

# APPENDIX.



## I. TIBETAN MODES OF RECKONING TIME.

§. 227. The Tibetans, having derived their astronomical and astrological knowledge both from Indian and from Chinese sources, as also from other parts of the eastern world, have thence become possessed of several distinct modes of reckoning and measuring time. The system of astronomy and chronology formed on the Indian principle is called “*Kar-çis*” (དཀར་རྩིས་ or སྐར་རྩིས་, *d, kar-rtsis* or *skar-rtsis*); astrological calculations (especially the black-art), and the mode of reckoning years, in the Chinese manner, are denominated by the Tibetans “*Nak-çis*” (ནག་རྩིས་, *nag-rtsis*). Of both these are an abundance of works in Tibet, expounding the particulars of the various systems.

§ 228. The most common mode of reckoning time among the people at large, especially in calculating the years of the present generation, or in estimating the age of individuals, is that by the cycle of 12 years, in which each year is denominated from a certain animal, in the following order.

### CYCLE OF 12 YEARS.

<i>Tibetan.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Tibetan.</i>	<i>English.</i>
1 ཇི་ལོ།, <i>byi-lo,</i>	the mouse-year.	7 རྩ་ལོ།, <i>rta-lo,</i>	the horse-year.
2 གླང་ལོ།, <i>glang-lo,</i>	the ox-year.	8 ལུག་ལོ།, <i>lug-lo,</i>	the sheep-year.
3 ལྷ་ལོ།, <i>stag-lo,</i>	the tiger-year.	9 སྤྲེ་ལོ།, <i>spré-lo,</i>	the ape-year.
4 ཡོས་ལོ།, <i>yos-lo,</i>	the hare-year.	10 ཐུ་ལོ།, <i>bya-lo,</i>	the bird-year.
5 འབྲུག་ལོ།, <i>hbrug-lo,</i>	the dragon-year.	11 རྩི་ལོ།, <i>khyi-lo,</i>	the dog-year.
6 སྦྲུལ་ལོ།, <i>sbrul-lo,</i>	the serpent-year.	12 བཤ་ལོ།, <i>phog-lo,</i>	the hog-year.

But in books, epistolary correspondence, and in every transaction of importance, the Tibetans make use, generally, of the cycle of 60 years. This is of two kinds. The one in the Indian, and the other in the Chinese, manner. We will give them both here below.

§ 229. The years of the Indian Cycle of 60 years, as they are reckoned south of the *Nermada* river in India, (See Col. Warren's Chron. Tab. XXI.,) exactly coincide with the Tibetan era, with the exception only that the Tibetans have translated literally the Sanscrit names into their own language, and that they count the beginning of the first cycle from a more recent epoch than that stated by Col. Warren to be in use among the Hindus. The present year, 1834, (called *Jaya*, in Sanscrit; in Tibetan *rGyel-va*, རྒྱལ་བ་, meaning Victory or Victorious,) is, both in South India and Tibet the 28th year of the cycle. In Tibet, it is the 28th year of the XIV. cycle, reckoning the beginning of the first cycle from the year 1026 of the Christian Era; but the Indians date the commencement of the first cycle from an anterior epoch, sometimes from the *Kaliyuga*, and sometimes from the reign of *Saliváhana*.

§ 230. In order to preserve a correspondence between the years of the Chinese cycle and that of India, the Tibetans give the designation of first to the fourth year of the Chinese cycle; probably that cycle was in general use when they adopted the calendar and computations of India.

The Tibetans, like the Chinese, divide the year into lunar months, calling them thus: the first, second, third month, &c. &c. And during the period of one Lunar Cycle (of 19 solar years), they insert seven intercalary months, generally one every third year, to make them agree with the solar years:—in fact, their calculations exactly correspond with the luni-solar system of the Hindus, which is fully explained in Col. Warren's work above alluded to.

§ 231. The Chinese cycle of sixty years, differs from the Indian, in the mode of naming the years: the latter has a distinct name for each year of the series: the former is made up by combining the names of the five elements, (made ten by affixing the male and female termination), in a regular series, with the names of the zodiacal animals of the cycle of 12 years; the series of 10 is repeated six times, while that of 12 is repeated only five times in the 60 years, which causes a different combination for every year of the cycle.

The names of the five elements, repeated with the masculine and feminine affix, in Chinese, as written in Tibetan, with their translation in Tibetan also and English, are as follows :

*The 10 Elements.*

Chinese.		Tibetan.		English.
1	<i>Kya</i> or 木	མིང་ (པོ)	or <i>shing pho,</i>	Wood, <i>m.</i>
2	<i>Yi</i> or 火	མིང་ (མོ)	or <i>shing mo,</i>	Wood, <i>f.</i>
3	<i>Ping</i> or 水	མེ (མོ)	or <i>mé pho,</i>	Fire, <i>m.</i>
4	<i>Ting</i> or 火	མེ (པོ)	or <i>mé mo,</i>	Fire, <i>f.</i>
5	<i>Vou</i> or 土	ས (པོ)	or <i>sa pho,</i>	Earth, <i>m.</i>
6	<i>Kyi</i> or 土	ས (མོ)	or <i>sa mo,</i>	Earth, <i>f.</i>
7	<i>King</i> or 金	ལྷ་ས (པོ)	or <i>lchags pho,</i>	Iron, <i>m.</i>
8	<i>Zin</i> or 金	ལྷ་ས (མོ)	or <i>lchags mo,</i>	Iron, <i>f.</i>
9	<i>Zhin</i> or 水	ཆུ (པོ)	or <i>chhu pho,</i>	Water, <i>m.</i>
10	<i>Kuhi</i> or 水	ཆུ (མོ)	or <i>chhu mo,</i>	Water, <i>f.</i>

The names of the 12 animals or signs of the zodiac, as written in the Tibetan character, are—

Chinese.		Tibetan.		English.
1	<i>Tsi</i> or 鼠	ཕྱི,	or <i>byi</i>	Mouse.
2	<i>Tshihu</i> or 牛	གླང་,	or <i>glang</i>	Ox.
3	<i>Yin</i> or 虎	ཐུང་,	or <i>stag</i>	Tiger.
4	<i>Mahu</i> or 兔	པོ་ས,	or <i>yos</i>	Hare.
5	<i>Shin (tchin?)</i> or 龍	འབྲུང་,	or <i>hbrug</i>	Dragon.
6	<i>Zi</i> or 蛇	སྦྱུང་,	or <i>sbrul</i>	Serpent.
7	<i>Hu (u)</i> or 馬	རྟ་,	or <i>rta</i>	Horse.
8	<i>Wuhi</i> or 羊	ལུང་,	or <i>lug</i>	Sheep.
9	<i>Shing</i> or 猴	ཤྱེ	or <i>spré</i>	Ape.
10	<i>Yéhu</i> or 鳥	ཕྱུ,	or <i>bya</i>	Bird.
11	<i>Zuhi</i> or 狗	ཁྲི,	or <i>khyi</i>	Dog.
12	<i>Hahi</i> or 猪	པས་,	or <i>phag</i>	Hog.

It should be remarked, that the animals of the cycle of 12 years are to be taken alternately, male and female, thus : པོ་ཕྱི, མོ་གླང, པོ་ཐུང, མོ་པོ་ས, &c. &c. to accord with the genders of the elements. After the five (or ten) elements are frequently introduced, also, the particles པོ (male), and མོ (female), thus : མིང་པོ་ཕྱི, མིང་མོ་གླང, མེ་པོ་ཐུང, མེ་མོ་པོ་ས, &c. but they may be omitted at pleasure, without any danger of obscurity arising therefrom; since the names of the 12 animals are always coupled with different elements throughout the series.

§. 232. Sanscrit and Tibetan names of the years in the CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS, as they are reckoned south of the river Nermada, in India, and in Tibet, expressed in Roman character. They accord with the Tibetan version of the two first columns in the succeeding table.

<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Tibetan.</i>	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Tibetan.</i>
1 Prabhava,	Rab-byung.	33 Vicári,	sGyur-byed.
2 Vibhava,	rNam-hbyung.	34 Sarvapati,	Kun-ldan.
3 Shukla,	dKar-po.	35 Plava, (or Sáva),	hPhar-va.
4 Pramodi,	Rab-myos.	36 Shubhakrit,	dGé-byed,
5 Prajapati,	sKyes-bdag.	37 Shobhana,	mDses-byed.
6 Angira,	Angira.	38 Khrodhi,	Khromo.
7 Srimukha,	dPal-gdong.	39 Vishwabandhu,	} sNa-tshogs-dvyig.
8 Bhava,	dNos-po.	(or Viswávasu),	
9 Yuvika,	Na-tshod-ldan.	40 Parábhava,	Zil-gnon.
10 Dhritu, or (Dhátá),	hDsin-byed.	41 Pravanga,	} sPréhu.
11 Iswara,	dVang-phyug.	or Plavanga,	
12 Bahudanya,	hBru-mang-po.	42 Kilaka,	Phur-bu.
13 Pramáthi,	Myos-ldan.	43 Saumya,	Zhi-va.
14 Vikrama,	rNam-gnon.	44 Sádharána,	Thun-mong.
15 Vris'habha,	Khyu-mchhog.	45 Virodhakrit,	hGal-byed.
16 Chitra,	sNa-tshogs.	46 Paridharí,	Yongs-hdsin.
17 Bhánu,	Nyi-ma.	47 Pramádi,	Bag-med.
18 Bhánutára,	Nyi-sgröl-byed.	48 A'nanda,	Kun-dGah.
19 Pirthapa,	Sa-skyong.	49 Rákskasa,	Srin-bu.
20 Aks'haya,	Mi-zad.	50 Anala,	Mé.
21 Sarvajit,	Thams-chad-hdul.	51 Pingala,	dMar-ser-chan.
22 Sarvadhári,	Kun-hdsin.	52 Káladúti,	} Dus-kyi pho-nya.
23 Virodhi,	hGal-va.	(or Kálayukta),	
24 Vikrita,	rNam-hgyur.	53 Siddhárthi,	Don-grub.
25 Khara,	Bong-bu.	54 Rudra,	Drag-po.
26 Nanda,	dGal-va.	55 Durmati,	bLo-ñan.
27 Vijaya,	rNam-rgyal.	56 Dundubhi,	rÑa-chhen.
28 Jaya,	rGyal-va.	57 Rudhirura,	} Khrag-skyug.
29 Mada (or Manmatha)	Myos-byed.	(or Rudirodgari),	
30 Durmukha,	gDong-ñan.	58 Raktákshi,	Mig-dmar.
31 Hémalambhi,	gSer-hphyang.	59 Kródhana,	Khro-vo.
32 Vilambhi,	rNam-hphyang.	60 Ks'haya, or Ks'hayaka,	Zad-pa.

§. 233. VRIHASPATI CHAKRA, OR CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS.

As written in the Tibetan character.

*In Sanscrit and Tibetan.*

*In Chinese and Tibetan.*

ལོ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱ་སྐོར་གྱི་མིང་གི་རྣམ་གྲངས་།					
ལོ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱ་སྐོར་།	ལོ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱ་སྐོར་།	ལོ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱ་སྐོར་།	ལོ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱ་སྐོར་།		
1	པ་ལྷ་པ	འཕ་ལྷ་པ	ཏིང་མུ	མེ་ལོ་ས	1
2	པོ་ལྷ་པ	རྣམ་འུ་ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་མིན	ས་འུ་ལྷ་པ	2
3	ལྷ་པ	དལ་འུ་པོ	ལྷ་མིན	ས་ལྷ་པ	3
4	པ་མེ་དེ	འཕ་ལྷ་པ	མིང་ལྷ	ལྷ་མེ་དེ	4
5	པ་རྣམ་པོ	ལྷ་མེ་པ་དལ	རྣམ་ལྷ་པོ	ལྷ་མེ་ལྷ་པ	5
6	ལྷ་པ་གི་འ	ལྷ་པ་གི་འ	ལིན་མིང་།	རྒྱ་ལྷ	6
7	ལྷ་པ	དལ་ལྷ་པ་དེ་དང་།	ལྷ་པོ་ལྷ	རྒྱ་ལྷ	7
8	ལྷ་པ	དེ་དལ་པོ	ལྷ་ལྷ	མིང་ལྷ	8
9	ལྷ་པོ་ལྷ	རྣམ་ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ	མིང་ལྷ	9
10	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ	མེ་ལྷ	10
11	ལྷ་པ	དལ་ལྷ་པ	ཏིང་ལྷ	མེ་ལྷ	11
12	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་པོ	ལྷ་ལྷ	ས་ལྷ	12
13	ལྷ་པོ་ or ལྷ་པོ	ལྷ་ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ	ས་ལྷ	13
14	ལྷ་པ	རྣམ་ལྷ་པ	མིང་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་པ	14
15	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ་པ	རྣམ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་པ	15
16	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ་པ	ལིན་ལྷ	རྒྱ་ལྷ	16
17	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ	རྒྱ་ལྷ	17
18	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ	མིང་ལྷ	18
19	ལྷ་པ	ས་ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ	མིང་ལྷ	19
20	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ	མེ་ལྷ	20
21	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ	ཏིང་ལྷ	མེ་ལྷ	21
22	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ	ས་ལྷ	22
23	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ	ས་ལྷ	23
24	ལྷ་པ	རྣམ་ལྷ་ལྷ	མིང་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ	24
25	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ	རྣམ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ	25
26	ལྷ་པ	དལ་ལྷ་པ	ལིན་ལྷ	རྒྱ་ལྷ	26
27	ལྷ་པ	རྣམ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ	རྒྱ་ལྷ	27
28	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ	ལྷ	མིང་ལྷ	28
29	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ	མིང་ལྷ	29
30	ལྷ་པ	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ	ལྷ་ལྷ	མེ་ལྷ	30

CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS, *Continued.*

<i>In Sanscrit and Tibetan.</i>		<i>In Chinese and Tibetan.</i>			
31	के.म.शंभु	कसे.र.शुभ	दि.धे.रु	मे.घ	३१
32	वीशंभु	कम.र.शुभ	धु.त्रु.रि	स.हि	३२
33	वीशु.रि	शु.र.शुभ	छि.रु.रि	स.धम	३३
34	सशंपति	शु.क.शुभ	दि.रु.रि	शु.मस.घु	३८
35	शु.प	र.ध.र.प	शु.रु.रु.रु	शु.मस.शु.द	३५
36	शु.शु.शु.रि	र.म.शु.भ	दि.रु.रि	रु.शु.म	३६
37	शु.शु.क	म.रु.स.शु.भ	शु.रि.म.रु	रु.धे.स	३७
38	शु.रु.रि	रु.मे	छा.मि.क	दि.र.शु.म	३८
39	वीशु.म.क.रु	शु.रु.म.स.र.शु.भ	धे.रु.रि	दि.शु.म	३९
40	प.शु.शु.प	शु.रु.म.रु.क	दि.रु.रु	मे.रु	८०
41	ध.प.म	शु.रु	दि.रु.शु.रि	मे.रु.म	८१
42	शु.रु.म	शु.रु.म	धु.दि.म	स.शु.रि	८२
43	शु.रु.रि	दि.म	छि.धे.रु	स.घ	८३
44	शु.रु.रु.रु	शु.रु.रु.रु	दि.रु.शु.रि	शु.मस.हि	८८
45	वीशु.रु.शु.रि	र.म.शु.भ	शु.रु.रु.रि	शु.मस.धम	८५
46	प.शु.रु.रि	धे.रु.स.रु.रु.रु	दि.रु.रु	रु.रु.रि	८६
47	शु.शु.रु.रि	म.म.शु.भ	शु.रु.रु.रु.रु	रु.शु.द	८७
48	शु.रु.रु.रु.रु	शु.रु.रु.रु.रु	छा.धे.रु	दि.शु.म	८८
49	शु.शु.रु.रु	शु.रु.रु.रु	धे.म.रु.रु	दि.धे.स	८९
50	शु.रु.रु.रु	मे	दि.रु.रु.रु	मे.र.शु.म	५०
51	वी.म.शु.रु.रु	र.म.रु.शु.रु.रु.रु	दि.रु.रु	मे.शु.म	५१
52	शु.रु.रु.रु.रु	रु.म.शु.रु.रु.रु	धु.रु.रु	स.रु	५२
53	वी.रु.रु.रु.रु	रु.रु.शु.म	छि.शु.रु.रु	स.रु.म	५३
54	रु.रु.रु	रु.म.रु.रु	दि.रु.रु.रु	शु.मस.शु.रु	५८
55	रु.रु.रु.रु	शु.रु.रु.रु	शु.रु.धे.रु.रु	शु.मस.घु	५५
56	रु.रु.रु.रु.रु	रु.रु.रु.रु	दि.रु.शु.रु.रु	रु.रु.रु	५६
57	रु.रु.रु.रु.रु.रु	शु.म.शु.म	शु.रु.रु.रु.रु	रु.धम	५७
58	रु.रु.रु.रु.रु.रु.रु	शु.म.रु.म.रु.रु.रु	छा.रु.रु	दि.रु.रु	५८
59	शु.रु.रु.रु.रु	रु.रु.रु.रु	धे.रु.रु.रु.रु	दि.शु.द	५९
60	शु.रु.रु.रु.रु	रु.रु.रु.रु	दि.रु.रु.रु.रु	मे.शु.म	६०

§ 234. Names of the years of the CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS, according to the Chinese reckoning, in Roman characters, and bearing reference to the two last columns of the preceding catalogue.

<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Tibetan.</i>	<i>English.</i>
1 Kya tsi,	Shing byi,	Wood-mouse.
2 Yi tshihu,	Shing glang,	Wood-ox.
3 Ping yin,	Mé stag,	Fire-tiger.
4 Ting mahu,	Mé yos,	Fire-hare.
5 Vou shin, (or tchin?)	Sa hbrug,	Earth-dragon.
6 Kyi zi,	Sa sbrul,	Earth-serpent.
7 King hu,	Ichags rta,	Iron-horse.
8 Zin wubi,	Ichags lug,	Iron-sheep.
9 Zhin shing,	Chhu spré,	Water-ape.
10 Kuhi yéhu,	Chhu bya,	Water-bird.
11 Kya zuhi,	Shing khyi,	Wood-dog.
12 Yi hahi,	Shing phag,	Wood-hog.
13 Ping tsi,	Mé byi,	Fire-mouse.
14 Ting tshihu,	Mé glang,	Fire-ox.
15 You yin,	Sa stag,	Earth-tiger.
16 Kyi mahu,	Sa yos,	Earth-hare.
17 King shin,	Ichags hbrug,	Iron-dragon.
18 Zin zi,	Ichags sbrul,	Iron-serpent.
19 Zhin hu,	Chhu rta,	Water-horse.
20 Kuhi wuhi,	Chhu lug,	Water-sheep.
21 Kya shing,	Shing spré,	Wood-ape.
22 Yi yéhu,	Shing bya,	Wood-bird.
23 Ping zuhi,	Mé khyi,	Fire-dog.
24 Ting habi,	Mé phag,	Fire-hog.
25 Vou tsi,	Sa byi,	Earth-mouse.
26 Kyi tshihu,	Sa glang,	Earth-ox.
27 King yin,	Ichags stag,	Iron-tiger.
28 Zin mahu,	Ichags yos,	Iron-hare.
29 Zhin shin,	Chhu hbrug,	Water-dragon.
30 Kuhi zi,	Chhu sbrul,	Water-serpent.

<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Tibetan.</i>	<i>English.</i>
31 Kya hu,	Shing rta,	Wood-horse.
32 Yi wuhi,	Shing lug,	Wood-sheep.
33 Ping shing,	Mé spré,	Fire-ape.
34 Ting yéhu,	Mé bya,	Fire-bird.
35 Vou zuhi,	Sa khyi,	Earth-dog.
36 Kyi hahi,	Sa phag,	Earth-hog.
37 King-tsi,	lchags byi,	Iron-mouse.
38 Zin tshihu,	lchags glang,	Iron-ox.
39 Zhin yin,	Chhu stag,	Water-tiger.
40 Kuhi mahū,	Chhu yos,	Water-hare.
41 Kya shin,	Shing lbrug,	Wood-dragon.
42 Yi zi,	Shing sbrul,	Wood-serpent.
43 Ping hu,	Mé rta,	Fire-horse.
44 Ting wuhi,	Mé lug,	Fire-sheep.
45 Vou shing,	Sa spré,	Earth-ape.
46 Kyi yéhu,	Sa bya,	Earth-bird.
47 King zuhi,	lchags khyi,	Iron-dog.
48 Zin hahi,	lchags phag,	Iron-hog.
49 Zhin tsi,	Chhu byi,	Water-mouse.
50 Kuhi tshihu,	Chhu glang,	Water-ox.
51 Kya yin,	Shing stag,	Wood-tiger.
52 Yi mahu,	Shing yos,	Wood-hare.
53 Ping shin,	Mé lbrug,	Fire-dragon.
54 Ting zi,	Mé sbrul,	Fire-serpent.
55 Vou hu,	Sa rta,	Earth-horse.
56 Kyi wuhi,	Sa lug,	Earth-sheep.
57 King shing,	lchags spré,	Iron-ape.
58 Zin yéhu,	lchags bya,	Iron-bird.
59 Zhin zuhi,	Chhu khyi,	Water-dog.
60 Kuhi hahi,	Chhu phag,	Water-hog.





- २ or 2. ལག, *lag*, the hand ; S. *bhujā*, *hasta*, or *pani*.  
 མིག, *mig*, the eye ; S. *nétra*, *chakshus*.  
 ཟུང་ཕྱོགས, *zung-phyogs*, or simply ཟུང, *zung*, the two sides, wings, halves, a pair,  
 couple ; S. *chhada*, *pakshó*, &c.  
 འཁྲིག་ *hkhri'g*, or བཟོད, *bgrod*, the twins ; copulation.
- ३ or 3. འཇིག་རྟེན, *hjig-rtan*, the world ; S. *loka*.  
 ཡོན་ཏན, *yon-tan*, quality ; S. *guna*.  
 མེ, *mé*, fire ; S. *agni* or *anala*.  
 རྩེ, *rtsé*, top, summit ; S. *agram*.
- ༤ or 4. མཚོ, (also རྒྱ་མཚོ) *mtsho*, a sea or lake ; S. *samudra*.  
 ཆུ, *chhu*, water ; S. *jala* or *wari*.  
 ཀང, *rkang*, a foot ; S. *páda*.  
 རིག་བྱེད, *Rig-byed*, a Védá ; S. *Véda*.
- ༥ or 5. འབྲུང, *hbyung*, an element ; S. *bhutam*.  
 དབང, *dvang*, an organ of sense ; S. *indrayam*.  
 མདའ, *mdah*, an arrow : S. *bána* or *vána*.  
 རྩུང, *plung*, aggregate of the elements constituting the body and soul ; S. *skándha*.
- ༦ or 6. མཚོ་མཁས, *mtshams*, the six cardinal points : the north, east, south, west, zenith,  
 and nadir.  
 རོ་བོ་བ, *ro, bro-va*, taste, savour ; S. *rasa*.  
 དུས, *dus*, time, season ; S. *samaya*.
- ༧ or 7. ཐུབ་པ, *Thub-pa*, a sage ; S. *Muni*.  
 རྩང་སྟོང, *Drang-srong*, an hermit ; S. *Rishi*.  
 རི, *ri*, a hill or mountain ; S. *parvata*.  
 རིམ་གཟའ, *Res-gzah*, a special or chief planet ; S. *Graha*.
- ༨ or 8. ལྷ, *klu*, an hydra or snake ; S. *nága*.  
 ལྷུལ, *sbrul*, serpent ; S. *sarpa*.  
 བདེངས་ཅན, *gdengs-chan*, a hooded-snake ; S. ?  
 ལྷོ་འགྲོ, *lto-hgro*, creeping on its belly ; S. *uraga*.  
 རྣམ་པལ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྔ་ལྔ, *nor-lha*, wealth, or the eight gods of wealth : S. *Vasu* or *vasudéva*.  
 རྩེད་པ, *sred-pa*, affection, passion ; S. *Trishá*.

- 9 or 9. རྩ, *rtsa*, root (or vein) ; S. *mula*.  
 མཁའ་མཚོ།, *gter*, treasure ; S. *kosham*.  
 མཚན་མཚོ།, *gzah*, a planet ; S. *graha*.  
 བུ་གཤེན།, *bu-ga*, a hole ; S. *chiddra*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *Srín-po*, an imp or goblin ; S. *Rákshasa*.
- 10 or 10. རྩ་མཚོ།, *phyogs*, corner, quarter, point ; S. *Dik* or *Dish*. The ten points, (4 cardinal, 4 intermediate, the zenith and the nadir.)
- 11 or 11 རྩ་མཚོ།, *h,phrog-byed*, that takes by force ; S. *Hari* for *Siva*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *Drag-po*, the brave or fierce ; S. *Rudra*, for *Siva*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *Bde-hbyung*, the source of happiness ; S. *Shambu*, a name of *Siva*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *Dvang-phyug*, the powerful ; S. *Ishwara*, for *Siva*.
- 12 or 12. རྩ་མཚོ།, *Nyi-ma*, the sun ; S. *Surya*, *Arka*, *Bhānu*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *khyim*, the sun's place in the zodiac ; S. *Griha*, the 12 zodiacal signs.
- 13 or 13. རྩ་མཚོ།, *hdod-pa*, lust, desire, wish, Cupid ; S. *Kāma*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ། or རྩ་མཚོ།, *myos-byed*, that infuriates or makes mad, lust, desire, wish, Cupido ; S. *Madana*, *Kāma Déva*.
- 14 or 14. རྩ་མཚོ།, *gid*, the mind ; S. *manas*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *Manu*, ditto ; S. *manu*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *Srid-pa*, existence, birth, the world ; S. *Bhuvanam*.
- 15 or 15. རྩ་མཚོ།, *tshes*, *nyin-zhag*, the 15th day of a lunar month ; any day of the semi-lunation ; S. *Aha* or *Ahan*.
- 16 or 16. རྩ་མཚོ།, *Mi-bdag*, lord of men, a sovereign ; S. *Narapati*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *Rgyal-po*, a king, prince ; S. *Rāja*.
- 18 or 18, རྩ་མཚོ།, or རྩ་མཚོ།, *nyes-pa*, or *skyon*, vice, fault, blemish ; S. *Dosha*.
- 24 or 24, རྩ་མཚོ།, *Rgyal-va*, he that has been victorious, a Jina or Buddha ; S. *Jina*.
- 25 or 25, རྩ་མཚོ།, *de-nyid*, the same, self ; S. *tatwam*.
- 27 or 27, རྩ་མཚོ།, *Skar-ma*, a star, one of the 27 constellations in the path of the moon ; S. *Nakshatra*.
- 32 or 32, རྩ་མཚོ།, *So*, a tooth ; S. *danta*.
- 0 or 0. རྩ་མཚོ།, *mkkah*, void, space ; S. *kha*, *ákásha*, *gaganam*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *thig*, a spot, stain ; S. ? *nabhas*.  
 རྩ་མཚོ།, *Stong-pa*, the vacuum ; empty space, zero ; S. *shúnyam*.