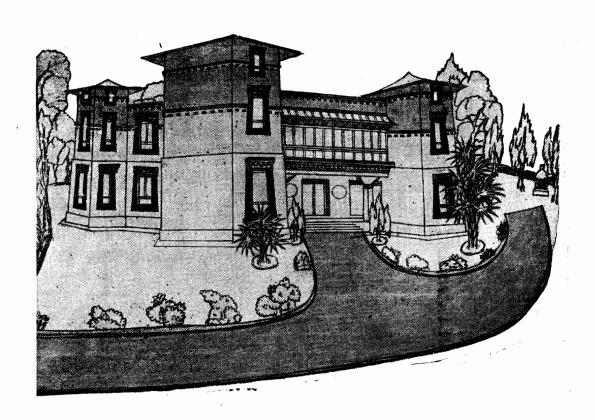
BULLETIN OF TIBETOLOGY

KARMAPA

COMMEMORATION VOLUME



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1982

No. I

SIKKIM RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TIBETOLOGY &
OTHER BUDDHIST STUDIES
GANGTOK, SIKKIM

The Bulletin of Tibetology seeks to serve the specialist as well as the general reader with interest in this field of study. The picture portrays Tibetology's massive building in the typical Himalayan Architectural Style.

Editors:

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His Holiness the XVI Gyalwa Karmapa (1924 - 1981 A. D)



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PREFACE

Since the inception of the Bulletin of Tibetology, more than a decade and half years back, it has been carrying on its eventful existence as one of the leading Journals on Tibetology and Buddhism. It covers a wide range of subjects dealing with Tibetology, Central Asian and Indological Studies. Learned papers from the pens of distinguished writers on a variety of subjects have been featuring in the pages of this Journal.

Its popularity has gained prominence so much so that enquiries and demand for the Journal have been constantly pouring in. It has now a fair circulation in India and abroad.

This is the first issue of the quarterly journal (January-March, 1982). It was decided that this issue should be published as a Karmapa Commemoration Volume to immortalize the sacred memory of H. H. the XVI Gyalwa Karmapa, who was closely associated with the Institute and contributed immensely towards its development.

This issue contains eight articles of which two are written in Tibetan with their outlines in English.

Those apart, there is further an account of the functions and activities of SRITOBS and a list of books published so far.

Dr. Anukul Chandra Banerjee

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The Godliness of Buddhism

H. E. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan Governor of Sikkim/President: SRITOBS.

"If I cannot convince you, I must not convict you", was the formula Lord Buddha gave to his followers forbidding them to convert people to his way of religious thinking except by using the weapon of persuasive language. I say, way of religious thinking because Buddha believed in the universality of religion.

Nearly twenty six centuries later, the contemporary saint, Mahatma Gandhi preached the same creed. Never use force. Never indulge in violence. Both believed in the power of good over evil. Both preached and practised simplicity, integrity, unity and equality for all mankind. Both believed in piety and pity, in compassion and consideration for all and in the invincibility of gentleness.

The only difference between Mahatma Gandhi and the Buddha was that while the one firmly believed in the existence of God, the Almighty, the other said, "I know nothing about the mystery of God. But I know something about the misery of man".

It was the sight of this misery that converted Buddha from a prince to a pauper. Gandhiji had no silver spoon to cast away. He was not born with one in his mouth. He had begun and ended his life in simplicity and humility and had suffered untold humiliations in the service of suffering humanity.

All sorts of legends are woven round the life of Buddha. It is said that when he was born "light flooded the world. The blind suddenly saw. The deaf heard. The maimed ran. The new born infant suddenly spoke and said, This is my last birth. Henceforward, there will be no more births for me".

The century in which he was born, the Sixth Century B.C., was full of extraordinary intellectual genius borne of discovery for every ancient civilization.

Buddha was born in India. Zoroaster in Persia. Confucius in China. Anaximander and Herclitus in Greece. Zoroaster said, "mankind had a choice between Truth and Evil-a choice each must decide for himself". Indian philosophers had put the same question and their finding made India the centrepiece of religious activity in the world.

The Rigvedas were the most ancient religious scriptures way back in the second millenium B.C. Commentaries on the Rigvedas became world famous as the Upanishads in 700 B.C. They probed right into the heart of things, the nature of the universe and of the human soul.

India's religious frontiers went beyond the sacred scriptures. It founded Jainism, Buddhism and laid the foundations of other religions. India began to be transformed then from a country believing in natural forces into a nation justly famed for its concern with deep rooted religious understanding. To this day that ancient reputation we acquired adheres and has directed our action through so many vicissitudes through which our great country has passed. The Guiding hand has always been there to correct our course wherever and whenever we had strayed.

Lord Buddha was one of those forces. Buddhism was born in our country and spread to various parts of the world, far flung in their spread but never far fetched in their beliefs. Our Upanishads preached, "There is only one God. The belief that all gods, all people and all things are different manifestations of the One Spirit that pervades the Universe, took firm roots".

Buddha never denied the existence of God. He never admitted it. He never disrespected those who had faith in Him. Buddha concerned himself with the suffering of humanity and how to relieve it. That has also been the line of pious thinking and action and sacrifices of all Prophets.

It was succession of sights of such human suffering, a man broken by old age, another suffering from leprosy, a third dead, that changed the course of his life and perhaps one facet of the course of history. His Charioteer Channa told his lord, the Prince then as Buddha was till about the age of 29, "this, my lord, is the way of life and this is the end of life" as they came to the corpse.

It made the young Siddhartha Sakyamuni Gautama, shed his royal robes almost there and then made him go into deep meditation. He left his royal father, the king, his beautiful wife and son and plunged into the lonely woods in search of Truth which he found at the age of 35. He found it under a Bo-tree-the tree of enlightenment, And from then on, he began to preach his new faith in Benaras wandering from place to place like a pauper with a begging bowl.

But he rejected after some years of the practice of severe ascetism which reduced him to almost a skeleton, such practices which according to him did not lead to salvation. He resumed normal but frugal ways of living and spread "the knowledge of life" from place to place, gathering ever increasing number of followers in the wake of his wanderings.

Dying at Kusinagar at the age of eighty, he told his anxious disciples as he approached "the blessed silence of peace", "Do not think because your Teacher is gone, the Word is ended". But not in his wildest dream could even Buddha have known then what turn his Word was destined to take. The great religious teacher who did not admit and did not deny the presence of God, was to become virtually a god unto himself, the god of a new religion.

Buddha himself had never desired to be so considered, never wanted to be deified. Yet he was, like in the case of so many other religious leaders even among the living. Sai Baba today has repeatedly said, he is not Bhagwan and his followers should not so address him. Yet out of sheer reverence for him they insist on doing so and he cannot prevent them, however much he says he is merely the interpreter of God.

In the case of Buddha after he left the sadhus creed of superstitions and rituals which divided the people into social castes, ranging from Brahmins to the untouchables, an evil which even today, inspite of all the exhortations and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and his living along with the Harijans, the respectability of the name he gave them, it still painfully persists in our society, he sat struggling in the suspense of doubt and loneliness, when suddenly a great peace descended on him. When he rose at dawn, he was no longer Gautama the sceptic, but Buddha the Enlightened.

He preached his first sermon in Benaras before an audience of five. That became his most enduring sermon. It proclaimed the famed Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path—the Right Understanding, the Right Purpose, the Right Speech, the Right Behaviour, the Right means of livelihood, the Right Effort, the Right Awareness, the Right Meditation which means pondering on Truth till Salvation comes.

He told his followers that in his Search for Truth, he had tried both the extreme of passion — the voluptuary passion of a prince and the self-mortification of the Hermit. He had found that both King and Hermit were wrong. He said that "as rain breaks down upon an ill-thatched hut, so also passion breaks down upon an untrained mind". And that he had discovered the famous MIDDLE PATH which opens the eye and bestows understanding which leads to peace of mind and to the higher wisdom and finally to full Enlightenment.

After numerous experiences and experiments, he taught his disciples that each living soul was "like a torch whose flame was handed down in turn to another torch and so on through the ages, until at last it melts into the universal flame of immortal life". Buddha's counsel was "Do good for its own sake and for the good of your own spiritual peace".

Shunning the concept of personal immortality which has been eventually thrust on him, he preached that he who subordinates his little personal self to the larger interests of humanity is ready at last to end his long pilgrimage from life to life by attaining Nirvana of eternal rest, "the Heaven of Peace"

Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi both preached tolerance, respect for all creeds. respect for all men of all races and of all creeds. Both taught self-control against self-indulgence and repaying hatred with kindliness, keeping forbearance in the forefront. Both showed the power of love in an endeavour to flush the world with love. Both taught the heroism of suffering without inflicting pain and the courage of dying without killing, "the knighthood of hateless chivalry".

In the evening of his life when he returned to his royal home, to his father and his wife, who never lost her faith in him through all the years, Buddha, after they got over the initial shock of seeing their beloved son and husband in a monk's smock and ematiated in appearance and physique, they turned towards his creed, including his son Rahula who also took the begging bowl from his father's hand.

Buddhism passed beyond India's border into Tibet, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan and many other countries to become one of the world's great religions which believed in the goodness preached by all other religions. The most outstanding monument of Buddha's life and work is the great Stup: at Sanchi built in the first century AD. It depicts all his teachings.

There have been so much research on his teachings, so many interpretations given by so many scholars all over the world. There are many Institutes of Tibetology in different parts of the world, of which the one in Sikkim is perhaps the most renowned and famous. After its foundation stone was laid by Dalai Lama, the Institute was inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was a keen student, scholar and admirer of Buddhism.

The Institute is on the eve of completing twentyfive years on which occasion Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our revered Prime Minister will be coming to Gangtok to inaugurate its Celebrations.

In honour of the occasion, a special commemorative volume is being brought out, containing articles by renowned scholars of Buddhism on the various aspects of Buddha's teachings.

I am sure it will mak: a distinguished contribution to the vast storehouse of Buddhist thought and literature.

Life Story of His Holiness the XVI Gyalwa Karmapa

Venerable Jamgon Kongtrul Rinpoche

The embodiment of all the enlightened activity of the Buddhas of the three times, who, though having attained supreme enlightenment, out of His limitless compassion; chooses to take rebirth in this dark age in order to subdue the sufferings of sentient beings — the supreme lineage of tulkus, self-recognizing, who continually take rebirth for the benefit of all beings—whose name, Karmapa, is as renowned as the sun and moon.

From the First Karmapa, Dus.gsum.mkhyen.Pa, to the Fifteenth Karmapa mKha. Khyab. rDo. rJe, they have performed their Dharma activities principally in Tibet, China, H.H. Karmapa Mongolia, Sikkim and Bhutan. His Holiness the XVIth Gyalwa Karmapa, Rang. 'byung. Rig.Pae'. rDo.rJe, branched out His Buddha activity to encompass the entire world.

His Holines; was born at Den.Khok in Khams, near the river Yangtse, on the full moon day of the sixth month of the year of the Wood Mouse (1923 A. D.). He was born in an aristocratic family Early life and named Ah. Thub His father's name was Tshe. recognition of dbang.Nor.Bu, and his mother's name was Kal. H. H. the Karmapa bZang.Chos.lDan. The birth of a great bodhisattva in the Ah.Thub family had been previously predicted by rDzogs. Chen. sPrul.sKu.Chos.Kyi.rDo.rJe, head of the famous rNying.Ma Monastery of rDzogs.Chen. Acting on his advice, the mother had given birth in the nearby cave of Padmasambhava, called the "Lion Sky Castle".

Before the child's birth He disappeared entirely from the womb for one whole day, and then returned the next. On the actual night of His birth, the atmosphere was charged with portents, which everybody in the locality could sense.

Shortly thereafter, Si.Tu.Pad.Ma.dbang.Phyug.rGyal.po opened the previous Karmapa's letter of prediction and discovered therein a detailed description of the house in which His Holiness' parents dwelt. A search party was sent, and the child was speedily recognized to be the Sixteenth Karmapa incarnation.

His Holiness stayed with His family for several years. When He was seven years old, he received the lay ordination from Lay ordination of Si.Tu.Rin.Po.Che. and 'Jam.mGon.Kong.sPrul.Rin. the H.H. Karmapa Po.Che. of dPal.sPungs, and a year later the Vajra Crown and the robes of the Karmapa were brought from mTshur.Phu to Khams for Him. Si.Tu.Rin.Po. Che then invited Him to visit dPal.sPungs Monastery. His Holiness was given

Che then invited Him to visit dPal.sPungs Monastery. His Holiness was given a great welcome there, and four days later, he was enthroned by Si.Tu. Rin.Po.Che, in the main shrine of the Monastery.

Two months later, His Holiness and Si Tu.Rin.Po.Che. accompanied by a monastic camp of a thousand people, set out for mTshur.Phu. His Holiness' love of animals was very evident on this long Vajra Crown ceremony journey and many guineapigs were presented to held for first time Him as pets. Along the way, His Holiness performed the Vajra Crown ceremony for the first time in His lifetime at Gyi.Na.Gang. After this auspicious event, the party visited Nyen. Chen.Thang-Lha, an environment symbolically dedicated to the energy of the Karma. bKa'. brGyud tradition. On His subsequent arrival at mTshur. Phu, His Holiness was welcomed by dPal sPungs.' Jam.mGon.Kong.sPrul. Rin.Po.Che, dPa.bo.Rin-Po.Che and rGyal.Tshab.Rin.Po-Che.

After a short period of time, His Holiness visited His Holiness the Thirteenth Dalai bLa.ma. Thub.bsTan.rGya.mTso, in Lha.Sa. During this visit, the Dalai bLa.ma perceived the Vajra Crown, Second golden woven from the hair of one hundred thousand throne ceremony dakinis above His Holiness Karmapa's head. After His return to mTshur.Phu, His Holiness was given a second golden throne ceremony by Si. Tu. Rin. Po. Che. and 'brug. Chen. Rin. Po. Che, Mi. Pham. Cho. Kyi. dbang.po.

For the next four years, His Holiness studied with Kang.dKar.Rin.Po.

Che, who was acclaimed as the greatest bKa,

Study of scriptures brGyud scholar of the time. He had memorized the entire contents of the Kagyur, and also numbered among his students the most profound Sa.sKya contemporary scholar, De. Zhung. Rin. Po. Che. While studying with Kang. dKar. Rin. po. Che, His Holiness related the stories of His previous lives to His guru.

In 1937, His Holiness and His entourage set out on a journey to Khams, De rGe to visit Si. Tu. Rin. Po. Che. On the journey many highly symbolic events took place which conveyed H.H. the Karmapa's the inspiration of Karmapa's energy. On this jour-Journey to Khams eney, His Holiness visited the monastery of mChog. Gyur. gLing. Pa, the nineteenth century Ba Ram. bKa' brCyud master, in the Nang. Chen area. There bLa. Ma. bSam. gTen. rGya. mTsho requested His Holiness to bring an end to the drought that was afflicting the monastery. In response, His Holiness asked for some water in which to wash Himself. As He bathed, it started to rain and a spring came up under the wash tub.

When His Holiness finally arrived at dPal. sPungs monastery, He was welcomed by Si. Tu. Rin. Po. Che. Subsequently, Si. Tu. Rin. Po.

Che instructed His Holiness in 'Jam. mGon. Kong. sprul. bLo., gros. mTha. 'Yas's profound works, bKa.' brGyud. sNgags, mDzod and gDams. Ngag. mDzod. On a visit to sPang. Phung monastery, His Holiness and Si. Tu. Rin. po. Che left their footprints on stone, while outside the temple, His Holiness' dog and horse also left clear footprints on the rock.

At the Dzong, gSar monastery of mKhyen, br Ise, Chos, Kvi. bLo, gros, the great Ris. Med scholar, His Holiness performed the Vajra Crown ceremony, mKhyen, br Ise, Rin.Po.Che envisaged the spiritual form of the Vajra Crown floating about eighteen inches above His Holiness' head. In addition, he saw His Holiness in the form of Dus. gSum, mKhyen, Pa, the First Karmapa. On His return to dPal, spungs, His Holiness received the empowerments, transmissions and instructions of the collected spiritual practices of the Sa. sKya tradition.

In the ninth month of the year of the Iron Dragon (1940 A.D.), His Holiness began the journey back to mTshur. Phu. On the way, He visited Ben. Chen monastery, where, on His arrival, a statue of the horse on which the Dharmapala prithavapati was seated,

His Holiness' back Journey to Tshurphu, pilgrimage to Samye

began to neigh. After a journey lasting eleven months, His Holiness and His entourage reached mTshur. Phu. For the next three years, His Holiness entered into intensive practice, while new construction

work was carried out on the monastery. In 1944 He went on pilgrimage, firstly to bSam. Yas monastery and then on to Lho, brags, the home of Mar. Pa. Lo. Tsa. wa. That same year His Holiness visited Bhutan at the request of His Majesty the King, Jigs. Med. rDo. rJe. dbang. Phyug. During His stay, He performed the Vajra Crown ceremony several times and gave many empowerments.

In the following year, the aged Si. Tu. Rin. Po. Che travelled to mTshur. phu to give further teachings to his spiritual son. His Holiness, then twentythree years H. H. Karmapa old, received full ordination as a monk from Si.Tu. Rin. Po. Che. In addition, his guru instructed Him in the rGya. Chen. bKa.' mDzod collection of 'Jam mGon. Kong. 'prul. bLo 'gros. mTha. Yas and the gCig. Shes. Kun. grol collection

of the Ninth Karmapa, dbang. Phyug, rDo. rJe. From O. rGyan. sPrul. sKu, His Holiness received the complete empowerments and transmissions of gTer. sTon. Chog'Gyur. gLing.Pa's teaching. This teaching has in fact exerted a powerful influence on both the bKa.' brGyud and rNying. Ma traditions in the modern period.

In the fourth month of the year of the Fire Pig (1947 A.D.), His Holiness journeyed to Western Tibet and from there into India and Sikkim. In Nepal He performed the Vajra Crown ceremony and gave His blessings to the people. His Holiness then travelled to Lumbini, the birthplace of the Sakyamuni to Western Tibet, Buddha. He also visited Varanasi, the site of India, Nepal Sakyamuni's first sermon, and Bodhgaya, the place of his enlightenment. At the invitation of the Chos. rGyal of Sikkim, bKra. Shis. rNam. rGyal, His Holiness visited Gangtok where He performed the Vajra Crown ceremony and gave empowerments.

His Holiness then travelled to Rewalsar (mTsho. Pad. Ma) in North west India, which is sacred to Guru Padmasambhava. Many white snakes appeared on the surface of the Rewalsar lake and this was regarded as a very auspicious event. The long journey back to mTshur. Phu passed through the area of Mount Kailasa and Lake Manassarovar. Finally, His Holinese and His party arrived back in mTshur. Phu. in the eleventh month of the year of the Earth Rat (1948 A. D.).

His Holiness invited Jam mGon. Kong. sPrul. Rin. po. Che. of dPal. sPungs to come to mTshur. Phu and give Him further teachings, 'Jam. mGon. Kong. sPrul. Rin. Po. Che gave Him Karmapa received the Rin. Chen. gTer. mDzod, which is a sixtythree instructions on Mahamudra and six Yogas texts, and instructions in Mahamudra and the Six of Naropa from Jamgon Yogas of Naropa. At the completion of His studies, Kongtrul Rinpoche His Holiness received the transmission of the lineage from 'Jam. mGon. Kong. sPrul. Rin. Po. Che and Si. Tu. Rin. Po. Che. To celebrate His Holiness' mastery of Mahamudra,

dPal. sPungs. 'Jam. mGon. Kong. sPrul. Rin. Po. Che composed a poem, in which he praised Him as a perfect holder of the Mahamudra lineage.

In 1953, His Holiness gave the empowerments and transmission of bDe. Chen. mChog. 'Gyur. gLing. Pa's gTer. Ma teaching to sMin. grol. gLing. Chung. Rin. Po Che, who as head of the important sMin. grol. gLing monastery was in effect the senior bLa. Ma of the rNying. Ma tradition.

In 1954, the Chinese authorities in Peking invited His Holiness the Fourteenth Dalai bLa. Ma, and the heads of the other Tibetan religious traditions, together with other notaries, to visit Peking and other parts of China. His Holiness Karmapa accepted the Karmapa's visit invitation and together with the rest of the party, to China travelled to Peking. While there, His Holiness received a visionary intimation from Mahakala indicating the circumstances of the rebirth of Si. Tu. Rin. Po. Che. He was able to send a letter to dPal. dPungs describing the where-abouts of Si.Tu. Rin. Po. Che's incarnation. On the return journey, His Holiness formally enthroned the new Si. Tu. Rin. Po. Che at dPal. sPungs. Many bKa.' brGyud bLa. Mas and students came to His Holiness, while He travelled, to receive empowerments and teachings.

Following His return to mTshur. Phu, His Holiness supervised the construction of a residence for the Dalai bLa. Ma, whom He invited to visit. The Dalai bLa. Ma and his entourage were H.H.the Dalai greeted with great festivities, and he was requested Lama's visit to give the empowerment of the one thousand to Tshurphu armed Avalokitesvara. In return, the Dalai bLa Ma asked His Holiness to perform the ceremony of the Vajra Crown. A ritual, Padmasambhava dance was also held in his honour.

In 1956, His Holiness visited 'brug.bDe.Chen.Chos.'Khor.gling' the principal 'brugs.Pa.bKa. 'brGyud Monastry. He wave teachings and also

performed a purification rite. From there He travelled to Sikkim, where

Karmapa's pilgrimage to India during 2500th Anniversary of Buddha's Parinirvana

He again met the Chos.rGyal,bKra.Shis.rNam, Gyal. The year 1956 was celebrated world-wide as the twothousand fivehundredth anniversary of Lord Buildha's Parinirvana. So, His Holiness and His party extended their journey into India and Nepal where they visited all the sacred places of pilgri-

mage. During this journey, His Holiness was asked to visit Rum.bTeg Monastry in Sikkim, which had been established during the lifetime of the Ninth Karmapa. However, His Holiness declined the invitation, saying that He could be coming to it in the fiture, when He had need of it.

When His Holiness returned to mTsur. Phu early in 1957, serious hostilities had broken out again in Khams. A stream of refugees was pou-

Trouble in Tibet, recognition of Rinpoches by H. H. Karmapa

ring into Central Tibet. Among these refugees were many bKa., brGyud. bLa. Mas such as the Ninth Sangs rGyas. sNyan. Pa. Rin. po. Che. and the Twelfth Si.Tu.Rin.Po.Che, both of whom came to mTshur. Phu. During this time, His

Holiness recognized the Twelfth rGyal. Tshab.Rin.Po.Che incarnation and the new dPal, sPungs. 'Jam.mGon. Kong sPrul, Rin Po. Che.

From Ze.Chen. Kong, sPrul.Rin.Po.Che His Holiness Himself received the transmissions and teachings of the kLong. Chen. H.H. Karmapa mDzod. bDun, the profound seven-volume work receives instructions of kLong, Chen. Pa. which deals with Maha Ati Yogas.

Conflict spread in Central Tibet, H.H. stayed in Tibet to assist the refugees

Inexorably, the conflict spread from Khams into Central Tibet. His Holiness sent Si. Tu. Rin. Po. Che, Sangs. rGyas. sNyan, Pa. Rin. Po. Che. and the venerable meditation master Ka. Lu. Rin. Po. Che. to Bhutan. The young dPal sPungs. 'Jam. mGon. Kong. sPrul. Rin, Po. Che, was sent to Kalimpong in India to stay with his family, the Sa.'Du, wealthy merchants. How-

ever, His Holiness Himself decided not to leave at that time, saying that

He would come to Bhutan if the situation deteriorated. It was His intention to stay behind at mTshur. Phu until the last possible moment to render assistance to the refugees.

The hostilities between the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Khams.Pa refugee forces were now raging through-out Tibet. His Holiness saw that the ancient Buddhist to leave Tibet culture of Tibet was about to be extinguished like the light of a lamp. Realizing that He must leave Tibet then, in order to help preserve Buddhadharma. His Holiness informed the Dalai bLa.ma of His plans.

Subsequently, in the middle of the fourth night of the year of the Earth Pig (1959 A.D.), His Holiness, dressed in lay clothing, together with a party of one hundred and sixty people, left mTshur. H.H. escaped

Phu. The party included incarnate bLa.Mas, monks into Bhutan

and lay people. With His Holiness were the Thirteenth Zhwa. dMar. Rin. Po. Che, the Twelfth rGyal.Tshab.Rin.Po.Che, the meditation master grub.dPon.bsTan 'Dzin. Rin.Po.Che, and the saintly fourth consort of the Fifteenth Karmapa, mKha'. Khyab. rDo. rJe, mKha.' gro.Chen.Mo. The party's escape route lay over the Himalayas into Bhutan.

As all the successive Karmapas had been the head glamas of the Kings of Bhutan and Sikkim, they always enjoyed a close

Kings of Bhutan, Sikkim and Covt. of India extended invitations to H. H. to take up residence Bhutan and Sikkim, they always enjoyed a close Dharma connection. And thus the Chos. rGyal of Sikkim, bKra.Shis.Nam.rGyal, and His Majesty the King of Bhutan, Jigs. Med. rDo. rje. dbang. Phyug extended their invitations to His Holiness and His followers to take up residence in their respective countries. The Government of India also extended

an official invitation to His Holiness, as they had made preparations for receiving and resettlement for His Holiness the Dalai bLa.Ma and all the eminent bLa.Mas who were fleeing Tibet.

However, in His perfect wisdom, His Holiness perceived that Sikkim, the 'holy land of Guru Padmasambhava,' was the ideal place for the preservation of the precious and noble Dharma. And thus, He proceeded to Sikkim.

The Chos,rGyal of Sikkim offered 74 acres of H.H.'s decision land at Rum.bTeg to His Holiness, and having to take residence gathered together more than 500 followers, tulkus, in Sikkim (India) monks and lay disciples, His Holiness cared for them all, providing their material needs as well as their spiritual need. He gave numerous empowerments, transmissions and teachings on the bKa.' brGyud.sNgags.mDzod, and gDams. sNgags.mDzod, collections of 'Jam.mGon.Kong.sPrul.bLo. 'gros.mTha'Yas comprising 13 volumes, and performed many Vajra Crown ceremonies.

Upon His arrival in Sikkim, His Holiness initiated the building of the root monastery of bKa'. 'prGyud tradition' the Main Seat, H.H. initaited construction tion of Kagyu Shedrup commenced in 1963 and was completed in 1967. Chokhor Ling at More than 250 tulkus, lamas and monks are constantly engaged with performing pujas there in the traditional manner for the flourishing of the Dharma and the benefit of all limitless Mother sentient beings.

The establishment of an Institute for the study of Buddhist philosophy,

Sutra and Tantra, and founding of a retreat

Establishment of centre for the practice of meditation on Mahamucentres for Buddhist dra and the Six Yogas of Naropa, are just a few
philosophy and retreat of the many Dharma activities which His Holiness
accomplished. His Holiness blessed Rum. bTeg as
the main centre for the re-establishment of the Precious Dharma.

In recent years, at the instruction of His Holiness, Venerable Chogyam

Trungpa Rinpoche, Venerable Kalu Rinpoche and
numerous tulkus and lamas have gone abroad to
elucidate the teachings and presently there are more
than 300 bKa'. brGyud monasteries and Dharma
Centres in various countries throughout the world,

such as, America, Canada, Europe, Asia and Australia.

At the request of the devoted benefactors and followers, His Holiness visited all the monasteries of Nepal, Ladakh and the H. H. visit to monasteries of Himalayan region. For the benefit of all, His Holiteries of Himalayan ness gave empowerments, transmissions and tearegions chings. During His visit to Nepal, the Shri Karmaraja Mahavihara monastery at Swayambhunath was particularly blessed, as His Holiness arranged for its complete renovation and refurnishing.

Also, the Late King of Bhutan, His Majesty Jigs. Med. rDo. Rje. dbang.

Phyug, extended a yearly invitation to His Holiness
H. H.'s visited Bhutan to visit and bless his country. His Holiness visited
at the request of King all parts of the country imparting blessings, refuge
vows, transmission of the Six-Syllable Mantra, and
empowerments and teachings according to the needs and requests of the
people.

Later, Tashi Chholing Dzong in Bumthang and Kunga Rabten Dzong were offered to His Holiness by the Late King, and at his request, His Holiness constructed a large monastery at Tashi-Construction of chholing, to house more than 300 monks. There monastery in Bhutan after, at the request of many tulkus and lamas of all sects, His Holiness conferred the empowerment, Kagyud doctrine transmission and teachings on rGya. Che. bKa' mDzod, a collection of the First 'Jam. mGon. Kong sPrul, and gChig. Shes, Kun.grol, a collection of the Ninth Karmapa, and on Mahamudra and the Six Yogas of Naropa, the main teachings of the bKa' brGyud Tradition, which continued for three months.

At the same time, His Holiness completed the unfinished Dharma activities for the Rum. bTeg monastery, such as, Installation of thou— the making of one thousand Buddha statues of sand Buddha images clay with gold-plating, 8 inches in height, each at Rumtek Monastery consecrated and containing a precious bone relic of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha. These statues are the main devotional objects in the monastery.

In 1974, at the invitations received from various Dharma Centres, His
Holiness went abroad for the first time. During His
H.H.'s visit to Dharma five-month tour, His Holiness visited America,
Chakra Centres abroad Canada and Europe, bestowing teachings and insbestowing teachings tructions for the future at each Centre. During
His Holiness' visit to Arizona, one of the States of
America, the Hopi Indians were most grateful to His Holiness for perfoming
the miracle of bringing rain to the parched land, afflicted by a drought.

Dr. and Mrs C. T. Shen, wealthy and devoted Buddhists and residents of America, offered to His Holiness 400 acres of Donation of lands in land in the vicinity of New York for the constructions of a monastery. Similarly, a disciple in France offered a 500 acre plot of land In accordance with the wishes of His Holiness, the various works for the establishment of these monasteries, retreat centres and institutes are already in progress.

In order to facilitate the monastery construction projects and to unify and strengthen the existing Centres, His Holiness Setting up of Karma set up Karma Kagyu Trusts in America, Canada, Kagyu Trust abroad England and France according to the laws of the respective countries. The concerned governments showed a great deal of devoted interest and respect to His Holiness' project and also gave their full recognition and co-operations.

While in France, His Holiness received an invitation from Pope John the XXIIIrd to visit Rome. His Holiness visited H.H.'s visit to Vatican the Vatican, staying for several days, during which at the invitation time He discussed with the Pontiff the establishment of harmony among all world religions.

Soon after returning from the Dharma tour, His Holiness took up the project of printing some one hundred very rare Printing of Kagyud text texts, commentaries of the bKa' brGyud Tradiand Derge Kagyud tion, and printed 500 sets of the 'Derge Edition' of the Kangyur in 102 volumes, making it available to all monasteries and libraries irrespective of sects. Subsequently, these precious texts have become the indispensible objects of devotion for all benefactors, monks and lay people.

In 1976, His Holiness paid a visit to Nepal at the requests of various

Construction of Ka-Nying-Shedrup Ling Monastery in Nepal

monasteries there. During this visit, His Holiness consecrated the newly founded Ka-Nying Shedrup Ling monastery and gave teachings to tulkus, lamas and lay people numbering over 100 for an entire month. His Majesty the King of Nepal, Maharaja

for the opening ceremony of the monastery, and His Birendra, was present Holiness requested the King to take the monasteries and Dharma people of Nepal under his government's protection and assistance. His Holiness visited a number of monasteries, and returned to India by way of Lumbini.

Donation of a plot of land in New Delhi by Govt. of India

The Government of India had made all necessary arrangements for His Holiness' stay in New Delhi, the Capital of the country. His Holiness had a meeting with the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at which time the Government of India expressed its willingness to offer a plot of land in New Delhi to His Holi-

ness for the construction of a monastery.

In 1977, His Holiness made His second international Dharma tour, proceeding to the Centres which He had established in southeast Asia. America, Canada and Europe. His Holiness besto-H. H.'s second visit wed many teachings and performed the Vajra Crown ceremony, abroad besides fullfilling the various other spiritual needs of the individual disciples. At the same time, He initiated the establishment of some twenty new Dharma Centres and performed the consecration ceremonies for the construction of several monasteries.

At the end of 1978, His Holiness returned to Inida. Upon arrival, His Holiness began renovation of the Calcutta Monastery and sent 30 Lamas abroad as resident Renovation of teachers for Centres, to instruct and guide the many Calcutta Monastery

disciples along the Path of Dharma,

In 1979, the Government of India gave official confirmation of the

Laying of corner stone of Dharma Chakra Centre in Delhi allotment of land for the construction of the New Delhi Monastery. And on 28th November 1979, in the presence of the Honourable Vice President of India and host of other government officials and dignitaries and devoted benefactors, His

Holiness and His Excellency the President of India, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, laid the cornerstone of Karmae Dharma Chakra Centre.

Shortly thereafter, His Holiness became suddenly ill. At the request of His Excellency the President and His Excellency Sudden illness and the Former Governor of Sikkim, Shri B. B. Lal, recovery of H. H. His Holiness was admitted in to All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi, for examination and treatment. Comprehensive treatment was offered and within a month's a time His Holiness had fully recovered. Thereafter, He returned to His Main, Seat, Rumtek.

At that point in time, due to the liberalization policies of the Chinese

Request by Tibetan in Tibet to recogise incarnate Lama in Tibet Government, communication was opened with Tibet. Many people in Tibet requested His Holiness to recognize the rebirths of the tulkus who had passed away in Tibet over the past 20 years. And subsequently, His Holiness recognized thirtytwo.

In 1980, His Holiness made His Third World Dharma Tour. He was admitted in to several world-renowned hospitals for H. H.'s Third check-up, and gradually was able to visit all the World Tour Centres and universities which had extended invitations. A hearty welcome was extended to His Holiness upon His arrival in Washington, D C, the Capital of America, and the Government expressed in a letter its gratitude to His Holiness for coming to the country. Above all, Senator Charles H. Percy of Illinosi and his family arranged a luncheon in honour and devotion to His Holiness at the Capital Building. In a speech to the official dignitaries, His Holiness spoke extensively on the Dharma and on world peace and happiness.

Later, as per the request of the Hong Kong Buddhist Association, His

Holiness proceeded to Hong Kong and spoke to

H. H.'s visit to those present stressing the importance of mutual

Hong Kong understanding among the various Buddhist traditions existing there. He established a new Tibetan

Dharma Centre in Hong Kong.

After His return to India, His Holiness began preparing new small robes, and often in His conversations he mentioned H. H.'s prediction for that impermanence might strike at any moment, future reincarnation and that in the near future, He would return as a small child and at that time He should be well looked after. His Holiness gave the impression that He would not stay on for long. Hi; Holiness caused His body to weaken in order to demonstrate impermanence for the benefit of all. And at the persistent requests of many benefactors from all walks of life, He proceeded to Hong Kong for medical treatment. However, His Holiness did not say clearly that He would stay on, but only agreed to go for treatment.

The Government of Sikkim made special arrangements for His Holiness to proceed to Hong Kong, and provided Proceeded Hong Kong a physician to acompany Him. Later, at the advice for treatment, H. H. of a Hong Kong doctor, His Holiness went on to America, where the American International passed to Dharmadhatu Samadhi Clinic, Zion, Illinois, Chicago, offered their treatment. However, eventually, His Holiness chose to leave His body and passed to the Dharmadhatu. He remained in samadhi tor three days, afterwhich the Precious sKu. gDung was transported to Rum.bTeg, and approximately 500 tulkus, lamas and monks performed the 49-day pujas.

During this time, hundred and thousands of people came to receive blesssings and pay their tribute to the Precious sKu. gDung. The holy cremation ceremony was paid tribute to the performed on 20th December, 1981. At that time precious mortal remain the great multitude had the blessed opportunity of witnessing the miraculous signs which expressed the noble qualities of His Holiness, the Living Buddba. This invoked and

strengthened their devotion in the noble Dharma. His Holiness' devotees and followers all offered and continued to offer constantly their hearitfelt prayers for the quick rebirth of His Holiness' next incarnation, the Protector of all sentient beings.

In the meantime,Four High Lama's took
responsibilities of
International Kagyu
Centres

His Eminence Shamar Rinpoche, His Eminence Tai. Situ Rinpoche, His Eminence Jamgon Kongtrul Rinpoche, and His Eminence Gyaltsab Rinpoche, who are the Four Heart-Sons of His Holiness, are taking full responsibility for carrying out the Dharma activities and fullfilling His Holiness' wishes, so that the Golden Chain of Kagyu Lineage will continue

to flourish for all time.

His Eminence Jamgon Kongtrul Rinpoche-

A brief ife sketch

The Third Jamgon Kongtrul Rinpoche of Palpung, Karma Lodro Chokyi Senge, was born in an aristocratic family known as Sadutehang, in Lhasa on 1st October 1954.

When he was two years old, His Holiness recognized him, at which time the servants of the previous Jamgon Kongtrul Rinpoche, carrying the recognition letter written by His Holiness, went in search of the new incaration. And in Lhasa, in a dwelling situated at the back of the famous statue of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha, they discovered the child who was easily identified to be the new Jamgon Kongtrul Rinpoche of Palpung.

thought to take the new incarnation to his monastery, It was enthronement. However, due to growing unrest in Tibet with the Chinese occupation, His Holiness instructed that he would go to stay with his family at Kalimpong, India, where they had already established a residence. And so he went, staying with his family until the age of six, Rinpoche then joined His Holiness at Rumtek, Sikkim, and was formally enthroned in Rumtek Old Monastery. Since that time, Rinpoche has been residing in Rumtek receiving empowerments, transmissions and teachings from His Holiness. studying Buddhist philosophy with eminent teachers such as Khenchen Thrangu Rinpoche and others.

During the past 7—8 years, Rinpoche remained constantly with His Holiness and had accompained His Holiness on His several world Dharma tours. Now aged 27, Rinpoche continues to reside at Dharma Chakra Centre, Rumtek.

As the First and Second Jamgon Kongtrul Rinpoches were the Gurus of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Gyalwa Karmapas respectively, they are included in the list of lineage holders. Since His Holiness has passed away His Emience Jamgon Kongtrul Rinpoche is one of the Four Seat-Holders who are taking full responsibility for continuing of His Holiness' Dharma projects and the fulfillment of His wishes,

The Kargyupa Sect

Dr. Anukul Chandra Banerjee

A hundred years after Buddha's Mahaparinirvana dissension arose among the monks in regard to the actual words of the master and their interpretations

Origin of Buddhist sects in India

which ultimately led to the origin of sects in Indian Buddhism, all aiming to have preserved his original teachings. And within a few hundred years after the demise of the Great Teacher as many as

twenty sects or more came into existence—although a few of them disappeared shortly after their appearance. But in regard to the origin of Buddhist

Origin of Buddhist Sects in Tibet. sects in Tibet, the case has been quite different and about ten sects came into being there in course of time. The Tibetan sects came into existence with a view to preserving the purity of

the Buddhist teachings and doing away with the degrading practices, superstitions, beliefs and the like then prevalent prior to the Buddhist doctrines. Waddell1 writes that the sects "arose in revolt against the depraved Lamaism then prevalent, which was little else than a priestly mixture of demonolatry and witchraft. Abandoning the grosser charlataism the new sects returned to celibacy and many of the purer "Mahayana rules ". "Buddhist Religion" observes S.C. Das'2 "progressed more and more, so as to branch out into numerous different sects as a result of the extraordinary growth. These, like the eighteen divisions of the Vaibhasika school of ancient India were designated after the names of respective teachers and places of origin. Some of the Tibetan Lamas who had derived their religious knowledge from Indian Pandits; feeling great veneration for the theories themselves, named their respective sects after them. They did not follow the Indian patriarchs in their nomenclature, for all the Indian Buddhist Schools were designated after the general sense of their philosophies". Inded, it was through the efforts of these sects, Buddhism was widely spread and occupied the position it did in Tibet.

^{1.} The Buddhism of Tibet or Lamaism, pp. 74,75

^{2.} JASB, part II p. 5

There were no sects in Tibet prior to the eleventh century A.D. Buddhism as already observed, suffered a violent setback for the time-being because of the King Glang-dar-ma's ruthless persecution. No sect prior to 11th Thus came the great disaster to Buddhism. It was century A.D. virtually annihilated in Tibe. According to the Tibetan historians "the doctrine was rooted out". The period which followed the year of the persecution of the doctrine is one of the darkest in the whole history of Tibet".

In the 11th century A.D. King Ye-ses-hod who was one of the pious kings of Tibet and to whom Buddhist renaissance owed much invited

Atisa (Dipankara Srijnana) to come to Tibet Invitation to Atisa from India to propagate Buddhism there. Since

Atisa came to Tibet he corrected, rectified and systematised the Buddhist teachings then prevalant. He reformed the Sangha in Tibet and brought a great renaissance in the religion.

With his reformation originated the Kadam -pa sect, the first sect of Tibetan Buddhism as against the unreformed type of Buddhism called Ning-ma-pa "the old ones" founded by Padmasam-Kadampa sect bhava, better known as Guru Rinpoche. T.W. writes that "the teachings of Atisa Shakabpa¹ were subjected to a reformation movement by Drom and, as a result, a new school of Buddhism came into being in Tibet. To distinguish themselves 1 unreformed followers of Padmasambhava, the followers of Atisa and Drom were called Ka-dam-pa (one of the doctrine) while the unreformed monks were called Nying-ma-pa (one of the old)." Thus Tibetan Buddhism developed into various sects from the time other words Tibetan sects traced their heritage to the great Acarya Dipankara Srijnana late sometime in the latter part of the 11th century A.D. "All contemporaneous and later sects without exception influenced by the teachings of the Bkah-dam-pa sect." "No sects" observed Waddell, "appear to have existed prior to Lan-Darma's persecution, nor till more than a century and a half later. The sectarial movement seems to date from the reformation started by the Indian Buddhist monk Atisha".

^{1.} Tibet: A Political History, pp. 59,60

^{2.} The Buddhism of Tibet or Lamaism, p. 54

Tibetan Buddhism, as we have seen, developed into various sects later on. Most of them are now extant. Only few of them still survive. We have, however, few details about them.

Of the sects extant the Kargyud-pa (bKah-rgud-pa) is one of the important sects in Tibet. In Tibetan, bKah-rGyud means 'the transmission of teachings". In other words, it means the tradition of instructions orally transmitted through a continual series of teachers disciples. It is that is why it is called 'school of successive order". It may also be called "Oral Traditionalism". Its followers believe in the succession Kargyupa sect of precepts handed down through the galaxy of teachers. It traces its origin to Marpa (11th century A.D.), a native of Lho-brag, who visited India and Tibet and studied extensively the Tantric texts with a number of eminent teachers there. On his return to Tibet he founded this sect on the basis of the teachings of his teacher Naropa, the great Indian Siddhacarya (master of mysticism).

The Kargyud-pa (bKa-brgyud-pa) has two main schools: the Shangs-pa bKa'-brgyud- (Shangpa-Kargyud-) and Dvags-po-bKa' ud- Dagpo-Kargyud-pa).

(1) The Shangpa Kargyud—was estblished by the great Yogi and Siddha Khyung.- po-rNal-a'Byor (978-1079 A. D.). He spent fifty years in studying Sutra and Tantra texts in India, Nepal and Tibet. Among his teachers were Nigu (the consort of Mahasiddha Naropa), Sukhasiddha and Rahualgupta. He built about a hundred monasteries including his own principal monastery Zhang-Zhong in Shangpa Kargyud Shangs valley and that is also known as Shang-

pa Kargyud, He taught for about thirty years and had eighty thousand disciples, His teachings were based on the five Tantras, viz., Samvara, Hevajra, Mahamaya, Guhyasamaja and Vajrabhairava. He also taught the teachings of Nigu and Sukhasiddha as also the doctrine of Mahamudra. This system is not at present wide-spread as a school.

(11) The Dag-po-bkah-brgyud- [Dagpo Kargyud]— it means the transmission of the order of Dag-po, which is the name of a great scholar-asectic who lived in the Dagpo valley. It spread widely and is one of the four major schools of Tibet. It may be pertinent to note here that now Dagpo Kargyud is the only Kargyud (bKah-rgyud), since Shangpa Kargyud

the first one is not well-known- it is now almost Dagpo Kargyud extinct. (Marpa - Lo-tsa - wa), Chos - kyi - Blo-gros (Chokyi Lodro), is the founder of this school in the 11th century A. D. He studied first with a'Brog-mi-lo-tsa-ba (Drogmi-Lotswa) and then visited India thrice and Nepal four times, He received the teachings of Tantras from the renowned teachers such as Naropa and Maitripa. Specially he obtained the absolute realization of Mahamudra mysticism from the teaching of Maitripa. In Tibet, he transmitted the teachings of Samvara, Guhyasamaja, Hevajra, Mahamaya and other Tantras to his disciples, so called four pillars, viz., rNgog, Chhos-SkurDo-rJe (Ngogton - Choku - Dorje), mTshur - ston - dBang - Ngo (Tshurton-Wang-Ngo), Mes-sTon Tshon-po (Meton - Tshonpo) and Mi-la-Ras-pa (Milarepa), the great hermit-poet of Tibet. This esoteric doctrine was thereafter orally transmitted to Bu-ston, the eminent scholar and authoritative historian of Tibet and Tson-Kha-pa, the great Tibetan reformer 'in whose hands this tradition gained extensive prevalance and unbroken continuity down to the present time !

From this Dagpo Kargyud arose four major sub-sects and eight minor sub-sects from one of its sub-sects latter on. The four major sub-sects are: Karma Kargyud (Kamtshang Kargyud), Kargtru Kargyud, Tshalpa Kargyud and Barompa Kargyud.

(a) Karma Kargyud was founded in the middle of the 12th century A. D. by Karmapa Dus-gSum-mKhyan-pa (Du-sum-khyenpa). He studied the various doctrines with Dagpo-Lhaje and Rechungpa. He built monasteries at Karma Lha-Iding and in Tshur-phu (Tshu-phu) for the great benefit of the people. He died at the age of eighty.

Since Karmapa Dusum Khyanpa the heads of

Since Karmapa Dusum Khyanpa the heads of this sub-sect have been the uninterrupted rein-

carnation of him till the present time. His next reincarnation was Karına Pakshi. Thence, after Pakshi, this

sect was also called the "Black Cap Sect" (Shwa-nag-can)". The XVIth Karmapa Rigpai Dorje (Rig-pa'i Rdo-rje) who used to live at Rumtek, Sikkim, passed away on 6.11.81 in Chicago, USA.

He visited several countries abroad. He established more than two hundred meditation centres in the various parts of the world. His principal monastery in Tibet was the mTshur-phu in Central Tibet. It should be pointed out here that the Karmapa 'seems to be nearly identical with the Karmpa sect of Nepal'.

- (b) Phagtru Kargyud (Phag-gru-bkah-brgyud)— it was founded by Phagmo- Trupa Dorje, Gyalpo (Phag-mo-Gru-pa-rDo-rJe rGyal-po) who was born in the southern part of Kham in 1110 A.D. He studied the various teachings under different teachers. Afterwards he learnt the Mahamudra (doctrine of the great Phagtru Kargyud symbol) from Dagpo Lhaje at Sgam-po monastery. He constructed a monastery at a place called Pha-mo-gru in South Tibet (now known as Densa-Thil-gDan-sa-mThil) to propagate the doctrine and was hence called Phamo-Trupa. He died at the age of sixtyone in 1170 A.D. He had a large number of disciples which formed many snb-sects later on.
- (c) Tshalpa Kargyud(Tshal-ba-kagyud)—the founder of this sub-sect was Zhang-Dar-matrog (Zhang Darma Grags) who was born in 1122 A.D. His main preceptor was Wongom Tshultrim (dBon-bsGom Tshul-khrims sNying-pa) who was a disciple of Dagpo. Later on he founded the Gung-thang monastery to popularise the doctrine and Tshalpa Kargyud to convert the people. He died at the age of seventyone in 1193 A.D.
- (d) Barompa-Kagyud (Sbab-Rom bKa-brgyud) Darma Wangchug (Dar-Ma-dBang-phyug) was a disciple of Dagpo. He studied all the doctrines. both exoteric and esoteric, under him and Barom Kargyud attained all excellent virtues. He built the Barom monastery in the North and hence his tradition was known as the Barom Kargyud.
- 1. To pay his homage to the IXth Gyalwa Karmapa Wangchuk Dorje, Gyurmed Namgyal, the ruler of Sikkim constructed the first Karmapa monastery at Ralang in Sikkim in about 1730 A. D.

We have seen before that the eight minor sub-sects issued from the Dagpo Kargyudpa. But rightly speaking, they originated with the Phagtru Kargyud. In other words, they traced their heritage to the disciples of Phagmo Trupa. They are:—

- (1) Drigung Kargyud (a'Bri-Gung bKa'-bagyud) it was founded by Kyuru Rimpoche (Skyu-Ru-Rin-po-che). He received the teachings of the Kargyud from Phagmo Drupa and became an eminent scholar and a famous monk. His religious discourses Drikung Kargyud were usually attended by a number of his disciples including many monks. He built a monastery in Drigung valley in Central Tibet and hence his tradition was known as Drikungpa. In Ladhak, there are a large number of Drikung Kargyud followers and many monasieries.
- (2) Taglung Kagyud (sTag-Lung bKa'-brgyud-) it was founded by Taglung Thangpa Trashipal (sTag-Lung-Thang-pa bkrashi-dpal), who was born in 1142 A.D. He became an attendent of Phamo Trupa who taught him all his doctrines.

 Taglung Kargyud He built a monastery at Taglung (sTag-Lung) valley for propagation of Buddhism and to his tradition became known after it.
- (3) Yamzang Kargyud (gYa'-bZang bKa'-brgyud) it was founded by Ye-She-Sang (Ye-Shes-Sange), a disciple of Pagmo Trupa and a native of Mon-hgar. He got the highest realisation just at the sight of his guru (preceptor). His formost disciple was Yamzang Kargyud Yamzang (gYa'-bZang-pa) who built the Yamzang monastery there. He trained many disciples. Their traditon was named Yamzang Kargyudpa.
- (4) Throphu Kargyud (Khro-phu-bKa-brgyud-) originated with two brothers . Rinpoche Gyal-tsba and Kunden Rogpo, disciples of

^{1.} According to some nephew and uncle.

The former built the Throphu monastery. Their nephew was

Throphu Lotsawa who was ordained as a monk by
Throphu Kargyud his uncle and learnt extensively all the teachings
from them. He invited many Indian teachers
including the great Pandita Sakyasri of Kashmir. He built a temple at
Throphu monastery and installed a big image of Maitreya Buddha
therein, He also worte a number of books. Their tradition was thus
known as Throphu Kargyud.

- (5) Shungseb Kargyud (Shugs-Sgeb-bKa'-brgyud) originated with Chokyi Senge (Chos-kyi-senge), a disciple of Phagmo Trupa. He built Nyephu Shugseb (sNye-phu-Shugs-gseb) monastery Sgungseb Kargyud and gave religous discourses to the people. His tradition was known as Shugseb Kargyud.
- (6) Martshang Kargyud (sMar-tshang) This tradition was started by Marpa Rinchen Lodro (sMar-pa-Rin-chen-Blo Gros). Martshang Kargyud
- (7) Yepa (Yelpa) Kargyud this tradition was established by Yelpa Yeshe Tseg (Yel-ba-ye-shes-brtsegs). He Yepa Kargyud built Shar sDorje Dzong (Shar-rDo-rJe-rDzong).

 Lho-Yel-phug (Lho-yel-phug) and Chang Tans (Byang-rTa-rNa) monasteries for propagation of his teachings.
- (8) Drukpa Kargyud (sDrun-pa-bKa'brgyud) this Tradition was established by Phagmo Trupa's disciple Tsangpa Drukpa Kargyud Gyare (gTsang-par Gya-Ras). Later it divided itself into three sub-schools, viz., the middle Drukpa, Lower Drukpa and Upper Drukpa.
- (a) The Par-Druk (Middle Drukpa Kagyud) (Bar-dBrug) Ling-repa Padma rDo-rJe (Gling-Ras-pa-Padma rDo-rJe) was a highly enlightened disciple of Phagmo Trups. He built a monastery at Nagphur (sNa-phur). Among his disciples, Tsangpa-Gyare (gTsaug-pa-rGyur-Ras) was a famous teacher. He built Longdorl (Klong-rDol) and Ralung (Ralung) monasteries.

Then he went to a place called Namkyi phu (gNam-Gyi-phu) to build a monastery. Along with his party when he Par-Duk reached there they saw nine Druks (a'Brug-Dragons) flying into the sky with roars. He

took it to be a good omen. And he called the name of the monstery as Druk(a'Brug,) and Druk Sewa Chang chub Gon as also Namdruk (gNam-a'Brug). It is that is why this tradition was known as Druk and his followers as Drukpa. There is a Tibetan proverb which means as follows:—

"Half of the people are Drukpa Kagyudpas, Kagyudpas Half of the Drukpa are beggars, And half of the Beggars Drubthobs (Siddhas)" are

Later on, in this tradition appeared many disciples. Among them there was Padma Karpo (Padma dKar-po), also known as Kun Khyen (Kun-mKhyen—Sarvajna), who founded the Sang Ngag Choling (gSang-sNgas Chhos-gling) monastery near the border of Assam (in Tibet) and it became the seat of the Druk-chhen incarnations. Tibet apart, this sub-school is very popular in Bhutan. It is because of this Bhutan is called Druk (a'Brug).

(b) Med-Druk (Smad-a'Brug - lower Druk)—Lorepa Darma Wangchuk (Lo-Res-pa-Dar-Ma-dbang-phyug) was a disciple of Tsangpa Gyare and others. He led a very humble and disciplined life. He built Wuri (dBu-Ri)

monastery and then made Sang-Ri as his seat (residence). His tradition was known a Med-Druk.

Med Druk (residence). His tradition was known a Med-Druk.

(c) Tod-Druk (sTod—a'brug— Upper Druk), Godtshanpa
Gompo Dorje (rGod—Tshang-pa mGon-po-rDo-rje) was a distinguished
disciple of Tsangpa Gyare. He had many disciples, Later in this tradition

Baraba Gyaltshen Palzang (a'ba-Re - Ba-rGyal mTshan— dPal—bZang) wrote numerous works.

Ogyenpa Rinchenpal who was a disciple of Odshanpa was a great Siddha and visited Bodh-Gaya, Jalandhara, Ordiyana (Ujjan) and China. Among his disciples were Karmapa Rangchung Dorje (Rang-Byung-rDo-rje), Kharchupa (mKhar-Chhu-pa) and Togden Dasegn (rTogs-Den-Zla-seng).

 \mathbf{T} od

Druk

At present among all the Kargyudpa sub-schools Karma Kargyud (Darma Kamtshang) is the most widely spread sub-school and comes first, the Drukpa Kargyud comes second and Drikung Kargyud counting third.

Lastly, the Kargyudpa generally follows the tradition of Kadampa on doctrinal matters. But they further practise the four Tantras, viz., Kriyatantra, Caryatantra, Yogatantra and Anuttaratantra of the New Translation Tantras. Its special teachings are Naro-Chodruk¹ of Mahasiddha Naropa and the Mahamudra teachings of Mahasiddha Maitripa.

^{1.} The six aspects of instructions of Naropa are: Tumo (Heart-Yoga,) Gyulu (Maya--body), Milam (Dream), Odsel (Radiant Clarity), Pardo-Bardo (Intermediate stage between death and birth) and Phowa (Transferience.)

MEMORIES OF TSHURPHU

Mr. Hugh. E. Richardson

The death of His Holiness the Sixteenth Gyalwa Karmapa brought vividly to mind the several occasions when I had the privilege of meeting him and in particular two visits to his great monastery of Tshurphu.

The first was in 1946 on a journey from Lhasa to Gyantse by way

First visit to of Tolung and Nyemo. I was met some four Tshurphu miles from the monastery by the Chandzo who escorted me to the Rinpoche's summer house in a

pleasant grove of willows a little way from the monastery. A very large and comfortably carpeted tent had been pitched with, in the middle, a massive brass bedstead standing like an island in an ocean. The Yab Kusho, the Rinpoche's father, entertained me to lunch after which I was received by the Rinpoche himself in his bright, gleaming room looking out on a little flower garden in which stalked a fine peacock. His room was full of clocks of all kinds and was hung with cages of the birds he loved—budgerigars and canaries.

The Rinpoche was then about 23 years old, a large, calm young man with a ready smile and sense of humour. We enjoyed a long friendly conversation; and then, as I had to leave early on the following

Meeting with Rinpoche day, there was time for only a short visit to the monastery. On the next day I found that the Rinpoche's kindness had preceded me and that tents were pitched for my party at the halting

place in Kharkha Drok, a wide upland grazing ground scattered with yaks. To the west, not far from my camp, the Lhorong Ma—chu flowed northwards towards the Karmapa Zhamar monastery of Yangpachen about 30 miles distant and too far for a visit. Beyond the river on the far side of the plain, plumes of steam rose from geysers of hot water. The region is now a source of geothermal power for Lhasa.

The grandeur and interest of Tshurphu Gompa, of which I had previously heard little and which had not, I think, been seen by a foreigner before, determined me to visit it again and Visit to Tshurphu, I was able to do so in 1950 to say farewell 1950 to His Holiness before finally leaving Tibet.

After so many years my memory, even with the help of notes made

at the time, can only sketch inadequately a few salient features of the great monastery with its stately chapels and halls, wonderful images,

Detailed ground plan of Tshurphu from memory suggested frescoes and thangkas, and religious treasures of all kinds. I hope that some learned monk from Tshurphu now living at Rumtek may be moved to do for his old monastery what Dzasa Jigme Taring has done for the Jokhang at Lhasa and draw a

detailed ground plan locating all the temples, chapels and on, and listing their contents.

In the meanwhile, let me attempt to describe what I can. Although I have heard no definite news of the fate of Tshurphu in the "Cultural Revolution", I fear that the past tense must be used. The monastery stood in the shelter of a scrub—covered hill on the north side of a high, bare and narrow valley. In front, flowed a small tributary stream of the Tolung river. After passing through a narrow gate in the

Description of Tshurphu monastery high wall surrounding the monastery one came to a wide paved courtyard with building on three sides, the west side being open. In the centre stood a stone pillar dating from the reign of Ralpachan

and describing the foundation of a temple at Changbu in Tolung It is opposite a flight of steep stone steps leading to a doorway, with a chain curtain, into what was perhaps a Gonkhang. I wondered whether this was the original site of the early temple but was told later that the pillar was formerly opposite the main assembly hall, further inside the monastery. No one seemed to know about the Ralpachan's temple or the name Changbu.

The principal temple, lofty and dark, contained the famous brass image of Shakya Muni, known as the Ornament of the World, made in about 1265 on the instructions of the second Zha-Nag hierarch, Karma Pakshi.

60 feet high brass image enshrined in principal temple It is was about 60 feet high and enshrined relice of the Buddha and of several early religious teachers. I had the impression that its head was rather flat. There is a well-known story that Karma Pakshi found the image was leaning to one side and that

he sat in meditation beside it and by inclining his body brought the image to follow his movement back to the perpendicular.

The roof above the head of the image is surmounted by a gilded pagoda-rooflet (rgya phibs) which is said to be part of a very large

such roof looted from India by the Mongols and abandoned by them near the China border. Karma Pakshi found it but Description of roof above the head to bring it all; the protion he did manage to bring was adapted to cover the head of the great image, Its rather dark colour was said to be

due to its many vicissitudes. In the main temple there is a small chapel of Dus-sum Khyenpa, the first hierarch and founder of the monastery which is perhaps the oldest part of the whole series of buildings.

Another gilded roof surmounts a great hall in which were many Choten tombs containing the ashes and other relics of former hierarchs and other Karmapa Lamas. Fourteen of them were tall and massive, perhaps 40 feet

Choten tomb clay-covered dome decorated lightly with painted containing relics of Karmapas Nyethang. Round its base were some ornamental vases. Karma Pakshi's tomb was even more austere

and its uncoloured clay dome was without any sort of decoration. The tombs of later hierarchs were rather more elaborate but were mostly of black-painted clay with golden ornamentation, much simpler and more impressive than the lavish golden tombs of, for example, the Drigung lamas at Yangri Gompa or Drigung Thil. There were also tombs and reliquaries of some Red Hat Karmapas and some of the Pawo incarnations including the great historian Tsuglag Threngwa.

I was also shown many fine gilded images including one of the Ninth Zha-mar-pa (Red Hat) Lama said always to radiate noticeable warmth: also one of Lama Zhang who at one time created difficulties

for the Karmapas but was reconciled to Dus-sum
Many gilded images Khyenpa; and a very gaunt image of Milarepa
of Red Hat Lamas said to be self-created, very different from
the sturdy figure carved in rhinoceros horn by
a previous incarnation and kept with other precious images in the
Rinpoche's private rooms.

Wherever I went the monastery was clean and well kept and the monks had an air of quiet discipline and seriousness.

Over the entrance to the principal temple is a wooden tablet painted blue and gold, given by the Chinese emperor Yung Lo and inscribed

with his name. The Emperor had a special devotion for the fifth incarnation. De-shin shek-pa as can be seen Remarkable painted remarkable painted scroll which I scroll depicting described and translated in the Journal of the fifth incarntion Royal Asiatic Society, 1959. It is about 50 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and has panels of painting illustrating the miracle performed by the Lama on each of 22 days during his visit to China in 1407; alternating panels in gold lettering describe in five languages the subject of each Painting. There are also treasures from the earlier connection of the Zha Nag Lamas with the Mongol Yuan dynasty-porcelain Vases, a carved ivory panel in the Rinpoche's room, bronze images, and a great gold seal inscribed in "Hor-yig", with a dragon on the handle. This seal is, I believe, safely preserved Treasures of Mongol Rumtek and examination should discover and Chinese whether it is that given by Mongke Khagan Emperors preserved to Karma Pakshi and later taken from him by Kublai and restored to the Lama Rangchung Dorje by the Emperor 1331. 1 shown Togh in was also letters Chinese Emperors and many other treasures including palm-leaf manuscripts. One lasting memory of my second visit is the graciousness of His Holiness in offering to perform the wearing the Black Hat for our party. It is now fairly wellknown in Europe and America but at that time in was something of a mystery even in Lhasa; staff Black Hat wearing and my were awed eremony performedc delighted $\mathbf{b}\mathbf{v}$ the honour. We were all deeply impressed by the solemn ritual with bursts ofthrilling music and its by concentration with which the Rinpoche performed it. At the end, when he gave me a scarf of blessing, which I still have, I was greatly surprised and moved to be greeted by him with the touching of foreheads (dbu-thug). And with that in my mind I join the myur-du gsol-'debs,

the prayer that his reincarnation may speedily appear for the benefit of

sentient beings.

The XIV Gyalwa Karmapa— His Divine Personality

B. Ghosh

The sad demise of XVI Gyalwa Karmapa has created considerable venum in the Buddhist world. H. H. created great impact in the minds of his world wide followers of the order.

H. H. late lamented Gyalwa Karmapa emanated in the world of Tibet at a turbulent period of Tibetan history when the whole humanity first witnessed the total fearful destruction of first Introductory World War, 1914-1918, owing mostly for scientific and technological advancement and resultant discovery of vast destructive weapons. The world in the wilderness had some solace due to existence of oasis of spiritual giant all over the world.H.H. was born in the world, which was just arising out of the vast ruins ot psychological disbalance, facing ideological conflict—this was the yoar 1924.

The supreme head of Siddha of Kargyu school was born at Denkhok in Dergye [Kham--Eastern Tibet] on the full moon day of the sixth month of the Male-wood mouse year corresponding to 1924.

It may be noted here that the Gyalwa Karmapa's reincarnation lineage started from first Karmapa Dhusum Khyenpa, as in the case of the previous Karmapa. H. H. was also discovered and recognized through the will left by his predecessor predicting his next incarnation. As a child he displayed tremendous natural spiritual insight

he displayed tremendous natural spiritual insight
Recognition of and received complete meditative training and
Karmapa practice traditional for a Gyalwa Karmapa.

The Gyalwa Karmapa is the enlightened embodiment of all the Buddhas and Bodhisattavas that have recreated themselves for over eight hundred years to continue the work on earth for the well-being of all sentient beings.

Here we are not going to elaborate his life and various activities to understand this divine personalities he represents.

From 1924 to 1981 the divine personality of H.H. blazed with actions,

it is unimaginable how he established a spiritual link throughout the
world establishing numerous Dharma Chakra Centres
Establishment of in many countries within a short span of time,
Dharma Chakra with dedicated efforts of limited and devoted
Centres incarnate Lamas and devotees and admirers.
H.H. devoted his whole life for propagation of

Dharma, peace and harmony of the world.

To understand properly H.H. Karmapa's personality we must know the origin of the Buddhist Siddha school which he commanded for long.

This historically and spiritually important school of Siddhas has Buddhism. The Tancric practices (Sadhanas) an important place in sublime doctrine from the primordial Buddha Vajradhara (Rdorje-hchang) transmitted the esoteric teaching Origin of Kagyu to Tilopa. The female divinities, MKhah-hgromas to have been responsible sect said communication. First transmission of doctrine was by Dakinis to Khyenpo, Bengali ascetic Tilopa 975 A. D. second to a from Buddha Tilopa communicated the same to Naropada and (Tib. Narota, Naropa, Naro) who was a Junitor of Nalanda Mahavihara 1039 A.D.

He communicated the sublime teaching to his Tibetan disciple Marpa (Marpa Lotsawa --Marpa the Translator) 1012-96 A. D. and Marpa passed on the esoteric doctrine to celebrated Introduction of Siddha Tibetan wizard turned Yogi—Milarepa, the Cotton-school in Tibet Clad Mila, Naropa preached six different kinds of doctrine, popularly known in Tibet as "Naro Chos Drug" six doctrine of Naropa.

Bhutanese bKah—brgyud-hbrugpa text mentions the Kagyupa sect, It is stated therein that in its earlier period Marpa, Mila and successive disciples were white robes and that is why, they were called "White Ones" rom the word "dKar" meaning Conotation of the "White". It may be recalled that the white name robes in ancient times were distinctive garb of the Yogins (Naljorpa) in Tibet. The word "dKar" it appears to has been replaced by the word bKah" meaning "Command", has

been adopted. The term bKah-brgyud means "Oral Tradition", the succession of those who transmitted the orally available teaching of the Master—The Buddha Vajradhara and the like.

Let us now mention the names of the sects and sub-sects that arose out of the Kagyupa sect. The following are the different sects and sub-sects:

	1.	Shangspa	b Ka h	brgyud
Sects and Sub-sects	2.	Dwagpo	bKah	brgyud
of the school	3.	Karma	bKah	brgyud
	4.	Hbahram	bKah	brgyud
	5.	Phagmo	b K ah	brgyud

From Karma bkah rgyud (No.3) arose the followig sub-sects—the Black hat sub-sect and the Red-hat sub-sect.

Followging sub-sects issued out from the Phagmo-bKah brgyud (No.5) Hbrigung sub-sect, Staglung sub-sect, Khro Phu sub-sect, Hbrugpa sub-sect, Smartsang sub-sect, Yelpa sub-sect, Gyab-bzang sub-sect and Chujgseb sub-sect.

We have already mentioned the transmission of the esoteric oral teaching from Buddha Vajradhara to Milarepa.

Next in the line is the Milarepa's celebrated and learned disciple Choje Gampopa, a great exponent of Buddhist philosophy and meditation, who was the Guru of first Karmapa Dhusum Khyenpa Recognition of first (1110-1193 A. D.) It was Gampopa, Karmapa by Gampopa recognised Dhusum Khyenpa as first Karmapa. a manifestation of Avalokitesvara, whose existence Buddha himself in the Samadhirajasutra. been prophesised by He laid special emphasis on meditation within the Kagyu order.

Etymologically Karmapa means one who manifests the action-aspect of all the Buddhas. The late lamented Gyalwa Karmapa, Rang-hbyung-rig-pai rdo-rje, was the 16th in the succession of incarnation. He embodied, represented and guided the accumulated Etymological meaning spiritual energy. According to tradition the of Karmapa Karmapa has been universally reputed to have passed and demonstrated in action the supreme spiritual power of predicting their next birth of the succeeding Avataras. Prior to their demise, on each successive occasion, the prediction

provided full information, such as, the names of the would-be parents, the place, date and time of birth. It is also well-known that the present one had left behind some indications of forthcoming reincarnation.

Throughout his divine life extending from 1924 to 1981, H.H. blazed like the crescent moon diffusing smiling fragment to whomsoever, who sat near his holy feet, and generously offered loving kindness to humnity at large.

Karınapa was an unparallel and unique divine and majestic personality in a human garb. It was after H.H entered into final sublime Samadhi, his entier divine personality was revealed to us by H.H the Dalai Lama with other reincarnated Tibetan lamas. This has Prayers for Karmapa, been beautifully and tangibly manifested in spontanprompt reincarnation eous prayers offered by nine lamas for prompt reincarnation during the funeral ceremonies, which took place on 25th day of l Oth Tibetan month corresponding to 20th, December 1981.

pointed out here that nine incarnated Lamas It may be appealing religious composed most prayers, individually indicating theory of Trikaya concept and reincarnation thereof. complete

It would not be out of place to discuss briefly the Buddha-Kaya concept for clear understanding the Karmapa as an embodiment of supra-mundane cosmic manifestation as celestial Bodhisattava and mundane human Buddha.

The Central concept of Mahayana lies in the Trikaya — three bedies of Buddha and Bodhisattva, along with the conception of Prajna and Karuna.

The Hinayanist reveres Buddha as a superior Trikaya Doctrine human being (Narasimha), who attained perfection of wisdom in this life through accumulated merit arising out of Punya and Jnana of his past lives. In Pali tradition he has also lokottara (Supra-mundane) besides mundane form.

The Mahayanist conceives Buddha in three forms: (a) Nirmana-Kaya (creative body), as Sakyamuni who revealed twelve deeds and entered into Nirvana, (b) Sambhoga-Kaya (enjoyment body), as Buddha ideal, who enjoyed a refulgent body and preached to the Bodhisattvas (enlightened beings) and (c) Dharma-Kaya (transcendental form) the supreme being comprising all dharmas, the essence of wisdom and compassion.

It may be pointed out in this context that conception of Tulku (sprul-sku) in Tibetan answers to that of the Nitmanakaya

The Buddha in Kaya concept is not completely three different entities three aspects of one Buddha concept. From absolute universal point of view, he is the transcendent, Dharmakaya; from the point of view of ideality he is Sambhoga-Bodhisattva to help sentient being; from human point of view he is the Nirmanakaya the Sakyamuni, son of King Suddhodana who attained bodhi and entered into Nirvana (final bliss).

It is known that Ananda being asked told him that "The Tathagata has three bodies". These three bodies are three aspects of one Buddha Tathagata. They are essentially the same but distinct in their nature. But the Dharma-kaya is not only an abstract principle, but a living reality, which manifests itself in different forms.

Lastly, it may be noted in passing that the Rinpoches and learned lareas consider H. H. Karmapa to be the embodiment of Buddhas, Bodhisattvas and other Tantric manifestation of Buddha. All of them pray for Holiness' prompt reincarnation for liberating all beings from the mundane sorrow.

Six Yogas of Naropa

Ringu Tulku

Mahamudra and Six Yogas are quintessence of Kagyudpa tradition of Tibetan Buddhism, The Six Yogas or Six Dharmas (Chos-drug) are meditation enhance the practice of Mahamudra (Phyag rgyawhich chen po) at certain points and under special conditions i. e., at that level of practice which is known as the Perfect stage (Sampannakrama, of the Yogas rzdogs-rim) Anuttara such as like Guhyasamaja, He-vajra, Chakrasamyara and Kalacakra, etc.

Tilopa(988-1069A D.), the first Guru of the Kagyu lineage, received the teaching of the Six Yogas from various Gurus. He received the teachings of Illusory

Body and Transference of Consciousness from Nagar-Lineage of juna and the teachings of Dream and Intermediate Kargyudpa state from Charyapa; the teachings of luminosity from Lawapa (Dombupa) and the teachings of Candali (mystic heat) from Yogini Sumati (Sudhagini). As the four oral traditions merged into one, Tilopas lineage came to be known as Kagyu (the oral traditon). Naropa (1016-1100 A.D.) received the lineage of six Yogas from Tilopa and he along with his sister Niguma expounded the teachings so much so that the teachings became known as the Six Yogas of Naropa and Six Yogas of Niguma, both of which are still preserved in Kagyu teachings.

Marpa, the translator (1012-1097 A.D.), carried them to Tibet and through his noted disciple the saint poet Milarepa (1040-1123 A.D.) spread to all sub-sects of Kagyu School. The teachings have been zealously guarded and secretly transmitted for the last thousand years. They are still preserved in the original form as an oral tradition which is transmitted only after thorough preparation so that they may not be wasted or confused. The Ahapramana-samaya-nama-dakini-upadesa (bka-yong-dak-pa' i-tshed-ma-don-gyi-yige-gsang-ba-mkha'-gro' i-man-ngag) with its commentary by Marpa, forms the principal work of the Six Yogas. Among the 30 odd different kinds of literature on this topic available in India are the earlier and later Kapes (bka'-dpe) written by Tilopa and Naropa respectively.

Tibetan saints and scholars, of course, wrote many commentaries later on. But it should be pointed out here that despite the vast literature available one cannot practise the Six Yogas without the assistance of an experience duGur.

Here is given a general idea of the Six Yogas of Naropa without going into the esoteric aspect of the Teachings—Candali or Tummo means 'fierce' or 'wrathful'. A kind of psychic heat is generated and experienced through certain meditative practices. This heat serves to burr up all types of obstacles and confusion. It is a fierce or wrathful Mystic heat fire, Although the heat generation is given emphasis (gtum-mo—candali) Candali does not deal with heat generation alone.

Another important part of this Yoga is the practice of nadi, prana and bindu. (Tib.rtsa, rlung, thigle) practice helps one to attain realization by synchronising body and mind.

The Tantric texts describe prana as the horse, mind-consciousness as the rider, nadis as the pathway and bindu as mind-nourishment. The prana functions in the left and right channels called Symbolic representation lalana and rasana and therefore our mind conceives of Prana, Mana and the things in duality. In other words, we lapse Nadi in Tantric text into duality because the prana functions in lalana and rasana. These two channels represent the subjective objective activities and Karmic activities. If the prana functions in the central channels (Avadhuti) the prana transforms into wisdom-prana.

The mind then conceives the non-duality of the things, and realizes all dharmas as unborn. The meditation on prana, nadi and bindu is called inner gTummo. When the inner candali is Mind conceives synchronized with the outer candali which is non-duality of things Mahamudra, prana, nadi and bindu dissolve into sampannakrama non-duality delight. This is known as the attainment of vajra body, vajra speech and vajra mind. Candali is the root or foundation of all other Yogas.

Illusory body or apparition is broadly divided into three catagories, viz. the mundane illusory body; the immaculate illusIllusory Body ory body; and the most immaculate illusory body. (sgyu-lus—mayadeha) The universe and its contents are nothing but illusions as they have no substance in their nature. They just appear like illusory bodies, like dreams, like mirror-reflection and the like. To understand this and to meditate upon this helps one to cut off the mundane attachments and to realize the ultimate truth. This practice is known as mundane illusory body. Higher Tantricism makes one realize that the five aggregates, the twelve dhatus and the six sense-organs

are divine by nature. This practice transforms all the mundane thoughts into divine thoughts. The universe becomes a Mandala of divine deities where the forms are gods and goddesses; sounds are mantras; and thoughts are transcendental wisdom. Even this immaculate appearance has no substance and hence is illusory. This practice is, therefore, known as the immaculate illusory body.

The immaculate illusory body still has a tinge of artificiality. The most immaculate illusory body, however, is a spontaneous, natural experience, born out of completely pure prana and non-dualistic thought to achieve the last illusory body.

dream first stage of practice is to recognize dreams Dream during the time of dreaming. The next (rMi-lam, svapna) is to use the dream as a means to practise various spiritual exercises including that of illusory body. Dreams are then transformed into the practice of luminosity. A constant practice on dream will have great effect on waking hours. There will be a time when the learner will see no distinction between the dream. waking hours and the death. The Practice of luminosity is believed to be the essence of the path. Luminosity in Tantra is the spontanous, self illuminating enlightened Luminosity (Hod-gsal, prabhasvara Buddha -nature which could be seen only with the ultimate intuitive perspective or the deepest meditation. Though a momentary flash of luminosity appears when dying, fainting, yawning and copulating, it is not recognized, as such. The technique here would help to recognize those moments especially in dreams. It is therefore said that a Yogin is meditati g even when asleep. Luminosity is regarded as the last stage of Sampannakrama of Anuttarayoga Tantras and its practice leads directly to the experience of Sambhogakaya and Dharmakaya.

Intermediate state has been classified into many different ways. Of that, the most popular one is Marpa's classification Intermediate State—where the bardo is classified into three types—the (Bar-do, antarabhava)—intermediate state between birth and death (life)—the intermediate state of dreams; and intermediate state of becoming (between death and rebirth). The paretice of Bardo-yoga is the last stage.

The intermediate state after death is called 'the mind body'. This

is an important stage as a strong reaction at this period will have an immediate effect in deciding the realm into which the person will be reborn.

"In our being we find passion, aversion and bewilderment. Through passion we become spirits, through aversion denizens of hell and through bewilderment brute animals. While through these poisons we bound to wander endlessly in Samsara, by making them a path according to the teaching of Naropa, there will be no birth for us (in Samsara") 1.

The three stages of practices are, therefore, recommended for this period. The best of these is to recognize the luminosity when it is experienced at the time of death. The next stage is the practice of illusory body which is practised when the mind-body is seperated from the dead physical body. If both of them fail to liberate the subject, the meditative techniques to stop entrance into the six realms of the world are applied. A few t ese techniques have been discussed in the Book of Dead.

Pho-ba is also known as the teaching to achieve Buddhahood without

Transference of Consciousness ('Pho-ba, samkranti)

meditation. The purpose of these teachings is to be ready to die and to avoid being reborn in unfavourable situations. This is also divided into three stages of practice as found in Bardo. The first stage is to transform one into luminosity. The second stage is to realize the divine nature and accomplish the illusory body.

The last stage is to transfer one's mind-body into the wisdom-mind of the Guru and Yidam or into some Buddha in Sukhavati. These trainings are practised during the life-time and they are used when all the signs manifest. An accomplished person can help another of death are person to a happy departing.

It may be noted here that it is not necessary that all the Six Yogas always be practised together. But they as a whole make a complete path. The first four are known as the root Yogas and the last two as their parts. It is also not always necessary for the total number to be o ly six, although the six Yogas of Naropa are the most popular. There are texts which mention eight, ten or varying numbers with the addition of more branch Yogas.

^{1.} sGampopa, Vol.32, P. 30a.

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A NOTE ON THE PAPER A BRIEF HISTORY OF KAGYUDPA

ven. Chimed Rinzing Lama

The paper briefly deals with the five different Buddhist and non-Buddhist sects of Tibet; viz; Gelugpa, Nyingmapa, Kagyudpa, Sakyapa and Bonpo. I am here mainly concerned with Kagyudpa. Here have also been discussed in brief the Lineages of Gurus, Sadhanas, Sangpa Kagyud and Tagpo Kagyud.

The prayer for the prompt reincarnation of H. H. Rang Jung Rigpai Dorjee (the 16th Gyalwa Karmapa) has also been added.

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्रचलःक्रियःचःणश्च'यःबद्धःदुन्यःयःक्रेषःयं बद्धाःनीःश्चृयःयः शुरःरुः ५वुषं यरः नहासः यः दिवसः य हो।

Prayer For The Rapid Reincarnation of H. H. Rang Jung Rigpai Dorje. The 16th Karmapa.

ष्ट्रै म.चर्ट्स.स्र्रेंस.उजार्च.भ.ष्ट्स.मी.सी।

Hung-Ma-bChos-sPros-Bral-bLa-Ma-Chhos-Kyi-Ku HUNG/MA CHO / TROTRAL / LA MA / CHOKY!KU

unartificial, free from all Guru, / Dharmakaya without arti/ dual and rela-/ Master fice tive positions.

Hung. The Guru without artifice, free from all relative positions, is the Dharmakaya.

यरे केंद्र संदश हुँ दे तुः स केंद्र है। ।

bDe-Chhen-Longs-sPyod-bLa-Ma-Chhos-Kyi-rJe
DE CHEN / LONGCHO / LA MA / CHOKYIJE

enjoying great / Sambhogakaya / Guru/ Lord of Dharma happiness

The Guru of great happiness, the Lord of Dharma is the Sambhogakaya.

तर् र्ह्राट लग्न.प्रिंदिश.ध.म.श्रुल.पर्.श्रु। ।

(symbol of unchanging purity)

Pad-sDong-Las-'Khrungs-bLa-Ma-sPrul-Pa'i-sKu
PAE DONG | LAE | TRUNG | LA MA | TRUL PAI KU
lotus stem | from | born | Guru | Nirmanakaya

The Guru born from the lotus stem is the Nirmanakaya.

sKu-gSum-rDo-rJe-'Chhang-La-gSol-Ba-'Debes

KU SUM / DOR JE CHANG/ LA/ SOLWA DEB
Three Kayas/ Vajradhara, / to/ praise
The supreme, original
and eternal Buddha.

I praise the Vajradhara who has the three Kayas.

Hung. The Guru without artifice free from all relative positions, is the Dharmakaya. The Guru of great happiness the Lord of Dharmas, is the Sambhogakaya. The Guru born from the lotus stem is the Nirmanakaya. I praise the Vajradhara who has the Three Kayas.

Khyab-bDag-sKu-bZhi'i-dBang-Phyug-rDo-rJe-'Chhang.

KHYABDAG/ KU ZHI/ WONG CHUK/ DOR JE CHANG

Pervading Lord / four Kayas / powerful,/ Vajradhara (title for Dharmakaya) Bodies mighty

Dorje Chang, pervading Lord with the power of the four Kayas;

mKhyen-brTse-Thugs-rJe'i-gTer-Chhen-Te-Lo-Pa

KHYEN/ TSE / THUG JEI / TER CHEN/ TE LOPA

understanding,/ compas-/ compassion/ great / Telopa true knowledge sion Treasure

Telopa, the great treasure of compassion, having true knowledge and compassion;

Dran-Pas-Yid-Kyi-gDung-Sel-Na-Ro-Pa
DREN PAE- / YID KYI DUNG/ SEL / NA RO PA
remembrance/ mental trou-/ clearing, / Naropa
bles, afflictions removing

The reverened Guru Naropa, remembrance of whom removes our mental troubles,

mNyam-Med-dPal-IDan-Chhos-Kyi-bLo-aGros-rJe
NYAM-ME /PAL - DEN/CHHOS-KYI-LO-GROS-JE
unequalled, / glorious / Marpa Lotsawa
Unequalled, glorious, most kind Chhos-Kyi-Lo-Gros (Marpa)

Byin-Gyis-rlobs-Shig-bShad-Pa'i-rDo-Je'i-dPal JIN GYI LOB / SHIK / SHAD PAI RDO RJE PAL

And must grant us your blessings--Oh Milarepa.

Nyid-Dang-dByer-Med-mDzod-Chig-sGam-Po-Pa
NYID DANG / YER ME / DZO CHIK / GAM PO PA
we and / without difference / make please / Gampopa
you or separation
Please make us without difference from yourself—Oh Reverened
Gampopa.

चर्वाःस्वासःश्रीटःवसःचार्रायःचःदरेक्सःयचासःव।

bDag-Sogs-sNying-Nas-gSol-Ba-'Debs-Lags-Na DAG SOG / NY!NGNAE / SOLWA DEB / LAG/NA we / from the heart / pray / do/ if (all being who i.e. sincerely suffer in Samsara) If we pray to you from the heart,

भूत्र हेना रक्षा अदाव त्राया केत्र हे का महाराज्या ।

sKad-Chig-Tsam-Yang-'Bral-Med-rJes-Zung-Sog.

KE CH!G / TSAM YANG / TRAL ME / JE ZUNG /SOG instant / even for an / without / hold as disciples may moment separating (take responsibility for our welfare)

You must hold us as disciples without separating from us even for an instant.

Dorje Chang, pervading Lord with the power of the four Kayas; Telopa, the great treasures of compassion, having true knowledge and compassion; The reverened Guru Naropa- remembrance of whomremoves our mental troubles—unequalled, glorious, most kind Chhos Kyi Lotsa (Marpa); and must grant us your blessings-Milarepa; please make us without difference from yourself - Oh Reverened Guru Gampopa. If we pray to you from the heart, you must hold us as disciples without separating from us even for an instant.

विन्धायर खूय लिना दे र दूर अध्य प्रश्र र्या

Legs-Par-sTsol-Zhig-Od-sNang-mTha-Yas-dPal
LEG PAR/ TSOL ZHIG / OD NANG THA YE PAL

well / we request you/ Amitabha we hope you will do what we ask inbringing benefit for us, Amitabha.

रे.च.भूट्श.चुना.भूक.रश.चाड्रेचक रवट.अर्ह्च ।।

Re-Ba-sKongs-Shig-sPyan-Ras-gZigs-dBang-mChhog
RE WA / KONG SHIG / CHHAN RAE ZIG WANG CHHOG
hopes / fulfill / Avalokitesvara
Grant us our hopes, you who are the Avalokitesvara.

मर्से भारत प्रदेश से स्था ती से स्था प्रदेश ।

gSol-bTab-'Bras-Bu-sTsol-Zhig-Padma-'Byung
SOL TAB | DRAE BU | CHOL ZHIG | PAD MA JUNG
prayer | result | please | Padmasambhava
Please grant us the results to our prayers, Padmasambhava.

May the result of your unfailing truth be timely in bringing benefit for us, Amitabha. grant us our hopes, you who are the Avalokitesvara. Please grant us results to our prayers, Padmasambhava.

พ.ษฐพ.๙**ะ.จีะ.**ฐพ.ฏิ ฮูะพ.ฏิ.เะ.. | |

Ma-bChos-Rang-aByung-Chhos-Kyi-dbYing Kyi-Ngang
MA CHO/ RANG JUNG/ CHO KYI YING/ KYI/ NGANG
unartificial, / naturally/ Dharmadhatu/ of/ nature
uncontrived occuring

From the nature of the uncontrived, naturally occurring Dharmadhatu.

₹¶'दादे'रद:इल'लश'4र-ई'हेदे'शु|

R'g-Pa'i-Rang-rTsal-Las-Shar-rDo-rJei-sKu

RIG PAI / RANG TSAL / LE SHAR / DOR JEI KU

Ewarenessess' / wave / arises / Vajrakaya

The wave of awareness arose as your Vajrakaya.

क्षे.यन्त्रेश न्यान्यः मूर्टः नुः रटः वेश य।

sKye-aGags-gNas-bBral-kLong-Du-Rang-Thim-pa

KYE/ GAG/ NAE/TRAL LONGDU/ RANG THIM PA

birth/ death/ staying / without/ inside / naturally melts

start—ending (i.e Sunyata)

Now it has merged back within the state free from begining, ending and abiding.

Aनानाश सेन सूच पदी रहा लया शुर र जुँ द सहँ हा ।

aGags-Med-sPrul-Pa'i-Rang-Shal-Myur-aByon-mZod

GAG ME/ TRUL PAI/ RANG ZSHAL/ NYUR/ JON DZO

ceaseless/ incarnation/ form / quickly/ please show

Nirmanakaya or come

May the form of your ceaseless incarnation quickly appear.

यदमार्खेन् अप्तर्मी देव सूर्वश केव शेर वर मेन।।

bDag-Sogs-'Gro-Don-sTobs-Chen-Byed-Par-Shog

DAG SOG DRO / DON/ TOB CHEN/ JED PAR/ SHO

beings, those/ benefit/ very/ do, act/ You must

moving in strongly

samsara

You must strongly act for the benefit of those moving in samsara.

ন্ত্ৰ-মন্ত-

Byang-Chhuub-Sems-dPa'i-sPyod-Pa-Byed-Par-Shog

JANG CHUB SEM PAI/ CHOD PA/ JED PAR/ SHO

Bodhisattva's/ conduct, deeds/ do/ You must

You must perform the deeds of a Bodhisattva.

न्त्र-इत्-इन्-च-द्वन्ध-क्रे-इन्-च-द्वन्ध-क्रे-इन्-च-दिन्ध-दिन्द-दिन्ध-दि-दिन्ध-दिन्ध-दिन्ध-दिन्ध-दिन्ध-दिन्ध-दिन्ध-दिन्ध-दिन्ध-दिन्ध-दिन्

A मिर पर्दे (ब्राह्म पर्दे अधु र्धेय प्रेन । ।

'Khor-Ba-Dong-Nas-sPrug-Pa'i-mThu-Thob-Shog

KHOR WA/DONG | NAE | TRUG PAI | THU | THOB | SHO

samsara | turn upside | then | empty com- | effective | get | You

down pletely power must

(like inverting a cup and pouring out all its contents)

You must gain the effective power to upturn and empty samsara.

Then, from that time on you must strongly act for the benefit of those moving in samsara. You must perform the deeds of a Bodhisattva. You must accomplish a great wave of virtue for the benefit of others. You must gain the effective power to upturn and empty samsara.

This prayer Is composed by chhi-Med Rig 'Dzin on the tenth day of the tibetan nine month of the iron-Bird (2107 Tibetan Era) Year.



A Brief History of Kagyudpa Ven. Chimed Rigzin Lama

च्यं मुं क्रिंग् स्वार्थ के स्वरं क्रिंग मुं स्वरं स्

चनश्रात्यरम्। भीतःकृष्टे, मृत्याता भिंशिक्षःकृष्ट्यां प्रस्ता कृषः दीताः थरः चुः भावाः व्रस्ताताः कृषःभी द्र्हा हातकरः। लाजेशको अघरः वर्षे स्थानी व्रस्ताताः भावाः कृषःभी द्राहाः वर्षे स्थानित्र वर्षे स्थानितः वर्षे स्थानितः वर्षे स्थानितः वर्षे स्थानित्र स्थानितः वर्षे स्थानितः स्थानितः वर्षे स्थानितः वर्षे स्थानितः वर्षे स्थानितः स्थानितः वर्षे स्थानितः स्यानितः स्थानितः स्थानित

हैक सामही मुन केक साम मुन केक हैं की मुन केक से महे सकें मार्स महा सी मुन केक से हैं हैं के हैं भी कि कें से महिला साम सी महिला से महें से के कि महिला से म

भ.मैं. वंभभ . १८. रेट.। कुरा रेवा में बट मी त्रें में भण मी राया राया रा क्रमः श्रु: दें दे तकरा रवमः अना द हैं है। मुवाकेद अदायना सेरायदे हैं है मीय.कुरानर्थात्वाः रे.मा.भास्त्रात्वाराश्च्यांचाकुरानुः ल्याया राजार्मीशः त. हैं. है। क्रूश द्वा मी बट मी मार्थ के द्वा प्राय प्राय का श्री है है व प्राय प्राय वकुर्यात्रामार्डं विंमाकेश्ने। यदश्यायमार वकुर्या रुमाश्राय विमार वकुर्रो **५**८.त. कु.मिष्टकार्ये अप्तिक्षात्र स्वत्य के देता है। हे.कु.क्षार्पिट स्त्रुपि स्वत्य के प्रेट स বুষ বঁর:স্কুঁ**ন (ৰুবাধান্য রুবাধার: স্কুল্লানা** স্কুল্লা ৰুবাধা स्रामार्ड त्यसाल्य र्वे वस्रवसायसायी चीरारे विशेष व्यक्ति वयद्वे र रहा त्या स्वी वया वर्षे मस्यारु म भेनास नबुर सर्ता कु नयारु खु सामाय मुन नकु खु नहु रहा सर् हिचेश.ग्रे.चविदःदटाभश्रटच भवत्राभश्राचाभ्राचभाव हिदशः। विव स्ट चीः म् स है हैं है निद्र य केर या के है या स्थायरे हम पहुँचा र हु या है नही दशःभावतःतम् देः क्र्याकार्यद्राभाद्यः स्वरः स शु.त्रत्र मु.रवट:र्टाः। कुस:रैंचाःर्ट्, हुरु:शूचाःम्टा। श्री:शःश्चाशःवारेशशः ताः सटार्-नाशका क्षेत्राचा क्षे. दे ना विश्वास्त्र ना क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र র্থ, ঐ.পূর্বর্ম ক্রিম.ব. আন. মুন.র. গ্রহ,ব. লক্ষাবঞ্চীর, বম. ছিনালা

चेश स्य। अटश मेश ह्र्य पा हे ने पर मेय केर पो अस पा विश्व ह्य ह्या हो ...

নাধৰ প্রত। তালনা বাধু প্রতি বার্মী এই এই প্রথা প্রানিধু বিদার প্রতি বার্মান দীব ছুথ এমগ্র বা বিদার না বুলা প্রতি না কুলানার ছুলানার কুলার না বিদ্যান্ত্র প্রতাল না কুলানার কুলানা द्याः प्रमुद्दे प्रश्च स्वायः स्व स्वायः मायवः स्वायः स्वयः स्वय

कृत्ता कृता सुन् अन्त कृत्र स्टास्त स

मार्था न से सालाश्चाला की स्वार्थ से सालाश्चाला की स्वार्थ से सालाश्चाला की स्वार्थ से सालाश्चाला की स्वार्थ से सालाश्चाला से स

सर्ह्य सम्भारत सम्भारत है ने स्वास्त्र के स्वास के स्वास

र्यटार्याच्छक्ष, एचा. ह्याक्षाचाराचीरा । ह्या स्थान प्रत्या स्थान स्थान स्थान ह्या स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान र्श्वाच्यक्तेश भूष्यक्षेत्राच्यक्तेश

स्थाक्षरः श्रेषः तम्त्रीरः दें. मीचाकः श्रां तयकाष्ट्रकः श्रेषः तम्त्रीरः दें. मीचाकः श्रां तयकाष्ट्रकः स्थान्तः स्यान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्तः स्था

पि.च.[⊈]शक्ष.ज.चर्यें चंटेशक.ग्री.क्र्स.शट.टें.चोशथी है.श्र.जट्र,शक्थ.शेंथ.चश. वीचारात्रस्ता, हो, भारणार्ये, सुर्यात्रा रेसी सामध्ये रे. हे साझा प्रविद्या हो, सोर्था रामा.. वशका.करं. <u>इ</u>.चोश्रात्मः चोश्टः खुटः चश्चेश्रशः तशः <u>दे</u>चोशः तः िट्रं तमः क्षेः सैचोश्राजः चर्णत् नार्मश्राणु तम् रूमार्टा म्रायद् सुना केषानु मार्मशादना नाडेन'र्-रेष'वशायस'रेस'यर'र्-दुव'सहर्-रे**'दस**'महरामगदाम्बुर्-सुनाकेदाहः" द्:चढ़न:चर्झ:खं:बैरा सेच.में.कुर:त् क्षेत्र:ढ़न:में.सेंर:बी:सेंर:रूभ:बीक्ष:सेंच: स वर्षे वर सह । सहस्र सेन न्यून संस्थित है ते है से प्रवट इसस या नुनास सं वण्यायक्तुरायालेशाचेरालेटा रे वाप्यदारहे वा णद्यावण्यायक्तुरार्टा समाम्बाह्मा क्यासार्मा वर्षेम्यारामार्मा वर्षेमायारमा स्मा खर:५रः। ववन:रॅम:५रः। म्प्यव:नहर:५रः। मिसुत्रे:नगव:नकु**र:**इससः ल्रेन्न्। पर्नायशाम्भावणवावज्ञुन्त्री सञ्सासेन्नुमासार्वे हाहेदे स्ट्रेन म प्रामः निर्माना स्थान मित्रा सिर्मा दे के द्वादार्वे वढा दुवा चाया है। वे अर्क्चवा वो ख्वासायसारवातु चुटा। हैं। विंहेरे ह्यून सालिय क्रिंग्नियान स्वेत त्राहें विंहे त्रावकुर यदे नार्मसाय २८.। स्री.च.क्स.मी मुट.ची.जश.येशश.क्श.२८.२व.भा क्याश्रामशाचर. वहावश्चारमो विष्या वार्या वार् सश्चर्यः भाषाया अयातर्ययात्रहेषः सश्चर्यः स्वारं क्षितः कृतः स्वारं कृतः स्वारं कृतः स्वारं कृतः स्वारं कृतः स

मह्मप्रमा नुगुटार्के केंग्निसुस्रायानुग्रम केंग्झाहे न्दरासहया वरानेंद्रा ही ही नेंद्र ल.ह्यॅ. ८र्द्र्याशक्र्रा सू. इ.र. ४ श. कट. च.रट. भडल. वश.वे. रू. क्र्स. टीया श्र्याश. वे. रू. भु. ट्रै. चीरेशश. टची. वंशश. व्ये. चीलवे. लट. चें. श. शट. त्रं तर्श.चीरेशश मानु सामार्देश। निवेदानादका सदा में माना सहिता सामानु मानि स्वाद स्विदा सहिदा ग्र्-मोर्यमाथा द्वेश.श्व.पोभ्र.झे.कुट.म्री.रेज्य.त.चरेत.तश.पोभ्र.त.बुश ग्र्याश. कुटा। भष्ट्रास्ट्रालटार्स्व्यायन्त्रा वस्त्रायबटामे**ः**श्रदशाम्बरार्यमायः शृष्टामोद्राक्ष्मात्रसुषायलेता श्रॅवासास्यासास्यास्यास्यास्यास्या श्चिमाञ्चना सार्थनामा चुटा। रुकानास्त्रमाम्बेदायमा द्वालु दिनास्यामा वि बना.बर्.रे.सोनासा २२.७.७.४मा.४५.रेस.मारीस.सिहेर.स.स.सिए.ठसॅॅ.स.मे. च.पर्यक्ष.मी.रेये.सं.पका.येकायेकासीयाचाल्येकार्ये। वी.रेश्चरात् रवेशायकुरायः লভে বিষ্ঠান ভূম বিশানত প্রত্যান নাম বিশ্বী প্রত্যান প্রত तर्रः भ्रेः भ्रेत्राख्य र ज्रेरद्रमः खुयार् ग्वानायाः वे क्रायः ग्रेरहासायग्री तर्तरावर मुन ब्रन खु कुर न यामान्दर अमान्द्र। के अस्य हुँद खुँना अद लु दन वें दि मक्तुर्म यहेंद्रसालेमायेंद्र। देवै सर पुक्त अर्हेद्र हेश वृत्वामार्थर । सर्दिश ठर् छि कुर पर नार्दा दे दश से रेट पर स दर एस दर्श है है है. मु निया मुंदाक्ष भद्र तिविदास्य ने पुर्वा के मुक्त मुंदा हिंदी विकास मा न्दास् नुसामासुसामाद्वेदाय। ३ मात्वे ३ म्दानुदार्हे है। ७ र्यायदे ह् हा र दे.चलुक निर्माय कारा ७ अहार न हुक हा ग क्रा माना मी.

શુર '5' તર્જે કે પાર નહેં કુના વા કે કે 'મેં 'દે' સર્કેના મી 'ક્રું તા વદે 'ક્રું ' શુર '5' તર્જે કે પાર નહેં સામાં તે વિકાસ માં કે !

चोश्रुत्र,चरेचश्र,चा.पष्ट्र,थ्रुट्र,च्यीश,श्रुरी सैचोश,च्री,प्रू.च्रुट्र,ध्रु.श्रेचे,त्रुश,च्रुश,चर्थ्य,श्रेचश,

AN OUTLINE ON THE PAPER A BRIEF HISTORY OF H. H. GYALWA KARMAPA

Shri Tashi Tsering

- 1. Past, present and future lineages of Karmapa.
- 2. Meaning of the word 'Karmapa' and significance of the Vajra-Crown.
- 3. The 16 succesive Karmapas, their names and dates.
- 4. Short biography of the late 16th Karmapa,
- 5. Footnotes.



ড়ৣয়ঀয়৻ঽয়৾য়ৣ৽য়৻য়ৢয়৾৸ঽ৾ঀ৸য়৻য়ৣ৾৾। ড়য়৻য়ৣড়ৣ৽ড়ৣ৽য়য়য়ৼ৻য়ৣয়ৼৣ৻য়ৼ৻ৼঀ৾৻ড়ৢঽ৻য়৻৸য়৻ ৺ৼৢ৶৻ৼৢয়৻ঽঀৼ৻ঀ৽য়য়ৢৼ৻য়ৼৣ৾৻য়ৼৣ৻য়ৼ৻ড়ঽ৻য়ৢঀ৻য়য়৻

नग्-वैशक्टें मेद-वीश श्री

क्रमः मी अस्तर स्वर्धा स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्व

र्यत्रव् ग्रुष्भे नुष्कत् राष्ट्रवा राष्ट्रवा र्ययः वर्षे नुष्यः सर्वता र्राहे वियम्बाकुर विदेशमुखासुयायास्त्रक्षा रिविष्या ह्या रियारी हेर रियारी हेर स्वास्त्रया षि.४ची.∰स.क्षटा। ते.मी.सक्रुची.जंदेर.सूचीस.सूर्-मी.शिषश.मीय.श्रट.सू.रेटा रे निवेष द्वारा मुना र्सेट निव्य मिन र्ता मी मीट सार्ने स्टारिट र्से र्स्निस 🤌 ਫ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼੶**ਜ਼**ਜ਼੶ਖ਼ਫ਼੶ਫ਼ੑ੶ਖ਼ਫ਼ੑੑੑਸ਼੶ਖ਼੶ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ਖ਼੶ਜ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼੶ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਜ਼ੑਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ੑਖ਼੶੶ हिमानन्नाः स्नासानादायानादा २ नुषान् । सर्वन्यसास्य स्वस्य उत्रायायदायाने । नृदानने । ਜ਼ਸ਼੶ਜ਼ੵਸ਼੶ਜ਼ਖ਼<u>ੵ੶ਜ਼</u>ੵ੶ਸ਼ਖ਼ੑਜ਼੶ਜ਼ਖ਼ਸ਼੶ਜ਼ੵ੶ਸ਼ੑ੶ਫ਼ਜ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼੶ਜ਼ੑਜ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼੶ਜ਼ਖ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼ੑਜ਼ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਜ਼ੑਖ਼੶ਜ਼ ৼ৽য়৽য়য়৽য়ৢঀয়৽য়য়৽**ঀ**৽য়ৢ৽৻ঀ৾য়৽য়য়৽য়ৢ৽য়য়ৼ৽ঀৢয়৸য়য়৽য়ৢ৽য়য়য়৽ त्रु.धुट.वे.सर् क्रैं.दे.स.बंश.वेट.वहंब.बुट.लट.लट.वहंबाश.स.बु। सर्.टेट. **८**% রূমার্মির। দুর্দি ব্যক্ষেত্র দের বুদ্ধ । স্থ্র করা দ্বীদারা ्री:सर्वेल,चेर,७चीर। ।रु.लू.चहेबे,तर्नु,ध्रेचाश,श.ल। चेट.**©**व.शुश्रश,रेत⊄. श्रीरान्त्रे स्त्रा । गक्षासालेशामुग्नातपुरा । १९८१८६४८५८ स्तर्मा स्त्राप्ता सर्देट र्शेश देश देना मदे 'या मर्गेदा ३ विश दिए सिं में मात्र सा सुना सा देन स्वीतः पन्ना लूट्य.सं.रेच.सपु.रेच्चेल.रिच्र.री सि्च्याय.पद्ध.संट्यामेश.चेट्टचे. मर्शेश.तपूरी । श्रु.पट्ट. श्रीय.त. हेंच.तपु. कुरी । प्राथ.त बुंश लूटश.मीचेश. तर्वत। ३ विश्व.त्र.चारश.वथ.मी.र्जिटश.श्.चहेब.पहूब.मी.श्री.कृष्टाह्र श्रीनामहमा.

चुँद्रम द्वा त्यश सुदावी श हेदाय दे संद्रासर होद हो दे स्पर वस्ता का वहर हो . त्रै 'त्र' श्रदश मुंश' सूँ द'त् चुँद'यर 'माशुदश' यदे 'द्रश' त्रेदे 'यहे 'त्रहे 'र द उना मी'''' र्षेत् पात्रुवायते प्रवराये ५६ १९८ भेताया शाया वे वस्य यासनीताया प्रवेत हैरा मुभारानुस्रापि देश सुरि प्रवेशम् वेन्याप्ता सेटानेस्य सहित्य पर्वा महिला गु क्षां पश्वावस्य देश सेस्र र उदानी द्वासहन पर मिंट क्रिंस नी सिट मिना नट । प्राम्यान् नेन्यायदे अर्गे न्यायाय प्राम्याय स्थापिय प्राप्त मार्थिय मार्थिय मार्थिय प्राप्त मार्थिय मार्थ मार्थिय मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ म मर्) क्रीट है पर रणर स्वीस यस नास्ट्रिय प्रसाय स्वाप प्रवास का में सर स में सर स से स मी.बट.बंब.देवा.त.लुब.बुट.सक्ब.ज.मा.बुद्य.ची.बुद्य.ची.दाक्य.देवा.त.कुट.चीर.सेवाक क त् ब.सक्ब.ल.पाझ.स.चाझ्ल.टच्रीस.स.ट्ट.पत्तीब.लस.ची.चाड्र.च्रीसह्ट.च्रील.. लुःबना रेव र्यो **के** प्येव पदे रहे या है रहे र लेखा व। युँ ने खान छदे स्थार शासुका द्वार सरसःमुसःवससःउदः भी दर्वेदः वसः यरः सरदः महिता देवे दर्वेदः म्द्रम् पु नर्गेर् प्रश्न र र्थक्षे रेरे क्षर् र ग्राम् लेखन स्रेर् क्षर् र म्यालेखन स्राम्य বল্লু-'**ন্ন্র**'বর'ষ্মে'রার'রমর'ড৲'ঢ়ৢ'৸য়ৢর'৸য়'ম'ঊর'ম**র**'র্লুয়'র'শ্_ন त्र वेश. में चेश. राष्ट्रा अह्र र. में म. खे. येचा. ट्रे. जा. यु. प्रचाद. खेचा. चीश हिंदे. श्रियः रका. <u>ત્ત્રીનું અ. તેર્સે તર્સે ત. રેદ. શૂદ. ટ્યૂર્ય તા શ્રુજ્ય લ્લુજ્ય વે. વ. ક્ર્રે કે . ક્રે . વેડ્યું માર્</u>ય

परीया ची.रेरी. श्रान्तवा रीकातातु **४व**टा सेचीवाजी.वुरीताष्ट्र, श्री चुराचवुटवाराविका বরংজামার্শির বিশেষ্ট্র বিষয়ালবার্ত্তর স্থান্ত্র বিষয় নীর্ত্তর স্থান্ত্র বিষয় নীর বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় বি होरामाणुरानु राधो भीश रहा हूटा मी द्वाया नु पत्रा कु तर्रा कु नाय होना सामुद्रा सामिता सामिता सामिता सामिता स વના.જ્યાલા સંવાતત્રાતવાલયા કુ. કીટા ૧૧૧ તાલા તીયા તી. શ્રીટ્રા જોઝાટે. જા.વીટા વાર્કીઝા तर्राक्षाचर है क्यें स क्षे में र्नानी के क्येंस र्मन्य पर्राख्या से के वी मोरेब.ल.सक्ट्रासिट्ट, बचा.ब.चिवला ८ तराचीचाला.मेर.वे.वे.वे.वचा.सेजा. ৴য়ঀ[৻]ৼয়য়৾৾৻ঀৣয়৾য়য়য়য়৸৸ৼৣ৾৻য়৾য়ৣ৾৾ঀ৾ঀ৻য়ৣ৾৻৾৾৾৾য়৾৸৻ঀ৸৻য়ৣ৾৻ ৴৻ড়৾৻ঀয়৾৻৸ঢ়ৢয়৻য়য়য়৸৸ৼৣ৾৻য়৾য়ৢ৾ঀ৸৻য়ৣ৾৻ ৴৻ড়৾৻ঀয়৻৸ঢ়ৢয়৻য়য়য়৸৸ৼ ^{ब्रु}च.क्र्यात्प्र्याः भ्रीटारु ख्रियासयाम् तृतानुदे दिराहे ख्रराष्ट्र**ानातरे के।** णक्षायाः श्चिम् मार्चे में महिन महिना से ना से निक्ष मार्चे हैं में किए १००० सिमा महिना सका मुख्या 'सं.श्रुंब'नश'में,बेचा.गुं≮.भार्टेशुटालेंट.जुंश अष्ट्र-े.चोक्स.सी.मीरः,श्लेचस.<u>मी्ट.</u>भ ... सर्हर मूँ य ल वना महिमा न लेश हे मलुमाश मा मी भेगाश मारा में या न में पहें या न स्था न <u>দ্রু (ଜু' জীলা এর্লু ' ঘরী 'র্বি' দুর ' ঘর ' ঘর্ম মানা মদ্দামা মানী শৃত্র মান । ল্যা আন</u> म्बेशनब्दान्त्राम्बरम्बरम्बरम्बरम्बरम्बरम्बर् বৰ্বা. বৃ. ব্যাক্ষা বা. ৰুবা. বর্জুই. ৰুষা ষা. টু. ৰুহ. মাহ ব্যাব্য প্রহ. বাহু মাহ বিষ্টা হার বিজ্ঞান বিজ্ঞান বি ह्य हैं हा ७ हा। पद्चेश तथा चीरेला चेत्र ह्या प्रहचीश पर क्षा में हैं बेश पर्चे या

र्रे में में ने ने मान प्राप्त किया कर पर्रे र ऑक मी हिर पर। ଜି**୩**'4'∄**4**'5୮'| मि.क्रुच.य.सॅंचे.लश.स्वेचश.मे देश.पचेंटा ल.ज.य.य.सॅच्चे.चट.प्टे.पचेंय.संचेश ह्युंचाश.चढ्रुं .बुट.चाटश.सूट.त.रचा.या शटश.मुश.मु.श.मूर य से ८८.च.रे. য়য়.য়ৢয়য়.৽ঽ.ঀৣ৾৾.ৼৢঽ৾৾.য়ৼ৴.त৴.चয়৽য়৻য়৻য়৻য়৾৴৻য়৾৾য়৻য়৻ৼ৻৻৾ मासर अदे क्रिंट स्त्राका शि.मोचारा तपु म्यूजा तार्चे वा क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया हु ना हु ना हु । सहूर मूॅ्य-५७:७ - इ.स. १ - इ.स. १ - च.स.१.मी. च.स.श्.स.स.स. ร์ๆรๆราสัรโจ๊ราปู๊ลาฮูต&ลาลิมผารุนลาสาสาริาจิราผาลิๆผาปู๊าซีร์….. लट. मेर. चोचेच श.त. लक्षा रच. चैट. क्षा. म. खे. थच. क्या हेट्. चे. चहेये. त. भ. ह्मिश्यामा । तम् निर्मे พชิง.त.इ.พ.ट्र. श्रिम.टे. बीच.त.इ.र.भ. घट..श्.्येष.मी. श्रुच.टे.ह्र्य.क्र.क्र. ব্লীব.৮র.নালুনার.টী.নারিদ.না,'ইম.রীস.লগ। া৴নাত','রব.নাথর,'থর,গ্রমগ.৫ব र्रेष: रे. प्रमुखा । रेट. त्र्याचा सटा स्ट्रेर. रेश.चा सीश. भिष्ठिय. खुश.ची साथा । रेचट. रेचीश. হীনাধাণ্ট উর্বান্টাৰুণবান্টার। ।শ্বর্তিনাহী মাধীশহাতর ব্যন্থী ইব্ <u> ই'ব্ল'মর্ল'র্থ'র্থ'র্শ'রলু'ব'র্ময়৷ ৠ</u>ৢ'ন'ই'রর্থ'র্মল্মল্ম'ন্ই<u>'রু</u>ল'রু' ही। १२ देश हुन्म मंदी ५८। वसम वदेश नुः ही न नदेश हिम। देना स गुः हर

महत्त्रवृद्दान्दे देशाम। त्रेत्रेय कंद्र देश ख्व की द्रायकंद्र स्माधानस्य पर पर्व लूटस.र्स.योचोश.पुट.तष्ट कुरे. चेम्री.तु.रेट.र्घ.स.बेट.चोत्री.योचोश.तस.स.प्ट्स.... श्रदशःमुशःरुवाःसःश्रदःमोद्रःदशःपर्वेषःरेःश्रदःपश्रदः 🕫 पःपणरःपर्वेरःमीय **श्र्**यः म्.सर्भु द्व.श्रृ.भ्रस.प्र-.रवश.व.र्भ.म्.स्म.वर.द्वे.वट चाशट.चाश्म.लस.वट.रटः. माश्रदःचाद्रः देशःवरः देः तसमाशः केदः दस्यशः गुरुः गुदः मावतः परः दग्ने दः वर्माः तर् লল প্রত্যান্ত্র ন্রান্ত্র ন্রান্ত্র প্রত্যান্ত্র প্রত্যান্তর প্রত্যান্ত প্রত্যান্ত প্রত্যান প্রত্যান্ত প্রত্যান্ত প্রত্যান্ত প্রত্যান প্রত্যান প্রত্যান প্রত্যান্ত প্রত্যান প্ मार्थमः भट्टिबः या २०२०---- २२७३ अपासः यः याप्तै। २२०८--- २२८३ अपासः यः रटः प्रचार्स है। १२८८-१३३० ८ महाम र्यायते हैं है। १३८०-१३८३ प्रणासः यादे विषेष्ठ माने नामा १३८०—१००० डण्यासः यामा विष्ठ वासायः सर्वेदः वाद्वेषः स्था ८ण्डा प्राप्त प्रस्ति है। १४०१--१४४० ल्याझ पार्च है। ククヤマら―-7503 20円お「むるが「ちょう」 アラロー アラロー १८०३—१८३१ १२णझ.त.त.त.रे. हे। १८४३—१८७० १८०मझ. याचेना:सर्ह्मार्ड्: हो। १८७८—१८७८ १८ महासामायाः हिन हें हो। १८४१—-१७११ १८णहासारारा चुरारेना यहे हैं है। १३१८—१७८१

देः भटः नद्रम् सँ म् सः दर्मो नः भेट सः ग्रीः सूर्यः म द्रायः मुख्यः मुखः नदीः दर्धेदः यसः ग्रीः ङ्घी माञ्चमाश्चरप्रशास्त्र स्वासामा सामित्र सामित्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र नमानाभरार्श्वेन हरान् देन नमाञ्चलास्य देश प्रहेष प्राम्य भित्र हर्ष मान्य प्रमान ลี. ปุ่ม. ปุ๋.พูง. ป. ชูพ.พป.พโทช. มีน. ปุ๋. พ.พะ. บุ ปฺ . นิพ. ปะ. เพพ. ปัก. म.र्ट.. स्रं वराक्ताचर स्रेश चुर्य स्रुपा सु सु । रटायट साम र द्वा साम के वा सर् माञ्चार्युः गर प्रवशः १० वर्षे या द्यावस्य स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था प्रवृत्त स्वा प्रवृत्त स्वा स्व ભે·ઌ૽ૺૹઃઌ૽ૢ૿ૹઃનાવૹઃ૬૯ઃ૬ૄૹઃૡ૬૾૽ઃૹ઼૽૱ઽ**૽ૢ૾**ઃૹૡ૾૾ઃૹૢૻ૬ઃધઃવાહુદઃવદ્યાદેશઃધાનાકેનાૹઃ चैता दे.लट.रूपांबाकी.अष्ट्यंटा। क्षेत्राट्टा ट्यीट.स्पांबास्यांबाला. चर चण्रे.तद् परें अपि क्षि. कुशका चौड़िश त्री. जूना है आ लेश सह ने ने स् क्ष्यं ब्रेशः त्रेशः व्यार्थः स् स् दे 'श्रुःश्चे 'नरः प्रसुद्धः द्धः प्रदेषः प्रदेषः प्रदः स्याः प्रदः । मदे हॅं सदर नुै रूम घर सद द्वा २० दं रायदा यही राद है द्वी दस या नावद रहें त ने.चेंश.भाराचा.सर्.सी.इंट.च?.र्चेचात.रट.पर्चेट.र्चा.तपुर्ट् इ.सष्ट्चा.ची.७७७.क वस पर्ने अपर सुर्वेद नर्जे स्वाया सामत हिन हें हे नाडनास सुरे नर्गेन् पास नसूस द्रमायात्रत्त्रामिद्रेश्चाः भ्रुप्तं दे कामुराद्धः भैदानी मे हिना नहत मे मालेशानहे तर्ता भर्य नर्षेष्रिय न्यूश प्रविद्यात् हूर्य मी. क्ये एका विष्य क्या साहा मी. विमीटस

ସ\$'ବର୍ଷ୍ଟଶ'ଶ'ଞା ବ୍ୟୟ'ଶ୍ରି'\$'ଆ'ଊ'ବ୍ୟ'ଶ୍ୟ'ଶ୍ରି'ଶ୍ରଶ ।ଶ'ଭ୍ୟାଞ୍ଜିଅ'ରି'ଞ୍ୟ' र्यार हुउ. रूपाया । पड्ना देव यामय पर्यो द हिंयश शे मवश स. सहरा धीर मी.वेरथ.प्रे.त ज्राचुन ।त्य.टु.िय.चरजा.पीय.पवट.प्राप्तर.रेवेट्य.जश हैत. **ॸॗ**ॴॴॿट,ॳॾऀॴ.ॶ.ॶॗॴॶग़ॷ। ।ॸट.चेंटाविशनटेबानुचानुचानुस् हुन्। उत्री देश.चेरेय.श.भद्र.सि.येश.चेर.स्नीश.भर्त्रीमशश.ही.रेमी ।चेशुर. র্ষা জার্বিসা বর্ণজাবের বেলাম। সবর বেরী আবি রু দ্রী ছালা ট্রালী সম नु । यटा ख्राप्त प्रतास्य । यह स्थाप । यह स् मो नारकाह्यामो रसद्यायामार्या होता रचेरायरी नारकासुरम्हारकास्यायक्री प देर.८८४.भट्ट.चोड्टम.चिचा.चर्चे. ०० ची.बट.बश.झुर.त्याधिय.वृश्व.स.झे.रेजी.खेजा. ત્ ડુ.જૂલ.સુંય.જુય.ત્ દુ.તોલ.જૂલ.રેખેય.કું ઉ.૪૫ જી.ભવ.જા.ઘૈવ જોલાત્ છુ રેવદ.. রির জ্বাহারের প্রিয়াস্থীয় সামার রাশ্বাহার স্থ্রীয় সামারীর দ্বীর স্থাপ্র সামারীর স্থাপ্র हाराई.रोटानुः ००४० हाराह्म परे.क्रिश्मर् हार्ड्रेश्मावर सर रखेँर हिं-<u> निवासिक मिल्लिक प्राप्त स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र मिल्लिक क्षेत्र सम्मान्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त</u> ์ขะาวัพวิ ะะามรัศารูามีะาลามัศมารัามสา สา สิาผูมารุมศารูามิราม รุะ.... चवशःश्चित्रशः स् रे.क्रॅब.धशः ह्याशः कृषः ज्ञानः विचानधेषः क्र्यः ग्री हिं। ०८७२—विराक्ष्याक्षेत्रकार्यते स्थूलायमासुरामध्यायात्रा। क्षेत्रस्यावहा 비용비·리·통·리국·씨·ブ리도·씨준비·필대·현점· 26 8 - 38 4 를 페도·씨수 '때도 중국

पर्विताः चेताः त्रुषः सहद्यः सष्टिषः चाञ्च नकाः चेताः है रे है र दरः पहस्रः सर्वेषः गरः संशानिरः श्रियासिके, पड़े, पूरे, बुर, ७७०० — ७६०३ पवस. षुरे, पोकेर मी, श्री विशामध्या... न-१८-४-मत्रत्र क्रिं १-१-१मे नक्षेत्र मी क्रिंस मास्यान क्रिंम्स मून हे मिंदासरे ५८१८ " <u> स्टि. ७४. कुथन ब्रियाची शका मुंगी सिंगी सुची सुची सकुश तमा २२. स्रीप त्ये जालामे सिंगी </u> <u>ૄૄૡ૽૽ૡૣૻ૱ૣઽ૽૽ઌૢૢઌ૽૽ૢ૱ૹઌ૽૽ૢ૾ૺૡ૾ૢ૾ૺઌઌૹૣૼ૱૱ૢ૱ૢૺ૽૽ૼૺ૱૽૽</u>૱ૺૺઌ૽ૺૺૺૺૺ૱ઌૢ૽ઌઌ૽ૺ૱ૹ૱૱૱ खन १०३१ **व.न.र**.त्र्रे.क्ष ४० मे.क्.र्यस्थातान्त्रः माट्टेश्नामः माट्टेशः परेते तें**र**ंबेर १८०६—१००५ रेब सें केंद्रासहर सुरे माबेस दर्धन सेम्स नवर्। भक्षराम् मुक्षामद्भानद्भार्यक्षानुक्षाम् मुक्ष्यामुक्षामु । कार्यक्षाम् सुक्षाम् । विकास म्बेरादेशनम्बर्भास्य देश देशकार्यका देशक्षेत्र देशकार्यकेत्र केर्पात्र स्थान वैयः यहेर, क्र्स. प्राप्ट्र व्यादार देवा स्वया । स्थाप्तर हैं र्या क्राय्य क्राय्य स्वापार हैं ना चलाक्ष्र रवटाचरेरापरेका. ७००४--- १००४ श्रुरापवटशास्त्रस्य ग्रीसार्वास्य हेरारे য়ৢঀ৾৽৴ৼয়৻ঀয়৻য়ৼৣ৾ঽ৻ৣঀ৾৽য়য়৸৻৴য়৾ঽ৾৻ঢ়ৢ৾৽ঀৢ৽৻য়য়য়৻ঀয়ঀ৻য়ৢঀ৻ঢ়য়য়৻য়ৼ৻য়৸ **য়ৢয়৻৸৽৸ৡয়৻ৡ৾৾য়৻ৣ৻৴৸৸৾ৼৄয়৻৺ৼৣঀ৾৾৾ঀ৾৾ৣ৻৸৽৸৾৸৸৻ড়৸৾৸৸৻ড়ৢঀ৾৻ঢ়ৢ৴৻**য়ৼ৻৸ৢয়৻৻ महेनाशासदे दिनासद्यानाश्चा वितानवे सदे हेंश हेन नहेश है वासे हु है वासे **ૹુ.૮૮.ક્ષેય.કુના.૪૮.ના.ના૮ય.જા.ક્ષું**૮.**જી**ઝ.જાજ્વ.ક્ષેટ.ક્ષેટ.જુટજા.મું.ોધ.ખૂ.વર્ક્ષેટા તજા. ব৴.ঀ८.ছৢঀ.৳য়ৣৼ.ঀ৴.য়ৢয়.য়৾.৴৶ৄঀ.२৾.৸ড়ৄ৲.ঀ৾৻ৢ.য়৴.ছৢ৴.ঢ়ৢ৾.ज़ৢৢৢৢৢঢ়য়ৢ৸য়৾৴য়৾ঀ৴..

मश्रुस हैर-५३ 'वै.पर्यूर,म्रॉ.म.स≡म.प्प यूचे.सर.२२,मी स.मीर.मीश.प्राची.स.मी.चरेर. . ৼৢৼ৾৽য়৾৽৾৽৺ৼ৾৽ঀয়৾৽ৼৢয়৾৽ঀয়৻ঀৼয়৾য়য়ৣ৾ঀ৽য়ঢ়ৢ৾ঀ৽ঀড়ৢৼৢ৽ৼৢ৴ৣ৾ৼ৽৴ৼ৽৻৾৽৽ৼঢ়৴৽৽৽ र्च.^{भी}.हीट.चळि.चाळुचा.च.चाळुचा.लचा.धी.च. ७७७४—चेटा। मील.**२व.**भी.हीटा বও বঙ্বারেনাবাধানাক্রামর্জু, ১৪০৪—১৪৮৪ সুনাধানী,র্বধাবরী,Հ৮... বহর । শর্ম সেই, সূ রিমনী, বাই স.ছব, সূম এবল এী, বর্ম জুবার বেম নের্মী। ৢ৾ঀঀয়৾৾৾ড়৽ড়ঀ৾৾ড়৸৻ঢ়৾৾য়ঀৣ৾৽ঀড়৾ৼ৽য়৾ঢ়য়৾৽ঢ়ৼ৽ৠৢ৾৽য়য়৻৻৻ঀয়য়৾৾ঀ৻ঢ়য়ঀৣ৾ঀ৻ঢ়৻ঢ়৾৾ঀ ঀঀৣ৾৾৾ঢ়*৾ঀ*য়৾৾৽ঢ়ঢ়৽ঀ৾৾৾য়৾ঀয়৽ঀয়৾য়৽ৼঢ়৽ঽ৾ঢ়য়৽য়৾ৼৢ৽ঢ়৾ঢ়৽য়৽য়ৢ৾য়৽য়ঀৗ৾য়৽ঢ়ৢয়৽ৼঢ়ঢ়৽৽৽৽ য়য়য়৾৻ঽঀ৾য়য়ৢ৾য়৾৻ঽঢ়৾৻ঀৗয়৾ঀয়৻য়৻য়৾য়ৢয়৾ঀ৾য়ৣয়৾য়৻য়ড়ৢ৽ঀয়ৣয়৻য়৻য়৾য়ৢয়৻য়ড়ৢয়ৢয়৻ ष्ठक्षर भूची श्रदाचरेचीश श्रूचीश श्रुचिटाबरे.बशाजुनीश.जन्न.वैटाच.रेट.ऽस्ट्रि. ৡ৾৾৽<u>ৠ</u>য়৻৸ৣৼয়৻৸ৡ৾৽৸ৢ৾৴৸৴৾৾৾৾৴৻ঀ৾য়৻৸ঌৼ৻৸য়ৼ৻৸য়৸৸৸ৼ৻৸ କ୍ଷୟର ν ଲ୍ଟ ର ନହ୍ଲ୍ୟା କା କାଳ୍ୟର ଛୁଟ ନ୍ୟା ନ୍ୟ ପୁଟ ନ୍ୟାର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପୁଡ଼ି । ମୁସ୍ତ ର खे.ॐश.चड़ेचेश.डे.चे.ल.चेंश.मीड्येश.सर.टच्या.स.**कुर** सट्ट.क्ष.चेेंश.मोझ.स. - इंद. सू. कृष. २३.७. ৡष. घडुचाक. जुच. चख्काबेक. चाट.लूबे. चार्छेटक. स.**२८.।** नगर ឨ៓ 4 년 : 劉 4 म दूर : 년 : 七日 に 迎 m. 0 と n = - 15 = ト 4 m : よ : ま に 知 変 利・ ষুবাইৰ মু. ছুলাইএ.এ.বগুলামাগুলেএলাকানাগীলে। নাএৰ ধ্যাস টুলা मर्थेट रुपाय प्रतु वृ वर्षय मर मर्घिट मार्च न्यामर्थेट हुट मे प्रतु व हुट । दे दस

मान्बासाकेबार्यमास्त्रमार्येवसाने सुनासास्त्रमा ह्वापा ८ केंसा 🗸 हेवार्यामार्थेसार्येसार्ये শ্রী মাইব'বা মা পুমারা ঘাম র্যামে নী ক্রিব ঘা বা শুব শুরি বা বাই বারা বাই শুরী বেরা মের্যুর্ র্যাম सदन मुख्य। हातुः १०३३ व्यन् सुवासुवे अदार्शन द्वात हेवा सहनापने र्श्ना स.बट.कुब.बेर.भट चेर.रेवट.सी.सुट.च्यीर.नर्.सी.सी.सी.ट्रायह्ब.सेचरा.लेट.तर्. भूटा। द्विभास्त्र ग्रन् सुर्ग्या सिंद्वि नमन स्त्र क्षेत्र स्त्र ग्रम्भाया सर्वयः र्ने.चोच्चेत्रक्ष.च.केर.चांसीटश.च.चचुच.स्रीश.टीट्स.स्री.चीर। ज्ञाचेषुद्र,प्रुट.रेचो.च**ट्र.** च पेश महेब के में चूं शु हेचा लच्च चारश रेपी र हूं. है कि एक रापीश चले र श्रीच श्रीरा मी ... ॰॰॰२—७०७८ ॲटश'तहें अनुसारी बार मी रेमा मातुरामु बदा सार য়য়৻য়য়য়৻ৠয়৻ড়য়ৢ৻য়৻ৠৣ৾ৼ৾য়৸য়৻য়৾য়৻য়য়৻য়য়৻য়ঢ়৻ঢ়য়৻য়য়য়য়ৢ৻ঢ়য় मूँय वरे द्यानध्रा नगुर ये बढ़ ग्रेश रा ७०२५ की स्वग है या वढ़ ग्रेथ त्र क्षा पढ ना सुस सर्वे विश्व सा सुरक्ष क्षा प्राप्त क्षा स्था पर कि का स्था पर कि का स्था पर कि का स्था पर कि र्बेर्-शःसञ्चयसम्बर्धः ५ वर-१ लेखानर १ मिन्सान्य स्त्री सेटानु । लनसाहेसामलना सराः য়ৣ৴**৻৸ঢ়ৢঀ**ৢয়৾৻য়৾৻য়**ঀৢ**৾৻ঽঢ়৻ৡ৲৻ঀয়য়৾৾ৼ৾য়৸য়য়৻য়৲৻ড়৾৾ঀ৾৻য়ৼঢ়৻৸৾৾ঢ়ঢ়৾য়ৢ৾ৼ৾ৼ यर मध्यम् युवाळॅश २ विंर श्वीट ५ विंद पूर्व वेंद्र नार्देश महिंद महिंदा मो भावश शेर सुद्याः । । र्सर वी पर पु र्सेट माण्य मी सामर्थेट । वर केन मुद्दार्पया स्वर में में में केना केना <u> ब्रुंट.पीट्र.म्रीट.टेर्सूब.टे.स्रिब.चाच्चाका.चाट्ट.चर्चा ट्रुं.जास्त्रची हिलाचलवी राक्र्यीका.जन्म</u> नरःहः तसुभान्दः सन्नुः तुसाधासा हता नहान । मुद्राना नुष्या मुद्राना नुष्या मिद्राना नुष्या मिद्राना नुष्या मिद्रा स.चर.च.पश्चर्य.क्ष्य मिर.ज्या हे.ह्याश्चर.लट.श्च.रे.प्रथ.त्.क्षय.चयाचस्य

२८:चडश:२पतः श्रुटश:२लॅंब-५;७वश:र्श्वराह्म श्रे:२वे;ह्द:नाधर:५**:प्रे**चश ฟาสเพษิงเบริเซลเฏิเซี ญัสเ วาคะ—วอกอ ฏิ ปริเษโมช ปัสเรา <u>ৡ.৴ঀ৾৾৾৻৸৻ঀ</u>৾৾৾৾৻৶ৼ৻ঽৼ৻ঀৢ৾৾৻ঀয়৻য়৸ৼ৽৸য়৽৸৻৴ৼ৻৸য়৻য়৻৴ৢয়৻৸য়৾ঀয়৽য়ঢ়ৢ৾ঀ৻য়৻৻৻ र्च. कुश.भाषये श्रुच.३५.५सँ चाश.२८. २२.तपु.२ची.पर्ये चढ. धूर्वाश.मी.रयेश. सु ऋषाप्तरायोपने विदेश होते पुरायोपि यो स्वाप्त प्राप्त विदेश पुराय होता है तपुःभक्षत्रचात्राक्षयः स्टाचैदः सूचातपुः लुः लुकालिदः हूचाकाक्ष्यामी कुः कार्र्यामीयः। मुनःपदैः है। बेश्वायाम्बर्भ। ह्वायानेदै दार्भेरानुमानेश्वाणी प्रमादास्य स्था उदार्ब्स विन्'रसाय योशाय श्रुपारयान्। श्रेनाय प्रिमाया श्रेपाया श्रुपार विन्या स् **৲**৾ঀয়৻৴য়ড়৻৴ড়ৢয়৻য়৻ৼ৾৽৾৾৾ৼঀ৾৻য়৸৻৸ঀয়৻ড়ৄ৾ঀ৻ঀৢ৻ঽড়ৢ৾৻য়য়৻ঀঢ়৾য়৻৸৻ঀ৾৻ৼয়ঢ়৻ড়ৢঀ৻৻৻ ल्ट्याह्म्यायाः क्षेत्राचरायायम्। याव्याप्याप्याप्याप्याप्याप्याप्याप्याप्या चैं र किंचाश शहूर कुथे तु हु श्रुवे स्प्राचिय हेव र्टा चक्का ता लूटका हूर्याश रेटा यर सिवास र मुक्त र प्राविध देशहा मुक्ति होती स्वीत स्वार प्राविध होती स्वार स्वार होती स्वार स्वार होती होती स દેર્ન છે. શ્રુષ્ય મેં ત્રામાં મેં ત્રામાં સ્ત્રામાં સાથે ત્રામાં સ્ત્રામાં સ્ત્રામા સ્ત્રામાં સ્ત્રામા સ્ત્રામા સ્ત્રામા સ્ત્રામાં સ્ત્રામા સ્ત્રામા સ્ત્રામા સ્ત્રામા સ્ત્રામા অূচ্য <u>ছ্</u>ৰাপ্ৰ.মাধ্যৰ নাজ্যাপ্ৰচাট্টিই.পথ চেনা,বিজ্ঞাঞ্চৰ বহানাগৰ ৰেল <u>ই্</u>ৰ… मैंट.मै.चे.चे.चर्षात्र,षह्ट.टे.चेंटा स.हेच.चे.च.च?.चर्.क्रा.जि.हेब.क्रा.वि.हेब. ૡૺ૱ૺૺ૾ૺ૱ૹૡૢૺૺ૱૱ૹૺઽ૽<u>૽ૼૺ</u>૱ૹઌૢ૽૾૽૱૽૽૱૽૽ૢ૾ૺ૱૽૽ૢ૾ૺ૾ઌૺ<mark>૾૱</mark>ૡૹ૱૱ઌૢ૽૱ૢ૱ૢ૽ૺ૾ઌૺૺ

् मार्कर्ट् येवचेट रु:क्षुवश स**र्ह्ने**गर्दाकीरु रेक्स्सॅके माहेकामकालमाहेकारे...... चल्नाचान्दरः अर्क्षेत्वर्भिरानु स्वेतशाक्षान्द्रेर विवशाहेशास्यार्वे नास्रयाचर वैदामारेदा वराष्ट्रवे र्ह्साविदशाह्र्यावेचा है । देख्या है प्राचित्रा है । ॳॖॴॳॴॸ॓ॻॻॺॖॕॴढ़ॎॿॖॣॻॴॸॱॸॗॱढ़ॴॸॸ॓ॴॱक़ॕॴॹॸॱॻऀॱॸ॓ॳॹॎॴज़ॸॸॸॸ<u>ॎ</u> स्थापनार्यः सुनार्यः पतुनासः पार्यः। सः प्रसः १००३० व्यनः सः प्राप्ते से केदेः । শ্ব-, ৰধ. পুল. ই. টিব. এ. দ্বি. কীৰা ই. ছুৰ, ন্মাব. শ্ৰু, নী. জীন লালে। चावरालटास्ररामु:र्चासाचसिसार्टा। स्वा.क्रुयामु:चिहा। यवामु सवानसिसा चिंदाच्दां स्ट्रिड्ट भूर चेश्वस हिचार छिट सट स्ट्रिट हो चार्य वर्ष जीत. ี่ นรู พาติาฆิสาฎันา_อนารุ้สานชมาติาผูนาหิราชนามาศมส นาฆ์ศมามรักมมา शु:मबुन्यःरेटान्वें निंशेन्द्रारेदार्घे के'द्दासहेदानहे रेदार्घे के'शिन्थाय० """ र्ना हिर्मा १ १ वर्ष १ महर्मा १ १ हिर्मे सनुर-र-परे-३र। सट-यर-वट-र-धेय-र-ई-८-मा । ह-स्रे-प् टेर-माहेस. मरावर्षो, नेश । वि.सूरास्त्रशास्त्र इत्यालाक्ष्या । वि.सी. स्त्रीरा र्वेशभर्ते र मुश मुला । हुर हु . हु . चुन . पर्वे . चुन . न्रासान्त्रीयादन् सामेर। देशान्युद्यायद्या १००० द्नुदार्थान्युः। चर्र देश क्री.भवंज.चा≣चेश.चज्र.चोशिंटश.कॅट.क्रे.चूर्र.क्रिंट्श.वश.की.चोर.चेर.टे... क्रांचार्र्चाश्राणुदाकुरचर बदाचाश्रेश्राशाळ्चाशाणु त्यदापु विश्वास्य से स्रान्तु देरी....

मक्तुर्ऋंग्रायायामु ग्राम्यायायाय निर्माय मिया पर्वे दे प्रमाय म्याय यर.यहेश ७२. श्रेयश.र्थश्रश.श्र.ह्रिश.र्थ.ग्री.पर्धिटश.र्यश.ट्.शक्र. ७४.८८.४ है.८.४ के...चे.चेश.लेबोश.शबीर.२ै.पंत्रेश.स.२े.भ.बोटश.**८**बोर.**५व.स.** क्रेर महिद्याय स्टार् प्रेरी १७०० हैं न निर्देश में हुं सामें से सामें र्बे्चशःकृतशःवत्रःचर्नेर। प्रशःवरःक्षःचशःकृशःर्चोशःरेःकृतशःस्रवशःविदःसुदः… सु पक्र त्री के वस द्राप्त कें र स्र र ह्राट र तृहा। सुना सुना १००० ह्रा वः चकुरायरे ळेखायढायढेया के**रायरश**सर (बयसाय**सुरादसायसदासुरास्य समु**रासा मेर्दान्द्रा सम्द्राप्यस्य अस्य स्मित्र मेर् नेद्या मुद्रि सेर्द्य स्मित्र सूर् ित:ज.श्.चाश.च.च्र्र.भ.देभ.चश्रिभ.चीश.चेज.चा≣चाश। ८ चेचा.चील.चाॐश.च. ष्ट्रचाश्रासेर्-रेचरासिवा.(बु.स् १८४०--१८८४)म्। मोर्ब-रेटशासार्खुषा सुरा ह्रीय. ७७०० घ व.चा०्रेश.तर्.षट.परीच.ज.चरुच ।परीच.सी.ह्रा.यट.येशश. त्रं क्षेत्रः श्र्येश्वः वेश्वः भ्रम्यः द्राः स्थाः भ्रमः भ्रम् । सुॱहे अॱझॱॸॎ८ॱमौॱमु' ॐॱवॅन् 'कॅॸ्'मोॐअ' प्यॅन्' यर 'झंब'न्र प्युयायका २२३.भह्र. श्रीक्ष.पर्ध्याच,र.कंटट.भह्या.ची.ल्र्र। 📑 च.रीच.पर्द्य.पर्द्य. माद्यमान्त्रास्यस्यस्यास्यस्यास्य । स्रोत्रास्यस्य स्राध्यस्य तर् हैट वि.मेट रें में उरावर केंट रें वेट रें वेट में में स्था में स्था में स्था में स्था में स्था में स्था में

नरी नाओर मानाय उदा । यो पर्मा नर पर्मी के यो ने हो हो हो हो स्तर हो । ५ मर अंदि भेर वर्ष नद्या या तुषा । नद्या र मर प्या के स र्मे न्या या वर्णना **त्राचारका अ**र्ह्या के प्रयाका सम्राह्म के विकाय विकास के स्वार स्वार स्वार के स्वार स्वा |सर्चेद्र-**पर्च**शःस्रासद्द्र-देवैदशःदशःबाङ्गवाश। लटः। **इ.स.म.४**श.भवत. ८४.भूर.री । १.स.४.५४.५४.४४.४३४.३.शूर.री.५५० । १.स.५५५.५ ्रन्धुर-रेब.सूर्य-जालूर-। ।लूर-झु. घ इ.रेब.एचीर-जुर-जुर-क्र्रा श्र-मूब.सूज. मेर.लूरे.रेंब.जु.लूर.। ।लूरे.से.स्.लु.जुंब.डूंब.चढब.इंघव। ७ुंब.सूचेब. म्राट प्रचा मी क्रूच प्रमुं साथ रहीर था हरे रे अधर क्रुश हर में से हैं हैं राये. तश्ची.बुट्रस्त्री.भट्ट.चोच्चचशःश्च.चर्तरं,नःॐट्रत्येशःचटः रुष्ट्रःचा सुट्र.टे.चीरः कुटः । चार्यश देशकोर्'र्'दम्रैसस'र्नोस'कैर'। झुन'सर ह्रीनस'सदे'दर्दरम'महेन'स्'र्दे'र्छ म्बेर्यस्य मुक्षाम् भेषाया भेषाया मासुरस्य या परा 🎺 ह्र्य मुः सुरा स्वार ह्रा सुः <u> २४. तका प्रचाश त्राज्ञ ४ तका २ जूषा श्वेता श्वाका वश्य ७२ भिष्टेश पात्रे .ला. जुला ।</u> ৽ৼ৴৽ড়ঀয় য়৾ঀয়৽য়৾৾ঽ৽য়৾ঽ৽য়ঢ়ৢ৾য়৽য়৽য়৾ৼ৽য়৾ঽ৽য়৾য়৽৻ঀ৾ঀ৽ৼ৽ৼ৾ঽ৽য়ৢয়য়৽৻ৼ৾ঽৼয়ৣ৾৽**৽৽** पर प्रार्था १००५ मीट नु: हान रना परे केंश पड माडे माडे न प्रस्थ सर्गाद से र् .रूब.त्.ष्.ष्.भथ्र.त्र..त्र्र.वश.लय.शंश.वज.४ह्सश। श्रु हि. ७००० ध्य.न.रूट. র্ম ব্র'জ্পানত নভ্ডিইমনী ফুর্ম ব্র'জম নাম ত্রিশ মার্ম নার্মান ক্রম মার্ম আ मूँ या हु। हिरा हु है । है न न मुद्दार मुद्दार

नु :मर्द्धक क नियम स्वर गुराहिन देश देश हो नहें केट नो 'द हे सेर 'यर' स'न्यट''' सष्ट्र्याचीयातात्र्य्येशः जसार्थतायराचीतायर्गः हाँ स्थाप्ता श्रीयः हेर स्वीमा सहरः मान्यान्त्रसाम्य प्रतिन्त्र हैसास्त्र प्रायरी प्रो यतुर महार्जनायाणी प्रमुखा ষু:বৡ৾র:বহ∶≝বাধ। दे विश्वास्तिव के बृह्यांस शे पृत्ते वर्षों के दे हैन स्रशाम स्ने वा हुर हुर हुर में अपूर्ण सार्य ने अपूर्ण हु म में रायद्व हिंदा सुसस्य माईस मेरा सिर्धिता सेवाकेर क्रासिमहित पहुंचारा क्रारीचार्ये प्रीति नाबर होना अव नाव अस नाव नवस नदी द्वर । वेश नु सहँद हो नव्द <u>ष्ट्रिन। लैप्सेट इन सेट मी नवट खटा। सर्केन ब्रीट माने माम बवावर्ष सुरावदेः</u> रवटा। चार्याटाद्रां संभाषा वर्षात्रां क्रें मुक्ता वर्षात्रां के स्थापिक वर्णात्रां के स्थापिक वर्षात्रां के स्थापिक वर्षात्रां के स्थापिक वर्षात्रां के स्थापिक वर्षात्रां के स्थापिक वर्णात्रां के स्थापिक वर्षात्रां के स्थापिक वर्षात्रां के स्थापिक वर्षात्रां के स्थापिक वर्षात्रां के स्थापिक वर्णात्रां के स्थापिक वर्णात्रां के स्यापिक वर्णात्रां के स्थापिक वर्णात्रां के स्थापिक वर्णात्रां के स वयशानेशामाञ्चरायवशाणुः दवदार्श्यम् शामान्यात् वर्जुनारा मानुदानी दवदारुदाहित मडबारुमामानात् हिंदी है। हिलारु कुण हिरासून महुदानहें वाहे सहदाने सहदान हें। स्रार्थियात्रार्थियायत्रेष् स्था। स्रात्त्या भिष्टिक विष्याप्त्राप्ते स्राप्ते स्राप्ते स्राप्ते स्राप्ते स्राप्ते ৣঀ৾,য়ৣ৾৾৴য়ৼ৴৴য়য়ৣ৾য়য়য়ৢয়য়য়য়য়ৣয়ৼ৽ঀয়ৼ৽য়৾ঀ৽ঀ৾ঀৼৼৼয়ৢয়৽য়ৢঢ়য়৽৻ঽয়য় ह्रिट्स.स्चेश.मी.चरेश.सहज्ञातीच चरेचा.हो। हेर.चरेश.रेशश.ज.सष्ट्रे.एरीज. बैचोश.शुर्थ.शूचोश.शइट.वेश हु४.मीु.शकू.च**थ**ेटः। ि.वे. श.होत्। चेत्रः री केंद्राची है के दिए अके अप्यक्षाय की न्याणी नाद्रवास समाया में न्या मुद्रा हैद्रा द्राया है स मुक्षाणमाक्षाक्षात्रम्भिक्षात्रम्भिक्षात्रम्भिक्षात्रम्भिक्षात्रम्भिक्षात्रम्भिक्षात्रम्

न्नोःकुश्चाःकेनःन्निना पर्झेटःकें:न्नुनेःप्रवुरःन्गरःन्निना मेश मीर । <u>র্</u>র্বাধ দের্দেরের অ.সহ্মধ শ্লেষ <u>ই্</u>রেন্র্রি র্বাধ দাব্ধ ন্ব্রি র্মধ এবন দ্রীর য়ড়ঀৢ৽ঀয়৽য়ৣ৽য়৽য়ড়৽য়ড়৾ঀ৽য়৾৾ঽ৽ঌ৾য়৽য়ৼৣ৾ৼ৽য়ৢ৾ঽ৽য়ৢ৾ঽ৽য়ৢ৾ঽ৽য়ৢ৾ঽ৽য়ৼৣ৾ঽ৽য়ৼৢ৾ঽ৽য়ৼৢ৾ঽ৽য়ৼৢ৾ঽ৽য়ৼৢ৾ सेचा.र्टाच्रा ट्रासंजाम्बीटामा.र्ट्यामेश.क्ष्याम्बीटाचांश्वरायबुटशाचांश्वरा। क्रार्सीया ୵ଌ୰ଽ<u>ୣ</u>ଞ୍ଚ-ସ-ସଵ଼ି 'ସୖୖଽ 'ऊँଖ'ସङ୍କ 'ସ୍କୁଟ୍'ୟ'ଞ୍ଚ 'ହ୍ୟ'ଟ୍ର' ହମ୍ମିଦ' ଖ'ସଣଶ' उर्' ଅନ୍ତିଣ୍''''' ચાત્રુચાશ્ચ **કવે.દ્યું તુ**.હાતા.કૃ.વશ**.**રેવાતા.રેશ.ગ્રી.લાદ્યું ના દ્યું તુ.શ્રુંથ.ગ્રીંતા.ગ્રી.વરેટ.કુ.જોદ. বমাধুলাবেট্লা ক্লোবালুদ্বেটি ক্রেমাট্টমালুমালাদ্ধামমাধুলা দ্রিমাধ্যা ক্লিমা म्नि.केब.चक्दर.हर् .च. क्र. अष्ट्च. म्रीर.चहे र.क्ट्राल्ट्याह्च वशा ही रवदा मिर् ।हिराह्य **ପହର:ସିଜ:ଘିସ:ବ୍ର:ച**ାଦ:चग्निट:ଛିବ:ଛିବ:ଲି.ସ:ଲି.ସସଟ:खेब:च:चङ्श:ङील। ০০৮০ ব্র.ব.র্বা.ব.বু.ছ্রা.বহু.বরু.বরু.বু.বু.ব.ম.বু.র বর্ব.বর্মুম.বর্মুর.র uল্নি মান্ত্রীবধামন্থি ছুব নুমূর্ম মূর্মান্ত্রান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র মান্ত্র दनाः नुःसेन सः नुष्यः नुष्यः नामलेदः सुनाः नहेना सः केष्यः नुष्यः स्वयः सः नुः रेद र्च. कुद्रे.लट.हुर.ट्श.पेड्र.विट.चर्वेश.के.मो लर.लघ. १ सूट.श.सेचश. भर्ते १ केर स् र में स्वार् कर्र विश्व पर में र रेश भेर र में र विश्व स्वार कर विश्व য়৾৴৽ঀয়ৣ৾৾৾৾ঀ৽ঀ৾৽ঀৢয়৽ঀয়ৢয়৽য়ৼ৽৽ঀ৾৽য়৾য়৽য়ৢ৾ঀ৽য়ৢয়ঀ৽য়ৣ৾য়৽য়ৼ৽য়৾৽য়৾৻ঀ৾৽য়ৼ৾ঀ৽য়৾য়৽৽ ขึ้งรู้มานราพส์รู**เ** ดูราฐารุณมาฟูู่เพาฐาตุจณาณัราสทั่รุาริามีารูาสรามา

द्रवदः सर्हेन् क्रिया से दे भार से द की द्रा से हिंदा च हु । मुहेश या सदा स देव से दे हैंद्रा होदः ७०४० द्वायाञ्चदशःमद्दाधरः सद्दाः नार्ध्यः नाद्दा। श्वरः हो द्वो दसा गर्नोदः श.भ≆्चे,रेटा.डेर.चकुचे,रेवेश.शे.वेच,चटुचे,रेशा चूटालेच, ०७५५ ≌.च.जे ঘঽ৾৾৴ৡ৾য়৾৽য়৽৽য়ৼ৾৾য়৾৽য়ৼঀ৾য়৾৽য়ড়৾ৼ৾৽য়ৼ৽ড়য়য়৽য়৾ৼ৽য়ৠ৾ৼ৾৽য়ৠৼ৽ড়ৼ৽য়ৢ৾ৼ৽য় क्रियास न्याय मिया नासर व बेटस व्यादार दश र विदास स्थान स्था चक्कंरॱझुक्-सुत्राचिक्,चगादा:5ेक्।चक्केटका:३े१देकामार्डे गाक्षायमूरिका<u>स</u>ाद**सुत्रामीका**रारा मवेटसामद्रीः द्वनः केषाम् इसाम्रोटः जुषान् । हेः नुषानासुसामिष्ठेशः म**्रेषः नार्नः न्रेषः म**्रो পূষার্থ, বেমনা স্লম, জুৰাল্লী, টুৰা স্লম, জুৰা জুলা মন্ত্রী প্রাণে দ্রীলা নামান নাকু শ माशुरार्द्रास्मा चीत्रास्मा मात्रास्याम् म्रामाना मात्रास्याम् मात्रास्याम् मात्रास्याम् मात्रास्याम् मात्रास्य हेब'ङ्क'र्क्नामा लु'बन'नायेम'यर्देदयाखब'र्दाणास्यास्भु'देदाश्चामार्दे चलेब'नायेनाय নাঝী,প্ৰান্ট, জুবজ,পুজ,ভূচ অধু, ধৰিপ্ৰ, অসুই, সাহ্ট, খবল সু ক্ৰা, ছি.ব. নাজিস..... पर क्रिश के प्रशासे व के प्रतास्त्र मिट स्थान व के साम साम के साम क ल्या नुदानम्द्राचर प्रमाद्दास्य स्टाय हेर साहे द्रासा होता साहे द्राच्या स्टाया होता साहे द्राच्या स मात्रेनासाय तुभासद्ता क्वानाष्ट्रा यत्रे केंस्यावढ क्रिन सर्वर प्रदेश प्रत्या प्रकार मी नार न्यॅर्vजुलान्वरास**र्व**नादसासद्गायास्त्रवासाम्बन्धाःहिनासद्गा ने हेसासूदानसः ત્તા કુતાં જા. તો, પતાં પ. તેવદ જે. જા. તા. તેદ. તેવે. હો. સદૂદ. ત્રોં જા. તો દ ઃ શ્રું જા. તો થદ. તાં જા. દેવા જા. र्नेश्वरहेदे.स्ट.वेश.के.र.जुन्य। रे.व्शव.रूट्र.वेर.के.चेंचेश.चिरामी.

रशर'मुै'मरुम्'हुराहे केर'सुर ध्रवश वॅर् मृतुर'रगत'र तेय'स्य नुःश्लेर'द्रम्थ ড়ৣ৾ৼয়৾৾ৼৢয়৾৻য়৸৺৽ৠৣ৾৾ঀ৾৻ঢ়৻ড়ৣ৾ৼ৾৻ঢ়৸৽৻ঀঢ়৻৸ৼৣ৸য়ঀঢ়৽ৠৢ৾ঢ়য়৻য়ৢ৸**৽৽** য়৾৾৻৴ড়ৣয়৾য়ঀয়ৣ৾৻ৼ৾ঀ৾৻ৡ৾ঀ৾৽ড়য়৾য়ৼৣ৾ৼ৴ড়ৢৢয়য়৸ঽৢ৾ঀ৾৻ঀয়৸ঀ৾য়৻ৠয়য়৻ৠ৾ঢ়ৄৼ৻৸৾ৡয়৻ৼয়ৼ **लै: यरे: न्जॅंश:यात्रॅंन: यश्चेयावद: ५व: म्वायं व्यायं ये वे वे यर्थः यश्चेर:** न्द्रीर प्रवेद माद्र प्रवृत्य पा वृत्य दशा ह्वर हि स्दर पुरे ये वर्ष है । र्योद स्था ह्वर सर्वाद <mark>क़ॆढ़ॱय़ॕॕॸॱ</mark>न॑ॣॸऄऀढ़ॆॱॴढ़ॺॱख़ॖॸऻख़ॱढ़ऀॸॱॿॖॱज़ॗॗॸॱय़ॱॸॱॸऻड़ढ़ॱॺॱख़ख़ॕॸॱख़ॖॸॱॿय़ॺॱॺॕॸॱ तिर्दित्तस्य विदेशके अधिकार्य विदेश के समाद्य तु दि । विदेश किया विदेश के सामाद्य तु । विदेश तु । व मार्थासहयायासे हुया हारा देना पर्य स्थान है। यु व द्वार्मी हैर क्रियंश सहेना हेर्क्स तिम्र दे हेर देशस्य वासिस चार्य त्र प्रमुख तास हूर मि के भहरी है देश. म्रॅ ब्रॅ नग्र नकूर रम्बिर र क्षेट र्ना रु चेवश दश ब्र्य क्य केर में कुय रवश " বতু:শতুনাব:বমু পুরার্ম:কুম: ১৬ অব:র্থ:র্মগ্রেম্মর্মর্ম্বের্লার্ম। বির্ र्रेश यरे हें <u>है नार्य म</u>ी.पाउँश मु.चर मी.पायश छेय प्रचा प्राप्त श्राह्म प्रचार संस् र्ह्सरमुद्धिरामहर । क्षराध्यरामुम्मराहरा एर्मेरास केरामें सहें मानी नासेरालया প্রদার্থ প্রস্থাপ্রমান বল্ল প্রমা रे हेश राया श्वामा सर्हेर हे द देश ना सुस मीश मोर्द्धाने मान्या दस्याता सर्हित त्या या निर्देश ने मान्या इ.स.मु.स.म.स्रिमा मर्मेट प्रतिस स्ट्रिट्स स्ट्रिस स्ट्रास्ट स्ट्रिस स्ट्रिस स्ट्रिस स्ट्रिस स्ट्रिस स्ट्रिस स्ट महेना न विक मी ने व के अमी न सहस्र वहार में देव विक बिर महर मिट र प्रवाद सा ম $ar{\beta}$ মান্ব্যার্থার্থার্থারে মের্মার্থারে $> 2 \cdot v$ স্থানান্ধ্যারে ঠিম त्नु'ल्य'नाद्रश्यद्र'व्यवश्रार्थेद्र'द्रार्थेद्र्यं च्युप्यत्रेष्ठ्र'व्यव्यान्त्रेष्ठायान्त्रम्यायाः मे प्रगुर मिंका २७४८ — अर सेर प्रदेश प्रहेश पर हैं पर हैं प्रहेश के से स्वर् णुर वर ख्र जिस्ति के अमेर सूच चर स है सेर से नहां सह स् ০০৯০ এবল ট্রাস্কী,ধার্থ,ধল,মীধ্নসাট্রি,ট্রেছ্,জুর,মবাল বিশ্বসাল, মার্ছ্, বার্থ, লু माश्य प्रबेश योवाचर प्रद्रे पाश्योश शर् है योश भी शिरा से योश हैं। है। यो लाल র্**ষ:ব**ধর'মার্ব'র্ম'র্বি'বার শাধর'খীনাউর'র্ম নাধানাবর্ধ'রেইন রেইন 🗥 मायद्य। रे.स्वयंत्रक्तरमः मु.सूर् ६३ वर्र हिंद्यावद्वराष्ट्रीरादर्ग संसंसाहेः हीचा.२.टचीर.चत्र.संबंश.जतर.ही इच १ है ई रच्या भेशसा बार्य रंटास्टा हीचसा क्राश्चराक्षराहर यानारानारामा पत्ना भुराक्षरानुमास्याहे रहताराना स्रा सक्ता वसाक्षे रामर्गामी रमामुसाक्रियाद्वीयार्गि रहेवार्या महेवार्य महेवार्य বত্র'বার্থন'বর্ত্তির'বার্থনের্ম্বারাহর্ত্তির বার্ত্ত্র'ব্রর র্ভ্তিব্রর র্ভিব্যাল बुन्थायायहनाः श्रेप्यहेर्यः क्षेत्रः स्थेयानाशुक्षः त्येपुकायद्वयः यन अहत्। मार्ब्र.येष्ट्र स्रवश.केबाश.पर्येबा. ७७०० टट.पुट ह्यैत. ७००० ह्यू श्र्य. पश्या... नदै खर नध्य नर्ने दश देव वेन नु नन न न दर है न नु नमर मी वेद मी नध्य भेर

বর্ষণ বর্ত্তর ব্রিংবর দেশের এ বর্ষণ বর্ত্তর বর্ষণ কর্ ਬੂ.ਰ.ਟੈਂਗ.ਰਤ੍ਹ.ਵਟ.ਉਅ.ਅਕ੍ਰਲ.ਧੇਅ.ਖਰ.ਰਤੰਗ.ਐਅ.ਰਚੰਟ.ਵਆ.ਧੇ.ਗਣ.ਟੈ.**ਐਰਆ... ชฐพ.**นี.สูชฟ วภ สินชาฏิ. ว๒๔๐ พูะ.สีช.พิพ.ชปัช.ช ดีแช.ผิ.ฐพ... मिताक्रुरे.स्.लय.संस. १८ झेर्यासक्र्मे.स्टाष्ट्र्ये, कुर्यात्वत क्रेमी त्य हुटा मार्यासारा श्रेष् सिमान्नर क्रियश यहेनाश ब्रश क्रिया श्राञ्चर हेना वश हेश क्रिया १००० व्ये हे ... लयानवेसास्याप्त्रात्वसास्याप्तराप्त्रात्त्राचेना नेना नेना नेना होना नस्य हैटाणसासुना नस्य के प्रमूर.धूट. ७७ टे.चर्.चर.सेचा.स्चश ह्या ७७९९ के.हेचा.ल्र. एट्श.चिंदर.क्श म्वीताक्रुबे.स्.चमॅ.च्रिताक्षामितालयाझंत्राग्वीत्रात्तेव.र्टात्रक्ट्रात्त्र्व.ताराग्वेर.रहेव... मदे संक के को मार १०० मर्ब नार्व मार्ग मर मर देश होना निर्मे हैं मार्ग हिना नु मार्ब म्ब्रीं त्राची विष्यं प्रतिष्यं विष्यं विषयं विष्यं विषयं विषयं विष्यं विषयं विष्यं विषयं क्रेंश है 'जु र नहिंब है द दु नहीं नहीं नह है ' २०६६ है है स नह में दे 'केंस नहन तालेन्सायर ऑप्सासु नसूनसायर सहराहि । १००० के सिंधि ही हि वहाम्हेना चन्नु,बेट.रट.चिंबेट.चग्नेर.पंजुल. चर्बेचेश. सैर.र्द.रस. श्रालर. \hbar चूंट श. सैवश. ्रेर.जि.चश्चिरश.चट्र.क्चाश.उट्टर.सुचश। ट्रे श्चेचश.श्चेष्ट.लटश.उह्द्र.श्चे.चर्चेश.

ब्रीट म्यूय प्रवृत्त निहर् सुदर्हेन् स इस कुय प्रविश्व समा १००३ — ५८० मु निहर् म्नि'तुराम्बुस्य यार्क्के प्रकार भेषा १००१---१०८१ इसाम्बेस्य राष्ट्री सामु चर्वा मिं. ले. बाढेबा च मिं या सा च च टा हवा रचहा गुरा रवा दा घेवा के दा रा या दावरा ঀয়ৢ৾৾য়ৢ৻৸য়৾৾৾৻য়য়য়৻ঀয়৾৸ৢঀৼ৾৾য়৾ৢঀয়৻য়৾৾৻ৢ৽ঌ৸—ৠৢঀয়৻<u>৳</u>৻ঀ৾৾ৼৢয়ৢঀয়৻৻৻৻৻ रेक् में है। रेल सर्वे सहिक यहे रेक में है। त्युन परे हैक केंस सर्वेक रेक में भुःसेटायमुरायार्स्रनासासुरस्यार्थे । सार्वे नसाम् विभावहिसस्य। ४० सार्वे नसाम् राह्मीसा <u>ૹૻૺઃ</u>≑ઽઃઽ્રચૠષ્ઽૐઽઃઽઽઃૹૄ૽૽૱ઽૺઃૡૹ૽ઽઃૹઽઽૹૼ૾ૹૼ૱ઌૣૻ૽ઌ૽ૹઃઽૢૼૹ૽ઌૢૢ૽૱ઌ૽૿ૢૹ૽ૹ૾૽૱ૺૺૺૺ</u> त्रींरायरास्यकार्ये अलावधुकामेक्टाक्षा ७००० झालियो.धि.प. ५ कूला ७८ ৡৢঀ.স.৴ৢঀ৶৻য়ৣ৻য়ৢঀ৻ঀয়য়। ৄঢ়ৣঢ়ৢঢ়ৢ৻৸য়ৢঀ৻য়ঀ৻৸ৼ৻৴ৣয়ৢ৻ঀ৻ঀৡ৸৻ঽঀৢঀয়৻ हायाच्चे रहा भ्रीराउदायराब्रह्माकी कोराभ्राज्येद्यायायग्राह्में कार्राट्यावृत्सर्वेदाः য়ৢয়ৼ৾ঀৼ৾ৼ৾৻৾ঌ৾ঀ৾৽য়ৼয়৽ৄয়৽য়ৢঀৼয়ৼৢৼৼৢঀৼৠৣ৾৽য়৾৽য়য়য়৽ড়ৼ৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽ৼৢৼৢ৽য়ঀ৾৽**য়য়৾য়৽**য়ৢ৾৽৽ ৺নীহ|বর নভীনারাই। হর:রাসালহ,^নুহারাইীবর:জনুবাত্র ভূবা<u>রু রু নোলুহ,</u> सुः π । π अर्थः अर् हेदाराकारामाङ्गासरामादकायादादात्र्यो सुराङ्गाकासदे हो π न र्हेट स्नापन भारत र सहया न न न हे हे सामस्य या क्षर प्राप्त सुन रहें न सा

্বন্ন: শ্ব্র: নার্থ: জনাথ স্কু: গ্র্: এবর: দ্রীর: বরদা। क्ष वर्षिर ब्रीट दर। दे हेश्चारुयार्क्रेनानु मानुश्चार देवेंद्रा श्चीर श्ची प्येटशान्ता । वेंद्र मानुष्या क्षेत्रा मझ्मा सूर् चार्चर जुन्न इचारश्चराचा परका तर कुनरा श्चर नापर हिन पश्चर कारक मिंबैट.चर्चेट.टे.झॅंब. पर्नुट.बटल .घज.टे.चंबट.चेचाल.झे.स्.ट्र.सीजालीट सी.सटंड. रे बूँ द इसका सु विवास से द विवास के विवास के विवास के मानक दे मिया मी. विद से मानकर " বর্হ মে র্নমান্ত্র বর্ষী নগান্ত্র বর্ষী নগান্ত্র করে। ১০০০ প্রাধান্ত্র ছিল ১ ছুল ১১ कैंबरनययाञ्चबरवञ्चनास्त्रयानु केवशरवनेना है विज्ञानुष होंबरन होंबर में से हींहि स्ना'वन्न्यानरान्धानरे क्रिंशणुं नर्ने हैरे कर विवस सहित्य भे मुंखा स म्री. बट. म्री. हवी था भट म्रासी देश चित्र में है में सटा मर्देर सटा मैंटि मा मिला मंखेश भार र बंश. २००० चुट हेच. हु. हैं हुंस. १८ लाख हुर खंदश सूर प्राप्तिरी 280= ही. 🖺 9 ष्ट्र्स रे १३४. त्र. इर. २८ डेब. ही. उत् ल्र्ट्स. मुल र्ष.स् कु.स्ना.सर.भहता.पर्य. पश्चा. प्राची.स्.स.स्ना.स्. १८०० प्राच्या য়ৢয়৾৽৽ড়ৢয়৾৽৽ঌৢয়ৼৣ৾ৼয়ৢ৾ৼ৻৴৽ৡয়ৼয়৸৻য়য়ৢ৻ঢ়ৢঀ৻ঢ়ৢ৻ঀঢ়৻য়য়ৢড়য়ড়ৢঀয় **४**स.इ.डेर.पे**.**४५.७ेस. ।स्प्र.४२नस.ेस.त. ईर.र्ट्र.घॅट.े.कृतस.घर्चेर.**पो**४८.।

য়ঀয়৾৻ৼৼড়ৣ৾ঀয়৾৻ড়ঀয়৻ড়ৣয়৻য়ৣ৾ঀয়৻ঢ়ৣ৻ৼঽ৻৸ঢ়ৢৼ৾ঀড়ৢ৾৻ঢ়ঢ়ৢৼঢ়য়৻য়ঢ়ৢ৾য়৽৻ कुष. त्र भक्ष्मिषालयम वर्ण्ट. लूट वर्ड. ह्या.चावब लट.चंडा. कुष.सा.ह्येट.चडा. माकेशायायहिनाशासेरार्यरामी हें हेदी ७०७३ अवशाद्या प्रत्नायाश्चनासास्स त्यार्वतः वर्षे क्रिंग वर्णु रास्तेर ७७७७ ह्नात्मायदे सत्य से दे स्ट्वी हिवार्स्ट स्टेंब र.जा 📑 वर्षशाहित्याश्वत्य हुई श्री दिव ध्रुव हुव वितामधर पा हैव सीव हूं है। मबियालट वृद् भी पर्वेचा मारचंश कुँ दशासार दारायण तु श्चाश कु भू भाषा है। कु चार ๛ัราชาริเรียเผีเรูฮเผีเซิลเมีเชนาเพลูรหาน^อี่รา**ท**ธุรเชตเปรียเรียกา मर्झेट'य केंग्राम र सर्व १११० २००८ शाह वर्षेट वर्षे सार मार्गेटश महेन सर्व र प्रति सुन মা.হো*ম*:লার.পার্ পা≅না.মার্চ.টুলা মীম.ধারা ৠম.মী.মা. গুচ্প.⊀চ.র্. ড্.মা**রীল.** क्रेंग्याम्युम नी भ्रामक्षयम्य नहर्म्न रत्याय द्वासानुन्य सक्ष्य भ्राम्य पर्याम्य भक्ष होर हेर नमें रहाराई प्रशास १ १००० माहामा से हि १ १ क्षा १८ ৡয়ড়৾৻ড়৾৻ড়৾৻ঀয়ৼ৻য়ড়৽ড়৾৻ঀৼ৽য়য়ৣৼ৽য়ৢঢ়য়য়৻য়ৼ৻ৼঢ়য়ঀ৸ৡৼ৽য়য়৻য়ড়৾৻ড়৾য়৽৽৽৽৽ त्रिर द्वा अले या परे ना द्वा त्या । यह ना सर पत्रे द्या गु स्ट्या परे हा । १८ ००८० न्त्री है। हैं। यदे वराय है। मुदासुयश सर्गेद के लंदा सु सेदायदुद या न्म्ये भक्ष्या प्रहेष प्रहेष मुब्द प्रहार प्रहेष प्रहार होष मुच न्या प्रहार विश्व १ ঽয়৾৽ঀ৾৾৽ৢঀয়৽৴ৼৄ৾য়য়৾৽য়ৢ৾৾ঢ়য়৽৸ৡয়৽৸ৡ৾য়৽৸ৡ৾য়৸ঀ৾য়ৢয়৽৸ড়ৢ৾ঽ৽৸য়ৢঢ়৾য়<u>য়ঢ়</u>ৢ৽

র্ম রাধ্যমের বাজানী রামের প্রেম্বর ক্রামির ক্রাম্বর নাধ্যমের বর্ষ রাম্বর ক্রাম্বর বাজানী করা বিশ্বর ক্রাম্বর করা বিশ্বর ক্রামের বিশ্বর ক্রাম্বর করা বিশ্বর ना<u>र्श</u> रेनो.परेंथ.मी.इं.पत्रजाम्थल.शे.परींय.धनश। ध.वेंजा.से.य.दंन.य.क्षशः मुःश्चित्वाम्भेरामक्षेत्रपर्वि। इंग्निकेर्नियराम्यामुयावर्गियावरावण्याद्याराहेकार्या केर करा**मः वर्षुशामार्वेश नये** क्रुंश न्यों बार्ने माश्राणीः माश्रुदारमान्य विदार्थेमान्ते । ४७ ড়**ঀ৾৾৽ঀ**৾৽৴৽৻ৼ৾৽য়ৢ৾য়৽৻য়য়ৼ৽য়ৢ৾ঀ৽য়য়ৢঢ়৽য়৾ৼ৽য়ৢয়ঀ৽য়ড়য়৽ঀয়ৼ৽ঢ়ড়ৣ৾৾য়৽ঀয়ঢ় Qयर'णटसःस्त्राचीस्याद्धयानाद्यात्मस्यास्याद्धाः स्वाद्धाः स्वाद्धाः स्वाद्धाः स्वाद्धाः स्वाद्धाः स्वाद्धाः स् র্মান্সা বর্ধান্থান্ত্রমধার্থান্তর নি বৃত্তু বুলু বুলান্বর প্রীনাম হয়। चर्चाः स्चाराः श्रेचारा देशः श्रेतः ५ मू दि वर्ष्ट् देशसः योषः नृतः हमा खरः सारा वारा वारा मी । । **ৡ৾৻৴**৻ৼ৾৽ৠৣ৽ড়ৄৼ৾৽ঀৼ৾৽ড়৾৾ঀয়৻ৼ৾ঀ৾৽ৼ৾য়৾৻ৼয়৾৽য়৽৽৻ড়৻ৼঢ়৻য়৻য়৻ৼঢ়৻ৼ৾ঀয়৻৽৻ क्ष्रिं 'सूर'म् १०८१ मुं'ह्व'युड्'ग्रिंग'यदे' क्षेश्चः ३० रेश'म्बद्धः सुर सुर मिंदः स्टु-कु-कूर् ८.३० ब्रुचा-ला-हुक-कु-मि-म्टु-हुक-कु-मि-म्टु-के ढ़ॖॴ.चाॾचाश.सीयु.चर्जार.साञ्चल.सीयु ट्र. च्र-.चर्हा.चयु.क्ष्ण.चहेश.चर्<u>ट</u>्रा . ब्रुच :क्रेड :पड्ड प्रदे :क्क्रेंड :क्रें त्यर महिना :सड्या । । यर : श्रु :मान्ड मी :सुचस :सर्मो र हिर : मालबना नेनाया । ऋसः ग्री-यर्न-इत्सारा-यर्ना । ग्री-वृत्या-र्स्टा ৰ্মন্ম,মুখ,রীব, বঙুধ। ন্মন্ম,জুনাল,ডেমু,ৠলল,ৠনস,সুখ,সন্ধ,সুই,ডেমুফ্। मुःसामुःदुरान्देशहेष्ट्ररामः प्रसिराप्तर्थ द्वारामुदान्यहेष्यपदेश्यहेदायहे उदा

सर्चार हिंद् से सर्दर देशेटस रस रहे यस देशेटस । विद्या पट्टे हस वया स्था रसर निर्मा । हिर सेर रस पर रे स मिल्र स सकेश । निर्मेर हिर पर हे क्षान्यस्य प्रदेशकात्। विदेशहेत् हिता है साम्यायका सार्वे सामा हिता है बुम्बायमुद्देर् रमायद्यः है ववैष्टु। । अराधाः सूयायदे र्रायाना सुराटु हुन। ञ्च.स.म्रीय.च.र्सस.चक्स.टी.र.च्यत ८८.। ।चटच.च.बस.स्स.मीस.टेस.चर्स. रम्। यद्र सर्वेश म्येत्र यद्य अतः स्वास्तर स्ट्रियः भ्रियः म्यास्तर स्ट्रियः भ्रियः म्यो हैं र मूँ ल तमा मार मूर नर र सूच ।। इस है चेश पढ़ दूर विषाय संसाय हरा রপ্রপাত্র ট্রানুধানপ্রামানাপ্রদেশ নার্কানর ক্রিকানর নিমানার বিদ্যানাক্রারি ক্রিকানর ক্রিকানর ক্রিকান মনষামীন। মর্মানুমামন্ত্রাপুমামতথামান্ত্রীভূমানুমার্থাট্র দীরা बार्ययात्रवारम् हुमाराद्याओ जेशासिट हुंचायाक्त्राणी के **या**परीयायय हुवा ਖੜ੍ਹੇਵ.ਬ.ਬੇ. हेबो.ਬੜੇਣ.ਯ. ਬੈਂਡਾ. ਖਟੋਡੂ.**ਬ**ੜ੍ਹ. ਟੈ.ਬਵਟ ਬ.ਬਘਟ. ਵਰਕਾਤੂਬ.ਬਫ਼ੂ. য়ৼৼ৾৾৻য়ৼ৾৾৾য়ৢয়৾য়য়৾য়ৼ৾য়৾৻য়৻ৡ৾ৼ৻ঀয়৻ৼৼ৾৸য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৻য়৻ড়য়৻ঀৢ৾৾৽য়৻য়ৼ৾৻ৠ৻য়৾য়৻৸ৼ৾য়৾৻ঢ়ৢঢ়৻৾ য়ৢঀৢয়ॱ**৳**ॱঀৡ৾৾৾৽ঀঌ৾৾৾৾৾য়ৢয়৾ৢঀৡৣঢ়৾৾৽ৢঀয়৾ৢঀঢ়৾ৢঢ়ঢ়৾৾৽ঢ়য়৾ৢড়ঢ়৾৽ঢ়ঢ়৾৽ঢ়য়৾ৢঢ়ঢ়৽ঢ়ঢ়৾৽ঢ়য়৾ৢঢ়ঢ়৽ঢ়ঢ়৾ঢ়ঢ় रामक्रास्त्राम् द्रायां क्षार्या क्षार्य क्षार्य स्थान स्थान

ପର୍ଶ୍ୱ'ଞ୍ଜିଁ କ୍ରେଲେ ପ୍ରୁଦ୍ୟ ଅଟେ । vମ୍ବିଲ କ୍ରେଲ୍ ଅନ୍ତିକ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ପ୍ର ସମ୍ବର୍ଭ ହିନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍କ ଅଧିକ ଅ दशामस्थानदे ग्रामाळ्टा त्रामत्तु द्रमाधर की स्था। नगत परे ही वें दे कुन रु" য়ৢ৾ঀয়৾৽৴ৼ৾৽ৢঀ৾৽ৼৼ৽ৼ৾ঀ৽৽৽য়য়ৢৼ৽য়ৣ৾য়৽ৼৢঀ৽য়ৣ৾৽ড়ৼ৸৸য়ৢৼয়৽৸য়য়৸ঀৼ৾৾ৼ **अ**र :बॅव'च'ऑन्**अ'ओअअ''' अ**द्धार हेर 'द्ब'चल्बि' दु'द्द गुअ' मार्ट 'युन्आ' द्वा यं अ'' নার্স্স-ব-৫ইবয়-বল্লীর-ঘরী-৮ে-বেল্লিবায়-শ্লী-১র্নি-মের্টি-১রি-মের্টি-মের্ नुसार्के र्राटामीकार होटा स्राम्युम हिका होदी होता वर्षों दे त्या के के द्राटा के द्रार्य स् **त्रमाक्षःस्माकः र**मो त्राक्षः क्षुः हैत्यः द्राक्षः णुटः क्षेत्रं स्थान्तव्दः तुः क्षेत्रः सह र द्रावार्यः समा र्श्वेर पद सार्च वेना र म्रास वेस पश्चिम यार वेश न्य स्तर र्श्वा हिं न सर हिंगास ৼ৾য়৽ঢ়ৢ৽ৼ৾৽য়য়৽য়৽৻ঀঀঀয়৽ঀ৽ড়৾৾৻য়৻য়৽য়৾ৼ৽ঢ়ৢ৽ৼ৾য়৽য়৾ৼ৽য়ৢয়৽য়ৢ৾য়৽৳ৼ৽ৼয়৽ঀ৽ঌ৻৽ मैस.रेट. रूब.सुर. क्र्रा.ही. रिची.रेट. रे.पेह्र्य.हीस.क्रेश.क्रेश.क्रेश.क्रेश.क्रेश.क्रेश.क्रेश.क्रेश.क्रेश.क्रेश महिमा मिं बरामधारम बन्ना र्सेट मालेबा प्रेन प्रितार में माना में का भेराम रक्ष'रु परदस्याहे। २०८० दी ह्वा २० क्रेंबा ७ हेबार्य सराम्द्रासास्वरा.... लुचा.जभ हु.सूच हुट.चीश.रट.भव्य. सर.चीशेश. त.र्थ चट्टेचा. पोस्ट्री.सूर.सूर. नन् भीतः कुशारिष्ट्र भीत में अर्थेश मिटा भूषी त्यार देवा तर विष्ट ००/०/०० वेश १३/१/१६ नर है व नकुर उस है इट वस मावस समा पर्क नदे से से समा

र्चाशारमा नायर है केशा हर नी द्वा महेंद्र कर या अमस विवानी दारी ना स्रवस ৴েপনূৰ্না∳২:কুম:পহ্ৰ: নপ্তম:এই:ঐুব:ল:প্ৰাধ ঢ়ৢ:চনা:ৠূ্ধ:চিচ্চালৰ: ୢଽ୷୶ୖୢ୷୷ଽ୰୷ଽ୶୕୰୵ୖ୷୶ୢଊ୕୳ୡୢୖ୷୳୶୷ଌ୕<u>ୄ</u>୷ଌୢୖ୶ୢଌ୕ୡୄ୵ଊ୕୷ୢ୵୷ୢୄଊ୕୷ୡ୕<mark>୶</mark>୷୰ୢୖୠ चर् मुंध मुद्दा मुं भेर व्यव द्यव चर्चा दरे मुया चर्च मुंदिय चर्च मुंदिय चर्चा मुंदिय मुद्दा मुंदिय मुद्दा मुंदिय मुद्दा मुंदिय मुद्दा चिर प्रेत्रेयाळ्ने । विद्यास्वराज्येन रूनोयाणुटारे **य**या रूल्वे प्रदे स्ट्रेटारुसास्य **रा**ष्ट्रा દુવૈ:≰⊏&:ઽ્ન):મોશ:સૈશ'ઌૄેવ:દે:વલેવ:શ:સૂંવશ:ઘમ:&ન) મૅવ:માદ:શમ:વનાવ:····· पर्वित्रापुटशासरासीरामधारम् अस्त्रामधारम् लात्रामणप श्रीतारमा उदासी समू हा स्रीता য়ৄৼ৾৽য়৶ঀঀয়৻ঀ৾৻য়৾ঀ৾য়য়৻য়ড়ৢ৽য়<u>ৣড়৽য়ৣ৻ৼঢ়য়</u>ঀ৽য়৻য়৾য়য়৻ঢ়ৣয়৻য়ঌৣ৻৻য়ৼ৻য়ড়ৢয়৻য় दे.केर.^{ब्र}चनपर,≇स.रे.बर.बे.क.चेश.भञ्चल.च.रेश.चेशेस.चेज.४स. मी.भ.भू. हु. श्रुरं.तभा. ८८.लूटश.शे.८८ूटश. ४४.७४थ. चेश्वेस.मी.शुभश.वर्..... वश्रश्राक्तरात्राया स्वास्त्राध्यात्रात्रकेशाम् विवाहेशास्त्राच्यात्रात्राच्यात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रा वॅ ५वु र अे ५ ७ कु या वार्से हे '५ करानी मी '५ थर' वरे 'ब्रुमा ५ 'ब्रॅवायर' गुरा हैमा । ॥ प्रसःवःसष्टिदःद्रा वणः भैधः नयभः दवरः द इशः श्रीटः कुदः नु ने ।

दर्नास व्यानित्र तु न्ययः १३६१—१७८० व्यस ग्रीसः १७४८ व्यस सहर पदे देवानहेर सूर्व पि है कि क्ष का सदय मदय पदा वि से कि से सर ব.ৰপ্প.বৰ্ফুই, চু বুলাপ.লু বনাপ.বৰ্ফুই.এপ মানাপ.বাঠু.ঋবপা लूर-मि.चोर-मी.श्रप्तश्र-देवदालू. जु.च. १४ देव देश कु.जुर-चोशर-देवर-सूच..... मीरशः २७४ वरार्यरा। मीयायायशासावास्थामी ह्वारीरास्यामार्यरशाः ਜ਼*ਖ਼*ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ੑਜ਼ੵਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ भ्रीवश्चावश्चादश्चादान्ययात्र हुरू द्वायुवा गुर्शासहन्। নাধান, স্থান্ত্রী (२१.मे.म.क्च.रट.म्.मू.पू.रवायापम्रीर.ह्य.पीव. १०४४--१० र छत्. वम) परे वर दर। अर र्रेट सक्सराय रेव यो के महारेश र्व यहक म्बर १८३०—१०११ अन्याणुषा १८०१ स्ट्रासहर सह स्व हे प्रमः य भुःसेट-रेश-हुँर-गुःदम वर-सर्र--वर्षश-र्यना-वश्य-प्रि-पैट-। 2003 लूर. ह्रेंचश. जेंथ. कु. मूट चूश. कु ज़र. चीशर. रेंचर रेंच. कु. जूंचा चौटश. ०० लटा<u>र्भासासी सुटायरू ज्ञातासमित्र मियार</u>्ट, हुन्द्रायाश्चरात्र वसाकार्य स्थित ४/४० ८८.ल८.इ.पङ्ज तर्.चाश्चराप्येश.वा.तप्.स्.स्चेच য়ৢ चाशवामा.... ≅बः≅.कटु.क्य.पर्टे्ट.बटु.हुके.हूज बडु.च[®]टू.लूंच.चॅटशा उठ

२/३ मॅरिनो गुरानास माम्रास्टरार्टा सहराष्ट्रवार्ट हेरे नसुरायनुसार्

्रिशान्त्रेची,रंतर,श्रम्भुन्त्वी,चेंट्शं ४ तमु,रंग्नेखें, श्रह्रंट, मूंज्रा, मृथ, त्रा, ष्रुप्त, नर्जर,ता, ष्रूचेश, चाक्रेश,चीं,चोज्रुटशं तमु,श्रञ्जर,शर्स् पु,रंबार,श्रचा,र्ज्जा,चेंटश, ०७ चेंचोश,त र्ल्यटश पर्देश शह्दं

- र्व्या-मेट्या १९४ १००० स्र. ट्या.रेयट. ह्यंश्चामायश हि. सुर. यश्चर. यश्चेष. विश्वास हेये. ... मश्चरत्येष. यश. १००० १००० सश. श्चीर. रेट. हेश. प्रये. श्चे. श्व्यीश
- ভ শূৰ নাথনে স্থান্ত বিদ্যান্ত স্থান নাল্য। ৮৩३ ভূচি সহল স্থান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান দিন নাল্য। ৮৩३
- - म्ट.मी.इ.मझ.पद्धेय.लश.चद्य.मश्चटा। क्नाम्टश ७७३

- मी.चड्डरशा ज्यामीटला ७ इ.पश्चरत्रेश तथ राष्ट्राचाशिया। ज्यामीटला ०७४ रटा क्र्येनल.चड्डस.
 - ः व्यवसः मक्षेत्रः मुज्जान्त्र । अन्तरः हिनः हे देश्यक्षं र अर्दे दे दिणर रूनः। विक्रान्त्र से स्टार्गरा अन्तरः हिनः हे देश्यक्षं र अर्दे दे दिणर रूनः।
 - खूबा.सोटला ७७ क्र्बल.साडेल.सी.साड्डाटला खूबा.सोटला ७०
 - २२ क्र्याश नार्शेश सु साहित्य की स्वासी दिया । ज्ञ
 - २३ मान्सान्दान्यतः र्ये श्रु सेदामानुसादामाद्धमाः भमाःसेदानः २४००० २४७७
 - ร์. ซุล.ส.สรู. ชุ่น. นีะล. ะะ.สุ ธู. นิว.ชุน. ะะ.โ ซิล รู้ ะ. หายหล. ผ่าส. ผู้ส. ๖ ค. ค. พูะ. หาะ ะ.ส.รู . ซุล.ส.รี ะ. หโยส.สรู . ะมี.
 - तर्रु दिवसी प्रश्नम स्त्रि कुट सी मेंटशा १०
 - चि.च.क. प्रेम.ची.दीट.च। शु.री.क्श.परीट च्राश्चास्तर परीक्षश.ब्रूम.वी... भीव.चर्चीर.पाश.पा.क्ट.चर्चीर.च.मृथ.त् कुर्य.वश.सहर.परीक्षश.ब्रूम.वी...
 - ्रवटा ग्रीब दिव बंदा चि सूट निबट च ने स्कृति वट निवस सूट क्षेत्र स्पट ने स्व
 - माश्चर होट जमा रे. भुर हेवश. बुच कर्रेंट रे रे मूल, यश रे वेरे कर शहूरी
 - अत्राया अत्रवित हिंद्। देवासर्वे महेसप्रवित महेसप्रवित

१८ १८०१ होत १० हेंस. ४० हेर. महिला १००० हो हो १८ हेस १ १८ १८०१ होत १० हेस. ४० हेर. महिला १००० हो हो १८ हेस १

दशास्त्री.ची. ची.चीर.रे.सीचश.चब्रुजा.रे.सुचश. बुशासट्ट.चर.ची.देश. वर:रूप:पर्संसापट्राप्तेश > मोमाश:पःल्राप्टेश:मोशिट:क्र्माश माङ्गा भ्रीयशासम्बर्ध रहार् हो भ्री होटायहामहमातातर सार्यामहमा मिलास् हा ≰ষ:बर:क:६भ:प≣्रंप ट्रांसद्धः,युर्:बुर्:बुर्:वा णु:श्रे:माश्चेर:ब्रॅट्स:र्मोद:मी:श्रे:सद:सं:प्रह्म:र्मु:स्नामश:र्म्य:प्रह्म: ब्राप्यामहर्ता २०४८ लूर. प्राप्तामितामक्यामी. क्राप्तराचीशरास्तर दे:दरा ३ समसःवद्धदःव=र से रेदासं हेदे सुँवासःवद्धेवासःस्दरःदुःसूव ี่ นฺฐ๎รฺญ่ะ รฺเพษฺรฺเษฐ์รฺเพฆฺน๚ฺผฺเนฐ์รฺเซฺเฆเนฺฐ์รฺเซฺเฆเนฺฐ์รฺเซฺเฆเรฺะเพ चढश'यत्रै'इस'धर'ङ्खेय'मङ्किर'रेब'ळेब'सेट'म| देय'मूटश'मर्दुब'यदे'खेँमा" मोटश ४७४--३०३ नश्स.स्ट.चेशल दीमार्ना मोशंस.रश.चंट.रं स...... र्बेचास.पर्हास.येता 💎 ७०० ह जूर ब्रेच.५म.फ.स.स.स.च्हास.पर्व.स्.मी बेचा

না । বিষয় মানা বিষয় বারী বিষয় ব

शहराक्चे.ट्र.ह्मा.ह्म.चानुचार्या २०८८ क्चे.च्च. २ क्ट्रस. ४० हसा.चाड्म.च्या. प्रतिह्मा २०७५ च्चिया. ७ क्ट्रस. ० हेस.पर्यातायवे.चाह्म.च्चे. २८ श्रस.चेता.ह्स.ह्स.चीय.ह्माचीता.ह्या. ००६४ च्चिया. ५ क्ट्रस. ४४ हेस.

 २००० ६
 चक्रिश. शक्टर. लूब.पर्डुल. बश.मूट. प्राप्ट. मार.र.मूब...

 बट पर्वश्व.मीज.प.चीर.शर. बश.मीज. पट. प्रांथ. त.र.मी.त रवट. वि.मा.सू. है...

 पीब.पर्वश.हिंदश.तप्र. श्री. वम्मेश. मिमा. मी टमा. श्रीश. रट श्रेपश. इ. लमा. मीब्रुप्र.

मक्षित्र, परे च सूर, पुर, सूल, परे चे, जीट, पर, के, घर चे, च, ची घर ची घर घर ही..... ब्रैब.स.बुच. है त्यंश मीज.रेट.स्.चिब.क्र्यंश क्षा मोज.रेट प्राध ताव हारा..... क्रश.रेट्टीटश.र्ट. इ.क्श.चार्डेश.रिविंटश.जू. ७००० चोड्च.त.राजिल.चश.स्र्री मार्खना समा मिट दस दर्मिक मार्ची मी मी बिट त्या है है । एए से दे राज है है । ee 20 इंटाफ़ीबारी हैं हैं हैं डर वर्ड दिया देने प्रसिद्ध मानुना र्नाद मानाय कुँ कु नाबुदायाये हैं। १८४ सेरायाये हैं। १८८ वहमार्ख्या २चैश्वः णुः चाद्धनाः सनाः सिरः ५८ । द्वारः स्थनाः गुवः ५वादः रः **यः य**ढशः सरः दिनाः श्रद्भाय के व स्था १००० स्था निक्र में निक्र में निक्र में निक्र में स्था म न्द्रमार्झेर ३८७७० /३० प्रच्यार्थेट्साम्बुटामी विटाका हे स्ट्रामा रेदा ब्रेर :र्षेना :हेब :र्सेर : ७७७७ र्हे यः नासुब्र :र्सेन् ब :र्र : रेन् वा यः प्राप्त :र्र :यमुह् ঢ়ৢ৽৻৴৽৽৻ৣ৻ৼয়৻ঀয়৻ঀ৸৻৴ৢ৸য়৻ঽ৸৻ঀ৸৻৸য়য়য়৸য়ৢৼ৻৾৴৽৸৽৽ৄ৸৽ ยื.ฮะ.ชส.ตป.ญี่∠.ஆะ. ๑๙๙๑๖๙/ ४० ออส.ฮลัน.สฆ.฿ัช.ฮลัพส. नुन्सूर. १३७३०३८/१० चवसासूर,परेचातर,परेटा,सूर,मिशता देस... महेना नुर्ने अदे अनु क मी हैं है हा भी भी मी नह में है है हि हा न न न न न র্বা.পেচ. ^ মাঁচল. ়ে⇔ চুল.মা≒েচ.ছি.বা ১৩৪০ রী.ছি. ৯ ফুল. ১ মী क्वांशास्त्रामी स्वानामा स्वानामामा स्वानामा स्वानामामा स्वानामा स

सर् जूना मेटल. ३/॰ बटा नका। स्राप्त १८८ छ। १०८० पड्डा प्रेमेश कुटा नेश हो सुरानेश र मरा प्राप्त हो स्राप्त हो

२३ हु:स्र. मर्गम्बुट: भुँ श्रुं र अर्थामट वस्थाद त्रोस्था श्रुं भाग्यदराय। Newsletter,
Dharamsala, Vol. 3 No. 1 July 1967 ন্নি 'বুদ্ধ' ২ ঘই 'ৰ্চ''

प्रस्ता

Empowerment; The visit of H.H. the 16th Gyalwa Karmapa to the United States, 1976. Vajradhatu Publication, Page 28

दे हैं व त्नामारमः ० वटामारम। इ. इ. त्नामारमः ० वटामारम।

Garuda V, Vajradhatu 1977 Publication Page 8

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১৪৪৪ ক্রি.মি. ৯ জুল. ৫ খেলেমুমুন্ধা নম্ল. ২৯১ - ৪৪ নহ.এম.নেইন.মেন.এম.এম.প্রা.ফেল. ১ মীলে. ১১১ ১৪৪১ - ৪৪ নহ.এম.নেইন.ইনম.এম.এম.নের.অ্থ.মিন.বিল.পুল.নালহ.

১৩০৩ ট্রি.খ্র. ১৫ বরু পুষ.মিতু.পুরা.মাহয়.ঘরীই.মতু.মার্হ.মারম।

तः श्रम् । वृत्ति के के त्रावा १००० वृत्ति वृत्ति । १००० वृत्ति । १००० वृत्ति वृत्ति । १०० वृत्ति । १००० वृत्ति । १०० वृत्ति

泛出于

Functions and Activities

SRITOBS

VISIT OF THE CHAIRMAN, UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

H.E. Shri Homi J.H Taleyarkhan, Governor of Sikkim/President:SRITOBS and Dr. Shrimati Madhuri Shah, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, paid a visit to this Institute on the 2nd February, 1982. They were received by the Director, Dr.A.C. Banerjee and other members of the staff.

Xyolographs, manuscripts and other art objects of the Institute were shown to Dr.Madhuri Shah who expressed her appreciation and admiration of the rich collections and suggested that the Institute required more facilities for studies and research. She was much interested in its promotion as a Center of Buddhist learning.

The President presented her complimentary copies of the publications of the Institute. She discussed with the President and Director about the possibility of further development of study and research in various fields of Buddhism and Tibetology. She expressed the view that the Institute needed more facilities for research scholars to work here.

VISIT OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL, TOURISM, GOVT. OF INDIA.

Shrimati Litha Pandhi, Deputy Director General, Tourism, Government of India, paid a visit to SRITOBS, on the 16th January, 1982. She took immense interest in the collection of rare manuscripts, xyolographs and antique objects. She hoped that some young scholars would devote time to carry on the traditions and the great knowledge stored here. She further expressed her satisfaction over the Institute's publications.

VISIT OF MINISTER OF STATE. HOME AFFAIRS, GOVT. OF INDIA.

Shri N.R. Laskar, Minister of State, Home Affairs, Government of India, visited Tibetology on 19th February, 1982 and was highly impressed with the valuable antique objects of the Institute.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS

At a recent meeting of the Board, presided by the President, resolutions were passed condoling the deaths of Shri P. T. Namgyal, former Chogyal of Sikkim and Shri P. T. Lepcha, former Minister of Enducation.

They were forwarded to the members of the bereaved families.

SRITOBS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

[January-March, 1982]

During this quarter (January-March, 1982), our Membership drive had produced fair result, and sustained and concerted move had been made through mass media such as "Sikkim Herald", a leading English paper. So far thirtynine members of different catagories had been enlisted. Thirtyeight members had already been accepted by the President, SRITOBS. Their names had already been published in the Third and Fourth issues of Bulletin of Tibetology, 1981. Below are given the names of the members who have applied for membership during the quarter according to catagories.

	Name	Category
1.	Shri Sanchaman Limboo	Life
	Hon'ble Minister for Health,	
	Education and Industries,	
	Government of Sikkim	
2.	Mrs. Debala Mitra	Institutional
	Director General and Ex-Officio	
	Secretary, Archaelogical Survey	
	of India, Janpath,	
	New Delhi-110011	
·3.	Shri Tashi Paljor	Institutional
	Additional Principal, School	
	of Buddhist Philosophy,	
	Leh, Ladakh	
	Total Number	er—Life Member 4
	,,	—Institutional 9
	"	-Ordinary 26
	TOTAL	39

N. B. Eight all India Institutions have become institutional members so far.

PUBLICATIONS

- i) A pamphlet entitled "A Guide to Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology & Other Buddhist Studies" had been printed for free distribution among the tourists and visitors.
- ii) Its Hindi and Nepali versions had also been printed for distribution. A Lepcha translation was now under preparation.
- iii) Bulletin of Tibetology containing a book on Buddhist Logic entitled Alambanapariksa of Dignagacarya, Sanskrit and Tibetan Texts with English translation by Shri N. Aiaswami Sastri (Nos 1-3 1980) was nearing completion.
- iv) It had been decided to publish the first issue of the Bulletin of Tibetology (January-March, 1982) as Karmapa Commemoration Volume for which several learned Lamas and eminent scholars in the domain of Tibetology had been approached.

Some learned papers on the life and teachings of the late lamented XVI Karmapa and on Kargyupa order of Tibetan Buddhism had already been received.

We are glad that the present Regent of International Kargyu Headquarters of His Holiness the Gyalwa Karmapa, Dharma Chakra Centre, Rumtek, Sikkim, His Eminence Jamgon Kongtul Rinpoche had kindly agreed to contribute a paper highlighting the life and teachings of Karmapa

CRITICAL REVIEW OF SOME CHOSEN MANUSCRIPTS

The Executive Board, SRITOBS, held on the 24th March, 1982 discussed Dr. (Sint.) Kapila Vatsyayan's letter in connection with certain proposals relating to the expansion programme, financing the Institute for development programmes from State Development fund and publication of the critical editions of some chosen manuscripts.

The following selected rare and very important texts were recommended for publication under the programme:—

- 1. Kadam Phacho, life and teachings of Atisa-Dipankara Srijnana, compiled by his chief disciple 'Bron-bton-rgyal-wai'-byang-gnas (one volume) 400 folios, full title: 'Brom-bton-pa-rgyal-wai'-'byung-gnas-kyi-skyes-rabs-bka'-gdams-bu-chos-bu'-nyi-shu-pa (History of previous lives of 'Brom-ton).
- 2. Works of the Thirteenth Dalai Lama, Thub-bstan-rgyamtso, five volumes, containing philosophy, history, religion, Tantricism, general aspects of Buddhism and the like.

Shri Virendra Nath, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Government of India, in place of Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayan, attended the Executive Board meeting, held on 8th February, 1982 and suggested to fund the SRITOBS from the Plan instead of Non-Plan Budget where there was a limited scope of expanding the budget.

EXPANSION PROGRAMME

The Executive Board, SRITOBS, held on 8th February, 1982 discussed the proposal of construction of Canteen, Reading Room and Library building for scholars and other visitors and tourists. Some Officers of the Sikkim Public Works Department had visited the spot where the new building would be constructed and the estimate was expected shortly.

KARMAPA COMMEMORATION LECTURE SERIES

In the Executive Board meeting, held on 8th February, 1982, it was proposed that since the late lamented H. H. the XVI Gyalwa Karmapa, Dharma Chakra Centre, Rumtek was closely associated with the Institute and contributed immensely towards the development of the Institute, it was in the fitness of things that "Karmapa Commenoration Lecture Series" be instituted in the Institute and every year an eminent scholar would be invited to deliver the series in one of the subjects of interest to the Institute.

It was also decided that a Professorship after the name of Karmapa should be set up in the Institute.

VISITORS' VIEWS

Smt. Litha Pandhi

I feel very honoured to have the opportunity to visit this great Institute. I do hope some young scholars will devote time to carry on the traditions and the great knowledge stored here.

> Sd/ Smt. Litha Pandhi Deputy Director General Tourism, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

16th January, 1982,

L. K. ADVANI

It has been a privilege for us, members of Parliament belonging to the Committee on Public Undertaking, to visit this Institute and educate ourselves about the elements of Tibetology. One of our colleague, Shri Ravindra Varma, who has been a keen student of Buddhist Studies, unfortunately could not come.

May the Institute flourish and prosper, and be a pilgrimage for Buddhist devotees and scholars from all parts of the world.

Sd/ L. K. Advani 2—Rameshwar 3—Harilal Gujrat

18th January, 1982.

S. V. SONALKER

It was a great privilege for me to visit this place of scholarship and leavning of our ancient heritage.

> Sd/ S. V. Sonalker Ch.&MD, Central Bank of India, Bomay.

19th January, 1982.

ALICE KHAN

I feel extremely privileged to be in this heaven of wisdom—the highest value of life eternal.

Sd/ Alice Khan
Formerly Consul of Austria,
now living in Switzerland

21st January, 1982.

MADHURI SHAH

Our visit to the Institute of Tibetology was a very interesting and inspiring one. This is one of the best collections of old manuscripts beautifully preserved. The Institute needs more facilities for research scholars to work here. The Director and Librarian with a deep insight in the collection enlightened us. A visit to this Institute is a must for anyone coming to Gangtok.

Sd/ Madhuri Shah Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

2nd February, 1982.

C. S. MALLAIAH

It is our fortune that we had the opportunity of visiting this great treasure of knowledge. Such Institutes which are rare should fully enrich the knowledge of our nature. Our gratititude to Dr. Banerjee and Mr. Ghosh.

Sd/ C. S. Mallaiah

Inspector General of Prisons Karnataka, Bangalore.

3rd February, 1982.

K. LN. REDDY

It is a great privilege given to me to visit this great Institute of Tibetan Studies in Gangtok. This Institute, which was started due to the great interest in preserving Tibetan Culture taken by our Pandit Nehru, 1st Prime Minister of India. The relics preserved here are of great value for the scholars to study Tibetology in the work. I thank Shri B. Ghosh, Librarian who took us around and Shri Banerjee, Director of this Institute for giving this opportunity.

Sd/ K. L. N. Reddy

Director RICA for Southern States, Vellore—Tamil Nadu.

3rd Febraury, 1982.

VIRENDRA NATH

It is a great privilege to have gone around the SRITORS, a tresure house of Buddhist literature and studies. I hope and trust that the Institute will grow fast.

Sd/ Virendra Nath

Assistant Edcational Adviser

Department of Culture,

New Delhi.

9th February, 1982

N. R. LASKAR

I find this Institute very interesting.

Sd/ N. R. Laskar

Minister of State, Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi

19th February, 1982

DR K. BORA AND PARTY

It has been a unique pleasure to go round the shelves in the Tibetology Library-cum-museum and be acquinted with the antiques and precious relics of Buddhism. The Libarian, Mr Ghosh, explained the things very clearly and in a very warmed manner to us. We have benefited immensely from this visit to the Institute.

Sd/ Dr. K. Bora, M. L. A., Assam

- 2. Dibeshwar Tanti, MLA, Assam
- 3. Jagat Satgin, MLA, Assam
- 4. D. J. Allaudin, MLA, Assam
- 5. Padmatucten Baus, MLA, Assam
- 6. Nishith Ranjan Das. MLA. Assam

6th March, 1982.

ANIL DEVAN

What an experience! The human mind and spirit in its finest flower. One wishes that the treasures of this Institute will be published and make available to a wider public.

7th March, 1982.

Sd/- Anil Devan

B. R. CHOPRA

A very educative and heart seeking visit. These are needed to translate the scriptures in Hindi and English for the general readers.

T anks,

Sd/ B R Chopra

Controller of Accounts,

Department of Science & Technology.

New Delhi—29

14th March, 1982.

V. B. RAJU

I have been much impressed by the way the Institute is organised with the collections from Tibet. It is a precious collection. During my visit I have been benefited by a fund of information given by those in charge. Those who conceived and gave concrete shape to Institute deserve gratitude from the Nation.

Sd/ V. B. Raju Member of Parliament New Delhi

21st March, 1982.

R. R. SOOD

I am intrigued and fascinated.

Sd/ R, R. Sood

NM. VS. M. RADM.

Indian Navy,

Director General Naval Project.

Bombay

26th March, 1982.

Sikkim Research Institute of Tibetology Publications

Srl. No.	Year	Subject and Author Biography	Folio	Price
1.	1957	SKU PHRENG BCU BZHI PAI GSER KHRI NGA GSOL. Corona- tion story of H. H. the XIV Dalai Lama. Rani C. Dorjee (trans)	57	15.0 0
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PRAJNA (Xylograph)

6.

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683

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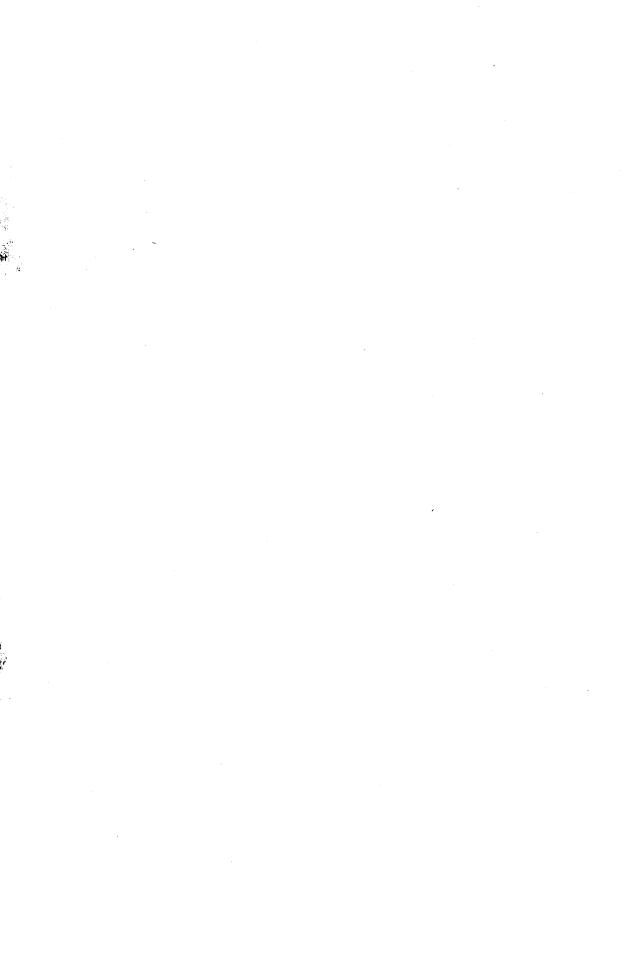
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