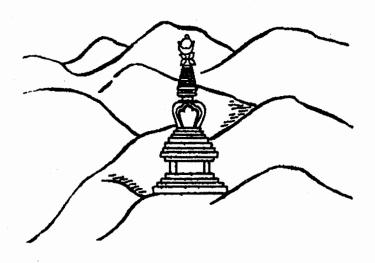
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ASHOKA VOLUME



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NEW SERIES

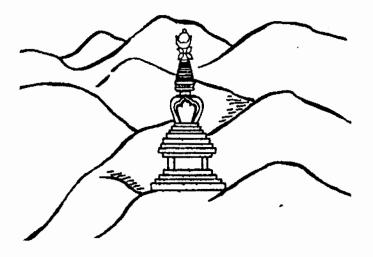
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The Bulletin of Tibetology seeks to serve the specialist as well as the general reader with an interest in this field of study. The motif portraying the Stupa on the mountains suggests the dimensions of the field.

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PREFACE

The Asoka Volume of the Bulletin of Tibetology is another in a series of offerings from the Institute for the Tibetan as well as non-Tibetan readers of Tibetan Buddhism. Here I would like to inform that the Asoka Volume has been possible due to the efforts of Acharya Samten Gyatso Lepcha, a Research Officer (I) with the Institute. It would also be improper not to shed some light upon the man to whom this Volume is dedicated, The Great King Asoka. There must be hardly anyone in the world of readers who has not heard of Asoka, or not read about his valour and extraordinary deeds he performed after he embraced Buddhism.

A grandson of Raja Chandra Gupta and a prince of the Mauryan dynasty of ancient Northern India, Asoka was a valorous ruler. He is said to have conquered a number of neighbouring princely states while expanding his kingdom only to realise the horrible effects of war after his bloody victory over Kalinga, a small kingdom near the Bay of Bengal. Appaled by the misery and horrors of war, his conscience awoke and he soon converted to Buddhism and started devoting more time to propagating the true message of Lord Buddha. Simultaneously, he began relief operations in a number of places in the name of his faith. The stone inscriptions erected by him at the time have continued to inspire and encourage people to the present day.

This Asoka Volume which was compiled and written from Tibetan sources is to add another gem to the chain of volumes written from Sanskrit, Pali and Chinese sources by other renowned scholars. The English translation is given simultaneously with the aim to feed the further researchers with information on the life and deeds of Asoka. I hope, perhaps, this will open the eyes of some groping minds to the true legacy of Buddhism.

(Sonam Gyatso Dokhangba)
Assistant Director

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क्वियाचे स्वार्चे गवि खें क्रुस सर्दे र पस्ताप

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वेषास् वरास्रवणदेरावयापुरादरा विः विदेषुरापुरास्वाराष्ट्री देर्दरावसार्यः र्टे.ज्यानाम् । दे.सम्भायत् याचर श्चारम् अदारम्भान् र प्रमानिकारम् । श्रेर्पः दे दे र पाइरायाया है। द्वी स्वा वितु पाइर विद्यार पर्व दे कि वार्षा वा स्यायमा क्यार्यान्ना हिन्ती हिन्दी हि भर्गे.लुर्मा ३.८ट्टे.त.ह्वैब.ब्री ट्रेम.तट्ये.ह्वैयम.८ट्टर.र्झेब.येखब.क्षम.क्रीम. <u>૱</u>૮.૾૽૽૾ૺૼઽ૾ઽૹઌઌૢૼૺૺ૾ૺ૾૽ૹ૾ઌઌૢૼઌ૽ઌ૾ૢૺ૾૽૱ૺૹઌઌ૽ૢ૽૱ઌૢ૽ૡૢૻૼઌ૱ૢ૽ૺ૱ૢૺ૱ૹૢ૾ૺૺઌૹઌૡ૽ૼ. चकु द्वरा भेट। चुन स्थेन स्वार्स हिन क्षेत्र क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र सक्त कुन प्रकेत क्षेत्र कि स्वार कि कि स्वार कि ततुःल्यिः एवः सम्माताङ्गः परः द्वेदःद्वी देवमात्तेतासावाह्ररः क्वायां परं सामानुषा जमात्रमा दे.वार्ये.चर्द्रे.च्रिमालूर.ता.वचवःख्रिचे.क्रिवाःब्रूर.र्दे.चर्स्रमाजेट.क्रिवामा भ. इषे। हुषे. मृ. चेश. इ.८८. व्हें ज. चटारा खेश कि. या जार खेता खेता खेर किया. र्शे देव के क्यार्थ के खें निर्देश देश हैं निर्देश र महिष्य र मुक्त स्वार मुख्य स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स र् .चार्लेज.ठक्केर.त.जभ.केज.तूषु.चे.झे.चू.देंच.झे.चार्लेज.क्के.जभ.ज.खंचभाता.जभा रे. ઽૹૻૻ૱૽૽૱ૢઌ૽ૢ૽૱ૢૹ૾૽ૺૺ૾૾ૺૺ૾ઌૡૺ૽૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺઌૺઌૺઌૺઌૺઌૢઌૢૺૺૺૺૺૺ

कृत्यात्र चुंच्यात्र चुंच्यात्र चुंच्यात्र चुंच्यात्र चुंच्यात्र चुंच्यात्र चुंच्यात्र चुंच्यात्र चुंच्यात्र चुंच्या चुंच्यात्र चुंच्या चु

ब्रिन दिला कैलासुपुर ने स्ट्रापुर एड्ड बाइया केर किया की बाला क्रिया की बाहुला. त्र इ. कुष्र त्र जा भूषा चारी भारत है विच उद्ये वे जो चुष्र त्र है र भारते र भारत है । चेश्वर प्रश्ने प्रायो के त्राष्ट्र चे क्र प्रीय चेश्वर क्षेत्र यो विषय है प्रायो के प्रायो क्षेत्र है । वेषान्च प्रते स्टर्भाय मुर्हे प्राया से शाही दे प्रवाची षा ग्राट स्टर स्वी मार्य पावी । २वं.विषार्श्व। श्रीःस्थाश्रयेषु त्रीयीषः स्वामातीः दरार्श्वराष्ट्राधावतः वर्त्ते सार्यः स्विषार्ताः सक्टरः यर हो न : या ने वा की नाया यहे वा हो। क्षा की खा खा चा ने की की की का की साम की साम की साम की साम की साम की सा इर पहेंबर्जी देवशर्थे प्रमुव बिम् मु परेंद्र पेंबर पा इस पर हे प्रमाम क्याया गुःसष्मः मृगाः क्षेप्यर्दे दाये स्त्रद्राद्यस्य स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा ८८.श्र.भर्षेष्रत्रत्र क्रि.स्.स्. ज्ञान्तर्त्य त्य प्रत्य क्षेत्र विष्य भीता भव र स्.स्.स्.स्.स्.स् মূ.র্ন.বঞ্চ.৴**ৼ.বহপ,ন.লৼ.বপ**৴। এ**ఆ**থ.লৼ.রূৼ.ট্রিখ.পশ.দূ.বর্তুপ.থপ। և. चन्डबर्टा देव्यविष्ठाचेरणी चन्द्रची खुवागुब वार्वेट वश्चुरावा विष्ठा हुर्जे चर्षायात्रकारण्यात्रक्षा क्षेत्रस्थित्रहार्याचार्यन्यात्रम्। वक्रेटाचन्या चर्षायाः त.ज.शूर्याया.कर.तम.वाक्ट्र.तपु.चे.च.क्ष्मया.चृष्ट्र्या.वे.जूर्या.वे.ज्या.वे.ज्या. ष्रावात्रम् । देवाक् विकान्त्रम् । देवाक्षात्रम् विकानम् । ૽૽ૺૠૹૄૼઽૺ૽૾ૢૢૺ૱ઌઃઌ૽ૼૺૼ૱ઌઽ૽૽ૢઽૺ૽ૢ૱૽_ૺ૽૽૿ૡ૿ઽઌઽ૽ૢ૽ૺ૽ૣઌ૽ૺ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૼ૱ઌ૽૽ૺ૾ઽૻઌૹ૽૽ૺ૾ઽૻઌૻૹૼઌઌ૽ क्रॅ.ट.बुल.चे.टल.श्रु.ब्रि.संग.चकुग.टलट.तपु.शकूट.ब्रुव.चेल.ब्र-केज.ब्रुट.क्रेप.चेट. घर.तपु.र्कैर.प्रवीर.र्र्जुश.पर्ह्नथ.त.जग.मकूर्.ह्मीय.की.र्यट.त.पश्चेगा श्रु.मु स्रवान्त्रियाः वर्षेत् :प्य-रंतुषायः स्रुविषः गुत्र-तृ :प्य-४:प्य-प्य-रंतिवाः सः हेत् :दे। हे-दू-हु-हे-दब-वर्हे-व-प्येर-देवाब-विवा-हे-ह-हो वाट-वार्ये-दार-व्येव-पाट-व्याप्य-व्याप-क्र-षर यादेर गर्हेर या विद्युत्रायायः विद्युक्तां स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्

देशक्रे-ह्रेंट:टअक्षेश-ह्रेंट:ठअ:घशद-यःत्र। वर्श्य-पर्गदे-मेंट:ब्रेंट:ब्रेंट:क्रेंट:क्रेंट:क्रेंट:क्रेंट:क्रेंट क्रि.च.जा ट्रमे.श्रुट्ख्रिमास्यादेशः श्रुट्याचे श्रुपः प्रसार्श्यमाय हरायतः स्रेयाय स रिशिजान्तु, योर्था सैक्यूयेशानचेराना योचेरा श्रामान राष्ट्रेशान सम्प्रामा हिर. वि.श्र. मध्य अर्थे प्रवर् दे प्रवर् वा र वि र वे स्थित यर वे प्रवास विवर् जीवाराष्ट्रात्य में विष्यातात्र विष्याचात्र विषया ૹૢૣૣૣૣૣૣઌૹ.ઌૹઌઌૺૺ૾ૺઌ૽ૺૺૼૢૡૢઌૢૹૢૹૺૢ૽ૢૹૢ૽૽૽ૺ૽૱ૡૺૹૹઌઌૺઌૺૹૹૢૢઌૺ૽૾૾ૢૢ૽ૺૺૺૺ૱ૺઌઌ त्तर्रम् अ.सं.र्ड्रूट.क्षात्वथरं ह्या देव क.संम् क्री श्रम् वर्वीम से विष्याताला स्था *बेबानानुबार्यःसुप्रा*टन्*सेन्*र्यन्त्रात्त्र्याः देवे स्नियम्पन्यः वर्षे तर.शकूर.धुर्य.वट.तपु.यट.री.सुच.चू। वाजुर.शक.रज.व्या.वहवातर.वक्षशका. ब.कै.मक्ष्य,ट्रम.सू। ट्रम.कि.क्र.की.वयम्भ.तन्त्र। द्र.य.खव.पर्येथ.यमः श्रुर द्विय । रे.चर रे. कृत्याल वायव रे. श्रु तर्के ली अकूर ही व विराग तर है हो रे. रे. वर्वातर वृत् वेष श्रुषायम् विराधाय विर चन्द्रे हिद्र अर्ह्मेद प्वते क्रिक क्रीकाक्षी ह्र नाया या क्षेत्रकाय प्वदे क प्यते हु का या प्रत्ये हु ना अर्दे क वयान्यं कु र्ह्न्यं दं द्यान् क्रियाय ह्या है तस्य या प्राप्त 'बचा,तर्चे मुर्पा, तपु, क्षेत्र, तम्, क्ष, जीवाया, तर्च, सी. ती. हूं चे, क्षर, विष्ट, ता. तर्च माम सी. ती. वा. र्ह्न दि शुर्य दे त्यु वोशूर्य सेवोश द्वेत् खेल अटश कुषे तृ देवा शर ब्रीश त्योद त्यु बेट. *ट्रेतु*.जैश.ज.र्वेट.बट.कीट.बाबूट.तर.श.कींर.येथा वाजुट.शश.कीज.तू.ज.व्रैय.तथ. क्रियार्ग्राम्यस्य क्रियाते। देन्त्र प्रियाये क्रियास्य क्रियाम्य प्राप्त देरः वीचेर.भथ.रजाम्मे.मूबेबार.प्रे.कैंबेथ.येश.वैंट.त.ये.कैजानूबा.कै.भक्षये.ट्रेश.तथा उट्टे. ैत्र कुवार्य क्षेत्र ग्रीकात्र अपवस्थाय क्षेत्र निष्ट्री श्रे. विष्ट्रिया परिवास वित्यारी प्राप्त स्थापी प्राप्त स्थापी षट.त.यर्रू र.स्.वैंट.च.ट्र.घशव.२२.घशर.तर.वेर्ट्रा क्विज.तूश.श्रेंश.ता त.य.रे.मे.क्ष्य.रे.म.क्ष्य.ययवत.त.रेटा मुचा.यर्ची.त.रेटा वेशाश्रीवय.ता.यम्.च. जार्मुचारान्तुःकुरवर्त्तेवानक्षेत्रान्त्रभिवार्त्ताचीत्रेत्रान्त्रभावत्रम् स्वाप्तरान्त्रभावत्रम् हे। बेचराजासियाचिरासेटा। चैटास्चेचाग्रीकानूबे प्रचारीकाराजीयासी हे. यथारे वी क्षियारे था क्रिया यह स्वाया स्वाया है या परिताय स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्व ब्रुव कु।वर राजार दे द्वेर र्रे प्रमेव । ईवा रा ब्रैट प्रव क्रेर र वे। क्वा वा प्रवास र्षेत्रात्तर्ग कैजार्गुक्तिरक्षे इंचाताः ब्रैट विचयार यात्रस्य प्राप्त स्थाने सामिता विचया । चि.योया.यो.प्रीय.रेयो दः राज्यो शायय.त्रू.रेयो.त्रङ्गाता.योयोशात्यु.कीता.शक्यां खेशा त.क्षेत्र.केजात्र्या.पीट.रेग्य.त्र्र्था.तपुर्य.दीट.री.पत्रुष.पइट्य.प्रे। वस्यथाताता.ध. जु.ती.स्य.र्जुब.प्रे.यर्बा.बी.र्जुब.ता.स्री बजा.प्रे.यसबाबाता.यर्द्रयः श्रायर्जुब. **ब**.चन्बानेत्रःद्वरःम्.खेबःचेबःनबा कुवारीदिर मुद्दा क्षेष्ट्री के अदारी वा नर्वेद तर भ्रष्टिय येथा र चा पर्वे शता चावाया त कि र ता प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त हो ये हे व त्तुष.क्वितासूतुः ह्वर. रे.क्व्यायक्षेषा शक्या ५ त्युष्याविद्या त्याविद्या त्याविद्या क्रायायवित्याविष्यायात्र्यायात्र्यायात्र्या वाराविष्ठात्रायात्र्यायाव्यायात्र्याया चन्द्रेव क्षेत्रकत् व्याक् वार्ये दे नेव मु १५८ मा के मारा कु वा के वा विवास वा निवास वा निवा चयु.चै.च.क्र्रिक्ष.देश.उट्स.ङ्गी क्षेत्र.द्राचुत्र.ट्रमे.झूट.च्रि.स्वा.वार्येश.वाक्रुर. 42.35.51

क्रूबादविर श्रीम्बर पद देवीय हुँ वी

चंत्रः हुँ वोषा दी. वोवा गीय देवादार प्राप्त । 'दलवां बाता गीय देवादा हुए हुँ चाया - २वे.श्वॅट.रेचट.<u>त</u>ुपु.र्इंतश.चेबशता.वुश्र। - २चे.पश्र्थ.क्षश्च ४.घ४.चक्रेट.रेट. इन्दर्भायत्वेचना दे.ला.सूच.मार्च्या.स्वाचित्रच्यं विच विस्तर् हूंसमार्झेटासहर क्रीजात्स्यायबेटायमात्री यट्टीयट्टाकारीयमार्ह्स्याकटार्याह्यटामार्श्वटा याचेटा भारमभगःभीतात्रमान्त्रम्भान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान चयु.र्ट्रब.भा.चीचा चवा.चर्च.ह्यूभा.ट्रं.क्ष्या.क्रमांचे.चमा.वेषटा चवा.र्ह्यु.चप्र.क्र. लट.श.ह्रेचेश.क्री कैवा.तूतु.चर्श्वेय.क्रू.खुवी.वा.कर.ता.तूव ।रवी.क्ष्वा.रुतु.शर्वेय.रे. $x - \lambda^2 \cdot y \cdot d \propto x \cdot d \times x$ ट्रे.ज.ट्य.त्र्र्थ.क्रुंश.ब्रुंश. वय.तर्वेष.ज्रुंथ.क्रुं.व.ह्यैर.बटश.ग्री.बट.। लेटश.श्रर.व्यंत. तर्धिय पश्चित्वर्भाष्य अस्ति। श्रेषाट्म अस्ति श्रेषाञ्च या स्विष्म अस्ति । द्वारा स्विष्म अस्ति । इट र्ड्जाताश्चर प्रत्यवाबाय क्षेत्राच्या कैवार्ग्य व्क्रीं र र्ड्जा हैंट वार्ष्याय प्रत्या लट्टेबे.क्वांत्र:र् ट्वेंटेबे.क्वांत्रट्यांत्रस्य हो। शवन्त्रंत्रे द्वेट्ट्वां चर्चिच डिन : बेर : देश : N.ट्र. दे.ट्र. वर्गे. मकूट. देय. तब्रट श. त्र्रे । क्या. त्र. त्रे त्र. व्रि. त्रे त्र. व्रे त्र. व्रे त्र. व्य भ.ट्र. दे. वर्गे त्र. व्या. व्या देखेर्द्रह्रे मान्ब ब्रब्स न्यर नुर्पाणकान्य पञ्च पञ्च प्राप्त मान्नुति क्रुरा मान्य विषय ्राषान्यात्रक्रमानायावारात्राद्वराष्ट्रसम्भावन्यसम्भावन्यस्य । त्रक्रुजान्तरः भ्रीत्राचन नित्राचित्र स्वाधान । वित्राचित्र स्वाधित स्वाधान । वित्र स्वाधान स्वाधान स्वाधान स्

यत्रिश्च स्थान्य त्यान्य स्थान्य स्था

क्ष्मः क्ष्यः त्र प्रचीयः त्रायाः चेषा चाताः प्रेरचः त्र क्ष्मः व्यक्षः त्र क्ष्यः व्यक्षः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः विष्ठः व्यवः व्यवः विष्ठः व्यवः व्यवः विष्ठः विष्वः विष्ठः विष्यः विष्ठः व

त्रे.ट्वे.क्ट्रॅंट्वे.क्ट्रंब्य.उद्दर्य.ताल्येष्ट्रंह्य.केय.केज.त्.तत्त्रःक्ट्र्य.क्ट्रंख्टा क्रे.हेवाश. २४.४४४१.भ्रिम.मि.इ.८.८५.५८ची. २.४.४४१४४१ मिज.मू.क्षेत्र.पट्ट.ज.घ्यमाथु. लूट.शूट.ग्रेश ट्रेंय.विश.वी.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.तर.तवीर.ट्रा प्रयासीरय.स्री ट्रे. ष्राष्ट्र-४८४.ग्री.क्.प्रिम.ग्री.वश्मायायातायायेष्यतायाः स्था ग्रीयातायायायायायाः त.के.कुर.कुष.चुव भिं.विज.चर.ठकिर.ह्। ट्रे.ब्रथ.य.ज.व्यवश.तपु.क्षेत्रा कैजार्ट्र चान्त्र्भत्त्र देवे त्रदेश स्थायात्रास्ट्र त्र क्रीयात्र प्रवीद्र । र्=चर। षर्थातरःभ्रैप्तुपुःकूर्यकान्नशकान्नरान्देशःयकान्देपुःगीरः पर्देथः पर्चरः यकाः ॖऺॱॿॖॱढ़ॱॱॹॸॱॻॿॖऀॱॻॖॹॱॻॺॱॾॖॕॿॱ<u>ग़</u>ॱॾऺॺॺॱॿॱॸऻ॒ऻॺॱॺॸॱॶॸॱॻॾॣॺॱॻॖऀढ़ॱॸॿॱॻढ़ॗॺॱ त्रिट्रज्देशक्षिण्डेशचेर्यमा ट्रेसुक्दर्भक्षेत्र्यमा दर्जायाची दर्जायाची चित्रतार्युष्ट्रायीयोत्ताष्ट्रायास्त्रायास्त्रायास्त्रायास्त्रायास्त्रायास्त्रायास्त्रायास्त्रायास्त्रायास्त्र ઌ૾ૢૺ૽ૹ૽ૣૺઌૣૹ૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૢ૽ૡઌ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢૼઌૣઌ૽૽ૢૢ૿ૢૢૢૹૣઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૽ઌૣૡૺૹૻ૾ૢૼૹ૾૾ૢૢૢૹ૾૽ઌ૽૽ૡ૽ૺ૱ૡ૽ૺ૱ૡ૽ૼ૱૽ૣૼ૱૽ૣૼ૱ૡ૽૽ૺ૱ चेष.पे.श्रम् चतुरङ्ग्रम् अर्थिः हैं पैतुरङ्गेट् दे कैवातू रटः पीतृ योश्चेषायोश्चर वाश दीश. त.५.५.मवेव १८५.४८.तर.मदेश.तश.मी.४शश.वविवाश.५.५८.१.वर्ष्य.कुर्य.त्. २८.पश्का. बर्षा की. स्रीवाका ती. सू. येट. तु. सू. ये वा. तु. ये वा तु. ये वी वा का प्रकार के वा तु. ये वी वा वा का वा का विवार के वा तु. ये वी वा वा का वा क देशःयुत्रेत्रच्चेत्रवात्रक्ष्यःयः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः कुवार्यसः न्वापक्रसःयायाः । कुवार्यसः नवापक्रसःयायाः २.सं.उट्.यु.यी.स्थल.वशूट.स्थल.कु.च.लुच.तला सर.लट.कैज. ર્કા કુર જી.વર્જાર લેજાયા કુૈર તાલુ કુૈર જાજ્યા કેજારે દરવો તરીય તાજા જીવે. র্নু,প্রান্থ,এএক নার্মিরানার নার্মানার বিশ্বরাধান বিশ্বরাধান করিব করা করিব নার্মানার বিশ্বরাধান বিশ্বরাধান বিশ तर्के र.टे.सेजा ट्यान्क्र्यताट्रां संस्टर संस्थान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्य मुषासूर हो। रच पङ्गात म्रामा स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप्य ग्या स्थाप क्रुंब[,]क्की.वट.त.कुब.तू.चक्रबाब.धे। ट्य.चक्ट्रश.तथ.वोर्चे, पर्नेटश.तथ.द्र.४घ.टट.।

<u>্রিস:শৌঝারাঝারার্মরাক্রির:কর্,শ্রী,থেরারেক্রুমারার্মপারথ,রের্মরাধ্রী</u> ব্যু'বর্ডুম' त.र्ह्रेट.त्रव.र्रेव.पर्वे.कूर्वश्वताताजाञ्च.य.वोश्वंश.र्टे.तू.चेर.वश्वश.वर्ट.ग्रीश.शक्ट्र.तर.चेश. चर्रुः ले 'स्' के वार्यः निर्मात्त्र प्राप्तः वार्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्यः वार्यः व यराक्षेत्र-द्राच्नेत्र-याचिवारा-प्रश्ने ह्राचीवारा-स्ट्रि झर्-विवान्न-स्यान्त्रियाचीवारा-*च*क्ष्य.कैय.तूतु.चेबिबश.चश्र्य.की.भट.त.ज.सैबी.उक्षज.च४.सूट.हू.। टे.टेश.सी.भ्री. ড়৸ৼৣয়ড়ৼড়ৢঀ৻ৣ৸ঀৣ৾৸৻৻ৣ৾৾৾ঀ৻৻৻ৣ৾৾৾৾৾ৢ৻ঀ৻ড়ৼ৸ तथानुत्रवटायरायुत्रुत्रकार्श्वरार्श्वयावयानुत्रहो। द्रवार्यक्रास्रमणकाराक्कुतावन्यमः ঀ৾৻ঢ়য়৾ঀ৻৻ঢ়ৄ৾৴৻ঀৢ৾য়৻ড়ৣৼ৻য়৻য়য়৻৻ঢ়য়৾৻৾ঢ়ৄৼ৻ড়ৢঀ৾৻৾য়ৼ৻ঢ়৻য়৻য়৻য়৻ঢ়৻৻ঢ়য়৻৻ঢ়ৼৼঢ়ৢ৾ঀ৻য়ৼ৻ য়য়য়৾৾য়ৢয়৻ঀঀ৾৽ঀ৾৾ঀৢয়ৼ৽য়ৄ৾ৼ৽ঀ৾৽ঽ৾য়য়য়৻য়ঀ৾৽ঢ়৽য়য়য়ঢ়৸৻ঢ়ৢ৽৻ঽৢৼ৽৻ঀঢ়৾য়৽ঢ়ৼ৽ঢ়ৄ৾ঀ৽ . कुच..कुष.मुह्म ह्या.स..हू..स.च..कुट्या विषा.चसीर स.त.त.चुप. चैया.तथा वचा.तर्य स নতু.ধ্রথ.নস.ক্রিঅ.मू.স্বী.দুতু.ক্স্র্রোধারেনএ.ঐ.সুব.নপ.ন্সুস.নতু.ইনিপ.পৌ.রী.য়পপ.ক্স্রুম. त्यु.चे बैचे स.ग्री स.यूट स.यू रू.चे. इसस.से जो क्या.तूपु खंच स.च.चे चे नी चूतुः क्र्योषाताः क्षेट्र क्रूप्रचेषाः हो। हेतु हिषाः क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षारा विषाः क्षी हेर क्षिताः तृशःबोर्च्र-ह्रीब्र-वेट-स्व:रचा-स्वायःग्रट-वीच-झ्रे-ग्रट-तु-क्र-क्यःग्री-स-रटा पे.जवुः <u> ईत्तर्तान्त्रभाक्तीःभ्रीभातीःभूषोभावाषूर्यः भ्रीष्यकीत्रतितः त्रायात्रावीताः भरत्तः वीतः मृत</u> वर्त्रयोभाः *૽૽ૼ*ૄૡૢૼઌઌૡ૽૽ઌ૱૱ૢઽઽૣ૽૽૽૽૱ઌ૽૽ૢ૱૱ઌ૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૽૽ઽઌઽૺઽ૽ૺ૽૽૽૽ઌ૱ૢ૽ૢૼૡૼૺઌઌૺૹ૽૱ षक्क् जार्चियोत्तर् उद्दश्चिट्युं मिट्युं अप्यावि दिए। मिट्युं स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् বম.গ্রীম.ট্রী

कु.बार.क्र्_{रा}.दर्शैर.बंशी

यह्रमःयुरे क्वीरः मी सःमिन्ने प्रतः । क्विरः स्वनः सः यन्तुः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स *ৢৼঀ৻ঀ*৾৾ঀ৾৾৾৴য়ৣ৽য়৻য়য়ৢয়৻য়৸য়ৼৢ৾য়ৢয়৻য়৸য়য়৻য়য়য়য়য়ৢয়৻ जीर प्रक्षेत्र तायम् रहे। हे प्राचित्र मिनामाय प्रति हिर प्रमुख मिनामाय स्थापन षक्ट्रापुरान्त्राचीयायाः हिरापक्षियायायाचीयात्राचीयाचीयात्राचीयाची । देवापह्रीयाचायायाचीयाची । देवापहर्मीयाचाया <u> বলুন,৴ধুশন,রিদ,পশা কিন,দু,পাঞ্জীপ,৴ন্ত্র,এইদ,ৠন,¥পপ.ফীন,দুড়,៤০.এ</u>ট. য়ড়ৄ৴ৼৢঀড়য়য়ৣঢ়৴য়য়ৣঀ৾৾৽ঀ৾ঢ়ৼ৴৴৽য়য়য়৸ৣ৻৴য়৻ঢ়ৼৣঀয়ঢ়৻ড়ৢয়৽ড়ঀঢ়ৣ৻৴ৼ৻৴য়৾৾৽ *ਜ਼*ਫ਼ੑੑਲ਼ਸ਼ਸ਼ਜ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼ਸ਼ਖ਼ੵੑ੶ਜ਼ੑੑੑੑਫ਼ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ੑਖ਼ਸ਼ਸ਼ਸ਼ਜ਼ੑਖ਼ਸ਼ਸ਼ਜ਼ੑਜ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ੑਲ਼੶ दशःशूरःचयुःत्यानिः क्षेयाशाचीः त्राृष्ट्रः ज्याञ्चात्वयः चार्यानि त्राृष्ट्रः चशः जावे स्वायः विवशः द्रश.बैटा.बै्बेश.सी.बैब.चतु.५.दैट.खेब.बे.क्.उट्टाराख़बा.लूट.त.क.चर्झैर.चश.उड्टर. र्यापर्सेरपळ्रक्रिं क्षेर्या स्ररणरम् स्वर्यात्री स्वर्यात्री स्वर्यात्री स्वर्यात्री बर्नः प्रतिब मिनाबायि देतायो या अपा क्षुत्रः में भ्राप्ति कार्ये मिना कार्ये मा तत्र किंजात्त्र रचिंजात्त्र ध्रिया क्षेत्र तर्ह्य तर त्यकें र हु ख्रिया होशात श्राह्म ताय श्री त्य श्री र ८.कैज.की.रचर.ब्राका.यट्र.जट्ट्रब.त्रन.चीर.त्रच्य.चे.का.लाक.सी ही र .ब. पालक :ब्रेग 'में ब्लेश म्ही र <u>म</u>ुँ पाल हे .पर्ने पारा जला स्त्र र प्यार ने मार्ग है सारा माणा स तथ.पश्चेतामे। शवर.श्च.तग्रंट.पर्वेष.क्श.टे.स.वैश.त.य.क्षेयश.ग्वे.ह्येश.त.स्येश. नार्झुश्राद्धे वट्यं स्थायाय देवास्यापार्द्धे प्रति । देवास्य प्रति । हेवास्य प्रति । हेवास्य प्रति । য়ৢ৽য়৽ঀ৾ঀয়৾য়য়য়য়ড়৽য়ঢ়৽য়ঢ়৽য়ৢঢ়৽য়ৢঀয়ড়য়৽৻ৢ৽ঀয়ৣ৽ঢ়৽য়৾য়য়ড়ৢঢ়৽ঢ়ঀ৽ড়৾৽য়ৢঢ়ঢ়৽

र् नविष्यानाम्बर्धाः देवः द्वारान्तानाम् । देवः द्वारान्तानाम् । त्वारान्तानाम् । શ્રેન ઌ૿૽ . મૈળ ફ્રેન બું. બૂંદ શર્ફોને . ક્ષેશ્વ જન્મ . શ્રેશ . જીય. જી. તતૃતા તત્ર તેયા જેયા કૈયા તૃત્ર છે. ત कवा.म् । रे.जम.स्र.वर्टेट.इष.त्.कु.चे.त्.कुष.त्.वश्चिव.घटम.प्रे। स्रर.लट.र्घर. चर्ष्य चर्षे वार्षा वार्षा वार्षा वार्षा वार्षा है । वेषा वार्षा र्कूच प्रविच रायप मुंग्य प्रकृष प्रविच प्रविच स्था रायप र प्रविच र या वी स्था सी सी रायी सी रा चल्लाकाश्री ट्रेक्सप्तवाचार्ट्रे हुं के क्रिक्स वायायाय वर्षे कावसा देख. ८८.जम.की.मूर्यमानमान्यराज्य वाष्ट्र मुद्रेय मधी.मू.क.प्रमा क्षेत्र मधी वाष्ट्र मान्य प्रमान्य । त्रुपक्चर.क्री.श्रक्चर.क्षेत्रा हु.हु.दु.वर्थ.क्री.चर.क्षेत्र.रटा वेषथ.लट.वेट.क्रीवाश. *ॺऀ*ॱॻॖॱज़ऀॴख़ॖॕॺॱक़ॸॱॻॖऀॱय़ॾ॔ॺॱॻॖऀढ़ॱॿॖॊॸॱॺॏॱज़ॴॿॺॺॱॸॸॱॸॖॱॿॖऺज़ॻढ़॓ॱॸऀॸॱॻॿॆ॒ॴॱॿॖऀॱॿॢऀॸॱ 'हेब'सळब ग्रुका य सकेंद्र हेब पकुर द्वि । **ঀ৾**৽ঽ৾ঀ৾৾৽য়ড়ৄ৾৴ৼৢ৾ঀ৾৽৸ঽ৸৸৸ चर्षु हूट वैच चूं रे वेश लेग विश्व १ रे वेश लेग विश्व १ रे विश्व १ रे वेश विश्व १ रे वेश विश्व १ रे वेश विश्व १ ठ८.ज.भर.मृ.८८.। चर्चा.मृष्ट्रा.८८.। मृ.सू.व.मृ.सु.ट.मू.ट.मू.सू.ट.मु.ष.पु.४.४. चलेब सक्ट्रिया हो दे हिंदा हिंदा हो स्विदा की स्विदा की स्विद्धा है। स विषाताः हूटास्यान्य के क्षेत्रे दे नवट सुतु कि रेटा। वर्टे ट के कि शतूर था थी नयीरा है. षक्ट्रान.ग्रेट.कुटा केट.इट.त्र.बेथ.श्रूय.टट.श्रम.श्र.हूट.त्रव.पर्वे.श्रुट.ग्रीश.शक्ट्र. तर.वैश.श्र्रा र्रर.श्र.व.वर्षश्र.वे.ट्व.वर्ष्ट्रश्र.त.डूंट.त्तव.वैव.वर्वे.श्रेव.टरश.वर्श. क्षेत्र रे प्रवित्र पात्र वीपु पूर्वे ह्रेर वी द्रायावर याप्तवुवित्र सुविर्वे वित्र से प्रीपुर्वे प्रवित्र व्य रुट. श्री अ. प्रकृटी वलवा अ. त. सूचा ता स्थल . ट्रा. श्री. श्री. सूचु . ट्राची . वटे थे . स्थल श्री. श. ह्रेट'र्ट.शक्ट्रिंतर देंदी देव.शहर देवे.ह्यूट रे. र. ज.व्यूश प्रवेश रे. पर् र पर्हेश র্বী ইবি'বুন'র্ম'মর্ক্রই'ইর'রমধ্যনম্প'নবি'শ্রীম'র্-'ক্রুঅ'র্ম'ন্ট্রম'নভধ্য'দার্কর্ শ্রির' षर्वि.चु.कु.क्षत्रभारीकात्त्रचीतातात्रीक्ष्यः हो। चचात्तर्ये की.वट.ने.उह्त्यात्रिः ख्रीट.ची.सावससः ঽ৲৻ঀৢ৾৾৾৻৴ঀৗৢ৾ঀ৾৾য়ঌ৾৾ড়ঀ৾ঀ৾য়ড়৾৾ঀৼ৾ঀয়য়য়৻ঽঀ৾৻ঢ়ৠৣ৾৾য়ৼ৾ঀৼঀ৾৾য়ঌ৾ড়ঀৼ৸ৼয়ৣয়৻য়য়৻

क्षात्राहृट् शाह्य सामान्याया सुर्थ स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय सुर्थ सुर्य सुर्थ सुर्य

इट.पर्ह्रज.क्री.क्र्यं श्री श्री शरश.क्रीश.क्री. क्रूश.पर्वेट.श्रोधश.ततु.रेबोद.र्ड्स्च.बेट.। शरश.क्रीश.ग्री.

बला यसरमानुरासूनायाञ्चासरामुरायाचा देवे छितामुरे योवरातुरात्रायाचा देन वासु वार्ट स्रवाय दीवायर प्रीया देन प्रीय देव केवा अर्केन देव द्वारा करा है। मकूरं त्रायब्वीर कुषाझ्च अ. खु. बीर ! अषा कुषा हर । बीर हेर खेर होर ख़िषा श्री वीर ह है। हिन्यसे हुक लेश हुअने क्रमण के के निक्त के निकार से मान श्च.चर्टर.क्रिरा चकुच.च्रांश.चकुच.क्रु.चांसूट.त्रर.क्ष.द्रचस.क्रुंशा चटच.च्रांश.सं. *चर्रदः*क.चक्चर.शक्ष.तर.चर्च । विश्व.त.५८,ध्र.चरच.चुश.शक्ट्र.तर.चे। श्चरागीय.प्रटार्याय:ब्रिट.श्चिय.वीर.यंशा क.तक्रेर.त्य्र्यातशालेटशावची.क्षं.तं.क्षी इट.पहुंचा:श्र.बी:इं.लु.विचा:इं.वींटा। श्रु.शूर:वींधा:बेश.बीटेंट.बी.शूजा:प:क्षश्री वंश. ᢖ᠂ᢐ॔ᠬᠽᠯ.ᢞ᠄ᢔᢆᢦ᠗ᢩᡘᡣ᠍᠍᠍ᡓᠵᡊᡶ᠋᠂ᠴᢅ᠌ᡘᢩᠽᡯᢩᢋᢩᢋᠾᢋᡢᢆᠬ᠘ᡱᢩᠸᢓᢤᡈ᠂ᡚᢦ᠋᠂ᠸᢩᢦ᠕ᡅᠸ अःक्षेत्रियःत्वः त्वाः त्वाः विदः क्षेत्रः विदः क्षेत्रः त्वाः विदः त्वाः मिलेर अस मिनामिन्द्रमा कुयार्थ स्त्राप्त स्त्र षश्च मृत्याच मृत्याचा सारव से र के राष्ट्र प्रति प्रति मृत्य स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स र्यट.त्र.र्इ.षुषात्तथा र्वेट.र्इ.श्र्र.र्इ.र्ज. त्रुषाःकैवात्त्र.पर्वेवा श्रे.ट्रथ.श्र्र.ग्रीशः देर प्रमुख दे स्वरूप के पर्म क्षेत्र क्षिय प्रमुख प्रमुख क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र ৼৢঀ৾৻য়ড়৾৾ঽ৻ঢ়ৢ৾৻য়ড়৻ৼৄ৾৻ৼঢ়ৢ৾৾ঽ৻ড়ৢয়৸ ঢ়ৢৼ৻ড়ৢঢ়৻য়য়৸৻ৢ৸য়৾ঀ৻য়ঢ়৸৻ঢ়ৢ৾৾৻য়ৢ৾ঀৼ म्री क्षायर्त्वेवायर्षकारायुः अर्दे वाषायुरः नुप्तस्रुवा

कि.वोर.क्ट्रस.वर्चेर.बंशी

क्रुशःक्षतःन्,त्राक्रुटं,ताःक्रथःतु.चेशःसेटः। टे.क्षत्रश्चीःचताःबीःह्यवःत्रप्रद्यवात्रद्यदेवाः बुट में भू तु खेवा जा के वा तर लाट अकूट ता कुष तू विश शू टिवा बुट में बुट में भू तु हैं ट्रेन : क्रेंट निवेद के दे क्रिक्श की क्रिक्ट के क्रेंट निवेद के प्रवेद अद क्रिक्ट के क्रिक के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक के के क्रिक के के क्रिक के के क्रिक के **ॷऀॱ**ऄऀ.य़ॱॿॖॺ॓ॱय़ॱॺ॓ॱऒॴढ़ॖ॔ॴ॓ॱॺॱॴॺॹॱय़ॱॾऺॹॹऒॗॹॱॺ॓ॺॱफ़ॖ॔ॱॴॱख़ऀॴॱय़॔ॺॱॿॖऀ॔॓ढ़ॱॴॱख़ऀॴॱय़ॸॱ क्रियायदे हे विक्रिज्याकीयानेयाहे दास हे दानु कुयार्थया क्रिया प्रवास पर्दे दान यार्थे दासे हिंदि ग्रीश के शहून दर्वेश से दे त्याद वे हिंदा वन राजा दे जान द दे हिंदा राजा ने विद्यार प्राप्त वि चर्चात्रे चक्रेब चर ह्विश बश स्रापु चुना सु स्वत्य गुर क्विनश सु चरु र चन्त्रेन गुर की नेश ঀ৶৻৶৻৻ঢ়৾৻ড়ৼ৾৾৻ৼৣ৾ঀ৻৴৻ঀৣ৾৻ঀ৻৸৽য়৵৻৸য়ৼ৻ঢ়ৣ৻ৼৢয়৵৻৴ঀ৾৻ৠৄৼ৻৸ঀঀ৾ঀ৻৵৻য়ৢ৾ঀ৻ঢ়৾৻ড়ৄ৵৻ <u>বদ্বঅব্যুত্র স্থান্ত অব্দ্র বার্থি পরি ক্লেগ্রাক্ত ক্রি ক্রের্থি স্থান্ত ক্রি ক্রিল্রের্থ আরু প্র</u> उह्मानर उर्वेरम केनानुत् केनानुत् केनानु हु हु हु मुन्मे केनानु के नू उर्द हुर प्रमा तर, र्याका क्रु. खेका क्रुंबर, येवा छका ज्ञेर। हे बका क्रुंवर ये दिर का है। क्रुंबर खेका क्रुंबर खें। क्रुंबर क्य. तैयामा वृद्या त्युष्ट्र व्यवक्रूमा स्वत्य द्वीर तर्द्य वारा ता वृद्य त्युष्ट स्वया विवा ર્યે ૧૮૮ તા. જથે. તાલું કે ૧. તુવા મેં. તાલું વારા તાલું જાય તાલું કે તાલું છે. તાલું કે ૧. તુવા તાલું કે ૧. ત য়য়য়৻য়ৼ৻ঀৢ৾৾৾ঀ৾৾ৼৢ৾ঀ৾৾৾৾৾৾ঀয়য়৻য়ৼ৻ড়৻য়৻ঀৣ৾৽ড়য়৻ৼঀ৾৻ৠৄৼ৻ঀয়ৼঢ়ৣ৾ঀৼ৻ৼ৻য়৻ঽয়৻ঀৢ৾য়৻ <u>चुेष.तपु.६४.क्र्य.श.त्र्य.तप्र.तुष.त्र्य</u> । देष.ग्रीट.सूच.ट्रा्य.ज.व्यटशकाटवा.बेश. *ढ़ॖॾ*ॻऻढ़ॖॻऻॱय़ऀॱॻॾॣॕॖॴय़ॴॿॖॱॻॱॻऻॷॴढ़ॴॱॸॗॻॱय़ऄॴढ़ऻॴढ़ॖॴॎॗज़ऻढ़ॴ लूटशयर्थे.स.चर्ट्रेज.बी.क्षज.री.रीचेर.बोषशतर.चेश.धे। सरात.ध.ता.ती.ती.ये.रीचेर.रोबी. ૡૼૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૡૺઌૢૹૣ૽ઌૺૹૡઌૢૢઌ૱ૺઌ૿ઌૹ૽ઌૢઌ૱ૹઌઌૢઌ૱ૢ૽ૺૡઌઌૢઌઌઌ૽ૺઌઌઌ૽ૺ लूटम.उर्दे युद्ध.च बर्ट्स.क्ष्यमातमामास्त्रीयमाने .घमम.कर्द्य, द्वापमें ट्यापेट.क्षी.विच.च्री हेर. ट्रेन, झूट. चेष्य. क्षेत्रमा की. मास्य होयात्मा हेया. चेटा स्ट्रेस की. जूर की या प्राप्त स् য়য়য়৻ঽ৴৻ৼৣ৻য়ড়ৼ৻৴৾৾৾য়৾৾ৼ৻ৡৼ৻৸ৢৼয়৻য়ৢ৽৸৾৾৶য়৻ৼৢ৻ড়৻য়৻য়ৢ৻ৼ৻ঢ়ৄ৻য়৻য়৻য়৾ঀ৾৾৾৴ড়৾৻ র্দ্রিন ব্লিন দুন্তু অবাদেন ব্লাব ঠিকা যার্দ্রির যাক্ষর কিন্দ্রী ফিরাদ্রর দেন। বিভাল সহা मु.मूर्यात्तेयात्तर् भेषे यात्रा चैरातर् हिरा हिष्यात्र मिषय रूप मिष्या प्रवासित स्वास য়৴৻৸ৼ৻৴ঀ৾৾৻য়ৣৼ৻৻ঀঀয়৻য়ঀ৾৻ঀয়য়৻য়৻য়ৣ৻ড়৾৻ঽ৻ঀৼড়ৢ৾য়৾৻ড়য়৾৻য়৻ঀ৸৻ঢ়ৢ৾৻ चार्रीभातातासुन्सुन्धै। द्वुद्ध्येच प्रयोध अभागाव अभाय द्वारा आकृषा द्वारा स्वार्थ स्वार्थ स्वार्थ स्वार्थ स्व चिषाःश्री ट्रे. येषाःकेषाः मृत्रे स्मिष्यः भी सम्बद्धः दुषाः विषाः विष्यः विषाः विष्यः विषाः विष्यः विषयः विषयः क्र.८८.१ ह्य.व.४.ती.व.की.८.वी.व.२४४४४.ता.वा.४४.ठी.घ.सवी.घकी.४.वरी.वा.४८४४. यक्षात्रका विक्रु. दट. ह्य. यर. की. ट्रेच. यदेश स्थाया हूर्याया पर संवा क्र. चेट. यायेथ. लट्ट्रेन्ट्रिंश्वर्यास्या हेर्र्याचीन्वीयन्वास्यस्याचीस्रेर्न्ट्रिंग्य्वेर भ.जूट श.तपु.वोषे श.सैचश.से.कैज.तू.धेट.बेट.क्चश.कुषे.तूस.चुष.धे। कैज.तूपु.क. चाम्रमाञ्चनामान्त्रीयात्राम् द्वास्त्री द्वास्त्रम् कुवास्त्रीतानुस्यामान्या क्षेत्रायाना के वार्त्त्रुर क्षेत्राया ये वार्य क्षेत्र संस्थाया के राज्य के वार्य के वार्य के वार्य के वार्य *ॷऀॴ*ॱ८वे.पर्येष.जासेजाचल। ८वे.पश्र्याता, अथला, भ्रिश्याचेषाचे वाद्या. पे ૢૢ૽ૼૺૼૺઽ૾ૢ૽ૺ૾ૢ૽ૼૹ૾૽[૽]૽૽ૹઌ*૽*ૹઌૺૻૻૡ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૼૺ૾ૺૺ૾૽૽૽ૢ૽ૼઌઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱૽ૺઌઌ૽૽ૺઌૹ૾૽ૹ૽૽ૺ૾ૢ૾ઌઌ૽ઌઌ २.क्.५८५.सेज.य.पश्र्य.क्ष्मा.क्ष्य.त्र.कुर्य.खेम.यर्घवामा रे.यम.वाल्या.श्रु.खेय. £.ma.gtx.raga.ma.sa.alga.gev.gev.gev.ga.ga.ga.aq.raga.dak.alga.alga.ang *ढ़े.*इ.लच.जब.क्ष.क्षंटश.त.केज.तूपु.जेश.ज.तूब.तश.कृष.कृष.तू.कृष.तू.क्षेत्र.

भटायाय<u>वितातासूर्यकाताचि</u>टातालुष्यम् । टाक्षाच्यक्षेत्रभवतास्यत्त्रीक्षात्त्रपात्त्रीकाण्यात्त्रात्त्र য়ৣ৻য়য়৻ঀয়৻ঢ়ৣয়৻য়৻য়ৢ৻য়য়য়৻৴ৼ৻য়ঽয়৻৳৾৴য়৻য়য়৻৻ঽ৴য়৻য়ৣ৾ঀ৾৾৻ ঀৢ৶[৻]য়৾৴ৢয়৾ৼৢ*৻ঀৼৼৢয়ড়ৣড়ঽঢ়ৣড়ঽঢ়ৣড়ৼ*৾য়ৢ৵য়৻ঽ৻৴য়য়<u>৾</u>ঀয়য়৻য়য়৻য়য়৸৻য়৶৸য়য় क्रिजार्ग्न.क्रुश्न.रेट.र्जंब.त.बोट.र्ट.श्रुवा.खंबा.चध्वावातवा.शक्कु.ट्रेप.श्रुवातप.च्या. यञ्चाताम्बर्द्धद्वायम् नेत्रूटमायमा कृष्ये क्षेत्रचा क्ष्यामा क्षेत्रस्य स्वामा क्ष्यां भी त्या अपन द्वार के अपन त्या त्या के अपन त्या यहंब.तथा १.४८.२. La.अय.तक्ट. ८.मु.बय.८ वाय.र्ज्ञ क्.कं.क्षात्रथा की.वं.र. रे.क्रीय. भू.र्जुम.योबाम.मू। केज.तू.र्रम.४८८.व्रीम.८८८.टा ब्री.४.८५८.ती.ज.घशम.२८.टी.बादीबा. जयी.विट.रेटा क्रूम.की.वोधु.शट.तू.रेयी.वेश.तश.सूर्येश.घशन.२२.रे.शटश.केश. कु.पर्त्रंब.तथ.विच.तर.किंर.सूर्। बोट.ब्रा.क्.अटश.केथ.क्री.पर्त्रंब.त.ज.टेट.त.सूच.त. र्युच,च,र्युच,श्चर क्षेत्रकारा,जायाग्रर हो.च.रची.चर्चे.क्ष.ट्रैच,जाया.वर्लेज.माचेच.तपु.संचयार्ट्र र ূূছিপ্_{টে}ট্রেম.Զপ*ু*র্বা, এম.ফিজ্নুস্রেই, জন্মবমর্লুই, ঐজ্ঞান্থই, নিপপে এই, ইবা, তেইপ याम्प्रेट् देव । वार्षर में प्रायम् दे दे दे दे भी वित्याद वाद्या विद्या ने रायमे दे तर निषा है कि जा हो दे दे हो तर्वे ता से जा ली कि जा तुत्र प्रश्न विषा तुत्र है व दे . ॱढ़ॖॺॱॳॴ.ॴढ़ॖॺ.८ॴ.तर्थ.क़ॖॴ.ড়ॴ.ॹॖ८.पश्चेत्या ट्रेप.८ॴ.तर्थ.तर्था.तर्थ.ता.ॴॶप.८८. ५व्विन'र्मना'रु'स्रेर'म्'स्य'रे। कुय'स्रेर'म्बरमास्य स्राप्त स्राप्त स्राप्त स्राप्त स्राप्त स्राप्त स्राप्त स् चिवाक्चितास्त्रेर वार्यस्त्रेषास्त्री

क्री न्नै.श्व.क्रूचेश.जग्र.स्.चट.२८.घट.शहूर.चेश रे.लग.क्रूंच.त.चेनेचेश.
र्ह्च क्र.क्रूंच.त.चूट.न्नैप्र.चेच्यशत्र.क्री न्नियं.चेथ्य.क्या.चेवा. ह्यं.क्र्यं.चेवा.क्या.ह्यं.क्यं.त.चे

यर.शहूर.रे.यर्जूश.में.शद.सेंट.मू.जश क्षेत्र.त.चंट.खेच. মর্চ্রিন:ব্ব:গ্রুম:দ্বা तथ. विदे . वेश्व . वृष्य क्षेत्र विद्य स्टिं . विद्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र . विद्य क्षेत्र विद्य क्षेत्र विद्य क्षेत्र . यत्रेत्। अ.लुश.केज.ज.८ट्ट.उट्देज.य.खेश। हैंट.त.हूंथ.तश.धुब.तर.शह्ट. बराष्ट्री गुबर्नियर्चेत्यायस्यायायवरार्चेत्यस्य सुवाददे सुदास विस्पार हाः त्तृ हिरा स. ब्रिय. त. चैर हे. ८८. ब्रिय. त. क्ष्या क्ष्य. ततृ हे. क्ष. वायर पार सिय. स्रीय. वीया. निर्देश राज्य भारते जुन्ति किया हिते हिर भारते हैं तर आहिर ही किंगान् कें.एथ.भ्रट. कुषाचि. चर. तवीं रो वि. धार्से वा तट्टी. वी ट धार्य स्था । त्तु। र.ल..५८.यम्बा. द्वाराये मक्ट्राहेषात्री वह्माम्रीट म्यानु वर्षे नाम होन ट्र्रियासी हूर्य. मुंत्रे. मासीयायतु. मालाया खेला ये. जुर्मे प्रेय. मुंत्रेय. लूर्। यक्ष्य.तपु.ब्रीय.तर्वा.केज.तू.स.श्रीय.रचेया श.च.हे.८८.ला.स.लट्य.ता. ग्री.श.ज.ल.केज.विश्वशक्रकेष.तू.रेटा। स.र.१०.श्र.ज.शूचेश.रेवट.विश.प्रे। चल्रा करे.वर्षे वारा त्यारा वार्ष्य वार्षा वार्षा वार्षा वार्ष्य वार्षा वार्ष्य वार्षा वार्ष्य वार्षा वार्ष्य वार्ष षष्ट्र-तर.वीरा श.भीश.८वाश.केज.तू.विश.यश.जू.कं.य.धूय.त.श.८य.जश.८८था ^{દ્}ક્રીય. મૈળાતૃ. મૃત્યુયા છેયા કે. યેયા મૈળાતૃ. તર્જે. તર્યા ક્યા <u>ભૂ</u>યા મૈળા જે. ત્યે ક્યા મૃત્યા મૃત્ય છે. ત ৾ঀৣ৾৾৾৾৾ঀॱ৸৴*৾*৻ঀ৾৻ৠৢ৾৾৾৻ড়ৢ৾৽৻৴ঢ়য়৻য়য়৻ঢ়ঀ৻ৢঀ৾ वह्रमञ्जीट वर्षा में जि. हे ने के हे ने के हैं हैं के हैं है ઌ૮ઌ.ઐઌ.ૠ૿ૼૢઌૣઌઌૢૢૢ૽ૼૡૺૹઌૢૢ૽૽ૺ૱ઌૢઌૢ૽૽ૺ૱ૺૺૢ૽ઌૢૹઌૢઌ૱૽ૢ૽ઌઌૢ૽ઌૣ૱ૢ૽૱ૹૢૢૢ૽ૢૢઌ૾ઌૺઌૢ૽૱ বল্লৰ মেন্টেৰ নেন্ত ক্ৰি নেন্ত স্থিৰ নেম নেদ্ৰ নাম দি নিম ভাৰত কৰি । ক্ৰি নাম ক্ৰি নাম কৰি ८.५८४१.४४१.जू.५५%.५५४.कू.४५५४५%.५०४१.४०४१%.कै.५५४१५.५४४.कुर.

त्तुःत्वरः ब्रैर.टे.पर्वेर.र्ट्र.खंश.ज्ञायके.धे.मे.यं.पर्वेट.घर.जेट.घक्षेय। लट.क्षेट.ट्र. क्रेबर्धियन्द्रग्रस्तु। दर्भेदशसुञ्चर्द्रश्यकायन्द्रश्यकार्ययकुर्भेवरयन्त्रानुहरू ૹ૾૽ૺ.ૹૻ૽ૼૺૺૣૢઌ૽૽ૺૣઌ૽ૺ૱ૹ૾૽ઌઌૢૼૣૹ૽ૺ.૮ૡૺૹૢઌૺ.ઌૡૢઌ૽૽૽ઌૣઌૢઌૢઌૢઌઌઌૢ૽ૹ૽ૢ૽ૹઌૹૣઌૹૡૢૹૣઌ मुं कितात्र्यं ख्रियात्र विद्या है। देश देश में क्षा में क्षा में क्षा में क्षा में क्षा में कि कि में कि कि क भक्ट्र. हे ब. च क्रेर. हि. च बु. हूं र. हो र. तर तर्वी र. रू. खेबार र.। वर्तु. यो बब तावा ग्री र. त्र्याचकुःत्र त्यचुः त्यरः गासुरसः यापुरः यापुरः यापुरः । यहस्र प्रयासः कुरः यस। हः त्रे[.]स.हेट.^{क्र}.टब.उट्डा जू.चक्र.टब.बु.उट्डा.तट्डा.तट्डा.व्हेट.क्रेय.तट. यरुषा क्रे.मेश.सुरु.पश.रय.पु.पङ्घेतथा दे.क्रे.श.हे.हे.ट.प.हे। क्रायाः भीयाः सत्यायाः हेत्। दे क्रें क्री प्रवाद क्रिया येंद्र होता में दिए हिया क्रें में प्रवास करा है। श्च. दं अर कुरा चे ता तुरा कुरा चुरा कुरा हु र स्वर हु . $\alpha \vec{a}_{0}$, g_{0} भार्तिभारा भक्ट्र हे ब.ब्रीकाषु त्वक्षेष तार्टा विकामक्ट्र हे ब.ब्री बारकामा विकास ঀ৾ৼ৾ঀ ৵ড়ৢ৾ঀয়ড়ৣ৽ৼৼ৾৽ড়ৢৼ৽ঽৼৣ৾ঀ ৻ঀয়৽ড়৽ড়ৼ৽ৼৼ৾ঀ ৵ড়ৢঀ৸ড়ৢৼ৽ঢ়ৡৢ৽ इ.पर्ये.री ४.ईस.अष्ट्रर.हेय.अष्ट्रर.तर.वर्धेरा प्याय.पर्दे.पर.तपु.ड्रीय. चर्चा लाचे .ज.रे.जू.चके.रेट.चर्चे.श.चैंट.चर.चेशेंटश.तश.कैज.तू.श्री.टच.शर्र.क्रीश.र्चेंचेंट. ज्.रीचानर् स्वार्थभन्ने सत्तर्भे द्वारा हुरिया विष्युत्तर्भात्र स्वार्थन्त्र स्वार्थन्त्र स्वार्थन्त्र स्वार्थन चार्रीभाःचेतार्द्यात्रचेतात्रचेताच्येषाच्येषाः क्रीताचीताः स्वात्रचेताः स्वात्रचेता र् ज्ञन्यायायीम्ब्री।

Chronicle of the King Asoka

(English Version)

Chronicle of the King Asoka

-AS DEPICTED IN THE HISTORY OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA-

(Translation in English)

he emergence of Emperor Asoka in the 110th year of the Nirvana of Buddha is chronicled in the chain of events which unfolded in the country of Champa-Anan where the wealthy king of the Solar race (Sans. Surya-vamsa, Tib. Nyi-ma'i Rigs) called Ne-mi-ta, with his 500 ministers, conquered the regions of the north. At first, he had six sons dGe-ba-can, Sin-rta-can, Dun-can, Nor-can, Pad-ma-can, and the sixth, gSer-can.

In another time, the King lived with the wife of a merchant and impregnated her. Later, the King's mother died and on the day which ended the period of mourning (Mya-ngan bSal-ba) rites, the wife of the merchant gave birth to a son. As he was born on the said day, he was named Mya-ngan Med.

As he grew, he engaged himself in learning the 60 branches of fine art (sGyu-rtsal Drug-cu), investigating arts (brTag-pa), alphabet (Yi-ge), and palmistry (Lag-rTsis).

At around the same time, the ministers asked a fortune-teller Brahman in the midst of assembled people as to which prince would rule the kingdom. The Brahman said that it would be the one who would eat the best of food, wear the best of dresses, and sit on the best of thrones.

When two ministers asked the Brahman secretly to explain what he meant by the best of food, best of dresses and the best of thrones, the Brahman explained that the best food is cooked rice ('Bras-chan), the best of dresses, the thick cloth (Ras sBompo) and that the best of thrones was the earth (Sa-gshi). The message thus foretold that although the princes had lived in perfect grandeur, it was Mya-ngan Med, who sustained on ordinary food and dress, who would be the next King.

Meanwhile, the hilly tribes of Nepal and Kha-sha rebelled. Mya-ngan Med was despatched with troops to subdue them. He succeeded in his mission without too many hardships and imposed taxes on them. He enforced an annual tribute on them which he then offered to the King. Impressed by his mental abilities, fortitude and bravery, the King offered Mya-ngan Med a grant of whatever he wished for. Since he was under threat from his other brothers, Mya-ngan Med requested that he be allowed to stay at Pataliputra and that all the household articles that he wished for be provided. The King gave him all the household articles and planted 500 groves in the town. Surrounded by 100 women musicians, he indulged himself in sensual pleasures.

Then, King Tsa-ma-sa of Magadha died of old age. Some of his sons, from the 12, were installed on the throne, but none ruled for long. Even a Brahman ministers called Da-na-tshul Zab-pa took over the reigns for some time. During his reign, however, the minister made enemies with king Ne-mi-ta after a long battle on shores of the Ganges in which the six elder sons of the King took part.

Soon, King Ne-mi-ta too died of old age. As it was felt that the proclamation of the death of the King would make the people of Magadha strong, it was kept a secret. The two ministers ruled in lieu of the dead King. After seven days, the people of the town, having come to know of the truth, had the two ministers thrown out of power. At that time, it was felt that the moment of truth, as prophesied earlier by the Brahman, had arrived. Mya-ngan Med was installed on the throne.

The six brothers learned of his enthronement on the day they acquired six towns after their victory over Magadha. Thus, they with their retinue of 500 ministers, did not advance further north and ruled over the six towns like Magadha and Anga.

The first son was a follower of the esoteric doctrine of Lokayata ('Jig-rten rGyan-phen-pa) school; the second was a follower of Mahadeva (Lha-chen-po); the third a follower of Vishnu (Khyab-'jug); the fourth a follower of the Trithika doctrine, Darsana (Rig-byed mTha'i gSan-ba sMra-ba); the fifth a follower of Nigrantha (gCer-bu-pa) of Kanci (gSer-can); and the sixth a follower of a Brahman called Ku-sil-lu who had lived a live of chastity. They made progress in each of their beliefs. Mya-ngan Med worshipped the Brahman Dakini of the Bri-ku lineage (Bri-ku'i Rigs-kyi Dran-sron mKha'-'gro-ma) and orgy (Srin-po) from whose teachings he came to regard the goddess Uma and the pantheon of demons of the cemetery (Dur-phrod-kyi Ma-mor) as gods.

For some years, he fully indulged in sensual pleasures because of which he came to be known as Kama Asoka or 'Dod-pa'i Mya-ngan Med.

In due course of time, rivalry developed between him and his elder brothers. They fought for many years and he finally killed all his six elder brothers and their 500 minister. Besides, he also conquered several towns and became the ruler of the entire region between the Land of Snow (Kha-ba -can and the Vindhya hills (Ri-bo 'Bigs-byed).

Having become so turned to violence that he could neither rest nor eat without performing acts like punishing or chopping, Mya-ngan Med begin the day by killing, binding and striking in order to fulfill his desire.

Then, as told by the heretical Brahman, he assiduously started human sacrifices. In fact, he went on to construct a sacrificial house when a Brahman called Ba-lan sNa-

ba, of the Bri-ku lineage, told him that the kingdom would prosper if he sacrificed 10,000 human beings. Mya-ngan Med's search for a person capable of performing such a deed proved futile until he found a person of the lowest caste in Ti-ra-hu-ti. All the people to be sacrificed were sent to the sacrificial house and the executioner took on a vow to accomplish the task. When about a thousand people had been so killed, the executioner went outside the town and met a monk who, upon learning of his repulsive deeds, narrated the sufferings that awaited him in hell. The warning taught the executioner of the many more ways than just beheading to kill a person. He learnt burning, cutting, skinning and many others which he implemented at his sacrificial house and put to death about 5,000 people. At that time, his name was changed-he now came to be known as Chandrala Asoka or gTum-po Mya-agan Med.

Then, a disciple of Arhat Gragpa, Cramanera (dGet-tshul), who had attended many sermons and read many texts (Man-du Thos-pa) and who had dwelt in the infallible knowledge of Prayoga-Marga (sByor-lam), arrived at the sacrificial house after having lost his way. As the executioner prepared to strike him down with his sword, Cramanera requested that he be killed after seven days- a period which he promised he would spend at the sacrificial house-and also narrated the punishment that awaited the executioner in hell. The executioner accepted Cramanera's suggestion.

In the seven days that he spent at the sacrificial house, Cramanera, because of his exposure to the flesh, blood, bones and intestines there, attained the realisation of impermanence and the 16 kinds of truths. He attained Arhathood and became accomplished in miracles.

On the seventh day, miracles abounded around the sacrificial house. Cramanera was thus marked for a different death. He was put in a large copper vessel filled with sesame oil (Til-mar) and set on fire. The fire, although it burned through the day and night, caused him no harm. The king, when he was informed of the incident, was surprised and left for the sacrificial house to verify things for himself. When he reached there, the executioner ran out brandishing a sword claiming that even the king would have to fall to his sword because of the vow taken by him to kill everyone coming to the house till the figure of 10.000 had been reached. Here, the king pointed out that the executioner would have to be killed first because it was he who had come to the sacrificial house first. While they were arguing, Cramanera displayed more miracles by bringing down rain, thunder and lightning. He himself appeared floating in the sky and soon had the king and his executioner bowing at his feet. The seed of enlightenment had awakened in them.

Cramanera then delivered his preaching and the king, overcome by extreme repentance, destroyed the sacrificial house (mChos-shyin Khang-pa) immediately. Further, the king requested to admittance to the path of Cramanera (dGe-tsul) so that he could atone for his sins. Cramanera said he was unable to do so and that the King's sins could be atoned only by Grags-pa'i rGyal-mtshan, an Upadhyaya Arhat (mKhan-po dGra-bcom-pa) who lived in the Grove of Birds (Bya-gag-gi Kun-dga'-ra-ba) further east. The king immediately sent his emissaries to look for the Arhat requesting him to come to Pataliputra. The Arhat, realising that if he did not go, the king would surely come and that this would prove more harmful for the people, went to Pataliputra and

gave teachings to the king. In the evenings, he also gave counsel to the four attendants ('Khor rNam-pa bShi). The king devoted all his time towards virtuous acts, one of which was to make offerings to 30,000 monks everyday.

A CHRONICLE OF KING ASOKA AS DEPICTED IN THE HISTORY OF BUDDHISM IN TIBET WITH MINOR VARIATION

Chos-'byung mKhas-pa'i dGa'-ston says "In the grove of birds in the east, Lived a disciple of Arya Ananda, Known as dGe-slong dBang-po'i-sde or Grags-pa, possessing eight memoirs of Arhat, known as dGra-bcom rNam-thar brGyad. His disciple Cramanera gShon-ru, on his round of alms, captured by the king, who having not killed such a person, told the executioner to cook him, in the copper vessel. Whereupon the Cramanera stated that, his embracing of religious life, not being fulfilled. shall go into contemplation for seven days, which request granted by the executioner. But he perceived nothing upto the fifth day, when the queen who was convicted of crime, was killed and chopped in his presence. Her fine body which gives joy to all, now in filthy intestines and excrements, brought transformation in him, from such a disgusting sights. At this moment of utter sorrow. Cramanera thus attained Arhathood. Seven davs after. in a copper vessel filled with mustard oil, he was cooked. When on opening the vessel next day, he lies like a sparkling dew drop, without injury being incurred. Ashamed of his act, the king enquired about this miracle.

He was told of the virtue of Arhathood, attained from seven days of contemplation. Lamenting over the sinful acts, accumulated over a long time, the king sought from the Cramanera, atonement of the sins committed."

Again the Cramanera says, "I, the Cramanera, do not know anything. Only in the presence of the Upadhyaya will you obtain atonement." Having said so, the Cramanera displayed miracles and then passed into Nirvana (Mya-nan-las-'das). It is said that a stupa was erected on the spot over his relics.

The King's capital was to the east of Bodh Gaya at a distance of dpag-tshad 10 near the river Ganga.

The king sent an envoy to the Arhat Graga-pa with a message that, either the Arhat should come to the king or the king would come to him in his endeavour to cleanse his sins.

As it was felt that the arrival of the king would be harmful, the Arhat immediately went to the King and after helping him atone his sins, told him to erect ten millions stupas of the Buddha's relics.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEFEAT OF NAGAS BY THE KING ASOKA

When the Arhat Grags-pa was residing in other places like Magadha, about 500 merchants of the king Mya-ngan Med were commissioned to fetch jewels from the jewel Island and were returning with different types of jewels; but, as they rested by the side of the ocean, the Nagas unleashed a tidal wave which swept away all their merchandise into the ocean. The merchants returned, but their journey sustained on the generosity of others.

Word reached Pataliputra that the merchants would be arriving in seven days. People, unaware of what fate had befallen the traders enroute, assembled to see the jewels and their distinctive qualities. Even the king was present. On the seventh day, as the king and a large number of people went to the grove, they saw the merchant party arrive covered only by their upper garments and in a tormented state. It was a comic sight and the assembled group broke into laughter. Later, when the king enquired about this, the merchant party narrated their story, They said that if the Nagas were not subdued immediately, no one would go to fetch jewels in the future. They requested the king to devise a way to quell the Nagas.

The Brahman and the assembled people could, however, not suggest how the king was to achieve this. Then, an Arhat, who possessed six kinds of foreknowledge

(mNon-par-ses-pa Drug-dan IDan-pa), said he felt that the king would be able to show the way out. If the Arhat himself, who has abided by the vows of Bhikshu (dGe-lon-phyogs'Zin-pa) should show the way that would create doubt in the mind of the king and the heretics would hold him in contempt. Having felt so, he said, "Oh great king! There is the way for this. This evening " The God of the House' (Khyims-gyi Lha) shall show it."

Then, at the break of day, 'the God of Sky' (gNam-mkha-la gNas-pa'i Lha), who dwelled above the house, told the king to worship Buddha on a large scale, and the Nagas would be subdued. The 'God of Earth' (Sa-la gNas-pa'i Lha) then suggested that the king worship monks in the state of Arhathood to subdue the Nagas.

The entire population which had been summoned earlier were then told of the prophecy and the ministers, when asked to explain it, replied that the king consult the Arhat who had made the first prophecy the previous day. The Arhat was invited over and he said he would devise a way to prove its truth. He scripted a message on a copper plate (Zans-gyi Glags-bu) and threw it in the river Ganga. The message commanded the Nagas to obey the command of King Mya-ngan Med and that all the jewels taken from the merchants be returned to them. Also, on the summit of very tall stone pillar at the intersection of big roads of the town, a vessel containing one gold image each of the king and the Naga was kept.

The next morning, the agitated Nagas generated a huge whirlwind which flung the copper plate to the door of the palace. The image of the king proceeded to prostrate at the image of the Naga. The king asked the Arhat of this. The Arhat said that it indicted that the Nagas had more merits. He went on to advise that in order to accumulate more merits, the king should worship the Buddha and the Sangha on a still greater scale. The king, therefore, offered worship to the Buddha's Body (sKu-gzugs) and the receptacle seven times more than the previous time.

The Arhat, in the meantime, went to the abode of gods and Nagas and extended an invitation to all the Arhats. The king also constructed a big ceremonial house. Through the call of a bell, all the Arhats residing in Mount Sumeru (Ri-rab) and those residing in its circumference were collected. A congregation of 60,000 Arhats was worshipped for three months. As a result, the king's image turned bigger each day and on the 45th day the images of the king and the Naga became equal. On the next 45th day, the image of the Naga prostrated at the feet of the king's. All those in the congregation were also greatly excited to find out such a merits being derived from worshipping the Three Gems (Sans. Tri Ratna, Tib. dkon-mchog gSum).

The next day, a Naga arrived in the form of a human being with the copper plate which had been thrown into the Ganga earlier. He informed that the precious jewels (Rin-po-che) had been brought to the shore and called upon the merchants to proceed and fetch them. When the king started to do so, the Arhat stopped him saying, "Oh king! This is not worthy of you. You should send a message that they should come after seven days with a jewels loaded on their shoulders and offer them to you. That would be worthy of the king." The king acted accordingly.

On the 7th day, in the middle of the area encircled by the king and a large number of people, the Nagas arrived in the form of merchants and offered the jewels. They

prostrated at the feet of the king. For the assembled people it provided a spectacular show and the event was observed as a great festive occasion.

There the King even cultivated the spells of gNod-sbyin Sin-rta whereby horses as big as elephants, and human beings as tall as palm trees (Tah-la'i sDong-po) was formed into four branches of troops of gNod-sbyin.

The regions south of Vindhya ('Bigs-byed) and many otheres were conquered without causing harm along with the 'Land of Snow' (kha-ba-can) in the north. The mountainous kingdom of Khotan (Li-yul), the east, south and west regions of the earth that touched the ocean and about 50 subcontinents followed suit.

An account of the Prophecy of the Buddha as told by the Arhat Gragspa and About the Buddha's relics as Obtained by the King Ma-Skyes-Dgra

According to rGya-gar Chos-'byung, after the conquest of regions of Jambudvipa and about 50 subcontinents by the king Ashoka, the Arhat Grags-pa narrated the prophecy made by the preceptor Samyak-sam-Buddha (sTon-pa Yan-dag-par rdzogs-pa'i Sans-rgyas). He told the king that the stupa containing essential relics of the Tathagata (De-bshin-gsegs-pa) should adorn the higher regions of the earth. For this the relics of the Buddha would be required.

The Buddha's relics had earlier been acquired by King Yudhisthira (Ma-skyesdgra) and were buried under the great stupa of Magadha. The king, the Arhat Gragspa proceeded for the stupa along with a group of people and started excavating. At the depth of about three men, they found an iron wheel on fire turning with great force which made further progress difficult.

Finally, with the help of old woman of the locality, they proceeded for dPag-tshad 3 in the west and diverted a stream which stopped the turning wheel and extinguished the fire.

Excavating further, they discovered a copper plate with an inscription informing that the relics of the Tathagata which lay below in a large Brebo of Magadha would be discovered by a humble king. On reading this, the king Mya-ngan Med turned back in anger claiming that he was not the humble king referred to in the inscription and that it would have to be another king in the future who shall discovered the relics. The Arhat Grags-pa, however, intervened and urged him to complete the work. Finally, when a depth of about seven men was reached, an enclosed series of trunks made of steel were found. Totalling about seven, the inner most revealed the relics of the Buddha which had earlier resided in one large Bre-bo of Magadha. The four sides of a trunk shone self illuminating precious jewel, kept as ritual abjects that shined to a distance of about a rGyan-grags.

When the king realised that the entire riches of the kingdom could not match the

value of even one of the gems, his anger subsided. He took one large bre-bo of precious relics from there and ordered that the rest be restored and area enclosed again. The iron wheel was thus replaced and the secret stream put on its original course. The fire lit again and the wheel started turning.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF 84 000 STUPAS OF BUDDHA'S RELICS BY THE KING ASOKA

The king give directions to the people living at a periphery of his kingdom. The responsibility fell on the entire strength of messengers, working units and the powerful gNod-sbyin. Stupas at eight great sacred places were constructed; an intermediate circumambulatory path of Bodh Gaya was constructed. Stupas of essential relics of the Buddha were constructed in the entire regions of the earth as far as Khotan in the north. Over the period of a single day and night construction of 84,000 stupas was completed.

Then he gave directions to the entire regions. For all the stupas, butter lamps, incenses and thousand upon thousand garlands were offered for worship. Gold, silver and 10,000 vases of Vaidurya filled with fragrant water and five kinds of elixir were offered to the Bodhi tree (Byah-chub Shing). Incenses and 10,000 butter lamps were offered for worship even from a distance.

He invited 60,000 Arhats and requested them to dwell everyday in the sky of Patliputra and worshipped them with the entire provisions for three months. The Buddhist saints ('Phags-pa Slob-pa) and the ordinary monks (So-sor sKye-bo'i dGe-'dun) were worshipped in the higher regions. Besides, each monk was offered garments worth 100,000 times.

That evening, the King carried on the shoulders of powerful gNod-sbyin, went to see the stupas with his retinue and in seven days had circumambulated all the stupas of precious relics in the world and had offered prayers more than ten times. All the stupas of Buddha and Sravak (Nyen-thos) were offered ornaments of gold. The Bodhi tree was profusely adorned with precious jewels.

On the seventh day he offered solemn prayers again and again that he attain Buddhahood from his virtuous deeds. He called upon the people to cultivate the same feeling and to rejoice over this. Many people however said that what the king had said entailed too much work for insignificant results; that, if the so called Anuttara Bodhisattva (Bal-na-med-pa'i Byan-chub) became non existent in a short while then the solemn prayers of the king would go unfulfilled. The king then said, "if my solemn prayer is fulfilled this great earth shall also tremble. From the sky shall fall a shower of flowers." Immediately after the words were uttered, the earth trembled and from the sky fell a shower of flowers to which the assembled people also were filled with great devotion and made solemn prayers.

According to Chos-'byung mKhas pa'i dGa'-ston in which is given an account of the Buddha's relics:

"In the post Nirvana of the Buddha. the champions from the land of sDig-can, the royal descendent Bu-lu-ka from the land of rTog-gyo. Brahman from the abode of Vishnu. Sakya from Vaishali in Kapilavastu, along with Licchavis, they all proceeded to fetch the relics. The king Yudhisthira also mounted an elephant. With a host of troops, he started to move. But remembering the teacher, he fainted and fell down. Injured and unable to move, he sent dByar-byed with a host of troops. So to fetsch the holy relics, seven divisions of troop went. Each said to the champions of rTswa-can: 'This teacher for a long time, has been my perceptor, when I am shaken and in misery. As he pased away in your neighbourhood, bestow on me, a portion of his relics. At the precious reliquary enshrining the relics, I shall offer prayers'. The champions replied: 'The relics which we shall also honour accordingly. cannot bestow on you'. They replied: 'We will unleash war on the champions'. So, they started gathering troops. In the suits of armour, the champions also waited in readiness.

But the Brahman Bre-bo-dang Nyam-pa said:
'The teacher is eulogized for his virtue of perseverence, so in cultivating the perseverence, to kill one another for the relics is uncalled for.
I will divide the relics into eight equal parts.
I will keep the vase to offer prayers'.
Hearing him, they all rejoices,

and agreement between them was reached. The relics like a mustard-seed, divided into eight equal parts. The relics obtained being one Khal of Magadha, they took their shares from it. The Brahman Na-ya-gro-dah skyes, but obtained burnt remains only. The other ten enshrining the relics, made into reliquaries, in their own lands. The relics share of Yudhisthira, enshrining in a casket, concealed with the Sutra. for the sake of the king Asoka, who came hundred years. after the Nirvana of the Buddha. Upon the arrival of the king Asoka, a Bikshu called dBang-po'i-sde, discovering them, achieved conversion of the king, through the Sutra. The relics acquired by the king Asoka, disseminate into eighty four thousand stupas, accomplished through the Bodhisattva's activities, as prophesised in the Sutra".

AN ACCOUNT OF DHARMA RAJA ASOKA'S CONVERSION INTO BUDDHISM. GENEROUS OFFERING OF LARGE QUANTITY OF GOLD AND ARTICLES TO THE MONKS. THE DHARMA RAJA ASOKA BECOMES FAMOUS AS THE CHOS-GRYAL MYA-NGAN MED.

At the time of consecration ceremony of the stupas the monks offered worship for three months. On the final day, the king hurriedly assembled the ordinary monks (Soso'i skye-bo'i dGe-slon) and offered large scale worship in the grove. An old monk who sat at the top of the row was extended great honour. This old monk was slow in understanding (Thos-pa Nyung-ba) and was extremely dull. He was not capable of pronouncing even one verse. Among the younger monks there were, however, a number of those learned on the Tripitaka (sDe-snod).

In the post feasting period, those in the lower rows asked the old monk whether he understood the reason for his being so highly honoured by the king. The old monk admitted he did not. They told him that it was because that the king, desirous of receiving teachings, would come to him soon. Learning this, the old monk became disheartened. He realised that despite the 60 years since his ordination, he could not pronounce even one verse, and rued that if he had known beforehand he would have given the sumptuous food to another monk. In a state of sorrow, he started contemplating upon how to handle the situation. The local deity of the grove, feeling that it would be harmful if the king lost faith in the old monk, appeared before him in a incarnated form and advised him that if the great king came to receive the teachings, he should be asked to reflect upon what there was to see in his kingdom when even the earth, mountain and likes are subject to decay.

Then, the king arrived. He was dressed in a set of golden coloured garments and sat down to receive the teachings. The old man repeated what the local deity of the grove had told him. Since the king was devoted he accepted the words to be very true. Bristles of hair stood up in awe as he tried to discern the meaning. Again, the deity of the grove told the old monk that offerings made by the faithful should not be squandered away. He then sought counsel from a teacher, underwent steadfast concentration upon it, and after three months attained Arhathood (dGra-bcom-pa), whereupon, in the grove Yongs-'du-sa-brtol of Trayatrimsa (Sum-bcu rTsa-gsum) realm he entered into the "summer retreat" (dByar-gnas).

Finally he arrived in Pataliputra into the midst of an assembly of a large number of people. From the dresses presented by the king came a sweet fragrance of the wood of Yongs-'du-sa-stol which permeated the whole area. The other monks were curious to learn more about it. He then amazed them by recounting his story of how a monk of extremely dull intellect had attained Arhathood because of the virtue of the Dharma. This, in turn, was due to offering of one's dress. The altruistic power of charity being seen, once again 300,000 monks were gathered to observe the fifth-year festival. In the first part of the morning, Arhats (dGra-bcom-pa) were worshipped, in the second, the venerable preceptors ('Phags-pa Slob-pa), and in the third part, ordinary monks (So-so skye-bo'i dGe-'dun) were worshipped with offerings of food and the finest cloths.

Then, in the final phase of his life he promised to offer 100 million gold to each monk of the western kingdom (Ni-hog), to the monks of Kashmir (Kha-che) and to the monks of Tho-gar. He made generous offerings to the monks of Kha-che and Tho-gar. Other requirements were also offered in the same quantity. When there was a shortage of 4 million gold and requirements for the monks of Ni-hog, the king was afflicted by a serious illness. The king's nephew called Nor-lha-byen, custodian of the treasury of gold, broke the promise of the king by not offering the remaining gold to the monks. The king gave away half of skyu-ru-ra, which helped quench his thirst, to the large number of Arhats who were present there. These Arhats, in one voice, praised the king and told him that compared to more than 96 million gold he had offered when in complete freedom, the present offering would incur much more merits.

Then, a maid servant who waved a fan with its handle made of jewels, fell asleep due to the heat. The fan fell and hit the king. In earlier times, when the people honoured him by washing his feet, such a thing would have never occurred. The king felt that all held him in contempt as he neared his end and died in an annoyed state. On account of being annoyed at the time of his death, he was born as a Naga (Klu) in the great lake

of Patliputra and when the Arhat Grags-pa investigated into where the spiritually inclined king was reborn, he came to know that he was born in that great lake. The Arhat Grags-pa then came to the shore of the lake and by the sheer force of their antecedent favourable disposition, the Naga came to the surface of the lake and appeared before the Arhat. As the Naga was eating away the birds, insects and worms, the Arhat delivered a teaching calling upon the great king to remember his spiritual disposition. It is said that at that moment he stopped eating and died and was reborn among the gods of Tusita (dGa'-ldan-gyi Lha).

The king constructed monasteries in all conquered lands. By sowing the seed of Dharma in such large measures, the doctrine of Buddha flourished in all the directions.

After his conversion into Buddhism his name was changed-he became famous as Dharma Asoka or Chos-rgyal Mya-ngan Med.

When the king could not offer more than 96 millions gold to the monks of the western region (Nyi-hog), a wise councillor suggested that a way would be to offer the kingdom to the monks. This was done.

In order to enhance the virtue of the king, the monks administered the kingdom for two days. Thereafter, an immeasurable amount of gold and precious jewels were offered to the monks. The kingdom was bought back and the king's nephew Mya-ngan Bral was installed on the throne.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EARLIER PROPHESY OF THE BUDDHA ABOUT THE COMING OF DHARMA RAJA ASOKA AND THE COMPLETION OF 84,000 STUPAS OF THE BUDDHA'S RELIC

Once upon a time, When the Buddha arrived in the town, two boys playing as king and minister, and making palace and treasury out of sand, are filled with devotion, when they saw the Buddha approaching. Thinking as an object of offering, two boys drew out handful of sand. As they began to offer, they could not reach the Buddha's alm-bowl. One boy bend and the other climb on him to offer. On seeing them, the Buddha lowered his alm-bowl. But the mother of the boys, not pleased with offering of sands to the Buddha, admonished the boys, of their impolite conduct being shown.

The Buddha said to Ananda: "The merits of such virtuous thought of offering, shall not go unrewarded, for the sand I received. shall be mixed with fragrance, and shall anoint the Buddha's sanctuary. The boy climbing to offer, shall become the Emperor Asoka. The offering of sand. equal, to its particle, shall become the stupas containing my relics, which shall be erected all over. The other boy who bend, shall become his minister. Then happiness shall prevail in the world." The Buddha said so to Ananda. The spot on which the boys offered sands, now stands the Buddha's stupa in Nalanda. Under the patronage of King Yudhisthira, for the sake of the doctrine, conquered Magadha, Anga, Vaishali, Kosali and Varanasi. Like a one white parasol, covering the entire regions, the doctrine of Buddha, became one single unit of worship.

Within five years of the reign of king Yudhisthira, the Buddha died. Generally 32 lines of kings ruled the kingdom. After the demise of the 10th in the line, the Dharma Raja Asoka arrived as stated in the Li-yul rGyal-rabs.

"Hundred years after the Buddha's passing away, Mya-ngan Med, the sovereign of the world, shall arrive in the world. Said to belong to the Sakya Ri-brag-pa lineage, as depicted in some royal testament of Tibet."

According to sPrin-chen-po, in the ancient times, a councillor Dam-chos dKyil-'Khor-gyi mdZod made a solemn prayer before the Sans-rgyas Klu-rigs sGron-ma because of which he was born as Sa-kya'i bsTan-pa Byin-pa'i rGyal-po who then became the Brahman Kan-di-na-ya. He made a prophecy that in the 120th year after his death, a descendant of the Mauryas, the king Mya-nan Med would become a universal ruler.

Again Karuna-pundarika (sNying-rje Chen-po Pad dKar) states, ''in the 100 year after my Pari-nirvana (Yons-su Mya-ngan-las-'das), a son of the town of sKya-snar called king Mya-ngan-Med of the Maurya dynasty who is spiritually inclined to be

Dharma Raja shall arrive. He at one time, in one day, shall construct 84,000 stupas of my relics." There are many more similar references in other sutras (mDo) that it would occur in the 100th year. Manjusri-mula-tantra ('Jam-dpal rTsa-rgyud) states:

"I would pass into the higher region of the earth. Hundred years after my death, sins shall be committed in no time. In the prevaling abscuration and ignorance, the region shall become inhospitable, which even the Jinas (rGyal-ba) would abstain from. During that very inauspicious time, in the city of flowers (Me-tog-can), a person called Mya-ngan Med, shall rule the kingdom. As an embodiment of great miracle power, he shall emerge as a universal monarch. Entire regions of the world, shall be adorned with the stupas of my relics. He shall live for hundred and fifty years. At the age of eighty-seven, the stupas of the higher regions shall be worshipped."

He was a convener of the religious council said to have held till the 110th year of the Nirvana of Buddha and, therefore, up to age of sixty-three years, the king Mya-ngan Med,was involved in an immoral acts at a time when he was known as gTum-po Myangan Med. From the age of sixty-three years he followed the path shown by Kalyanimitra (dGe-ba'i Ses-gnyen) and became famous as the Dharma Raja Asoka (Chos-rgyal Mya-ngan Med).

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