The Longevity Practice of Vajrakīla Revealed by Rig 'dzin rGod ldem can: A Critical Edition and Annotated Translation of the rDo rje phur pa'i tshe bsgrub*

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0. Preamble

his modest study centres around a longevity practice titled *rDo rje phur pa'i tshe bsgrub* (abbr. DT), the *Longevity Practice of Vajrakīla*, revealed by Rig 'dzin rGod ldem can (1337?–1408; BDRC#P5254).¹ Regarding his attainment of both mundane

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Prof. Jay Valentine (Troy University) for his guidance to enhance the quality of this study, and present it in the best possible way. I would like to sincerely thank my doctoral supervisor Prof. Florin Deleanu (ICPBS), with whom I spent countless hours discussing various terms within the multihued *tshe sgrub* texts. I am also greatly indebted to rGan Ngawang Woesung Gonta. From his invaluable suggestions, I have staggeringly profited. Needless to say, all shortcomings, of which the following certainly abound, are solely mine.

As for rGod Idem can's birth year, besides Herweg's admittedly pioneering work (Herweg 1994:161–165, 177–178), here it may be permissible to observe that awareness among scholars seems to be distressingly low. Regarding a dispute among several modern dictionaries that were recently published in Tibet/China (see below), the main disagreement between 1325 (shing mo glang gi lo) and 1337 (me mo glang gi lo) presumably stems from the two extant dbu med manuscripts of the gSal byed nyi ma'i 'od zer, a biography of rGod ldem can, written by his direct disciple (dngos slob) *Sūryabhadra (ca. 14c; BDRC#P8839. This apparently Indic alias is conjectured by the colophon, S_A 83,1; S_B 147,3). See gSal byed nyi ma'i 'od zer, S_A 11,2; S_B 61,2: me [me em.] shing A, [+] B] pho byi ba'i lo/ rdo rje phur pa'i sgrub pa gcig grol ba'i nub mo/ lhums su [su B]] du A] zhugs te/ [S_A 11,5; S_B 61,4] de ltar zla ba dgu dang [dang B]] om. A] ngo bcu rdzogs nas/ me [me B]] shing A] mo glang gi lo zla ba dang po'i tshes bcu'i nyin/ 'ja' tshon [tshon B] mtshon A] gyi gur khyim [khyim A] om. B] dang/ dri bzang gi ngad pa [pa A]] om. B] dang/ sgra dang/ me'i [me'i A]] me B] 'od lta bu/ 'od dmar pos [pos B] po' i A] nam mkha' gang ba [gang ba em.] kheng pa A; gang pa B] dang/rol mo'i sgra dang/ me tog gi char la sogs pa'i [pa'i A]] om. B] ltas bsam gyis [gyis B] gyi A] mi khyab pa dang bcas nas sku [sku A] om. B] 'khrungs te/ [te/ B] ste: A]. Apropos of the above-mentioned dispute, for 1325 see Mi sna (1993), s.v. gter chen rig 'dzin rgod ldem (pp. 402–404), Dung dkar (2002), s.v. gter chen rig 'dzin rgod ldem (pp. 974–975), Mi sna ngo sprod (2019), s.v. gter chen rig 'dzin rgod ldem (vol. 3, pp.

Kanako Shinga, "The *Longevity Practice of Vajrakīla* Revealed by Rig 'dzin rGod ldem can: A Critical Edition and Annotated Translation of the *rDo rje phur pa'i tshe bsgrub"*, *Revue d'Etudes Tibétaines*, no. 62, Février 2022, pp. 51-90.

and supramundane benefits, the longevity/life practice (*tshe sgrub*)² must have functioned as a decisive factor in his religious system of the wrathful deity Vajrakīla.³ As is the case with the majority of the *tshe sgrub* texts, it, however, has been concerned with very little attention to text-critical work so far.⁴

For instance, as one of the essential elements of the Vajrakīla cycle, *tshe sgrub*, along with *nor sgrub* and *bza' tshogs*, has been given for the benefit of *yogins*. See *Phur pa che mchog gi them byang*, 1b2. See also the 10th chapter of the *sPu gri nag po'i rgyud* (104,4f) where the final intention (*dgongs pa*) of Vajrakīla is revealed. In it, beating death and lengthening life (*shi rgyag tshe 'thud*) are told to be brought after successfully cutting the *prāṇa of* defilements (*nyon mongs srog dbugs bcad pa*). For a recent discussion of the rGod ldem can's ritual, see Turpeinen 2015:135–157, where 'long life rituals (*tshe sgrub*)' (p. 135) has been examined with other rituals such as 'ransom rituals (*glud*), rituals to summon escaped life force (*bla 'gug*) or emptying the hells (*na rak dong sprugs*)' and so forth. See also Li 2018, which investigates the genres of *rdo rje phur pa* literature. In it, note that DT_B (in "Compilation D" at our disposal) was wrongly referred to as 'vol. 13, pp. 43–60' (164n2), which should presumably be "vol. 13, pp. 53–59".

Apart from Boord's leading examination, little work has been done on rGod Idem can's longevity practice. Hence, a study of the *Tshe sgrub lcags kyi sdong po*, another longevity literature revealed by rGod Idem can, might attract some attention. In its own right, DT is of course of significant, but in view of the diversity in the longevity practice—essence-extraction (bcud len) with the aim of producing amrta (bdud rtsi) in order to deceive the impending death ('chi blu/bslu), releasing caged animals as a work of merit (srog bslu), magical formulas consisting of the dākinī's coded scripts (mkha' 'gro'i brda yig), dhāranī citation from the Aparimitāyuḥsūtra and so forth—it is perhaps natural that many scholars should find the importance of the *Tshe sgrub lcags kyi sdong po* to lie more in its testimony to rGod Idem can's longevity practice than in the DT. For a preliminary critical edition and annotated Japanese translation of the *Tshe sgrub lcags kyi sdong po*, see Shinga Forthcoming a,

^{166–167);} and for 1337 see Khetsun Sangpo (1973), s.v. *dngos grub rgyal mtshan* (pp. 537–540), *Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo* (1985), s.v. *rig 'dzin rgod ldem* (p. 2685).

Note that the term *tshe bsgrub* given as a part of the title here (see § 0.1 Title) differs from the form tshe sgrub. The latter tshe sgrub seems to be nowadays accepted as more or less "standard" for this longevity practice (see Almogi 2005:39-40n48, Samuel 2014:87), whereas both term formulas are actually known as the Tibetan translation of *āyuḥsādhana, e.g. the Tshe bsgrub pa'i thabs (P 4863) and the Tshe sgrub pa'i thabs (D 2336). Judging by the presence of these tantric texts in the Tibetan Tengyur collections, even though I have not been able to locate any Sanskrit source to support the term *āyuḥṣādhana as the Tibetan equivalent of tshe sgrub/bsgrub, some tantric practices associated with longevity had been already transmitted by the time of translation. For instance, bSod nams rgya mtsho (1424-1482; BDRC#P208), who has translated the *Āyuḥṣādhana (D 2336) with Nags kyi rin chen (alias Vanaratna, 1384-1468; BDRC#P207), is known to have performed a tshe sgrub ritual. See Ehrhard 2002:82: 'Because of the latter prophecy the decision was made that bSod-nams rgya-mtsho should first perform a "life prolonging ritual" (tshe sgrub) for Byams-gling Pan-chen (addressed with the title "rJe Ya-da"), and only if the signs were right would work on the great stūpa be started. bSod-nams rgya-mtsho accordingly went to the monastery of Tshal-min and undertook the required ritual, which is said to have prolonged the life of Byams-gling Pan-chen up to the age of seventy-five years'.

It has been decades since Boord 1993 examined the 'longevity ritual (tshe sgrub)' (p. 207) from three compilations of Byang gter Vajrakīla literature.⁵ As a brief but precise exegesis of rGod ldem can's longevity practice, along with his occasional English translation of the DT,6 Boord 1993 is quite successful in combining accuracy with clarity in an observing way. Hence anyone who seriously occupies him/herself with the DT cannot but pay careful heed to his two remarks: (1.) its chief aim is "to postpone the termination of either their own or another's lifespan" (p. 207) and (2.) apparently based upon the twentyfirst chapter of the Vajrakīla Garland of Flames Tantra (Me lce'i 'phreng ba)'.8 It was surely a breakthrough, but only offers a partial summary of the longevity practice among rGod ldem can's revelation. It does not seem that his intention is to examine the DT from the standpoint of textual criticism. Albeit one may not find significant differences among the recensions, it must be admitted that the task of textual criticism cannot be avoided for its testimonial value with reference to the DT. One such example can be observed as a substratum to form the various strata of rGod ldem can's longevity practice.

In spite of attempting to contribute to our understanding of the *tshe sgrub* text by editing the DT, the present work is devoted to exploring without exhaustive annotation. Regarding the DT and its historical and cultural milieu, as far as I have been able to determine at this point, there is no definitive study of its genesis, transmission lineage (*brgyud*), and so forth. I am happy to leave these tasks to future scholars who

which deals with the five sections (§§0–4: them byang + phyi/nang/gsang/yang gsang sgrubs).

⁵ They are abbreviated as "Compilation A", "Compilation B", and "Compilation C" in the present study.

⁶ It aligns with §§2.4, 3.4–3.5 in the present study.

⁷ Cf. §0.3. (Preparation).

The problematic phrase "le'u nyi shu pa khol du byung ba", which is found in the full title of the *Phur pa me lce'i 'phreng ba*, demonstrates the extent to which current studies are stifled by missing manuscripts. An analysis of this issue is found in Boord 1993:207n738: 'Chapter Twenty-one alone appears extant of this otherwise unknown *tantra*, originally supposed to have been taught by "the *bhagavat heruka* king" (bcom ldan 'das khrag 'thung gi rgyal po) in response to a request made by the deity Vajrakīla'.

The gSal byed nyi ma'i 'od zer, for instance, as far as I can tell from a preliminary reading of the text, does not mention the DT. As is to be expected, however, scrutiny of later sources, such as the Great Fifth Dalai Lama's (1617–1682; BDRC#P37) gsan/thob yig (e.g. Thob yig gangga'i chu rgyun) and his bibliotheca (e.g. 'Bras spungs dkar chag), allow further progress to be made. For rGod ldem can's tshe sgrub texts, the Great Fifth's commentary is of course an important witness, see Shinga Forthcoming a. In comparison with the Tshe sgrub lcags kyi sdong po (abbr. CD), I have to admit that the evidence for the DT is found rather scarce so far. There are many textual evidences which suggest that the CD has been practised in a long line. The Great Fifth, inter alios, enumerated the lineage of empowerment

might be concerned enough to provide this useful information. Within its limited scope, hence I dare hope that the product of this study might represent a small step forward for the more intellectual critic.

1. The Edition and Its Basis

This text edition of the *rDo rje phur pa'i tshe bsgrub* (DT) is produced by collating the following four *dbu med* manuscripts (DT_A, DT_B, DT_C, and DT_D). All manuscripts are available in the modern publications of compilations (*phyogs bsgrigs*), which embody the exuberance of Byang gter rdo rje phur pa tradition. For this reason, the below mentioned size criteria are chiefly given according to the modern reproductions (e.g. Smanrtsis Shesrig Spendzod). Regarding the manuscripts DT_A and DT_C, I employed the black-and-white pdf version available from BDRC.

DT_A

rDo rje phur pa'i tshe bsgrub. 4 folios; 6 lines per folio. 28 x 36 cm. In: Compilation A, pp. 145–152. Reprinted in Compilation D, vol. 14, pp. 135–142. This edition has been referred to as 'A18' by Boord 1993. The preface of Compilation A is given in English. As for the provenance, it says that 'this manuscript was brought from Tibet by Pema Choden who has completed and supplemented his collection with sections from the collection belonging to the Ven. Talung Tsetul¹⁰ of Brag-thog Monastery'.

DT_B

rDo rje phur pa'i tshe bsgrub. 4 folios; 6 lines per folio, 5 in fols. 1b–2a. 28 x 36 cm. In: Compilation B, v. 2, pp. 53–59. Reprinted in Compilation D, vol. 13, pp. 53–59. This edition has been referred to as 'B22' by Boord 1993. As for the provenance of Compilation B, the title page of vol. 1 (same as vol. 2) says that it has been 'reproduced from a rare collection of manuscripts from the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, H. P.'.

"Talung Tsetul" might be "sTag lung rtse sprul" as I have been noticed by Prof. Valentine (personal communication, June 2021).

⁽dbang brgyud) from Amitāyus (tshe dpag med) including rGod ldem can (gter ston rig [rig] rigs] 'dzin chen po), see Thob yig gangga'i chu rgyun, vol. 3, 287,5f. For another lineage up to Kong sprul blo gros mtha' yas (1813–1899; BDRC#P264), see RT dkar chag dang brgyud yig, 202,1. Although neither lineage includes the name of Grub chen Thang stong rgyal po (1361–1485? BDRC#P2778), according to his hagiographico-biographical literature, he was said to become tshe'i rig 'dzin (*āyuḥḍhara) as a result of his mastery of the CD, see Shinga 2017:51n29.

DT_C

rDo rje phur pa'i tshe bsgrub. 3 folios; 7 lines per folio. 8 x 38 cm.¹¹ In: Compilation C, pp. 123–128. This edition has been referred to as 'C12' by Boord 1993. As for the provenance of Compilation C, the title page says that 'reproduced from a manuscript belonging to Yol-mo Bla-ma Rdo-rje'.

DT D

rDo rje phur pa'i tshe sgrub. 5 folios; 5 lines per folio, 4 in fol. 1b. In: Compilation D, vol. 12, pp. 183–191. 9 x 39 cm. This edition has been referred to as 'E13' by Boord 2013. As for the provenance of Compilation D, according to the colophon of the attached catalogue, namely, the *dPal chen kī la ya'i chos skor phyogs bsgrigs kyi dkar chag*, it is based on the contribution made by mChog sprul Shes rab 'od zer, Em rig Kho lum bhi (Columbia University?), An thar rdi (?), and so forth.

Regarding the above four compilations of the Byang gter phur pa texts, as far as I am aware, Boord 1993 (revised and enlarged in 2013) was the first bibliographical work which was exclusively devoted to synoptic analysis. As one of his examinations convincingly shows (p. 8), the term *phur pa dril sgrub* from the title page of Compilation A represents "phur pa texts rolled into [one]". With its proper name Byang gter phur pa lugs gsum gcig tu dril ba'i chos skor given in the table of contents (dkar chag), it fully renders "the religious cycle which rolls the three Byang gter phur pa traditions into one". According to the brief preface of Compilation A, the three Byang gter phur pa traditions are: (1.) the most supreme (che mchog) tradition in 15 sections (le'u) as the largest (rgyas pa), (2.) the razor (spu gri) tradition as the medium ('bring po), and (3.) the wrathful dhāraṇā (drag sngags) tradition as the shortest (bsdus pa). Among the three divisions, according to its marginalia, the DT can be classified as the most supreme.

¹ This size criterion is based on the BDRC data.

As for the bibliographic references to Compilation A, B, and C, see Boord 1993:8–10, and for Compilation D, see Boord 2013:13–14. All the titles and folio numbers are found in the Appendix I (Boord 2013:334–347). These sections are quite valuable not only for comprehensiveness but also for the unparalleled venture in documentation.

¹³ Intriguingly, the term *dril* is presumably relevant to a pun with *'dril*. For the rhetorical analysis, see Boord 1993:8: 'This name acts as a pun in Tibetan because Kīla meditation is accompanied by the ritual act of rolling (*'dril ba*) a symbolic nail between the palms of the hands'.

As Boord has noted, the number of sections seems to be thirteen. See Boord 1993:8n29.

The left margin of the first folio (viz. DT_A 1a; p. 145) reads "che mchog" just after the mgo yig "ma" and the letter-numeral "gcig".

Apparently, the handwritings of Compilation A and B are deemed to be an "East Tibetan style" and C is deemed to be a style related to 'Nepal (Yol-mo)' (Boord 1993:10). Compilation D is of special interest, due to the use of an upper horizontal line which connects the letters in a cluster. 16 As is customary in *dbu me* manuscripts, all four are replete with orthographical abbreviations (bskungs yig/bsdu yig). Regarding such abbreviations found in the DT, their expansions are given in the text edition. dhāraṇīs (snying po/sngags) and bījas (yi ge) given in the present edition are inevitably cumbersome and difficult to determine with certainty.¹⁷ Hence the accepted readings below are not the only possibilities; they should be considered as provisional rather than definitive.18

2. Conventions

The critical apparatus is a positive one. The order of the witnesses is philological; this means that each entry begins with a lemma, and then the actual variant. A litany of variant readings may make this study valuable but also disquieting with many doubts on the veracity of the corpus' transmission. After this, followed by a "Cf.", the relevant passage such as from the gSang ba'i snying po de kho na nyid nges pa (D 834; P 457) is given.

Table 1: A Comparative Table of the Four Handwriting Features

ञ्च-यर्देणः	A-1b3	B-1b3	C·1b3	D-1b4
	स्वा	कुंगा।	मुका	क्रमा।

Far from their Indian matrix, these Tibetanized dhāraṇīs and bījas had lost or degraded the original mnemonic functions with various vernacular phrases such as expletives, imperatives and optatives. One major recent publication on their 'referential indeterminacy' (p. 135) is clearly Davidson 2009, in which the author focuses dhāraṇī as a function term denoting "codes/coding," so that the category dhāraṇī is polysemic and context-sensitive' (p. [97]). For mantras in the Byang gter Vajrakīla literature, see Boord 1993:10: 'Despite (or, in some cases, because of) the repetition of the most salient mantras in several texts which present us with an enormous number of variants from which to chose [sic], a 'correct' reading could only be hoped for in a minority of the more obvious cases'.

Concerning the *dhāraṇīs* and $b\bar{\imath}jas$, the manuscripts themselves present us with a series of interesting palæographical features. To compare the four manuscripts, I will likely produce a future study that would feature comparative tables of

scanned images.

As for the characteristics about the handwriting of Compilation D, see Boord 2013 as 'written in a more fluid hand' (p. 15) in comparison with other compilations. For a comparison of the four handwriting features, see Table 1 below.

2.1. Symbols

- § Indicates section. As there is no indication for the section (e.g. *sbrul shad*) in the DT, this thematic division is mine in order to clarify the context, and thus can be probable but uncertain.
- [] Enclose editorial additions which do not form a part of the text such as divisional heading and folio indications.
- () Enclose editorial additions which have been supplied to fill up translation.
- Enclose marginal or inter-linear gloss (*mchan 'grel*). Note that texts enclosed by this symbol on the last folio (§5.2: Merit Transfer) presumably can be written by the second hands. They, however, are considered to belong to the main text.¹⁹
- ... Indicates a space saving ellipsis in the apparatus. The series of *tshegs* used to fill out a space (e.g. DT_A 2b5) is not recorded.
- Follows and demarcates the accepted reading (lemma) of a positive critical apparatus entry. Thus rejected readings appear to the right of this symbol.
- Stands for the same syllable (either in the accepted reading or in the rejected reading).
- + Indicates an illegible syllable which is enclosed in brackets, i.e. ([+])'.
- em. Denotes an emendation.
- om. Denotes an omission.

2.2. "Standard Orthography"

The Tibetan text in the text edition below has been presented in *dbu can* script. I strongly believe that this convention is appropriate here because it brings the advantage of being more easily readable to more scholars than a Romanized transliteration. In this manner, *tsheg* can be recorded not as an invisible zero-space character but as a proper character.

The common Tibetan shorthands, such as <code>bum pa</code> for <code>bum pa</code>, have been emended in the edited text, but not provided as the emendation. Regarding orthographical abbreviation (<code>bskungs yig/bsdu yig</code>), as I have already mentioned, their expansions are given in the text edition. The <code>yig mgo</code> or <code>dbu khyud</code> are recorded only at the very beginning of the text (§0.2: Salutation). In the DT, although the <code>gter shad</code> is most dominant, various types of Tibetan punctuation marks (e.g. <code>rnam cad/gcig</code>).

¹⁹ This treatment of the annotations or insertions might require closer examination. The related genre terms such as *rang 'grel, yang 'grel,* and *spyi'i 'grel* have already been discussed in previous studies, e.g. Almogi 2005:39n46.

shad/gnyis shad/tsheg shad/nyis tsheg shad/rin chen spung shad) are found somewhat inconsistently. In most cases I have generally opted for DT_A which is thought to be well reflected more careful readings. With the aim of presenting 'ausgearbeiteter, deutlicher Grundriß' (Fischer 1950:27) for both scholarly and practical readings, ²⁰ in order to lighten the apparatus, these variants, including *tsheg* after final *nga*, are removed or added without explicit notice. Common confusion lies between affix *pa* and *ba*, superscript *ra* and *sa* (e.g. *rtsa* and *stsa*) are tacitly chosen unless another variant reading appears.

The verses are generally given in periodical metre. This measure has, however, not been applied as rigidly as some might perhaps wish. Mainly due to my lack of knowledge, the metrical alternation to maintain the proper ways (in number of syllables, rhyming lines, the

strong/weak positions) was often not possible.

In the annotated translation, the Wylie transliteration is generally employed. For the ku ru kha, the sign \times has been employed. The character m has been employed to denote rjes su nga ro ($\approx anusv\bar{a}ra$), and the character m for sna ldan ($\approx candrabindu$). They are, however, considered to lack a congruous standard, and thus not altered unless the variant reading appears. The distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs in Tibetan is not always accurately reflected in the English translation.

²⁰ As is well known, Tibetan punctuation marks are utilised for multi purposes. One factor which may render the marks more decisive is that the DT is expected to be recited by the practitioner. Such texts run a risk to be inadequately edited, as it is necessary to go through them with extra care to note the directives as visual cues for him/her to pause and take a breath. As for these usages of *shad*, see Beyer 1992:51–52, and for *gter shad*, see Gyatso 1996:158. In this regard, Fischer's famous essay on the musical score note (i.e. Fischer 1950) has made, I think, some cogent remarks which apply with full force to nearly all editors of *sādhana* text in the *gter ma* literature.

3. Text Edition

[§0. Introductory Remarks] [A lal; B lal; C lal; D lal] [§0.1. Title] ଽ୕ୖୄଽ ୟୁ-୍ୟମ୍ପି: ଅମୁସ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟଗ୍ରୁସ୍ୟ

[§0.2. Salutation] [A 161; B 161; C 161; D 161] ১৯৪৪ ঃ ইন্ট্রেকি শ্লেন্ম শ্রবানের নার্নার্

[§0.3. Preparation] $^{[A\ 1b1;\, B\ 1b1;\, C\ 1b1;\, D\ 1b1]}$

[§1. Development Phase] [A 1b2; B 1b2; C 1b2; D 1b3] [§1.1. Five-figure Amitāyus Maṇḍala] ষ্ট্র'এম'ন্ব'ক্টব্ৰ'গ্ৰেম'ব্যেম্ভ্²⁹

য়ु'निवे'र्से'निवे'क्चित्र'निरंभित्रह³०

 $^{^{21}}$ ଂପକ୍ଷୁପଂସର୍ଗ୍ୱସଂର୍ଷ୍ଣ 2 A 1 °ପକ୍ଷୁପଂସର୍ଗ୍ୱସଂର୍ଷ୍ଣ୍ଣ 2 B; °ପକ୍ଷୁପଂର୍ଗ୍ଧିଷ୍ଟ ac ac ac ନ୍ୟୁସଂସ୍ପ୍ୟାନ୍ତି 2 ସର୍ଗ୍ୟର୍ଷ୍ଣ 2 D.

²² ₹·° A, B, D] ₹·° C.

²³ °ਧਕੇ·° A, C, D]] °ភ੍ਹਕੇ·° B.

 $^{^{24}}$ ଂସାକ୍ଷୟ ଂସ୍କର୍ଷ୍ଟ $^{\circ}$ ସ୍ଥର୍ $^{\circ}$ ସ୍ଥର୍

²⁵ క్షైద[.]°వ్రక్టి A, D]] దక్ష్మద[.]°వ్రక్టి B; క్ష్మద[.]°వ్రక్టి C.

 $^{^{26}}$ °বর্মবা $_{
m e}$ A] °র্মবা $_{
m e}$ B; °বমবামা $_{
m e}$ C; °র্মবামা $_{
m e}$ D.

 $^{^{27}}$ ଂଧିଷାଂ ପ୍ରମଣନ୍ଧ em.]] ଂଧିଷାଂ ପ୍ରମଣନ୍ଧ A; ଂଧିଷାଂ ପ୍ରମଣକ୍ଷ B, D; ଂଧିଷାଂ ପ୍ରମଣଷାଂ C.

 $^{^{28}}$ ిజ్ఞు $^{\circ}$ ద్వి $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ సమ్ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

 $^{^{29}}$ °ग्राबुद्धः भ्याप्य । प्राप्त $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ$

³º ଶ୍ୱଂସର୍ଜ୍ୱଂବ୍ୟବ୍ୱଂଶ୍ରୁଙ୍ଗ୍ୟ A, D] ଶ୍ୱଂଝ୍ୟୁ ସମ୍ପର୍ଶ୍ୱଙ୍କୁ B; ଶୁସଂସର୍ଜ୍ୱିଂସର୍ଜ୍ୱଂସ୍ଥେଙ୍କୁ ୯ C.

[§1.2. Dhāraṇī Recitation for the Siddhi of Life] [A 1b5; B 1b5;

C 1b5; D 2a2]

ञ्जियाया:श्रुवाय:ञ्जूवा:द्वेता:द्वेत:द्वेतः

 31 2

 $^{^{32}}$ 5° D] 5° A; 5° B; 5° C.

 $^{^{33}}$ ి[దాపే' \mathfrak{A} : ిదాపేదే'ందక్షివన్నా em.] ిగ్రాపే' \mathfrak{A} : ిదాపేదే'ందక్షివన్నా B; ిదాపేదే'ందక్షవన్నా C; ిద్రాపే' \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak{A} : ిదాపేదే'ందక్షవన్నా \mathfrak{A} : \mathfrak

 $^{^{34}}$ ଂଶିimesଂଘ୍ୟୁଣଷାଚ୍ଚ A, C] ଂସ୍କାଶimesଦ୍ୟୁଣଷାଚ୍ଚ B; ଂଶିimesଦୈ $^{\circ}$ × D.

 $^{^{35}}$ କ્ଲ્રાઅર્દેવા નુસર્ત્યા નુસપ્તાનસૂસભા $_{
m e}$ A, B, C] ક્ଲ્રાઅર્દેવા નુસર્ત્યા છે: \times D.

 $^{^{36}}$ $\exists \overset{\circ}{\text{L}} \cdot \overset{\overset{\circ}{\text{L}} \cdot \overset{\circ}{\text{L}} \cdot \overset{\circ}{\text{L}} \cdot \overset{\circ}{\text{L}} \cdot \overset{\circ}{\text{L}} \cdot$

 $^{^{37}}$ ଂଗ୍ରୀ ဆିଂਘିଂମ୍ବୟଂସଂସକ୍ଷୁୟକାନ୍ଟ A]] ଂ(ସ୍ପ:ଇଁନ୍ସିଂମ୍ବୟଂସଂସକ୍ଷୁୟକାନ୍ଟ B,C; ଂଗ୍ରୀ ဆିଂਘିଂମ୍ବୟଂ $\times D.$

³⁹ ॰ॾॣॣॕज़ऻॱ॰ A, D]] ॰ॾॣॣॕज़ऻॣॺॱ॰ B, C.

Cf. sPu gri nag po'i rgyud, 95,5: ব্লি:র্ক্সুন-র্ট্র:র্কান্ট্রন্থনান্ত্র নার্ভ্রনান্ত্র নার্ভ্রনান্ত নার্ভ্রনান্ত নার্ভ্রনান্ত্র নার্ভ্রনান্ত্র নার্ভ্রনান্ত নার্ভ্রনান্ত্র নার্ভ্রনান্ত নার্ভনান্ত নার্ভ্রনান্ত নার্ভ্রনান্ত নার্ভনান্ত নার্ভনান্ত নার্ভনান্ত নার্ভনান্ত নার্ভনান্ত নার্ভনান্ত নার্ভনান নার্ভনান নার্ভনান নার্ভনান্ত নার্ভনান না

ર્ઝુવાયા મુક્તા કે.તાનું ત્યાના છે થા છો. તાલું તા કે₄₀ गुव:गु८:ञ्च:अर्देव:ध्वा:अर्ळव:क्वव:क्ववःगुवः रट.रट.श.पट्टेब.लूटब.थी.डूवोब.तर.वोबाल ह्युव : इत्यः अर्केद : पर्वेद : गुर्यः यः ख्रेद : र्ये : पत्रुव : व

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ন্ত্র্র্বান্যরের ঠিনের ক্রিন্র্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্ব্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্বান্ত্র্ব্বান্ত্ব্বান

[§1.3. Citation from the Buddhist Canon] [A 2a1; B 2a2; C 1b6; D 2a4] कें पश्चेव ५८ वे ले पश्चेव ५८ १९४६ *कें* 'श्रूप'र्र द'वें 'श्रूप'केव' गुः

Cf. Guhyasamājatantra, GS_t 154a2:

वनकार्वे इंयायान्वि र्थे प्रम् [...]

पश्चेव प्रते कें ग दर में है।

के.चरःश्चिचःयःचिक्रेश्वःयःधिव॥

 $^{^{\}scriptscriptstyle 40}$ ଂସାନ୍ତିକ'ର୍ୟିକ୍'ନ୍ଦ୍ରମ୍ପିୟାକ୍ଟ A, B, C]] ଂକ୍ ଶ୍ରକ୍ଷ'[+]<<ସାନ୍ତିକ'ର୍ୟକ୍ରନ୍->ମ୍ୟ'ୟସ୍ଥିୟାକ୍ଟ D.

 $^{^{41}}$ $^{\circ}$ श्चा प्राप्ता प्राप्ता प्राप्ता प्राप्ता त्र $^{\circ}$ श्चा प्राप्ता प्रा ସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ :A ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ :A ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ :ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ :ସ୍ଥର୍ୟ :ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ :ସ୍ଥର୍ୟ :ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ :ସ୍ୟର୍ଥ :ସ୍ୟର୍ଥ :ସ୍ଥର୍ଗ :ସ୍ୟର୍ୟ :ସ୍ୟର୍ଗ :ସ୍ୟର୍ଗ :ସ୍ୟର୍ୟ :ସ୍ୟର୍

⁴² °5ጜጜ' A, B, D] °5ጜ C.

 $^{^{43}}$ ૹૻૣૼૺૼૼૼૹૣઙૡૢ૾ૼૢ૾ ૽૾ૢૼૺ૽૽ૣ૽૽૽ૢ૾૽૽૽૽૽ૢૼ૾ૡૢૼૹૢ૾A૾ૺૹૻ૽ૼૹૣઙૡૢ૾ૣૼ૽૽૱૽૽ૢ૽૽૽ઌ<u>ૼ૽ૼ</u>ૹઌઌ૽૽૱૽૽૱૽૽૱૽૽ૡ૽૽ૼઌૡ૽૽૱ૺ

⁴⁴ विषा A]] ঠিমা B, C, D.

র্ম্ম-<<[+]>>শ্রম্মরন্থর g D.

 $^{^{46}}$ ଂସକ୍ଷ୍ଠିକ୍ ଂସକ୍ଷ୍ଠିକ୍ ଂ A, C, D] ଂକ୍ସ୍ଠିକ୍ ଂସାନ୍ତିକ୍ ଂ B.

 $^{^{47}}$ ଂଶ୍ଯୁସଂଙ୍ଗୁସଂळेद୍ $^{\circ}$ C \mathbb{I} ଂଶ୍ଯୁସଂଦଗ୍ଧୁସଂळेद $^{\circ}$ A, B; ଂଶ୍ଯୁସଙ୍ଗଂସଶ୍ଯୁସଂळेद् $^{\circ}$ D. Cf. gSang ba'i snying po de kho na nyid nges pa, D 260a1; P 260a1: ਛੈੱ'ଦନ୍ନିକ୍' $\neg \neg$ ଦନ୍ଧିକ୍' \neg ଦନ୍ଧିକ୍' \neg ଦନ୍ଧିକ୍' \neg Cl] $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ନିକ୍' $^{\circ}$ D] $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ନିକ୍' $^{\circ}$ P]

ळेंॱॾॗॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖय़ॱॡढ़ॏॱॾॗॗय़ॱक़ॖॆढ़ॱॸॣॸऻॗॱ[॰ॾॗॣय़ॱ॰ॾॗॣय़ॱ॰ D]] ॰य़ॾॗॣय़ॱ॰य़ॾॗॣय़ॱ॰ P]

Cf. Phur pa me lce'i 'phreng ba, 213,5:

ळे:पश्चेव:५८:वे:वे:वश्चेव:५८%

લેશ પાશુદ્ર શર્ શ્રેંદ્ર પાસુદ્ર ધ્રાયા સ્ત્રું પાસુદ્ર પ્રાયા સ્ત્રું પાસુદ્ર પાસુદ

[§2. Prayer for Summoning Life-energy] [A 2a1; B 2a2; C 1b7; D 2b1] [§2.1. Prayer to the Five Buddha Amitāyus]

दे'व्रब'ळें'द्यापाब'ंदा'वेडु⁵⁰

चूः हुँ पक्ष्मां भवः अर्गे दः संस्थाः मुक्षः क्षेः न्यायाः अन्हः व्यव्यक्ष्मां स्थायाः अन्हः व्यव्यक्ष्मां स्थायाः अन्हः व्यव्यक्ष्माः स्थायाः अन्हः व्यव्यक्ष्माः स्थायाः स्थायः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायः स्थाय

ञ्चितःयः षटः वैः गशुक्रःयः है।। ञ्चितःयः केवः येः पविः यर्दे।।

⁴⁸ °a়িশ'° A〗ঠিশ'° B, C, D.

 $^{^{50}}$ ଂୟମୁସାକ୍ୟ:ସି $_{
m g}$ D]] ଂୟମୁସାକ:ସି $_{
m g}$ A; ଂସ୍ୱସା:ଧ:ସି $_{
m g}$ B; ଂୟମୁସାକ:ଧ:ସି: $_{
m g}$ C.

 $^{^{51} \}quad {}^{52}_{R} \circ {}^{\circ} {}^{\circ}$

 $^{^{52}}$ ଂଶ୍ୱ କ୍ଲଂଦ୍ଧି'ମ୍ମ'' ମଣ୍ଡିଷ'' A, \mathbb{C} ୍ମ ଂଶ୍ୱ କ୍ଲଂଦ୍ଧି'ଶ'' B; ଂଶ୍ଲକ୍ଲଂଦ୍ଧି'ମ୍ମ'' D.

⁵³ °প্রবাশ'° A, B, D]] °প্রবাশ'° C.

 $^{^{54}}$ °శ్లుంగా em.] °శ్లుంగా A, D] °శ్రంగా B; °నిశ్లుంగా C.

 $^{^{55}}$ $^{\circ}$ ਬੂਨਿਲੇਂ $^{\circ}$ A, B, C]] $^{\circ}$ ਬੂਨਿ<<[+]>>ਲੇਂ $^{\circ}$ D.

 $^{^{56}}$ $^{\circ}$ ব্ধবা $^{\circ}$ A, C] $^{\circ}$ ব্ধবা $^{\circ}$ ଛो γ $^{\circ}$ B; $^{\circ}$ ব্ধবা $^{\circ}$ × D.

 $^{^{57}}$ $^{\circ}$ पडू कें न्यम् $^{\circ}$ A, C] $^{\circ}$ श्रून अवतः कें न्यम् बेन् $_{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

 $^{^{58}}$ °ळें 'त्यम्' $^{\circ}$ A, C $^{\circ}$ °ळें 'त्यम्' क्षेत्' $^{\circ}$ B; $^{\circ}$ × D.

୷ୢ୷ୢୠୣ୷ୢୠ୕ୣୣ୷୕ୣୠ୕ଵୄୖୣୄୠ୷ୄୡୣୢୠ୷୷ଊ୕୷୕୷୷ୣୢୢଢ଼୷ୄୡୄଽ୶

[§2.3. Prayer to Vajrakumāra and His Mother Consort 'Khor lo rgyas 'debs ma] [A 2a5; B -; C 2a3; D 2b4] ફ્રેફ પર્ફેસ'લ્વ 'દ્રપત્ય ळेव 'ફ્રેંફ પાર્વિવ 'વુ 'દ્ર-' ફ⁶⁴ ખુસ'ळेव 'હ્યું સેં' તિર્વેર-' ભેં' જ્ઞુસ'તરે પ્રસ્તાન

[§2.4. Prayer to the Ten Wrathful Ones in the Ten Directions] $^{[A\ 2a5;}$ $^{B\ 2b1;}$ C $^{2a4;}$ D $^{2b5]}$

[§2.4.1. Prayer for the Zenith] કું ક્રેન્- ર્સુંનાષા સ્ત્રાપ્તે પ્યાપાનું જે ક્રાં નુશ્રમાનું કું 67 ર્સું ત્યાન્ય સ્ત્રે પ્યાપાનું કે ક્રિયા પાલું કર્મા પાલું કે ક્રિયા પાલું કે ક્ર

⁶⁰ °र्क्क्रिंग्'° A, D]] °र्क्क्रिंग्रुष'° B, C.

 $^{^{62}}$ ଂସନ୍ଧାନ୍ଦ $^{\circ}$ A, B, C]] ଂସାନ୍ଦ $^{\circ}$ D.

 $^{^{63}}$ $^{\circ}$ ဆેં ખે $^{\circ}$ ન્દ્રॅस गून र्ङ्क्य $^{\circ}$ A, D]] $^{\circ}$ केंते $^{\circ}$ ન્દ્રॅस गुन र्ङ्क्य $^{\circ}$ B; $^{\circ}$ केंते $^{\circ}$ [+]ग्न न र्ङ्क्य $^{\circ}$ C.

 $^{^{64}}$ ုန္ဂ်ာ့ $^{\circ}$ А $] om. В; န္ဂ်ာ <math>^{\circ}$ С; နာ့ $^{\circ}$ D.

 $^{^{66}}$ ଂਛି'ਘି'न् $\overset{\sim}{\mathsf{E}}$ र्'ଆ୍ମ୍ର $\overset{\sim}{\mathsf{E}}$ ସ୍ମ୍ୟର୍କ୍ଷ୍ମ୍ୟାନ୍ତ୍ର $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $\overset{\sim}{\mathsf{E}}$ ପି' $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

 $^{^{67}}$ ଂජ୍ରିମ୍ବ ରଚ୍ଚମ୍ୟର $^{\circ}$ A, B, D] ଂජ୍ରିମ୍ [+] 'ର୍ଗ୍ରିଂ C.

 $^{^{68}}$ ଂକ୍ଲୁଁ η ୍'-र 'ਘିଷ' ଂଘନ୍ଧ A \mathbb{I} ଂକ୍ଲୁଁ η '-र ते '॰ Ω ନ୍ଧ B; ଂକ୍ଲୁँ η '-र 'ਘିଷ' ଂଘ'ନ୍ନ C; ଂକ୍ଲୁଁ 'ळेव 'गू'-र ते '॰ Ω ନ୍ଧ D.

त्रित्र.कुर्यःस्रात्यनुष्यःस्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र्यःस्रीत्यःकृताहुः

[§2.4.3. Prayer for the Southeastern Direction] વૃત્તઃ ફ્રેંગ્રેલ્ફારેલ્વાનું \mathbf{g} તે ત્રેંગ્રેલ્ફારેલ્વાનું \mathbf{g} તે ત્રેંગ્રેલ્ફાર્યાનું કે ત્રેલ્ફાર્યાનું કે ત્રેંગ્રેલ્ફાર્યાનું કે ત્રેલ્ફાર્યાનું કે ત્રેલ્ફારાલ્ફાર્યાનું કે ત્રેલ્ફાર્યાનું કે ત્રેલ્ફાર્યા

[$\S2.4.4$. Prayer for the Southern Direction] ଞୂଁ ଅୁଁମ୍ୟ ମନ୍ତି ହିଁ ଦେହିଁ ନ ବ୍ର 76 ଥିଁ ଅନ୍ତି ମନ୍ତି ମନ୍ତି ହେଁ ଅନ୍ତି ମନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତି ହେଁ ଅନ୍ତି ହେଁ

[§2.4.5. Prayer for the Southwestern Direction] শ্লুঁ ব্ৰুব শ্ৰীব শ্ৰীব শ্ৰীক কৰি নাম কৰিব বি

⁶⁹ °ষ্ম'ঊষা"প্ৰীবা_ই A]] °ষ্কাই '° গৃহ্ব B; °ষ্কা'ঊষা'° ক্টবাহ্ব C, D.

 $^{^{70}}$ ଂୟର୍ମିୟ'ଗ୍ୱ A] ଂର୍ମିଷ'ଗ୍ୱ B; ଂୟର୍ମିୟ'ଗ୍ୱ C; <<ଂୟର୍ମିୟ'ଗ୍ୟୁ>> D.

 $^{^{71}}$ ଂସ୍ତ୍ରସ୍ୱଂଘନ୍ତ A] ଂସ୍ତ୍ରସ୍କଂଗ୍ରନ୍ତ B; $^{\circ}$ ×ଚ୍ଚ C; $<<^{\circ}$ ସ୍ତେସ୍କଂଘ୍ୟନ୍ତ>> D

 $^{^{72}}$ ଂକ୍ଷୟ ପାଧିକ ପ୍ରଥମ ଓଡ଼ିଆ A; ଂକ୍ଷୟ ଓଡ଼ିଆ A; ଓଡ

 $^{^{73}}$ ଂୟସ୍ୱ'ନ୍ ର୍ଚ୍ଚ'ୟର୍ହିଁ ୯.୪ ବ୍ଲ' କ୍ଲ'ର୍ଚ୍ଚ' ଓ B; ଂୟସ୍ୱ'ନ୍ ର୍ଚ୍ଚ' ୪ 8 C.

 $^{^{74}}$ ଂଙ୍ଗି'ସ୍ୱସ୍'ୟାଚ୍ଚ AGamma °×ଚ୍ଚ B; °·×ଚ୍ଚ C; °·ଝି'× D.

 $^{^{75}}$ ଂଶଁଷ'ଦ୍ୟଦା: $\widetilde{\mathfrak{H}}$ ପଷ:ନିମ୍ବର A \mathbb{I} °ଶଁଷ \times ର B; °ଶଁଷ' \times ର C; °ଶଁନି' \times D.

 $^{^{76}}$ ଂଦ୍ୟସ୍ୱୀ ନୁ:ळें:ଦ୍ଦର୍ଶିକ୍ୟକୃ A]] °×ୃଚ୍ଚ B; ଂଦ୍ୟସ୍ୟୁ-×ୃଚ୍ଚ C; ଂଦ୍ୟସ୍ୟୁ-ନୁ:ळें:× D.

⁷⁷ °র্মান্ত ব্রোণনাঃ A]] °র্মান ৪ B; °র্মান ২৪ C; °র্মান মি D.

 $^{^{78}}$ °ର୍ଭିଷ"ମ୍ୟମ୍ୟ"ର୍ନ୍ଧୁମ୍ୟ"ନ୍ତିମ୍ବା $_{
m e}$ em.]] °ର୍ଭିଷ $_{
m x}$ A; °ର୍ଭିଷ $_{
m s}$ B; °ର୍ଭିଷ" $_{
m x}$ $_{
m s}$ C; °ର୍ଭିନି $_{
m x}$ D.

[୍]ର ଂୟସ୍ୱାନ୍ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ନ୍ୟୁ ୧m.] ଂୟସ୍ୱାନ୍ ଅନ୍ୟୁ A; ଂ×୍ଷ୍ୟୁ B; ଂଂ×୍ଷ୍ୟୁ C; ଂୟସ୍ୱାନ୍ ଅନ୍ୟୁ D.

त्री. कुर्य. त्राचाल्. यम् य. त्या. त्या. त्या. त्या. कुंच विष्या. त्या. त्या. त्या. त्या. त्या. त्या. त्या. त

[§2.4.8. Prayer for the Northern Direction] ગુ Γ : શુંવાયા વાર્તે Γ : શુંવાયા વાર્તે Γ : શુંવાયા વાર્તે તે શુંવાયા વાર્તે તે શુંવાયા વાર્તે તે શુંવાયા વાર્તે તે શુંવાયા વાર્તે શુંવાયા વાર્તે શુંવાયા વાર્તે શુંવાયા વાર્તે શુંવાયા શુંધાયા શુધાયા શુંધાયા શુંધાયા શુધાયા શુધ

 $^{^{80}}$ ंकें प्रिया याह em.] ंकें \times A; ंह B; ं \times \times $^{\circ}$ C; $^{\circ}\times$ D.

 $^{^{81}}$ °&ા'ધોજા'ન્દ્રયાવા ર્જ્સુનજારીવા રૂem.]] °&ા'ધોજા \times A; °&ાતે' \times રૂB; °&ા'ધોજા' \times રૂC; °&ા'ધોજા' \times D.

 $^{^{82}}$ ଂञ्जाप्तः कें तर्वे र त्र हु em. \mathbb{J} ं ञ्जाप्तः \mathbb{A} ; $^{\circ}$ x $^{\circ}$ B; $^{\circ}$ ञ्जापः \times $^{\circ}$ C; $^{\circ}$ ञ्जापः \mathbb{D} .

 $^{^{83}}$ °ळे \mathbf{a} ° \mathbf{b} ఇం ' \mathbf{a} कु \mathbf{a} कु \mathbf{a} के ' \mathbf{a} कु \mathbf{a} कु \mathbf{a} ' \mathbf{a} के ' \mathbf{a} ' \mathbf{a} '

 $^{^{84}}$ °ર્સે ખેત્રા ત્રે 'ત્રાવા સ્ટ્રીના સ્વાફ em.]] °ર્સે ખેત્રા ત્રે \times A; °ર્સે ત્ર \times ફ B; °ર્સે ત્રા \times ફ C; °ર્સે 'સાખેત્રા \times D.

⁸⁵ °यान्, नुः कें तर्हेन् तह *em.*]] °यान्, × A; °ह B; °×ह C; °यान्, -× D.

 $^{^{86}}$ ଂସାବର୍ଗ ଶ୍ରିକ ରି' (ସ୍ୱସ' ଏକ୍ଟ em. $\mathbb P$ ଂସାବର୍ଗ ଶ୍ରିକ ରି' ଯୁଦ୍ଧ A; $^{\circ}$ ସା<ବ>ର୍ବ 'ଶ୍ରିକ ରି' ଯୁଦ୍ଧ 'ଶ୍ରିକ B; $^{\circ}$ ସାବର୍ଗ 'ଶ୍ରିକ ରି' ଯୁଦ୍ଧ 'ଯୁକ୍ତ A; $^{\circ}$ ସା<ବ>ର୍ବ 'ଶ୍ରିକ ରି' ଯୁଦ୍ଧ 'ଶ୍ରିକ B; $^{\circ}$ ସାବର୍ଗ 'ଶ୍ରିକ ରି' ଯୁଦ୍ଧ 'ଯୁକ୍ତ A; $^{\circ}$ ସା<ବ>ର୍ବ 'ଶ୍ରିକ 'ଶ

 $^{^{88}}$ ଂ.ଅଂଧିଷାଞ୍ଜି'ଦ୍ଦର୍ଶିକ୍ୟକୃ em.] $^{\circ}$ × A; $^{\circ}$ ទូ B; $^{\circ}$ ·×ଚ୍ଚ C; $^{\circ}$ ୟାସ୍ୟକ୍ର: D.

^{89 ଂ}ଘଷୀ**ଌି** 'ଯୁସ୍' ଏଥ୍ଡ *em*.]] ଂଘଷ× A; ଂଘଷଚ୍ଚ B; °×ଚ୍ଚ C; ଂଘର୍ଯି × D.

 $^{^{90}}$ ଂୟଗ୍ରିକ୍ ଆଂଭିଷଂମ୍ୟଦାଂଖ୍ରୁଁମଷଂମ୍ପିସାଃ em.] ଂಹੇକ୍ ଅଂଭିଷ \times A; ଂୟଗ୍ରିକ୍ ଅନିଛ; ଂୟଗ୍ରିକ୍ ଅଂଭିଷଂ \times ያ C; ଂୟଗ୍ରିକ୍ ଆଂଭିଷଂ \times D.

[§2.5. Prayer to the Animal-headed Attendants] [A 2b6; B 2b6; C 2b3;

D 3a5]

 $^{^{91}}$ ଂచ্যাথীকান্ত'নের্ব্রিন'বৃ \S em.]] $^{\circ}$ × A; $^{\circ}$ × \S B; $^{\circ}$ ·× \S C; $^{\circ}$ -এেল্-', \P ·× D.

 $^{^{92}}$ °वाशुक्षः $^{\circ}$: $\stackrel{\circ}{\text{at}}$:(युवा: $^{\circ}$: $^{\circ}$

 $^{^{93}}$ ଂସାର୍ଶିକ୍ ଂଅ'ଭିଷ'କ୍ ଧୟ'ଧିଷାତ୍ର em. Arr ଂସର୍ଶିକ୍ °ଅ'ଭିଷArr A; ଂସାର୍ଶିକ୍ "ଅ'ଭିଷ'Arr B; ଂସର୍ଶିକ୍ "ଆ'ଭିଷ'Arr C; ଂସାର୍ଶିକ୍ "ଆ'ଭିଷ'Arr D.

 $^{^{95}}$ °ঠে'ব্রেকা'ঝ $_{
m e}$ Abracket ° $_{
m e}$ B; °' $_{
m e}$ C; $_{
m e}$ D.

 $^{^{96}}$ ଂଧ୍ୟାଧିକା ମୁସାବା 96 ନ୍ତା ଂଧ୍ୟାଧିକା 8 ଓ ଓ ଂଧ୍ୟାଧିକା 8 ମେ ଂଧ୍ୟାଧିକା 8 ମି ମଧ୍ୟାଧିକା 8 ମେ ଂଧ୍ୟାଧିକା 8 ମଧ୍ୟାଧିକା 8 ମଧ୍ୟା ଧିକା 8 ମଧ୍ୟାଧିକା 8 ମଧ୍ୟାଧିକା 8 ମଧ୍ୟାଧିକା 8 ମ

 $^{^{98}}$ र्रेड़ न्ग्र-°lphaर्वेन वह $\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{D}}$ र्रेड़ ग्र-°lphaर्वेन वह $\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{A}}$; र्रेन्ग्र-° $\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{A}}$ र्वेन वह $\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{B}}$; र्रेन्ग्र-° $\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{A}}$ र्वेन वह $\stackrel{\circ}{\mathrm{B}}$

 $^{^{100}}$ ધ્યુસ:ळेत् 'श्चेपा'तुत्ते'.सर्वे' 'रुत् 'स'धेन्न'त्रप्य' श्चेंप्तन्न'त्रीय स्त्रीप्त्र' स्त्रीय स्त्रीप्तन्त्र' स्त्रीय स्त्रीप्तन्त्र' स्त्रीय स्त्रीप्तन्त्र' स्त्रीय स्त्रीप्तन्त्र' स्त्रीय स्त

[§2.5.2. Prayer for Protection in the Forest in the Southern Valley] $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2$

[§2.5.3. Prayer for Protection in the Rocky Copper Mountain] ৼ্বি:ব্য:অর্বি:বৃ:ঠে:এর্বি:বৃ:ঠে:এর্বি:বৃ:ঠি:এর্বি:বৃ:ঠি:এর্বা:ব্য:ক্রিল্:বাড় বিশ্বনা:বাড় বিশ্বনা

[$\S 2.5.4$. Prayer for Protection in the Green Hills] ମୁଦ୍ୟ ନ୍ୟାର୍କ୍ ମ୍ୟୁ ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଷ୍

 $^{^{101}}$ ° विवास °वाकीय प्र. ° $^{\circ}$ $^$

 $^{^{103}}$ ଂଧିଷ"ମ୍ୟୟ"ର୍କୁମ୍ୟ"ମ୍ବିମ୍ବର୍ଚ୍ଚ em.]] ଂଧିଷ"ମ୍ୟୟ $_{
m A}$; ଂଧିଷ $_{
m S}$ B; $^{\circ}$ $_{
m S}$ C; ଂଧିଷ" $_{
m A}$ D.

 $^{^{105}}$ ସ୍ତ୍ରଦ୍ୱାପ୍ତର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ ବ୍ୟୁକ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟୁକ୍କୁ $^{\circ}$: ପ୍ରଦ୍ୱର୍କୁ ବ୍ୟୁକ୍କୁ ବ୍

 $^{^{106}}$ °-দ্বাঝার্ক্সুবিষারীবাণ্ট em.]] $^{\circ}$ × A; $^{\circ}$ ệ B; $^{\circ}$ -×ệ C; $^{\circ}$ -× D.

 $^{^{107}}$ ଶୁ $^\circ$ ଫିଂନ୍ରିଂନ୍ରିଂନ୍ତ୍ର A] ଶୁ $^\circ$ ଫିଂଡ୍ଡିଂ B; ଶୁ $^\circ$ ଫିଂ $^\circ$ ଟି C; ଶୁ $^\circ$ D.

 $^{^{109}}$ ଂ ଧଂଭିବଂ ମଧ୍ୟଦା ୍ଲିଖିମବଂ ମିମାନ୍ତ em. $\mathbb R$ ଂ ଧଂଭିବଂ $\mathbb A$; ଂଚ୍ଚ $\mathbb R$; ଂ ଧଂଭିବଂ $\mathbb R$ $\mathbb R$

स्वान्त्रह्म प्राचीत्र स्वान्त्र स्

[§2.5.6. Prayer for Protection in the Field Edge] લેટ્ટ ક્રેવાયા છેટ્ટ સંત્રે ક્રેવાયા સંત્રે ક્રેવાયા સંત્રે ક્રેવાયા સંત્રે ક્રેવાયા સંત્રે સંત્રે ક્રેવાયા ક્રે

[§2.5.8. Prayer for Protection in the Maroon Maimed Snow Mountain] বান্ধানী স্থানা ক্রান্থানি, ক্রিনির বিশ্বনার

 $^{^{112}}$ ଂନ୍ନିରଂଂ-ଦ୍ୟାୟା-ଞ୍ଜୁମିକ୍ଷାମ୍ବିମାନ୍ସ em.]] ଂନ୍ନରିଂଂ \times A, D; ଂଦ୍ୱରିଂଂ ho B; ଂନ୍ନରିଂଂ imes C.

 $^{^{113}}$ ଂଙ୍ଗିସ୍ୱାପ୍ତମ୍ "ଚ୍ଚିଂ ୟହିଁ ନ୍ୟ ବିଲ୍ଲ A] ଂଙ୍ଗିସ୍ୱାପ୍ତମ୍ "ଚ୍ଚି B; ଂଙ୍ଗିସ୍ୱାପ୍ତମ୍ ସଂଚ୍ଚିଂ \star ଚ୍ଚି C; ଂଙ୍ଗିସ୍ୱର୍ଗାପ୍ତମ୍ " \star D.

 $^{^{114}}$ ସ୍ତ୍ରଣ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଥମ ଏକ୍ଟର୍ଡ୍ ହେଲ $\mathbb R$ ସ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ି $^{\circ}$ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍

 $^{^{115}}$ ધુ·°ઢાઃખૈજા-દ્રવાવાઃ ર્ક્સું વજાઃ રિવાફ em.]] ધુ·°ઢાઃખૈજા \star A; ધુ·°ઢાલે \star ફ B; ધુ·°ઢાઃખૈજા \star ફ C; ધુ·°ઢાઃખૈજા \star D.

 $^{^{117}}$ ସ୍ତଦା,ପଞ୍ଚିୟ, $^{\circ}$ ପ୍ରି: ଶ୍ରଦା,ପଞ୍ଚିୟ, $^{\circ}$ ପ୍ରବ: ଶ୍ରଦା,ପଞ୍ଚିୟ, $^{\circ}$ ପ୍ରସ: ବ୍ୟବ: ବ୍ୟବ

 $^{^{118}}$ ସ୍ରୀଧିଂ-अ'ଧିକ'-ମ୍ଦାଦ'ର୍କୁମିକ':ମିଦ୍ମାନ୍ଟ em.] ସ୍ରୀଧିଂ-अ'ଧିକ \times A; ସ୍ରୀଂ-ଅନି \times ନ୍ନ B; ସ୍ରେନି:-ଅ'ଧିକ' \times ନ୍ନ C; ସ୍ରୀଧିଂ-ଅ' ଧିକ' \times D.

 $^{^{119}}$ वार्त्यः श्चुवाः हुअः वार्त्यः श्चुवाशः हुअः वार्त्रयः तुः $^{\circ}$ हुः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः हुअः वार्त्रयः तुः $^{\circ}$ हिः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः हुअः वार्त्रयः तुः $^{\circ}$ हिः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः हुअः वार्त्रयः तुः $^{\circ}$ हिः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः हुअः वार्त्रयः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः हुअः वार्त्रयः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः वार्त्यः श्चुवाः वार्त्यः श्चितः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः श्चितः वार्त्यः श्चितः वार्त्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्त्यः वार्यः वार्त्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्त्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्त्यः वार्त्यः वार्यः वार्

ત્ય. સ \subset જાયું. જયે. જાયું. જયે. જીયા. જાયું. જયે. જાયું. જયે. જાયું. જયે. જાયું. જયે. જીયા. જાયું. જયે. જાયું. જયે. જાયું જયે. જાયું. જયે. જાયું. જયે. જાયું. જયે. જાયું. જયે. જાયું. જાયું

[§2.6. Prayer to the Four Guardian Goddesses of the Gate] $^{\text{[A 3b1;}}$ $_{\text{B 3a6; C 3a1; D 4a2]}}$

ড়ৣ৾৾৻৴য়ৢ৾৾৾৴৻ঀঀৗ৵৻৸৻ৡঀৗ৵৻ড়ৣ৾৻ঀয়৾৻৸৻ঀ৾_{৻ঢ়ঌ} ড়ৣ৾৻৴য়৾৾৴৻ড়ঀৗ৵৻৸৻ড়ঀৗ৵৻ড়ৣ৾য়৾৻ৢঢ়৸৻ঀ৾৻য়৵৽৽_{৻ঢ়৽}

¹²⁰ පුත් පාදිත් පාද

 $^{^{121}}$ ଂଧ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ -ଟ୍ରସ୍ୟ'ର୍କ୍ସ୍ମିସ୍ୟ'ନିମ୍ବର୍ଚ୍ଚ em.] ଂଧ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ × A; ଂଧ୍ୟୟ' $^{\circ}$ ଚ୍ଚ B; ଂଧ୍ୟୟ' $^{\circ}$ -ଟ୍ରସ୍ୟ' \times ଚ୍ଚ C; ଂଧ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ × D.

 $^{^{122}}$ ଂମ୍ବମଂ ୍ରଞ୍ଚିମ୍ 'ମ୍ବଂ ଛି' ଜଣିନ୍ 'ବ୍ର $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ତ୍ର A $^{\circ}$ ଂମ୍ବମଂ ଅଞ୍ଚିମ୍ 'ମ୍ବଂ ଧି' ନ୍ତ୍ର 'ନ୍ତର 'ନ୍

 $^{^{123}}$ පුගැපළිත් $^{\circ}$ වීන් සි' ලිග් යළි em.] පුගැපළිත් $^{\circ}$ වීන් \times A; පුග් ඉත් $^{\circ}$ වීන් ξ B; පුග් ඉත් $^{\circ}$ \times ξ C; පුගැපළිත් $^{\circ}$ වීන් \times D.

 $^{^{124}}$ କ୍ଲିଂଂଶଂଦ୍ଧିବଂମ୍ବଦ୍ୟ:ର୍କ୍ଲ୍ୟୁମ୍ବଂମ୍ପ୍ରମ୍ମ em. ୍ମି ଗ୍ରିଂଂଶଂଦ୍ଧିବimes A; କ୍ଲିଂଂଶଦ୍ଦିimes B; କ୍ଲିଂଂଶଂଦ୍ଧିବଂimes C; କ୍ରିଂଂଶଂଦ୍ଧିବଂimes D.

 $^{^{127}}$ ଂସର୍ଜି ଂଶ 'ଭିଷ' ନ୍ୟାଦା ଖୁଁ ସଷ 'ଧିଷା $_{\rm em.}$] ଂସର୍ଜି 'ଶ $_{\rm em.}$] "ସର୍ଜି 'ଶ $_{\rm em.}$ " ଶ $_{\rm em.}$ " ସର୍ଜି 'ଶ $_{\rm em.}$ " ଶ $_{\rm em.}$ " ଶ $_{\rm em.}$ 0 ($_{\rm em.}$ 0) "ସର୍ଜି 'ଶ $_{\rm em.}$ 0) "ସର୍ଜି 'ଶିଲି' 'ଶ $_{\rm em.}$ 0) "ସର୍ଜି 'ଶିଲି' '

 $^{^{128}}$ ଂର୍ଶ୍ରୁଗ୍'ଂଧ୍ୟାନ୍ତ $^{\circ}$ ନାର୍ଶ୍ରଗ୍ୟ'ଂଧାନ୍ତ $^{\circ}$ ନାର୍ଶ୍ରଗ୍ୟ'ନ୍ତ $^{\circ}$ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରଗ୍ରେଗ୍ରେମ୍ବର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ମ୍ମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ଗ୍ରମ ନାର୍ମ ନାର୍ମ ନାର୍ମ୍ମ ନାର୍ମ ନାର୍ମ ନାର୍ମ ନାର୍ମ୍ମ ନାର୍ମ ନା

 $^{^{129}}$ ଂସ୍କ୍ଷୁ \sim ଂସ୍କ୍ରିଂଦ୍ଧର୍ଗ'ଂ $_{
m e}$ $^{
m A}$] ଂସ୍କ୍ଷୁ \sim ୍ଦ୍ରେ $^{
m c}$ $^{
m e}$ $^$

៹য়:ঽঽ৾৽য়ৢৼ৾৽য়৽য়য়য়৽য়ৢয়৽ৼঀঀ৽৽য়ৣ৾ঀয়৽ঀঀ৽¹³⁰

[§3. Concealing and Protecting Life-energy] [A 3b1; B 3b1; C 3a2;

D 4a3]

[§3.1. Development Phase] ଦି: ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ : କୁ: ଜ୍ୱିମ-ସ୍କ୍ରମ୍ୟ : ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ : କୁ: ଜ୍ୱିମ-ସ୍କ୍ରମ-ସଂଶ୍ରୀ 131 ହୁଁ ସ୍ୱାଲ୍ଟ : କୁ: ଜ୍ୟୁ: ଜ୍ୟୁ

 $[\S 3.2.\ Concealment]\ {}^{[A\ 3b2;\ B\ 3b2;\ C\ 3a3;\ ;\ D\ 4a3]}$

[§3.3. Activity ('phrin las): Protecting Armour] [A 3b3; B 3b3;

C 3a4; D 4a5

ङ्केश तदीव् याषाक्रेव र्ये के थे त्या है क्रिंट प्रति में क ज्ञाव से प्रति श्वा का ज्ञाव से प्रति से

 $^{^{130}}$ ଂଷ୍ୟୁ $^{\circ}$ ୍ଦିଆରଂଂମ୍ପିକ୍ $^{\circ}$ ମିଶ୍ୱ $^{\circ}$ ମ୍ପ୍ର୍ୟୁର୍ଦ୍ଦରଂଂମ୍ବିକ୍ $^{\circ}$ ମ୍ପ୍ର୍ୟୁର୍ଦ୍ଦରଂମ୍ବିକ୍ $^{\circ}$ ମିଶ୍ୱରେ $^{\circ}$ ମିଶ୍ୟରେ $^{\circ}$ ମିଶ୍ୱରେ $^{\circ}$ ମିଶ୍ୟରେ $^{\circ}$ ମିଶ୍ୟରେ ମିଶ୍ୟରେ $^{\circ}$ ମିଶ୍ୟରେ $^{\circ}$ ମିଶ୍ୟରେ

 $^{^{131}}$ $\dot{\mathsf{T}}^{\circ\circ}$ 지시ੁ $^{\circ}$ 다이 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

 $^{^{132}}$ ° q c r g m r g $\mathsf{$

 $^{^{134} \ \ \}mathring{\mathbb{Z}}_{9}^{\circ} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \overset{\circ}{\circ} \S \ em. \rrbracket \ \mathring{\mathbb{Z}}_{9}^{\circ} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \overset{\circ}{\circ} \S \ A, \ D; \ \mathring{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\wedge} \overset{\circ}{\circ} \S \ B; \ \mathring{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \mathring{\otimes} \overset{\circ}{\circ} \S \ C.$

¹³⁵ °ਗ਼ੈੱ**ਕਾ** ° A, B, D] °ਗ਼ੇ ° C.

 $^{^{137} \ \ \}tilde{\mathfrak{Z}} g^{\circ} \tilde{\textbf{a}} \cdot \tilde{\textbf{u}}^{, \circ} \cdot g \ em. \] \ \tilde{\mathfrak{Z}} g^{\circ} \tilde{\textbf{a}} \cdot \tilde{\textbf{u}}^{, \circ} g \ A; \ \tilde{\mathfrak{Z}}^{, \circ} \tilde{\textbf{a}} \tilde{\textbf{c}}^{, \circ} g \ B; \ \tilde{\mathfrak{Z}}^{, \circ} \tilde{\textbf{a}} \tilde{\textbf{c}}^{, \circ} g \ C; \ \tilde{\mathfrak{Z}} g^{\circ} \tilde{\textbf{a}} \cdot \tilde{\textbf{u}}^{, \circ} g \ D.$

¹³⁸ °ন্মুদ্ [•] A, C, D । °ন্মুদ্র • B.

श्रेश्रीयाषाः र्हें रहेते वीं श्रीं त त षड़ 139 ष्ठ्रीत्र के 'र्येषा' घी 'नयो वात्र केत्र 'नशू ८' हु 140 ऄॕॱॸॾ॔ॱॸऻॱॸॱऄऀॱॸॣऀऀ_{ड़ऀ}¹⁴¹

[§3.4. Gathering Life] [A 3b4; B 3b4; C 3a5; D 4b1] ર્જે \S તके એન $\check{\mathcal{F}}$ દે જે તે ખુ ર્જે વાતા \mathcal{F} અન્ \S^{142} নের্ব্রব নের স্থে ম নের স্থ্রে র্ক্তি বার স্করম ন্যী মণ্ট ¹⁴³ नन्गारुवा इसरा ग्री कें प्यनः नः नरूरा हो 144

[§3.5. Petition] $^{[A\ 3b5;\ B\ 3b5;\ C\ 3a5;\ D\ 4b1]}$ ଉଦ୍ପର୍ମ୍ଭ $^{[A\ 3b5;\ B\ 3b5;\ C\ 3a5;\ D\ 4b1]}$ ଉଦ୍ପର୍ମ୍ଭ $^{[A\ 3b5;\ B\ 3b5;\ C\ 3a5;\ D\ 4b1]}$ ନିଆଁ ସଂସର୍ଗ୍ରହ୍ମ $^{[A\ 3b5;\ B\ 3b5;\ C\ 3a5;\ D\ 4b1]}$ ନିଆଁ ସଂସର୍ଗ୍ରହ୍ମ $^{[A\ 3b5;\ B\ 3b5;\ C\ 3a5;\ D\ 4b1]}$ कें'न्दा ¹⁵¹ के'त्यूराचाचेराचाळेवार्येते'ळे'न्दा कें'न्चाचावर्येन्'व्यवासुवासुका

¹³⁹ ॰विषाषा॰ र्श्वेदः॰ A] ॰विषा॰ र्श्वेदः॰ B; ॰विषा॰ र्वोदः॰ C, D.

 $^{^{140}}$ ଂମ୍ୟୁମ୍ବ $^{\circ}$ ମ୍ୟୁମ୍ବ $^{\circ}$ ମ୍ୟୁମ୍ୟର୍ $^{\circ}$ B, D.

¹⁴¹ °ग्राप्तः° A]] °ग्राप्तः° B; °ग्राप्तः° C; °ग्राप्तः° D.

 $^{^{142}}$ ર્નેંક્ષ $^{\circ}$ केते $^{\circ}$ क्रु कार्यः $^{\circ}$ के $^{\circ}$ के $^{\circ}$ के $^{\circ}$ केते $^{\circ}$ থ্য∙°গ্ৰীব্য§ D.

 $^{^{143}}$ दर्शेद यात्र सुर प्रति : क्षूळें वात्र 'ह्यात्र ह्यात्र 'ग्रीत्र हु em.
bracket om. A; र्शेद 'यात्र 'सुर प्रति : क्षूळें वात्र 'ह्यात्र 'श्रीत्र 'ह्यात्र 'श्रीत 'ह्यात्र 'ह्यात्तस्रीत्र यात्रास्तुर प्रति ः भूः स्विंग्वास्त्र अवाग्रीताः हु C; <<तद्वीः पः द्वीवार द्वीवार तद्वीः प्राप्ति देवे दि सुः क्षेत्र विवास સૂચનાતઋ એ - 2ના માં માર્ચિક માર્ચ માર્ચિક માર્ચ માર્ચિક માર્ચ માર્ચિક માર્ચ માર્ય માર્ચ માર્ય માર્ચ માર

 $^{^{144}}$ ଂମ୍ରି·ଂਘimesଂ A, D] ଂମ୍ରିକା·ଂਘimesଂ B; ଂମ୍ରି·ଂଚ୍ଚ ਘimes୯ C.

 $^{^{145}}$ ্নমুদ্র্যা em. \mathbb{J} ্নর্জুদ্র্যা A; ্র্সুদ্র্যা; B; ্র্সুদ্র্যা; C; ্র্সুদ্রা D.

¹⁴⁶ ಹ್ಸ್. A, B, C дақ. D.

¹⁴⁷ °ቫ휯፫ላ A, B] °횟፫'ề C; °ቫ횟፫' D.

¹⁴⁸ ° দার্মান ৪ A, D 🛮 ° মানা B; ° দার্মান ৪ C.

 $^{^{149}}$ ଂភ୍ରୀ·ଂ $_{\parallel}$ em.]] ଂភ୍ରୀ··· A, D; ଂភ୍ରୀ×ਾ $_{\parallel}$ B; ଂភ୍ରୀ··· $_{\parallel}$ C.

¹⁵⁰ ेनियान का.] ेनियान ेह A, B; ेनिया ेह C, D.

 $^{^{151}}$ $^{\circ}$ $\widetilde{\mathbf{a}}$ ' $^{\circ}$ \mathbf{x} ' \mathbf{x} '

¹⁵² °བ་བདེ་་། em.]] °བདེ་་ềྡ A; °བདེ་་ⴻౖ B, D; °བ་བདེ་་ⴻౖ C.

ऄॕॴॺॱय़**ॸॱॻॖऀ**ॺॱॻॖऀॺॱॻक़ॖॕॻॱॸॖॱॻऻऄ॔॔॔॓॔॓॔॓ढ़_ॗ¹⁵³

[§4. Receiving Empowerment and Siddhi] [A 3b6; B 3b6; C 3a7; D 4b3]

[§4.1. Ritual Procedure] $\hat{\zeta}$ 'ଗ୍ୟ'ମ୍ପର୍ମ୍ଦର୍ଦ୍ଦର୍ଦ୍ଧର୍ମ୍ୟ କୁମ୍ବର୍ଥ୍ୟ କୁମ୍ୟ କୁମ୍ବର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ୟ କ୍ରମ୍ୟ କ୍ୟ କ୍ରମ୍ୟ କ୍ର୍ୟ କ୍ରମ केवॱर्रातब \S^{158} र्हें हे सुर प्रते ग्विं एसूर मुर्ते \S

[§4.2. Petition] [A 4a2; B 4a1; C 3b1; D 4b4]

র্ব্ধী ঘ্রবন্ধান্তী:শ্রীব্রন্ধন্ধানের্ত্তীর্বির-১৪ 159 च्रिम्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र व्याप्त स्थान য়ঢ়য়৽য়ৢয়৽৻য়৾য়ৢয়৽৻য়য়৽ৼৄ৾য়ৢয়৽য়ৼ৾ঢ়৽ঀৢৢয়৽ৢ¹⁶¹ द्यर:दूर:दूरेंश:ग्रुय:यदेर:र्ङ्केंय:रेवाह¹⁶²

[§4.3. Dhāraṇī for Kalaśābhiṣeka] [A 4a2; B 4a2; C 3b2; D 4b5] र्हे हे पार्विव वु 'दर्विन 'पठवा ग्री स स्वावायाम्यान् 'ख द्वे किन्कु कै हु 163 विवायस्त्र रहे 164 दे

 $^{^{153}}$ $^{\circ}$ ପର୍ଶିଦ୍ୟଖ୍ୟଫ୍ସ୍ସ୍ୟୁଖ୍ୟଚ୍ଚିଦ୍ସଖ୍ୟଂଚ୍ଚିଦ୍ୟଖ୍ୟଫ୍ର୍ୟୁଖ୍ୟଚ୍ଚିଦ୍ୟଖ୍ୟଙ୍ଗ୍ୟୁଖ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ ପର୍ଶିଦ୍ୟଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ୍ୟୁଖ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ ପର୍ଶିଦ୍ୟଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ୍ୟୁଖ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ ପର୍ଶିଦ୍ୟଖ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ ପ୍ୟ র্চ্চলাবাণ বিষ্ণুবাৰ $^\circ$ C; ° বর্ষার্বান্ধুর ন্ধুয়'<<ঠ্কিলাবা $^\circ$ সমূদর্বাণ D.

 $^{^{155}}$ ଂସ୍ଲୁ୍ $\overset{\circ}{}_{\sim}$ ଖୁ $\overset{\circ}{}_{\sim}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$

¹⁵⁶ °న్జ్రాగ్లక్టి A, B, D]] °న్జ్ల్ఫ్ గ్ల్ € C.

 $^{^{157}}$ ଂସଲ୍ଫ୍ରିଟ୍ଂଂୱୁ C, D \mathbb{J} ଂସଲ୍ଫ୍ରିଟ୍ଂଃ A; ଂଲ୍ଫ୍ରିଟ୍ଂ \mathbb{J} B.

 $^{^{158}}$ ଂ୍ଗ୍ରୁପ୍-ଂର୍ଧିୟଃ $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ଧୁପ୍-ଂର୍ଧିୟଃ $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ତୁପ୍-ଂର୍ଧିୟୟଃ $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ତିପ୍ରଥଃ $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ତୁପ୍ରଥଃ $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ତୁପ୍ରଥଃ $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ତିପ୍ରଥଃ $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ତିପ୍ରଥିନ୍ତି $^{\circ}$ ନ୍ତିପ୍ରଥିନ୍ନ

 $^{^{159} \ \ \}mathring{\mathcal{H}}^{\circ}_{\mathbb{R}} \circ \mathring{\mathbb{H}}^{\circ}_{\mathbb{R}} \circ \circ A, \, D \hspace{-.1cm} \hspace{-.1cm} \hspace{-.1cm} \mathring{\mathcal{H}}^{\circ}_{\mathbb{R}} \circ \hspace{-.1cm} \mathring{\mathbb{H}}^{\circ}_{\mathbb{R}} \circ \circ \circ \circ B, \, \mathring{\mathcal{H}}^{\circ}_{\mathbb{R}} \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ C.$

¹⁶⁰ °⋛鄠'° A, B, D]] °⋛'° C.

 $^{^{161}}$ ିହ୍ସ୍ କ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ ର୍ଚ୍ଚ em.] ିହୁସ୍ କ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ ର୍ଚ୍ଚ A, B, D; ିହୁସ୍ କ୍ୟ $^{\circ}$ ର C.

¹⁶² °র্স্কুম'ন্টবা_ই A, D]] °র্স্কুম'গ্রু B; °বর্স্কুম'ন্টবা_ই C.

 $^{^{163}}$ ° ग्રું) ° વાનુસ'નું ' Abrack ° ગ્રૈજાફ ° નુસ'નું સ' B; ° ગ્રૈજાફ ° વાનુસ'નું ' B; ° ગ્રૈજાફ ° વાનુસ'નું ' D.

 $^{^{164}}$ वेष'पञ्चर'र्रे $_{
m g}$ Abracket om. B; রূष'पञ्चर'र्रे $_{
m g}$ C, D.

वयानुस्य मान्त्र प्राप्त । जाने । ज

[§4.5. Retribution] $^{[A 4a4; B 4a4; C 3b4; D 5a2]}$ ପୂର୍ବ : ନ୍ଦ୍ର : ନ୍ଦ୍ର

[§5. Collecting Siddhi] [A 4a5; B 4a5; C 3b4; D 5a3] [§5.1. Blessing]

दे व्ययः द्रिंशः गुपः प्रश्नुः पः विश्वयः द्रिश्च व्ययः श्रुवायः प्रश्नुः प्रप्तः विष्टः । प्रथ्यः व्यव्यः व्य प्रश्नुः व्यपः श्रुवायः प्रश्नुः प्रप्तः विष्टः । प्रथ्यः व्यवः । प्रथ्यः । प्रथः । प्र

 $^{^{166}}$ 당동 16 지동 16 지자 16

 $^{^{167} \ \ \}widehat{\mathbb{S}}_{9}^{\circ}\widehat{\Xi}[\widehat{\Xi}]\widehat{\varpi}^{\circ} \circ em.] \ \widehat{\mathbb{S}}_{9}^{\circ}\widehat{\Xi}[\widehat{\Xi}]\widehat{\varpi}^{\circ} \circ A; \widehat{\mathbb{S}}^{\circ}\widehat{\varpi}^{\circ} B; \widehat{\mathbb{S}}^{\circ}\widehat{\Xi}[\widehat{\Xi}]\widehat{\varpi}^{\circ} \circ C; \widehat{\mathbb{S}}_{9}^{\circ}\widehat{\varpi}^{\circ} D.$

¹⁶⁸ ଂଶିୁ େ ଖୁଲା °ସ୍ଥ A; ଂଶିୁ S; ଂଖି[+]ଥି C; ଂଘଥି D.

¹⁶⁹ °पङ्गेष'° A, D]] °মন্ত্রীष'° B, C.

 $^{^{171}}$ ిద్దాల్లో క్లిస్ $^{\circ}$ ల్లో $^{\circ}$ ల్లో $^{\circ}$ ల్లో చాల్లో స్టాల్లో $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ ల్లో $^{\circ}$ ల్లులో $^{\circ}$ ల్లో $^{\circ}$ ల్లో $^{\circ}$ ల్లో $^{\circ}$ ల్లో $^{\circ}$ ల్లో $^{\circ}$ ల్లులో $^{\circ}$ ల్లలో $^{\circ}$ ల్లులో $^{\circ}$ ల్లులో

 $^{^{172}}$ र्कू $^{\circ}$ र्चुंज्ञ्ञ् न्रा॰ २्राटः वे 'बिट' ्रायम्रा॰ em.] र्कू $^{\circ}$ र्चुंज्ञ्यः प्रस्तः वे प्रस्ति वे प

 $^{^{173}}$ ଂୟାମ୍ନିସ୍ ଂସ୍ଟି 'i' ဆို "i' ဆို 'i' "i' "i" "

¹⁷⁴ ଂ제국·독덕대· ° D]] °독덕대· A, B, C.

[§5.2. Merit Transfer] [A 4a6; B 4a6; C 3b6; D 5a5] बिकान्दिका गुनान्त्रमा पाइति पाइति पाइति पुन्ने विष्य प्राप्ति पाइति प्राप्ति प्राप्ति

4. Annotated Translation

[§0. Introductory Remarks] [§0.1. Title] The Longevity Practice of Vajrakīla.¹⁸¹

[§0.2. Salutation] Homage to the deity of *vajra* life (*rdo rje tshe'i lha*).

[§0.3. Preparation]

If the $k\bar{\imath}la$ yogins in the cyclic existence

wish to extend (bsring) the depletion of life-length [for] oneself and others,

might want to engage in this sādhana [i.e. The Longevity Practice of Vajrakīla].

You should arrange (*bsog*) the necessities in a solitary place.

Having set (*bsham*) a long-life vase with whatever articles are suitable for [supporting] life-energy,

¹⁷⁵ °ភ្ជាំ'ស្គ'° A〗°ភ្ជាំ'ស'° B, D; °ភ្ជាំ់ុា'ស'° C.

 $^{^{176}}$ ଂਛੇਂ 'ਘੇ·· ਝૂੱਕાકુ A]] °ਛੇਂ ਕੇ·· ਝੁੱਕાકુ B; °ਛੇਂ ਕੇ·· ਧਝૂੱਕાકુ C; °ਛੇਂ 'ਘ੍ਰੇ·· ਝૂੱਕાકુ D.

¹⁷⁸ ব্লিম'° A]] ঠম'° B, C, D.

 $^{^{179}}$ ୍ର କ୍ରିମ୍ବର A] \mathbb{S}_{9}^{18} B, C; ବ୍ୟକ୍ଷର ଅନ୍ୟର ପ୍ର

 $^{^{180}}$ रैंग्'दिहें त्र क्रेत्र रॉतें गिहेर सर्देह em.] रेग्न्य दिहें त्र क्रेत्र रॉतें गिहेर सर्देह <<9'लुंबा>> A; ब्रासाध्य कुं कुं कुं कुं कुं कुं कुं के र्यार्थ वाहिर सर्वें>> C; <<9'लुंबा>> D.

DT_C specifies the revelation of the DT as "[this] gter ma text [was revealed at] Zang-zang-lha-brag [mountain]" (zang zang lha brag gi gter ma ni). Unfortunately, any other clues for more precise dating and/or locations, e.g. the specific cache among the fivefold repository (center/south/north/east/west), are not provided.

establish (*bya*) the object of reliance (*'khri sa*) for Vajrakīla. [And then] perform (*bya*) the longevity ritual at a religious assembly.

[§1. Development Phase]

[§1.1. Five-figure Amitāyus Maṇḍala]¹⁸²

From [the seed syllable] *bhrum*, [imagine the appearance of] a precious celestial palace

beautifully ornamented with four sides and four gates.

In its centre, upon moon on the lotus [seat],

Buddha Amitāyus, whose body is white in colour, holding (*bsnams*) a long-life vase [that emerged] from the [seed syllable] *Hrīḥ*.

In its east, Vairocana Amitāyus [, whose body is]

azure blue [in colour,] [appears] holding a long-life vase.

In its south, Guṇa Amitāyus,

whose body is yellow in colour, [appears] holding a long-life vase. In its west, Amitābha Amitāvus,

whose body is red in colour, [appears] holding a [long-life] vase.

In its north, Karma Amitāyus [, whose body is]

green [in colour,] [appears] holding long-life vase.

Lāse māle gīrti nīrtima dhūpe puspe āloke gandhema. 183

[§1.2. Dhāraṇī Recitation for the Siddhi of Life]

Ankuśī (lcags kyu [ma]), Pāśī (zhags pa [ma]), Śṛṅkhalā (lcags sgrog [ma]), and Ghaṇṭā (dril bu ma), 184 [and]

the five consorts in non-dual union with the [aforementioned] father consorts [appear].

All body colours [and] hand symbols are complete with all adornments.

Each and every one of them is distinct [and] entirely clear.

Repeat the [following] *dhāraṇī* (*snying po*) in order to invite [and present them] offerings and praises.¹⁸⁵

For a comparative table containing such sundry deities of the directions, see Table 2 (Presiding Deities of the Directions) in the below fn. 194.

The eight feminine deities are divided into two groups: four inner offerings bodhisattvas (Vajra-lāsyā/mālā/gītā/nṛtyā) and four outer offerings bodhisattvas (Vajra-dhūpā/puṣpā/ālokā/gandhā). See e.g. Sarvatathāgatatattvasaṃgraha, sections 152–177 and Niṣpannayogāvalī, Vajradhātu-maṇḍala (rDo rje dbyings kyi dkyil 'khor), NY_s/NY_t, pp. 159–160. I would like to express my sincere thanks to Yasutaka Saito for drawing my attention to these materials.

As for the four guardian goddesses of the gate, see §2.6. In the *sPu gri nag po'i rgyud*, the four goddesses each of who guards the *manḍala* gates with (1.) an iron hook, (2.) a noose, (3.) an iron shackle, and (4.) a bell are depicted as wrathful, see *sPu gri nag po'i rgyud*, 95,5: *sgo skyong khro mo bzhi rnams sprul*.

¹⁸⁵ The term bzlas, a generic verb for "to recite/repeat", might be classified into yid bzlas (mental recitation), ngag bzlas (vocal recitation), 'gog bzlas (silent recitation), sgom bzlas (meditation and recitation), and so forth. Thus, even though it does not

"Om ā hūm, didum vajra āyuşe hūm aḥ".

By means of the recitation, contemplate that you have the *siddhi* of life.

[§1.3. Citation from the Buddhist Canon]

[In the gSang ba'i snying po de kho na nyid nges pa] it is said that:¹⁸⁶

"[In the development phase (*bskyed rim*), you would step-by-step] [1.] approach (*bsnyen* [*pa*]) life-energy, and then [2.] closely approach (*nye bsnyen*) [it], and

[3.] accomplish (*sgrub* [*pa*]) life-energy, and then [4.] greatly accomplish (*sgrub chen*) [it]". ¹⁸⁷

Contemplate that all the [external] receptacle [world] ([phyi] snod [kyi 'jig rten]) and the [inner] contents [of sentient beings] ([nang] bcud [kyi sems can]) dissolve into light, and then melt down into yourself and the long-life articles.

inspire me confidence, I am inclined to suppose that the term *bzlas* may be rendered as "to repeat orally over and over again". As has already been mentioned (see fn. 20), the whole DT is expected to be "recited" by the practitioner. It is therefore this *bzlas* to which one should look first in order to determine the particular nature of the term as "repeat [*dhāraṇī*]". This seems to be a process or phase to cultivate basically the pride of the deity (*lha'i nga rgyal*) by the power of words. As for *dhāraṇī* citation in a *tshe sgrub* text among rGod Idem can's revelation, see Shinga Forthcoming b. In it, I have tried to discuss the possibility that the *Tshe sgrub lcags kyi sdong po* cites a *dhāraṇī* from the *Aparimitāyuḥsūtra*.

sgrub lcags kyi sdong po cites a dhāranī from the Aparimitāyuhsūtra.

This is a citation from the gSang ba'i snying po de kho na nyid nges pa (*Guhyagarbhatattvanirṇaya; D 834; P 457). Having also been cited in the Phur pa me lce'i 'phreng ba (213,5), it implies that this canonical work could be regarded as an authoritative text on which rGod ldem can's longevity practice were founded. Towards the references to all rGod ldem can's citation, like the references to all Klong chen pa's works published in 2008 by Arguillère (i.e. Arguillère 2008), I aim to make a future contribution. For a recent relevant analysis of rGod ldem can's textual borrowing from Klong chen rab 'byams pa Dri med 'od zer (1308–1364; BDRC#P1583), see Turpeinen 2015:218–219.

The literary antecedent of these four aspects of approach and accomplishment (*catvārisevāsādhanāṇga; bsnyen sgrub yan lag bzhi), namely (1.) approaching (sevā; bsnyen pa), (2.) near achievement (upasādhana; nye bar sgrub pa), (3.) actual achievement (sādhana; sgrub pa), and (4.) the great achievement (mahāsādhana; sgrub pa chen po), is the Guhyasamājatantra, Ch. 18 (Uttaratantra. rGyud phyi ma, D 443), see GS_s 162,14, GS_c 885.18.509a29, GS_t 154a2. According to the hagiography, rGod ldem can is said to have revealed the dharma of the four limbs of practice (bsnyen sgrub rnam pa bzhi'i chos) from the golden treasure in the south (lho phyogs gser mdzod ser po), see gSal byed nyi ma'i 'od zer, S_A 31,3; S_B 84,3. As Bentor 1996 has noted, these four aspects are 'variously applied in most tantric rituals of all types' (p. [1]). See also Kunsang 1990:167 (glossary) for the bsnyen sgrub kyi yan lag bzhi in the phase of recitation. Compared with the well-annotated and well-researched sādhanas (e.g. Guhyasamāja sādhanas within the dGe lugs pa school), the interpretation and therefore translation of the four aspects here (bsnyen/nye bsnyen/sgrub/sgrub chen) are quite uncertain, particularly with regard to the term tshe.

[§2. Prayer for Summoning Life-energy] [§2.1. Prayer to the Five Buddha Amitāyus]

After that, for summoning life-energy, [contemplate the following verse:]¹⁸⁸

Hrīḥ! Bhagavat Nātha Buddha Amitāyus

in non-dual union with gTum mo, the supreme mother consort!

Please grant [us] the *siddhi* of life and prosperity (*dpal*)

from the *maṇḍala* of skilful means (*thabs kyi dkyil 'khor*)¹⁸⁹ in the non-dual unity of the father and mother consort.

From the eastern direction, Vairocana Amitāyus (*rnam snang tshe dpag* [*med*]) in [non-dual unity of] the father and mother consorts, and

from the southern direction, Ratna Amitāyus (*rin chen tshe dpag* [*med*]) in [non-dual unity of] the father and mother consorts, and from the western direction, Padma Amitāyus (*padma tshe dpag* [*med*])¹⁹⁰ in [non-dual unity of] the father and mother consorts, and from the northern direction, Karma Amitāyus (*karma tshe dpag* [*med*]) in [non-dual unity of] the father and mother consorts, [please grant us the *siddhi* of life and prosperity].

Lāse māle gīrti nīrtima dhūpe puṣpe āloke gandhema.

[§2.2. Prayer to the Four Goddesses]

Ankuśī, Pāśī, Śṛnkhalā, and Ghaṇṭā

with [your] right hands, all [holding] long-life banners waving to the ten directions,

with [your] left [hands], all [holding] long-life vases which are filled with the *amṛta* nectar (*bdud rtsis*),

please grant to us, the fortunate ones, the siddhi of life!

[§2.3. Prayer to Vajrakumāra and His Mother Consort 'Khor lo rgyas 'debs ma]¹⁹¹

Dhīḥ! Bhagavat Great Glorious Vajrakumāra (rdo rje gzhon nu),192

¹⁸⁸ Regarding the process of 'summoning the lifespan', see Boord 1993:209.

Here the term *thabs* (DT_A, DT_B, and DT_D) seems to share curious lexical features with the vatiant reading *thugs* (DT_C). For the relevant analysis in the Vajrakīla texts, see Boord 1993:138n512.

For the variant reading *snang mtha' tshe dpag med* (DT_B) for *padma tshe dpag* (DT_A, DT_C, and DT_D), cf. *snang mtha' tshe dpag med*, Amitābha Amitāyus (§1.1).

¹⁹¹ An English translation of §§2.3–2.4 is found in Boord 1993:209.

¹⁹² The identification of *rdo rje gzhon nu* (Vajrakumāra) with *rdo rje phur pa* (Vajrakīla) has been discussed in Boord 1993:59n227. As pointed out there, in the later Tibetan tradition, *rdo rje gzhon nu* 'uniquely and ubiquitously refers to the deity Vajrakīla'. Cf. Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo, s.v. rdo rje gzhon nu (p. 1441): 'bla med rgyud kyi yi dam phur pa'i ming gi rnam grangs shig'. In view of the Chinese source for 金剛童子 (Vajrakumāra), in the *Shengjiani fennujingangtongzipusa chengjiuyiguijing* (聖迦根忿

and

Great Mother Consort Goddess 'Khor lo rgyas 'debs ma,¹⁹³ please grant to us, the fortunate ones, the *siddhi* of life!

[§2.4. Prayer to the Ten Wrathful Ones in the Ten Directions]¹⁹⁴ [§2.4.1. Prayer for the Zenith]

Hūṃ! To consider the life-energy in the zenith, the realm of Brahmā, Great Fierce Hūṃkāra, summon life-energy! and Great Mother Consort sGra 'byin ma, protect the prosperity!

[§2.4.2. Prayer for the Eastern Direction]

As the hands of Gandharva scatters [our] life-energy in the east, Great Fierce rNam par rgyal ba, summon the [return of our] lifeenergy! and

Great Mother Consort rNam bsnyems ma, protect [our good] fortunes (*dpal*)!

[§2.4.3. Prayer for the Southeastern Direction]

As the hands of Agni (the fire deity) scatters [our] life-energy in the southeast,

Great Fierce dByug sngon can, summon the [return of our] life-energy! and

Great Mother Consort rDo rje sder mo, protect [our good] fortunes!

Boord 1993 has translated the term 'khor lo rgyas 'debs ma as 'Tṛptacakra' (p. 209).
 For presiding deities of the directions, see below a comparative table (Table 2) between the three relevant sections (§§1.1, 2.1, 2.4).

No. Direction \$2.4 \$1.1 §2.1 0. center Buddha Amitāyus Buddha Amitāyus 1. zenith Hūmkāra / sGra 'byin ma 2. east Vairocana Amitāyus Vairocana Amitāyus Vijaya / rNam bsnyems ma 3. southeast Nīladanda / rDo rie sder mo 4. south Guņa Amitāyus Ratna Amitāyus Yamāntaka / Dur khrod bdag mo 5. Acalanātha / mKha' dbyings ma southwest west Amitābha Amitāyus Padma Amitāyus Hayagrīva / gTum mo 6. 7. northwest Aparājita / mDa' snyems ma 8. Karma Amitāyus Karma Amitāyus Amrtakundalin / Rlung 'byin ma north 9. northeast Trailokyavijaya / gSod byed ma 10. nadir Mahābala / sKyod byed ma

Table 2: Presiding Deities of the Directions

怒金剛童子菩薩成就儀軌經, T 1222) for instance, life extension (增壽命) is extolled as one of the merits of the *sūtra*. See 21.109b14: 又法取骨屡草嫰苗。搵酥護摩誦眞言一千八遍。一遍一擲火中。即得一切災難悉皆殄滅及增壽命.

[§2.4.4. Prayer for the Southern Direction]

As the hands of Yama scatters [our] life-energy in the south, Great Fierce Yamāntaka, summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

Great Mother Consort Dur khrod bdag mo, protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.4.5. Prayer for the Southwestern Direction]

As the hands of Rākṣasa scatters [our] life-energy in the southwest, Great Fierce Mi g.yo mgon po, summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

Great Mother Consort mKha' dbyings ma, protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.4.6. Prayer for the Western Direction]

As the hands of Nāgendra (*klu dbang*)¹⁹⁵ scatters [our] life-energy in the west,

Great Fierce King Hayagrīva, summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

Great Mother Consort gTum mo, protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.4.7. Prayer for the Northwestern Direction]

As the hands of Vāyu (the wind deity) scatters [our] life-energy in the northwest,

Great Fierce Aparājita (*gzhan gyis mi thub* [*pa*]),¹⁹⁶ summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

Great Mother Consort mDa' snyems ma, protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.4.8. Prayer for the Northern Direction]

As Yakṣ $\bar{1}^{197}$ scatters [our] life-energy in the north, Great Fierce Amṛtakuṇḍalin, 198 summon [the return of our] life-en-

Great Fierce Amṛtakuṇḍalin, 198 summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

¹⁹⁵ As for the equivalent nāgendra/klu dbang, see Negi, s.v. klu'i dbang po (p. 93): '= klu dbang nāgendraḥ'.

As for the equivalent aparājita / gzhan gyis mi thub pa, see Mañjuvajra-mandala ('Jam pa'i rdo rje'i dkyil 'khor), NY_s 172,35; NY_t 174,6, where Aparājita is also positioned in the west.

As for the equivalent yakṣī/gnod sbyin ma, see Vajrasattva-mandala (rDo rje sems dpa'i dkyil 'khor) according to the Sampuṭatantra, NY_s 44,16: vajrayakṣī; NY_t 44,28: rdo rje gnod sbyin ma, where Vajrayakṣī is positioned in the northeast (aiśānyān; dbang ldan du).

¹⁹⁸ As for the equivalent *amṛtakuṇḍalin | bdud rtsi 'khyil pa,* see Dharmadhātuvāgīśvaramaṇḍala (Chos kyi dbyings gsung gi dbang phyug gi dkyil 'khor), NY_s 209,7: *amṛtakuṇḍali;* NY_t 209,12: *bdud rtsi 'khyil pa*.

Great Mother Consort Rlung 'byin ma, protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.4.9. Prayer for the Northeastern Direction]

As dBang ldan ma scatters [our] life-energy in the northeast,

Great Fierce Khams gsum rnam rgyal, summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

Great Mother Consort gSod byed ma, protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.4.10. Prayer for the Nadir]

As the hands of lord of the earth (*sa bdag*)¹⁹⁹ scatters [our] life-energy in the nadir,

Great Fierce Mahābala (*stobs po che*),²⁰⁰ summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

Great Mother Consort sKyod byed ma, protect [our good] fortunes! Om ā hūm, didum vajra āyuṣe hūm aḥ.

[§2.5. Prayer to the Animal-headed Attendants]

[§2.5.1. Prayer for Protection in the Variegated Lofty Sky]

Hrīḥ! As [our] life-energy scatters in the midst of (gseb tu) the variegated (phra phro'i) lofty sky (dgung pa),

Attendant (*phyag brnyan*) Phag mgo can (who has a pig's head),²⁰¹ summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

Great Mother Consort sMig bu'i mgo can ma (who has a lizard's head), protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.5.2. Prayer for Protection in the Forest in the Southern Valley] As [our] life-energy scatters in the midst of forest in the southern valley,

Attendant sTag mgo can (who has a tiger's head), summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

[Great Mother Consort] By a rgod mgo can ma (who has a vulture's head), protect [our good] fortunes!

As for the term sa bdag, see Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo, s.v. sa bdag (p. 2898): '[...] (3) sa bdag zer ba'i mi ma yin/ 地祇, 土地神'; Negi, s.v. sa bdag (p. 7021): '= rgyal po bhūpatih'.

²⁰⁰ As for the equivalent mahābala/stobs po che, see *Guhyasamājāksobhya-mandala (*gSang 'dus mi bskyod pa'i dkyil 'khor), NY_s 33,15: mahābalah; NY_t 34,5: stobs po che.

²⁰¹ As for the term *phag mgo can*, see *Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo*, s.v. *phag mgo* (p. 1700): '(1) *sems can phag gi mgo bo'*. In the *sPu gri nag po'i rgyud*, there are said to be twenty emanated deities such as who has hawk head, but no specific names are given for the deities. See *sPu gri nag po'i rgyud*, 95,5: *khra thabs mgo gnyan nyi shu dang*. Regarding the term *gnyan*, as Boord 1993 has reported in the critical apparatus (242n106), *brnyan* and *rnyan* are compared as variant reading.

[§2.5.3. Prayer for Protection in the Rocky Copper Mountain]

As [our] life-energy scatters somewhere ($zang\ ma\ zong\ du$)²⁰² in the rocky mountain ($rdza\ ri$),

Attendant g. Yag mgo can (who has a yak's head), summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

[Great Mother Consort] By a rog mgo can ma (who has a crow's head), protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.5.4. Prayer for Protection in the Green Hills]

As [our] life-energy scatters somewhere (*zhal ma zhol du*) in the green hills (*spang ri*),

Attendant Sha ba'i mgo can (who has a deer's head), summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

[Great Mother Consort] 'Ug pa'i mgo can ma (who has an owl's head), protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.5.5. Prayer for Protection in the Snow and Slate]

As [our] life-energy scatters in the midst of (*mtshams su*) snow and slate (*g.ya'*),

Attendant gZig mgo can (who has a leopard's head), summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

[Great Mother Consort] Khwa ta'i mgo can ma (who has a crow's head), protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.5.6. Prayer for Protection in the Field Edge]

As [our] life-energy scatters somewhere (khyad ma khyud du) in the field edge (zhing tshigs),

Attendant Byi ba'i mgo can (who has a mouse's head),²⁰³ summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

[Great Mother Consort] Pu shud mgo can ma (who has a hoopoe's head), protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.5.7. Prayer for Protection in the Black Shadow of the Evening] As [our] life-energy scatters in the black shadow of the evening, Attendant sPyang mgo can (who has a wolf's head), summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

²⁰³ As for the term *byi ba* (mouse), interestingly, *byi la* (cat) is consistently attested in DT_C. And thus my choice seems even more of a toss-up to be fully warranted at present.

In the phrase "zang ma zong du", just like the following "zhal ma zhol du" (§2.5.4), "khyad ma khyud du" (§2.5.6) and so forth, the vowel alternation (e.g. a/o) along with the negative "ma" would seem to suggest the approximate feature of "something like" in a rhyming way. The finer nuances are still to be investigated and thus deserve more meticulous attention in future studies.

[Great Mother Consort] Khra yi mgo can ma (who has a hawk's head), protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.5.8. Prayer for Protection in the Maroon Maimed Snow Mountain] As [our] life-energy scatters in the maroon maimed snow mountain (gangs ri smug rdum),²⁰⁴

Attendant Seng mgo can (who has a lion's head), summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

[Great Mother Consort] Pha wang mgo can ma (who has a bat's head), protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.5.9. Prayer for Protection in the Cold Desert]

As [our] life-energy scatters somewhere (*phyad ma phyod du*) in the cold desert (*byang thang*),²⁰⁵

Attendant Dred mgo can (who has a Dred's head), summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

[Great Mother Consort] sBre mong mgo can ma (who has a weasel's head),²⁰⁶ protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.5.10. Prayer for Protection in the Expansive Oceanic River]

As [our] life-energy scatters in the expansive oceanic river (*chu chen rgya mtsho'i klong du*),

Attendant Dom mgo can (who has a bear's head), summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

[Great Mother Consort] Byi ba'i mgo can ma (who has a mouse's head), protect [our good] fortunes!

[§2.6. Prayer to the Four Guardian Goddesses of the Gate] Four guardian goddesses of the gate, [namely,]

Ankuśī (lcags kyu [ma]), Pāśī (zhags pa [ma]), Śṛṅkhalā (lcags sgrog [ma]), and Ghaṇṭā (dril bu ma), summon [the return of our] life-energy! and

protectors of the oath (dam can srung ma rnams), protect [our good] fortunes!

²⁰⁵ As for the term byang thang (cold desert), see Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo, s.v. byang thang (p. 1872): '[...] gnam gshis skam shas dang grang ngar ha cang chen po yod'.

I take the term *rdum*, lit. 'maimed, mutilated' (see Jäschke, s.v. *rdum po* (p. 286)), in the sense of "denuded (mountain)".

The term *sbre mong* (DT_B and DT_C) is apparently an older form of *sre mong* (DT_A and DT_D). See *Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo*, s.vv. *sbre mong* (p. 2035): '(rnying) sre mong', and sre mong (p. 2985): 'ne'u le'.

[§3. Concealing and Protecting Life-energy] [§3.1. Development Phase]

And then, for concealing and protecting life-energy, contemplate that the letter *rGri* in green [concealed] inside [your] life artery (*srog rtsa*). At the gate of life artery (*rtsa sgo*), both Hayagrīva and Amṛtakuṇḍalin protect [it] with their feet crossed.

[§3.2. Concealment]

Hrīḥ, [this] greatly virtuous precept of life should be concealed into the [dharma-]dhātu (dbyings). By concealing life-energy into the dharmadhātu, even a Buddha could not perceive [it]. Mahābodhicitta dharmajñāna hūṃ aḥ.

[§3.3. Activity ('phrin las): Protecting Armour] Hrīḥ, the great activity of [this] precept of life [works as] an unexcelled armour of the emptiness. [The armour is] armed with the protecting seal. By wearing the indestructible vajra armour, [you] would be protected from the erroneous great obstructors. Om vajra kavaci hūṃ.

[§3.4. Gathering Life]²⁰⁷ Hoh! By hosts of deities of the deathless *vajra* life, [and by] hosts of deities of the activity of $k\bar{\imath}la$, our scattered life has been gathered.

[§3.5. Petition]

[In the same manner, our] crooked [life] has been straighten out, [our] cut off [life] has been prolonged ('thud),²⁰⁸ [our] consumed [life] has been extended, and [our] weakened [life] has been nourished [by the hosts of deities]. Beseech [them] for: [1.] birthless life-energy, [2.] life-energy of the deathless *amṛta* nectar, [3.] indestructible life-energy, [4.] life-energy of the victory banner which never droops, [5.] life-energy of the unchanging great bliss, along with the complete life empowerment, beneficial virtues, and blessings.

[§4. Receiving Empowerment and Siddhi] [§4.1. Ritual Procedure]

Now, [this section] is about receiving the empowerment and the *siddhi*.

 $^{207}\,$ For an English translation of §§3.4–3.5 based on DT_A, see Boord 1993:211.

Regarding the term 'thud, see Jäschke, s.v. 'thud pa, mthud pa (p. 244): 'to make longer by adding a piece, to piece out, to prolong'. Whereas Boord 1993 seems to render the term as 'replace' (p. 211): '[...] replace that which has broken off'.

Once [the empowerment and the *siddhi*] are bestowed to the disciple, the obstructors are expelled. [The disciple] ablutes (*khrus*) [in sacred water] and offers *maṇḍala*. And then [s/he] takes refuge, generates [bodhi-]citta, and [promises to] adhere to the general pledges. [As for these ritual procedures including] making petition and so forth, [they] should be followed according to the great longevity practice or the treatise of Vajrakīla.

[§4.2. Petition]

 $H\bar{u}m!$ For the benefit of all living beings, by the conduct of skillful means,

Buddha's activities,

[such as] kindness and compassion to tame whoever needs, are fully perfected.

So that please grant us the empowerment and the *siddhi*.

[§4.3. Dhāraṇī for Kalaśābhiṣeka]

After (*gsham du*)²⁰⁹ [reciting] the root *dhāraṇī* on Vajrakumāra with attendants (*'khor bcas*), "*Abhiṣiñca māṇi*" is devoted. Then, [the practitioner] holds the [long-life] vase [over their head, and repeats the following *dhāraṇī*:] "*Buddha*, *Vajra*, *Ratna*, *Padma*, *Karma*. *Kalaśa abhiṣiñca bhruṇi*".

[§4.4. Petition]

Hrīḥ! Bhagavat Nātha Vajra Amitāyus!

To own the body which is equal to the reaches of space, and to be authorised as the *vajra* body of the sameness (*mnyam nyid*) [or emptiness],²¹⁰

please bestow [upon us] the life empowerment of the *vajra* mind.

[§4.5. Retribution]

In the same way, the empowerment of virtue, activity, and so forth would be bestowed in sequence. The empowerment of the seven kinds

²⁰⁹ One wonders whether the text reads *bsham du*, in which case, however, the meaning of the phrase, namely, "to prepare" would not be explicit. As for the term *bsham*, see Jäschke, s.v. *shom pa* (p. 564): 'to prepare, make ready, arrange'.

²¹⁰ As for the term *mnyam nyid*, I understand it in the sense of *stong nyid*. See *Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo*, s.v. *mnyam nyid* (p. 987): '(1) *gcig mtshungs kyi ngo bo'am rang bzhin*/[...] (2) *kun tu khyab pa'i rang bzhin te stong nyid'*. In this case, *mnyam nyid rdo rje'i sku* is rendered as "the *vajra* body of the absolute nature".

of precious materials²¹¹ and the eight auspicious articles²¹² would be bestowed [to the practitioner].

> [§5. Collecting Siddhi] [§5.1. Blessing]

Now, here is about collecting the *siddhi*.

 $Hr\bar{i}h!$ From the western direction, the realm of Padma dbang,²¹³

Bhagavat Nātha Vajra Amitāyus [appears].

[Within his] breast, [there is] a crescent-shaped charm box [with] a mark of the endless knot (*dpal be'u*).²¹⁴

From [the charm box,] the life $(\bar{a}yu)$ of the enlightened mind in red spreads out,

[and] bestows the *siddhi* of life (*tshe yi siddhi*) to us.

May [Amitāyus] bless this great secret of life!

[§5.2. Merit Transfer]

Thus [the practitioner] obtained the *siddhi*. Therefore [s/he] should

About the components of bkra shis rdzas brgyad, see Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo, s.v. bkra shis rdzas brgyad (p. 84): 'me long dang/ zho/ rtswa dur ba/ shing tog bil ba/

dung g.yas 'khyil| ghi wang| li khri| yungs kar te brgyad'.

Table 3: The Various Figures Shown in the Western Direction

§1.1	snang mtha' tshe dpag med
§2.1	padma tshe dpag [med] (DT_A, DT_C, DT_D) snang mtha' tshe dpag med (DT_B)
§5.1	padma 'od (DT_A, DT_D) padma dbang (DT_B, DT_C)

As one of the bkra shis rtags brgyad, dpal be'u (Skt. śrivatva) can be interpreted as symbolizing of 'longevity' or the "knot of life". See Reynolds 1999:256. For a secular symbol, see also Beer 1999:176: 'continuity or dependent origination as the underlying reality of existence'.

²¹¹ About the components of rin chen sna bdun, see Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo, s.v. rin chen sna bdun (p. 2697): 'rgyal srid sna bdun te 'khor lo rin po che/ nor bu rin po che/ btsun mo rin po che/ blon po rin po che/ glang po rin po che/ rta mchog rin po che/ dmag dpon rin po che bcas so'.

²¹³ Regarding the term padma dbang, the connection between padma and dbang is unclear. It might be treated syllabically with supplement as "Padma [Amitāyus, who bestows] the empowerment". This rendering seems plausible in view of the close correspondence with the above-mentioned "padma ishe dpag [med]" (Padma Amitāyus), whose abode is also said to be the western direction, see §2.1. Semantically, here in §5.1, as there is a notable variant reading padma 'od (DT_A, DT_D) for padma dbang (DT_B, DT_C), the Tibetan rendering of 'od which might designate Amitābha ('od dpag med | snang ba mtha' yas) undoubtedly deserves a separate examination. Hence the following table (Table 3) provides a degree of help in this confusion mainly concerning the name Amitāyus/Amitābha among the four manuscripts.

bless [it] and offer one's merit to others. Auspicious (Śubhaṃ)! Mahā Vidyādhara's (i.e. Rig 'dzin rGod ldem can) discovered text [comes to an end].

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BDRC Buddhist Digital Resource Center.

Bod rgya tshig mdzod chen mo

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Compilation A

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Compilation B

Phur-pa texts of the byan-gter tradition. 2 vols. (614 folios). Dalhousie: Damchoe Sangpo, 1977. [BDRC#W29251]

Compilation C

Byan gter phur pa'i skor. 576 p. (288 folios). Darjeeling: Lama Dawa and Chopal Lama, 1984. [BDRC#W27295]

Compilation D

dPal chen kī la ya'i chos skor phyogs bsgrigs. 45 vols. [Khreng tu'u]: Si khron zhing chen mi rigs zhib 'jug su'o bod kyi shes rig zhib 'jug khang, 2002. [BDRC#W24051] Attached catalogue: dPal chen kī la ya'i chos skor phyogs bsgrig kyi dkar chag. 89 p.

D sDe dge edition of bKa' 'gyur and bsTan 'gyur. Numbers according to catalogue published in: Ui Hakuju [et al.] (ed.). A Complete Catalogue of the Tibetan Buddhist Canons (Bkaḥ-ḥgyur and Bstan-ḥgyur). Sendai: Tôhoku Imperial University, 1934.

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ICPBS International College for Postgraduate Buddhist Studies. Jäschke

Heinrich Augest Jäschke. *A Tibetan-English Dictionary*. Compact ed. Kyoto: Rinsen, 1990 (first published in London: Charge of

All the above foliations of Compilation A, B, and C are gleaned from Boord 1993:8.

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- P Peking edition of bKa' 'gyur and bsTan 'gyur. Numbers according to catalogue published in: Daisetz T. Suzuki (ed.). *The Tibetan Tripitaka, Peking Edition: Catalogue & Index*. Tokyo: Suzuki Research Foundation, 1962.
- RT Kong sprul blo gros mtha' yas. *Rin chen gter mdzod chen mo*. 111 vols. Paro: Ngodrup and Sherab Drimay, 1976–1980. [BDRC#W20578]
- T Taishō Shinshū Daizōkyō. Numbers according to the SAT Daizōkyō Text Database. (https://21dzk.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/SAT/ddb-bdk-sat2.php)

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rDo rje phur pa'i tshe bsgrub

(DT) For the bibliographical reference on the four *dbu med* manuscripts (DT_A, DT_B, DT_C, and DT_D), see pp. 54–55 (1. The Edition and Its Basis).

Guhyasamājatantra

(GS_s) See Bhattacharyya 1931.

- (GS_c) 施護譯『佛説一切如來金剛三業最上祕密大教王經』T 885, vol. 18, 469c17-511b18.
- (GS_t) Śraddhākaravarman, Rin chen bzang po (tr.). *rGyud phyi ma*. D 443, rGyud, *ca*, 148a6–157b7.

Nispannayogāvalī

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(NY_s)See Lokesh Chandra/Nirmala Sharma 2015.

(NY_t) Tibetan Version. See Lokesh Chandra/Nirmala Sharma 2015. *Phur pa che mchog gi them byang*

Phur pa che mchog gi them byang rin chen gter mdzod. 2 folios. In:

Compilation A, pp. 1–3.

Phur pa me lce'i 'phreng ba

Phur pa me lce'i 'phreng ba'i le'u nyi shu pa khol du byung ba. 5 folios. In: Compilation A, pp. 211–220.

sPu gri nag po'i rgyud

dPal rdo rje phur pa spu gri nag po rab tu gsang ba'i rgyud. See Boord 2002, pp. 93–106.

RT dkar chag dang brgyud yig

Kong sprul blo gros mtha' yas. Rin chen gter gyi mdzod chen por ji ltar bzhugs pa'i dkar chag dang/ smin grol rgyab brten dang bcas pa'i brgyud yig dngos grub sgo brgya 'byed pa'i lde'u mig. In: RT, vol. 2, pp. 49–617.

gSal byed nyi ma'i 'od zer *Sūryabhadra.

- (S_A) sPrul sku rig 'dzin rgod kyi ldem 'phru can gyi rnam thar gsal byed nyi ma'i 'od zer. Paro: Lama Ngodrup and Sherab Drimey, 1985. [BDRC#W27603]
- (S_B) sPrul sku chen po'i rnam thar gsal byed nyi ma'i 'od zer. In: Byang gter lugs kyi rnam thar dang mang 'ongs lung bstan, pp. 49–147. Gangtok, Sikkim: Sherab Gyaltsen and Lama Dawa, 1983. [BDRC#W27866]
- gSang ba'i snying po de kho na nyid nges pa (*Guhyagarbhatattvanirṇaya) D 834, rNying rgyud, kha, 198b1–298b7 (vol. 98); P 457, rGyud, wa, 197a7–299b7.

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See Horiuchi 1983.

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(CD) For a preliminary critical edition and annotated Japanese translation of the five sections (§§0–4: them byang+phyi/nang/gsang/yang gsang sgrubs) based on three xylographic editions (CD_A, CD_B, and CD_C), see Shinga Forthcoming a.

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