

The Origin of Tārā Tantra



Jo Nang Tāranātha

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(Tibetan: SGROL MA'I RGYUD KYI BYUNG KHUNG GSAL BAR BYED PA'I LO RGYUS GSER GYI PHRENG BA ZHES BYA BA)

> by Jo Nang Tāranātha

Translated and edited by David Templeman

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

We are happy to publish the Origin of Tārā Tantra by Jo Nang Tāranātha as translated and edited by David Templeman.

This is followed by Tāranātha's bKa-babs-bdun-ldan which was done by Mr. Templeman. Tārānātha's biography of his Indian Guru, Buddhaguptanātha and a second biography of Kṛṣṇācārya (the lineal primogenitor of Tārānātha) by Tārānātha's predecessor-but-one, the Mustang scholar, Kun dga' grol mchog.

We hope readers interested in the female deity Tārā and the famed 16th century teacher Tāranātha will find these works useful.

Gyatsho Tshering Director

Jan. 1996

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TRANSLATOR'S INTRODUCTION

The great Tibetan historian Tāranātha (Tib. kn dga' snying po) was born in 1575 AD and studied at the monastery of jo mo nang, seat of the jo nang sect, situated about 40 miles north of the monastery of sa skya in the gtsang district of Tibet. During his time in gtsang (approx. 1575-mid 17th century) Tāranātha rebuilt the temples of dga' ldang phung tshogs gling and the jo mo nang itself,¹ and in the later period of his life he went to Mongolia, where he died. He is believed to have been reborn in the person of the Lama Reincarnate of Urga (Mongolia) known as Jetsun Dampa (Tib. rje btsun dam pa).² Prof. Tucci records that according to legend Tāranātha's mortal remains are said to be enshrined at dsing ji (Tib. rdzing phyi) about 65 miles east of Lhasa.³

At the time of Tāranātha's life in gtsang the jo nang pa were regarded as a mildly unorthodox sect, and many savants considered them to be an aberrant sub-sect of the bka' brgyud pa. Tāranātha was in fact the last famous person to emerge from the jo nang sect for, soon after his death, the 5th Dalai Lama, ngag dbang blo bzang rgya mtsho (1617-1682), closed all their monasteries and later converted them to dge lugs pa institutions. This intolerance probably stemmed from two main causes, one metaphysical, the other political. The jo nang pas held a view of voidness (Tib. stong pa nyid) which was defensible in debate but largely friendless and tolerated outside the sect itself as an anachronism. The most eminent jo nang pa, dol bu pa ses rab rgyal mtshan (1292-1361), the founder of the sect, held that not only was there an 'ordinary' voidness wherein phenomena were viewed as being empty of any self-nature, but that there was 'another voidness' (Tib. gzhan stong), "...an absolute which is established in reality and is void of all heterogenous relative and phenomenal factors...". The jo nang pas seem to have viewed this 'other voidness' as an absolute in itself and this drew dangerously close to certain of the Tirthika (heretical) views of India. It would appear that the 5th Dalai Lama was particularly sensitive to such 'heresy' (if indeed the reason for the closure was theological), for the great reformer Tsong kha pa (1357-1419), founder of the dge lugs school, had studied under the renowned jo nang teacher bo dong phyogs las rnam rgyal (13061386), and being well aware of the sect's concept of gzhan stong made no specific refutation of it.

The wrath of political reaction is more obvious and hence a more likely cause of closure. The 5th Dalai Lama opposed the jo nang support for the ruler of gtsang district, kar ma bstan skyong, who resisted the dge lugs pa conversions in his district and among his allies, the Chogthu Mongols of Kokonor in Tibet's north-east. As the 5th Dalai Lama's alliance with other Mongols (Qoshot, Dzungar, Torgut etc.) was uneasy, kar ma bstan skyong's opposition to conversions was a sore point with the ruler. His death at the hands of Guśrī Khan, a Qoshot Mongol, in 1642 left the jo nang sect without patron/protectors and they could not oppose the closure. Tāranātha's studies ranged over history, Kālacakra and

Tāranātha's studies ranged over history, Kālacakra and commentarial works. It can be conjectured from the fragmentary style of this work that Tāranātha is in fact stringing together various episodes heard from other sources, probably the main one being his prime Indian teacher Buddhaguptanātha, who was well travelled and a mine of stories. Whole eras seem to be glossed over with short shrift and yet the thread of the diffusion of Tārā's Tantra remains as the discernible core despite the gaps. Most of the locations mentioned, although often vague in present-day geography, seem to fit in with the picture of the spread of Buddhism that we know already. However, from his charming descriptions of the marvellous world outside Tibet, filled with village-devouring snakes and iron-nosed fish etc, it is clear that Tāranātha never left the land of snows (except for his Mongolian sojourn) and if he had, the refreshing credulousness of his accounts would have suffered. Furthermore, had he gone to India (the perfect land to Tibetans—Tib. 'phags pa'i yul) he would have been disillusioned by the ever-shrinking arc of Buddhism, for in many of his works his descriptions of the constant spread of the doctrine are coloured by pious wish rather than by fact.

doctrine are coloured by pious wish rather than by fact.

From the many Tibetans who actually visited India and subsequently wrote of their experiences, few examples are available of the legends heard and the religious and political climate. Perhaps the most accurate and interesting, certainly the most readable, is that of chag lo tsā ba who visited India from 1234-1236. It is of interest to note that some of his legends of holy images and sacred spots are also mentioned by Tāranātha who retains their basic accuracy to a great degree. We cannot of course rule out the biography of chag lo tsā ba as one of Tāranātha's prime sources for that period.

Tāranātha's accounts of swift conversions to Buddhism (often coerced), the defeat of heretics and the details of siddhas' lives make for interesting reading as a background to India of the 7th to 12th centuries AD for the general reader, but it is in the accuracy of the siddhas' lineages and details of the ministry that the work has its prime importance.

The work itself is similar in style to the so-called *bka' babs bdun ldan'* of Tāranātha, written in 1600, inasmuch as it is largely aneçdotal and deals with the lives of siddhas. The major difference, however, is that the siddhas in the present work are renowned as Tārā worshippers and passed on her Upadeśas, revelations and her Tantra.

Despite Tāranātha's reliance on legend, etc, the work has about it a strong feeling of historic time, and proves to be fairly satisfactory as an aid to the study of Indian religious history in the period, as well as giving a background to the masters of the Tibetan siddhas who grew from India's rich tantric soil.

Tāranātha's major historic work, the rgya gar chos 'byung' (written in 1608), a monument to his scholarship, bears out most of what he wrote four years earlier in this particular text. Tāranātha's optimistic view of the spread of Buddhism, especially in the rgya gar chos 'byung, was tinted with religious myopia. Buddhism's decline (nearly 400 years old in 1608) was past history. The optimism of the last few chapters was baseless. But then, as Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya observes in the preface to the Chimpa/Chattopadhyaya translation of the above-mentioned text: "...historiography for the Buddhists had always been an important mode of propagating their creed," (p. VII). It is in this light that we must interpret the present work.

TRANSLATION

OM SVĀ STI!

Adoration to the Guru!2

"The Golden Rosary", being an account which clearly shows the origins of the Tantra³ of Tārā.

Homage to the Lama!

Homage to all things which from their beginnings are incomprehensively non-diverse!⁵

Homage to the All-pervading Ones, chiefly the Great Compassionate One!

Homage to the complete liberation of all beings!

Homage to Thee, O Tārā, who became the mother of the Victorious One!⁷

Herein at the start of the account of Tārā's Tantra, if one were to tell of its various historical accounts (one would say):

Long ago, in an age before which there was nothing else, the Victorious One, the Tathagata⁸ Dundubhisvara⁹ came into existence and was known as Light of Various Worlds. The 5 Princess 'Moon of Wisdom' 10 had the highest respect for his teaching, and for 10 million and 100,000 years she made offerings to this Enlightened One, his attendant Śrāvakas¹¹ and to countless members of the Sangha¹² of Bodhisattvas.¹³ The offerings she prepared each day were in value comparable to all the precious things which filled a distance of 12 yojanas¹⁴ in each of the 10 directions, leaving no intermediate spaces unfilled. Finally, after all this she awoke to the first concepts of Bodhi-Mind. 15 At that time some monks said to her, "It is as a result of these, your roots of virtuous actions, that you have come into being in this female form. If you pray that your 6 deeds accord with the teachings, then indeed on that account you will change your form to that of a man, 16 as is befitting." After much discourse she finally replied, "In this life there is no such distinction as 'male' and 'female', neither of 'selfidentity', a 'person' nor any perception (of such), and therefore attachment to ideas of 'male' and 'female' is quite worthless. Weak-minded worldlings are always deluded by this." And so she vowed, "There are many who wish to gain enlightenment in a man's form, and there are but few who wish to work for the welfare of sentient beings in a female form. Therefore may I, in a female body, work for the welfare of beings right until Saṃsāra¹⁷ has been emptied."

Then she remained in the palace for 10 million and 100,000 years in a state of meditation, wisely applying her mind to the five sensual pleasures. As a result of this she gained success in the realisation that dharmas are non-originating¹⁸ and also perfected the meditation known as 'saving all sentient beings', by the power of which, every morning she released 10 million and 100,000 beings from (the bondage of) their worldly minds. As long as all of them were not fully instructed in this steadfast course, she would take no nourishment at all. This same policy was followed each evening when she set a like number of beings on the same path. Then her former name was changed and she became known as the Saviouress.¹⁹ Then the Tathāgatha Dundubhisvara prophesied, "As long as you can possibly continue manifesting such supreme Bodhi, you will be exclusively known as 'Goddess Tārā'."

Then in the aeon of Vibuddha known as 'very vast', ²⁰ she vowed in the presence of the Tathāgata Amoghasiddhi²¹ to preserve and defend from all harm all the sentient beings in 8 the profound vastness of the 10 directions. Seated in the equanimity of the meditation known as 'completely subduing all demons' daily, for 95 aeons, she established the minds of one billion and 10,000 million beings in deep meditation. Each night, too, in her capacity as Mistress of Kāmadeva's Realm²² she vanquished 10 million and 100,000 demons. Thus she became garlanded with the names of 'Saviouress', 'Mainstay', 'Swift One' and 'Heroine'.²³

In the aeon known as 'all-pervading', the monk known as 'Radiant Pure Light' was given the higher initiation of the Rays of Great Compassion by all the Tathāgatas of the 10 directions, and he became the Noble Avalokiteśvara. At that time, the Tathāgatas of the Five Families and all the Buddhas and Bodhisattvas also gave the initiation of the Great Rays through which he gained insight into the ultimate nature of divine wisdom. From the father-mother union of the former and latter light rays the Goddess Tārā was created, and after her birth from the heart of Avalokiteśvara she worked, with

satisfied thought of all the Buddhas, to protect sentient beings from the Eight and Sixteen Great Fears.²⁶

Then in the aeon known as 'Vastly Good', it is taught that Tārā gave instructions at the stage known as 'Immovable Encouragement'.

Then in the aeon called Asangka,²⁶ when all the Tathāgatas of the 10 directions²⁷ had consecrated her, she became the Mother who produces all the Buddhas. All that happened a beginningless time ago.

10

Then in this very aeon at the Potala Mountain, 28 countless Buddhas, Bodhisattvas, Gods, Nāgas,29 Yaksas30 and others gathered, and there in that limitless centre (axis mundi), Arya Avalokiteśvara intoned Tārā's Tantra and Mantra³¹ 10 million times. In Satyayuga32 it is said that the same thing was done (in the way described above) for the welfare of the six classes of sentient beings.33 In Tretāyuga34 600,000 (such verses) arose when the Tantra had disappeared. In Dvaparayuga, 35 furthermore, another 12,000 arose when these too had disappeared. Then in Kāliyuga³⁶ a thousand Tārā verses, all in one convoca-11 tion, came into being. About that time, my Guru has said, "In Satyayuga and in the other ages there was no book of the Tara Tantra at all. However, they were extant in the lands of the Gods and Vidyādharas³⁷ and they are aimed at the increased welfare of all other sentient beings." However, so that there appears to be no contradiction in saying that there might well have been disciples of the mantra path at that time, it is entirely possible that there were books extant at that time too. We should not stick to only one extreme or the other. These tantras were taught by our very own Teacher (Buddha Sākyamuni) since it is taught in the explanatory tantra named 'The Dākinī³⁸ Secret Essence', first uttered at the peak of the Potala Mountain by the Lion of the Śākyas."39

This then is the essence of the legend itself, I heard from my own Guru. After this very teacher Śākyamuni Buddha taught about the Enlightenment itself to all sentient creatures, and while abiding in the Heart of Bodhi, he filled all the demon haunts with light rays emanating from the space between his eyebrows. At another time when the demon hosts were approaching, Tārā laughed eight times and, tumbling them to the ground, made them unconscious, so it is said. Then, changing himself into Krodhācala, Sākyamuni Bud-

dha fettered all the demons with bonds of meditation and was completely victorious over them. Again, in a state of Bodhi, Tārā saw the Fully Enlightened One and the Tathāgata Akṣobhya⁴¹ become identical, and she paid them homage and he intoned to her the grand Tantras. Accordingly he preached about the Maṇḍala⁴² of the Six Jina Families to ensure that whatever had been said about the Tantras would not be erased, and wishing to demonstrate this to the six classes of sentient beings, went to the Potala Mountain together with a gathering of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas. There, a countless number of Gods, Nāgas, Yakṣas and Gandharvas etc.⁴³ were empowered, as well as innumerable sentient beings. Having preached about the Mantrayāna,⁴⁴ he also established all of them in states of Siddhi.⁴⁵

Finally the Tantras were handed to Vajrapāṇi⁴6 who secreted them in the abodes of Vaiśravaṇa⁴7 and the Vidyādharas so that (thereafter) they would not disappear from the world of humans. To further ensure this, Vajrapāṇi transformed himself into King Indrabhūti,⁴8 and having written all the Tantras up in book-form, hid them in the so-called 'Dharma Treasury', so it is said. There, various tantric initiates⁴9 and yoginīs then committed them to memory.

In general the Mantrayāna doctrine of the 'Six Encourage-

In general the Mantrayāna doctrine of the 'Six Encouragements' is nowadays spoken of as being Heruka's⁵⁰ doctrine. Their order and method of application are made clear in this particular Tantra, however.

How, then, did this unique doctrine of Tārā's Tantra arise in the world? About 300 years after the Jina had died, after the time when the Śrāvakas were holding their Third Council, 51 Gods, Nāgas, Yakṣas, Gandharvas and Rākṣasas 52 were seated at their abodes when the separate volumes of the Mahāyāna Sūtra 53 Collection known as the "Avatamsaka" arrived severally from India. The self-arisen volumes spread alone and unaided, and at that time teachers and ascetics attained steadfastness in the (concept of) dhārmas as uncreated. As well as this, 500 Masters of the Yogācāra 55 and eight Mahātmas, 56 preachers of the doctrine of `no real existence' and others saw the countenances of Mañjuśrī, 58 Avalokiteśvara, Maitreya 69 etc.

The texts of the three tantra groups of Kriyā, Caryā and Yoga and the Anuttara method, 60 as well as part of the Wis-

dom Tantras, also spread and were taught to those blessed with the good fortune of seeing the visages of Vajrasattva⁶¹ and Vajrapāṇi. At that time it is said that of all those who heard the Mantrayāna not even one was unable to attain Siddhi. In the east in Bhaṅgala, the King Haricandra together with 1,000 attendants attained the Bodhi Perfection of Yuganaddha.⁶² In the north the King of Odiviśa called Muñja attained the state of Vidyādhara together with 1,000 attendants. King Bhojadeva of Mālava in the west vanished together with 1,000 courtiers.⁶³ In the south at Kongkuna, King Haribhadra together with innumerable servants perfected the Siddhi of Making Pills etc.⁶⁴ and for between 100 and 200 years (as a result) more than 100,000 beings attained Siddhi. Because of the constant protection accorded to this secret practice, we do not know of other practitioners who were able to gain Siddhi.

17 Now follow, culled from annals and stories, some accounts of Noble Ārya Tārā's mercy, perfections and her promises. They will be in the form of a discourse.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Enemies. A Kṣatriya⁶⁵ from the land of Odiviśa awakened one day in a grove where he had fallen asleep, and found himself surrounded by a host of 1,000 enemy soldiers, all brandishing their swords at him. He recalled having heard that Tārā was the Protectress against the 16 Fears, and as he had no other (divinity) in which to seek refuge, he thought he would go to the Goddess as his defence. At the same instant in which he called out her name, the Noble Lady herself appeared before him, arriving from the skies.

18 From underneath her feet whirlwinds carried the soldiers off

18 From underneath her feet whirlwinds carried the soldiers off in the 10 directions, and so the man was able to arrive safely in his own country.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Lions. A wood-gatherer went off into the forest and there he came face to face with a ravenous lioness who held him in her jaws and prepared to eat him. His hope faded away. Terrified and scared, he begged Tārā to come to his assistance, and she suddenly appeared before him, clothed in leaves. She pulled him from the lioness' jaws and set him down safely in the city market-place.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Elephants. A 12-year-old girl went to the forest one day to gather flowers, and

there she was confronted by a fierce elephant named Kuni, who bound her in his trunk and started to crush her with his tusks. Remembering Tārā's name, the girl earnestly begged her to help and Tārā brought the elephant under control. The creature then put the girl up on a high stone ledge and saluted her with his trunk and, leading her away, took her to the town's market-place. Then he took her to the council chambers, the temple and around the King's palace. The King heard of this girl and her great stock of merits and took her as his Queen.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Fire. A certain 20 householder hated his enemy (neighbour) and one night set fire to his house. The latter started to flee but could not get free—at that instant he called out, "O Tārā, O Mother Tārā!" A beautiful blue cloud arose above the house, and from it fell a continual shower of rain, like a yoke, on the house itself, completely quenching the flames.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Poisonous Snakes. In a certain city there once lived a prostitute who was given a necklace of 500 pearls. She wanted to go to the merchant's house at midnight. Leaving her house, and while on the road there, she happened to grasp an acacia branch around which was coiled a poisonous snake, which seized her around the 21 body. By her mere recollection of Ārya Tārā, the snake was transformed into a flower garland, in which form it remained for seven days. Thereafter it lost its white venom and proceeded into the river, so it is said.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Brigands. A man from a certain part of Gujarat known as Bharukaccha was a very wealthy trader. On the way to the land of Maru⁶⁶ with about 1,000 camels and half that number of bulls, all fully laden, he found that his path went through the territory of a bandit gang which was situated in the midst of a veritable wilderness. All the previous traders who had gone there had been slain, and their flesh, blood and bones were scattered in the four directions. A myriad of these traders had been impaled on wooden stakes and the robbers who behaved like devils even ate their flesh. The (chief) trader was absolutely terrified, and as he had no other protector he begged Tārā to help him. She immediately arose in the phantom form of 'Tārā the heroine', ⁶⁷ holding aloft a sword and accompanied by a

huge army, Tārā banished the bandits to a remote land without slaying any of them and brought the dead back to life. Accordingly, when the robbers had been scattered into isolation the trader happily set off and again arrived at Bharukaccha. She is the Protectress from the Fear of Prison Walls. A

leader of a robber band went to the subterranean treasury of the king. There he found a jug of beer which he drank, and being a bit befuddled he went to sleep. However, he was seen and seized by the king's men who flung him into a dungeon, bound up. There he underwent various sufferings. Bereft of any other protector he prayed to Tārā and a five-coloured bird descended from the sky, loosened his bonds and caused the dungeon door to open by itself. Having thus been freed and once again at large, he returned to his own country. (That night) in a dream, a beautiful girl adorned with all types of ornaments arose and said to him, "If you recall my kind deed to you, then you and your followers must relinquish your thieving ways!" And so it happened that the robber and his 500 accomplices gave up their lives of crime and did many virtuous deeds instead.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Ocean Waves. In the 24 southern regions lived 5,000 traders, and they took three large ships and set out for the Land of Precious Things. One vessel was filled with all manner of jewels and, setting off again, the traders finally reached the Land of Yellow Sandalwood where they filled up the second boat. After that they wished to return home, but the 'Treasure Holder' of the ocean was very angry with them and sent down a great windstorm which carried them far away.⁶⁹ After crossing oceans of many different colours, they were confronted by huge, raging billows, and the merchants prayed both night and day to Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Siva, the Moon and Sun, to Kuvera and all the other divinities,70 but to no avail. The hawsers of the boats snapped and 25 the vessels carrying the jewels and sandalwood were scattered. The large boat of theirs was driven to the point of sinking. Then a Buddhist Upāsaka71 remembered Tārā and in a mystic and reverend voice recited her 10-letter mantra.72 Immediately an agreeable wind arose and the boat turned around, arriving back in India one night. The vessels carrying the jewels and the sandalwood all joined together again.

She is the Protectress from the Dread of Flesh-eating

Ogres.⁷³ In the east was a temple which was the sole dwelling place for Śrāvakas of the Sendhapa Sect.⁷⁴ At that time it happened that every evening each monk who went outside the temple precincts for his constitutional walk was slain, and consequently the number of those remaining inside the temple 26 dwindled. One evening a certain novice went for his stroll when a cannibal ogre, black, ugly and baring its fangs, leapt out and grabbed him by the head. The novice remembered that Mahāyānists believe Tārā to be the Saviouress from the Eight Great Fears, and he thought that he would go to her as his Protectress. He cried out her name. A black goddess arose, holding a sword aloft, and she menaced the ogre with it. The ogre begged the novice for forgiveness and offered him an iron pot, stuffed full of pearls which it got from underground. Ever since then it has never harmed that temple.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Leprosy. In the land of Kumārakṣetra, by the power of his karma, a powerful ācārya caught leprosy, and as he wandered here and there from one person to another, he infected them. About 500 Brahmins caught that virulent disease from him. Relatives and doctors fled from his presence for he defiled their state of purity. Eventually he was reduced to begging for a living. One day on the road he saw a stone image of Noble Ārya Tārā, and with faith welling up inside him he begged her on behalf of the 500 (infected) Brahmins. A liquid-like medicine trickled in an endless stream from Tārā's hand, and when he had bathed in it (he found that) the leprosy had subsided. It is said that he became as completely beautiful as the gods.

She is the Protectress from the Mischief of Indra's Angels. Indra was the protector of the eastern areas and his emissaries were demonic sprites known as Gandharvas who, being quite easy to anger, had become an obstacle to the supreme Dharma. Now, as to the account of the protection: in a forest grove in the land of Mathurā⁷⁵ lived 500 Śrāvaka monks and meditators. They abided there, practising the sublime Dharma assiduously. Sometimes the sprite would appear as a Brahmin, sometimes as a young girl, at other times in the bodily image (form) of a monk and even occasionally as a Yakṣa or a fierce lion, elephant or as an eight-legged beast known as Sarabha, fierce with its many faces. Sometimes the sprite used wicked, and at other times more fair methods, to beguile the monks.

28

29 The result was that some monks lost their memories, others went mad and yet others took on aspects of the minds of others. Thus deranged, they passed the time in singing and dancing. Then a particular monk, realising the hindrance caused by the evil sprite's mischief, recalled that Tārā was renowned as the Protectress from all such terrors, and he thought that she would be of great benefit to them. He wrote the words, "This forest belongs to the Goddess Tārā," and affixed it to the trees in the forest. All those (monks) who had been scared out of their wits became quite calm and all of them paid her homage and abided from then on in the Mahāyāna.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Poverty. A Brahmin who was extremely poor and suffering considerably as a re-30 sult, came upon a stone image of Tārā one day in a narrow street, and he poured out an account of how his troubles had arisen. Pointing out a site near the shrine, she said that it would be changed into a treasure trove. Then, exactly as she had indicated, he found many golden vessels filled with pearls and silver vessels filled with various jewels. It is said that down to the seventh generation all the sufferings due to his poverty were resolved. Also, there was once a poor farmer who invoked Noble Tārā and supplicated her. She appeared in the form of a maiden clothed in leaves and prophesied that he should go eastwards. He did just this and, sleeping in the 31 desert one night, he was awakened by the sound of tinkling bells and saw a green horse, ornamented with bells, pawing at the sand. In a flash the horse vanished and the farmer, digging in the furrow made by the horse's hoof, found first of all a silver door, then one made of gold, then one of crystal, one of lapis lazuli, and finally one made up of seven precious gems.76 In the underground kingdom (to which the doors led) he became king over many Nāgas and Asuras,⁷⁷ and experienced many of his dearest wishes. When he re-emerged from the door to the hole in the ground and arrived back in his own country, he found that in the meantime three kings had occupied the throne, so it is said.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Losing Relatives.

32 Once there was a Brahmin who had many kinsmen and a great deal of wealth. One day a contagious disease arose and carried off his children, wife, brother's lineage and his uncles

too. With his mind assailed by grief he arrived at Vārāṇasi⁷⁸ He went to the site where some Buddhist Upāsakas were performing a festival for Tārā, and while there he heard of the great qualities of Tārā. On her request, he strew a handful of flowers and on coming back he gained King Jayacandra's⁷⁹ daughter as his bride and became a governor. The Brahmin erected 108 Tārā temples and at all of them great Buddhist festivals were observed.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Royal Punishment. In the country of Ayodhyā⁸⁰ lived a very mighty and wealthy householder. Once, for some reason or other, the king of that country became displeased with the householder, believing rumours about him. The man, in his turn, led many of the king's subjects away to Tirāhut.⁸¹ At another time he went to the Land of Campāraṇa⁸² where the King of Ayodhyā sent four strong men after him. The householder was bound up and led by them to Ayodhyā. Recalling Ārya Tārā, the householder begged her for assistance, and by her grace when his foot was merely put on the doorstep it was turned into gold. When he was flung into prison a shower of pearl necklaces fell on to him, and when he was bound to an impaling stake, the stake turned into a mango tree branch, ornamented with both fruit and flowers. The king and all the others were amazed at a person with such a stock of merit, and his punishment was commuted as was proper. He was later made a minister of the king.

She is the Protectress from the Fear of Vajra Missiles. In the land of Bhangala, a certain Buddhist Upāsaka, after his day's work in the fields, came upon the shrine of a Yakṣa¾ on the road(side). The Upāsaka crushed it underfoot and walked on while the Yakṣas became enraged. That night 21 fiery skybolts¾ fell from the sky on to the Upāsaka′s home. He merely recalled Noble Tārā and the sky-bolts′ tongues of flame were transformed into flowers, injuring neither his children, nor his wife, nor his wealth and property. The sky-bolts, remaining in and around the house, were donated to 500 mantra reciters and it is said that all types of things needed for their attainment of Siddhi appeared as a result.

She is the Protectress from Fear of Ruination of (one's) Aims. A householder went with all his property to another country. (There) he hoped to get land from the king. He en-

trusted his wealth to a friend and set out in a big ship to cross the oceans in search of more wealth. Although he voyaged for many years to various continents in the ocean, he did not manage to find any riches or special items. One day, by the power of fate, the boat was driven by the winds to the isle of Mallacca. There he found as much coral and yellow sandalwood as he wanted to take, and filling his boat completely he 36 set out to come home. On the way he met Macchi, a (huge) crocodile of the fish family but with an iron nose with which he crushed the ship. By holding on to a plank, the man was driven by the waves back to India where he finally arrived. He tried to find his friend again, but while on the way to his place he learned that a tiger had killed and devoured him. The man was filled with grief and sadness because all his plans were thwarted and fruitless. At the exhortation of a friend he prayed to Tara and faith arose in him. In a dream she said to him, "Go to the banks of the river Sindhu!86 (There) all your longed for wishes will be fulfilled." Doing as he had been instructed, (he found that) his former vessel containing all the precious things he had found in the western oceans had come up out of the river, and going to the house of his dead friend he found all the wealth that he had entrusted to him (hidden) in a specified place. Then he went back to his own country and offered a 37 whole trunk of yellow sandalwood to the king, who in turn gave him (custodianship over) five of the very best villages.

Moreover, previously Tārā urged the Ārya Nāgārjuna⁸⁷

Moreover, previously Tārā urged the Arya Nāgārjuna⁸⁷ on to attain perfection, and on two occasions she protected Candragomin⁸⁸ from the Dread of Water. She protected Sarvajñamitra⁸⁹ from the Fear of Fire and the Noble Upāsaka Asvabhāva⁹⁰ from the Fear of Poisonous Snakes, and gave the Ācārya known as 'Firm Intellect' and his attendants many amazing legends (to tell of).

There was a Sendhapa Śrāvakā who lived at Vajrāsana⁹¹ and one summer he was going via the Nerañjana river valley (more commonly known by its colloquial name, the river 38 Phalgu) to the holy site of Māyā.⁹² The river had recently been in flood and the Śrāvaka could not withstand the current on the ford and was carried off by the river. He thought, "Mahāyānists have a goddess called Tārā who protects from the fear of water," and so he cried out, "O Tārā!" to her. The wooden image of Tārā⁹³ kept in an outer courtyard of Vajrāsana

arrived in its bodily form and said, "You never even (usually) remember me—now you call out to me—is that the proper way to behave?" He managed to get out of the water himself and thereafter that particular image became known as `River Valley Tārā'.94

Once, at Vajrāsana, an old lady erected a Tārā temple with the image's face showing outwards. On completion the old lady grieved that the image had its back facing the Mahābodhi 39 Shrine⁹⁵ and thought that it was not at all good like that. Then the image itself said, "If you are not happy about it, I will look towards the Mahābodhi site!" So the image itself changed direction so that both it and the temple door faced the Mahābodhi, and (from then on) that particular image became known as `Tārā of the Turned Face'. 96

At the time of King Dharmapāla97 there was a stone statue of Tara which was situated beside the spring from which the monks of north-eastern Vajrāsana drew their water. At that time the Singhala Śrāvakas known as the Sendhapas burned many tantric scriptures and, finding a large silver image of Heruka, they destroyed that as well.98 They also did a great deal of damage to the Mandala of Buddhaśrijñāna." The king 40 punished the Singhala Śrāvakas and a certain Sendhapa monk went before the mentioned Tara image, begging her, "Save me from the fear of the king's punishment!" The Tara statue replied: "In times of peace you never so much as even remember me-do you recall me now? Get down into the water spout!" Although the spout was very small his whole body was contained within it and the king's men who were searching for him were unable to find him. Then, fleeing at night, he eventually arrived in distant eastern India. At a great festival time at Vajrāsana there was a certain door of an attic which would not open. At the very summoning of the Singhala monk, the closed door opened of its own accord. The king rejoiced at the abundance and variety of things found inside. It was at an earlier time from that of Ācārya Nāgārjuna, when about 5,000 persons gained Siddhi supported by Tārā's Mantra, and in Nagarjuna's time another 5,000 practitioners arose, so it is said.

Of particular noteworthiness in regard to this Tantra are these legends. In the east, at Bhangala, a Tripiṭaka¹⁰⁰ master who was an ordained monk from the Brahmin caste by the

name of Hayapāla, revered and taught the Mahāyāna above all other doctrines, and as a result of having listened carefully to his Ācāryas became known as a very wise person. Then there was a Brahmin named Guhyaśīla¹⁰¹ who had seen the countenance of Vajrapāṇi. He obtained the empowerment¹⁰² leading to the arising of Tara as well as the supplementary instructions on it. At that time in the places where the 42 Mantrayānists lived, due to the teaching of this fragmented oral tradition, the wording of this Tantra was not complete and moreover there was not even a written version of it.

Then the Acarya Hayapala, by engaging in one-pointed (concentration) meditation attained the power of working miracles. Having gone to the Vajra-site of Oḍḍiyāna¹⁰³ he brought back from the Dākinīs there:

- 1. The Tantra which is the basic explanation of the arising of Tārā:
- 2. The basic explanations of the Candamahāroṣaṇa Tantra,104 the fierce, wrathful one;
- 3. The absolutely secret Tantra of Vajrapāṇi; and
 4. The Tantra known as 'The Producing' of Heruka from Oneself.

Having got these, he stayed in the Land of Tripurā, built a temple in a deep forest and taught the abbreviated Prajñāpāramitā¹⁰⁶ discourses to the common folk. Supported by Tārā's Mantra he subjugated the five kings of the eastern region and all of them found faith in the Buddha (the Most Rare One). He 43 brought the Goddess Umā and the king of the gods named Pramudita¹⁰⁷ under her power, and all gifts (to them) were taken over by him.

Supported by the Mantra of Acala, he acquired the power of causing magical illusions. For a distance of 12 yojanas right up to the very horizon appeared (phantoms of) the Precious Wish-Granting Tree, the Mountain Peak of Paradise and the Palace of the Gods, as well as gods and goddesses. Supported by Vajrapāṇi's Mantra, he completely eradicated as many as 500 enemies of the Dharma. Having taught the Prajñāpāramitā doctrine for many years, by the power of Heruka's Mantra he wended his way into the sky. In that very body (human form) he departed for Vaiśravaṇa's Abode-Paradise.

As for his particular student of the secret mantra teach-

44 ings it was Ācārya Hayaghoṣa. 108 Rather like his own teacher's deeds, he perfected the evocation of the fierce divine King Hayagrīva 109 and departed for the world of the Rākṣasas, leaving no bodily traces at all. He was a contemporary of the Brahmin Saraha.

Ārya Nāgārjuna asked him (Hayaghoṣa) for the fourfold tantras, and he perfected all of them. He explained them to Āryadeva, 110 and he in turn to Rāhulabhadra the Younger. 111 This Ācārya was consecrated from among the lowest caste, and was learned in the five areas of study 112 as well as fully conversant with all the Pitakas of both Mahāyāna and Theravāda. The essential doctrines of Ārya Nāgārjuna were made available as an integrated path in his work Asmagarbha. Rāhulabhadra refuted the heretic Cakravarma in disputations and manifested the Enlightened One's doctrine. By defeating many Śrāvakas in disputations he established the Mahāyāna Doctrine amongst them. Supported by his personal Tārā Mantra, it is said that together with a Yakṣi¹¹³ who had become perfected they drew treasures out of her underground residence, with which he was able to provide sustenance for 1,000 monks who inhabited lonely forests. The Ācārya passed away in the borderlands of Dhingkoṭa. Furthermore it is evident from commentaries that Rāhulabhadra clearly explained all the later teachings to Nāgārjuna and he to Āryadeva. The so-called Rāhulabhadra is one and the same person but to refer to him as 'The Great Brahmin' (Saraha) is confusing and obscuring.

Up to that time those particular tantras were (contained)
46 in only one volume and it is said that the lineage has not become divided. Rāhulabhadra taught Jvalasespa who taught the Kasmiri Dharmabhadrapāla. He in his turn instructed Nāgamitra. 114 Accounts of them are not mentioned. Nāgamitra instructed Sūryagupta 115 and the rest.

Now, as to Sūryagupta. He was born in Kaśmir and was renowned as a Tārā mystic throughout seven lifetimes. He was intelligent from his youth and was skilled in several areas of learning. Going to Madhyadeśa and being consecrated, and also supported by Nāgārjuna's doctrine, he became fully skilled in the complete Mahāyāna Sūtra collection. He begged Ācārya Nāgamitra for the empowering initiation of Tārā, and later on became renowned as one fully skilled in the 108 Tantras of Tārā. It is said that this Ācārya composed 13 texts, such as the

Maṇḍala Ritual and sādhana Method of Accomplishment in connection with "The Origin of Tārā Tantra" and so forth. He was a contemporary of Ācārya Sthiramati, or `Firm Intellect's', 116 pupil Candragomin. 117 Therefore the work known as The Praises To The Protector From The Eight Great Fears must have been by another Sūryagupta, certainly not this one. One should know what are and are not the deeds of this Ācārya. Sūryagupta's principal disciple was Sarvajñamitra 118 and moreover innumerable other Ācāryas arose, supported by the Tantra of Tārā. Sarvajñamitra instructed Dhanamitra who taught Tathāgatamitra who taught Siṃhaladvīpin Dharmamitra who taught Śīlarakṣita who was a contemporary of Līlāvajra or Lalitavajra. 119 So the above unbroken lineage 120 arose, the de-

Succession of Ācāryas of Yore, so it is said.

The account of the eight Ācāryas being saved from the Eight Fears dates from that period.

tails being gained from the work entitled The Accounts of the

In the south of India was the Ācārya Dikavarma, a great practitioner of the Scriptural Collection for Ascetics and, by relying on the Tārā Tantra and Yamāntaka, he became perfected in the application and practice of Mantras. Debating with the heretic Brahmin Ācārya Gapurīla in the southern land of Vidarbha, the heretic was defeated and as a result all the others were taken under the aegis of the Enlightened One. Then at a time when the Ācārya and the monks were together in the temple and the latter were supplicating him for explanations of the Dharma, the heretic set fire to the temple. The Ācārya beseeched The Noble Lady (Tārā), and arriving from the heavenly spheres she caused a veritable endless river of rain to shower down from the skies, and so the fire was quenched.

Also the Ācārya Amarasimha was a fully ordained monk as well as the king's scribe and could also discourse on the metaphysics of both Mahāyāna and the Theravāda. Supported by the Tārā Tantra, he was able to make the Noble Lady into his personal tutelary divinity. ¹²¹ Having made his abode in the land of Mālava in the west, ¹²² he taught Abhidharma (Metaphysics) to about 500 advanced students for about 24 years while he stayed there, so it is said. All of those 500 students in attendance on him gained exceedingly pure minds. Once there was the heretic Nāga King known as Lalita in that area and he

suddenly caused a fierce, unbearable rainstorm to fall and the rain formed a fast-running river like the Yamunā. It drew very near to the Ācārya's abode and also to many hamlets. The Ācārya prayed to Ārya Tārā and as a result the water swirled round to the right of the Ācārya's home and the city of Utajayana (Ujjain) many times and finally flowed off into another great river, and only the Nāga's den and a small Turuṣka¹²³ village were carried away. Tārā prophesied to him in the following words, "Compose a work explaining key terms!" and he wrote the work known as the Amara-koṣa, which to this very day is extremely widely known in India among Buddhists and non-Buddhists. The king whose scribe he was is said to have been Vikramāditya.

Moreover, the Ācārya Devasiṃha¹²⁴ was an Upāsaka. He was particularly skilled in the Sūtra Collections of both Mahāyāna and Theravāda and also their metaphysics, and consequently he became guru to the Kaśmiri King Śrī Harṣadeva.¹²⁵ Being a preacher of the Doctrine, he caused the King's householders and the Brahmins in Kaśmir, Lahore and Rajputana to have faith and to erect about 500 Buddhist temples.

In the areas near Kaśmir, such as Ghazni etc., he preached many sermons on the Doctrine, and generally speaking the 52 religion of the Persian Turuskas declined. A certain Persian king flung the Ācārya into prison and told him, "Give up the Three Jewels as your Refuge! If you practise the faith of the Muslims all will be well and good, but if you do not you will be slain!" The Ācārya said, "Even at such a threat to my life I will not give up the Three Jewels, for there is no other Refuge." Bound up in shackles, the Acarya was hidden in an impregnable dungeon. The Ācārya prayed to his tutelary divinity, Tārā, and the iron fetters were transformed into a chain of flowers, and goddesses showered a great rain of flowers and sandalwood powder into the prison, while a sound of music spread everywhere. The Turuska king came to see what it was 53 all about and saw that there were no longer any iron bonds (on the Acarya) and that another bond which had been put on had also changed into a flower garland—indeed this happened with seven such fetters. The king was amazed and seized them as objects of veneration. Nevertheless, despite all this, the holy teachings were never able to prosper in that place, and so the Ācārya with renewed spirits arrived again in Kaśmir.

Once, in a dream, the great Vaibhāṣika¹²⁶ preacher

Once, in a dream, the great Vaibhāṣika¹²⁶ preacher Saṅghamitra saw a green goddess in front of the Buddha and his attendants. The goddess said, "You must study the Mahāyāna well!" (Later) he arrived in Kaśmir where he attended expositions of many Mahāyāna Sūtras and Tantras and also made Ārya Tārā his tutelary divinity. Not finding a place where he could hear the Perfection of Wisdom teachings, and hearing of the Ācārya Muktasena who lived in the centre of the country and who preached those very teachings, he went there and on the road he was seized by brigands. They had to offer warm blood from a slain man to the goddess Durga,¹²⁷ and for that very purpose they departed with him, so it is said. Arriving at the Goddess Durga's abode, which looked like a charnel ground, he prayed to Ārya Tārā and Durga's shrine burst into many fragments of its own accord. At that the robbers fled and thus the Ācārya was freed.

The Ācārya Subhāṣākirti, the great Vinaya¹²⁸ expert, was one who, supported by the Tantra causing Tārā to arise, made 55 her his tutelary divinity. Once, while going from the centre of the country to look at the western areas, he erected a temple on a border mountain. He preached there and established many centres for monks. There were many Garlog¹²⁹ chiefs there who said, "The shaven-headed, red-robed monks¹³⁰ will harm us. We must destroy them." And so an army of about 300 elephants arrived there. The Ācārya prayed to Tārā who said, "Hurl water in the oncoming army's path!" When that very thing was done, all the elephants became extremely terrified and were quite beyond the control of any of their mahouts which were carried back to their own dwelling places.

which were carried back to their own dwelling places.

The Ācārya Buddhadāsa¹³¹ was made Abbot of Dhanapuri, and while he was once on a journey, he came upon an almost deserted village in which there were many tiger lairs. The Ācārya made enquiries and discovered that the tigers would eat many villagers not to mention the other small creatures. Having heard this outcry the Ācārya was moved to great compassion and whilst he was going along the road all the tigers came and confronted him. He prayed to Tārā and, intoning mantras and scattering libations of water, he caused all the tigers to become quite tranquil. Ever since then they did

no more mischievous harm to living beings and stopped eating at all and passed away. A shower of flowers descended as a sign that the creatures had been reborn in the region of the celestial beings.

The Ācārya Triratnadāsa¹³² became a student of the Ācārya Dignāga.¹³³ Once when he was staying in the east in Odiviśa preaching the Dharma, a huge poisonous snake arose from out of the sea and devoured many men and elephants. As it drew near the town of Utakala, fearing that it would harm countless more creatures the Ācārya urgently prayed to Tārā, while simultaneously intoning her mantra and strewing white mustard seeds. He then said to the snake:

Although you might well be the King of the Nāgas here on earth,

These are the words of the One who has (great) compassion.

Get up and leave this place

57

And return in peace underground!

Thus the snake returned to the ocean through the Ganges river.

The Acarya Jñanadeva was a student of Santideva. 134 He went to the south of India, to Trimala, to preach over a long 58 period of time. Finally he went to the Himalaya mountains to meditate. Having thus arrived in the northern areas he worked for part of the time for the welfare of beings in the Tirāhut district. At that time in a certain part of the country in a small village of the Tharu people, 135 there was much mischief caused by a Rākṣasa of the Brahma-(gods) and as a result all those (whose position was) between village headman and senior field-worker were slain in one blow. On that very day the Ācārya arrived there. A malicious Zombie¹³⁶ was cavorting about the place. The Acarya, intoning Tara's Mantra and wielding his phurbu¹³⁷ at the corpse, caused the Zombie to fall backwards and collapse, with the crown of its head caved in. Arriving back in the village, the Acarya prayed to Tara and a great shower of nectar, able to cure death, rained down, and 59 the great host of dead villagers were revived.

Now follow stories about the eight unaccomplished saints and the accounts of their perfection.

A certain monk who had made Tārā his tutelary divinity

went off to gather alms so that he might build a temple. A Brahmin offered him a full measure of giham¹³⁸ which he accepted and made into pills inside a certain Tārā temple. The remainder of the ingredients he put in the sun. The wind took the gold particles and the dust of herbs and other substances of the pills and scattered them. However, when the monk recited some mantras and counted them on his rosary, flames started to shoot from the middle of one pill in particular. The monk grasped hold of it and at one instant saw in his mind's eye the (celestial) city of the Thirty-Three Gods, visited them and resided there for 12 earthly years.

A farmer named Phu Phu, who had made Tārā his tutelary divinity, was digging in the ground when a subterranean door opened. Having arrived in the abode of the Nāgas and drunk some nectar,¹³⁹ it is said that his body was transformed into that of a 'rainbow body'.¹⁴⁰

A Yogini who had inhabited a cemetery for 29 nights, during which time many corpses were cremated, recited Tārā's mantra and from the midst of the ash-pile rays of light streamed forth. It covered her eyes and (from then on) she could become invisible even in the midst of her friends.

An Upāsaka who had made Tārā his tutelary divinity went with his friends to a charnel ground where a fearful, 61 walking corpse,141 with flames belching out of its mouth, arose. His friends were absolutely terrified and fled but the Upasaka, recalling Tara, leaped up on to the ghoul's neck. It then was miraculously transformed so that it had three sets of arms, three sets of legs and three heads. With one set of feet and hands it wandered about the ocean, with another it wandered around the mountains and other areas of the earth, and with the third pair it travelled throughout the heavens, manifesting the miracle. It said from each of its three faces, "O great hero, what should I do now? I can go via the heavens to the Abode of the Gods, via the subterranean paths to the Abode of the Asuras, and via the oceans to the Naga Lands." Whatever he desired, if he had just so much as mentioned it then it would have happened, but the Sādhaka (worshipper), being foolish, did not ask for any of those things. Instead he said, "Give me a jewel mine!" Well, the story goes that he was commanded, "Set off for a certain bluish mountain!" He arrived there in an instant and was shown a huge mine of jewels. As long as he lived he had greater wealth than a king, so it is said.

A Tārā worshipper once intoned her mantra at the foot of a bimpala tree, and at dawn he saw before him a straight, beginningless road. Travelling on it, in a flash he found himself in a beautiful grove, in the middle of which he saw a golden house. In it lived the Yakṣi called 'Blackie' who was maidservant to the Yakṣa Natakuvara. Blackie was profusely ornamented and had a multi-coloured body. She said to him, "O worshipper (of Tārā), come here, take this juice and drink it!" She offered him a bowl brimming with juice. After a month had passed he had drunk all of it and was transformed so that he was no longer subject to birth and death.

A faithful Upāsaka who had made Tārā his tutelary divinity found a sword made from magnetic steel one day while going along a road. Continuing along his path and while intoning Tārā's Mantra smoke started to billow forth from the sword. When he finished intoning flames belched out, and he found thereafter that he could go wherever his mind desired. So he went to the various abodes of gods, Nāgas and Asuras and, having received some of their unique kinds of treasures, he offered them to the order of monks. After some years he departed for the realm of the Vidyādharas.

Over a period of about three years a certain monk constructed a Tārā temple and from the hand of the Tārā image a long-life elixir dripped like a perpetual flow of milk. The monk, having drunk some, relinquished old age and, living for 300 hundred years, looked as if he were a 16-year-old youth.

Once, an Upāsaka stayed in a Tārā temple to pray. One night while doing his prostrations at the feet of the Tārā image, a stone vessel emerged from underneath the statue's feet. Whatever wealth he wished for came out of that vessel in endless quantity and also sustenance for 500 monks for a period of 30 years.

From the demise of Nāgārjuna to the ascendancy of King Dharmapāla, there were about 5,000 persons who, supported by Tārā, attained Siddhi. During these particular times it is said that there were many who, supported solely by the arising Tantra of Tārā, gained Siddhi. The above has been a description of how they spread this very Tantra of Tārā.

65

Now follows an account of how it declined a little in the interim period. Some say it was in the latter half of King Dharmapāla's life, at the behest of some Tripiṭaka monks (who raised doubts). Yet others say this happened immediately after he commenced his reign. 142 It is quite clear that Buddhajñāna143 had already died prior to this time.

Under the sun of the whole kingdom, whatever was found, be it books of mystic mantras or discourses, was gathered 66 together and after minute investigation, the method of getting the various Upadeśas¹⁴⁴ from the tantras became fully known. Because of the peculiarities of the time, the secret tantras were not practised quite as secretly as before. The Mahāyoga Tantras, however, were heard, lectured and meditated over, and being thus revealed they became widely spread throughout the world. It was proclaimed by him to those assembled there, "Spread these sealed Vajra-words far and wide! Do not teach any particularly secret words which contradict these ones." The great Tantra collection comprised in part the Tantras of Śrī Heruka, Mahākāla, 145 the Arising of Tārā, the Caṇḍamahā-roṣaṇa and the Catuḥ-pīṭha-karmāvalī, 146 as well as some thousand fragments of the Siddha's Invocations of Divinities, and some further 500 (such) fragments. All those very many texts were gathered up together and put in due order into eight great gold coffers, which were put into silver vessels which in turn were put into vessels made of the seven precious gems. Finally they were hidden in the so-called `cool sandalwood charnel ground'.147 At that time it is said that the instructions and study on each of these tantras was interrupted.

As regards the later spread (of the teachings)... The Ācārya Tillipa, 148 in a previous time when he had not attained Siddhi and when he was living in a temple in the eastern areas, from time to time saw light arise from underneath the plinth of an image of Buddha Sunendra, and occasionally he heard the sounds of music. Digging in the earth and looking there he saw this very Tantra of Tara. At that time he was not able to find anywhere for empowerment into that 68 Tantra. Later, having attained the supernormal Siddhi powers, he went to the western land of Urgyen where there was a certain bluish-green girl who bore all the signs of a Dākinī. He showed the signs which had been explained in the tantra and she gave the answering signs back to him. Tillipa prayed to

her and she was transformed into the Goddess Tārā and gave him the blessings and the empowerment of the Tantra. Tillipa taught Ācārya Nāropa¹⁴⁹ who taught Dombhīpa,¹⁵⁰ Kanakaśrī, Kandhapa and Thakkinagnapa. 151 Kusala the Younger begged for the teachings from Dombhīpa and Asitaghana 152 got them from him and the Mahāsiddha Sāntigupta 153 got them from Jñānamitra, 154 and my three Gurus listened to Sāntigupta. Tillipa was begged for instruction by Līlāvajra who was himself requested by Rāhulagupta. 155 Dīpankara Śrijñāna 156 asked Rāhulagupta for instruction and Madhyamasimha 157 asked Dīpankara. He (Madhyamasimha) was requested (for instruction) by Tāraśrīmitra; then in due order came Sanghaśrī, 158 Ratnadvāja, Nāyakaśrī, Dharmaśrī, Śākyarakṣīta, Sujāta, Buddhaśribhadra, Jñānaratna, Jñānasena, and Ratigupta 159 who transmitted them to Santigupta. Also the Tantra was ornamented with the following names-Kandhapa, Prkka-pa, Dhupirāja, Hairbhañ- japa, and also Asitaghana. Moreover, the Tantra was spoken of by Kanakaśrī to Lokapradā, Dharmākaraśānti¹⁶⁰ and others. Thakkinagnapa communicated the Tantra to Ācārya Mandirapāla and accordingly many lineages have spread in the meantime up to the present day. Later the teachings remained exclusively with the Mahāsiddha Śānti(gupta) and now they spread more widely than ever before.

All that can be known from those accounts which are set out elsewhere;¹⁶¹ those accounts not set out there will now be treated. Kanakaśrī, not the Nepalese Ka(naka) śrī, was born in Magadha, and was consecrated into Kurukullā's'¹⁶² entourage. At Vikramaśīla¹⁶³ he studied and became well-versed in all the Sūtras, Tantras and auxiliary sciences. Getting the initial empowerment for Guhyasamāja¹⁶⁴ from the Paṇḍit Dharmamitra in Bhaṅgala, he meditated for seven years, performed jāpa¹⁶⁵ etc. but no auspicious signs whatsoever arose out of it. Discontinuing his meditations, he lived as he pleased.¹⁶⁶ One night in a dream, a maiden prophesied to him, "Go before Śrī Nāropa!" Then he begged Nāropa for the empowerment consecration for Cakrasaṃvara,¹⁶⁷ and good quality meditation was born within him from his own natural powers. Within six months of meditation he saw the countenance of Cakrasaṃvara and, moreover, staying with Nāropa for a further seven years he heard an immeasurable number of Tantric Collections. He

became renowned for his ability and wisdom in the unique Mahāsukha Cakrasamvara, the Catuh-pitha and the Tantra Causing Tara to Arise. In Magadha, during the reign of King Nayapāla,168 a follower of the God Siva named Kasamadeva and he competed in magic. The heretic drew a mandala, which measured one cubit across, high in the sky and placed a vase in it. The Acarya scattered white mustard seeds and, the mandala being destroyed, (it) tumbled down with the jar. The Ācārya then set up an image of Tārā as tall as a palmyra tree and set it high up in the sky, and even when the Ācārya was not concentrating, the heretic's mantras and fiery arrows etc. and indeed all his methods were unable to overthrow it, and 72 the Ācārya was victorious. The King invited the Ācārya, a 'holder' of the Mother Tantra, to Vikramaśila. Seeing Tārā's face and being supported by her Mantra he was able to subdue and join together (disparate forces) both near and far, and it is said that on eight occasions he reconciled both parties in major feuds.

As regards Kandhapa, he was a Buddhist yogin who appeared as if he were very simple. He begged Lord Nāropa for the empowerment consecration and for the blessing for the Arising of Tārā. With this Tantra and by meditating on the Arising of Heruka in his nine forms for a period of 12 years, he saw the faces of Heruka and Tārā. Gaining too the magic powers of Siddhi, he was able to go along a road 100 leagues long in just an instant. At that time a Mongol king resided in Delhi. He had just rebuilt a great palace and the Ācārya was living nearby sewing his worn out clothes. When the new palace was completed the Ācārya ripped his rags to pieces and at the very same time the foundations of the new palace too were (magically) smashed. That happened on three occasions. When the king heard the news he invited the Ācārya and prostrated himself at his feet. The Ācārya made him undertake four vows. They were:

- 1. Never to harm any Buddhist temples
- 2. To renounce killing any palace residents
- 3. To pay homage to those who had been consecrated as monks
- 4. To make daily obeisance by calling the Buddha's name.

The word Kandhari means 'worn out clothes' and as a

result of that he was known as the Siddha Kandhapa. He worked for the welfare of sentient beings for a long time and finally, in that very body, he departed for the heavenly regions.

74 Now about Thakkinaganapa. 170 Thakki (for that is what he was called) practised various acts of low cunning for the purpose of getting a good living. It is said that he belonged to a low caste in a border (i.e. barbarian) area. 171 The word 'nagana' means 'very powerful'. Thakki was the strongest in his clan's branch and so his name accorded with his body. Thakki became a yogin and begged a disciple of Durjayacandra (mi thub zla ba) for (the initiation of) Hevajra. In the south at the 'Nīla bird mountain' he engaged in one-pointed meditation for 15 years, but no good signs arose out of it. Praying that he might achieve perfection in another birth, he leapt off a great precipice. However, he was not harmed at all. A voice came out of the heavens, saying, "You will become a follower of Nāropa." Then, serving at Nāropa's feet, he asked him for the empowerment consecration of Hevajra. Naropa said to him, "You could not complete the Hevajra initiation. You must meditate on Mahāsukha Saṃvara, and for that you must have the Samvara empowerment consecration." Thakki then begged Lord Nāropa for the Samvara Maṇḍala which, being much more difficult to perform than other maṇḍalas, needed more than eight times the amount of equipment and ritual objects. At that time Thakki had none of those items and this intelligent but foolish person told Nāropa that he was unable to perform this great new Tantra of which he had just heard, and (instead) was initiated into the Tara Tantra and its inner meaning. So he was given the empowerment and the Tantra of Tara as well as all the teachings for the reversed form of Samvara. He engaged (again) in one-pointed meditation and attained the highest powers of Siddhi. When Thakki, seated at the head of many rows of supplicants at an offering ceremony for Nāropa, came forth to make his prostrations, flames started to shoot forth from his body, the earth quaked and many other miracles were manifested. Finally he became completely invisible.

During that time as he was not working for the welfare of sentient beings, he is not counted as one of the four siddha students of Nāropa.

Abhayākara's¹⁷² student was Mandirapāla, a very accomplished yogin indeed. Thakki manifested the absolute nature of form for one month and gave him the empowerment consecration for Tārā and the abbreviated explanations of the Tantra. He attained Siddhi powers after six months of strenuous meditation. Finally it is said that he departed for the Abode of the Nāgas. He too had four pupils, and two or three lineages evolved from hearing discourses on this Tantra. However, no extended accounts of this have been told to me by my Teachers.

Lalitavajra¹⁷³ was from the Ksatriya caste, and one of his exploits occurred on his way to Magadha. On the road, in front of a tree, was a yogin and on merely seeing him Lalitavajra felt a perfect faith within himself and prostrated at the yogin's feet. Again, at a certain time, he was returning to that country, his mind assailed because of his wife who had been fraternising with other men etc. He was coming to Magadha to practise the teachings, and he met up with that self-same ascetic who had been before the tree previously. That ascetic was the great Tillipa. Right there he gave Lalitavajra the empowerment blessing of the Tantra, the empowerment consecration and preached about its methodology. Finally Lalitavajra attained the state of perfection known as 'unhindered'. Blowing on a flute and acting in a crazy manner, he too was one who worked for the welfare of sentient beings, so it is said. A more copious account of this story has not been taught to me.

78 The account of Dīpaṅkara is very well known and can be learned elsewhere. 174

As for Madhyamasimha, a disciple of Atīśa, he was very skilled in the practices of grammar, logic and Sūtras; he was not at all well-versed as regards (the practice of) mantras and such like things. (However) he became quite learned in the Tārā Tantra specifically. Performing it and evoking (Tārā) he set out for India's eastern river, the Ganges, and it was as if he was walking on the plains for he met with absolutely no hindrances at all. He was able to forbid and repulse venomous snakes, tigers and other such harmful animals.

As for Tāraśri, he was the chief among the (religious) debaters. In Magadha he was victorious over the heretics in debate, while in a southern land he completely reversed the arguments put up by the Śrāvakas, and in Kaśmir it is said

that he crushed the glorious reputations of all the pandits, both Buddhist and non-Buddhist. He became priest to the King of Kaśmir, and the ruler of the land of Ghazni was brought under the sway of Tara's Mantra and became a Buddhist.

The accounts from Sanghaśrī to Dharmaśrī have not been taught to me.

Sākyarakṣita, born in the Land of Singhala, was first a Śrāvaka of the Sendhapa sect and was very learned in their doctrines. Being assigned to the Land of Rakang¹⁷⁵ for the duration of the monsoon season, there, in the Golden City of Haripuñja, he heard the Perfection of Wisdom teachings and many mantras from the Acarya Dharmaśri. He became generally quite learned in the four Tantras of the most excellent Hevajra, Cakrasamvara, the Arising of Tārā and that of Mahākāla; moreover, he saw the visage of Heruka and, supported by Tārā's Mantra, he was able to subjugate Mahākāla.

80 In the form of the 'black Upāsaka' he was able to summon from 100 leagues away exactly whatever he wished for and in what quantities he desired. The king known as Tsakla Rājā had undertaken to conquer Haripuñja town and the temples there. In order to spare the temples Śākyarakṣita threw the emblem of Mahākāla, the trident, and although it was about a month's journey away the trident miraculously appeared above the king's palace and destroyed it, and accordingly the Acarya became known for having just that sort of power (which can destroy).

As for Sujāta, he was the Abbot of Dandapuri Temple of Kamboja, 176 and was ordained from the Kṣatriya caste. Buddhaśrībhadra and Jñānaratna both also came to this land.

Jñānasena, born in that country, was ordained by the 81 Abbot Jñānaratna. He understood many tantras in both their inner and outer meanings, and being learned in the unique Tantra of Tārā, he got the power to perform it too. Later in his life, while living in Nepal and performing all the (requisite) deeds of a yogin, he attained Siddhi from his consort who was a lotus holder. He was an amazing person with many special signs, such as being able to make one measure of rice and one jar of beer be quite enough for a feast for 2,000 monks.

The Ācārya Ratigupta¹⁷⁷ went to Nepal to seek some of the

mantra and tantra collections as well as their empowerments,

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especially those of Tārā's Tantra, Mahākāla, the Arising Tantra for the whole troupe of Mahāsukha Samvara and an understanding etc of (the Tantra of) Kurukullā. He heard much of the Tantra Collection from Jñānasena, Jīvasena, Śrītanupāla and Gittipāla, but it was from the Ācārya Jñānasena that he heard this particular Tantra.

Siddha Pṛkkapa, having received all the empowerment consecrations and abbreviated instructions from the Siddha Kandhapa, practised them for a long time and finally set up his mandala in a grove of pṛkka flowers. While he was practising his evocations not a single flower aged for 12 months and, after that, one night all the flowers were consumed by flames. By his prayers, he (Pṛkkapa) attained the ordinary degree of Siddhi and was able to wander quite unimpeded under the ground.

It is said that Dhupirāja of the washermen's caste also was one who attained Siddhi.

I have not been taught the story of Haribhañjapa.

Lokapradā was a paṇḍit of the Kṣatriya caste and he made Kanakaśrī his root teacher. He studied only the Doctrines of Secret Mantras and the teaching of the Arising of Tara and this 83 he did very carefully indeed. He made his abode in an empty grove in the Land of Gujarat and for six years he made a lady mantra-reciter his companion in the practices (sadhana). Meditating solely on the production of Tara (outside oneself) and her final perfection (within oneself), having attained the Dākinī's prophecy and been supported by 12 consorts, for six months he performed arduous practices to gain knowledge and found the desired Siddhi. Once while staying in that place, the Garlog king of the country came to the Acarya's part of his land to sightsee. Having seen the Acarya's pleasant spot he asked, "Whoever is it that lives in this grove?" The king's attendants replied, "This, O King, is the abode of a Buddhist." Then the king started to plunder the place, and instantly both the interior and exterior of the house were completely engulfed in flames and the king and his attendants were prevented from escaping. At that they knew that the Ācārya had attained Siddhi, and they prayed to him and the flames subsided. After that, the Ācārya said, "Now, King, if you make offerings to Buddhists everything will be alright, but if you do not you will be destroyed this very instant." The king swore

an oath that he and his whole lineage would revere Buddhists and from then right up to the present times, the kings, although of the Garlog people, have made their principal homages to Buddhists.

In that previously mentioned country there were few, if any, Buddhists but nevertheless that king erected eight temples. 85 From that starting point, by gradual stages up to the present time the Buddha's Doctrine has flourished there. At the time when the king was coming to have faith in the Buddha, the Muslim teachers known as Kāji set fire to the Ācārya's abode. However, he transfixed them with a ritual gaze¹⁷⁸ and all of them swooned and were petrified rigid. After three days without any nourishment their relatives prayed (to the Ācārya) for them and they were revived by the tolling of a bell. They were greatly afraid of the king's wrath and fled far away to their country in the west. The Ācārya went to all the Muslim mosques, and by merely scattering white mustard seeds they were all destroyed. In place of each a Buddhist stupa was erected and 100 Tara temples were also built. The king was initiated into the encouragement stage mandala of the Lotus 86 Lord of Dance (Padma-Nartesvara)¹⁷⁹ and a Secret Mantra temple was also erected. Formerly, because the majority of the king's subjects were Brahmins and heretics, the main priestly officiants were the Garlog Kājis. Those who held the heretical doctrines were about 1,000 in number. Other than the 20 fullyordained Buddhist monks there were no Buddhists, and yet it is said that within the Acarya's lifetime all the Muslims were converted and that the king invited many Buddhist Ācāryas. 87 Thus the supported (Buddhist) monks increased to about 2,000. Once in that land a great famine arose. The Acarya, drawing from underground a great store of grain, gave each citizen a hundred measures of grain, and getting pearl garlands from hundred measures of grain, and getting pearl garlands from the Nāgas and Yakṣas, he gave one to every poor person. Moreover, for the three years of the famine he gave to each person a tola weight¹⁸⁰ of delicacies. Later, on an island near Drāviḍa, he came upon a child with all the marks of death about its body. He performed the ritual of resurrection¹⁸¹ upon it, restoring the body to its previous state with his blessings, and in its state of non-putrefaction. He enshrined it in a reliquary which had entrance doors. Also, while he was in Dravida the Ācārya engaged in many kinds of work. He made eight of his female students' bodies no longer subject to old age and death, but because they were prone to revere his previous form, he rejoined his previous body for a further 60 years. There, too, for a period of 10 years he did things for the welfare of certain fortunate beings.

Moreover, having performed the rite of Consciousness Transference¹⁸² between bodies on six occasions every three years, the bodies involved became invisible members of his entourage of consorts. Both Tāraśrīmitra and Dharmākara-śānti¹⁸³ heard this Tantra from the Ācārya himself.

Dharmākaraśānti is renowned as being omniscient in this final Kāli (dark) Age, as was said by Śrīsūrya, but an account of him has not been taught. Saṅghaśrī asked him for instruction but he said that he had had enough.

The accomplished Ācārya Lokapradā bestowed evoca-89 tions, abbreviated meanings of tantras, sampannakramas, initiation rituals, and burnt offering sacrifices, is and the commentary by Narāditya follows these.

As regards the later, very rare explanations of this Tantra, the Mahāsiddha Śāntipada caused them to spread widely and I myṣelf, having very thoroughly studied both explanations, that is Śāntipada's Incontrovertible Elucidations and my own Guru's exclusive instructions, as well as the eight minor texts, have come to believe that it is as a result of my previous merits in the Land of Snows that I have been fortunate enough to attain them.

The origin of the profound King of the Mother Tantras,

And the Origin of the Tārā Tantra itself Have been written down in accordance with his Guru's precepts

By rGyal khams pa Tāranātha who prepared this work.

These words were spoken when I was 30 years old 186 at gser mdog can Monastery. 187

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MAY HAPPINESS INCREASE! JOY!

NOTES

Notes for Introduction

(References to the text of this translation are given according to the page numbers of the original text in Tibetan (provided in the left-hand margin) rather than to the page numbers of this book. References to other Footnotes are self-explanatory.)

- 1. Ferrari, A., Mk'yen Brtse's Guide to the Holy Places of Central Tibet, page 135, footnotes 560, 562.
- 2. Grünwedel, A., Mythologie du Buddhisme au Tibet et en Mongolie, Illustrations, pp. 75-77 and 86.
- 3. Tucci, G., To Lhasa and Beyond, p.131.
- 4. Ruegg, D., The Jo nang pas: A School of Buddhist Ontologists According To The grub nitha' sel gyi me long. J.A.O.S. 83/1, 1963 p.74 (my emphasis).
- 5. Roerich, G., Biography of Dharmasvāmin (chag lo tsā ba chos rje dpal), a Tibetan Monk Pilgrim. Chag lo tsā ba chos rje dpal gyi rnam thar ed. Pan chen 'os sprul.
- 6. Full title, bka' babs bdun ldan gyi brgyud pa'i rnam thar ngo mtshar rmad du byung ba rin po che ed. Das, S.C., translated (into German) by Grünwedel, A.; translated into English (abbreviated) by Datta, B.N.
- 7. Full title, Dani pa'i chos rin po che 'phags pa'i yul du ji ltar dar ba'i tshul gsal bar ston pa dgos 'dod kun 'byung, often called dgos 'dod kun 'byung, edition of Mongolian Lama Guru Deva. Editions and translations by Schiefner and Vasilev. Translation by Lama Chimpa and Chattopadhyaya. See Bibliography.

Notes for Translation

- 1. OM SVĀ STI! An opening, benedictory mantra (see Note 31).
- 2. *Tib.* bla ma *Skt*. Guru. The spiritual guide or teacher. By paying homage to him, the supplicant 'enters' the text with the Guru's blessing and tacitly acknowledges the author to

- be, in fact, the Guru himself. The reader of the text also acknowledges that without his own Guru there could be no understanding of it all (see also Note 4).
- 3. Tib. rgyud Skt. Tantra. A class of religious texts which became most fully developed by the 8th to 11th centuries AD. The practice of tantra utilises recitation of mystic phrases (Skt. jāpa), construction of cosmic representations (Skt. maṇḍala), secret gestures (Skt. mudrā) and envisagement of divinity (Skt. sādhana). The philosophic basis for tantra may be seen in Guenther, H.V. Yuganaddha—The Tantric View of Life; Lessing, F.D. and Wayman, A. Mkhas grub rje's Fundamentals of the Buddhist Tantras; Wayman, A. The Buddhist Tantras. In tantric practice the conventional status of physical and mental phenomena are totally disregarded, hence the dim view of tantra held by many scholars.
- 4. (see Note 2) This homage and the subsequent four cover the main philosophic and divine 'roots' of the text.
- 5. Tib. spros dang bral Skt. Nisprapañca. Literally 'separated from diversity'. See Guenther, H.V. The Life and Teaching of Nāropa, p.4 Note 3, for a succinct, clear discussion of this term. As Guenther points out, the separation from diversity is inclusive of all tendencies rather than being their exclusion. Nisprapañca as a state is "beyond imaginative activity" (Tib. bsam gyis mi khyab pa) or as Ruegg puts it simply "inexpressible". (The Life Of Bu Ston Rin Po Che p.172.)
- 6. Tib. thugs rje chen po Skt. Mahākaruṇā. The divinity of Great Compassion. He is usually personified as the two-armed form of (Tib.) spyan ras gzigs or as he is more commonly known (Skt.) Avalokiteśvara. This two-armed form is known as (Tib.) phyag na pad mo or (Skt.) Padmapāṇi. For common iconographic confusions between Padmapāṇi and forms of (Tib.) byams pa or (Skt.) Maitreya see Grünwedel, A. Mythologic du Buddhisme au Tibet et en Mongolie, pp 126-127.
- 7. *Tib.* rgyal ba *Skt.* Jina. Literally, 'The Victorious (One)'. An epithet of the Buddha.
- 8. *Tib.* de bzhin gshegs pa *Skt.* Tathāgata. Literally, 'He who has thus gone,' or 'He who has thus come'. An epithet of the Buddha. See Snellgrove, D.L. *Buddhist Hinūlaya*, pp. 9-10.
- 9. Tib. rnga sgra Skt. Dundubhisvara. Literally, 'Drum sound'. Edgerton, F. in his Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Dictionary refers

to this as simply "the name of a former Buddha" (p.266, col.1). Das, S.C., in his *Tibetan-English Dictionary* interprets this as an alternative name for the previous Buddha Amoghasiddhi (p.367, col.1).

- 10. Tib. ye shes zla ba Skt. Jñānacandrā.
- 11. Tib. nyan thos Skt. Śrāvaka. Literally, 'Hearer'. This term refers to a follower of the Theravāda, the so-called 'early' form of Buddhism. Most often in Tantric texts it appears as a mildy pejorative term or as a purely descriptive term for the attendants of the Buddha (see Snellgrove, D.L. The Hevajra Tantra, Vol. II, iii verse 53, also p.56, N.1). See the present account on pp.27 (end) to 29 for an account of Tārā's conversion of some Śrāvakas to the Mahāyāna.
- 12. Tib. dge 'dun Skt. Sangha. The order of Buddhist monks. In Mahāyāna literature, 'sangha' extends its meaning to include those who practise in the heavenly regions as well as minor gods, etc. In the more modern interpretation, it includes both those who have taken holy orders and those who practise as laymen.
- 13. Tib. byang chub sems dpa' Skt. Bodhisattva. Literally, 'Hero of the Thought of Enlightenment'. This is a translation of the Tibetan. The Sanskrit dispenses with the appellation 'Hero' and reduces the concept to 'being the Thought of Enlightenment'. The activity suggested by the term 'hero' implies one whose total creative energy is aimed at securing release from the sufferings of existence for all sentient creatures, without exception. Such altruistic activity is the main 'mark' of these beings. See Dayal, H. The Bodhisattva Doctrine in Sanskrit Literature.
- 14. *Tib.* dpag tshad *Skt.* Yojana. A distance measure of approximately one mile. See Monier-Williams, M. *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, p.858, col.1.
- 15. Tib. byang chub tu sems bskyed Skt. Bodhicittotpāda. Literally, 'the arising of the concept of enlightenment'. The (Tib.) byang chub kyi sems (Skt.) Bodhicitta must be thoroughly aroused before the path to enlightenment may be trodden. This stage of arousal is formalised by the taking of the Bodhisattva Vow. See Matics, M. Entering the Path of Enlightenment, Chap.3, or a good Tibetan/Sanskrit text such as that edited by V. Bhattacharya in the Bibliotheca Indica

- Series (see Bibliography). For the training in self-perfection necessary on the spiritual path, Śāntideva's work translated by Matics is probably the best example of a combination of Madhyamika dialectic with Buddhist poetics.
- 16. According to more orthodox (monastic) views, it is only in the form of a man that one can become a Buddha. This view is most commonly held in Theravāda countries (Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, etc.) and is implicit in the 'monastic' Mahāyāna sects which, although not openly discouraging female monasticism, nevertheless give to it a sense of basic futility. This extends to Tibet as well as to Japan where the 'serious' practice has traditionally been a male province. The monks in this passage are exhorting the princess to follow the traditional norm.
- 17. *Tib.* 'khor ba *Skt.* Saṃsāra. The cycle of death and rebirth containing within itself the great suffering of bondage to impermanence, release from which is the aim of all Buddhist practice.
- 18 Tib. mi skye ba Skt. Anutpāda. Literally, 'non-originating'. To see that dharmas are non-originating one has reached the highest levels of meditation and has, at this 10th level (Skt. Bhūmi), seen the real nature of mental and phenomenal states as uncreated, without beginning, having no defining boundaries, etc. See Ramanan, V. Nāgārjuna's Philosophy as presented in the Mahā-Prajīiāpāramitā-Sāstra, p.263.
- 19. Tib. sgrol ma Skt. Tārā. Literally, 'she who saves'.
- 20. Vibuddha as a qualifying term is defined by Edgerton in his Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Dictionary as one who is 'thoroughly enlightened', (p.494, col.1). In the present context the Vibuddha 'very vast' is the name of a previous Buddha.
- 21. See Note 25 where Amoghasiddhi appears as the hero of one of the five families of Buddhas.
- 22. *Tib.* 'dod lha *Skt.* Kāmadeva. Literally, 'the god of desire'. In this particular text Kāmadeva is referred to by one of his other epithets, namely (*Tib.*) gzhan 'phrul bdag po. Kāmadeva is considered to be the husband of the Goddess Kurukullā. See Note 162.
- 23. Some of these names are given to various of the 21 forms of Tārā as epithets in the "Homages of the Twenty-One Tārās" prayer, (Tib.) rje btsun, sgrol nua'i phyag 'tshal nyi shu rtsa gcig

- contained in *Hymns to Tārā* ed. Prof. Dr. L. Chandra. An interesting translation of this prayer is found in Beyer, S. *The Cult of Tārā*, pp.211-214. My own translation is found in Appendix I.
- 24. *Tib.* spyan ras gzigs *Skt*. Avalokiteśvara. The name of the Bodhisattva who represents Great Compassion (see Note 6). Both Avalokiteśvara and Tārā have a very special position of affection in Tibet, for it is said that the former, in the form of a monkey, and the latter, in the form of a rock-demoness (*Tib.* brag srin mo), mated and created the very first Tibetans.
- 25. The five families of Buddhas represent various aspects of the human psyche and had attributed to each major grouping a family head, i.e. one of the so-called five Dhyāni Buddhas. (It should be noted that this term is given no currency in Bud-

Buddha	Family	Type of Wisdom	Mandala Position
Vairocana	Tathāgata	Absolute	Centre
Akśobhya	Vajra	Mirror-like	East
Ratnasambhav	Jewel	Sameness	South
Amitābha	Lotus	Discriminatio	West
Amoghasiddhi	Karma	All Perfecting	North
Colour	Symbolic Gesture	Type of Evil	Aspect of Personality
White	Teaching	Delusion	Form
Blue/Black	Earth-Touch	Wrath	Conciousnes
Yellow	Bestowing	Malignity	Sensation
Red	Meditation	Desire	Perception
Green	Fearlessness	Envy	Impulses

- dhist circles and seems to be a Western invention.) Candidates for tantric initiation are assigned to one of these families at the discretion and divination of the master, according to the predominant mental characteristics of the candidate.
- 26. See text/translation (pp.48-58) for the Eight Great Fears, and pp.17-35 for the Sixteen Great Fears. The Sixteen Great Fears, displaying as they do a preoccupation with folk-legend and avoidance of natural-phenomenal explanations seem unsophisticated these days, but it should be remembered that these are still the very basic crises of life in much of the world and are of greater relevance there than the fears of pollution and street crime largely of our own manufacture. The Sixteen Fears are those of: 1. enemies; 2. lions; 3. elephants; 4. fire; 5. poisonous snakes; 6. brigands; 7. prison; 8. ocean waves; 9. flesh-eating ogres; 10. leprosy; 11. Indra's angels; 12. poverty; 13. loss of relatives; 14. royal punishment; 15. vajra missiles, and 16. ruination. The Eight Great Fears substantially cover the above fears. They are: 1. fire; 2. flood; 3. imprisonment/apostasy; 4. brigands/ritual sacrifice; 5. attack; 6. tigers; 7. poisonous snakes, and 8. demons. A beautiful hymn to Tara as Protectress from the Eight Fears, composed by Candragomin, may be found in Beyer op.cit. pp.229-230.
- 26A. Could this be the so-called 'vast world age' (10 to the power of 59 Great Ages (*Skt*.) Mahākalpas) known as Asaṃkhyeya? See Edgerton op.cit. p.82, col.2.
 - 27. The 10 directions are the four cardinal points, the four intermediate points, the nadia and the zenith.
 - 28. Potala Mountain. A peak in south India and the traditional abode of Avalokiteśvara. The succession of Dalai Lamas who bear within them the 'compassion-essence' of Avalokiteśvara lived until 1959 at the Lhasa palace also known as Potala. Because of its perfect position in the world and its divine resident, the south Indian Potala was regarded as one of the axes on which the world rested.
 - 29. *Tib.* klu *Skt.* Nāga. A class of serpent divinity whose abode is always underground. They possess fabulous wealth and if treated with due veneration may bestow some of it on men. Often, in texts such as this, we find gods and sages have had to subdue the Nāga's more disruptive activities and 'bind' them to the faith. When pacified their abodes are

sometimes used as repositories for holy objects, etc. Nāgas have as their responsibility, care and maintenance of water supply, both above and under ground level. Sullying water brings swift retribution from them. An interesting article on the Nāga is by Bloss, L.W. The Buddha and the Nāga: a study in Buddhist folk religiosity, in History of Religions, Vol.13, No.1, Aug. 1973, pp.36-53.

- 30. Tib. gnod sbyin Skt. Yakṣa. Literally, 'bringer of harm'. Yakṣas figure quite prominently in Tibetan and Sanskrit religious literature. They are a class of vindictive aerial sprites who delight in mischief-making. They, like the Nāga (see above note), may be pacified and 'bound' and subsequently become excellent guardians of the Doctrine. Much of the popular prayer in Tibet is aimed directly at the placation of Yakṣas and Nāgas, especially in their omnipresent household forms such as god of the hearth (Tib. thab lha) and god of the beam (Tib. gdung lha). Although not strictly speaking Yakṣas, these latter groups are classified as such by Tibetans. Offence to them can cause smallpox, migraines, shifts in the foundation of the house, etc. (See also Note 84.)
- 31. Tib. sngags Skt. Mantra. A phrase containing within its sound structure the quintessence of a set of teachings or the magical properties of the divinity whom it represents. Continual and exact repetition is the correct mode of intoning mantras, often up to 100,000 times before a divinity can be coerced to impart its powers to the aspirant.

32.

Tibetan	Sanskrit	
1. rdzogs ldan dus	Satyayuga	In which beings are wholly good
2. gsum ldan dus	Tretāyuga	in which beigns are 3/4 good
3. gnyis ldan dus	Dvāparayuga	in which beings are 1/2 good
4. rtstod ldan dus	Kāliyuga	the age of conflict. The dark age

The Four Ages listed above are common to both Buddhist and Hindu world concepts. Kaliyuga in which we are now is

- often referred to as the 'Dharma-ending Age'. All four yugas (ages) make up one Great Age (*Ski*. Mahyuga).

 33. The six classes of sentient beings are: 1. gods 2. titans 3.
- 33. The six classes of sentient beings are: 1. gods 2. titans 3. humans 4. animals 5. pretas 6. hell beings. All classes are considered unsatisfactory and to be avoided, because they are subject to the passions of greed, hate and delusion and are therefore lacking in any stability.
- 34. See Note 32.
- 35. Ditto.
- 36. Ditto.
- 37. *Tib.* rig 'dzin *Skt.* Vidyādhara. Literally, `knowledge holder'. A title for those with supernormal wisdom. The term is more specifically used in tantric circles where a Vidyādhara refers to a `holder of the spell', `spell' in this context meaning a mantra or mystic consort. The powers of such beings are generally those of future vision, form transference, ability to travel in all media, etc.
- 38. Tib. mkha' 'gro ma Skt. Dākinī. Literally, 'female sky-traveller'. A type of celestial being. In tantric literature the word 'dākinī' can have meanings as varied as the literal translation, 'divine consort', 'bestower of mystic powers' or 'personification of the tantric mystery'. Dākinīs can assist in ritual, empower tantrikas and impart wisdom to them. An interesting biography of a most famous dākinī, and an assistant to Padma Sambhava, the 8th-century teacher of northwest India, may be found in Gnas gsum mkha' 'gro'i gtso morgyal yum ye shes mtsho rgyal gyi rnam thar thes pa den ldan. A biography of this type treads a fine line between being a mystic dream and a historical account.
- 39. *Tib.* shākya seng ge *Skt.* Śākya Sinha. An epithet of the Buddha.
- 40. *Tib.* khro bo mi gyo ba *Skt.* Krodhācala. A fierce six-armed, three-faced guardian divinity of the north-eastern direction. See Bhattacharyya, B. *The Indian Buddhist Iconography*, p.255.
- 41. See Note 25.
- 42. Tib. dkyil 'khor Skt. Maṇḍala. A symbolic representation of a mental state to be obtained. The maṇḍala can be painted on to scrolls, walls, made of coloured powders or constructed of precious metals or woods. Many Tibetan temples are set out as architectonic maṇḍalas. One of the highest offerings a

- tantric student can make to his Teacher or tutelary divinity is the symbolic proffering of the whole universe in the form of a mandala. See Tucci, G. The Theory and Practice of the Mandala.
- 43. Tib. dri za Skt. Gandharva. Literally, 'eater of odours'. A type of heavenly being, generally harmless (see Notes 29 and 30) whose sustenance consists of all types of odours. Their welfare is courted by the Tibetans who believe that by propitiating them, one's household will be protected from all airborne pests, including minor diseases.
- 44. *Tib.* sngags kyi theg pa *Skt*. Mantrayana. Literally, 'the path of mantra'. See Note 31.
- 45. *Tib.* dngos grub *Skt.* Siddhi. The attainment and experience of supernormal states of mind as a result of meditation and magic practice is known as Siddhi. One who attains them is known as a Siddha.
- 46. *Tib.* phyag na rdo rje *Skt.* Vajrapāṇi. Literally, 'holder of the powerbolt'. A Bodhisattva who has both fierce and tranquil aspects and who expresses symbolically the powers of the adamantine spirit. He is one of the patron saints of yogins and is also considered as Lord Protector of Secret Texts, homage being paid to him at the beginning of such works. In this latter form he is known as (*Tib.*) gsang ba'i bdag po.
- 47. *Tib.* rnam thos sras *Skt.* Vaiśravana. Best known as the God of Wealth and the Protector of the Northern Regions. His abode is known as (*Tib.*) lcang lo can or ('Place of) Willows'.
- 48. The name of an Indian king famous for his tantric practice who lived in the Land of Urgyen (Oddiyāna) in north-west India in the second half of the 8th century AD. His sister Lakṣmīnkarā was equally renowned for her commentarial works on the tantras. The text here is discussing a mythical time and we can assume that what is referred to as Vajrapāṇi's transformation into King Indrabhūti actually infers a transformation into a 'pre-birth' of that monarch. The King Indrabhūti who adopted the young Padrna Sambhava is often confused with the siddha of that name. (See Tucci, G. Tibetan Painted Scrolls, Vol.1, p.232, and Snellgrove, D.L. The Hevajra Tantra, Vol.1, pp.12-14 for this problem.) Tucci on pp.212-3 of the above-mentioned work says, "Other traditions, which reached Tibet from the Indian initiatic schools, considered Uddiyana as the centre from which the tantras

had originated. Buston relates (rgyud de'i zab don sgo 'byed rin chen gces pa'i sde mig, Vol.NA, p.15) that according to some tantric schools, Vajrapāṇi collected in Uḍḍiyana endless revelations of the Vajrayāna, made by the Buddha, and gave them to Indrabhūti." It is possible that Tāranātha heard of this tradition too and has attributed it to Tārā's Tantra on Bu ston's authority, for in this context it seems historically out of place.

- 49. Tib. dpa' bo Skt. Vīra. Literally, 'hero'. In the present context the word 'hero' would have little meaning, and so I have used the term 'tantric initiate'. In common usage a dpa' bo refers to any tantrika who has undertaken a particularly rigorous liscipline (e.g. immured isolation, protracted prostrations, etc.) and whose renown has spread to surrounding laymen who generally refer to him as a (Tib.) rnal 'byor dpa' bo chen po, literally, 'great yogin hero'. The term also refers to those tantrikas who frequent the circle of practitioners (Tib. tshogs Skt. Gaṇa, literally, 'gathering') in their feasts, etc.
- 50. Heruka. A class of fierce divinity met with in meditations or change of form and consciousness. Hence they are most frequently seen in the hiatus between death and rebirth (*Tib*. bar do). Heruka is generally classified as one of the wisdomholding divinities.
- 51. The Third Buddhist Council held during the reign of the Emperor Aśoka in the 3rd century BC was initiated so that the heretical and corrupt practices which defaced Buddhism might be expunged and the definitive scriptures made standard. It was after this Council that initiatives were taken to send Buddhist missionaries overseas, especially to Ceylon and South-East Asia. See 2,500 Years of Buddhism, A.V. Bapat (ed.), pp.39-42.
- 52. *Tib.* srin po *Skt.* Rākṣasa. A class of demons who are extremely fierce, cannabilistic and inimical to the Buddhist teachings. However, such demons may be subdued and 'oath-bound' to defend the faith as so-called 'protectors of the dharma'. (*Tib.* chos skyong *Skt.* Dharmapāla). In such a form they are still subject to periodic oath-renewal, especially if they are female Rākṣasa who are regarded as the most horrendous.

- 53. *Tib.* mdo *Skt.* Sūtra. Discourses attributed to the Buddha himself.
- 54. Tib. sangs rgyas phal po che/phal che ba Skt. Buddhavataṃsaka. Classed as a sūtra (see previous note) of the 'intermediate promulgation' of the law of the Mahāyāna, in which the perfection of wisdom texts were taught. See Lessing, F. and Wayman, A. Mkhas grub rje's Fundamentals, pp.47-49.
- 55. Tib. rnal 'byor spyod pa Skt. Yogācāra. A philosophical stance which posits the absolute as consciousness, all-pervasive and attainable by yoga praxis. It is also known as the `consciousness only' philosophy (Tib. sems tsam Skt. Vijñāptimātra). Debates between Nāgārjuna's Madhyamika view of two truths (that is, the really true—Tib. don dam pa Skt. Paramārtha, and the expediently true—Tib. kun rdzob Skt. Saṃvṛti) and the unreality of all things and the Yogācāra view provide lively theological wrangles to this day.
- 56. Tib. bdag nyid chen po Skt. Mahātma. Literally, 'great being'. A general honorific name applicable to virtuous beings as well as to past Buddhas, although this latter usage is less common. These 'great beings' work on earth for the welfare of sentient creatures in much the same way as Bodhisattvas—indeed, the names contain greater variances than their functions.
- 57. Tib. ngo bo nyid med smra ba Skt. Niḥsvabhāvavādin.
- 58. *Tib.* 'jam dpal *Skt*. Mañjuśrī. The Bodhisattva who embodies the nature of wisdom.
- 59. *Tib.* byams pa *Skt.* Maitreya. Literally, 'love'. A Buddha, at present residing in the Tuşita (celestial) Realms and said to become the next earthly Buddha.
- 60. The division of tantras into four groups depends at heart on their structure and internal methodology. These structures

Tibetan	Sanskrit
1. bya ba'i rgyud	Kriyā Tantra
2. spyod pa'i rgyud	Caryā Tantra
3. rnal 'byor rgyud	Yoga Tantra
4. rnal 'byor bla med rgyud	Anuttara Yoga Tantra

differ due to the ability and depth of realisation of the aspirant, and his entry into one of the practices depends largely on his guru's discretion, at least initially. The four groups are:

Atiša, in a commentary on his famous Bodhipathapradīpa, divides the tantras into seven groups. For a note on this, and a masterly exposition of the raison d'etre for the four-fold grouping, see Lessing, F. and Wayman, A. *Mkhas grub rje's Fundamentals*, p.100, Footnote 1, and chapters 3-7.

- Fundamentals, p.100, Footnote 1, and chapters 3-7.
 61. Tib. rdo rje sems dpa' Skt. Vajrasattva. Literally, 'He of the nature of immutability'. Vajrasattva symbolises the perfection wherein realisation of non-duality assumes the nature of the adamantine. In the practice of the four classes of Tantra, Vajrasattva assumes primacy of the adamantine group of Buddhas who are responsible for administering the vajra oath-seals and the other samayas (vows).
- 62. Tib. zun 'jug Skt. Yuganaddha. This term refers to the very core-concept of tantric philosophy in which the perfect realisation of the non-duality of apparent polarities is seen as a perfect fusion. All tantric practice aims at this end of realising the "two-in-one" as Snellgrove calls it. (Hevajra Tantra, Vol.1, p.22ff.)

The text of Tāranātha's dam pa'i chos rin po che 'phags pa'i yul du ji ltar dar ba'i tshul gsal bar ston pa dgos 'dod kun 'byung often referred to as the dgos 'dod kun 'byung, but hereafter as the rgya gar chos 'byung, says on page 67 of the Sārnāth edition (lines 14-15): "de'i tshe shar phyogs kyi yul bhang lar rgyal po ha ri tsandra zes bya ba tsandra'i rigs kyi thog ma de byung ste sngags lam la brten nas dngos grub thob pa"—"At that time in the eastern land of Bhangala (Bengal), the King Haricandra, the first of the Candra lineage, supported by the mantra path, attained Siddhi..."

63. Tāranātha's rgya gar chos 'byung says, on p.70, lines 3-6: "'di dag dang dus mtshungs par ao di bi śa'i yul du rgyal po mu nyja 'khor stong dang bcas pa rig pa 'dzin pa'i lus grub pa dang/nub phyogs ma la wa'i phyogs gcig do dha ha ri zes bya bar rgyal po bho dzi de ba 'khor stong dang bcas pa mi snang bar gyur ba"—"At this time in the land of Oḍiviśa, the King Muñja with a thousand attendants attained the Vidyādhara Body (see Note 37) and in Dodhahari, a certain

- area of the western land of Mālava, the King Bhojideva (sic.) together with a thousand attendants vanished..."
- 64. Tib. ril bu'i dngos grub Skt. Guṭikā or Guḍikā Siddhi. Literally, 'the magic power of "pills"'. Tib. ril bu. Literally, 'pill'. In his rgya gar chos 'byung, Tāranātha in describing the same event uses the abbreviated form ril lu (p.77, line 15, Sārnāth text). The type of pills referred to here are the kind specially compounded and given by lamas to their disciples and certain laymen as a sacrament to be eaten at specially chosen crisis times, for which specific details are given. Such pills are usually taken in times of extreme danger, life-force weakness, after certain dreams, etc. They can be compounded out of various substances such as metals, herbs, saint's urine, etc., but the benediction given them is the 'activating agent'. Most common sizes vary from pinhead to pea size. See Beyer, S. The Cult of Tārā, pp.252-3 and 283-4.
- 65. Tib. rgyal rigs Skt. Kṣatriya. The warrior caste, second highest caste in Hindu society. It was from this group that Sākyamuni Buddha came and it is noticeable that many of his early converts and patrons came from a Kṣatriya background.
- 66. A land in the west of India.
- 67. *Tib.* rab tu dpa' mo'i sgrol ma. Literally, 'very heroic Tārā'. This is the name given to the first of the 21 Tārās. The present text refers to Tārā as (*Tib.*) dpa' bo, 'hero'.
- 68. *Tib.* ci bde 'at large', 'ad libitum'. Also the name of a tantric college at Vikramaśila (see Note 166).
- 69. For an example of the attitude of another such ocean deity towards intruders in his realm, see the fifth story in the *indo mdzangs blun (gsung rab gces btus* edition, pp.36-40) entitled "The Questions of the Ocean-God". In this text the divinity is described as "having magically changed himself into a demon, with a very ugly blue body, with fangs pointing upwards and flames billowing about his head..." (text pp.36-7) and other phantom forms, with the intention of confusing the merchants. As in the present story, a Buddhist saves the ships and crew.
- 70. The divinities mentioned here are all from the Hindu pantheon.
- 71. *Tib.* dge bsnyen *Skt*. Upāsaka. A Buddhist layman who while living a secular life has nevertheless undertaken to abide by

- the eight precepts, namely to abstain from killing, stealing, sexual misconduct, harmful speech, use of intoxicants, untimely food, objects of sensuality, and luxurious surroundings.
- 72. Tārā's 10-letter mantra is "Om Tā Re Tuttāre Tu Re Svā Hā". The mantra is specifically for the form of Tārā known as Green Tārā (Tib. sgrol ljang). This mantra is extremely widely known, rivalling even the mantra of Avalokiteśvara (Tib. spyan ras gzigs), "Om Ma Ņi Pad Me Hūm". Both the Tārā mantra and the prayer to her 21 forms (see Note 23) are an immensely popular prophylactic charm, forming almost a separate cult in Kham and Amdo.
- 73. *Tib*. sha za *Skt*. Piśāca. A class of malicious ogres who belong to the class of (*Tib*.) srin po (*Skt*.) Rākṣasa (see Note 52).
- 74. There are numerous references to the Sendhapa/Saindhava sect in histories of the period, eyewitness accounts etc. Tāranātha, later in this text, relates an account of the Śrāvaka Sendhapas of Singhala running berserk at Bodhgaya, smashing images and burning holy Mahāyāna scriptures, in the time of King Dharmapāla of Bhaṅgala (770-810 AD) (see pp.39-41). The Tibetan monk pilgrim chag lo tsā ba chos rje dpal (known as Dharmasvāmin) comments on the sacristan-ship of the holy site of Vajrāsana (see Note 91) by them in 1234-1236 AD (see *Biography of Dharmasvāmin*, a Tibetan Monk Pilgrim, trans. Dr. G. Roerich, pp.73-4). He tells how he was denied access to the holy shrine until he had removed a copy of the Astasāhasrikā-Prajñāpāramitā he was carrying on his back and had listened to a lengthy diatribe against Nāgārjuna, the Madhyamika philosopher. We can see that their tenure of the holy spots of central-north India, however variable it may have been, extended over at least 500 years, and the above-mentioned incidents show that they were a force majeur in the land. Whether the Sendhapas (also known as Saindhavas or Sindhavas) were from Ceylon as Dharmasvāmin states (Roerich op.cit., p.73, or text—Yārāṇasī edition, p.44) or partially from Sindh as Nalinaksha Dutt suggests in The Age of Imperial Kanauj, ed. R.C. Majumdar (p.273) is research yet to be undertaken. Their undoubted influence on this period certainly merits deep attention. (See Note 94.)
- 75. Tib. bcom brlag Skt. Mathurā. A city near present-day Agra,

- and of considerable importance during the Buddha's time, as an intellectual centre and trade centre.
- 76. Tib. rin po che sna bdun. In the present context, I think that simply 'seven precious gems' are referred to here. However, the Tibetan term rin po che sna bdun or, alternatively, nor bu chab bdun may also refer to the seven most precious attributes of a world-emperor (Skt. Cakravartin). These seven are: 1. the Wheel of the Doctrine, representing righteousness; 2. the Wish-granting Jewel (Truth); 3. the Ideal Wife (love); 4. the Ideal Minister (wisdom and justice); 5. the Ideal General (courage and loyalty); 6. the Ideal Elephant (strength and stability); 7. the Ideal Horse (freedom). These seven ideals are often shown in miniature statues or woven carpet designs as auspicious symbols much as the eight lucky signs are (Tib. bkra sis rtags brgyad). See also Govinda, Lama A. rgyal srid rin chen sna bdun in Bulletin of Tibetology, Vol.VI, No.3.
- 77. Tib. lha ma yin Skt. Asura. Literally, 'not gods'. A class of titans who, although gifted with power and wealth, are not yet free from the cycle of death and rebirth (see Note 17).
 78. Vārāṇasī—the 'new' name for the ancient city of Kaśi. Under
- 78. Vārāṇasī—the 'new' name for the ancient city of Kaśi. Under British rule it was referred to as Benares. Indians have called it Vārāṇasī for many centuries, and its re-use was an assertion of independence after 1947.
- 79. According to Tāranātha's rgya gar chos 'byung, a King Jayacandra was a great-nephew to the afore-mentioned King Haricandra of Bhangala. King Haricandra is said to have attained the state of `rainbow body' (see Note 140). (Sārnāth text, p.77, lines 11-12). Whether or not this is the same Jayacandra referred to in the text is not known. The period referred to is approximately the 5th-6th century AD.
- 80. Ayodhyā. A city prominent in Buddhism until after the 6th century AD. It is approximately 200 miles north-west of Vārānasī.
- 81. Tirhut: Tirāhut—the old city of Videha. About 175 miles north-west of Vārānasi.
- 82. Tib. tsam pār na Skt. Campārana. Classed as a 'border land' (Tib. mtha' ru) by Tāranātha in the rgya gar chos 'byung (Sārnāth text, p.25, line 17). "mtha' ru" may also refer to the Tharu tribe now inhabiting the jungle and terai valleys on the southern borders of West Nepal and India. It is said that

- the Emperor Aśoka came from this tribe (see Note 135). Campāraṇa is probably the Champaran District of North Bihar.
- 83. Tib. rdo rje lhung ba. The term 'rdo rje' has two meanings. One is uniquely philosophic and can be taken to mean that which is unchangeable, an absolute. This adamantine nature has given its name to the so-called path of tantric Buddhism, the Vajrayāna. (See Prof. G. Tucci, *Tibetan Painted Scrolls*, Vol.1, pp.209-263, "The Religious Ideas. Vajrayāna" for a masterly explanation of the Vajra path.) However, in Tāranātha's text (Skt.) Vajra has a much simpler meaning. According to hoary Indian myths, (Tib.) rdo rje or (Skt.) Vajra is the term used for thunder, hence the misnomer 'thunderbolt path' for Vajrayana which was common in early interpretations. Here we are told of a phenomenon allied to that of thunder—that of flaming metal which Tibetans believe is hurled earthwards by the power of thunder and lightning. Tibetans believe that such heavenly metal (Tib.) gnam lcags, literally, 'sky metal' or thog rde'u, literally 'heavenly pebble', is thrust into the earth and re-emerges in various shapes depending on whether the subterranean Nāgas have made it rise to the soil-level. Often such lumps are dug up and bear a stunning resemblance to divinities of the Tibetan pantheon. Such images are considered to be of very great value. See Prof. G. Tucci, *The Ancient Civilisation of Transhimalaya*, pp.33-9.
- 84. *Tib.* gnod sbyin *Skt.* Yakṣa. Literally, 'harm giver'. A class of malevolent spirits who are accorded frequent worship by Tibetans. They were often represented on the temple precincts and on door posts where they acted as protectors. According to Das, S.C. (*Tibetan-English Dictionary*, p.754) they also frequent mountain passes where, unless propitiated by travellers, they suffocate the latter with poisonous vapours. (See Note 30.)
- 85. Tib. gnam lcags. See Note 83.
 - 86. The river Sindhu appears to be the ancient name for what is now known as the river Indus.
- 87. Tib. klu sgrub Skt. Nāgārjuna. A great Mahāsiddha (great, perfected yogin) who was taught by Saraha (also known as Rāhula). Nāgārjuna is frequently confused with the Mādhyamika teacher of the same name who lived about the

- late 1st-mid 2nd century AD. The tantric Siddha Nāgārjuna possibly comes from the period of early-mid 6th century AD.
- 88. These two legends may be found in Chattopadhyaya, A. Tāranātha's History of Buddhism in India (a translation of the rgya gar chos 'byung), pp.201-2 and 208, or in the text (Sārnāth ed.), pp.142-3 and 148.
- 89. This legend may be found in Chattopadhyaya, A., pp.212-222, or in the text, pp.158-9 (see Note 88).
- 90. This legend may be found in Chattopadhyaya, A. op.cit., p.253, or in the text, p.186 (see Note 88).
- 91. *Tib.* rdo rje gdan *Skt.* Vajrāsana. Literally, 'the adamantine seat'. The site where the Buddha gained his Enlightenment, situated at the present-day town of Gayā.
- 92. Possibly the site of present-day Rummindei (Lumbinī) near to the ancient site of Kapilavāstu, just inside the Nepalese border. It was on this site that Queen Māyā-Devi gave birth to the Buddha from her side. At the time it is possible that the grove at Lumbinī was a place of pilgrimage for women with child, and that a visit to the grove of the goddess there was considered efficacious for them. See Kosambi, D.D. Myth and Reality, Studies in the Formation of Indian Culture, pp.100-102. This could also refer to the area known these days as Hardwar, or in previous times as Māyāpurī.
- 93. Chapter 5 of Roerich, G. Biography of Dharmasvāmin, states that this image was made of stone (p.75). Text (Vārāṇasī ed.), p.47, line 3.
- 94. This and many subsequent accounts are so close in style and language to those in the *Biography of Dharmasvāmin* that one cannot rule out this text as one of Tāranātha's sources. This incident may be found in the *Biography* on p.75 and in the text (Vārāṇasī ed.) on p.46, line 12 to p.47, line 6.
- 95. The Mahābodhi Shrine is the temple built over the site of Buddha's Enlightenment (see Note 91). At the time of Dharmasvāmin's visit (1234-1236 AD) it was in the charge of Hīnayānist sacristans (see Note 74).
- 96. This temple was known as Mari Vihāra (Das, S.C. *Tibetan-English Dictionary*, p.1068) and the legend of the image is recorded in Roerich, G. *Biography of Dharmasvāmin*, p.75 (Vārānasī text, p.46, lines 1-12).
- 97. One of the Pāla Dynasty Kings of Bhangala, Dharmapāla lived from 770 to 810 AD.

- 98. This incident is given a little further explanation in Tāranātha's rgya gar chos 'byung where (in the Sārnāth text, p.204, line 18 to p.205, line 2) it is said that the Sendhapas destroyed these scriptures and the image because as they said, "'di dag ni bdug kyis byas pa'o", which I translate as, "these things were made by Māra (the tempter)". Furthermore, Tāranātha states (loc.cit.): "sku gzugs de yang dum bur bgos nas rnyed pa byas so"—"the image (i.e. the silver Heruka) was broken into pieces and became booty". This substantially agrees with the version given by B.N. Datta in Mystic Tales of Lama Taranatha, a Religio-Sociological History of Mahāyāna Buddhism. (A 're-translation' and condensation of Grünwedel's Edelsteinmine, itself a translation into German of Taranatha's text, bka' babs bdun ldan gyi brgyud pa'i rnam thar ngo mtshar rmad byung rin po che and published in Petrograd, 1914), Datta's work says (p.53), "in Vajrasana (sic.) many Saindhava and Singhala-Bhiksus destroyed the silver-moulded image of Heruka (sic.) and made profit out of it. And for that reason the king killed many of the Singhala Bhiksus...". The translator notes that the king referred to was probably Dharmapāla (see Note 74).
- 99. Buddhaśrijnana is the same person as the Buddhajnana referred to in p.65 of this translation. I use `mandala' here as an imperfect translation for the Tibetan chos 'khor, which strictly translated should be `Dharma wheel', implying the decorative wheel emblem held iconographically in representations of the lineage of Dalai Lamas.
- 100. Tib. sde snod gsum Skt. Tripiţaka. Literally, 'three bundles'. This term denotes the triple classification of the Buddhist canon into its most basic groupings: 1. Tib. 'dul ba Skt. Vinaya (Monastic Discipline). 2. Tib. mdo sde Skt. Sūtra (Religious Discourses). 3. Tib. mngon chos Skt. Abhidharma (Metaphysics).
- 101. Prof. G. Tucci in his *Tibetan Painted Scrolls* (vol.1, p.391) says, "Indian tradition attributed Tārā's initiatic revelation to Guhyaśīla and to Hayaghoṣa." This translation refers to them in p.43.
- 102. Tib. dban bskur Skt. Abhiṣeka. The blessing and granting of power to a supplicant, enabling him to practise with the guru's infusion of power and ability in the text given him. For a discussion of this term and its close companion (Tib.)

- byin rlabs (*Skt.*) Adiṣṭhāna, literally, 'power wave' or 'gift wave', see Snellgrove, D.L. *The Hevajra Tantra*, Vol.1, pp.131-3.
- 103. Oddiyāna; Uddiyana; Urgyen. The last of these names is the Tibetan equivalent of the former (*Tib.*) o rgyan. It is considered that Oddiyāna was situated in or near the present-day Swat Valley in north-west India. It was renowned for the number and quality of its tantrikas, its mystic pīthas (tantric convocation sites) and its Dākinīs par excellence. (See Notes 38 and 48.)
- 104. *Tib.* gtum po khro bo *Skt.* Caṇḍamahāroṣaṇa. One of the class of fierce protectors of the Doctrine. (*Tib.* chos skyong *Skt.* Dharma- pāla.)
- 105. Tib. bskyed pa Skt. Utpattikrama (or Utpannakrama). This refers to the meditational vision (or creation) of a divinity, exterior to oneself. This is the stage of 'creation of the mandala'. These emanations are subsequently reabsorbed or recreated within the meditator and the stage of final perfection is said to have arisen. This latter state is known as the stage of (Tib.) rdzogs pa or (Skt.) Sampannakrama. These stages (Tib.) rim pa of production and perfection, or more accurately generation and realisation, are of prime importance for the understanding of tantric meditation and practice. See Guenther, H.V. Treasures on the Tibetan Middle Way, pp.64-73. For a discussion of (Tib.) bdag bskyed (transforming self into deity) see Lessing, F. and Wayman, A. Mkhas grub rje's Fundamentals..., pp.163-173.
- 106. Tib. shes rab kyi pha rol tu phyin pa Skt. Prajnāpāramitā. A class of Mahāyāna texts of which the basic premises form the foundations of tantric philosophy but at several removes. This type of work relies on 'conventional' values such as 'perfections' etc. and is considered markedly inferior to the tantric path by tantrikas. The texts on which the Mahāyānist bases his philosophy and his actions are however often simply reinterpreted by the tantrikas and still play a major part in their commentarial literature on the tantras themselves.
- 107. Tib. rab tu dga' ba Skt. Pramoda/Pramudita.
- 108. Hayaghoṣa together with Guhyaśila are prime sources for the revelation of Tārā's Tantra (see Note 101). The tantric Siddha Nāgārjuna is said to have heard the Tārā Tantra from Hayaghoṣa.

- 109. Tib. rta mgrin Skt. Hayagrīva. Literally, 'The Horse Necked One'. A protector of the Doctrine and protector of the Lotus Family (see Note 25) of which he is a patron. For an illustration and a description of Hayagrīva, see Grünwedel, A. Mythologie du Buddhism au Tibet et en Mongolie, pp.165-6.
- The student of Nāgārjuna, and with the younger Rāhulabhadra, Nāgārjuna's most illustrious spiritual successor. See bu ston's chos 'byung (transl. Obermiller, History of Buddhism, Part 2, pp.130-2).
- 111. Tib. sgra gcan 'dzin bzang po Skt. Rāhulabhadra. Tāranātha's rgya gar chos 'byung says further of him (Sarnath ed. p.90, lines 12-14), "slob dpon sgra gcan 'dzin bzang po ni rigs dmangs rigs yin kyang gzugs dan longs spyod dbang phyug phun sum tshogs pa zhig..."—"The Ācārya Rāhulabhadra, although from the lowest caste, was fully blessed with a fine body and wealth."
- In Tibetan monasticism there are five minor and five major 112. areas of knowledge:

The five minor areas:

- snyan ngag poetry
 mngon brjod lexicography/rhetoric
- 3. (skar) rtsis astrology/mathematics
- 4. zlos gar drama
- 5. sdeb sbyor composition/prosody

The five major areas:

- 1. gtan tshig (tshad ma) logic
- 2. nang rig self-awareness
- 3. sgra grammar 4. bzo craft, painting, imagery, etc.
- 5. gso medicine

Prof. Tucci in his Tibetan Painted Scrolls (vol.1, p.94) omits sdeb sbyor and nang rig, substituting 'dul ba (monastic rules). Lamas I have consulted favour the above divisions. although there are variances between individuals. In general they say 'dul ba is to be understood as pervading all such activities and is not considered a separate skill.

- 113. A female Yaksa.
- 114. According to Tāranātha's rgya gar chos 'byung (Sārnāth edition, text p.101, lines 3-4). Nagamitra instructed dge 'dun srung ba (Skt. Sangharaksita).
- 115. See Chattopadhyaya, A. History of Buddhism in India, p.196,

Footnote 3 for a discussion of the name nyi ma sbas. I follow her translation of it as Sūryagupta rather than the alternative of Ravigupta. Pages 197-8 of the above work contain a small account of Sūryagupta's main deeds and Tāranātha specifically mentions that he was a Tārā siddha. The work Prajñā (see Bibliography) in its subject section on eminent Indian paṇdits' and siddhas' names gives Ravigupta as equivalent for the Tibetan nyi ma sbas pa.

- 116. Tib. blo brtan Skt. Sthiramati.
- 117. See Chattopadhyaya, A. op.cit., pp.199-209 for a full account of the life of Candragomin. See Note 88 for text reference for Candragomin's protection from the Fear of Water.
- 118. *Tib.* thams cad mkhyen pa'i bshes gnyen. See Chattopadhyaya, A. op.cit., pp.220-2 for a full account of the life of Sarvajñamitra of Kaśmir.
- 119. *Tib.* sgeg pa'i rdo rje. See Chattopadhyaya, A. op.cit., pp.271-2 for a fuller account of the life of Līlāvajra of Urgyen (Oḍḍiyāna).
- 120. See Prof. G. Tucci, *Tibetan Painted Scrolls*, Vol.1, p.391, where the above lineage is confirmed by extract from klong rdol bla ma's works.
- 121. *Tib.* thugs dam/yi dam *Skt.* Istadevatā. One's own tutelary divinity to whom first reverence and then offering is made.
- 122. A kingdom lying just to the north of the Vindhya hills in present-day Mādhya Pradesh.
- 123. Turuska is the general Sanskrit name given to the Turkish invaders of India. In Tāranātha's works it is distinguished from the Garlok (Quarluq) who are a specific group of Turks. The Tibetans, however, frequently use the word 'Garlog' as their translation of 'Turuska'. For example, tshe brtan zabs drung in his dictionary dag yig thon mi'i dgongs rgyan (p.54) says they are the Turuska from thu aer chi who inhabited the north-west of India (see Note 129).
- 124. Tib. lha'i seng ge.
- 125. King Śrī Harṣadeva of Kaśmir acceded to the throne in 1089 AD and died in 1101 AD. See an account of him in Paṇḍit, R.S. Kalhaṇa's Rājataranginī in the Seventh Taranga.
- 126. Tib. bye brag tu smra ba Skt. Vaibhāsika.
- 127. Durga, the consort of Siva, the Hindu divinity of creation and of destruction. Also known as Kālī, she must be propitiated with fresh blood, and consequently vast animal sacri-

- fices are still publicly undertaken in her name in Bengal, Nepal and Assam in particular.
- 128. See Note 100.
- 129. Tib. gar log. The Turkish Quarluq tribe (see Note 123). An article I am unfortunately unable to have access to but which promises to be of prime importance is Hoffmann, H. Die Quarluq in der Tibetischen Literatur (Oriens, 3).
- 130. In B. Datta's Mystic Tales of Lama Tāranātha (see Note 98) a similar description is given by a Turuṣka of monks. He says, "In my country such shaven-heads with red coats had not been before..." (p.95).
- 131. Tib. sangs rgya 'bangs Skt. Buddhadāsa. Chattopadhyaya, A. op.cit., p.150 Footnote 10 says: "Yuan-Chuang mentions one Buddhadāsa as the author of the Mahāvibhāsā; but Watters comments, 'As this work is a book of the Sarvāstivādin School of the Hīnayāna, its author cannot have been the Buddhadāsa who was a contemporary of Vasubandhu and a disciple of his brother Asanga. Very little seems to be known about any Sāstra writer with the name Buddhadāsa and there is no author with this name in the catalogues of Buddhist books known in China and Japan...Neither is any work attributed to him in Tg (bstan hgyur)'." However, referring to the latter part of Buddha- dāsa's life, Tāranātha says, "...and in the west, Buddhadāsa, the disciple of Ārya Asanga, worked for the welfare of the living beings in the latter part of his life." (Chattopadhyaya, p.177.)
- 132. Tib. dkon mchog gsum gyi 'bangs. For a fuller account of Triratnadāsa, see Chattopadhyaya op.cit., pp.190-1.
- 133. Tib. phyogs kyi glang po Skt. Dignāga or Dingnāga. A philosopher and teacher of the Vijānavāda School. He lived in the 5th century AD. He was a fearsome debater and defeated the leading dialecticians of his day. Dignāga in particular investigated the fallacies of two areas hitherto taken as valid sources of knowledge, namely perception and inference. Many of his works are available today in the Tibetan translations. See rgyan drug mchog gnyis, pp.35-6 for a succinct account of his life. Also see Chattopadhyaya op.cit., pp.181-5 for a brief bibliography of him. See Stcherbatsky, Buddhist Logic, Vol.2, Appendix IV for a contrast of Dignāga's views on content of knowledge, co-ordination of perceptions with their objects etc. with the view of his teachers

- Vasubandhu, Vinitadeva, Vācaspati Miśra, Udayana-Ācārya and Jinendrabuddhi.
- 134. Tib. zhi ba lha Skt. Śāntideva. A renowned Prāsangika scholar of the 7th century AD. His works have proved most popular because, like Tibet's beloved poet-saint Mi la ras pa, Śāntideva drew similes and examples from everyday experience and his works are emotional yet well within the Madhyamika philosophical fold of no affirmation-no negation. Śāntideva's most readily attainable works in translation are: Bodhicaryāvatāra, translated by Matics, M. as Entering the Path of Enlightenment; Barnett, L.D. (in part only) as Path of Light; Stephen Batchelor as A Guide to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life, and his Śiksāsamuccaya translated by Bendall and Rouse. A useful bi-lingual edition of the Bodhicaryāvatāra in Sanskrit and Tibetan is that edited by V. Bhattacharya.
- Possibly referring to the tribe known as the Tharu (Tib. mtha' ru, literally, 'utmost limit', 'border place'), at present inhabitants of the lowland Terai and Siwalik Hills of western Nepal. Dor Bahadur Bista in his People of Nepal (p.108) quoting Shrivastava, The Tharus, A Study in Culture Dynamics, says, "The Tharus are a Mongoloid people or predominantly so, who have successfully assimilated non-Mongoloid physical features as well." Thereafter follows an interesting discussion of Tharu accounts of their own origins. My own observations in this part of Nepal may be of relevance here. The predominant impression is that the vast majority of ancient steles found from Jumla to Dullu, and from Jajarkot to Thibru, have Tibetan Buddhist graffiti on them, although many steles come from a very much earlier age than the Tibetan frequentation of the areas. It appears that the steles date to approx. 9th century AD and the graffiti to approx. 14th-15th century AD. However, these Buddhist traces (frequent and on the trade routes) all stop at the range north of the Siwaliks, the Mahabharat Lekh. Dailekh on the north side was the last town on the Jumla-Surkhet track where I noted Tibetan inscriptions, despite the fact that south in Surkhet Valley lay the ruins of a large and most imposing Buddhist vihāra (temple) seemingly built in approx. 10th century AD and possibly ruined in the frequent land subsidences in the Surkhet Valley. This valley, a Tharu tribal area (as well as the Dang Valley 35 miles east of it)

- seemed epigraphically a (*Tib.*) mtha' ru (border area) indeed. Prof. G. Tucci's *Preliminary Report on Two Scientific Expeditions in Nepal* is most interesting in this regard.
- 136. Tib. ro langs Skt. Vetāla. The ro langs is a corpse which has been revived by a malicious spirit. Of all the demons which stalk the Tibetan mind, although the most gruesome outwardly, the ro langs is often the easiest to deal with as its limitations of movement etc. make it fairly easy to evade. The origins, limitations and legends about them are discussed in an article by Turrell Wylie, ro langs—The Tibetan Zombie in History of Religions, Vol.4, No.1 Summer 1964. An interesting collection of stories attributed to King Vikramāditya (for a debate on his dating see R.C. Majumdar (ed.) The Age of Imperial Unity, Chap.X), known as the Vetālapaūcaviņisatikā (The Twenty Five Corpse Stories) and the same stories Buddhicised by the Tibetans, where they are known by the short title ro sgrung, or ro dngos grub, are mentioned in the Bibliography.
- 137. The phurbu is a ritual dagger with a three-edged blade, used as a weapon against demons which have been coerced forth by the officiating lama. There are several legends about phurbus which contain magic powers. See for example A. David-Neel, My Journey to Lhasa, pp.305-8.
- 138. Tib. gi ham/gi wang/gi hang/'gi wam/'gi'u wang/ghi wam. A yellowish hard stone found in the intestines and livers of ruminant animals, known in English as bezoar stones. Das, S.C. in his Tibetan-English Dietionary says that for medicinal purposes the elephant's stone is of best quality and that of the ox of second quality (p.215). Tseten Zhabdrung (Tib. tshe brtan zhabs drung) in his dag yig thon mi'i dgongs rgyan (p.55) mentions it only as an elephant derivative and gives as its 'secret' usage the aphrodisiacal powers it contains. This latter use is borne out by R. von Nebesky-Wojkowitz (in his Where the Gods are Mountains, p.247) who tells of an old lama doctor at Lhasa who used traces of this potion in his female patients' medicines to his own advantage. See also Ven. Rechung Rinpoche, Tibetan Medicine, especially pp.69, 74-6.
- 139. *Tib.* bdud rtsi *Skt.* Amṛta. Literally, 'nectar'. A potion or, more rarely, a pill given by lamas to certain supplicants as a kind of blessing. The efficacy of the nectar lies not so much in the precious substances contained in it (rare herbs, metals,

- distillation of lamas' urine etc.) as in the elaborate empowerments given to it. Although the compounding may be performed by novices, the benedictions etc. are always performed by learned lamas.
- Tib. 'ja' lus. Literally, `rainbow body'. It is said that certain saints attain the rainbow body within their lifetime and that a coloured aura is perpetually about them, together with a sweet odour, as a sign of their inner attainments. Philosophically, the rainbow body is attained when existence as an enlightened being is harmonised with the 'in the world' existence.
- 141. See Note 136.
- 142. Tāranātha in his rgya gar chos 'byung translated by Chattopadhyaya, A. as Tāranātha's History of Buddhism in India says (p.314), "Already after the death of King Dharmapāla, the number of tīrthikas and mlecchas gradually increased in the Kingdom of Bhangala, in Ayodhyā etc., on the north of the Ganges and in all the regions of the east and west of the Yamunā..." There was another awkward hiatus in which Buddhism lacked the usual support from royalty, from 908 AD (the death of Nārāyaṇapāla), the end of the first Pala dynasty, to 988 AD, the revival of the second Pāla dynasty by Mahīpāla I. Atīśa (Dīpankara Śrījñāna) was one of the first to reverse the trend of defeat by tirthikas of Buddhists in debate. This series of defeats was probably due to the dwindling numbers inside the monasteries when royal largesse was lacking. An 80 to 95 year gap in debating practice and authoritative adjudication gave the tirthikas an advantage over Buddhists which Atīśa's arrival is said to have reversed. See Chattopadhyaya, A. Atīśa and Tibet, p.406.
- Buddhajñāna is the same person as the Buddhaśrījñāna whose maṇḍala was damaged by the Sendhapas at Vajrāsana (see pp.39-40 and Notes 98 and 99).
- Tib. man ngag Skt. Upadeśa. An explanation of a text in a detailed but highly abbreviated form.
- Tib. nag po chen po Skt. Mahākāla. Literally, 'Great Black One'. One of the class of terrifying protective divinities, Mahākāla is said to be a Buddhicised form of the Hindu god
- 146. *Tib.* gdan bzhi las kyi phreng ba. 147. *Tib.* dur khrod bsil ba tshal *Skt.* Śitavana. A renowned cem-

etery (Skt. Śmaśāna) north-west of Nālandā University and very popular among yogins because of its fearsome aspect. The Sitavana was "one of the eight cemeteries of ancient India, in all of which one after another the Lotus-Born One (Padma Sambhava) practised the yoga of Sasānika ('frequenting of cemeteries')." (Evans-Wentz, W.Y. (ed.) The Tibetan Book of the Great Liberation, p.118.) The act of meditating in graveyards was (and still is) one of the requirements for a yogin to fulfil his training in fearlessness. The 'blood-drinking yogi' (*Tib.* khrag 'thung rgyal po—alias gtsang smyon Heruka) calls himself "the cemetery wandering yogi" (*Tib.* dur khrod nyul ba'i rnal 'byor) in the colophon to The Biography of Marpa the Translator—the sgra bsgyur mar pa lo tsā'i rnam par thar pa mthong ba don yod (p.252, line 11). When Dharmasvāmin visited Šītavana (Roerich, G. op.cit., p.85) he found it quite horrifying with "...numerous venomous snakes with spotted bodies and black heads, of the size of a man's thigh. The tops of thickets (in the forest) used to shake and emit a cracking noise when these snakes moved about."

- 148. Tillipa (or Tilopa), who lived from 988 to 1069 AD, was the main teacher of Nāropa. He is considered by Tibetans to have received his own instruction directly from (*Tib.*) rdo rje 'chang (*Skt.*) Vajradhara, the personification of the wisdom/method combination. See Datta, B. op.cit., pp.41-2 for a brief account of Tillipa.
- 149. Nāropa (1016-1100 AD) was the most renowned disciple of Tillipa (see above note). The transmission lineage went from Nāropa to the Tibetan, Marpa of lho brag (1012-1096 AD), from whom it spread inside Tibet into the sect known as (Tib.) bka' brgyud. See The Life and Teaching of Nāropa by H.V. Guenther and the Biography of Marpa also exists in a French translation by Bacot, J. La Vie de Marpa le Traducteur.
- 150. Dombhīpa, also known as Śrī Dombī. A brief account of him may be found in Datta, B. op.cit., p.45.
- 151. See an account of Thakkinagnapa on page 74 of the present work. He occurs as 19th in the list of 84 Siddhas given by Prof. G. Tucci in Tibetan Painted Scrolls, Vol.1, p.228. According to the pag sam jon zang by sumpa khan po yece paljor (Tib. dpag bsam ljon bzang by ye shes dpal 'byor) ed. by Das, S.C., an alternative epithet for tha ga na is (Tib.) spyang ki pa or `wolf-man' (p.125, line 20). A. Chattopadhyaya in Tāranātha's

History of Buddhism in India has an interesting note on Thagana-pa on p.290, footnote 8. According to this he was a teacher of Śāntipa—this assumes, of course, that our Thakkinagnapa is identical to Thaganapa.

152. Asitaghana is said to have lived for more than 200 years (Datta, B. op.cit., p.49).

153. Tib. Zhi ba sbas pa Skt. Śāntigupta. For a brief account see Datta, B. op.cit., p.82ff.

154. A full account of Jñānamitra and his transmittal to Śāntigupta may be found in Datta, op.cit., pp.85-90.

155. Rāhulagupta was one of the teachers of Dīpankara Śrijñāna (Atīśa). See Chattopadhyaya, A. Atīśa and Tibet, p.67.
156. See above note. The book referred to is an excellent compila-

156. See above note. The book referred to is an excellent compilation, giving a clear account not only of Dipankara Śrijñāna, but also of Buddhist society at the time (see Note 174).

157. The name 'Madhyamasimha' is transliterated throughout the text (see p.78 for his life). In his rgya gar chos 'byung Tāranātha uses the Tibetan form of the name—dbu ma'i seng ge (text p.228, line 17).

- 158. Sanghaśrī was a Nepalese disciple of Śākyaśrībhadra, the 'Great Kaśmiri Pandit' (*Tib.* kha che pan chen) who lived from 1145 to 1225. Sanghaśrī was particularly learned in Sanskrit grammar and Abhidharma philosophy. Together with Dānaśīla and the above-mentioned Śākyaśrībhadra he was one of the instructors to the young Sa skya Pandita (*Tib.* kun dga' rgyal mtshan) who lived from 1182 to 1251 AD (see p.88 of this translation).
- 159. Ît is said that Ratigupta was instructed by Asitaghana and the Siddha Onkarnātha. See Datta, op.cit., pp.81-2.
- 160. Tib. chos 'byung zhi ba Skt. Dharmākaraśānti.
- 161. For example in Tāranātha's rgya gar chos 'byung; bka' babs bdun ldan, etc.
- 162. *Tib.* ku ru ku le *Skt.* Kurukullā. A demonic goddess whose main function it is to subjugate the evil tendencies in the mind of the practising yogin and control outer inimical forces. See Beyer, *S. The Cult of Tārā*, pp.301-310. In her four-armed, red-coloured form, she dances on a corpse. While one pair of arms holds a bow made of flowers and an arrow of red lotuses (the arrow of (*Skt.*) rāga—lust), the other pair holds a hook of desire and a noose of desire. In this form she is the consort of Kāmadeva, the God of Desire (see Note 22). Her

- sādhana, "by means of which all beings are brought into subjection" may be found in Snellgrove, D.L. *The Hevajra Tantra*, Vol.1 xi, verses 12-15. See also Bhattacharyya, B. *The Indian Buddhist Iconography*, pp.147-152.
- Tib. rnam gnon tshul/rnam gnon nang tshul Skt. Vikramaśīla. The renowned Buddhist monastery-cum-university of Magadha, which was founded by King Dharmapāla (770-810 AD). Its site was completely obliterated by the Turuskas, to the extent that Dharmasvāmin could not even find a trace of it in 1234-1236 AD. However, in the time of the Elder Dharmasvāmin (Tib.) chag dgra bcom (1153-1216 AD) Vikramaśīla still existed and one can judge the ferocity the Turuskas unleashed on it when even the foundations were thrown in the Ganges river (see Roerich, G., op.cit., p.522). It was a great centre for tantric study, and among its most renowned incumbents were Nāropa, Dīpankara Śrījñāna (Atīśa), Abhayākaragupta and Ratnākaraśānti. See references to Vikramaśīla in Chattopadhyaya, A. Atīśa and Tibet.

 Tib. gsang 'dus Skt. Guhyasamāja. One of the patron deities
- 164. Tib. gsang 'dus Skt. Guhyasamāja. One of the patron deities of tantric texts, particularly for the (Tib.) dge lugs sect of Tibetan Buddhism. The other two protectors are Hevajra (Tib. dgyes pa rdo rje) and Cakrasamvara (Tib. 'khor lo sdom pa/bde mchog). See Beyer, op.cit., pp.47-54.
- 165. Tib. bzlas brjod Skt. Jāpa. Literally, 'muttering'. This refers to the repetition of mantras in private ritual, often up to many thousands of times. For the 'four members of muttering', their preliminary obeisances, exhibition of Dhāraṇīs and mudrās etc., see Lessing, F. and Wayman, A. Mkhas grub rje's Fundamentals..., pp.159-195 (especially pp.187-195).
- 166. I am unclear as to whether the phrase (*Tib.*) ci bde(r) here refers to 'ad libitum' or to the tantric college at Vikramaśīla which went by the same name. It is possible that Kanakaśrī lived as he pleased, for although the text is unclear, it appears that he left Virkramaśīla to undertake his seven years of meditation which, having failed, gave him a free period before the arising of his dream advising him to go to Nāropa (see Note 68).
- 167. See Note 164.
- 168. King Neyapāla/Nayapāla reigned in Bhaṅgala from 1038 to 1055 AD.
- 169. This particular Siddhi (power) is known in Tibetan as rlung

gom, literally 'wind walking', although to cover distances in an instant is more in the realm of magic than of body/mind control. In rlung gom as it is generally understood, distances of one month's travel are reduced to a few days' duration. Various reports differ in the degree of trance entered into by the workers. Mme. A. David-Neel in her With Mystics and Magicians in Tibet describes three meetings with such persons (pp.183-198), and R. von Nebesky-Wojkowitz in his Where the Gods are Mountains (pp.229-233) gives an account of the 'great caller' whose rhythmic steps take them from Nag mtho skyid phug Monastery in Gtsang District to Lhasa, Samye Monastery, Lhoka and back to Gtsang in two weeks. A circuit of this nature takes a "fast-moving caravan many weeks" (p.232). This Siddhi can also be known as (Tib.) rkang mgyogs—'fleet foot'.

- 170. See Note 151.
- Linking the idea of a 'border area' with barbarianism is 171. common in Tibetan literature, where the Tibetans say of themselves that their great distance from India (Tib. 'phags yul, literally 'the perfect country') is a measure of their great ignorance. (This has noticeably ceased as a sentiment since their 1959 flight from Tibet.) In Roerich's Biography of Dharmasvāmin (p.65) the Tibetan monk, being saluted by a Rāja (king) says, "Such a great Indian Rāja saluting a religious mendicant! Tibetans are like cattle and do not understand it!" Prior to this incident Dharmasyamin had said (p.63), "The 'middle' as explained in the Doctrine is that 'where there is study, reflection and meditation!' A border region is characterised by the absence of study, etc." The word used by Dharmasvamin for 'border area' is the same as that used by Taranatha in the present text (Tib. mtha' 'khob-Vārānasī text of Biography of Dharmasvāmin, p.27, line 16).
- 172. Tib. 'jigs med 'byung gnas (sbas pa) Skt. Abhayākara (gupta). This paṇḍit lived in the late 11th to early 12th century AD and was one of the leading thinkers of Vikramaśīla Monastery in that period. While there he acted as (Skt.) Upādhyāya (professor, Tib. mkhan po) for some time, if not of the whole edifice then of one of the many colleges (Tib. grva tshang). For another of Tāranātha's accounts of him see A. Chattopadhyaya, Tāranātha's History of Buddhism in India,

pp.313-6, Datta, B. op.cit., pp.64-7 and Bhattacharyya, B. Nispanna yogāvalī of Mahāpaṇḍita Abhayākaragupta.

173. I have put the particle 'ta' in the name given in the text (p.77, line 1) because it appears from context to be a mis-spelling for 'Lalitavajra'. This particular Lalitavajra is of the early 11th century AD, for Tāranātha says in his bka' babs bdun ldan (see Datta, B. op.cit., pp.42-3) that he was a disciple of Tillipa (988-1069 AD) and this is confirmed by the present anecdote. It is unlikely that he is the same Lalitavajra to whom Tāranātha refers in his rgya gar chos 'byung (Sārnāth text p.176, line 13ff), for this person is said to have engaged in a 'Siddhi competition' with King Indrabhūti, in which the latter was defeated by him (Sārnāth text p.175, line 18—p.179, line 8. Also Chattopadhyaya, op.cit., pp.244-5). This places that particular Lalitavajra in the latter half of the 8th century AD and the first half of the 9th century.

That there are indeed two Lalitavajras is further suggested by Tāranātha who says that Kambalapā (identical with Lvā va pa (see Chattopadhyaya, op.cit., p.152 Note 20) gave abhiṣekha to King Indrabhūti (see Datta, op.cit., p.26). Kambalapā is also known as being one of the main gurus of Lakṣminkarā, the sister of King Indrabhūti. This then puts Kambalapā/Lvā va pa in the period approx. 750-850 AD. In Tāranātha's rgya gar chos 'byung (Sārnāth text p.179, lines 8-13) and Chattopadhyaya (op.cit., p.245), both Lvā va pa and Lalitavajra go from Urgyen (Oḍḍiyāna— see Note 103) back to the east after the 'Siddhi competition' with King Indrabhūti, and this confirms the 'early' Lalitavajra as being from the same period as Lvā va pa. Even assuming a later descendent of King Indrabhūti, with the same name as his forebear, it would be unwise to put him as late as the 'later' Lalitavajra, pupil of Tillipa (988-1069 AD).

174. For a list of important Tibetan sources for a biography of Atīśa see the introduction to section 6 (p.397) of Atīśa and Tibet by Chattopadhyaya, A. In this section Nagwang Nima (Tib. nag dbang nyi ma) has compiled a new biography of Atīśa from various sources, including the jo bo rje'i rnam thar rgyas pa by 'brom ston pa and also the jo bo rje'i rnam thar by ye shes rgya mtsho. See also Atīśa's biographic material in Das, S.C. Indian Pandits in the Land of Snow especially pp.51-83. See also the jo bo rje ldan mar me mdzad ye śes kyi rnam thar

- rgyas pa by nag tsho tshul khrims rgyal ba and also the account of his proselytisations in India and his journey (for study) to the land of gold (Skt. Suvarnadvipa) - jo bo rje lha gcig dpal ldan a ti śas rgya gar du bstan pa ji ltar spel ba dan gser gling la phebs pa sogs kyi rnam thar.
- From Tāranātha's description of this land in his History of Buddhism in India transl. by A. Chattopadhyaya (p.330) it appears to have been in the region of what is present-day Upper Burma.
- Taranatha History of... (p.330) says that Kamboja (Kampoja) is to the east of Assam. The Dandapuri temple referred to here cannot be the one to which he refers on p.186 which was in south India. The far east of India and the Archipelagos of Indonesia were at this time thriving Buddhist centres.
- 177. See Datta, B. op.cit., pp.81-2 for a short account of the Ācārya Ratigupta.
- 178. For the ritual instructions for performing the four gazes of overthrowing, subduing, conjuring and petrifying, see Snellgrove, D.L. The Hevajra Tantra, Vol.1 part 1, chap. XI, verses 1-7.
- Tib. Pad ma gar Skt. Padma-Narteśvara. Literally, 'Lotus (Lord) of Dance'. Also known as (*Tib.*) bde gshegs kun 'dus, the 'unity of all the blessed'—see Snellgrove, D.L. *Buddhist* Himālaya, p.235. Originally a form of the Hindu divinity Siva, whose cosmic dance shakes the earth's foundations, Padma-Narteśvara was accepted by Buddhists as a form of Lokeśvara of the Lotus Family (see Note 25). He is one of the main tutelary divinities of the so-called 'Red Hat Sect' of Tibetan Buddhism, the (Tib.) rnying ma pas. For representations of Padma-Narteśvara see Clark, W.E. Two Lamaistic Pantheons, Vol.2, pp.193, 240, 265-6. Tārā is one of his attendants.
- 180. A tola is an Indian weight of approx. 210 grains or .57 oz. 181. For this ritual known as grong 'jug in Tibetan, and the related ritual of consciousness transference (Tib. 'pho ba) see the translations by Lama Kazi Dawa-Samdup of the twofold 'pho ba text in Évans-Wentz, W.Y. (ed.) Tibetan Yoga and Secret Doctrines (pp.253-274).
- 182. See the above note.
- 183. Tib. chos 'byung zhi ba Skt. Dharmākaraśānti.
- 184. See Note 105.

- 185. Tib. sbyin sreg Skt. Homa. An ancient Indian Vedic concept of sacrifice in which clarified butter and various grains are ritually consigned to purified fire. This ceremony was adopted by Buddhists in India who, most probably like the Nepalese Buddhists of today, see little difference in the two paths. Tibetans, both Buddhist and Bon, utilise this ceremony, as do many other Mahāyāna sects in Asia, for example the Shingon sect of Japan. See Snellgrove, D.L. The Nine Ways of Bon, plate 1, for a superb photograph of two rnying ma pa lamas performing this rite in the wild mountains of Dolpo (north-west Nepal). Note the 'seed' (Skt. Bīja) syllable, "Ram", the 'essence' of fire, inscribed on rocks around the flames.
- 186. That is, four years before he wrote his monumental work, the *rgya gar chos 'byung*.
- 187. Literally, 'the golden monastery', situated about five miles east of Shigatse town, on the southern bank of the Tsang-po (Tib. gtsang po) river. See Ferrari, A. Mkyen (mkhyen) brtse's Guide to the Holy Places of Central Tibet, pp.70 and 162.

APPENDIX

HOMAGE TO THE 21 FORMS OF TARA

OM! (I pay) Homage to You, Noble and Holy Tārā! Homage to You Tārā, O swift and courageous One, Whose very eyes flicker like lightning, Thou Born from the open flower of the lotus-face Of the protector of the triple world.

Homage to You whose face is filled With a hundred autumn moons, O Thou who glows with the delicate light Of a thousand assembled stars.

Homage to You, adorned with gold and blue lotuses Held in your hand, O Thou whose activities are generosity, perseverance, Austerity, tranquillity, equanimity and meditation.

Homage to You, O crest-jewel of the Tathāgata, Who has attained limitless victory. You are supported even by the Jīnas' sons, the Bodhisattvas, Who have gone beyond ordinary states.

Homage to You who, with the sounds "tuttara" and "hum", Fill the sensual worlds as well as space; and you are always Pressing the sevenfold world beneath thy feet And summoning all beings before you.

Homage to You, before whom Indra, Fire-gods, Brahma, Wind-gods and Siva all pay homage.
Thou art also praised by spirits, zombies, Yaksas, As well as by Gandharva sprites.

Homage to You who, with the syllables "trat" and "phat", Completely destroy the distant magic implements (of enemies); With your right leg folded and left leg outstretched You trample them underfoot with a terrifying blaze.

Homage to You, O great horrific One, Ture: Thou who destroys Māra's forces And slays all opponents
With merely a frown of your lotus face.

Homage to You, adorned with the mudra of the three jewels, With your fingers held up before your breast; Adorned everywhere with mandalas And thy own blazing-fierce light, O horrific One.

Homage to You, whose tiara radiates a garland Of joyous and splendrous lights. By your constant, joyous calling of "tuttāre" You are mistress over Māra and the phenomenal world.

Homage to You, who can summon forth All the protectors of the earth (and its foundations). Thou, by frowning and sounding "hūm" with a tremor, Can completely protect all beings from misery.

Homage to You who wear the horned moon as a head ornament, And who art bedecked with fiery baubles. From the Buddha Amitābha who is in your chignon of hair You are constantly bathed in light.

Homage to You who burn like fire at the end of an aeon; Thou, seated in the midst of a wreath of flames, Joyously, with right leg outstretched and left leg folded, You totally destroy the enemy forces.

Homage to You, who strike the earth with your hand And trample it with your feet.
With a flash from your eyes, a frown from your brow, And the sound of "hūm", the seven-fold world is smashed.

Homage to You, happy, virtuous and tranquil— Whose activity is Nirvaṇa's sphere of calm. Thou who art at one with the syllables "svāhā" and "oṃ", Destroy all great sins.

Homage to You who, encircled by unalloyed joy, Smash the bodies of the enemy; Thou, O Tārā, who arise from the sound "hūṃ", Art also in the mantra decorated with 10 syllables.

Homage to You who stamps her feet with the sound "ture", Thou whose essence is in the seed-syllable "hum".

You can pierce Mount Meru with the mandarāva tree And cause the three-fold world to quake.

Homage to You who hold the moon Just like a veritable ocean of gods. By saying "Tārā" twice and "phaṭ" once You completely purify all poisons.

Homage to You, monarch over all the assembled gods, Who art upheld by gods and spirits. With your brilliant and joyous armour You resolve all troubles and nightmares.

Homage to You, with eyes huge and filled with the clear light Of the sun and the moon;
By saying "hara" twice and "tuttāre" once
You clear up all malevolent epidemics.

Homage to You, with the three truths displayed, O Thou with the strength which comes from within. Thou, most perfect One, destroyest at will Malignant spirits, zombies and demons.

This praise and the accompanying root mantra are the homages to Tārā's 21 forms.







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कैंसावोस्ट्राम्चे.लेंट.च.खेसाचि.यायधेवसास्।। ३* त्रा मुस्तायपुरक्षेटामुस्यायस्यायस्या

- १ अशिष्ट्रां वर्षाना में मुलासदा क्रिंत में मिट्स में स्वाप्त चर.में रे.तपु.जू.कैंश.बोशर.मी.सेंट.च.खेश.मे. घे.श.ज.सेबो.एक्ज. म् कृषग्रीय पर्टेट यथ हैयार होताता से पारकता मी विवाय है. कुषःतृषः ८ट्ट्यागीय विचाता त्रीयातकता जा। षघतः ८ या तर्गुः चात्राकृयः र्थे.म्रुवाजात्तेवात्रक्वात्वा विकात्त्रातीयावीय म्रुवायाविराजातेवातकवा નું નિત્કેય:શ્રુંબ:શ્રવ:શ્રુંન:નશેંદ.તવ;ર્ફ્રુન:શ્રય:નું.શ્ર્રેશ:નશેંદ.ત.નને. पश्चर वा क्रूब क्रूब आक्रान प्रति द्वा क्षेत्र ब्रैक्ट्रवाश.तपु.पूर्ट. अंश.चे.तरा पर्वुश.र्षेष.पर्वश.र्ताचे याचेवाश. त्राइ.ह्में बुधारी.व.वींट.ही । रे.टु.वह्मेथ.ताताश्रक्न्वा.धे.बीथातटु.क्वेज. २ र्रिदे पुर्के प्रेम नेबा त्त्र पानेबा पुर्वा प्रेम प्रेम ने बार का कुरा दे प्रविद्र *ড়*ঀ৾য়ৄ৸৴ৼ৾*৾*ঀৼ৾ড়ঀ৾৸য়৸৸৴ঀ৾ঢ়৻৴৾ঀ৸৻ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৸য়ৼ৸ৠ৴৸৴ৼ৸ঽৼ৸ तातात्रात्रीतात्मक्षाद्गेर्णात्मर्त्यात्रम्भक्तित्तरात्रम्भवेषात्रे । द्वेष्यात्रात्रे प्राया र् द्वित्रायन्त्र्राप्तवाळ्यान्त्रुपान्नस्यान्त्र्रात्र्यान्त्रस्य য়৾ঀ৻য়ৼ৻ঀ৸ৼ৻ঀয়৻ৼয়য়য়ৼ৻য়৾৻ৼয়৻ঀয়য়৾ঀ৻য়ড়ৄঀ৻ৼয়৻ঀয় चन्यायाःश्री द्रिदःसवस्यवस्य स्वतः स्वतः स्वयः प्रमायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स पश्चेर प्राप्ते की। देव के प्रमे श्चेर क्ष्म श्चेष श्चिर प्रमे प्रवेर का पर्दे ૹૢ૽ૺૼઽઌ૽ૢૺ*ૹઌૢૹઌઽ૾ૺૹૢ૽ઽ*ઌ૽ૹૢૢ૽ૺૹઌૻ૱ૹ૿ૢ૽૱ઌ૽૽ૺ૾ઌૹ૾૱ઌ૽૱ઌ૱૽૽ૢૺ૾ઌ૱ ৫ ব.লথা ট্র.লথ.পেনে.লৈন্.শ্রখ.ন.লা প্রভ্রমঞ্চল.লুব্যুপ্রশ্রেপ
 - * Original Tibetan text folio number on which the english translation is based.

या वदेखाङ्गेकायासेदाकेटाचुासेदासेदा । वदवासेदावाटा जवासेदा ष्ट्रीं.८४.४४१.त४.५६विज.त४.क्रिंभ । १५४.२१.८.ज.सूर्ययत.त.प्रूहिर.५। क्षेत्र ঀড়ৼৢঀ৻য়৻ঀৼড়ঀ৻ড়৾ৼ৻৸ৠয়ৼঢ়৾ঀ৸ঀৼ৸য়ৢ৻ড়৾য়ড়৾৻৸ড় र्ट्रेन हुँ र पन्ने प्रवाद प्याट खेर हैं। । दे प्रवान पर्विय पास हिंद वा की प्रय *ঀৢ৾৾৽*য়ৢঀ৾৽ঀৢয়ৢঀয়৽ৠৢয়৽ঽ৾ঀৣ৾৽ঢ়৾৾ঽ৽ঢ়ৢ৾ঽ৽৾ঀয়৽ঀয়৽ঢ়ড়৸য়৾৾ঢ়৾ঀ৽ षका.मृ.चे.च.चके.हूं र.ची.च ४.२१ दे.के वा.मृत्र.सू.च ८.२ विषका.चे ८.१ ১ বস্ত্রুপপনেপ। প্রাস্ত্রীনের্ডুপ্রেশনের্ছুইনে,চ্রুট্রেইছা। বর্ট্রানরেপপ্র <u> २८.म</u>्रेल.प.७४.चे.पपु.५८.५.८६४.पश्चैतथ.म् ५८.५.८६४.चीत. नार्रुष्टः सैसातमा रे.यस.धेय. ५.८७विय. ५.५५५५५५५५५ सम्मन ठक्'वे'प'पकु'र्ह्सेट'रे'दद्देग'हेक'पंदे'श्रेस्रस्यायस'पङ्गेष'हे। पर्वेट्'य' વાસાવર્ગેનિયી.વરારી ક્ષાંકાવરાષ્ટ્રા કીના ફિ.સાફી ટ્રેંતુ ક્ષાંત્રાના તે. <u> হল, ৮, ৫ বুট, নে ৮, বুট, বি, এক, জি ৮, টু, প্রচ, ৮, ৫ র্ট</u>ক, यालेशान्त्राचरानुराही देवसादेवित्राम्नेनसायाराहासुरागुरा। हे *ક્રુપ.*.સ.ય.ઝ૮.તતુ..વે૯.ૹેવ.જાદ્ય.તે.વેજાત.૮.કુ૨.ટી જી૯.ક્ષ.જાૃક્ષેત. अश.शक्ष्य.त.ततव.७वी.में.वर्क्य.यम्.जीट.पर्ह्मय.<u>मू</u>री

 ब्रमासक्तर्म् प्रत्मेत्र स्त्री। क्षेत्रस्य क्षेत्रस्य स्त्राचित्रस्य स्त्रीयास्य मित्रस्य स्त्रीयास्य स्त्रीयास्

प्रथान्त्र स्थान्त्र ह्वायान्य क्षेत्र चित्र न्या प्रश्नित्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र स्थान प्रविद्य स्थान प्रविद्य स्थान प्रविद्य स्थान स्थान क्षेत्र स्थान स्यान स्थान स्थान

ट्रेट्रिंग, सैनमः प्रस्तायविष्टाः चःचंत्रः कृषः कृष्ति। ट्रेट्रिंग, सैनमः प्रस्तायविष्टाः चःचंत्रः कृषः कृष्ति।

पकी. वाकी टका जूरी ह्वां का जिया की. दें की. दें का की. दें वा की. वाकी टका जूरी। ह्वां का जिया की. दें वा की. वा

<u> ट्रेंब.ट्र.पोल.व्रेट.श्लेटी चर्लेश.र्जंब.कु.क्र्.ट्र.बेंच.र्थल.उर्लेश.लंबी.र्</u>थेव.त र्वेट.ह्रा। बहुषाः इब कु.टेश.च.टे.लट.बेच.बषाः ह्रेट.लेब.चर्वे.बहुशः ઌ૽૽ૼૺૼૼૼઽૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૺૢ૱ઌ૱ૢૢૢૣૢૢ૱ૡ૱ૢ૽ૢૢ૽ઌૹઌૺૺઌઌઌૢઌૢ૽ઌૢ૽ૡૺૢૢૢ૾ૢૢઌ लूरे.त.पर्रे.वैंट.ह्री पर्रें र.वे.श्व.श्वाचना कूर्यमान्त्रां वास्वीया 11 यन्द्रे इस्रम् सुर्कुन् ग्री क्षेत्राचरा दे ग्येन् यास्राधिक स्त्रेन्। क्ष न्दर् देवा ৫૬४.য়য়৸৻ঀৣ৾৻য়৴৻ড়ৢ৾৾৻৳৴৻য়৸৻৻ড়ৣ৾৻য়৻য়ঀয়য়৻য়ঀ৻৻ঀৣ৾৻৸ঢ়৻ र्ट्रेन क्रेन पॅर क्यूर पाय प्रेनिस्य पायी न देता है कि मीसुर। देन ग्रुट ૄਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼૾ૢૢ૽ૺ.ਜ਼ૺૺઽૺઌ.ౘ.૮ૺૹ.૮ૢ.૮ਜ਼.ዸ૾ૺ..ૹ੮.ઌ૽૽ૼૺૺૺૺૼૼૺ૾ઌ૱ૹૢઌਜ਼ઌ.ઌઌૢ.ૡ૾ૢૺૺૺૠૺ म्रेनिसम्बर्धाः स्वर्थाः स्वरं स য়ৢ৻৴ঀৄয়৻য়য়৻য়ৼৄয়য়ৣঀয়য়ৣঀয়য়৻য়য়৻৻য়ৼ৻য়ৼ৻য়ৣয়৻ *૽૽ૢ૾*૽ફૣૼૺ૱ઌઌઌ૽૽ૣૼૼૼૼૼૹઌ૽૽ઌૢ૿ઽઌઌઌઌઌ૽૽ૺઌઌઌઌઌ૽ૺ कैंट्रश्रीवयत्त्रम् सम्बन्धरायद्वात्रवात्राचना चीत्त्रम् मुन्नेस्त्रम् स्त्री निकी. म्राम्यान्यस्य स्वत् । विष्यानस्य स्वत्यान्य स्वति । विषयः 12 क्नुनावयास्य कराय दुरायां के याने ध्येवानि। ने प्यरा हेर्बिया याने हिन सारका किशत्रुश्यह्रेत्राम्राम्यान्येयार्ड्स्यायरायेष्ट्रेया चेराक्वराग्रीःक्षेरः દ્તાતાલીનાયામાં શુવાશજ્ઞજાયામાં તુર્દા કરામીયાનરી સીના નાવાયા હ रुट्राप्तियःतरःश्रह्ट्रतात्री पर्टेट्राग्रीःदेशवीः क्षेत्रात्रात्रास्त्री हुँताः พพ.นษไ.ส.นฺ฿ฺี่ .ฎิพ.น๒ไ.สพ.ปฺ .ธพพ.๑ป.พ.๓.ชฺฏิ๗.๒๘. चकुष्यत्ररःश्चर क्षरा देख्यःक्ष्यायःहेन्द्राचित्रंक्षेःवार्षण्यरःश्चरःहे। चरुरः व्ययमञ्चर साम्यायर होत्यं हित हे त्यहें मुक्षायतुत्र पर्वे साहे। सर लट.वेट.क्वेव.ग्री.श्वेट.जू.ज.श्रट्य तर हूर्यकतर सटका केव येवा हे. पविष्यानेगमायाक्षापक्षित्यात्रात्त्रात्रा ब्रुजात्रसायक्र्यायात्रम् । देवास्यायाः कृत्रक्रायाः विद्याया

13 दे.त्रविष.टे.के.ज.त.ऱ्याय.टेंग.वी.टेग्रीज.ट्रांच्र.केथ.त्र.र.वर्द्धव.यथा ह. अप.री.यचट.ततु.क्रीट.स्थाता.शु.बीय.तत्र.वी.वतु.क्रीप। वर्गे.व.रुवाया <u> र्</u>वी.क्षी.क्षष्ठा.क्ष्य.ता.ह्र्य.तार.तपुर.ट्री शटश.क्षिश.वेट.क्ष्य.क्षष्ठा. रत्तुःक्र्वाम्तर्टात्मक्रात्रम्द्रात्रात्रम्द्रात्त्रात्मक्षेत्रम् ુટે.૩.તા.શૂર્યાયાતા.વાદય.જીટ.૭૮.જૂટ.જીટ.તતુ.તતું.વ.તા.ટેવદ.વર્સેટ. हे। स्वराग्नी:व्याप्यप्त, वर्षाः दूषः चुवः वायावर्गेनः द्वी। स्वरः स्वयः बर्ह्राह्रायाकुरम्बसमानान्त्री द्वरायान्त्रवायार्यम्यायायेः देनायायहेन ततु.वोष्याम्भारति.वृहिर.कुटा। श्रुत्र.यहवा.हेष.टी.कुटावश्वा.वटाश्च. बैतात्र नित्तु ही । जबाय हु ह कैवात्र लुब है है ख़ेश नियन की र 14 দি । ক্রুব্ মহাব বেন ফ্রালাপ নেম বে দ্রীপ র প ক্রিপ শ্রী মেইব্ ভিম দ্র নেম । . ક્ષનાત્રના ૮૧૦.ઌૄ.૮૮.¥નાતર્વે ૮.૧૧.૧૦.ગ્રીનાયેશનાતાં.નુષ.તા.નુષ. न्नत्। ह्येर.र्ह्याथ.ग्री.ह्यय.त.ट्येयथ.ट्येंट.ट्येय.म्री.टक्षेत्र.त.जो ट. क्ष.चे.ये.पाद्य.पक्षेत्र.ता.लाय.त्य.वार्यट्य.सूर्या रविवाय.रविंट.देवा.व्री. क्ष्य.वाषवां.कैंट.धेट.ब्र.वार्याता.जूरी

'क्षेत्र'क्केब'र्ये'चकुत्र'यार्स्रेन्थायायुद्धःर्देग् ।दे'त्ना'त्रः'तुश्रास्रक्षस्यरः चे.ब्रैट.क्य.उर्चेट्र.कैंट.चर्येश.टंट.। हवं.त.च.व.श्रट.तपु.घवश.टंट.। मेशन्यागु कुरिन्द्रम्भायान्दायक्षायायान्दर्वेदा हे हे सेसस रतत्रर्भ वीषर्यत्रयर्वास्यवास्त्रह्मर्यः मुश्रवास्य प्राप्त उर 'र्न्स्य युव' अ'र्वेव'य' पठिष' गुर 'येर 'स्रेर 'रे 'न्रर 'र्यु वाया झ'वा' यर। क्वियारीप्रदेशसङ्घरविष्यः हिर्दार्दायस्यायात्रुद्धवानीः सुरविष्यायाः प्रदा ૹ૾ૼ૽૽ૢૺ૽૽૽૽ઌૣૠ<u>૽</u>ૹ૾ૢ૽ઌ૽ૻૼૹૢ<u>ૹ૽</u>ૢૢ૽ૢૡૢ૽ઌઙૢ૽૽ઌૡ૽ૺૼ૱૽ૢ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌઌઌઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૺઌૡ૽ૺ૱ ततुः विषयः ह्यातान्या वृष्यः द्विवायायायाया कुषार्यः हैं। हं ने स . वियाची पार्याच्या ह्रिट 'र्टर पार्य या ही 'ह्री विया । र्गेनुषर। कुवारीष्ट्रिश्चरायिरात्यवापुः क्षेत्यात्रायङकाने। देवा चुरे'न्र्र्स्थायुव'युव'यर्सेन्थ'र्ये'वकुरस'त्रेश'वकु'रस'यु)'वर'न् क्षे च.चर्बेट.चरु.क़्रे.स.ट्र्स.चैच.भा.कृच.च.स.टे..चेषथ.क्षेत्र.कि.च.क्.च्री. 17 ह्युन्यः र्ह्युन्यः धिवः यनः स्रीः सेषः स्निन्। ने न्नानी स्री हे म्युन्यः स्यविषः आर्झ्रेवाअप्रेर्ये,ग्री.वीवाश. इथा आयर्झेवयात्र त्यारा खेवा यहेव कुर्ये इथा सु.चे बेट.चतु.जू.कृष.चसेट.चर्चेष.जष.ठ वेट.च.भर्ट. दश.खेच.चक्षेट. ব্যা

भावेश चित्र प्रहे प्रभाव स्वाप्त स्त्रीत प्रभावेश स्त्रीत प्रवेश स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप त्रित्र स्वाप्त प्रमाने स्वाप्त त्रित्र प्रमाने स्वाप्त स्वाप् विष्याः भी त्याः भी त्याः स्थाः स्य

यद्भावत् प्रदेश्या विकास प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षे

क्षेत्र वह नेश्वाचात्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

है। कर.की.कैंच.बेधत.सुट.क्षा.विष्य.वि.चं.जाययवातवाला.व्या.विट्टा यथ.यहूट.तथा विषा.की.हेट.टे.ज्ञिच.सुच.टे.कू.बुट.शह्यताव्यंत्रीया.वीट. यक्षभता.जवात्राव्यत्र्यंत्रेच्। की.ह्यूजाया.की.शहू.ह्यूजाया.बुवा.शक्य.

त्रीं म्यान्त्र क्षात्र म्यान्य क्षात्र क्षात

क्रिंग्नुन क्वी प्रदेन्स्य प्राप्त प्रमुप्त प्राप्त क्षित क्ष्र क्ष्य क्ष क्ष्र क्ष्र क्ष्र क्ष्र क्ष्र क्ष्र क्ष्र क्ष्र क्ष्र क्ष्य क्ष्र क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्र क्ष्र क्ष्य क्ष

प्यं नियान् क्रूप्तान् द्वेर त्वेर त्वेर क्षेत्र स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर होता हो। पर्टुष.र.जबायञ्चीपवाताच्या भीषातुतुत्र.रेतृषे.खेवा.व्याक्या र्येवे प्रतः अर्हेर् ग्री विभासुना हे र्येट प्रामा कर ने प्रस्था सेना हेर हो। ું.લર્ઘે દયાતાનું.હુંટં.ટ્રે.જ્ઞુંયાનું દાતાફુટં.ટે.જ્ઞાં દાવો ક્વાનુંતું.જી. થયા. ग्रीकार्यवाङ्गित्वबुदान्त्रका वर्ड्डबार्ट्स्टर्,पञ्चवानवाकायकावज्ञेरकाःस्वा 53 वर्ष्ट्रवास्त्रः स्कृति प्राचा किंद्र स्वाचित्रः स्वाचित्रः स्वाचित्रः स्वाचित्रः स्वाचित्रः स्वाचित्रः स्व ज.चेश्ज.घ.घथत.तथ.वर्घकचमा.व.रूच.के.ज.त्वव.वश्राचवव.वश्र. ननशः हे चिंदा बेरा विवादा सम्मार सम्मार प्राप्त विस्तर हो स्मार सम्मार सम्मार सम्मार सम्मार सम्मार सम्मार सम्म रट.वे.तर.वीर.पे। कु.तर्रर.घर.येश.रट.तीया.रे.हीय.तायी भ्रातामा रतः देव दव व हिन रचना योवर निरायक्षाया मुक्येये यका हिन्या निना *૱*ઌ੶૱૾૽ૺઌઌ.ૠૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹૢૺ૱ઌૢઌૄ૱૽ૻ૱૱૱ૹૹૢૹ.ૠૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹઌ. इत्यावयात्वीयाकुळवार्याकुत्रामु

पःत्रीना नुःर्मेट नुःर्मेट प्रस्तानस्य प्राप्ति स्त्राची हिन्द्र्ना स्वाप्ति स्त्राची हिन्द्र्ना स्वाप्ति स्त्राची हिन्द्र्ना स्वाप्ति स्त्राची स्

द्वर्ध्व श्रुमा श्रुमा क्षित्र विष्ट्व विष्टु विष्

च. चयु. तह वायाना तायान श्री चया हो। चया ही वाया है वा यनामिट विनाना अव में शर् हैं नामित्र निवासिन स्विन सिवासिन स्विन स्व <u>२</u>८ त्य द्वता द्वा द्वा देवा होता स्वापन ब्रूट.चतुः,रेबे.ब्रूट.५.५.५.वे.वेशो वर्द्धेवे.जवी.वट.५.धेरे.क्री.क्रूवेकाता. 26 तम्रीय:पर:शुर:प:यथ। मुप:हेग:५गे:र्स्वय:बेग:वळग:४र:र्सेट:पश। **च.त्र.शर्ट्रव.रश.वेव.३८.श.र्बेव.त.शक्र.**य.वेश्चवशतावश्चव.वेट.वेश. भर्गेन्यं वस्त्र व देवा क्षेत्र मा इस्र स्वर व द्विता स्वर मा देवा स्वर मा देवा स्वर मा देवा स्वर मा देवा स्वर तत्विर्यात्रासुरियात्रक्षेत्रात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र यमा ह्रियामानेमामळवामभार्यमा हेरास्मिनमाम्यान त्राधुवार्चेट्यंश्वरमः च.इ.ज.ईवाश्वरतायी च.च.इश्वरवी क्षेत्राताराचुर तर विश्वामे। शर्त्वायश द्विवश की प्रथम अंदिव विश्वास प्र सुरावमानिरादेशकी देखेवळात्राम्ह्रवायमानिरादेरावर्वेदायादेखुवळा

 न्वराधिते स्वातंत्र प्रति त्वहान्य व्यवस्य स्वातंत्र प्रति स्वातंत्र प्रति क्षात्र क्षात्

दे.जश्च पश्चित्र शर्य त्या प्रश्ना विश्व मंत्री विश्व मंत्र प्रश्न प्रश्न क्ष्य प्रश्न प्र प्रश्न प

ताल्वेचसःस्। ताल्वेचसःस्। त्राच्यां केट्यां के च्यां क्ष्यां क्ष्या

र्रयेजायपुरप्रह्मामाराजमायश्चितमाराच्ची चमात्राम्नेमार्गेर्राचेजा 30 च. खुचा श्रेश्रस्राच्चा त्रसा व्यसः खुचा च. झुँचा सदा हूँ स्री खुचा तरीचा. तता ४८. में द्वीप पर्ह्म प्रमुद्ध स्थानी महिना इस समानिया सक्रीत हेब बिग ५८ हे प्वरे सार्धे नय बिग पहूब है। वर्द क्रियाया महेर हे ८ तर.पर्किर.र्र.प्रेथ.वोशेंट.जो हेश.प्रेंट.वर्श्नेश.तश.वोश्रर.क्री.पेंश.त. यःवःश्र्विषःयःअरःरुःक्षेर्वष्। यरुषःयकुरःग्रीःयरःरुःर्ववःयवेरःह्याः यत् अक्षयं वेश नर्हे न केर मेर्श्वान निमान निमाने न मुल.२४.चैंट.४ला चर.हैंचल.से.सूट.मुच.३ल.जेंट.चर्डश ट्रेस. ग्रीट.चेर.ब्रेंबेश.ब्रे.ब्रूट.ड्री व्रे.श्रय.ड्रेट.ब्रुब.धे.थेल.च.थी हेल.चेंयु. 31 ह्य. चित्रकार्वाहेट. लट्टी हेट्र हिंदि हिवा चुर्व क्रिक रुव विवासिन यश हे अर्भे बिर पर्वार्मी दे नशह दे प्युर उग्र ही शामन निवासी श्रूट.चर्या स्तुःभ्रुवा.ततुःसीता.र्रेया.चभ्रुय.तया.रेट.तूर.रेटिवा.ब्री.स्री रे. *बश.चोश्रम.*८८.१ चेवा.८८.१ चे.५३.ज.शूचश.त.५४.तृ.कु.झै.चटेथ. मुःह्मिः इस्रमः मुद्दाना देशायमः मुःह्मे। संदिनानी युवादीना मुःग्रु ५८ ह्मे। सुर्द्धेत्रक्षे। यम्हेनायिः पुराविः क्षेत्रम्य स्टिन् याया देः यम पुराक्षेत्र स्वर्थान सुर्वे याय पुरावि स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर

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कुवार्यवेक्तर्यक्षरहिष्यायाय्यस्यक्ष्वित्वयये । युवाखार्यकुः 33 केशयम् विस्वयन्त्रप्रदेषस्य य्यस्यकुन्त्रयं विस्वयं पुर्वा नुस्य विस्वयं विद्या स्वयं स्वय चलनाम् ।

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37 वाश्चिका क्रीन स्विक मिका क्रिया प्रकार स्वार्थ विक स्वार्थ वि

क्रुंत.यह्र वाषाताजाशः भ्रींच.तालूट. क्रांग्वाबाशः श्रुंशावेषाः भ्रिंताश्राक्षेत्रः व्यावेषः स्वावेषः स्

ट्रे.ज.लट.क्.ंग्रीट.क्र्र्जात्मांचेश्वाचिशःग्री। त्रस्तमञ्जु.प्रेट.खेश.चेशेटशा क्ये.यट.यश.प्रट.क्र्य.च्री ।श्री.चश्वर. त.ट्रे.प्रट.ट्र्स.से.क्र्र्यया क्रि.यथा.लट.ट.श्चर.च्री ।श्री.चश्वर. स्तर्तित्तमा ह्र्ड्.चेर्ययो क्रि.यथा.ग्री.क्र्ये.ज्ञाच्यात्तर्ते.च्रियः

स्ति। चीट क्रियक्रिक स्त्राचा क्रिया स्त्राचित्र स्त्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्र स्त

क्रिवासूत्रश्चाश्चरात्रश्चाय्वरायश्चराङ्गर्स् । प्रियशण्चर्यस्यश्चर्याः स्थात्रश्चर्याः स्थात्याः स्थात्रश्चर्याः स्थात्रश्चर्याः स्थात्यः स्थात्र्यः स्थाः स्थात्र्यः स्थाः

च्चिताश्वरःद्रवीःक्ष्वश्वरात्राचेष्ट्रवश्वर्था नेट्शः वीचाच्च्यः याः कें क्ष्ट्राद्धराचीटः वित्राद्धरात्राक्ष्यः स्वर्थाः स्वर्धाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्धाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर

41 है। बुं'ह्युन'गुं'देट'य'यद'स्'ह्येट'र्ठंग'वुद'र्द्र'न्नेत्।

<u> चु.चबा.से.कैंर.तर,कुर.८८.तज्ञल.चतु.जु.कैश.च्री चर.क्रेंबल.</u> इस्रान्। यर वसा बेदे देवासायसार वा पु व्हिर विदेश देवा क्विर वा सुस्र यन्यय्यावेषानुयविषान्नेषायकेष्ये मिर्मास्य स्वापानेषानुर्वेषा है। ब्रैंच-२र्त्व-इस्रय-जय-जवाय-पर-इत्र-द्यायावय-पर-वेय-स्वी । दे-द्रवा.र्ह्चवशतकट.क्षत्रशतकी,शत्राची कैंट.खट्डा.टीश.वी.दीश.वी.क्षेष.चकैंट. 42 र्ने ह्रिक प्राविषायम। कुर क्रिषा र्याटका सु ह्रिष्ठ मायदा स्थान या विष्य चर्गेर्प्यत्राक्षेर्भ्या देख्यार्श्वियंर्प्येष्ठ्राचित्राक्ष्यात्र्या इ.पर्तिज.ह्मच.ड्री लूपु.ल.य.हे.इ.द्र.वोषश.शे.शूट.यथा शीवय.तर्गे. য়য়য়য়৻য়য়য়ৣ৾য়৻য়৻য়ঀৣঢ়৻ঢ়৾য়ৼয়ঀঀ৻ৠৢ৽য়ৄৢঀ৻ঀঢ়ঀ৾য়য়৾ঀড় चुतुःकैंट.क.तचेट.टर्। जवा.ब.हु.हु.शक्रुवा.धे.वोशट.चतुःकैंट.टर्। <u> इ.स.</u>या. तम्री. ता. वेश.चे. ततु. की. देश हो। ती. त. हे.से.स ४ वेश. योग्रय.पे.के.विट.चेश.यंश.र्र र.चर्चेयश.यंशी चित्र.श्रूट.ची.त्जू.च.क्षश्र. जामेशास्त्राणी सार्स्यानु श्चिमायाय सुर्याय दियायाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्व इंचेश.ज.चंद्रेय.यंश.चंर.द्वेंचेश.क्री.क्वेज.तू.कं.टेचट.टे.चर्देश घषारा. र्या स्वाकाकी अवि त्वा त्या वि स्त्रा क्षेत्र स्वा के दे त्या स्वाका के त्या क

नेसान्यस्र स्वायानस्रम् याते स्वितः स्वायान्यस्य स्वायान्यस्य भग्वेनायुः धेन के प्रते प्यतः र्ह्मेन द्वेन स्थाप्तः स्थाप्तः स्थाप्तः स्थाप्तः स्थाप्तः स्थाप्तः स्थाप्तः स्था 44 पर्देशके मिन्तुत की तात्र संभावेष वीत है। होष त्तुत पह्य हेष रे पत्र अःसिट्यायरायतुन्ति। क्विंपन्धिंबन्ते ने निष्ठेयां वे प्रसाने या रामानिका के सामानिका क र्था मध्यात्र मध्यात्र मुर्थे । मुत्य र त्र्येष रे जा किर राष्ट्र त्र मध्य मध्य स्वर्ण म त.र्यी.सैंच.ग्रीकार्षेकाःमे। श्रृच.८तृष.रदृषाष्ट्रान्द्रवा.र्घवाकाट्र.घशकान्द्र वीयातालुबार्स्य । र्रकालियः र्राज्यायम्य। र्रकास्रीवाक्यायह्यायवरः र्धेःकुटःपःयःमिरुससःहे। श्चेंपःर्द्धेकःयदेःक्षेःर्सरसःत्रेमसःयसःरयः *पे.विं*ट.च। ऱ्रच.तत्र.चषश.र्ज्ञ.ज.वेट.खेट.। घ्रच.त.क्र.क्टर.ब्र.र्ड्स्ट्र. য়য়য়৻৻ঀয়৻ঀৣ৾৾৻ঀ৾য়৻৸৾৾৾৾ৡ৸৾৴৾ঢ়য়ৢ৾৸৻৾৾৾৾৸৸ৼ৾য়৾৻৸ৼ৾য়৾৻৸ৠ৻৸৻য়৾৻ चर्डाचेयाचित्राचारा व्याप्त हिंदी त्या हुन्य हिन्दा है निवास हो । 45 स्मावेश च प्राया सुर हिंदा हो। सदस कुर्म ग्री पह्न स्था स्वाप्त स्था

दे, लट् हु, श्र झ्र ता चिष्ठ हु ची ची श्र हु, लि ची दे, ये ट्र शूरी ज्यूचर निषय ता चिष्ठ हु में लि के दे के ज्य ता स्था हु ची श्र ता स्था हु ची हु ची ता स्था हु ची ता स्था हु ची ता स्था हु ची स्था हु ची हु ची हु ची ता स्था हु ची हु ची हु ची ता स्था हु ची हु ची हु ची ता स्था हु ची हु ची ता स्था हु ची हु ची हु ची ता स्था हु ची हु ची

ट्रे.रच.च्रे.स्रेचर्याःयी स्यूच.ट्रियं.चक्चेट्र.ज.उह्चेय्याःत.चक्चेट्र. जलानश्चितकारायुः जु.कुं काष्ट्र। कि.चो र रहे रहे चोका सी हुन रे तूर रहे पो स्वमः *बिषान्च पार्ट्स्*यायर्डेन हे र्झेन प्रहेन पाळेन पी विन्न हे विनेन प्रा ष्ट्रीयात्रातर्वेरायतुःक्रिरायर्,क्षेरायायम्बरायतुः स्वास्वाकावीयातात्र्वेवाः *ૢ૽*ૺૺ૾ૢઌૺઌ૽૽ૢૼૡૢ૽ૼૼઌઌ૽૽૽૾૽ઽૣૹૺઌૢઌઌ૽ૢ૽૾૽૱૱૽૽ૹ૽૽૱૱ૡ૽ૼઌઌૻ૱ 49 वा.सं. ट्रे. वा.बेबाया दर्स है. या द्विबाही सं. ह्रे वाबायसायबा देते हिंद. *लेज.*चश्रम.२८.४८४.केथ.तथ.३८४.सूरी ८.४४.सूर्य.८तूर,८.वर्दिव. जन्नीवर्रे, देनु सुर इसस्र ८८ झे ने कुन कुर हूँ ब ने सूज पर छ। सी. ह्मेत्रायः इस्रयः ग्रीयः पार्दुवाः यवा। विष्टः यः स्रो यः निष्टः विष्यः ग्रीयः विषयः । स्रोतः विषयः । स्रोतः व <u>इ.पर्वेथ.श.ज.वाशुज.त.त्रिय.तथा इ.तर्वेथ.श.यश.श्वित.टी</u>टश. सं. बुंब. धे। वश्राश्रीवयः जश्र क्रुंचेंदे क्रुंब दूर शंसी प्रपश्च था श्रांखे पर क्रिं-र्स्ते । लट.सूच.८्तूब.ल.श.२.श्रट.२.चे.च। क्रिज.तूतुः,लुब.श्रविब. रच.पे.चैंर.च। इबात.कृ.केंट.बु.शर्ट्यता.झैं.च.खुबा। झैंवा.श.वचैंट. चतु.क्रिंट.ज.चम्रेय.धे। जलवारा.स.ब्र्रीज.श.ज.वीवारा.टश.टी.शह्ट.त.व्रवी.

लुष्ट्री। ट्रेस.बेट.ब्रेंचास.स.ज.स्ट्र.लेज.टे.चोषस.चांचु.चेस.यस.चर्चेचास. हे। अर्ट्रब.त.सृंच.त.कं.चक्च.दश.ज.क्र्य.शर्ट्रब.त.सृंब.कुट.। ज्.हे. 50 भुःसःचित्रेयः परः नुः नामसः ने दिन् नुः चतु नासः स्निन्। ने नि नामस्रसः छनः ું.જાદ્ય.ત.તા.<u>ટ્રાં.ફ્ર</u>ીંદ.ત.ર્જ્ય વ્યવ્યાનું.જાતું ર.યું જાતા સુંત્ર જ્યાનું રાત્યા છે. જો જાતા સુંત્ર જાળા જો જા વાયા ટીયાનાય ફિવાસું નયાનું યાતા ફિવાયા છે. પ્રીંતુ મિના દ્વાના છે. છે છે. वै.ट.लूर.री र्या.सृ.वैर.री.कर.रचा.तृ.भु.चबर.त.तव.ही कर.की. जशक्ये.चुंदुः क्रियः क्ये.प्रीट ता.मी.यं त्रमा दीट ही मूच ट्राय क्री वाय मार्था. ८८। ग्रॅट.प्रिन.श्रट.तृ.प्रिन.जावर.त.यी श्रृव.८तृथ.क्रीय.इ.वर्देथ. ૹઃફ્રીૼઌૹ૽૽ઌ૽ૹૣઌ૽૽ઌઌઌઌઌ૽ૺ ઌૺૺૹઌઌૺૡૢઌૢ૽ૼૼૼૼૼઌૹ૾ૺ૾ઌ૽ૼૣૹ૽ૺ૱ૹૺૺ૾ઌ૽ૺ ૮૮.વ઼ૹઌ.ત.તા.ૹ૽ૼ.૮ૢૺ.હૢ૮.ઌ૽ઌઌ.ૠૢૻૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣઌૼૣૹૢૻૣૣૣૣૣઌૹઌ.ઌ૾ૢૼૺ.ૹ૾ઌૹઌ૽૽ ૹઘ૪. क् र्च के रेप निवर विवाय प्राप्त कर हो सु दे दिन र द नी निवर र दा पे.र्सेपु.मूट.डिर.केट.रे.खेब.डिर.स्री हुंच.रेत्य.टु.ज.हुंज.भग. 21 शर्ट्य तर्ह्ट, ज़ी. पर्वय तर्ह्य ज़िया सुवा कुरा जीट तर्वव तरा तर्क और. यहूर्यन्द्रश्यम्। तर्रात्रांत्रायरार्यात्रात्मायाः कार्यराष्ट्रीः यटायोश्रमायाः ૢૡૺ૱૾ઌ૾ૺ૽૱૱ઌૢઌ૱ૢ૽ઌૺ૱ૢ૽ઌ૱ૢઌ૱૱ઌઌૢ૱૱ઌઌૢઌ૱૱ઌ૱ઌૢઌ૱૱ઌ र्रा.चे.च.चे.पोश.ट्रे.ट.लुब.तर.चेपशी लट.शृंच.टेर्नूब.झेट.श्रट.चो.खेश. चै.त.प्रेय.ट्रमे.त.प्रेय.टे.तवीवीवाता इवी.त.कु.क्टर.व्री.शर्ट्र, इं.टर्। शर्ट्य. त.ज.कुर.श्रोषश.त। वि.कुपु.लील.कु.कैजार्तु.है.स्के.दे.पार्षश.ची.पपु. मः सर्जिरता क्रुशः भ्रात्ववालयः हो द्रावः क्रा वार्स्रा भः दः ૹૹઌૹ૽ૺૹ૾૽ઌઌૢૼૣૺઽ૮ૺૺ૾૽૽ૢૢૺૹઌૺૡૺૺૣૺઽૺૺ૽૽૽૽ૼૹ૽૱ૢૢૼૡૺૹઌૺૣૺૺૺૺૺ૾ઌૻ वैभायमा मटमाक्रियात्त्राक्षीयटाक्तित्वकी द्रशातवृष्टमासूर्री वि.कु. ८८.४.तजु.लेज.वो.इ.४.ज.शूवाश.त्रर.क्ट्य.श्रट.२े.वच८.तथा . थे.२ेश्न. 52 ह्मना निवासी खुना माने क्या के र सुना हमा निवासी कुयार्य दिना निका

श्चित्र प्रमृष्य पर्द्धम 'तृ प्रमृष्य हित्र प्रमृष्य स्थळेषा या श्चित्र स्था रहे। हित्र प्रमृष्य स्था स्था स्थ नम् है। यार्युदे खुनाय हो न व जाना क्रा हो न व न व जिल्ला न यमा क्रिन्द्रिक मुक्षियायनन मुहत्त्रीत सक्रिन यस मनित्र दुक्षि तथा नवस्रोत्दिवस्पर्हित्यमा अनस्रिन्यस्तर्भातर्स्तर्भेतर्दिन्दिर्भापवत् ন৴নূ৴নপা সূত্রনিপ্রতিপ.৴৮.এ.রিএপ.৴প্রত্রীউ.স্কুর্রিকাপ্রকার্যক্র चन्वन्यस्य द्वन्य अर्ज्जेन देश्वे मृत्ये ने स्यु स्याप ऱ्याश्चुत्रस्च क्रवर्यामञ्चगवायय। पु.रुश्नुव क्रियाय्वासम् रुर्ये रुपायः 53 व. सैवी थ. हुवी श्रुटी त्र अहिट है। लट. सैवी श. हुवी वावव ख़िवी तर्हेवी. नम्द्रियान्यान्त्रे देत्यर्युरा दे द्वर द्वराका ह्वर्या प्रदूर्वा स् मु.स्रेट.घर.श्रूट.घष। क्वज.त्रु.ल.शक्ष्य.श्रुष.धे.शक्ष्ट्र.वोषेश.शे.घर्डेट. <u>म्</u>री पृथ्जीटार्ट्रम्प्रसम्बद्धम्यस्यात्रम्बस्यम् विवासायवीटाः यमायक्रराष्ट्रियांस्या लटामह्यास्यात्राचारात्रे विवादित्या ८र्धिक क्रेक र्थे बिनाया अवयाया सुन्न द्वापाय क्रेक र्थे प्रविसाम रूपी हुटा ब.क्षे.श्र.र्ह्मब.श्र.षुचा.तरीच.क्षी डे.ब.इ.हिंट.ह्मच.त.क्रब.त्र.जा.जचल. तर.श्चित्रा.भीवा.वाश्वेटा। ट्रेश.वि.कुर.श्चेंब.धे। इवा.कुय.शर्टे.र्घ्वाश. গ্রীক্তর্মন্ত্রদারমেন্দ্রপ্রমা ই নর্ভুরমেক্স্রিলমান্দর্মিদ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্র मेषाप्रयाग्नीप्यार्क्रे बिक्षयानुक्रायते खुवाक्री क्रेन् क्रमा खुवान्तुका 54 ब र्र्सिन द्रिव र्सेव र्सेव स्थान प्राचानिक स्थान स लूर इस ह्या है। लैंगरे वेंश शिक्षाता जमानी क्रूम भीय क्रीया वर्षेट है। क्षे.मू.रीय.जा.मु.तथर.तय.सिया.ट्रय.मूमामकूर.रेत्यसतमा देव. <u>बुरप्पलिर देखिय बेर स्थि। देर इस्कें पुनिय पन्य पुर विंदि स्य पुरेर</u> ब्रेन'पन्न। हे'नर्दुन'रार्खेन'रा'याम्बर्यय'न'नन्न'पन' क्षेर्येदे हेन'रे' รูม'तु'มह'र्येर'रह'ग्वथ'र्से | देर'र्केस'मुब'इसस्य'गुह'स्नुग'र्डह'र्नेस्।

त्राच्यात्र स्त्र स्त्र

लट. सूर्य देत्य देग्रिय अक्रुवी वी श्रीय क्री उपट शार्थ श.चे. ये। सूर्य. र्रोकः हुवायाग्रे : मटारेवे : स्वाया मान्या हुवाया । 57 र्खे 'ते 'चे 'मेवे 'सुवा'तु क्वेंबा 'क्वेंब 'केट 'चतु नब प्यांचे 'क्वें। 'यब 'केना'कु 'सर्कें ૹ૽૱૾ૺૼઌૼૹઌઽૢ૽ઌૺ૾ૢૣૢૢૢૢ૽ઌૹૄૢ૽૱ૹ૽૱૽૽ૡઌૺ૽૽૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૱ૹ૽૽૱ૡૹ૽૽ૺ૾ૺૢૡૹ૽૽૱ૹૡ૱ૢ૽ૺ <u> त्रुषा लिस्पात्रपुरमूरम्ब</u>र्यरक्षियरराष्ट्रिययर वीरायाचा भ्रीपूरम्बरमा स्री क्ष-८्यर जवस्य गुर्मा । वार जस्य परे द्विवास स्रायता । दे के क्विवा वर्रे हिरे क्रांता कि क्या अभग्निय में क्रांतिक क्रिय क्रिय हिरे तर શૂર.તા.ક્રીંતા,ટ્રેક્ટેર,ર્ક્ક્વેરક્રી ત્રીજ્ઞાના ત્રુજ્યાના સામાના ક્રી ત્રાસ્ટ્રેય ક્રીટ,ક્રી लट.सूच.८र्नुष.ल.चेय.के.खेय.चे.घो खे.च.केंद्र.सूच.श्र.खेवी. 28 ही कि.वीर.हि.स्वेवाश.ये.श्रा.वाहातीया.दे.धेष.तचर.ग्री.ये.वालेब.५८. र्द्धेनायःसुःर्ट्चेन नया हिः ५:५ हिते प्युत्यः ५ वर्षे प्यते र्देन रहे देनायाया सहि। ट्रेव.क्र.लेज.ट्रेव.क्रुंचश.खेच.ये। घ.न्यु.स्चश.क्री.क्रूट.क्रिय.क्रुट.ट्र.खेच. प्रस्थायत्रात्रेवायुवाय्वेद्वायुवाय्वेदाः हो। युवाक्येक्वेदार्वेद्वावया विदाः ઌઌઌ૿ૢ૽ૺ૾૽૱ૹૢઌ૽૽ઌૻૻૻ૽ૹઌઌ૱ૺ૽ૺઌ૾૽ઌૢ૽૱ૢ૽ઌૢઌૢૼૺ૾૽ૺૺૢૺઌૢૡૢ૽ૺ૽૽ૢૺઌૢ૽ૹ૽ૢ૽ૹૢ૽ૹૻૢૼ૱ र्राष्ट्रेर.व्रेष.तथा रू.जरश.ष्ट्रायत्रद्भायत्रीय.क्रीव.क्रट.वेर.यथा ह्येज. शतु.र्ह्मवायायञ्चयाततु.र्तेर.पी.यसरयातया रू.जरयाग्री.ही.पूर.स्रथा. ૄ મું. શૂદ :હુદ :વનું વા મુંદ :હું ર : શું : કું વા સાવા વા શું વા સુવા સાવા વા શું વા સુવા સાવા વા શું વા સુવા મું. શુંદ :હુદ :વનું વા સુવા સુવા સુવા સુવા સુવા સાવા વા શું વા સુવા સાવા વા શું વા સુવા સુવા સુવા સુવા સુવા મ वयन्वयम् वक्षः वर्षः वर्षे वरः मुष्यये वर् न् द्वेते करः क्रेषः वेपवर्षः

59 है। व्रिंट व्रिंट व्री क्री के के क्ष्य के का मुर्बेष क्ष्य । स्टर्मिक क्ष्य के का क्ष्य के का मुर्वेष क्ष्य क्ष्य के का मुर्वेष क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क वश्यान्त्रः स्त्रीत्रः स्त्राच्याः स्त्रः स्त्राच्याः स्त्रः स्त

त्तरः क्रिंतः श्रात्तात्राद्धात्र स्थात्त्र स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्यात् स्थात् स्थात्य स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात्य स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात् स्थात्य स्थात् स

द्रान्नस्य क्रियास्य क्रि

क्रिकः श्री। देहं श्रेद्राव्यक्षवेत्वरं नुक्षां क्रिकः श्रीत्वरं श्रीतः श्री

त्रिंद्रे तद्ये स्थानसा भ्री त्रक्क भ्रोद्र त्रिया सी सी में स्थान स्था

 64 विषा: भें प्राप्त विषा के स्विषा के से हिन गुप्त से वापा प्रस्का सर्वे । वाक का श्रुःश्रूट:ट्रा। लट.ट्रमे:श्रूट:ब्रेबा.ब्रेश:श्रूव:श्रुव:श्रुव:वट:क्रुवा:वा:क्रुंशः पर्से र.प.चे श.तथा से ब.ब. ब. अष्ट्रच. मुष्टे र.जश.पर्वे ट. जुष. प्रूर. श्रेव. क्षे.चे.चचरा.स्री डे.उचीरशातरा.मेशाता.स्रोटातर.वींर.धे। ज्यासेश चकुद्र.चर.रे.तक्कु.बुट.जू.चर्च.देव.क्ष्रा.कु.ब.कूर.ज.वोबश.सेरी। लट. र्वा पक्षेत्र विवा विषा क्षेत्र अदे स्वापर विवा मु विद्यार प्रिय यर्दर,तथा धर.पेट्रप.स्रॅ्ज.शवु.स्रु.परुष.ग्री.परुष.ज.तस्यातश. विचर्षार्द्रवाचरार्द्देवे:चुर्यायावेषा:चुर्दार्द्दा। चुर्यायादेवे:ब्रह्माद्देवः पर्टेर्प्यते.स्ट्रिंग्चर्मा अर्प्याचित्रक्षेत्रं अर्था त्रे क्षेत्रं क् eə च.र्ह्ये ऱ.त.ज्ञ.र्शेश.र्देयु.तऱ.र्.. चेश.ज्ञ्यी जलवोश.त.ध्री.र्सेव.भ्रे.पर्यश्रमी ড়ৢঀ৽৾য়ৼয়৽য়ৢ৽ঀ৽ঢ়ৢৼ৽ঀ৽ঢ়ৼ৽ঀৢ৽ড়ৼ৽ড়ৢ৾ঀ৽য়৽য়৽য়৽ঢ়ঢ়য়ড়ঢ়৽ঢ়ঢ়ঢ়৽ ત.ર્જ્ય.ફ્રેપ.સ્થ.ર્વેય.ક્રી વટ્ટ.ક્ષેવશ.ગ્રી. \$થળ.ક્ર્રેંગ.જા.વવૈંય.વુડ.ર્થેટ. वायहेब है। वीयता ह्याता विषया मार्थि मार्थि हैं। देर्या ह्या कार्य कीर वर्ने :र्हेब :हे :क्षर : न्र र वर्वे :र्ख्य :वि]।

वटा क्यायक्त्रिः कुरायुर् क्रिटः क्षायाः स्वायाः स्वयः स्वयाः स्वयः स

हेब'ग्री'सर्देब'र्नु'मेब'र्नु'र्'र्'र्'यर'ग्रुर'यथ। यनुषायायार्सेवाषायार्हेः इंद्र.क्ष्या.ग्रेश.केश.तयेत.त.त्ते.क्ष्यश.के.क्ष्य.स्ट्र.जा स्वेय.सं.वाशरः चःदन्यः चतः क्रेनः स्ट्रायदे सम्बद्धे कः करः सः मेर् छन्। छेषः देवः यञ्जनसःह। <u>रययःहेः</u> रु.गादिः क्रुरः यनयः मश्चः रहः। वनः ये :क्रेवः येः ८८। ब्रैंवासावर्षेट्राचार्या वर्षेश्वात्त्रात्त्रात्या वर्षात्वात्रा गुःस्रेट.च.जःसूर्यायाताःकैट.इं.कुषःत्र्यायःच्यायःच्यादर्वा चीच.सूचःष्रथाः *૾ૢ૽ૢઌ*૾ૹ૾૽ૺૺ૱ટૺૼૻઌ૱ઌૢ૱૽૽ૼૺૺૺ૾ૺઌ૽૽ૺઌૺૺૹ૽૽ૺઌૺૺૺૡ૽ૺઌ૽૽૱ૹૹૹઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱ૺ 67 ह्रेंट रुसासमायट बेर है। नेतर् सम्पर्धिर यारे वसमार रियो *ŧ*ૹઌ:ਜ਼ਫ਼ૺઌ:ਖ਼ઌ:ਜ਼ૺઌઽ૽૱ૢ૿ૺૹૢૻૹૹ૱ઌૢૼ૽ઌૹ૾૾ૺ૾ૺ૾ૺઌૹ૾ૺ૽૾ૺૢ૽ૢ૱ઌ૱ૺ૽ૺઌ <u> च</u>्रि.पश्रजाय.क्षजार्ये.क्षिताःश्री। देवु.क्र.प्र.ख्रेचा.क्वी.पदेवु.क्षेच.पत्तर. য়ৼ৾য়ৢ৾ঀ৽ড়৾৾ঀ৽ৠৼ৸ড়৸ৼ৸ড়৻ড়ড়৻ড়৾৸ড়৽য়ৄ৾ঢ়ৼঢ়ঀ৽ঢ়য়ৣ৽য়৽ঀৢঢ়য়৽য়ড় क्षेत्रात्रेर्द्ध्यः र्र्यावेवाचा नरः द्विवाद्यां विद्वाया विवादिवाया त्तरम्भ विपत्तर्त्रत्वर्त्तर्भुतम्भुतम्भवन्ति।यित्रिर्द्वन्त्वाम्भण्या ८८.लट.२.पूर्यतविट.७८.। २४.२४.सी.पूर्वा.सूत्रुच.सी.ववीट.घ.याशय. र्बु। नेबन्यन्दुबन्ते पश्चिमवाययः क्षुत्यः स्वतः क्षुनः वदे । सुदः द्वा । नुबन ⁶⁸ ट्रेट्रऋ'बु'नवे.ल्जां अ:ङ्रेट्रॉ। क्वेब्य'ट्र्स्य'बुन'मङ्केषात्रवार्क्षेत्रका क्रु.क्रेथ.क्री.तीज.र्रे.वोचेवोश.त.थो चेरे.श्ररे.ड्र्.शटश.शोवउ.उर्जेपुट.स्वोश. *८८.*संब.त.खुच.तर्चेच.त.जा क्येंट.बंब.तचेट.ततु.चई.चक्षंब.*प्टे.चं*ब. ग्रह्म प्रमुखं प्रमुखं के कि स्वासी के कि स्व ૹ૪.ૹ૿૽_ૼ૪.ૢ૾૾ૹ૾૾ૺૺ૾૱ૢ૽ૺૹ૱ૹઌઌૢૡ૾ૡઌઌૹ૿ૢૢૢૹ૽૽ૢૼ૱ र्नोक क र्रे यायाय वरा रेक र्रे हैं या रहा गावगा भ्री रहा गाहू या ८८.। ह्यु.प्रवेताक्ष्यकातात्रम्। रूब्रैतातागी.काताक्वरायकार्षेका

वीत्रवा सरायरात्रास्तात्रक्षेत्रास्याचर्त्राचर्त्रवात्रीयरात्राचर्त्रवाहेत्र इं'न्यन मुंद्रें के न्यान किन्य राष्ट्रिय स्थानि किन्य मिन्य त्रचे.रटा ह्ये.ज.भ.दर्वे.ट.चयु.केंर.क्षभाजाःभविभानमः त्रेचेशा भः च.हेर.केज.तृ.ये.ल.ते.जपु.श्रेचथ.टेचट.र्तेच.ब्रे.हंथ.सी.उचट.च। वि. *सःसःने 'चाबेस'य-५८'तुस'य-१*त्वात्र'यस्सु, ह्रेन्नसंग्रीस'दर्नेस'न्नर-४स' क्चे द्यसास्रावयः वाद्यमेया क्षेत्र क्ष *૾૽ૢ૾ઌઃ*ઌ૿ૺ૮ઌઃપો૪.તોપ્ર્યુ×.ઌઌ.૮ઌ૿ૢઌ.ઌૢઌૣૼ૪.ૡૢઌૺ,ૹ૮.ઌ૾ૹ.ઌ.ક૿ૺ૮.ૺ૾ૺૺ૾ૺઙૢૻૢઌ. र्तृय.ग्रीमा ब्रूजि.मपु.भी.ख्वा.ध.ज.चकुवा.क्षा.ग्री.वशान्त्रात्वाता ता क्रुंच देन्य हुर क्रुंथ अप सम्बद्ध स्वर में सुर्वा से स्वर क्रुं के विकास मार्थ के विकास मार्य के विकास मार्थ के विकास मार्थ के विकास मार्थ के विकास मार् अ.सटे.त.मृथीय.त.घचया.वीट.वीय.पीट.क्षेट.घट.स.वेय.तथ। ह्यूच. ७२ ८ त्र्येत्र कुवा कुवार्येषाचा गास्याया चे वस्य साकु ८ वक्षट प्रार्थेव क्रिया द्र्येत्र । र् विषर्राया विषर्भियास्य विषय्विषया विषयित्। स्वियास्य स्वा ૡૄઌૹઌઌ૱ૢ૽૱૱ૹઌૡ૱ૡૢૼ૱ૢઌઌઽૢ૾ૢ૽૱ૹૄઌઌઌ૽ૹ૾ૢૢૺ૱ૹ૬૬૬ૺૺૺૺ वर्षियाताकुषात्रात्वयाचिरार्देशासेरी योष्ट्रीतासे। सरसाक्यात्वरा इवार्यपुरत्यम् विवानुत्रम्य द्वारा हिया हिया हिया हिया हिया भ.वर्वेर.वयु.रेवर.रेर.व्रेथ.श्वेषश्चेषश्चेषशं श्वेर.वरु.जग.वर्वेर. चतु.से.मे.मंत्रास्तानम् स्वात्त्राचर्यात्रम् विषयात्रा हे.में.मा दरा ह्वियासावयासहरा दर्समानुवाहिताहे। दयनाळदावकुरा ઌૹઌઽઌ૿ૺૺૺૺ૾ૺૹૹ૽૾ૢ૽ૺૺૹૹૄ૾ૣ૾ૺૺ૾ઌૻૻઽ૽ૢ૾ૺ૾૾ૺૺૢ૾ૺ૾૽ૹ૾૽ઌઌૢ૽ૼૡ૽૽ૢૺૺૺૠૢ૾ઌૢ૽૱ઌૢ૽ૺઌ येते कुवार्य विषार्ये द्राया देशार्य प्रदार के द्राया ष्राया प्रदार के द्राया विषय प्रदार के द्राया विषय 73 र्नेय्ये देश ग्रीट विकार्य विवादक्रिय क्रीव दे रट हे प्ररापती विकासी। सि चर ब्रेक या का वेका की ने प्राप्त के प्राप्त की की चिरा ट्रे.लट.भट्य.येथ.बुवा.स्री ट्रे.केंट्र.तयं.वीर्येश.स्ट्रट्रया कैवा.स्ट्रेस.

गुर महमारे में मारे हिंदा र्ये मुंदा राष्ट्र मा विवय या सुना पर्या चर्षेत्री शरशक्रिशतपुरक्षावरायाम्बर्रायाक्षेत्रात्रीचिराया बर्षान्याचेशाराम्रम्भाराज्ञीराज्ञीनाचुर्याञ्चरायान्ता रवापुःवुरावाम्मा ताःमकूर्ताताः नेरात्रा क्षेत्रान्त्राच्येषाः नेर्याः मेर्याः मेर्याः स्थाः चर्ट्स् देर देर सिवा तकवा या सम्माणिय सिद्धा महित्र विमालिय हो। दे क्षेत्र:ळ८.वीय:ब्र्य:पार्षेत्र:यर.वीचा लीय:४८:२.वर्ग्य:र्वे श्रह्री श्रवर. 74 सी.जीस.ट्रे.छेट.क्रीस.श्रावट.ब्रीट.टे.चेचेचस.स्रा। लट.घ्या.ग्री.य.च.य. त्रु। व्याग्रीख्यायाम्प्रः व्युत्रः च्युत्रायायाया व्युत्तः व्युत्रः व्य हे। अञ्चतःविचिःग्रीःरेगमः स्वानिचाः भिवानीसुरः। वनावि वे स्ववः <u>क</u>ु.तत्त्रश क्रूंचरा.कु.चतु.र्नुब.बूरी विपा.पातु.द्रवारा.सी.तीरा.कूंचरा.सीय. मुक्तियमासास्त्रमारियविषानु विषया भीत्रे ह्या विषया स्वापर्दे र त.वीस.हो श्रु.बीय.बी.यतु.सूच.स.खेवी.ज.ट्रेबीस.हंर.खेस.बेबी हुं. র্ধ্বীরামান্ত্রীযোগ্র মেরে মের্যামের্ক ন্টের মের দুর্বী মার্ম মার্যামের ह्रनाबानायार स्वान्य मुक्ताना हुन्य नाम हिन्ता है स्वान्य स्वा है। वीलट.क.कुब.तृ.धुवी.ज.शकूटक.शूरी ड्रेट.जैस.ग्रीट.श.हैंटी बेश. त्रीयत.जय.प्रीट.स्रे.विंट.ह्री ब्रिट.य.र्ऱ.तय. ह्य.शं.यह्य.तर.पर्वेर. 22 र्री। प्रेयासी टे.येसाय.र्रातमायनमानहेय.धे। ट्रीसारार्ट्र.हुतु. र्यटायश्चरायर मुर्यायायम्यायम् हिर्जीयर ही सम्हिरीया नरे अक्ट्रिन र्जुट्र रेज् हुँ अर्चे शर्भ राम् राम्ये अक्ट्रिन राम्ये र र्जुल वासीरा हुन्यू अ.सू.राजायी वड्र अक्ट्वा व्यूट्र जुल्ये व यु सीय हैं र्याय है। ८ग्रिजायिराम्बराइससायसायक्रियम्भी स्वापिरे र्यो स्वापिरे र्र्मुबर्यका रे.स्रेचबरचर्चायार्थाचिर.वीर.श्रर.कुटा ह्री.चूबरहुवा

য়য়৾ড়ৢ৾৾৲ড়ৢড়৾৾৾৾য়৾য়য়ৼ৾৾৾৴ড়৾৾য়৸৸ড়৸৸ড়ৢ৾ঀ৸৸৸ য়ৣ৾ঀ৸৸ঀ৾ *ऺ*ऺॸॸॱॸऄॣॸॱढ़ॏॸॱक़ॗॗॸॱॻॗॸॱॺऻॺॸॱॴॱॸॸ॓ॱऒ॔क़ॕॴॱॴॻॱॶऒ॔ॸॊ॔ज़ॏ॔ज़ॏ ঀ৾৾ঀয়য়৾৻ৼঀ৾৾৻য়য়য়৻ড়৾৾ঽ৻ৼৄ৾ঀ৾য়৻৸ৼ৾৻ঀ৾য়ৼ৻৸ৼ৻৸ড়৻৸ড়৻ सक्र्याची,रेट्साचीय,स्या के. स्रात्र्य्यायाजी सक्र्याना के क्षेत्रात्र्या २६ चनार्यं नायां विषयां त्राचित्र हिमान्य वार्यं स्वाप्त विषयां विषयां ऄॱख़ॻॸॱॻॱॸ॒ॸॱऻ*ॺ*ॱॺऻऄ॔ॱॻॱख़ॱऄ॔ॺऻॺॱय़ऻ॔ढ़ॱक़ॕॱढ़य़ॗ॔ॴॸॖॱॺॱॻॾॣॺॱॸॖ॓ॱऄॱ बूट'पर'शुर'र्ने। दे'श्लपशयर्वेर्'र्द्व'सह्'र्'य'स'वुट'पश। क'र्रे. ঢ়৻৴য়ৣ৾৾৾ঢ়৽য়৽ঀৢ৾ঀ৽ঢ়ৢ৾ঀঢ়ঢ়ঀৢ৾৻য়<u>৾</u>ঢ়য়ৼয়৻য়৻য়ঢ়ঢ়ঢ়য়৻য়৸ रतःब्रुंचःस्रःसङ्केःरःपृःवःबेषःग्रुःचःइवःवर्जेुरःयःविदःपृःववरःयःविषः लूट.त.ज। ञ्च.बाकुबा.क्.म.टे.श्ले.टे.ह्य.सी.चंडेच.यथ। ब्रुॅ्व.श्रुंत.टेचट. पश्चरप्राप्ता क्रिन्यम्नास्य स्वास्यस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य पर्ट्स्व प्यम् पर्यक्षेत्रस्य प्रसास्य विष्य म्यान्त्र प्रसाम प्रसास मान्य प्रसास म ब्रुक्र्रा क्षित्। देखालम्क्ष्रियास्यावित्रसर्ग्यादेशः এর্ম্বস.ব.ক্ট্রি.ওর.এব.এব.পূর্যকারিদ.তে2এ.এদ.। দূ.ক্ট্রিম.ক্সম.নস. 77 शर्ह्यश्चित्रपुरार्देष याचायद्वे कुयादेवायाविवायिदाया वापाविवा तःश्रम्त्रात्रकाशक्र्याःपें.२२.८। विचयाजासियाःचेशाश्र्या सरालटः . तेवार् क्रियारायुः क्री . प्रस्ती यु ५ स्त्रे दे स्त्री विषय प्रस्ति । स्व ୢୄୖ୰୶୵ୡ୲୶୶୕୷ଵୣ୕ୄୣ୕୵୕୳୕୵୕ୢୄୠ୕୵୕ୣ୶ୡ୲୴୵୕ୡ୲୴ୄ୕ୡ୕୵ଌୖ୕୶୴ୖ୕ୡ୕୵୶୳ୡୄ୲ विट'तुट'देर'सूर'ग्री'ग्रुव'र्वेव'दे'हेद'दट'स्यर्याचा ग्रुव'र्वेव'दे'हेत्ते' यःकेवःपॅर्वि। देरःहेञ्चःपशःकुदःचेवःग्रीशःपञ्चवशःवशःदवदःवञ्चरः ঀ৾৾ৼ৽ঀ৾৾ঀয়য়ৼঀ৾৽ঢ়ৼৢয়৾৽য়য়ৼৼৼ৾য়ৼয়ঀয়য়ৼৼঀৢঢ়ৼঢ়ৡ৾য়ড়ৢ৾ঀ ४८ सेटी उट्टेंद्र.जू.कैंश.कैश.त.श्र.चेशंट.हू.मे टैर्तेंस.प्ट.जू.कैंश.ब्र.चेचश. के'पर्यापालक'र्' नेयार्स्या साङ्कासारीहाँ ही है में है ते र्सेपासालिया है। ह्म[,]क्ट्र-८८.शर्टुदुःतीवोशातात्राघिश। उट्टेश.वोशट.र्ड्स्वोश.वोखेष.श्रु.शडि़शी ब्रुजाशतु.कैंट.पट्ट.कृ.य.ज.भावशा वेंबातपट.ब्र्य.धे। के.ब्राट्य.पट. <u>ૡૄ</u>૿ૺઌૺઌઌ૾ૢ૽ૺૹ૾ૢૺઌ૽ૼ૽ૡૢૼ૾ઌૻઌ૽૽ઌૺઌઌઌ૿ૢ૽ઽૡઽઌઌ૽૽ૼઌઌૺૡ૱ૡ૽ૼઌઌઌ૱ त रेग.र्रेज.रट.र्रुच.ज.सूचल.त.ज.च्याय.वर्ष्ट्य.पर.येश.त.ध्वा.सू है.र.र्जै.थ्री <u>क्र</u>ट.त.श्र.तपु.विं.सक्ट्वा.ड्री श.वा.ध्र.शं.ड्रबाया.ग्री.क्र्ट. તાતાયાતાય તાર્યો ભાગ કું. શું તાયા ગું. તીતા ને. ધેય દ્વારા જે જાય છે. કું ને. ঀ৻ঢ়ৠৣঀ৾৻ঀ৻৴৻৴৸৸ড়ৢ৻৻৻৸৽৻৴৻য়ৢ৽য়ৼ৻ঀ৾৻ৼ৾ৠঢ়৽য়য়য়৻ঽ৴৻ৼৢ৴৻ঀয়৻ ॖॿॴक़ॖऀॴॴॺॺॱॳॣॸऻ_ॎॺॱक़ढ़ॱक़ॗॴय़ॕॗढ़ॱॿॱॺॸॱॹॗऀॸऻॱॴऀॴॴ*ॱ*ॾ॔ॳॗढ़ॱ २७ कैजार्ना झूजाशव ऱ्रचा रूचिया ग्रीया निया निया मुखा मा अस्या किया ग ज.पर्वेब.म्री लर्थे.मुँ.४४। १४.मुँदु.घर.मुँ.जू.प्रेश.मुश.बर्थर.। वैक्र. रम्भेप्तिन श्रेरानायियापुरायुवार्यान्तिमानियान्त्रीयान्त्रीयान्त्री तालुब हुटा देव हटा जीवाबाजा सुब हि स्रोवश राखिवा है। स्रोवटा इंश.सैं.जो चेबारचाग्री.ब.रूजार्थे.हिबात्यर्या र्व्यावाग्री.क्रुबाशरा रे.चलका विर.तर.रे.रक्वेश.त.र्र.हा तरे.कक्ट्च.त्र्वर.जू। ह्वेज. भार्यचें राजा येवा र्हा क्षेत्र हुतु : क्षेत्र हुर देवा स्वाक्ष राजा स्वावसः ता हे.में.योषु खेलाची चेबारा मुद्दा मुखास्तरे हेवा स्वाया पा हे बाब स ववार्यःक्रवार्यः नवटः पुष्यः हो नवे प्रह्नेवः ववार्ययः वाञ्चवावार्षः हो । 80 हे. से र तार्षर तर्पुर रेट्स म्हार में असार तार्या कर त्य के प्रतास्त्र सार यी वीसा त्त्रवतालूट.क्षेट्री क्र्यालप्टें.हें.खेश.चे.टा.क्येजातृख्याचेश.टे.ट्रातहर.

ઌૢૻૢૻૼઌ૽૽ૢૺ૱ઌૺઌ૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺઌઌ૱ૹઌઌૢૼૹઌઌૢ૱ૢ૽ૺ૱ૺૹઌૺઌૢૺૺૺૺઌૺ૱ઌ૱ઌૹઌ*ૢ* तःय। यत्रात्रुक्रयःतुतुःसिवाःशक्षयःद्वःत्वर्थशःतत्तरःसः श्वःतः श्वशःक्रीयः वर्चेर र्वेषायंत्र यास्याधे विषया कुयायेते खेर वर्षे हिर र्वे हिर मी.ज. श्रेच. ऐ. सू.चंट ख़िया सी। टे. क्षेत्र वे शांश वी. टे. क्षेत्र प्रचारा सी. *६.५.चु.*लीज,प्रमू.ह्तु.पर्देव,जवी.वट.८`डे.ती.स्प्रु.श्रीवय,त्रु.क्षी केज. ઽ૾ઌૺઌ.ઌઌ.૪ઌ.ઌ૾ૺ.ઌ૽૽ૼૺૡ.ઌૢઌૢ૱ૢૢઌૢૺૺૺ૾ઌ૿૽^{ઌ૽}ૻૢઌ૽૽૱ઌ૱ઌૢઌ. ગ્રદ ખુબ ને જે ૧૬ કું ન પર્વા કું ન સુષક ને ખુબ ને ર ત્વિદય ને દા 81 शिवर मृष्ट्रं त्र प्रहायाय प्राप्त मुन्ति । व्यवर स्वाय स्वी व्यव वि स्व প্রচারি বা ভিবান স্থান প্রতারী বারা প্রচার ઌ*ૺ૾ૹૢ૿*૽ૹ૽ૺૼૡૺૹ૱ઌૹ૽૽ૼૡ૽ઌઌ૱ૢ૽ૺ૱ઌઌ૽૽ૼ ब्रैंट.त.भह्ट.ट्री सैब.के.तश्च.कथ.जस.ट्र्स.बीच.ब्र्यता उचस.मे. वार.र्टा कर.पीथाताबाद्यवा.वाया.र्ह्ववायायद्वेथ.हूर.स्वा.वाद्धेयाद्वया वारविंदरायुंदराक्ष्में रात्राचिषामें किषात्र रात्राचा मान्या क्षात्र मान्या विष् दवायायार में उव विवासी हैं या द्विव दे कि सुवा से विवास है वा स्वीत से विवास है वा स्वीत से विवास है वा से विवास है कि विवास है कि वा से वा से विवास है कि वा से वा स ८८। वर्गार्यक्रिवार्येवे कुरार्टा वर्रास्त्रकेनार्स्स्यायायवृह्यायाय *ત્રી.ર્-.*ત્રીકુંતુ.<u>ફ</u>્ય.ત.ત.સ્યાય.ત.ક્યાંય.ગ્રું.ર્કે.ટ.ક્.ડયાવ.પયા.ગ્રું.રેવદ. कैंटे.तक्क्वानरावनातुषुत्रलीनार्दे क्षेत्रम्थे। हैं.य.वीयाटरा है.य.वी. बर्टा मुक्तुयुषा विद्वयुष्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्य 82 तालका कैंटाउट्टी के सूचाट्रिक हैं बाकी के जानी विकास की किंदी लटा *ঀৢৢৢ*ৢৢৢঢ়ড়ঀ৾৽ড়ৢঀ৽ড়ৢঢ়৽৸ৄৼৣ৽৸৻৸৸৻ৢঢ়ঢ়৻ৼঢ়৻য়৻ঢ়ঀ৽ঢ়য়য়৸৻ৼৢঢ় र्चिनक्षा पुक् रेटर् सूनयम्बर्दि छेट्। अवर ख्रेगिव के हिंगी ૹૻ૽.ઌ*૽*ઌઌ૾ૺ.ઌૢ૿૱ઌઽૺૺ.ૹૢૢૡઌ.ઌૢૡ૽ૺ૽૽ૢ૽૽ૢઌૢૹ૽૱ૡૺઌઌૢ૱ૺૹૢ

<u> मृचाताक्रात्यवराष्ट्री। दे वार्षायायात्रक्षामुक्षामुक्रास्त्रक्रात्वापट्टिकामुक्राम्य</u> है। यर्त्वायर्चिवयः अन्तुन्यर्चन्यः विवासी हुः धर्मः सही विवास अविक्'च्चे'र्रेन्वरायस्यायुवायःर्वेचायःविष्यःधेक्षत्वषुदा। क्'र्रेःह्नःक्ट्रायदेः ज्रुक्षिराष्ट्राचित्रम्। ज्रुचारान्द्रम् व्याप्त्रचीराष्ट्रम् विवासी मा ঀ*৾*৻৸ড়ৣ৻ঀ৻ৠড়৻য়ৢ৻য়ৼ৻য়ৼ৻৸৸৸ৼ৻ৼৄঀ৸৻ঀৣ৾৻৾৾ঢ়ৄ৾ঀ৻য়৻ঽঀৢ৾ৼ৾ 83 चतुःक्रूशःभ्रूपः कृतःयायाषायायायः श्वुष्यःयावेषाः ध्रवःयाः ध्रुयः सु ૻ૱૱ૠૢ૾ૢૺૺઽૹઌૹ૾ૢૼૼૼૼૼઌઌ૽૽ૺઌૢઌૢઌઌ૽૽ૺ૱૱ઌ૱*૽૽૽ૼ*ઌ૱૱ૢ क़॔ॴॴढ़ॼॸॱॶॣॶऺॴॴॖॴक़ॕऀॻज़ॕॖॴॴऄॴऄऻॱऄॕॗ**ॴॶढ़**ॻऄॗऀ॔॓॔ड़ॕॎॴॴ <u> प्रि.य.पसुरायाता व्यावयः वर्षे, स्रयः वर्षेयः पर्स्वयः वर्षा ५ व</u>ा. स्त्रप्ति । त्या प्रमानि । त्या प्र उर्देरायदे पर्ट्या चीया यहेश है। वाम सारे हिरानु पान साम या वाम *૾*૱વાઃખુવાઃનેતાનુવામાં જાવાં વોશાસ્ત્રાનો ખુવાઃમૂંદશાના સુરાજે દશાયલે . क्की ह्यूच.८र्गुच.की.वोबल.८.४श्रमत.८वोद.वर.श्राह्यट.वया परी.व.सी. ૡૢઌૺ.ઌૺૺૺૺૺૹઌૢઌ૽ૢૹૢઌ૽૱ૺૺ૽ઌૢૺ૱ૹઌઌૹ૽૾ૹઌઌૢ૱ૢ૽ૺૹઌૹ૾ૢૼૺ૱ૡૢઌૺઌૢ૽ઌૼૺૺૺૺ 84 ट्रे.ब्रेब.केज.तूतु.चालूच.क्षश्रक्ष.क्रीय.सूचि.क्री। ट्रे.ब्रब.केज.तूब.चेवश. *ने त*र्सेन पर परमा अन् अन् केन ता देवे स्थित सम्मान स्थान ययर हे। कैवार्त्र प्रिंचर पठश ग्रुट क्विन वा विर्घ स्थर सेंट हो। हेर क्रुंच-८्राय-त्रीय-पःस्व-पर-भ्रेष-यथ। वर्ष्य-प्य-प्यन्य-प्रकार्श्ववेद्।। ट्रे-*ঀ*৶৽য়ৣ৾৾৾ঢ়৽৻ঢ়৾ঀৢয়৽য়৻ঢ়ৣ৾ঀ৽ড়ৢয়৽য়ৼয়৽ড়ৢয়৽য়৽য়ড়ৣ৾ঀ৾৽৸ৼ৽ঢ়ৢ৾ঀ৽ ब.जवाबा भ्र.मेट.ब.ट.झ.छट.टे.चऋवा.त्तर.मेयु.वासीटा द्रवाबा.चर्कीट. <u> ব্রংবহর্মানর রূমের ক্রুমান মের্কুর নে মার্থর ব্রেম স্থ্রী বৃষ্ট্রির রূম </u> ८.र्ह्मेत्र.चर.री.लट.तीवा.तट्यु. किवा.त्यु.वी.सीच.त्यूची.लाघ.लटा. ४८४०. ૹૄૹયઃઌૡૹ૾ૺૼઌ૽ૼઽૹૹ૾ૼઽઌઽૹૢ૽ઽઌઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૹૢૼ*ૢૢૢ૽*ઌ૽૽૱ઌઌઌ

किसत्तः वेट.टे.जसःश्रटताजा किलात्त्रः देवेट.ग्रीसःग्रीटः वर्देवाः जवाः वटः 85 पकुर प्वेटसर्स्या दे त्रयाय स्थाय है : देश प्रयाप प्राप्त प्रयाप प्राप्त स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप ৶ৼ৶৻ড়৾৶৻ঀৣ৾৻ঀড়৾৾ঀ৻য়৻৴ৼ৾৻য়ৼ৻ড়ৄ৾৾৻ৼৄ৾৻৸৾৾ৢৼ৴ড়৾৾৻য়<u>৻ঢ়৾</u>৻৸ৼ৶৻ড়৾৶৻ ઌ.૮૮.ત૪.ౚ૽૽ૺ૪.તઌૢ.છ્રી ૠૠૢૢૼઌૢ.ક્રૅચ.ત.પો.દ્ર. ધ્રજ્ઞજા.ગીજા.ક્રૅ્ય.ટેત્ર્ય. ৾ঀৢ৽ঀ৾৾৾ঀয়৵৻য়৾৾য়৸ঢ়ঢ়ৼ৾৸ড়*৻*৾ৠয়৴ঢ়৾ঢ়য়৾ঀৢড়৻য়ৢঢ়ৼ৾ৢৼয়৵৻ৡ৾ঀ৻য়৻ৼৄ৻ৼৄঢ়ৼ৾ <u> शह्र तथा व्यथा कर , प्रत्य, मुट , र्यं भूर , र्रे , वीं प्रां थी , यं भी , यं , प्रां , प्रां , प्रां , प्रां</u> र् साम्बर्धस्यायस्य दे इसस्य ग्री हे र् साम्बर्धयान निमायायस्य देवा चे.उच्चिताचयु.ब्रैसास्रमः वीश्यो टे.स्थयः क्वैतानुपुः क्वटात्रयः उद्देवासः यसःस्टनो'र्जेज.बेचःहिबोनाह्यबा,द्रुटःतूत्रः,ट्रुनः,धे। शूटःहुः।। या.सुतुः, निष्यः निष्यः स्राप्तः स्वर्यस्य स्वर्यः स्त्रीयः द्विषः स्त्रीयः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर 86 बर्यावेग हे। ने नगमे सुयानु प्यराधारमा कुर्या ग्री अर्केन हे बरे पावेरण। ब्रै्ज.श्रुर.झं.वट.वके.इ.तर्षटश.श्री। कैजात्र.ज.तयः.वे४.र.टेवट.टेवेवश. र्वेर.पयु.र्ग्रीज.पंतूर.र्.र्यटर.पश्चर.प्री चेशर.र्घवेश.ग्री.क्ष.वर. ૡૢઌૺ.ૹ૽ૺ૮.તૡૢ૮ઌૺ૾ૢૢૢૢૼૼૹૺૹ૾ઌૢઌૢ૽ૢઌૢૺૢઌૢઌૢઌ૱ઌૢઌ૱૱૱ઌ૱૱૱ য়ৼ৻ঀৼ৾৽ড়৽৻য়ৣঢ়৻য়ড়ৄঽ৾৻য়৾ড়ঽ৻য়৾ঀ৻য়৾ঀ৻য়৾ঀ৻য়৾ঢ়৻য়য়য়৻য়ৣ৾৽ঢ়ৢ৾ঽ৾৻ ঀয়৻য়৻য়ৣ৾৾৻ৢ৻ঀ৾৾ঀ৾য়য়৾৾য়৻৻ৼৣ৾য়৻য়ৣ৾ৼ৻৻ঽয়৻ঢ়ৣ৾৾৻৴৾ঀ৸ৼয়৻ঀ৾য়৻য়৻ৢ৻ৼ৾ঢ়৻ <u>ૡ૾ૢૺ</u>ૡૢ૽ૼઌઌ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૡૢૺૹૻૹઌૹૹ૽૽ઽૢઌઌ૽ૹ૽૽ૣૼઌઌૣ૽ૼૹઌ૽૽ૹ૽ૢ૾ઌૢ૽ૺઌ૽ૢ૿ઌૢૢ૽ૢ૽ૢ૽૾૽ૼ૱ૹ૾૽ઽઌઌ য়৾য়ৢ৾৾য়য়য়য়৽ঽ৾ঀৢ৾৾ঢ়৽৳৻৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽ঢ়৾য়য়ৼ৽য়৾৽ <u> શૈવ,ટ૮ઌતાતાતાનધુવ.વેળ,૮૭૫.શૂ૮,૪૮.૮૮૮ ફૂં૮.તેવા.વાયુબ.વ.જ૧૮૬નતા</u> 87 सेटी जय कुवात्मेज हें राश्राची कुय त्राचिट ताजा श्रुच ट्राच की बाब त्र्यी. *ॺ*ॺॱय़ॼॖऀढ़ॱॺऻॸॆॸॱक़ॆॺॱॻ॔ॱॺॗॣॾॱॺॺऻॱॶॴॹॖ॓ॱक़॓ॱॿॎॺॺॱॸॸॱॴय़ॼॖऀॱॺॎॵॱ <u> নক্র'নক্র'ব্রিক'স্টন্। শ্রু'ব্ন'পর্বির'ব্র</u>ীক'র্মপ্রপ্রপ্রমের নির্মান *ॡर्सि*ट्स'इसस*फ्र'फ्*य'सु'हेना'नी'र्ने'निय'रे'रे'न्टा हेन'रे'पविन'तु'

क्ष्यत्रद्धः द्वा त्या क्ष्यः त्य्व द्वा त्या क्ष्यः त्या क्ष्यः त्या क्ष्यः त्या क्ष्यः त्या क्ष्यः त्या क्षयः त्या कष्यः त्या विष्यः त्या कष्यः त्या कष्यः त्या कष्यः त्या कष्यः त्या कष्यः त्या विष्यः त्या विष्यः

बेस.ध.म.चेस.पीट.कुच.चरीट.। चुस.ध.म.ट्रनज.बीस.चर्चट.पीट.। जू.कीस.म्राचसट.। ट्र.ज.सर्चे.चैस. कुस.पर्वेट.ख्र.च्या कुट.दीस.पी.घ्यसस.स्टर.भविष.त्रर.चीयस.

बैयत्तर्रःश्चित्रं क्षेत्रं क

त्रेयत्रत्रत्रिक्षः विविद्यस्य विद्यस्य विद्यस्

२० तो । हैं. र.वें. घ. जुषा चें श. हैं र. च. लुषा। कैंट, क्री. चें ट. विट था इश्वा वि. शतु वार्थ ट. च्यूष त्यू ट. वर्ट, के जावश्वा श. कैंट, के जातू । इत्या श्रुव श्वाच र ही बा. ता | ह्यू जाश तर्चें ट. चतु .

देशयात्रत्येष्म चना क्षेत्रा वृत्याचित्र वृत्या ।। विद्या देवे विवादित्य विद्यापाळे विद्यापा ।।

THE ORIGIN OF TĀRĀ TANTRA

The Origin of Tārā Tantra by Tārānātha, one of the most accomplished scholars of the unorthodox Jo-nan sect, strings together from various fragmentary sources a mine of legends and episodes on the origin and diffusion of Tara's tantra.

Translated by David Templeman, this work is supplemented with voluminous notes, an excellent appendix and a comprehensive bibliography for the serious readers. Similar in style to the author's bkah. babs. bdun. ldan (1600), this work heralded Tārānātha's major historic work History of Buddhism in India written four years later in 1608.

The Origin of Tārā Tantra, though dependent on legends and largely anecdotal, has nevertheless about it a strong feeling of historic time and provides an important and accurate account of the lineages of the Siddhas who worshipped Tārā and passed on her Upadesas, revelations and Tantra besides giving a background to the masters of the Tibetan Siddhas who grew from India's rich tantric soil.

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