RESEARCH NOTE

THE FOUNDING OF DUNGSAM YONGLA RIWO PELBAR DARGYE CHHOLING AND THE LIST OF SUCCESSIVE LAMAS

Contributed by Her Majesty The Queen Mother of Bhutan, Ashi Kesang Choden Wangchuck

In a vision, the great Treasure Discoverer Rigzin Jigme Lingpa, the eminent disciple of the greatest treasure discoverer Kunkhen Longchen Ramjam, saw distinctive places like Tsarita, Singye Dzong etc, from among which an abode of holy Vajra similar to the stature of the above places came in his vision. This particular place had the fullest details of the impressions of the Vajra indicative of wrath and it bore the quality of resistance against war along the Indo-Bhutan borders.

Now, Jigme Kundrel, born in Wang Dhaklungkhar and the would-be disciple of Jigme Lingpa was in Tongsa having entered the service of "Garpa" under the Royal Government of Bhutan. He was assigned the charge of the meat store keeper and during the five years of his service in the store, he had to resort to slaughtering countless number of animals which inevitably led to regret and sorrow. As a result, he pleaded for resignation from such a service, but was not released and had to serve in the same capacity for another five years. Subsequently, his sorrow for everlasting cycle of life and pity for the sins knew no bounds and finally absconded from service. As fate would have it, after traveling day and night, he arrived at Samye Chhimphur where he met the most outstanding and accomplished treasure discoverer Rigzin Jigme Lingpa. His sorrow and empathy further increased and he secretly went to see Terton Jigme Lingpa and fell at his feet. Eventually, he received discourses on and accomplished the "Longchen Nyingthig" tradition of Buddhism.

specialized in the practice of "Pongwa Samten" (order of abandonment) for about fifteen years and realized the reasoning of everything thus winning a seat at par with the "Lamas". He was, then, instructed by Terton Rigzin Pema Lingpa to proceed to "Lhomon" (the country in the south) where an abode of Vajra indicating wrath existed. Here, Jigme Kundrel would be blessed with the "Dorji Phurba" (Vajra-Kilaya) doctrine of Buddhism and would be able to restrain conflicts that would, otherwise, prove to be harmful to the sentient beings. In accordance with this prophecy, he traveled from Lhodrak through Monla Karchung and arrived in Bumthang. He visited the top of Wangthangla in Ura and pondered on the possibility of that particular place being the site prophesied by Terton Rigzin Jigme Lingpa. appeared the goddess Dechhen Gyalmo who pointed towards Yongla Gonpa and instructed him to go there, as that was the place of prophecy where Jigme Kundrel could fulfill the needs of the sentient beings. Having arrived at Yongla, he entered into meditation on the core subject of the religion and subsequently turned the wheel of the Dharma amidst many eminent and ordinary people.

At one time, there appeared a hoard of warring faction (Mutekpa or people without a religion) from India who camped in Kumarikata and brought the activities of the people on the Bhutanese side to a complete standstill and usurped the At this instance, the commissioner stationed at Dungsam could not bear the thought of a small army fighting such a large army and having set fire to Shali Dzong, he prepared to escape to the Capital. However, Lama Jigme Kundrel told him that there would be a solution to this problem and that the commissioner should not go ahead as planned. Thereafter, the Lama meditated on "Palchhen Dorji Phurpa" and conducted the "Tordog" ceremony, which not only caused fire to the camps of the opponents, but also brought about huge snakes and induced the oxen to go mad followed by unceremonious symptoms like the mad oxen victimizing the enemies. Therefore, the enemies retreated in fear and the commissioner reported this to the Lamas and officers in the capital. As a result, the officers and the Lamas were highly pleased with Lama Jigme Kundrel that he was showered with presents and made the "Lachhen" through the dispatch of a set of five-colored scarves. He then continued his good work for the welfare of the sentient beings.

At a time when he was on his death bed, he enrolled his disciple in the Central Dratshang who was eventually made the ambassador, who also improved the external and internal aspects of the Lama's abode, offered presents to the Lamas in Samye (Tibet) and also made offerings to Shabdrung Rinpoche, Lama Thripa, Khenpo of Dratshang, the entire Dratshang, the Deb Raja and the Ministers. He also obtained government orders to register land at Yongla Gonpa, which was registered during that time. Later, during the tenure of Lama Tharpa Gyaltshen, there had been many disciples and many people came forth offering their land to the Gonpa. Lama Sangay Chhoephel, who enrolled in the Dratshang, followed Lama Tharpa Gyaltshen. In spite of the fact that he became the Lama of Yongla at a very early age, he was unable to accomplish his studies. However, as he had many children, Gongsa Ugyen Wangchuk most graciously retained him for many years as the Lama of Yongla. Nevertheless, as the Lama had too many children and relatives coupled with the fact that he himself was short tempered, the followers dispersed having turned towards Wangling and Palri superiors and this further resulted in the loss of religious articles. The Lhakhang itself was also affected by earthquake. During the visit of Gongsa Jigme Namgyal to Dungsam, he visited Yongla and on his return to Tongsa, Sungkhorpa Tashi Chhoegyal was sent to repair the Lhakhang followed by addition of about seven households to the list of followers (Drapa) during Gelong Sangey Wangdi's time. Even though he was there for about twenty years, he could neither complete the statues nor repair the Lhakhang. After him, Tshewang Tenzin from Depung was installed as the Lama followed by Nado from Bji. In spite of these successive appointments of Lamas, the texts of "Kanjur" and "Tenjur" were damaged due to the leakage of rain through the

Lhakhang, which was now in a very deplorable state. At this time, the late Home Minister was serving the highest authority of the country in the capacity of Gyaldon and during the Fire Sheep Year (corresponds to 1967) he donated a sum of Nu. 20,000.00 and the Lhakhang was repaired through the utilization of three years "Drugdom Woola".

देशकाकी अर्था दुशानक्या नर्वेबीय ॥ बर्थिर चयात्रात्त्यात्राद्व देशका चयर देर के का क्या प्रीट हैं . क्षेत्र कियो स्कृत हैं । क्या

The Founding of Dungsam Yongla Riwo Pelbar Dargye Chholing and the List of Successive Lamas*

च्याचर ग्रीया श्रेच अक्ष्य प्रये त्यार च्रीय तथा. क्रिय ग्री क्षेया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया स्थाया च्रीया स्थाया स्याया स्थाया स्याया स्थाया स्

^{*} This short piece of note was written by Lama Sonam Zangpo and submitted to Her Majesty the Queen Mother Ashi Kezang Wangmo Wangchuck. Her Majesty has graciously contributed this useful note to the Journal of Bhutan Studies.

कुष्रयास्तरः योष्ट्रेराङ्क्ष्वाचीयात्त्र्यातीवानुकेष्यात्ताः द्रयोत्तह्यातह्यायात्र्यन्त्रीरायान्तरायान्या .વર્કેટ.ક્રી.પ્તેબ.૮૮.સ.જૂર.જુર.ત.તક્રીર.ટ્.તોઅટ.સચઅ.ઊ.ટ્રેથ.યેઅ.હેચઅ.ઝ.ચર્ધેયાઅ.ક્રે. દૂર્યાઅ.સ. ૹૢૡૺૢૢઌૼૢ૿ૣૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૢૡૺૹ૾ૢૺૡૹૢઌૺૹ૽૽૱૱ઌૹૺ૱ૹઌ૽૱ઌૡઌ૱ઌૡૢઌૺૹઌૻૡઌૺૢૢૼઌૺૹઌઌૡઌ૱૱૱ૢૼ याम्बरायिव, टार्यूर, जूर्र्झ्य, अरेशका, जुब, आर्यु, वट, आर्य, यङ्, र्जे. कुश. यावीया कारा सह्यो कारा. . कुर्व. हू. के. नर्जु़े ष. व्री. बोब्य. हाया. करे. अरू वे. र्वे. पर्वे. र. कुर. प्टार्च बाबा. राजु. जाया क्री आहे. छेट आहू वे. बी बीका. 2. हुवाय. झे. या. या. दारा द्वार या अध्यारी त्यीर हो यावीया या त्याया रवा तह व क्रव स्था तरी वया क्रिय्य. क्री. क्रिया था और सिर साय योषण वह यो था खे. यह ना वियो प्रित सर वह र जूर भार्ट सिर साय. श्रीयात्राची:क्र्यां अक्र्यां श्रेष ग्रीयार्ट्य याँयार्ट्या यक्षेष त्याँ प्रियायां यां वर्षेत्र वर्षा यां वर्षेत्र वर्षा यां वर्षेत्र वर्षा यां वर्षेत्र वर्षा वर्षेत्र वर्षा वर्षेत्र वर्षा वर्षेत्र वर्षा वर्षेत्र वर्षा वर्षेत्र वरेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर सर.चगाय.म्रह.यस्त्रचर्यास.चावेष. . કું. ચંત્રા વત્રા શૂવ.ન. ટ્યા ૨.જ૨. અર્જ્સ. વચલા ઘર. ફ્રેય અ.ચ. ફ્રેય त्रचेषाचर .ब्यार .सर . घर .लाचु . सब्दूर . हुँच .चै .बाचु .लीर . सक्षेत्र .साचु .बीच्या .पर्ट, त्राव .वषया.रे ग्रीर या वया. बिबी,बाह्य,चक्रेष,बेबा,ची,बुर्ट,ट्र,बूट,ट्र,चक्रेष,तचूंतु,रूष,कुष,तचींचनर,तचीर,खेबा,तर,चक्रेष,स चकुरिक्ट्यत्मर द्विष के के द्विर क्रुं क्षिर क्रुं क्षिर का चर्षिय कर मर तयर चयर चयी शिषकर में चर्य प्रीशिषक क्षिर म्रेव.पर्चनाञ्चियोवाषक्र्या.रेषव.क्रीञ्ची.च्षर.ह्य.पर्चनाक्ष्य.क्षी.पात्रर.ह्य.सूचाध्रूर.खेर.चर्वेयावातर. . રેજાયો. યી. કુંદ્ર, સંયો. જાર કૂર. ત્રારેતા કું. - જરા ઝુ. તરીયો ફ્રોયાં કું. જા. ક્યું. તજા ક્યું. તજા કું. द्यायाः त्र्वीताः नयाः यदिः नयवाः क्षे. दैरः तीरः न्त्रीयः देर्याः स्त्रीयाः तीयाः व्याप्ताः स्त्रीयः विद्याः

वचका चैना चराचका प्रकार का राजा हुँ रायर का चाहर हो। यार्ष र रे. चूंका चाना ही रामरा चिका रूप क्रियारे क्षेत्रः व्रि.क्षेत्रं नुम्यान्त्र्वेषाः घनव्याः स्ट्रान्या व्यवस्यान्त्रः व्यवस्य हिन्द्रः स्वतः स् राज्ञ चर्षे वे था हे वोहूर चर्डू वे अह्र नर अहार कुन रिषयी से रार्ट मूँ विर में अर ईश्वराज्य सुन रचर ુકે. Lજાયો. એ. રાઇજા અ. જૂરી. જુરા. કોંગા જુવે કૃ. તારા વે. રા. ટી. . ધીરા ધેજા અ. કુંયું હું દા Lજાયો છુ. જા. ચર્ને દા અ क्र्यायाक्षार्यम् । स्वायायक्षयायाः सायचुरात्रच्चाराज्यान्यान्त्रम् । स्वायान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान् वयायिदः यतः च रेसूव द्रयोगानाविगासमः वियोगार् क्रियोगाराकृषे सूमायोग्राप्तारमा क्रिकः सार्टरः दरः इ.र्. विषट् के ये कुष्यत्वर् अर म्यूरिशहरीतावया नक्षेष्यत्यूर त्ववराय शहरीता नव्या की अर्थित - માર્કિટ હુન મૃત્યુના મી.જી. ન્યાનના તમારા કુરા છું હતા ચૂંચ મી.જૂન નોર્લેટ માન ને નજૂના જુન કિલ્મ क्या शुः नर्गो ५ सह ५ म ्रेतुः ग्रीटः योर्षः अः क्षे । यटः हेषः यो श्रीभवात्मरः क्षेत्रः की व्यान्यान्यान्यः हो। याः चयात्तात्वा. सूर्यं सूर्यं या. सूर्यं सूर्यं या. सुर्यं सूर्यं या विश्व स्तर्यं स्तर्य रर. र. चर्ची मेरियर विचया र्वेट , इवे. मु.कु. ये. याद्वेर , माक्रीया यो याची याव्य कुवे. र.कूर. रेश्वर . विवेर <u> ત્રું ત્રું રે કે અ પૂર્વ ત્વરના તરા તરાના ત્રાજ્ય તારા ના ત્રીજ્ય રે જુના થી વારા કે જૂના વાર્ટ રે જુના થી હૈના ના</u> वयाच्याचः सूची त्याचवरः चासूचीयः सुवि में अव सूर्य अत्ताचुः याषुरः सूचीयः मेर हे सीचयः हैरः . १वेट.आसंत्रयात्मराम्यान्यात्मेत्राहेत्राहेत्राह्यात्मात्मात्मेत्रायस्व रेयात्मात्मात्मेत्राह्यात्मायात्मात्मेत याष्ट्रीयाम् स्वारायवास्यास्य स्वार्त्तास्य स्वार्त्तास्य स्वार्धियाः स्वाराम्य स्वाराम्य स्वाराम्य स्वाराम्य पर्वे नर्मान्रे नविष्यान्य प्रत्ये मान्त्रे मान्त्रे मान्त्रे मान्त्रे मान्ये म त्तर-पृष्टिश्वर-चया. मूर्ट-या. शुंब रचयर श्वीया वया श्वीया या या चाया या ना प्राप्त स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स

चर्न्स कर्ट कुट् बीर्यंत्र चर्र्य विषयं चर्र्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विषयं वि