

༄༅། །དེ་རྒྱུ་པར་འཇོམས་པ།

Vajra Conqueror

Vajra vidāraṇa

རྫོག་རྫོག་པར་འཛོམས་པ་ཞེས་བྱ་བའི་གསུངས།

rdo rje rnam par 'joms pa zhes bya ba'i gzungs

The Dhāraṇī “Vajra Conqueror”

Vajraidāraṇānāmadhāraṇī



Toh 750
Degé Kangyur, vol. 95 (rgyud 'bum, dza), folios 265.b–266.b

Translated by The Dharmachakra Translation Committee
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co.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ti. Title
- im. Imprint
- co. Contents
- s. Summary
- ac. Acknowledgements
- i. Introduction
- tr. The Translation
 - 1. Vajra Conqueror
- c. Colophon
- ab. Abbreviations
- n. Notes
- b. Bibliography
 - Sanskrit Sources
 - Tibetan Sources
 - Secondary Sources
- g. Glossary

s.

SUMMARY

s.1 In this concise text, Vajrapāṇi, through the power and blessings of the Buddha and all bodhisattvas, proclaims a series of powerful dhāraṇī-mantras. The text concludes with verses on the benefits of the dhāraṇī and a simple ablution ritual.

ac.

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ac.1 This text was translated by the Dharmachakra Translation Committee under the supervision of Chokyi Nyima Rinpoche. It was translated by Nicholas Schmidt with consultation from Kashinath Nyaupane and Ryan Damron. Andreas Doctor compared the translation with the original Tibetan and edited the text. Wiesiek Mical subsequently provided editorial feedback.

The translation was completed under the patronage and supervision of 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha.

i.

INTRODUCTION

i.1

Vajra Conqueror is a short dhāraṇī text with an illustrious history in several different Buddhist communities. The text begins with a brief narrative introduction and a sweeping statement on the qualities and function of the dhāraṇī. After a series of three dhāraṇī-mantras, the text concludes with ten verses, which first extol the benefits of the practice and finally outline a concise purification ritual. In the narrative introduction, set abstractly “in the vajra” (Skt. *vajreṣu*, Tib. *rdo rje la*), Vajrapāṇi, through the power of the Buddha Śākyamuni, reveals the dhāraṇī. The elaborations on this narrative found in the Indic commentarial tradition inform us that the dhāraṇī was revealed in order to cure the ailments afflicting King Ajātaśatru of Magadha after he had usurped the throne of his father, King Bimbisāra, and terrorized the Gangetic basin with his martial adventurism.

i.2

The Sanskrit dhāraṇī is popular among Newar Buddhists in Nepal,¹ where it is included in a set of daily dhāraṇī practices referred to collectively as the *Saptavāra* (Seven Days), of which the National Archives in Kathmandu today holds more than two hundred Sanskrit witnesses.

i.3

The fourteenth-century Tibetan *Chronicles of Padma* (*padma bka' thang*) mentions that the dhāraṇī was first translated into Tibetan during the imperial period and was included in the Ten Royal Sūtras (Tib. *rgyal po mdo bcu*), the recitation of which was prescribed by Padmasambhava to the Tibetan king Trisong Detsen (Tib. *khri srong lde bstan*, 755–97 CE) to prolong his life. It is also traditionally placed in a subset, the “Five Royal Sūtras.”² According to the colophon of the Tibetan translation, it was translated by the Indian preceptors Jinamitra and Dānaśīla, along with the Tibetan translator Yeshé Dé. The dhāraṇī is also listed in the Denkarma (Tib. *ldan kar ma*) catalog of 812 CE,³ which confirms its transmission to Tibet prior to that date. During the early period of Tibetan Buddhist history, such luminaries as Padmasambhava, Vimalamitra, Buddhaguhya, and Smṛtijñānakīrti wrote commentaries on the dhāraṇī.⁴ During the later diffusion of Buddhism in

Tibet (tenth to fourteenth century), many other commentaries on the dhāraṇī and its rituals were translated into Tibetan.⁵ Since that time, it has remained important to all traditions of Tibetan Buddhism down to the present day, mainly for its use as a dhāraṇī to purify and heal illnesses arising due to karmic obscurations. Major scholars of all four schools have composed commentarial and practice literature on this dhāraṇī.⁶

i.4 This translation is based on the Degé Kangyur xylograph, while the Comparative Edition (Tib. *dpe bsdur ma*) and Stok Palace Kangyurs were consulted to clarify problematic readings. Within the Degé canon, the dhāraṇī is included twice: once in the Tantra section (Tib. *rgyud*, Toh 750), and once in the Dhāraṇī section (Tib. *gzungs 'dus*, Toh 949).⁷ The two versions are generally equivalent, preserving the same translation colophon and very few variant readings. This translation is also informed by the earliest and most extensive commentary, attributed to Buddhaguhya (Toh 2680), as well as the Sanskrit edition presented in *Dhīḥ* (2005).

i.5 The Sanskrit retained here was compiled by comparing the Sanskrit transliteration of the Degé edition (Toh 750) with the two editions of the Sanskrit Vajra Conqueror dhāraṇī—those of Iwamoto (1937) and *Dhīḥ* (2005). Finally, we referred to a late Devanāgarī manuscript witness (NGMCP: E 1414/8). For assistance in interpreting and translating the Sanskrit of the dhāraṇī-mantras, we have also consulted Ju Mipham's (*'ju mi pham*, 1846–1912) synthesis of the commentarial traditions of Buddhaguhya, Padmasambhava, Smṛtijñānakīrti, and Vimalamitra.⁸

i.6 Following the Tibetan precedent of leaving the syllables of mantras (Skt. *mantrapada*) in transliteration and untranslated, we have reproduced the mantric syllables as they appear in the Degé Tibetan version in the translation's main body, while noting the variants found in the consulted Sanskrit editions. Note that within Sanskrit editions, numerals following Sanskrit terms indicate a repetition of the last term. In the endnotes, following the three constituent dhāraṇī-mantras, we have included an English interpretative translation of the Sanskrit mantras as edited by Iwamoto.

The Dhāraṇī
Vajra Conqueror

1.

The Translation

[F.265.b]

1.1 Homage to all buddhas and bodhisattvas!

1.2 Thus did I hear at one time. The Blessed One was abiding in the *vajra*. Through the power of the Buddha, Vajrapāṇi consecrated his entire body as vajra and entered the vajra absorption. Then, through the power of the Buddha, the blessings of all buddhas, and the blessings of all bodhisattvas, Vajrapāṇi proclaimed the vajra essence that emanated from vajra wrath. It is invulnerable,⁹ indivisible, indestructible, true, durable, stable, completely indestructible, and completely invincible. It routs all beings, expels all beings, interrupts all spells, subdues all spells, counters all activities, and routs all actions. It destroys all grahas, liberates all grahas, summons all bhūtas, and annihilates all bhūtas. [F.266.a] It enacts the activities of all spells, accomplishes what has not been accomplished, and preserves what has been accomplished. It fulfills all desires and protects all beings. It pacifies and enriches. It paralyzes all beings and stupefies all beings. Through the power of the Buddha, Vajrapāṇi proclaimed this exceedingly powerful mantra:

1.3 *“namo ratnatrayāya | namaś caṇḍavajrapāṇaye | mahāyakṣasenāpataye | tadyathā | om¹⁰ truṭa truṭa¹¹ | troṭaya troṭaya | sphuṭa sphuṭa¹² | sphoṭaya sphoṭaya | ghūrṇa ghūrṇa¹³ | ghūrṇapaya ghūrṇapaya¹⁴ | sarvasatvāni | bodhaya bodhaya¹⁵ | saṃbodhaya saṃbodhaya | ¹⁶bhrama bhrama | saṃbhramaya saṃbhramaya¹⁷ | sarvabhūtāni¹⁸ kuṭa kuṭa | ¹⁹saṃkuṭaya saṃkuṭaya | sarvaśatrūn ghaṭa ghaṭa | saṃghaṭaya saṃghaṭaya | sarvavidyā vajra vajra | sphoṭaya vajra vajra | kaṭa vajra vajra | maṭa²⁰ vajra vajra | matha vajra vajra | aṭṭahāsanīla vajra²¹ | suvajrāya svāhā | ²²he phullu²³ | niruphullu | nigṛhṇa kullu | mili cullu²⁴ | ²⁵kurukullu²⁶ | vajravijayāya svāhā | ²⁷kīli kīlāya svāhā²⁸ | kaṭa kaṭa | maṭa maṭa | raṭa raṭa | moṭana pramoṭanāya²⁹ svāhā | caranicara³⁰ | hara hara |*

sara sara³¹ mārāya | vajravīdārāya³² svāhā | ³³chinda chinda | bhinda bhinda | mahākīlikīlāya svāhā | bandha bandha | krodha krodha | kīlikīlāya³⁴ svāhā | curu curu caṇḍalakīlī kīlāya³⁵ svāhā | ³⁶trāsaya trāsaya³⁷ | vajrakīlī kīlāya | ³⁸hara hara³⁹ vajradharāya svāhā | prahara prahara | vajraprabhañjanāya svāhā | matisthira⁴⁰ vajra | śrutisthira vajra | pratisthira vajra | mahāvajra | apratihata⁴¹ vajra | amogha vajra | ehi vajra⁴² | śīghraṃ vajrāya svāhā | ⁴³dhara dhara dhiri dhiri dhuru dhuru sarvavajrakulamāvartāya svāhā | amukam mārāya phaṭ⁴⁴ | ⁴⁵namas samantavajrānām⁴⁶ | sarvabalam āvartaya | mahābale | kaṭabale | tatala⁴⁷ | acale | maṇḍalamāye⁴⁸ | ativajra | mahābale | vegaraṇa⁴⁹ | ajite | jvala jvala | ti ṭi ti ṭi | piṅgale | daha daha⁵⁰ | tejovati | tili tili⁵¹ | bandha bandha⁵² | mahābale | vajrāṃkuśajvālaya svāhā | ⁵³ [F.266.b]

1.4 “⁵⁴namo ratnatrayāya | namaś caṇḍavajrapāṇaye | mahāyakṣasenāpataye | tadyathā | oṃ hara hara vajra | matha matha vajra⁵⁵ | dhuna dhuna vajra⁵⁶ | daha daha⁵⁷ vajra | paca paca vajra⁵⁸ | dhara dhara vajra⁵⁹ | dhārāya dhārāya vajra⁶⁰ | dāruṇa dāruṇa vajra⁶¹ | chinda chinda vajra⁶² | bhinda bhinda vajra⁶³ | ⁶⁴hūṃ phaṭ | | ⁶⁵

1.5 “⁶⁶namaś caṇḍavajrakrodhāya⁶⁷ | hulu hulu⁶⁸ | tiṣṭha tiṣṭha | bandha bandha | hana hana⁶⁹ | ⁷⁰amṛte hūṃ phaṭ | | ⁷¹

1.6 “Purifying all negativity
And annihilating all suffering,
This, the root of all tantras,⁷²
Is well adorned by every kind of splendor.

1.7 “All beings with declining faculties,
Those whose longevity is diminished or weakened,
Those in poverty or beset with desire,
Those whom the deities have abandoned,

1.8 “Those who are at odds with their families,
Oppressed servants and slaves,
Parties in disagreement with each other,
Those harmed by loss of wealth,

1.9 “Those who are pained by weariness and grief,
Fearful and destitute people,
Those harmed by planets, constellations, curses,
And unbearable grahas,

1.10 “And even those who have nightmares
Born from their weariness and grief—

- This will cleanse them completely;
All should listen to this sacred discourse.
- 1.11 “Those whose minds are virtuous and pure
And who are dressed in clean clothes
Should listen to this discourse—
The profound domain of the buddhas.
- 1.12 “Then, through the splendor of this discourse,
Even the most unbearable diseases
Of all living beings
Will be quelled.
- 1.13 “Beings’ lifespans and merit will increase,
And they will be liberated from all negativity.
Gather jewels, mustard seeds, doob grass,
Gems, flawless sandalwood,
- 1.14 “Crystals, diamonds, and flowers,
And use water to fill a vase of proper material,
Such as gold or silver,
And wrap it in clean cloth.
- 1.15 “After reciting the *vajra conqueror*
Twenty-one or one hundred and eight times,
A king should, in this way,
Always perform ablutions.
- 1.16 *This concludes the dhāraṇī “Vajra Conqueror.”*

c.

Colophon

c.1 This text was translated, edited, and finalized by the Indian preceptors Jinamitra and Dānaśīla, along with the Tibetan translator Bandé Yeshé Dé.

ab.

ABBREVIATIONS

((+)) Uncertain reading of manuscript.

* Uncertain translation from Sanskrit.

Dh “Āryavajraavidāraṇānāmadhāraṇī” in *Dhīh* (2005).

E *Vajraavidāraṇahṛdayamantradhāraṇī*. NGMCP: E 1414/8.

Fx *rdo rje rnam par 'joms pa' i gzungs zhes bya ba* (*Vajraavidāraṇānāmadhāraṇī*),
Toh 750.

Fy *rdo rje rnam par 'joms pa' i gzungs zhes bya ba* (*Vajraavidāraṇānāmadhāraṇī*),
Toh 949.

I Iwamoto, Yutaka, ed. *Kleinere Dhāraṇī Texte*. Vol. 2. Kyoto: Iwamoto
Yutaka, 1937.

I_a *Dhāraṇī Sammulung* (Manuscript A), consulted in Iwamoto (1937).

I_b *Dhāraṇī Sammulung* (Manuscript B), consulted in Iwamoto (1937).

S Stok Palace Kangyur.

n.

NOTES

- n.1 Bühnemann 2014.
- n.2 In the list of ten sūtras, this text is designated as having the function of purification or ablution (*rdo rje rnam par 'joms pa khrus kyi mdo*). There are several different accounts of the significance of the “Five Royal Sūtras.” One holds that each concisely summarize one of the five great sūtra collections (*'bum sde lnga*), of which this text is said to represent the Ratnakūṭa collection, corresponding to the body (out of body, speech, mind, qualities, and activity). According to another explanation, each is simply “royal” or sovereign in its category, which in this case is, again, that of purificatory ablution (*khros*). See “*bsdu sgrigs gsal bshad*,” in Khomthar Jamlö 2014, vol. 1, pp. 2–4.
- n.3 Denkarma F.302.b.6. See also Yoshimura 1950, and Herrmann-Pfandt 2002, no. 390.
- n.4 Works by these authors are among ten commentaries on the *Vajravīdāraṇā* preserved in the Tengyur (Toh 2678–87).
- n.5 Toh 2907–60, 2968–71, 2973–86, 2989, 2993–94, 2996–3000, 3002–31, 3034–42, and 3044–49.
- n.6 Several of the most important or popular commentaries are presented in Khomthar Jamlö 2014, vol. 1.
- n.7 Note that there is a discrepancy among various databases for cataloging the Toh 949 version of this text within vol. 101 or 102 of the Degé Kangyur. See Toh 949, note 6 (<https://read.84000.co/translation/toh949.html#end-note-UT22084-095-005-139>) for details.
- n.8 Mipham Gyatso 2014, pp. 443–58.

- n.9 “Invulnerable” (Tib. *mi thub pa*) is missing in all Sanskrit witnesses consulted and from all consulted witnesses of Buddhaguhya’s *rin po che gsal ba*. As well as in the Degé, it is present in the Choné, Lhasa, Lithang, and Kangxi Kangyurs, but absent in the Dunhuang manuscript and in the Narthang, Yongle, and Stok Palace Kangyurs.
- n.10 - *om̐*] I.
- n.11 *taṭa*] I; *traṭa*] E.
- n.12 *sphuṭu*] E.
- n.13 *ghuṇa*] I.
- n.14 *ghuṇāpaya*] I.
- n.15 *vibodhaya* 2] Dh.
- n.16 + *trasa* 2 *soṃtrāsaya* 2] I; *traśa* 2 *trāśaya*] E.
- n.17 - *saṃbrahmaya*] I.
- n.18 *sarvabuddhābodhini*] I (“all buddhas and awakened ones”).
- n.19 + *kuṭaya* 2] I.
- n.20 *mata*] E.
- n.21 *tatha sahanīlavajra*] I; *vajrāṭṭahāsanīlavajra*] E.
- n.22 +*om̐*] E, I.
- n.23 *phalini*] I; *he he phu((llatr))āni*] E.
- n.24 *curu* 2] I.
- n.25 *saṃphu((++))anīghunaphu((++))*] E.
- n.26 *kuru*] E; *kara*] I; *kuru*] I_b.
- n.27 +*om̐*] Dh, I; +*vajra*] E.
- n.28 *varakilikilmiṣa*] I_a; Iwamoto notes that I_b omits this mantra after *om̐* and reads it as °*kilmiṣāya*.
- n.29 *moṭaya pramoṭanāya*] I; *mātanapramāṭanāya*] E.
- n.30 *cara* 2 *vicara* 2] I; *cala* 2 *nicala* 2] E.

- n.31 *husara* 2] I; *mara* 2] E.
- n.32 *vajra*vidāraṇāya] Dh, E, Fy, I.
- n.33 +oṃ] Dh, E, I.
- n.34 *krodhavajrāya kilikilāya*] I; *krodhamahākilikilāya*] E; *krodha krodha vajrakilikilāya*] Dh, Fy.
- n.35 *oṃ culu* 2 *caṇḍāli kilikilāya*] I; *oṃ curu* 2 *candrakilikilāya*] E; *oṃ curu curu caṇḍakilikilāya*] Dh.
- n.36 +oṃ] Dh, E, I.
- n.37 *trāśaya*] E.
- n.38 +oṃ] Dh, E, I.
- n.39 *dhara* 2] I_b; *hara* 2] Dh, E.
- n.40 *ṛddhisthiravajra*] I_a; *natiṣṭitavajre*] E.
- n.41 *apratihasa*hivajra] E.
- n.42 - *amogha vajra* | *ehi vajra* |] E; *ehy ehi vajra*] I.
- n.43 +oṃ] Dh, E; +am] I
- n.44 - *anukham māraya phaṭ* | (“Slay so-and-so, phaṭ!”), + *mamasarvaśatrūn māraya hūm phaṭ svāhā* |] E (“Slay all of my enemies, hūm phaṭ svāhā!”).
- n.45 +oṃ] Dh, E.
- n.46 °*vajrāṇām*] E; *namaḥ samantavajrāṇām* |] Dh.
- n.47 *sarvabalamāvartrāya mahāvale kaṭava tatara*] E.
- n.48 °*maye*] Dh.
- n.49 *maṭā ulamāḍe prativajramahāvimalena*] E; *ma hA ba la / bi ga / ra Na / ra Na*] IOL Tib J 416c.3.4.
- n.50 - *daha daha*] E.
- n.51 *tini* (1x)] E.
- n.52 - *bandha bandha*] E.

n.53 “Homage to the Three Jewels! Homage to fierce Vajrapāṇi, the great commander of yakṣas! This is it: *om*, cut, cut! Sever, sever! Break, break! Shatter, shatter! Spin, spin! Wind up, wind up! Awaken, awaken all beings! Fully awaken, fully awaken them! Confuse, confuse! Bewilder, bewilder! All buddhas and awakened ones, smash, smash, demolish, demolish all enemies! Cut, cut, sever, sever all essence mantras, *vajra vajra*! Burst asunder, *vajra*! Divide *vajra vajra*! Enact, *vajra vajra*! Move, *vajra vajra*! Churn, *vajra vajra*! To Blue Vajra Bellowing Laughter, the exalted vajra, *svāhā! om phalini phalini, grhṇa grhṇa*, enact enact! *mili mili curu curu*, enact, enact! To Victorious Vajra, *svāhā! om*, to *Vajrakilikilmiṣa, *svāhā! om*, *divide, divide! Enact, enact! Howl, howl! Grind! To the grinder, *svāhā! om*, go, go! Roam, roam! *husara husara* (Fx: *hara hara/ sara sara*, for ‘seize, seize! Attack, attack!’) Slay! To Vajra Conqueror, *svāhā! om*, cut, cut! Break, break! To Great Kilikila, *svāhā! om*, restrain, restrain, to fierce Vajrakilikila, *svāhā! om culu culu Caṇḍāli*, to Kilikila, *svāhā! om*, make them tremble! To Kilikila, *svāhā! om*, seize, seize! To Vajra Bearer, *svāhā! om* attack, attack! To Vajra Smasher, *svāhā!* O Stable Miracle Vajra, Stable Hearing Vajra, Steadfast Vajra, Great Vajra, indestructible Vajra, Efficacious Vajra, come, come quickly *vajra*, to Vajra, *svāhā! om *dhara dhara dhiri dhiri dhuru dhuru huṃ huṃ phaṭ phaṭ svāhā! om*, homage to [the enactor of all the power] of the ever-awakened ones, *om* Great Powerful One, divide! O Swiftly Moving One, O Unmoving, killer of the *maṇḍala*, Superior Vajra, he who was worshiped by Great Agitator (**mahāvegaraṇapūjite*) blaze, blaze, *ṭi ṭi ṭi ṭi ṭi*. O burn, burn them, Vajra Splendorous One, *tiri tiri*, bind, bind! O Great Powerful Vajra, Vajra Blazing Noose, *svāhā!*”

n.54 +*om*] Dh, I.

n.55 *vajra matha* 2] I.

n.56 *vajra dhuru* 2] I; *dhana*] E.

n.57 *hara*] E.

n.58 - *daha daha vajra* | *paca paca vajra*] I; -*paca paca vajra*] E.

n.59 *vajra dhara* 2] I.

n.60 *vajradharāya* 2] I.

n.61 *vajraripuna*] I.

n.62 *vajra cchinda* 2] I.

n.63 *vajra bhinda* 2] I.

- n.64 +*vajra*] I.
- n.65 “Homage to the Three Jewels! Homage to Fierce Vajrapāṇi, the great commander of yakṣas! This is it: *om*, seize, seize, vajra! Crush, crush, vajra! Roar, roar, vajra! Burn, burn, vajra! Cook, cook, vajra! Hold, hold, vajra! Bind, bind, vajra! Clutch, clutch, vajra! Cut, cut, vajra! Break, break, *vajra hūṃ phaṭ!* *om*, Homage to fierce Vajrapāṇi, the great Wrathful One! *huru huru vajra* bind, seize, seize! O Deathless One, *hūṃ phaṭ svāhā!*”
- n.66 +*om*] Dh, E, I.
- n.67 *namaś caṇḍavajrapāṇāye mahāvajrakrodhāya hūṃ phulu 2*] E; *namaś caṇḍavajrapāṇāye*] I.
- n.68 *hulu hulu*. Monier-Williams defines this as an exclamation of joy. Edgerton directs the reader to *phuluphulu*, the sound made by the hordes of Māra. Mipham’s commentary glosses *tshur drangs* for “to pull towards,” or *drag tu khug* for “to violently summon.”
- n.69 - *hana hana*] I.
- n.70 +*daha 2*] E.
- n.71 “*Om*. Homage to the Three Jewels! Homage to fierce Vajrapāṇi! *Huru huru* remain, remain! Halt, halt! Bind, bind! Kill, kill! O Deathless One, *hūṃ phaṭ!*”
- n.72 All Tibetan recensions have *rgyud* here, read as “tantra,” while the Sanskrit versions all read instead “mantra.”

b.

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GLOSSARY

· Types of attestation for Sanskrit names and terms ·

AS	<i>Attested in source text</i> This term is attested in the Sanskrit manuscript used as a source for this translation.
AO	<i>Attested in other text</i> This term is attested in other Sanskrit manuscripts of the Kangyur or Tengyur.
AD	<i>Attested in dictionary</i> This term is attested in Tibetan-Sanskrit dictionaries.
AA	<i>Approximate attestation</i> The attestation of this name is approximate. It is based on other names where Tibetan-Sanskrit relationship is attested in dictionaries or other manuscripts.
RP	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan phonetic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the Tibetan phonetic rendering of the term.
RS	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan semantic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the semantics of the Tibetan translation.
SU	<i>Source Unspecified</i> This term has been supplied from an unspecified source, which most often is a widely trusted dictionary.

g.1

bhūta

'byung po

འབྱུང་པོ།

*bhūta**Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:*

This term in its broadest sense can refer to any being, whether human, animal, or nonhuman. However, it is often used to refer to a specific class of nonhuman beings, especially when bhūtas are mentioned alongside rākṣasas, piśācas, or pretas. In common with these other kinds of nonhumans, bhūtas are usually depicted with unattractive and misshapen bodies. Like several other classes of nonhuman beings, bhūtas take spontaneous birth. As their leader is traditionally regarded to be Rudra-Śiva (also known by the name Bhūta), with whom they haunt dangerous and wild places, bhūtas are especially prominent in Śaivism, where large sections of certain tantras concentrate on them.

g.2 Dānaśīla

dA na shI la

དྲན་ཤི་ལ།

dānaśīla

An Indian paṇḍita resident in Tibet during the late eighth and early ninth centuries.

g.3 dhāraṇī

gzungs

གཟུངས།

dhāraṇī

An incantation, spell, or formula, that “holds” or allows to be “retained” (Skt. \sqrt{dhr}) a particular meaning, point of realization, or protective power, and is expounded by a realized being so that it may be used to attain mundane and supramundane goals. In the case of many texts (like the present one) in which dhāraṇīs are expounded, the term *dhāraṇī* is also used to designate the text itself.

g.4 Five Royal Sūtras

rgyal po mdo lnga

རྒྱལ་པོ་མདོ་ལྔ།

—

See [i.3](#) and [n.2](#).

g.5 graha

gdon

གདོན།

graha

A type of evil spirit that exerts a harmful influence on the human body and mind. Grahas are closely associated with the planets and other astronomical bodies.

g.6 Jinamitra

dzi na mi tra

ཇོན་མི་ཏྲ།

jinamitra

An Indian Kashmiri *paṇḍita* who was resident in Tibet during the late eighth and early ninth centuries. He worked with several Tibetan translators on the translation of several sūtras. He is also the author of the *Nyāyabindupiṇḍārtha* (Toh 4233), which is contained in the Tengyur (Tib. *bstan 'gyur*) collection.

g.7 Ten Royal Sūtras

rgyal po mdo bcu

རྒྱལ་པོ་མདོ་བཅུ།

—

See [i.3](#) and [n.2](#).

g.8 Vajra Conqueror

rdo rje rnam par 'joms pa

རྡོ་རྗེ་རྣམ་པར་འཇོམས་པ།

vajravidāraṇa

A Buddhist deity, the embodiment of the eponymous dhāraṇī revealed in *The Dhāraṇī “Vajra Conqueror”* and a form of the bodhisattva Vajrapāṇi.

g.9 Vajrapāṇi

lag na rdo rje

ལག་ན་རྡོ་རྗེ།

vajrapāṇi

A Buddhist bodhisattva and protective yakṣa whose name can be translated “vajra-in-hand.”

g.10 Yeshé Dé

ye shes sde

ཡེ་ཤེས་སྡེ།

—

Definition from the *84000 Glossary of Terms*:

Yeshé Dé (late eighth to early ninth century) was the most prolific translator of sūtras into Tibetan. Altogether he is credited with the translation of more than one hundred sixty sūtra translations and more than one hundred additional translations, mostly on tantric topics. In spite of Yeshé Dé's great importance for the propagation of Buddhism in Tibet during the imperial era, only a few biographical details about this figure are known. Later sources describe him as a student of the Indian teacher Padmasambhava, and he is also credited with teaching both sūtra and tantra widely to students of his own. He was also known as Nanam Yeshé Dé, from the Nanam (*sna nam*) clan.