# The Brief Hagiography of Jokpa Jangchup Penden

#### Christopher Bell

he Brief Hagiography of Jokpa Jangchup Penden, as its title makes clear, is a short 18-folio religious biography of Jokpa 🛿 Jangchup Penden (lcog pa byang chub dpal Idan, 1404/1464-1471/1531), the founder and first abbot of Devang College (bde yangs grwa tshang) at Drepung Monastery ('bras spungs dgon pa). He is also the founder of Nechung Chapel (gnas chung loog), the precursor to Nechung Monastery and home to the powerful sovereign spirit (rgyal *po*) Pehar (*pe har*), an important Dharma protector (*chos skyong*) tied to the Dalai Lamas' lineage and government. This paper hopes to draw more attention to this underappreciated abbot in Drepung's history by offering a complete translation and transcription of his significant vet difficult biography. Not only does the work provide insight into Tibetan clan patronage and cultural practices, it also gives a far more elaborate account of the deity Pehar's arrival on the outskirts of Drepung and the founding of his cultic site at Nechung. This founding myth has several variations, but the general account is that Pehar was expelled from the area of Tsel (tshal), southeast of Lhasa, having been trapped in a box that was then thrown into the Kyichu River (*skyid chu*). The assistant of a Drepung abbot pulled the box from the river but opened it while bringing it up to the monastery. Pehar flew from the box in the form of a bird and disappeared into a nearby tree, and the abbot built the first incarnation of Nechung around this tree, securing the deity as a protector of nearby Drepung Monastery and the Geluk (dge lugs) school of Tibetan Buddhism in general.<sup>1</sup> The stone on which the attendant placed the box and a portion of the original tree are still visible at Nechung Monastery today. However, the following account of Pehar's arrival at Drepung is far more in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For the various versions of this myth, see Nebesky-Wojkowitz 1998, pp.104-107. For more recent and fuller discussions of Pehar's mythic evolution and his connection to Jokpa Jangchup Penden, see Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2005, pp.280-288; ibid 2007, vol. 2, pp.627-630; as well as Bell 2013. Given their close work with the *Brief Hagiography of Jokpa Jangchup Penden*, I am grateful to Per Sørensen and Guntram Hazod for reviewing an earlier draft of this paper and offering much needed insight and advice.

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depth and does not contain some of these famous details, illustrating the multivocal and conflicting nature of important monastic narratives.

The full title of this text is the Brief Hagiography of Jokpa Jangchup Pendenpa along with the Origins of the Great Dharma Protector (lcog pa byang chub dpal ldan pa'i rnam thar rags bsdus chos skyong chen po'i 'byung khungs dang bcas pa).<sup>2</sup> According to Per Sørensen and Guntram Hazod, this text was composed by Sangyé Gyatso (sde srid sangs rgyas rgya mtsho, 1653-1705), the (in)famous final regent of the Fifth Dalai Lama (1617-1682).<sup>3</sup> However, this is questionable since it appears to contradict a claim made in the portion of the *Nechung Record* (gnas chung dkar chag) also composed by Sangyé Gyatso. This is the major record of Nechung Monastery composed by the Fifth Dalai Lama and Sangvé Gyatso, the inscription for which is still visible today on the southern courtyard wall of the monastery itself.<sup>4</sup> While the Hagiography claims that Pehar was forced from Tsel Yangön (tshal yang dgon) by attendants of the myriarch Dönyö Dorje (don yod rdo rje) and traveled toward Drepung alone in a coracle, the Nechung Record states that the deity left the monastery with the Second Dalai Lama (1476-1542).<sup>5</sup> The *Hagiography* itself does not explain its authorship; however, it was composed within a century after Nechung Monastery's seventeenth-century expansion. The *Hagiography* quotes heavily from the Nechung Record, placing it after its composition in 1682, and it was in turn quoted in the Gungtang Record (gung thang dkar chag), placing it before 1782.6 Regardless, until further evidence I tentatively agree with Sørensen and Hazod in ascribing the text to Sangyé Gyatso.

Jokpa Jangchup Penden's dates are likewise disputable. Georges Dreyfus places the abbot's birth in 1404 and dates the founding of Deyang College to 1440.<sup>7</sup> However, I tentatively concur with the dates (1464-1531) given by Sørensen and Hazod because they align the events of Pehar's arrival at Nechung Monastery with the lifetime of the Second Dalai Lama (1476-1542),<sup>8</sup> in accordance with the *Nechung Record* as noted above. Nonetheless, Panchen Sönam Drakpa (*pan chen bsod nams grags pa*, 1478-1554) records 15 abbots for Deyang

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Sangs rgyas rgya mtsho n.d. A photocopy of this text was generously provided to me by the irreplaceable Tsering Gyalbo (1961-2015), former Director of the Religion Department at the Tibetan Academy of Social Sciences (TASS) in Lhasa.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, p.217n.572.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> For a complete translation and transcription of this text, see Bell 2016.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See ibid, p.187.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, p.13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See Dreyfus 2006.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> See Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, p.217n.572.

College by the time of his writing, which would be the year of his death at the latest.<sup>9</sup> If Jokpa Jangchup Penden was still abbot of Deyang in 1529 when Pehar arrived (see below), this leaves at most 25 years for 14 other abbots to take their seat at the college, which seems unlikely. These discrepancies make the exact dates for Jokpa Jangchup Penden difficult to ascertain.

Beyond authorship and dating, the text of the *Hagiography* is also particularly difficult to read. It has numerous misspellings, the grammar is often unruly, and excerpts from the Nechung Record randomly and abruptly interrupt the flow of the hagiography proper. These excerpts are themselves out of order or from different portions of the Nechung Record, and they were clearly added to the preexisting text after the fact. The quotations from the Nechung Record are even redundant, with the first incomplete interpolation (ff.4a.3-4b.5) being repeated more fully later in the text (ff.5b.1-8b.5). Nevertheless, this text is the earliest detailed account so far available of the abbot Jokpa Jangchup Penden, the founding of Devang College, the mythic events surrounding Pehar's arrival at Drepung, and the establishment of Nechung. Moreover, one unexpected value of this text is that it occasionally cites portions of the Nechung Record that were themselves too damaged to transcribe reliably. Although the hagiography paraphrases from the record just as much as it quotes, making a confident rendering of the damaged text unlikely, it still offers significant insights into the record's contents that are otherwise unavailable. These quotations pull predominantly from the Nechung Record sections on the tantric authority of revering protector deities, the past lives of Pehar, and the ontological nature of the Five Sovereign Spirits (rgyal po sku lnga) led by the deity. Beyond these inclusions, the hagingraphy is fairly generic, discussing Jokpa Jangchup Penden's miraculous birth, his religious devotion and monastic ordination, and his founding of Deyang College at Drepung Monastery. The remainder of the text describes the six times Pehar took possession of an oracle through the course of moving from Tsel Yangön to Drepung, which led to his developing a close bond with Jokpa Jangchup Penden and his community, as well as his requesting the establishment of Nechung Chapel. In the final possession Pehar prophesizes Jokpa Jangchup Penden's rebirth after his death, and his cremation and funeral are detailed in depth.

After this short introduction, this article consists of three parts. The first part is a complete translation of the *Hagiography*, with subheadings to aid in classifying its contents and important hagiographical moments. The subheaders for the quoted portions of the *Nechung* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> See Pan chen Bsod nams grags pa 2007, p.146.

*Record* list their line placement in the original wall inscription for ease of intertextual comparison.<sup>10</sup> Rather than completely copying the repeated portions from the *Nechung Record*, I chose to translate the divergent words used in the *Hagiography* when applicable in order to indicate the subtle changes in meaning and emphasis that can be encountered when a text is repeated in a different context. It is my recommendation to simply skip the first interpolation (sections 4-7: 4a.3-4b.5) for a more comprehensible reading, since it is an awkward interjection that is repeated more fully later at a more understandable juncture. I include it nonetheless for comprehensiveness and comparison.

The second part of this article is a transcription of the original manuscript of this rare text, typed using the common 'headed' (*dbu can*) Tibetan script. The manuscript was written with the 'headless' Tibetan script (*dbu med*) and uses many abbreviations (*bskungs yig*), some of which are very obscure. I would like to thank Mikmar Tsering for taking the time to personally parse out these abbreviations with me. Like the *Nechung Record*, this transcription is given here so that the text may gain more exposure, since it is otherwise only available in manuscript form at the Tibetan Academy of Social Sciences in Lhasa. The third part is a photocopy of the text itself, as provided to me by Tsering Gyalbo. I include the original manuscript for posterity, as well as to offer specialists the original text so that they might arrive at insights and readings potentially different from my own. Finally, I provide here an outline of the hagiography's contents to act as a quick reference:

- 1. The Buddha's prophecy regarding Jokpa Jangchup Penden (ff.1b.1-6)
- 2. Jangchup Penden's birthplace, parents, and upbringing (ff.1b.6-3a.4)
- 3. Jangchup Penden becomes a monk (ff.3a.4-4a.3)
- 4. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 11-12 [Fifth Dalai Lama section] (ff.4a.3-6)
- 5. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 9-10 [Fifth Dalai Lama section] (ff.4a.6)
- 6. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, line 9 [Fifth Dalai Lama section] (ff.4a.6-4b.2)
- 7. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 41-42 [Sangyé Gyatso section] (ff.4b.2-5)
- 8. Jangchup Penden is told about the need for Dharma protectors (ff.4b.5-5b.1)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> For a cross comparison, see Bell 2016.

- 9. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 9-11 [Fifth Dalai Lama section] (ff.5b.1-6b.1)
- 10. Text requotes passages from the *Nechung Record* given on ff.4a.3-4b.5; continues where the latter abruptly ended on line 42 of the record (ff.6b.1-7a.6)
- 11. Text interrupts and intersects the previous quote, elaborates on and quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 12-13 [Fifth Dalai Lama section], and includes a brief segment from line 42 [Sangyé Gyatso section], now placed toward the end of the previous section (ff.7a.6-8a.1)
- 12. Text summarizes the story of Pehar and Padmasambhava from the *Nechung Record*, lines 14-15 [Fifth Dalai Lama section] (ff.8a.1-4)
- 13. Text abbreviates and quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 42-44 [Sangyé Gyatso section] (ff.8a.4-8b.5)
- 14. Jangchup Penden founds Deyang College at the age of 37 (ff.8b.5-10a.5)
- 15. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [1] (ff.10a.5-10b.6)
- 16. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [2] (ff.10b.6-11a.3)
- 17. Jangchup Penden has a clairvoyant dream about Pehar's arrival (ff.11a.3-11b.1)
- 18. Pehar arrives on the banks of the Kyichu River (ff.11b.1-11b.5)
- 19. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [3] (ff.11b.5-12a.5)
- 20. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [4] (ff.12a.5-14b.1)
- 21. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [5] (ff.14b.1-15b.2)
- 22. Jangchup Penden transfers the abbotship and passes away (ff.15b.2-16b.1)
- 23. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [6] (ff.16b.1-17b.1)
- 24. Colophon (ff.17b.1-18a.3)

The *Brief Hagiography of Jokpa Jangchup Penden* quotes the *Nechung Record* extensively, making up almost a quarter of the text in fact. Because of the close relationship between these works, the following translation and transcription are in many ways a companion piece to my previously published translation and transcription of the *Nechung Record* and is in robust conversation with that text. With Nechung Monastery as their intersecting focus, the two works provide insight into institutional development, monastic establishment, and the various textual genres employed in legitimizing a burgeoning Tibetan deity cult.

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The Brief Hagiography of Jokpa Jangchup Pendenpa along with the Origins of the Great Dharma Protector

# 1. The Buddha's prophecy regarding Jokpa Jangchup Penden

[1b] In connection with [discussing] many extraordinary future incarnations, the Lord of Sages [Siddhartha] prophesied, "In particular, during the age of the five degenerations, the age of strife after the golden age [has ended], sentient beings will suffer immeasurably and abundant torments will come about in this obdurate trichiliocosm. [I] prophesy that a *śrāvaka* named Namkha, who became an average [student] at the feet [of myself]—the supreme guide of humans, Śākyamuni—will become the Acarya Salé himself, then he will become the monastic seat [holder] for the masters of the Kadam lineal transmission."

# 2. Jokpa Jangchup Penden's birthplace, parents, and upbringing

The place where [Jokpa Jangchup Penden] was born was behind a mountain resembling a crouching evil enemy. [2a] There were four [seasonal] blossoms of golden flowers, various wild young deer, a few scattered flower, walnut, and apple trees, and various birds sweetly singing. In front [of the village], there was a cleansing pond that gently flowed down into the Kyichu River, with fish and [larger] fish-eyed Matsya [fish] swimming [in it]. Sesame, grain, and juniper tree branches [also flourished there] regardless of the season. Such a village was called Düldüpa; it was surrounded by a hundred [other] villages and became a patron of the Kadampa masters. The sentient beings of that area came onto the path of ripening and liberation and were bearers of the Great Bliss lineage.

His father, named Zhapdrung Siddhi, cultivated the two types of *bodhicitta* [2b] and became a yogi of Glorious Hayagrīva. He was able to see a host of malevolent and obstructing spirits, and [and would perform] blessings with very little fear. His mother, named Drölma Lhadzé, had a proper ancestry. She would continuously recite the Maņi prayer and was accepted as a disciple of Noble Avalokiteśvara. His mother did not know [at first] that she had conceived, yet repeatedly saw wondrous [signs, like] a puppy wearing white silk [coming from] the Eastern Pure Land of Abhirati. His father dreamed that there was a golden five-pronged *vajra* adorned with silk ribbons in his mother's lap.

His mother experienced imperceptible pain when he was born on the morning of the 10th day of the 1st month of the Wood-Male-Monkey year [1464]. He was the oldest among four brothers. [When he was born,] a rainbow dome [appeared] in the sky and many divine boys and girls gleefully scattered a rain of flowers. His bodily complexion [3a] was excellent and he was given the name Hevajra. [One day] he spontaneously told his parents, "These are the Dharma lineages of my past lives in which I died [possessing] the ten virtues, as well as my chief horses, possessions, shrine objects, retinue, and students." His parents were astonished. He perceived the residual karma of his past lives and auspicious circumstances arose. From the time he was a pup, he had a very handsome body and could read and write. Such [signs] diligently appeared, and experience and realization arose [in him].

#### 3. Jangchup Penden becomes a monk

In the Sheep year [1475], [after] swiftly reaching the age of 11, he fully received the vows of a devout layman in the presence of Jengawa Rinchen Nyingpo and trained his mind in the three baskets [of the Buddhist Canon]. One night he dreamed, then studied and reflected on it. Because of this, he exhorted, [3b] "[We are] like heedless wild deer aimlessly running toward water. It is good if I summarize the essential meaning of an entire life." The Victorious One [then] said to himself, "For the sake of each verse, I will abandon my life force and strive for enlightenment. Then I will concentrate on accomplishing that, and also go to the monastic seats of the Kadampa masters— Nyetang Or, Yerpa, Reting, Samyé, and Lhasa. [While there,] I will make supplications with fervent devotion. When I am asleep at night, if I say 'A,' it will [represent] the doorway to all unborn phenomena." [This experience] lucidly and starkly brought his erroneous perceptions to primordial nothingness, and he went to his homeland.

Furthermore, on the 15th day of the 1st month in the Dog year [1478], he was ordained as a novice monk in the presence of Jengawa. Having continuously performed and recited one empowerment, [4a] he fully received the ripening empowerments, permissions, profound teachings, and oral instructions of the Kadampa masters. On the 15th day of the 5th month in the Monkey year [1488], [at the age of] 25, he became a fully ordained monk in the presence of Jengawa Rinchen [Nyingpo]. His [ordination] name was...

#### 4. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 11-12 [Fifth Dalai Lama section]

<sup>11</sup>The mind set on enlightenment, the king of awareness, is the nature of the Venerable One. Thus, the gods and spirits of the phenomenal world are certainly inseparable from one's own mind. Because of this, once the mind itself is stainless and purified, the gods and spirits of the phenomenal world spontaneously appear.

While one remains firm within the [meditative] state of nonthought, [the Five Sovereign Spirits] spontaneously appear as the five—body, speech, mind, good qualities, and activities. They arise without limitations for the benefit of beings.

#### 5. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 9-10 [Fifth Dalai Lama section]

Their extraordinary methods are compatible with the essential intention of all the *tantras*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The *Drepung Record* (*Dpal Idan 'bras spungs dgon gyi dkar chag*) quotes and paraphrases the hagiography here to claim that Jokpa Jangchup Penden's ordination name is Rikpé Gyelpo Jangchup (Tibetan Academy of Social Sciences 2009, p.343). This is a misunderstanding, however, since it draws from a confusing portion of the hagiography that abruptly begins to quote the *Nechung Record*. I made a similar misreading and mistranslation, where I likewise attributed this quote to Jokpa Jangchup Penden under this faulty alias; see Bell 2016, p.163. I have since discovered that these verses were drawn from a thirteenth-century text entitled the *History of the Wrathful Deities: The Three Essential Households* (*Gnad khyim gsum pa khro bo sngon byung*) by the Nyingma treasure revealer Guru Chöwang (Gu ru chos dbang, 1212-1270); this work is part of a larger cycle of texts concerning the Eight *Sādhana* Deities (*sgrub pa bka' brgyad*). For the original verse from which these lines were drawn, see Gu ru Chos kyi dbang phyug 1979, p.359.5-6.

#### 6. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, line 9 [Fifth Dalai Lama section]

In the *Tantra* it says [the following about] the Ultimate Truth:<sup>12</sup> [4b]

Many mutable beings manifest as emanations that naturally arise from the wisdom of the Victorious One. [According to] ultimate reality, they are nondualistic, simultaneously perfected, [and part of] the spontaneously present *mandala*.

#### 7. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 41-42 [Sangyé Gyatso section]

In response to those intractable tamable beings whose minds must be wrathfully subdued [there appeared]: the central sovereign spirit of the mind [Gyajin], who is an emanation of Vairocana—the wisdom of the Dharmadhātu, the purification of hatred; the eastern sovereign spirit of the body [Mönbuputra], who is an emanation of Vajrasatt-va—the mirror-like wisdom, the purification of ignorance; the southern sovereign spirit of good qualities [Shingjachen], who is an emanation of Ratnasambhava—the wisdom of equanimity, the purification of pride; [the western sovereign spirit of speech (Kyechik Marpo), who is an emanation of Amitābha—the wisdom of discriminating awareness,] the purification of desire.<sup>13</sup>

# 8. Jokpa Jangchup Penden is told about the need for Dharma protectors

...Jokpa Jangchup Pendenpa—who is supreme among those who bear the saffron-colored victory banners, who cultivated the two types of *bodhicitta*, and who mastered the inner and outer teachings. Eminent translators said the following to him, [5a] "Having been revealed with immeasurable difficulty, the inner and outer instructions in the tantric stage of the three turnings of the Wheel of Dharma were sorted. The incontrovertible path of ripening and liberation [can be] completely realized. [However,] our current experience is that there are a great many obstacles to resting in equanimity and achiev-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> *Rgyud las;* neither the *Nechung Record* nor this text specify from which *tantra* the following quote is drawn.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> This segment of the text abruptly cuts off before completing Kyechik Marpo's line or including Pehar, as found in the *Nechung Record*; see Bell 2016, pp.185-186. For more on the Five Sovereign Spirits, in terms of their appearance and traits, see Bell 2013, pp.30-36.

ing the rank of Vajradhara. Constant harm to even the rare Dharma that embodies the precious Noble Ones [bodhisattvas] has also increased." Accordingly, in order to guard against inner and outer harm, you need to rely on a protector deity like this one [below]. If you depend on mundane gods, they will not be very powerful and you will fall into the lower realms [of rebirth]. You definitely must depend on supramundane [gods]. [5b]

### 9. Text quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 9-11 [Fifth Dalai Lama section]

Generally speaking, the great sovereign spirit Pehar and his retinue are included within such *maṇḍalas* as that of the great Eight *Sādhana* Deities and are understood as the essence of the All-Supreme Heruka. They are [found] among the haughty spirits of [mundane] offerings and praises and appear in whatever form is appropriate to guide disciples. Because of this, their extraordinary methods are compatible with the essential intention of all the *tantras*.

In particular, according to the generation stage of the Mahāyoga [*tantras*], the Five Sovereign Spirits, their consorts, emanations, and ministers, along with their brigadiers, arise from the radiance of the one hundred supreme peaceful and wrathful deities. As such, [Pad-masambhava's] mind emanation, Ngari [Panchen] Padma Wangyel,<sup>14</sup> said:

The Five Great Sovereign Spirits are the inherent potency of the Five Buddha Families. Their five consorts are the inherent radiance of [the Five Buddha Consorts], such as Locana. The male and [6a] female bodhisattvas are the very essence of the six sense objects. They are [all] assembled with their cabinet ministers, hangmen, hound keepers, and ministers.

[He also] said, "The great sovereign spirits, who are endowed with destructive powers, assemble from the inherent potency of the unproduced peaceful and wrathful Herukas and their consorts."

In the scriptural transmission of the Anuyoga, [these deities] are the essence of the right, left, and middle channels, as well as the male, female, and androgynous haughty spirits.

In the Atiyoga, they must be understood as the very nature of the union of appearance and emptiness. [Padmasambhava's] good quali-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Mnga' ris Padma dbang rgyal, 1487-1542; see Ahmad 1999, pp.164-170.

ties emanation, the Dharma King Wangpo Dé,<sup>15</sup> said:

The assembly of male and female haughty spirits are the inseparability of appearance and emptiness. Summon them from the expanse of non-duality [to perform] the enlightened work of the four activities.

All those [deities] are the purification of one's own mind. Free from conceptual elaboration, they are the single seminal drop of the Heruka's wisdom, which arises out of the Dharmadhātu on its own. [6b]

# 10. Text requotes passages from the *Nechung Record* given on ff.4a.3-4b.5; continues where the latter abruptly ended on line 42 of the record

In the Three [Essential] Households it says:16

The mind set on enlightenment, the king of awareness, is the nature of the Venerable One. Thus, the gods and spirits of the phenomenal world are certainly inseparable from one's own mind. Because of this, once the mind itself is stainless and purified, the gods and spirits of the phenomenal world spontaneously appear.

While one remains firm within the [meditative] state of nonthought, [the Five Sovereign Spirits] spontaneously appear as the five—body, speech, mind, good qualities, and activities. They arise without limitations for the benefit of beings. Their extraordinary methods are compatible with the essential intention of all the *tantras*.

In the *Tantra* it says [the following about] the Ultimate Truth:<sup>17</sup>

Many karmically-bound beings manifest as emanations that naturally arise from the wisdom of the Victorious One. [According to] ultimate reality, they are nondualistic, simultaneously perfected, [and part of] the spontaneously present *mandala*.

In response to those intractable tamable beings [7a] whose minds

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Chos rgyal Dbang po'i sde, 1551-1603; see Ahmad 1999, pp.170-178.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> *Khyim gsum du;* see note 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> See note 12.

must be wrathfully subdued, the Five Buddha Families [appeared as]: the central sovereign spirit of the mind [Gyajin], who is an emanation of Vairocana—the wisdom of the Dharmadhātu, the purification of hatred; the eastern sovereign spirit of the body [Mönbuputra], who is an emanation of Vajrasattva-the mirror-like wisdom, the purification of ignorance; the southern sovereign spirit of good qualities [Shingjachen], who is an emanation of Ratnasambhava—the wisdom of equanimity, the purification of pride; the western sovereign spirit of speech [Kyechik Marpo], who is an emanation of Amitābha—the wisdom of discriminating awareness, the purification of desire; and the northern sovereign spirit of activities, [Pehar], who is an emanation of Amoghasiddhi—the essence of all-accomplishing wisdom, the purification of envy. They are supported by a manifold assembly of secondary and tertiary emanations, such as five consorts that engender wisdom, five ministers that accomplish activities, lion-masked dancers that entertain, and four great brigadiers.<sup>18</sup> One relies on their many peaceful and wrathful activities in order to accomplish pacifying, enriching, conquering, and destructive actions.

#### 11. Text interrupts and intersects the previous quote, elaborates on and quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 12-13 [Fifth Dalai Lama section], and includes a brief segment from line 42 [Sangyé Gyatso section], now placed toward the end of the previous section

[Read the following] if one is overpowered by a request for just the conventional truth [of Pehar's past]: Countless eons ago [7b] in a land called Anuté, there was a devout king [named] Dharmarāja and a minister [named] Dünting Nakpo.<sup>19</sup> When they became [religious] lineage sons,<sup>20</sup> [the king] was ordained as Abbot Daö Zhonnu and he promised to maintain the 253 rules [of the *Vinaya*]. The king undertook teaching and study while the minister was happy [meditating] in the wilderness. Then, at the "Temple where Demons are Subdued by Realization," Daö Zhonnu and a Brahmin woman had sex and he made a [perverse] prayer of aspiration. Because of such acts, [he was

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> These two sentences from line 42 of the *Nechung Record* appear 2.5 lines lower in the Tibetan text at f.7b.1-3, cutting into lines 12-13 of the *Nechung Record* as given in section 11 below. It is clear from their content that they belong at this point in the text, so I have moved them accordingly for ease of clarity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> The text here spells the name *bdun stong nag po*, while I have transliterated it using the more common variant *dun ting nag po* for the sake of uniformity and ease of cross-textual comparison; see Bell 2013, p.42.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is where the fragment from line 42 of the *Nechung Record* cuts into the flow of the narrative; see note 18.

reborn as] the butcher Ragochen, [then as] Mudü Dramkar,<sup>a</sup> the middle [sibling] of five brother commanders. He enslaved the celestial gods and spirits of phenomenal appearance, [8a] ate small stars for food, and wore the sun and moon as a crown.

# 12. Text summarizes the story of Pehar and Padmasambhava from the *Nechung Record*, lines 14-15 [Fifth Dalai Lama section]

Such things were spoken by the great master [Padmasambhava]. When the master resided at the Wish-Fulfilling Crystal Cave, the Capricious Spirit [Pehar] took the form of an eight-year-old child. He transformed into a white lion and leaped down onto the master's *maṇḍala*, his mouth open wide. [Padmasambhava] struck the lion, who fled into the sky before being captured. [The lion] transformed into a crystal rosary-bearing layman and [Padmasambhava] conferred empowerments on him and bound him under oath.

# 13. Text abbreviates and quotes *Nechung Record*, lines 42-44 [Sangyé Gyatso section]

The Dharma-protecting King Trisong Deutsen constructed the vast Changeless and Spontaneously Present [Samyé] Monastery, together with its temples and sacred images. When the Abbot [Śāntarakṣita], the Master [Padmasambhava], and the Dharma King [Trisong Deutsen] were discussing how [they would appoint a monastery protector], the Abbot said, "The other eight classes [of gods and spirits] are too harmful." The Master said:

[8b] The tutelary deity of Mongolia is Namlha Jangchub. Once we invite this sovereign spirit Shingjachen [here], we will entrust the monastery to him and he will fearlessly protect it. After we conquer the meditation center of Bhatahor, Pehar will follow after his possessions and come [here]. I will establish his supports at Pehar [Kordzö]ling.<sup>22</sup>

[Pehar] was invited [to Tibet], along with Dharmapāla of the Zahor royal line and many [of the deity's] possessions—such as a turquoise Buddha [statue], a conch-shell lion [statue], and a Bhatahor begging

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> As in note 19 above, the name given is *dmu bdud khri khar*, though I have transliterated the more common *dmu bdud khram dkar*; see Bell 2013, p.45.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> The three names given here all refer to the same deity. The last line indicates where Pehar's name likely came from, a toponym drawn from the name of this temple at Samyé.

bowl. He was installed as the guardian who protects Dharma centers and his supports were established. He was entrusted [to protect these sites] and truly promised to do so. Then his supports continued to be established at such sites as Gungtang Tsel Yangön Monastery.

# 14. Jangchup Penden founds Deyang College at the age of 37

In the twelfth month of the monkey year [1500] he reached the age of 37, and on the 10th day [9a] he founded Glorious Devang College within the Kadampa monastic center Tsogyé<sup>23</sup> [Drepung Monastery]. [It was patronized by] more than 16 high geshés and 50 monks, as well as the patron clans of the Ngüldungpa and Takdongpa. The monasteries beyond [Drepung that surround Devang in a mandalic configuration] are Orgyan Chödzongpa in Tsurpu [to the north], Böngön Garpa College to the east, Mengön to the west, and the monastery of Dambak Marserchen in the lower valley [to the south].<sup>24</sup> When this Dharma center was established, the empowerments for all the cycles of the one hundred thousand Vairavana tantras were performed. [This included] the Vajramālā<sup>25</sup> empowerments, the Kālacakra, the Zhalu system of the Hevajra Tantra, the Mahāmāyā, the Guhyasamāja, the Chak system of [Vajra]bairava surrounded by Eight Zombies, the Glorious Cakrasamvara, the One Hundred [Cycles] of Mitra, the One Hundred [Cycles] of the Siddhas, the [practice for] Black and White Acala, the Homage to the Twenty-One [Tārās], [9b] and the [practice for] Red and Black [Mahākāla] with the Curved Blade. Through such limitless Dharma teachings and general doctrines of the Kadampa School, sentient beings were put on the path of ripening and liberation.

The elders of the family lineages made offerings. [This included] the Revered Lekden Düdjom Norbu Wangyel and his sister Drönmakyé, as well as their servants; the descendants of Prince Namgyelö;<sup>26</sup> and, from the Takdongpa [clan], Nangso Sönam Dargyé, Nangso Tseten, Lady Tsering Wangmo, and their son Sönam Tsering, as well as their servants. The ancient *samaya* vow [was fulfilled] through the quality and quantity of the patrons, as well as through the chief tutelary deity Cakrasamvara, [with whom there is] a contin-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> *Mtsho brgyad*; the monastery is certainly Drepung, though, this is an obscure epithet for it.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> See Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, p.217n.572. If translated literally, this monastery is called "the possessor of the holy orange mask."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Rdo rje phreng ba; lit. "Vajra Garland." This is an important explanatory tantra for the Guhyasamāja system.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Lha sras Rnam rgyal 'od. This figure is a member of the Gugé (*Gu ge*) royal line; see Vitali 1996, p.506.

uous sacred bond. Each of the throne[-holders also made] extensive offerings of dedication *tormas* and *samaya tormas*. Inseparable from the secret essence of all moral conduct, this fearless lion [Jokpa Jangchup Penden] sat atop [Deyang's] throne. [10a]

Regarding the Wheel of the Dharma of the profound, vast, and unsurpassed vehicle, it liberates fortunate beings, [bringing] them to ripening and liberation, and completes all the activities of tamable beings. Supplications were performed [by] disciples who gathered faithfully, led by the Revered Rinchen Zangpo, the Learned Drapa Gyentsen, and the Learned Rapten Döndrup—heads of meditation centers, Dharma colleges, monasteries, and such. [The disciples also] made prayers and offerings for each of the Dharma protectors, such as Brahmā. Furthermore, it is said that [the Dharma protectors] guard [the monastery] and come quickly because of their great karmic connection. Through both the Dharma and material wealth, [the above individuals] came to aid this monastery.<sup>27</sup>

#### 15. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [1]

Due to the past [bad] karma of the myriarch lord of Tsel, Dönyö Dorjé<sup>28</sup>—like [allowing] the damage [caused by] the Bönpos of Ogyan Gar to greatly increase—on the 3<sup>44</sup> day of the 1st month of the Earth-Ox year [1529], Pehar took possession [of an oracle] and prophesied,<sup>29</sup> [10b] "When Gungtang [Monastery] is destroyed by fire, Dönyö Dorjé will pass on to the pure land<sup>30</sup> [from] here. I, Pehar, will go to the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> For a list of Deyang Monastery's abbots, see Pan chen Bsod nams grags pa 2007, p.146. For a brief history of Deyang, see Tibetan Academy of Social Sciences 2009, pp. 340-353.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Don yod rdo rje. Other than the title presented here, and a potential connection to the famed Rinpung (*Rin spungs*) lord Dönyö Dorjé (1462/1463-1512; BDRC: P375), little is known of this figure; see Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, p.218n.576.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Quoting the *Gungtang Record*—which in turn summarizes content from the *Hagiography of Jokpa Jangchup Penden*—Sørensen and Hazod translate this event as Pehar taking possession of Dönyö Dorjé himself; see Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, p.217. The lines in the original hagiography and the summary in the *Gungtang Record* differ grammatically; the former text uses an instrumental case particle (Sangs rgyas rgya mtsho n.d., ff.10a.6-10b.1) while the latter uses a dative-locative particle (Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, Appendix 6, *Gung thang dkar chag*, f.41b.2). This confusion is worsened by the unreliable spelling and poor syntax used throughout the manuscript of the hagiography. However, given that Pehar takes possession of an unnamed individual five more times in this text, I suggest that he possesses someone other than Dönyö Dorjé and is delivering the prophecy in the myriarch's presence. For more on the historical context of the political transition this episode symbolizes, see Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, pp.627-630.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> *Dag pa'i zhing du gshegs;* this is an honorific euphemism for dying.

land of Uḍḍiyāṇa!" Because of [this prophecy], the master [Dönyö Dorjé] became very angry and said many times, "[I will throw] Pehar and his sacred possessions into the middle of the river!" His family and lineage holders pleaded [with him], saying, "[Pehar] is the protector of our ancestors, how can you throw him in the river? [If you do this] his power will bring great harm to our retinue and subjects!" Dönyö Dorjé said, "I will not die and Gungtang shall not be destroyed by fire! If he goes to Uḍḍiyāṇa, I will perform destructive rites [against him]!" Then he said, "[Throw] Pehar and his sacred possessions into the Kyichu River<sup>31</sup> [headed for] Dambak Marser village!"<sup>32</sup> His servants, subjects, and family [then] set out to carry Pehar and his sacred possessions in a coracle to the middle of the river.

#### 16. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [2]

When they did so, Pehar took possession [of an oracle again] and said, [11a] "HRIH! I Pehar, the evil spirit, have an inauspicious connection with this unintelligent master and his family. When the residence of this evil spirit changes, the master and his retinue will fall into the ocean! [Dönyö Dorjé] and those around him should listen. The evil spirit's *vajra* verses are immutable. After the evil spirit and his possessions are carried away, his form will no longer be present. My lama is the Vajrasattva [Jokpa Jangchup Penden]. I will clear away all adverse conditions for him." Having spoken such, [the deity] went into the river and proceeded to the lower valley of Dambak Marserchen [village].<sup>33</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Skye [sic: Skyid] chu. This word is preceded by a syllable that is difficult to read (Sangs rgyas rgya mtsho n.d., f.10b.5). At first glance it looks like sku, but it seems to have a suffix letter too faded to recognize. Despite this, the meaning of the sentence is fairly clear.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> nas krongs ston glang dmar sad. This fragment is difficult to fully understand. I suggest that it is a highly misspelled variant for the village area around Nechung, called elsewhere in this text dam/dar 'bag dmar ser. This could explain the ston glang dmar sad; however, the nas krongs is still unclear. Perhaps it is a poorly written phonetic rendering for gnas chung, since such phonetic misspellings are found elsewhere in this text. It is also possible that nas is a redundancy and krongs is a misspelling of grong, which is how I interpret it here. For a fuller discussion of Dambak Marser village and its significance, see Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, p.217n.574. Guntram Hazod suggests that it could refer to one of the four "glang dar ma" sites situated around Lhasa, this one being located behind Drepung; email correspondence, January 19, 2020. See also Hazod 2014.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> *Dam 'bag dmar ser can*. A variant spelling for the first part of this name is *Dan 'bag*, pronounced Denbak.

# 17. Jangchup Penden has a clairvoyant dream about Pehar's arrival

Subsequently, the previous night [Jokpa Jangchup Penden] had an excellent dream. In it, a white man appeared from the sky and said, "Receive me! Receive me!" [He stood] within a tent of rainbow light, had teeth like rows of [tiny] conch-shells and turquoise eyebrows, [rode] a young white horse, and had many attendants. He placed his head at lord [Jokpa Jangchup Penden's] feet. [The lord] cleared away all [of the white man's] physical defilements and offered him about a thousand human hearts. [The white man then] said, "Quite a few omens will appear and [11b] a guest will come today, so be prepared!"

# 18. Pehar arrives on the banks of the Kyichu River

Around noon on the 5th day [of the month], Pehar and his sacred possessions came to rest on the banks of the Kyichu River [near] the lower valley of Dambak Marserchen. There was a rainbow tent and a white rainbow [over it]. Master [Jokpa Jangchup Penden's] attendants came [to him] and he instructed his two attendants, Drakpa Gyentsen and Döndrup Rapten, as follows, "My guest has arrived at the bottom of the valley and has also pitched [his rainbow] tent. Bring him [here]!" The two attendants went quickly and saw [the guest]. He was neither man nor spirit and he wore silks and brocades, as well as a cloak of vulture feathers.

# 19. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [3]

He said, "HRĪH! In an unfabricated divine palace I reside as the essence of non-duality. [However,] for the master, I am [here] in a conventional sense surrounded by young monks. The time has come to depend on me, [12a] the protector among the evil spirits! I seek an acceptable place for my possessions!" [He then] prophesied, "[For] the master [and the monastic] assembly [I will be] a sentry during the day and a watchman during the three [watches of the] night. I will clear away adverse conditions, accomplish concordant conditions, and am endowed with the power of good aspirations. I will properly bear [these responsibilities]!" The attendants said, "We are the attendants! We told our master we would come to receive [you] and return. Then you can pay homage to him and discuss your full history, you who are neither man nor spirit. Thus, it would be very good for us to bring you!" So the servants, having gone down, invited [the deity] up.

#### 20. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [4]

The master's fast dark-yellow horse had died, and its head, as well as a sheep's head, had been placed in front of him; they were bright white [skulls] lacking flesh or brains. Then Pehar and his sacred possessions [12b] arrived before the master. Pehar took possession [of an oracle] and said, "HRIH! The time has come for me, the spirit, to say these three statements to the master, who resides as the essence of Vajrasattva in the middle of this gathering consisting of the young monks' assembly, the eight male and female bodhisattvas, the patron [clans] that flank [the master]—the Tak[dongpa] and Ngül[dungpa]—as well as sixteen attendants.

"[First,] the master, along with his retinue and subjects, must understand that this evil spirit's **small** items have no **abode**.<sup>34</sup>

"[Second, I] thoroughly illuminate the path, like the eight [auspicious] items<sup>35</sup> glittering in the ground, the [eight] auspicious signs<sup>36</sup>— [such as] the white parasol—in the sky, and the seven ornaments<sup>37</sup> in the intermediate space. The assemblies of the master, bodhisattvas, tutelary deities, *dākinīs*, and all the oath-bound protector deities have gathered like clouds. Accordingly, I feel the *vajra* on my forehead and the adamantine nectar of immortality on my tongue.

"[Third,] for the master, the Dharma stream, and the spiritual community, [13a] [I will act as] a sentry during the three [watches of the] day and a watchman during the three [watches of the] night. Until I attain enlightenment, I will not transgress [my vows]. I will swiftly destroy the physical enemies and the formless obstructing spirits. [May] the master consider [this]! My formless *vajra* verses are immutable!

"During the death anniversary of the lord's mother, Drölma Lhadzé, when he [built] a silver-plated reliquary [for her], he offered items topped with a thousand measures-worth of turquoise and gold,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> 'Dre ngan gnas med rdzas chung 'di dag rnams slob dpon 'khor 'bangs bcas pas go dgos so/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> [Bkra shis] rdzas brgyad; these are [1] a mirror (me long), [2] curds (zho), [3] dūrvā grass (rtswa dur ba), [4] wood apple fruit (shing tog bil ba), [5] a right-coiling conch shell (dung g.yas 'khyil), [6] a bezoar (gi wang), [7] vermilion powder (li khri), and [8] white mustard seeds (yungs dkar).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Bkra shis rtags rdzas [sic: brgyad]; these are [1] the supreme parasol (gdugs mchog), [2] a pair of golden fish (gser nya), [3] a vase (bum pa), [4] a lotus (pad ma), [5] a right-coiling conch shell (dung g.yas 'khyil), [6] an eternal knot (dpal be'u), [7] a victory banner (rgyal mtshan), and [8] the wheel of Dharma ('khor lo).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Nor bu cha bdun; these are [1] the king's earrings (rgyal po'i rna cha), [2] the queen's earrings (btsun mo'i rna cha), [3] the minister's earrings (blon po'i rna cha), [4] rhinoceros horn (bse ru'i rwa), [5] a branch of coral (byu ru'i sdong po), [6] an elephant tusk (glang chen mche ba), and [7] a triple-eyed gem (nor bu mig gsum).

dedicating them to her complete enlightenment. In addition to this, due to the master's practice, Drölma Lhadzé [indeed] passed into the Blissful Pure Land."<sup>38</sup>

In response to this, [the lord] composed an expanded practice for his dedication prayer. As [the lord] took [a piece of] turquoise in hand and placed it on top of the horse's skull, he entrusted himself to [Pehar] and commanded, "Pehar, [your] supports, thread-crosses, and shrines have been inconsistent. I will establish a powerful thanksgiving rite for the good [activities] that were previously entrusted [to you] and [13b] build a shrine on well-appointed land. I praise the powerful prestige of the excellent outer [activities] that have been entrusted [to you]! May you accomplish all the pacifying, augmenting, subjugating, and destructive activities that I [request]! May you perform activities that [cause] all monastic communities and monasteries to completely flourish! May you perform awesome activities that quickly liberate [through destruction all] physical enemies and formless obstructing spirits with wrong views!" The turquoise-encrusted horse skull arose from this [meeting].

The lord [then] commanded the monastic disciplinarians of the Takdong clan as follows, "Build a small abode (gnas chung chung) for my Dharma protector Pehar!" This was properly accomplished according to the lama's instructions. Afterward, they constructed body, speech, and mind supports, as well as a thread-cross support, topped by the lord's own horse skull. [The shrine] was consecrated with the Glorious Cakrasamvara [practice] [14a] and the local ruler gave the benediction. Then flowers were strewn about and fell to the ground as far as an arrow can fly. The monastic disciplinarians and male and female patrons of the Takdongpa and Ngüldungpa [clans performed] their own songs and dances; the virtuous teachers sang *vajra* songs on experience and realization; and the sons and daughters of the gods rained down flowers. There was [also] a tent of rainbow light and [other] inconceivable and wondrous signs. The lord supervised the blessings for each of the supports. Because of [all] this, [everyone] was graced with an actual vision of a white man riding a white horse, who was adorned with such items as a jeweled crown, and who was clothed in various silks. His teeth were like rows of conch shells and he had turquoise eyebrows. He carried a white conch shell in his right hand and a 10[8-bead] rosary in his left. He was surrounded by a retinue. Periodic support offerings were accordingly established [at the shrine] and it was indeed given the name Nechung from the beginning. [14b]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Bde ba can; Skt. Sukhavatī.

#### 21. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [5]

The Bönpos at Orgyan Gar resolved to display their military regiment before the precious lord and his retinue. Pehar took possession [of an oracle] and said as such, "HRIH! Even if they do not vividly see the knowable Dharma as they would an image of the master [Padmasambhava] on the surface of a mirror, I, the capricious spirit (gnod sbyin) Pehar, will liberate the physical vow-violators that have wrong views. In the past, the master offered [me] a thousand human hearts in continuous succession. These offerings were the vital energy and life forces of the physical vow-violating enemies. After I, the formless Pehar, received these, the master sat in undisturbed meditative absorption. At the end of the future degenerate age, the chief enemies and obstructing spirits, as well as their ministers and servants, will be born as tamable beings and they will destroy the sacred teachings. The master did not despair [however]; he considered these tamable beings and took rebirth in [later] incarnations. The master [15a] repelled them out of kindness. I, formless Pehar, also came to be connected [with him] and [now] I spontaneously arise from the unmanifest realm as a watchman. The evil spirit's *vajra* verses are immutable."

[Misfortunes] like epidemics fell upon the chiefs and ministers of the Bönpos of [Orgyan] Gar and they were repelled. [Because of this], the lord performed elaborate [rituals], like a thanksgiving rite and an activity entrustment rite, and said, "Well done! Well done! The great sovereign spirit Pehar with turquoise eyebrows and teeth [white as] conch shells, [along with] his retinue, came down. You—the enemy[defeating] god (*dgra lha*) named Öden Karpo who has a rainbow tent that radiates white light—clear away adverse conditions throughout the vast revolutions of the three times, past, present, and future. Protect us until you achieve enlightenment! [15b] [Regarding] entrusted activities, thoroughly accomplish all [such] activities in this Land of Snows [Tibet]!" [The deity thus created] suitable outer and inner wind horse[-like good fortune] and auspicious circumstances [until] the lord reached the limit of his lifespan.

#### 22. Jangchup Penden transfers the abbotship and passes away

The Learned Rinchen Zangpo was consecrated as the [next] representative on the fearless lion throne. The Dharma disciples of the Learned Drapa Gyen[tsen] and the Revered [Rap]ten Döndrup attained [Tsongkhapa's *Great Treatise on*] the Stages of the Path to Enlightenment and the visualization procedure for the illusory body of *Glori*ous Cakrasamvara. As soon as they did so, he fully elaborated on the commentary for the illusory body [practice], saying, "The illusory karma of sentient beings, the bodhisattvas, and the Dharmakaya Buddha are the noncause of wisdom. Because of this, they are the noncause of all the Buddha's teachings and causes from such are the noncause of wisdom. Because of this, they are the noncause of all the Buddha's teachings and causes from the teachings are similarly caused and not caused."

[16a] In approximately the Iron-Male-Rabbit year [1531], [Jokpa Jangchup Penden] dissolved into the Dharmadhātu of realization (passed away) amid great miraculous displays. A rain of flowers, sounds of music, a rainbow tent, and inconceivable sounds along the mountain slopes continuously arose, and this miraculous state remained for a week. Along with this, his disciples made countless different kinds of offerings for up to a week. They offered his precious remains up for cremation and recited prayers single-pointedly for a day and a night. Because of this, they [could] hear all the joyful clamor and melodic sounds of the gods. The master departed to the Eastern Pure Land; [during the cremation,] the form of Glorious Cakrasamvara appeared to naturally arise on the crown of his head and all the lamas from this Vajradhara's lineage gradually appeared [around him] like a painting. All his relics were gathered together [16b] and placed in an exceedingly grand reliquary.

#### 23. Pehar takes possession of an oracle [6]

While commemorating the lord's kindness [a year later?], his disciples built a golden reliquary. When they began this, Pehar took possession [of an oracle] and prophesied as such, "HRĪH! The master Vajrasattva departed to the pure land and the body, speech, and mind supports (relics) have completely appeared. A good [shrine] has been built for my, the formless Pehar's, supports and I resolve [to act] for the continual benefit and happiness of the Dharma until the end of the eon. I have an excellent, auspicious connection to this holy place and the master, and I, the evil spirit, also became an inseparable friend [to him]. The Takdong[pa] and Ngüldung[pa] will be reborn as demon-tamers. The master himself will also be reborn at that time, and we will have an excellent, auspicious connection in the future until the end of time. With the power of my mind, [I], the evil spirit, will traverse this expanse of time after the evil spirit has returned to the land of Uḍḍiyāṇa." [17a]

The reliquary of great enlightenment was built, and it was 25 measures high with a plentiful circumference and utterly glorious splendor. The forehead relic of the naturally-arising Cakrasamvara that came from the crown of his head, the Dharmakāya relics [of] his

bones, whatever [other] body, speech, and mind supports (relics) that there were, as well as relics of [other] Chinese and Tibetan Siddhas and masters, blessed garment (relics), inconceivable supports, the lord's own garments surrounded by *torma* offerings, and a myriad [of small] reliquaries [made] with the lord's bones were [all] placed inside the dome [of his reliquary].<sup>39</sup> While the *mandala* of Glorious Cakrasamvara was opened (created) and displayed just like in the *tantras*, inconceivable [rites]—such as the consecration ritual from earlier, as well as wealth treasures and Dharma treasures—[17b] were also indeed established.

#### 24. Colophon

[This is] the Brief Hagiography of Jokpa Jangchup Pendenpa, the Origins of the Great Sovereign Spirit Dharma Protector, and the Offering of Glorious Deyang College's Supports. Along with this is [the following] outline of the established lineage. Jé Jamyang Chöje Tashi Penden (1379-1449) established Drepung Monastery, invited [monks] into the monastic community, and offered such [scriptures] like the seven different [sections] of the Abhidharma. Having established such a succession of practices—like [having] smoke billow from the roof, protective canopies erected for the lamas, various kinds of splendid incense brought to the monastic censers, as well as serving other people like the upper and lower valley patrons—he resided in this seven-college monastery. The protector deity of Glorious Drepung [Pehar] came accordingly. Then he continued in succession-manifesting, requesting [offerings], and establishing [himself]—from the Omniscient [Second Dalai Lama] Gendün Gyatso (1476-1542) [18a] to [the Fifth Dalai Lama] Ngawang Lobzang Gyatso (1617-1682), who is the Supreme Protector of All, along with the god. In this way, [Pehar] was invested with authority as the chief of all the Dharma protectors. I indeed sought the source for these [details] from within the reliable hagiography of the precious abbot Jamyang Drakpa.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> For more on the religious significance and classification of Tibetan relics, see Bentor 1994.

मान्ग्यानेशालद्वा न्वी रेगनानुगना [झ]कॅंगनाननर हॅव नेत्र के मेंग झराव गा रा हो ले जुन् हेवा हु झकेंगना झर ૡઙ૾ૺૢૻઌૻૡૣૢૻૢ૽ઌૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻૹ૾ૡૻ૾૱ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻઌ૾૾ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૾ૺૡૻૹૻૡ૱૱૾ૡ૽ૢ૾ૡ૽ૢ૿ૡ૽ૢ૿ૡ૽ૢ૿ૡ૽ૢ૿ૡ૽ૢ૿ૡ૾ૢૻૡ૽ૡ૾ૺૻ र्येत् छिर दुवा झूत या लेखा छा नवे र्येत् छिर नक्कु खवा यहिवा यी नर्झेर नवी नगाव वात्र वात्र का यांत् ર્શુન વર્દ્દેવ પા બગલનય દુન યેદ્વે અર્ઠવ રુવા ઇન રહેવ શીયયા તેવું આવે. આ દુન્ય છે. આ દુન્ય છે. આ દુન્ય છે. આ દુ ॸॖॱॵॻॖऺऀॺॱग़ॖऀॖॱॾऺऺॴॱज़ड़ॖॖऀॸॱॸॖॱख़ॖॖॸॱॴॱॴॸॕक़ॱॻॻ॓ऻॺॺॱख़ॕॺऻॺॱॴॱॺऻॾऀॺऻॺॱॴॱख़॔ॺॱॻऀॖॖऻॾॵॺऻॱख़ॖॺॱॴड़ऀक़ॱॱॴऀॾॖॖक़ॱ ૹૢઌૹૻૻઌૹૢૢૢૡૻૻ૾૾ૹૻૡ૾ૺૻૹૻૡ૾ૺૹૻૡૺૼૹૻૡ૽ૺૹૻૻ૱ઌ૽૽ૼ૾૽ઽ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻૹૻ૽ૡૻૢ૾ૢ૾ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻૡૻ૾૱ૡૡૻૻ૱૱ૡ૽૾ૡ૾ૺૡૻૹૻ૽ૡ૽૾ૢૼ૱ૹ૽ૺ ਝੇੱਗ੍ਰਕਾਧਾ ਐੱਟ 'ਠੇੰਟ ਬਿੰਕੁ' खुबाद र 'ਟਗਟ ਬੁੱਕੂ ਪਾ ਕਿਗਾ ਹੈ' ਕੁਣ ਬੁੱਗ੍ਰਕਾ ਕੱਟੇ ਕਾ ਪਣ 'ਟਗਟ 'ਚਟਿ' ਕਿੰਟ ' ষ্কুম্বাস্থ্রুম্বাদ্য স্ক্রিমা <u>ચેન્ પત્ર પક્ષ્યથય ચ</u>લે દેવનું હતું સું અદ્વેન્ પશે પત્ર સું દેવનું સું સું દેવનું દેવનું સું સું દેવનું દેવનું સું સું દેવનું દેવનું સું સું દેવનું દેવનું દેવનું સું દેવનું દેવનુ દેવનું દેવનુ ૡુઃસેં અઽૻૻઽૼૼૼૼૼૡૻૻૹ૽૾૾ૻઌૻ૽ૼઌૻૻ૾૽ઌ૽ૻ૱ૻઌ૽૾ૻૺઌૻૻઌૻ૽ઌૻૻૡૻ૱ૻૹ૽ૼૡૻ૽ૡૻ૱ૻૹ૽૿ૼૡ૾ૻૡૻૻ૱૱ૡૻ૽૾ૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻ૽ૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻ૽ૡૻ૽  $above{theta} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1$ ဨြૺૡૢૡૺૺ੶ૢૼૹૻૻૻ૱ૹૻૻૹૣૻૡૡ૽૾ૺૡૻૹ૽૾ૡ૽૾ૡૺઌ૽ૻઌ૽ૻૡ૽ૺૺ૾ૹૣ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૻૹ૾ૻઌૻૹ૾ૻઌૻૹ૾ૡૻૻૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡ૾૾ૡૻ૾૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡૻ૾૾૾ૡૻ૾ૡ ๛ามูลทางาลใ กลมมามีการ์า[3b]กุขามานูาสูงสูงกักร้องมีกามใช้บากมีมาร์มีการ์สายการ์เการ์ เลาร้างกลา T SAI พิราย ร.มีกา กลมาพมาลามกระบบกลายกระบบกา [อุยามา]รยายัง มีเสมายังการกรา પ્રશ્ન અર્ઢ્ય સંગાવે ન ગો કુલ સાં આવે છે. તે આ સાં શું ગત્ર દેવ પર અર્દ્ય ત્વર જેવા સુત્ર તુ સુત્ર વાસુ સ્વયા[4a]વગાવ વાત્ર અપંત્ર સ્વયા  $\hat{m}$ न्तन् खुन् वत्र केंबा बत्र न्या श्चेत्र छेन् केंबबा हेंयाबा स्टरायात्र न्यात्र न्या केंद्र केंत्र स्ट्रन् सुभाया

᠊ᡍ᠋᠂᠊ᡍ᠂᠋᠊᠋ᡒ᠄᠌ᢓᡊ᠋᠋ᢍᠵ᠂ᡄᢅ᠇ᠴ᠋᠋᠊᠋ᢅᢒ᠊᠄ᢓᡭᢋ᠄ᡆ᠍ᡷ᠋᠋ᢋ᠃ᠴᠴᢄᢆᡏ᠋ᡎ᠋ᢂ᠆ᡘᡭᢩ᠄ᢂ᠋ᢍ᠋᠋ᡆ᠋᠂᠋᠋᠋ᢋ᠆᠋᠁ᡬᢩ᠋᠂᠍ᢖᠬ᠈ᠮᢩᡝᡃ᠋᠋ᢖ᠆ कुन बेम्रमां मेरेगा दे महुंद ग्री रत्त न के राषित हो हो हो र ही रही र हो र के का मारे के का मारे के के के के क ૻઽૼ૽ૹૣઽૼૢૻ૾ૼૡૻઽ૱ૻૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૡૻૻ૱૽૾ૺૡૻૹ૽૾ૡૻઌૻ૱ૻૹ૾૽ૡૻઌૻ૱ૻૹ૾૽ૡૻ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ गक्षुत्रकाराः क्षुत्र। गत्वायुवायुत्तारा सुरुषा ग्री क्षेत्र में स्वाय का मार्ग का का मार्ग का का मार्ग का का मी य़ॖ॑ॸऻ॑ऀॖॿऺ॑॓क़ॱक़ॕ॑॑॑ॸ॒य़ऺऀॻॷॎख़ग़ऺ॑ऄॖऀऀ॑॑ॸक़ज़ज़ॶक़ॱॶक़ॾय़ॱख़ॾय़ॱॾक़ॱॳक़ऀज़ॱय़ऺऀख़क़ॖख़ऀॺऻख़ॱख़ऀॺऻख़ॱ त्रवान्यायलवालेन्योगेयां मेवाकेवात्स्यूनाक्ष्यात्स्यूयाक्षेण्धेवानवाकुयार्थे वर्तनाक्रयावा สีฆากๆาลีู้ๆานายกาสฉากกายสานากรายีุๆพาสัสาวร์สานาสุฆพาภูโมล์สากๆ ष्ठिगेश.श्र.क्टी.तर.भह्मी ट.सर.गी.वि.त. ईषस. गोटेट. [यटेट.] द्रेष्ठमा. श्र. यार्वेगी रट. र. ईषस. ૹૻૼૹૻૻ૽ઌૢૻૢૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૻઌૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૼૻઌૹૻૺ૱ઌૡૻૻૻૹૡૹૣૡ૽ૡ૽ૡૢૡૻૻૡૻૹૢૡૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽૿૱ૡૻ૽ૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻ૱ૡૻૡ૽૽ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૡૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ ५.सिंटा जारहवा.मुंब.जाय.प्र. विवा. ट्रा. त्य. य. य. य. हेव. [20] र प्र्रांथ. में. ही य. झेंय. हे. ही य. ही य. ह `शॅग्वूश्व'नग्रीय'योग्रे'वेट'र्नु'र्खुन'य'व्ययशच्द'ळे'यळॅग'र्नु'र्नु'गवि'र्ट'र्येर'र्ह्नेग्व्य'विट'। यळॅन' नङ्गेन्'र्रेवाबार्याते'वन्दवारा कुथ'र्याकेव'र्ये'रेज्र 'धन्यार्थ' वर्षेत्र' कुरुषाया, भाषान् ' ୵୵ୣୄୄୄୖ୴ୄୖୄୄ୴ୠ୵୳ୠୄ୶୳୳୶୶୵୵ୄୢୄ୶ୄ୵୳ୢୖୢଈ୶ୄୄୖଢ଼୶ୄୢୄୢୄୄୄୄୄ୷ୖୄୄୖୄ୰୲ଽ୶୶୰ଡ଼୵ୖୄୢୄୖୄୄୗ୰୵ଵୖ୕ୣ୵୶୳୶ୡୢ୲ୡୖ୰ଡ଼୵ୄୡୣଡ଼୲ धरःप्रभ्रेन् पियाः अर्फे भीषा क्षराव विष्ठिं न्दः रेषाबा प्रमुति प्वन्दबा भाषा मुभार्थाः भ्रुः क्षण्याः भ्रुभा रत्स्यःक्वेत्र'र्येःश्नु'ञ्चरत्दाञ्चन'व्यय्ययेषाव्यः स्टाणनत्वा धुव्यः ञ्चरत्ता वेद्यवात्त्वा विव]क्वेव्यवाः थॅंग्गन्। रेंग्नुम् म्तुरुग्तुरुग्तुरुग्तुरुग्तुरुग्तुर्ग्त्रं व्याप्तुरुग्तुर्ग्त् क्रम् क्रुम् क्रम् क्र त्वा मग्रमा रुत्त रत्त का स्वा के दा गा के सा ती त्या राष्ट्र का स्वा को लो के वा को लो के वा को लो के वा को लो ૹ૾ૣૣૼૹૻૻ[6b]૬ૣઌૻ૾૾૾ઌ૽૱ૻૢૡૢૼઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૣઌૢૻૢઌૻૻૡૢૻૢૹૻૻૡ૽ૼ૱ૢૢૢૢૢઌૻૻ૽ૼૼૻઙૢૣ૽ૢૻૼૢૻૻૻૻૻૡૢૻ૱ૻૹ૾૽૱ૹૻૻ૱૽ૻૡૢૼ૱૽૽ૼૼ૱ૻૻૻૻૼ

ગલેવ કો જ્રન્જ્યન સુન્ર માને પ્રાયમ નાયું આ પ્રાયમ નાયું આ પ્રાયમ નાયું આ પ્રાયમ નાયું પ્રાયમ નાયું પ્રાયમ નાયું આ પ્રાયમ નાયું પ્રાયમ ୵ୣਗ਼୵୳ୖ୵୵୲ୢୄଞ୷ୖଌ୵ୄୢଌ୲୵ୢୄଌ୲୵ୄୢୄୄୄୠ୲ୄୢୄୢୢୄୖ୲ୠ୲ୄ୷ୖୄ୶୷ୖୄ୵ୡ୲ୖୄୖ୵୶୲୷ୡ୲୷୲୶୲୶୲ୡ୲୶୲୷୲ୡ୲୶୲ गह्युद्दा मुगला भेंत्र मुत्र र देवेत राज्य स्टर क्षुत्र ग्री ग्रुपा परि र में दि क्षेंगुला के द द राज्य न र द रारः ञ्चरः अहूर् क्रार् स्र गर् सुभारत् सा हिवाया ही गरि होता ही होता है का रेवा हो होता है का रेवा हो होता है का हैर. શેયયા ફયા શુબા વર્ત્તા છુવાયા સુવે મુખાર્ચી દા મુખા ફયા દવા અનેયા છેદ્ર ત્યો વેયા દેવ તરાદુદા દ્વેયા શુબા ॾॖऀॱॷॕॺॖऻॺॱऍॺॎॕॱॸॖॺॱक़ॖॖ॒॒ॴॱय़ॕऻ॑ऀ॔॔॔ढ़ॸॕॸॖॺॺॵढ़ॺॱड़ॺॱॸ॔ग़ॱऻॕॺॕॱॏॖॺॕॸॱक़ॕॖॺऻॺॱ൘ॱय़ऀॺॱॾॣॸॱॺॿऀ॑य़ॱॾॣॺॱॾॣॺॱ বন্ त्यूचा रेट्यार आषत फ़ रहेत हे र सेंगूना आपत रा हा रेट्र पार्वत तुर र्य फ़ हुट त्र म प्रदिश्रमान्निमानकुःस्टानस्तुःस्टानस्तुम्रामस्तुन्तम् कुलार्द्राक्त्तान्नुत्वालाः स्ति वित्ता द्वित्रार्यः न्र्वेवि राज्यान्यावर मति के क्वें क्वें न्यू न्यू न्यू का प्रदेश की की कि का ਗ਼੶ੑੑੑਸ਼੶੶੶ੑੑਸ਼ੑਗ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਗ਼੶ਗ਼੶ਗ਼੶ਜ਼ਫ਼ਫ਼ਗ਼੶ਗ਼ੑਗ਼ਗ਼੶ਸ਼੶ਸ਼ਗ਼ਗ਼੶ਲ਼ਫ਼੶ਸ਼੶ਖ਼ੵਁਸ਼੶੶ੑਸ਼ਁਗ਼੶ਸ਼ਫ਼ਖ਼ੑ੶ਖ਼ਫ਼੶੶ਜ਼ੑੑਗ਼ ननमानन्द्रि प्रतिनमारमा से न्यो यात्र साम देश हे प्रहें न्या या जिस हो या हे र हे या र र र र र र र र र र र र र र પર સુભાને નિવદ વસુર નયા વાલવા અદ્દન જે જા સુદ વાલે મુભાર્ય છે જે જા સુવાર્ય છે જા સુવાર્ય છે જા સુવાર સાથે જો સ न्नराधन्त्रां हो त्युरा क्षुत्र मुंग्युरा पर्व यहिंगा भवा विन्ता कावत होंग. ૹૻૹૻૻૹૢૹૻૹ૽ૢ૿૽ૺ૽૿ૼ૿ૹૢૻઽૻૻૻઌૻઌૺઽૻૻઌૣૻૼૹૻૻૻૡ૽ૻઽૺઌ૽ૺૹૻઌ૽૽૱ૻઌ૽ૼૡ૽ૺૡૡૻૹ૽ૼૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૡૻૻૹ૽ ૹૻૣ૱ૼૡૻ૱ૡૣઌ૱ૹૻૻ૾ૼ૱ૺૺૺૹ૽ૢ૾ૺૻૡૼૺૹૢૻઌૻૻૡૢૻૹૻ૱ૢ૱ૹૢ૱૿ઌ૽૾૱ૢૺ૾૾૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ 

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नर्छ्ते दिव नगात गन्त्रका गन्तु का [9a]कर्ष्ट नकुन ग्री वत्र क्व नगरा श्व नने प्यत्का मुर्कित বর্ষ'ধম'ঝর্লন। 'ঘ'নন্তম'দর্শ্বি র্থার'বদশ 'ব্বম'ক্ত্ ૡ઼ૻ૱ૻૹ૽ૻ*ਜ਼*ૢ૱ૻ૽૾૾ૹૻ*ૻ૽*ૡ૽ૻૼઽૻૻૻ :ݣඁ෧ඁॱॸॖॺඁඁ෧੶෧ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼੶ਸ਼੶ඞੵ੶෯ਸ਼੶੶ त्र्यात्राञ्चत्रान्ग्रीत्रा শৃশ:ন্ केंश'ग्री'गन्तर'श'ने 'ঔদ'ন্র্বাম'ন্দ্র'দেমা দ্বার দাদারজ্য এদ দামা যাম্বদে'শ্রুযাম'শ্র্য'রু ૡਜ਼ૢૹૻૹ૾ૣૼૼૼૼૼૻૹૻૡૢૹૻૹ૽ૣ૽૱૽ૢૺૼૢૻૻ૾ૣૼૼૻૻૡૣ૽ૻૡ૽ૺૼૼૼૻઌૻઌ૽ૼઽૻઌૢૻઌૻઌૼૡૼૼૼૼૼૼૻઌૺૡૻૹ૽ૢૹૻ૽૾ૼૼૺ૱ૹઌૢૼૹૻૻ૿૿૿ ૹૻૡ૾૾૾ૹ૾ઌૻૹ૽ઌૻઌૡૻઌ૱ૢૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻૡ૾ૻૹ૾૾ૢૻ૱ૡૡૻઌૡૡૻઌૡૡૻઌૡૡ૾ૢ 35 ঝ'ক্রযাঝ'শ্রু धुषा'तर्ळला [9b] तेर.1 ঝ'যার্থি'ব'দশ ম'র্যা। में) मुगा-त्रान्तर वया र्श्वयाश्वर प्रयाद य ₹ ふん.奥が.影大.おちせ.のかん.と.とと. શ્વાઅદ્યત્ર છેતે સુવયાવર્ષી તા સ્વયા છેવા ગોળા ખર્ચાય વર્ષા ૻરેષા&ાસુદ્ર-લિટ્સાગો):છે:૨:અર્છેટ્-લિટ્સાર્ટ્સટ-બોષી&ાસ્ટ્રિ ᡃ᠋᠊᠋ᠵ᠋ᢩᡪ᠋᠊᠋ᡪ᠘ᡱᢩᢂ᠋᠊᠍ᢌᠯ᠋ᢋ᠋᠄ᡏ 515 অহনা ૹૢૻૹૣૹૻૻ૱૱૱ૼઌૻઌ૽ૼૼૼૼ૱૽ૼૼ૱ મુંબાર્ચ્રેન્ડાંસુંચ ચાર્સુચાસુ વર્ષત્ર 'শ'স্থিশ ี่ รายสาสเ <u> ବମ୍</u>ର୍ୟୁ:କୁଣ୍ୟୁ କୁ न्देंब कें कें रेंट न्वट कें ख़बा नकेंट व कबा कें रेंट রঝঝ'দ্দ'র্ক্তুঝা ૾૾ઌૼૼ૱૱ઌૻૻૡૻૻ૾ૡૢૻ૽ૼૻ૽ૡૢ૽ૺૼૢૼૻ૱ૹૹૻૻ૾૾ૢૻ૱ૻૹૢ૾ૼ૱ૻૻૡૻૹૻ૱ૻૻૡૻ૽ૼ૱ૻૻૡૻૻ૱ૻ૾ૡૻૻ૱ ידות' ৼ্রী'রঝ'দ্রিগঝ'দ্রঝ'ষ্ণ্ণদ'র্ঘ'র্টি'র্কি'র্ন। অপ্রায়ার্যমা ऄॱऺॾॕॻऻॺॱॺ॓ॸॱॻॊॱय़ॸॕॱॾॖॎॕय़ॕॱॾॖ॓ॸॱॸॖॖॱ[10a]ॸॖॿ 'ষ'দ্রম'দশ ᠵ᠋᠊ᢩ᠊᠋᠊᠋᠊᠋᠊ᢐ᠈ᠴᡭ᠊ᢄᡱ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋᠋ᡆ᠋᠋ᠴᡜ᠍᠊᠋ᢋ᠈᠗᠋᠋᠆ᢣ᠋᠋᠘᠄᠋ᢆᢆᢜᡧ᠓᠋᠋᠋᠕ᡏᡘ᠊᠋ᠱ᠋ᠴ᠋ᢩᡜ ૠનાસ્વ સુધારી. \$ જાજા શૈવ 37 यर्ग् यार् भारत्या स्वर्भेष स्वर्भेष क्रिया यार्थे यार् भारत्या स्वर्भेष ส์โณณารู้โณาจาราสต์กุ ᠂ᡏᢅ᠋᠋᠊᠋ᢋᡎᠴᠴᠣ᠋ᢌ᠋᠋᠆ᡬᡭ᠄ᡬᡱ᠋ᠯᢂᡃ᠋᠋ᡜ᠆ᠺ᠋᠉᠋ᠴᡭ᠅ᡪ᠋᠋ᢋ᠋᠉ᠴ᠋ᠯᢤᠬ᠄ᠴᠴ᠋ᠮ নদন Ťه، ᠵ᠋ᠴᡬᡆ᠋᠂᠋ᠴ᠂ᢣ᠄ᡬᠯᡏᡎᢂᢂ᠋ᡏᠯᡬᡅ᠈ᢂᡠᢅ᠆᠄᠋᠋ᡚᢂ᠂ᡏ᠋ᡰᠺᡁ᠆ᢂ᠄ᠷᡵ᠆ᡅ᠋᠋᠋᠆ᡣ᠕ᠺ᠕᠘ᡚᡅ᠈᠗ᡃᠴᢂ᠂ᠴᢩᡲᡜ᠆᠂ᠴ ᠗ᡏᡧᡊ᠆᠆᠄ᡜ᠆᠄ᡱ᠆᠂᠋ᡏᢙᡧ᠈ᡢ᠒᠂ᡱᢅᢩᡟ᠍᠊᠍ᢋᡧ᠋᠋ᡆ᠋᠆ᢋ᠂ᡧ᠋ᠵ᠂ᠺᡆ᠋ᠬᡧ᠂ᡏ 'শৃধ্যুদ্র'ব'র্দ্র'। 'ৰ্যান্থৰা ধ্য র্'শ্রুর'ম'ঝর্লনা ᠊᠋᠋ᡏᡆ᠋᠈ᡏᢩᡜ᠂᠆ᡬᠯ᠋ᢋ᠂ᡬᡝ᠋᠋᠋ᡏ᠆᠈ᢅ᠊ᢓ᠊ᢄᡷᡐ᠋᠄᠊ᡐ᠋᠄᠊ᡜ᠆᠋᠆᠋ᡵ᠋᠄᠆᠆᠆᠄ᡬᠯᡬ᠅᠋ᢆ᠋ᢆᠪᠯᡐ᠋᠈ᡀ᠕᠉ नये कर वने के ষ'[ર્ષિष'.দૃ'བลৣঝয়'] [10b]ભુ드'ଞ୍ଖୁଷ୍| गूमावमाओंधे'वहेंगुबानुबानुबाव ন্নুক 'गरेगमा" नये'जर'म'वे'र्खे'क्कुव' सेन फु' दर्ये। dेश'র্ম্যযাম'শ্রদ'ষ্ণ্রুম'দামা र्धाते लेट द দুর্শার্র আদুরু ক্র' দুর্শা <u>רן</u>י 'ৰিযা'শ্ব'ঝদ'যাধ্যদ'। য়ঢ়ৢঢ়য়৽৻৾৾য়৾৾য়ৢঢ়ৢঢ়ৼয়৾য়ড়য়ৼ৾য়৾ঀৢয়ৼয়৾ঀ র্মার্মার্য্রদার্যার্থার <u>দাম</u>' `&`&ব`র্ম`থ্রিম'নম্য & भाषा ये भाषा भाषा के दिया जिस्ता प्रतिस्था के भाषा के भ विं छें कुवर्, दर्भे वर्म् श्वर्भ का हुर्रे रे विश्व ৰম'ৰশ 'শ্লুম'ক্ম্ম্'ক্ ৰশ রঝ'শ্রদেঝ'ষ্ণুর ᢆᠺᡰᡈᢆᡳ᠙ᠴᡄ᠋ᢂ᠂ᡆᢩᡏᠧ᠋᠙ᢄᡓᢆᠯᢃ᠊᠋ᠼ᠗ᡧ᠓᠋᠋ᢅ᠆᠋ᠺ᠋ᡃ᠊᠋᠋᠋᠋ᠵ᠋᠊᠋ᠵ᠋᠋ᡞ᠋ᠯ᠋᠋ᠴ᠄᠊ᡛᡧ᠙ᡁᢩᢂ᠂ᡏᡰᢂᠼ᠂ᠴᢒᡐᡟ᠋᠊ᢡᢩ᠄ᡭᡬ᠄ᡏᢩᢙ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> These two lines are quoted nearly verbatim in the *Gungtang Record*; see Sørensen, Hazod, and Tsering Gyalbo 2007, p.792[f.41b.2-3].

પત્ર ગત્વે તે તે સ્વરાય સ્થાયો વિત્ર પ્રશ્ન મુખ્ય પ્રસ્થાય સ્થાય સ क़ॕॖॺॱख़ॖॖॖॖॖ॑ॸॱक़ॕॖय़ॱॸ॒य़ॕॺॱॺऻॸॖॖॖ॔ॸॺॱय़ॾॕॺॱॻॺॺॱॻॸॱक़ॖॆॺॱय़ॾॖ॓ॺॱॸॺॖऻॱॱय़ड़॓ॱॸॺॱॺऻॺॺॱॺऻॿऀॱॾॕ॒ॱॻय़ऀॱॸॖॖॺॱ <u>म</u>ु'पंत्रमः। वृक्ष'व्यापत'वृष'व्ये'म्गमः'र्रे'विषा'ये'म्'पेव'म्'येव'त्रे'त्रे स्त्र'म्म'म्म'पठेष'द्युम्' าषा वे क्रेन्ट्रेन् क्रिं द्यग राज्य क्वेत नेता क्षय गुन वन्त्र का जुन नया ने के ही व्यक्त व्यन्त का क ଐ୕ୣ୵୕୳୶ୄ୩ୣୣୄ୶ୠ୶୲ୄୖୄୠ୶୲୶ୄୠୄ୷ୄ୲ୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୄୖୄ୶ୄୖଌ୲୵ୄୖ୶ଽୡୡ୲ୄ୶୵ୄୖ୵ଽ୵ୡ୕ୠୄ୲୷ୄୖ୶୵୰ୡ୷ୄୖୢୄୠ୲ୡ୲ୄ୵ୡ નગાર લેવા સેંગ નેંચ છે દુન સેવ છુન નથા દુન દ્વાય ય છેવે સ્વથ્થી દુન દેવ શુન રન नम्त्राग्विशायाख्यात्यादेग्याद्वरादेन् राम्यां अर्थेत्र द्वेन संग राष्ट्रायात्यात्व द्वायात्व ર્વેવા વાક્ષુ- અર્દ્ધ ગ રેવાય અર્દ્ધ કુ- પ વાકેય છે છુ ર કુ કુ વય વાર્ટ્યવાય પયા અપ્રેવ પરે. <u>અષ્યાવદાવા</u> યાંકેષાએ૬'ગ્રી'દે'ર્વેત્ર'વલુવાષાયા ર્સેવાદ્વર્યેવ'દેવાયાંગુવ'ર્દેવાયવ જીદાવીયાં જોવાં જોવાં જેવા સંસ ୖଵ୶୲୕୳୲ଷ୍ଟଳା ଝ୍ଲିସଂକ୍ରିସେଂସକୃଷଂଞ୍ଜିସାର୍ଷଂଶ୍ୱିସଂସ୍ଥିା ଅଂନ୍ ଷଞ୍ଚସଂସାକ୍ଷ୍ୟାର୍ଷଂସ୍ଥିରିବ୍ୟାଞ୍ଚି ସେହାବ୍ୟାକ୍ରିଣ୍ଠ ରିବ୍ୟ ইন্মার্শ্বনাম্বর্দমা হ্রন্দমন্ট্রবাজনাদ্বার্দমা শ্বনান্বার্দ্বার্দ্বার্দ্বার্দ্বার্দ্বার্দ্বার্দ্বার্দ্বার্দ্ব ন্থ'ন্স মিঁঘা'দ্য'ক্লবৃষ্ণ'[অক্লব্য'যাম] স্টুঃ শ্লবি'ন্দি'বি'দ্দিম'র্মব্যমাণ দি'র্দেম-ব্রেষ্যামাণ্য'আ অব'ক্তেন'বেদুষ্ণ' ळॅवांबा बेळाबा न्यतः बेळवा या न्यमुन् व्यव यन्या भ्रया न्टन्य मुग्या वियावाया च्या हुन्येन नर्छः ह्वा नरुषा रादे र केंगाया नुवा रहे . ट केंगा या खुरा ह्या नरि हुया या नगया रहे . ट म या म ब म यहे . ट म या म यहे . ट म यहे . ट म या म यहे . ट म यहे . ट म या म यहे . ट म या म यहे . ट म या म यहे . ट म यहे . ट म या म यहे . ट म या म यहे . ट म यह चमुन् न्यग्वर्ग् यायव्या यायव्या यानुवायः नुयान् न्यायः भेषाः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः ୵୵ୄୠ୶୶୶ୄୖୢୄୠ୲୶୶୶୲ୖୄଈ୕୷୵ୖ୷ଽ୶ୄୠ୷ୖ୶୶୴ୖ୴୵ୠ୲୶୶୵୶ୖୢ୩୵୵ୖ୶ୢୖ୲୵୵୵ୄ୲ୖ୵୶୲୰ୡ୶ୄୖୠ୷୕୶ୖ୷ୡ୕୶୶୲ ส्ययाध्वयाहितयाप्तविता धुर्गेतर्दे हे नत्त क्षेत्र खुत्र गति ध्रेतर्त्य केंया कुत पत्या हे પંજ્યાયાયા તેવું [13a] વાલુયા દ્વારા ચાર્ક્સ વાલુયા સેવા જે મુદ્દા દુદ્દ સુવાયા દેવા વર્તર દુાવદ્વવા શ્રે.કેટી નર્વેન્જ્ય વાર્ચવાયાએન મેં દેવે જેવાયાયા તશુરાવાએન દે છેન શે નિન્યા સુન્યા તે બુઠા ર્શ્વેવા આ સુ अहंसाम्नित्सार्भति द्वीत्सा हेवासा सुग्वाधुग्वासे रादे हिंद री प्वति वर्षिसा द्वारा क्या मुराय हेवासा छत्ता અર્થો ર્વેત્ર પ્વવાણે દ્વી કરે છે. આ સામ સાથે આ સામ સાથે આ સામ સાથે આ गवित्र'र्य'र्न्न' नर्छेय'[13b]येगवार्यते'रू'झेन'नहेत्र'र्न् पहुंगवा ध्रे'नर्छेय'येगवार्य'र्न्सु' <u>न्तः वहिंवा लेवा वित्तः अं अल्या स्वर्ण का स्वर्ण का स्वर्ण के वा स्वर्ण के वा स्वर्ण का स्वर्ण का स्वर्ण का स</u>्वर्ण का स्वर्ण का स गड्यामा केन नगेगमा अन्त रु मुँभा नते रसेव भूम गानव रा महना वेम नहेव भा नगार में [14a] กลาะที่ คิลานาลสัการสลามิ หัวๆ เลลีราลลามกลาง เมื่อ เป็น เลา เป็น เลา เป็น เลา เป็น เลา เป็น เล่า เป็น เ ન્વો પતિ પ્વેન્સ વાલેનું સંચય છે. બેજાય કેવા રે કેવે સું જેવે સંપત્ર પ્રત્ય સંચય છે. એ દેવા વા જે સંચ છે. તે પ્ าทุ่วาส์า รุ่มาวเล่า พี่สาวหม่ สิ่า ราการนี้ เร้าราการนี้ เส้า เราริสารี เริ่ม เราริสารี เราริสารี เรารูสา त्रेन्द्रन्त्रन्तुः इर्विषायाः तर्षित्रः क्रैंगायाः ग्रीप्त्रेन्द्रियः प्तयायाः क्रियः यहेत् यार्थियः ग्रीः રેંત્ર પંભવૅર પરુષાયાં જેં સુત્ર સુર પાર્વત્ર પંસુ અષા છે નુઅવા પ્રવુઅષ પર વેંષા સ્વયુર્થે નુવે . जराखुर्बार्वेषाफु न्नूटबार्श्वी रीश्व र्येतान्दीव से येटार्टेबाया पानुवाबायम्रूव क्षरा मेवानुदे केवायया गत्रुगसारुवरन्त्रा ज़ुस्रसारन्या र्यते ज्ञाके धेव। गत्रुगसा सेन् न्ये ज़रान्य का जीवा गीसा ষ্ট্রনি' न्रेंवि मिन रवहेंव या प्रोधेन्या नहीं या राष्ट्रियाया के दियाया राष्ट्रियाया रेन्या राष्ट्रियाया राष्ट्रीयाया र ন্শ্ৰ' પંગેષોય પાર્જ સ્વેંત્ર સ્વયંત્ર સ્વાપ્ત્ર સંગ્લુ સ્વયંત્ર સુધાર્થ સુધાર સુધાર્થ સુધાર સ સુધાર સુધ র্শ্রব'দের্থব'[15a]দ্রবাধ'বন্ধ্রিদ'দ'বেশবের্শ্বিবা'ধম'শ্রিদ। দেথ'ড়ম'বাব্রবাধ'ঐদ'দ'এন'বের্থি'ऑন'। 

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तहेषाबा बोप्ट पोति द्वि भा कुभ ळंपा रु प्राप्त प्रमुत दु प्राप्त भा पा माप का प्राकृत दु प्राप्त के प्राप्त भा माप के प्राप्त के प्राप्त भा माप के प्राप्त भा माप के प्राप्त भा माप के प्राप्त भा माप के प ૹ૾ૼૹૡૢૻ૽ૹ૾ૣૼઌૻૡૢૼ૱ૹૡૻૻૡૻઌ૱ૻૡ૱ૡૻૻ૾૾૾૾ૻૡૻૻૡૻૻ૱ૡૻૹૡૻઌ૽૾ૡૻ૾૾૾ૡૻૹ૱ૡૡ૽ૻૡૻૻૡૻૹ૾૾૱ૡૡ૽ૻૡૻ૾૱ૡૡ ૹ૾ૣૺઽૹ੶૱ૼ૱ૡ૾૾૾ૼ૾ૹૢૡૻૻૡૼૡૻૹૹૡૡૹઌ૽૽ૺૡૢૻૹૡ૱ૡ૾ૹૹ૾ૹ૾ૹ૾ઌ૽૾ૺૹૢ૿ૡૡૼૹૡ૾ૢૼૡૡ૽૾ૡ૽ૺૡ૽ૹઌ૽૽ૺૡૢૻ ૹ<sup>઼</sup>૾૾૾ૡ૱ૻૹૺ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱૱ૡ૱૱ૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ૹ૾ૼૹૻૻૡૹૹૻૻ૾ૻઌૼૢૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૻઌ૾ૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૻઌૻ૱ૻૢૼૢૢૢૢૢૹ૱૿ઌ૾ૺ૱ૻૻૡૹૢઽૺૺ૾ૺ૾ૹ૽ૢૢૼૡ૾ૢૹૻ૾ઌ૽૿ૢૺૡ૽૽ૼૺઌૻૻઌૡૺૼૻૡૹ ฐสานรามส์รา [16a] ลูขาลาซ์ นี่ลาฏิลาลัาซ์รี่ราสาสูารูลมูลสูลาซิสาร์เลิรรราร ราศักรณาราชัสา પં શુર્વ પ્યત્ર સુદ લવા પદ્દ વ શુ અહે ૬૯૮૬ પ લવા ના કા જ્ઞેવ વુ અથ શુ અર્જે ન પહે છે સ્વા ન પ્યા છુ. \*्रॉन'न्रॅंब'यर्द्व'यर्द्र'न्यत'पर्व'विन'नु'य्विवीषा नृनु'र्वन'न्ययायर्विर'र्ये'नर्ष्ट्रेय्यापर्व'क्षु'र्ट्र' रेट प्रसेभ म्बर्भसा रुद्द मिर्ग [16b] मु द्विभ पा भक्ष स्र केंद्र में द्व प्र युवा रहे सा कि स्र मा कि स्र मा क ॡॾॖ॓ऀॷज़ॾॸख़ड़ॖॖॱॸॺॖॱॸॱॴॸॱॡॾॖ॓ॷॱऄॸॱॺॖॕॺऻॺॱॺॖॖॱऒ॔ॸॱऻॱॾॗॺऻॱॺऻॸॕॸॱॸड़ॖॎॴख़ॸॖॸॱज़ॸॖॖॸॱॡॸॖॵ पत्रमा वर्त्ते म्वर्ग्धेम् स्रगणम्बर्ग्धवे मुबर्ग्वतम् वी वर्त्ते म्वर्ग्धेम् मुवर्ग्धेम् [17a]मुर्ग्वेषा वर्षा त्र्ये। विषार्भेषाषायुदाञ्चर्षात्रम्। झुप्ततुष्रायवेत्त्रायदेग्दीताक्वेत्रायदेश्वत्राक्वेत्रायदेश्वत्रायार्भानुम् साला कु विन्ता सुव सुवा केंगावा माना नाम मिया ही राग मु ला हो का रावे विन मु मिया से सिन के राग हो के राग से सिन के યવે વન્ને અર્દ્ધવા રત્ય કુંધ સુધ્ય શું રત્ય જે તે ત્યાં ગુર્ત્ત રહ્ય જે જે સુધ રત્ય સુધ સુધ સુધ સુધ સુધ સુધ સુધ છે. हेवर् हेरन्ने, मुर्ग्ने, मुर्ग्ने, मुर्ग्ने, मेंवर्ग्ने, मेंवर्न्ने, मेवर्ग्ने, मेवर्ग्ने, मेवर्वर्न्ने, मेवर्ग्ने, मेवर्वर्य, मेवर्ग्ने, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्ने, मेवर्वर्ने, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्वर्व्य, मेवरवर्व्वय्वर्व, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्व्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, मेवर्वर्व्य, म 51 पठवायावटानु प्विवाया न्यायावावरायां र्थे र्श्वयायावे न्यीयावावराव्या द्वी कुर्न हो वया ही कुर नक्षुत्र य प्रतित्र स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ के जा क्षेत्र मुद्र से र जाहेर के जाहेर के जाहेर के जाही र जाही र जाह [17b]ภู้, สิ เนูวานาวดุ สา นั้วานานิสานสุล र्भ्रेगापानुमाकुपान्ध्रयाधे स्वाधराया न्रश्चर्त्रार्केसः क्रुंटः कुवार्ये केवार्यते त्व्युटा ततिरमा देवा त्या क्या त्या क्या क्या क्या क्या क्या क्या ॻ॔ॺॱय़ड़ॺॱॷॖॸॺॱॸॸॸॱॸॆॱॸॺ॓ॱय़ॸॖॺॱॻॖऀॱॺॸॸॱॸॖॱॷॖॺॱड़ॸॺॱॺॸॕॺॱय़ॱॸॸॖॺॱॺ॓ॱय़ॸॱॺॕॺॺॱॾॖॖऀॺॱ ह्न अर हेवाब र या बाह र सुर र र ते ये र दे हो का भार र या जुदे ? উদ র্ষিণাম'রশ্ব'ন্দ্র'ন্দ্র'ন্দ্ गन्तर र्धे भाष्ट्र भार्ट्र म्या या या मान्या सुर अन्तर कु अला भाषा का कु माया रा या का मार्ग्या हुन्तर का र्शेषांश्र'पत्विग'त्रश'न्येंत्र'पनुत्र'र्यते'त्र-'अर्ळत्र'नु'पतुषांश न्दायाः स्वतः विद्याः स्रीत्याः मुद्याः स्व त्रशःनश्चतः यार्श्रेत्यः तर्ह्त्याः सः यात्रह्-नन्न, कु अर्केंदे पर केंब सुन्य गुव ग्री गर्दे पॅर अन्य गर्बे भाषा र दे सुर गवत भाषति सुव भाषा ग्री त् सुराष्ट्र राष्ट्र रेतर केत्र रेत् र केत्र र त्या का र त्या वा का र ते र त्या व र र ति र या व र र या व र र य নদ্বান্থা *ଞ*୍ଜ ମାଧ୍ୟ ଜ୍ୟା ଆ<sup>41</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> These last two lines are written in the 'fast' (*rgyug yig*) Tibetan cursive script.



ឣ៳៴៲៹៲៶៳៙៝៝៝៝៳៙៝៲៹៳៲៲ឨឞ៶ឞឨ៶៲៶៲៲ ຌ៲៶៳ឝ៶៶៲៶៙៶៲៶៝៸៶៶៶៵៲៶៶៹៲៶៶៵៲៲៶៹៴៲ឩ៴៵៵៲៶៲៶៶៲៶៝៷៲៶៵៹៹៶៲៶ឩ៝៶៳៲៶៲៵៲៶៙៝ឣ៷៲៶ឩ៶៲៹៝៶៶៳៲៶៹៹៲៶៲៶៲ ៶៹៲៶៳ឝ៶៶៲៶៙៶៲៶៰៝៸៲៶៹៲៶៶៵៲៲៶៹៰៲ឩ៴៵៵៶៲៶៲៶៶៲៝៷៲៶៲៹៲៹៹៲៶ឩ៝៲៶៰៲៲៶៲៶៲៶៲៶៲៶៲៹៲៶៹៲៶៹៝៵ เสาษัณโณรูเฉเก(เบิกให้แรงรูกิ)ยุเข้าเริ่าพรสสุทิกิศรูชายแกลิ)มุจศัญ นเษนเฉลิทิเตน หัสหรูเฉลิม <u>บุญุณนเษาลดูบุนึงังนเกลิศารุกนเนเลิ</u>ทชิบัฐิบังบุตรุปฏิกนเดิติษามีเ<u>ษิ</u>บณิติเนบาตกาดที่เดินไป युतीतुः।।(त्रात्वाञ्याप्यमात्रो,क्षीक्याव्यो, स्था न्युत्वाया त्य]का भुत utain दि ाय व्य गिळी की पा वा का में ही दि हो का ज़ा पा से पा ज़ पा हो हो ฑเตเนเซเนนูเมินเนนหูเกริแนติแนกินเตินกูเป็นถาบาเอเอนา สุขนเยณ เบาตาษาตาในการสมุลเสรียนเลามาตายการเลิยสินตามานตาเมา અર્થવ્રાધવૃ દ્વોજી ભુાવપ્રવા ત્વે ભ્યાઉ ધા વે દ્વો દ્વા દ્વે દ્વા છે છે. Unit grad สู่แตลินเญตเฉลิสัญญาในเป็นตองเกอ็ญญาญี่มูลกิจเยี้นเจลา Baindingiuun ואבחווביי พ(กิศนายุกณุคนิณแก้ผริศาภิษาณิศา 11444210 10000 ญแลนุตเช็ณเ משחותו היואווועדייושרו 11000 מפנומותותועבעתו 5

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とつかっ 5 おいらいかいに 160 107101) H 17 ap 11 la FI 5100 amnianaulanuargau เชิงเอเกิมเรือเสียแลตุแลน जावानि 5 Inipfip USIN IL 11nonuinnu augu Bugu 15-17 1011 מתמוושחוחוצווטות 10 הקואמותו ully 102 Ē guiding חהושואושוחושואושואושואושו d lein non garantan la maril E IR (SINDAUD) Init in the second second ITOITN קותלומונהולוואו ١. lop wBitn THUR 106 חלוםומו on do qu Ē 100 In Filler ·at חוחונ 5 10 5 8 ...... (en)

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นิปุน รูเลิง ลนิโนนเซเนเลินมีกับรูลบุกเนิกใส่เหนเลนิณเองค์แนน นื่ซ์ชุกนิเตริ/เฏิญแบนเดินเฎเลเซีเล็กลามแก้เซินเลณนเช่าญัสิกษันกินแล้เอูนอกิทฐา การบุยาง เมลิงางเริง พิพิษิเลเม(เนิก)ญังสุญภิณิยุเคยูเปลายังเลยูงเลยีอนละม )จเห็ตกลู่มาเยิมตนูปลา บุติไม่โตนเอนี้เชื้อเซาชาณา อเตเทูเลินแนอผู้อเ)ติโนเด้นเอทกเตาณแติไ ซิเตบเรียนที่ไต้กับเกินเตามี อินกิสูที่ญี่มีผู้หนา สูนเลนเซีตนเขม าเลเซเลรีรเนอีเฉเนียงเมืองเอาเยู แอกินเนเหยู (19)เอเตริมอีม מיושוווול שווש וושליו שווא וולי ושיוש ושווש וושיוש ווא שווש וושיושוווש וושיושווש וושיושוושוושוושוושוושוושוושוו ญศาชิมายาลาที่ที่ไป ลิยพานาณุม ลกุญเลเรเนเลลนเติ)สู่ในปาลานแกก ฑ์ภิษัทผู้นากษณนนนนษณฐายกัญกาม ใน ญาผลิปตกผลิใสิปเพิ่นสิทักฐานนุศเลลนเกษณาชิพาช<u>ิเพิ่</u> ระบาศเอเลี้ยมสายมาสายคน บนนนา กาทเช่มสุขายศาชิชานายุเปญเช่งกายญฤษณฤทนแหเยิงนเชิงนาชิพากะศานาสินเทิงณชังจาก ปา อนุนา อุปซุดเยตาแตรินเกิญนาแญงตุบติเลินนี้ ทั่งตุญหญิแนงกันอาตาติเลาสิน ពពិដូ(ចោណាលារុការាតាមកប្រភ្ញុងាល្អប៉ូចាំដែញក្បួយក្រុយកាយកានាម แก้เยาเห็นเลิ่ายแก้ม าเคาเลกิโตลาเณเ Thing with อาตุชิติเพิ่มเกมเ Baulstell

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וותה แรงเริ่ายิ่งๆเติกตานแแกล้นเฏกฐานเรา กิจผู้ในเกินที่เป็นรับกับญาสังเนมแ มีตูปราย กาลปมลาษายนแนนทุตปุงแลน อุภารกลายเมิญญิณ ทน รุษรุษารายเกรูตานเอลิญอนเเทินเน พุศาษณาแล้นไฏนเյอ (นี้กิ) รุษรุษายุรเฉบฏิบันเกลานึกิชัย ตรินเอาเฏินเทนแนนเออิทิกคูนเอหูณา תנון זחושאושוושרוות הזותותושושה באווצחושהוווויושושושושוושו นายาเป็นเป็นเป็น และเป็ญจาลุณนเตหูเลือนเป็นจุดๆ (เกลู่นี้เรารักกษ์แต้เสา ะเนื้าจเฉมนนเตรียญญญญญญ นนินแหนแลาแลา กายการเลือนเยาล์ មិน])ព្រធានៀរយុធមេរងឲារាចាកើរស់ការសិងបទ្ធិរីមរុបខ្លូបតាំយិរេ និងឈើនុតារមិងារី ותויארו all a number ווישוני 100 1100 (55

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はいろ אמתרווחש ્ર છે! વધુ]]] પ્યતો વૃા બધ કુત્ય ત્યારે જ વાં વિધ કુરા છે. ลแลเลานายายายุเอรตุนเณนแนยแขนอายสิตาษาเยื่อเเมืองเข้าเป็นอาย 15mplonib אותוושיו ซูสาซิเยอง อินที่ณีรุสาษณิแกนแลเลนินเฉติต "ผูเลนูเยูเพิตกษึนกุนุษุข שמויעומאות ומיצות וטויארוטושים וותומשעוטוות וחואותו ועורחושום ญิญิญจเนกิกญี่เกิญแลงเนนเ งูเลู่แนเฉิตเล็นเรูเเนิยิเนิยิเเกิยิแาลแนลสกาธิ น้าเตลูกณนบานยึกตั้งเติมณี้กานบุกลูกณหเลาธูกตั้งเติมนั้น (แลนเอูกตกิญณัณร์เร่า ฐนเตนีเปลิการมายายายองเลินและเอ็ตเลินเอลิกก หเตานุเเซานิขนเ ตรุ้นเนเฉิกแนเยตเล้าต นิขนญิฏาองเตเนาหุ જીરમાંભનેવામાં નિત્યાकेक्सન્નાભાયમાંભ્યાવ્યાનાંમાંમાંભાયોણ פאושהוהיומר พูทยายสายก ที่มีมม ואון ששוושוושוות בווו בווו าการกลาย 「「「」

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เอิเซิตนเนนษณเกิ เจแลสูนที่เจลตแนะท ซันเสียลกันเมียมขึ้นญาเลอีต่าติมเ 30 ชาง มายสารเตองเลลนงเทิกกฤกษา ยีนเกินจาลงเทมเรม द्रोग्री हो जिया का त्या ता का वया का या हि का लग हो लिया हो हो द ए हुका गुका במוזותםוו ארובמשיבים ושושוותום וחושיום שווחושהו במושיושיו จนณเน็ตเมนินเญิฐตเเนตเทาจะตู้ไม่มา ตตัวเชิ่งกาญเอินแบกาจสู่ที่ายึนเอนเนิยาเมเตาเทนขา ซีนเ)ฏิไเญิมีญญาอนนเตงจรุยมินนนนา มาเลิาตรณเพเจนเกิกลังเอฏตา เลิาตริชุเมินเ שמשוע שושום שושות שור שוויין שוויי ישווישוואווישו עווישוואושואואוואוואוואוואושואשוואושוושווש णभीखनाई '।)नाकोत्यो ติผู้กลายเยยตาติมาไข้ได้ได้เมืองเห็กแต่ลึงเจ๊กเมูณเชี้แรงณาจริตารแ ซึ่งรารแจบ เลิกนนเหลือเชิญตัญแลงเอริชาษี เหลือเซอนเซูเลลิทอนแนนกุศ หูกนานๆนตานูกอาเนลิกษุก עווטארושווששוש ווששוואלוחושווש אושוואלווושוושווטאנווש ๚(แพ้เกิญญญฑฏ)ญจเนกิ คริฑเซนุลลิฑลรุฑละแล ตินเ aภกเ)ฮนเนก๊โณ**खตเนิก็เ**ผิณเต<sub>นเ</sub> 1106 1100 فاج · 21 k

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มินั้นเหมูศาติญญญญลเพิศเพิศเ มาเขามิญญาจตเกิศเกมุนเหมูทาดทุกตรีตเลตาณิเกญ குவாடுராஜீயிவளில்லா, பியதும் பில்கியலில் வாவாறுவிற்கிலாடதிரிதாயுள்ள อนุกลณาอดินเฉ ซาเนเนิฬกมน ) กรุนเซเนซนเนนแมตทีนกันสุทเนติเลู่ที่เป็นอยิ่ง เขณ אוופויאשוושיושו שוואישושישוישיושיטיושיטישיושישושיושישישישיושיושיאיוש פאומיניוושיווומים וישאמווווי כמשועפין אוומיושיו מווחיושיותו מישאומוני ששאו ศนเฑลศเนนเฉลาะคตนเห็ญบันตาเองเหญิเคญริกเ อิเลนอินเจนเลกิน (เป็าเรุเญา ไซเตนิโตเษแอนเอนเอน อุณเน็กองเฉตเนียลาณเหลี่ อิตเนาอาตุเนเนเเอนูลีกิโก้ไล้ไ ່າ. ງຈີເຟເເບຼພເຫຼີງໝູເອເບຼເ\_ີເຖິງເຫອີຫຼາແຈຼເອົາພາເບເບຼມເພາລີສິສາຜ້າດແຊງດີເ البالبانية، المالية، ાં ગિયા આ છાં છે. આ ગુમાં આ ગુમાં આ ગુમાં પ્રત્યા પ્રત્યા છે. આ ગુમાં આ ગુમાં આ ગુમાં આ ગુમાં આ ગુમાં આ ગુમાં આ ษิแตนฺเฉษญธ์เกๅิตฺษิเกๅน ารสิทาธรีตาษ(นา อาจรีมูทนธุรกระกายการเพียง สายการเพียงใน อิรูญกาษูแลอง નામા

கிரளுதியப்புடியிரபுளிகவால் புயளிரியாதப்பாதபுகு குறியாகிக்யாலியா நிகுப்பிறின்பதாய อานเณษินเฉนุณะแก ฃญภิกฤจินเอนแปทฉอนเซิน ซูอเตตนเลินเอาเมืองเมืองเมืองเลิง ชันเษูเแตที่ไ เฉลินเป็นกิณเดินดินดินจาสกฏินเตษูแยนูแนแลงเกอกเสิกจีนเฉยูแล่งและเมล ज्युतास्त्राच्यानगुाकीव्रीताम्।कावाया ໔϶ບົພາງແປງເຊີຍເໝຼາຍຜູ້ທາດຜສາງບໍ່ເບິ່ງເຊິ່ງແຊັສາເດີຍແຜລີຍແຜລີສີບູງເບເບດີ))))ຄູງເມີຍົງແລະຊື່ນເອົາແຜ່ງຕິເອົາຊາເ จลูตนแ( зถแบบเมืองลกิษตบบอเชเองเองเลงเลงกลับอสุบุ สยุจาสินเยนสุนนเนิง ๛ฐานรู่ไปฏิศนสตร)แญตนุศณภาพแบบอาเลียการเป็นประเทษ ๖๓ฑฏ)เสิศเนเฉษนเพิ่มนน ซินเฏิ)ตเตนเทริ)เฉดูโนทีเน ตนเบบเญ็ธูแกษิหูมุณเญนเ ู้สล้าใจสูนุโมณเฉโลนซิสเฉินกาญเชาญจะเษิยเสล้าไข่ ณิเลนีเลเกรมเสลา ชุศเกล์ณ שועוווווחםמוושעושנו สิทฏเธาลาญเจกิมจุเนนเกอนดูเษเษ็นธุรเฉตุลาน ตนเกญนเล็บรูเกรียนองเป अवान्य्रमाक्रमाक्रामा म्यातिकानिकानित्यरा पान्याका श्रुवावाद्यमानिका aเ)( อินิแนลิโเตารินเทกิโสเตนเตาเทนแลนนโหตเษณเมเตินแนเยาเร็) 1100. 100 ē, 3

ฃๅเกลิ์ทรุณนเขิ)มิตรุน กันนุยนเรนเสนตนแขนถึงสึกิศษูบรูกันบุตาศกุญสานปุชนเตา มิกรุนติ ปฏิญ กฎษเสูณนกณฑฑฑฑฑียา เซนนนน อันานติดแดน แติกูลอิญเอเณนาสินเร็ท สินพิณมกายเหน ษแฐนเนแ ยิลเบลตุญาญณเพิ่งถูก มาระเลสุมุนุนเณนตานขอนเนลุณนเช่านี้กิเตลูแนเล็ตาเนี้ที่ BUILINI स्रिंग् दिन्ने दिवेगाधुला छ एमेला विद्यो की तेला हो प्रा हो हो हो हो हो के कि ते काराव्य कि गया ยงเศรตนเพียงแบบแวงเองเอาสีตามเพิ่มหูเก้ามี พงษนเสี้บนเกิงที่รูงเนเนตาตางแก้เศม ญาญลาเลนนุสุลานี้มุเอทสเตาอานเบกิเซินาหูกุลอลกนนเนเมนูเ ญิจเฉยกษุทิทิสา विद्याती किंधी विरात्ती प्रयावयीयां किंधि मुतत खरा ये वाव नि สเปลาหนุษณัญญาตายนนหมุเมนตาเบลเลตทุเมนษณณณ ซิการ์สนเญญญิพิเมน gแลแณิณิตเลิแนเณิน ไหเยาสีหุลีกตานถิติแนญิน เบารุนแติเญญิโกียา geniau ayar חומקוחורפחו 37.191 חהושוחת HRIE

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नह्तानाकी या नामुती क्षेत्राय १४ की जया जोता हो भारती या प्या हो भा वा नां की ญเนิกิตดูเณเ เลินเ แกกตาเนเนิงชาญิมนุเซิลน์เ รูถิทีนึ้นเอาเย ૢ ઙૺૢ ઌૺૺૺ ((4)(12) ડે,((13) ડિ્ના છે ((13) ને) પ્લાન) (4) તે કે (10 મે (11) ડે, (11) ડੇ, (11) ડે, (11) ડੇ, (11) ડ, (11) s, (11) him a wait of a war have ווטווהפון נוסו של מינו ווייוו ועו ושו לדו ושרו אין นุศ กิบุนบุลชบุติมเตมเนเศนเซบุญบุมีเย็นกัญินบูบนเลยูบูมิกา เนยูลกันสานาญน יוווענינים אושטואין האליושוון אושויאל אושויואין אושויאין אושויאישוען אושוון สาชายาการเป็นเก้าติ ปลายาศุภาพยุณฑายาแล้นเก้าเมือง แล้มรายนายาการเป็นการเป็นการ 14mliph गिमामरा चार्वाप्ता चिन्छेद्रायनमाह्र (मित्रावेवती เซี่นเนนเฏริศนิเยชิกเซียกเซียกเกล้าแล้งกญาพิทญิพิเธินเสิ้นเดินเนนเ וושווים אווים א פוחוחקסוחובולבסוטונע ווריוסלטווישלישילעוני שונעלושיוחוואקטוע ารายุรุนเฏิเลตุนเฏแลเลิมเลือนเลิยม ญนเติมกินเลลแอนณา อิเริโนนีเเยตาเรื่อ ริภา. ริสา เมออากาษโตมเลลนเ וומון נפטותנו מהפשו מאוו ונתועשווחוו שושואשוושוושוושוואשוושווא ייושוותושומו (חוששו ישה (חו นักไพย (อีก่อเกมกเกรีมเพ יוויופעם (היויו) ש 21100 rein in 1100-Paret.

10017b ญิตาเลชแนกิลีภุกฐมเกิมเพ็ตาเตนิโส่งจริกษาณเลลน ญิกตาตสนโฒ้เห็นเช่นกริน อบต่า สวินเฉิาเทิบในบุลสูสนับยา ยิลเราสกาณาศูลเส็ลเลตสูบุลิเลรีนุณ ญี่เตายิมยูเข้าเน รุ่(เน้นเ)น จุนเพียเซเซเตเตาน้ำติ)ตแกนเ ษตุยูมนฉนแพมเหมาะทาน ทาวทาวงานาาวรุง ชีวิตตวิจนเฉติช अมิจันรุริจนแปลโญนุญนุจถิ บอเทียลเธันเรตุกฎนเยาสารขนแทน ชิช W. wing and win อาสุณเพยาเปลย <u>ឩញ្ញថ្មដែរមាន្រាជអាហ្មានមមញ្ញេ</u>វជិតាតោមួយ ឆាំមស្ថេតិទុវាច្បូបសាំណរុប្រកតពារ្យជណ្រុងថ្កាញិវិស្សាពង្លាស់ ู่แนเตลินญี่ชูงุษยุติเต้นเตลิแนน อเฉี וווותושומשמוחוות הניתו פאנקרעותו מותחות מוחמות המומוסוו האוסו מואשוורורתו שוששור ובאי יויחים אשוות אוו וואשווים אוועשווים אווישאים אוויא אין אוויא אין אוויא אין אוויא אין אוויא אין אין אין אין אין มีที่เกตนุเกลยแแลแลาเลา)สามา สภุณนุมเลมสู่เลญญาแลงเลลิท (15) ู่ แบลนเนเหาออส เปอลีญจเบลลุสเตลินเนเณ แนกิณฑ์ 10018

ๆาสลกแบบมากธิมุณเลนูณิผูิทุณฑฤ ษาสนนแทนแทนเสามีทุกษุเย็ล<sub>ไ</sub>ปอเอติเนเก<u>ียนติเท็งสม</u>ิลสมุลเ ณิศุกลนกิเญิญฑิเพเซียนแต่ราลีกุลหมเซูยลินเนิยสาสิตเผยุสาทเยเ द्वयमासा9एफावम्पवत्तिग्राप्रत्यावतेक्वित्तास्वतापन्नोञ्चरूमाएगवक्वेयाज्ञ्यां सृत्राच्यात्यावद्यावीचा Jauล้าวินเนเอรีแตนเอเร็าสาเกลี่งอนเอมกรู่แลนสาญี่มีแอกักสาเกลี่ยนเยเย אשוו הור ון נכוו הו ווישו הו נשמום מו הבישו למיניו (ווווים) בשאוווו מו מוו של אווו אשו שאיווו אישו אישו שאשעוו मित्रांजुरथूने आत्र वयात्र व्यादानिता की कंप्र वयां नहता माही ज्यूर खुवर ाजिए वती दूरा वया की को छुक्या म्मा वष्टता त्या गती वर्ग एरला वाकु वांगा विच्या નમુખાવૂમ, અલંબાનપુષાંત્વાખાં જોણા 2્રાયુવાલાજ્ઞાવઘૂણભાતા લોજીા લંગ્રેશ कन्नातम्पान्मान्मान्मान्यावाद्यमायोकीतक्वयमाष्ट्रस्त्रमापात्महो। नाम्पाख्नगोगवक्रमंद्रात्मनती चन्त्रा वलना जिन्द्रिया जा वद्वे ती ती ति किन्ता મુણાનવિ Buind 1106 1000

16 gil Ewithium รุนท์วิธิกณฑฑ๚ษแชงเชิงเชิงเชินเชิมเนยา ยาณฑิลภกเฉติทณาแนสูงเสม हाकิ।ฏิรุณฑีม ग्राणा तच्छा त्या मुक्य या पर्ता झा प्रया रिग छा प्रया र मिन्नासरागावने गानुमा गीला वा विमे रिया जिया के यि : )या न्या रा विम וישואוואוואוושווישווישואו אושיותו ווויוו ושוש שווה שווטעו שרוטושבויה ושושושוויו ששווא או <u>שמושרושון אווושווים השור</u> מוזוקטעוואי הפוואסוולון אין איש אישוע אישוע אישוע אישוער אישוען אישוען אישוען אישוע אישוע אישוע אישוע אישוע איש וםומיםוויםפי פשו עשוי עווווושואי קעותשויאוד מווצלשעור שלו לעושיינים שייושו לשוייו שואינים אייושוי אייושוייו שואייושו שואייושיי ญนเฮีญตา ญศายาแก ธิตาณตาเอเเนาญนเนินเมนากิกญาณสม मुनोषि एति। का का लागिभा मही। שושות הומשחותו אשוו אלווו שות הועום ומיוון નર્કવા સા નહાશા છે, દુવા વદ્વળા ત્યાં પા ા પત વધા પા લા છે. By undant ואוואקאקותווופהאלאוואוו Andulay giulay guilt าธิกญากลุยลายกาย เฐเเนตรสตนเฉิาเอลิบ 631 เห็ามู่อิโก 西山

เอาแลนเล้าสี่งเล)เป็นกากธิก ที่แลนให้กานแลน เมื่อการมีก ไล้เสาแนกเล้าจะรู้แนง รเฉนิแแเษยุบ รษัชหลุณนเติมฉลังเนกิษัญชุทแนกเรเฉิงเบแบน และเจ้าสูกเลตาณาติที่ญิณญิณุญ ભુશ્વિત્વાયો આવ્યા જો લુક્ષ તે છે ગયા છ બથો મુદ્ધાા(વિંગ્સ) હુલાહાલાવાણાદેવા બહેવાદુવા હવાદુવા માં છે. ผู้เปญฑิษาตนกา รักสิเกล่แสนเอลูเนย เฉเลิ) เข้นเยนิยาแห่เหนตนกนเปมิแลนิส שויםאווושווושווושווושווושווי וחשמותו ושומושווושוושוושוושוו ปฏินเศนเอนเชนาซิเลียา ญญริกิเอิสาเอเซนลเลม อนเมเตม สมุบเศนาญิศอ LI STITUTION वता जा वितियिमा भारते के दिया के द्या का दिया का त्या हो त्या व्या प्या विया कि के कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि कि ซูลตัญเตนกฏานฏานที่ ที่กิญชาตามน์เปลินเนลิมตามเพเตา กานกายเปลาที่มี ฏิโลอเนแกลรินเลกิกสานเริ่าสายเญนเป็นบริเ เณเธิลเลเมเรียมการมัน 1106 1100 -5

๛เสญญฏิญณติเริตกฎณเจลน ญิเตณิแรณแนนแต้เมนกิติที่ ญิเตาอาสูทยิน พิณณ์และเล่าไข้เลื่องเลื่องเล่าเป็นเกิดเล่าไปเกิดเล่าเป็นเลื้องเมลาเล้าเลื้องเมลาเกิดเมิงไก้เป็นเ ญิณซาเกานเอตี้แนนเยนเต มิงธุรเซิตเนยญ ที่ ยีลีเรานินนแกานถึงแนกสม ษูเลกิรแลรเริ่งที่เจาเรียนเปลือนแล้นนแ ตลูเเอาแบลรูเเมิรุตเอิเลิตแนนเลลิยแลเนิงเสิเซินเ รูตณเ แตกๆบุณิ)ณหุณเนกิณษยนุยูตเนบ เสาตาลตนยูญกุมตลอนเนกุริตกฎานเจรีบ ษญับเลเณนเฉลาไกยหาญฑา ธนเลงุลเศน สูกิเฉทกฏิชาณเดินิาศนเธเยือเลลู ญิติกัน ยุเญิญเห็นสรุฬกฎิพากฏิพา ၂เป็นเป็งเซิทคลเบินเฉิกคริพาณนึกิญที่เลิกนเล็กและเบเต ૬ા છા ઘાણી) ચેરાયેખા તેહા સુવા કા જા લો ના મુલ્સુ તે જો છે. આ છે. આ છે. વિષા છે દા પૈસુમા พินเฏิรู เฉเเมิชแนนสูกเอกิลันเยิ)เริ่เฉเหเษนหนะเลเมียรูเฉ่าเมิชแมนเก็บเอกิ व्यच्यावाएगर्थमाकी ज्ञातिम लात्का हो। व्यवस्य क्रियापा हो क्रिसि कि का पि हि มีเรียนกรุ่มๆและเลกรายสายสายสายสาย เป็นกรายการที่เกิมการมีมี FI



นเอเหน่าที่ที่ที่เลาที่ญี่มียิ่ง อิตาตเตนบูเดูกน อูเฉบุเอิตนาเอายุเษอนาเญิตษับเณเนณ יישומומומומים ואיניהה וחוח וחמושוושוושוושו ושוול מחחושם מניםו זוח וחושא נשיוחדם שמו מחוושט นที่ ผู้เล่นณนกฎนเพิ่มลูกอาการและเกมนนนกฎนเหมีเนลงอาวีก เลินญราญกฎมีแมญราย (แกลไก บนนี้สิทุนที่ใกญแกลูเนเยนตุทศในหนุญเซ็เซ็บนที่ใญ้ทุกนั้นแ.รูตเตร็ตเ,นเนเอยูนแก่เอยม าร์ เมื่อเเยยงเย้นการราย เล่าเลิงเลาเลา เลี้ยงเลา שוקווחוששוווושווחוושאונחוו . • - -