# CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ANGLO-TIBETAN WAR OF 1888\*

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The name of Bka'-drung Nor-nang Dbang-'dus-tshe-ring is well known to Tibetologists as the author of the Yig bskur rnam gzhag, the famous manual of Tibetan letter writing style. He is less well known as an excellent poet, since very few of his works have come down to us. Bka'-drung Nornang was born probably in the 1850's and died around 1910. He held the post of Secretary (bka'-drung) to the Tibetan Cabinet (bka'-shag) for more than twenty years, so long, in fact, that his title seemed to have become part of his very name.

In the late 1940's, the Nor-nang family lent the original manuscript of the Yig bskur rnam gzhag to the late Zur-khang zhabs-pad. Mr. Zurkhang returned a copy of this work, which also contained Nor-nang's various notes and correspondence, to the Nor-nang family, intending to keep the original for examination. Unfortunately, during the confusion of events which occured in Lhasa in 1959, the original was left in Tibet, and it is from the copy that the following texts are taken.

The three texts presented here are all headed sa-byi (lo), 1888, and they refer to the Anglo-Tibetan confrontations of that year in March, May, and September. The first two texts (I and II), letters to the Regent (sde-srid) and the Krong-dpon of Bhutan, are the official correspondence of the Tibetan cabinet, drafted by Bka'-drung Nor-nang in his capacity as Secretary. The letter to the Krong-dpon has been referred to by such authorities as Rahul (1978: 88), who writes that the Bhutanese ignored the Tibetan plea for assistance, and Lamb (1960: 187), who quotes British Foreign Office correspondence to the effect that the Krong-dpon chose not to respond to the Tibetan request inasmuch as he feared losing his British subsidy. The texts of the letters, which have not been published previously, also refer to the little known Galing conference, which followed in the wake of the Bhutanese Civil War of 1885 (see Lamb 1960: 179, Rahul, ibid., Shakabpa 1967: 198). The Tibetan government apparently tried to use the Galing accords as a legal means of involving Bhutan in the Anglo-Tibetan controversy, as well as appealing to Bhutan's moral obligations to Tibet as a soul-mate in the protection of the Dharma, which they truly perceived to be threatened by the British invasion.

The third text (III), a letter to a Mr. Snyan-grong, reveals Bka'-drung

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Nor-nang as a poet rather than a bureaucrat. The letter refers to the events of September, 1888, in which the English forces chased the Tibetans as far as Gro-mo (Yatung) into what was indisputably Tibetan territory. It reveals, in a manner both poetical and humorous, the utter confusion that prevailed in Lhasa during these events.

#### Translations

Title to Texts I and II

Copies of letters sent by the Cabinet to both the Regent of Bhutan and the Krong-dpon when the foreigners called the English, enemies of the Buddhist doctrine at large, attacked with their army the fortifications at Lung-thur facing Phag-ri, even though the National Assembly had given its customary orders for steps such as beginning with a military draft.<sup>1</sup>

# Text I: The letter to the Bhutanese Regent

To the Regent who peacefully protects the prosperity of the Southern Region:<sup>2</sup>

Those called foreigners, such as these, do not tolerate the perfect wealth of others. Hence, except for whatever lands and peoples they can conquer in all neighboring nations through deceit and coercion, they are widely known to be evil deceivers, not of the sort that have learned contentment to their desires and the good customs of shame, modesty and prudence which are suitable as the mark of a great nation.

Especially, because they have perversely insulted our Buddhist doctrines and mores,<sup>3</sup> and since they continually have tormented us with pretexts of having intended to come here to this field of religion beginning from the time of the Hsien-feng Emperor until now,<sup>4</sup> last year the Tibetan General Assembly met and discussed the matter and sent as representative the Minister of Finance Lcang-can Sras in advance to inspect the construction of a new wall for defending our own land by ourselves at the place called Lung-thur. Thereupon, the foreigner's bandit army unexpectedly and without reason attacked the few officers and soldiers that were at that border in the meantime in an unfair fight and did various things, such as occupying it.<sup>5</sup> There is absolutely no way we can bear this defeat without responding appropriately, no matter what the consequences. According to what all of Tibet has decided, we are preparing to drive them out in fierce battle.

Hence, since Bhutan is united with us in the Buddhist religion, the teaching lineage of Narotāpa, the Dalai Lama and the Emperor have looked after the succession of Bhutanese Regents boundlessly with gifts and respect, and it is clear in Chinese and Tibetan records that the Bhutanese government and people have done such good things as offering service, in former and later times, in fighting for the Buddhist doctrine as well. Especially, because of the civil war in your area in 1885, in addition to China's and Tibet's having discussed it, the Emperor appointed and dispatched with orders to

Bhutan Chinese and Tibetan officials as investigators. Hence, through their resolution of the roots of the controversy and their having obtained successive agreements to their verdicts, the joint investigators made their recommendations to the Dalai Lama and the Emperor. However, at that time, the two resident Ambans, Se-leng-eh and Ch'ung-kang, were engaged in such things as a transfer of post, and we just had not yet sent you a communication notifying you of the final circumstances. Other than that, you know that you were about to issue the seal of success to keep the accords unchanged, issue documents, appoint positions and so forth; and that Bhutan had given final agreement, accepting to abide by the orders of the Dalai Lama and the Emperor thereafter.

Furthermore, because the Tibetan and the Bhutanese governments are united in the mores of the Buddhist doctrine, if the precious, victorious teachings, the foundation and the root of benefit and happiness, were to be heretically misruled by non-Buddhists, not only would it be of no use to all beings, even though they live upon the earth, but, in the future, we could not avert the Emperor's displeasure; who of us could countenance this?

Because as you, the Regent, as chief, and all those under you, such as O-rgyan-dbang-phyug, the Krong-gsar Dpon-slob, who acts as governor-general of Bhutan, who are inclined toward the Buddhist religion, clearly know, until these present disputes between Tibet and the foreigners are peacefully settled, the National Assembly has sent separately to you and the Krong-gsar Dpon-slob O-rgyan-dbang-phyug each complete and clearly detailed letters with particulars about Bhutan's defense of its own lands by itself, etc., and acting in absolute unity for the sake of the doctrine. We request you to discuss these matters with the Krong-dpon and you must also remember to announce your strictest orders everywhere to all—your officials, governors, estate stewards, headmen and commoners. Sent on 7 month, 7 day, with official presentations.

### Notes to Text I

- 1. This implies that the Cabinet took an extraordinary step in writing these special appeals, inasmuch as the usual military and diplomatic steps had already been undertaken.
- 2. The expression 'bul-'bras (I,1) is more literally rendered "the results of what we want to say in the letter sent to..."
- 3. Doctrines and mores = bstan lar (-rgya). Lar-rgya is usually translated as "integrity" or "accord," but it has wider connotations. While someone not born into a Buddhist way of life may have sympathy towards or an understanding of Buddhism and its customs, one cannot have lar-rgya. One must be born to it.
- 4. Hsien-feng reigned 1851-1861. The reference may be to the Tientsin Treaties of 1858, which gave the English the freedom to travel and engage in missionary activities in China, or to the Anglo-French march on Peking in 1860 which caused the Emperor to flee.
- 5. Shakabpa (1967: 199) mentions that Lcang-can (Changlochen) behaved

more provocatively than this letter would allow.

- 6. See Shakabpa 1967: 198.
- 7. See Lamb 1960: 166, on the change of Ambans. It seems, thus, that the accords reached at the Galing convention were never fully ratified.

#### Notes to Text II

We have not translated the letter to Krong-gsar Dpon-slob O-rgyandbang-phyug, as it is virtually the same as the one to the Regent. Despite the fact that the Tibetans certainly knew the Krong-dpon was the most important political figure in Bhutan, the language of the letter is somewhat less formal than the first, since his actual position in the Bhutanese political hierarchy was still lower than the Regent's. The letter mentions that he holds the offices of Krong-dpon and regent chamberlain (sde-gzim) simultaneously (II, 1). Hence, the letter is somewhat briefer, and we find such less lofty terms as: rin po cher (II, 1) versus rin po che'i drung du (I, 1); skrun and don gcod (I,5) versus the less honorific rgyag and byed mi (II, 3); zhu rgyu (II,9) versus mdzad rgyu (I, 11); and kha btags (II,13) versus lha rdzad (I, 16).

# Title to Text III

A letter in verse, telling news of how I am faring, sent to Mr. Snyangrong, staff member of the Rgyal-rtse Office of Military Food Supply, harried by the foreign army in Tibet.<sup>1</sup>

# Text of the letter

When I read your letter, saying everything is well,<sup>2</sup>
I was sure the Buddha Amitāyus, who releases another day's life,<sup>3</sup>
Had poured out everywhere the nectar of the vase he keeps in his hand, Which established for you the pillar of adamantine life.

By shooting the reinforced arrow of the appearance of mental wisdom you nocked upon the string of hard space—Emptiness, completely exhausting the obstinate attachment to the belief that all which exists is real unto itself, you hit the target of pure knowledge,

And in the same instant cut off at the root the life of the Ten-necked Demon, named Ignorance.4

Actually, although you have a wealth of freedom in the great kingdom of the bodhi-mind, you have of your own will taken responsibility for just a border land: pretending to be ordinary.

Much-sullied worms, born of the filth of super-ignorance, have stolen my chance to gain pure qualities from you,<sup>5</sup>

Who are a certain hero, the likes of whom has never come before; who are a second Rāma, the fallen dust of whose feet confers good fortune.

But I, who am like a pool in spring,

Having not forgotten your kindness, which approximates the size of the moon, write you thus:

Nowadays, though known as the sun that joins day's glorious light to earth, You still endeavor to work for the common people. I am especially thankful for the grace of your continual teachings. The rays of your elegant sayings have lit the swampy forest of my mind.

Though the arrow of imbalanced elements from which it is difficult to be free<sup>7</sup>

Has pricked me often, my health is unimpaired. Even now I pass from pass to valley everyday;<sup>8</sup> I feel like some imaginary antelope here.

As to the main point: In saying a word of what comes to my mind, I compose this with a quivering tongue, saying I am embarrassed.9 But though the words I utter before my sacred teacher are rough, How can a scholar obstruct and blame genuine news as false?

The great beneficent shade tree, whose wide limbs
Bestow the coolness made perfect by the offerings appointed by Heaven, 10
Is as high as the Tree of Paradise, the entire ensemble of the Buddha's teachings.

It nurtures with all necessities the central spot on earth, the kingdom of religious and secular law.<sup>11</sup>

But the demon army, which from the past has held the ax
Of perverse desire—seeking to cut down this tree,
For long has kept nightwatch secretly in all kinds of ways.
Finally, their clamoring in open exuberance belies what they have done until now.

Our generals have the courage of their hot-tempered rage.

Their fiercely angry hate against the hateful enemy
Is like smoke from the burning of inborn tongues of flame.

It transforms their qualities; they have become familiar with knitted brows furrowed in anger.

Their army surrounds us with all the military treasures, many bearing Weapons, sharp and strong, each one perfect in its own way, Capable of making powder of beings' lives.

And yet they aim at military strategies to make the enemy tremble.

Through the power of our champions, their ordinary skills

And the extraordinary final decisions of the four deeds, 12

Everyone hopes to wear upon his ear the ornament which says "It will come,"

The golden earring of that which is good to hear: That our army has won.

But in the meantime, beyond this manifest wish, it is very much a secret What will happen in the future to postpone this news.

Upon the broad canvas of his mind everyone

Limns in a hundred colors all kinds of pictures of his apprehensions.

Worrying for that reason, some monks

Expert in the practice of prognostication and profound, fierce mantras,

Endeavor to direct upon the heads of the enemy host

The thunderbolts which reduce to dust whatever they touch.

Some, focussing upon peaceful meditations,
Are busy, moistening, then drenching,
Carefully cooling down the continuous consuming fires of the enemy's hatred
With the nectarine liquid which comes of their yearning for immeasurable
compassion.

The rest, monks in name and title only,
Say the doctrine is the only thing worth defending.
Together with making a vow, saying it is bad to enjoy being alive,
They voluntarily prepare to go to war.

When one thinks about the duties of the laity, They are of two kinds only; everyone is busy, Aboil, with whatever one does best in body, speech or mind.<sup>13</sup> It is like having opened the door of an anthill.

Alas! Thoughts of the five arrows of suffering, the accomplished facts, These devils have emanated<sup>14</sup>
Are difficult to bear; the painful rain of weapons
Pierces beings' hearts without making wounds. But still we are trying to defeat them.

Even the elders say they do not know who will finally win or lose, 15 And their uncertainty makes everybody suffer. We trust only our heart's love, who suckles us with the breast 16 Of the power of oceanic truth, the Three Refuges.

In former times, Padmasambhava and those
Several ones, who, directly and indirectly, hold his lineage
Placed emblematic vajras upon the peaks of the braids
And installed as hot-tempered protectors of the virtuous dharma
The vast army of Vow-holders who were difficult to make take orders.
The Protectors gained the force of undertaking this agreement
Which made them vow to protect, as though they were as dear as their
own eyes,

The dharma and the government together as their duty.

Whereupon I pray that when the Protectors destroy the enemy's torn-out hearts in sacrifice, there will be a fire storm, 17 and by this action afterwards a blanket of cloud will completely obscure the sun.

Having built up strong, clear thoughts about the pledge the Protectors have not the courage to break, the time has certainly come for them to drive away the English army, which, drunk on pride, has broken its promises.

May the thousand sparks of the Protectors' red, round, gaping-open wisdom eyes, now, entirely and simultaneously, burn to motes of ash the firewood of the enemy's breath!

May their sharp, snow-white, half moon-shaped fangs feed upon the unbroken red cloud of the continuous flow of the enemy's heart-blood, that is suitable to be arranged as gifts for a water offering!<sup>18</sup>

As a result of this, there then will appear a newly risen pleasure garden Of springtime's glorious peace.

We should not be impatient: Time will certainly liberate us From the unendurable cold touch of winter's war.

Unable to bear such general circumstances as these,

I am powerless to stop my mouth from talking.

Even the god of water would tire of my situation:

I cannot tell you everything. Though I can do very little of significance,

Officials are concentrating on defeating the enemy.

Hence, they endeavor to discuss peaceful and fierce means,

And from amongst their rosary of non-stop servants, they are pleased to make me serve,

So that now the thread betwixt my mind and body is almost severed. 19 Whereas men sleep through night's watch uninterrupted,

I pass the time doing things bereft of sleep.

It seems as though it were always day,

As if the government gave me especially things to do.

In sum, I hope you will not weary of my telling you.

I just mention this as an aside; I do not think you would mind.

So, these things above make meaningful our calling them enemies of the doctrine,

And it is our chance to defeat the foreigners.

Time's illusionary powers sport to conjure up a dance

Whose dancers we do not recognize as our own minds.

The foolish mind perceives it as misery and is very much pained;

But for heroes who know the dharma itself, it is theater.

Such evil circumstances clearly establish the world as empty as the heart of the plantain tree.

But now I rely on those futile actions I must do anyhow to cool my mind, Those new leaves brought to completion by the springtime, so to speak.<sup>20</sup> The poetry above is not the Ganges of elegant sayings that flows down

from Śiva's virile locks;

What I write is ordinary stuff that will put you to sleep, But it may cause to refresh the ocean of your mind.

Once again, don the hard, adamantine armour of ceremony To protect your body against the weapons of adverse circumstance. To counteract my burning sadness, I pray you send a hundred times Your elegant sayings, which are a whirling whisk. What I want to tell you has passed out as the sounds of my throat. The touch of the beautiful-haired god creates white forms.<sup>22</sup> May my appeal to you, through the auspicious things I have said be clear And find favor in your eyes, o great one, who commands my thoughts!

## Notes to Text III

1. Mr. (jo-lags) Snyan-grong's identity is uncertain. He was apparently a minor lay official, and, quite possibly, the author's kinsman. What is clear from the letter, however, is that the author considered him a learned scholar, and, at some time in the past, had studied with him briefly.

The Phog-khang, Office of Military Food Supply, was located in Lhasa Zhol. Normally, Rgyal-rtse would not have such a post, but one must have been set up in 1888 in order to be closer to the front.

- 2. The expression *snyan pa mtshan* (III,1), literally "name which is good to hear," is a standard poetic phrase meaning "good news," "your affairs are prospering," etc.
- 3. Bcom-ldan Tshe-bdag-Lha (III,2) is a synonym for Tshe-dpag-med.
- 4. Mgrin-bcu (III,6) is a synonym for Rāvana, king of the Rāksasas.
- 5. The worms are a metaphor for bar-chad, the interruption in life circumstances which prevented the author from continuing his studies with Snyan-grong. The foot (III,9) is incomplete, containing only nineteen instead of twenty-three syllables. We believe this is a copyist's error. As our text is somewhat illegible here, we offer this only as a tentative translation.
- 6. The author depicts himself as a placid pool filled by the moon's reflected image, i.e., his correspondent's learning and grace.
- 7. This refers to the four elements as constitutents of health. The phrase thar dka' (III,16) might be rendered "difficult to cure."
- 8. La klung (III,18), literally translated here, means "everywhere," "all over the place."
- 9. "A quivering tongue," ro 'dzin 'dar (III,21) meaning "a shaking voice."
- 10. This entire expression designates the government and all its sanctified activities.
- 11. That is, sa yi thig le (III,26), meaning Lhasa, or more generally, Central Tibet
- 12. That is, the four modes of action, zhi, rgyas, dbang, drag.
- 13. The two kinds of duty are not stated here. They are either serving as a soldier or supporting the army. Sgo gsum mkhar rje (III,61) is literally "the master (consciousness) of the castle (physical form) with three gates (body, speech and mind).
- 14. Sdig bdag byed po (III,64) is a synonym for the bdud Māra.
- 15. Mes po (III,68), "ancestors," is here an epithet for the wise.
- 16. The Three Refuges are here depicted as a mother, a dearly beloved woman with breasts (III,71).
- 17. That is, the storm of fire and wind, released by the sacrificial act.
- 18. A rgham (III,83), an offering of water to an honored guest.
- 19. That is, "I am almost dead with overwork."

- 20. That is, "All is Emptiness, but I still try to do things, hoping for peace."
- 21. Snyan-grong's elegant poetry is here compared to a fly whisk of yaktail hair, which, when waved, sets flying in all directions the individual strands that usually lie together in a mass (III,118).
- 22. The beautiful-haired god refers to the fringed scarf (kha-btags), normally enclosed with letters, whose auspiciousness brings good luck ("creates white things").
- 23. Ga ma ka (III,122), means that which makes things clear for someone.

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Texts I and II: Title

त्र प्रमानिक स्त्र क्ष्य क्य

Text I

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พฐน.ชม.นี่ยะเราน์ชะเนพา.สุน.ชน.ชน.ชน.ชน.ชน.ชน.ชน.ชน. เกาฐนม.ช.ช.พ.ชะนม.กระชน.สุน.ชน.ชน.ชน.ชน.ชะเม่ะเม่ะเม่ะ เกาฐนม.ช.ช.ช.พ.ช.พ.ช.สุน.ชน.นระนมัยเกมชน.ชน.ชับ.ผู้ชา. เกาฐนม.ช.ช.ช.พ.ชับ.ผู้บา.พฐน.เยา.นี้ยาแนน.ยุ่น.ผู้เกาผุ.ขี่ชา. เกาฐนม.ช.ช.ช.พ.ชับ.ผู้บา.พฐน.เยา.นี้ยาแนน.ยุ่น.ผู้เกาผุ.ขี่ชา. เกาะ เลื่น.ผู้เกาะ เล่ะเม่ะเม่ะเกมชา.ชน.ชับ.ผู้เกาะ เกาะ เลื่น.ผู้เกาะ เล่ะเม่ะเม่ะเกาะ เล่ะเม่ะเม่ะเกาะ เกาะ เลื่น.ผู้เกาะ เล่ะเม่ะเกาะ เกาะ เลี้น.ผู้เกาะ เล่ะเม่ะเกาะ เกาะ เลี้น.ผู้เกาะ เล่ะเม่ะเกาะ เกาะ เลี้น.ผู้เกาะ เล่ะเม่ะเกาะ เกาะ เลี้น.ผู้เกาะ เล่ะเกาะ เกาะ เล่ะเกาะ เล่ะเกาะ เกาะ เล่ะเกาะ เล่ะเกาะ เกาะ เล่ะเกาะ เล่ะเกาะ เกาะ เกาะ เล่ะเกาะ เกาะ 

- โล้นน.ชะสน.ชลีน.ฉุะ.ลู.ชะเพนะเพนะเพนะสนน.ติ) โล้นน.ชะสน.ชลีน.ฉุะ.ลู.ฉุะ.ลน.ฉุะ.ลน.นุน.ชะแน.ติ)
- गठुण क्रेंग ख्रेंच प्राप्त पुरा प्राप्त क्रिया क्रेंग विकास क्रिया क्रेंग विकास क्रिया क्रिय
  - 2) **कैंद्-लु**।
  - 3) मुलाप्यूव लाद्रण प्राप्त हु त्यु ता व्याप्त क्राप्त क्राप्त

त्रवा, दु, लब, दु, लह ब, क, त्रवी अ, ख्रत्य, बुद, त्रव्य।

त्रवी अ, प्रदेश, त्रव्य, दे, ख्रद्ध, व्यव्य, व्यव्

- म् वर् क्ष्रियः प्रत्यः त्यावः वर्ष्यः या प्रत्यः या य
- 5) त्रुणःश्रेन्यद्यः द्याः त्रात्रः त्रितः त्याः त्यः त्याः त्याः
  - 6) व्याप्तर मेट पुःषामुल देर दट कवा विमुण गवेर पहेद…

- - ৪) পদা পট্নিসা
- ७) म्नावयः स्वायः इतायः वित्रः वित ७) म्नावयः स्वायः स्वायः इतः वेतः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः विद्रः वित्रः विद्रः वित्रः विद्रः वित्रः विद्रः विद्रः
  - 10) र्षात त्रीया व ८ : प्रते : प्राप्त : व्यापा है या गु र गु : या व वा खु : या

- क्ष्मण, पर्टे, यं ग्रं कुं चुंट, अक्ष्म, रंटा ।

  व्यत्न, मृत्र, यं प्रांचित, यं प्रंचित, यं प्रांचित, यं प्रांचित, यं प्रांचित, यं प्रांचित, यं प्रंचित, यं प्रंचित, यं प्रंचित, यं प्रंचित, यं प्रांचित, यं प्रंचित, यं
- - 13) ह्रिः विवेशः वर्षाः द्वार्यः वरः वरः दवः प्रवः प्रवः पर्वः पर्वे ।

वर्ष्यान्त्र्व्याक्टाकुःव्याध्यंदान्त्र्वः क्रेव्षामान्त्रम्यान्यक्यः

월.९<br/>५<br/>८<br/>८<br/>५<br/>८<br/>५<br/>१<br/>५<br/>१<br/>५<br/>१<br/>५<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१<br/>१

Text III: Title

त्वान्या चुःश्वेदःब्र्न्रायःशुः त्र्न्यायःशुः त्र्वायःवीःव्यव्यःक्ष्यः क्ष्यः व्यायःशुः तरुदः देः अश्वा यःचुः त्र्र्न्यायःशुः त्र्वायःवीःव्ययः वीःव्ययः क्ष्यः व्यव्ययः वि

Text III

- च. द्रेच. व्रेच. व्रे

สุราร**าชตุลาร์สาร์ ข้าม** เลาะสาร์ สาราช เลาะสาราช เลาะ

ष्वैतात्रक्र्यात्वयाची प्रयासम्बद्धाः वृत्ताः वृत्ताः वृत्ताः प्रवेताः प्र

মুব্ব অ শুর্ব ইম্পান্ন ব্রেব শ্বাহ বার শুর্ব বারী বারী বারী বি

विषय,≅वाय,दें व.वीय.पत्रीय.पीय.पप्र.वर्ष.य.दंरा

५ वृषः भूरय. कैंव . क्यं . ज्यं . यक्रः यर . यो . ग्रेव . पैय . प्यं

म्ब.वार्यस.चन्तुःश्रीचयःव्रीवायःगीरः।

- 10) प्रिं-देव त्रु गाल्य प्रकेष केष द्राया वा द्रीत गी क्षेत गाल द देव प्रकेष केष द्राया वा देत पुर के स्वय प्रकेष केष द्राया वा
  - यूर-वेय-ज्ञानय-गुट-अञ्चद-ॲट-र्दर-रु-पय।
  - केमलाम् चेरानुकाम्य मार्वा तर्वा मुक्ती कवा
- พะ.พะ.ยสิ่ส.ปีะ.ชฐ.ชีผ.ชี.ชูน.ชี.ชูป ละ.ะปะ.ชนีะ.ชนีปละ.ร.ช.ผีผ.ชี.ชูป พะ.พะ.ชนีะ.ชนีปละ.ร.ช.ซีพ.ชี.ชูป พะ.พะ.ชนี

देमः यमः केदः वना वः त्युपः वदवः मवेदः मद्न

त्रै त्यु अते ते द्वाषाची द श्रुवा प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख

20) बदबयागुः केरारु भीराविष्टा केना ब्रुपारा

Ĭŧ˙Ă˙ĸα˙Ġα˙Ă˙αÈα˙αςχ˙ξα˙ωκ˙]

รลานลิ•นศิพาลรูสา**\*ู**ตาฦูนาลเน¥พานลิ)

चाव क. क्ष्रजानक्षेट. क. बाधकानका चाटा **.** टी. चणाचा

๗๔๗**.๘๒.๘๒.๒๖๎ฺ**๙.๒๕๔.฿๎๕.๒๚๛๛๒๚

25) यावाना यादना प्राचित पारे ते मी पार मेद की

याधी व्याप्त क्या मुद्रा मुद्रा मिन।

रतमः प्रथा विष्य प्रताम् द्राप्त प्रताम

दव गुप्त वर्ष माईद र दव मा के द स्वा क्षेत्र मी

ล้.รู.ถึ.ชผ.ษะเนษู.ชนี้ะ.มุษู.ชั่น)

30) दैर'वैग्'बे'बर्द, चन्र प्रमुख'बेयाव ढेवाब हरा

35)

स्यायाः स्वायाः स्वयाः स्वयाः स्वयः स्वयः

चित्र-देर्- चेय्र- इत्यय- ग्रीर- इत्यय- प्रा वित्र- चेत्र- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय-व्यव- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय-व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय- व्यय-व्यय- व्यय- रे वैषा बह्द वर्द वदे वदे वस्तु वस्त

- क्र. भूर. देन. प्रचाय. चा. क्रु. प्रूर. वावर. ग्रीया ची. वाक्ष्य. दे. जीय. बीचाय. चीट. जी. प्रेट्ट. क्राया वीच. क्रुंच. प्रचीट. ग्री. प्रचा वाचेत्र. जी. प्रेट्ट. क्राया चाय. क्र्य. दे. जीय. बीचाय. चीट. जी. प्रेट्ट. क्राया चाय. क्र्य. दे. जीय. बीचाय. चीट. जी. प्रेट्ट. क्राया चाय. क्र्य. दे. जीय. बीचाय. चीचा. चीचा. चीचा. चीचा.
- त्याःग्रुः ले स्यूनः युंनाः चते स्याः विकान् युंन् स्याः विकान्यः विकान्यः
- चैता, भ. ८ जु. ५ टें द. श्रुट. ज्रीय, पर्येताय, कुट, दया चैता, भ. ८ जु. ५ टें द. श्रुट. ज्रीय, पर्येताय, कुट, दया

चर्युद**्रि.**बङ्गब्राचित्र**.बी**य.त.चर्चय.५५, खेला म्राज्य वार्षा पार्यवर पार्व र वा पर र पर या नामु वर्द्धर तकर प्रति केर पर्ध्वाय र दर दु वेद। कै देवर प्रमुप पु करे व क्षेत्र में व दे। ₹अ.घ.च.७४०.च८.धू.च.वैष.ष्याच्याच्याः हुनु..क्षा गूर.रची.रचीवाय.घडु.चै.चुंब.जुंघय.र्धावाचा स्वाक्ष्यक्षः स्वाक्षः स्वाद्धः स्वाद्धः विष् गुै.बर्द्युवात्तरवा मुेर्द्रस्य रतः सुवाति केर.पकु.षरंप.प्रंपु.कृ.वा.ग्र्राट्य.रूवायावरी 65) प्रथम:मुक्षःप्रमा: ५ ग्रनः चुना: हुने: मळेत्रः करःमुका वम् क्षेत्रक्षः केत्रविषाः गुत्रवायः गुयः हुवा **८८, अवर मैं जात्रका, क्रेंच, जा, जुल, पूर्**न व्राध्य वेद वेद विद विद केंद मुद केंद न

८८. कुर. येत्रात्राचित्रक. मी. वक्षु. प्रात्र प्रवित्ता

तु-धूत्र-किं-त्र-क्षित्-विःक्षञ्च-क्ष्य-क्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-क्ष

न्नार्यकु, र्यः श्रेटः प्रयुवायः प्रकृतः भः कृषः व हवाः रुयः श्रेः

चैट. ५ मिना. सपु. इस. ५ मूस. गीय. नसर मिन. गीय. अने. स्र. ५ ग्रीनास....

परु व्रेष र्यं

กลิสาผิลักลานลิ ๆพรารสาการ์ๆลาผู้ลารสาร กลิกลา ริากิลานรากฎลากลิ รูลาสูากกลากรัฐลาผู้ลารสาร จลลารฎิสาผิลิ รถูกา

चीयात्या चीयात्रम् त्यात्रम् स्ट्रियाः केत्रक्ष्याः क्ष्याः चियः स्ट्रियाः केत्रः स्ट्रियाः स्ट्रि

พล้ำสลัก นลานัง นัง การ ผู้การัง หลาน ผู้งาน ผู้ ผู้งาน ผ

हु. क्षा भ्री.णु.चयक.येतक.क.तज्ञ्द.यवा रेक.पोयक्षेक.ह्यक्षे.चेट.प्रच.तज्ञ्ह. रेक.पोयक्षेक.ह्यक्षे.चेट.प्रच.तज्ञ्ह. रेक.पोयक्षेक.ह्यक्षे.चेट.प्रच.चयक.क्षे. रेक्ष.चंच्यक्ष.च्यक.व्यक्ष.च्यक.व्यक्ष.च्य रतर.बुर.षि.णुय.पर्हर.ज.४ब्र्या.थ.वैटा

- नुद्रास्यान्द्रमाः व्यास्याः युष्याः युः नुद्राद्याः चिवेद।

  क्रमाः मुः केदः स्रदः मुद्रः च्रवः मुक्रेदः द्र्यमः चाय्यः वि क्रमाः मुः केदः स्रदः मुद्रः च्रवः चुः च्रवः वि क्रमाः विकार्यस्य स्रवः मुद्रः च्रवः चुः च्रवः विव क्रमाः विकार्यस्य स्रवः चुः च्रवः विवः चुः च्रवः विवा क्रमाः विकार्यस्य स्रवः चुः करः व्याः क्री
- aर.पैट.सूब.जय.ष्ट्रमूज.चट.कु.चट.कु.च

देःचरःप्रमुदःर्पुतेःवर्षरःपुःर्ददःर्षरःरु। मुद्राम् दु मुद्रा हेर व केंदे मां भूवा वा र्यः र पर मु अया द्वेयः सत्र व्येषा र विवापा 105) पुैर्'र्स' नदः लेखलः धेवः परः वः मेलः वला प्रैय-प्रें मेंचा-पर्वयत्व द्वर-पय-र्चा-वाच्चर-ग्रीटा क्रय.क्रेट.अप्रेव.तपु.ट्राप्त. क्षयत.वाञ्चवाय.क्र्र.क्रा <del>বু</del>ব দেব পেই পের্ম পেশির দেব কু পিদ পী हूब.प.धूट.प्य.धूटय.घठु.वयवा.घर्च.ग्रेट.1 ื่ย.ชื่∠.∠ฏิ∠.2ัм.ฐัปพ.ปษู.ชะบ.ปพ⊻.ป 110) रदःस्रं पर्यवापने के वार दः दुर क्षेता दे-भ्रद्भव-८म-द्रम-ध्रवे-४व-घ-ववा पप्यत्रक्षेत्रम्य प्रमुद्रम् विष्ट्रस्य भेत्। कु द्व मूं ८ केवा प्रया मु क्या वर्ष या

- 115) वद्यागुर-वित्-द्वापाकुः अर्क्षदे वार्षपापुः कु
  - श्चर.लट.प्रिट.भ्रीय.चवाता.मुव.वक्षव.भ्रीतातव।
  - ५व•४व्रे.६.ई५.व्.क.ये४.ठव्य.ता
  - क्ष्मेश्वःचर्चरःचश्वःचीत्वःचद्वःस्याचःचश्वरः।
  - णैर'नर्दरक्र'रेन'नवेद'र्स'वद'पक्रुरार्स्व
- 120) ซิพาผาครัร ฑพัฒาผมิสาผลิ "รุกูรพาพูาคนัพ)
  - म्नै द्वेना क्षेत्र देवा चैता क्षेत्र त्यार प्रमीता
  - बे.षक्ट.च.ष.ग.त.मुक.च€र.गुका
  - देव.र्घट.कुब.स्यु.सेव.र्घ.रग्ने.जुनाय.यह्र्रा।