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Three Documents relating to the History of Ladakh : Tibetan Text, Translation and Notes.—By the late DR. KARL MARX, Moravian Missionary at Leh, Ladak.

[Read 4th December, 1901.]

Introductory remark by the Rev. Professor Gustaf Dalman, D.D., Ph.D., Leipzig, Germany.

Under the above title, in Vol. LX, of this Journal, pp. 97-135, and Vol. LXIII, pp. 94-107, translations and partly texts have been published from three manuscripts, once in the hands of the late Dr. Karl Marx. But the main part of the third document (called C-MS.) was still wanting. Now I am so happy to be able to put even this end of the history of Ladakh before the readers of this Journal. *Mrs. Theodora A. Francke*, of Leh, sister-in-law of Dr. Karl Marx, has completed the work by giving the translation of C-MS. from the point, where the history of Ladakh was left in the last publication. The whole of C-MS. is preceding this translation.*

English translation.—By MRS. THEODOBA A. FRANCKE.

Then the Wazir on his way back left the Ladakhi boundaries. During winter the Ladakhi king and his ministers made the following bad plan: "We shall not keep to our former promise, according to which we are to send taxes, but we shall begin war (send soldiers)!"

• In Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. II, February 1902, p. 30, my name is mentioned in connection with the publication of the late Dr. Marx's three Documents relating to the History of Ladakh! This is a greater honor than I deserve. Our thanks for this publication are entirely due to Dr. Marx. Even as regards the third MS. (C-MS.) published in this number of the journal, the preparation of the Tibetan text is his own. The language of C-MS. is not exactly that described in my Ladakhi grammar, ante, Vol. LXX, part I, Extra Vol. 1901. The language of my grammar is that of daily life whilst that of C-MS. is the style of modern Ladakhi letter-writing, which leans more or less towards the classical language. Because a summary of the first part of C-MS. has already been given in Vol. LXIII, mostly on pages 106 and 107, the accompanying translation gives only the second part of C.-MS.

A. H. Francke.

Next year the Wazir quite suddenly, coming through Balldar arrived in Zangskar. Then he went through Kharnag and Shang with his soldiers and arrived at Leh before anybody knew of it.

The (old) king's son, the king *Chogsprul*, went through *Drangtse* and *Wamle* to *Spiti*; one or two months later *Chogsprul* died there.

Chogsprul's first wife's son was Jigsmed-choskyi-senge-migyurkunganambar-gyalwai-Lha.

The second wife's son, who is now living at Mashro, was Stan-shrungyurgyal.

Then the Wazir sent the (old) king Dondrub-Namgyal out of the castle, took all the treasures and riches and ordered the Leh minister Ngorub-Standzin to be proclaimed king. He also built the old kila (fort) at Skara near Leh and made the Tanadhar Magna and Janda-Sing captains. There he left altogether 250 men.

Ngorub-Standzin the Raja had to issue all orders and to send the taxes, amounting to 18,000 Rupees, without fail to the Maharaja. The Wazir himself and the other soldiers took the father-king, Bangkhapa and other noblemen, about 20-30, along with them to fight against Baltistan.

After having fought against the Baltis he (the Wazir) took all Baltistan and returned home. He sent the father-king back to Leh together with the Ladakhi noblemen.

The noble father-king was seized by small-pox in *Baltistan* and half-way back he died. His body was burned (given to the fire) at *Stock*.

Then the Raja Ngorub-Standzin reigned for three to four years. He sent the taxes to Jammu; but as he did not agree with Magna, the Tanadhar, the latter wrote, calumniating him, to the Wazir.

Therefore after four years the Wazir came again to Leh with his soldiers; he sent the *Raja* out of the castle and said, that the taxes had not been paid satisfactorily, and that he would punish him severely. "Now I am going to make war with *Tibet*, and you will have to go with me!" But when the *Raja* replied : "I would rather die than go!" The Wazir became very angry and imprisoned the *Raja* in the fort.

Noble young Sodnam, Sgolam Khan of Chushod, the minister of Basgo and many other Ladakhi noblemen he took along with him up to Ngari-sgorsum to the war.

He (the Wazir) made the *Tanadhar Miya* responsible for the Government (all the orders) of *Ladakh* and *Meta Basti Ram* was sent to fight against *Rutog* with five hundred soldiers. *Basti Ram* fought against *Rutog* and took it.

The Wazir went off with seven thousand men through Gar. He

fought and gradually got as far as *Purangs*. At a place called *Purangs*toyo the Wazir threw up trenches. At the same time the Tibetans also arrived at *Purangs*. In the castle of *Purangs* called *Dagla* there were about one hundred and fifty *Dogras*. Against those the Tibetans fought and killed several; some had to flee, and when the Tibetans attacked the castle, they took it.

Then the Wazir fought several times during a month and a half in a desultory way. One day, after that time, the Tibetan warriors, with their officers and all fighting men, made a desperate (not caring for death or life) attack at daybreak on the Wazir's trenches.

About noon one of the Tibetan bullets hit the Wazir's left shoulder and the Wazir fell down from his horse (on the ground). The Wazir still held a sword in his right hand. The Tibetans knowing that the Wazir had been hit (by a bullet), not minding their lives (speak of dying), attacked the Wazir's trenches. Then one of the Tibetan horsemen ran to the Wazir and meeting him, pointed his spear at (the borders of) the Wazir's heart, thrust the spear and the Wazir died.

When the sun was near setting, the Wazir's trench was destroyed. They (the Tibetans) killed as many *Dogras* as they could and took as many prisoners as possible. Many of the *Dogras* fled, firing backwards towards the Tibetans (hereto).

Then when the Tibetans had taken some men prisoners, they went back to their own camp. The next morning the Tibetans sent to *Lhasa* by a post all the details about the Wazir's death and how his head (and neck) had been cut off and so on.

On the following day, the Tibetans imprisoned all whom they had seized, among them the Ladakhi minister of Basgo, the young noble Sodnams, the noble Sgolamkhan of Chushod, besides 18 men and 30 Dogra officers and men. One hundred Tibetans accompanied them on their way towards Tibet.

The Tibetan army went as far as Gar with its General to try the prisoners. After one month they went back to Tibet. One officer with 300 soldiers remained at Gar for one year.

The Dogras who had fled arrived at Leh; so did those who were in **Rutog**, when they heard of the Wazir's death.

After one or two years the Ladakhis rebelled against the Dogras, summoning for war Lower and Upper Ladakh, Nubra, Baltistan and Khapulu. All these together sent about two thousand five hundred soldiers. They blockaded the kila and the Ohaon (fort) at Leh. In the kila (fort) there was the Tanadhar Magna, and about 50 Dogras, and in the Chaon fort there was a Komidhan and about 300 Dogra soldiers.

The Ladakhis made their trenches surrounding the two forts.

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For one month, they had only little fighting. Then there arrived a Tibetan, called *Pishi*, who was the head of the bowmen, together with about 100 men, to assist the *Ladakhis*. He took up his quarters in the *Leh*-castle.

After that, there arrived from Kashmir Dewan Harichand and the Wazir Ratun, together with about 7,000 men, marching towards Ladakh.

When people at Leh heard that the Dewan and the army had reached Khalatse, they all held a council and agreed on fleeing, because Dewan Harichand had so many soldiers, cannons, etc., with him.

The king and minister and the chief of the bowmen fled in the direction of the upper *Indus* valley, together with one hundred men. The *Ladakhi* soldiers fled to their own villages.

After two days the *Dewan* and the Wazir arrived at *Leh* with their men. They destroyed all the idols that were in the castle and monastery, not leaving even a single one.

The king, the minister and the men, accompanying them, had reached *Drangtse-lungs-Yogma*.

The day after this, more soldiers from Tibet arrived at Lungs-yogma, together with the minister Ragasha and Zurkhang, chief of the bowmen, accompanied by 3,000 men. When they all were assembled, they digged trenches.

The Dewan and the Wazir also took their men with them and going north, arrived at Dorkhug.

There the Tibetans heard a rumour (about their arrival). Then the chief of the bowmen, Zurkhang, together with one thousand soldiers, went and fought against the Dogras at Dorkhug.

During the first battle on the plateau of *Dorkhug* about 30 *Dogras* were killed, and *Zurkhang*, the head of the bowmen, returned to *Lungsyogma*; then the *Dewan* and the soldiers also went to Lungs-Yogma.

There were two hills on either side of the water. The Dewan and the Wazir divided their army and had their camps on these two hills. As the Tibetans had made their trenches on the plateau, there was no fighting until the Tibetans came out from behind their walls.

The Dewan and the Wazir with their men, working in turns, dammed up the water in the valley. As the Tibetans could not remain in the middle of the water, they were obliged to come out from their trenches and flee; so, they were conquered.

Then the *Dogras* seized all those Tibetans that were left and took them to *Leh*.

The Tibetan minister Ragasha, and some of the army who waited, were killed by the Dogras.

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The minister Zurkhang and the chief of the bowmen, called *Pishi*, both were also seized and taken to Leh.

The Tibetans and Dogras lived in peace (good order) without any war ever since; the annual trade going on as before according to the contract made (with the Dogras).

The Tibetan minister Zurkhang and Pishi, the head of the bowmen, then went back both being the leaders of the Tibetan army.

The Dewan Harichand re-installed all the Tibetan ministers and promised to establish again the Ladakhi king and queen with their court.

From Gangsri in Tibet there used to be given several men as servants to the Ladakhi king which he (the king) gave into the hands of the Dewan Harichand and the Wazir, and then went to his castle.

Not to a single nobleman the power, which he had possessed during the old king's reign, was left. But the *Dewan Harichand* and the Wazir said: "Only the minister *Rigdzin*, who was the servant of the late Wazir *Zorawar*, who died at *Purangs*, shall remain for ever, what he was before: the servant of the Government!" and transmitted to him all the Government work of *Ladakh*.

Then the Dewan and the Wazir both took the Ladakhi noblemen, among whom there were the Leh minister Ngorub Standzin, Ajo Gonpo, Lhadagtsering-stobgyes, along with them and returned to Jammu.

In Ladakh they left the minister Bigdzin and Magna the Tanadhar, together with the soldiers in the kila fort.

I think, it is all true, which has been said, from the first page to this.

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ଔ୶୶ୖ୶୕୶୷୷୳ୠୣୄୢୄ୷୷୳୷ୄ୷[ୢ]ୖୢ୕ ଽ୶୶ୄୖ୶ୢଽ୷ୣୄ୶୷ୢୖ୶ଽ୷ୖୄ୷ୠ୶୲ ୶ୄଽ୶୷ୄୢ୶୷ୖୠୄଽ୶ୡ୲ ୠୄଽୣୄୄୢ୶୷ୠୢ୶ଽୖୠ୷୲ୡ୶୶ଽ୶ୠୄୠ୶୲ୠୖ୷ୖୄ୷ୠ୶ୠୠ୲ୣ ୠୢୢ ୢ 3.7 सना पा नगरसा दिन्सा में ना पा नगप क्विंग र सना से नर म र सा नगर है. કે બઽ આવર કે ર સે ઽ ર માન ર મના ર ઽ ન સ ર ચરે . ર સ ન સ . ન સ સ . શે સ સ . શે સ . સ સ . શે સ . સ સ . <u>ৡ</u>৾য়৾৾য়৾৾৾য়৾য়ঀৣ৾৾৾৲ৢ৾ঀৣ৾৾৾৾৾৾ৼ৾৾৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾ ୄଌ[੶]୪୶୲ୣ୶ୢଽ୶୶୳ୢ୶୵ୖୢଌ୷ୢଌ୕୷ୢୄଌ୷୶ୖ୶୷୷୷୷୷୷ ୵ଞ୍ଚ୶ୡୖଽ୶୵୵୵୲୶୵୲୷୰୷୰ୠ୶ଊ୶ୖୠ୶୷ଌ୶ୖ୶୵୳୵ୄୠୖ୵୴୲୷୵୷୴ୖୄୢୡ୕୶୷ ઽઅના અર્વે : દેવા રા રા તાપ કું શું તા સે દ રા લે . છે યેવા લક્ષ સુંદ શ રા શ 4 ៹๚ุณนนิ ๅ๛๚๚๚ . สุณณ ฏิณ ๚า ๛๚า ๛๚ ๛๚ ๛๚๛๛ ર્કે⊑ સેઽપઽ બેઽા ાદ્ય દેવાય ઽઅવાસે ૧૯૫ ડુવાય પરમવાસે વઢજા છુ. ૹૻૺ૯ નવે સેભ સેંગ મેં ને દેશ મુન નથુન વેદેન સરનસોનય નય ! શે૯ ન મેના มนาว พิราส์พารนา รัฐานาวทุจาลีจาฏินิงาส์พารนา รุมๆามิาสุมมา ๚างพี่ยามิรายางศึกเสียงเติยายางดูมา เมืองมีรับระเยยายายา ୶ୄୠୡ୲ୄୖୢୄୗ୰୵୶ଽ୳ୖ୳୵୴ୖଈ୕ୖ୵୕ୄ୕୵ଽ୶ୄୣ୕୶୶୵୵ଽ୶୲ୣଽୠ୵ୣ୶ୠୄୖ୳ୠ୵ୄୢୗୖୖୖୖୡ୲ୄୢୠୡ୲୶ୖ મુભ[∙]ર્યતે નગાવ નગોું ન વેવા પર નશ્ચ ભેઽા રેજેન છે ને ર તરા રવોં સાસ ૡૺૹઽૡઽઽૢૺઽ૾ૡૢૹૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૢૢૢૢૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૻૡૻૹ૱૽ૻઌૢૢૻઽૻૹૻૣઽૻઌૻૼઽૡૡ૾ૺૻૹૡૢૹૡૹ สู้ราศีลายุ พราพีราสายรายรายุรูป **ઌ૾ૢ૾૾૾ઽૻ**ૹૻૺૼૼૼૹૻૢૺૼૼૻૹૣૺૼૼૼૼૼૼ૿ૻૢૻૼૻૹૣૼઌૻૻ

*য়ঀઽ*ઽૻૡૹઙ૾ૢૺઽૡૼૡૼૡૡ૽ૼૡૼૹ૱૱ૡૹૡૢૻ૽ૼ૱ૡ૾૾ૹૡૡ ୶ୠୖୢ୶୳ୡ୲୶୶୲ୖୄୢୄୄୄୄୄୄୄୄୗ୵ୖ୶ୖୄୢଢ଼୕ୖ୵ୣଌ୴୲୳ଌୖ୕୶ୄୄଌ୴୲୳୵ଽ୕୶ୄୢୖୢୄୣୣଌୖ୵ୖଢ଼୕୲୳ଢ଼ୖୢ୷ୄୢୖଢ଼ୖୄ୶ୄୠ୵ଌ ଌ୕୵୶୳୶୵୲୲୲ୠୖ୷ୖୠୄୖ୶ୖୖ୵୵୵୵୵୳୵୲୳୴୶୭ୖ୶ୄୖୄ୴୵୳୶୶୷୷୶୶ୣଌ୶୶ଋୖ ฺชุล นาดุรูตฺาริ ลสารุธูณฑรัฐารศัสาวอูฐาพยาณสาสาวกุรูตฺาลสสาชิฺา <u>ઽ૾ૺૡૢઽૻૡ૿૽ૡૢૺ</u>ૻઌૣૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૻૢૻૡૻૡૻૺ૱ૡૻૡૼ૱ઽૻૻૹૡ૱ૻૹ૾૾૱ૡ૽ૻૹૻૹ૽૱ૼૢૻૡૢૼઽૢૻ૾ૡૢૼ૱ ૻૺૼૼૡૡૢૺૼ૾ૼૡૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૡૢૻ૱ઌ૾૾ૼૡૢૼૻ૱ૼ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ <u> ને નર સ્વયર્થ કુલ સાથ રે શાસે ને ગયર તે ને ના શાસે તે કુલ દ્વારા સ</u>્વયાન તે નદ দ্র্রিম-দ্রুমন্ট্রা ୄୣୄ୷ୖୖୢୖୖ୕୶ୖ୶୳ୣ୵ୄୢୠ୷ୄୠ୶ୖୄୠଵ୕୶୶୶ୖ୰ୢୄୢୖ୰ୢୣଵୄ୶୶୷ नन' करा होता सामर' मी महिर सहेरी गा नडा या करा हे कर मुर में होट समा यरें भूते भेट मका मुल में सरे मासक कर महत मार्ट प में कि कर में भ कर में भ कर में मा कर म ଽ୳ଽ୵୲୵ୠଽ୶୶୲ୖ୶୕ଽୄ୷ଽୄୖୄୢୠ୲୶ୖୖୄ୶ଽ୵୷ଡ଼୲୳୲ୡୄୄ୲ଵୖୄ୕ୄ୕୵ୖଽଡ଼୕୶୲ୖଽ୲୷ୡୖୄ୲ ณล मुक्ट न श हे मुहिमा मी रेट रा मट से रट नगत में ना मह सा मिट महिस ৸ৣৼৼ৾৾ৼ৾ৢ৾৾য়য়ঀ৾৾৾৾য়৾ঀয়৾৾ঀ৾৾য়৾ঀয়৾৾য়৾য়৾৾ঀ৾য়য়৾৾ঀ৾য়য়৾৾ঀৢয়য়য় <u>વભા ભેદા</u> મિંદ મુજે શે વિષે મેં સાવદ વ સે દ પા ન દ ભ શન પર સે વુરા પા ભ ન ન ન

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Karl Marx-History of Ladakh.

พระพาครระกระกุลๆ มีรระกระเริ่า พิศาษัรยุ 121 มีรายิมาณ ભઽ૱ઌૹ૾ૻઌ૽૽ૢૻઽૼૹઌૻૻૹ૽ૻૻૡૼૹૹૻૹ૾ૺૹૻઌૹ૾૾ૹૻૻૻ૽ૼ૾૾ૡૻ૽ૼૡૻૼૡૻૡૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ઌૻૻઽૼૹ૾૾ૺ૾ૻૹ૾૾૾ૺ૾૾૾૾ૡૻ૽૱ૻ ฐนามินาฐนานาลิณารูาลลินพรา สินาทนานสานการุามทายนา વઽવઃવૃક્ષઃદેરઃભ્દુષ& Iદેઃવૃક્ષઃક્રુભઃદેઃભઃકુઃશ્વરશ્વર્શ્વરુદાયરઃક્ષેદઃવૃક્ષઃભ્વ ลราคาสตั้เวลาไซ พะเมือง การเมือง เป็นเรื่อง เป็นเป็น เป็นเป็น เป็นเป็น เป็นเป็น เป็นเป็น เป็นเป็น เป็นเป็น เป็น ઌૢૻ૽૱૾૾ઌ૾૾ૢૢૡૢૡૢૢૡૹૡૡૢૡૻૡૻૡૡૻૼૼૻૡૡૢૻ૱ૡૢૹૻૡૢૹૻૡૹૡૣૹ ଌୖୖୖୖ୶୵୳୳୳୶୶୶ୠୄୠ୶ୖ୳୷୵୵ୢୠ୩ୄୠ୶ୖ୶୵ୣ୵୲ୖୄ୶୵ୄ୷ୄୣ୷୲୷୳ୡୢୖୣ୷ ૡૡૢૡૻૡૢૼૡૢૼૹ૾ૻ૾૽ૼ૱ૡૡૡૡૡૻૻૻૼૡૢૹૻૡૹૡૻૹ૽ૻ૱૱ૡૡૹ ૡ૾ૢૺૻ૾ૻૡૻૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૻૢ૽ૼૻ૾ૻ૾ૺૻ૾ૻૢ૽૾૾ૻ૾૾ૻૻ૽૾ૻૻ૽ૼૻ૾ૡૻૹૻૻ૾ૻૡૻૻૡૻૻ૽૾ૻ૽૾ૻ૾ૡૻૻૡૼૼ૱ૡૻૡ૽ૼૡૻૻૡ૽ૻૡૻૻૡ૽ૻૡૻ૽ૼૡૻૻૡ૽ૻૡૼૡૻૻ૾૾ૡૻૺૡૼૡૻ ୶୶୲ ୖୄଌ୕୶୕୵୶୶୴ୖ୲ଽ୕୵ୄୢୄଈୖୄୢୖ୶ୖଌୢ୶ୖଽ୶୴୶୴୲୶୶୶୶୶୶୶୶୶୲୷୲୷୷ ^{ઽૹઌ}ૻઽઽૻૡ૽ૢૼ૽9ૢૼૹૡૹૡૡૢૢૡૹૻૻૻૻૻૻૡ૽૿ૢ૽ૡૻૺઽૡૻ૽૽૱ૻઌૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹ૱ૡૡૻૻૡૼૡૻૢઽૻ वश्वा=८२४ नगरामा मेटा देवर्श्व स्वापर क्वा नटा कुन वर्शना से नटा नग्र्या वेद्र हे जिन्हा सुरा गुम् म के राजन के मानु नक्षेत्र । निम

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ૹૼૻ૾ૼ૾૾૽ઌ૽૽૾૾૾ૹૣૹ૾ૻૡ૽૿ૡૡ૾૿ૡૢૻૹૻૹૺૼૢૻૻૹૻ૾ૼૹૼૹૻ૽૽૽ૢ૿ૹ૽૾૽ૢૢૼૼ૾ૺૹ૽૿ૡઌ૿ૢઽૻઌ૿ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૡૻૻ૾ૡ૾૾૱૿ૡ૾૾૱ૻૻૡૻૻૼૻ ୴ୄୣୄଔୄୠ୶୶୴୶୲ୄ୲ୖୖ୲ୖଽ୶୶ୄୄୖ୷ୖୖୢଈ୵ୄୄୖୄୠ୶ୄୢୠ୶ୖୖ୷ୖୖଽ୶ୄୣୖ୴୷ୡ୶ୄୢୠ୶୷୶୲ क्रायनः भ्रेमिनिरमहिन्द्र दिन्द्र भिन्द्र किरानिर हो। कुमायेन क्रेमिक्र किरानिर हो ५टेर्भग्मूनग्वश्रुत्दित्मुभयोग्नुसात्रसामित्यन्द्रन्वस् । सेटायार हू ५टेर्स ײַזָאַאַאַראַדאָר באָראָדיר אַראָיאַאיין איזאָאיין איזאָאיין איזאָאיין איזאָאיין איזאָאיין איזאָאיין איזאָאיין א ୶୶୶ୖୄଈୖୢଌୠ୵୵ଽୄୠ୶୕୶ୢୠ୵୵୵୶ଌ୶ୄୠ୲୶ଢ଼୶ୄ୲୵ୄୢଢ଼୵ୖ୵୕୶ୄୣ୴୶୵୶ୢୡ୶ ૡદેં મુભય્યે નુસારે કું ગુમારે આ જે આ ગુમાર જે મુખ્ય તે બુરાય તે બુરાય તે છે. ૡૻૼૡૻૢૼઽૻૹૣਗ਼૱૽ૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૡૄૢૼઽૻૡ૱ૡૡ૱૱ૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ न्समासे क्रसा न्द्रम् मुमार्य न्द्रमा माम का साम के साम भुश्च गढार्डमाह्ने न खभा सभा हे द्वा भारतमा हिराहे। ते वहा सभा हे दार ૡૹઌૻૡૹૹૣૣૢૣૣૢૢૢઌ૾ઽૢ૾ૢૡૻૡૹૹૻૻૹૼૻઌૢૡૡૹૡૢ૿ૺૼૼૠૼૡૼૼૼૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻ૽ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻ૽ૡૻ૽ૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻ ઽઽ[੶]ભ[.]ઽགૹ[.]ଘ[.]ઽག,ઽ[૾]གૹ[.]ફઅૹ[.]ૹૣૺૡ[.]ઽૢૻૡ૾ૢૺઽ[੶]ૡૻૼૼૼ<mark></mark>ૼ<mark>ૻ</mark>^ઌઌૼૼ สธิ์ๆ ณ สาวร์ เป็นเว้ เช่นี่สาว เ นลี่ชาย เ ช่ยเนร์ เ เช่น เ นิ่ม เ นิ่ม เ $\widetilde{\Pi}$ દશ તથા સુર \widetilde{f} ના દુ સે ભાસભા |] તે તથા ર દૂ ર દેશ નુન નથુ ત ર દિત મેં ୶ୡୢ୶୶୶ୖଵୄୖୖ୶୕୶ଽୖୄ୵ୢୢୠ୶ୖଽ୲ୢୖୠୡ୲ୖୄୖ୶ଽ୲ ୯ୢଽ୶ୡୢ୲୷୕ୡ୳୶ୢ୲୲ୄୖ୲୷୶ୄୖୄ୴୶ୖ

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ଽ୶୶ୖ୶୵ଽଽ୶ଽୡ୲୷ୄଽୖୖ୴ଽ୶୶୶୲ ଽୄୢୢୢୢୢୢୖଽ୶୲୶ଽ୶୶୰୶ୢୖୡ୲ ୡ୳୳୶ ૡૡ૽ૢૻૼઽૼૡ૾ૻૼૼૼૼૹૻૹૺ૱ૻૡૻ૾ૡૻઌૡૡ૱૱ૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ MAN [Hay] नः क्वें नगातः क्वेंतर् ८ माल्तरभाषा प्रमाशः गुरे दमा रेमा शास्त्र या ૡૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૺઽૡઽૡઽ૾ૹૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૼઽૡૡ૱૱ૡૢૹૡૡ૱૱ૡૡૢ૾ૺ૱ૹૡૡૡ૽ૺ૱ૹ য়য়য়ড়৾য়৾ড়ৣয়৾য়৾ঀ৾য়৾ঀৼ৾৾য়৾য়য়৾য়ঀ৾৾ঀ৾য়৾ঀ৾৾য়৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য়৾৾য় ॻॖऀॺॱॖॖॱॺॕॖॻॱय़ॱॸॖॺॻॱॸॸॖॱॱढ़ॺॱॖॖॱॺॕॻॱऄढ़ॱऄ॔ॎॱऻॎय़ॱॾॆॸॱॻॖऀॺॱॸॺॻॱऄॱ ୖୢଡ଼୕୳ୣୣୣୣୣୣଽ୶ୄୣ୵୶ୄୢଽ୶୵ୠଽୄୢୠୄ୵୷୵୶୶୲ୣଌ୶୶୵ଽୢଽୖ୶୶୲ୖଽ୶୷୶୶ୄୠ สาราสราไ ไร้าระรูลเลอี่และสร้านจิรามจิเลยามิเพยายาระรู नक्केनसा दुर्गर दुमाया मामराय केट यते दमना के खेर दर मार्क का नमु ४मग्पेन्यम्। नेप्यवेन्यसन्ममायन्द्रका भेष्यः केन्यम्। र्हेनः ଌୖ୕୶୲ୖ୶୕୵୶୶ଽୢଽ୶୲୷୲୶୲୶ଽ୷ୖ୶୕୵୲୴ୖୖୠୄୖ୲ୖୠ

<u> २</u>ेक्स्र[.] केम्स् म्यामन् प्याप्ते वेरामी रेम्स् राष्ट्रमा विष्टारायसन् विय aziani नहाः भून: की. नहाः । इ.सट. के.स. मु. Q& F. मेक . र्]] रे. कु श. मेर् . यह . र के पा मा के र . के पा मा के र . के पा मा के पा मा के पा मा के पा मा क พตุฑฺ๛ฉีรามพาว เราวริเพิริทุฬามารูทุฬานาวริเวทุณริลา ริรัง ୳ୖ୶୕ଽ୶୶୶୲ ଌୖୖ୶୕ଡ଼୵୴ୖୖଽୖୢୖୄଈୖ୕୴୶୲୴୶୵୵୰୶ଌ୶୴ୖ୶ୖ୳ଌୖ୕ଽ୶ୄ୶୵୰୶୵୵୳ श्रेटया द्यें निर्मेण द्र दिन्म मिन के मे के सुम के के सुम के के मा के कि म ર્દ્ધભારુ નુશ્રાયથાં વેંગર સમાન વનું સેંગ નાજના રાજ્યના વસાવે ગુગાય ગું વહના ાબદ વેંગ્ય ગયના ગયેં ગુદ ગુમાં જે એંગ જ ગુમાં સુવા સુગમાં ગુમાં સંગ મારેંગ arvicaraal क्षर रु. त्वायामीरेमा दर्गा वक्षा ये रे ar क्षेत्र के मा किया के का क ૹૼ૯ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૹૻ૾૾૾ૡૹૻ૾ૡૹૹૹૻૹ૾ૣૡૻઽૢૻૡૹ૽૾ૣૡૹ૱ૡૢૻૡ૾ૻૡૡ૾૾૾ૹૣૡ ૹૻૹૼૹૡૹઙૻૻૹૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૢૻૡૼઌૻઽૼૡૡ૽ૺઽૼૹૡૻૹ૾ૻૹૹઌ૽ૻૢઽૻૡૼૼઽૡૹૡૹ૾ૣૺ૱ૹ૱૱ૺ

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ૡુાયા ભુા યુરુષ છે. દુશ્વા મારે જેંદ સુવા છે દારા મારુ શાય છે. સુવા છે. વરુસ મેદ યા છુ: તુરુ જાત કા કા જોવ વળ્યુ મે કવ દા સુવા વસ માગ ત્વ મે ૻઃ સુર્ગુ વનુ જેસ એંન ગયા ને ગાય જેસ ગય સવત નર્સે મે વેસામાં તેના સાગવત ન รุณฑาฐราชกาฐา สามาชิ้มามากรราวุจริการสารสายาวุจราย 125 ନ୍ଦିଶ୍ୟୁନ୍ମ୍ମ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ମ୍ୟୁକ୍ ମୁହ୍ମିକ୍ ଅନ୍ମ୍ୟୁକ୍ ଅନ୍ମିକ୍ ଅନ୍ମ୍ୟୁକ୍ ଅନ୍ମ୍ ભર્મેન્દ્ર નુસમાસે સમસગ્દા ૧૯ માં છુલા દું ને દા દે નુસ છે. સમાછે સ য়ঢ়য়ৼ৽ঀৼ৽ঀ৾ঀ৾য়ৼ৽য়য়য়৾৾ৠৣয়ৢয়৻য়ৢৼ৾য়ৢয়ঀয়৾ৼ৾ঀয়য়য়য়৾য়য়য়৾ঀ৾৾য়য়য়য়৾ঀ Ingनासमुभः र्त्ते र्वेर से क्रसमाद रेते. युप्स सेन सर নন্দ্রীনাধা ୶ୢଈୖ୶୶୲୲ୖୖ୲ଽୖୖୖୖ୶ୖ୲ଌ୶୲୶୲ଵୄୄୣ୶୲୷ୖ୶୵୳ୖୖୖୠ୵୳ୡ୲୷ୖୢୡ୕୶୷୷୲ୖୢୡ୕୶୷୷୲ୖୢୡ୶୷୷ୢୢୗ୲୶୵୷ અન્વન્નચ્લેન્ટ્રુન્નામાં માર્ગ્સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રન્ટ્ર માર્ગ્સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્ર્સ્ટ્રન્ માર્ક્સ્ટ્રાયુદ્ધ સામા

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अन्त्यन्नेनरान्ही नेन्द्रम्बराख्नान्हर्म्साक्सा नेन्द्रमनान्नन्त्वन्तु न्येंब हरामा ना ना के हेंद सुना नरेना नरुष हेंग मुना कु के द य ना Qबनःयरःय५८४, द्रिम्माब्रायः Qबनः रेश्रम् क्रिम् स्टियः ୢୣୄ୷ୖୢଈଽ୕୴ୖୄୠୡ୲ୄୖୄୄୗୄୡ୲ୖୡ୲ୖଽୡ୕ୖ୳ଽ୳ୖ୶ଢ଼ୗୄୡ୲୵ୠୡ୲ୄୠୄଵ 175 **ન્**શ્રमाद्वय्राध्नप्रदेश्या स्थित ঀঀঀ৻ড়য়৾৾ঀৢয়ঀ৾৾৾৾৾ঀঀঀ৾ঀৣ৾৽৾৾য়ৼ৾ঀ৾৾ৡয়৽ঢ়৾ৣয়৽৾য়৾য়৾ঀৢয়৾ঀয়য়৾৾৽ৼয়৾৾ঀ અન્ન દેરે ત્યાર્ દેર નામાં તે જેના તે સાથે તે સાથે તે સાથે સાથ છે. รุญิณรูากุรูฑานราพายุฉานพ รุณฑาฐราสุลายิาณิฑาฐาวีรารุฑิพายูะ नस। वेर्नन्मनायमा ।रेनुसावेर्नन्मनायुसारेन्स्सासेट्रयसः ๚ลูลาซู้ามู้ณารู้าามู่กลง อัรายาการสังาราการรายสารราคา ঀ^{ড়}৾ঢ়৾৽৾ঀয়৾৽য়৾য়৾৾ঢ়৾৽য়য়৾৽য়৾৽ঀ৾৾৾ मृश्रेशगु८म्बहृत्वसञ्चेत्रनुमञ्चेनस। ।२ेवसर्वेनयन्तर्भेत्यमश्रेस

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พิงส์ราวุๆ

नलमार्मे। ୖ୶୕ୄୣ^ୠୄୖ୶୕୶ୡ୳ୖ୶ଽ୷ଽୖ୶୷ୖ୶ଽ୷ୠୖୄଽ

<u>ૼૢ૱ઙૼૼ૱</u>૽ૢ૾ૺૹૡૢ૱ૡૡઌૡઙૻૢૼ૱ૹૹ૱ઽૡૡઽ૾ૡૹૡ૾૾ૡ૾૾ૡૡ૱૱ૡૡ ૹૼઽૻૹૻૹ૾ૢ૾ૺઽ૽ઌ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૻઌૻૻૢ૽ૼૻૼૹૼૼૢૻઌૢ૿ૢૼૼૹૻ૱૱૾ૺ૾૽ૻ૽ૼૻ૽ૼ૱ૡૻ૽ૻૻ૽ૼૻ૾ૡૻ૽ૻ૾ૡૻ૽ૼૻ૽ૡૻ૽ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡૻ૽ૻ૽ૻૡ૾ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૻૡૻ ભ[્]ષ્ટર્માનુદશ સુભ[્]ર્તુ શળી સુદ્વ ગાઉના મા અદ ૧૧વદ સેવ પર ૧**૭**શ વશ ૹ૾ૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૡૡૼૡૻૻ૾૾ૻૡૻૻૡૻૻ૱ૡૹ૾ૺૡૻઌ૽૿ૢૡૻૻૡૡૻૡૻૡૻૡૻૡૻૡૼૡૻૼૡૼૡૻ ระ รู จิสศลขึ้าน ลิร ลัร ญร ซึ่งดาล รัฐานรุ เล่ราหา พะ ส ૡૹૻૻૻઌઌૡૻૻૡૻૢૼૡૻઌૻઌૻૣૢૢૢૢૢૼૹ૾ૻૢ૽૾ૺૻૡૹૻૻ૽ૢૼૼૻૡૡૻૻૡૻૺ[૾]૽ૻ૾ઌ૿ૢૼૼૹૻઌ૽૿ૢૹૻઌૻઽૢ૿ઌૻૹૻ૽ઌ૽૿ ลูรๆลินลิ์จนัรรังเขูงจรงจรังรา เพริมพัตนัรรา จลูง ઽ^ઌૢૹૻૺ૾ઽ૾ઽૻૹૻૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ઌૢૻૼૹૻૻઌ૱ૹૻૡ૽ૻઽૡૢૻ૱ૡૻૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ૡૻૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻ૾ૡૻ૾ૼૡૻ૾ૼૡૻ૾ૡૻ૽ૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼ૾ૢૼૼૼ૾૾ૢૻૼ૾૾ૡૻ૱ૡૻૻૡૻૻ য়ঀ৾ঀয়য়ৼৼ৾৾৽৾ঀ৾৾৾ঢ়ৣ৾৾ঀৣ৾৾৾৾ঽৢ৾য়৾য়য়য়য়য় ભ[.]નગવ:દ્વેંગરેમાવદેંગર્ડા