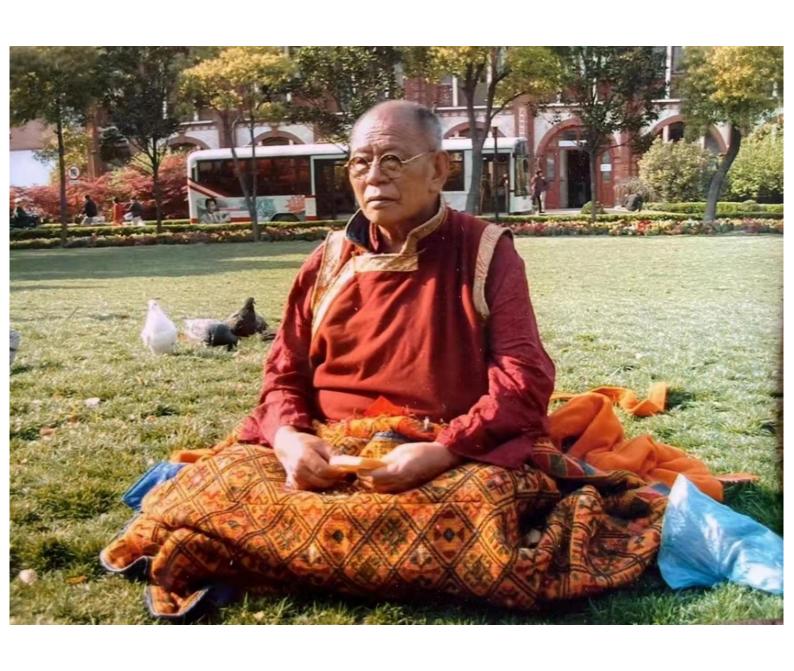


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Delightful Rain for the Faithful: A Concise Compendium of Significant Events in the Life of the Supreme Emanation, Gyalwai Nyugu Rinpoche





Mahasiddha Khenpo Achuk Lama Rinpoche



Mahasiddha Khenpo Achuk Lama Rinpoche with Gyalwai Nyugu Rinpoche



Gyalwai Nyugu Rinpoche

Delightful Rain for the Faithful: A Concise Compendium of Significant Events in the Life of the Supreme Emanation, Gyalwai Nyugu Rinpoche

Om Swasti. Heart son of the Lotus Born, you are the union of the three kayas. You are dharmakaya Samantabhadra in the vase body, residing in timeless dharmadhatu, a spacious realm that pervades space. As sambhogakaya, you are the unimpeded spontaneously present display of the expanse of the wisdom mind whose compassionate expression for the sake of beings appears as the savior, Chenrezig.

Amongst Guru Rinpoche's King and Subjects, you were Palgyi Dorje.¹ You adopted the guise of a master for the wandering beings of those degenerate times. Emanating from compassionate light rays of love and wisdom,² you appeared in the guise of the kind spiritual teacher Gyalwai Nyugu. In this era of conflict, where the five degenerations rage, you are the kind spiritual teacher, the sublime Tsultrim Gyaltsen.

Your enlightened qualities have flourished through listening, contemplating, and meditating on both theory and direct practice. Just as prophecies from an ocean of ancestral vidyadharas foretold, you are the pinnacle guardian of all protectorless beings to be tamed. I reverently bow at your feet, a sublime bodhisattva.

स् क्षियो मूं मृं तक्ष्यः त्या मृत्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्षया क्ष्या क्षया क्षया

During the empowerment day of the multi-part play based on the lives of Densay Yuod Bumay,³ the guardian of our crown chakra, Achuk Dorje Chang, the Lord Lungtok Gyaltsen, spoke the above verses of praise and also commanded that the story of the life and liberation of this emanated Rinpoche should be written down to inspire the fortunate and faithful.

¹ (Tib: 實際天平學童養) One of the twenty-five close disciples of Padmasambhava. Palgyi Dorje began his adult life as a warrior fighting off Chinese armies to the east. Disillusioned with the violence and carnage of war he entered the spiritual life and was ordained by Vimalamitra. He was a close disciple to Padmasambhava and is said to have gained the ability to pass through solid objects, and fly through the sky through his spiritual realization. Motivated to protect the Dharma and also to protect the king from incurring additional negative karma, he is widely considered to have assassinated the anti-dharma king Langdarma.

² This statement carries two simultaneous meanings. The term "light rays of love and wisdom" is "Khyentse Ozer" in Tibetan, an epithet of Jigme Lingpa alluding to Gyalwai Nyugu being his disciple and awakening his realization through that relationship.

It goes without saying that for a sublime being who sees the eight worldly dharmas as enemies, there is no need for a biography to accomplish the eight dharmas. However, when acting in accord with the Dharma, how could anyone discard the command of a master of the ultimate yoga of dharmata? With powerful attachment and hope, like the longing eyes of the deceased looking towards the living, this world is filled with those fighting to gain status as a lama and sit atop high thrones. With deceitful biographies, such individuals self-proclaim themselves as exalted. The present biography is nothing of the sort.

The beginning, end, and auspicious verses included herein come from the speech of the sovereign guru himself.⁴ After his introductory verses, follow unmistaken prophecies brought forth from the signs of wisdom dakinis. This biography includes no exaggerations to conjure some sense of greatness. It contains definitively true stories, first hand accounts, corroborated as authentic by friends who experienced them directly. While it is understandable that those who lack experience may consider what follows to be false, in accord with the command of the sovereign guru, I agreed to compose this biography called *Delightful Rain for the Faithful*.

The extent of the magnificent grandeur of the beautiful flow of the inexhaustible three secrets⁵ of the supreme emanation, Tsultrim Gyaltsen, incarnation of Jigme Gyalwai Nyugu, and nirmanakaya display of the sublime noble one who holds a white lotus in his hand,⁶ is obviously beyond the capacity of the intellect of an ordinary being like me. While this is the case, I will share a number of authentic vajra prophecies together with briefly describing a few of this master's activities as witnessed collectively by numerous individuals.

CHAPTER 1

IDENTIFYING RINPOCHE THROUGH UNMISTAKEN VAJRA PROPHECIES

From the Inscribed Treasury of Prophecies contained in the Seventeen Activities of Palchen,⁷

He will raise up the victory banner of guarding ethics.8

He will once more illuminate the tantric doctrines.

He will again bring forth the very essence from hidden lands.

From non-human realms, he will obtain the fruition of sight.

He will lead billions of beings to great awakening.

In the first line of this prophecy, Rinpoche's name is clearly relayed. The second line refers to his engaging in the uncommon teachings of the Dzogchen Heart Essence Doctrine. The third line refers to opening the entrances to secret lands. The fourth line refers to being entrusted with precious treasure cases by dakinis from non-human realms. The fifth line is easily understood to refer to Rinpoche's incredible enlightened activity.

Also,

In the past, in the land of aryas, he was the arhat Ananda; the mahasiddha, Saraha; master of all five sciences, supreme Atsarsalay; master translator, lord Marpa

⁴ Lama Achuk

⁵ The secret body, secret speech, and secret mind which relate respectively to nirmanakaya, sambhogakaya, and dharmakaya.

⁶ This is an epithet of Chenrezig.

^{ै (}Tib: ५८१४१:केन 'झेन 'अल' पहुं 'पर्नुन 'ग्री'|व'ग्रीट' होका ग्री'पट' कार्हें ५)

^{*(}Tib: ब्रेच्य प्रदेशित कुल श्रम्बद्ध प्रमुद्ध () (Phonetic: Shila Rakshita Yi Gyaltsen Lang) The Sanskrit phrase "Shila Rakshita" can literally be understood to mean "guarding ethics" which can be interpreted as "Tsultrim" in Tibetan. "Victory banner" is "Gyaltsen" in Tibetan. This line then can be read as a gloss on Rinpoche's name, "Tsultrim Gyaltsen".

Lotsa; vidyadhara of yogic conduct, Taksham Dorje; in the land of Tramo Ling, he was Bumpay Dungda; and the supreme son of enlightened mind, Gyalwai Nyugu. He is a siddha who has traversed the paths and bhumis, a king of victorious ones.

From the words of Drubwang Lungtok Gyaltsen, Achuk Dorje Chang,

He is the unmistaken incarnation of Jigme Gyalwai Nyugu, lineage holder of the Dzogchen Heart Essence Doctrine of Omniscient Jigme Lingpa, heart son of Gyalwa Longchen Rabjam. I confer this title upon him to indicate that he is the incarnation of this master who understood both the nature and multiplicity of things. I pray that his presence endures as a glorious protector of the Buddhadharma and wandering beings.

Heart son of five supremely sublime beings, I, Jamyang Lungtok Gyaltsen, wrote this down as it emerged from the self-display of the enlightened intent of dharmata.

Additionally, the unsurpassable crown ornament of the Buddhadharma, Dodrag Rigdzin Chenpo, and the 7th incarnation of Lhalung Palgyi Dorje, the lord of refuge, sublime Kuntok Yonten Chogyi Gyaltsen Palzangpo, both stated that,

In this land of snows of Tibet, the subsequent incarnation of Orgyen Jigme Gyalwai Nyugu, the great glorious guardian of the teachings of the Ancient Translation Nyingma and of wandering beings, has once again appeared for the sake of wandering beings.

Following these statements, Rinpoche was officially enthroned following his unmistaken recognition as the incarnation of Jigme Gyalwai Nyugu. In addition, the incarnation of Drubwang Tangtong Gyalpo, the supreme Orgyen Tsering, stated regarding Rinpoche,

His enlightened form with saffron glow is endowed with the major and minor marks. His melodious enlightened speech is adorned with the sixty melodies, and his limpid enlightened mind is free of obscuration, the uncontrived fundamental nature itself. Lion of speech, I venerate you at the crown of my head.

THE MAIN TOPIC OF DISCUSSION

On the 10th day of the 8th month of the Earth Tiger Year of the 17th Rabjung Cycle, a youthful woman appeared in my dream. She was dancing and said to me,

If you are wondering about the current whereabouts of the dharma lord of your community, who is like a matured and sturdy tree, he now resides near the residence of Yukok Lama of the Ser Region. He has become a disciple of the hidden yogi, Khenchen Choying Kyabdelchok, and is your own student called Tsultrim Gyaltsen.

Saying this, she disappeared. I woke in the pre-dawn and wrote down both the words and meaning of what I recalled from this visionary dream. Then after several years, with all

⁹ Bumpay Dungda was a warrior of Ling who fought alongside Gesar.

^{™ (}Tib: ঝ্যুব,৳ব,৳ব,৳ব,ৢঢ়ৢন্,ঢ়ৢঢ়্,ঢ়ৢঢ়্,ঢ়ৢঢ়্,ঢ়ৢঢ়

analysis and investigation complete, and prophecies clearly portending all related names and places, Rinpoche was unmistakably recognized.

I, Orgyen Tsering, who holds the title of Tulku of Karnong Monastery, Thupten Shedrub Norbu Ling, wrote this down. May it bring virtue and auspiciousness.

I pray that by the power of the blossoming lotus of the glorious merit arising through arranging well the jewel garland of this composition, may Rinpoche remain stably on an indestructible vajra throne, and continue to bring benefit and well-being to the Buddhadharma and beings.

Like scrupulously assessing gold through burning, cutting, and polishing, the bestowal of the crown adornment of being called the sovereign lord of the Ancient Translation Tradition's ocean of teachings was only given to Rinpoche following prophetic testaments of ancestral gurus, the power of the truth of the three jewels and dharmapalas, prophecies from yidam deities, and confirmation through the three modes of analysis.¹¹

CHAPTER 2

Rinpoche's Birthplace, Excellent and Auspicious Maternal and Paternal Progeny, and Clear Demonstrations of Habitual Imprints Indicating His Descending From the Lineage of Sugatas

This precious nirmanakaya emanation does not waver from the expanse of great dharmakaya, the original ground of being that is primordial liberation while experiencing its unceasing dynamic expression as sambhogakaya pure realms endowed with the five aspects. From this state, deeply stirred by his enlightened mind's great love for Tibet, he appeared in the cool land of snows and great abode of the supreme noble one who holds a white lotus in his hand. As stated in the scriptures of the Kadampas,

To the north of glorious Vajrasana is the ghost land of Tibet. 13

And spoken by a Nepalese Dharma King,

The land called Tibet is an extraordinary place with its high peaks, pristine fields, and snow mountains with powerful unseen forces. On cool lovely slopes are celestial abodes, majestic and amazing. This realm is a source of benefit and happiness. In this land, the four rivers begin their flow.¹⁴ It is beautified with foliage and forests, the five grains thrive, ¹⁵ and various gems appear.

The land of snows, Tibet, is also spoken of prophetically in many sutras and tantras. Our current story takes place in the horse filled lands of lower DoKham, one of the three main provinces of Tibet. Rinpoche's ancestry comes from the Chagmo Golok sub-group of

[&]quot; The three modes of analysis are a standard used in Tibetan logic-based philosophical inquiry. They are: 1-The reasoning must be a feature of the subject of inquiry 2-There must be positive logical pervasion

³⁻There must be negative logical pervasion.

¹² Chenrezig

[&]quot; (Tib: চুম্কুম্ম্ম্) This is a descriptive title of Tibet, and carries a connotation of a place with supernatural, mysterious, and powerful forces.

[&]quot;The Four Rivers Six Ranges, "Chushi Gangdruk", is an historical name used to refer to the eastern Tibetan region of Kham where the gorges of the Gyalmo Nyulchu (Salween), Dzachu (Mekong), Drichu (Yangtse), and Machu (Huang Ho) rivers pass between six parallel ranges of mountains (Duldza Zalmogang, Tshawagang, Markhamgang, Pobargang, Mardzagang, and Minyagang) that form the watersheds for

¹⁵ The five kinds of grain are often considered to be: rice, barley, wheat, grain legumes, unhusked barley,

the Achak Dra Clan, 16 one of the six original clans of Tibet. His family comes from the eastern Nyenpo Yutsay¹⁷ region of this ancestral lineage. The upper portion of this region is home to the Wangchen Bum line, the middle portion is home to the Akyong Bum line, while the lower is home to the Pema Bum line. Among these three, Rinpoche's ancestry is from the Pema Bum line of which there are eight sub-lines of ministerial families. Of these, Rinpoche's ancestry comes from the Karnang Gongma Family.

A continuous stream of great beings, royal leaders who safeguard the region, and practitioners who have gained spiritual accomplishment descend from this family. All individuals of this ancestry tend to be good natured and have great faith and devotion in the exalted three jewels. They also tend toward availing themselves to sharing generously with the destitute and forlorn, while shunning negative actions.

Rinpoche was born amidst a large nomad community whose members exert themselves in positive deeds, showing great diligence in all things virtuous. His father is named Chükshay Sowa¹⁸ and is skilled, valiant, and intrepid. He has offered the three types of service¹⁹ at the feet of many supreme being emanations such as Dorje Dradul.²⁰ His mother's name is Nub Zapoi Pö. 21 She is free of negativity and pretense, greatly affectionate towards all, and devoted to generosity.

This son was born to these two early one morning of the Fire Dragon Year of the 16th Rabjung Cycle during extremely fortuitous and auspicious astrological alignments of the stars and elements. His birth was accompanied by such marvelous and auspicious signs as rumblings of thunder; a rainbow light pavilion appearing in the sky; a rain of flowers gently falling; the surrounding land was filled with the wafting fragrance of incense; and the melody of the king of all mantras, the sound of the six-syllable mantra naturally resounded.

From a young age, Rinpoche displayed faith in the three jewels, conviction in karma cause and effect, and innately possessed the uncontrived love and compassion of bodhichitta. When seeing even the tiniest creatures die, he would uncontrollably weep, and look for ways to rescue them. When he shepherded grazing livestock, many wild animals would follow him, sitting beside him and even circumambulating him. Many monastics and lay individuals witnessed such sights. His bodhisattva nature was also made evident when at eight years old he learned to read and write the white and black letters²² with ease and without the need of a tutor.

> The treasury of non-conceptual compassion, Chenrezig, came in the form of the bodhisattva Gyalwai Nyugu. The nirmanakaya illusory display of his primordial wisdom has come to this realm as the majesty of fortunate beings.

are: 1-Offering one's body and speech in service 2-Offering material supports 3-The offering of one's own spiritual practice/accomplishment 19 The three types of service

The Tibetan edition consulted for this translation identifies Rinpoche's clan as stemming from the "Dri/元] ("Clan. However, the common list of the original six clans of Tibet is: Say. Mu. Tong. Dra. Dru (Tib:

ब्री ह्यु व्हॅर | कृद | दुन्न दुन्न दुन्न दुन्न देव व्हेवर दाव टब्किंग (त्र टब्किंग). The translator chose to use the standard spelling of "Dra" assuming the Tibetan edition to be a spelling mistake or less common rendition.

⁽Tib: অনুষ্ ই'অ্ড্ৰাই) This is a famous and revered mountain in Kham

¹⁸ (Tib: श्विंग प्रतेष पर्वे पा)

²⁰ (Tib: कॅ्ट्रेन्ट्ग्त्या्त्र्त्वा)

²² Alternative names for Uchen and Umay, the most common block and cursive Tibetan scripts

CHAPTER 3

HOW RINPOCHE PLACED AT HIS CROWN THE LOTUS FEET OF MANY AUTHENTIC KIND SPIRITUAL TEACHERS AND ENDURED HARDSHIPS FOR THE SAKE OF THE DHARMA, JUST LIKE THE LIVES OF PAST MASTERS SUCH AS GYALSE NORBU ZANGPO, AND TAKTU NGU.²³

The glorious protector noble Nagarjuna said,

Regarding ethics, the Buddha stated that just as the earth supports all inanimate and animate things, ethics are the basis of all qualities.

In accord with this statement, at the age of fourteen, Rinpoche received ordination as a novice monk from Nubzur Khen Jigwang²⁴ from whom he also received teachings on many vinaya scriptures such as Wish-Fulfilling Grain of the Three Vows.²⁵ He also received empowerments and instruction from Yangtrul Orgyen Tsering on several cycles of Nyingma scriptures such as Empowerment of the Thousand Buddhas, 26 and Longchenpa's Seven Treasuries. It was at this time that an uncontrived distaste for samsara arose in his mindstream. Following this period, he headed for the Ser Region on his two feet.

In this area, he relied on the carefree renunciant Khenchen Choyang Kyabdel Rinpoche, an incarnation of the glorious Rangzom Chokyi Zangpo. He received and studied many sutric and tantric texts and commentaries of the tradition such as: The Sword of Wisdom for Thoroughly Ascertaining Reality; Adornment of the Middle Way; Discerning the View and Tenets; both the root verses and commentaries of Ornament for Clear Realization; Oral Instructions of The Lord of Secrets, Jewel Commentary; The guidance of the Old Siddha Pointing With His Finger; White Lotus Treatise; Omniscient Longchenpa's Trilogy of Finding Rest and Ease; The Meditation Guidance Manual Yeshe Lama; Beacon of Certainty and others.²⁷ This master lovingly cared for him with such imparting of profound instructions. He also offered a flower of praise saying, "To have a student such as this makes me so happy."

From the age of twenty-one, Rinpoche stayed at Serjong Lamarung, 28 where he remained close to the presence of the universal master of the Buddhadharma, the sublime dharmalord, Jigme Phuntsok Jungnay Palzangpo. This master looked upon Rinpoche with inconceivable affection. He advised him to look into finding a place to settle, receive and study the teachings, and said that great impact would come to pass, thus offering prescient encouragement.

From Jigme Phuntsok, Rinpoche received the entirety of all the teachings of omniscient Mipham Gyamtso. He also received several cycles of teachings of omniscient Gorampa; Je Tsongkapa's Three Primary Sections of The Path; and many other teachings from the New Tradition as well. He also received the entirety of the collected works of Khenchen Jigme Phuntsok himself; all of the empowerments and transmissions of the

^{21 (}Tib: 著文号写示: ざててきゅううじ) Two historical Tibetan spiritual adepts known for their renunciation, compassion, and ascetic lifestyles.

²⁴ (Tib: गुरुपकानुरःव्यायत् (यहेगाका-द्रपटा)

[্]র (Tib: শ্রূত্রবাধ্যুস্তর্ভার্ম) (Full Tibetan Title: শ্রূত্রবাধ্যুস্তরভূত্রবাধ্যুস্তরভূত্রিকা) A vinaya commentary by Dharmashri.

^{&#}x27;ग्रीय',अष्टिय',ग्रॉस्ट.कृष 'ग्री-स्नामासू, श्रूम्, ताबीका (ग्रुम्, लवा.ल. होना श्रीमा श्रीमा श्रीमा श्रीमा श्

A common name of Larung Gar, the massive community of Tibetan and Chinese Buddhist adherents in the Ser Region of Kham within modern day Sichuan Provence of China. It is primarily residenced by monastics and was established by Khenchen Jigme Phuntsok Rinpoche in 1980 when fewer than a dozen disciples established their individual residences around Rinpoche. It was considered the largest monastic center in the world until government enforced downsizing occurred in 2016.

Nyingtig Yabshi;²⁹ and all of the empowerments and transmissions of Glorious Kalachakra. He received all of this in the manner of transferring the contents of one vase to another. With the required khenpo, acharva and additional positions filled by Khenchen Tsultrim Lodro and others, Rinpoche took up the vows of complete ordination, and was bestowed the name Thupten Tsultrim Lekshay.³⁰ He engaged in and rejected behaviors in accord with the vinaya scriptures from the minutest ethical precepts on up.

From age fourteen to twenty-six, Rinpoche tamed his mindstream through the four thoughts that turn the mind in similar fashion as found in the life story of Jetsun Milarepa. In particular, he focused on contemplating death and impermanence, which spurred his endeavor in the divine Dharma. During this period, Rinpoche had great difficulties garnering the necessities for survival, often surviving on nothing more than a mere half bowl of tsampa or trifle of vegetables for the day. Just as in the life stories of ancestral enlightened beings of the past who bore great hardships for the dharma, this sublime being endured great struggles. He received and studied scriptures of sutra and mantra thoroughly, while also learning auxiliary topics of learning as well.

When twenty-four years old, Rinpoche went on pilgrimage to the pure realm of Lhasa, carrying a pack on his back and a staff in his hand. He visited Samye; Sera; Drepung; Ganden; Tsang Ngor Sakya; Tsangri Karmar; the great holy sites of Yarlung; one of the famous four great lakes, Tsonying; and White Rock Monkey Fortress,³¹ travelling on pilgrimage to all the great holy sites of Tibet, the Land of Snows. Following all of this, he returned to Serjong Lamarung and was twenty-six by the time he arrived. One evening in a dream, a wisdom dakini appeared in the form of a bird and shared the following prophecy,

> Son, you are to head south, where you will meet with your karmic guru of many lifetimes. Through this connection, your own welfare will be accomplished through actualizing the wisdom mind of dharmakaya. This will lead to accomplishing the welfare of wandering beings and the Buddhadharma which will come quite easily and without hindrance.

Saying this, she vanished. In accord with this prophecy, Rinpoche travelled south, to the pure realm of Yachen Palri.³² In the moment of seeing the golden face of Drubwang Lungtok Gyaltsen, lord of the enlightened family and emanation of Pal Drogmi, ³³ all ordinary thoughts effortlessly ceased for some time. The Lord Lama Achuk himself said,

> My cherished son. Lolo!³⁴ I am your karmic guru of many lifetimes. Stay here, and I will impart to you the entirety of all profound direct instructions.

With this statement Rinpoche received inspiring assurance. Following this occasion, Rinpoche began training in the Luminous Heart Essence Doctrine³⁵ starting by receiving empowerments then practical guidance. Over three years both day and night he trained without break in the primordial purity of trekcho, and the spontaneous presence of togel. During training sessions, he met directly with the visage of Orgyen Padmasambhava many times.

^{29 (}Tib: श्रेष्ट्र होगा या दावा)The Fourfold Heart Essence

³⁰ (Tib: ह्रिच:चङ्गेब:क्रुंथ:विव्यक्ष:येगक:चन्द्रा)

⁽List of sites visited in Tib: चक्का प्यान के बहुक स्वाद पातुका वार्क्ट स्था पातुका अवस्त्र स्वाद पातुका पात्र स्वाद पातुका पात्र पात्र स्वाद स्वाद पात्र स्वाद स्व

[্]ৰ (Tib: এইুল্মিন্ড্ৰ-মুন্ত্ৰ ক্ৰি ন্ত্ৰ-মুন্ত্ৰ) An abbreviation of Drogmi Palgyi Yeshe, an 8° century adept counted among the twenty-five close disciples of Padmasambhava. Palgyi Yeshe gained realization through the practice of Mamo Botong and also became a skilled translator, most known for his translations of Mamo Botong texts. Lama Achuk is considered an emanation of this master.

A Khampa expression of deep affection.

³⁵ (Tib: ব্র্ব্ব্র্জ্থাস্ট্রন্ট্র্র্) (Pho: Osel Nyingtik)

By vividly witnessing the array of the body mandala of Guru Dorje Chang,³⁶ and its mandala of yidam buddhas, he gained the direct experience of the wisdom mind of primordial purity where all phenomena are exhausted. Rinpoche also gained mastery over the experience of phenomena.³⁷ Having completed the four visions of spontaneous presence, he thoroughly realized the natural abiding mode of all phenomena.

Whenever he was needed, he also taught others on positive and negative actions related to what to engage and what to avoid. Lord of refuge, Drubwang Lungtok Gyaltsen, sovereign of the Great Perfection Doctrine, in the middle of a gathering of tens of thousands of sangha members, entrusted Rinpoche with the Luminous Heart Essence Doctrine. He also bestowed upon him the names Shedrub Tenpai Gyaltsen and Tsultrim Gyaltsen. The Master encouraged Rinpoche with his vajra speech stating, You should share prophecies of the future and speak on positive and negative circumstances related to the three times." Not only this, he enthroned him as a Master of the Great Perfection Doctrine.

The supreme emanation Sang-ngag Tenzin, Khenchen Tashi Samdrub and others also imparted teachings to Rinpoche. From these teachers, he received the entirety of the empowerments and transmissions of Dudjom Tersar, Longchen Nyingtik, 38 Longsel Nyingpo's Lineage of Practice Instructions, ³⁹ Yeshe Lama, and other instructions as well. Through all of this, he accomplished his own welfare through training in listening, contemplation, and meditation.

> Drubwang Rigdzin Lungtok Gyaltsen offered prophecy confirming you as the unmistaken sublime nirmanakaya display of a holy being, and entrusted you with the entirety of the essence teachings, the definitive secret, pinnacle vehicle of Dharma.

> > *The above is a spontaneously uttered verse of praise.*

Chapter 4

CARRYING OUT ENLIGHTENED ACTIVITY FOR THE WELFARE OF OTHERS

In accord with the dictates of Achuk Dorje Chang, lord of the hundred enlightened families, at the age of twenty-seven, the display of the chakra of Rinpoche's feet travelled to the Upper Dza Region. While there, he visited around ten monastic centers including the residence of Cheyo Rigdzin Chenmo, Tashi Chokor Ling; Do-ngag Sangchen Ling known as Sangshay Monastery; and Yukar Monastery. Rinpoche generously imparted dharmic advice to tens of thousands of faithful monastics and laity. He bestowed empowerments, practical guidance, and discussed how to maintain the ten virtues among other topics. He inspired people's hearts toward the Dharma and raised up the glory of the Buddhadharma to the sky.

During this period, Rinpoche also travelled to many holy sites across southern China such as Potala Mountain; Five-Peak Mountain; JaKang Mountain; Langchen Ging Mountain;

^{37 (}Tib: ब्रूट:बोळाबा:बा:स्ट:द्वट:वर्ड्ड्रर)

[&]quot; (Tib: 芍芍芍'瀬´ང'')

[&]quot; (Tib: শ্লুহ'বাপথ'ট্রিহ'রূবা)

and sites connected to noble Ksitigarbha.⁴⁰ He also travelled through many towns ransoming the lives of hundreds of millions of helpless animals. To all devoted laity he met, he bestowed guidance on maintaining the ethics of the ten virtues. When Rinpoche was twenty-nine years old, Kyabje Drubwang Lungtok Gyaltsen imparted the following prophecy with his vajra speech,

The time has arrived to open the entrance to the Holy Site of The Naturally Arisen Mani. 41 You are to go there. By opening this site, the Buddhadharma will flourish in general, and the happiness and well-being of beings will increase. In particular, in the land of snows of Tibet, and especially across the four rivers and six mountain ranges of DoKham, extensive benefit to beings will come about.

In accord with this prophecy, on April 20, 2004, an astrologically excellent and auspicious day, Rinpoche travelled to the region of this site. Upon his arrival, the entire religious community of the region assembled to greet him in an elaborate welcome, with laity lined up in procession, and monastics playing music. He was then invited to sit atop a golden throne where he taught extensively, turning the wheel of Dharma and offering both dharmic and mundane advice to all monastics and laity present.

When he travelled to Serling DoKa,⁴² a canopy of white clouds formed, and a rain of flowers fell from the sky. When arriving at a sacred cave related to the eight sadhana classes, an indication of his being a yogin who has merged mind and appearance, he unimpededly passed into the cave where ordinary beings cannot access. While there he had a visionary experience vividly perceiving the environment as the Glorious Copper Colored Mountain. On this occasion, a wisdom dakini appeared and entrusted him with a phurba and terma chest presented on the end of a silk scarf. This all was clearly witnessed by the fortunate disciples Keldrak, Jangchub, Lama Sherpo and others who were also present.

Arrays of inconceivable self-arisen forms and syllables appeared that were previously not present and were clearly witnessed by everyone. Forms such as dharmakaya Amitabha, Guru Padmasabhava, the three syllables symbolizing enlightened body, speech, and mind: Om Ah and Hung along with many other images appeared.

When Rinpoche was arriving at the Holy Site of The Naturally Arisen Mani—a second Akanistha Glorious Mountain—the sun, moon and stars were all shining together. Many marvelous rainbows filled clouds appeared in the sky, along with white, yellow, red, and green spheres of light in the middle of which were inconceivable arrays of forms of buddhas and symbols of the five buddha families including male and female deities and other forms. Together with a rain of flowers, countless *ringsel* rained down, and on the land in the surrounding areas, flower blossoms bloomed anew.

In another extraordinary circumstance, the Dharmalord Wish-fulfilling Jewel, ⁴³ and Drubwang Lungtok Gyaltsen, ⁴⁴ the lifeforce trees of the Buddhadharma in this world, travelled to this area. They were met by all those fortunate enough to be present, including Tulku Orgyen Tsering, Lama Sherpo, and many other monastics and laity, all together around nine hundred people.

" (Tib: विशेर:ब्रीट:हॅं [व])

^{** (}List of place names in Tib: रे.पॅ.च्यु वहेंद्र। रे.पॅ.क्टे.थ्य रे.पॅ.चु.म् । म्रूट केंद्र व्योट री वस्वावायक क्रीट वी पादव केंवावा)

^{ी (}Tib: गुरुष'ठा'हे'रूट'र्चुदा)

⁴³ Khenchen Jigme Phuntsok Rinpoche

[&]quot; Lama Achuk

A pair of white dharma conches spiraling to the right descended from the sky and were found by two fortunate individuals who offered them to Rinpoche. Many new self-arisen forms appeared in this area such as dharmakaya Samantabhadra and Samantabhadri; sambhogakaya Chenrezig; nirmanakaya Padmasabhava; the yidam Vajrakumara; the Twenty-one Noble Taras; Ekajati; Rahula; Vajrasaddhu; and other protectors such as Gonpo Lekden; the thirty warriors of Ling; the eighty mahasiddhas of India; and the twenty-five king and subjects of Tibet.

Regarding this supreme holy site, on the outer level, it is a wondrous lush and grassy mountain, that looks like a turquoise mandala. On the inner level, it is a dharmakaya pure realm of dharmakaya Samantabhadra and Samantabhadri, where the wisdom mind of the teacher and retinue merge inseparably. In between is a sambhogakaya pure realm replete with the five certainties.⁴⁵

At the base of this site is a nirmanakaya pure realm where the essence of all the buddhas of the three times—the magnificent acharya Padmasambhava resides. He abides in the royal posture of ease on a lotus sun and moon disc seat. He has leather boots and is garbed in his secret garment and the royal robes of Zahor. On his head, he wears his lotus hat with vulture feather, adorned with five-colored silks. He holds a vajra in his right hand, and skullcup with long life vase in his left. His secret divine consort resides with him in hidden form as a khatvanga resting in the cleft of his left arm. His complexion is white with red hue, and he has a peaceful smile and fierce presence.

He is surrounded by the eight vidyadharas; eighty mahasiddhas of India; twenty-five king and subjects of Tibet and others. A host of spontaneously present and earth born dakinis surround him on all sides. To his left is the magnificent and glorious deity Vajrakilaya who resides atop a lotus sun disc and corpse. He is surrounded by the eight classes of haughty spirits; the twelve phurba protectors; twenty-eight ishvaris; the great kings of the four directions; and the host of Kilaya deities all appearing distinct and clear.

To the left of this area, on the outer level, is a rugged forest beautified with vegetation. On the inner level resides glorious Gonpo Lekden—an emanation of the victorious ones in the mode of a protector. Every type of wrathful attire covers his body. He sits in the posture of ease and brandishes a vajra to the sky with his right hand held in the threatening mudra. Countless tiny wrathful emanations radiate from his form. In his left hand he holds a skullcup full of blood at his heart.

He is surrounded by his retinue of an army of billions wrathful warrior protector spirits. The Twenty-one Noble Taras, Ekajati, Rahula, Vajrasaddhu, the thirty warriors of Ling and others are also present. All of these forms are the unimpeded dynamic expression of the play of singular dharmata—the ground of being—appearing vividly clear. Those with the karma and fortune, can witness all of this. Those with heavy karmic defilements witness just a portion. Many additional forms appeared in this area and are visible on various surfaces such as cliffs and rockfaces.

In this way, just as portended in the vajra prophecy, Rinpoche opened in incredible fashion the entrance to this holy site in Lower DoKham. He likewise made vast aspirations and prayers for auspiciousness on behalf of the Buddhadharma and wandering beings.

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⁴⁵ These are often also referred to as the "five aspects of excellence" and are the excellent: teacher, retinue, place, teaching, and time.

Since this event, this supreme and precious emanation has devoted his life in service, as a glorious protector of the Buddhadharma and wandering beings. He kindly cares for students with both gradualist and instantaneous methods, transmitting the Luminous Great Perfection Doctrine by bestowing ripening empowerments and liberating instructions. He has guided many hundreds of monks, nuns, and lay practitioners in these teachings, beginning by imparting the requisite five times one hundred thousand preliminary practices to establish a firm foundation.

This concludes a mere cursory presentation of the life story of this supreme and precious emanation. May it be virtuous.

[CONCLUSORY VERSES]

In this and all lifetimes may we be born first among the retinue of the supreme nirmanakaya regent of the Lotus Born and having completed the paths and bhumis of the ultimate lineage of the wisdom mind of Padmasambhava; the crown ornament of the five hundred panditas, Vimalamitra; and every single vidyadhara of India and Tibet; may we all become guides for wandering beings.

May we perfectly gain flawless union with the wisdom mind of the regent Maitreya and Nagarjuna who realized the profound meaning of the doctrine of the Fourth Guide, Shakyamuni. May we then turn the dharmawheel of the three vehicles.

These days, in this era of the decay that is the epoch of great degeneration, it is difficult to tame beings through the causal vehicle. The supreme secret vehicle of atiyoga, carries with it the profound secret that merges the Great Perfection, Great Seal, and Great Middle Way into one. When through this doctrine we progress through the experiences and realizations of the paths and bhumis of the ancestral vidyadharas, such as supreme nirmanakaya emanations like Garab Dorje, may we become guides who lead wandering beings out of samsara.

Through the power of the blessings of the yidam deities of the three roots, and the power of the truth of infallible karma cause and effect, may there be the auspiciousness to accomplish all of our aspirations swiftly and easily, just as we intend and free of any obstacles.

This colophon was written by Drubwang Lungtok Gyaltsen as it emerged from the natural dynamic expression of the enlightened intent of dharmata.

Through the bodhichitta of the undeceiving oceanic presence of the three jewels, and the power of the Lake Born Guru, Padmasambhava's blessings, may Gyalwai Nyugu, Chenrezig in person, bring about great benefit to the Buddhadharma and wandering beings.

I, one called Kukuru, wrote this long-life aspiration prayer for my student, the supreme Tsultrim Gyaltsen.

You have tamed your mindstream through genuine renunciation and proper ethics. You masterfully uphold the victory banner of the dharma of scripture and realization. Your life story is one of indisputable scholarship, diligence, and excellence. Through the lion's roar of the supreme siddha guru's words of truth, you were enthroned on the seat of your predecessor.

The spring rains of flowers of luminous blessings of virtuous auspicious interdependence fall on the jewel island of your study and practice. One whose three secrets are indestructible vajra elements, may you ever delight in the youth of deathless spiritual accomplishment and may your marvelous enlightened activity of resounding the multitude of sounds of profound and vast Dharma be sustained to the end of time.

Written by Tenzin Gyatso. May it be virtuous.

Through the pleasant scent of your stainless immaculate ethics that form a treasury of countless perfect qualities, you, a nirmanakaya emanation, like a glorious thousand petalled lotus, fulfill the intentions and hopes of beelike beings who long for liberation.

Through the merit of an ocean of fortunate beings to be tamed, and from the auspicious interdependence bringing about the timely fruition of karma and aspiration prayers, you appeared, a guardian with enlightened qualities like pollen, the essence of honey.

You have appeared once again, beautifying this earth. May you remain alive and well in the nature of Amitayus atop a throne held aloft by an indestructible vajra. May the aims of beings residing across this land be fulfilled through your wonderful acts of raising up the white victory banner of Buddhadharma.

Written by Chime Rigdzin. 46 May it be virtuous.

Through the sublime blessings of the undeceiving three jewels, the force of the strength of the capacity of the immutable deities of the three roots, and by the truth of the three long life deities of immortality,⁴⁷ may you experience a constant luminous and radiant flow of benefit and well-being pouring forth.

On the outer level, you are beautified by the adornments of immaculate ethics. On the inner level, your mindstream is saturated with bodhichitta. On the secret level, you uphold the victory banner of the vehicle of luminosity. Supreme nirmanakaya emanation, may your lotus feet remain firm.

May the eight chariots of the practice lineage doctrines in Tibet, the land of snows, and especially the tradition of Gyalwang Padmasambhava, our own tradition of Sutra, Illusion, & Mind, 48 that embodies the very essence of the Buddhadharma, spread in all directions, to every corner of the world.

This prayer was spoken by Tenzin Lhakpa. May it be virtuous.

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⁴⁶ A head khenpo of Larung Gar.

Amitavus, White Tara, Ushnishavijava

[&]quot; (Tib: অৰ্ক্ষু জ্বীরামণানুরা) This refers to the primary tantras of the three inner yoga classes of the Nyingma Tradition: The Sutra Which Gathers All Intentions (Anuyoga), The Mayajala/Guhyagharba Tantra (Mahayoga), The eighteen Dzogchen tantras (Atiyoga) (Tib: অর্ক্ষ্ ক্রেন্ড্রেমণ এব্রু ক্রু প্রেমণ ক্রেন্ড্রেমণ ক্রেন্ড্রেমণ ক্রিন্ড্রেমণ ক্রিন্ড্রেমণ ক্রেন্ড্রেমণ ক্রেন্ড্রেমণ

This concludes a concise biography of a protector who liberates upon being seen. It goes without saying that a lowly individual such as myself lacks the audacity to write such a composition. However, in accord with the command of Lama Rinpoche Achuk Dorje Chang and based on many devoted disciples again and again requesting, on the 13th day of the Chutö Month⁴⁹ of the Wood Monkey Year of the 17th Rabjung Cycle, from the second Akanistha Glorious Mountain, Yachen Orgyen Samten Ling, I, Chonyi Rangdrol, one with the title Khenpo, wrote this down.

It is adorned by garlands of verses of auspiciousness offered by supreme emanations including Tenzin Gyamtso and Chime Rigdzin. Through this composition may virtue and goodness increase. DzaYantu!⁵⁰ May glorious auspiciousness blaze forth and may peace and happiness pervade the earth!

⁴⁰ This month is considered the 6th month of the Tibetan lunar year in some calendars while others have it as the 8th month.

^{50 (}Eng: May there be victory)

TIBETANTEXT

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*ভ*লাঞ্চু.ঐ.ষ্ট্র यर्द्रियः अत्र क्रियः द्वीत्यः अत्रतः वितः यद्यः वितः ॥ क्र्यःभ्रु'गुव्र'च वटः द्वें द्यः ग्लॅट् व्यादिः भ्रु श्रायवीयायार्ज्ञानाः स्वित्राचीयार्ज्यमार्श्वेन हिंवीया। विवायाइंपु.वारिजान्नेयान्नेयायान्याय्याच्याहा॥ भ्री.योथीय.रेन्ड्रेंस्.जुरे.त्रथ्युंप्.वीयोया.ग्री.स्या श्चेवायान्यात्वां ताहे धीर्ष्यातह्वारा अविव पर्देत र्पेट नेर विवाय हेते श्रूय पर वी यम्बानाने व स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वा क्रिंट्-स्व-लट्-श्रुविष:स्-ट्रिंट्-ट्रिक्-ग्री-क्री र्वो.यपु.यमुबा.वायुव.क्ष्याचित्रवा.क्षे.अक्ष्या यभ्रम् भ्रम् । म्यान्या भ्रम् वार्या भ्रम् वार्या भ्रम् र्ह्नव ह्रिव र्या पहूर्व मि. मक्कु ए जिट त्य हेव सिर् यरिलाश्चार्ष्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्रा मैज.स्थ.र्थ.तपु.ष्ट्या.ज.बीय.तपु.पर्टेरी

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ब्राग्नाट म्रीट पर जि. प्रा · चॅंद्र-प्रचः हुटः परु ग्पृते :याद्रेष :याद्रेष :याद्रेष :याद्रेष :याद्रेष :याद्रेष :याद्रेष :याद्रेष :याद्रे खेबा.बोब.बोन.बी.खेशब.टट.चळ्याटवा.चेबा.बिट.टट.केंबबा.बी.क्रूब.हु.से.वा.हुंचे.टाचट.क्विय.ता.टु.बा.हुंबोबा.बोट.टे.ट विवायान्ययात्र वायान्य द्यायळेवाची वयार्श्वेत मु ग्रुर पार्र र्श्वेत र्ख्या विषया कु यळे प्रची पार्र खेत खेता श्रुर वया यह र की श्रूर पर यह र विषय . स्ट्र-वार्क्ट-विषायवर्गायार्य्ययार्ये अस्व र्ट्-एश्वार्स्यवायाः वययाः स्ट्र-वाययाः स्ट्र-एश्वर् र्योट्-एषा विट रिष्विय 'येन'नु'र्देश'चेव'प'धेव'वेष'यायर'वट'न्वेंव'द्युप'पश्चव'प्यन् चुयार्वेर'प्रिः च्चीट'वी'श्चेय'येट'वहेंव'पार्श्वेव'कें'रे ८.४४.इ४.५.८म्.७८.५म्.५४.५४.क्री

क्रेन् पर्हेन् र्बेर स्त्रेर स्त्रेर स्त्रे खेट प्राप्त पर्गेन् परिश्व नर्भेन् नुस्यान्या मुन्यू निवन् स्वे स्वर् श्र.पर्वेर.र्ट्र.हपु.व्रि.ज.प्रेची.यथेवीयायया पश्च त्यूंते पव पर् त्यूंट पते क्रूंव तर्व वा

बुबायबिदाताः क्षेत्राञ्चारा अप्राचनायः क्षेत्रबायब्रियाः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्य श.र्वा.तपु.क्र. था.क्र्य.रं.क्र्र.वंशाच्युवीया.पंदर.तपु.वायुर.तपुय.क्रि.एक्रि.तप्रक्रे.ता.क्री.शक्र्यु.श्राटप.तर्व .मे. अक्य. मी. कूट. तय. टाक्नैज. टार. मी. बायुकारा प्रविट्या राष्ट्रा सी. प्राचार प्रवादा राष्ट्र सी. प्राचार सी. वायुकारा प्रविट्या राष्ट्र सी. प्राचार सी. वायुकारा प्रवादा सी. वायुकारा प्रविद्या सी. वायुकारा प्रवादा सी. वायुकारा सी. वायुक

द्वार् क्रिट्या हु: क्षेट्रिन्यायः याट्ययः योवायः प्रथा । विट्रियः विवायः प्रक्रियः प्रथाः योवायः प्रथाः प्रथाः प्रथाः योवायः योवायः योवायः योवायः योवायः योवायः योवायः योव्याः विद्र्यः योवायः प्रयायः योवायः योवायः योव्यायः योव्यायः योव्यायः योव्यायः योव्यायः योव्यायः योव्यायः य याः योट्रियाविव्यायः प्रयायः योव्यायः योव्यायः योव्यायः योज्यायः योव्यायः योव्याय

मूँची.चथ्रथा.वट मूँचा ट्र्ये.जा.था. धूँया.तप्र.कूचीया.अट .टी.याद्वेथी मैजा.र्यया.टीट .क्वि.युथ्यया.टितपु.प्रटा.चीच्या.अट्रये.तप्र.वीयाजा.जा.टिवीट.चीट्या.पमैटि.ग्री.टिया.थी.ली.वी.ट्योप्र.येवा.पद्ये.

ल. चुयाश्चित्रभूत, क्षेत्र, स्था, स्या, स्था, स

उट्टा ध्वा येवब अह्टा र्वीर.वीर्या.कुर.र्वेवा.ला.स्रीयथा.कु.वेय.वाञ्चवा.श्चा.ला.चेबा.वी.शावप.पर्वे.शायर्ययाचावायाची.वायाःशी.स्रीता.

यर सुट ग्वराकेवा या.पर्यया.य्वाप.वार्थेश वार्डट ट्रेंस या वार्य অবিম'ন্অম'বাব্বা यक्र्.श्रेटी च्या.र्यार.श्रील.क्ट्र.यूर्याया.योट्य.क्ट्रंट्य.ग्री.योयया.क्ष्य.लूट्याला.यायया.थाह्य.थाह्य.था.श्रीर.लाट.यायुर.कूट्या.श्री.या

नेर प्रवितः रुषातुः क्षेत्रापित्राचित्रात्रि विद्यावस्य सु कुप्रापुर प्रापुर प्रापुर प्रवित्र प्राप्त प्रवित्र

<u> ने पुंचा पर्कः प्रतिः स्वाचा व्याप्ता प्याप्ता प्रता विवान्तः विवान्तः विवान्तः विवान्तः विवान्तः विवान्तः व</u> यान्त्रीयान्यान्यम् तर्क्वान्यम् वित्राचान्यम् वित्राचान्यम् वित्राच्यान्यम् वित्राच्यान्यम् वित्राच्यान्यम् व .री.कूब.हीर.र्याप.य.बीर.र्राष्ट्र्यंक्रवाब.र्या.विर.र्टर.यञ्ब.तावाबय.बीर्य.रित्यापहीय.पहीय.पहीय.रा.

ৰ্তথ্য

पट्टी के विष्ठ श्रुंच अ. र. प्रांच अ. ट. र. ट्वाप बुबा चर्ह्य श्री श्री श्री प्रांच पर्वे र विष्ठ र विष्ठ वा व ग्रेर-ब्रिंट्य-ञ्च-अ-उट-दु-तर्द्य-ज्ञीट-पश्च प्रति प्रत्वा र्ये १ विकास हो द्वारा प्रदेश के वाया प्रति प्रति प चनट रेंदि भुष्यहुन हुँ चठराहे नेट ग्रीयाच हे विनेवाया चयाया ग्रीया की ग्रियाया यह दा दे हिंदा विना खे केट हिंया है। वया.च्यायायया. मुंगीया. तता. मुंगाया. मुंगाया. मुंगाया. मुंगाया. मुंगाया. मुंगाया. मुंगाया. मुंगाया. मुंगाया. શ્રાત્વરામાં અલૂપુ મુસ્તાસુર ભૂતમાં કૃતાયોગીય સાંગ્રિયાના ત્વાતા ત્વાપાલી જૂયા. ત્યાં ત્યાં ત્યાં ત્યાં ત્યાં ત र्स्, क्या विश्विया स्वाया विषया स्वाया स्वया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया विषया स्वाया विषया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स स्वया विश्वया स्वया अंट.लूट्य. क्र्यंयाचित्रता क्रिय. ये. देया ग्री. पार्यू . ट्यूट. त्यंट. लूट्य. क्र्यंयाय. क्र्यंयाय. त्यूय. त्या च्रांयाय क्र्यंयाय क्रियाय क् म्रियम् त्याम् त्यम् एक्षायस्य वार्ष्यान्वानाः भ्रुतायाः भ्रुत्य । स्य क्षेत्रायाः स्व । स्व वार्षायाः स्व । स धटार्ट्रेम् अह्रीट्र क्रिंम् ट्यीट ग्राट्या पर्वे प्वे वया प्रीट खेर् हिया यो प्यम हिर्म पर्वे व अप प्रमानिक प र्ने. मूर्वा क्यारा त्विया सुवाय कुन् त्तिया विन विन त्यार प्रिया ये विन त्यार प्रिया ये विन विन विन त्यार प्र

क्र. पंजीनावाबाट. यर्वा. खन. जेट. १८ ग्रीच. अक्र्वा. पंजीना हूं वाबा. इव. व्यव. द्यु. अह्. य. व्यितावान. यं स न्गर र्चागुन अद्विन ग्लॅंट केन ग्ली ट्यापार्स भ्लेर पासुअविन धिवा थे मेन भ्ला स्वारम मेन भ्लेन सेन सेन सेन सेन योषाः अर्दे । स्वायाः रेवा विदः पुः अरः यावाव : श्वेटवा अर्द्या देवा हे पेटे । श्वेट : থান্যবাৰ্থ

षुयायित्यातात्वेषात्रीत्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्रीत्यात्रीत्यात्रीत्यात्रात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्रात्रात्यात्र . ८्वा.क्ष्त.बी.क्रूंब.त.्त्रंब्रूबाक्ष्य.विषय.८तवा.क्षे.क्र्वाबा.पटेन.तृप.क्र्य.भूर.टे.शर.वायवे.बीट्य.शह्टीवाववे.लटे.बी ઌઃૹ૾ૢૺ૱ૹ૽૽ઃૠ૽૽ૼૺ૾૽ૹ૽૾ૺ૱૱ઌઌઌઌ૽૽૽ૼૺઌ૾ૹ૽ૢ૾ૢ૽ૼઌઌ૽ૻઌઌ૽ૻઌ૽ૻઌઌ૽ૻ૱ૹ૽ૢ૽ઌઌ૽૽૱ઌૢ૽ઌઌ૽ૹ૽ૢઌઌઌ૽ૺ૱ઌઌઌ૽ૺઌ૽ૺઌ र.तीज.टे.चर्बैर.धे.टेतज.टूट.च्याक्र्य.ग्री.चवट.तूपु.लट.बुट.वे.चे.चज.पुथ.तू.कु.थावथ.कुथ.कूय.टेवेटय.विच.चर्ज.

म्रियमान्त्रे $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ चॅव नव गाव मी गवि हेव मुल नवा

*बुया.गीट.झु*प्री्रीयशियाता क्किलार्श्वराष्ट्रें प्राचनदार्द्रात्न्दाः मृताः मृत्याः मृत्याः मृत्याः वीराप्तवेषाः मृत्यवेषाः मृत्याः प्रवेषाः व चयारान् ह्ये च्या श्वेत्याचेत्रा स्वेता स्वेता स्वेता स्वाया प्राया स्वाया प्राया स्वाया प्राया स्वाया स्वाया स

श्रेषाचन् श्रेष्ट्रेम् तेत्रान्त्रान् विदायदेराचन्या

ट्रे.क्षेत्र.ट्रम.तपु.क्षे.क्षेत्र.पितायहेता.यह जिट. यक्षेत्र. रचिवाय. रचिट. रचा वायर. ख्वा. श्रुप्र. क्रूया लूट्याङ्ग्वयायक्षेत्रायते क्षेट्रास्ति । त्यावित्रायान्त्री निष्ने रायावव र्स्व तस्व यस्त्र स्वा ड्याचित्व, रटात्वेय तर्ह्टात्र क्रुवीय तर्टी यट नेय प्रमुं अर्दे ह्याय यायट केव म्रीट । विष्,अयर-टिवूचि.स्वाय-टिवूचि.विवा-चर्छि.स्वा-क्षा-लासूचे.चया यत्याक्रीयात्री, यक्षेत्र, तापु, रचि, यत्तर, रचीर, री मुं.पि.क्र्याजानश्चिर 디포''디왓'에 ८८.र्स्य.वी.शु.शु.लूट्य.ज.र्चा.पर्छए.विश्वय.र्सेट.वी.विर्थय.रा.वीयट्रा

परि नुसरा प्रवेश सहि बीय.र्यट.स्वो.पंह्य.जेट.स्विषाःभैजाःशक्यःग्रीमा

वावयःलटः अक्र्वाःश्चेत्रःवायटः इवायः चाद्रवः यहूवः याववः क्रवः चात्राः चेयः चय्याः चयः व्याचाः स्वायः ग्रीः भुग्यद्वः वयः चतुनः ग्रीं

केत्र पञ्चत पति पत्वा र्ये र अन्त वार्षेत्र अर्ह्त

अ.पूर्य.तीर. यक्षेत्र. र्य. रेथ. वर्षिश. जुवाय. येथा. जूवाय. वर्षिर. रेवूय. वुया. मू. हुपु. वर्षिर. वृथा यक्षेत. यम. अ. चर. हूवाय.

श्र.पूर्ट.वोयला. हूर्वाया. कुष. ग्री. यक्षेष. ता. वो हेरी पर्वेट ब्रियायहेब पर्य मुना अर्क्ष्य व्या स्था विषया मुन्य क्षा विषया मुन्य विषया मुन्य विषया मुन्य विषया मुन्य

<u> ह्</u>र्वायाः क्रेव . तप्तुं तर्पवा. त्रुं . भ्रीतया. हे. बीता. तप्ता. पुराया क्रिया अक्षव . बीया तपीया तरीया तरीया तरीया तरीया तरीया त

र्गेट्यारा:अर्टेब:रु:शुरा

न'यव'सट'हुट'। ब्रैट.युष्रयाल.पट.ट्यट.पट्टींप.ब्रेट.।

दे'व्यापञ्चर र्दर वाया क्षेर विवा क्षेत्र विद ग्री पत्या विवा विद वीया वित वीया वित वीया वित याया विवा विवा विवा विवायः कूट्रट्र देव वीटा कूट्र मेलाविया वेशवायी विवाय हिटा हीय ह्यूट्र सेटाया हीय वाट्य प्राप्त हीया है ।

বাধ্য:প্র্যান্ पट्टर पर्विवायान्य असे वार्षायान्य वार्षायाच्या वार्षायाच्याच्या वार्षायाच्या वार्षायाच्याच्या वार्षायाच्या वार्याच्या वार्षायाच्या वार्षायाच्या वार्षायाच्या वार्षायाच्या वार्षायाच्या वार्याच्याच्याच वार्याच्याच वार्याच वार्याच्याच वार्याच व

हे'ग्रुप'न्पट'सुट'हेंग्र्य'कुल'अर्ळ्य ऱ्यायाजी.तत्वा.त्.त्यार.पेषु.वायुप्त.विजायहजायाहवा.ये.वायजाती.धू.वायजाती.क्यायावययावट.पेर.व्या.पेराटाया

चुर-वयानम्बद्धतः तर्चेतिः देव चोवाया अद्गानदे न्नवा पु तत्वान तेता विया वाह्य दया वया विया चाह्य वया विया विया

नषासुदानष्ट्रवाददे सुर त्राष्ट्रीत्रत्रे देशां क्षेत्रवाराषु प्येनवार्त्ता क्षेत्रत्रा स्वरावार्या विष्ठीत्र त्या स्वरावीत्र विष्ठा स

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र्योट.चोट्य.कुर.र्योषु.श्रेच्य.श्रेच्य.हु.ची्य.र्यट्य.लेट.धूर्याय.भ्रेच्य.व्यक्ष्य.ग्रीया.टू.हुषु.यादीट.वीवा.लेट.यश्रेवा.पट्ट.हे
                                                                                                               यावन्याया है रम्पाईन मी यावन्या में तिमेन प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त 
पिट्र प्रमः पुर्वे पिर्याया के पित्र पित्र मिट्र प्राप्त प्रमें प्रमें के वर्ष प्रमानिक के प्रमानिक प्रमानिक व
क्र्यर्व्यवन्त्रं त्या वृष्ट्रवाचन्त्रं के अव्यापविषान्त्रः भूत्रं भूत्वाप्तः सुव्यवाचिषाः भूत्रं विष्ट्रा स्व
.८८.ऱ्ज.शूपु.चर्वे.वा.क्री.वा.क्री.क्ष्ट्र.वा.वाय्य-वी.वि.ज.वाटप.वाय्य-वि८.८८.र्ज्ञव.यूर-श्री.लूट्य.ज.जीयायावेय्य.वी.
पश्चपःद्यःत्रः स्वर्षः श्रीः तिव्रः त्यं श्रुः क्षेत्रं पञ्चेत्रं प्रति व्ययः विवरः स्वर्षः स्वरं स्वर्षः स्वरं स्
नरः श्रूटः वया ये ' र्नेवा वी 'कर ' ननया
श्चितारा त्याप तम्मेर, ग्री श्चितासिवा मि. श्चित्र श्चित्र श्चित्र प्रमाय । विष्टा श्वेता स्वेता स्वेता स्वायासी स्व
स्यापातर्मे भ्रेष्ठ्रायाये स्वाप्यम् अत्राप्ति मु
व्रिट.वी.धेश्रया.बैट.ज.चटय.अर्ट्रवी.टेतज.पुषु.खेट.विश्वया.तथा.विश्व.क्षीया.श्रह्ण.विट.वयाट्रे.ला.टेया.थी.ला.चेया.क्षी.श्रावय.
त्र्वे अयात्रहत र्क्ष्य ग्री प्रमाना वी क्षे या स्मान्य प्रमान प्रम प्रमान प्रम प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान प्रमान प्रमा
ट्रेर.चविवाबाः श्रेवाः स्वाःश्रेवाः स्वाःश्रेवाः चावावावाः प्टा
                                                                                                                                                                                                                             चिट.क्रियाञ्चि.स.चेर.त्.स्यांबायागीय.ग्रीबास्त्रह्टावायला.क्षेरालवाया
यविय.लट.यवया.ट्रेर.इर.श्रट.रट.वीट.क्र्य.भी.झट.टा.शघए.लया
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   या.य.पक्र.श्रेयार्ट्र.ही
मीलात्प्रं भी विशेष्ट विवाया विशेषा असूच निष्टा ला वो खूर ल
 क्रैं.वर्षिष्रः सूर्वायः भैं.रर्टः लुवां उधीं. यथा. ग्रीयः भ्रुं.वियः तं उरः व्रिथः री.वीयः लूरे. ता.वीयं.वीयः चेया.वायाता व्रिः।
चर.बैट.वय.ट्र.षक्र.चय.पट्ट.वहर.हीव.थट.ट्र.चट.हुवा.ल.ट्यार.श्र.ट्थर.रीट्ट.वी.ट्येश.वय.क्रील.चय.भे.टट.ट्रव
य.र्जपु.सैवो.शक्ष्य.सै.रेट.र्जे.ब्रू.यूवोय.यथ्यय.यर्ड्रेट.जथ.पर्यय.त.र्टेय.वोळुवो.ज.र्जरू.यं.वीट.।
बे में या यो कर न्र प्राच्या के प्राचित्र के प्राचित्र के प्राचित्र के प्राचित्र के प्राची के प्
Bिट.तर.टे.पह्याम्रीट.यक्षेत्र.तपु.सूर्वा.सुट.क्र्या.ह.तुट.युवे.सूर.वी.टट.बी.टट.बीट.पुट.सूर्वायाम्बेता.अक्ष्य.वायुवा
वावयारेर अर्द्व सुअर रु चुँव र्येन परियानेर प्ववाया भूया ख्व हुया सुँव के रेट रिट हु अर वेर रें सेवाया सेर हु प
'দ্গ্'শ্বুগ'র্থম'গ্রীম'মদ্শ
वावयःलट.क्रूयःरैट.रचार.त्.वालयःपव्चितःकःवाङ्गात्यरःश्रटःययात्ययःतःरुरःतविवायःश्रेतःस्य.बीटःग्रीयःश्रेटःयय
                                                                                                                              योष्यादेर.क्र्याःभी गीष तंत्रतः तता लेश
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       अन्याभु धुन् रया ग्रीचेग्या न्तरा
<u>|</u> | אַבישׁישַׂבין
श्चित्रभु पर्द्धात्विद्यावयाधि द्यार्द्दे हे गार्वेत्र त्यु हे पर्वेत्र पूर्वे र गार्वेग
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           क्रूयःश्चेट्रायाच्यान्यान्यायाशुमा
                                                                                                                                                                                  म्रीट.वी.ट्राय.वीज.वीषा.वी
यर्गेव र्रा भेगवा शक्ता
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          मु'ग्र'ग्र्प'ळेव'पमुप'रु।
त्र्ट.ग्री. इ. प्रयम्या खेर. झ. ब्र्याया ह्यर खेट । रस्त हुन खरा नुपा
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      ने सुर्त्तात पात्रका अर्केषा प्रमे हो।
ष्ठे स्त्रात्र में अर्क्य प्रति श्वर में प्रहेर क्रवाषाया वाष्णु धे अक्रूवा प्रविव्या तर्
बटाक्षेत्राच क्रिया भ्रिति विद्याप्यका क्रिया भ्री गाँव प्रचटा पाया प्रिया क्रिया परिवर्ष तार्य प्रचित्र क्रिया क्
चर.ये.ज्र्या भ्रेष्ट्र.ब्रिट । प्रथयः ज्र्या अः ह्या साधाः स्व ग्रीः स्व ग्रीः स्व ग्रीः स्व ग्रीः स्व ग्रीः स
श्चित् व श्चित्रभृते वित्रावययानुवा वाषुया यत्वा मुना घयया छत् ग्री दे ते से प्रति । केव से प्रमुत प्रवित् वाव
तर्यः यर्टः भे अष्टुः वर्षः वर्षः क्रियः सं र्यः राष्ट्रः स्राप्तः स्राप्तः स्राप्तः वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा
विचयातायवा देशार्ट भी तावायर व्याचा द्रम मिता त्रुप क्या ग्रीया चमेच ता
र्यः जारार्यः वि, सूर्यः इत्राद्ध्यः इत्यः त्रायां विवा वालयः हूं हुः र्याता व्यव्यः सूर्यः विया वालयः हुः हुः र्याता विवा वालयः हुः हुः र्याता विवा वालयः हुः हुः र्याया वालयः हुः र्याया वालयः हुः हुः र्याया वालयः हुः हुः र्याया वालयः हुः र्याया वालयः हुः र्याया वालयः हुः र्याया वालयः वालयः हुः र्याया वालयः राया वालयः हुः र्याया वालयः राया 
ची. शू. वीलूय. टे. व|यट. लीथा. झे. झैया. त्रिया. व्यूपा. क्यां की या विष्या प्राप्त कटा टी
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          त्विंत्रः त्रिषा तहें व द्वार कुत्र प्रा
भ्रां अर्देगा प्राप्त प्रमान विष्त हिं अर्देश हिं प्रति विषय रहता
मैं,वार बीटा.कुथ.टामैट.की.तूट.ग्री.है.पटाटबा.धेर कि.सूवीबा.क्षेत्र श्रीबा.खेट श्रीबा.बीटा.सीबावप.पज्युप.कूवीबा.ग्रीबा.लूटबा.बी.टाश्री
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<u> ने भे पार्ले के के में हे सुर पति सु पार के प्रोत्त सुन के प्राप्त से स</u> प्रवूर.री. रीवायाता इ. पक्षेरी स्राज्ञीता पश्चिरी रिवर क्रा थेर प्रक्री मुलाके वे से पवि र्यापाया सूर विर से प्रति स्तर प्रति संस्थापाया तरिया स्तर्व स्तु सार्व स्तु सार्व स्तु स्तर म *'* इत.पर्की. क्रा. क्र. नुट. ग्रीय. अह्य.ताघट. क्षेत्र. य. मैज. तपु. क्या. झैंज.बीट. अपु. क्या. टी. तपीयाय.ताटतज. हव. अग्रीय. र्रा लेगाना स्वार्त के हिं रें ते कर्म मार्कित राजी राजी मार्मित मार्चित राजी मार्चित स्वार्म श्चैजायपु.स्रि.केटाचिट्याश्चरीतस्रीयी यार्से हिते पट वया यावर धरा त्रियो.योतूर्य.घूर्ट.घियो.धियोया.योर.यञ्जेषया.यंया.पंत्र्य.पर्ट्या.वा.च्या.घटा.वंता.टी.कूंट्या.ता 'त्राव्य-'र्-द्रवा'र्त्वते' स्वाया अर्वाव 'र्वा' झ' न्यवा 'चे 'च' र्नु स्' सुर 'चीया पङ्गीय 'व ब्रिवाया प्वा यावर पाट हे पर्द्र पूर्र ने प्रेर विद्या किया किया मुन्त या या वार प्रायास्त्र या म्चैट के 'ट्राय सुर्य सुर्य सुर्य स्वर्य के देश मान्य के देश के देश के देश के स्वर्थ के स्वर्य क लय.र्ट..भेज.य.इव.तपु.विर. चवा.क्षाया.ग्रीयाविय.यर्ज. री. यह्न 'अर'पवुग्राषार्थेट्'पर्। इ.भ्रे.ट्र.क्ष्ययायु.पवाप.र्.र्.टावा.स्वीयायाक्र.योट.रटावीट.वी.क्वा.ट्र.वायवा লথ.খ্রীব.জ্রী.বথ.শ্র.বের্মাব.র্থুপা <u> ने 'क्षेत्र में 'हेते 'चगात 'खेट 'क्षेत्र 'अर्ने 'श्चर 'नु 'ग्वत्य क्षें 'छिर 'घ्त्र 'नु 'त्य्यावाय 'खेव' त्वव पहेव 'द्रा त्वें 'घते 'र्नेव '</u> 'ऄॖ॔व'क़ॖ'ळेर'षर्ट्। દ્રે.વંયાનલદ.ષ્રकूर्य,য়৾৽৽ৼৢঀ৾৴য়ৣ৸৻ৼৢয়৻ঽ৾ঢ়৻৽ঢ়য়৾৽৽ৼয়ৣ৾য়ৣ৾৻ঀয়৻ৠ৸৻ড়ঀ৾য়ৣ৾য়ৄ৾ঀ৻য়৾৴৻ৼঀ৾য়৻ড়৻৾ড়৾ঽ৻ড়ঽ৾য় र्व. रे. शूट. च.वार्षुर. चेंग. हे. सूर. ट्वा. चंड्रेव. चक्चे. स्वा. अट. त्. ज. पूर्ट. वायल. ह्वाया. त. कुव. तूपु. ह्रीव. हिट. जुवाया. तर. यर्तः प्रमातः द्वेव 'ग्रीका क्रींट 'प्रविव 'प्रश्चेव 'त्र्येति 'प्राथ अर्थोव 'प् 'त्रके 'वेट 'यावेक 'प्राथ क्षी दे.क्षेत्र.अक्ट्र्याःश्चित्र.पुर.कु.एट्.कुट्.कुट्.कु. क्षेत्र.वस्त्र. यहूबा.क्षा.वर्ग्यट्रा.ताव्या त्याया ट्याप्री #3.0.42.2c.g.x04.884.82.21

त्रव्र मी. व्रवाय अर प्र र से अंक्षेय वर्ष ग्री र । यत्याक्रियाचितातात्त्रः तत्त्रित्वित्यात्रयात्त्रा <u>ञ्चात्रकृते वार्ड्वा क्रुत्र चे अ अ त ५८८॥</u> मु र्ने द्यापायि रेवा तहेव सासुकाराते॥ र्वोट्यायते द्वापक्षुत्या या स्वाप्या सम् त्व्राचित्रः देन द्वा चन्वा स्वामा त्यु र चर स्वा। क्रायदेव पंतरिय मृगुते श्रम र्ये थे। चयः स्तु : ह्वास्प्रान्य व्याप्ता स्तु व : सु च्या स्तु व : सु च्या स्तु व : सु च्या सु च : सु च्या सु च : सु मुलार्क्यायाययायायीप्तर्गेट्यायावेट्या अवर्तेरानुरायह्याद्दीयादेवाक्रीयावयागुरा ८.क्षे.कुर.क्षेत्रायारीयाग्रीयाग्रीटाराष्ट्रा क्रुं भी खेग प्रते तर्गे क्ष्य पर्नु भारति । चय.वोथट.सैवो.मूर्वाथ.रेथि.वोश्वेश.वोश्ववो.टुज.यो यट्यायट्य सामित्र में वित्र में श्रैज.यपुं.श्ले.अकूवा.रेवाय.रय.ट्र.इ.स्याया रेया तह्य ग्रांट अदे साथ अपने अवा हेया राहे वा

तर्थित्रमिलाक्यार्ज्ञिलात्पपुःश्लेषक्वार्यो ।

ચીવા ઋષ્ટ્વા માં અપૂરા તાર્યું તાર્યું તાર્યું તાર્યું ત્યાર્યું તાર્યું તાર્

ग्रींट अप्ते वि ता केंद्र द्राद्य प्रमुर वा हेव तड़िय द्वी प्रति हैव तें द्वी के के मा यधर्मिं श्रीय ब्र्यू र खर्ष श्रीट्र की रिधेट्र हैं विप्राणी पक्षःश्रेन् गुन्यंत्रायः यदः क्षेत्रः ह्वाः र्वेवः विदः॥ चय.मेथ.कूथ.ग्री.सै.चमे.सै्वाय.त.ल्री भट.विट.सुय.जय.टेय.षघर.झुँट.बीर.कुवी। यक्षेत्र पहेंत्र कु अर्क्ष्य होता रा प्वोदें। स्व कॅवाय पॅव ५व चे नियं वारे महर सुर नियं। ट्टे.श्रट्र.क्ष्ये.ध्रिश्चयायान्द्राच्यात्रेत्राच्याचीया वर पर्रेत् सुर परि रे पा भेत प्रविद है। भूट.यपु.भु.ब्रैज.पट्य.भूट.यषुप्र.ट्राजा श्रम् प्रचट वर्षेत्य मुज्य क्रिक्त क्रिक क्रिक्त क्रिक्त क्रिक क्रिक्त क्रिक्त क्रिक क्रिक्त क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक क्रिक क्र लया.श्रूच.र्य.यं.यंश्री.यंभीजा.यपु.म्रेचापर्वीटाजया। र्षेत्र-५तः श्रुटः द्वेते पद्धट् ग्रीका वा ५ वर्षः वर्षे वा पह्याम्चैटायह्य यापु मिया री श्रीर पाटायबिट्या हे छित् के भेगक हैं हिते च है ग पति छिता

ख्यानम्बर मुन्नायक्ष्य प्राप्त स्ति । सिन्ना । स

ड्यान्स्रेव्यत्स्व स्वाप्त मिन्य स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त मिन्य स्वाप्त स्वाप्

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