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KHANDRO RINPOCHE PEMA DECHEN (1923-2006)

TULKU THOGMED Chorten Monastery, Gangtok

English translation by Tenzin Samphel and Carl Yamamoto

Om Svasti!

From the integral nature of the all-pervading primordial state, The Rupakaya of the uninterrupted unity of voidness and awareness, The mother of the spiritual activities of the lord of the three times, The widely manifested venerable Dakini—at her lotus feet, I do service.

Lately, a number of people have been asking about the venerable Khandro Rinpoche and her spiritual activities. This obituary is a modest attempt at presenting some information about the late divine mother's spiritual life.

Khandro Rinpoche was born in Brula, in the province of Kongpo in Eastern Tibet, to the noble lawyer family of Dekyi Khangsar in the Water Female Pig year of the 15th 60-year cycle of the lunar calendar (1923). She was given the name Pema Dechen. From early childhood, she displayed noble signs of altruism such as mercy and compassion, together with an unshakable faith in Ogyen Rinpoche and the Vidhyadhara siddhas. Unlike the other children, when she played as a child, she would repeatedly assume the bare cross-legged posture and pretend to meditate, recite, make ritual offerings, etc., which awakened her divine predispositions.

Around the age of six, she learnt from her father the arts of reading, writing, and memorizing texts. During this period, she helped her family and successfully carried out similar worldly responsibilities.

At the age of 13, realizing that the answers to her prayers and aspirations had come, she became the consort of the great Dzogchen master Trulshik Rinpoche Pawo Dorjee (1897-1962) of Kham Minyak, Eastern Tibet. Since then, by means of the three ways of giving delight (respect, food, and meditative accomplishment) and long-term reliance, she received initiations, oral transmissions, and secret instructions of

the Nyingma transmission, treasure, and pure vision teachings from Trulshik Rinpoche, H.H. Dudjom Rinpoche (1904-1987), H.H. Dodrupchen Rinpoche (b. 1927), etc. In particular, she performed about 18 times the accumulation and purification of five hundred thousand preliminary practices of the profound 'Ter-Sar' teaching of the great treasure revealer Khragthung Dudjom Lingpa. It is believed that through the proper performance of the meditation practice based on the assembly of deities of guru, yidam, and dakini (the three 'roots' of Vajrayana practice: the guru being the root of blessings, the yidam the root of accomplishments, and the dakini the root of activities), she attained realization and experienced many signs of accomplishment.

Together with Trulshik Rinpoche, she traveled to various meditation places, hermitages, and mountain retreats in Tibet, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, etc., and practiced meditation—enduring heat, cold weather, and hardships, and relying only on scant food, clothing, and shelter—whereupon she had visions of tutelary deities and many miraculous dreams, reveries, and pure visions. Usually, as soon as she arrived at the place where she would spend the night, instead of relaxing, she would immediately begin doing a hundred prostrations, and only afterwards would she prepare her meals—which clearly shows her active engagement with spiritual activities.

While she was concentrating on meditation at the upper side of Kongpo forest, an ape approached her a few times carrying butter, tea, and meat to serve her. Thinking, 'If I stay here any longer, only sins will result,' she had to move somewhere else. The fact that even nonhuman local spirits wished to aid and venerate her is further evidence of her divine quality.

One day, while praying and circumambulating the nine-storey tower built by Milarepa at Lodrag Kharchu, the most holy place of Guru Rinpoche, she met a yogi with knee-length hair, wearing a meditation cord and white robe and holding a wooden bowl. As soon as she had completed another circuit, she looked closely at the same spot, but found that the yogi had disappeared. Wondering who it was, she asked the master, who replied, 'Oh! You have met Milarepa in reality.'

On her pilgrimage to South India, at Sri Parvata, the place where Nagarjuna spent his last days, she saw a human corpse whose head was separated from its body. Later, when she recounted this to Lama Trulshik Rinpoche, he scolded her for being unaware that she had met with the real body of Arya Nagarjuna. One day, during a pilgrimage to Nepal with her fellow pilgrims, she felt someone touch her from behind. When she turned around, she saw a young Indian girl carrying a human skull, begging. She gave her some money, but wondered 'Who could that have been?' Later, when she told H.H. Dudjom Rinpoche about it, she came to understand that Vajravarahi had appeared to her in the form of a beggar.

Another miraculous incident took place during her visit to the Stupa of Great Purity (where the Buddha had cut off his hair) in India, when three oranges suddenly fell from the sky into the palm of her hand. Extremely amazed, she took them and showed them to H.H. Dudjom Rinpoche, who kept one and asked her to keep the remaining two oranges with her. Even after she had kept them for a very long time, they did not spoil or turn rotten.

She traveled with Trulshik Rinpoche to the sacred site in Mön Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh) where Guru Rinpoche had engaged in meditation practices, and when they were individually doing meditation practice in that very place, she heard a loud cracking sound. Wondering what the sound could be, she looked up and saw the rock suddenly open up like a door. Fearing that if the boulder fell, it would land on her, she immediately ran out and asked the master, who replied by raising his thumb (which means 'good') and saying, 'Oh! What a pity, it could have been like this,' and then showing his little finger (which means 'not good') and saying, 'But it was like this.'

Then, during the Fire Male Dog year of the 16th 60-year cycle (1946), both of them traveled from Tingri (a district in western Tibet) to Gangtok via Chöten Nyima (county of Gampa district in western Tibet bordering Sikkim) and Lachung, North Sikkim. By the power of the karma of profound spiritual relationships in past lives, Chögyal Tashi Namgyal and Crown Prince Palden Thöndup Namgyal of Sikkim, through their unflagging faith, became royal patrons of Trulshik Rinpoche and honored Rinpoche as the chief of the ecclesiastical order. In particular, Trulshik Rinpoche and Khandrola, in accordance with the unsurpassable intention of the Chögyal and the Crown Prince, accepted principal responsibility for instructing the Chögyal on the construction of the present Dudul Chöten at Deorali, Gangtok, considering it to be a most fortunate sphere for the accumulation of merit and the purification of the obscurations of all beings.

Having thus fulfilled the wishes of the Chögyal, Rinpoche and Khandrola went to the hidden valley of Pema kod (southeastern district

of Tibet) and to Kongpo, where again the Crown Prince sent his messengers to invite them, but they could not come. Later, the Crown Prince went personally along with his attendant and convinced Rinpoche and Khandrola, who, agreeing to the invitation, came to Gangtok.

Later, during the Fire Female Bird year of the 16th 60-year cycle (1957), the Chögyal beseeched Rinpoche and Khandrola to stay permanently at Deorali Chöten. Initially, the old residence—presently in the front yard—was built. The Chögyal personally took the initiative for providing all of the facilities, such as monthly salaries, meals, clothing, servants, and firewood.

Considering the benefits for posterity, H.H. Trulshik Rinpoche eventually invited the master of Longchen Nyingthik (secret profound teachings) and the destined deity of our lifetime, Jigme Thupten Thrinle Palzang—popularly known as H.H. Dodrupchen Rinpoche—to the Chöten, where, at what is today his old residence, a grand ceremony was arranged and he was enthroned. H.H. Trulshik Rinpoche prayed that he stay at the Chöten and appealed to him to establish a centre of Buddhist learning. After instructing the Chögyal to give his royal patronage and honor to H.H. Dodrupchen Rinpoche as the chief of the ecclesiastical order, H.H. Trulshik Rinpoche, having attained the age of 66, passed away peacefully in 1962 (63?), accompanied by numerous miraculous signs.

By the power of the profound concern and inspiration, in the past, of the omniscient spiritual father and son (Longchen Rabjam and Jigme Lingpa), the 25 divinely emanated disciples of Padmasambhava, the Khenlob Chösum (Bodhisattva Shantarakshita, Padmasambhava, and Chögyal Trisong Deutsen, King of Tibet), etc., and especially by the power of the timely aspirational prayer, entrustment, and prophecy of Ogyen Maha Guru, H.H. Dodrupchen Rinpoche established the grand Nyingmapa religious institution of Dzogchen Longchen Nyingthik. Since then, the number of monks has increased and continues to grow every year.

In the meantime, Khandrola, for the benefit of sentient beings, applied herself to collecting the 'three receptacles' (statues, scriptures, and stupas) and the various other ritual instruments required for the monastery. Until her last days, she was actively involved as the chief patron for all of the auspicious religious observances such as Tshechu, Nyernga, the four great occasions of Lord Buddha, the summer retreat, and the great Dupchen of Phurpa Gudlug, which is usually performed at the end of each year. Khandrola's abundant affection and kindness towards us all was immeasurable. She received with warmth and affection all of the devotees from outside who came to obtain the blessings of Rinpoche, and readily offered them all possible help and support such as food, accommodation, etc. Immensely delighted and satisfied by her utmost humbleness and affection, even the affluent devotees were attracted to her like swans to a lake.

She consistently put into practice the sublime 'Tersar Khandro Thugthik' teachings, which she received from H.H. Dudjom Rinpoche, without skipping a single day, and was appointed custodian of these teachings by the latter. Time and again, during her visualization, she was blessed with visions of Ogyen Rinpoche, tutelary deities, and protector deities, such as Masa Damsum and Nödzin Chiumar, who accompanied her and communicated to her good and bad prognostications. She then instructed the monk disciples to conduct a prayer for Rinpoche, even insisting that, if the prayer were performed by the entire monastery, there would be present and future benefit for everyone. It was in just this attitude of Khandrola that she surpassed the nature of ordinary people.

Thus, during the progress of all of her inner, outer, and secret spiritual activities, Khandrola willingly manifested as a consort in order to help H.H. Dodrupchen Rinpoche for the sake of the precious Buddha's teachings of doctrine and realization.

In the third lunar month of 2006, while relaxing in bed, she suddenly fell into a short sleep, and just before she awoke, she dreamt that there appeared before her a young girl, wearing a brilliantly ornamented headdress adorned with symbols of the five Dhyani Buddhas, who asked her age. Khandrola replied that she was 84, and the girl said, 'Now it is time for you to leave.' When Khandrola said that she did not wish to leave, the girl entreated Khandrola, saying, 'No, no, this year you have to go.' Later Khandrola narrated the whole incident to her close attendants

Since the time she received the welcoming sign from the Dakini, Khandrola was bedridden due to an ailment that made it difficult for her to breathe—a misfortune for all sentient beings in general and for us, her disciples, in particular. Although her devout followers offered to take her to the hospital, she refused. 'I don't wish to go to the hospital,' she said. 'For whatever treatment is required, the physician should be summoned here.' There was never a trace of bad odor emanating from her body, even on the eve of her passing away. Surrounded by all of her

attendants, with a smile, she melodiously sang the following lines from the *Pema Kathang* text:

Embracing the five Buddhakayas, the self-originated truth; By various skilful means, placing sentient beings in blissful rest; Thoroughly fulfilling the desires of trainable beings; To the Vajrakaya (the unchanging quality of the Buddha nature), which is beyond birth and death (i.e., Guru Rinpoche), I bow down.

Finally, on the morning of the 12th day of the 7th month of the Fire Male Dog year of the 17th 60-year cycle of the lunar calendar (5th September 2006), Khandrola, in stages, held audiences with visitors, gave out blessed cords, blessed medicinal substances, and sanctified incense, and, with amusement, offered a silk scarf to each person, especially to the visiting patrons. Then, at 12.30 PM, her condition suddenly deteriorated and she passed away, absorbed into the sphere of eternal bliss.

At that time, Rinpoche and Lopön Kunzang Thegchok Yeshi Dorje, along with other incarnate lamas, led a single gentle recitation of the *Tagdröl (Liberation through Wearing the Sacred Diagram)* text of the Longchen Nyingthik and the *Chöying Zöd (Treasury of Dharmadhatu)*.

For seven days, her physical body remained in meditation. On the eighth day, when the sign of release from meditation appeared, substances such as camphor, various other medicines, and fragrant water were applied to the body, and the incarnate lamas and senior monks performed ablutions with water blessed through the recitation of the *Zhi Khro Ngan Jong* text of the Longchen Nyingthik. Sacred letters were applied to each sacred place of the body. Then the precious body was wrapped in white aromatic cotton and fine silk, ornamented like an Enjoyment Body of the Buddha, holding a vajra and a bell, and kept on the bed for 20 days. All of the necessary offering substances were arranged in front of the body. At that time, countless male and female devotees from all around visited to receive the last blessing. The devotees were extremely amazed and profound faith was aroused in them when they saw that, even in the summer heat, and without the aid of any medical preservatives, her body did not putrefy.

On the 25th day of September, under the aegis of the Government of Sikkim, a throng of male and female devotees took the mortal remains to Tashiding, the centre of this hidden land, in a grand funeral procession. On the 26th day, at 'Silwatshal', the holy cremation ground, southwest of Tashiding, that had been blessed by Guru Rinpoche, in the midst of an assembly of more than 5,000 male and female devotees and patrons, the funeral rite based on the Dorsem Ngönga mandala ritual of the Longchen Nyingthik was led by Vajra master H.E. Yangthang Rinpoche, incarnation of Domang Terchen, and the ritual based on the Thug chen Dugngal Rangdrol mandala of the Longchen Nyingthik was led by Tsang Tingkey, H.E. Gönjang Rinpoche, at which time the cremation took place. Straight out of the chamber containing the mortal remains, a dome of rainbow lights issued forth into the sky, along with a cluster of rainbow-colored clouds, completely filling the sky, and finally various relics, etc., appeared, thus satisfying the three highest distinguishing features of the Great Perfection of the Nyingma school: the ground, the path, and the fruit (the ground is ascertainment of the view, the path is meditation practice, and the *fruit* is the attainment of enlightenment). The people who assembled there to participate in the last funeral rites were very amazed, and their faith of conviction was evidenced by the tears streaming from their eyes. Finally, for a period of 49 days, those disciples who had been left behind fulfilled their aspirations to make offerings and completed the ritual activities in full.

This account of the Late Khandrola was written by Tulku Thogmed—who was born as a caretaker for the exposition of the teachings of the omniscient spiritual father and son (Longchen Rabjam and Jigme Lingpa), and who lives under the compassionate gracious guru, H.E. the 4th Dodrupchen Rinpoche of Sangche Ngödrub Palbarling Chöten Monastery, at Gangtok—during the 5th month of the Fire Pig year of the 17th 60-year cycle (2007), on the 25th day, which is the day on which the auspicious occasion of the Assembly of Dakinis is commemorated.

ାଊଁଁ 'ୠୢଞ୍ଚି। ୩୮୮୮ ନ୍ୟ ମୁଣ ପ୍ରମ ଧ୍ରିଷ ସ୍ଥର୍କ ୮୮୮ ନିମ ଭାଷା ଅନ୍ୟମ୍ବାଷ୍ୟ <u>_____</u> रैपार्श्वेर द्वे यदे पाइपारु भुं भेरा । रुष पासु आक्तु भाषते भेरे से भाषा साम का साम ૡ૾ૻઽૹઃૡઽૻઽદ૽ૺૡઙૢૼ૱ૢૻૢૻ૾ૻ૽૿ૡ૾ૺૡઌૹૻૡઽૡૹ૾ૢૢૺ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૡૹ૾૽૱૾૾ૼૼઽૡઽૡ૽ૼૼૼઽૼ૾૾૱૾ૡ૽ૼૺ૾ ⁽યાવદ્વી: म्रीन: ગ્रीमक: આપવા: આપવા: ગ્રીન: ગ ગ્રીન: ગ્રીન ગ્રીન: ગ્ર ૡૢૻૢૢૻૠ૾ૼૡઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૢૢૢૺૼૡ૽ૺૼ૾ૻ ૮૯૮૨ ૡ૽ૼૼૠૻ૱ઽૡૻ૽૽૾ૢૼૺૻૡૹૻૻ૱ૹૼૡૻૻઽૡ૽ૡ૽૾ૺઌૣ૱ૢૡૻૹૻૣ ગાચર મુંગ્રે વ્યુચ્ચાય સુંગ્રે સુંગ્ . ર્શે સુવ મેવ મેં જે ૧૮ મેળ વદેવ શુવ દેવ સુચય જ જ રહે છે કે ૧ માટે જ જ જ જ જ જ ઽૣਗ਼ૡૹ੶ઽઽ੶૽૾ૼૡૻૻઌઌૻૻ૽૽ૼૺૻ૱ઽૣ૱ૡૹૻૻ૾ઌ૽૿ૻઌ૽૿ૡૡ૽૿૿૽ૹ૽ૣૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૻૻૻ૽ૡૻ૽ૼ૱ૻ૱ૹ૱૾ૻ૱ૻ૱ૻૹૣૢઽૹૻ

૬ૻૺગ્વર્સુંસ અભિવાયમાં ત્રે કે મેં છે મહું અને છે સાથે છે. અંદે માનસુય ર્જયાનગોંદ્ર મા

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નર્ફે સંગાયત્ર હિયા હુટ શું સંગાય સાથે સંગાય સાથ સંગાય સાથ સંગાય સાથ સંગાય સાથ સંગાય સ ग्रान् रव्यान रव्येन मामान्स केन सम मानना न मान् र रोग् रहे मान् हा मान् हेन मी खुमाना का स्वार्थ के स ઞક્રોન ક્રોં ન બચ શે ગાં તાં નું નુ અ સું ક્રોન તે વચ્ચ અ એ બના ન અને સ્વાય દેવાય છે ન ૡૺૼૼ૱ૹૻૻ૾૾ૼ૱૾૽ૼ૾ૻ૱ૺૺ૾૾ૻ૾૾૾૾૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૹ૽ૻ૽૾ૢૺૼૡ૽ૻ૱ૻ૾૱૾૽ૼૡૻ૽ૹૼ૾ૻૹ૾૽ૼઌૻૹૻૡ૾ઌૹૻૻૡૡૻૹૡ૾ૺૹૻૻૡૻ ลู่รานดิ ลู้สามีณ สูน ริสามสารทารมาเนิรารชาสมายาการ์ดิ สูณ ราณิกา भरमार्श्वदायिक्यायावरा छन्मर्भ्ययाहिरकेव दिया उद्यरायन्त्र रहे स्वर्भायाया ชีมเว้าไม่ ซีเม่า พาวีทา พานสาวมีเม่ารู้เมาะเนี้เว่ามีสาวนี้มายี่ มธิ์วิ นูานาลผู้สามูาสู่นาลุสามย์า สุรายรากาลามูานานิ หุกาง สสาราร ૢૼૢૻઽ^ઌૣઌઙૹૢઌઽૣઌૢૻૻઌ૽ૼૹૼૹૣઽૡૢૢઽૢૻઽૢૻઌૣૹ૾ૼઽઙ૾ઽ૱ૹઌ૽ૼૼૹૹૣૹ૱ૹૡૻૹૼૹૻૹૣૹૼ૱ૼૼૼૹ૱ नक्षेत्र तथा देना कुःगमा मयाखुव्या वसुया विसयाः हेन्द्र र्थवाया สูสามาสุขาริเลิรายารขาสิราริขามาราราวยุมพาสุขาสูสามาสามสิราราวยามสารั สุรารู้รายสุรายฟา พิเรณาหูลิเลณายุลิยาณารุราไ หมณารารมิเนมาร์ અર્જ્ઞમાં ત્રાપ્યુરાય આ સાથય પ્રાથય માં સુવર્ત્ય ગામ સાથય ગામ સુવર્ત્ય ગામ नमें निवायात्र रहेन निवाय राज्य रें दे राष्ट्र निवाय रहेन राज्य रहेन राज्य रहेन राज्य राज्य रहेन राज्य राज्य र ୱସ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟୁର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୟୁ ସ୍ପର୍ବ୍ୟୁ ଅବିଶ୍ୱ ଅନ୍ୟୁସ୍ଥ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ମୁ ସ୍ପର୍ବ୍ୟୁ ସ୍ପୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ସ୍ପୁ ଅନ୍ୟୁ ସ୍ପୁ ଅ નશ્વ નગે સું માર્કે શાં સું ન ગો છું ન માર્ગ તે છું ન શાં ન સં ન શાં સુ માર્ગ સું માર સુ માર સુ માર સે સાથ માર સે સે માર સે માર સે સે માર સે ঀয়য়য়য়৻ৼৢ৻৾ঀয়৽ঢ়ৢ৽য়৾য়ৢ৾ঀয়য়য়য়ৼ৾ৼয়৾ঽয়৾য়য়য়ড়ঀ৾য়য়য়য়য়য়৾য়৾৾ঀ৾য়ৣয়ৼয়য়ৼঀৼ ૨.રે.યે.ચ.ગ્રી.પક્રટજાત્વાત હુવા ઉત્ર. ભૂટ. આ વટુ કે કુર્ફ્રટ વ કુવા નજૂવા છે.

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બેંદ્ર વાર્યકાર્યું અપ્રાથયાં માલુ વાર્યું કે દુર્વે દુર્વે વર્ષા પાર્ટ્યું દુર વર્ષા માલિ વાદ્ય માં આપ્યું વાર્યું વાર્યો સાય รุญร์สญาญาสาลัญาวริกลารสัสาวารรัสาวอิสาพ์ราชี่ มระวรสัสาวารสูมสาสรา <u></u> ફ્રભાવર્દ્યું માયલેવા નવુ સુરાજ્ય લુવરુ સુરાજેમાં વિવરુ માર્સે આ કવા વક્તુ રહેન મરુ નુગમાં พลุกพานา ยู่ๆ หูเดิร หัร ซิสาน์ เดิก กรุมพาลุพานดูกุพานรุกาน พยุณา नर्भेर-न-नहिना'तरू'न-नीदे'्य्य'नेर-'अन्य'गर्भायर-नाडेनरू'म्य'दर्भेर-य'ने'से' য়ৄৼয়য়য়ৢয় ३९७४ देवाषात्रसात्तारात्वर्षात्तारात्वर्षायसार्वे द्विताग्री शात्रायते द्वतार्ध्वा ઐ'ભ'મસ'મ'૬૨૨ સું'યદભ'ઘ'ઐફ'ઘાસું' કું'યું વાસ'૬૨ મેં સું આ મું આ য়દয়য়ৢঢ়য়৻ য়৾ঀ৾য়য়ৼ৾৾ৼ৾৾য়য়ৼ৾ঀ৾ঀঢ়য়ঀ৾৽ঢ়৴৻ঀৢয়ৼয়ৄঢ়৾য়৾য়৾য়ৼয়য়ড়৾ঢ়ৼয় มศัล ์ ฉุนศาลานา พูาลู คาบิ ลู ญ พ ร รั้ง เจ้าม เอา เบราร มิ ศักราวริ มิ สิร์ร ริง नगायःनर्ग्रेत्राम्बदानर्ग्स् हिन् नयाः सुयान् गात्र का क्रीं मान का क्रिंग्स् का มะณณชิกพ.ธีไ หิส.ศาธิการศักณฑรี.พี.มีการพ.ตการพ.ศ.ศ. ॻॖॖऀऺऒॾऺऀॱॾॖऀॱय़ॺग़ऒ॔ॱॸ॔ऀॸ॔ॕॕऒॱॶॖॱढ़ॎॵॿॺऻऒॱय़ॱॵॺॱय़ऻॶॖॖड़ॱऻॎख़ॾॎॱऄऀॺॱय़ऻऄऀॺऻॱक़ॖॖॱॻऻॸॱॱ गसुर-'त्रस'नस्रूसम्। गहेस'र्र्र-'यगा'हु'हर-'र्क्र्यास'नुस'त्रस'पुत्र'र्र्र्र-'यलग'र्यस'

સુલે સ્નુન નાત્ર જેવા બસુ આ વધુ બ લેવા મેત્ર મેં જે વિંદ સ્થા નાદ્ય સાહ્ય સંસંગ્લે સ नउन ने भाम के मार्ग के मार्ग में मार्ग मार्ग में मार्ग के मा ૱ૢૢઽૻઌૻઽૻઌૻઽૻઌ૾૾૱ૹૢ૱ૡૻૹૻૻ૾ઌૻૻઽ૽ઌ૽ૻ૱ઌ૾ૻ૱ઌ૾ૻ૱૾ૻૡ૽૾૱ૡૻ૽૱ૡૻ૱ૡૻ૱ૡૻ૱ૡૻ૱ૡૻ૱ तःन्भेः नर्भगश्वः क्षुयः क्षेः क्षें: नुरः नुः क्षेरः नुः न्वयः क्षाय्यः त्वर्थः प्रथा धुगाय्यः केतिः क्षेतः ३३४[.]७४[.]मि ब्रिंग रेने भेंग के राजे के राज ริ ัสพาสามเพลาพูมาตลิมารถายูรา 26 มณิสราสสาณิ์ ลิ.ศู.นามิเลราชิมามา ચે જે શિ શે જે ૧૯૦૦ વેંમ વેંન સુવ સેવાય ને મેં દેવ સુન વા સામ દેંદ દ્વિવા અર્દ્વે કે દેવ છે અ વર્ષા વ્યુય હેંદ અ ગુમા બ હુમ વસ્તુ કે વા સાથે છે છે. ૹૣૹ੶ૢૡઌ੶ૡૢ૱૽ૢૢૻૼૼ૱ૹૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૹૢ૱ૹૢૢૼઌૻઌઌૻૹૣૹૻૹ૽૾ૢૺૹૻૹ૽૿ૡ૾ૢૺૢૼૻઽૢૼૻઽૢૼ૱ૹૻૻૹૡૻૼઽૻ૱ૹૻૻઽૢૡૢ૽ૼૡ૽૾ૺ અર્ઢેન યાત્ર શાંસ પ્રાપ્ત છે સુવ પ્રાપ્ત જાર જે તે આ દિન પ્રાપ્ત સાથ સાથ જે ૹ૽ૢ૿૽ૹૢૣਗ਼ૹ੶ઌૹ૾ૢૢૺૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૹૺૻૢૻઌૡ૽ૻઌૡ૽ૺઌૻઌૡ૽ૢૺ૱ઌૡ૾ૢૢૢઌૹૻૻ૱ૡ૽ૻૹ૽૾૱ૡૻ૾૾ૼ૱ૡ สัสางเวงตาลู้กาลู้ราทิเดิรารูาทุงรายดิรงายู่วายจำลูงเวลรารยู่รารยณารมา झूट फ्रेंग फु यान् त लुरू। ने त रूप म्वे व र पवे व र के के पी के पा क स्वार के पा के प ગયેમ ત્વર્યુ ત્વેશ માં સે સુવે તે છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવા છે છે છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવા છે છે છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવા છે છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવ છે છે. આ પ્રાથ આ પ્રાથમ સુવ છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવ છે છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવ છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવ છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવ છે છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવ છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવ છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવ છે. આ પ્રાથમ સુવ ર્યે શ્વાસાય ખવા ખુસા સસા વા છે શાવન વા ગા સુવાર સાર્કેન કે સાથા વા સાથા વા દેવા સાથા ગાય છે. આ ગાય સાથા ગાય સા

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न्मेंशयम् म्ह्याशयन्तु के देशया में भाषा देशय देन शालु शय मले दा मार्ग दे लिय मले शय महा में ૱ૢઽૻૻૻૻ૱ૹૺ ૹૻ૾૱ૻૺૢ૾ૺ૱ૻ૱ૢ૱ૡ૾ૢૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹૻૻ૱ૻૡ૽૾૱ૹૻૻૡઽૻ૽ૼૢ૾ૢઽૻૻૻૻૻૻૻઌૹૻ૱૱ૻૢૺ૱ૹ૽ૢૺ૱૽૽ૼૢૺ สู मार्रु मार्श्वयायां मार्ग्वयाय के मार्ग्वयाय के साम क 127. ૡ૾૾ૺઽૻૡૢૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૻ૱ૼ૱૾ૼૼૼૼૹૻૻ૱ૢૼૡૻૻ૱૱ૡૻૹૺ૱ૻઌૼૹૻ૱ૼૡૻૹૻ૱ૻઌૣૼઽૻૡૼ૱ૡ An Gal टे. दे. म. म. म. 10 की म. म. 10 की म. म. 10 की म 10 की म. 10 क =ન ગમાર ગ્રેન્ટ જેન જ્ઞેન્ટ કેમાં ગોન સુન મંત્રે અન્વ ગર્નના નેંન શે જ્ઞાન ટ્રાં અઠન 5~121 ૡૹ੶ૢૡૡ੶ਸ਼ਫ਼ઽ੶ૡ૾ૻૼઃ૱૾૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻૻૡૻૻૢૡ૱ૡૡ૾ૻૡ૱ૡૡ૾ૺૡ૱ૡૡ૾૾ૡૡ૱ૡૡ૾૽ૡૡ૱ૡૡ૾ૡૡૡૡ ॻॖऀॱनसूत्र-पः२ई्वार्थ:नमेंश्व:परःत्रतःहतःकेतःपेशःवार्श्वःवनेनशःलुरुःवीनः। Ψ¥. ลุณามยาราทุรายาราทางรายาเนาร์ามสาราวิ เล่ารายางเริ่านั่ง 1662/63 ૾ઌૻૼૼૼૼૼઽૻૹૢૢૻ૽ૡ૿ૺઌૻૻૻ૾ૻઌ૽ઌ૿ઌૻ૾ઌૻ૽ૻ૽૾ૻ૾૽ૻૡૻ૱ૻૹૡ૱ૹ૽ૣૺૼઌૻૹ૾ૼૹૻઌૹૢ૱ૢૹૣ૾ઌૻઌ૽ૡ૽૿૽૽ૼ ા ઘુન ખન ખેં કુત્ર અન્ કું શું રહે નગાવ સુન ર્ફ્રેત બન્ન છે ગાનન કું કેત્ર વર્દ્ય નુસ સુ ક્રેત યવે અદ્યુ ખેસ થક્ષુવસ દે દે વુવ છે તે દે તે દે છે અઠેવા તે સાવત સાવત સાવ દે દે વા દે ય ઢે તે પે લ ન છે તે તે સુર છે ન છે ન છે તે તે સુર છે ન છે તે તે સુર છે તે સ ૡઽૢૣૹૻૻૠૡ૾ૺૡઽૢૡૻૻૡૻૺ૾૽ૼૻ૽૱ૡૺૡૻૻ૽૽૾ૺૡૻૢૹૻૹૢૻૡ૽ૢ૿૱ૻૻ૱ૢૻ૾૾૾૾૾૾૾૱ૻ૽૾૾૱ૻ૽૱ અર્ઠેવા નગા નશ્રુન વર્ષો ભાજીન મારે દ્વવાયા નજીનુ નજી નગા નગા સંસાનવોન મારે નગા સે સામ સાથે નગા સે સામ સાથે સ્ ગાસુસારેગાસા ૧૮ સાહે ૧ સ્ટા છે માં આવે સુર્વે દેવાયા સુવાયા સેવા છે તે ગે સાવાય મુદ્દ વસુવયા

યવે અનુદર્શન દરા સુરુ યવે દેવા ગોય વસુય રુ અંગે સુય ગીય સુવ સું મેં ગય અર્થે સુન દ กลวะกรูราฏาร์มานขากเชิงานรากฏรงากสรากขา รราฏิสาวกัราฏัการมชา શુદ્દ દ્વાવ અશુ દેઅ બાદ શુક્ર રેદ એ દેવ સુવાય દ્વા સુવાય દ્વા સંચાય દ્વા સંચાય દ્વા સંચાય દ્વા સંચાય દ્વા સંચાય *स्वामःग्रीभःवर्त्त्त्रम् १*भूनमःहेन्द्र्त्द्रम्भःम्रेन्धंकेमकेवानमानिमः ୶୶୶୵୕୶୲୶୵୕୶ଵୖୄ୕୲ୄୠ୶୲୶ୖଌ୶୲ୖ୶୲ୢୖୢଈ୶ୖୠ୕୷୕୵୳୳୵ୖ୲ୣଌୖ୵୕୶୲୵୶୶୰୷୲୴ୢୢୠୣୣୖ୶୲ୡ୵୕ଌ୷ୖୢୖ୷୶ ૡઽ૾ૡૻૺૹૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻઌૼઽઌૻૻૢૻઌૻૻૢૻૻૼઽૡૢઌૻૹૻૡૢ૾ૡૻૹૡૻૻૡૡૻૹૻૻૡૡ૽ૺૹ ૹૢૢૢ૱ૢૢૢૻ૱ૢૻ૱ૡૡ૱ૡ૽૽ૼૹૢૡૹ૾ૹ૽ૡૻૹ૾ૡૻૡ૾૾૱ૡૡ૱ૡૡ૱ૡૡૡ૱ૡૡૡ નસાસુયાયલે સુરા જેશા સુરાસાયા વાર્યનસાયા યાર્વેન સુવ જેલુ ન સમસ્ય સાથ શે ૧૮૮ સે બર્વે નાચ પા સુર ખડ ખડ લવા ના કે નાચ બે નાચ છે. તે ગાય છે कें। गुरारुमार्श्सेन-मुर्धेटरायान यान मेन में केवे लनमानहन वने नक्षुन रेमानमा ૡૢઽૻ૱ઽૻૹૼૺ૾ૻૡઽૻૡઽૻઌૻૻૣૹૢઽૻઌૻૻ૱ૼૡ૾ૼઌૼૹૻ૾ઌૼૡૻૹ૽ૼૼ૱૱ૡ૽ૼૡૼ નઅઅઃર્સુંન્ઃઅઅઃઅર્ઢેવાઃમુઃવ્યવાઅઃધઃલેવાઃનલુવાઅ નેઃભ્રુત્રઃદ્વેઃનર્સુત્ર;દ્વાઃઅર્ઢેવાઃ

ૻ૾ૹ૾ૹૻ૽૾૽ૢૻૹૡૼઽૡૻૺૹૻૡ૾ૺ૱ૻૻૹૻૻ૾૽ૼઌૻ૾૽૽ૼ૾૽ૼ૱ૡ૽ૢૺૼૼૼૼૼૹૻ૾ૢ૽ૼૡૻૹૻૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૢૹ૾ૺૻૻઌૣૻ૱ૢૻૢૻૻૻઌૡ૾૾૱ૻૻૻૻૹૡ૾૾૱ૻૻૻ૽ વેંગ में न स्वे भारत के भारत के मार क 200\6 ଌୖ୶୵ଽୄୣୄ୶୲୵୕୶ୗୢୄୢୖଈ୶୶୲ୡୖୢ୲ୡୖଽଽୄଽୄୢୄୖୠ୲୵୰୰୰ଽୢୖୄଌ୲୰ୄୠୠ୶୰୰୶ୢଌୖ୵୲୶୰୰ୡ୵୷୰୶ क्तुत मङ्गेत य लेगा गोभ हिन न ये नग्र ये हे जंभ मलेभ लेभ देभ यथा विन तभान ᠗ᢅᡸᡄ᠋ᠴ᠋᠊᠋᠊᠋᠊ᡜ᠋᠋᠆ᢃ᠄ᡦᠴᡆᢆᠻᡃᢆ᠋᠗ᢋ᠋᠋ᠴᠯᢤᡄ᠋ᢂ᠋ᠴ᠋ᢋ᠆᠋ᡗ᠊ᡌᢆ᠋᠋᠆ᠴᡄ᠈ᢅᡈᠴᢂ᠋ᠴᢋᡎᡄᠴᢂ ने'नुस'मस'समिव'वर्ष्वोस'मसु'मवे'मम्मिगस'मस्मार्भ्य मेस'मेस'मम्मुट'मल्मि'म'मस्म भरम्बरूप्तगुरम्बर्भावकुर् दुग्ःवतिरुषेवर्भायते झूवर्भा झूं भाषा वस्तुर दुवा वारा พรามิพรารานุกาพารุกาพารูรามิหาริเรานิเรานาเลง vริงานี้สิ ୄୠ୶୲୳୶୲୩୮୵୶୶୶ୖ୶୲୩୶୶୲୳୵୲୕୕ୖ୵ୢୢଈ୶୲୳୵୶୵ୖ୷୲୵ଢ଼ୗ୕ୢୢୢଈ୶୲୵ୄୠ୵୲୩୵୲ୠ୶୲ୄ୰୵ ૹૢૣ૱ૻઌૻૹૢૼૻૻઌ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹ૽ૻઌ૽ૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૢૻૡૻૻૹૢૻ૱ૻઌૻૹૼૻૻઌૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻઌૻ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻ૱૽ૻઌ૾૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૹ૾૱૽ૻઌ૾૾ૼૡૻૹૺૻૹૣૻ ทมพางี่ 2.32.นปพาน.22.พ.รีพ.กร.น6นปพา ซีมีเกพานายุช.พูมีเม त्रम्रस्य स्वयः मर्झे म्रायस्य स्वयः स् าวิณาลท์ุระ สุรุณาฏิลาลผมานาษ์รมามูรัฐสุมพามธ์รานละ มิูนิสมัมรณ अध्यस्य मुद्द १४ मदे दर्स् के जे मेरे दी मेरे ही के मह ૹૻૹૻૻ 22 ૡ૾ૢૺૡ૽ૼ 200૯ ૡ૾ૢૺૻૻૹૻ૽ ૯ ઌૡ૽૾ૺૹૻૹૻ ૹ ઍ૾ૺૡ૽ૼૡ૽

שאן अुर-अन्ता मुक्तिक्वनमा नन्त्वास्थार्भेवायावावर-विता न्येवायावय्या 22 न्दाक्षेत्र राया क्यें सुरु द्रु मह्नु नम्बर क्यें महे का मारे हो मा श्रुमार्केन नमेंद्रभायां के भारी दिन्द्र भारत या विषय सुवि मार्ग दि मार्ग के भारत के भारत के भारत के भारत के भारत के भारत क vૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૹઃદ્વેઃસ૾ૺૼૡૻૺ૽ૼૹ૽૾ૻઽઽૻૹૣ૾ૼઌૻઽઽ૾૾ૼૡૼૻૻૢૢૡૻઌ૱ઽૹ૽૾ઌૢૻૹ૾૾૾૾ૼઌૻૻ૽૾ઌૺૹૻઽૼ૽ૼૻ૽ૺૼૼૼૼૠૻૻૹૢ૾ૺૹૻઽૡૢૹૻ สูรัฐณรุมพาสุพาฏ์ราลูราครศุพาฏ์ณรรา อัพารุธิรพามธิ์ราฮราศุจิศารณ नुरुगम्बित् माहत् प्रत्याही विमाननुहाम् दिन् सिंहित्य का स्विमाय विमा ન શુનુ ન્યત્ર શુનાય નુયા મેં બાનવે દુનાય સુપ્યેનય પાનુ સુસુબાદ્વયય નય મેં નિર્દ્યુ ન સ્થાનય સાંગે ન સુદા સુદા સ बिरः केंशः स्त्रुवः ननः याः सुरः स्त्रुवः स्त्रूर्श्शेयाशः ग्रीशः चुयाशाः स्त्रुवेः यावशः श्रेः श्रेनः यावशः भीयाः สมพามาวฤลูณานารัฐาา รพาราทารริานลราทิพานทัพานารรารราสนาปิพา ૡ૿ૺૡ૾૾ૺૡ૾ૢૺઽૻઽૢૼૡૹૻ૾ઌ૽૾ૺૡૢૡ૽ૺ૾૽ઽ૾ઽૻઽૡૢૹૻૹૻૹૢૻૹૻૹ૾ૼૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ สูงานมานอุณพา มีนพาร์มรู้ปลายุริปลายพาร์มานระที่สิ่ง หาร์มายะพา <u>૨</u>૨૨૪.સું:ગ્રુ. ૯ મવે:૪૨ ૧૪ ભાવવુરા:વૃંદ્ર ગાવવુરા:વૃદ્ર ગોરા:વાર્ટ્સ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{$ ২৬ [৻]યઃનગ્ઞઃવૈષઃૠ૾ૣ૾ઽૹઃગ્રેઃવઽૡૢૻૼૹૐ૱ૹઃસુઃૹ૽ૼૹૄ૱ૡૢૻૢૻ૱ૡૢ૱ૹૡૹ૱૱

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าลูการ์มาวรุงานวิเวสูงาญ มธิ์กาทารัฐสีการนังเกมงาลกามกับมร์ามรา Àअअअओर्दे द्याप्रे लिट क्रिटा पार्डटा यार्डटा कार्डट क्रि द्या द्या के प्राक्षेया क्यु भाषेत्र कार्य र्ये के लियां भारती से जात रायां देत् वित् हत्ये आयित र युन् र अ जात र यो यो यो र यित् से या યાનના વાર્નવા સુર્જેવાયાયવે વદવ શ્રુવ કેંચા નુર્જે કા નુયા સુરાચા અન્યા પત્ર ૡઌ૽ૻૺઽૹૻૡ૽૾ૺઽૻૹૹૻૻઽઽ૾ઽૻઌૹ૾ૣૺૼૼૼૹૻૹૻૹ૽૾ઌૹૻઌૻૹૻઌૹૻઌૹૻઌૹૻૻૡ૾ૻૡૼઌૣૻ૱ૡ૽ૼઌૹૻૻૡ नर्गेत्। अवरः शुव्यः युग्रं द्वां दाः धेत्रः दुग् वित्युवि रेतः वुवायः द्वीं दयाः બેંદ્ર શ્રા દ્વેષા માર્ય માર્કે ન વર્ત્વુ બાદ્યું દ્વા ન માર્ચ સુધા સુધા ન ન સ્ટા સુવા માં બાદ્ય ન સા ૡૺ૱૾ઌ૽ૼૻૣ૱ૢૢૢૢૢૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻૡઽ૾૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌૻૹ૾૾૱ૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌ૱૱૱ૻ૾ૡ૽૾ૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾૱૱૱૱૱૱ न्देशःमुनन्द्रयायवन्द्रम्भितः द्रमा मुयानाग्तुन्यमिनाभनास्रयाग्रीनस्रवात्वन्यास् ম্বার্থি 20 સે સે બનાર્સ્ટ્રેન ગ્લેર સર્તે સર્ટે ગોલ્ડ નવે ડુયાન કરાયેલા સેવા