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	作成者: 小野田, 俊蔵
	メールアドレス:
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Abbatial Successions of the Colleges of gSang phu sNe'u thog Monastery**

Shunzo ONODA*

The importance of the gSang phu seminary in the later development of Tibetan Buddhism is now recognized by modern scholars, as is the crucial influence its teachers exercised on the scholastic thinking and methods of the other schools of Tibetan Buddhism. The monastery was originally founded at gSang phu sNe'u thog in 1073 by rNgog Legs pa'i shes rab, who was an immediate disciple of Atīśa (982–1054). It produced a large number of scholars including the true founder of its scholastic tradition, the famous translator rNgog Blo ldan shes rab (1059–1109), who was a nephew of Legs pa'i shes rab. It also produced the dialectical "revolutionary" Phya pa Chos kyi seng ge (1109–1169), who left his special mark on the epistemological traditions of the later periods of Tibetan Buddhism. These two masters more than any others established the greatness of the monastery. One of the complexities of this monastery was that it was later divided into two autonomous parts, and these in turn were divided into smaller "colleges." In the present study I would like to present the available accounts of the abbatial successions of these colleges.

Some ten or fifteen years after Phya pa Chos kyi seng ge's death in 1169,

* Bukkyo University

** The present article is my second in a series on the abbatial succesisons of gSang phu monastery. The first article appeared as Shunzo Onoda, "The Abbatial Successions of the gSaṅ phu sNe'u thog Monastery," *Wiener Zeitschrift fur die Kunde Südasiens*, vol. 33, 1989. Both articles were written in 1986 for the Csoma de Kőrös Symposium (Aug. 1987) held at Sopron, Hungary, and the manuscripts were read there. Originally the main body of my report had already been given (in Japanese with Chinese translation) at the conference "The First China-Japan Buddhist Conference" held in Kyoto in 1986, and a summary of the conference was published (in Chinese) in Beijing, 1987 (in the Journal *Fo-yin* 法音, Vol. 1, pp. 76–79). (I should like to express my gratitude to Dr. David Jackson who gave me fruitful suggestions at that time when I compiled my original English manuscript.) In 1987 Dr. Leonard van der Kuijp published his very useful article "The Monastery of Gsaṅ-phu ne'u-thog and Its Abbatial Succession from ca. 1073 to 1250" (*Berliner Indologische Studien* 3) which deals with nearly the same subject as my articles. Since our works appeared concurrently, unfortunately we could not refer to each other's reports. Some subjects in this present article of mine have also been discussed in the last part of van der Kuijp's article. Although my original 1986 version was sent for publication to the organizers of the Hungary conference, its continued non-appearance prompts me to publish it here at last. For this reason I have chosen to publish the body of the paper as is, adding references to van der Kuijp's work only in the notes. Thus I now present part two of the paper published in the WZKS.

the monastery split into two: the upper monastery (Gling stod) and the lower monastery (Gling smad)[1]. After this separation, gSang phu sNe'u thog monastery slowly changed its organization. By the mid-15th century both monasteries had become organized as a cluster of *grwa tshangs* or almost selfsupported colleges. According to later historical works [VDSP 126; TDKB 1156], there were two dGe lugs pa colleges and three Sa skya pa ones in the upper monastery: in all, five colleges belonged to this monastery. In the lower monastery there were two dGe lugs pa colleges and three Sa skya pa colleges along with two colleges which did not belong to either of these two sects, and so we can count in all seven colleges in the lower monastery[2]. These can be listed as follows:

Belonging to Gling sTod	(a)	Nyi ma thang grwa tshang (dGe lugs)
	(b)	sBe ser grwa tshang (dGe lugs)
	(c)	rNam ra ba Dwags po grwa tshang (Sa skya)
	(d)	rNam rgyal gSer khang grwa tshang (Sa skya)
	(e)	Khu be grwa tshang (Sa skya)
Belonging to Gling sMad	(f)	Ra ba stod grwa tshang (dGe lugs)
	(g)	Nyang rong grwa tshang (dGe lugs)
	(h)	Ra ba smad grwa tshang (Sa skya)
	(i)	Phreng po zhi grwa tshang (Sa skya)
	(j)	'Phan yul gNas sgo grwa tshang (Sa skya)
	(k)	sGros rnying grwa tshang
	(l)	sGros gsar grwa tshang

Of these 12 colleges, we can find some references in the VDSP, KDSN, STCB, etc., concerning the dGe lugs pa colleges, but for others almost nothing is known except the following fragmentary reports. Both (k) sGros rnying and (l) sGros gsar colleges attached to Gling smad were organized independently and were not even subsequently connected with either the Sa skya pa or dGe lugs pa sects. Both founders of the two colleges were disciples of the same master, 'Jam dbyangs 'Od zer mgon po, who was the 7th abbot of the lower monastery. The founder of sGros rnying was Śākya gzhon nu, who succeeded 'Jam dbyang 'Od zer mgon po as the abbot of the lower monastery. The founder of sGros gsar college was Kha rag pa Byang chub gzhon nu. There is no available source which records the succession of the abbots of these two colleges. It is said that Kha rag pa also founded a monastery called E waṃ monastery.

As far as the Sa skya pa colleges are concerned, the founder of (c) rNam ra ba Dwags po college was Byams pa Kun dga' bkra shis[3]. According to the VDSP, while acting as abbot of the upper monastery, he founded Dwags po college. Later, he moved to dGa' ldan monastery as the abbot of Byang rtse college[4] [VDSP 86]. Since the former abbot of Byang rtse had died in 1447, the Dwags po college must have already been founded by this time.

The founder of (h) Ra ba smad college is said to have been sDe bdun pa

bsTan pa rab gsal. According to VDSP, the sixth abbot of dGa' ldan monastery, the famous Ba so chos rje Chos kyi rgyal mtshan (1402–1473), had once been an abbot of this Ra ba smad college [VDSP 88]. Also his disciple Legs pa chos 'byor (1429–1503), who was the eighth abbot of 'Bras spungs monastery, had once been an abbot of Ra ba smad college. Shes rab dpal ldan, the 28th abbot of the lower college, is said to have once been an abbot of Ra ba smad college. Ra ba smad "college" too has a permanent home near Gongkar, in the village of Ra ba smad.

THE ABBATIAL SUCCESSION OF FOUR COLLEGES

Now, let us establish here the chronology of these four dGe lugs pa colleges whose *gdan rabs* are preserved in such sources as the VDSP and KDSN. The VDSP of Sangs rgyas rgya mtsho states that (a) Nyi ma thang and (b) sBe ser were founded at the same time. bSod nams grags pa, the author of KDSN, had trained at Nyi ma thang college.

(a) Nyi ma thang

The abbatial succession of Nyi ma thang college can be listed as follows:

(a) 1 lDan ma Blo gros rgya mtsho

(a) 2 gNyal chen Shes rab rgyal mtshan

According to KDSN [KDSN 401], this gNyal chen pa was a disciple of Tsong kha pa. He also founded Phag mo chos sde monastery with the help of Nang so bSod nams rgyal mtshan.

(a) 3 Chos rje dGe rgyal ba

(a) 4 mKhas mchog pa

(a) 5 Gung ru Chos bzang

(a) 6 gNyal pa sTon bsod

(a) 7 Drung Shes rab bkra shis

(a) 8 Chen po dPal she

(a) 9 rDo rje seng ge

(a) 10 'Jam dbyangs shes rab (1450–1517)

He was the 12th abbot of dGa' ldan monastery, and was born in E phyogs and became abbot of dGa' ldan in 1510. According to VDSP, he had studied under Shes rab bkra shis, the 7th abbot of Nyi ma thang college, and occupied the abbatial seat of Nyi ma thang for 20 years [VDSP 71]. According to KDSN, his name was Shes rab dar legs pa'i blo gros.

(a) 11 Shar kha rab 'byams pa Sangs legs pa

(a) 12 Slob dpon bSod nams rgya mtsho

(a) 13 Chen po Legs don

He was probably the same person as mNga' ris pa Legs pa don grub, the 35th abbot of the upper monastery. He was the abbot when DKSN was

composed (1529).

(a) 14 rTses dang dPal 'byor
(a) 15 Gung ru bSod nams rgyal mtshan
(a) 16 E ba rab 'byams pa Byams pa brtan pa
(a) 17 rTses dang dNgos grub rgya mtsho
(a) 18 Mang thos dPal 'byor lhun grub
(a) 19 Gung ru Kun dga' rin chen
(a) 20 Byams pa gling 'Phrin las rgya mtsho
(a) 21 Slob dpon Blo gros rgyal mtshan
(a) 22 sTod lung Thub bstan rnam rgyal
(a) 23 mNyes thang Blo rgyam
(a) 24 Gra pa Byams pa blo bsal
(a) 25 bsNon Shes dpal
(a) 26 Nyag re Blo bzang chos grags
(a) 27 Sog po Shes rab sbyin pa
(a) 28 lHo brag pa Phun tshogs yon tan
(a) 29 lHo brag pa Phun tshogs seng ge

He was the abbot when VDSP was composed (1698)

According to the KDSN, there was a person named gNyal rgod Rin bsam who had been teaching at sBe ser, but no particulars are reported. gNyal rgod Rin bsam had been a teacher of Byams dbyangs chos rje, the founder of 'Bras spungs monastery, in his initial trainings at gSang phu.

(b) sBe ser College

The abbatial succession of sBe ser college can be listed as follows:

(b) 1 Byang sems Rwa sgreng pa Śākya bsod nams (1375–1442)

Śākya bsod nams was born in Rwa sgreng in 1375, the same year in which Tsong kha pa was born. After retiring as the abbot of sBe ser, he studied the "Lam rim" under Tsong kha pa [KDSN 399].

(b) 2 Chos rje rGyal mtshan bzang po (or mTshungs med chos rje) (1383–1450)

He was the 3rd grand abbot of Se ra monastery [VDSP 118] and the author of the *rJe'i rnam thar mdun legs ma'i 'grel ba* [Kaschewsky 1971: 30].

(b) 3 Chos rje dPal seng

The same as dPal ldan seng ge, the 25th abbot of the upper monastery (?)

(b) 4 Chos rje Rin chen byang chub

The same as Gung ru Rin chen byang chub, the 27th abbot of the upper monastery (?)

(b) 5 gNyal ston dPal 'byor lhun grub (1427–1514)

When he was 55 years old, *i.e.* in 1481, he moved to Se ra monastery as its 8th grand abbot. During his initial training in sBe ser college, he was a rival of the famous Sa skya pa scholar Śākya mchog ldan [VDSP 199]

(b) 6 Chos rje Co ne pa (or Ne tso ba)
(b) 7 Slob dpon Nyi ma grags
(b) 8 rMe ru mkhan po
(b) 9 Chen po Chos she ba
(b) 10 Slob dpon mkhas btsun pa
(b) 11 Shes rab nyi ma
He was abbot when the KDSN was composed (1529).
(b) 12 Ratnadhvadza
(b) 13 Gung ru Kun rin
(b) 14 Blo gros rgya mtsho
(b) 15 rGyal byed pa Grags pa
(b) 16 Gung ru Drung chen
(b) 17 sNye mo ba Rin chen bkra shis
(b) 18 mNga' ris pa Blo bzang chos dar
(b) 19 sKyar bo Blo bzang dam chos
(b) 20 'Phyong rgyas Ngag dbang rnam rgyal
(b) 21 Nyag re lHun grub rgya mtsho
(b) 22 Drung chen Ngag dbang rnam rgyal
(b) 23 Blo bzang chos dar pa
He was abbot when the VDSP was composed.

(f) Ra ba stod College

The abbatial succession of the Ra stod college can be listed as follows:
(f) 1 Slob dpon Seng ge ri bong
(f) 2 Chos rje Grags bzang ba
According to KDSN, this Grags bzang ba was born in dMar khams and studied under Rong ston (1367–1449) and Tsong kha pa (1357–1419). He was also known by the name of mKhyen rab dbang phyug. After retiring as abbot of Ra ba stod college, he founded Byang kha college in gTsang province [KDSN 396].
(f) 3 Yon tan rgya mtsho
He was a disciple of rGyal tshab rje. He also occupied the general throne of the lower monastery as its 33rd abbot [KDSN 397].
(f) 4 Thugs rje dpal ba
(f) 5 Tshul rgyal ba
(f) 6 sDe bdun pa
He was a disciple of Yon tan rgya mtsho, the 3rd abbot. He is possibly the same person as sDe bdun pa bsTan pa rab gsal, the founder of Ra ba smad pa college, but there is no definite source for this identification.
(f) 7 Slob dpon Dri med pa
(f) 8 Paṇ chen mChog lha 'od zer (1429–1500)
'Jam dbyang bla ma Phyogs la 'od zer or Shangs dge 'phel ba Phyogs las

'od zer was the author of the famous *Ra stod bsdus grwa*. We can find his brief life story in the KDSN. According to it, mChog lha 'od zer was born in the Shangs area in 1429, and studied at Ra ba stod pa under mKhyen rab dbang phyug and Yon tan rgya mtsho, then continued his study under dGe 'dun grub. After that he moved back to Ra ba stod pa college as its abbot. The VDSP mentions that Blo bzang nyi ma, the former abbot, retired in 1490 (to become abbot of dGa' ldan). KDSN mentions that mChog lha 'od zer died in 1500. These two points are supported by SPDR which records that he occupied the abbatial seat for 11 years.

(f) 9 Slob dpon bsTan pa rgyal mtshan

(f) 10 Chen po Legs bzang ba

(f) 11 rTses dang lHa dbang dpal 'byor

He was the abbot when the KDSN was composed (1529).

(f) 12 Chos kyi grags

(f) 13 bSam gtan mchog

(f) 14 Gang pa kha ba Chos rje dPal 'byor rgya mtsho

(f) 15 Blo bzang bstan 'phel

(f) 16 rTses dang Sangs rgyam

(f) 17 sTag lung brag pa Blo gros rgya mtsho (1546–1618)

He was the 30th abbot of dGa' ldan [VDSP 77].

(f) 18 Gling smad chos rje dKon mchog chos 'phel (1573–1646)

He is said to have been born at Gra nang. After retiring as the principal of Ra ba stod college, he became the general abbot of Gling smad and when he was 54 years old (1626), he moved to dGa 'ldan monastery and spent twelve years as its abbot [VDSP 78]. He was also known as a personal adviser to the fifth Dalai Lama. In the fifth Dalai Lama's autobiography, he is called Gling med zhabs drung (information received from Prof. Zuiho Yamaguchi).

(f) 19 Khe gsum chos mdzad Blo bstan

(f) 20 sPyan gyas Rab 'byams pa

(f) 21 gSal khang Dam chos (or gSer khang pa Dam chos rnam rgyal)

He was the author of the *bTsan po bsDus grwa* [TDKB 663.6].

(f) 22 Zur khang pa Kun dga'

(f) 23 Nang ra ba Blo bzang don grub

(f) 24 Brag sgo Phun tshogs rgyal mtshan

(f) 25 sPyan gyas bsTan rgyam

(f) 26 lHa sa pa Phun tshogs chos ldan

(f) 27 Jo gdan pa bsTan mdzes

(f) 28 Lung rigs

(f) 29 Shing tshang pa Ngag phun

(f) 30 rTse tshogs Phun blo grags pa

(f) 31 gSang sngags mkhar ba Tshul khrims rin chen

He was abbot when the VDSP was composed.

(g) Nyang rong College

The abbatial succession of the Nyang rong college can be listed as follows:

(g) 1 Chos rje rGyal dbang ba (or rGyal dbang kha che)

It is said that there was an abbot named Chos rje rab 'byams pa mtshem dbyangs rgyal as a predecessor of rGyal dbang ba [PKPB 63–64], but almost nothing is known about this person. Chos rje rGyal dbang ba was a disciple of g-Yag phrug Sangs rgyas dpal (1348–1414). He was called mTshungs med chos rje. After retiring as the principal of Nyang rong college he moved to Phen yul sGo mo and visited Śākya bSod nams, the founder of sBe ser, to study the teaching of the Lam rim [STCB 1975: 31].

(g) 2 Slob dpon Grags pa bkra shis (or mKhas grub..)

He was a student of rGyal tshab rje.

(g) 3 Drung Kun dga' bzod pa

He had studied under Byams dbyangs chos rje, the founder of 'Bras spung.

(g) 4 mNga' ris rab 'byams pa Sangs rgyas bzang po

He was a nephew of Shes rab bzang po, who was a disciple of Tsong kha pa [KDSN 402].

(g) 5 Drung bZang dpal pa

(g) 6 Rin po che Don yod pa (or 'Jam dbyangs Don yod dpal ldan) (1445–1524)

This Don yod dpal ldan was born in gTsang in 1445, and had studied in the Byes pa college of Se ra monastery. He was appointed both the abbot of Nyang rong college and the principal of Se ra byes pa college. When he was 72 years old he became the general abbot of Se ra monastery. He trained many scholars including the famous bSod nams grags pa, Se ra rje btsun pa and others [KDSN 402].

(g) 7 Blo gros lhun grub

(g) 8 sKu skye paṇ chen

He is also included among abbots of the Shar rtse college of dGa' ldan monastery [STCB 37].

(g) 9 bKra shis dpal 'byor

(g) 10 Drung chos bKra shis pa (or Dam chos..)

The abbot when the KDSN was composed. According to the STCB, he was from dNga' ris.

(g) 11 dGe legs rgya mtsho

(g) 12 Dam chos 'byung gnas

(g) 13 Blo bzang bstan 'phel

According to the STCB, this Blo bzang bstan 'phel was born in Mal gro, and had studied at 'Bras spung monastery. He became the abbot of Nyang rong college, but at that time there was a calamitous fire, so he had the whole

college move to dGa' ldan Shar rtse college. For that reason, after Blo bzang bstan 'phel the succession of the abbots of Nyang rong college is just same as that of Shar rtse college.

(g) 14 Gling Ārya (or bsTan pa rgyal mtshan)
(g) 15 rJe bSod nams lhun grub (or dBu mdzad..)
(g) 16 Shar chen don grub seng ge
(g) 17 rJe btsun bSod nams bkra shis

The VDSP replaces (g) 15 and (g) 16, and does not include bSod nams bkra shis's name. We insert it based on the STCB.

(g) 18 rJe Ngag dbang rnam rgyal
(g) 19 'Bum rams pa bSod nams rnam rgyal
(g) 20 Khams ston Sangs rgyas bstan pa rgya mtsho
(g) 21 Thang skya ba Don grub dpal ldan (or mKhan chen..)
(g) 22 rDrung bZang po rnam rgyal (or mKhas dbang...)

According to the STCB, during this period, Shar rtse college became so big that they could not come to gSang phu frequently except during the Summer session (*dbyar chos*). It seems that around this time the Nyang rong college actually disappeared at gSang phu as a permanent college, though nominally it continued to be counted as one of the *grwa tshang*.

(g) 23 sKyor mo lung pa Rin chen bKra shis (or mTshungs med chos kyi rje..)
(g) 24 mKhas dbang Sangs rgyas 'phrin las
(g) 25 Ngag dbang rin chen
(g) 26 Brag dgon pa bKra shis rnam rgyal
(g) 27 Brag logs pa Blo bzang skal ldan
(g) 28 sNye thang pa dGe 'dun shes rab
(g) 29 Byams gling Tshul khrims rnam rgyal (or mKhan chen)
(g) 30 Chos lung pa Blo bzang rgyal mtshan
(g) 31 Brag nag Blo bzang bkra shis
(g) 32 rGyud stod pa Blo bzang yon tan pa

The abbot when the VDSP was composed.

According to the STCB, after Blo bzang yon tan pa the succession proceeds: 33 Rin chen dpal bzang →34 Ngag dbang yar 'phel→35 rJe Blo bzang bsam 'grub→36 rJe btsun Blo bzang bstan pa→37 rje btsun bla ma mKhyen brtse'i 'byung gnas→38 rje btsun Blo bzang bstan 'dzin→39 rJe Byams pa rig 'dzin [[PKPB 63-65] states that he occupied the throne at the time the work was composed, that is in 1744]→40 rJe btsun Ngag dbang tshul khrims→41 Blo bzang tshe ring→42 Blo bzang don grub→43 sKal bzang phun tshogs→44 mKhan chen Chos dbang rgya mtsho→45 mKhan chen Chos grags bgres pa→46 Blo bzang chos grags gnyis pa→47 Blo bzang bstan dar→48 rJe btsun Blo bzang chos 'phel→49 Ngag dbang yon tan. (The STCB was written in 1814.)

CONCLUSION

That then is the extent of the historical information now available to me on the abbots of the dGe lugs pa colleges of gSang phu. It is to be hoped that more sources will turn up one day on the other colleges, since not a single abbatial succession of the Sa skya pa colleges can yet be traced.

Notes

1) To allow readers easier use of the appended name index of abbots, I would like to give here both lists of the abbatial successions of the main monasteries previously presented by van der Kuijp [KUIJP 1987: 111/113–4] and myself [ONODA 1989: 208–9/211].

(van der Kuijp)

1. Rngog Legs-pa'i shes-rab
2. Rngog Lo-tsa-ba Blo-ldan shes rab
3. Zhang Tshes-spong Chos-kyi bla-ma
4. Gnyal-pa Ri-lus
5. Rnam-par-ba
6. Phya-pa Chos-kyi seng-ge
7. Rtsegs Dbang-phyug seng-ge

⋮

8. Gnyal-pa Dad-pa bzang-po

↓

9. 'Dzam-tse-ne
10. Bzad-pa Dar-ma-'od
11. Bzad-pa Don-grub

↓

(Upper College)

*9. Gtsang-pa 'Jam-dpal seng-ge
*10. 'Jam-ston
*11. Zhu-ston Hral-mo
*12. Blo-gros-'bar
*13. Gnyal-zhig 'Jam-pa'i rdo-rje
*14. Rgyal-ba So-ston
*15. Rgya Mching-ru-ba
*16. Chu-mig-pa Seng-ge-dpal
*17. Ldan-ma Grags-pa rin-chen

⋮

*18. Lho-brag-pa Blo-gros rgyal-mtshan
*19. Nyang-stod-pa Ye-shes-mgon

(Onoda)

1. rNgog Legs pa'i shes rab
2. rNgog Blo ldan shes rab
3. Zhang Tshes spong ba Chos kyi bla ma
4. gNyal pa Ri lu
5. rNam 'phar ba
6. Phya pa Chos kyi seng ge
7. rTsegs dBang phyug seng ge
8. gTsang pa 'Jam dpal seng ge

→ sMad 1. dMyal pa Dad pa bzang po

⋮

sMad 2. 'Jam rtsan ne
sMad 3. gZad pa Dar ma 'od
sMad 4. gZad pa Don grub
sMad 5. gTsang pa Jo nam

* From sMad 6 to sMad 38 please refer to the list in [ONODA 1989: 209–210].

↓

sTod 1. gZhu ston Hral mo
sTod 2. Blo gros 'bar
sTod 3. dMyal zhig 'Jam dpal rdo rje

⋮

sTod 4. rGya 'ching ru ba
sTod 5. Chu mig pa Seng ge dpal
sTod 6. lDan ma Grags rin
sTod 7. and sTod 9.
Lho brag pa Blo gros rgyal mtshan
sTod 8. Nyan stod Ye shes mgon po

* From sTod 10 to sTod 46 please refer to the list in [ONODA 1989: 211–212].

After the seventh abbot, our descriptions do not coincide. My version [ONODA 1989: 208–212] is mostly dependent on the description found in the SPDR, which can be read as follows: [SPDR 10al] *Cha pa'i rjes su brTsegs pa dBang phyug seng ge gdan sa lo lnga/gTsang pa 'Jam seng gis lo bcu gsum/'di'i dus su gling bstod smad gyes shing/...* [SPDR 10a3] *'Jam seng gis rjes*

su dMyal pa dad pa bzang pos lo bdun/'Jam rtsan nes lo bdun/gZad pa Dar ma 'od dang/gZad pa Don grub gnyis kyi lo sum bcu/Slob dpon Jo nam gyis lo bco lnga/... [SPDR 10b4] *gling bstod kyi gdan rabs ni 'Jam dpal seng ge yan mthun mong ba yin la/de'i rjes su Zhu ston hral mos lo lnga/Blo gros 'bar gyis lo lnga/dMyal zhig 'Jam dpal rdo rjes lo brgyad gdan sa mdzad de/...* [SPDR 10b4] *dMyal zhig gi rjes su rGya 'ching ru ba Shes rab dbang phyug gis lo bco brgyad gdan sa mdzad/...*

2) Cf. [Kuijp 1987: 116]; van der Kuijp depends on the description of the VDSP, and he follows the counting of eleven *grwa tshangs* according to the VDSP. The VDSP, which was written in the 17th cent., clearly says: *dga' ldan pa'i grwa tshang bzhi dang/sa skya'i grwa tshang bdun* (there are four colleges of the dGa' ldan sect, and seven of the Sa skya) [VDSP 126]. The four dGa 'ldan pa colleges here are "Rwa-ba-stod [-smad], Spel-ser, Nyi-ma-thang and Nyang-rong [Kuijp 1987: 116]." However the TDKB, which was written in the 18th century, explains that Ra ba smad differs from Ra ba stod, and counts them as belonging to the Sa skya pa and the dGe lugs pa respectively [TDKB 1156]. The TDKB does not record the name of the sGros rnying and sGros gsar colleges, but says: *bzhi dge lugs pa/lhag ma drug sa skya pa ste...* (Four are of the dGe lugs pa and the remaining six are Sa skya pa). In this context, "six" stands for rNam ra ba Dwags po, rNam rgyal gSer khang, Khu be, Ra ba smad, Phreng po zhi and 'Phan yul gNas sgo.

3) Previously I [Onoda 1989: 204/212] confused the author of the SPDR, Kun dga' 'byung gnas, with the founder of Dwags po college, Kun dga' bkra shis; they are separate personages.

4) See [Kuijp 1987: 117].

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STCB (Shar rTse Chos 'Byung) Grags pa mkhas grub, *mKhas grub bye ba'i bsti gnas 'brog ri bo dge ldan rnam par rgyal ba'i gling gi ya gyal shar rtse nor bu gling gi chos 'byung lo rgyus 'jam dpal snying po'i dgongs rgyan*, Materials for a History of dGa' ldan, Vol. 1, ed. by Ngawang Sopa, Delhi, 1975.

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VDSP (VaiDūrya gSer Po) sDe srid Sangs rgyas rgya mtsho, *dPal mnyam med ri bo dga' ldan pa'i bstan pa zhwa ser cod pan chang ba'i ring lugs chos thams cad kyi rtsa ba gsal bar byed pa baidūrya ser po'i me long*, Śata piṭaka Series, Vol. 12, New Delhi, 1960.

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Appendix: Personal Name Index

The following index of names of abbots comprises those that occur in both my first paper [ONODA 1989: 203–219] and in this present article. Numbers indicate the place in the abbatial succession, with the relevant monastery identified as follows:

sMad: Succession of the Lower Monastery (Gling sMad)
sTod: Succession of the Upper Monastery (Gling sTod)
(a): Succession of the Nyi ma thang College of Upper Monastery
(b): Succession of the sBe ser College of Upper Monastery
(f): Succession of the Ra ba stod College of Lower Monastery
(g): Succession of the Nyang rong College of Lower Monastery

KA

Kun dga' dpal 'byor (sMad 33)
Kun dga' dbang rgyal (sTod 50)
Kun dga' dbang phyug (sTod 26)
Kun dga' 'byung gnas (sTod 46)
Kun dga' 'od srung (sTod 36)
Kun dga' bzod pa ((g) 3)
Kun dga' rin chen ((a) 19)
Kun dga' sangs rgyas (sMad 44)
Kun rin ((b) 13)
Klungs chod Blo bzang rgyal mtshan (sMad 49)
dKa' bzhi pa Yon tan rgya mtsho (sTod 18)
dKon mchog rgya mtsho (sTod 23)

dKon mchog chos 'phel ((f) 18) (sMad 43)
dKon mchog tshul khrims (sTod 19)
bKra shis rgyal mtshan (sMad 9)
bKra shis rnam rgyal ((g) 26)
bKra shis pa ((g) 10)
bKra shis dpal 'byor ((g) 9)
sKal bzang phun tshogs ((g) 43)
sKu skye paṇ chen ((g) 8)
sKyar bo Blo bzang dam chos ((b) 19)
sKyor mo lung pa Rin chen bKra shis ((g) 23)

KHA

Khams ston Sangs rgyas bstan pa rgya mtsho ((g) 20)
Khu sbe ba bsTan pa rab rgyas (sTod 44)
Khe gsum chos mdzad Blo bstan ((f) 19)
mKhan chen Chos grags bgres pa ((g) 45)
mKhan chen Chos dbang rgya mtsho ((g) 44)
mKhan chen Tshul khrims rnam rgyal ((g) 29)
mKhas grub Grags pa bkra shis ((g) 2)
mKhas mchog pa ((a) 4)
mKhas dbang bZang po rnam rgyal ((g) 22)
mKhas dbang Sangs rgyas 'phrin las ((g) 24)
mKhas btsun pa ((b) 10)
mKhyen brtse'i 'byung gnas ((g) 37)

GA

Gang pa kha ba Chos rje dPal 'byor rgya mtsho ((f) 14)
Gung ru Kun dga' rin chen ((a) 19)
Gung ru Kun rin ((b) 13)
Gung ru Chos bzang ((a) 5)
Gung ru Drung chen ((b) 16)
Gung ru 'brog khang pa bSod nams rgyal mtshan (sTod 45)
Gung ru Rin chen byang chub (sTod 27)
Gung ru bSod nams rgyal mtshan ((a) 15)
Gong dkar Kun dga' dbang rgyal (sTod 50)
Gra chung pa Yon tan rgya mtsho (sMad 26)
Gra phyi phun tshogs rgyal mtshan (sMad 47)
Gra pa Byams pa blo bsal ((a) 24)
Grags pa bkra shis ((g) 2)
Grags pa rgyal mtshan (sTod 29)
Grags pa dpal (sTod 22)
Grags pa bshes gnyen (sTod 15)
Grags bzang ba ((f) 2)

Grags rin (sTod 6)
Gling smad chos rje dKon mchog chos 'phel ((f) 18)
Gling smad pa shes rab dpal ldan (sMad 28)
Gling Ārya ((g) 14)
dGe rgyal ba ((a) 3)
dGe 'dun shes rab ((g) 28)
dGe legs rgya mtsho ((g) 11)
rGya 'ching ru ba Shes rab dbang phyug (sTod 4)
rGya ma bkra shis rgyal mtshan (sMad 9)
rGyal ba 'od zer (sTod 33)
rGyal byed pa grags pa ((b) 15)
rGyal dbang kha che ((g) 1)
rGyal dbang ba ((g) 1)
rGyal mtshan bzang po ((b) 2)
rGyas sde ba gZhon nu seng ge (sMad 12)
rGyud stod pa Blo bzang yon tan pa ((g) 32)
sGrom lding pa Rin chen bkra shis (sTod 47)
sGros rnying po 'Od zer mgon po (sMad 7)

NGA

Ngag phun ((f) 29)
Ngag dbang rnam rgyal ((b) 20), ((b) 22)
Ngag dbang tshul khrims ((g) 40)
Ngag dbang yar 'phel ((g) 34)
Ngag dbang yon tan ((g) 49)
Ngag dbang rin chen ((g) 25)
Ngar dbang (sMad 15)
dNgos grub rgya mtsho ((a) 17)
mNga' ris pa Blo bzang chos dar ((b) 18)
mNga' ris pa Legs pa don grub (sTod 35)
mNga' ris pa bSod nams dpal bzang (sMad 36)
mNga' ris Ratnadhvadza (sTod 41)
mNga' ris rab 'byams pa Sang rgyas bzang po ((g) 4)
rNgog Legs pa'i shes rab (1)
rNgog bLo ldan shes rab (2)

CA

Co ne pa ((b) 6)

CHA

Cha pa Chos kyi seng ge (6)
Chang ma sngon po (sMad 20)
Chu mig pa Seng ge dpal (sTod 5)
Chen po Chos she ba ((b) 9)

Chen po dPal she ((a) 8)
Chen po Legs don ((a) 13)
Chen po Legs bzang ba ((f) 10)
Chos kyi grags ((f) 12)
Chos kyi bla ma (3)
Chos kyi seng ge (6)
Chos grags bgres pa ((g) 45)
Chos grags gnyis pa gZhon nu rin chen (sTod 12)
Chos grwa gsar ma gZhon nu rin chen (sTod 12)
Chos rje Grags bzang ba ((f) 2)
Chos rje dGe rgyal ba ((a) 3)
Chos rje rGyal dbang ba ((g) 1)
Chos rje rGyal mtshan bzang po ((b) 2)
Chos rje Co ne pa ((b) 6)
Chos rje dPal 'byor rgya mtsho ((f) 14)
Chos rje dPal seng ((b) 3)
Chos rje 'Phags pa nor bu (sMad 42)
Chos rje 'Phrin las dpal 'byor (sMad 41)
Chos rje Ratnadhvadza (sTod 41)
Chos rje Rin chen (sMad 40)
Chos rje Rin chen byang chub ((b) 4) (sTod 27)
Chos dpal rgyal mtshan (sTod 11) (sTod 30)
Chos dbang rgya mtsho ((g) 44)
Chos bzang ((a) 5)
Chos lung pa Blo bzang rgyal mtshan ((g) 30)
Chos she ba ((b) 9)
mChog lha 'od zer ((f) 8)

JA

Jo gdan pa bsTan mdzes ((f) 27)
Jo nam (sMad 5)
'Jam pa tsan ne (sMad 2)
'Jam dpal seng ge (8) (sTod 3)
'Jam dbangs dKon mchog chos 'phel (sMad 43)
'Jam dbyangs Don yod dpal ldan ((g) 6)
'Jam dbyangs Rin chen grags pa (sTod 17)
'Jam dbyangs Śākya gzhon nu (sMad 8)
'Jam dbyangs shes rab ((a) 10)
'Jam tsa ne (sMad 2)
'Jam rtsan ne (sMad 2)
rJe Ngag dbang rnam rgyal ((g) 18)
rJe Byams pa rig 'dzin ((g) 39)
rJe Blo bzang bsam 'grub ((g) 35)

rJe btsun Ngag dbang tshul khrims ((g) 40)
rJe btsun bla ma mKhyen brtse'i 'byung gnas ((g) 37)
rJe btsun Blo bzang chos 'phel ((g) 48)
rJe btsun Blo bzang bstan pa ((g) 36)
rJe btsun Blo bzang bstan 'dzin ((g) 38)
rJe btsun bSod nams bkra shis ((g) 17)
rJe bSod nams lhun grub ((g) 15)
rJe'i dbon Blo bzang nyi ma (sMad 30)

NYA

Nyag re Blo bzang chos grags ((a) 26)
Nyag re lHun grub rgya mtsho ((b) 21)
Nyang stod ye shes mgon po (sTod 8)
Nyi thang punyad (sTod 45)
Nyi ma grags ((b) 7)
gNyal chen Shes rab rgyal mtshan ((a) 2)
gNyal ston dPal 'byor lhun grub ((b) 5)
gNyal pa Chos dpal rgyal mtshan (sTod 30)
gNyal pa sTon bsod ((a) 6)
gNyal pa Dad pa bzang po (sMad 1)
gNyal pa Ri lu (4)
gNyal zhig 'Jam dpal rdo rje (sTod 3)
mNyal pa Phyogs las rnam rgyal (sMad 10)
mNyes thang pa Kun dga' sangs rgyas (sMad 44)
mNyes thang pa dPal ldan grags pa (sMad 50)
mNyes thang pa Blo gros rgya mtsho (sTod 48)
mNyes thang pa Blo gros rgya mtsho (sTod 42)
mNyes thang Blo rgyam ((a) 23)
sNye thang pa dGe 'dun shes rab ((g) 28)
sNye mo ba Rin chen bkra shis ((b) 17)

TA

rTa nag pa Nam mkha' chos phel (sTod 34)
sTag ston Kun dga' dpal 'byor (sMad 33)
sTag lung brag pa Blo gros rgya mtsho ((f) 17)
sTod lung Thub bstan rnam rgyal ((a) 22)
bsTan rgyam ((f) 25)
bsTan pa rgyal mtshan ((f) 9); ((g) 14)
bsTan pa rab rgyas (sMad 44)
bsTan mdzes ((f) 27)
bsTan 'dzin rgya mtsho (sMad 46)

THA

Thang skya ba Don grub dpal ldan ((g) 21)

Thugs rje dpal ba ((f) 4)
Thub bstan rnam rgyal ((a) 22)

DA

Dad pa bzang po (sMad 1)
Dam chos bKra shis pa ((g) 10)
Dam chos 'byung gnas ((g) 12)
Dar dbang (sMad 15)
Dar ma 'od (sMad 3)
Don grub (sMad 4)
Don grub dpal ldan ((g) 21)
Don yod pa ((g) 6)
Dol pa dPal ldan don grub (sMad 45)
Dri med pa ((g) 7)
Drug chen Ngag dbang rnam rgyal ((b) 22)
Drug chos bKra shis pa ((g) 10)
Drung Kun dga' bzod pa ((g) 3)
Drung chen ((b) 16)
Drung Shes rab bkra shis ((a) 7)
Drung bZang po rnam rgyal ((g) 22)
Drung bZang dpal pa ((g) 5)
mDo chen (sTod 21)
rDo rje seng ge (sTod 32) ((a) 9)
lDan ma Grags rin (sTod 6)
lDan ma Blo gros rgya mtsho ((a) 1)
sDe bdun pa ((f) 6)

NA

Nang ra ba Blo bzang don grub ((f) 23)
Nam mkha' chos phel (sTod 34)
Nam mkha' brtan pa (sTod 28)
Ne tso ba ((b) 6)
gNam par ba (5)
rNam 'phar ba (5)
gNas sar ba (5)
bsNon Shes dpal ((a) 25)

PA

dPal ldan don grub (sMad 45)
dPal ldan blo gros (sTod 43)
dPal ldan seng ge (sTod 25)
dPal 'byor ((a) 14)
dPal' byor rgya mtsho ((f) 14)

dPal 'byor lhun grub ((a) 18) ((b) 5)
dPal she ((a) 8)
dPal seng ((b) 3)
sPyan gyas bsTan rgyam ((f) 25)
sPyan gyas bsTan 'dzin rgya mtsho (sMad 46)
sPyan gyas Rab 'byams pa ((f) 20)

PHA

Phaṇ chen mChog lha 'od zer ((f) 8)
Phun blo grags pa ((f) 30)
Phun tshogs rgyal mtshan ((f) 24)
Phun tshogs chos ldan ((f) 26)
Phun tshogs yon tan ((a) 28)
Phun tshogs seng ge ((a) 29)
Phya pa Chos kyi seng ge (6)
Phyogs la 'od zer (sMad 31)
Phyogs las rnam rgyal (sMad 10)
'Phags pa nor bu (sMad 42)
'Phyong rgyas Ngag dbang rnam rgyal ((b) 20)
'Phrin las rgya mtsho ((a) 20)
'Phrin las dpal 'byor (sMad 41)

BA

Bon ston Shes rab bzang po (sTod 16)
Byang sems Rwa sgreng pa Śākya bsod nams ((b) 1)
Byams gling 'Jam dbangs dkon mchog chos 'phel (sMad 43)
Byams gling Tshul khrims rnam rgyal ((g) 29)
Byams pa kun dga' 'byung gnas (sTod 46)
Byams pa gling pa grags (sMad 37)
Byams pa gling 'Phrin las rgya mtsho ((a) 20)
Byams pa brtan pa ((a) 16)
Byams pa blo bsal ((a) 24)
Brag dgon pa bKra shis rnam rgyal ((g) 26)
Brag sgo Phun tshogs rgyal mtshan ((f) 24)
Brag nag Blo bzang bkra shis ((g) 31)
Brag logs pa Blo bzang skal ldan ((g) 27)
Bla brang pa Chos dpal rgyal mtshan (sTod 11)
Bla ma Ye shes (sMad 16)
Bla ma Rog (sMad 6)
Blo gros rgyal mtshan ((a) 21)
Blo gros rgya mtsho ((b) 14) (sTod 48) (sTod 42) ((a) 1) (sTod 7–9) ((f) 17)
Blo gros brtan pa (sMad 19)

Blo gros 'bar (sTod 2)
Blo gros 'byung gnas (sTod 39)
Blo gros seng ge (sMad 14)
Blo gros lhun grub ((g) 7)
Blo rgyam ((a) 23)
Blo bstan ((f) 19)
Blo brag pa Blo gros rgyal mtshan (sTod 7–9)
Blo bzang skal ldan ((g) 27)
Blo bzang rgyal mtshan ((g) 30) (sMad 49)
Blo bzang chos grags ((a) 26)
Blo bzang chos grags gnyis pa ((g) 46)
Blo bzang chos dar ((b) 18)
Blo bzang chos dar pa ((b) 23)
Blo bzang chos 'phel ((g) 48)
Blo bzang nyi ma (sMad 30)
Blo bzang bstan dar ((g) 47)
Blo bzang bstan pa ((g) 36)
Blo bzang bstan 'phel ((f) 15) ((g) 13)
Blo bzang bstan 'dzin ((g) 38)
Blo bzang dam chos ((b) 19)
Blo bzang don grub ((g) 42) ((f) 23)
Blo bzang tshe ring ((g) 41)
dBu mdzad bSod nams lhun grub ((g) 15)
dBen dge dKon mchog rgya mtsho (sTod 23)
dBon po dge ba dKon mchog rgya mtsho (sTod 23)
'Bum rams pa bSod nams rnam rgyal ((g) 19)

MA

Mang thos dPal 'byor lhun grub ((a) 18)
Mi nyag Rin chen bzang po (sTod 24)
Myal pa phyogs las rnam rgyal (sMad 10)
dMyal pa Chos dpal rgyal mtshan (sTod 30)
dMyal pa Dad pa bzang po (sMad 1)
dMyal zhig 'Jam dpal rdo rje (sTod 3)
rMe ru mkhan po ((b) 8)
sMon lam dpal (sTod 37)
gTsang dkar (sMad 13)
gTsang chos lung pa bSod nams legs mchog (sTod 31)
gTsang pa Jo nam (sMad 5)
gTsang pa 'Jam dpal seng ge (8)
gTsang pa Sangs rgyas bzang po (sMad 29)
bTsang dgon pa gZhon nu bsam gtan (sTod 10)
brTson 'grus seng ge (sMad 25)

rTsags dBang phyug seng ge (7)
rTse thang pa lHa dbang dpal 'byor (sMad 35)
rTse tshogs Phun blo grags pa ((f) 30)
rTsegs ston dBang phyug seng ge (7)
rTsegs pa dBang phyug seng ge (7)
rTses thang pa Nam mkha' brtan pa (sTod 28)
rTses thang pa dPal ldan blo gros (sTod 43)
rTses thang pa Blo gros 'byung gnas (sTod 39)
rTses dang dNgos grub rgya mtsho ((a) 17)
rTses dang dPal 'byor ((a) 14)
rTses dang Sangs rgyam ((f) 16)
rTses dang lHa dbang dpal 'byor ((f) 11)
rTsang pa legs pa don grub (sTod 35)

TSHA

Tshad ma sngon po (sMad 20)
Tshad ma sngon mo (sMad 20)
Tshal pa Grags pa rgyal mtshan (sTod 29)
Tshul khrims rnam rgyal ((g) 29)
Tshul khrims rin chen ((f) 31)
Tshul khrims bzang po (sTod 14)
Tshul rgyal ba ((f) 5)
Tshogs chen Kun dga' dbang phyug (sTod 26)
mTshal pa Grags pa rgyal mtshan (sTod 29)
mTshungs med chos rje ((b) 2) ((g) 23)

DZA

Dzam can ne (sMad 2)

ZHA

Zha lu pa Blo gros dpal (sTod 43)
Zha lu ba bsTan pa rab rgyas (sTod 44)
Zha lu ba sMon lam dpal (sTod 37)
Zhang Tshes spong ba Chos kyi bla ma (3)
Zhu ston Hral mo (sTod 1)
gZhu ston Hral mo (sTod 1)
gZhung don Hral mo (sTod 1)
gZhung pa Kun dga' 'od srung (sTod 36)
gZhon nu rgyal mtshan (sMad 11)
gZhon nu blo ldan (sMad 18)
gZhon nu rin chen (sTod 12)
gZhon nu seng ge (sMad 12)
gZhon nu bsam gtan (sTod 10)

ZA

Zur khang pa Kun dga' ((f) 22)
gZad pa Dar ma 'od (sMad 3)
gZad pa Don grub (sMad 4)
bZang ston Don grub (sMad 4)
bZang pa Dar ma 'od (sMad 3)
bZang pa Don grub (sMad 4)
bZad pa Dar ma 'od (sMad 3)
bZad pa Don grub (sMad 4)

'A

'Od zer mgon po (sMad 7)

YA

Ya rtse ba Tshul khrims bzang po (sTod 14)
Yang rtse ba Tshul khrims bzang po (sTod 14)
Yar 'brog pa gZhon nu rgyal mtshan (sMad 11)
Ye shes mgon po (sTod 8)
Yon tan rgya mtsho (sMad 26) (sTod 18) ((f) 3)
Yon tan chos 'phel (sMad 34)

RA

Ra chung pa Yon tan chos 'phel (sMad 34)
Rab 'byams pa ((f) 20)
Ratnadhvadza ((b) 12) (sTod 41)
Rin chen (sMad 40)
Rin chen bKra shis ((g) 23) ((b) 17) (sTod 47)
Rin chen grags pa (sTod 17)
Rin chen rnam rgyal (sTod 20)
Rin chen dpal bzang ((g) 33)
Rin chen byang chub ((b) 4) (sTod 27)
Rin chen bzang po (sTod 24)
Rin po che Don yod pa ((g) 6)
Rog (sMad 6)
Rwa sgreng pa Śākya bsod nams ((b) 1)

LA

Legs don ((a) 13)
Legs pa don grub (sTod 35)
Legs bzang ba ((f) 10)
Lung rigs ((f) 28)

SHA

Śākya gzhon nu (sMad 8)
Śākya bsod nams ((b) 1)

Shangs dge 'phel ba Phyogs la 'od zer (sMad 31)
Shangs pa Shes rab blo gros (sTod 40)
Shar kha rab 'byams pa Sangs legs pa ((a) 11)
Shar chen Don grub seng ge ((g) 16)
Shar pa Don grub seng ge (sMad 39)
Shing tshang pa Ngag phun ((f) 29)
Shes rab rgyal mtshan ((a) 2) (sMad 17)
Shes rab bkra shis ((a) 7)
Shes rab nyi ma ((b) 11) (sTod 38)
Shes rab blo gros (sTod 40)
Shes rab dbang phyug (sTod 4)
Shes rab sbyin pa ((a) 27)
Shes rab bzang po (sTod 16)

SA

Sangs rgyam ((f) 16)
Sangs rgyal 'od chen pa (sTod 21)
Sangs rgyas rgyal mtshan (sMad 24)
Sangs rgyas chos skyon (sMad 27)
Sangs rgyas bstan pa rgya mtsho ((g) 20)
Sangs rgyas 'phrin las ((g) 24)
Sangs rgyas bzang po (sMad 29) ((g) 4)
Sangs legs pa ((a) 11)
Seng ge rgyal mtshan (sMad 22)
Seng ge dpal (sTod 5)
Seng ge ri bong ((f) 1)
Sog po Shes rab sbyin pa ((a) 27)
Sog dbon Ye shes mgon po (sTod 8)
Slob dpon mkhas btsun pa ((b) 10)
Slob dpon Grags pa bkra shis ((g) 2)
Slob dpon rGyas sde ba gZhon nu seng ge (sMad 12)
Slob dpon chen po Śākya gzhon nu (sMad 8)
Slob dpon Jo nam (sMad 5)
Slob dpon Nyi ma grags ((b) 7)
Slob dpon bsTan pa rgyal mtshan ((f) 9)
Slob dpon Dri med pa ((f) 7)
Slob dpon Blo gros rgyal mtshan ((a) 21)
Slob dpon Blo gros seng ge (sMad 14)
Slob dpon 'Od zer mgon po (sMad 7)
Slob dpon Seng ge ri bong ((f) 1)
Slob dpon bSod nams rgya mtsho ((a) 12)
gSang sngags mkhar ba Tshul khrims rin chen ((f) 31)
gSang mda' Chos rgyal (sMad 32)

gSang mda' ba Sangs rgyas chos skyong (sMad 27)
gSang mda' ba bSam 'grub dpal bzang (sMad 38)
gSang 'brog pa rGyal ba 'od zer (sTod 33)
gSal khang Dam chos ((f) 21)
bSam 'grub dpal bzang (sMad 38)
bSam gtan mchog ((f) 13)
bSam gtan bzang po (sMad 23)
bSam yas pa dKon mchog dpal 'byor (sMad 49)
bSod nams rgya mtsho ((a) 12)
bSod nams bkra shis ((g) 17)
bSod nams rgyal mtshan (sTod 45) (sTod 13) ((a) 15)
bSod nams rnam rgyal ((g) 19)
bSod nams dpal bzang (sMad 36)
bSod nams 'phel (sMad 21)
bSod nams legs mchog (sTod 31)

HA

lHa ston zhig po bSod nams rgyal mtshan (sTod 13)
lHa dbang dpal 'byor ((f) 11)
lHa dbang dpal 'byor (sMad 35)
lHa yul ba Grags pa bshes gnyen (sTod 15)
lHa sa pa Phun tshogs chos ldan ((f) 26) (sMad 48)
lHa sa pa ru mtsham pa Shes rab rgyal mtshan (sTod 13)
lHun grub rgya mtsho ((b) 21)
lHo brag pa Phun tshogs yon tan ((a) 28)
lHo brag pa Phun tshogs seng ge ((a) 29)
lHo brag pa Blo gros rgyal mtshan (sTod 7–9)

A

A mdo ba rDo rje seng ge (sTod 32)
E ba rab 'byams pa Byams pa brtan pa ((a) 16)

サンプ・ネゥトク僧院所属の学堂座主系譜

小野田　俊　蔵

サンプ・ネゥトク僧院は，ゴク・レクペーシェーラプ (rNgog Legs pa'i shes rab) が，ラサの南方でニェタンの東にあたるサンプの地に建立した僧院である。レクペーシェーラプはチベット仏教後伝期の立役者であるアティーシャ (Atiśa 982–1054) の直弟子である。彼は中央チベットを巡錫中のアティーシャをラサのトゥルナン（大招寺）に迎えて教えを受けた。そしてその後にこの僧院を1073年に創設し，律と顕教の道場を開いたのである。サンプ・ネゥトク僧院は当初は一応カダム派に所属せられる僧院であったが，実際には宗

派的要素よりは，学問所としての性格が強く，創設以来多くの大学者を排出した。中でも高名なのは，大翻訳者のゴク・ロデンシェーラプ (rNgog Blo ldan shes rab, 1059–1109) であり，学問寺の組織や伝統の祖とも伝承されるチャパ・チューキセンゲ (Phya pa Chos kyi seng ge, 10591–109) であろう。チュパ・チューキセンゲの死後十数年を経過してサンプ・ネゥトク僧院は上院 (Gling stod) と下院 (Gling smad) とに分裂する。そしてさらに幾つかの半ば独立した学堂がその二院に所属し，さらに複雑なことにはそれらが顕教学を強調する二大宗派であるサキャ派とゲルク派とによって分割して統治されるというように，サンプ・ネゥトク僧院は学問を志す若き学僧達の修行道場としての性格をさらに強くしてくる。幾らかの資料を総合すると，上院所属として，ニンマタン学堂（ゲルク派系），ベセル学堂（ゲルク派系），ナムラワ・タクポ（サキャ派系），ナムギェル・セルカン学堂（サキャ派系）がある。下院所属としてラワトゥー学堂（ゲルク派系），ニャンロン学堂（ゲルク派系），ラワメー学堂（サキャ派系），テンボシ学堂（サキャ派系），ペンユル・ネーゴ学堂（サキャ派系），そして後世に至っても両派に所属せずに独自の体制を採ったドゥーニン学堂とドゥーサル学堂とが所属していた。ゲルク派やサキャ派が教団的にも政治的にも重要な位置を占めるようになってくると，サンプ僧院とは別に多くの独自の学問寺が創建され，すぐれた多くの学問僧が養成されるようになってくる。たとえばチベット地区に現存するセラ僧院やデプン僧院等が問答を中心にした極めて体系的な教育制度を保持してきたことは有名である。しかしそれらの僧院の組織や体系の多くは実はサンプ僧院のそれをモデルとして設立された経緯がある。本稿はそのサンプ僧院所属の学堂座主の系譜を資料から採集することによって，初期のそれらゲルク派僧院とサンプ僧院とがいかに緊密な人的交流を保持していたのかを明らかにしようとするものである。