17 Lakşya

	WORDS AND PHRASES.	185
18 Senā ķathā	नुसम्।म्।म्मुः	military story, a talking about military affairs.
19 Kāṇḍamūrdhvamukhain kṣiptam.	सर्तः म्बुसः नुः नुः न्युदः हेः सर्तः हेः सः नुः नुः न्युदः हेः सर्तः म्बुसः नुः नुः न्युदः हेः	thrown, shot upwards, etc.
20 Svargopaga	মর্ ইয়য়ৢ৻ঽয়ৣ৾৾৽ব	ascension into heaven, a going to those above.
21 Gacchati	৭ মূ	he goes, proceeds.
22 Agacchati	ÃĽ:	he comes.
23 Agama-nirgamau	वेट वर्द प्रविद्य	a coming and going, inter- course.
24 Pratikramati	<b>ब्री</b> र. <u>ब्र</u> ेच्।.च	to go or turn back, he turns back.
25 Abhikramati	श्रेंब पु विंद , or वेंद	advancing, proceeding, he advances.
26 Apratyudāvartanīya	धुर-वर्ह्ह्चेन्-पु-क्षे-दुद-व	not to be turned back.
27 Aprakramitavyam	<b>ुरः</b> म। धुरःप्रग्रेरःयरःग्रःय	to be scattered or diffused.
28 Sannikṛṣṭa	<b>के</b> न	near, nearness, approaching.
29 Viprakṛṣṭa	型によにコーロがめ、コ	remote, distant.
30 Samcarati	<b>ij</b>	proceeding together with; cause.
31 Upasarpati	कें बर दर्गे	approaches.
32 Anuvratrika [Anujātrika]	मु प्रविगत्य प्र	following, accompanying.
33 Pratyudāvṛtta	शुन:लॅम	gone or turned back.
34 Parāyaṇam	य:र्रेअनु:वर्ज़ेन	a going to the other side.
35 Bhramayanti	<b>उत्तेय. य। अधिभः</b> त	a going astray, wandering.
36 Asannībhūta	के.चर.चीर। चहुव	approached, supported.
37 Aprativāti	श्र द्विम्। य	not turning back.
38 Uparati	क्ष्माय। क्षे <b>र</b> -यर-मुर-य	ceasing, stopping.
39 Nātidūram	5'5C'WC'A'\\$C'	neither too far,
Nātyāsannam	<b>ન' હદ'</b> ખદ'મેં 'કે	nor too near.
40 Paribhramata	गुन-दुःत्रष्ठुस्रशःच	gone entirely astray.
41 Pratyāgamanam	बुर-द्राम	a coming out or back.
42 Andhahinya [Anvāhiṇḍya]	न <u>भ</u> ूर.क्स । चैम.क्स	having circumambulated (or having shunned).

	·	
43 Prayāṇam	दर्ने or दह्नम्य	an assailing, going on, inva- sion, march, attack.
44 Andhera [Anveti, anu- dhāva?]	<u> इस शुप्त मूँ न</u>	following.
45 Samkoca	यभ्रैभ.त। <i>बैभ</i> .त	shutting, closing, contracting.
46 Sainsṛṣṭa	<b>प</b> र्देश:य	united, joined, connected, mixed.
47 Samsribhūta [Samsṛṣṭī- bhūta]	<b>८</b> देश.तर.मीर.त	grown united, connected.
48 Sambheda	<b>५</b> देशम। ५३:न	union, junction, splitting, dividing.
49 Asambheda	सप्तर्देशय	unmixed, unconnected, indivisible.
50 Uddhananam [Uddhasa-	में त. चे त	a laughing.
nam ?] 51 Samuddhasanam	બૅદશ ⁻ શુ-ર્નેર-કેર	deriding, ridiculing.
52 Viksipati	इसपरम्प्रेटचरचे्द्रय।	confounding, perflexing, scat- tering, diffusing.
	_इ स्रायर'५वेर्'यर'ने <b>र</b> 'य	terms, amuems.
53 Vikṣipta citta	श्रेम्रश्चाम्प्रेट्स्याच । श्रेम्रशः	a perflexed, confounded mind.
	<b>এট্র</b> ন্ধ:ন	
54 Durdharşa or durdhara	बुदःय <b>र:</b> न्गद	difficult to be obtained.
55 Akampya citta	શેমহাস্থান্স্রিহাম	an immovable, firm, unshaken mind.
56 Anga pratyangāni chin- daya	1 (1)	though all his members and limbs be cut in pieces.
	मार्न्यसंगुटः	
57 Anavamardanīya	<b>ই। ই.হ.ম.ন।</b> হা. <b>ন</b> দ্দান।	he is not to be overcome or depressed.
	<b>क्ष</b> 'त <u>्</u> ष'त	
58 Jihmīkṛtam	इस-मुक्तामार्जेन् सदि-सु-क्रेंट्र-न	encouraging.
59 Asainhārya	श्रे त्र्रेम् ।	that cannot be taken away by force.
60 Na kṣubhyati	ૡ <u>ૡ</u> ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻૻૢૻૣ૾૾ૢ	will not be troubled or confounded.
61 Kavacitta [Kavacita]	অ'মে-্'বৰ্দ্য	that has put on an armour or
62 Varmita	र्ने क नर्नेश	armed, accoutred with a mail.
63 Anivāryam	^{হ্ল-ব} ্রন্'ন	not to be turned back, invincible.
64 Cāpodanī	क्षेत्रयाम्बुदे कटा हटा कृतःस्	with a subtile waist like the handle of a bow.
65 Carudarsanā	રૂ' <i>ન</i> સ <b>દેશ</b> મ	of a beautiful aspect.

	WORDS AND PHRASES.
66 Nava nalinapatra-suviśu- ddha nayanā	-वेश्ननुर्वेश्वेदे त्दन्यः सास्यः श्चितः सञ्चः मिल्क्ने सुद्ये त्दन्यः सास्यः श्चितः
67 Vimbosthī	ম <b>ত্ত</b> 'ব <del>ীষু</del> 'ঝুম'ব্মম'য
. 68 Māyā kṛtamiva vimbam	না ব্রনাধা ক্রী. <b>র রি</b> পে. ই. বীধা না. বাঙ্ধ
69 Bhājate [Bhrājate]	सहसा रिप्तरमुराय
70 Akṛtti [Akṛti]	नुन्मा व्यन्धा नुन्नि
71 Alekhya-citriteva darśa- nīyā	युः रेके पुः दीकाया महोका पुः । सुः का हीमा ।
72 Bandhuram	प्रवासाय। सहसाय
73 Prasāra	ব <b>শ্</b> নের
74 Utk <b>ș</b> epa	ह्मिन'रा
75 Prak <b>ș</b> epa	<b>८</b> हेन्।य
76 Prastha	म्पर्गम
77 Pravāta	리씨드의
78 Gartta	المحرد المحرد
79 Parikhā	देनश
80 Mārga-jina	মস. <u>দ</u> ী৸. <b>ব</b>
8 _I Mārgadarśika	মম: <u>কু</u> র্-ম
S2 Mārgajīvī	মম'শ্রী'ন্র্র্ট'ন
83 Mārgadūṣī	<b>নম:শ্বৰ</b> -মহ-ট্ৰী-ম
84 Srotā āpantia [srotāpatti- pratipannaka]	मुंबर् दुविषाशासात्रात्रह्मास
85 Srotāpanna	<b>∄ুণ'</b> দৃ' <b>ৰূ'ন্থ'</b> ম
86 Sakṛdāgāmi-pratipannaka	लब देना सुर दिंद राया पहना य
87 Sakṛdāgāmī	यद हिना हुँ र विंदः य
88 Anāgāmi-pratipannaka	यर कुची द्वीर शु. पूट याता प्रहिची स
89 Anāgāmī	मन हेन धुर के तेंद्र न
90 Arhanta-pratipannaka	<u> र्या यहें स्थाप स्थाप है मा य</u>

[Arhattva]

with a pure or clear eye like the leaf of a young lotus flower (or water-lily).

with lips like the vimba fruit, red-lipped. with a charming body.

beautiful, proportionate.

symmetrical body or face.

zy of a beautiful aspect like a sporting picture.

handsome, beautiful.

spreading over, stretching out.

lifting up, heaving.

laying down.

- a craggy steep place of earth, the margin of ditto.
- a steep place, a precipice.
- a hole in general, a pit, an abyss.
- a dike, ditch, trench.
- a highway or road.
- a shower of the way or road, a guide.
- a mendicant, a begging, a beggar.
- speaking against (or ill of) the way or manners.
- one that has entered the stream (for arriving at final emancipation).
- he that has entered the stream (or has commenced the course of a virtuous life).
- he that has entered (the way) whence he returns but once.
- the state of being born yet once (before one arrives at final emancipation).
- he that has entered (the stream) whence he will not return, or will not be born again.
- the state of not being born yet once.
- one that has commenced his course towards final emancipation.

gatal

91 Arhan	<b>न्</b> मु:वर्डेब:य
92 Ārya saingha	ন্ধনাম খন <u>ি '</u> বনী'ন্ব
93 Āryagaņa	<b>ে</b> রনাম রেট কুনাধা
94 Sütradhara	ম <b>্</b> বীন্দীৰ
95 Vinayadhara	<b>८</b> नुषायः ८ हेर्ष
96 Mātṛkādhara	स ⁻ स्रादि
97 Mādhyamika	<b>৲</b> নু:ম'ম
98 Vijñānavādī	इस्रायर विश्वाया दस पुरस्
99 Bāhyārthavādī	કુ ⁻ રૅત્ય-તુ-રૅત્ય-ઍર્-ય-ર-ક્ર્યુ-વ
100 Sautrāntika	बर्ने हो य
101 Vaibhāṣika	नुे'न्नम्'नु'ङ्क्षु'न
102 Nikāyāntarīya	<u>इ</u> ो.न.मिल्य.रम
103 Vaiyākaraņa	ন্চ'ৰ্ছুব্'শ
104 Balam	<del>ই</del> বন
105 Sthāman	মগ্র। ইন্থ
106 Anubhāva	ময়ু
107 Prabhāva	य <b>त्र</b> .हेर्च्य
108 Śakti	ৰুষ:ম <b>। প্ৰ</b> য়
109 Kṛpā, dayā	ह्रेंदाहे, ह्रेंदावरेग
110 Prasādika	নটুথ.ব
111 Abhirūpa	च डेब स.च≅ट.च
112 Darśaniya	भु: <u>न</u> ्धुमाःम
113 Paramayāšun-varta- puṣkalatayā samanāgata Paramayā šubhavarņa- puṣkalatayā samanvā-	रट्स्यस प्रद्रम् च≅टस्य चिश्वासक्रुचा

perfect victory; he that has overcome the enemy; he that is emancipated (from bodily existence).

the venerable communion (or the collective body of spiritual teachers).

the venerable troop or congre-

one that holds, perceives or understands the sūtras or the Do class.

one who understands the Dulva or the volumes on religious jñāpāramita or discipline.

one who understands Prajñāpāramita or Sher-chin.

one of the Mādhyamika philosophical school.

he that speaks (or reasons) within the limits of cognition.

he that speaks according to the outward appearance (exoterice).

a follower of the sūtras.

a particularizer (name of a philosopical sect). other philosophical sects.

a grammarian.

faculty, power, strength.

power, energy, efficacy, strength.

vigour, energy, efficacy, force, strength.

power, strength.

energy, efficacy, power, strength.

mercy, compassion, clemency, affection.

clear, bright, kind, propitious.

well-formed, of a handsome body.

handsome, beautiful, goodlooking.

with a fine colour or good complexion, with a full and excellent complexion.

114	Mahābhāga	र्वट्यट्र के व । स्थाव । र्ययके	very fortunate, happy, illustrious.
115	Bhāvyam	위·대· 전· 정· 기· 기· 기· 기· 기· 기· 기· 기· 기· 기· 기· 기· 기·	what is to happen, what descends from or depends on fortune.
116	Yogyam	agranananananan	clever, skilful, suitable, proper.
117	Dṛṣṭiviṣa	श्र <b>र्भा</b> रा	ugly, ugly-faced.
118	Sosavișa [Śvāsa vișa]	<b>र्यमाशः स्मा</b> य	easiness of breathing, breath-
119	Uccharaghaṇam	<b>८</b> श्च.च	ing well. upbraiding, rebuking.
120	Ullavani [?]	र्बट.ग्र	essence, pith.
121	Kalahayati	<b>८ वयः</b> त	quarrelling, brawling, fighting, he quarrels, etc.
122	Kalikalaha vigrahavivāda	त्रवयःयःत्रःत्ववःक्षेःत्रःहित्ःयः त्रःत्वोुत्रःय	quarrel, contest, fighting, contention, dispute, difference, battle.
123	Doṣamutpādayati	ले.बंद.चभुर. or भुद्धर.पर्रेचीश.त	he irritates him, or tells of his defects or faults, irritation.
124	Cittam āghātayati	શુષ્ટા મુંગુનુ નુકા અન્ય ત	great suffering or depression of the mind (it destroys or affects the mind).
125	Pratinisrakṣati [Prati- nisrakṣyati]	२र् <u>र</u> ेर:वर:५मुर	will be scattered or diffused (or he will leave it off).
126	Aghyā khyānam [Abhyā-khyānam]	भुर:य:प्रेवश:य	slight contempt, disregard, contemning, disregarding, etc.
127	Krokatyam [Kaukṛtyam]	<u> २ में २</u> ऱ्य	sorrowful.
128	Prati bhani [Prativāni]	भेप्तर्रेत्य	incoherent.
129	Prati kālatā [Pratikūlatā]	ম্-মঘুৰ-ম	dissension, disagreement.
130	Hanyāt	र्शेन् रेम	let him slay, kill.
131	Badhiyāt [Badhnīyāt]	क्रेट्स.चैच	let him bind or tie.
132	Pravāseyet [Pravāsayet]	यहींचोश.चेच	let him be slaughtered, destroyed, slain.
133	Sadaṇḍa	a5.4.4	an executioner.
134	Anusaraṇa	<u> </u>	following, accompanying.
135	Sambara	यदे यदे अर्केन	the chief of happiness.
136	Abhinirjita	भट्ट.तर.कैप	evidence or evident.
137	Dhūmāyati	รู"สา <b>ย</b> ูณ	the smoke rises or it smokes.
138	Ādīpta	त् <del>वर</del>	it burns, it is inflamed.

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139 Pradipta	x 3 5 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	it burns greatly.
140 Sampradīpta	णुद:र्:रय:र्:५वर	it burns very vehemently.
141 Samprajvalita	गुब-र्-रव-र्-अकेर-केट-प्रवर	it spreads and burns very vehe- mently, a universal conflagra- tion.
142 Ekajvālībhūto dhyāyati [dhamati].	शःक्षेःमहिमानुःमुरःहिः मञ्जमानि	it is burnt by a general confla- gration (the whole being one flame).
143 Maśira(ma)pi na prajñā- yate	<b>नुःनःषदःश्चेन्दः</b>	neither smoke appears,
144 Chāyikamapi na pra <b>jñā-</b> yate	न्यान भर होत्	nor ashes are to be found or observed.
145 Giri	₹. or ₹.₫	hill, mount, mountain.
146 Śela [Śaila]	রুদা;ই	a rock or rocky mountain.
147 Parvata	*	a hill or mountainous tract.
148 Darī	र.श्रेष	a furrow or little valley on the side of a hill or mountain.
149 Śvabhram	टश.मून। नाभर.श	a torrent, a brook, a precipice.
150 Kuśvabhram	८भः नूनि'कु८:5ु	a little brook; a precipice.
151 Mahāśvabhram	८ अ में ज्ञा के द र्थे	a great torrent.
152 Prapāta	피식다.	a precipice, a cliff, a cascade or waterfall, a bank, a shore.
153 Deśa	भुष	place, inhabited place, village, country, tract.
154 Aţavī	५ तें न	wilderness, desert.
155 Kāntāram	न्नोंब-प	a desert, solitary place.
156 Pratyanta	सवर प्रिंच	the barbarous or uncivilized part of any country distant
157 Śikharam or sānu	<u>इस है स</u>	from its centre or capital.  top or edge of a mountain, level ground or tableland on ditto.
158 Parvata kandara	रे:हिंद	a hilly tract, assemblage of
159 Droņī	शुप्त:य	mountains. a valley.
160 Himavân parvata	শৃহম or ই।মানাত্র	the snowy mountain, a glacier.
161 Durga	हेंदः। यर्गेदःदगादःव	a citadel, castle, fortress, a
192 Unnatam	মুদ্ৰা মন্ত্ৰ	place difficult of access. high, tall.
163 Nimna	मुर्वेदः। रुशवःच	low, depressed.
164 Sthälī	J3   ≅⊏.	a division, a level spot, a plain.

165 Maru	यी.टभ	a region or soil destitute of
166 Śaila guhā	चना सुन	water, sands, a desert. a cave under a rock, a cavern or a hole.
167 Girigahvara	۲۰۱ <u>۹۲</u> ۲ ۱۰۰ هدنگذر	a cave, cavern or grotto; a thicket, a wood.
168 Nitamba	<b>रे</b> :ब्रिंग	the side of a mountain.
169 Uyannakā [upatyakā]	₹.₹	the top or edge of mountain.
170 Karpata pradeśa [Karvada	रे.चेम । or रे.च्र-मी.स्र्रेमश	a mountain, rock, the hilly or mountainous tract.
pradeśa] 171 Giri kuñja	¥4. <u>ब्र</u> ेटश	a tract where medicinal plants grow in great abundance.
Utkațo năma	<i>বীষ</i> ক্র'ব'ল্ব'বু'ব	grow in great abandance.
172 Droṇa mukham	ୟ <b>୮</b> :ସଦ୍ <b>:ଅ</b> ମ୍ଦ	the entrance to a valley.
173 Pṛthivi-rasa	শ্ব-বন্তব	the sap or juice of the earth (or elixir).
174 Pṛthivi parvataka	শ্-ৰূদা	the fat or grease of the earth.
175 Vanalatā	ब्रु.चीट्र.क्ज	a grove of reeds, a place where many reeds grow.
176 Pṛthivīmaṇḍa	शदे क्षेट मृ	the earthly essence.
177 Kșetram	હુ <b>દ</b> .	field, land, cultivated land.
178 Suksetram	<b>लेट</b> :च <b>बट</b> :चॅ	a good land.
179 Kukṣetram	<b>बिट</b> प्दब-दा	a bad land or soil.
180 Nadī-mātṛka	ଵ୍ୱିଦ:&ୁ:শ	a land that requires watering or irrigation.
181 Anūpa	शेर उद्दाम् वेर के म	a yellowish wet soil.
182 Devamātrka	नाबुझ:ब्रॅट:	watered (cherished) from heaven (by rain).
183 Adevamātṛka	नाबम:ह्यॅट:म:प्येब:दा	not cherished from heaven, dry.
184 Jamgala	न्वेंदि <b>र</b> ्टः	a deserted, solitary land.
185 Prati krușța (Prati kṛṣṭa)	शंकर्	a twice ploughed land, or
186 Pāpabhūmi	গ্ল্মনা.থখ.দ্রী.ধ	ploughed again. a vicious or cursed land.
187 Pāṣāṇa	हैं,य	stone in general, a stone used as a weight.
188 Śarkarā	म्होम्।स	gravel, small stone, potsherd.
189 Kaṭhalla	मुँ सँ	gravel, grit, potsherd, a fragment.
190 Losta	<b>ह</b> ेंच	a clod, a lump of earth, a stone.
191 Śilātalam	<u> इ</u> .संच	a flat stone.

192	NAM)KIO		
192	Upalam	य:वेटः। ई्य	a large mass of stone, a single rock, a stone.
103	Medinī	ষ	the earth.
104	Pășî	৪5	manure, dung, soil.
195	Akṛṣṭoptataṇḍulaphala- śālī	मः में श्रामानन्यायते त्र्यसासास्ते . त्र्य	rice growing without plough- ing and sowing.
196	Suvṛṣṭi	कर.पंचय.श्रोधश.त	seasonable rain.
197	Durvṛṣṭi	कर.पंचय:ध्र.भोचश.त	unseasonable rain.
198	Sāyam lūnakālyam vivar- dhate	बुदा:बह्श:ब;ब्रह्म:सु	if cut in the evening it grows up (again) at day-break.
199	Kșetrății măpayanti	ब्रि:प्रहल:ब्रि:यम् <mark>र</mark> ि:स	they mete out the field or lands.
200	Maryādām vyavasthāpay- anti	(ब्रेट.म्).स्नेयश.श्रु.श्रु. <b>यु</b> न्तृश	on account of lands they design the boundaries or exact land- marks.
201	Maryādāni vyavasthāpay- anti	রব্ব ট্রমম:শ্রী:শ্লবম:ম্ব:বশ্ব-ট্রেমম:	for laws they make decrees or statutes.
		7017	
202	Sāmudrika nāvaļī	मुःमर्के दे नुःचे के	a large marine vessel, a ship, a large ship.
<b>2</b> 03	Samagra	क्र्याश.त। श्रधिय.त	going or moving equally, kept equal together, consenting, concord, agreeing.
204	. Vyagra	श्रम्भवस्य । रदः रेदिः दुः चुरःय।	disagreeing, discordant, etc.
		यवास्वर <b>्रं मु</b> राय	
205	Valkalam	चूट:चेब	the bark of a tree, a garment made of bark.
206	Vivāha	नम्'स'प्रेब्'य	taking a bride or wife, a marriage.
207	Avāha	चना'स'मिर्दि"य	giving a bride (for wife).
208	Yotakam	45.71 ECN	a nuptial gift.
209	Atitham [Ātithyam]	<b>ম</b> ৰ্নুৰ	entertainment, feast or festival.
210	Śivārutam	<u> જેલુ</u> દ એ વેલું	the noise made by a jackal.
211	Mātaṅga	चर्त्राय। ब्राट्स्	a man of a degraded caste, a chandala, an outcaste, an
212	Sāsna	मूचा यय	elephant. the dewlap of an ox.
213	Kakudam	र्नेम	the hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull.
21.1	Khura	<u>श</u> ्चारा	the hoop of a horse, etc.
215	Śrnga	5	a horn.

216	Lagula [Lāģaula]	FIE m'FI	1
	Lagula [Lāṅgula]	सह्मा स	a hairy tail as a horse's, etc.
217	Panthā	<b>시회</b>	a road, way.
218	Adhvā, Paddhati	মস	a road, way.
219	Varttanī	মম	a road, way.
220	Anugantavya	हेशः <b>शुः५</b> नूःचरःगुशःय।	having considered, reflected,
		हुश.श्र.ट्रेचेश.तर. <b>वे</b> श.त	consideration, reflection.
221	Protkhātam	विषातु चुदाय। यहेर्षाय	prominent, jutting out, standing out much.
222	Vilolita	र्गीचोश.त । चर्सेचस.त	shaken, agitated, troubled, churned.
223	Antardhānam gatam	शे क्राट नर नुराय	disappearing, it has disappeared, vanished.
224	Varttate	त्नुरःच। <b>८</b> हमाःय। त्रॅरःन	he becomes, enters; a gut of the entrails.
225	Vidhūta pāpa	कृष्यायः दशःयरः श्वीतशःय	vice or sin extinguished; one that has left a wicked life.
226	Samkaryama [Samkaryam]	<b>८</b> रेशःय। ५ क्रॅंबरच	mixing, blending, entrusting, recommending to.
227	Maraṇāmśikam	৭ক্ট'বন্'ক্ষ'দাইবাধান	pertaining, relating to death.
228	Upapattyamsikam	क्चे नदे कर मर्देग्शय	relating to birth.
229	Dhanurāropaṇam	माबु:मर्ट:म	the striking of the strings of a bow.
230	Iṣukṣepa	सर्वः तथाः व	the shooting of an arrow.
231	Utthapanam	श्चर्ता स्टायर वेराय	raising, exciting, irritating.
232	Caura	कॅबर'म्ब	robbing, plunder, a robber.
233	Paripantham tisthati	•	111
		এম'ন্টর্'উ'' এর্ন'য	a highway robber, he that cuts off the way (of com- munication).
234	Steyasamkhyāta	J	cuts off the way (of communication). enumeration of theft or rob-
-	Steyasamkhyāta Hata	मुं.चर.पंचीट.च	cuts off the way (of com- munication).
235	•	J	cuts off the way (of communication). enumeration of theft or robbery. a striking, beating, casting, etc. he hurts, oppresses, gives pain
235 236	Hata	यहेची.तो चक्रीय.तो चटेच.त भी.चर.पंचीट.च	cuts off the way (of communication). enumeration of theft or robbery. a striking, beating, casting, etc.
<ul><li>235</li><li>236</li><li>237</li></ul>	Hata Pidayati	पश्चरत्व। महिन्द्रस्य चहेन्यः चहेन्या वहुन्द्रस्य चह्नाः	cuts off the way (of communication). enumeration of theft or robbery. a striking, beating, casting, etc. he hurts, oppresses, gives pain to, etc.
<ul><li>235</li><li>236</li><li>237</li><li>238</li></ul>	Hata Pidayati Kudanda	म् तरावन्य प्रकृत्य । म्हेर्याय प्रकृत्य । प्रहेर्याय म् तरावन्य । प्रहेर्याय म् तरावन्य । प्रहेर्याय	cuts off the way (of communication). enumeration of theft or robbery. a striking, beating, casting, etc. he hurts, oppresses, gives pain to, etc. an unsuitable punishment.
<ul><li>235</li><li>236</li><li>237</li><li>238</li><li>239</li></ul>	Hata Pīḍayati Kudaṇḍa Upālambhābhiprāya	प्रश्नाक्ष्यान्य व्यक्तान्य व्यवक्तान्य व्यवक्तान्य व्यवक्तान्य व्यवक्तान्य व्यवक्तान्य व्यवक्तान्य व्यवक्तान्य व्यवक्तान्य व्यवक्य	cuts off the way (of communication). enumeration of theft or robbery. a striking, beating, casting, etc. he hurts, oppresses, gives pain to, etc. an unsuitable punishment. intention of reviling, abusing. looking for an opportunity. fining, punishing, settling a
235 236 237 238 239 240	Hata Pīḍayati Kudaṇḍa Upālambhābhiprāya Avatāraprekṣiṇah	म्नान्यःक्षः च स्रोत्ताः वर्षेत्रः च स्रोत्ताः वर्षेत्रः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोताः च स्रोत्ताः च स्रोते च स्रोते च स्रात्ताः च स्रात्ताः च स्रात्ताः च स्रात्ताः च स्रात्ताः च स्	cuts off the way (of communication). enumeration of theft or robbery. a striking, beating, casting, etc. he hurts, oppresses, gives pain to, etc. an unsuitable punishment. intention of reviling, abusing. looking for an opportunity.

194 SANSK	RIT—TIBETAN—ENGLISH VOCA	ABULARY.
242 Vihețhanâ	<b>৭</b> ইন। <b>৭</b> ইন্ বর্জন	a hurting, injuring, fretting.
243 Sandhicchedaka	ট্রিমান, ব্রশ্বর	a house-breaker.
244 Granthimocaka	য়ৼৢ <b>ৼ</b> ৸ঽয়ৄ৾৸৸ ০৽ বৡৼয়	untying a knot.
245 Nirlopaliāraka	ম্ম'নীষ'র্নীষ'থ or বন্'ব	shaking by force (by the sword),
246 Paripanthaka	प्रभावनींनाय or वराकरानुराय	robbing. shutting up a road, or hindering the communication, a
247 Haraṇam	<b>ব</b> র্কা:ব	highway robber. a robbing, taking by force.
248 Dviṣṭa	র্ <b>ন.ব   ঔ</b> রধ.ল	enmity, hatred, dislike, hated, disliked.
249 Vidvișa	¥恕.ጘ∡.최 <b>ㄷ.</b> ⊐	the state of becoming inimical, hostile.
CXXXII (21 <b>2.) अर्चे २४५८</b> or	মূর্বিবামার্য্যার্থারিক্ষেম্ Name paradise) and of cupidity or	S OF THE UPPER PARTS (HEAVEN
ı Divi	ક્રાપ્યુલ	the abode of the gods.
2 Svarga	মূর্ব-ইশ	the upper parts, the world
3 Sugati	वरे भ्यो	above or on high. the place of beatitude, paradise (Elysium).

ı Divi	झ.लेत	the abode of the gods.
2 Svarga	মর্ন ইম	the upper parts, the world above or on high.
3 Sugati	वरे [.] दर् <del>ग</del> े	the place of beatitude, paradise (Elysium).
4 Samgati [Sadgati]	ব≅⊏'৭েমূ	ditto.
5 Devaloka	झ् दे 'द <u>ि</u> ना' हैब	the world of the gods.
6 Bhuvi	शर्र.हेट.	(the world) above the earth.
7 Manuṣyaloka	श्रेदे प्रह्मा हेब	the world of the human race (or men).
8 Abhyudaya	<b>ম</b> ইর্'নহ'মর্ট্র	exaltation.
9 Paūca kāmaguņāļi	વર્તેન વરે એ વર્જન કરાય	the five qualities of lust (or passionate desire).
10 Badhakālı kāmālı	दर्नेन:य: <b>इस</b> शक्तनार्शेन्:य	killing (or cruciating) wishes or desires.
11 Ādīptāḥ kāmāḥ	ঀ৾ৼৄ৾৴য়৻ঀয়য়৻ঀ৻য়ৢ <b>য়৻ঀৢ৾৾৽ঀয়ৼ৻য়</b>	burning wishes.
12 Dhikkāmāḥ	५र्नेन् संदर्भ	ill or bad wishes.
13 Kāmālaya	વર્નેન્યામાલેયત્ર	cupidinous, lustful, desirous.
14 Kāma-niyanti [Kāma-	ঽৢ৾৾ৢ৾৾৾৴য়৻৸৻ঀড়ৼয়৻য়৾	immersed in lust.
niyatti] 15 Durgandhāḥ kāmāḥ	ᢋᡪᢅᡪᡸᡪᢆᢩᠫ <u>ᡪ</u> ᠴ	lust is ill-smelling or bad.
	(पर्रेर्स रे.ट्रे.प्यस्य १)	
16 Pütikāļi <b>k</b> āmāļi	ଵଵୖୄ୕ଽ୰ଵୄ୕ଵୄ୴୰ <del>ୣ</del> ୴ୡ	lust (is stinking) like a civet or pole-cat.
17 Agnijvālopamāļī	श्रेष्त्वरःयः भृतु	(it) is like burning fire.

18 Sarpaśīrsopamāļi	<u>ૹ</u> ૣૣ૾ૡ <u>ૻ</u> ૽૾૽ૢૺૠ૽ૼૢૻૼૡૢૻ૽૽ૼૼૼ	is like the head of a serpent.
19 Śūlopamāḥ	म्बार्था प्राप्तु स्तु	(it) is like an iron-pin or spit (or like a stake used for im- paling).
20 Asidhāropamāļı	र्पानी सुन्तु	it is like the edge of a sword.
21 Tantrajāla jātāļı	যনাধ∙ে <b>রি</b> নাধ∙ম.র.র	it is like a complicated web.
22 Guḍaguñjaka bhūtāḥ	नु-नु-दिह्दश्र-ध	like a complicated clew or ball of thread.
23 Muñjabalbaja-jātāļı	^{द्र} अथ्द्र-८८.यण.य.ह.कं.यै∡.वींर.त	like the Mañju and balba plants.
CXXXIII (216.)   ९तुःङ्गःर्के	, 피워ŋ͡མང་ལ། Names of all, so	ORTS OF GRAINS OR CORN.
ı Rāja Māṣa	मॅब श्वर दणर व	a sort of kidney bean, large white bean.
2 Muiga [Mudga]	स्बरस्टिः [इंदि १]	a sort of kidney bean.
3 Masūra	র্ <b>ব</b> .প্রুट.	a sort of pulse or lentil.
4 Māṣa	ब्रॅब-स्व-मोतु	a sort of kidney bean.
5 Makuṣṭa	श्र्व-श्रव-माय-मा	a sort of kidney bean.
6 Kulattha	কু:শ্ব্য	a kind of vetch.
7 Kalāya	রব-ম	peas, or a kind of pulse of vet- ches.
8 Varttula	<b>ज्</b> नस	a sort of pea.
9 Cana	बेब- <b>ब्रब</b> -र्ज-ब	chick pea; a kind of pea.
10 Tila	5'ম	a plant bearing an oily seed, the sesamum.
ıı Śāli	ୟ. <b>ଫି</b>	rice in the husks.
12 Aņuphala	₹.₹	a sort of millet.
13 Sarsapa	धुद्धःग्र	a sort of mustard.
14 Yava	ব্ৰ	barley, a fine kind of ditto.
15 Godhūma	म्	wheat.
16 Priyangu	Ħ	a sort of grain resembling millet; the panic seed.
17 Eraņda	डरे'र-द' <b>र</b>	the castor-oil plant.

उँउँमें or मिर्मे

শ্র' [শ্র্রিণ]

₹.₹

18 Śyāmāka

19 Kāraņdava

20 Kodrava

a sort of panic or millet (paspalum frumentaceum).

an aquatic weed.

a coarse kind of panic (panicum frumentaceum).

### CXXXIV (218.) ၎ฮ์ ๊ฮฟ ปู๊ ฟูสุปู๊ ฟิตาฟ Names of Medicaments.

ı Oşadhi		<b>3</b> 4	an annual plant or herb; medi-
2 Bhaisajya		ું કું કું કું કું કું કું કું કું કું ક	cament. a drug, medicament, medicine,
3 Sudhā [Am	ŗta]	न <u>ु</u> त्रः है	elixir, cordial. nectar, the beverage of immortality and sustenance of the gods, juice.
4 Rasāyana		<b>વહુ</b> ન્:નુૈ:તો <b>ન</b>	a medicine preventing old age, and prolonging life, the elixir vitæ of the alchemists: Alchemy, chemistry.
5 Sūkṣmailā		ধ্রুনা ইম	beetle, beetle-nut, a clearing plant [cardamom].
6 Srotāñjana		মনা:বু:খ্রনা	antimony.
7 Gandhamā	șī [māṁsī]	ब्र <u>ूट ब्र</u> ूब	a kind of Indian spikenard.
8 Amlavetas	a or Ambuvetasa	इर.पु	a sort of sour thorn berry, a sort of reed.
9 Agasti hari	itakī	অ'নাহা	a kind of pot-herb.
10 Gokṣāraka	[Gokṣuraka]	म्बे:रु	a horned aquatic plant.
11 Ayaskānta		দ্ব-শূেহ-	the loadstone, a precious stone.
12 Śailońka [Ś Śailaka	ailāṭaka] or	मोर्डें: विदे ह	bitumen; storax or benzoin, a fragrant resinous substance (good against Phthisis or Consumption).
13 Tailain		<b>प</b> र्नु:सर	seed oil.
14 Kaṭuka tai	la	श्रुट्य:सर	mustard-seed oil.
r5 Tāllśa		<b>੨</b> ੨੨;	the Tālisa tree or its leaf used for medicine.
16 Śarkarā		वैप्तर [वैगार]	clayed or candied sugar.
17 Gorocanâ		म्। क्राप्ता । मार्च । मूर्	a yellow substance or concretion on the entrails of a cow or some beasts, used in medicine.
18 Vainša roca	เมล์	हुना मं र	(seed-marrow or pith) an earthy concretion of a milk-white colour found in the hollow of the bamboo; bamboo manna.
19 Tagara		ন্ট্-স্থিৰ	name of a fragrant tree or plant.
20 Nagara		विः द्वार [१]	dry ginger.
21 Տարլին		নত <b>ে, শ্ব</b>	dry ginger.

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22	Pippalī	ये ये केट	long pepper.	
23	Marīca	<b>વ</b> .ખ.ત <b>મ</b>	pepper.	
24	Vaheḍa, Vibhītaka	J.2.z	Beleric myrobalan (Terminalia	
25	Haritakī	षा-द्व-द	belerica). a sort of ditto.	
26	Amlaka or Amalaka	₹ <del></del>	a plant and its berry or fruit of sour taste; emblic myrobalan.	
27	<b>A</b> jājī	में हों न	a sort of cumin.	
28	Jīraka	ब्र.चे	cumin seed.	
29	Yaşţi madhu	קר:אר <i>ד</i>	Liquorice of the root of the abrus (sweet wood or root) pruatorious which is used for it.	
30	Kuṣṭaṁ	<b>5</b> '5	a plant, a kind of costus (costus speciosus.)	
31	Pohalam [Pophalam] or Pūgaphalam	म्रामिर ले भ	the fruit of the famfel, the betelnut.	
32	Tvak, or Tvac	बैद:र्क	woody cassia [cinnamon leaf].	
33	Nāgaranga	<del>કુ</del> <del>*</del> કે	the orange (litrius aurantium), an acid liquor.	
34	Jambīra	मुन हैं के देश	a large kind of lime or citron.	
35	Badara phalam	<u>च</u> ै.सैब.मृ.४र्चै	the jujub fruit.	
36	Mātuluṅgaṁ	<b>⊐.ਯੋਵ.</b> । ਖ਼ਿ.ਯੋਵ.	common citron; sweet lime.	
37	Jātīphalam	ब्रुंश'णुःकुष'दा। स'से'म्'मै'वेर	nutmeg.	
38	Lavangam	ম:শ্	the clove tree; cloves, the fruit.	
39	Hiṅgu	निद्रगुन	assafætida, a sort of resin or gum.	
<b>4</b> 0	Cirātikam [cirātiktam]	<b>१.</b> ८ त्रंश	a kind of gentian (gentiana chirayta).	
<b>4</b> I	Mustā	<b>८</b> चेंश्र.चेट.	a sort of grass (cyperus rotundus).	
42	Bhadramustā, Vișam	<b>८</b> इ.चट.श्र <b>८</b> .्रैच	a poisonous kind of ditto or a fragrant grass and poison for inserting an arrow.	
43	Nirvișī	वेट दब्दारी	a plant (curemna fedoaria) an	
44	Ativișa	वेदः दः नृग्नरः य	antidote.  a white kind of ditto, an anti-	
45	Prativișa	न् <b>यः</b> श्रदः केंदु	dote. a sort of antidote.	
46	Indrahasta	<b>रव</b> ः र्ये अमृत	Indra's hand, name of a plant.	
47	Valomotaḥ [?]	ମ୍ବିମ:ଞ୍ରି:ଖ୍ରୁଷ	name of a gummy or viscous plant.	

48 Śilājatu	ন্না:ৰূব	bitumen (issuing from a rock).
49 Aragbadhali	₹ॅंन [™]	name of a tree (cassia fistula).
50 Karņikārali	र्नेदःग	ditto.
51 Rāja vṛkṣalı	र्ने≒-ग	ditto.
52 Puṣpa-kāsīsam	बना'र्लुं×	a mineral substance used for dyeing black, the green sulphate of iron in a state of partial and spontaneous decomposition.
53 Kastūrīkāņḍam	<b>त्र</b> ं हें	musk, a musk bag, an animal perfume.
54 Mṛgamadalı	न् रे	musk, a musk bag, an animal perfume.
55 Karpūram	मा'तुर	camphor.
56 Sarpis	ধ্ব-শ্ৰ	fresh butter; clarified butter, ghee.
57 Madhu	Z C Š	honey.
58 Phāṇitam	<b>ਤੂ</b> .⊀א.ਗੂੈ.ਸਿ.ਧ	the spume (foam or froth) of raw sugar, the inspissated juice of the sugarcane.
59 Khaṇḍam	^{সুনা} শ	treacle or molasses partially dried or candied; unrefined
60 Gaṇḍa bhaiṣajyam	ર્ <u>ટે</u> મુવે ક્ષ	sugar. medicaments (extracted of the juice of gum vegetables) for curing diseases.

### CXXXV (219.) จึงที่เพิ่มฟ Names of Garments.

I Kholā [Kholaiii]	લું <del>તું સ</del> ે	a cap, a hat.
2 Śirovesţanam	9 9 9 9	a turbau.
3 Colain	<u> ২</u> ৪'ন্	a cotton garment.
4 Carma colaļi	ह्यून्य : य	a garment of leather or skin.
5 Celain	चर. or राग्ना	a waist-coat; cloth, clothes, raiment.
6 Vastrain	रुश or मेडिंग	cotton cloth, clothes.
7 Adhascelani	<b>चेर</b> सेर	an inner garment.
8 Lambanain	<b>୍ୟ</b> ୟ:ସ୍ତ	a long garment, a gown.
9 Sunthaṇā [ː]	र्नेन्स	trowsers, breeches, long drawers.
10 Kuvīnam [Kaupīnam]	ম'ক্র	?an outer part of dress [a piece of cloth worn over the privities]

11 Kacchāţikā	¥.रच श.चढ्रट.च	the binding of a girdle round one's waist; or cloth ga- thered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.
12 Budakakşyaḥ [?]	ঀ৾ৢৢৼয়৻ৼ৾য়ৢয়৻য়	cloth passed between the legs
13 Calanikā or calanakaļı	<b>5</b> 7. <b>3</b> 5.	to cover the privities.  a sort of petticoat worn by women of some rank, a short
14 Kacchāhāraḥ	শ্ল-মনাধ্য-শ্লু-নাৃ-তব্	silk garment. a girdle made of a sort of plant.
15 Kāyabandhanam	শু'শ্বাহা	a girdle (a girdle to bind round the body or waist).
16 Upānat	झुस	a shoe.
17 Pādukā	<b>ম</b> ক্রম <b>্লেম</b>	ı shoe, a slipper.
18 Śayanāsanam	প্রমের প্রম্	a bed, a couch.
19 Kambalam	ਯ. <b>ಶೆਬ.</b> ਰੰ [ਬੌ.ਡੈਬ.ਹੰ <b>.</b> ]	a blanket, an upper cloth or garment.
20 Sthūla kambalaḥ	<u>सू</u> रु	a wide or ample upper garment.
21 Kacavaḥ [?]	ম'ব	a cloth or garment of hair.
22 Namata or Namat	द्वेट.त	a felt.
23 Kapāpikā [Kaṣāyikā]?	श्रुट:प	a felt.
24 Paṭaḥ	ક્રુમ.વુ	woollen cloth, fine cloth, coloured cloth.
25 Netram [?]	55	barbed or woven silk.
26 Vrangaḥ [Pṛṅgaḥ]?	<b>5</b> 5.5.81.63	silk stuff with figures on.
27 Paṭṭaḥ	<b>५</b> र.स्मृन	a whole piece of wove silk.
28 Citrapața	इत्न [इद्नार]	coloured cloth, cloth with figures on.
29 Suvara kaca	শ্ব্ৰ'ব্য	raw silk.
30 ? Pakkali [vakkali]	নদ্য-মন	?
31 Śāṭakam	<b>ন</b> ম	a sort of cotton cloth.
32 Pațī tūlava, also pațikā	নৃত্ত:মধ্য	a sort of fine linen; lawn.
33 Vejjakam [Veşṭakam]	र्शेट-रक्ष	a sort of thin cloth or linen, a curtain.
34 Dūṣyam	<b>ন্ধান্ত্র্যান্ত্র</b>	calico, chintz.
35 Sūtram	<del>শু</del> ্ব'শ	a thread.
36 Vayanam	चना-⊀ब	weaving.

37 Kācalindikam	শূর্ণ্ডি:ম <u>ে</u> ম্	fine cloth or linen of kacalinda.
38 Avašyāyapaţaļi (also paţţānišu	55°A	a silk garment or robe.
39 Bhangakam	শৃহা-ম	cloth wove of hemp.
40 Kalpadūsyam	<b>र</b> तची.यश्रभः वैट.जशः वैट.यप्रे. <u>स</u> ्थ	a garment obtained from the tree in Indra's heaven.
41 Tuṇḍicelaṁ	माव्या निहा	a piece of cloth for the belly or a little waist-coat.
42 Atulya nivāsanan	ন্ৰ্ম'- নুষ্'- ন্ম্'- ন্ম্'	a very costly raiment (the price of which cannot be

### CXXXVI (220.) จุรักุราสงารุกาพิวรุการิสาม Names of tools and instruments.

weighed or paid).

door.

C.Z.Z.Y 1 (220.) 727 7 6	タノンペランの STAL NAMES O	F TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS.
ı Parişkāralı	ॲ ⁻ 5ुर	implement, instrument, tool.
2 Upakaraṇam	ध्य गु <b>र ५ के</b> ग्रासक्ष	implements, the insignia of royalty.
3 Sukhopadhānam	वरे:वर्ष:ॲं'वुर्। वरे:वर:ब्रुर:व	the implements of happiness or pleasure (or of a fine mixture).
4 Muşalalı	শ্রুব	a mortar, a vessel to pound in, a pestle.
5 Karaṇḍakaḥ	त्र:सं 'र्नेन	a basket or covered box, a vessel.
6 Glāna pratyaya bhaişajyam	ब्रायदे: <b>म</b> श्रिशङ्का	medicament for curing (weak- ness, weariness) diseases.
7 Sparita [Spharitram]	न <b>ः</b> स्ट	the agent or active cause of pain or enemy, an oppressor, a disease.
8 Śaśabāgurali	र्रेट:मु	an aquatic plant.
9 Ratna peṭakam	रेक रेंग्डेरि ब्र्विय	a basket or box for holding pre- cious things.
10 Khaṭṭā	H	a bedstead, a stool.
11 Pithikā	EG	a little bed or stool.
12 Lekhanî	र्धन म्	an instrument for writing, a pen (of reed.)
13 Kalamam	क्ष्म म	ditto.
14 Sütram	विमा:भुँ	a thread or card to make lines with.
15 Kilakam	श्रूर:वु	a pin, peg, bolt, wedge, a post, stake.
16 Tanganakṣāraḥ	<b>న్</b> य	vermilion, red ink.
17 Śalākā	মুম:ম	a kind of spoon, rod, peg or pin; bone.
18 Tālakain	क्षे. अम	a kind of lock for fastening a door with a bolt, a latch.
19 Prati tālakam	<b>इ</b> .श्च	the key of a door or padlock or an instrument to open a

20 Niḥśreṇiḥ	শ্ব	a sort of ladder or scale.
21 Ādarśaļi	श्र.जूट.	a looking-glass, mirror.
22 Āra	Ac.1 11년	an awl, a shoe-maker's awl.
23 Taṅgaḥ or Taṅkaḥ	ड म्≩र्:	a chisel, a carpenter's and stone- cutter's tool.
24 Cañcaḥ, Samudgaḥ	म्पर्च हैं : इ.स. देन	a kind of basket.
25 Piṭharī	<b>यु</b> : ब्रेंन	an earthen vessel, a vessel, bas-
26 Pañcara [Pañjarā]?	म्बर	ket. a cage, place of confinement.

#### CXXXVII (221.) 🍕 🏋 🏋 📉 NAMES OF PIGMENT (PAINT, COLOUR) OR DYEING STUFFS.

I	Raṅgaḥ	कवें हैं	paint, colours, pigment, etc.
2	<b>L</b> ākṣā	मुं भ्रेम्	lac, a red dye, a cochineal-like insect, etc.
3	Mañjiṣṭhā	নৰ্ভীন্	a plant used in medicine and in dyeing red, the Bengal mad- der (Rubia manjith).
4	Pattanga	¥.4c.	red sanders, a sort of wood for dyeing red.
5	Kusumbhali	भेक्ष्री भेजक्र	safflowers, or the juice of poppies, opium.
6	Nīlī or Nīlinī	<b>হমহা</b>	Indigo, the dye for dark blue.
7	Rājapaṭṭaṁ	व्या:प्रेट:	a plant used in dyeing.
8	Haridrā	<b>Mc.</b> 4	Turmeric (either the plant or the powdered root).
9	Haritālam	य त्व	yellow orpiment.
10	Manaḥ śilā	ब्रॅट:रूश	red arsenic.
11	Tutthakam	<b>질다'</b> 저	blue vitriol.
12	Sindūram	थं:वि	red lead, minium.
13	Hingulam	মুক্র	vermilion.
14	Rangastambhanam	<b>હ્યું</b> ₹	a minor substance used in dyeing.
15	Gavyadrițalı [Gavya- dṛḍha] ?	খ্ৰুপ	glue.
16	Surarņa dravah	म्ब्री केर नु के क	gold essence, or gold infusion.
17	Rasa-karma	माशेर-कु	liquefied gold, or gold infusion (gold water.)
18	Pāradam	<b>154.</b> \$	quicksilver.

19 Gairika	<b>ন</b> র্বনা	red chalk or red orpiment.
20 Makkolain or Makkulain	श:र्गार	chalk or white earth.
21 Maśī or Masi	ङ्गाना-र्क	ink.
22 Sarjarasalı	₹' <b>.</b> \$	resin in general, or the resinous exudation of the sāla tree.
23 Kayuşam [Kapiśam ?]	ৰুনা-ৰ্ভ <del>্</del> তুহ	a mineral substance used in dyeing
24 Sudhā	ই'র্ম (stone dust)	plaster, mortar.
25 Kakkhaţa [kakkhaţī]	गाःगाः र	chalk.

## CXXXVIII (222.) रेक्ट्रिकेर्टार्क्रयुर्वास्थार्थेन्य प्रतिकारिकेट्या Names of Precious

CXXXVIII (222.) 79-167-	· 4 - 3 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	MANUES OF PRECIOUS
THINGS, AS	GEMS OR JEWELS GOLD AND SI	LVER, ETC.
ı Vaidüryam	में दे अ	a gem of a dark colour, the lapis lazuli.
2 Indranīlam	क्टू <mark>दे</mark> हेत	an emerald.
3 Marakaṭaṁ	बर-ग्	an emerald.
4 Padmarāgalı	यइ:रम	a ruby.
5 Vidrumaḥ, also Prabālaḥ	3.2	coral, a tree bearing corals or precious gems.
6 Karketanam	गे गे उ	name of a precious stone of white colour.
7 Muktikā	ह्य-देन	a pearl.
8 Rohitamuktikā	য়ৢ <i>৾</i> ৾ৢয় <b>৾ৢয়ৼ</b> ৾য়	sort of red pearl
9 Muktāvalī	<u> इ.च्रेम</u> म्मे:इंट: व	a pearl necklace.
10 Śilā	মৰ্-ঐম	a transparent stone, crystal.
11 Musāra galpaḥ [galvaḥ]	<u>भ</u> ुग	name of a precious stone.
12 Asmagarbham	रें दे क्रे <b>र</b> च	(stone essence) name of a precious stone.
13 Anarghamaniratnam	र्वेर तुः रेक् यों है। रेक् वर से <b>र्</b> य	an invaluable gem or jewel, or a worthless gem.
14 Hiraṇyam	<b>५</b> जुन	precious things, gold and silver, wealth, riches
15 Śakrābhilagna ratnam	ইবারীতীবর্নীর ব্রীনাধান	the gem worn by Indra.
16 Śrīgarblia ratnam	रैक् से के न्ययम्भे क्षेत्र से	the gem called the essence of prosperity or of glory.
17 Agnivarņa ratnam	रेक् चें के के ने ने -	a precious stone, a carbuncle.
18 Jyotihprabhā ratnam	र्ने र सुर दिन	a precious stone, having the brilliancy or lustre of a star. brilliant.

19 Jyotīrasamaņiķ	बॅर-वु-क्षर-अर्देग	a gem of the colour of a star, a brilliant, or diamond.
20 Mecakam	피크	name of a precious stone of a bright dark blue colour.
21 Mahānīlam	रेक्'र्ये'के'अर्थेक्'ण्य'केक्'र्ये (?)	a precious stone of a dark blue colour.
22 Anantavarņa ratnam	ଽ୕୶ୖଽ୲୕ଌ୕ୄ <b>୲</b> ୴ୖୣ୕୕୳୴ <mark>୶ଶ୵</mark> ୷୶	a precious stone of variegated colour.
23 Jāmbūnada ratnam	રૈ _વ ઃર્ચે જે.વ <b>દ્ય</b> ાસુ જુ.ર્ચે <b>વે</b> .ચોશેર	the precious metal, gold of the Jambu river.
24 Puṣparāgaḥ	नुबन्धा श्रुराविदः	topaz.
25 Kācakaḥ	अक्टर:युदे: <b>अ</b> ं∓्डब	a crystal or glass considered as a natural production, and used as a jewel or ornament; a false or artificial gem.
26 Tṛṇakuñcakaṁ	सुर त्येंट.	ditto.
27 Sphațikam	୍ବିଲ	crystal.
28 Jāmbūnada suvarņam	<u>র্মুন্তু বি বি দার্থ</u> ম	gold from the Jambu river.
29 Suvarņam	मुशेर	gold, fine gold.
30 Hema	माशेर	gold.
31 Kanakaṁ	ন্থ্ৰ	refined gold, gold.
32 Jātarūpam, Rūpyam, Raja- tam	<b>55a</b>	silver.
33 Kuruvindah	गुः उ:देर् । १९३	a ruby, a sort of lead.
34 Lohah	<b>झे</b> माश	iron.
35 Tāmram	354	copper.
36 Trapu	<b>ୟ</b> ର୍ଜିବ୍ ନିଁ 'ହ୍ନିଦ'	tin; lead.
37 Sīsam	<del>~</del> 31 ~3	lead.
38 Retyam	<b>-</b> र-वाद	brass, a class of brass.
39 Kāmsam	त्राम्यः	a metal tutanag or white copper, also bell-metal.
40 Ratna sammatam	<b>नैक्यें</b> के <b>र</b> श्लेंशय	accounted for, or likened to a gem or jewel.
	~ 00	

# CXXXIX (223.) 55'A'NANA'A'NA'A NAMES OF CONCHS OR SHELLS, ETC.

ı Dakşiņāvartta śaṅkhalı	ર્ટે દ.મોત્રજ્ઞ.જી.ડ\્ટ્રિજ	conch or shell turning to the right side.
2 Śańkhaḥ	<u>5</u> 5.	the conch shell, a conch, a trumpet.
3 Suktikā [śuktikā?]	<i>ે</i> . દુેશ	fish gills.

7 Kirīţi or kirīţain

I Dottin Patabal

15 Maulih

204	SANSKRI	T-TIBETAN-ENGLISH VOCA	BULARY,
4	Kapardikā or kapardakaļi	৭ ব্রুগ স্থ	a small shell used as a coin, a cowrie.
5	Ponda [bondah]	र्व दिन	a tortoise.
0	Abhrakaii	झरार्डेर	ditto.
7	Khaţikā	र्वेन भेगें	the name of a sort of shell fish.
8	Pralepakalı .	व्द्रांचे में राष्ट्री से स	powder, dust, plaster made of ditto.
	CXT (554) - Đీડ-Đీ.વૂસ:	パス・新て、ロ NAMES OF SEVERAL	SORTS OF ORNAMENTS.
I	Alańkāraḥ	<b>গ্ৰ</b> ণ	ornament; decoration.
2	Abharaṇam	द्यरत्रस्य। सुराय। जुन	hanging ornament, decoration.
3	Vyūhali	चर्नेर्य	arrangement, decoration.
4	Vibhūṣaṇam	ह्न <b>त. है</b> 2	splendid, magnificent, pompous ornament or decoration.
5	Vibhūṣaṇam, Maṇḍanam	मुन्ये। केंबे	pompous ornaments of jewels and trinkets; a dice or die.
б	Hemanişkah	শ্রম-শূী-শূর	a golden ornament or ornament
7	Mayili	र्बेर-नु	of gold. a gem, jewel.
8	Katakam	୴ୢୖ୵ୣୣ୕ୣ୷୕ୢୠୣ୶୕ଊୣ	an ornamented bracelet or ring.
9	Valayanı	ๆวุ๋ฉ:สู	a bracelet, armlet.
10	Keyűram	าสู้ร:สู้า	a bracelet worn on the upper arm.
ΙI	Angadali	<b>न्यु</b> म:-कुंब	an ornament for the upper arm.
ΙΞ	Arvaharalı [Arddhahāralı]	शें कें 'र्ने	a kind of ornament for the body.
13	Haralı	त्त्रहोरा। <b>रे</b> प्य	a string of garland of pearls, etc.
14	Anthapuram [Nüpuram]	<i>न्</i> टम्डूर	an ornament or ring for the leg.
15	Kuṇḍalaii	इ'क'मपुँच' <b>य</b> ङ्गिँद	an earring.
<b>1</b> 6	Mukuţaŭ	हुर् तथा रवे चैथ खुन वः वर् ( स्रवसः	a tiara, a diadem, an ornament having a moon on.
		5~35)	3

हेर्ने सर्। र्वः कुंबर्न्य हे खुब

ढेर्नि:य**र'र्न**ः**र्न**ु:क्वुर**ःहे**:मधुसः

(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac

a crest, a diadem, a head ornament beset with pearls. hair ornamented and braided

round the head; three locks of hair, a diadem, a tiara.

a turban or tiara of silk.

	ORNAMEN 18.	
20 Harşah	स <b>नु</b> भःनार् <b>न</b>	a ring for the
21 Parihāṭakam	শ <u>্</u> যু	a bracelet.
22 Tilakam	वेनात्ते कु.चु.चु <b>न्र-५स</b> .सर्नेट.	a mark or n
23 Karņikam	₹क	upon the fo
24 Candrakam	ন্ত্ৰ কুলাম	ear. an ornament
25 Nakulakalı	चुन ने न उन [ चुन नेदु से उन ]	half moon of another sort of
26 Mudrikā	र्शेर-मार् <b>न</b> मु	a ring for the
27 Anguliyakam	र्शेर मार्च	a ring.
28 Vālakam	ं श्रें <b>र</b> भार् <b>य</b>	a finger ring,
29 Varihārakam [Parihārakam]	শ্রুম:বু:রম:শ	bracelet, a rii
30 Tālakam	র্টু <b>র</b> 'দ'শ' <b>৭</b> দ্ব	a tala leaf
31 Vārṣa sūtrakam [Pārśva-	શ્.મળ:શુંદ:	ornament li an ornament
sūtrakaii] 32 Palitaka [Balitakaḥ]	ક્રૈશ.ઇશ.૧૩	ornamented 1
33 Nişkah	र्ने प्रम	interwoven an ornament neck (or t from the sh
34 Mekhalā, Raśanā	मोश्रर-मुैं।द्रिम्।यम	a woman's gi
35 Kāñcî	म्राह्म म्यु दिन्। सम्	ditto (a golde
36 Suvarņa sūtram	मार्शर क्रुंद	gold thread
37 Gonāsikam suvarņadāma	माशेर मुँ। स्व हास	ment). a golden orna of a large string.
38 Hastābharaṇam	মনা ক্রীপ	an ornament
39 Pādābharaṇam	<b>ग</b> ॅं - जुंब	an ornament
40 Mūrdhābharaṇam	सर्गे दे जुन	a head orna erown of tl
41 Kanthābharaņam	প্রনীস.শ্রীধ	an ornament
42 Uraśchadaḥ	जु:र्ने⊏:	an armour, m
43 Cita vistāraḥ [?]	ર્કેંદ ર્કેંદ મૃત્વિત્રમાં ય	the breast. trinkets and v
44 Trikundakam or Trikūta-	ন্যুর্ স্ট না্ধ্রুমান	an ornament
kam 45 Śekharan	बे 'हेंन चें	three jasmi garland of flo crown of th

e neck, a necklace.

marks made with earth or unguents orehead, etc.

ornament of the

in the form of a or crescent.

of ornament.

finger, a seal ring.

, a bracelet.

ing.

ornament or an like the leaf of, etc. of hair string.

hair (with flowers n).

t of the breast or that hangs down shoulders).

girdle or zone.

len girdle).

or wire (for orna-

ament in the shape ge snake, a gold

t for the wrist.

t for the leg.

ament (or for the the head).

for the throat.

nail, a covering for

various ornaments.

t of three crests or ine flowers.

lowers worn on the crown of the head.

46 Avatamsakam.	शे'र्रेन्।इ'कुर्'यथ'शें है	an earring, a crest, a common ornament of flower for the ear.
47 Mukhaphullakani or Mukha- puspakani	शे 'र्नेच 'जुब	a flower ornament for the face, garland.
48 Hastopagalı	মনা:ন্রুগ	an ornament for the head or wrist.
49 Pādopagaļi	ग् <b>र</b> :ग्रुं	ditto for the foot or leg.
50 Vyomakani	सम्बद्धः हेन	(sky supporting), a sort of ornament.
51 Ratnamayavişāņain	र्रेश से के दे 'सु' इ	a precious ornament in the form of a horn, tusk or fang.
52 Pratyāptam [Pratyupta?]	গ্রুখ:ব	adorned, embellished, decorated.
53 Khacitain	ञ्च-वर्षेत्र-म	decorated; mixed, inlaid.
54 Ācitani	র্থিধান	adorned.
55 Racitam	श्चेन्ययम्	embellished, made, manufactured, etc.
56 Avasakta paṭṭa dāma- kalāpah	<b>ଽ</b> ୵ୢ୕ୄୠ୵ୡ୰ୄୖୡ୵ <b>୶</b> ଽୖ୳୕୵ <b>୳</b> ଽ୳ୡ୵୳	many ornamental trimmings or fringes of silk hung up.
57 Puṣpābhikīrṅa kalpavṛkṣ- aih	शे देंचा सर्दे सम् चग् चते क्य	the scattering of flowers.
·	ব্র-বেশ্বস্থ	
58 Samucchritam	यश्चेत्राता चिश्चेत्राय	raised, crested, fixed, estab- lished.
59 Prakīrņam	বর্মপর.ব	scattered, diffused.
60 Samstrtam	מ\$ב.ם	spread (on the ground).
61 Suvibhaktam	পূর্ব্ব, বুয় খন স্ট্রাব	well divided, explained, de-
62 Samantādāksiptam	শুৰ ৰ্থ ধ্য উহিষ্ণ নঞ্জী হ'ব	tailed. surrounded (circumambulated) entirely or on all sides.
63 Puşpābhyavakîrņam	बे देना नगुम्रायामिद्रस्य	scattered flowers; or the scattering of flowers.
64 Vaijayantī patākā	_ৰ র:ম <b>-</b> :কু <b>ম</b> :বই: <b>ব</b> :বৰ। ব: <b>ব</b> ৰ	the sign or emblem of victory.

#### CXLI (225.) 취공중기 원디지 | NAMES OF ARMOURS AND WEAPONS.

1 Kavacani	<b>८</b> भारत	armour, mail.
2 Varma	र्ने[:क	cuirass, armour, mail.
3 Sannāhalı .	नें। ठ	armour, mail, either of iron, or
4 Vālika sannāhalī	রূম:ক্র্রু	thick quilted cotton. a coat of mail, cuirass, armour.
5 Paţţakā sanuāhalı	四月	an armour or mail of quilted

cloth, a shield.

	NAMES OF WEAPONS.
6 Śīrşakaḥ	<u>भूचा.मृ.ष्</u> रुभ.य
7 Kacchati	<b>4</b> 24
8 Kavacikā	<b>৭</b> হব
9 Pharam	सुन
10 Prāsaḥ	सर्टेट.। धना:स्रेट.
ıı Kuntah	ผรู่ ระ
12 Kaṇalaḥ [kaṇayaḥ, kaṇa- paḥ]	<u>हें हे हे मार्रमाय</u>
13 Kşurapralı	हे <b>अ</b> गाउ
14 Kheṭakaḥ	র্ব-রূম
15 Śūlam	म्बार्य केट.
16 Triśūlam	<b>ब</b> र्नु <b>८:३</b> :म्राङ्गबाय
17 Paraśuli	<b>५</b> मु ⁻ धृ
18 Tomaralı	মন্দ্ৰ নিটিক
19 Śaktiḥ	सर् <u>ट. ब</u> ीट.
20 Khadgah	<b>र</b> भ म्
21 Churikā	ক্ত'শ্
22 Karabālaḥ	<b>ৼ</b> ঀ৽ঀৣ৾৽ৼ৾ঀৣ৾ৼৣ৾
23 Kadintulah	रत्र मी र्मी र्
24 Dhanus	म्ब
25 Śaraḥ	<b>स</b> 5्द
26 Nārācalı	सुनाश सन्त
27 Ardha nārācaļi	भरेट. हुरे. झैचाश.जश. चैश.त
28 Vatsa dantakaḥ	सरेतु:वेतु:शॅंग्द <b>र:व</b>
29 Tilakocavakam	মন্ত্ৰ: ব্ৰুম: ব্ৰ্জিয়
30 Bhallah	हुंदे.पोश
31 Mungalika [mūrkhalikā]	सरेंदे. वेंदे. श्रेंट. स
32 Dābhā? [Dambhā]	पंतरः वैदः

- a helmet (a headpin of iron rings).
- he fights, resists
- a fighting soldier, an armour, mail.
- a shield.
- a bearded dart (a weapon used from far in fighting).
- a bearded dart, a lance.
- a sort of spear or dart.
- a kind of arrow, one with a horse-shoe head.
- a round shield, a target, a buckler, a shield.
- a pike, a dart, an iron pin or spit; an instrument or stake for impaling criminals.
- trident or three-forked pike.
- a battle-axe, an axe, a hatchet.
- a kind of large arrow, an iron
- an iron spear or dart.
- a sword, a scimiter.
- a large knife, a knife.
- a scimiter, a sword (a curved sword).
- a sword, a scimiter, a sacrificial knife.
- a bow, an axel or axe.
- an arrow.
- an iron arrow, or the iron post of an arrow.
- an arrow, the half of which is of iron.
- an arrow (of iron) resembling the tooth of a calf.
- an iron arrow with four ridges.
- a kind of arrow; an arrow with a crescent-shaped head.
- sort of arrow.
- a javelin, half pike, a dart.

33 Bhindipālaļi

Sastrain

34 Ayudhain, Praharanam,

**अ**र्द्धे निरुम्।

भट्ट्रें क। जनाक। अट्ट्रें

a kind of spear or pike.

weapon, warlike instrument, arms.

### CXI.II (226.) ผลัฐานรู้ พี่ ปัฐฐาติ ผิวาน | Names of Sacrificial Apparatus (or of

	INSTRUMENTS, TOOLS, VESSELS, ETC.).			
1	Chatrani	ना नुमार	an umbrella, a parasol, a chattal.	
2	Dhvajah	ন্যূ এ' মার্ক্তর	a banner, flag, standard, ensign.	
3	Patākā	্ৰ'-ব্ৰ	a flag, banner, narrow hanging ornament.	
4	Cūrṇaḥ	तुःस	powder, dust, aromatic powder, pounded sandal, etc.	
5	Puṣpapuṭam	बे'र्नेन्न'मी' <b>स्</b> र <b>'स</b>	a flower's cup, a calix, a plate or platter made of leaves.	
6	Gandhalı	<u>ड</u> ूंश	perfume, fragrant.	
7	Vilepanani or upalepanani	<b>चै</b> च.त	ointment, unguent, perfume.	
8	Mālyam	र्बु⊏:व	a garland, chaplet for the fore- head, a wreath, garland of flowers.	
9	Dipaḥ	ম্ব-ম	a lamp, a light	
10	Vitānam or vitānī	व्यः रे (वे)	an awning, a canopy; spreading, expansion.	
II	Vitāna vitatam	ब्र-२-वेश-घ (वे)	a canopy or tester stretched out, to expand a tester or canopy.	
I 2	Samucchrita cehatra dhvaja patākā	मार्मुमाशार्दाः <u>ज</u> ैलासक्षंदार्दाः वाद्याः यञ्जेदाय	the erection (lifting up or dis- playing) of the umbrella ban- ner and flags.	
13	Kinkiņī jālamukharā	ट्रैल-यै.चोल्ड्र मिट्रे.टे.च.प्रिंस	the ringing of ornamental small bells.	
14	Hema dāma	म्बर्भ-गुःह्य राज्यः येशःय	gold string or fringes.	
15	Muktādāma	सु देना मी छन स	string of pearls (a bunch or cluster of pearls).	
<b>1</b> 6	Maṇidāma	र्रेर सुरे छ्न स	ditto of jewels or gems.	
17	Hemajālani	শ্রী-রূ-ব	a sort of golden network ornament (or reticular).	
18	Vanādāma [Paṭṭadāma]	<u> </u>	silk bunches or fringes.	
Iq	Pralambitam	नवार् <b>त्र</b> पुरसाय	hung up or displayed widely.	
20	Lambate	<b>43</b> =.	it hangs, it depends or is pending downwards	
21	Pralambate	79. ⁷ .43 ² .	it hangs far down.	

22 Abhi pralambate	য়৾৾ <u>ৼ৾৾</u> ঀৼৼৼয়ৼৢ৽ <b>৻ড়</b> ঢ়	it hangs very far down.
23 Gandha mālyena mahiyate	र् <u>दे 'द्रा स</u> ्टायश'मकेंद्र'य	is honored (reverenced) with perfumes and garlands of
24 Abhyarhitam	মন্ত্রির ম মন্ত্রির মেন মের্ক্টির মের স্ট্রির ক্রি মের স	flowers. the most worthy of honour, the most venerable.
25 Dhūmanirdhūpitam	ସ [ୁ] ସାଞ୍ଜିଷ:ଅଧିଷ:ସ <b>ୁ</b> ସାସ	fuming (or smoking) with incense, offering incense.
26 Supūjitam	भेम्।श्रायरासर्वेर्	well honoured (reverenced).
27 Pūjyapūjitam	मर्केन्-पर-दिश-पश-मर्केन्-प	the worthy of reverence has been reverenced (or wor- shipped.)
28 Mahitani	मर्केर्'यर'वृक्ष'य	honoured, worshipped, reverenced.
29 Abhiprakiranti sma	মহিব'নাম'মবাদু'নাট্ম	is or are entirely scattered.
30 Abhyavakiranti sma	अर्दिव:सर:मार्दिर	he will scatter or east.
31 Jīvitopakaraņam	<b>५</b> र्के वर्षे ॲंग्वुर	the instruments or means of living.
32 Glānapratyaya bhaişajyam	ব'বন <u>্</u> দীয়া হুব	medicaments for curing diseases and infirmities.
33 Sukhopadhānam	वर् वर्षे भ्या वुर्। वर् वर्षे दर्जे	the means of happiness.
	क्ष । चर्रे.चर.ब्रैंर.च.श्लेवश.	
	<b>う</b> に費さ	

#### CXLIII (227.) से निम्मिम्सिम् NAMES OF FLOWERS.

ı Jalajam'	ହି.ଜଶ.ଞ୍ଜିଶ.ଘ	water born, water-lily, lotus (or in general flowers that grow in watery ground).
12 Śatapatram	यन्त्रा यज्ञ	(the hundred leafed) the lotus or waterlily.
13 Utpalam	હ્યુક્ત	the utpala or the lotus.
14 Padmam	य इस	the padma or lotus.
15 Kumudam	<b>गु</b> 'सु' <b>र</b>	the white esculent waterlily, red lotus.
16 Puṇḍarīkam	ব <b>র্-স</b> শ্-ই	a kind of white lotus.
17 Saugandhikam	<u> इ</u> .स.क्रेंग	(the good scented) the white water-lily, a fragrant grass.
18 Mrdugandhikani	<u> </u>	that with an agreeable smell or scent.
19 Sthalajani	<del>କ୍ଷୟ ପଶ</del> ୍ଚିତ୍ୟ ପ	produced on dry ground (or flowers that grow on dry land).

¹ The serial number 12 immediately follows 1 in Csoma's original manuscript.

210	SANSKRITTIBETAN-ENGLISH	VOCABULARY.
20 Campaka	র্মুশ্	the yellow fragrant flower of a tree of that name.
21 Kurayaka	गुःरःत्रग	į
22 Vārşikī or varşika	р <del>2</del> 4.79.41	growing during the rainy season, a sort of flower or drug com- mouly Trāyamāṇā.
23 Mahāvārşika	<b>बर</b> ःशिला केवे से	a larger species of ditto.
24 Mallikā	ম'মি'শ	Arabian jasmine.
25 Navamallikā	<b>द</b> 'च'क्ष'भै'ग	louble jasmine.
26 Jātikusumani	ङ्गाः अद्. से द्रम	the flower or blossom of the nutmeg tree, the flower of the jasmine.
27 Sumanāļi	ક્રા <b>ઃસ</b> ંદ્રે 'સે' દેંગ	the great flower jasmine.
28 Yūthikā	শ্বনা-ই-শা	a kind of jasmine.
29 Dhan <b>uş</b> kārî	<b>इ.</b> बु:की दे	the name of a flower.
30 Kundam	गुन-५म	a kind of jasmine.
31 P <b>ār</b> uṣakanı	च. <b>२.</b> ५०. <b>ग</b>	yellow Barbria; a sort of tree.
32 Mahāpāru <b>ṣ</b> akaiii	सञ्.तःगाःकेषः स	a large kind of ditto.
33 Mañjūşakanı	राहें.से.मो	name of a flower.
34 Mahāmañjū <b>ṣ</b> akam	_	a large kind of ditto.
35 Aśokań	<u> श</u> .ट्य.४क्ट.	the asoka flower.
36 Mucilindam	<b>켁5८.</b> 켁홀Ⴀ.	name of a flower.
37 Mahāmucilindam	मान्द्रामाह्यस्य केत्राच	a large kind of ditto.
38 Mucukundani	<u>ভ''ড্</u> ড'শূ <b>ৰ</b> '5	name of a flower.
39 Vakula	<b>ช.</b> มี.ต	a plant, a sort of drug.
40 Aśana	মে.শ্র.প্র	name of a plant or tree.
41 Priyangu	र्-थम्	a medicinal plant and perfume.
42 Punnāga	इंद्रम	a tree from the flower of which a yellowish dye is prepared; white lotus, nutmeg.
43 Kadamba	শ'5মু	a plant commonly <i>Cadamba</i> , a kind of grass.
44 Dhanuşketakî	<b>ភ</b> ู:ฐ:ฑิ:ร <b>:</b> ฑิ	a kind of tree.
45 Karnapûrapuşpan karapuşpani]	a Karni- र्नेट्याई श्रीनेन	the blue lotus, a tree and its flower.

		211
46 Edākṣa puṣpam	ऒ ^ॸ ॖॕॕॕॕॕऒॱॶॴॱऒॴ	the sheep-eye flower, or the flower resembling the eye of
47 Tagaram	<b>5</b> :मार	a sheep. the Tagara tree or flower.
48 Kesarani	गो:प:र	the filament of a lotus or of any vegetable name of the plant Nagesor, name of a tree bearing a white strong- smelling flower, name of a shrub used in dyeing.
49 Tamālapatram	५:स.पर्य.जू.स	the leaf of the tamāla tree.
50 Langalipuspani	ୟ <u>କ</u> ୍ଲ 'ୟିସି' ଐ'ର୍ମିକା	the flower of the Lāṅgala tree or shrub.
51 Stambakam	शेष्ट्रिया वी देवा स	a shrub, a plant that has no particular or decided stem.
52 Rocalı	शे र्नेन्। अर्नेन। अर्हेश	a rose (a flower with a beautiful colour).
53 Mahārocaļı	ओ'र्नेन्।'अर् <u>न</u> ्ना'अर्हेश'क्रेन्नेर्च	a large kind of ditto.
54 Sthālain	হা <mark>ন</mark> মুন	the trumpet flower.
55 Mahāsthālain	<b>श्वे.ज.</b> कृबंर्यः	a large kind of ditto.
56 Cakravimalani	विवस्ति हैं सेन	the pure circle, disc or wheel, the sunflower.
57 Cakra śatapatrani	ব্রিই মি ব্বব্ব ব্রু	the hundred-leafed disc, a lotus flower.
58 Sahasrapatram	<b>८</b> ५२ [.] ब्रॅट.	the thousand leafed, a lotus.
59 Śatasahasrapatram	<b>୯</b> -୧୯-୯-୧	the hundred thousand leafed, a lotus.
60 Samantaprabha	<b>ઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૼ૾</b> ૡૻૼઽ	consisting entirely of light or brightness, the lotus.
61 Samantagandham	<u>ીવ.</u> ટે.⊐જ્ઞ=.	consisting entirely of good smell or scent, the white lotus.
62 Samanta sthalavalokanam	<b>ૢૢૢૢૢૡ</b> ૡ૽ૻૢ૽૽ૼૡ૽	shining greatly on all sides, the lotus.
63 Nayanābhirāmalı	रो <b>मा</b> नुः <b>ह्य</b> म	pleasing to the eye, the lotus.
64 Muktāphalakam	मु-नेना-पर्व	camphor, a sort of fruit, a flower, the calix of which con- tains seeds resembling pearls.
65 Jyotiliprabhali	<del>श्र</del> २ दे द	shining like a star, the lotus.
66 Jyotişkaralı	वेर चेर	making light, the lotus.
67 Atimuktakam	ष्य दु सुमा ५ गा	name of a flower; a pearl.
68 Pāṭalaṁ	शुःबरे। शुःश्रर	the trumpet flower (Bignonia suave olens).
69 Mahāpāṭalam	भुःवरःकेव [ः] श	a large kind of ditto.
70 Citrapāṭalam	₽.4±.12 <u>.</u>	a trumpet flower of variegated colour.

212	SANSKRIT TIBETAN -ENGIASH	AUCABULARA.
71 Maliā citra paṭalai 72 Mandāravali	ii सुन्दर्भयाकेद or हि सुनुरस्य	a large species of a trumpet flower of variegated colour. a flower, a tree, the coral tree,
73 Mahā mandāravaļi	सब ५ र र च के बच्चे	swallow wort. a large kind of ditto.
74 Karkaravalı	राँद्या: <b>द</b> गार	the white coloured, name of a plant or flower (a pumpkin gourd?)
75 Mahā karkaravah	स <b>र्</b> मि'नगर केन्द्रस	a large kind of ditto.
76 Deva sumanáh	ভ্ল'খ্ <mark>ৰীব'ব</mark> ৰাৰ	(that pleases a god) the great flowered jasmine.
77 Taraņiļi	<b>ጘጚ</b> ፝፞፞	a piant, the soccotrine aloe. (A. perfoliata).
78 Gotaraņiļī, Vali	র্নী <b>, স</b> .স.স.ম	name of a plant or flower.
79 Tindukalı	र्ने <b>न</b> ॱतु∵ण	a sort of ebony, the resinous fruit of this tree.
80 Kimsukalı	ग्री: <b>ती</b> .ग्रो	a tree bearing beautiful red blossoms (Butea frondosa, called also palāsa in Saus- krit).
81 Vallalı or <b>v</b> alli	7 K.T	a creeper, a creeping (climbing) or twining plant.
82 Vakapuspani	श्यं पर्वः से दिन	name of a tree and its flower (Aeschynomene grandiflora).
83 Kadambakapuşpa	ii ग्र <b>न्ध्रग</b> र्ने से हेंच	the plant commonly kadamba.
84 Kuvalayapuşpanı	खुङ्गःय। गुःनःय	the jungle, tree, fruit, the blue water-lily.
85 Ajājīpuspani	ने हिंदे गी रहे देन	the cumin flower.
86 Arkapuşpanı	:रु'नि दे रे देव	a plant, a species of climbing Asclepias.

#### CNLIV (228.) रेपेर्टन ने स्वाय श्रेन्स्य श्रेन्स्य। Names of the roots of flowers, etc.

, , , , ,	.	,
ı Visaii	ਹ <b>ੋ</b> ਫ਼. <b>೩</b> .⊐	the root, the film or fibres of the stalk of the water-lily.
2 Vintam	इ.च। बचान	the root, the foot stalk of a leaf or fruit.
3 Mṛṇālam	च <b>च</b> ुं. <b>४</b> .जन	the film or fibres attached to the stalk of a lotus or water-lily.
4 Nālanī	<b>₹.</b> 1	a hollow or tubular stalk; the stalk of the water-lily.
5 Daṇḍaḥ	र्जूट. <b>ये</b>	a stem, stick or stalk of a tree or plant.
6 Pattrain	<b>८</b> ५ व व	the leaf of a flower.
7 Vi(apa))	र्थे स	a leaf of a branch, the branch of a tree with its new sprout or shoot.
S Jalakajatans	রুম:হানাবেরুই:ন	a budding, germinating, the coming forth of buds or germs.

र्रियःश्रमा ग्रे.च	blossom, a new-blown flower.
Ditto	an opened bud or germ.
<b>য়৾ॱॸॕॖॺऻॖॱঀ৴ঽॱয়ॱয়য়য়ॱৼॸॱ</b> क़ॗয়৽য়	all in blossoms and flower- leaves.
म्रीश्रात्तप्र.पि.चु	blown as a flower.
मीश.त। प्रि.चे	blown as a flower, opened, budded, expanded.
को ^{रे} र्निया	a flower.
त्रे [:] म	the filaments (in the calyx or stalks).
∄.परी	the filament of a lotus and the seeds on the stalks in the calyx of a flower.
श्रुंद-चें	the essence, or seeds, the pith.
द् ^{र्} वेज.च	the pollen or farina of a flower, dust, etc.
	भ्रोद्ध भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्रोद्ध्या भ्राद्ध्या भ्राद्ध्

#### CXLV (229) अर्'र्ज्ज निप्पंत र्ज्ज निर्मे किया। Names of the qualities of a flower.

ı Sakata Cakrapramānam	৾ঀঢ়ৼৢ৾৾ঀ৾৽য়ঢ়৾ঀ৾৽৻৻য়	as big or about as large as a cart wheel,
2 Vaidūryadaņḍaļī	ર્કેલ્પનું તે તે તું કુ ર્કેલ્પનું તે હોર્કુ તું તા ત્રે તે તે ફેલ્પફેલ્પનો	its stem or stick is of vaidūrya (precious stone).
3 Indra nīla karkațikă	<u>इंटि.ये.ये.ल</u> ुर्यु.ये.ज	its substance (or pith) is of Indranīla (precious stone).
4 Aśmagarbha keśarani	बेन के में दे के हिंदे	its filament is of stone essence (or diamond).
5 Śālūkan	ନ୍ଧିଥି.ଅଟ୍.ୱ.ପ	its root is of utpala or blue lily.

#### CXLVI (230.) ปัจาปังสุมาปุจาสังเกา Names of Perfumes or Incenses.

1 Vāyanam 2 Candanam	ন্য-সূত্রী ^হ া তত্ত্ব-ৰ	Chinese incense or perfume, a sort of vermicelli. sandal.
3 Aguru	ल्य.मी.?	a sort of incense or perfume.
4 Tur <b>uș</b> kaḥ	<u>5</u> '5'71	a kind of incense.
5 Kṛṣṇāguruḥ	ष्यःना-इ-दना-दे	the black species of the aguru
6 Tamālapatram	<b>দ্</b> সামন্বিদ্ব	the leaf of the Tamāla tree used for incense.
7 Uragasāracandanam	<b>ડક્</b> તર્ _{ર્} વતાની શ્રું દાર્રો	the serpent essence sandal, a kind of perfume.

8 Kālānusāricandanam	৴ৢয়৽ৠৢ৽ <u>৳</u> য়৽ <b>য়ৢ৽৸</b> য়ৼ৽য়৾৾ঀ	a kind of sandal perfume.
9 Karpūraii	न्। तुर	camphor, a white gum.
10 Kuiikumaii	चीर.चीश	saffron (crocus sativus).
11 Guggulaļi	म्] <b>.म्]भ</b>	name of a fragrant gum resin (a species of monunga).
12 Kunduruli	र्थेन	frankincense, the gum oli- banum (the resin of the Bos- wellia thurifera).
13 Sarja rasah	श्रुः हैं खेंन	the resinous exudation of the Sala tree, resin in general.

CXLVII (236.) दोना हेद परे नादश मुस्ति पा The names of the numerals in common use (or used by the inhabitants of the world).

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ı Ekain	শৃতিশ্	one.
2 Daśa	বন্ত	ten.
3 Śatam	বন্	a hundred.
4 Sahasram	हुँट.	a thousand.
5 Ayutani	<b>E</b>	ten thousand.
6 Lakṣam	ત્ત્રુમ	a hundred thousand.
7 Niyutani	<b>4.</b> A	a million or ten hundred thousand.
8 Koțili	તુ <del>ે</del> :વ	ten millions; any indefinite great number (a crore).
Arvudalı	1)0.	ten millions, or hundred millions.
9 Nyarvudah	<u> </u>	thousand millions (or 10,000 millions).
10 Padmain	<u>র্</u> থ-দে <i>নু</i> ম	10,000 millions.
11 Kharvalı	नीं≾.≦्चा	100,000 millions.
12 Nikharvalı	মর্কুদা গুম	a billion.
13 Mahāpadmah	<u>ଖ</u> ୁମ: <b>୯</b> ମ୍ବିଶ	ten billions.
14 Śańkhah	ુે.સ [.] ત્ર [.] તુત્ર	a hundred billions.
15 Samudralı	อ์ ^ฦ ๅ <b>ด</b> ุสูม ผม ม <i>ี</i> ธ์ พม	1,000 billions.
10 Madhyam	द्वयश	10,000 billions.
17 Antam	<del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del> <del>-</del>	100,000 billions.
18 Parārdhain	ĭĽ	a trillion.

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	110 11111111111111111111111111111111111	
19 Ekam	শৃষ্ঠশ্	one.
20 Dvau	শান্ত হা	two.
21 Trīņi	শ্ব্ধ	three.
22 Catvāri	ন্	four.
23 Pañca	রূ	five.
24 Şaț	<u> </u> जुमा	six.
25 Sapta	न्तुन	seven.
26 Așța	ব্ৰন্ত্ৰী	eight.
27 Nava	<b>ন্</b> শূ	nine.
28 Daśa	বঙ্	ten.
29 Ekādaśa	নম্ভ:নাউদা	eleven.
30 Dvādaša	নত্ত্-দানৃষ্	twelve.
31 Trayodaśa	ন <b>ত্ত</b> .নার্থপ্র	thirteen.
32 Caturdaśa	ন ব্ৰ:নৰ্	fourteen.
33 Pañcadaśa	<b>ন</b> উ ⁻ শ্ৰ	fifteen.
34 Sodaśa	न <b>ु</b> दुन	sixteen.
35 Saptadaśa	नहुःन्तुन	seventeen.
36 Aștādaśa	নউ নিজু ব	eighteen.
37 Ekonaviniśatili	নম্ভ : বৃদ্	nineteen.
38 Vimśatiḥ	ર્કું.નુ	twenty.
39 Ekavimsatili	^{के} .चे. ^{द्व} .माठुम	twenty-one and so on.
40 Ekonatrimiśat	ð: <b>g</b> :ह:5मु	twenty-nine.
41 Trimsat	গ্রম.গ্র	thirty.
42 Ekatrimsat	र्शे महिम्	thirty-one and so on.
43 Ekona catvārimsat	र्शे-न्मु	thirty-nine.
44 Catvārimsat	ସ୍ୱି:ସ୍ତ	forty.
45 Ekacatvārimsat	<b>बि'म</b> िंदन	forty-one and so on.
46 Ekonapañcāśat	<u>জ</u> ন্	forty-nine
	-	

47 Pañcāśat	ନ୍. <b>ସ</b> ହ	fifty.
48 Ekapañcāśat.	दःम्बरम्	fifty-one and so on.
19 Ekona şaştih	<b>Ľ</b> ζĄ	fifty-nine.
50 Şaştili	<u>५</u> मा छ	sixty.
51 Ekaşaşţih	तुमादुः सम्बद्धाः (ा रे:मदिना)	sixty-one and so on.
52 Ekona sapta <b>t</b> ili	तुनाः दुः <b>४:५</b> मु (०: २:५मु)	sixty-nine.
53 Saptatili	ন্বুৰ'ন্ত	seventy.
54 Ekasaptatili	चर्व सु: सु: चारीना (or देवें मारीना)	seventy-one and so on.
55 Ekonāsītiļi	बर्बा कुर के देवा (०० हेर्ने देवा)	seventy-nine.
56 Asītiļi	বর্নু্ : ড্	eighty.
57 Ekāsītiļī	चर्त्तुर्'रु: <b>४</b> :मोर्डम (०: नु:मोर्डम्)	eighty-one and so on.
58 Ekonanavatilı	ন্ত্ৰ- ব্ৰান্ত বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব বিশ্ব	eighty-nine.
59 Navatili	<u> </u>	ninety.
00 Ekan <b>av</b> atili	न्गु'मरु'#'मरिम (or में]'मरिम्)	ninety-one and so on.
61 Ekona satani	न्मु'मङु:ह्र'न्मु (or में न्मु)	ninety-nine.
62 Śatam	স্ক্র	one hundred.
63 Ardhain	35	a half.
64 Adhyardhain	यु <b>र</b> -१८:गर्रुश	one and a half.
65 Ardhatṛtīyani	સુે <b>ન</b> :ન્-ાનાક્ષુક્ષ	two and a half.
66 Ardhuşţain	સુે <b>ન</b> :ત્ર-વિ	three and a half.
67 Tṛtiya bhāga or Tṛtiyāmsa	গ্রম:ক	a third or third part (1/3).
68 Caturtha bhaga or Catur- thanisa	ସମ୍ପି:&	a fourth part $(\frac{1}{4})$ .
69 Pañcama bhága or Pañca- māniśa	ਤੌ.ਝ	a fifth part (½).
70 Prathamain	<b>न</b> मंग	the first or first.
71 Dvitīyani	ন্ট্ৰ'ন	second.
72 Tṛtīyam	নুধ্যম:ন	third.
73 Caturtham	নন্ত্ৰ	fourth or the fourth.
74 Pañcamani	₂ .ਹ	fifth.
	•	

a meaure of distance contain-

ing 4000 fathoms.

75 Şaştham	<b>5</b> ुमा:य	sixth.
76 Saptamam	ব5ুৰ:ঘ	seventh.
77 Aṣṭamaṁ	ন্দু ব	eighth.
78 Navamam	<b>५मु</b> :य	n <b>i</b> nth.
79 Daśamam	বন্তু:ঘ	tenth.

# CXLVIII (237). र्यायुः में प्रशायक्षुर हे द्यम् कर् प्रार्थेम् श्राप्त स्थाप Names for expressing measured quantities from an atom to a vojana, etc., etc.

ı Paramāņuḥ	र्ष:य:रव	a very small corn of dust, an atom.
շ Aոսի	<b>नु</b> त्रः स्र ⁻ र्से	a small corn of dust.
3 Loharajalı	ञ्जनहार्द्रप	an iron dust or minute particle.
4 Abrajaḥ	<b>త</b> ్రా	a minute particle of water.
5 Śaśarajalı	रे वॅर मी रुष	a hare dust (or a minute particle of a hare or rabbit's dung).
6 Avirajaḥ	લુના દુવ	sheep dust (or a minute particle of a sheep's dung).
7 Gorajalı	<b>到に、</b>	cow dust or or a minute parox dust ticle of a cow's dung.
8 Vātāyanacchidrarajaļi	कृ:बेर:मुँ\ <b>न्</b> ष	the mote in the sun's beam (entering by the hole of a window).
9 Likṣā .	<u>ই</u> ম	a nit or egg of a louse (of the size of a nit).
10 Yūkaļı	-পূন্	a louse (of the size of a louse).
II Yavaḥ	বৃহ্য	barley, a grain or corn of barley (of the size of a grain of barley).
12 Aṅguli	<u>श्र</u>	a digit, three quarters of an inch.
13 Hastalı	र्चि.मोट.	an orbit.
14 Dhanuli	<b>२</b> र्नेब	a fathom, six feet.
15 Pañcaśatāni	ম	a measure of distance of 500 fathoms.
16 Krośaḥ	मु ट. न्यमिश	a measure of a league, a kos, containing 4000 cubits.

**र**्यमाः र्कर्

17 Yojanam

### CXLIX (238). 독지자기중지기를 가기 기회 기치 지도에 NAMES OF STRENGTH, EACH SUCCESSIVELY BEING TEN TIMES MORE THAN THE FORMER.

I	Prākṛtahasti balam	লুন বি ক্রিয় রাম ধার ইন্থিন	the strength of a common elephant.
2	Gandhahasti balam	हुँश.ग्रे.मॅट.त्रु ५.ह्रेनश	the strength of an elephant with a fragrant smell.
3	Mahā nāga balam	क्ष्यां के केषायें दे ख़्रेंचश	the strength of the great man (or Titan).
4	Varātigavato balati	लर.जच.शक्रुच.ची.ची.क्रुंचश	the strength of a man with the best or largest members.
5	Praskandi balam	रय:मिर्देशनी:र्बेयश	the strength of the most victorious (of Skanda or Kartikeya).
6	Cāṇūra balam	ই্নগ্নইন্'ন্'ফ্নিষ	the strength of the strongest (name of a demon).
7	Nārāyaņa balam	श्रे र र र र र र र र र र र र र र र र र र	the strength of Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu.

#### CI. (241). वङ्मवामावढ्यामद्रीम्मक्प्र्यामकुन्दिः नुदानुदानुदानुदानुदानुदानुदानुदान्त्राम्मक्ष्राम्मकुन्द्रम् ।

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

AGAINST GOOD MORALS OR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

	Saingha saingrahāya	न्गे'तर्न्यसुं'यर्ने'धुंर	for the union of the priesthood (or saints).
2	Sangha susthutāyai	निने १२ पुन भेग्रास्य र मु । यदे । श्री र	for the happiness or welfare of the priesthood (or saints).
3	Sanghasya sparšavihārāya	<b>५</b> मोप्तर्नुब्यने य <b>र</b> माबुद्यायर पुः यदे सुर	for making easy and comfortable the condition (or state) of the priesthood.
-1	Durmańgāna-pudgala- nigrahāya (?]	चोर्रेट:श्रे:चक्षुर:चर:चाट:≅मा:द्सस: इंर:चढर्:चर्रे:शुर	for the punishment or correc- tion of such men as are not ashamed of vice.
5	Lajjinām sparšą vihārāya	टें देवेशयाद्मश्चरीयराम्बर्ध	for the welfare of the modest.
		ম <b>শ্ব:ম</b> শ্ব: শ্বীন	
Ó	Anabhiprasannānām abhi-	য়৾য়ৢ৾ঀয়ৼয় <b>৻ৼ৸ৼয়য়</b> ৻য়য়ৢ৾ৼ	for making believers those
	prasādāya	ন্ <b>ন্</b> ন্	that have been unbelievers (in the doctrine).
7	Abhiptasannānām blīūyo- bhāvāya	য়৾ঽ৾ঀয়ৼ <b>৾ঀঀ</b> য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়	to make increase the number of the faithful.
8	Duṣṭa dharmikānām āśra- vāṇām samvarāya	মর্নিবেই কৈন দীং≅নাবা <b>ন্</b> য	for the coercion (or restraint) of apparent immoral actions.

9 Sāmparāyikānām setu samudghātāya ব্যুনা.নতু.রুম ফু.ম্বরা.রু.পতু.ধ্রমধা.থু.লুখ.নু)ধা.

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

10 Brahma caryañca me cirasthitikam bhavişyati

चीबक्षःसरःस्त्रीर नेविःक्षःसरःस्त्रीरःसःस्वरःहरःतुः

his chastity or good morals will long continue.

CIA (242). 결국 결국 환경 그 다시 다시 AND OF SOME OTHERS OF AN INDEFINITE CHARACTER.

ı Catvāraḥ p(r)arājikā dharmmāḥ यसप्रसायमासुमायदे के सामही इसमायसायमासुमायदे के सामही

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

2 Trayodaśa sanghāvaśeṣāḥ

रमो. ५ र ब.से.मा.स. मश्रम

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

3 Pāpāntikāḥ catvāraḥ pratideśanīyāḥ

चें द्वे देश हो स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन

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

4 Sambahulāḥ saikṣadharmmāḥ বর্ষাব্র,বর্ষ,প্রশ্ন,প্রদ্র,

many things to be learned and observed.

CLII (243). รุงเรื่อเปลือน Names of the four great vices or sins.

1 Abrahma caryani

য়৾৾৽৻ৼয়৻য়ৼ৽য়ৣ৾ৼ৾৻য়

unchastity or fornication.

2 Adattādānam

शः गुन्यरः त्रेन्द

the taking away without being

3 Badhalı

শুর্মিব্'শ

given. Stealing. slaying, killing, murder.

4 Uttara manuşyadharınma lāpāh भूषे.क्र्यायः भःश्ची

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

CLIII (244). अन्यान्यान्य Those thirteen sins for the commission of which a religious person is rejected or is declared a remainder

OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

ı Śukravisṛṣṭih

মি.ব.৮ ট্রীশ.র

emission seminus.

2 Kāya samsargalı

প্রিশ্ব:শূর:পূ:ন

touching or abusing one (of the fairest) by his body.

3 Maithunābhā**ṣ**aṇaṁ

प्रमिना.न.रटार्ड्य.नर.झे.च

speaking of copulation or coi-

4 Paricaryā samvarņanam

বঞ্চীৰ ব<u>শী</u> ম'বজনাথা ব

the praising of good service or entertainment.

5 Sañcaritrain	<del>ર</del> ીય કે <b>ન</b> ્ય	associating (with the female sex) in travelling.
6 Kuțikā, mahallakāļ	[ [ [ [ [ [ ] ] ] ] ] [ [ ] ]	taking his abode in a great house.
7 Amūlakam	<b>इ</b> .च.से <b>र</b> .च	without foundation.
8 Leśakalı [Laiśikanı]	নন্ <b>'ৰ্থম</b> 'ন	having only inclination.
9 Sangha bhedah tadanu- varttakah	- <b>ୣ</b> ୕ଵୗ୕୕୕୕ୣୠୄ୕ୣୣ୶ୄ୕ଵୗ୕ୣୣୄଵୣ୕ୣୠୣ୕ୄୣ୕ଽ୴ୣୣୣୣୣୣୣୣୣୣୣୄ୷୷ୣୄ୕ ୢୖ୕୕୕୕୕୕୕୕ୣୄୠ୕୕୕୕୕୕୕ୣୣୠ୕୕୕ୣ	causing dissensions among the priests and siding with them.
10 Kula dūşakalı	ଞ୍ଚି <b>ଷ.</b> ଶିଧ୍ୟ ୯ ଥି <b>ୟ</b> . ସ	vituperating (or blaming) the secular state (or a domestic abode).
11 Daurvacasyam	নশ্ম:র্র:য় <b>:ন</b> ্ন	speaking ill or desperately.
12, 13 Dvāvaniyatau	ষ:ৢৼয়:ম <u>.</u> ৸ৡৼ	two faults of an indefinite character.

CLIV (245). 필디디로 및다 국무 및 지정도 최다여! Names of those thirty faults that are to be relinquished or avoided.

Naisargikāḥ pāpattikāḥ [prāyaścittīyāḥ]	শ্রু <b>ে</b> ন্ট্ <b>ে</b> ন্ট্ <b>র</b>	faults (or sins) respecting the relinquishment of some things (?).
Prathama daśakam	ব <u>ত্ত</u> য'ব্দ'র্য'য	the ten first (of them) are as follows):—
ı Dhāraṇam	<b>425.</b> 4	wearing or carrying (of a gar- ment or vessel).
2 Vipravāsaļī	<b>द</b> र्ययः व	separation(from his own abode), residence in foreign parts.
3 Niksepalı	<b>दे</b> हेन्।य	a depositing, leaving at any place a pledge, a deposit.
₄ Dhāvanaiii	प्रिं <u>य</u> र.पं ईची.त	a causing to be washed, cleansed.
5 Pratigrahalı	બેનુ:ય	acceptance (of an offered gar- ment or utensil).
6 Yācanā	र्ह् <u>र</u> -प	an asking, begging, requesting.
7 Säntarottaram	વૈશ્વ:ત દૈ!∠.ચોજ્રુચોજા.૮૮.ૹૂૅટ્.ચોજુચોજા.	wearing the same by intervals for an upper and lower garment.
8 Cetanakāni	र् <u>र</u> ुख्रः	the paying—a price for.
o Pratyckań	श्.श्.च	difference, destination, separation.
10 Presanam	य <b>भू</b> र:व	a sending, directing.
Dvitîyam daśakam	ব <i>ই</i> .ব.ചৡধ.ব.ज।	in the second ten are:—
11 Keuşaii	२४-५-	Mon silk (or silk from the Mons or hill people of India on the Tibetan frontiers).
12 Suádhaka kálakánám	হস: <u>ধ</u> রা, নু, ধে শং ব হব, এুনা	a garment made entirely or only of black wood.

13 Dvibhāgaļi	<b>ক'ল্</b> ট্রিথ'বর্ <u>থ</u> 'ব	two-thirds made of black wood.	
14 Şadvarşāņi	ଊୖ [୕] ୕୕୕୕ୠ <b>ୄ୕ଽ୷</b> ୕ୄଽ୵ୠ୕	the wearing of a garment for	
15 Vitastiḥ	श्र्वे.च ⊏.	16 years. a full span, or a long span measured by the extended thumb and little fingers considered equal to twelve fingers.	
16 Adhvaurņati [Adhvorņo- dhih]	প্রম.খ.বল. <u>র</u> ুনাধা:ন	the carrying (a load) of wool on the road.	
17 Urṇāparikarmaṇaḥ	<b>নম</b> স্থান্ত । বিশ্ব । স্থান ।	causing wool to be picked or cleansed (which should be avoided).	
18 Jātarūpa rajata sparšanam	म्रोर-५८५० सम्प	touching or handling gold and silver.	
19 Rūpika vyavaliāraļi	মর্নি,মর্ক্রন ক্র্বান্ট্রীস্থ্রিন্য	a behaviour like that of an actor in the theatre or at a lawsuit.	
20 Kraya vikrayah	कें ब्रॅट ने्र	a buying and selling; trafficking.	
Tṛtīya daśakam	च्यु:स.चार्श्वभ्र.स.ज	the third ten are:—	
21 Pātra dhāraṇam	<u>ङ्</u> गटःन <u>बे</u> र्-एकटःन	the carrying of a begging plate.	
22 Pātraparīṣṭiḥ	द्धुंद यडें द र्कें श्रं	the seeking for a begging plate.	
23 Dhāyana [Vayanam]	<b>ॳ्रमार्-१.४</b> ९मा.च	a causing to be woven.	
24 Üyamānāvadhānam [upamānavardhanam] 25 Datvādānam	दशमायाय सुदाय विकास स्थाप	an agreement or engagement for weaving. the taking back by force of a	
26 Kārttikātyayikam	हुन चु. श.क्ट. प. वंज. च	given thing. (time) is past beyond Kārttika (November) or the half month of autumn.	
27 Saptarātravipravāsaļī	<u> ৰুনা মৰ্ব ধ্</u> ব হ্ <mark>ৰ</mark> ে হ	absence from home through a seven night (or seven days).	
28 Varṣā śāṭṭyakālaparīṣṭi dhāraṇaṁ	<b>ঀ</b> ৢৢঢ়ৼয়৾ড়ঀঢ়ৢয়ড়ৼ৾ঀঀৼ য়৾৾য়৸য়৸৸য়৸	the seeking for and wearing a large summer cotton cloth out of season.	
29 Pariņāmanam	ব <u>র্</u> টুখ.ব.জগ.ব ^{র্মী} ২	change of form or state.	
30 Sarbbidhākaraḥ (?) [Sannidhikaraḥ ?]	त.मोशूमा.पंहूचा	getting together and keeping flesh.	
CLV (246). 걸다결국 구별구정국 최다며   Names of the ninety * sins or faults.			
Śuddhaprāyaścittakāḥ	^{क्} ट.ग्रेट.पंच <b>प</b> .धूचा. <b>टे</b> .ग्रीट.ता.	those that are counted for mere sins or faults, as—	

τ Mṛṣā

lying, telling falsehood.

^{*} Only eighty-nine sins are mentioned.—Editor.

222	SVASKINI	1=11BETAN=ENGIN II TOOM	DO MILLEY.
2	<del>U</del> navādaļi	<u>भ</u> ुर्-त्राञ्चान	a blaming or telling one's defects.
3	Bhikṣupaiśūnyam	<b>न</b> ने ह्यूरायास्य सानु <b>र</b> ाय	the slandering of a priest or Gilong.
-1	Khoṭānam	क्षु देन वेदय	a quarrelling.
5	Duşțhulârocanam	न्यक्षः हत्रः त्येक् नहेर्नः य	upbraiding one with his ill or improper conduct (or telling him that he takes a wrong plan).
6	Uttara manuşya- dharmmārocanam	ब्रे·ब्रेंब:ब्रु·ब्र·वर्हेन्य	stating that the human law is the supreme or giving out the human laws for divine ones (or inspirations).
7	Śaṭpañcikayā vācā dharmmadeśanāyāḥ	यत्तर्व इम्-पुन्नम्भ-भ्रात्यसः झम्म-सर्केशः	should he tell more than six or five words in a religious instruction.
8	Samapado-ddeśadānam	क्र्याःस <b>ब्र</b> ्यःद्यः द्वाः क्ष्याः स्थाः क्र्याः स <b>ब्</b> यः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः	the teaching of an equal number of words (or words of the same meaning).
9	Samstutih	.वेश.दॅर:वेुर:व	makes of one his acquaintance, and praises him in his pre- sence.
IO	Vitaṇḍanaṇi	<b>छ</b> र-र्-ु-ग्रॅंर्-य	refutation, contempt, disdain.
	Dvitīyam daśakam		The second ten are:—
II	Vijagrāma	शःवेद्-मुःर्केषाशः ५८ः	destroying or annihilating the seeds of mysticism, and the
	Bhūtagrāma	તવૈદા <u>ત્ર</u> તું. શૂર્યાત્રા.	existence of demons (or destruction of all mantras and
	Vināsanam	<b>८</b> हेन :य	demons).
	Apadhyānaii Akadhyānaii , Atadhyānaii J	<b>४</b> श्रु.च	reviling, reproaching, upbraid- ing, chiding.
	Ājñāviśeṣaṇam	ব <u>র্</u> ষা-ব:বতনা:ব	the violation or transgression of an order, or command.
1.4	Mañcalı	E	a bedstead.
15	Sainstaraḥ	ग्रीट-म	a thing to be spread on the ground for sitting and sleep- ing on a couch or mat, a bed of leaves, etc.
10	Nişkarşanam	नर्देर-स	ejection, expulsion.
17	Anupraskandyāpātalī	रीश मुद्दिराय	the supplanting of one from behind.
18	Aharyapādakārohi	^{श्च.} य.४.थैट.य. <b>लश.४.२ै.</b> च.स	being out of its roots.
I	Saprāṇikopabhogaḥ	(हु <u>र</u> -८) इंज्-८न्थ्य-८८-२०स्थायासः हुर्दे-स	moving one's self or bathing where there are many little animals (that might be hurt).

		MIMIT BING.
20	Dvau vā trayo vā cchāda- naparyāyā dātavyāh	देश.त.चाक्रेश.श्रभ.चाश्रभ.चाद्रेच.त
	Tṛtīyam daśakam	র <b>ূ নার্থম</b> .ব.স
21	Asammatāpavādaļı	<b>ম'ব</b> শ্লুম'শ <b>ম'টু</b> র'শ
22	Astamitāvavādaļı	[૱] ૹ <b>ૢ</b> ૱૽૽ૄ૿ઌઽ૾ૢ૽૽૾ૢૺૹૼ
<b>2</b> 3	Āmiṣakiñcitkāvavādaļı	<b>রঝ'</b> &⊏' <b>রব্'র্ডম'নী</b> 'দ্বী <b>ম'র্ফুর</b> 'ম
24	Cīvaradānam	म्रीशःश्चेषःत
25	Cīvara karaṇam	नेशित्र हैं संप
26	Bhikṣuṇī sārthena [sārd-dhaṁ] sahagamanaṁ	বুনা স্ক্রীন ক্ষরী বেনী বার্নী ক্ষরে ইনা বেনী বি শ্বৰণ উনা বেনী ব
27	Sabhikşunīkā jalayānoḍhiḥ	दह्माय द्योङ्ग्रेटःस्र-८८:ह्य-ह्य-सुर- वहनाय
28	Rahasi nişadyā	<b>न</b> शेक्'स'क्'त्म्'स
29	Rahasi sthānam	<b>५</b> येब-स-ब-प्र्यूट-स
30	Bhikṣuṇī pācita piṇḍa- pātropabhogaḥ	नमें श्वॅटःस्रसः श्वॅरः तुः यक्षमाः सदिः =सः = प
	Caturtha daśakam	ব <b>ে</b> .বঙ্গ্র-মাম
3 <b>1</b>	Paramparā bhojanam	מר.מר.ש. <b>ט</b>
32	Ekāvasathāvāsaḥ	নাধুধা-নাতুনা-নাধুধা-ম
33	Dvitripātra purātirikta grahaņam	लु <b>ब</b> .त <b>है</b> ट.चड़ <b>र</b> .ट्र.चिश्चेश.पश्च.झेची.तर.
34	Akrtaniriktakhādanam	क्षेत्र सर:स:पुरायदे:च≡त:व
35	Akṛtaniriktapravāraṇani	झन्। सर पुराया क्रेंच य
36	Gaṇa bhojanam	<b>पर्नेश्वर.</b> इ.च
37	Akāla bhojanam	<b>বুঝামা</b> ত্মীৰামমাস্ত্ৰায
38	Sannihitavarjjanam	म्ब्रिन्।दहेन।सुटःन
39	Apratigrāhita bhuktiļi	त्रुक् स्वे <b>क्ष स्व स</b> ्वास्य स्व

two or three degrees are like or the same. the third ten are teaching without being elected. teaching till sun-set. teaching only for a little food. giving away his tattered dress. making or sewing such a dress. travelling in the company of many gelongmas (female religious persons or nuns). ascending a boat together with a gelongma (or nun). sitting in a solitary place. standing in a solitary place. eating of the meat prepared (or caused to be prepared) by a

gelongma.

the fourth ten (are)—
eating again and again.
cohabiting or cohabitation.
accepting of more than three pairs of begging plates.

eating up the whole (leaving no remainders).

giving to another the remainder or residue.

eating in flocks or with the multitude (or eating and counting).

eating without its being the proper time.

leaving off what is nearest at hand (or the gathering and laying up).

eating without saying "received" (the dish or plate) when it was delivered to him.

227	TI-TIMERN MAGMBIL VOCA	DODARI.
40 Paņīta vijūāpanam	aश.मॉर्शेर्∵स:श्रॅ्रंट:च	laying up (or taking away) the fine or costly meat.
41 Saprāņi jālopabhogalī	ଞୁଁଦ୍ୟ ଅୁଦ୍ୟ	walking or bathing in any water; there are little ani- mals (that might be hurt by
42 Sabhojana kula ni <b>ṣ</b> adyā	୬୯.ମୁ-ଅ.ଧୂଅ.ମୁ-ଅ.ଧୂଅ.ସ ଅବଶ୍ୟ	him). sitting or dwelling in a brothel house
43 Sabhojana kula sthānam	ઋતા <u>ં સુૈક્</u> તા વુંઆવર ફિ <b>અ</b> ષ વસુદાત્ર	staying or standing in a brothel.
44 Aceladānam	ন্ট্ৰ-ব্ৰে'মে'ষ্ট্ৰুৰ্'ম	giving alms to a naked mendi- cant.
45 Senādaršanam	रुभना त. सं. च	looking on an army or military exercises.
46 Senāvāsaļī	न्यमामी:बट:ब:म <b>ब्य</b> :य	staying or dwelling among the army or military men.
47 Udyūthikā gamanam	चिलिजाय विश्वशासाय विवारि । पर्ये व	going into a pitched and tumultuous battle.
48 Prahāradānam, udgūraņam	चईव :सर.च ≣श्रःस	? holding up in the fighting (raising).
49 Dușțhulă praticchandanam	न्विका: दव: सेव: एक दा: य	the concealing of one's corrupt ways or practices.
50 Bhakṣaccheda kāraṇain	बर्शमाउँर.र्नु.पह्नाय	prohibiting one to eat (making one to abstain from food).
51 Agnivṛttan	बे <b>'द<i>ु</i>द्</b> 'य	blowing the fire.
52 Chandapratyuddhāraļi	<del>ઽ૬</del> ૻ૽ૣ૽૽૽ઙ૿ૺૠ૱ૄ૽ૄૢ૿ૢૢૺૣૻ૱	changing his faith or religion, apostatizing.
53 Anupasampannasaha- svapnah	ঔপে.ঘ বঞ্চুৰ.মৼ.প.্ট্ৰাপ্ন.ম.৴ম.জীৰ.পুনা.	sleeping with one who is not a consecrated priest.
54 Dṛṣṭigatānutsargalı	ङ्ग्यरः <u>च</u> ुरःयःशेष्ट्रेरःय	not relinquishing heresy.
55 Utkşiptānuvṛttili	त्रेटश.तपु. <u>६</u> श.श्र.तु <u>्</u> चेश.त	following the abolished theory or principles.
56 Niṣātasangrahah [Nāsita]	नक्षेत्रायः सुन् : य	collecting the destroyed or abolished.
57. Arakta vastropabhogali	[मःसःमञ्जूरःमदेःम्बिशःमुद्दिःय	using garments that have not been dyed.
58 Ratua sainsparšalį	रे <b>द</b> ेश के त्यारेगाय	touching (or handling) precious things (as gems or jewels,
59 Snāta prāyascittikani	<u> </u>	etc.).  fault committed in respect of
60 Tiryagvadhah	र् र तर्जे मर्रेर य	bathing.  killing a beast or quadruped  (destruction of a beast that  goes in an inclined posture).
61 Kaukityopasamhārah	त्र्जेत्र्यः वर्ह्हे <b>त्</b> य	causing grief or sorrow to one
62 Aŭguliprabliodāna (prato- danaŭ )	য় <b>ৢ৾য়</b> ৾ৼ৾য়য়৸ৠ৾য়য়ঀৢ৾ <b>ৼ</b> য়	or any one. tickling one with his finger (causing one to laugh by titi- lation).

	MIZHIEL EGING.
63 Udakaharṣaṇaṁ	<b>હુ</b> .ખ.કુ.ન
64 Mātṛgrāmeṇa saha svapi <b>t</b> i	<b>बु</b> र्-भेर्-रूप:३्व,३वा:३ल.व
65 Bhīṣaṇaṁ	ষ্⊂য়'য় <b>৲</b> ৾ঀৢ <b>৲</b> য়
66 Gopanain	ब्रेर्य
67 Apratyuddhāryaparibhogaḥ	ब्रैस्स्स्स्स्स्स्स्स्स्स्स्सुर्
68 Amūlakābhyākhyānam	म्बिसेर्यस्भुरयः द्रेयसः य
69 Apuruşayā striyā mārga gamanam	र्नुः व स्त्रेन्य स्त्रुन् स्त्रेन्य स्त्रुन्य स्त्रुन्य स्त्रुन्य स्त्रुन्य स्त्रुन्य स्त्रुन्य स्त्रुन्य स्त स्त्रुन्य स्त्रुन्य स
70 Steya sārtha gamanam	गुंब <b>स द</b> द देव उमाद वे र
71 Anuvimsa vašopasambā- dana [ūnavinšavarṣopa sampādanam]	तर.वुरेत १.से.अ.ज्यूयानर.चश्चेयानर. <u>ह</u> ्याका
72 Khananam	শ:এ <u>দ</u> ্ধির
73 Pravāritārthātisevā	अर्जेर्ज्ञ मार्केर मायक्ष 'रेट 'र्जु 'यर्जुमाय
74 Upasravagatam	३ <u>४.४.</u> पश.मीर.त
75 Śikṣopasaṁhāra prati- kṣepaḥ	নমুন:ন'ম'ৡ'নম'৸ইন্'ম'য়ৄ৾ঢ়'ন
76 Tuṣṇīm vikramaṇam	शःश्चुःवरः ५ त्रों व
77 Anādara vṛttaṁ	<u>થ.ન</u> ીશ.નટું.જ્લ
78 Surā maireya madyapānam	त्रुवे कट न्ट क्षुर ववे कट स्थि
	सर:गुर:व:५ वुर:व
79 Akāla caryā	<u>বুঝ'ঝ'ঝঝ'এম'এব্ল</u> ান
80 Kula caryā	मॅ्र <u>म</u> ुं न
81 Rājakula rātricaryā	मुक्षचिते से वृद्द पुर के ति में व
82 Śikṣāpada dravyatāvyava- cāra	ਜ਼ <u>ਲ਼</u> ੑੑੑੑੑੑ੶ਸ਼ ਜ਼ਲ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑ੶ਸ਼
83 Sücigihakasampādanani	<u> </u>
84 Pādaka sampādanam	दिने नियम ने के बार

playing in water.

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

exciting the sentiment of fear.

concealing, hiding, keeping secret.

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

railing at one without any cause; detracting.

going on a journey (or travelling) with a woman without there being any one.

going (or travelling) with a band of robbers.

being consecrated (or ordained for a Gelong) when not yet arrived at 20 years.

digging, digging the ground or soil (or in a clay pit).

remaining (staying) long at an entertainment.

forgetting what he had heard.

neglecting (or laying aside) the perceiving (or understanding) of the doctrine.

going (away) silently.

the manner (or way) of irreverence (irreverent).

drinking intoxicating liquor extracted of corn (or wine) and other mixed liquors.

going out without its being the proper time.

peregrinating, going, or entering into the village.

going in the evening into the court or residence of a prince.

contenuing (vilifying, despising) the primary substances or elements of learning.

acquisition of a needle case (or acquiring an ornamented needle case).

having a bed with adorned feet.

85 Niṣadanagatani	ปรูะ. <b>น.หฆ.ป</b> ีร.ส	who has declined from his couch (or turned away).
86 Varṣā śāṭīgatani	<b>ન</b> ગુરાનો ત્રાહ્યું કાયકા નુવા ત્રાહ્યું ત્રાહ્યું ત્રાહ્યું ત્રાહ્યું ત્રાહ્યું ત્રાહ્યું ત્રાહ્યું ત્રાહ્યું	that has put aside the large piece of summer cotton cloth.
87 Kaṇḍupraticchā[n]dana- gatam	न्यस्य प्राप्त व्याप्त स्याप्त	resulting from covering the itch or scab.
88 Sugata cîvaragatan	यरे.यर.चेलेबोश.तर्र.क्ट्रश.च्रीश.ग्री.	he has abandoned the measure of the religious garment
	થ્ <b>ર.ખશ</b> .ચૈર.ત	ordered by Sugata (or Bud-dha).
89 Avanāhaļī	ู้ปราสณาฏิชามีสา <mark>เสราสาน</mark>	stuffed with cotton.

CLVI (247). ซึ่งซึ่ง ราคามามุลิ ซึ่ง ราคามามุลิ ซึ่ง ราคามา Names of those four things that must be confessed or told plainly.

Pratideśanīyāni	शु.शूर.चलेचोश.त	confession, explanation.
ı Bhikşunî pindakagrahanam	বলীস্ট্রনিঝামঝা রঝানদা বু মৌরাব	the taking of food into his hand from a gelongma or nun.
2 Vyakti vaişamya khadanî varitah paibhukti [Pankti vaişamya vādānivārita bhuktih ?	र्ने.प≝मो.त.प.भ.च <u>ड</u> ूचो.तर. <b>≡.य</b> चीज.टूथ.र्ने.भ.चच.तर.४चीश	to have eaten when out of his own order or series, without being returned to his own class.
3 Kula sikṣābhaṅgapravṛttiḥ	विससर्प्रभानिः विस्त	having violated the established rule he has entered into the village.
4 Vana vicaya gatam	রুল্।র:র্ম:বহুর:ব:মহা <b>:</b> লুহ:ব	to have went [gone] out from the designed grave (or forest).

## CLVII (248). 되었다다는 조취에 NAMES OF SEVERAL (MANY) RULES TO BE LEARNED (AND OBSERVED).

1 Nipāsenaina sapta [Nivā- sanena sapta]	-าฺล:ฮฺลฺล:สฺล:น:ลรู่ส	seven sorts (or modes) of binding up the lower garment of a religious person (like a petticoat).
2 Parimandalanivāsanam	৻ঀ <b>য়</b> ॱয়ঽয়ৼ _{ৣৢ} য়ৼ৾য়৾৾ৼয়ড়৾৻য়	putting on a round gown (like a petticoat).
3 Nātyutkṛṣṭain	न् उद यहेग्रायासधित्य	that is not too much trussed or tucked up.
4 Nātyupakṛṣṭa [nātyapa- kṛṣta]	૬:હદ:વૉર્ટેસ:વ:સ:એફ:વ	what is not let down too much, to drag on the ground.
5 Na hastiśuņdāvalambitam	য়ৢৼ ^{ৼৢয়} ৾ৡ৾ঀ ^{ৼৢৼ} ড়ৢৼয়ৢৼৼ ড়৾৾য়ৢঀ	neither is hanging down like the proboscis of an elephant.
6 Tālavṛnd[ta]akam	२.षार्चष्ट्र.का.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.त	folded up like the leaf of the Tala (or Palm tree).
7 Na kalmāşa piņḍakam	ૡ <u>ૢ</u> ૽ૢ૽ૢ૽૾૽ૺૄૻૻૠૡૢૻઽૹઐૺૺૺ	not as the beards of harley (or as spikenard).

8 Na nāga śīrakam nivāsanam nivāsayisyāmītisiksā karaņīyā.

o Nātvutkretom olvaram

9 Nātyutkṛṣṭam cīvaram

10 Nātyapakṛṣṭam cīvaram

11 Parimandala civaram

12 Susamvṛtaḥ

13 Supraticchannāh

14 Alpaśabdāḥ

15 Anutksipta caksusah

16 Yugamātra daršanaḥ

17 Nodghustikayā notkrstikayā

18 Not śaktikayā

19 Nodvyastikayā

20 Naparyastikayā

21 Nottankikayā

22 Nojjikikayā [Nojjankikayā]

23 Nollanghikayā

24 Not kuţukikayā

25 Na skambhakṛtaḥ

26 Na kāyapracālakam

27 Na bāhupracālakam

28 Na śīrsapracālakain

29 Nā soṭikikayā [Nasodhaukikayā]

30 Na hastasamlagnikayā

31 Nānanujñāta, na [paryavekṣāvekṣaṇa] pratyavekṣāsanaṁ na sarva kāyaṁ samavadhāya मिल्मिश्रास्त्रम् स्ट्रियः मिल्मिश्रास्त्रम् स्ट्रियः स्ट्रियः

পূৰ্-বূ-বৃহ্নম্ম-ন

লুমাধান্য হার্মীর ব

. [ ] [ ] E.건

श्रमाम्ब्रोदायराश्चाम

मा३प.पीट.चाट.व्स.र्.चर्न.च

भम्रो.श.मोल्रमा.श.चई

ঠা:দার≍

माअय:म्हिय

स्मायम्बेशम्य यात्रसम्बर

ゴニロがおかず

**ব্রুম:গ্রুম:**শুর

গ্র.পত্র্র.

*র্ভুনা*:নশ্ব:ম:প্র

न्णुर:श्रे:बड्डेब

ଔଶ.ସୂ.ପମ୍ମି

অনা বা.খা.সূর্রীর্'বা

প্র্যু.মু.বঞ্জুম

র্শান:শ্রস্থ

**অন্যর**.শুন

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

religious garb is not trussed (tucked up) too much.

neither let too much down to drag on the ground.

to put my religious garb or dress so on that it may remain in a circular form.

well bound or tied (or fastened).

well put on, well covered.

speaking few words or leaving off speaking.

not moving my eyes hither and thither.

looking only as high as a yoke (or lifting my head not too high).

cover not my head, neither make any grimaces.

do not press my head to my shoulder.

fold not together my hands upon my neck.

fold not (my hands) on my arms.

neither on my breast.

nor as if I would measure (with my hand). shall not jump or spring.

shall not sit in a contracted (shrunk) posture.

shall not lean to my side.

shall not agitate my body.

shall not agitate my hands.

shall not agitate (turn, move, shake) my head.

shall put together my arms (join).

shall not complicate (join) my hands.

without being bidden not to sit down on a coach with the whole weight of my body, without a previous examination of it.

- 32 Na pāde pādam ādhāya
  33 Na sakthini sakthi ādhāya
  34 Na gulphe gulphamādhāya
- 35 Na saink**s**ipya pādau
- 36 Na viksipya pādau
- 37 Na vidangikāyā
- 38 Samskṛtya piṇḍapātram pratigrahīṣyāmaḥ
- 39 Na samatittikam
- 40 Na samasūpikam
- 41 Sāvadānam
- 42 Pātra sainjñinaļi
- 43 Nānāgate khādanīye bhojanīye pātramupanāmayiṣyāmaḥ
- 44 Nodanena sūpikain praticehandayişyāmalı sūpikena vā odanam
- 45 Sainskrtya piņdapātrain paridhokṣyāmaḥ
- 46 Nāti khuntannakairālopairnāti mahāntam nātikṣuṇakairālopairnātimahāntam
- 47 Parimaņdalamālopam
- 48 Nānāgate ālope mukhadvāram vivari**s**yāmaļī
- 49 Na sālopena mukhcua vāeam pravyāharisyāmaḥ
- 50 Na cueu kārakaii
- 51 Na sussu kārakam
- 52 Na thut thu kārakain
- 53 Na phupphu kārakam

พี่เลเลเลเลรีย

तर्भ श्री स्थाप भ्राम्य स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्याप स स्याप स स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स्याप स

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यात्रत्त्वर्तः याद्यः स्ट्रांसः स्प्रेत स्त्रत्त्वेदः स्यायस्य स्त्रत्त्वेदः स्यायस्य स्त्रत्त्वेदः स्यायस्य स्त्रत्त्वेदः स्यायस्य

भुट प्रचेद शेष केंद्र प्रच्या देव चीय केंद्र स्वय संकेंद्र स्वय

রনাধ.ব৴.≅৶.ব≅৫

৭<u>বুখা ঠিকাই বিশ্ব</u>ন

দ্রমান্ত বেশ ক্রমে মের ভারমান্ত বিশ্ব মার্মের দ্রমান্ত বিশ্ব মার্মের

प्रिक्सिस्य स्थान

र्जुमार्जुमार्थः मु रुमार्जुमार्थः मु रुमुरुग्धः मु

য়ৢৠয়৾৽য়ৢ

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

shall not lay my thighs above each other.

shall not lay one ankle above the other.

shall not contract my feet.

shall not put wide asunder my feet (or stretch out).

the privy parts shall not be visible.

shall take (or aeeept, receive) the food (or meat) in a hand some manner (or eivilly).

it must not be covered.

it must not be served up with a sauce.

put aside or on the margin (of the plate) [earefully].

looking on the plate.

shall not hold forth my plate (or eup) till the meal or meat has eome (or has been brought in).

the (boiled) rice must not be eovered with the sauce, nor the latter with the rice.

shall eat up my meal from plate in a handsome manner.

my bits (or mouthfuls) shall be neither too small nor too large.

a middle-sized bit, or mouthful.

shall not open wide my mouth till I have not eaten up (or swallowed) my mouthful.

shall not speak while my mouth is full of the mouthful (or of meat).

shall not make a cham cham noise with my month.

shall not make suśśu noise with ditto.

not make thut thu or hu hu with ditto.

not make phupphu with ditto.

- 54 Na jihvā niścāraka pindapātam bhoksyāmaḥ
- 55 Na sittha pṛthak kārakam
- 56 Na varta kārakam [Na varņa-kārakam]
- 57 Na gallāpa hārakam
- 58 Na karavacchedakam [Na kavadacchedakam]
- 59 Na jihvā sphoṭakam
- 60 Na hastāvalehakam
- 61 Na pātrāvalehakam
- 62 Na hasta sandhunakam
- 63 Na pātra sandhunakam
- 64 Na stūpākṛtimavamiḍya piṇḍapātam paribhoksyāmah
- 65 Na sāmişeņa pāņinā udakasthālakam grahīşyāmaḥ
- 66 Na sāmişenodakenāntarikam bhikşum sprakşyāmaḥ
- 67 Nāvadhyāna prekṣiṇāntarikasya bhikṣoḥ pātramavalokayiṣyāmaḥ
- 68 Na sāmiṣamudakamantargṛhe chorayiṣyāmaḥ santam gṛhiṇamanasokya [—anavalokya?]
- 69 Na pātreņa vighasam chorayisyāmah
- 70 Nānāstīrņa pṛthivīpradeśe pātram sthāpayiṣyāmaḥ
- 71 Notthitāh pātram nirmandayiṣyāmaḥ [nirmardayiṣyāmaḥ].

- ढ़ॖऀॱय़ॗ॔८ॱऄ॒ॱ**ॾ**ॺॱक़ॆॱॿ ढ़ॖऀॱय़ॗ॔८ॱऄ॒ॱॾॺॱक़ॆॱॿ
- ক্রম. [৺রহা স্থানা**Հনা**ধা ্র ় ় ় ় ়
- ৭দুহ'ব'মীস্ট্র

দিম-৫য়ৄয়:বउर

শ্লব ম দূর্

পনা,বা,প্র, বর্জব

क्षट.घड़ेर.ध्र.४ड्रींच

जना त.श्.श्रम्

क्षेट.घ ब्रेट.धु.ध्रुश

য়ৡৄ৾৴৻ৼ৾ঀ৻৺৴৴৸৴৻ঀ৾য়৻ৼ৻য়৻য়৻য়

ल्या.रा.चश.*र्टा.पंचचीश.राश.*की.

दुः दुः तदुमा यदैः दिनो र्श्वेटः यः बशः दः द्वनम् शः यदैः दिनो र्श्वेटः मी रक्षेटः दुः अ दुमा यदैः दिनो र्श्वेटः मी रक्षेटः यवेदः यः दुष्यः यदैः दिनो र्श्वेटः मी रक्षेटः से रवशे

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त्रजोट हे हिट वडेर के वणु

- shall not eat by lolling out my tongue.
- shall not make a difference in corn.
- shall not wear any instrument or tool [shall not prefer one kind of taste to another].
- shall not change the bread (cheek) [shall not plaster my cheek].
- shall not cut several mouthfuls (or of small pieces of bread). shall not lick my palate

· ·

shall not lap or lick my hand.

ditto my plate or cup.

shall not shake my hands (or rub together).

ditto not shake or agitate my plate or cup.

shall not eat by making of my food (or meat) a sort of mchod-rten (or caitya).

shall not take into my hand the pitcher (or water pot) while my hand is dirty of meat.

shall not let fall any meat or dirty water upon that gelong that sits by me.

shall not look on the plate of the gelong that sits by me with an intention of upbraiding him (reproaching).

when in a house, shall not let fall or pour out any meat or dirty water within the house without having asked leave from the householder.

shall not throw out (or scatter) the remains of meat put into my cup (or begging plate).

shall not place (or lay down) my plate on the ground without any support (or thing placed below it).

shall not wash (or cleanse) my plate in a standing posture.

- 72 Na taţena prapatena prāg bhāge pātram sthāpayişyāmaḥ
- 73 Na nadyā hāryā hāriņyām pratisrota pātreņodakam grahīṣyāmaḥ
- 74 Notthitāli nişaņņāyāglānāya dharmam dešayisyāmali
- 75 Na nisannāh nipannāyāglānāya dharmam deśayisyāmah
- 76 Na nīcatarake āsane niṣaṇṇā uccatare āsane niṣaṇṇāyāglānāya dharmam deśayisyāmaḥ
- 77 Na pṛṣṭhato gacchantaḥ purato gacchate aglānāya dharmam deśaviṣyāmaḥ
- 78 Notpathena gacchantalı pathena gacchate aglānāya dharmani deśayiṣyāmalı
- 79 Nodguşţhikăkṛtâyāglānāya dharman deśayişyāmalı
- 80 Notkṛṣṭikākṛtāyāglānāya dharmam deśayiṣyāmaḥ
- 81 Notsaktikākṛtāyāglānāya dharmam dešayişyāmaḥ
- 82 Na vyastikākṛtāyāglānāya dharmani dešayiṣyāmaḥ
- 83 Naparyastikākņtayāglānāya dharmam deśayişyāmah
- 84 Nosnīsaširase dharmain dešavisvāmah

मिर्मिः दरः मिल्रहः स्रात्यः क्षुरः यहेरः

स्यायत्त्र स्यायस्य स्यायः त्रीमा स्यायः त्रीस्य स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स

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चन्त्र इन्द्रान्स्यायायायायायाः सन्द्रान्स्यायायायाः सन्द्रान्स्यायायाः

र्भात् नरः अर्तुतः तुः दर्भात्वः त्यः स्ट्रीः तृतः । दर्भाः विदः क्रें स्थः स्थः त्यः त्यः स्ट्रीः तृत्यः ।

ন্ত্ৰ ন্ত্ৰী. ধন্ম শ্ৰম ধন্ম পুৰু পুৰ কুল শ্ৰু শ্ৰু-ধনৰ প্ৰম ধন্ম পুৰু নি কুল শ্ৰেম

মাৰ্মন্মন্নিন্দ্নিমামামান্টিমারি বএব

शेरवरवहेशयणकेंश्वरीवत्र

মির'ব**ম**'না⊒ম'ব'ম'র্ক্রম'র\ব্রা

য়ৣ৽৻য়৻ঀ৻**৴** য়ৣ৽৻য়৻য়৻ঀ৻

ম. ২. বহ. রিখ. ব.মাৡয়. ৸.মা≌হ. ব.

<u>सु:र्रेगिर:ल्यु:यःक्र</u>्याःश्चत्र

shall not lay or put my plate upon a parapet on the edge of a precipice.

shall not fetch water (or take up) with my begging cup, from a rapid river drawing it against the river.

shall not give standing any religious instruction to one that is sitting except he is sick.

in a sitting posture I shall not give religious instruction to any one who is lying, except he is sick.

shall not deliver any religious instruction to one who is sitting on a high coach except he is sick myself being seated on a low seat.

shall not give any religious instruction to one who is going before me so as to go behind him except he is sick.

shall not give religious instruction to one who is walking on the road and I myself on the margin of it, except he is sick.

shall not give any religious instruction to any one who is with a covered head, except he is sick.

shall not tell of any reiigious instruction before one that has his garment tucked up except he is sick.

shall not give religious instruction to any one that is embracing another, except he is sick.

shall not give religious instruction to one that folds his hands together upon his neck except he be sick.

shall not give any religious instruction to one that folds up both his arms, except he be sick.

shall not give religious instruction to one that makes the hair of his head into knots (or wears braided hair) except he is sick.

standing posture.

85 Na kholāśirase dharmain deśayiṣyāmaḥ	ঀৢ [৽] ল্ট্রীর্য মান্টেই মান্ত্রীর ক্রিন্তুর ক্	shall not give religious instruc- tion to one that has his cap or hat (is with a covered head), except he is sick.
86 Na mauli śirase dharmam deśayişyāmaḥ	য়ঀ৾৾৽ৼ৾৾ঀৼয়ঀৼড়ঀ৽য়ৼয়ৼয়৽য়ঀঀ	shall not tell of religious in- struction before one that has a diadem or tiara (or orna- mented braided hair) on his head, except he be sick.
87 Nāvasthita [na veṣṭita] śirase dharmam deśayi- ṣyāmaḥ	য়ঀৗৢৼয়য়য়য়য়	shall not give religious instruc- tion to any one who has wrapped round his head (with a turban), except he is sick.
88 Na hastyārūdhāya dhar- mam desāyi <b>s</b> yāmah	म्नादार्यो के त्यालेंक द्यात्या के का की कर विद	shall not give any religious instruction to one who is mounted on an elephant.
89 Nāśvārūḍhāya dharmam deśayiṣyāmaḥ	<u> इ.स.चूर स.स.क्रू. भू.य.चर</u>	ditto to one that is mounted on horse-back.
90 Na śivikārūḍhāya dharmaṁ deśayiṣyāmaḥ	ट्विमाश्चर,पर्नेमात्ताल.क्रुश,श्चरपर	dltto to one that sits (or is carried) in a palanquin or litter.
91 Na yānārūḍhāya dharmam deśayiṣyāmaḥ	भ्र.चन्दर चर्नुद्र-पद्य-ड्रेट-र्यु-त्य-प्राक्ट्स-	shall not give religious in- struction to him that is in a carriage or chariot.
92 Na pādukārūḍliāya dhar- maṁ deśayiṣyāmaḥ	न्यन् <b>र</b> सम्बद्धः सः मुक्तिः सः त्यः क्रेंशः श्रेः	shall not give religious in- struction to him that has put on high shoes (or shoes) of a true colour.
93 Na daṇḍapāṇaye dharmaṁ deśayiṣyāmaḥ	বন্ধ মন্ধ্	no religious instruction must be given to him who holds a staff in his hand.
94 Na cchatrapāṇaye dharmam deśayiṣyāmaḥ	অন্যৰ, নাঁ বুনাধা ব্ৰুনাধা মা লা ভূষা শ্বা	ditto to him that holds an umbrella or chatra.
95 Na śastrapāṇaye dharmaṁ deśayi <b>ṣ</b> yāmaḥ	ন্ধ্	ditto to him that holds a weapon in his hand.
96 Na khadgapāņaye dhar- mam deśayiṣyāmaḥ	অন্য র ২অ নু র্নিখ ন এ ক্রিম র ন্ব	no religious instruction must be given to him that holds a sword in his hand.
97 Nāyudhapāṇaye dharmaṁ deśayiṣyāmaḥ	নন্ নন্	ditto to him that holds a bat- tle-axe in his hand.
98 Na sannaddhāya dharmam deśay <b>iş</b> yāmaḥ	শ্রীক:শূরিবান মের্কিমানী বিবাদ	religious instruction shall not be given to such as are accousted or have put on a coat of mail.
99 Nāglānā utthitā uccāra- prasrāvain karisyāmaḥ	श्चान्यराद्येत्राद्ये न्यात्राह्ये श्चान	if not sick I shall not dis- charge ordure and urine in a

prasrāvain karişyāmah

100 Nā glānā udake uccāraprasrāvam khetam singhānam vāntam viriktanı chorayişvamalı

સૈ'ન'વર'&'**ન**દ'ન' વત્વદ'નઉ સર્જીય' 최.**ረ**다.최고최.ረ다.취료/최.되.ረ다/표. 48.9c.a.y.2

101 Nā glānā saharita-prthivī pradeše uccāra prasrāvain khetain singhānain vāntam viriktam choravisvāmah

शेष्यर इन्हेंन् राजिन् यरे र्ष्ट्रम्ब शु नवर नडि नर सहैया सन्र 출크회· 수도 월리회· 다. 수도 1고 학회· 35:4:8:455

102 Nā sādhika pauruşyam vrksamadhiroksyamah, anyatrāpāda iti siksā karaņīyā

नोर्देर् या नुष्टायासा नोर्देनासा सरा भीषा य. श्र. चार. दश. तथ. शर्वे. चर. श्र. えぎかれ、いっていることできる

if not sick, I shall not cast (or discharge) into the water (or river) ordure, urine, spittle, snivel or snot (or the mucus of the nose) and what is cast out of the mouth by vomiting.

if not sick I shall not cast (or discharge) into a place covered with green herbs or grass, ordure and urine, spittle or snot and what is cast out of the mouth by vomiting.

except when urged by any danger, I shall not climb higher on a tree than the height of a full grown man. Thus must they be instructed.

CLVIII (249) हिन्या के तर ने प्यति के अपनि प्राप्त (Rules or Maxims) for APPEASING A QUARREL.

1 Sammukha vinayah

2 Smrti vinayah

3 Amūdha vinayali

4 Yad bhūyasīkīya

5 Tattva svabhāvaisīyaļi

6 Stīrņa prastārakalı (trņa stārakalı [

7 Pratijňá kárakali

सर्देन शुक्षानु प्रनुषायम देशाय द्बरम्बर्द्यायर द्वारा

यार्जेशयरादन्यायरादेशय न्यदःद्वंभःवेदःसदःद्वाःसूरःयरःद्वेसःय

रेरे दे के हेर केंग र मालुग यर

র্থ্যায়

इ.चर्मात्राचाक्र.चैर.पूर्याच

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

Lawful decency (it is lawfully proper).

prudent decency (it is proper for one that is not fool).

what many may do properly.

which is always a desirable property.

it is as proper as a couch made of green herbs.

it is worthy to be agreed on (proper).

CLIX (250). कर्'सम्भवदर्'दैर'म्बेर्'न्थ'स्टिम्स्रेरिस्य। NAMES OF (OR TERMS OF) PUNISHING OR FINING, CORRECTION, ETC.

I Vinavātisārinī

र्रेल.च.२इ.एचाम.च

2 De≤anā karaņīvā

ব্রনাথায়ের, ব্র

; Samvaralı karanivəh

(to be confessed)

<u> 고취되었다다. 2.5</u>

(to be bound)

transgression of discipline or decorum.

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

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

4	Tarjanīyam	বহুনাধ্যম (to be menaced)	the menacing, reproving, blaming, censuring (of a criminal).
5	Nigarhaṇīyam	হ্লা <b>্</b> ব (to be rebuked)	a reproaching, rebuking, aversion.
6	Pravāsanīyam	নমুন্ন (to be banished)	an exiling, banishing, expelling, exile, banishment, expulsion.
7	Pratisamharaṇīyam	युर्द्रत्तेतुर्द्रार्द्र्यात्व (to be confiscated)	confiscation (and expulsion).
8	Utkşepaṇīyam	নাধ্যা,ধ্যা,ধ্যা,ধ্যা (to be expelled)	ejection, expulsion, the act of expelling one from a place.
9	Nāśanīyam	নষ্ট্ৰামান (to be destroyed)	a destroying or destruction.
10	Utpatta-vyutthāna [ $\widehat{f A}$ patti vyutthāna $\hat{f n}$ ]	हुदःनःसञ्जद्भदःन (to be re-established)	an erecting of his fall, restoration, absolution from crime.
11	Parivāsaḥ	र्शेन	changing one's abode.
12	Mūlaparivāsaļı	শ্ৰিক্ষাস্থ্ৰীন	the changing of one's original place (a foundation).
13	Mūlāpakarṣaparivāsalı	लट.चिंबु बंध चर्चेट हे हैं य	a second removal from his establishment.
14	Mānāpyani	स <b>म्]</b> तरः गुःव	the act of making one glad, cheerful, merry, or the state of rejoicing greatly, exultation.
15	Mūlamānāpyam	मादे दश सम् नर् नु न	the act of making one heartily rejoice or the state of heartily rejoicing.
16	Mūlāpakarṣamānāpyam	न्ने.च लट.चाड्ने. ४४१.चर्घट. हे. <b>४</b> ची. चर.	the act of erecting one's heart again to be glad and cheerful.
17	Cīrņamānāpyani	পন্নী.বম.বিধ	prudent, enjoyment or merri- ment (one that has been made joyful).
18	Avarşanam [Avarhanam] chandaparisuddhih	<b>५</b> कुट म <b>. ५</b> ८ थ. ५८ थ्येट <b>स</b> . क्षु. ५ मा स	a faithful and very pure extraction.

CLX (251). 

THE CONGREGATION OF PRIESTS).

ı Muktikājñaptiḥ	मार्शेय:च मारुग:सु	the single or only proper (for liberation or emancipation).
2 Jñapti karma	নার্থানের মধ	the prolation or utterance of the prayer, or verbal en- treaty.

3 Jñapti dvitīyam	म्बर्धियः चः न्दः मृत्रेश	the second
4 Jñapti caturthain	দ্র্মিম:ব:ব্দেব্র	the fourth
5 Karmavācanā	पश.रहेर्-रा	narration ness.
6 Prathamā karma vācanā	<b>୷୶</b> ୕ଽ୕ୣୖଽ୕ଽ୰ୣ <b>୵</b> ୖଽ	relation o business
7 Dvitīyā karma vācanā	মহা:ব <u>্</u> টু-্'ন'ন}}হা'ন	ditto 1
8 Tṛtīyā karma vācanā	এর হ <u>ুই</u> ন্ন নার্থ	ditto 1
9 Chāyā-pañca samayāḥ	મ <u>ુ</u> ત્ર-ઢેંત્-તુષ-ટ	a dial sho of a day
10 Catvāro nišāyāḥ	নাধ্য:ন্	the four pl (periods
11 Vṛkṣamūlam	<u> </u>	the foot under a
12 Piṇḍapātaḥ	নর্মি - স্ক্রীমম	alms, a b
13 Pāmsu kūlam	<i>ध्रमा</i> ५२ हिंद	a heap o a dung upon,e
14 Pratimustabhaisajyam	झुर्-नणुब-दे-चेच	the depos taken a ing.
15 Patanīyāḥ dharmāḥ	द्युट:यर:गुर:यदे:क्रॅश	a wicked tion.
16 Śramaņa kārakāḥ	न्नोः <u>भ</u> ्चेंद्रः ब्रे <b>न</b> ्य	the act of one a p
17 Poṣadhaḥ	मार्शिक्षेट.	emendation the act confessition.
18 Mangala poşadhan	নশু:এ্ষাণ্ট্য:নার্থ:য়ুই:	a hymnii reciting
19 Arvatpoşadham [Apat- poşadham]	श्चित्रेन्यः वास्यास्य स्त्रीतः सु	general su time of
20 Śalākā	<b>଼ିକ.</b> ଏଟ.	a round p giving ( among
21 Upagatiḥ	নাব্য:ঘ <b>্রম:বত্ত</b> র:ঘ	one that gaged l mined certain ment.
22 Varṣāpanāyikā	<b>5</b> 35.85	one sum place, a
23 Pravāraņam	^{रम्} नार्∃े	prohibitio life.
24 Pravārakalī	<u> नमाग्रहेःहे</u> न्य	a censor o

the second entreaty.

the fourth entreaty.

narration of the affair or business.

relation or narration of the business, the first time.
ditto the second time.

ditto the third time.

a dial showing the five periods of a day.

the four plans (or parts) of night (periods).

the foot of a tree, the abiding under a tree.

alms, a beggar's plate.

a heap of dirt or muck, filth, a dung hill, rags gathered upon, etc.

the depositing of a medicament taken away by theft or stealing.

a wicked or criminal act or action.

the act of making or ordaining one a priest.

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

a hymning supplication, the reciting of a te deum.

general supplication used at the time of a public calamity.

a round piece of wood used in giving one's consent, or vote (among the priests).

one that has promised or engaged himself to pass a determined period of time at a certain place; vow, engagement.

one summering at a certain place, a summer garment.

prohibition, censure of vicious life.

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

25 Pravāritam	<b>ন</b> শশ <b>্ন</b> র	censure, prohibition.
26 Kațhināstaraņam	ञ्.चमैट.चर्टट.च	the spreading of a mat (on the ground).
27 Kaṭhinaṁ	श्.चमैट.	a mat to sit on.
· 28 Kathināstārakaļı	श्रायमुद्धाः ५ ५५८ ( यर्गेदाय)	one whose business it is to lay or spread mats on the ground.

CLXI (252). 튉다지기됐다. 그리고 '자다' NAMES OR TERMS FOR TAKING REFUGE WITH THE THREE HOLY ONES.

THREE HOLF ONES.			
I Triśaraṇagamanam	श्चैवशमाश्चिमः ५ देने व	The taking refuge with the Three.	
2 Buddham śaraṇam gac- chāmi dvipadānā- magram	સૈવજા.શે.મજૂત્રું પ્રદાનોફેશ.ગુે.મજૂનો. શ્રદશ.વૈશ્વાતા	I repair for protection to (or take refuge with) Buddha. the chief of the two-footed (beings).	
3 Dharmam śaranam gac- chāmi virāgānāmagram	લ્ટ્રેટ. જ્યાલ. રેટ. ચેંગ. વર્ષ. જાસૂચો.	ditto to Religion (or the personified moral doctrine) the chief of those that are without passion.	
4 Saṅghaṁ śaraṇaṁ gac- chāmi gaṇānāmagraṁ	શું મહેવે શું મહેવે	I take refuge with the collective body of the priesthood the best of all communions or congregations.	

CLXII (253). 디딜디 디슨 디딜디 디딜디 지플 디디 디 I NAMES OF THE EIGHT FUNDAMENTAL ARTICLES IN THE DOCTRINE (OF BUDDHA) THAT ARE TO BE OBSERVED BY EVERY RELIGIOUS PERSON.

CLAS IN THE DOCTAINE (OF BODDIAN) THAT ARE TO BE OBSERVED BY EVERY RELIGIOUS FERSON.		
I Prāṇātipāta viratiļi	श्रृचा नार्ड्न या श्रुद्धः व	to desist from destroying animal life.
2 Adattādāna viratili	ষ:ব্ৰীৰ:বম:দ্ৰীৰ:ব	to desist from taking away any thing without being given (or from stealing).
3 Abrahmacarya viratih	શ્રે ઢંદ વર ર્શ્વેન વર્ષે	to desist from living an un- chaste life (or from fornica- tion).
4 Mṛṣāvāda viratiḥ	नहुन-नुःञ्च-नःसुदःन	to leave off speaking falsehood (or lying).
5 Madyapāna viratiļi	शुंशायर त्युर विते वर्दा या श्विर व	to desist from drinking any intoxicating liquor.
6 Gandha-mālya-vilepana- varņaka-dhāraņa viratiḥ	म.बुच्चेश.म.बुट्र.च म.बुच्चेश.म.बुट्र.च	to desist from keeping or carry- ing with him frankincense or perfume, flower garlands, un- guents, sandal (or chaplets in general) or pigments.
7 Uccaśayana mahāśayana viratiḥ	ह्येंट.च च्रि. केथ. शहुर.ज्ञ. २८. च्रि. केथ.कुथ.ज्ञ.	to desist from sleeping upon a high and large couch or bed.

8 Vikalabhojanaviratili	<u> বুঝামান্দ্রবারি : রহার্ন্থীন ব</u>	to desist from eating without the proper time thereof.
9 Samanvāhara ācārya	র্মুন:ব্রির:ব্রীম:শ্রু:বার্থন	master! (teacher) I beg be merciful to me (or think kindly of me).
10 Śruotu bhadanta sangha	न्नो.८.पुँनः चर्ड्कःसः क्षसः नाशकः पुः मार्श्वा	Venerable body of priests! I beg you to hear me.
11 Ullumbatum [? ullumpa- tu māṁ]	<b>च</b> र्चा-र्दर-र्नु-म्बिल्य	I beg to direct me.
12 Anuśik <b>ș</b> e	ह्रेश-सु-ह्र्येत-ध्र	I shall learn accordingly.
13 Anuvarttiye [anuvidhīye]	<u>ૄૄ૾ૹૹૢ૿ૹૢ૿ૢઌ૽૽ૼ</u>	I shall endeavour accordingly.
14 Anukaro-ye[mi?]	ইম <b>'শু</b> 'ন্টু <b>'্</b>	I shall do accordingly.

#### CIXIII (257) 잭크, 기정자 기정자 기정자 NAMES OF THIRTEEN THINGS (BELONGING TO THE DRESS OF A PRIEST).

ı Sanghāţī	કુ <b>લ</b> .ઝું.	a priest's garment consisting of many small long pieces of cloth sewed together.
2 Uttarāsangalı	तुःन्।	an upper garment.
3 Antarvāsah	<b>ध</b> र्म: च्रीरा	a lower garment to cover the feet, a garment worn on the lower part of the body.
ղ Saṅkakṣikā	र्-त्यःमा≅र्	a sort of shirt for remitting the sweat (or a sort of upper gown to keep off dust).
5 Pratisańkak <b>ș</b> ikā	<u> রূপে:দারর সূী:দারর</u>	ditto another below it.
6 Nivāsanam	'dখ. <b>খ</b> ৴শ	a gown like a petticoat.
7 Pratinivāsanam	√বস. <b>র⊃ধ</b> .എ. <mark>না∋</mark> থ	ditto worn below the former.
8 Keśapratigrahanam	<b>মু</b> ∵ব≅ি	a barber's napkin.
9 Snātrašaţakani	द <u>्</u> रिश.रश	a bathing petticoat or piece of cloth.
10 Nişadananı pratyastara	म्रीट्राय	a piece of cloth spread on the ground either to eat from, or sit on.
11 Kandupraticehadanam	नायक्रायम्बायः	a piece of cloth for covering an itch or ulcer.
12 Varşā śāţī cīvaram	<u> २२</u> -२१-२४-२४-३४	a large piece of cotton cloth worn in the summer season.
13 Parisara Gyara [pariskara- Gyaram]	च्च-तुन्-गुः-न्ना <u>ः</u>	a cloak-bag, a bag for carrying things in.

#### CLXIV (258). 취실자한건가한최다여 NAMES OF THE UTENSILS OF A ŚRAMAŅA (OR BUD-DHIST PRIEST).

I	Pātram	<u>क्षु</u> ⊏.य <u>चे</u> र	a goblet, a sort of broad plate to eat and drink of.
2	Kupātram	क्षुंद:न <u>बे</u> द:ढ्र:	a smaller sort of ditto.
3	Sikyam	₹.च	a sort of bag of net work, used for carrying provisions and other things in.
4	Pātra poņikaļ	क्षुद:मञेर्णे)की	a bag or vessel for the goblet or plate.
5	Pātra sthavikaḥ	द्भुद:पञेर:गुँ:र्ज़्रेर	ditto.
6	Pātra kaṭaka	[₹] ८.चच्चेर.च७च.तर्.च्.चीचीची.	a sort of ring or circle to place on the goblet or plate.
7	Cakoḍakam	भेत्र <b>ः ।</b> मः श्चर	a sort of basket with a covered mouth.
8	Trapu maṇdalakam	<i>ଵੑॱঈ</i> ॱॸੑ <i>ॻॖ</i> ॸॱय़ॸॖॻ	a sort of orb or disk of lead.
9	Klıakşaram	ব্যদ্র-মের্থম	a kind of staff with rinkling ornaments on.
10	Śarakam	स्र-तु	a small cup, a drinking vessel.
ΙΙ	Bhaişajya śarāvakam	ञ्चर ⁻ र्यू-र	a box or vessel for keeping medicaments in.
12	Kalācika	<b>मि.मो</b> बर	a spoon, a ladle.
13	Pātra vaśyāpakam	<u> ક્રુંત્ત. ત્રું કેત્ર, ત્રું, ત્રિ. ત્રું ત્રું</u>	a cover or lid for the goblet or plate.
14	Piṇḍa vartanam	ditto	ditto.
15	Mukha pocchanam	गर्ने : धुंश	a piece of cloth for wiping the face, a napkin.
16	Kuṇḍikā	<u> </u>	a student's water-pot, the <i>kamaṇḍalu</i> , a pitcher.
17	Varvanikā [vartanikā]	<b>FA'</b> 7	a pitcher.
18			
	Pratigrahaḥ, lakkaṇa [lam- paṇaṁ ?]	कृज.बटश	a sort of kettle, or pitcher.
19		G~;₹ @~;₹	a sort of kettle, or pitcher.  a stone for a sling, a sling.
-	paṇam ?]		
20	paṇam ?] Kṣampaṇam	<b>दुर</b> र्	a stone for a sling, a sling.
20	paṇam ?] Kṣampaṇam Melandukam	पुर ⁻ र्स <b>२</b> स-प्रेश	a stone for a sling, a sling. a stone for making ink on.

200	17A ANDERT	-ITBELAN—ENGINSII VOORI	DULIANI.
24	Pāda veṣṭanikā	<b>ব্</b> র্নি	a kind of pantofle sandal or slipper covering only the sole of the foot.
25	Sūcī	ra	a needle.
26	Sūci gṛhakam	<b>H</b> 3.4M	a needle case.
27	Mudrā	<b>ন্</b>	a seal, a stamp.
28	Jihvā nirlakṣaṇikā [nirlekhanikā]	ञ्चे'मी'मान्	a thing or utensil to cleanse the tongue with.
29	Śatrakam	म्ब	a scimitar, a sword, a weapon.
30	Kāka cañcukam	न् <u>त्र</u> -मु-न्न-न्न-सु-सु-सु-	a scimitar like the beak of a crow, a crooked sword.
31	Kukkuṭa pakṣakam	म् नु न् न् न् न् न् न् न् न् न् न् न् न्	a sword similar to a cock's wing.
32	Chatram	मारुग्र	umbrella.
33	Süryakāntaḥ	हो.चेव	a crystal bus, a burning glass, a sort of red crystal.
34	Candrakāntaļı	ଞ୍ଜ:ନ୍ରିୟ	crystal, white crystal.
3 <b>5</b>	Namatam	<b>ਲੂ</b> ਵ-ਰ	a felt (a sort of cloth without being worn).
36	Kocavakani	ณ: a' or ญ' a	a skin, a sort of garment of skin.
37	Pravārakam	নিপ্ত:ব্ৰম	a kind of fine linen.
38	Ciliminikā	শ্ব-র্	a kind of short petticoat.
39	Viralikā	शेटरश	a sort of thin cloth, a cloth for covering the privy parts.
40	Vidhamanam, vyajanam	<b>নগ্ৰশ্ব</b>	a fan, a cooling instrument.
41	Maśakavāraņam	ਡੂ <b>੮</b> :ਅ <b>ਹ</b>	a fly slap.
42	Pindhopadhānam [vimbo- padhānam]	EN'97'6/28'39	a cushion, a pillow, a stuffed bag to lay under the head.
43	Tūlikā, vṛṣikā	त्रुन्दः कॅटका उन	a mattress or quilt, a bed, a down or cotton bed.
44	Kāya bandhanam	भू:रन् <b>य</b> श	a girdle, any thing tied round the waist.
45	Paţţikā	चैं:-3	a kind of girdle or belt (made of the red lodh).
46	Lohakarii	<u>क्षुना चें</u> न	a steel.
47	Askuñcakam [aṣṭuñca- kam]	च् <u>च</u> . १८८	a kind of seal or stamp.
48	Marucikā	र्वेर:सु:सुदु	a small or narrow belt, a thong.
49	Veņī	মর্'র	an unornamented lock of hair.

		UTENSILS OF A S
50	Lampakam	য়ৄ৾ৢৢ৴৾য়ৄ৴৻ঀ৾ঢ়৻ড়ঢ়য়৻৻ড়ঀ
51	Maśakakuţī	Ā다.취디치
52	Kholā	ल or लु: में
53	Koloha-sthavika [kolo- halasthavikah ?	<u>ব্যাস্থ্যির</u>
54	Civara vṛṣikā	<b>র্টুয়</b> ॱল্বিয়'ঢ়ৢৢ৽লাৢৄ <b>ৼ</b> ॱঀৢ
5.5	Garakaṁ [karakaṁ]	<b>2</b> .ช.3ิช
56	Kundalakam	⊒⊏ধ.এথ
57	Kaṭāhakaṁ	크디티 or 본·건
58	Ayodroņikā	ঞ্জুদাঝ'দ্রী'দার্নুই'ই'ই
59	? Agāresthāpakam daśa- katikam [aṅgāra sthā- pana śakaṭikā]	<b>बे</b> चश:प्रीट:
60	Kaphalikā	ੜੋ. <b>੮</b> .
6 <b>1</b>	Pacanikā	र्नेज्:ले
62	Bhaisajyāñjana nālikā	भगञ्चन ङ्गेन नियः
63	Śuktiḥ	<b>ઢ</b> .ક્રુેશ
64	Kutupam	વતું, સર ફેર્
65	Kacchapuṭaṁ	মক্র'মুশ্
66	Lavana paṭalikā	র্খুদ্রনা
67	Śleṣmakaṭāhakam	মক্রম'মবি'ইই
68	Parisvāpanan [parisrāva- ņam]	কু'র্কশ্বর
69	Khallakaiii	<b>ড়</b> :ড়৸য়:য়ৢৢ:য়য়ৢয়
70	Kuṇḍikā	ই <b>ম</b> :শ্বনাশ
71	Parmakānakam ? [parņa- kanakam]	ই <b>এ</b> :ব'ৰ্বধ'ৰ্ক্স্
72	Ravaṇakam	તુમ્રાઃર્કનાય:મા <u>ે</u> ડેવુ:હન
73	Mocanapaṭṭakam	নাপ্তম ক্রনাপ
74	Daṇḍaponam	শ্বীশ-স্থনাধ্য
75	Dhāraṇapātraiii	क्रनाश देव हैं।

- a sort of stuffed cap.
- a curtain to keep off mosquitoes or flies.
- a cap, a hat.
- a bag of cotton cloth.
- a bag to keep or carry the religious garb in.
- a small vessel for carrying some water with him for religious ablution.
- a sort of cup of copper.
- a boiler, a caldron.
- a long iron basin, or trough
- a kind of fire hearth or stove.
- an iron pan for boiling grain.
  - ditto, an iron pot for cooking in.
- a hollow vessel or tube for keeping in medicaments for the eye.
- a pearl, oyster, a conch, a shell.
- a small leathern oil bottle.
- a kind of sack or bag worn on the side.
- bag for keeping salt in.
- a spittle box.
- an utensil for straining water with.
- another sort of straining instrument of a triangular form. another kind of ditto.
- a vessel with straining holes in the bottom.
- a bottle or goblet with a straining spout on the side.
- a clarifying or straining cloth.
- a purifying straining instrument.
- a bag or vessel for keeping the straining instrument in (or a vessel supporting that instrument).

2 (0)	SANSKRIT	'—TBETAN—ENGLISH VOCA	BULARY.
<b>7</b> 6	Sarakam	र्रेन्स् तु	a sort of wooden cup used for drinking tea, etc.
77	Pānīyasthālakam	<u>क</u> ुं. <u></u>	a water jar, a vessel for keeping water in.
78	Ayaspindani	<u> संचारा,ग्री,चार,च</u>	a block or lump of iron.
79	Śŗńkhalikā	<b>झैचोश.</b> चेचो	a chain of iron
80	Netrikain	इन्हेंदु (हे?)	a syringe.
81	Nasta karaṇam	कॅर- ^{च्रि} चोश.न <i>ु.</i> च्र <b>ी</b>	an instrument for boring the nose for pouring any liquid medicine.
82	Kaţhiṇaii	র্.ব <u>ন</u> ী:	a mat or any similar thing to spread on the ground for sit- ting, etc., on.
83	Kāntārikā	নার্ম:র্মা	a sort of ladle or spoon.
84	Carpațakain	۲ <b>٦٢.٦</b>	a sort of cake or biscuit of flour.
85	Kuṭhārikā	র':	a hatchet, an axe.
86	Añjana śalākā	यभी.यर्. <b>बे</b> र.श	a sort of small spoon or flat piece of bone, etc., used for smearing unguents, plaster,
87	Civara vainšalį	र्गोश गुःमारदः	etc., on the body with.  a reed or frame for hanging garments on.
88	Khaţţāmañca	<u>E</u>	a bedstead.
89	Vi <b>ț</b> hikā	BB	a bedstead or a stool.
gn	Pratipādakam	₹र्ने म्न-इर्	a sort of foot stool (made of hair).
91	Ajapādaka daņģaļi	<b>ૺ</b> ૽૽ૺૣ૾ૺ૾૽ૺૣૺઌૢ૾૱ઌ	a kind of staff, etc.
92	Nāgadantakam	<u>a.</u> .	a wooden pin or bracket pro- jecting from a wall.
(1_)	) Darvikā	म्हर्नु	a ladle, a spoon
04	Sphimja	য <b>়</b> ন্মন্	a besom, a broom to sweep with.
95	Karmāra bhāṇḍikā	শন্ <b>্রু</b>	a brazier's tools or instruments.
,Č	Ghata bhedanakan	<u>इॅ.चाड्रॅ</u> ट.	a borer for a large earthen ves-
17	Nāpita bhaṇḍam	এইনা-ধাহ <b>ৰ</b> -ট্ৰ-পেনা-ভ	sel. a barber's instruments.
Q ^f	S Karpar di	<b>२</b> तुँ२४'२ँ। मुँ ⁻ रूँ	form, shape, an iron sauce- pan, sand, gravel or sandy soil.
QĆ	r Udaka bhāṇḍadhiṣṭhānaiir	ૄૼઃ <u>ૄૻ</u> ૼ૽ૼ [੶] ઋ૽ૼૺ	a frame or supporter for a water jar.
1.,	Pādādhiṣṭhanam	म्= -	a foot-stool.

## CLXV (259). 키다크리'리장'피충된'ற 원다다 Names of the twelve persons (that superintend such and such things).

ı Vihāroddeśakaḥ	리카와.너무도.다휫. 디	the chooser of a dwelling place or he that has the superinten- dence of etc.
2 Bhaktoddeśakaḥ	चश्र'य:य <u>ञ्</u> च	superintendence of eating.
3 Javāgūcārakaḥ	<b>র্বনাধ্য দে</b> র্নাধ্য শ	distributor of soup.
4 Khādyakacārakaḥ	বন্'র্জা <b>ন্</b> শুমান or ন্রুমান	who distributes the meat and sauce.
5 Phalacārakaļı	विदःर्नेमात्मीअय	ditto the fruits.
6 Yat kiñciccārakaḥ	র্ষ কুনাধারে নুসান	ditto the miscellaneous small things.
7 Bhāṇḍagopakaḥ	र्बेर-विवास	the superintendent of the vessel (or plates, etc.).
8 Bhāṇḍa bhājakaḥ	र्श्वेर सुर दगेर य	he that divides the vessels.
9 Varṣā śāṭīgopakaḥ	<b>ઽ</b> નુ×ઃમુ૾ઃ≺શઃઢે∢ઃਬૢેઽ્ય	the superintendent of the large summer cloths of cotton.
10 Civaragopakaḥ	में इं दें	the superintendent or keeper of religious garments (or of gar- ments and clothes).
11 Cīvara bhājakaḥ	में शित्रीं राय	who divides the garments (among the priests).
12 Upadhi vārikaḥ	<b>५</b> वी: ब्रेंब	the chief custos in a monastery.
13 Presakah	भटमा.चर्जेमाश.त	a messenger, a servant.
14 Vyajana vārikalı [bhājana- vārikah]	ब्रेन सुन गुः लगन य	a servant attending on some students of a certain class.
15 Pānīya vārikaḥ	ক্তম:ন্ম:দ	a servant who has the care of water for drinking.
16 Prasādhi vārikaḥ [prāsadi]	सहस्य केंब	ditto that has the care of dress, decoration, embellishment.
17 Pariṣaṇḍa vārikaḥ	<b>य</b> ट:रेअ:ग्रें'(९२४:५:य	ditto that takes care of the altar (or the vessels exposed on the several degrees or steps in a sacred place).
18 Sayanāsanavārikaļ	અભ કૃત્-નુૈ (લુભ 5 ન	one that takes care of bedding.
19 Maṇḍaśayanāsanavārikaļi	য়য়ৼৢয়ৢঀৣ৾৾ঀয়য়ঢ়ৢ৽৻য়য়ৼয়	a superintendent general of bed- dings (or of the quarter where they are kept).

CLXVI (260). 된 기존 제시 기관 기관 기관 기관 기관 NAMES OF THE FOUR CLASSES OR SECTS, AND THE EIGHTEEN SUBDIVISIONS (OF THE BUDDHISTS IN ANCIENT INDIA).

I. Arya sarvāstivādāḥ

ব্যান্ধ স্থা ব্যান্ধ তেই সূত্ৰ the venerable class that affirm the existence of all things (or the sect that affirmed the existence of all the holy sages).

	is a report of	T—TIBELAN—ENGMENT YOUR	DUDANI.
I	Mūla sarvāsti vādāļī	ন্ত্রিরমধাত্তর ঐর্বান্তর ই	the class or sect that affirms the existence of the root of all things.
2	Kaśyapīyālı	देर-बिर्यासट्ट. ह	the sect (or the followers) of Kāśyapa
3	Mahī šāsakāļi	श.ड्रेंब.ड्रं	the sect that shows or instructs the earth.
4	Dharmaguptāļi	<u>ર્જ</u> ય:શ્રું	the sect that takes care of the (Buddhistic) religion.
5	Bahu śrutīyāḥ	য়ৼৼৢ৾৾য়য়ৼ৸ঽ৾ৼ৾	the sect that has heard much (or what is learned and celebrated).
6	Tāmraśāţīyālı	न्राप्तरः श्रे	the sect wearing garments of dark red (or copper) colour.
7	Vibhajya vādinaļ	इस:यर:यु:ब्रे:ब्रु:तर्र:ब्रे	the sect that teaches by analysing (the doctrine).
П.	Ārya sammitīyāļi	৻য়য়য়য়য়য়ৢয়ৢয়য়ৢয়য়য়ৢয়য়য়ৢয়য়য়ৢয়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়য়	the venerable sect respected (reverenced) by all.
8	Kaurukullakāḥ	श्र- त्र्रोम्। श्र-भेग्या गुः श्रे	the noble sect that is celebrated on earth (or the sect of the (Kuru tribe).
9	Avantakāļi	शुट यर् से	the watchful or preserving sect (or that of Oujein).
IO	Vātsīputrīyāļı	चिष्रासानुद्र स्रे	the sect of Vātsiputra (or vatsa- pattana).
III.	Mahāsāṅghikāḥ	<u> न्योप्तुब्ययाळेब्य</u>	the sect of the great community of priests.
11	Purvaśailāļ	्वर मुँ रे वे दे खे	the sect called after the eastern rocky mountains.
12	Aparaśailāļi	<b>बु</b> यःणुः रे:चॅ दे:ब्र्	the sect called after the western rocky mountains.
13	Haima vatāļī	चोटश.टू.पर्यु.र्जे	the sect dwelling in the snowy mountains.
14	Lokottara vādinaļi	पह्ना <u>र्</u> देश.पर्शः श्रुति खे	the sect that speaks of the last (next) world.
15	Prajñapti vādinaļī	ह्नासर श्रुप्तरे श्रु	the sect that speaks determi- nately (or of an appointed time)
IV.	Arya sthāvirāļ	त्यम्।याम्बर्धः य <u>ह</u> ेद्राय	the venerable priesthood dwelling in fixed habitations (or convents).
16	Mahāvihāravāsinaļī	चिश्चि.जची.घट.कुरे.चीर्थरा.ह्य	the sect residing in large convents.
17	Jetavanīyāļi	<u> ચૈત્ર:વેરે. જ્યાનાય શત્ર તે ક</u> ્	the sect residing in the grove of the victorious prince (near Srāvastī).
18.	Abhayagiri vāsinah	द≣नाश <i>रो<b>न</b>:२े:ना</i> क्शःओ	the sect residing on the Abhaya mountain.
		<b>A.</b> 1	

CLXVII (261). 미국국국국국의 On the seventeen subjects (of the Dulya class).

r Pravrajyā vastu মন্ত্র নুমন্ত্র নাজী 2 Poṣadha vastu দাইনিমূহ নীনাত্র

the subject of entering into the religious order (or on taking the religious character).

on the subject of confession (or general supplication or of selfemendation).

3	Varṣā vastu	<b>५</b> 5ू र मुःमाने	the subject of passing the summer at a certain place (or of
4	Pravāraņa vastu	<b>୍</b> ସ୍ୟାମ୍ୟ ପ୍ରିନି ସାବି	summering). the subject of prohibition or admonition (or censure of immoral actions).
5	Kaṭhina vastu	श्रायमुद्रामी मित्र	the subject of mats and similar things for spreading on the ground.
6	Cīvara vastu	में सिंगी मिल	the subject of garments (and clothes).
7	Carma vastu	<u>जु.</u> सैनाश.ग्री.चि	the subject of leather (hide and skin also).
8	Bhaiṣajya vastu	र्रे दे मिन	the subject of drugs and medicaments.
9	Karma vastu	ମୟ.ଘୁି.ସାର୍ଡ	the subject of works (in former lives or life).
Io	Pratikriyā vastu	द्युर-प्राहेर्ग प्रदे मिल्	the subject of remedy.
ΙI	Kālā kāla sampāta vastu	નું અ' <b>ન</b> દ'નું અ'અ'એક'વ'નદ' કું કું ર'નવે.	the subject of what is season- able or unseasonable with some other subjects added
		ম্ৰ	to.
12	Bhūmyantarasthacaraṇa vastu	মান্ত্র ধানান্ত্রসূত্র নিমান্ত্র বিদ্যালি (the changing of the time or season.)	•
		रामान्रपुः श्रुः नात्र सः श्रुरा पादे माने (the changing of the time or	to. subject of removing from one
13	vastu	ধ্যমান্ত্রসূত্র মান্ত্রমান্ত্রমান্ত্র (the changing of the time or season.)	to. subject of removing from one place to another.  the subject of practical business. the subject of dissensions, or
13	vastu Pari karmaņo vastu	শ্লান্ত্র সূত্র নির্মান্ত্র প্রাথন বি নির্মান্ত্র প্রাথন বি নির্মান্ত্র প্রাথন বি নির্মান্ত্র প্রাথন বি নির্মান্ত্র প্রাথন বি নির্মান্ত্র প্রাথন বি নির্মান্ত্র প্রাথন বি নির্মান্ত্র প্রাথন বি নির্মান্ত্র প্রাথন বি নির্মাণ্ড প্রাথন বি নির্মাণ্ড বি নির্মাণ্ড বি নির্মাণ্ড বি নির্মাণ্ড বি নির্মাণ্ড বি নির্মাণ্ড বি নির্মাণ্ড বি নির্মাণ্ড বি নির্মাণ্ড বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ বি নির্মাণ	to. subject of removing from one place to another.  the subject of practical business. the subject of dissensions, or of different works (actions). the subject of divisions (with
13 14 15	vastu  Pari karmaņo vastu  Karma bheda vastu	মানান্ত্র সুর্বানি মানুর বিশান্ত্র (the changing of the time or season.) আমোন্ত্র সুমানান্ত্র নান্ত্র ন্ত নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত্র নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান্ত নান	to. subject of removing from one place to another.  the subject of practical business. the subject of dissensions, or of different works (actions).

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

ı Sangha kalpah.	<b>ጘ</b> ୩୕'෬รูัส'ฏิฆ'ऊद'य	(that which) is made fit by the priesthood (or the collective
2 Pungala kalpah [Pudgala]	चोट.चची.चीश.देट.च	body of the priests).  ditto by the person (appointed therefor).
3 Parisrāva kalpaḥ	<u> </u>	ditto by being strained.
4 Ahorātra kalpaḥ	<u> ३५'७मा'मीश.२८.</u> म	ditto by being kept one day and night.
5 Udapāna kalpah	ট্রিব্ শব্ধ স্কুদ ন	ditto by being of a well (or well water).

I

1) Kasambakajatah

# CI.XIX (263). 독리 플로 기 중 다음 다음 NAMES (OR TERMS) OF SUCH THINGS AS ARE

	COUNTEL	FOR A FAULT OR DEFECT IN A	PRIEST.
1	Abhikşulı	नगेर्स्सेटर्-सेर्डट्-न। or नगेर्स्सेटर बण्णेब्स	it ill becomes a gelong or such a man is not gelong.
2	Aśramaṇaḥ	न्ने:र्बुट-तु-क्षे-दुट-न। or न्ने: र्बुट-सप्पेद-न	it is improper (unbecoming) for a samana (śramaṇa) or a Buddhistic priest, or such a man is no more a śramaṇa.
	Aśākya putrīyaḥ	च.भ.लूब.त च.मीट्र.चेर.भू.चेट.च। ०1 चें.मीट्र.	it is unbecoming to a (spiritual) son (or disciple, follower) of Śākya or such a man is no more a son or disciple of Śākya.
·i	Dhvainsyate bhikṣu-bhā- vāt	पनीर रज्ञेश्चर-ज्ञेर्यश्चर, त्राच्या केश्यश्चर ।	he is deprived of the character of a priest (or his priesthood is gone, or it is lost for him to be called any more an erecter virtutis (bhikşu, gelong).
5	Hatamasya bhavati Śramanyam	देवै : र्नो : ह्यूँदः नी : द्वंत : द्वेना : धर :	his religious character is lost (or destroyed, violated).
6	Dhvastain, mathitain, patitain, parājitam	चिरःस भ्रमशःस। य <u>ब</u> ्धःस। झैरः। सभःसरः	he is lost or rendered impure, is subdued, is fallen, is totally defeated (by the adversary).
7	Apratyuddhāryamasya bhavati śrāmaṇyam	रेते.र्नोःड्वेंट्यने:क्वंत्रःक्वेरःश्वटःरुःक्रे <b>रः</b> यरःत्रचुर	his religious character is lost irrecoverably.
8	Tadyathā; tālamastakac- chinnāḥ	न्त्रेन न्त्रेन	(in the same manner) for instance as when the top of the Tāla tree is cut down.
9	Abhavyaharitatvāya	or श्रे.चर्च or श्रु.चर्च	it cannot grow any more green or it cannot become green again.
Ι()	Duḥśilaḥ	র্থ ট্রিমঝ'ন কম'ন	immoral, vicious, irreligious, dishonest, a breaker or violator of moral laws or good morals.
11	Pap <b>a</b> óltarma	ই্থিনা:মই ক্রিমান্তর	of a vicious nature or manners, wicked; a wicked, irreligious, sinful man.
12	Antah püti avasrutah	<u> </u>	who inwardly being corrupt the pus issues or drops from him.

g=:3M==3,5+.43+.51

he is grown (or become) like a

rotten tree.

14 Śańkha svara samācāraḥ	लियो.सूर्.सूर्-सूर्टे-प	acting (according to the sound of a conchshell) like a sheep and ass (i.e. foolishly).
15 Aśramaṇaḥ śramaṇapra- tijñaḥ	निशक्तिः सः ध्येषः सरः । निशक्तिः नुः मिर्स्राक्तेः न	not having the true religious character and yet professing himself to be a Śramaṇa (or Bauddha priest).
16 Abrahmacārī brahmacāri- pratijñaḥ	ত্বদ্ধান্ন স্থূর্ট্র-নেস বিধান্ত, ব ক্বরণ নম স্থ্রিট্র ন ন ম ন পূর্ব নম	not practising an uncorrupt (pure chaste) life, and yet professing himself to be of in- corrupt manners or a brah- macārī.
17 Śila vipannaḥ	প্র্নাট্রমধ্য-ঈশগ্রন	one that has lost his moral character (or has violated the moral laws).
18 Dṛṣṭi vipannaḥ	डे.च.३मश्र.त	one whose theory or principle is degenerated (or rendered im-
19 Ācāra vipannaḥ	<u>कृ</u> .चा.३शश.त	pure). one of degenerated rites and
20 Ajīva vipannaḥ	<b>এছু: ব.</b> ३ মধ্য: ব	ceremonies. one of a degenerate livelihood,
21 Śikṣā bhraṣṭaḥ	বস্থব:ন.ভূবা:ন	or profession. a fallen or destroyed doctrine.

CLXX (264). স্র্নামনানেমের্সামামের্মিন্মামের্মিন্মা। Names of a vihāra (convent, monastery, college, etc.) and other things.

ī Gandha kuṭī	र्टे.चिद्र-िचर.	a holy place for offering there incenses or sacred fragrant substances to any divinity or saint.
2 Bihāraḥ or vihāraḥ	चिद्धिमा त्या । विट	a convent, monastery, college, etc.
3 Layanam or ālayaḥ	리석회.남다.	a house, an abode, a dwelling place.
4 Varşakah	<b>5</b> 3×14×.	a summer house, or a dwelling place during the rainy season.
5 Gaṇḍī (ghaṇṭā)	मिर्दर	a plate or mixed metal struck as a bell.
6 Gaṇḍĩ koṭanakaṁ	ମ୍ବୁଟିଲ୍'ସିପ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟୁଟିମ୍ଫି'ର୍ମିସ୍	a little hammer or instrument for beating the gandī.
7 Velā cakram	के केंद्र गुः विष्टा	a dial plate (showing the progress of the sun).

CLXXI (265). में अपी मानित स्था Names relating to the subject or matter on garments (of the priests).

ı Ornaka vāsah [aurnaka	নম'ন্	a garment of woollen cloth.
vāsaḥ] 2 Śāṇakani	.व.बंद्र.रश	linen (of hemp or flax).
3 Ksaumakam	<b>∃</b> ₹'&\?'₹\	a sort of silk stuff or cloth.

4 Daukŭlakam	<b>નુ</b> 'મ્યુ'ભર્વે'*રશ	a kind of wove silk; fine silk stuff, a raiment of, etc.	
5 Koṭṭambakam	गें ५ अदै ५ अ	a kind of stuff of that name.	
6 Kārpāsakani	<u> হ</u> থ-বাঁ্থ	a garb or garment of cotton cloth.	
7 Kauśeyakani	बेर् <b>न ५</b>	a coarse kind of silk stuff made by the Mons (hill people of India near Tibet).	
8 Amsukam	5.5°A	another sort of ditto.	
9 Pantakam [Paṭṭakam]	55	wove silk, garment of silk stuff.	
10 Paṭaḥ	डू'स'तु	cloth, coloured cloth, fine cloth.	
II Paṭakalı	મ્ <u>યા.</u> લેવ	a large piece of cotton or linen cloth.	
12 Śāṭakaii	<b>노회.</b> 였미,첫3	a small (or fine) piece of linen, a petticoat.	
13 Pravāraļi	नेतु:रश	a sort of fine linen.	
14 Amilah	नेतु:रक्ष:सुना:डेब	a large piece of fine linen.	
15 Krimilikāļi	नेतु:रक्ष:र्अर:य	ditto of a red colour.	
16 Krimivarņā	<b>व्यान्</b> सर	a red garment or red stuff,	
17 Saumilikā	नेतु:सुन	a sort of fine linen.	
18 Kāśika sūkṣmā	ણુત્ર [ા] તું તૃતાવે <b>. રજ્ઞ સ્</b> વ	fine linen from Kāśī or Benares.	
19 Samavarņā	मि:र्नेमार्कर	cloth or garment of an uniform colour.	
20 Durvarņā	_{यि:} र्नेना प्रदास	ditto of a bad colour.	
21 Aparāntakam	के दिना नी निश	a garment of sky or water colour.	
22 Erakain	ਹ <b>ਯ.</b> ਬੁੱਖ	a kind of carpet from Erāk.	
23 Merakani	<u> वैदः भ</u> ुतः <u>म</u> ीः मारव	a couch (or seat) made of the bark of some trees.	
24 Syandarakam	ફ્રીય.ડાખક્રેય	a sort of carpet made of coarse silk stuff.	
25 Madhurakam [mandura- kam]	રશ: <b>ગ</b> ભ:ગું:કૃત	a sort of cotton carpet brought from Madhurā.	
26 Mṛta pariṣkārali	ঀৢয়ঀৢঀ৾ৼৼয়	the goods (or substance) of a deceased (person or priest).	
27 Sama sāmantakani	प्तिं.चीट:चिंट्र:ध्रम	a cubit in circumference.	
28 Yugani	<u>g.</u>	a pair, a couple.	
20 Dvipuța sanghāțī	ર્'સ.ક્રેંમ. <b>વ</b> ંદાનીવાજ્ય	a doubled upper garment.	
ρο Tripuța saughāțī	<u>ବୁଟ୍ୟୁ</u> ମ୍ୟାମୁଖ୍ୟମିଷ	a trebled ditto.	

31 Dhanikah	ক্রনা নর্ভব ন	the folding up of a garment,
32 Cīvara śroņī	<b>ઢેંશ</b> 'ર્નેશ'ગુૈ'ર્જય'તુ	a garb.  a piece of wood for cleansing the religious garb with.
33 Ananda paṭṭikā	भवतः भून	the line or edge of a garment.
34 Phalakaḥ	ब्रें मुदि देव प	that part which covers the buttocks
35 Gaṇḍuṣikaḥ	<b>झेब</b> .त.मूब.त	a patched garb.
36 Upaniśrayalı	रे विवास्मान्द्रायद्यःय	[a little shelter]?
37 Aśrayaṇīyam	ন্ব্যান্ত্র	[to have had recourse to]?
38 Kalpikam	2c.d	fit, convenient, proper, becoming, etc.
39 Utkacalı prakacalı romapātalı	૱ૹૢૢૺઽઌ૽૽ૣૺઽ૱ૡૢ૽૽૽ૢ ૹ૾૽૽૽ૢૺૺૺૺૺૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૢઌ૽૽ૣ૽ૺઽ૱ૡૢ૽૱ૢ૾ઌ૿૽ઌૻૻૡૻૺ	with hairs standing on end or with a rough hair, with com- plicated hair, with a hair lying down.

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

ı Śoşaḥ	श्लेम.च	pulmonary consumption, dry- ing; intumescence, swelling.	
2 Lohalingam	हेनि, राजा होनि, राजा की किया है जिल्ला है जिल्ला है जिल्ला है जिल्ला है जिल्ला है जिल्ला है जिल्ला है जिल्ला है	a large ulcer or sore.	
3 Apasmār <b>a</b> ļi	<b>न</b> हेर-छे <b>र</b>	the falling sickness, epilepsy (the loss of memory or sense).	
4 Vaisarpalı	<b>র্ম'ব্র</b> ম	a sore, an imposthume.	
5 Aṅga bhedaḥ	लय.जना.विमात	pain in the limbs, gout or any painful disease.	
6 Gulmaḥ	শ্বী	a chronic enlargement of the spleen, or induration of the mesenteric glands; a concre- tion in the bowels, etc.	
7 Pāṇḍu rogali	<u> </u>	a sort of dropsical disease.	
8 K <b>ṣ</b> atam	मुॅं.पंचेशश.त	a sore or hurt of the lungs.	
9 Sambhinna vyañjanam	त्री: त्रवस्यः म [ त्र्यसः ? ]	a disease in which both nature necessities are discharged to- gether.	
10 Aţakkaraḥ	বলুঝ:ঘব [হ্বই]	the name of a disease.	
11 Bhagandara bhasmakah	মর্ক্র্র্যেম ই্রিম ব	ulceration of the fistula in anus.	
12 Aśāṅgī [arśa]	म्बिट.ए चैश	the piles in the fundament.	
13 Chardiḥ	श्रुम <u>ा त</u> ्रे न	inclination to vomiting, a disease.	
14 Mūtra rodhaḥ	<b>क्.</b> प्रमागश	obstruction of urine, dysury.	

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15	Ślipadalı	<b>卓に入れ</b> 数	elephantiasis, enlargement of the legs.		
16	Klamaḥ	במ.1	fatigue, weariness, exhaustion.		
17	Aŭgadāhah	<i>রি</i> শ.ष्.ব	heat in the limbs or members, inflammation of the body.		
18	Pārśvadāhaḥ	हेन:सेन्श्राक्तःन	inflammation of the rib side.		
19	Asthi bhedaḥ	2ধ.ন.দ. খ্রিনা.ন	pain in the bones.		
20	Sañcara vyādhih	ब्र-(द्वीं च	great pain of the body.		
21	Jvaralı	<u> </u>	fever (intermitting or continued).		
22	Pittain	মুখ্রিশ্ব-পূর্ব	a bilious disease, jaundice?		
23	Rudhirain	ह्रवा:बर	disease in the blood.		
24	Prajvarah	ইন্নম:বুল;র	an excessive fever, an ague.		
25	Ekāhikaḥ	^{कृ} र-म्डिम्'स	ditto of one day.		
26	Dvai tīyakaļı	<b>ঈর</b> -দাঈষাম	ditto of two days (or re- turning every 2nd day).		
27	Traitīyakaļı	<del>ৡ৾ঀ</del> ॱয়য়ৣয়৾৾য়	ditto of three days, or a tertian.		
28	Cāturthikaḥ	<del>3</del> ेन नति म	ditto of four days or a quartan ague.		
29	Nitya jvarah	<u> रृ</u> षा:यदे:रे <b>अ</b> श	a continued fever.		
30	Vișama jvarali	ইন্নমান্ত্র-ব্য	a very painful or incessant fever.		
3 <b>1</b>	Sannipātaļi	<b>५</b> 5ुइग:च	a gathering together, morbid state of the three humours.		
32	Atisārali	వే5.చ	a disease caused by great heat.		
33	Prameliali	শ্উন্'ৰ্	urinary affection or disease.		
3‡	Rajatam	ब्रॅिन्य [ब्रॅिन्यं म]	an ulcer sore.		
35	Uttika [utphikā]	अमें दे हिंग्य [हेंग्याय]	[ulcer at the head].		
	Upyesa (upāyāsalī)	समें रित्	[head-disease, despair].		
36	Sidhma, sita, puṣpakam	त.च्या	a disease in which the flesh of the body takes various colours.		
37	Śvitram	প্ৰক্ৰ	leprosy.		
38	Kampah	<b>५</b> ५ <del>-</del>	tremor, a shuddering disease.		
39	Vahirāyāmaḥ	र्जू लटश.च	a swelling of the lungs.		
40	Vāta pratodaļī	ন্≣	distemper caused by wind; colic?		
41	Manyastambha, manda- stambhah	माकृत्र:देदश:स	the stiffening of the tendon forming the nape of the neck.		

42 Kāmalā	মন্' <b>ম</b>	jaundice, excessive secretion or obstruction of bile. another kind of ditto.	
43 Kācapaṭalaṁ	विट च्रेन होर ये		
44 Sanyāsaḥ	<u> </u>	want of appetite, nausea, a growing squeamish. a contagious disease.	
45 Ìtiḥ	অধ্বৰ:শূ)'ৰ <b>্</b>		
46 Upasargaḥ	वर्गे में वे वर्	a disease, possession by an evil	
47 Piṭakaḥ	चॅंत्र सेम	spirit. a bile, an ulcer, a sore.	
48 Mūtra kṛcchram	ন্ট্র-খ্র-ন	strangury.	
49 Dukodarah, jalodarah	<b>৲</b> মু'স্ক্রী'ড়'ড়া ditto.	dropsy or dropsical, having the dropsy.	
50 Asikyapandakah	इक्स्पर्वे सन्दर	? [neuter in memory].	
51 Manthanam [arthanam]	রুব:ম	agitation, churning.	
52 Netram	<b>श्रुन</b> :व्रम	the string of a churning rope.	
53 Kubhapa [kutapaṁ]	र्वेश.रा	a beam, a secondary beam.	
54 Gonī ,	<b>र्</b> प्र	a piece of cloth or rags, importance.	
55 Viśadam	मुं के व	of great extent; evident, ap-	
Vyutpatti samāptiķ	য়ৢ৽য়ৢয়ৢ৽ৼৢ৾ৼৢ৾য়ৠ৽য়ৼ৽য়ৢ৾ <b>ৢৼ</b> য়৽ ৼৄয়৸ৠ	parent, manifest. the discrimination (of the meaning of words) is finished.	
Śubhamastu sarvajagatām	Śubhamastu sarvajagatām क्षुप्ति प्रस्य उद्देश प्रमः क्षुप्ति प्रमः क्ष्रियः व्याः भेषः अ		
	7 1		

## CLXXIII (5). 국기육자미아리자 디자 최 유론미지 디디아 다음 ON THE NAMES OR TERMS OF THE

क्र्या राभमा वर्ष मार्ट्य पर ह्रियामा I Sarvadharmā bhisambodhi intrepidity (or boldness) for vaiśāradyam becoming accomplished in all **सर वृद द्वारा या यो प्रहेन्य या या** things (or moral virtues). बनायां श्रमशाउन् बन् यन मिन्निया 2 Sarvāsravaksaya jñānaintrepidity in knowing that all vaiśāradyam (his) imperfections have অ.খ্ৰ.প্ৰদ্ৰাধ্য.ন ended or have come to an end. यर.रे.चोट्ट्र्र्यपुर्ण्युः यर. टुश्च. तर. जीट. यरेश्च.प्रजीर. यर. टुश्च. तर. जीट. यर्थेश्च.प्रजीत्र्युः प्रश्चाचीत्र्यः boldness to teach (or prophesy) 3 Antarāyikadharmānanyawith certainty the immutathātva niścita vyākarability of the immanent virņa vaišāradyam tues.

4 Sarva sampadadhigamāya niryāņika pratipattathātva vaišāradyani intrepidity in turning (going) to the path which is the surest means for arriving at perfection or excellence of every kind.

### CLXXIV (6). ង្គមរៈភ្នូង'ញ៉ិន្តែង'ង'ភុទ្តិង'ដ'ភុទ្ធិរៈក្សុក្សិ្ធិដីណ្យ On the names of the eighteen

UNMIXED OR PURE VIRTUES (OR QUA 1 Nāsti Tathāgatasya skhali-्ट्रे. चब्रुब. चित्रेचाश्च. च. ज. ८६ शेर'य र्डे डें होर्प 2 Nāsti ravitani 3 Nāsti muşita smṛtitā বহুীএ'ব'মব'ম 4 Nāstyasamāhita cittani *হামধামণ্ডমান্যমান*্ত্রদানার্থীর ম ब्र-५५:यदे तर नेश भेर य 5 Nāsti nānātva samjnā श्र.श्रू-.श.चस्त्रश.चर्.चरः.श्रूअश. 6 Nāstyapratisainkhyāyopekşā हेर्प **५**नुक्यः १३मश्यः सेन्य 7 Nāsti chandasya hāniḥ **वर्रे**क्'द्रमुब्द्राक्ष्म 8 Nāsti vīryasya hāniḥ <u>র্ব'ন'ররম'ন'র ব'ন</u> 9 Nasti smrti hānih र्नेर:दे:देईब:३मश:य:सेर:य 10 Nāsti samādher hānih विद्यान्य भगवा या चेन्य 11 Nāsti prajūāyā hānih इसपर ज्यान क्राक्षराय सेराय 12 Nästi vimukter hänih લુંશ છું. તથા દ્યારા ૩૨. છો. વેશ શ્રેંથ 13 Sarva kāyakarma jīiāna purvangaman jñānānu-२. ८ मूं. ७८. ल. जुब . गुे. इंब . शे. parivartti みりた.セ

no or or original and a compt

there is no noise (or he is without, etc.).

there is no forgetfulness in him.

there is no unmindfulness.

there is no different thought or representation in him.

there is no indifference (in him) for any undiscussed things.

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

there is no diminution or relaxation of diligent application.

he has no impaired memory.

there is no diminution in his deep meditation.

there is no privation in his understanding.

there is no relaxation from being liberated or emancipated.

all his bodily actions (or works) are preceded by his discretion (and follow his understanding).

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

14 Sarva vākkarma jūānapūrvangaman jūānānuparivartti યક્ટ.ત ટે. તેડ્રો.હુદ.જ.તુંશ. ઘુે.૬ંશ.જી. દમાં.કૃતાશ. શંત્રશ. જ્યં.તુંશ.દુંશ. 15 Sarva manaskarma jñānapūrvaṅgamaṁ jñānānuparivartti all his mental works (or actions) are preceded by discretion (and follow his understanding).

16 Atīte-dhvanyasangama pratihatam jñānadarśanam pravarttate বৈষ্ঠান বুনাধা : বাবু : ঐ: এ; এ; মর্ট্রাই : ন: বিষ্কা : বাবু : বুঝা ঝা ঝা ঝা ঝা occupied with the contemplation of the wisdom which has been neither attracted nor hindered by the time that has hitherto elapsed.

17 Anāgate-dhvanyasaṅgama pratihataṁ jñāna darśanaṁ pravarttate संस्ट्रिश स्त्रे प्रेश संस्ट्रिश स्त्रे स्त

ditto by the time that will come hereafter (or by the future).

18 Pratyutpanne-dhvanya sangama pratihatam jñāna darsanam pravarttate ८.जेर.ची.पेश.ज्य.घ.घचीश.घ.<u>च</u>्चीश. तप्र.ज्य.चेश.ज्य.घ.घचीश.घ.<u>च</u>्चीश. ditto by the present time.

END OF FASCICULUS II.

PRESENTED EAPR.1917

