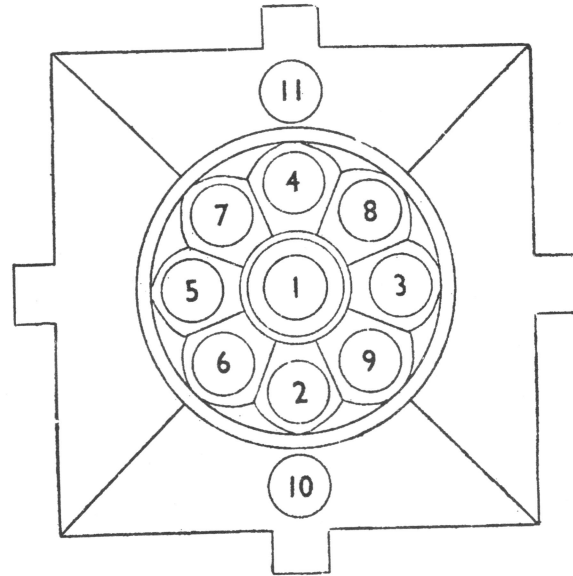


## 11. Maṅdala of Vajrahūmkāra

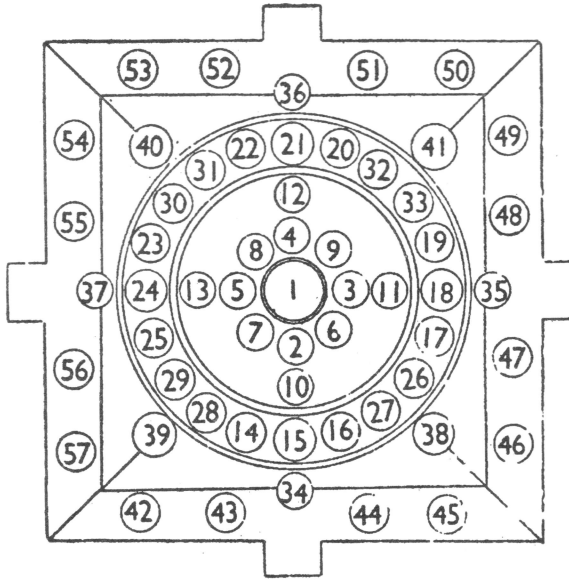


The central deity is Vajrahūmkāra (Rdo rje hūm mdzad<sup>1</sup>) who has the epithet Trailokyavijaya\* (Hjig rten gsum las rnam par rgyal ba) as well as the Trailokyavijaya mudrā. He is surrounded by Ten Krodhas under different names: Vajradaṇḍa (Rdo rje dbyug pa<sup>2</sup>), Analārka (Rdo rje ñi ma<sup>3</sup>), Vajroṣṇīṣa (Rdo rje gtsug gtor<sup>4</sup>), Vajrakuṇḍali (Rdo rje ḥkhyil ba<sup>5</sup>), Vajrayakṣa (Rdo rje gnod sbyin<sup>6</sup>), Vajrakāla (Rdo rje bdud rtsi dus<sup>7</sup>), Mahākāla (Nag po chen po<sup>8</sup>), Vajrabhiṣaṇa (Rdo rje hjigs su ruñ ba<sup>9</sup>), Uṣṇīṣacakravartī (Gtsug tor ḥkhor los sgyur ba<sup>10</sup>) and Vajrapātāla (Rdo rje sa ḥog<sup>11</sup>, also called Śumbha=Gnod mdzes).

*References:* Niṣpannayogāvalī p. 44, Skt. p. 24, Tib. 133b4, Vajrāvalī 36b2, 500 Gods R 9a, Samuccaya 182b1, 360 Gods 56, 359, Pao-hsiang Lou pantheon 2A34, Kanjur (Tohoku no. 482 Trailokyavijaya), IBI. p.181.

\* The 300 Gods no. 222 depicts Trailokyavijaya, the 360 Gods no. 343 shows Trailokyarāja where the Chinese name translates Skt. Trailokyavijayavajra whose image is 4M7 in the Pao-hsiang Lou pantheon. The last-named pantheon has two more images of Trailokyavijaya as a Buddha (4B30) and as a Bodhisattva (5A60).

## 14. Maṅḍala of Yogāmbara



This is a tripuṭa maṅḍala i.e. it consists of three circles (*puṭa*), the inner circle (*garbhamāṅḍala*), the outer circle (*varttulapuṭa*), and the outermost circle (*bāhyapuṭa*).

The centre of the maṅḍala is occupied by the principal deity (*maṅḍaleśa*) Yogāmbara (Rnal ḥbyor nam mkhaḥ<sup>1</sup>) who is embraced by his Prajñā Jñānaḍākinī. He is surrounded by Vajraḍākinī (Rdo rje ḍā ki ma<sup>2</sup>), Ghoraḍākinī (Ḥjigs byed ḍā ki ma<sup>3</sup>), Vetālī (Ro laṅs ma<sup>4</sup>) and Caṅḍālinī (Gtum mo<sup>5</sup>) in the four directions (*koṣṭha*). In the four intermediate directions are Simhīnī (Seṅ ge ma<sup>6</sup>), Vyāghrī (Stag mo<sup>7</sup>), Jambukī (Ce spyañ ma<sup>8</sup>), and Ulūkī (Ḥug pa ma<sup>9</sup>). At the back (*pr̥ṣṭhataḥ*) of Vajraḍākinī and other deities in the cardinal directions ap-

pear four more subsidiary deities: Ḍākinī (Ḍā ki ma<sup>10</sup>), Dipinī (Mar me ma<sup>11</sup>), Cūṣiṇī (Ḥjigs byed ma<sup>12</sup>), and Kāmbojī (Skam po ḥdzin<sup>13</sup>).

In the second circle (*varttulapuṭa*) there are three deities in each of the four main directions: Pukkasī (Pukka sī<sup>14</sup>),—\*(Ḍā mi ḍā<sup>15</sup>),—(Gtum mo<sup>16</sup>) in the east; Ghorī (Ḥjigs byed ma<sup>17</sup>),—(Grag s ma<sup>18</sup>),—(Śa ma<sup>19</sup>) in the north; Ugrī (Drag śul ma<sup>20</sup>),—(Ḥbar ma<sup>21</sup>),—(Mi sdug ma<sup>22\*\*</sup>) in the west; Kapālī (Thod pa ma<sup>23</sup>),—(Rdo rje ma<sup>24</sup>), and—(Bum pa ma<sup>25</sup>) in the south. In each of the intermediate directions there are two deities: Lāsya (Sge mo ma<sup>26</sup>), Gandhā (Dri chab ma<sup>27</sup>), Viṇā (Pi waṅ ma<sup>28</sup>), Puṣpā (Me tog ma<sup>29</sup>), Gitā (Glu ma<sup>30</sup>), Dhūpā (Bdug spos ma<sup>31</sup>), Nṛṭyā (Gar ma<sup>32</sup>), and Dipā (Mar me ma<sup>33</sup>).

In the outermost third circle (*bāhyapuṭa*) there are eight deities in the eight directions: Hari (Khyab ḥjug<sup>34</sup>), Brahmā (Tshaṅs pa<sup>35</sup>), Maheśvara (Dbañ phyug chen po<sup>36</sup>), Ṣaḍvakra (Gdoñ drug<sup>37</sup>), Indra (Dbañ po<sup>38</sup>), Kubera (Lus ṅan<sup>39</sup>), Yama (Gśin rje<sup>40</sup>), and Varuṇa (Chu lha<sup>41</sup>). Beyond these there are four deities in each of the four main directions: Karaṅkabhairava (Keñ rus ḥjigs byed<sup>42</sup>), Khaṭvāṅgarākṣasa (Kha ṭvāṅ gaḥi srin po<sup>43</sup>), Gaṇeśvara (Tshogs kyi dbaṅ phyug<sup>44</sup>), Ghaṅṭākarna (Dril buḥi rna ba can<sup>45</sup>) in the east; Caṅḍeśvara (Gtum moḥi dbaṅ phyug<sup>46</sup>), Chandodeva (Mdun saḥi lha<sup>47</sup>), Jvareśvara (Rigs kyi dbaṅ phyug<sup>48</sup>), Jhaṅkārabhīṣaṇa (Dzhañ kā ra ḥjigs su ruñ ba<sup>49</sup>) in the north; Ṭakkirudra (Drag poḥi ḥdod pa<sup>50</sup>), Sthaṅḍileśvara (Ṣaṅ ḍi laḥi dbaṅ phyug<sup>51</sup>), Ḍamaruḍambara (Ḍa ma ruḥi ḥdul byed<sup>52</sup>), Ḍhakkābhayānaka (Rña sgras ḥjigs byed<sup>53</sup>) in the west; Tumbureśvara (Gtum bu raḥi dbaṅ phyug<sup>54</sup>), Sphāranada (Sphā ra na da<sup>55</sup>), Daṁṣṭrākarāla (Mche ba gtsigs pa<sup>56</sup>), and Dhanurdhara (Gzhu ḥdzin pa<sup>57</sup>) in the south.

*References:* Niṣpannayogāvali introd. p. 48, Skt. p. 32, Tib. 138b5, Vajrāvali 37b3, 500 Gods R 13c, Samuccaya 183a4, 360 Gods no. 58, Pao Hsiang Lou Pantheon 3M1, 3B32, Tanjur no. 1619, IBI. p. 186.

\* The Niṣpannayogāvali does not give their names and only later on this text indicates that one name stands for a group of three: पुक्कस्यादयः 'Pukkasī and others', अघोर्यादयः, उग्र्यादयः, and कपाल्यादयः।

\*\* Xylograph 'pa.