सर्थ्यः मुन्द्रस्य मु

Gyalse Pema Thinley was a scion of the Pema Lingpa family line and also the reincarnation of Khenchen Tshultrim Paljor, a senior disciple of Pema Lingpa. He was an erudite monastic teacher and the leading patriarch of the Pema Lingpa tradition who carried benevolent works in Tibet and Bhutan. He established Gangteng Sa-ngag Chöling monastery, which became a vibrant centre for the preservation and promotion of the Buddhism in general and the Pema Lingpa tradition in particularin Bhutan. This biography by his student Tshultrim Dorje gives us a rare insight into his life and the situation of Bhutan and Tibet in his days.





## मैल.संश्रातर्थं पत्र्वेष.जश्रामी.रंश.वरा

# THE BIOGRAPHY OF GYALSE PEMA THINLEY

ર્દ્ધુત્ય ક્ષેત્રજ ફેં हे। TSHULTRIM DORJE

ર્ફે : ક્રું ત્યુ ત્યા અર્જન ૧૬૧ ગાંકા લુવ ર્સે ગાંગ ગાંકા સુવ ર્સે ગાંકા ગાંકા સુવ રહેં ગાંધા કરે કરો કર્યું ગાં લુધા DORJI GYELTSHEN & KARMA PHUNTSHO

**SHEJUN** 

श्रियाणी से त्राप्त स्वाप्त स्व

# THE BIOGRAPHY OF GYALSE PEMA THINLEY

The Flower of Bodhicitta which Adorns the Buddha's Teachings

র্জুঝ'ন্থ্রিঝঝ'র্ই'হ্রা Tshultrim Dorje

र्दे हे कुष्य सर्वद ५२ गाम्र 'सुद केंग्रव ग्रीब 'हेंस क्षेत्र ज्वा ज्वा Edited by DORJI GYALTSHEN & KARMA PHUNTSHO

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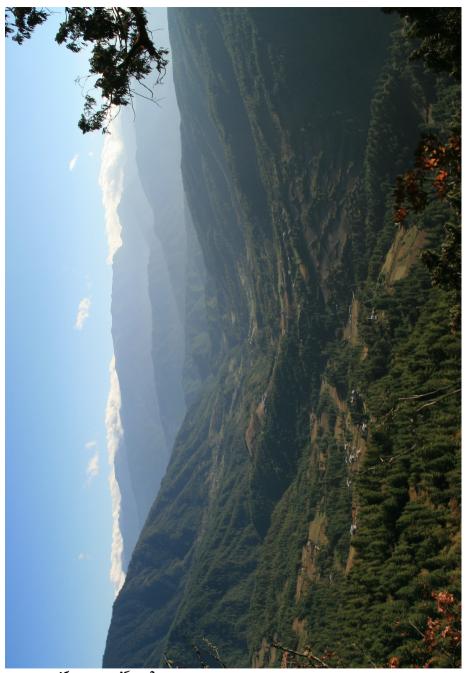
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The Autobiography of Lodoe Rabyang ই:প্ৰথংমন:ক্ৰুথে:অৰ্চ্চৰুগ্ৰী:রুঝ'ৱম্|

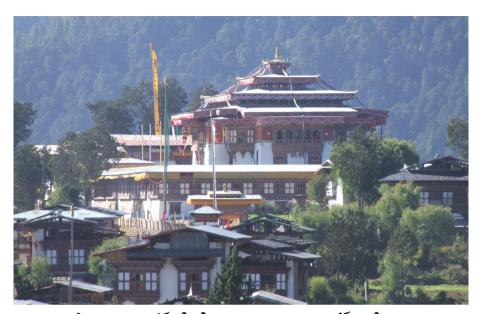
The Biography of Je Sherab Gyaltshen



क्रुल'শ্বৰ্ষ'यञ्च'त्रश्चेद'यन्थ। GYALSE PEMA THINLEY ત્રુઅ'बर'শ্বু'অ'लर-ग्री'थ्रेत'र्देश| બેચ'क्रुद'ग्री'यर। Mural in Prakhar, Bumthang. (Photo by Shejun)



ষ্ণু-ভিন্ম'নার্লুন'। শাশ্র-স্থের র্ক্টিনাম'ন্ট্র'ন্মনা Chel, Tang (Photo courtey Karma Phuntsho)



ন্ধথাস্ত্রনষ্ট্রন্থন স্থলাম র্ক্তর্মান্ত্রনাথনা নেনা শাস্ত্রন্থন র্ক্তিলাম না Gangteng Sa-ngag Chöling (Photo courtesy Karma Phuntsho)



শ্লুন ফ্লুন ব্রিন্ট্র ক্লুন্ত্র ক্লুন ক্



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শ্বন্ধীন্দ্রন্ত্রন্থান্দরীয়ান্দরীয়ান্ধা প্রথান্ত্রীন্দর্ Manuscript in Gangteng (Photo by Shejun)

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#### Editor's Preface

This is the third book in the series of biographical and historical literature from Bhutan we plan to bring out gradually. The first three books in the series are the biographies of Pema Lingpa, his son Dawa Gyaltshen and grandson Pema Thinley. We chose them because they are some of the oldest historical writings on local Bhutanese figures available today and they represent a local religious tradition started by Pema Lingpa, a native of the land which constitutes Bhutan today. Moreover, the subjects of the three biographies also enjoyed considerable stature and influence beyond our current borders while also being deeply rooted in Bhutanese world and familiar with most parts of the Bhutanese country. Thus, their biographies help us understand the life and realities of the Bhutanese people in their days both at local and regional level and also in relationship to Bhutan's neighbours.

Our main intention of publishing the biographies in a modern book format is to make the books easily accessible to both the readers in the Himalayan region who read such biographies for spiritual reasons and to scholars and researchers who work on the history and culture of Bhutan and the Buddhist Himalayas. Many traditional readers who are interested in reading such life writings for their liberative power as *namthar* (क्राइंद) are deprived of books as our traditional languages and literature gets increasingly neglected and overshadowed by the ubiquitous English, which has now emerged as a lingua franca among the Bhutanese who received modern secular education. This has also consequently made it more difficult for researchers and scholars

to get access to these sources, which remain isolated and neglected in the remote temples archives.

The reason for publishing the biographies in Uchen (55.54) or Tshuyig (ईव्यार्थिया) script with footnotes showing variant readings is to make the biographies easier to read while also preserving the variations. The long introduction in English in this book presents the gist of the biography and hopes to draw the readers to the original text to hear the story from the horse's mouth. For detailed explanation of our target audience and their intellectual and spiritual needs and our efforts to fill the gaps and address the problems, we refer the readers to the long preface to The Autobiography of Tertön Pema Lingpa: A Brilliant and Beautiful Rosary of Gems. It is our hope that this edition which is reproduced in nice typeface with proper layout and design in a bound book format and name index will make the biography accessible to both the traditional readers who would read this biography for its liberative and edificatory purpose and scholars and researchers who will use this for their academic study of Bhutan and the Himalayas.

The biography of Pema Thinley has generally remained inaccessible and unknown due to its rarity as well as the obscurity of the text. As the original manuscripts are in the Ume (५५३६५) script, which most people in Bhutan today cannot read, the biography has remained beyond the literary grasp of even the Bhutanese literati. We hope that this edition in modern typeset will be welcomed by the Bhutanese readers who are interested in knowing the life and works of one of Bhutan's prominent religious figures. In the same way, we hope our efforts to do a mild text critical edition by retaining variant readings in footnotes will be appreciated by scholars and philologists who are interested in knowing the genealogy of the texts.

We have used two editions, which were available to us as exemplar or *ma pey* (المَاتِّمَةُ) for textual comparison. The first one is a manuscript, which is in the possession of Dasho Sangay Dorji. We are grateful to him for sharing this manuscript, which is beautiful

#### र्ड्र अ:श्वेग प्रते:र्श्व पर्हित

crafted on traditional paper made from daphne bark. There is no information available on the history and provenance of the book and but the book appears to be at least a couple centuries old. It is about 7.5cm in width and 31.5 in length with five lines on each page. The second exemplar we have used is from the private library of Gangteng Rinpoche. We are also grateful to him for allowing us to digitize his collection and reproduce this biography. This book is also written in Ume script on cream coloured traditional paper. It is located in section kha ( $^{r}$ ) of the volume of manuscript entitled Dri med gshags pa.

The Gangteng manuscript is labelled 新空 and the one in possession of Dasho Sangay Dorji as 🍕 in our references. We have used the manuscript of Dasho Sangay Dorji as the main exemplar as we obtained it first but different readings in the Gangteng edition are provided in our footnotes. For place names, we have generally relied on the orthography in Gangteng version except when they are clearly wrong as this version turned out to be a later and the more polished version. If the Gangteng version is inconsistent, we have chosen to keep the version common to both the editions or the most common form. Thus, we have kept র্ক্তর্মন্ত্র instead of র্ক্তর্মুন্ত or র্ক্তর্মন্ত্র্মন্ত্র for the name of the valley in Bumthang. Many place names in their archaic or variant forms such as gar 55x gx are preserved and the common orthography provided in footnotes. Similarly we have retained some archaic words such as \$57 instead of \$57 because these are both correct forms although one may be now out of fashion. When one of the two versions omit a word or phrase, this is indicated in the footnote by an italicised 551 We have preserved folio numbers of Sangay Dorji version in parenthesis in the main text indicating recto of the folio with 'a' and verso with 'b'. An index of persons' and place names and a short bibliography of directly relevant literature is included in the end to help the readers.

The initial research for this publication took place through the project entitled "The Historical Study and Documentation of the Pad gling traditions in Bhutan" at the University of Cambridge through funding from the Arts and Humanities Research Council of the United Kingdom. The digital copies of the manuscript belonging to Dasho Sangay Dorji were made in 2007 through this project. The digital copies of the Gangteng version was also made in 2007 during the project of digitizing the manuscript holdings at Gangteng monastery through a grant from the Endangered Archives Programme of the British Library.

Much of the work was done many years ago but the book has not seen the light of day due to lack of funds to publish it. Thus, we are very grateful to Padling Choeki Ga-tshal for the generously sponsoring the publication of this and two other biographies in this series. It is our fervent prayer that these books will hugely benefit the scholars and monks working on Bhutan's history and culture and also help the general Bhutanese population in understanding their past and appreciating their cultural heritage, which continue to shape their character, identity, values, aspirations and goals.

#### Introduction

In the introductions to the autobiography of Pema Lingpa (1540-1521) and the biography of Thugse Dawa Gyaltshen (1499-1586), we have seen how Pema Lingpa emerged in the 15th century as the unparalleled high priest in the regions which roughly constitutes modern Bhutan. His exalted religious stature and extensive influence through his rediscovered treasures, writings, arts and religious and family lineages were not limited to his locality of central Bhutan but reached far and wide in the Tibetan Buddhist world. Pema Lingpa is undoubtedly the foremost home-grown individual in Bhutanese history and is today remembered as a cultural hero 1 and spiritual father of the country. 2 His legacies flourished for centuries both in Bhutan and abroad and his religious system form the basis of many Bhutanese cultural traditions and social institutions.

Prior to Pema Lingpa, Bhutan was hardly known for its spiritual and socio-political significance even among its immediate Himalayan neighbours. Like many places in the cis-Himalayan areas, Bhutan was viewed as a remote and backward borderland albeit a pristine and peaceful place blessed by figures like Padmasambhava. Through the centuries, numerous Tibetan figures

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Harding (2003), p.1 where Gangteng Rinpoche describes Pema Lingpa as quintessential Bhutanese master and Harding uses the term folk hero.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Pema Tshewang (1991), p. 16 uses the term 'the only father, the treasure revealer dharma lord' (শ্ৰাক্তিশ্ৰাক্তিই কিন্দুই) in his poetic eulogy to Pema Lingpa.

ventured into Bhutan on religious missions, political exile or in search of greener pastures but they mostly came to be religious masters for the local population. The Bhutanese turned to Tibet for spiritual inspiration and education. As a result, vast amounts of resources were also given to the Tibetan lamas as offerings. Until the 15th century, there was not a single native of this land who went on religious missions northward and received comparable attention and offerings from the people in Tibet.

Pema Lingpa effectively changed this scenario and opened a new chapter in Bhutan's spiritual position and relationship with Tibet, especially in the case of the Tibetan chöyon (སཚདལོན།) practice. Formerly, the Bhutanese were mainly patrons of Tibetan priests but Pema Lingpa became a much sought-after priest to many of his Tibetan patrons. Thus, his rise as a spiritual leader in the areas of modern Bhutan and southern Tibet initiated a paradigmatic shift in the religious transactions between Bhutan and Tibet. Pema Lingpa made some two dozen trips to Tibet and Tawang on religious missions, some of them after repeated entreaties from his patrons and disciples. In addition, he also attracted, in the final years of his life, a great number people from all over the Himalayas to his centres in Bumthang in pursuit of religious teachings. These trips and visitors also entailed a significant inflow of social and economic benefits to the local population in Bumthang.

This new religious status Bhutan obtained in the Himalayan world was not restricted to Pema Lingpa alone. There is no doubt Pema Lingpa was the pioneer and the most eminent of Bhutanese figures to have large and powerful following and influence outside the country but Bhutan also saw the emergence of many other persons of important stature in the generations after Pema Lingpa. The masters in this new wave of Bhutanese spiritual influence who had substantial following in Tibet include Dawa Gyaltshen, the chief spiritual heir of Pema Lingpa, Tenzin Drakpa (1536-1597), the immediate incarnation of Pema Lingpa, Pema Thinley (1564-1642), the grandson of Pema Lingpa, Tertön Ngawang Drakpa of Hephu (16th century), Tertön Tshering Dorji of Dongkarla (16th century),

Donbrub Palbar (16<sup>th</sup> century), a senior disciple of Pema Lingpa and the 4<sup>th</sup> Thugse Tenzin Gyurme (1641-1704).

The subject of this biography, Gyalse Pema Thinley, was a leading religious hierarch of his generation in the areas of modern Bhutan and southern Tibet. Like his grand father, father, foster father and teachers, he travelled widely in these areas, interacted with the religious and political leaders of his time and had a large following both within and outside his homeland. He founded several establishments, the most important one being Gangteng Sa-ngag Chöling which flourishes to this day as a premier centre of religious study and practice in Bhutan and initiated the line of reincarnations, which is today known as the Gangteng Trulku. The biography is a record of how these institutions began in the life and works of this exalted son of Bhutan who lived in a very precarious and formative period of Bhutanese and Tibetan history.

#### The biography

The book is entitled *rNam thar byang chub sems kyi me tog bstan pa mdzes par byed pa'i rgyan gcig*, the biography which is the flower of Bodhicitta, the sole ornament of the Buddhist teachings. The title underscores two important points: that Bodhicitta or the altruistic thought of enlightenment is the true ornament which beautifies the Buddhist system and that the acts and life of Pema Thinley are like the flowers of Bodhicitta. The title does not explicitly mention that it is the biography of Pema Thinley but this we learn from the main body of the biography.

The author of the biography is his star disciple, Tshultrim Dorje (1598-1669), the third Peling Sungtrul or the second incarnation of Pema Lingpa. Tshultrim Dorji was probably the most learned of the lamas belonging to the Pema Lingpa lineage. He was born in Nyemo Bongra and recognized at the age of four by Pema Thinley as the incarnation of Tenzin Drakpa, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Pema Lingpa. The recognition came about after the child showed many signs of his past life and many high lamas including Karmapa Chöying Dorji, Zhamar Chökyi Wangchuk, Jonang Taranatha and Sakyapa Sonam Wangpo confirmed him as an incarnation. Following his recognition,

#### Introduction

Tshultrim Dorje received intensive education and he is said to have even started teaching and leading religious sermons by the age of six.

Pema Thinley formally held the ceremony for Tshultrim Dorje's installation as Peling Sungtrul in Tshoyul Rirey temple in Tibet when the latter was 11 years old. Tshultrim Dorje received most of his religious teachings from Pema Thinley and Thugse Nyida Gyaltshen but he also got trained in Buddhist scholastics, linguistics, poetry, synonymy and art under other teachers including the famous Gongru Lochen Zhanphen Dorji (1594-1654). Thus, he became known as Geshe Tshultrim Dorji among his circles and was renowned for his learning. We can see this in the praises to him by many contemporary religious leaders who came to know him. When Tshultrim Dorje visited the court of the Tsangpa ruler Karma Tenkyong Wangpo, the Jonangpa hierarch Taranatha is said to have remarked: "It is rare to find among Nyingmapas someone with pure conduct and learning like you"<sup>3</sup>

Similarly, when he visited Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal in Punakha sometime towards the end of 1642, Zhabdrung was so impressed by Tshultrim Dorje's erudition that Zhabdrung is said to have asked: "Will his confidence exhaust if he lectured continuously for a month?" Zhabdrung honoured Tshultrim Dorje with silk robe, which Zhabdrung was himself wearing and Tshultrim Dorje says that this remark and honour helped spread his reputation across the southern country of four entrances (﴿ Tana ). We see another approbation from his leading disciple the Drigungpa master Kyura Koncho Phuntsho (1595-1659) who said 'it is rare to find a master like Sungtrul on earth'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Tshultrim Dorje (n.d.2), f. 11v.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ibid., f. 18r-18v.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid., f. f. 25r.

Our author was without any doubt a leading hierarch of the Nyingma school in general and the Pema Lingpa tradition in particular around the time he wrote this biography. We can infer this from how he was sought after by many religious and political figures in Tibet and Bhutan. When the famous Samye temple was renovated in 1661, the 5th Dalai Lama, then the supreme overload of Tibet, instructed Tshultrim Dorje to lead the consecration ceremony because he is a senior Nyingma lama, the choice of Depa Kyishopa, who sponsored the renovation, and also the choice in the prophecies of the oracle of Samye for this purpose.

He was also the main master carrying on the legacies of Pema Lingpa after his teacher Pema Thinley passed away. We see in his biography an account of how he was anointed as the destined custodian of Pema Lingpa's tradition. The fist size turquoise coloured divinity, which Pema Lingpa foretold will move from one chief heir to the next, is said to have first dissolved into Thugse Dawa Gyaltshen, then to Tenzin Drakpa and to Thugse Nyida Gyaltshen. Tshultrim Dorje claims that this divinity was transferred to him in a dream at the age of 20 after Nyida Gyaltshen passed away. A physical sign appeared on his right chest to indicate this.<sup>6</sup>

Thus, the biography we have of Pema Thinley comes from one of the most senior and learned patriarchs of the tradition. Tshultrim Dorje states that it is his personal duty as well as his fervent wish to compose his master's biography. He says that many people have also asked him to do so but the master Pema Thinley himself was not pleased with such endeavours and particularly opposed to any pursuit of gain and fame. As a result, the zest to write this biography when the master was alive was temporarily 'suppressed under the mountain of the master's word that there is no need for it'.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Ibid., f. 4r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See *Biography*, p. 2.

The master seems to have rejected the efforts to compile a full biography but agreed to having a brief account essential for the knowledge of transmission and lineage holders. Tshultrim Dorje, thus, takes this consent as a starting point for his posthumous biography of Pema Thinley. Having a biography, he argues, can help him recollect his master better, fulfil the wishes of many who desires such a biography and, above all, highlight the significance of the teachings and teacher to many followers in the future. Ordinary people do not learn much and forgot the little that has been learnt. Hence, it is difficult to expound anything profoundly and clearly. Whatever is retained in his mind, he states, will be put down without superimposition, lies and criticism of others but with good faith and intentions. It is one of the three biographies Tshultrim Dorje wrote; the two others being the biography of Tenzin Drakpa and his autobiography.

Tshultrim Dorje lived during very a turbulent period of Tibetan and Bhutanese history. In his lifetime, he witnessed both the countries go through a paradigmatic shift in their political structures. First, Tibet was gripped with serious sectarian politics as the Gelugpas suffered in the hands of the Tsangpa rulers who supported the Kagyupas and Jonangpas until the Tsangpas were exterminated using Mongol forces and the Kagyupas were persecuted. The Tsangpa rulers were also in conflict with Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, who founded his new base in Bhutan and was fighting with some of the local chieftains such as the rulers of Chokhor who resisted his hegemonic presence and expansion in Bhutan. Zhabdrung used magic and the Gelugpas support of Mongol forces to destroy their common enemy - the Tsangpa rulers. However, after defeating Tsangpa ruler, the two victors of Tibet and Bhutan could not find a harmonious ground and entered into a fresh military confrontation.

We see Tshultrim Dorje manoeuvre deftly in the middle of these warring factions. He was in the court of the Tsangpa ruler to perform rituals when this regime was in power but we also see him visit Tsangpa's enemy, Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal. When the Gelugpas came to power in Tibet, he promptly paid visits to the 5<sup>th</sup>

Dalai Lama, the new overlord of Tibet, and his Mongol patrons. He was also hosted by the ruler of Chokhor, who opposed Zhabdrung, in the final years of this regime. These political vagaries they experienced had considerable impact on the lives of Pema Thinley and Tshultrim Dorje. Both the protagonist and the author of the biography spend significant time trying to mediate between rulers in conflict and bring peace to the populace as we shall see below. Tshultrim Dorje's biographies, thus, gives us good insight into the politics of the land and time he and his master Pema Thinley lived in.

#### The early days of Pema Thinley

Pema Thinley was born in a place called Chelzhong in Bumthang in 1564 to Buthri, a daughter of the Deb ruler of Chokhor. His biological father was Thugse Dawa Gyaltshen but at an early age he and his mother were entrusted to Tenzin Drakpa. It is not quite clear why Buthri and young Pema Thinley were both given to Tenzin Drakpa by Dawa Gyaltshen. The *Biography* only states that one day, Dawa Gyaltshen summoned Tenzin Drakpa with young Pema Thinley and his mother to his presence and said: "O this scion [of Pema Lingpa] is yours. Please take care of him. He will become the master of enlightened activities for the followers of Pema Lingpa. So, name him Pema Thinley (Pema's enlightened activities)."8

We also find reference to this transfer in Tenzin Drakpa's biography which states that with 'a desire to leave behind heirs for the benefit of the sentient beings and Buddha's doctrine, he produced with Buthri, a noble lady of Chel, two siblings. However, the male scion is said to be a joint son of the master [=Tenzin Drakpa] and Gyalse Dawa Gyaltshen'. We do not know what exactly the phrase 'joint son' means and what kind of relationship Buthri had

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ibid., pp. 7-8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Tshultrim Dorje (n.d.1), f. 23r.

with the two hierarchs, both of whom are presented as Pema Thinley's father. Both biographies present the story in very vague terms and do not help us in understanding the paternity of Pema Thinley or the marital status of Bukhri clearly. It is quite possible that the situation was as unclear even in their times as it is to us now given the prevalence of loose and liberal practices of polygamous relationships in central Bhutanese societies and lama circles. This is true to an extent even today. Besides, the author seems to deliberately compound the biological, social and spiritual concepts of fatherhood and the identity of consecutive incarnations.

With just a vague description, we can assume likely scenarios. In the first scenario, Pema Thinley was probably born to Dawa Gyaltshen and his consort Bukhri, who may have been much younger than him. When Tenzin Drakpa came to live with Dawa Gyaltshen, who would be by then in his fifties, Buthri and Tenzin Drakpa may have started a relationship. Consequently, Dawa Gyaltshen may have formally entrusted Buthri and her son to Tenzin Drakpa's care. Tenzin Drakpa may have thus become Pema Thinley's foster father and in relinquishing Buthri, Dawa Gyaltshen may have damaged the relationship with his in-laws in Chokhor. Alternately, it is also possible that the relationship between Dawa Gyaltshen and Buthri failed and Dawa Gyaltshen found an easy solution in passing on Buthri to his student. What we know for certain is that Buthri was not the only woman in Dawa Gyaltshen's life and also that Tenzin Drakpa and Buthri had a daughter, most probably after Dawa Gyaltshen entrusted Buthri to Tenzin Drakpa. A third option, following the second citation above, would be to assume that Tenzin Drakpa and Buthri were in a relationship when Dawa Gyaltshen fathered a son with Buthri. Whatever the case may be, Pema Thinley came to be known as a biological son of Dawa Gyaltshen and thereby the grandson and scion of Pema Lingpa.

At an early age, Pema Thinley was recognized to be the incarnation of Tshultrim Paljor, the abbot of Chölung and a senior disciple of Pema Lingpa. As a sign of this, he is reported to have learnt the teachings of Pema Lingpa with little effort and expressed innate connection to the Pema Lingpa's tradition and places. He

accompanied Dawa Gyaltshen at a young age to places such as Gön Tshephu where he met Sogdogpa Lodoe Gyaltshen (1552-1624), a student of Dawa Gyaltshen who later became a famous Nyingma scholar. Tshultrim Dorji describes young Pema Thinley as mature and sensible youth. He was physically tall and handsome with a white mole between the eyes, marks like tiger stripes on the lower body parts and an embossed skin with the shape of sun and moon on his forehead. The author says these are external signs of his inner spiritual qualities.

By the time Pema Thinley took up advanced education, Tenzin Drakpa was also mostly residing in Tibet. Dawa Gyaltshen was the leading patriarch of the Pema Lingpa tradition but he did not do much educative teaching. Instead, he delegated this task to Drupa Kundue, the precentor since Pema Lingpa's days to impart most of the training associated with the tradition to Pema Thinley. Drupa Kundue was a simple monk from Tangsibi village in Ura. At a young age, he became a monk at Chölung monastery in southern Tibet under Tshultrim Paljor. When Tshultrim Paljor became a close disciple of Pema Lingpa, the latter requested Tshultrim Paljor to grant him Drupa Kundue as an attendant. Ever since, Drupa Kundue has followed Pema Lingpa as an attendant and received the entire range of teachings from the master, which he now passed down to Pema Thinley without leaving out anything. People would later describe Drupa Kundue's instructions and transfer of knowledge to Pema Thinley as so exhaustive that not even an alphabet was left out.<sup>10</sup> This hierarch lived until the age of 97 with no decline in his eye sight or hearing and finally passed away leaving behind amazing relics with an image of Buddha Amitabha.

After receiving his education under Drupa Kundue, Pema Thinley entered a solitary retreat in Kunzangdra for three years. At the age of 20, he travelled to Tibet at the invitation of Tenzin Drakpa

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> See *Biography*, p. 13.

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to receive further education. It was during his trip that Pema Thinley took the full ordination of a celibate monk from the abbot Rinchen Sherab at the famous monastic centre of Sakyasri Bhadra. This was a departure from the practice of his precursors who were mostly married lamas. His celibacy, which he chose alleged due to his past propensities, would distinguish Pema Thinley from most of the leading patriarch's of the Pema Lingpa line. In addition to his own inclination for monastic life, Pema Thinley was encouraged by Tenzin Drakpa on the path of celibacy with the following words of admonition: "Pema, if you follow the pure practice of monastic discipline and become an ornament of the general and particular Buddhist systems, I, as a father, will rejoice having a son. If, otherwise, you act crudely to compete with us, the elders, in our loose behaviours, I will beat you until you are flat". 11

Tenzin Drakpa did not have to beat Pema Thinley flat for Pema Thinley was well disposed towards being a faithful monk. After receiving the ordination, he undertook further training in monastic rules and philosophy from various scholars. Pema Thinley, our author notes, became the fourth of the four categories of monks who resemble a guava which is (1) neither ripe nor looks ripe, (2) looks ripe but his not ripe, (3) is ripe but looks unripe and finally (4) is ripe and looks ripe. Befitting this classification, Pema Thinley did not waste his time in Tibet. He studied under numerous teachers including his foster father Tenzin Drakpa, Ngawang Chödra of Darlung, Kunga Lhendup of So and Tenpai Junge or Jatshon Mebar. In between the studies, he also travelled on pilgrimage to the holy places of Tibet.

Religious life and works

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 17.

At the turn of the 17th century, Pema Thinley emerged as a leading religious figure. Several factors contributed to his rise and influence among his milieu. To begin, he was a scion of the Pema Lingpa family line on his father's side, the bone line, which is considered more important than the maternal bloodline. He was already recognized as the incarnation of one the most eminent abbots of southern Tibet and senior disciple of Pema Lingpa. To this, one must add his exalted status as ordained monk, which certainly appealed to the Himalayan religious sensibility more than being a family man. He was also well educated having received teachings from many teachers.

To crown these merits, he was well known also for his inner spiritual qualities of meditative achievements and harnessing the power of the mind. Pema Thinley was known to have left a footprint on rock even when he was eight years old. There are accounts of how the ritual substances miraculously increased or ripened dramatically during his meditative ceremonies and of his ability to do astral travel. He is said to have had many visionary experiences of seeing Buddhas and deities, of interacting with protector gods and of being seen in the form of Buddhas by some of his devotees.

In general, Tshultrim Dorje attributes to Pema Thinley the virtues and powers associated with a highly accomplished tantric master. Due to his expertise and spiritual strength in carrying out the complex tantric rituals for making amends, purification, longevity and exorcism, we see Pema Thinley engaged frequently in leading large ritual ceremonies known as *drupchen* ( Thinley in Dorje estimates that Pema Thinley has presided over at least 120 rounds of such ceremonies, which last a week or more. In in the *Biography* we read about Chötrepa, the overlord of southern Tibet and one of his main patrons, making specific requests to Pema Thinley to conduct the *drupchen* rituals for the welfare of the area just as Pema Lingpa has done before. For this frequent activity,

Gyaltshab Dragpa Dhondup of Karma Kagyu even labeled Pema Thinley as 'the lama who conducts *drupchen*.' <sup>13</sup>

Pema Thinley made most of his journeys across Bhutan and southern Tibet to conduct these large rituals and ceremonies. In his early days, he accompanied Dawa Gyaltshen and Tenzin Drakpa on these religious rounds but after their death, he led the tours himself. In Bhutan, Pema Thinley's route passed through the districts of Bumthang, Tongsa, Wangdi, Punakha and Gasa districts. Occasionally, he ventured out to other areas such as Tsirang, Dagana, Kheng and Kurtoe. He also travelled to places such as Tshephu, Kunzangdra and Genla for quiet meditation retreats. His travels in Tibet were mostly along the southern frontiers and in parts of Ue and Tsang regions. During these religious travels, he met and interacted with numerous religious and political figures including the Zhamarpa Chökyi Wangchuk, Gyaltshab Drakpa Dhondup, Karma Dupgyu Nyingpo, Depa Chötrepa, Depa Yargyabpa and Gongkar Zhabdrung. He enjoyed a cordial relationship with these figures and exercised great influence on the people in their domain.

Like Pema Lingpa and Dawa Gyaltshen before him, Pema Thinley also played an active role in mediating between warring factions. When a military conflict erupted between Chokhor and the Tibet in the early part of the 17th century, the Tibetan forces defeated the Chokhor army, which sought their base in western Bhutan and caused much havoc on the Tibetans communities to the north. Beleaguered by fighting, both sides appear to have requested Pema Thinley to mediate and bring an end to the conflict. Pema Thinley kindly took up the task of negotiation between the two parties. The call for mediation from the Tibetan and Chokhor rulers perhaps came because he was close to both the parties.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 43.

By then, Pema Thinley's own strained relationship with his relations in Chokhor seems to have healed. We may recollect the rupture in the relationship and a conflict between Pema Thinley's father Dawa Gyaltshen and his in-laws, the rulers of Chokhor, perhaps due to marital reasons. When Pema Thinley wished to travel from Tang to Tibet in the early years of his career, he did not dare to take the Chokhor route but came to Prakhar and then took a longer route via Tongsa, Gangteng, Wangdi, Punakha and Gon. Such misgivings were over by the middle of Pema Thinley's life, perhaps after Dawa Gyaltshen's death, as we see Pema Thinley being received warmly by his relations in Chokhor.

The call for mediation between Tibetan and Chokhor rulers provided Pema Thinley an opportunity to use his religious influence to a good political end. He spent many months in Bumthang accompanied by Tshultrim Dorje carrying out negotiations among a large gathering of Tibetan and Bhutanese leaders. The outcome was a treaty for peace and 'the golden routes of trade were opened' and the trade marts secured, according to Tshultrim Dorji's report. We can infer from this that the conflict arose from some disagreements over access to trade routes and security issues at the trade marts.

In appreciation of his efforts, the Tsangpa ruler offered Pema Thinley new estates for the Guru Lhakhang in Tibet which was under his care. Timber and labour for the renovation of this temple were also to be provided free by the Tibetan state. Pema Thinley also received large pieces of land in Chel and Chumey area amounting to some 300 household land holdings from the Tsangpa ruler, which indicates some control of Bumthang area by the Tibetan ruler. The rulers of the south [=Bhutan] offered the entire rice tax of a year. "For once, the sun of prosperity was shining with a surge of both fame and income" Tshultrim Dorje wrote about the result of the mediation. 14 However, it appears in his accounts that not

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Tshultrim Dorje (n.d.2), f. 15r.

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everyone was happy with the outcome and the treaty soon fell apart and Pema Thinley was also criticized by some people.<sup>15</sup>

#### The legacies of Pema Thinley

Besides conducting rituals, teaching and mediating between rulers in conflict, Pema Thinley also dedicated much of his time to building and managing of institutions. One of his earliest projects was the establishment of Khangrab temple in Tang through the patronage of the Yurmi ruler, who was his devotee. A human size bronze statue was installed as the object of worship and the wall paintings were executed by two Tibetan artists, Nenyingpa and Tashi. Another early project of Pema Thinley was the relocation of the Pema Lingpa centre in Tshoyul in Tibet to a new location across the valley as its old location was too close to the ruler's residence. He called this new place Rirey Tashi Chöling and it was here that Pema Thinley spent much of his time in Tibet and conducted many of his important ceremonies and teachings.

Pema Thinley was also given the ownership of Guru Lhakhang, the main seat of Tertön Guru Chöwang in southern Tibet, by Gyalpo Dhondup but he passed on the custody of this centre to Tshultrim Dorje when he was old and settled in Bhutan. He was also offered the temple of Droyang Jampading where he appointed a resident lama. After successfully mediating between the Tibetan and Chokhor rulers, Pema Thinley was also offered Prakhar temple and its estates by Dung Drakpa Khorlo. He started a monastic centre there and used the practice of monk-tax to recruit its monastic members. Similarly, he also established Galserlung temple in Tang and recruited monks for it using the monk-tax although it is not clear whether the term 'monk-tax' (भूक्ष्य) referred to general recruitment of monastic postulants or an official imposition on families to send one of the male child to be a monk.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> See *Biography*, pp. 70-71.

In addition to building physical centres, Pema Thinley also invested time in developing the human capacity of his followers through his teachings and care. An outstanding protégé of Pema Thinley is his star disciple Tshultrim Dorje who became renowned both for his learning and spiritual accomplishments and also followed the footsteps of Pema Thinley in remaining a celibate monk. Pema Thinley officially recognised Tshultrim Dorji as the incarnation of Tenzin Drakpa at the age of four, organized the enthronement ceremony at Rirey Tashi Chöling at 11 and groomed Tshultrim Dorje throughout his life as his heir apparent.

Pema Thinley's respect and affection towards junior Pema Lingpa hierarchs was not limited to Tshultrim Dorje. He was also close to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Thugse incarnations although both of these incarnations lived very short lives. When he travelled to Tibet through Mangde in one of his early trips, he met Thugse Nyida Gyaltshen at Gagar. The two hierarchs discussed their plans to uphold and promote Pema Lingpa's teachings in Tibet and Bhutan with each of them keeping their base in these countries to look after the centres and followers. To this effect, throughout his life, Pema Thinley worked hard to promote the teachings of Pema Lingpa and secure its base.

It was also as the chief custodian of Pema Lingpa's teachings that Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal invited Pema Thinley from Gangteng to Punakha in the summer of 1642. By then, Zhabdrung has set up his base in Punakha and successfully unified the whole of western Bhutan. In spite of being a staunch Drukpa Kagyu master who ran in problems with lamas of other traditions, Zhabdrung had a special regard and affection for the Nyingma tradition directly associated with Padmasambhava. Moreover, it was crucial for his project of founding the new state of Bhutan to have the support of local Nyingma hierarchs such as Pema Thinley. Thus, Pema Thinley was received in Punakha with much reverence and showered with gifts. Zhabdrung wished Pema Thinley to return in the autumn when the temperature is more favourable and bestow him the teachings on the Pema Lingpa corpus.

Unfortunately, Pema Thinley passed away in autumn before he could return to Punakha. Zhabdrung later received the teachings on Pema Lingpa corpus from one Chöje Gyalwang, who was probably the incarnation of Gyalwa Dhondup, Pema Lingpa's chief patron and disciple. Zhabdrung is said to have remarked: "I should have received the corpus of Pema Lingpa's teachings from the scion Pema Thinley with the scent of monastic discipline but I ended up receiving it from Chöje Gyalwang with his stench of alcohol." <sup>16</sup>

Pema Thinley lived a very productive life and left behind many legacies for posterity but his main legacy by far is the establishment of the Gangteng Sa-ngag Choling centre and the Gangteng trulku line of incarnations. Pema Thinley first came to Gangteng with Tenzin Drakpa with whom he spent time at the latter's birthplace of Genla. At that time, they set up a bamboo hut for meditation on a hill southeast of Genla where Gangteng is located today. "Pema, you should build a monastery here", Tenzin Drakpa advised young Pema Thinley, "for, even if there is merely someone who recites the biography and prayers of Pema Lingpa, the teachings of Pema Lingpa will flourish in this region in the future."17 Following his master's wish, Pema Thinley first built a temple in Tibetan style composed of a hall, deity's chamber and a courtyard. Clay statues of the Buddha and his two disciples were installed. He did this sometime around 1596 before he went to Tibet to see Tenzin Drakpa for the last time but the temple remained neglected.

Pema Thinley had long wished to found a major monastic centre for learning and practice and his preferred location for it was central Tibet. He even discussed this plan with some prominent figures in Tibet but the time was not right. Tibet was witnessing bouts of sectarian conflicts as the Tsangpa government, which supported the Kagyupas, persecuted the Gelugpa tradition. The

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Tenzin Chögyal (n.d.), f. 19r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> See *Biography*, pp. 21-22.

Gelugpas would later retaliate by bringing Mongol support. Although the Nyingma tradition and the Pema Lingpa centres were spared and did not suffer any forced conversion then, Pema Thinley sensed the political volatility and insecurity in the long run. With increasing disturbance, Pema Thinley lost hope of setting up his main seat in Tibet. Thus, he and his followers packed their belongings and journeyed southward to Bhutan with the aim of setting up his main base.

In the autumn of 1613, Water Ox year, when he was 50, Pema Thinley and his monks began the task of building a three-floor temple at Gangteng. The temple, which was built previously, was already in derelict condition. They worked on the temple in the summer and, during winter, went around the country performing religious services and collecting resources for the construction. After eight years, the temple was completed with its murals and statues. The work was done entirely through voluntary labour from his students and involved skills of many Bhutanese and Tibetan craftsmen and artists. Two Nepali sculptors and three assistants built the statues, and Tibetan artists created the wall paintings on all three floors following Pema Thinley's instructions. Soon after the consecration of the temple, Pema Thinley started a series of teachings as a token of his gratitude to his students for their dedication and hard work. This attracted a lot of disciples from far and wide and formally begun Gangteng's history as a hub of religious activities.

Gangteng Sa-ngag Chöling has since remained a vibrant centre for learning and practice. It reached its heydays during the life of Tenzin Lekpai Dhondup (1645-1725), the reincarnation of Pema Thinley, who resumed Pema Thinley's cordial relationship with the new power in Punakha which would help Gangteng prosper even while many other religious schools were disbanded under the Drukpa dominion. In the centuries to come, Gangteng became the largest and most important centre for Pema Lingpa tradition in Bhutan. With the rise of the Gelugpa power and the 5th Dalai Lama's gift of Lhalung monastery to Thugse Tenzin Gyurme Dorje, the Sungtrul line originating in Pema Lingpa and the Thugse

line of incarnation from Dawa Gyaltshen remained mostly in Tibet and came to be known as Lhalung Sungtrul and Lhalung Thugse. Gangteng became the focal centre in Bhutan and the line of incarnation starting from Pema Thinley played leading roles for the Pema Lingpa tradition in Bhutan. The 9th Gyalse Pema Thinley or Gangteng Trulku today runs the Gangteng establishment, which has seen much development and expansion in the recent decades.

As for the master himself, his reputation as a consummate monk and spiritual master continued to grow until his death in the autumn of 1642. Pema Thinley was the last great hierarch born in the Tang valley who spearheaded the Pema Lingpa tradition and teachings and played an influential public role both in the land which constitute modern Bhutan and southern and central Tibet. Tshultrim Dorje's informative account of his master's life and works is a great resource in understanding the development and transmission of Bhutan's home grown religious heritage, which continues to inform the spiritual, cultural, social and political consciousness of this country. It is appropriate to end this introduction with a portion of the exhortation to read the biographies. This exhortation was composed by the anonymous scribe, who wrote the manuscripts we have used as the main exemplar for this edition.

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¹ ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፞፞፞፞፞ጚ'(1a)። *ፙዃ*/

² ঝ্ব্মাই্ন'(1a): দ্ব্রীমা

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> মন্মার্ট্রমা(1b.2), স্ক্রমান্ট্রনা(1b.2): বর্ত্ত

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(1b.3)፡ ቜ፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> শ্বহর ব্যুর বিষ্ঠান

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፝፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፞፟ጚ'(1b.4), ቕጚጜ፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(1b.4): ቕ፝፞

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> ञ्चर श्रेर (2a.1): पर्रेर म

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<sup>11</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(2a.3)። ቝ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ጚ'

<sup>12</sup> মন্ম: র্ব্ব:(2a.4), স্কুন:স্টুন:(2a.4): বদুগ্রমা

<sup>13</sup> ላናላ ξੱτ (2a.5), ង្គና ង្គና (2b.1): हेब्

<sup>14</sup> 新で誇ら(2b.2): 動う

<sup>15</sup> 저도자'축도'(2b.3), 젊도'황도'(2b.4): A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> ጝናጝ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ፞፟ጚ'(2b.3), ቕጚ፞፞፞፞፞ዿ፟፟ጙ'(2b.4)፡ ඞ්

<sup>17</sup> अरअ:र्र्स्स:(2b.3): ग्राबस:

<sup>18</sup> 젊도·활도·(2b.5): 회대

# ई भेरिटिश्युर्धरभील्य् मैर्या

મૂંખાળાનુશી ખશાયત્રુખાસભાગ્રી, છે. વાય શાળાવાયાના ટ્રાંશનાવધુરા વિશ્વાસભાગ્રીયા માર્ચિયા માર

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> चुब्राचर-स्नेर-क्रथा-क्रु-खुर-पा-स्ने-चुक्र-चर-पदी-र-वा-विन्न-सु-प्रदेश-वर्हिन्।

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(2b.5)፧ ኯ፟፟ቚ፟ጜ'

 $<sup>^{21}</sup>$  ላናላነ $\widetilde{\xi}$ ጚ'(3a.2)። ቫ $\widetilde{\beta}$ ቒ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(3a.3)። *ፚጘ*/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্লিম (3a.4): ব্লিম

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্যুম্ব (3a.5): বদুগান্ধ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፝፞፞፞ጙ፞፝ጚ(3a.6), ቚ፟ጙ፧ቜ፟ጙ'(3b.2): ቚቒ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্যান্ত (3a.6): ব্যান

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> 新で誇て(3b.4): 載

<sup>30</sup> ቚጙኯ፞፝፞፞ዿ፟፞ጙ'(3b.1), ង្ហក់ម្លិក'(3b.4): ង្គង'

<sup>31</sup> মনমার্ট্র (3b.2): শৃর্ঝা

રેઅ નલે ક. ન ચીર. ખૂ. ન ચી. રેવુ. શ્રીય. [4a] યો કેશ. જેવા અ. સે કે. ત્રીય. જેવા સે ત્રાં યો. રેવું કે. જેવા સે સે ત્રાં સે માં ત્રાં કે કેશ. ત્રાં કે કેશ. ત્રાં કેશ. તેશ. ત્રાં કેશ. ત્રાં કેશ. ત્રાં કેશ. ત્રાં કેશ. તેશ. તેશ. તેશ. તેશ. તેશ. તેશ. ત

<sup>32</sup> सरसः ईं र (3b.2): तस्तु

<sup>33</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞ዿ፞፟ጙ'(3b.2): ቜ፝፞፞፞፞፞

<sup>35</sup> अर सेर (4a.2): धेवा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟፟፟፟ጙ'(3b.4): ቜ፟ቚ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> ቕጚዄ፟ጚ(4a.3)። ጿጚላ

<sup>38</sup> अर'क्ट्रेर'(4a.3): अर्रेत

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(3b.5)። ፞፞፟፟፟ጚ፠፞፞፞፞ቚጜፙጜ፞፞፞ቚ፟ጜ፞፠፞፞ጜጚ(4a.3)። ፞፟፟፟፟ቚጜ

भ्रुं भ्रुं नदुः श्रुं नी सं श्र्र्यं व्याः स्वयः हुं श्रुः यो घेष क्ष्यां भ्रुं भ्रुं नदुः श्रुः न्यां न्यः हुं व्याः स्वयः स्वयः

<sup>40</sup> 월두'월두'(4a.5): 덕혼자'

 $<sup>^{41}</sup>$  ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(4a.2)። ቒ፝ጙ'; ቕጚጜዿ፟ጙ'(4a.6)። ቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ

 $<sup>^{42}</sup>$  NSN'ई र'(4a.2): भु5'

<sup>43</sup> ጻናጻ፡ቒੱエ·(4a.3): ৡ৾য়

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> ጝጚቔ፟ጚ(4b.3)፡ ቖ፟ጣ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup>ቚጙቚॱ፞፞፞ዿ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(4a.4)። ሻ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> ञ्चर-ष्ट्रेर-(4b.5): ग्रह्स-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্বি: (4a.6): ট্রি

#### Biography of Pema Thinley

[4b]ध्येष। यन्त्राःमुक्ताःसुक्तःसुः होन् स्यन्यः स्वान्यः स्यान्त्रः स्वान्यः स्वत्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः स्वयः स्वयः स्व

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> ቚጙቚॱቒ፟ጙ'(4b.1): ኯ፝

<sup>50</sup> মন্মার্কুন:(4b.1): ন্বিশ

<sup>51</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፝፞፞፞፞ቚ፞፟ጙ'(4b.1)። ቜ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ

## र् मीयःत्रःगीयः ५८ थाः वश्चायायः क्रुनः योगवः त्री

सुरायाद्वेरम्। क्रारायाद्वेरम् ५३ क्या [5a] क्र्यायार प्राप्त प्राप्त

 $<sup>^{52}</sup>$  NSN:  $\widetilde{\xi}$  T: (5a.2):  $\widetilde{\varsigma}$  NSN:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞፞፞ጙ'(4b.3): ፚ፟፞

<sup>55</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:(4b.5): ಹੋಸ

<sup>57</sup> पुरुष्टरके प्रविदेश दरमारे अप्रकृत स्वर्थ । सुरुष्टर सुरुष्टर सुरुष्टर सुरुष्टर सुरुष्टर सुरुष्टर ।

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> ጝጘጜ፞ጜጚ(5b.1)፡ *ፚዃ*/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্লিম (5a.1): ব্লিম

<sup>60</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:美୍ଟ:(5a.1): ၎র্ग্

<sup>62</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:美୍ୟ:(5a.2): ঽ৾ঀৄষ্

<sup>64</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፟ጚ(5a.4)። ፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜጚ

<sup>65</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:美୍ସ:(5a.4): वे

<sup>66</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:美୍ଟ:(5a.4): ଶ୍ପିଶ୍

 $<sup>^{67}</sup>$  NSN: र्हेर. (5a.4): गुरुवा

श्रधयःताश्रःक्रीःश्लीःशः भे प्रवीःश्यः प्रहार प्राप्त प्र प्त

 $<sup>^{68}</sup>$  NSN  $\widetilde{\xi}$ X (5a.5):  $\mathcal{D}$ 

<sup>69</sup> 科도科'美エ'(5a.6): बैट'

<sup>70</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚጚ(5b.1)፡ ଶ୍ୱ୍ୟୁ

<sup>71</sup> শ্বাম কুরুর (5b.3): বন্ধন

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> ጝጙጝ፧ቒ፞፞ጙ'(5b.3), ቕጚጜ፞፞፞፞ጙ'(6a.5)፡ ਘੁጙ'

 $<sup>^{73}</sup>$  र्भार्स् र्रे. (5b.3): स्रहत

र्विन्द्रात्वेत्र्यात्त्रिक्षेत्रायतेःश्च्रुयात्वश्चुरानुःदेशायरागुदाग्चीशागश्चेरार्दे। । स्विन्द्रात्वेन्द्रात्वानुःस्रेन्यवेश्चुर्यातश्चुरानुःदेशायरागुदाग्चीरान्द्रेशास्त्रासुःदेशा

ने अप्तर्भित्र स्वर्ति स्वर्ति स्वर्ति स्वर्ति स्वर्ति स्वर्त्ति स्वर्ति स्वर

रे द्वारा प्रमानिताल के स्वारा मान्य स्वर्धां के स्वर्ध निवास के स्वर्ध निवास के स्वर्ध निवास के स्वर्ध के स्व

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>75</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্র্ন (5b.4): ব্র্ন

<sup>76</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:(5b.4): ဍ័ʃ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟፟ጙ'(5b.5)። ၎ቑ፞፟ጙ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> মনমার্ট্র (5b.5): শ্রীগামা

<sup>80</sup> ጝጙጝ፧ቒ፝ጙ'(5b.6), ቕጚጜ፞ኇ፞፟ና'(6b.2): ৡ'

<sup>81</sup> মন্মাই্ন'(5b.6): শ্রুর

<sup>82</sup> শ্বন্ধ (5b.6): हेबा

हु दर्याकर सूर ३० जाज्या वर्षिया की सही दे १०० स्थित वर्ष्य में अस्ति हु। अस्ति प्रयोगा वर्षा की त्या की साम प्रयास की स्था की साम प्रयास की

<sup>83</sup> 월두'월두'(6b.5): 5두기

 $<sup>^{84}</sup>$  स्रम्भूर् स्त्रं स्त्रं (6a.4): ग्रम् स्त्रं स

<sup>86</sup> শ্বহ্মাই্ম'(6a.5): ঘণ্ডীলা

<sup>87</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(6a.5)። है5

<sup>88</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্যুক্ত (6a.5), শ্লুক শ্লুক (7a.3): লিশ্

<sup>90</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፞፞ቒ፟፞፞ጙ'(6b.1), ቕ፞፟ጙ፞ጕ፟ዿጙ'(7a.5): ቖ਼ੈቒ

### Biography of Pema Thinley

कुन पुने विष्या । कुले दावर ज्ञायार्थिक किरास विषय । विषय विषय । विषय विषय विषय । विषय विषय । विषय विषय । विषय

<sup>93</sup> শ্বহর্ম (6b.2): শ্রীমা

### र् पश्चेत्रयम् हिंग्याया

<sup>94</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(6b.3)። ኳ게ูณ

<sup>95</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:美୍ଟ:(6b.3): ៨ಹී.

<sup>96</sup> মনমার্ট্র'(6b.5): ধ্রুদামা

<sup>97</sup> ଷମଷ:美ଁশ:(6b.5): བསྐོশ:

<sup>98</sup> ଷମଷ:美୍ଟ୍ରିମ:(6b.5): བསྐོང་

 $<sup>^{99} \</sup>text{ NLN} \widetilde{\xi} \text{L}'(6b.5) \text{: } \text{LNA}.$ 

<sup>100</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ'ईॅੑੑੑੑ**२**'(6b.6), ଖୁଟ'ਖ਼ੵੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑ<sup>5</sup> (7b.4): ਖ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑ

<sup>101</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:(7a.1): 국

<sup>102</sup> अरअ'र्द्रेस'(7a.1): गुरुदस'

<sup>103</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(7a.2)። हुณ

<sup>104</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্ন (7a.2): ঐব

<sup>106</sup> ጝጘ ኯ፟ጜ፞ጛጜ'(8a.2)። ቫድና

<sup>108</sup> ጝናላነቒ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(7a.4), ቕጘ፞፞ቔ፞፞፞፞፞ዾ፟፟፟፞ጘ'(8a.3): ቕ፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞

<sup>109</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ'ई୍-X'(7a.5): ସ୍ଥିସ

<sup>110</sup> মহমাই্ম'(7b.1): দম্বীমা

<sup>111</sup> אַבְאִיईְּגִי(7b.1): ਬ੍ਰੇਘ

<sup>112</sup> মনমাইন'(7b.1): অন্তব

<sup>115</sup> אַבְאִ־(7b.3): མདོང་

<sup>116</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞ጙ'(7b.4)። *ፙዃ*/

<sup>117</sup> 씨도씨'축ੱエ'(7b.4), 궤도'원도'(8b.4): ở씨'

<sup>118</sup> শ্বাহ্য বিষ্ঠান ব

याक्ष्यः चक्षः वीरः क्ष्रिं चीरः याचे क्ष्रः विद्याः विद्याः

<sup>120</sup> প্রথার্ট্র(7b.5): শূরাঝা

<sup>121</sup> **ኣ**ናላነቒ፟ጚ'(7b.6)። བဋ୍ဋོҳ་

<sup>125</sup> শ্বন্ধ ই্ম (8a.1): বর্ষী

<sup>126</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ'ई୍र'(8a.3): ସ୍ଲୁନ୍

<sup>127</sup> ጻናጻነቒ፝ጚ'(8a.4)። हेत्

त्राक्षह्री

याम्यर, 135 वर्षा रे.के. पर, प्र. क्षर, श्राप्त क्षेत्र, प्रविष्ट, प्रयु, प्रविष्ट, प्रयु, प्रविष्ट, प्रयु, प्रियम्, क्षेत्र, प्रयु, प्रविष्ट, प्रयु, प्रयु,

यदःस्थान्त्राम्यान्त्र्वायाः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वतः स्वतः स्वितः स्वतः स्

<sup>129</sup> ଧ୍ୟ (8a.4), ង្គና ម្គុក (9a.5): ଧ

<sup>130</sup> अर भेर (9a.6): र्येत्

<sup>131</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ'ई୍र'(8a.5): ସ୍ଲୁନ୍

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>134</sup> ጝጙጝ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(8b.2), ቕ፞ጜጜ፞፞፞ዿጙ'(9b.4)። ଅጙ'

<sup>135</sup> শ্বন্ধ: ব্রহ্ম:(8b.2), শ্লুন:(9b.4): ব্রহ্ম:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>136</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፝ጙ'(8b.3): ጘቑ፟ጙ'ቚ'

पर्श्वर्विरः। विविदःस्यम्भःश्वर्याभः हेत्रेः न्देशः स्युपः त्वसुदः यदिः यात्राभः स्विधः स्वधः स

<sup>139</sup> শ্বাহ্ব হ'(8b.6): বর্ট্ন হ'

<sup>140</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚቔ፞ጜ'(8b.6)። ቜ፟፟፞፞፞፞፞ቚ

## र् सर हेर में मार्व संपाननाया

<sup>141</sup> 新たらて(10a.5): えて

<sup>142</sup> मालवाञ्चरः ईट प्रमानी सुवा सुर देट स्पर विरस्त लेखा मामकारा दे सिदारा र सूर ।

<sup>143</sup> र्रः र्गारः वरः हॅरः विषाः हुः र्षेर् स्पर्यः मावस्यः ग्रीः श्रीरः विषाः ह्रोः अद्यतः वश्यायतः हॅरः विस्यः ग्राप्तः चेरा

<sup>144</sup> শ্বদ্ধাই্দ(9a.3), স্ক্র্র্ন'ষ্ট্রন'(10a.6): ল্বিশ্

 $<sup>^{145}</sup>$  NSN'ई र'(9a.3)ः मृत्

<sup>146</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:ቾූኋ'(9a.4): ଶ୍ଲୁଟ୍ୟ'

<sup>147</sup> स्ट्रूप: र्रूप: क्रुप:

<sup>148</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:(9a.4): ปี

चकरत्रनेवकाशह्रे देक्षे ख्रि. भ्रीष्ट्रात्तर् भ्रीर क्षा. प्रिक्षः चक्रिकाह् क्षेष्ट्र प्रेष्ट्र विश्वा वि

<sup>150</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:美୍ଟ.(9a.5): ଘ୍ୟ.

<sup>151</sup> सूर सूर (10b.2): सुग

<sup>153</sup> শ্বমার্ট্র(9a.6): ঘলী

<sup>154</sup> सूर सेर (10b.3): नर्जुग रेट

<sup>155</sup> ສຸ 5 ຊີ 5 (10b.5): *ወና* /

<sup>156</sup> মনম'র্ন্-ম'(9b.2): র্মা'নেধনম'; স্ক্রান'ষ্ট্রন'(10b.5): ব্র্মানম'র্ন্ব

<sup>157</sup> সুহ'ষ্ট্রহ'(10b.6): শ্বন্ধ্রমশ

<sup>158</sup> ঝনমার্ট্ন (9b.3), স্ত্রান স্ট্রন (10b.6): বস্তুর

<sup>159</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፝ጙ'(9b.3)። ጦቒ'

र्स्रवासः सु:ह्येर:160 श्रेवः स्रेतिः स्रु: च्रेसः धरः चगायः वादरः श्रेवाः वी: वर्तुवाः क्रेरः च्रेदः स्वासः धतेः चर्गेत्रः पास्तुवः तु:161 तसवासः धरः 162 सर्दत्रः वादः वादरः श्रेवाः वी: वर्तुतः श्रेरः वाद्ययः विवासः धरेः

ચૂલાનાવેલાલા હિયાતા સ્થાને તાર્યુસાને લાત્રાના સ્થાને તાર્યુસાના સ્થાને તાર્યુસાને સ્થાને સ્થાન

<sup>160</sup> 퓕도'칡도'(11a.1): 훬작'

<sup>161</sup> 젊도'궑도'(11a.1): 되도'

<sup>162</sup> 취두'훤두'(11a·1): 띡

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>163</sup> ቕጚቜ፞ጚ(11a.2)፡ ጟጟቚ፞፞፞፞

<sup>164</sup> क्षूर हेर (11a.4): रेग

<sup>165</sup> শ্বর্ম (9b.6): ব্রুর

<sup>166</sup> শ্বহরার্ট্র-(9b.6): র্টুর্

<sup>167</sup> শ্বাহ্য (10a.1): শ্রুঝ

र्म्वर्ष्याचित्रस्यास्य स्वर्ध्यात्रस्य स्वर्ध्यस्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्

<sup>168</sup> ጝጙጝ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(10a·2)። *ፙዃ*/

<sup>169</sup> ጝ도ቚ፧ቒ፝ጟ'(10a.3)። ଶ୍ଲୁଣ୍

<sup>170</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(10a.3)። ፙ፟ጙቚ'

<sup>171</sup> **ኣ**ርላነ፝ቒ፝፞ጚ'(10a.5)። ፙ፞፞፞፞፞

 $<sup>^{172}</sup>$  ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:(10a.5): ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିମ:ସନ୍ତ୍ରଷ୍ୟ

तक्ष्रभः मुः । श्वरः श्वीत्वर्ष्ण क्षेत्रः विष्ठः । श्वरः । श्वरः । श्वरः । श्वरः श्वरः ।

 $<sup>^{173}</sup>$  ଷମ୍ୟ' $ilde{\xi}$ ਸ'(10b.1): ଷର୍ଜ୍ୟୟ'ग୍ରି'; କ୍ଲମ'ଧ୍ନିମ'(12a.1): ସର୍ଜ୍ୟ'ग୍ରି'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>175</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፞ጙ'(10b.3), ቕጚጜ፞ኇጚ'(12a.3): हेव

# र् नर्षेष्रयः यहूषः ग्राचीयात्रः मं भी योष्याता

<sup>176</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፞፟ጙ'(10b.3): ऄॗॣ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟

<sup>177</sup> 씨도씨·美조·(10b.5): བསྡྲུབ་

<sup>178</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্ন (10b.6): ব্রন্ধুব

<sup>179</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ'ई୍-द्र'(11a.1): ଅର୍ଟ୍ର

<sup>180</sup> ጝናቚ፞፝፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(11a.1)፡ ቜۣ፞፟፞፟፟፟፟ጟ'

<sup>181</sup> 접도'황도'(12b.3): 디렉드직'

<sup>182</sup> মন্মার্ট্ন'(11a.3): ধ্রীনমা

<sup>183</sup> শ্বর্মার্ট্রারের): বৃগ্রিশ্বরুর

<sup>184</sup> শ্বন্ধ ই্ম (11a.5): শ্রীশৃশ্

<sup>185</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፟ጙ'(11a.5): ጘቑ፞ና'

<sup>186</sup> अर-भेर'(13a.1): गर्हेर

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>187</sup> अूर क्रेर (13a.2): त्र्युन

<sup>188</sup> মন্মার্কুন'(11a.6): প্রা

<sup>189</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፞፟ጙ'(11a.6)። ቯቜູ້ና'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>190</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፟፟ጙ'(11b.1)፡ ዃ፟፞፞፞፞፞ጘ

<sup>191</sup> ላናላ'ቒ፞፞፞ጚ'(11b.1): ଧୁካ'

<sup>192</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞ጙ"(11b.2)። ዻ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ

<sup>193</sup> শ্বন্ধ ই্ন (11b.2): প্রবা

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>194</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞ዿ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(11b.3)፡ ଶୃቚ፧፟፟፟፟፞፞ጜ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>195</sup> ቚጙቚॱቒ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(11b.3): ጙጙቚ'

<sup>196</sup> 퓕도'뤗도'(13b.2): 뤐작'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>197</sup> ቚጙቚॱቒ፝ጙ'(11b.6): བສབས་

<sup>198</sup> 퓕드'륁드'(13b.4): 덕경'

देन्य सुर र्येन् र्र्युन र्या नाष्ट्रिया था त्या स्वर्थ र यहेन् र यहे

<sup>199</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ'ई୍-X'(11b.6): ବ୍ୟ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>201</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፝፞ጙ'(12a.1)። ጟጯ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>202</sup> 적도적 축고'(12a.1), 젊도'월드'(13b.5): 적고'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>203</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፝ጚ(12a·2)፡ ጘ፟ቚ፟ጙ'; ង፟ጜ'ዿ፟ጜ'(13b·6)፡ ቕ፝፞ጙ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>204</sup> শ্বন্ধ: ব্রুব্

<sup>205</sup> 拟木机关木"(12a.2), 新木"设木"(13b.6): 青南"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>206</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ"(12a.2)። ቜ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቒ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>207</sup> 젊도'롽도'(14a.1): བ뤘ᆔᄱ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>208</sup> 젊도'황도'(14a.2): 독제조'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>209</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্নুম (12a.3): ব্রব

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>210</sup> ጝጘ፞፞፞፞ዿ፟ጘ'(14a.2)፡ ቯ፟ዃ፞፟ጟ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>211</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(12a.4)፡ ត្តិ៍ቫ

#### Biography of Pema Thinley

वीयः 213 र्क्स्यास्त्र्यः वार्ष्टवाः वीयः 214 र्वत् सार्द्धतः संवायः स्वयः स

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>212</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፝፞፞ዿ፞፟ጙ'(12a.4)፡ ኯ፝

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>213</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(12a.4)። ኯ፝

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>214</sup> ጻናጻ'ቾጚ'(12a.4)፡ गै'

<sup>216</sup> ጝጙቚ'ቒ፟ጙ'(12a.5)። ଜିቚ'

# र् वॅर्'ग्रीसे'र्वेद'क्षस्य र्राया

देर: मुंश क्षा निवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>217</sup> ञ्चर श्रेर (14a.6): त्रगुरा

<sup>218</sup> अर-हेर (14b.1): र्श्वारा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>219</sup> ቚጙቚॱቒ፞፟ጙ'(12b.3)፡ हेब

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>220</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(12b.3)፡ ጯ

<sup>221</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፞፞ዿ፝፞፞፞፞ጙ'(12b.4): ଶ୍ରିଷ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>222</sup> ቕጚቜ፟ጚ(14b.5)። ዃጚ

स्थानाईश्च ह नेतुः हेर्ने 224 प्रायस्थान विश्व विष्य १२३ नार्य १२३ नार्य १३३ हेर्ने १३३३ हेर्ने १३३५ हेर्ने १३३५ हेर्ने १३३५ हेर्ने १३३५ हेर्ने १३३५ हेर्ने १३४५ हेर्ने १४४५ हेर्ने १४४ हेर्ने १

<sup>223</sup> सूर सेर (14b.5): ग्राडेसरा

<sup>224</sup> ጝ도ቚ፞፞፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚጚጚ(12b.5)፡ 회፞፞፞፞ዼ፟፧፟፟፟፟ቘ፞፞ዼ፝

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>225</sup> 귉도'황도'(14b.6): 디지'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>226</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፟፟፟ጙ'(12b.5)። ጦጙ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>227</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(12b.6)። ඕ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>228</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(12b.6)። ଶ୍ଲିସ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>229</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፝ጙ'(12b.6)። ዃቑ፟ጙ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>230</sup> স্ক্রুন:মূর:(15a.3): র্মমা

<sup>233</sup> 월두'월두'(15a.4): 월두'

प्रस्थान्त अर्थन्त स्थित अर्थन्त की स्थान अर्थन्त स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्य

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>234</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞ጙ'(12a.3)፡ ង្គួត្យ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>235</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(13a.3)፡ ቜ፟

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>237</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(13b.2)። 5ូ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>238</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্র্ন (13b.2): ব্র্ন

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>240</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্লিম্ম (13b.6): শী

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>241</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞ጙ'(13b.6)። ቯቓ፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፟፞፞፞

<sup>242</sup> 新气势气(16a.4): 夏气

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>243</sup> শহমাই্ম'(14a.1): বলুগ

<sup>244</sup> শ্বন্ধ: ব্রুব্র (14a.3): ব্রুব্র

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>245</sup> শ্ব্যাই্ন'(14a.3): শ্ব্র্র

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>247</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፝፝፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ'(14a.3)፡ ፞ዻቜ፝፞፞፞፞፞

ने त्रथा भू र से वाका तत्तुया श्रु नका सामा प्रवास निका त्राम के दिन कि ता के स्वास के स्वास

बन्यः न्यादः क्र्रेवः श्र्यायः यावयः न्यादः [14b] चत्यायः अर्थः स्थाः न्यादः स्थाः स्थाः

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>248</sup> ጝጙጝ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(14a.4), ቕጙ־ዿ፟ጙ'(15b.3)። ዿጘ

 $<sup>^{251}</sup>$  अरुषः र्हेन्रः (14b.1): अर्हेतः

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>252</sup> ጝጙቚ፧፞፞፞፞关፞፟ጙ'(14b.2)፡ ቚ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>254</sup> মনমার্দ্দিম'(14b.2): মানাস্থান'; ম্বানাস্থান'(17a.2): শামান্দ্রান'

ने न साधी र स्वे त्र साधी र स्वे त्र स्वे त्र स्वे त्र स्वे त्र स्वे त्र स्व त्य स्व त्र स्व त्र स्व त्र स्व

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>255</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞ጙ'(14b.4)። ዿ፝

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>256</sup> 저도자 축고 (14b.4), 젊드 광드 (17a.4): 디몽디

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>257</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(14b.5)። ጙጣ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>258</sup> মন্মার্ন্ন্রমার্ন্নর প্রাম্মার্ক্তর মুন্ন্রমার্ন্নর মার্ন্নর মার্নর মার্ন্নর মার্নর মার্ন্নর মার্নর মার্ন্নর মার্

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>259</sup> শুহুৰ্ ইুই:(14b.6): বুধুৰ্

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>260</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞፞ጙ፝ጚ(15a.1)፡ ጝጛጘ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>261</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞ጙ'(15a.1)። ෂූጙ'

कुर्-र्श्यंश्वर-र्रह्मश्व ने देश मृष्टि से प्रथा क्ष्य क्ष्

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>263</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟፟፟ጟ'(15a.4)፡ ૡૢቚ

<sup>264</sup> 귉도'옭도'(17b.4): 적도'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>266</sup> মহমার্কুম'(15a.4): ঘর্মারী

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>267</sup> 적도적'축조'(15a.6): 직'

<sup>268</sup> 新元第六(18a.2): あり

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>269</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্লুম (15b.1): র্ব্র

<sup>270</sup> אַבְאַ־אָּבְּיִ (15b.1): אַבְּיִּבְי

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>271</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(15b.2)። ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ጚቚ'

देश्याप्यात्वयाः द्वाः व्याप्यात् व्याप्यात्यात्यायः व्याप्यात्यात् व्याप्यात् व्याप्यात् व्याप्यात् व्याप्या

ેલ્લમાં ફેલ્સેન્સન મેન્સ ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન્સનન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન્સનન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન ફેલ્સેન્સન ફેલ્સેન ફ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>273</sup> 퓕두'륁두'(18a.5): 띡

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>274</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(15b.3)። ម្វិතቚ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>275</sup> ञ्चर हेर (18a.6): ग्रुप

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>278</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(15b.6)። ቚጚ፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>279</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(15b.6)። ម្វិතቚ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>280</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፝ጙ'(16a.1)። ዻ፟፟፟፟ቫ'

इस्रम् न्यम् । स्म्रम् न्यम् ।

चै'सब्दुर् स्वान्त्रीक्षः द्वाः क्रिंद् वर्षाः व्यक्तः व्यवक्तः व्यक्तः व्यवक्तः व्यवक्

द्विशःश्रास्त्रेयश् क्रिरःश्रेयाशः त्रकृतः यश्चेत्रः श्रेत्यः यश्चेत्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>281</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(16a.1)። ម៉្ងិក

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>282</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞ጙ'(16a.3)፡ ዻ፟፟ቚ፟ጙ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>284</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(16a.3)። ዿ፟ጙ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>285</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্লি: ইন (16a.5): ইন

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>286</sup> 젊도'황도'(19a.2): བ鰲닭

 $\frac{1}{2}$ ન્તિક્રિત્રસ્થયાત્વાસાર્વે: 287 હ્વિન: નશ્ચર નર્ચ્ય: 288 શ્રું: શુરુપ્ત તે ત્રે સ્થય ત્યાસાર્વે: 287 હ્વિન: નશ્ચર નર્ચ્ય: 291 સહ્ય ત્રે સ્થય ત્યાસાર્વે: 287 હ્વિન: નશ્ચર નર્ચ્ય: સ્થય: શ્રું સ્થય ત્યાસાર્વે: સ્થય ત્યાય ત્યાસાર્વે: સ્થય ત્યાસાર્વે: સ્થય ત્યાસાર્વે: સ્થય ત્યાસાર્વે: સ્થય ત્યાય ત્યાર્ય ત્યાય ત્ય

त्यायः प्रश्नावाश्वर् । व्हर्मायः ने स्वर् । स्वर ।

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>287</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፟፟፟ጙ'(16b.1): ሺ፝

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>289</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞ጙ'(16b.1)፡ ጜጜ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>290</sup> 퓕도'ੇ 닭도'(19a.5): 5도'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>291</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞෫፞፟ጙ'(16b.2)፡ ቜ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>292</sup> 저도씨·축조·(16b.2): 퓔디씨; 쥚드·훵드·(19a.6): 퓔미·

 $<sup>^{293}</sup>$  ਕਵਨਾਵੇਂ ਜ $^{'}(16b.2)$ : ਰਕਨਾ; ਸ਼ੂਜਾਵੇਂ ਜ $^{'}(19a.6)$ : ਕਰਕਨਾ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>294</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(16b.5)። བརຼິฟ̄ጙ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>295</sup> ጝጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፞፟ጙ'(16b.5)። ጘቚ፞፞፞፞፞

यस्त्रान्त्रभून्यः वार्ष्ट्रन्यः याः श्रुवास्त्रः व्याः प्रस्ताः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रान्तः स्त

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>297</sup> শ্বহ্মাই্ন'(16b.6): শ্বিমা

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>298</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্ন (16b.6): বদুগ্র

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>299</sup> 젊도'황도'(19b.6): 독원도'

<sup>300</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্নি: (17a.1): বন্ধুর

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>301</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟፟፟፟ጙ'(17a.2)። ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟፟

<sup>302</sup> শ্বর্মার্ট্র (17a.3): প্রুঝা

<sup>303</sup> 科ス・教ス・(20a·2): 町

<sup>304</sup> अर हेर (20a.3): ग्रुट

<sup>305</sup> স্ক্র্ন-স্ট্রেন-(20a.3): বরী

सयः श्री. मृत्यः स्वायः स्व यान्त्रः स्वायः प्रमृत्याः स्वायः द्वायः स्वायः प्रमृत्यः स्वायः स्

ह्नेत्र मुन्न मुन्न स्था स्था मुन्न स्था स्था सुन्य सु

<sup>306</sup> মন্ম'র্ন্ন'(17a.5): শ্রুব'

<sup>307</sup> अरअ:ई्र'(17a.5): ब्रेूवा

<sup>308</sup> শ্বমার্ট্র (17a.5): অর্প্রর

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>309</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፝ጙ'(17b.1)፡ ጯ'

<sup>310</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:(17b.1): देव

<sup>312</sup> মনমার্ক্রমা(17b.2): খ্রিনমা

<sup>313</sup> মনমার্কুন'(17b.3): নীমমা

<sup>314</sup> अरअ:ईॅर:(17b.3): ५मेर

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>315</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞፞ጙ፝ጚ'(17b.3), ቕጚጜ፞፞፞፞፞ኇጚ'(20b.3): ଶୁସ

कुंत्रःकुंशःचर्याशःश्लीः सकुरे : रेट्या विश्वाः विश्वः वि

यक्रा भूत्राम् क्षेत्राम् अर्थे अर्थे विरायाम् विरायीया स्थित्त्र स्थान क्षेत्र स्थान कष्ट स्थान क्षेत्र स्थान क्षेत्र स्थान कष्ट स्थान क्षेत्र स्थान कष्ट स्थान स्थान

 $<sup>^{316}</sup>$  सरसः ${\bf \hat{\xi}}$ रः(17b.3): पस्रमःग्रीरः

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>317</sup> ጝጙጝ፧፞፞፞፞፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ'(17b.6), ቕ፟ጜጜ፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(21a.1)፡ ጟዿጟ

<sup>318</sup> শ্বংশ:ई্র'(18a.2): শর্ষ্র

#### र् सरकेरमी गर्वर यक्ति पश्चेर य

देशकान्द्रस्य स्थान्त्रस्य स्य

 $<sup>^{320}</sup>$  NCN र्हेर (18a.4): र्शेश

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>322</sup> ጝጙጝ፧ቒ፞ጙ'(18a.5), ቕጚጜ፞፞ጙ'(21b.1)። สฺጝጝ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>323</sup> ᅯང་སྡེང་(21b.1): 회씨་

<sup>325</sup> अर**अ**'र्हेर'(18b.1): विग

 $<sup>^{326}</sup>$  ঝ<<br/>ম'र्ईर'(18b.1): र्थें'

चल्रिन्थान्त्रीत्त्रीत्त्रीत्त्राचित्रः चल्रिक्ष्याम् स्थ्यात्रः स्थित् । प्रतिक्ष्याच्याः स्थित् । स्थित् । स्थित् । स्थित् । स्थित् । स्थित् । स्थितः । स

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>327</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞፞ጙጚ(18b.2), ቚጙ፞ቔ፞ጙ(21b.4): ଅጙ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>329</sup> মনমার্ট্র (18b.3), স্লুনান্ট্রন (21b.5): স্ট্রনমার্

<sup>331</sup> अन्यार्देन:(18b.5), अनःक्षेट:(22a.1): क्षेण्या

<sup>333</sup> শ্বহ্ম ই্ম (18b.6): শ্রুমা শ্রুর

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>334</sup> মন্মাইন'(18b.6), স্কুন'ম্বুন'(21a.3): ঘ

स्रवतः त्यसः स्त्री ।  $\frac{1}{3} [19a] = \frac{1}{3} [18a] = \frac{1}$ 

त्यक्षात्रात्त्रभ्वत्यात्त्रम् विद्यक्ष्ण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यविद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यात्रम् विद्यक्षण्यत्यविद्यक्षण्यात्यम्यविद्यक्षण्यविद्यक्षण्यविद्यक्षण्यविद्यक्षण्य

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>335</sup> ጝጙላ፣ቒ፟ጙ'(18b.6), ቕጚጜ፞፞፞፞ጜ'(21a.3): ゼ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>336</sup> শ্বন্ধ ই্ন'(19a.1), স্থ্রন'(21a.3): অর্চন্ত্রন

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>337</sup> सूर हेर (22a.5): य

<sup>339</sup> 퓕도'ੇ 닭도'(22b.3): 5도'

बर: | 341 न्दुःश्वा बरःच। छा:बरःश्वांशाःचक्कुन्त्रशाः श्रृदःशुरः वादः शाद्वाः [19b]र्कर:नुःश्वेचश। ने दशःवान्द्रः शःकेदःश्वेरः। चशुःचःश्वेरःश्वेरः 343 क्वुःकेदःशेःन्दः वरुशःने नेवशः वाद्वेःश्वेदः निक्षःवान्द्रश्वेतः अस्यः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स

चक्किं-वशर्ह्र-वःश्वर्द्ध र्श्वर्स्यक्ष्यः भ्रेतः विष्युक्ष्यः प्रक्ष्यः भ्रेतः विष्युक्षः भ्रेतः विष्युक्षः भ्रेतः विष्युक्षः भ्रेतः विष्यः भ्रेतः विष्यः भ्रेतः विष्यः भ्रेतः विष्यः भ्रेतः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्यः

<sup>341</sup> শ্বন্ধ ই্ম (19a.6): বুঝ দি ঘ্রমা

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>342</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞ร៊ុំጙ'(19a.6), ቕ፞፟ጙ'፞፞፞ዿ፟ጙ'(22b.4): ቕ፟፞፞፞፞ጘ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>344</sup> মুহমার্ট্র'(19b.1): রুমমা

<sup>345</sup> স্ক্রান: প্রিমান (22b.6): রেনীশানা

 $<sup>^{346}</sup>$  ਕਾਨਕਾ $\dot{\xi}$ ਨਾ(19b.2), ਸ਼ੂਨਾਬ੍ਰੇਨਾ(22b.6) ਨੁਕਨਾ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>347</sup> 줘두'횑두'(23a.1): 乊

<sup>349</sup> ጝጙጝ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(19b.5): མཚོད'

વર્જા પરિવાળના પ્રદાવેત્યા પરિવાન તેનું તેનું

हैतः कें न्यान स्वर्धान्य स्वर्धान्य स्वर्धान्य स्वर्धान्य स्वर्धन स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्धन स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर

<sup>350</sup> 정도적'축도'(19b.6), 젊도'월도'(23a.5): 작'

 $<sup>^{351}</sup>$  ଷ୍ଟଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍(20a.1), କ୍ଲୁଟ୍ନ୍ରିଟ୍(23a.6): ସଂସ୍କର୍ଭ

<sup>353</sup> শ্বন্ধ:
र्ह्न्स:(20a.2): শ্ব

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>355</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟፟፟ጙ'(20a.2)። *ፚዃ*/

<sup>356</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚጚ**፞**(20a.3): *ፚዃ*/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>358</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ፟፞፞፞′(20a.3)። *ፙዃ*/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>359</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(20a.3)። ጙጘ'

३००कृष सुपुः मेश्वरः खुरः त्याूर् मेशका जुवाका सर स्वीता १ स्थान प्रस्थः स्थान स्थान्य स्थान स्

यी.ये.बैर.बीर.बीर.मी योथ.यबर.कु.क्ट्रम्ल.य.अप.स.कु। यक्षेथ.यहूब.याचायात्तप्र.धेवाया बीय.त.कुप्र.सू.पा। योथ.यबर.कु.क्ट्रम्ल.प्य.कुप्र.याकुवा.पा रंवा.त्र.र्थया.कुरा बीय.त.कुप्र.सू.पा। योथ.यबर.कु.क्ट्रम्ल.याज्ञप्र.सू। कुर्य.पहुच.याच्यायात्रप्र.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>360</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্ন (20a.4): র্ন্থান

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>361</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፞፟ጙ'(20a.4): ቫ'

<sup>362</sup> 報告第5、(23b.4): *あ*り

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>363</sup> মনমার্দ্দ (20a.6): দ্যুদ

<sup>364</sup> 퓕도'롽도'(23b.6): 독화'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>365</sup> শ্বন্ধ:র্ম্ (20b.2): শ্ব্র

<sup>366 ፞</sup>ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(20b.2)። ፟፟፟፟ኯ፟ቒ፟ጞ

न्ति इसाबराया हेका सुर्भेताया स्वापाय स्वापाय विदासिया स्वापाय स्वापा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>367</sup> শ্বন্ধ: ই্ম'(20b.4): প্রুশ

<sup>369</sup> क्षूर हेर (24b.3): ग्रग में

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>370</sup> শুম্প:ৼূম:(21a.3): এম্বর্

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>372</sup> শ্বংশ:র্চ্ছ্রম:(21a.4): বস্ত্রীর্

<sup>373</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ፟ጚ'(21a.4)። ቑ፟ጜ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>375</sup> ጝጙጝ፧፞፞፞፟ጙ፞ጚ(21a.5), ቕጚጜ፞፞፞፞ጜጚ(24b.6): ቚ

<sup>376</sup> अूर'क्ट्रेर'(25a.1): येव

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>377</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(21a.6)። ปี अहณ

<sup>378</sup> শ্বহ্মাই্ম'(21b.1): ইনা

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>379</sup> শুম্প:ই্ম:(21b.1): বর্ত্তবা

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>380</sup> ञ्चर स्ट्रेर (25a.3): ५ ग्नर

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>381</sup> শ্বন্ধ:
ई্ব.(21b.1): ক্সুব্

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>382</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(21b.2): ສຸຖ

म्याद्व्यास्तर्भ्यात्रास्तर्भात्वेरःमञ्चात्रे हे. ह्यात्रीयः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्

न्द्रिक्तं त्या । यद् वी : यद् वा : स्वा : स्व : स्व

<sup>383</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፝ጚ(21b.5): ቜੂጘ

<sup>385</sup> ጻናጻነ ቒ፟ጚ'(21b.6): ᅟቾୁና'회'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>386</sup> স্ক্র্ন-'ষ্ট্রন'(25b.3): শ্রন্থর

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>387</sup> শ্বন্থ ই্ন (21b.6), শ্লুন ষ্ট্রন (25b.3): ল্বিশ্

<sup>388</sup> अरअ:ईॅर:(22a.1): तह्र्ग

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>389</sup> মুহমার্কুম'(22a.2): নিমা

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>390</sup> শ্বন্ধার্থ্য-(22a.3), শ্বন্ধান্থ্য-(25b.6): শ্বন্ধান্

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>391</sup> স্ত্রু<'(26a·1): বর্ষর

यम्यान्यस्त्रिः स्त्रान्यस्त्रित्रस्य स्त्रुत्तः स्त्रान्धः स्त्रान्दः स्त्रान्धः स्त्रान्धः स्त्रान्दः स्त्रानः स्त्रान्दः स्त्रान्दः स्त्रान्दः स्त्रान्दः स्त्रान्दः स्त्रानः स्त्रान

 $<sup>^{392}</sup>$  ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ' $ilde{\xi}$ ୍ଟ'(22a.4): ମଧ୍ର

<sup>393</sup> ঝনম'র্ন্ইন'(22a.4): বন্ধুম'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>394</sup> মনম'র্ন্ন'(22a.5): ব্যমুনম'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>395</sup> ञ्चर हेर (26a.3): पञ्चूप

<sup>397</sup> 對下對下(26a.5): 勺坝

<sup>399</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፝ጙ'(22b.2)። ዃቑ፟ጙ'ቚ'

#### Biography of Pema Thinley

<sup>400</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፝ጙ'(22b.3)። ቜ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞

<sup>401</sup> 젊도'황도'(26b.3): 쥧도'

<sup>402</sup> 젊도'월도'(26b.4): བᇂད་

#### र् गु'रु'क्षु'पर'चर्ग'रु'अर्हर्'या

नेत्रणावणायेदासह्नात्रसात्रसात्रसात्रसात्रस्य वित्रात्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रसात्रस्य वित्रस्य वित्रस्य

<sup>403</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:(22b.5): हेब्

<sup>404</sup> अन्अर्देन:(22b.6): र्झेण; स्नून:श्रेन:(26b.6): दर्झेण:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>405</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(23a.2): ኳኳ'

 $<sup>^{406}</sup>$  स्रमः  $\xi$ मः (23a.3): पशुम्सः

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>407</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(23a.3)። ፞፟፟፟፟ጞ፟ጞ

 $<sup>^{408}</sup>$  सम्सः मृद्रः (23a.4)ः प्रतिम्सः

र्नेना ४०० पते तर्दे न र्यो द खी इस ज्ञान स्थान र रेशा न देना ४१० द नुस्य सके दि । श्री द किया ४११ द रे देना देन रेशा के स्थान स्था

क्रूंब, 112 की. मिला सूर प्राप्त प्रत्या क्रूंब, प्राप्त प्रत्या क्ष्या प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्र प्र प्राप्त प्र प्र प्राप्त प

<sup>409</sup> अरुअःई्र-(23a.5): हेंग

<sup>411</sup> **ጝጙጝ**፧ቒ፟ጙ'(23a.5)። ቜ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞ጟ'(෬෪፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ

<sup>412</sup> 서도청도(27a.5): བẤૂར་

 $<sup>^{413}</sup>$  स्त्र स्र  $^{413}$  स्त्र  $^{413}$  स्त्र

<sup>414</sup> अर सेर (27b.1): त्र्युन

<sup>415</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ፟ጚ'(23b.2)። ፟፟፟፟፟ቚ፞ጜ

<sup>416</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(23b.2)። ፟፟፟፟፟፟ቒ፞፞፞፞፞፞

ष्ट्रीः दरः क्षेत्रं न्यूत्रः क्षेत्रः स्थाः ययः त्यव्याः ययः त्याः क्ष्याः व्याः क्ष्यः व्याः क्ष्यः व्याः क् न्यारः येवायः हः यत्यः सेः ययः ययसः ययः यत्यः व्याः व्या

<sup>418</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፝(23b.3): ዿቒ.

<sup>419</sup> अरअःई्र (23b.3): गुर्शेर

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>420</sup> ጝጘ ፞ቔ፟ጜ (27b.5)፡ ፚጚ

<sup>421</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(23b.5)። ልዓ**র** 

<sup>422</sup> স্ত্রুন'(27b.5): শৃধুন'

<sup>423</sup> ব্লুন্'ষ্ট্রন'(27b.6): বির

<sup>424</sup> 新で終ち(27b.6): 町

देश्वान्द्रश्चित्राचित्रभ्वे भ्रिष्ट्री विकास्त्रम् । विद्राक्ष्याः विकास्त्रम् । विद्राक्ष्यः विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम् । विद्राक्ष्यः विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम्यः । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम्यः । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम्यः । विकास्त्रम् । विकास्त्रम्यः

न्त्रीदार्श्वः स्थाः अः भेनसः द्याः नियाः नीयः ४३४ मिर्डियः सुद्धः स्थितः स्थाः स्य

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>426</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(23b.6)፡ ፙጚ[

<sup>427</sup> अूर क्षेर (28a.2): न्सूर

<sup>428</sup> 新学子(28a.2): 影

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>429</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟፟፟፟ጙ'(24a.1)። ፞፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጚ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>430</sup> শ্বন্থ ব্র্ন (24a.2), শ্বন্ধ শ্বন্ধ (28a.3): শ্বন্ধ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>431</sup> শ্বন্থ ব্র্নিম্ (24a.2), শ্বন্ধ শ্বন শ্বন্ধ শ্বন শ্

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>432</sup> ጝጘ፞፞፝፞፞፞ቝ፟ጙ'(28a.5)፡ ፚዃ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>433</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্যূর্ম (24a.3): ক্টি রের্মি নে ন্মন্ত্র ন্মন্ত্র

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>434</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፟ጙ'(24a.4)፦ ኯ፟፝

### নশ্ৰ-দেৱ্ৰৰ-দেখ-ট্ৰীৰপাৰস

श्चरःमान्दःश्वरः स्वेनश्च। द्वेःश्वेनः श्वरः स्वाः मान्दः। देनः ग्रीश्वः तुः श्वः स्वेनश्च। द्वेः श्वेनः श्वरः स्वाः मान्दः।

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>435</sup> ጝጚዄ፟ጚ(28a.6): ፚጚ

 $<sup>^{437}</sup>$  ላናላነ $\widetilde{\xi}$ ጚ'(24a.5)።  $\mathfrak{a}$   $\mathfrak{h}$ 

<sup>438</sup> 剝ち'誇ら'(28b.1): *あり* 

## र् र्षुतार्हेरःस्रुरःस्रेरःगीःगन्तातहेतःतुःनर्स्रेशःया

न्त्रवन्त्रः श्रीक्षः विश्व व

<sup>439</sup> 對下第下(28b·2): 5

<sup>440</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፝ጙ'(24b.1): ፚ፟፞'

<sup>442</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(24b.2): ዃቜ፞፞፟፞ጘ

<sup>443</sup> सूर हेर (28b.5): र्बे

<sup>444</sup> अरअ:ईॅर:(24b.3): घेगा

 $<sup>^{445}</sup>$  དར་དགར་ནང་དང་དེᠬ͡॰་ཚ་ག་ལོད་པའི་རྡེ་བ੩ང་བྱ་བའི་ཡུལ་ད་ལིན་པར་སྡུང་།

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>446</sup> ५नर तर्जुश र्से चर हूँ रावग हु र्ये ५ मदे खा चर रु वा चु न दे खेद सर स्रूट ।

हे: क्रेन् मिले ग्ये देश क्षे भ्रा भी देश मिले ग्या मिले पर्यु देश हरा स्थान मिले ग्या मिले ग्य

यद्वाःख्यां स्ट्रिंद्रः कुरः क्षेट्रः विश्वः व्याः व्यः व्याः व्य

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>447</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፞፟ጙ'(24b.4)። ቻ

<sup>448</sup> अरअःई्र (24b.5): क्रेग

<sup>449</sup> अरशः ईं र (24b.5): गाँधारा

<sup>450</sup> सम्सर्हेम:(24b.6), स्नम्स्ट्रेम:(29a.3): म्स्रेम:प्रस्नेम:

<sup>451</sup> 剝ち、影ち、(29a.4): ロ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>452</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፞፞፞ጚ'(25a.2)። ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟

<sup>453</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ'(25a.3): ฐัଷ

<sup>454</sup> শ্বন্ধ ই্ম (25a.3): দ্বীম

चर्वेचाला भुष्यः ह्र्राह्यः स्त्रेष्यः स्त्रेष्यः चाल्याः चालेवाः चान्त्रः ह्र्यः च्याः न्याः स्त्रेयः स्त्रेयः स्त्रेयः

नेत्रभः स्थान्य स्थान

<sup>455</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্নি:(25a.6): দ্বীশ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>456</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞፞ጙ፝፞(25a.6), ቕ፞፞፟ጙ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ዿጚ'(29b.5): ፞ቚ፞፞

 $<sup>^{457}</sup>$  अरशः $\widetilde{\xi}$ रः(25b.1): र्केंग

<sup>458</sup> 젊도'황도'(29b.6): 주제

# १ मिट हेट र मुच केंद्र मी र्सेण महेंद्र या

 $<sup>^{461}</sup>$  ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟାର୍ଟ୍ର $^{*}(25b.4)$ : ଜିଷ୍ୟଧ୍ୟା; ଖ୍ଲୁଟ୍ର୍ଡ୍ର $^{*}(30a.3)$ : ଜିଷ୍ୟଧ୍ୟା

<sup>462</sup> **ጝጙቚ**፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ፝(25b.5)፧ ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ቚ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>463</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፟፟ጙ'(25b.6)። ඕ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>464</sup> ቚጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፝፞ጙ'(25b.6)። ፞፟፟፟፟ጞ፞ዿ፝፞ጘ

 $<sup>^{465}</sup>$  सम्सः मृद्रः (26a.1): पत्रमः त्रेम्सः

र्ण्यान्त्रः त्रेष्य त्यवः क्वित्यः सर्वत् । त्रेषः व्यन्तः र्ययायः यात्र्वत् । व्यवः सर्वत् व्यायः सर्वत् व्य व्यक्ष्यः त्यवः त्यवः क्वितः सर्वतः व्यवः स्वतः स

यायात्रक्ष्यवात्रात्र्वेद्वा क्षेत्रवात्रात्र्वेद्वा स्वायात्र्वेद्वा स्वायात्र्वेद्वा क्षेत्रवात्र्वेद्वा क्षेत्रवात्र्वेद्वा क्षेत्रवात्र्वेद्वा क्षेत्रवात्र्वेद्वा क्षेत्रवात्रक्ष्यत्रात्र्वेद्वा क्षेत्रवात्रक्ष्यत्रात्रक्ष्यत्र क्षेत्रवात्रक्ष्यत्र क्षेत्रवात्र कष्टित्य क्षेत्रवात्र क्षेत्रवात्र कष्टित्य क्षेत्रवात्र कष्टित्य कष्य कष्टित्य कष्य कष्टित्य कष्टित्य कष्टित्य कष्य कष्टित्य कष्टित्य कष्टित्य कष्टित्य कष

ने भे मिला होते हो से मिला हो स्वार्थ में स्वार्थ में स्वार्थ स्वार्थ

 $<sup>^{466}</sup>$  NFN:र्रेंस'(26a.2): पत्रवापर्केंस'

<sup>467</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ፟ጚ'(26a.2): એ፟፞፞፞፞፞፞

<sup>468</sup> 귋도·활도·(30b.5): 찍도·

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>471</sup> শ্বহমার্কুমা(26b.1): দুলামা

### र् लु.रथ.केंपु.षज.बाजुबाय.केंट.या

त्याक्षका खुरा। खुरासर दुःखका श्रीका क्षर श्री न्यः अर्थका क्षर हुं। नि स्वाका खुरा कुं त्या कुं त्या कुं त्या कुं का कुं त्या कुं कुं त्या कुं त

<sup>472</sup> 科内科·美工(26b·1): 图列·

<sup>473</sup> 對下對下(31a.4): 別

<sup>474</sup> শ্বন্ধ ই্ম (26b.3): ব্যাব

<sup>475</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚጚ(26b.4)፡ ቇ፟፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፟ጟ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>477</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(26b.4)። ኯ፟ጜ'ן

<sup>478</sup> ጝጚቔ፟ጚ'(32b.1): ፙ፝ጚ**ጝ**'

<sup>479</sup> 科ス科·美ス·(26b·6): む

देते अर सेन् स्थिय खेते स्था से हेने सु न स्था से कि न स्था के न

 $<sup>^{480}</sup>$  सम्सः र्हेन '(27a.1): पर्हेन 'नमुस'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>481</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্লিম (27a.2): বশ্লীব্য

<sup>482</sup> ঝ্ব্ম'র্ট্র'(27a.4): খ্রী'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>485</sup> শ্বন্ধ ব্যুম (27a.5): ইবা

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>486</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ፝ጚ(27a.6)። ጙ፟፟ቚ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>487</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፝፞፞፞ጙ፝፞(27a.6), ቕጚቔ፟ጙ(32a.5): हेब्

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>488</sup> শ্বন্ধ: ব্যুম্বর-১৮ ব্যুম্বর-১ ব্য

<sup>490</sup> শ্বাম ই্ম (27b.1): র্ন্থা

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>491</sup> ጝጚ፞፞ዿ፟ጚ'(32b.1)፡ ፙጚ

#### र् वेंद्र'द्रद्युब्र'चर'गे'वर'केदश'अईद्र'या

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>492</sup> སངས་རྡོང་(27b.4): བསྐོང་; སྐང་སྡེང་(32b.3): སྐོར་

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>493</sup> ጝጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፞፟ጙ'(27b.4)። *ፚጟ*/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>494</sup> ጝጙጝ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(27b.4)፡ ቯ፟፝፞ቚጙ'; ፞፟፟፟፟ጜጜ፟ዿጙ'(32b.4)፡ ፟፟፟ቚ፟ጙ

<sup>495</sup> **ጝ**ጙቚ፧ቒ፟፟፟፟ጙ'(27b.5)፡ ቜ፟፝፟ፙ'

<sup>496</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ፟ጚ'(27b.6)። ඞ ී

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>497</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፟፟፟፟ጟ'(27b.6), ቕጚጜ፞፞፟ጟ'(32b.6): ቚቘ፞፞፞፞

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>498</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፝ጚ'(28a.1)። ሻ'

<sup>499</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ'ई୍--(28a.1), স୍ল্--'ষ্ট্ন-'(33a.1): র্শ্ল--

<sup>500</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፝ጙ'(28a.1)። *ፙጟ*/

 $<sup>^{501}</sup>$  अरशः  $\xi$ रं (28a.1): प्रतिव प्यव

<sup>502</sup> ጻናጻ'ξ̃ҳ'(28a.2): ฐััร

<sup>503</sup> 新た済た(33a.3): *西列* 

<sup>504</sup> **ጝ**ጙላ፣ቒ፟ጙ'(28a.3)፡ ቯ፟፝፞ቚ፞ጙ'; ፟፟፟፞፞፞፞ጜጚ፞ዿ፟ጙ'(33a.3)፡ ፞፟ቚ፟ጙ

<sup>505</sup> 월두'월두'(33a.4): 역될두'

<sup>506</sup> শ্বহ্ম'ৰ্ট্ইহ'(28a.3): বেট্ৰ্ৰিক্

<sup>507</sup> ጻናጻ'ቒ፟ጚ'(28a.4): ฐัጻ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>508</sup> ጝጙላነ፟፝፞፞፞ጙ፞፟ጚ'(28a.5), ሗጙ፞፞፞፟ዿ፟ጙ'(33b.1)፡ ጚ

<sup>509</sup> শ্বংশ: ই্ম: (28a.5): বর্ত্ত্রিঅ:

<sup>510</sup> মুহম'(28a.5): শ্র'

च्यातः द्वैत्वसूर्यं वर्षा स्वरः श्रे. और वर्षी देश्य स्वरः स्वरः

र्णानश्चराष्ट्री स्वरे द्वा क्रियाक्षर्य। अष्ट्र र्क्या क्ष्रीय स्वराधियाः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्व श्वर्या स्वर्थः स्वरं स्वर

<sup>511</sup> **ጝ**ጙቚ፧ቒ፞፟ጙ'(28b.1)። ጯ'

<sup>512</sup> 씨도씨'축도'(28b.1), 월드'월드'(33b.3): 월드'

<sup>513</sup> प्रुण्यःश्रश्चान्तरे द्वयः प्रस्ति । इत्यानिक विष्यः स्तर्भाति । स्वर्थः स्तर्भाति । स्वर्थः स्तर्भाति । स

 $<sup>^{516}</sup>$  ঝেন্মাই্ন'(28b.5): বর্ত্তিগাঝা

<sup>517</sup> শ্বন্ধ ই্ম (28b.5): ব্র্যার

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>518</sup> ጝጚቜ፟ጚ(34a.2): ፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ

नेति अप्तर्भ्यात्म् अप्तर्भ्यात्म द्विराचर महेत्। इत्या लेवा या होत्। न्ये अप्तर्भया होत् या अर्था या या अर्था या अर्था या या या या या या या या या

<sup>520</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:美୍ଟ:(28b.6): วุนูร:

<sup>522</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ'ईर'(29a.2): བསྐོҳ'; སྐང'སྡོང'(34a.6): སྐོར་

<sup>524</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞፞ጙ፞ጚ(29a.5), ቕጚቔ፟ጙ(34b.3): हेब्

<sup>525</sup> 퓕도'륁도'(34b.4): 되다.

नार्द्धनात्मनात्मः नीः श्रुप्तः देशः श्रुप्तः श्रुप्तः । क्ष्यः भ्रुप्तः । क्ष्यः भ्रुप्तः । क्ष्यः भ्रुप्तः । क्ष्यः । क्ष्यः । क्ष्यः । भ्रुप्तः । भ्र

 $<sup>^{526}</sup>$  ਕਨ੍ਕਾਂ $\widetilde{\xi}$ ਨਾਂ(29a.6): ਸ਼੍ਰੂਰਾ

## र् तत्तुवायार्देवार्याके'त्रास्यास्य वात्रारा

क्र्रेन् मिय-क्रेन् देशका ग्रीका क्रेन् स्वाका कराया श्री वीका प्रति स्वाका प्राप्त मिल्या स्वाका स

<sup>527</sup> 씨도씨'美エ'(29b.1), 젊도'월도'(34b.6): བསྡེན་

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>528</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞ጟ፝ጚ(29b.1), ቕጚጜ፞፞ጜ'(34b.6): ወና

<sup>530</sup> শ্বহ্মাই্ম'(29b.3): বেশ্রীশ্

<sup>532</sup> শ্বং ব্রি হিন্দ্র (29b.3): শ্বন্ধ

<sup>533</sup> अन्य:र्रेन:(29b.3), अन:क्षेन:(35a.3): पक्षेत्रा

<sup>534</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፟ጚ'(29b.4)፡ ቜ

<sup>535</sup> **ጝ**ጙቚ፧ቒ፟፟፟፟ጚ'(29b.4)። ቜ፟ጚ'

<sup>536</sup> **ጝጙቚ**፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ'(29b.4)። 여독៧

प्रसर्धियात्म्य क्षेत्राक्षः क्षेत्राक्षः क्षेत्र क्ष

<sup>538</sup> र्रेट.श्रट.श्रूटश.घट.षाःलेश.पञ्जी

<sup>539</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:美୍ୟ:(29b.5): ปี:

<sup>540</sup> सूर सेर (35a.5): ग्रें अस्य

<sup>541</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፝፞ጟ፞፟ጟ'(29b.6)። ଧ୍ୟ

<sup>542</sup> 월드'월드'(35b.3): 영'조드'

## ন্মু'বেধ্বৰ'অঝ'শ্ৰীৰুঝ'ৱম্

योब'न्द'म्बद्दाक्ष'मुंब्रिय'यदेर्ह्ह्द्र'न्द्र'यह्द्द्र्य'द्व्याष्ट्वीर'येवया यस'र्ब्ह्र्य'युद्ध्य'य्या स्थ्या भीका'ऽबऽक्केन्य'न्द्र'सकासर्केन्'र्वेद'स्ट्र'न्द्र्यम्बर्धाः

 $<sup>^{545} \</sup>text{ NLN'} \widetilde{\xi} \text{L'} (30a.4); \ \widehat{\mathfrak{Y}} \text{'}$ 

# ई श्रुं लें पर मिनेगराय

६४० देते के हे छे देश देश हे प्राप्त के प्र

पद्मरशःक्री इ.क्रेर.लयःक्री.२२१ श्री.क्रु.५८.वर्षीर.२८.।२२३ धेवोश्न.रशःवोश्वजः व्यास्त्रःस्वाशः प्रशःजःवर्षरःक्र्याःच्याःविजःविश्वःक्षःक्षः व्यासःस्थाःचर्षेत्रश्चः २२० वशः५९शःतरः

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>546</sup> মুহমার্ট্র(30a.4): এমা

 $<sup>^{547}</sup>$  ଷମ୍ୟ  $\widetilde{\xi}$ ନ୍ଦ(30a.5): ଷମ୍ୟନ୍ତି; କ୍ଲୁମ-ଜୁନ(35b.6): ଷମ୍ୟ ଅନି

<sup>548</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፟ጙ'(30a.6)። ኯ፝

<sup>550</sup> সুন-মুন-(36a.4): বমুঝ

<sup>551</sup> ጟጚ፞፞ጟ፞ጚ'(36a.4): ሧ፟፞፞፞፞

<sup>552</sup> 新ちきて(36a.5): 東灯

स्यान्यस्य १८३३ व्यान्यस्य १८३२ व्यान्यस्थ १८३४ व्यान्यस्थ १८३४ व्यान्यस्थ १८३४ व्यान्यस्य १८४ व्यान्यस्य १

<sup>553</sup> মন্ম'র্ট্ন'(30b.3): শ্রুমাম'

 $<sup>^{554}</sup>$  ଷମଷ:ର୍ଟ୍ଲିମ:(30b.4): ର୍କ୍ଲିମ:

<sup>555</sup> ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ:美୍ର (30b.5): ଶ୍ରିଷ:

<sup>556</sup> স্ত্রুন: (36b.1): নম: র্মন: ব্রি: র্মন:

<sup>558</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፞፞ጙ'(30b.6)። ፚ፟<sup>'</sup>ኳ'

<sup>560</sup> मूर मेर (36b.3): सुरा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>561</sup> ቚጙቚ'ቒ፞፟ጙ'(31a.1)፡ ፙ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>562</sup> ঝন্মার্ন্ন্ন(31a.2): ঝ্রুবা; শ্লুনাঞ্লুন(36b.4): ঝ্লুবাঝা

क्र्यान्तर्भ नृत्यक्ष्यात्र स्थान्य स

त्रवर्ष्यात्रव्यान्त्रेत्राक्ष्यात्रव्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्र भ्रवायात्रव्यान्त्रेत्रत्यात्रव्यात्रव्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष वर्ष्यात्रव्यान्त्रेत्रक्ष्यात्रव्यात्रव्यात्रक्षयात्रक्षयात्रक्षयात्रक्षयात्रक्षयात्रक्षयात्रक्षयात्रक्षयात्र

 $<sup>^{563}</sup>$  स्तर्भः  $\xi$ ्रः (31a.3): पर्केः

<sup>565</sup> ቚጙቚ፧ቒ፞፞ጙ'(31a.6)። ቜ፟፟ቚ

<sup>566</sup> སངས་རྡོང་(31a.6), སྐང་སྡེང་(37a.3): བཚྲོལ་

<sup>568</sup> মন্ম:র্নুম:(31b.2): শ্রীম:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>569</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞ร<del></del>፞፞፞ጙ'(31b.2), ቕ፞፟ጙ'ዿ፟ጙ'(37a.5)። ଅጙ'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>570</sup> सूर सेट (37b.2): ग्रीडेंस्स

# ई र्यूरशः ह्यशः श्रुवःया

स्वार्क्त स्वार्म् स्वार्म स्वार्य स्वार्म स्वार्म स्वार्म स्वार्म स्वार्य स्वार्म स्वार्म स्वार्म स्वार्म स्वार्म स्

<sup>571</sup> শ্বম:(31b.5): র্মির্মা

 $<sup>^{573} \ \ \</sup>text{NSN-}\widetilde{\xi}\text{--}(32a.1) \ \ \widehat{\xi}\text{--}$ 

<sup>574</sup> ጝና'ዿ፞ጜ'(38a.1): *ፚጟ*/

<sup>575</sup> **ጝጙቚ፧፞፞፞ዿ፟**ጙ'(32a.3)። ዿณ

 $<sup>^{576}</sup>$  NFN: $\widetilde{\xi}$ ম'(32a.3): सदि'

स्वर्याक्ष । २८६ श्री. श्रुप्त. सामाय स्था से स्था सामाय सामाय

<sup>577</sup> ጝና ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ (38a.4): *ፚዃ* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>578</sup> ঝন্ঝার্ট্ন:(32a.5), স্লুন:ম্লুন:(38a.4): গৃংগুন:

<sup>580</sup> ጝናላነ፟፝፞ጟ፞፟ጚ'(32a.6), ቕ፟ጚጜ፝ዿ፟ጚ'(38a.5)። ቫጚና

<sup>581</sup> মনমার্ক্রমা(32a.6): শার্ত্তরমানীনা

<sup>582</sup> ጝጘ ዿ፟ጜ'(38b.1)። *ፚጟ*/

 $<sup>^{583}</sup>$  ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ: $\widetilde{\xi}$ ୍ଟ:(32b.1): ସମ୍ବର୍ଷ:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>584</sup> শ্বন্থ ব্রিম্বর্ডিন), স্ত্রান্তর্ভারিক।

<sup>585</sup> স্লুন'ষ্ট্রন'(38b.1): অপ্রু**র**'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>586</sup> শ্বন্ধ স্থ্রিম (32b.2): শুর্ত্তবাশা

र्यायः क्रेंब्रः क्री:व्रःच-दरः चठकाः सः क्र्रोक्षः क्ष्याः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्ष्य

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<sup>588</sup> ଷ୍ଟଷ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ସ (32b.3): ସ୍ଲ୍ଲିସ

<sup>589</sup> 젊도·활도·(38b.5): 되र्ते।

<sup>590</sup> अरअ:ईंर:(32b.5): त्रोग:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>591</sup> শ্বহ্ম (32b.6): শী

<sup>594</sup> 新た済た(39a·2): 動

#### اً علاج عليا

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<sup>595</sup> ଷ୍ଟଷ:ᡩ̃ҳ:(33a.4): ঈৃষ:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>596</sup> सूर-क्रेर:(38b.1): त्रग्रून:

 $<sup>^{597}</sup>$  ଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ: $\widetilde{\xi}$ ୍ଦ:(33a.6): ପ୍ଲୁଷ:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>598</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፝፞፞፞ጟ፞፝ጚ'(33a.6)፦ ปี๊'

<sup>599</sup> ቚጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጙ፝(33b.1), ቕጚጜ፞፞ጙ፞ጚ(39b.3): हेब्

<sup>600</sup> ጻናጻነ፝ቒ፟ጚ'(33b.2): गैं

<sup>601</sup> ጝጙቚ፧ቒ፟ጙ'(33b.2): ऄॗॖॺॱ

स्वास्त्रविष्णस्य स्त्रीत्। ॥

स्वास्त्रविष्णस्य स्त्रीत्। ॥

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<sup>602</sup> ጝጙቚ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ፟ጚ'(33b.4)። ଐ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቚ

<sup>603</sup> 젊도'ੇ 당도'(40a.1): 희도'는

<sup>604</sup> ब्रून: ब्रेन: (40a.3): न्योर्दे॥

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