



Manuscript reference: Ds 336

This folio containing both text and images complements the text of the *Tshe ring bcu gsum gyi shugs mgon*. It is meant to be displayed vertically and accommodates three joint columns of different width and height traced in red, with the pairs of red lines usually indicating the margins of the text serving here to delimit the top and bottom of the columns.

The column on the right half of the folio is both the widest and the highest, extending in height through the entire space delimited by the margins. It breaks up in a total of fourteen squares, each but the lowest one inscribed on top with a short phrase in *dbu med* script that informs about the material or colour of the thirteen signs of Shugs mgon described in the text (from the bottom up):

rus sbal ser (the gold of the tortoise)

ri rab shel (the crystal of Mt Meru)

shing mu man (the sapphire of the trees)

sprin mu tig baidurya (the *vaidurya* pearl of the clouds)

nyi ma me shel (the fire-crystal of the sun)

zla ba chu shel (the water-crystal of the moon)

skar ma phra min (the gilded silver of the stars)

ngur pa ser (the yellow [colour] of the goose)

bru gu mu men dung (the sapphire [and?] conch of the *shu gu* birds?)

pho rog so la (the charcoal [colour] of the ravens)

brag ri mchong (the agate of the rock face)

g.yu chu ris (the turquoise of the waves)

brug lo dngul byu ru (the silver and coral of the ancient ponds (*brug lo*)?)

While these thirteen phrases were apparently inscribed so as to leave enough space for adding illustrations below them, only five were eventually complemented by drawings. The crystal of Mt Meru, the sapphire of the trees, the *vaidurya* pearl of the clouds, the agate of the rock face, and the turquoise of the waves were illustrated with a tiered mountain, a four-branched tree, Chinese-style clouds and rocks, and circular waves, respectively. The reasons why these phrases were complemented by drawings and not the others are unclear.

In comparison with this column, those occupying the bottom left part of the folio are approximately twice thinner and shorter. They extend from the tenth square of the right column down to the bottom margin of the folio and similarly break down in five squares each, with the difference that their top and bottom squares end in triangles like banners would. Among these ten squares, four contain short phrases and four contain images. The two top squares are drawn with what may be three streams joining the ocean or rain falling from three clouds and with a triple jewel. Below, the second and third squares of the column the most to the right are inscribed with the phrases *nyi zla skar gsum bris* ('the images of the sun, the moon, and the star, the three of them') and *sprin 'ja' dal gsum* ('the cloud, the rainbow, and the river, the three of them'), respectively, while the two corresponding squares of the next column are drawn with images of these celestial bodies and natural

phenomena. *Nyi, zla, skar, sprin, 'jal, dal* altogether compose the first six of the nine intermediate *g.yen*, which may have had to be represented as part of a structure for the ritual. Still below these elements, the fourth and fifth squares of the column the most to the left are inscribed with the words *rten(?)* and *sha*. The relation of these two columns with the text of the *Tshe ring bcu gsum gyi shugs mgon* is unclear.

A very similar folio is appended to the manuscript Ds 131.