

Himalayan Doctors and Healing Herbs

The Amchi Tradition and Medicinal Plants of Mustang



Lo-Kunphen Mensikhang



Himalayan Doctors and Healing Herbs

The Amchi Tradition and Medicinal Plants of Mustang



Lo-Kunphen Mensikhang

Copyright©: Lo-Kunphen Mentsikhang & School

Contact Address:

Lo-Kunphen Mentsikhang & School Lo-Monthang - 7, Mustang District, Nepal

P O Box: 23960, Kathmandu Nepal

Tel/Fax: (00977)-1-44285973

E-mail: lokunpen_mensikhang@yahoo.com

ISBN: 99933-643-5-5

Published by Mera Publications for Lo-Kunphen Mentsikhang

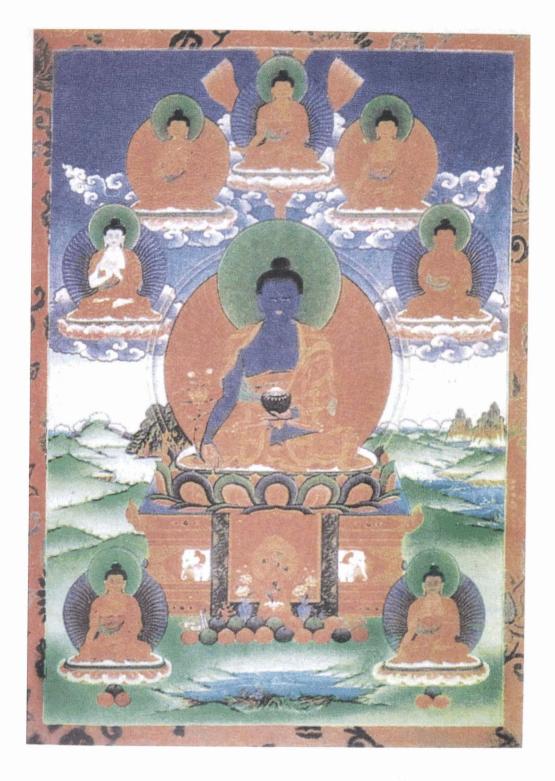
Tel/Fax: (00977)-1-4428752

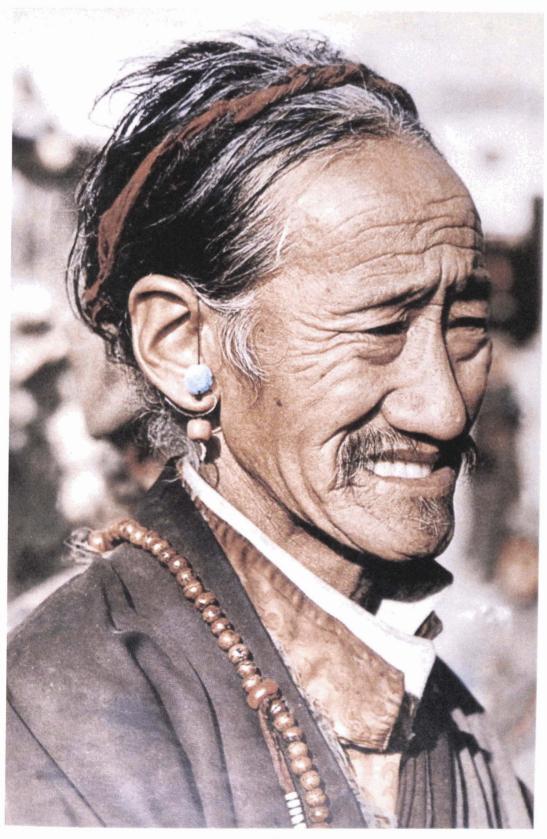
E-mail: info@merapublications.com

Design & Printing: Format Printing Press, Kathmandu, Nepal

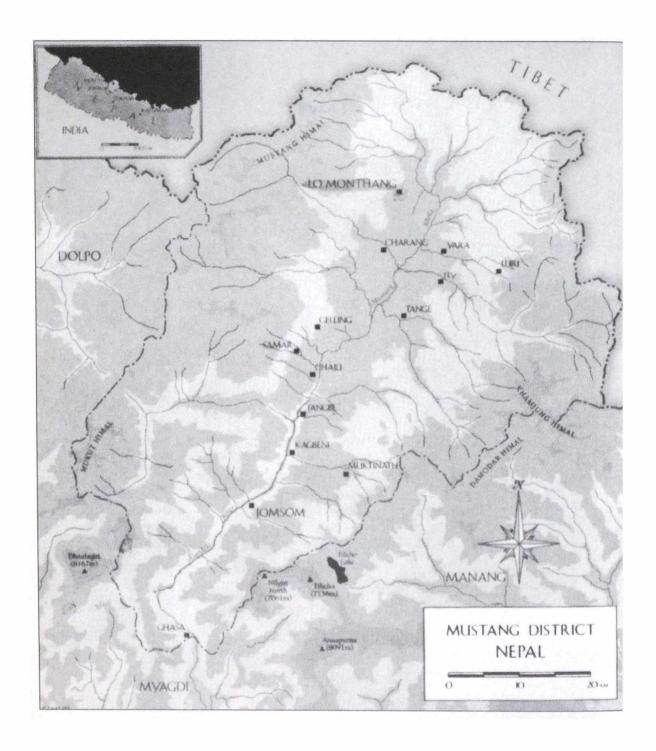
Dedication

In loving memory of our late father Amchi Tashi Choesang Bista.





'হ্লার' মুদাঝ' দাশা প্রথার মানার Amchi Lama Tashi Choesang Bista





Content

Acknowledgements

Tibetan Briefing	1-34
Photographs of Medicinal Plants	35-40
Introduction	41
Medicinal plants of Mustang District:	
Fifty-One High Altitude Species	46
References	72
A Short Biography	73
Formal recognition and development of	
Amchi Medicine in Nepal: An Outline of the Process	89



Mustang King's Message

The Himalayan regions has been home for many traditional, cultures, architechures, religions, beliefs and indigenous knowledges, in addition they are also important in terms of safe living environments on which the mountain cultures and hoslistic healing practice depends.

As we approach to the 21st century such knowledge play a key role to protect and promote as well as conserve natural features and resources.

I am happy to learnt that Amchi Gyatsho Bista and Tenzin Bista has made their attempt to bring out a book on Himalayan Aromatic Medicinal plants of Mustang & a short biography of our renowned priest and personal physician

late Amchi Tashi Choesang Bista.

I believe it can help to bio logical diversity, conservation issues and sustainable harvesting of In danger high altitude Medicinal plants of Mustang district as well as it will be of benefit to all interested research scholars, students, academic physicians and pharmacologists.

I should encourage such more works and co operations in the future.

Hon. King Jigmey Balbar Bista, Member Royal Standing Committee



December, 01 2005.

CHHAKKA BAHADUR LAMA

Hon Assistant Minister for Local Development



Phone : { 5549722 (Office) 5528975 (Res.)

Fax No.: 5522045

Shree Mahal, Pulchowk

Foreward

Nepal as being a mountainous country, it is rich in biodiversity. The hidden Himalayas in the mountain region are the natural gardens of herbal plants of high medicinal values and also the hidden treasure for the rich cultural heritage.

But important features of this region have been very much shadowed.

Briefly speaking, some of the main reasons of being so are as follows:

- 1. It's geographical remoteness and no easy access,
- 2. It's distinct way of life and cultural heritage,
- 3. Its people are illiterate and they have no capacity in influencing over national policy making.
- 4. At last, it is an issue to be addresses in the process of bringing into national mainstream.

So even in these circumstances, 'amchi' (Doctor) Gyatsho Bista and Tenzin Bista who are inspired by his late father, struggling in recording and documenting their important indigenous knowledge, which is based on local natural resources and which would really support for the healing health of the disadvantage group and backward communities in the high Himalayas, where there are no formal doctors and medicines. In this situation, Dr. Gyatsho family is the one of the rare ethno-botanists and herbal healers of the Sowa Rigpa Healing practice in the Himalayas. This tradition of Healing is still fully not accepted as formal Healing system in Nepal and so considered as the non-formal Healing system.

Therefore, this work is a chapter to the renaissance of Sowa Rigpa (science of Healing) system in the Nepal Himalayas and it will also be worked as manual for the interested students and the readers.

In the same, their work will help more and less to support in fulfilling the poverty reduction aim of the 10th national plan of HMG/Nepal.

So I mean, in their field, they are the rare outstanding personnel at this time, in the High Himalayan region of the kingdom of Nepal, to whom I may respect as the Buddhist treasure revealers (discoverers).

Therefore it is my pleasure to express some of my honorific words about their great contribution and this kind of their novel work may benefit all the sentient beings.

(Chhakka Bahadur Lama)

Date: 2005-10-27



Sowa Rigpa (gso ba rig pa)¹ or the "science of healing" is an important practice of ancient Tibet. This book includes the detailed practice about Sowa Rigpa in the Mustang district of Nepal. It specifically identifies and describes the general pharmacology and characteristics of just over 50 types of medicinal plants found in Mustang.

In general terms, this book has been written to foster the well being of humanity and nature through proper identification of flowers and other medicinal plants. We hope this book will serve as a guide for students of *Sowa Rigpa*, so they are able to identify the medicinal ingredients available locally in Mustang. On the other hand, it is our hope that these novice *Sowa Rigpa* practitioners learn to foster the protection and promotion of not only these natural resources but also the entire holistic medical heritage of *amchi*, or traditional *Sowa Rigpa* doctors).

It is our goal that neither the *amchi* tradition, nor the medicinal plants on which it depends be degenerated. We hope that both senior and novice *amchis* will be concerned about the conservation of endangered medicinal plants. We see the interconnection of conservation issues and improved health care and delivery in remote, high mountain communities of Nepal, and have thus written this book.

The purpose of including a short biography of our father, late Amchi Tashi Choesang Bista, is manifold. He was a principal advocate and protector of *amchi* culture and tradition throughout his life.

In this publication, we have also included an outline of *Sowa Rigpa* and *amchi* development. Without a sense of both the history and future goals of *amchi* practice in Nepal, the larger efforts of this book would not be clear.

Sowa Rigpa is also more popularly known as Tiberan medicine. The practitioners are known as amchi,

This book has been a result of collaborations to share the information and experiences of many individuals. However, we alone take responsibility for any mistakes that occur herein. We wrote this book without formal academic training so, we ask the readers to be patient and bring insightful observations to their reading of this book.

We must acknowledge Norbu Sangpo Lama for the initial translation of Tibetan and Nepali texts into English throughout the book. Zongsar Ngari Rinpoche and Sienna Craig should be highly commended for proofreading the Tibetan portions and editing the English versions respectively. We would like to thank Dr. Suresh K. Ghimire for the use of his photographs and checking the scientific names. We would also like to thank Frances Klatzel and staff of Mera Publications, and Anil Shrestha and staff of Format Graphic Studio of Kathmandu for their roles in preparing this book for publication. Without everyone's work and encouragement this book would not be able to take this form.

We must also thank Yeshi Choden Lama, WWF Nepal Program, and Sienna Craig of DROKPA, a US-based non-profit foundation for helping to finance the publication of this book.

Finally, we extend our heartfelt thanks to all our kith and kin, the school team, and our sponsors and friends in Nepal and abroad.

All profit from the sales of this book will be used for our school income generation activities.

Amchi Tenzin Bista Amchi Gyatso Bista

Lo Kunphen Mentsikhang and School, Lo Monthang, Mustang, Nepal

December 29, 2005

्रा । य.मू.वी.२ व. र्पे.व. ४.मू। इथ.कुथ.क्ये.क.२ म.वी.व.धे। । वर्षीय:वयु.वर्तेवा.क्येश:मध्य:स्व वर्त्रा भिर्म स्राम्य स्थान्य स्थान्य विदेश स्थान स्था इयामातमाग्रीरा वि.वर्षमायराग्रीयामानासर्द्रहरा विषयातप्रमेवार्त्वासीमारवाता विग्वेवाम्ह्र्र्र् वीमातिवा तक्ता विट वर्ष वानमा सहत्या देवी कर्षा विषय किमावा हुन महामाति वर्षा चैतःकैलःशक्यः में तः अट्यं देवावः देदः। विभूषः अक्याययः दरं होदः सः यः विषा विदेशीरः षट यः कैषः भविष्यत्र मुद्दान्ता विर्याय देव विष्य में स्थाप माने विष्य विष्य में स्थाप स्थाप माने स्थाप स्थाप माने स्थाप स्था मुर्याया श्रिटःयमायर्थेट्रतमार्कीट्रत्वरूप्रस्यरःयः मुर्या । रतामानियः स्रेश्चर्यः मुद्रप्रस्यः । वर्षामार्ययः भक्र्यात्रा हरात्रेत्राची खी. में वाक्षरात्रा खासे हेराने वे क्षात्राहरू रहा रहा खुवा हे प्राप्ता हो। रहा लेल.र्रीय.र्र्याम.रट.र्रीय.चट्या.र्रमम.ग्रीम.चसील.च.ज.चट्टेय.यम। रट.ज्.सीम.वे.स्.योमीम.ज्री ज्उ६६० ही में देवातवु लर हुव कुषावदी ल्या मेर अरश मिया विषय तथ से विद्या तथ है । षायू.च क्षेत्र अ. म. म. में मार्थ के मार्य के मार्थ के मार्य के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्य के मार्य के मार्य के मार्य के मा र्ण्यत्यत्य द्वात्त्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्र त्यात्य त्या चार जा चार तम चार्रेर जीवाका रेट मूर्येका क्ष. चारेर चीर चार्स्येका श्रीशका दुका क्ष. क्ष. माना क्ष. चानुचाका रेवर क्रिंट र्टर स्. के. चयु क्रिंट क्रिंड क्रिंड क्रिंड क्रिंट रहा क्रिंट व्यक्तिया स्तर्धिया स्तर्धिया स्तर् वारीयातामयारवा वटा होतु स्रेरार्थरा कीरावर्षा ताही यदा महिवार्ष्यरा वट्ट वटका ताला व्याप कीरा हीरा देवाता. मिर.गुज.यर.यंश.वोर्थर.व.केंग.इय.मु.षु.श्रैयं.रेर.पुर.श्रैय.श्रे.व.यंश.ववंश.वेतु.वग.रेर.क.र्र्.ग्रॅर.क्वोश.श्रैय. इयमार्जूबर्दिस्ट्री क्रूश्चिष्ट्रविद्यार्थेट्वाचर् हि.मुर्ट्यावेट्वेट्विद्यावेट्वाचर् श्चेशःग्रीशःयदीःश्चरःविशा ग्रीःदरःश्चरःश्चरःश्चरःयायवेशःयोशःयोशा विःग्वेदःश्चरःश्चरःश्चरःश्चरःश्चरःश्चरःश्चरः विम् चैतुः बर्गः याञ्चाः स्रेयः विष्यः विषयः विषय इस्रात्र ग्रीय प्रमुच । सम्रात्र विद्या प्रमुच प्रमुच प्रमुच प्रमुच प्रमुच प्रमुच प्रमुच । सम्राप्त । सम्राप्त त.पक्रूर। र्रि.हीर.म.ज.ज.मी. वर्ष.हं रमाम.भीया भीमा.क्र्य.मा.स्य.ह्य.ह्य.हीय.दी.मी.हायमा.बी वर्ष्यू.माह्य. श्रैयःतपुः मैजः त्र्याः स्विदः देः वास्त्या विद्यालियातः यात्रा मूचः तावारीदः ता ग्रीः याज्यवाराः सूटः सूटः सूट तारा मुना विद् मुना त्या प्राप्त विद्या विद्

मह्मर क्रेन होता विकास हैन निर्मा क्रियामा विकास क्रियामा क्रियामा विकास क्रियामा क्रियामा विकास क्रियामा क्रियामा विकास क्रिय |ह्रेद:ग्राट:द्विक:वृत्तु:यद्वाता:वृत्त्व:वा:व्याता:वृत्तुःव्यात्वेद:क्ष्यःविक्ष्यःय:वद्वा |दे:वक्ष:अववःव्यवः र्वे त. त्रुं वर्षा वर्षा विश्व त्रुं श्रम क्रियं के क्रियं क्रियं वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे क्रियं क |वा.वीर.क्षेट्.क्रीर.च्चज.क्योश.वार्ष्य.तर.येंगा |र्क्र्य.क्षेत्रेश.संयु.तील.यु.वाक्ष्वा.क्या.क्या. जवान्तरीय त्रवर्त्त्र राष्ट्रीय । भ्रिम्य स्त्रीय राष्ट्र स्तर्भात्य राष्ट्र । भ्रिम्य वास्तर वास्तर स्त्र स । रिवात्र्रेश्वरहत्रावश्वातस्र्रातरस्र्रातरस्र्वेरावर्। भ्रिंग्याशावश्वराभ्यशानवातःविद्रैशावश्वाना विर्यात्वेश ल्य. धरानियान्त्राची विष्या विषया विषय भुै.शर.भुैश.बुश.वी विधि.देश.इ.च.लथ.जवा.ह्र्स.स्.वाश्वशा ह्रिंस.स्यु:प्रवाश.लुश.देश.इ.च.श्र.वा क्रिंच-र्टक-क्रु-स्रेश-र्टक-क्री-तम् तर्कताका जि.स. क्रिंच-स्थाना व्यास्थान क्रिंच-स्थाना व्यास्थाना क्रिंच-स अंतर्राम्या विर्वाक्षित्रकरकी देशसी वर्षित्र वर्षा वर्षित्र वर्षा वर्षित्र वर्षा वर्षित्र वर्षा वर्षित्र वर्षा विचंत्रः चेतुः मेवातान्त्रेत्रः भवत् द्रम् अवत् । क्ष्र्रेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रः चेत्रः चरः चर्मवाता । क्ष्रिवात्रः सः परि.पर.पर्केषाया ।पर्ययाश्रीयः क्षु.श्रीशः वैशःतः परिटः वर्षेत्रः देया ।श्रीप्रशःश्रीयः पर्वयः क्षीयः वर्षेत्रः प्री । चिर्यातम् **भ्रा**चानम् दृष्यं नियानवाराजा । पान्यस्य स्त्रेश्वास्य स्वर्यास्य स्वर्यानम् । पान्यस्य । र्मण्याहेत्र त्येताक्षेर प्रत्याहेत्र विरावत्। विष्य द्वायस्य सेव सें र स्वाय वास्तर प्रत्य र सावत्र र सावत्र र्टि.शथ.टराज.र्जेथ.वेर.राजराजु.र्जू.शैथ.की.टरवेट.रा.जना कूंथ.यटम.राजु.ट्रेम.परस्वीम.राजहवा.स्रेथ.टवट.र्सीवा. नुमा विमान स्वापन स तम् द्रे त्या प्राप्त क्षेत्र त्या प्राप्त प्रमु त्या प्राप्त क्षेत्र त्या प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र प्र मु.चिय.त.भटय.लट.। योड्.च्र्य.चिय.त.र्थंश.भधे.८ट.र्जंथ.तमायष्ट्र.यतु.सूर्या.वर्षी.य। वि.बु.र्जंट.योश.वर्षी. ततुःष्ठःचतुःत्रन्यःसःसःसःसःसःसःसःसःसःसःसःत्रःत्वत् सुतःस्ते भवःस्त्रेशःस्वःक्षःसेतःह्रस्तःस्तः। सुरुःचर्नुः क्क.चुत्र.तत्र.कृष्टे.कृष्याप्रेश.तामा वायमाचारमारमारम् । याप्तरःकृष्टः वायमा वाप्तरःकृषः कुष्टः । वाप्तरःकृष् हूर्य मिरान में प्राप्त के प्राप्त में येव। हैसा वेंटरगरा शुर्हेरेंवें। हेर्हेवेंव्युक्तेंवर्त्त्वें। विदेशेयायद्भीकाराध्या रीय. दे. प्रचीत्राचा आर. बुरा विराधर होर इता ही होता पर होर होरा हो होर हो होरा हो होरा हो होरा हो होरा हो होरा चाली.पर्वेचाञ्चल.च। चार्थभ.जैयाश.जुज.ता ई.र्थभर.जुज.ता क्री.चंत्रर.जुज.ता क्री.चंत्रर.जुज.ता क्षेत्राच्याक्षेत्र स्वास्त्र स्वास वर्चे.च.श्रुश्व.१४५.४४४.४१४०.१४८.१८.जूट्य.मुँट्.ट्वेजा कु.ज.मुँ.वेर.ल.वर्च्य.१४८.केर.ववव.१८८.

तर.वर.क्री.चक्षेज.त.र.र.चनु.र्थन.ब्री वर.वशन.वर.वर्त्तेन.व.क्.चर.वार.वे.वरी वाधेव.तु.श्रव.वशन.वर. यर्नेश.य.चंट.टे.वटी क्रुचेश.केट.ज.ट्र्य.क्र.ची क्रेंट.श्री.ज.तज.क्र.ची चेटश.धेट.ज.वेंश.त.क्र.चतु. यरिश्रशाता चया श्राष्ट्रिया स्थित स्थित स्थित स्थित स्थित स्थान स्थित स्थान स्थित स्थान स्थित स्थान स्थान स्थान र्षश्याम्भीयानमायः मूर्यात्रास्तरात्रा वर्षात्रीत्रात्रीयः मिर्वे मार्मित्रात्रीयः सारात्रीयः स्त्रीयः सारात्रीयः स्त्रीयः सारात्रीयः स्त्रीयः सारात्रीयः स्त्रीयः सारात्रीयः स्त्रीयः सारात्रीयः सारात्रीयः स्त्रीयः सारात्रीयः सारात् यम् के च च व का इस्र का च न व का इस्र का च न व का इस्र का का के का है। श्रुंच रह्य तर्थ वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष अधिय ता वर्ष से यी वर्ष वर्ष क्षेत्र क्षेत्र वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष ক্রিঅ:ক্রব:র্মুখা ल्.मिथ.रूथ.त्.कु.ज.चश्चेथ.चर्योर.अवश.स्यां.वरीज.च.स्यांना.वराश.कुन.शु.विव.त.शहर। सियानियी. सुन् सिन् त्यान्य स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त् त्। वर्से यद् रूप मुत्र मुत्र मुत्र मुत्र मुत्र मिया वर्से मुत्र मुत्र मुत्र मुत्र मुत्र मिया वर्स मिया मिया मि चीर.चिष्टेश.सी.म.पर्टेश.मुरी ट्रे.लट.चशुका.सैंब.वमका.कर.मु.चर्थेट.बु.चर्टेट.बु.खूँट.दु.चुकात.क्ष्य.खुका.ची.सैंब वर्षे.री.वर्षा रे.लर.शरव.वर्षाह्र.ववरश.रर.श.व्राक्षावतु.च्यु.र्षे.री.वर्षावीश.लवाश.तरावश्व क्रीश र्हेष तदीर विश्व में पर्य चेता क्रमा पर्दे के जा अधिय तत्त्री तर्दे चर्द्र चेष मानुष्य तक्रमा से अवि विद्या है जा चारी चेता योशीरका हेर.लूपे.शकूर.प्रेशका.शूपे.तहव.कू.वहव.तूर.श.ध्या.ध.कर.स्योका.ट्.शक्र.वव.कैवा.स्याया. मुकार्श विवास विदःस्री हे देश वायाय सिटास्यस्था सुराहत हे सुरा सुराहिका ये विविधा से स्वाप्त के साम मक्र्राइम्मान्त्री केवमान्त्र्याने विवसान्तरायां अर्थे विवसान्तरायां अर्थे विवसान्तरायां अर्थे क्रियं क्रिय <u> २५.७.से. में सेट कुचे जासीचा वक्षा की वर्षा की मार्या कर्षा की जा कर की जान की जान की जान की जान की जान की ज</u> वद्वेद्वे स्ट्र-प्रत्न-प्रवे पर्व-द्वे तक प्रार्थ संदर्भ दे है । हे स्टर्भ के स्ट्र-के स्ट्र-र्ह्रेट.इ.रट.। इजाराष्ट्रेयर्ट्र कुराज्यस्य त्यात्रात्यक्ष्यस्य दुर्द्द्या ही इजाराहित ह्या विद्यात्यस्य क्षया र्तियोगुमार्शियः क्षयाना प्रतिस्थात्राही वृषायानीरमात्रा । मूर्ट्यू सीय परियानीरमार प्रतिस्थार प्रतिस्थार प्रति ट्रेट्यम्ब्रीयम्भ्रीयम् स्वर्मन्द्रम् द्रमार्यो विवयणस्यावत्त्र। वर्ष्ट्रम्भ्रेष्ट्रम्भूत्रव्द्रम् वीसवस्य वक्या मानविद्या स्थाना वर्षेत्र में क्षेत्र व मानविद्या वर्षेत्र क्षेत्र क् विष्यवित्यवर्ष्यात्राह्यत्राच्यात्राह्यात्राह्या द्वित्यस्यात्राह्यात्राह्यात्राह्यात्राह्यात्राह्यात्राह्यात् इशन्न यह क्रीन सेय बीश क्र्यान तर योथन तर योग कर याथिय स्वर बीय तप से बीय तप से से त्रा मा कर हैं जानम् वर्षः वर्षः क्षायः वर्षः क्षायः क्षायः वर्षः यञ्जयभावक्या वर्द्रम् सूर प्रवर हुंश वहिया देशका वा तथ हुम कुँ श्रीय कीश म वर्द्रम मर मुका क्या विव दशागुर हं से हु ते लेश हे बूद के वे वे वे का अहर धर हे दा रहे ता रहे में के विषय है या पर में हुं व पर मा है अ तर्भेजाश्चायवर्ततर्वहेर्। रराजम्बैर्टाकृवार्भेर्यायम्भवराजराज्ञात्रेयामुकाण्या र्रात्र भ्राद्भ देव रेवा श्रव वाबिर वारित क क्षारा जाती स्वादीर विषय पर ताला हा जातव ताला कर ति विर वर वाहीय ही श्चरः क्वी विद्यान्त्र विषयः प्रतेषा विषयः प्रत्ये । विद्रात्य विषयः क्षात्र विषयः स्थयः क्षात्र विषयः विद्या

ट्र-रगरा

र्रियःदेशः १

श्री. श्रुप्तः देशः श्रीप्रः ता. क्र्रीं. श्रान्यः स्थाः दरः क्ष्राः स्थाः स

म्। वर्म्यार्था रे.म्यं अंश्वान्यात्यात्यात्याः स्टास् स्टास् स्टास् स्टास् स्टास् स्टास् स्टास्य स्य स्टास्य स्टास्य स्टास्य स्टास्य स्टास्य स्टास्य स्टास्य स्टास्य

श्चिमण्य वरायाञ्चर इ.क.क्टावर्ग्या हे.रवार्ग्य वर्ग्य स्थान्न वर्ग्य वर्ग्य स्थान

रट वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र को इं व व के कि नुवास्त्र हुट थेंदा

सर्वेशः स्पर्केर्त्वेशः अर्थ्वेशः अर्थिः स्पर्वेशः स्परेशः स्

गर्हरःसरः सूर्रः १ वर्षः १ वरः प्रेम

र्हेट खेबा

र्रिये देशः २

त्टः बुकासात्टः ट्रियः मुर्ग्निद्धान्यात्मेरकासात्मेराकाक्त्राः भाषाः च्रमः स्वयः काः च्राः मृत्याः क्रेम्याः स्वयः व्यवः स्वयः स्य

श्रुभुष्युव्यक्षेत्रेः है। यह्ने क्ष्युं है। स्थाप्त क्ष्युं क्ष्युं क्ष्युं क्ष्युं क्ष्युं क्ष्युं क्ष्युं क इ.स.च्या क्ष्युं क्ष्यु

वर्गीवा:रूबा

हीं मि.त.व.१८०८ चराता स. चयु. हिंदा त्यापा हे. ज्यापा हे ज्यापा होता ना चत्रा होता नवा त्यापा व्यापा वाहार वाहर भी मि.त.व.१८०८ चराता स. चयु. हिंदा त्यापा हे. ज्यापा होता होता चत्र का होता नवा त्यापा व्यापा होता वाहर वाहर स

रदःवलेद्दावसीयाकेवा र्वेचित्रम्मित्रदः स्राचः स्प्री

त्रद्रेरी वर्ष्ट्रक्र. केंद्रुज्यतम्भा चराश्चिमान्नर्यः व्यव्यव्यान्त्र्यः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः स्यानुष्या व्यवत् क्षुत्रः वर्षः क्षुत्राच्यव्या चराः अद्विभः अवास्ये वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्ष स्यानुष्या व्यवत् कुर्तः वर्षः क्षुत्रः वर्षः वर्ष 图5年前

नुर्ज़ुर्या वाह्र्ट्य्ट्रस्था अर्ट्य्यवाहर्य्यक्षा विवास्त्रा व्यास्त्रा विवास्त्रा व्यास्त्रा व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्रा व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्या व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्

ूर्टा हुए। बूट हुए।

यः सूचीयः ज्ञाः अपिट सुट्। बिश्वः चोशीटशः तः जीर्य। ट्रे. लटः झूँटः च्चियः इचीशः लजः चोश्वरः सुच्यः चोश्वरः च्चियः चुश्वः द्यारः चोश्वरः कूँ जयः क्ष्यः श्री विश्वः क्ष्ये कुष्यः कुष्यः मुस्चा जिल्लेटः चश्वरः चिश्वरः चिश्वरः चिश्वरः चुश्वरः क्ष्यः श्वरः श्वरः श्वरः श्वरः विश्वरः चिश्वरः चिश्वरः चिश्वरः विश्वरः विश्वर

रट. चबुब. चबुजा ह्या विक्रमाक्षेत्र स्ट. च्यां विक्रमाक्षेत्र स्ट. चबुब. चबुब. चबुब. चबुजा ह्यां विक्रमाक्षेत्र स्ट. च्यां विक्रमाक्षेत्र स्ट. च्या

नुरंश्चिर। बाह्र्ट:क्ट.क्ट.क्या ७:यम:क्ट्रेट:दट:क्ट.मुन:द्वे.क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्रेट:क्ट्रेय:क्ट्र

ूर्यःसः **ग**्र

र्टिंग-इश .८ र श्र-क्या

हराष्ट्रिया इसम्बर्धा

योग्यान्य देश्वेत्वे क्षेत्र क्षेत्

रटावर्षुक्रावसीया में वावावाद्यावरायाञ्चरम् क्यां क्रिक्तावासीया के द्वावावाद्या में क्यां क्रिक्तावासीया में वावावाद्या व्यां क्रिक्तावासीया क्रिक्तावासीया में वावावाद्या व्यां क्रिक्तावासीया क्रिक्तावासीय क्रिक्तासीय क्रिक्तावासीय क्रिक्तावासीय क्रिक्तावासीय क्रिक्तावसीय क्रि

कर्यानः मृत्यः स्थानः स्यानः स्थानः स

वेदः ह्येद्रा वाहेंद्रः स्ट्रान्यूः रख्यः १ वदः धीदा

মে.হীবা

र्रियेरीय १७० रे

अः द्वेताः अः द्वेतः वित्वाः व अः द्वेताः वित्वाः विव

ट्रीक्षाःचीःसीःजाः भ्रीक्षां भ्रीकाःचीयकां स्टानीजाः ट्रीःश्र्यम् स्टानीजाः स्टानीजाः

रट. चलुक् चक्रुण मुँ मुं प्र. देश. ६. चतु. चर. जा मुक्त इ. क. क्ट. चर्माचा हे. ट्या स्. चर्माचा हो. चर्माचा हो. चरा स्. चर्माचा हो. चरा हो. चर्माचा हो. चरा हो. चरा

त्र-:श्रुर। वर्षेट्-इट्-म्:रम्भ-१७१८-१८ । श्रेर-भ्रेम्-१८-१ व्याडेर-रम्भ-१०१८-१८-१ । स्य-दुर्ग व्यन्-मुट्-दु-मर्वे स्वा-वार्य-देन । अुग्3। ∫ द्वेःदेशः २२ रे

र्योज्य-र्-बुद्य-तर्यो-प्रिया-यो-र-प्रिय-तर्योज्य-तर्यो र्यान्य-विकाय-त्री विक्रिय-प्राचित्र-त्रीक्ष-प्राची-र-प्रिय-प्राची-र-प्रिय-प्राची-र-प्रीय-प्राची-र-प्रीय-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्रीय-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्राची-र-प्राची-प्रची-प्राची-प्रची-प्राची-प्र

रट.चल्रिय.चल्राजा ह्यांचाच.टट.श्चाच.चाहेल.लूबा रट.चल्रिय.चल्राजा ह्यांचाच.टट.श्चाच.चाहेल.लूबा

त्र-स्नित्ता महित्र क्ष्या क्ष्य क्

त्याः दुःश्वेरः ध्रा रिवाः देशः १२

मॅरिकी दशर श्रुवादर वडा शेर धें हैं से हैंवा शेर धें खुवा दु वडा

भुभावात्रमा रटायान् अर्थे स्टाउ १००० स्टा की सामानिय स्त्रा से दिर स्टा स्टा स्टा से स्टा से स्टा से स्टा से स

थर.क्याना हुँर्.कुंवि.चगाच.यन.च्यंश्चर.चनुता.नर.वहूवा.र्व्यूना

शे चवे से हेंग।

5 5 B T RN 23

र्श्वेच शु.स्य.ट्यान्यातव्यकायी.ट्या बुकायोशीटका वर्षिटकाट्यातका श्रातपु.र्श्वेट.त्याता क्ष्यायोशीटका

रट.चढ़िष.चक्रुजा ह्ये.च.क्रीय.कट्ट.क्रीय.त.लुषा चर्याचा.र्यंश ही.म्र.त्यंत.५०.चटु.चर.जा श्र.ध्या.क.क्ट.क्रीया.यंत्र.स्या.च.त्यंत्र.क्षेत्र.चाह्र्ट.र्या्शा

वेदःर्श्वेद। पहिंदः र्द्धनः सुः रक्षः श्रः वरः प्येद।

क्रम्क्षा बूँद्गीवायम्यस्य सेद्ग्येशयास्य वहेवाद्वीस्

5८ गुरा रिकेरेश १८००

त्रमुद्धान्त्रम् क्रिं स्थान् स्थान्य स्थान्य

र्रे. द्या पट्ट्य. से र. तपु. द्व. प्या मुक्ता भुभागायमा रट. तीता. दे. अष्ट्र. यू. यो र. ३४०० वया. ८४०० पर. यी. या. अष्ट्र. यू. सेट. द्व. पा. मुक्ता रट. पी.

र्याप्तिन्त्रा श्रेश्वा र्वेत्वः स्थः २० वर्षः वर्षः यः वर्षात्तिः हे न्वार्यः वर्ष्युसः स्वतः स्थः वर्षात्रसः स्वतः स्थः स्वतः स्

चर् हुर। महेंद्र हैंद्र हैंद्

बर सूंश्रा

525-24. 20)

में योष्यां प्राप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति

त्यं.क्या क्षरःक्षः व्यरः भेषा व्यवस्था क्ष्रेवा व्यवस्था स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्वाधः स्व

घर स्र्राज्य वार्षे इस स्र्राच्या १८ र

योविट.क्षरं.कु.चतु.द्व.ग्रींट.ग्रींय.ज.मुीमा इ.ट्ट.वैभातात्त्य.वैभाषमान्यांट.ट्ट.मर्थटमा मुीम.योषमा पटालेज.टी.मब्.क्ट्र.भ्राग्रेप.उ५०००.वमा.०००.वम.बी.म.क्र.ज.मुीमा पर्विट.ट्व.जमा स. मुीट.क्ष.मुीम.ततु.वचा.तू.क्र्ट्र.तृ.क्ष.वा.ज.जू.क्ट्र.क्ष्र्य.भ्राज्ञ.क्ष्र्य.ची.ची.ट्याप्रक्ष.ट्व.व्य.वीमान्य

מדינויקן

/ 50.20. 36 J

त्त्रकारी स्थान क्ष्या क्ष्या

चर.ज.शैथ.श्रे.क.क्ट.च्यूचा.धे.टेचा.त्.चर्योका.र्थका.श्रेशा.चाधूट.टेचूका र.टेट.। ट्रे.शुथ.बुट.यायु.क्ट.रट.लोज.टे.सेथीचर.कु.बुट.या.ज.श्रेशा चयूचा.टेशा हुै.आ.०४४८.त.त्यु. श्रेश.चार्थका रट.लोज.टे.श्राह्य्क्ट.श्रु.यार.२०००थका.≂३००घर.कु.श.क.ज.श्रेशा श्रट.कु.च.सैध्यंत्राक्रु.

यशिरको शस्त्रकान्तर्थियोजात्तरः तथः यशिरका रट. यथुष्यः यशुजा स्रु. यो रू. यु. याचा तथः येका य्यतः क्रीतः देश्यकः प्रदः देयाः क्रियः स्रोता खेका

वेर हुँर। गर्नेर कर मु रसा १ तस र वर धेरा

5'01 | 52'2N 20]

र्यश्चात्री देश्वरमाता केरालूर तालुक क्ष्री । तथी वर्षमा प्रीति देश्वरमात वर्षे क्ष्रा ताले क्ष्या के क्ष

लूट्टी टे.मूट्टु.टु.टु.टु.ज.शट.ट.झेंका रट.लेज.टे.चुट.फेंटु.सेव्यक.कें.झेंका सेंकावारका रट.लेज.टे.शह.क्ट.शु.योर.३४००.रक.८००.वर.ची.क.क.ज.भेंका टे.त.ज.ह्याका.व्यक्तिक.

रट तबुर हुर। हुं ता क्र.ज.बंहुल हुं। शैंयोहुर तद्यां ति तव्या ताट र अर्थर क्षेत्र र त्यां श्री अर त्यां हुर त्यां श्री अर त्युं स्वां स्व

स्रम् द्वारा स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वरं स्वरं

वेदः ह्यूद्रा वार्तेदः ह्युः स्थाः १ द्रशः १ वरः धीदा

र्यट्सेंबा १८३३मा २०

त्रिक्ष्यः भ्रुंबद्देरः सुर्वा वदेत्यः भ्रुः इत्राच्या क्ष्यां अव्योधः स्त्रीयाः व्योधः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीय

बुशःचोश्वेरको रटःलीजःर्रे.ची.रचोरःस्रोचनःर्रे.स्रेको स्रो,चोदको रटःलीजःर्रे.श्रम्भ्यरःस्रोचनःर्रे.स्रोन्यः २३००:देश,८३००:चरःची.म.२५००।चरःमीको स्रोचःची.स्रीरःजःस्रो

रद्यतियानसीय। व्यापान्यान्द्राच्यान्यान्या

स्र म्य म्य क्षित् क्षित् क्षित् क्षित् क्षित् क्षित् व क्षित् क्षित् व क्षित् व क्षित् व क्षित् क्

धर.क्ष्याना कूँट्राच.चयाच.यन.श्रय.श्रद्र.चवया

क्षेत्र.क्ष्यंश्री चर्षेत्र.का.वह्न्यां व्यक्षित्रकां श्रोत्त्रकां चर्षेत्र.का.वह्न्यां वर्षेत्रेत्रां चर्षेत्रकां चर्षेत्र.क्षेत्रकां व्यक्ष्यं चर्षेत्रक्ष्यं चर्षेत्र.क्षेत्रकां व्यक्ष्यः वर्षेत्र.क्षेत्रकां वर्षेत्रकां वर्षेत

र्षश्ची (र्घान्द्रशः २८)

कैट.वि.स्ट्र.त.ट्र.सूर.सूर्या वर्षुका स्थान क्रि.सूर.सूर्या क्रि.सूर.सूर्या क्रि.सूर्या क

र्ट.स्रीयायीया रट.सीयारी.शर.हूट.के.यवाशाया.भ्रीया भ्रीयायोशीया रट.सीयारी.शर्ष्ट्र.क्.वांशाया.भ्रीया

शविमाक्टर.ज.तथ। यू.चे.वु.चै.च.तमानीर.ल.ज.लट.तथ। रट.चबुष.चमुजा वू.च.च.ज.भटर.च.मुं। तथ.थेमा क्येर.की.ट.चे.चै.र.शजा बुमाचमीरमा

वेदःह्वेद्। यहिंदः ह्वंद्रम्यः १३ द्रश्यः १ वदः धेदा

्रेश्चा क्षेत्राचा

विद्यारियात्त्र के स्थान्त्र क्षेत्र क विद्यालयात्त्र क्षेत्र विद्यालयात्त्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

चर्म्यार्था श्री श्री स्थार वर्षा र चर्च चर श्रुव श्रुव कर चर्म्या हे स्राया वर चाहें र द्वारा

रर.वर्षेष.ट्र्री ूर्य.घरर.ज.वश्न.व.लुबी

शः इत्यः श्रेष्ठाः जात्वः श्रुष्टां योवजः स्ट्रान्यान्यः स्वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षाः स्वरं स्वरं वर्षाः वर्षाः स्वरं स्वरं

वेदःश्वेद्रा पहिंदः ह्वदः स्त्रुः रख्यः रः द्वरः न्यः स्थित्।

श्रद्धिः इ.स.च्यास १

योशीरका रट.तीज.र्रे.श्री.चयु.कुट.र्रे.श्रीका श्रीका.योषका रट.तीज.र्रे.श्रम्,क्र्य.श्रा.योर.५२००.षका.८२००.घर.व्री.का.वर्ट.रेशय.चयु.तीज.र्रे.श्रीका क्षेत्र.

म्यानिक्षं स्थाति । स्थाति ।

शः द्रवाः सेशः जावः शः स्रुशः व्यवितः स्ट्राः वर्षाः वरः वर्षाः वर्षाः वरः वर्षाः वरः

वेदःश्चेदः वार्हेदःर्ढदःस्यःरःदशः ८ वरःधेदा

याःसदिरः। र्राट्सेसः २०रो

विषय। विषया। वाःसःब्रेयःचःक्रमः व्याःसःक्रमः व्याःसःस्याः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः विव। सः स्वर्णः स्वर्णः सः

श्चेुभःमादया रूपःपतुमः देशक्षं क्ष्यः श्चेत्रा । प्रायः पुत्रः प्रायः प्रायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्

पर्ट्रिट स्ट्रिस्य १ स्था १ स्ट्रिट स्ट्र स्ट्र स्ट्र स्ट्र स्ट्रिट स्ट्र स

स्यामिर्दर्भः म्यास्यास्य स्थाभावस्य भेता

```
श्रह्मशुरा।
र्याहमशुरा।
```

रेट.योशेश.चेया.सूर्योल.टू.ज.झुंस्रो शुक्रा.योथशा रट.लीज.टे.श्रम्.कू.यूर.३०००.थस.≈६००.घर.चु.स.क.ज.झुंस्रो रट.लीज.टे.चेर.चुे.टू.

रट.चबुर्वश्रुजा व्राचःश्रद्यःवास्त्राचःलोत्रा

बर्-मुजा कूट.तूम.विचा.पविचा.पटे.विचा.क्ट.ज.सबी तथ.बैना क्परे.क्चैंट.टे.विचा.पविचा.पटे.बुट.विचा.क्ट.मुजा बुना.चोनीटना शु.स्चा.सब्.टंट.टंचट.तुतु.

वेद्रश्चेद्रा नहेंद्रः क्षद्रं अहेंना सूर्य १ द्रश्च वर्षेत्र स्टूर्म वर्षेत्र

तसर स्था रिये देश स्था ४७ रे

हर्न् सूर्य ह्य तात्वीका में त्रेशम श्रीया श्रीय आद्या द्यां त्यीय स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व |प्रत्या स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत

दशःस्रेशः योश्नरः योर्ष्टः रियोशः व्रीक्षः १ वर्षः १ व यशः १ वर्षः १

नुर्ध्येर वर्ष्ट्र के रूप अरूर वर्षा स्व र्येश क्येर क्रिट क्रिट

चुर-श्रुर्य चार्यरा स्ट्रिंट-सेंट-सा-२०४० सा-२०८० सेंट-द्यांचिया ३६,४८.ज.लट-लथे।

प्राचित्रा सुन्द-सेंट-सेंद-प्रप्ता-सेंट-ता-देला कुट-द्यांचिया ३६,४८.ज.लट-लथे।

प्राचित्रा सुन्द-सेंद-प्रप्ता-सेंट-ता-व्यक्षेत्र-ता-ता-देला कुट-द्यांचिया ३६,४८.च्यांच्या सुन्द-सुन्द-सुन्या चार्य्या देला सुन्द-सुन्या सुन्द-सुन्या सुन्द-सुन्या सुन्द-सुन्या सुन्द-सुन्या-सुन्य-सुन्या सुन्द-सुन्य-सुन्या-सुन्य-सुन्या-सुन्य-

चटा हुँट्री से प्रमा २ व्यक्त १ चटा से प्रमा १ वटा हुँट्री से प्रमा १ चटा हुँट्री से प्रमा १ चटा हुँद्री से प्रमा १ चटा से

र्ट्डि:ब्रॅट:इबार्घ| र्र्ट्डि:ब्रॅट:इबार्घ|

त्रम्भूर्या चार्ट्रस्य संस्था स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्

ज्ञान्ति द्वान्त्र स्ट्वान्त्र स्ट्वान्त्य स्ट्वान्त्र स्ट्वान्त्र स्ट्वान्त्र स्ट्वान्त्र स्ट्वान्त्य स्ट्वान्त्र स्ट्वान्त्य स्ट्वान्त्य स्ट्वान्त्र स्ट्वान्त्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वान्त्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वान्य स्ट्वा

बर् श्रालिशतान्त्रजा चर् र्श्न्रेर्। चर्ष्ट्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्य

रट. त्रुष्ट्र त्रकुण क्रो वृत्य विकृष क्रिया क्रि

त्र-श्रीता चर्रट-इत्-द्या-रश्चर-द्य-राजुरा त्रव-दीता चर्पट-क्री-टी ग्रु.श्रीट-क्रट-त्रजुरा श्रावज-क्रट-टेट-श्र-जात्त्व।

क्षरःवृद्धः २० रे

स्रीयाचीर्यक्षात्रम् स्थित्। हुन्द्रम् स्थाप्तात्र १८०० वयः ८००० वयः द्यीयाकः व्यास्त्रीया व्यास्त्रेयः हुन्यराद्या स्टा

रत्त्वीर्थत्तवाक्त्रभीटवार्ष्ट्रभवा रत्त्विर्ध्या र्ह्णाक्ष्यः क्ष्रिः च्याक्ष्यः क्ष्रिः विश्वाक्ष्यः क्ष्रियः विश्वाक्ष्यः विश्वाक्ष्यः विश्वाक्षयः विश्वाकष्यः विष्यः विश्वाकष्यः विश्वाकष्यः विश्वाकष्यः विश्वाकष्यः विश्वाकष्य

वेर:धुर्। गर्हर:क्र्य:क्राय:४क्षाय:ध्येत्।

सर् देश रत्यु देशता स्ट्यु देशता क्र. सेंट्य हो ।

रत्य देश रत्यु देशता स्ट्यु देशता क्र. सेंट्य हो ।

रत्य देश र्या प्रकृति स्ट्यु हो ।

सर् प्रवेश स्ट्रिय हो देश हे. देश हे. देश हे. सेंट्य हो स्ट्रिय हो. सेंट्य प्रवेश सेंग्रा स

वेदः श्रुद्धाः वाहेदः कदः स्त्रुः रुधः १ वदः वदः योदा

चुर-श्रुर्य। यर्ष्ट-क्ट-क्री-रम. २४ म. ३ म्य. १ म. युर्य विश्वा वित्तिस्ति वित्ति स्वा क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या व्यव क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क

म्टर्स्स्य म्ट्रिट्-स्ट्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्थाप्ताम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्थित् स्थाप्त्रम् स्याप्त्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्याप्त्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्याप्त्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्याप्त्रम् स्थाप्त्रम् स्याप्त्रम् स्याप्त्रम् स्याप्त्रम्यस्यम्यम्यस्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस

त्रर्मेही चार्ट्ट्स्टें केंट्रा का उपराविता केंद्र केंट्रिंट्य केंट्रा केंद्र केंद्र

१.यम्बर्धाः ८४<u>)</u> १.यम्बर्धाः

चबुःक्षा चक्ष्यःसःस्यामःस्यान्तःस्यानःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तः स्यान्तिःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान्तःस्यान

योशन्याहित्यस्या मुक्ता वर्णायान्त्रया हुँ मिल्यस्य प्रतित्य स्वत्यस्य मिल्यस्य मिल

पड्रमः श्वेच। चुरः श्रूरः प्राप्तः स्ट्राः स्ट्राः स्ट्रमः अत्यः स्ट्रमः स्ट्

(श्वाकेंबा (श्वाकेंबा

विष्यान्त्रं सुन्दान्त्रं सुन्दान्त्यः सुन्दान्त्रं सुन्द

मुक्तियायेषात्ररात्तेवारीत्राम् स्ट्रियोयर ३००० व्ययः २००० वयः मुक्ति

चर्म्यानुषा श्रु:त्रःणःवयः ७ चरः ध्येत्।

त्-क्षेत्रम्। स्वा

र्रे दिधे देशः 💆

च.जचंत्र.चे.कूंत्र.चू.जैव्यंत्र.ची.क्यं। ज्.श.सूर्य.कूंत्र.चेत्र.क्यं.ज्ञाता.शक्षेत्रं। कूंट.ज्ञ.सूर्यंत्रंत्रंत्रंत्रंत्रंत्रंत्रं चीत्रांत्रंत्रंत्रं

चर्म्याद्या ही:म्राय वकाल चरायेता

रर विदेशे के किया के के के

त्तर् रीता श्रीतात्त्र्र्ट्र्ट्र् श्रीताः के. सुर त्यदेश चेट्र श्रीट्रा त्याहेट स्पर खे. राज्य वर त्यार त्यार

日、大人

/ 50.20 = ~)

मुन्नियान्यम् स्टाप्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यान्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्यस्य

त्रम्भित्। योर्ट्ट.क्ट्र-क्ट्र-क्रा-रम्भः वर्षात्र वर्य वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र वर्षात्र

हैपाहा र्रिन्धिःदेशः ८०े

रमः चल्चितः चर्यायाः में चात्राच हेन्याः नम् वात्राच कः क्ष्यः चर्यायाः हेन्याः चर्यायाः ह्याः चर्यायाः हेन्या

स्तर् सुरा स्पर् सुरा न्तु हैना नेश सकेत सिवा स्तर् स्या अवा अटरा सुना मीरा सिवा सिवा सिवा सिवा सिवा सिवा सिवा

वेदः ह्येदा वार्तेदः ह्यः प्रश्नाः १ वदाः प्रोदा

तर् हैंटी प्रिट्ट्य्ने में रुष ७ ४४ ३ घर मुर्ग पहेंद्र प्राचिश्वर प्राचिश्व

र्कूट.सुनु.श्रीट.क:र्यश्र.तात्तायाःश्राट.क्ष्यायापूट्ट.ता.सुनु.ट्वीयश्र.तायाः असूर्याक्षेत्रयाः असूर्यात्रायः असूर्यात्रायः असूर्यात्रायः अस्र स्वात्रायः अस्र स्वात्रायः अस्र स्वात्रायः अस्यात्रायः अस्य स्वात्रायः स्वात्रायः अस्य स्वात्रायः अस्य स्वात्रायः अस्य स्वात्रायः स्वात्

शक्य विर ज विष्ट्र यथात्र में भ्रेश न्वीवशाध्र क्यायाया

अर्थना क्षेत्रं क्षे

मु.शैथ.र्जयात्र.प्या.पुत्र.क्र्य.पवट.यो.त्रह्ट.रेश.त्रर्ट्र.पर्देश.पर्वयात्रा

वियोश हुश त्यूं त्यूं रूपे अह्ट तर्कुश र्जिय तटका । शक्य क्षा मुख तथ त्यूं तु सैयो यकिया জুঁ ঐ.জুঁ। ब्रैंचर्या दिवाचर्रियात्रर हाजायर मार्चिया क्षेत्र हो हो हो हो है है जुरूर जास्वया वस्ता हो यिवाशानक्चर्रात्रः द्रेवाशावश्वअः सुवाशावश्वः यो । श्विशः क्चे द्वासः अत्यः स्थान्यः अत्यः दरः। । स्थे द्वासः वर्षः यक्षिमाल्या ह्या विकास विकास विकास कर्मा विकास कर्मा विकास विकास कर्मा विकास विकास कर्मा विकास विता विकास वि क्रीमानम्पर्या भिष्यं रेतुत्र रेतुत्र रेतुत्र रेतुत्र रेतुत्र स्थान्य स्थान्य विवास हस स्थान्य विवास हस स्थान र्धेव हुंया हुंबाया | देवा से देवें चरे हेर वहेंवें के वार्ट इसका | विहेंसका सहद वार देवें चगाव देव वालवा विदःलीका विद्यान्त्रपुःस्ट्रान्त्रान्त्रप्रान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् विद्यान्त्रम् स्वान् नवर । विवासिय स्थित वार्तेन सहिन संवाधु विवास विकास स्थित तर वार्युः रुवा वार्षिर जीवारा वसूर्य ततुः सूर्वा विशासा ववा वर्षे वर्षः यद्भव स्थितः स्थितः स्थितः वार्षः वर्षा वार्षः वर्षा म्र्याका दुरा श्री दे ता ता विद्या स्वा श्री योश्व स्वा तथा स्वया विद्या विद्या यो विद्या यो विद्या स्वया स्वा शुक्तियार्थितः । त्युवारायाद्वेरायायात्वेदार्थस्य स्वर्तायदे त्यायवर्ति । । स्वर्तस्य प्रवेशायाव्ये साम्याया वर्ष्ट्रीर.व। ।ल.स्म.लव.सम.भें.टुर.वर्षिल.र्2.८। ।स्.स्यार.वर्षेट.रविंटल.श्रुट.हुर.रट.वर्षेवाम.स्या म्ब्रियःविरःक्र्यानःह्यानःस्रुयः अन्यःद्वयः विरःपा विकायस्य ध्रीःदर्विरः परः नः स्रीः पत्रे । विस्वयः स्रीटः यावयः त्.सर्टितःसस्य.स्य.स्य। क्रिंयः क्रूयोशः स्रीयः विदः सर्ट् क्रियोशः विद्याशः स्थितः । विद्यः प्रस्यः प्रविदः सयः मुर्याशः <u> ब्रिश चर्लेर क्रुवा शर्र र वर्षेश क्रुंध री सैवायशी वार वदी चरीर राजा शैव क्रिवाय रश राय व्या क्रुय क्र</u> वबर वी अहर देश हो। दर से विविद्या सीय है। सुद्र हैं वाय दिय से में विवे से सी विवे से सी शालीकाउद्दृशासामुँ पुतु वृह्दका । इचा चार्षका गीर क्वी उचिह चार्षका मुँ पूर्व महूचा । दशकूका दर सामुँ पूर्व का इशात्रष्ट्र प्रत्यास्य स्वाया स्वीतः क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वत्य विद्यायते स्वत्य स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्व र्थी. मूर्यान प्राप्त मिता क्षेत्र । क्ष्मिय त्रीमा त्रीमा त्रीमा प्राप्तिया व हु हु प्रमा तर्तिया में मुक्ता म रतता देश पर्तेता की ला में हिंदा किया विवास सम्बन्ध में वर्षा वर्षा में स्थाप की सम्बन्ध स्थाप की सम्बन्ध स्थाप वार्थिशः द्रवारा वार्ष्या व्यव्या वरमा द्रदार का मार्थिता स्थात् व्यव्या है। से साम विकास **घ.**या. मुन्ना ट्रेज:प्र्याची यद्वी श्री:श्राविश:ज:स्याना चिजावव दर्द किंगःत वैट क्रीट क्रिंग् क्रिंग् वनवानः वासान्ता तुराहते न्यापुराण्यविदार्श्वाचीया क्रींचेवह्यावावेवेवाहुर्ये वह्यावार्वेह्वे

त्वारित्रायका रेकायर्ज्याचाना हेते.ज.चा.इ.काय.क्याया.क्रु.घट.हुसी म्री,शैब,घट,की,धै,च. ल्. र. पर्यं राषु थर.। विभावर पर्वे अष्ट्र श्रैय क्रियोश मुर दर पर्वेरशा चार्रेश रा रूपोश सेश ही इचिश्र दे.चश्रम:श्रीर:र्स्म् क्री:वर्षेष:व्हूष:उहूष:४९:श्रव:वीशीर:र्सिज:तुर्ध:त्राप्ट:वी.सट:श्रीत:रेत्र रेतज:वाराःक्र हरः तीर.चर्नेयो देश.द्री व्रि.टे.बोर.खेश.शैय.क्वांश.वोधेश.चर.श.कट.त.वैर.चर्ड.देशो विर.तर.ब्रि.टे.बोर. चर्नेष उद्दर्ष रशासद्य चिर्ट चराशाष्ट्र मार्चेष माराजशालच शक्र्या प्रश्निर । लेश म्री दुरु सिवा शह्र्र सेथ क्रूवेश वचर तुरु क्.मूर्। में मा मू क्.मूर रेट रेवट मू विशेष जना है। जू. २६४४ . रव विट . २० ह्वव मार विर वर्ष स् वर्चेत्रा.सूर.म्.सु.५.सु.कुष.३०.धवर.सूर। लीश.ज.शर्थज.जश.घवर.सू.र्थश.श्रीघव.ज.वहव.कूर्य.रेट.। सूंब. ररे.पर्वेज.बुर.प्रेचाश.शक्ष्य.वजर.तू.रेर.चश्रा.प्रे.से.पर्विरश्रो पर्विरश.श.घची.वूर.चु.स्रु.च्.रेश.त.रेशज.वजर. क्रेंद्रैर मीथा दर्गीम् अर्क्रेम् यामर्थेय यद्देवया र्केश सुर या वर्षेम् पर्वेय अर्द्य वर्षेम् वर्षात्य दिवया यांत्र्याः मुक्षाः याः अर्दन् द्वाः अर्द्वन् त्याः यात्राः विकाः क्वेक्षः या वाद्याः विकार्षे व्याप्ताः विकार् र्चीर.ज्.चोश्रीश.चबु.ज.ज्या.चे.केर.केर.चक्रैशकार्थका.मी.च.चुर.च.र्टर.। त्रीश.इ.इ.चोध्रेश.वीच.वथा.वीच.लुर. विजास्यामा अह्म द्वार्या स्थापना स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापना स्थापन स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स्थापना स प्रश्निः प्रत्यः स्त्रीत्यः प्रत्यः प्रदेवः प्रदेवः प्रत्ये। प्रत्यः स्त्रीत्यः प्रत्यः स्त्रीतः स्त र्से.क्यानारमा रेवीर.ज्.चर्ये.क्या.जच्चे.मूचामाच्चेर.त.चैर.। उर्द.ज्.लव.याम्य.जचैर.चु.जविवानाजा चर्षेष्रावि,रचा,त्रुं सैष्यं चर्ष्र्या सूचीयाचीर चीया साम स्वरं तर रचेत्रार स्वरं ता ह्वा या विरामी विरामी विरामी वादुर् मु. वस्या वस्ति वस् मृक्त्याक्षिताकुरात्र्या रेरी.ला. शक्ताय्यारेरा ई.ला.क्षेटात्राची.क्र्याची.व्ह्यायेरा रेस्ट्रिया योत्रीयाशः ने भ्रेन् द्वीयाशन्त्रातः विवायास्य स्वितायाः स्वान्तः स्वीतः स्वान्तः स्वीतः स्वान्तः स्वीतः स्वान महार्मियायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर्षायहर् र्गोदःह्ये वहवःह्यं सेंदः द्वायो नवदः स्टार इससा वृषा द्वादः वे वह वे वे वह वो वह वो वह वो वह वो वह वो वह वह व <u>च्</u>रिक्र्यार्ट्र्स् लेशःचीयःश्चरःत्रावशःतःष्ट्रश्चरत्त्रुःश्चेःश्चर्यःदिशःदीशःवीशःवी द्रशःक्चेःदेशयःतःश्चरःवदी दशःकेः श्चर कृषायात्त्रयात्रात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यत्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्य बतानबुर्वा हेराक्वर नवेह्वायर हित्वह्वायर हित्वह्वायर । हेर्या ह्या नवेह ह्या नवेह ह्या विदास स्था ही जीर.त.योथुका तूर्.ग्री.काश. ह. यक्षेत्र.वहूत्र.कुक.रवा क्र.ग्रीयोका तर्थे.ह्यो.वहूत्री येवा.रेगार.वा

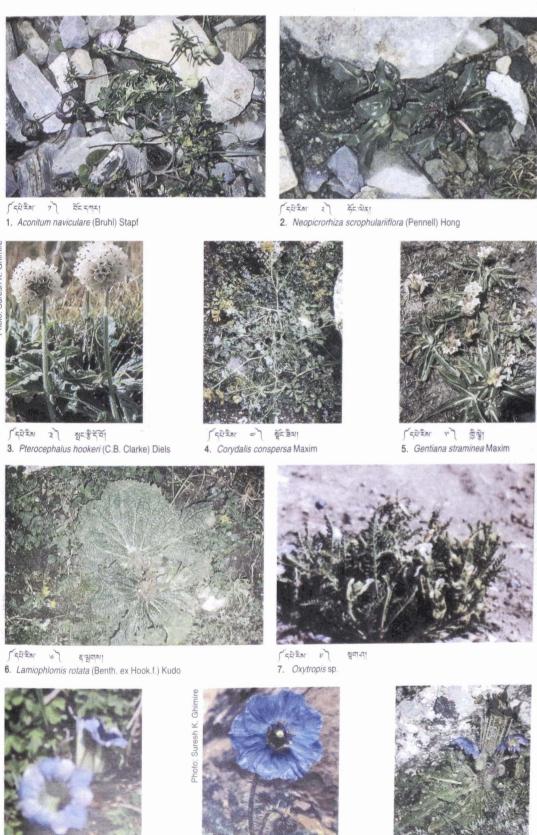
वर्षेष उद्दर् रूर. वे. रूपे. त्. कु. वश्या सर्थे र यथा स्था स्थित विषय । रटार्कुरास्त्रेटमायस्या भेराशस्य तयरायमायायमार्यटार दृष्युः यात्र प्रति स्वरायस्य स्वरायस्य रेत्र्य दुर्य दूर्य है। रेत्र्य मिलटका मिला क्षेत्र हर मूर्याका येका क्षेत्र मिला पर्वे ये व्यव दिया में हुं वट श्रावश्यत्वदार्तुं मुक्ताः अवता देशाः योद्धाः अर्थित् मुक्ताः विद्वाः स्वावश्यत्वतः स्वावश्यतः स्वा जैट क्रुश ट्राप्ट अ्योभ देश क्रुश क्रिटश पर्दे दे प्रवेट प्रथ स्थापम ट्रियट ट्रिक्टर विद्या विदेश स्थापित हो। रतकारास्त्रीताष्ट्रप्रात्त्वार्यवतास्त्रप्रदेशक्षेत्रा व्याद्वार्यवतास्त्रप्रदेशक्ष्यात्रात्त्रप्रदेशक्षेत्र गाम् या पर्वे द्वाया या स्टार्चे द्वाया वह हुड़ी त्रिया सह स्वित्या प्रवृद्ध स्वाया स्टार्मिया स्वाया स्टार्मिया स्वाया स्टार्मिया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वया स्वाया स्वया वर्षेत्र द्रेर त्या श्रीवर्थ हे वर्टर वह्त्रकार द्रेर संक्षा श्रीवर्थ हे वर्षे वर्षेर व्यक्ति हे द्रेर दे हो। शक्र्यासीट दूर्य त्राष्ट्री ह्याका कुर्य दूर हा क्र्या और दूर्य त्राष्ट्री अंद देश त्राष्ट्री चेट ता दूर्य त्राष्ट्र स्त्रोत्रार्टा विरातरारी अ.चयु.धि.त्राराचेयार्यारायापरार्थेराजवीरात्रारायम्बर्धराज्ञीरा यहेर.यंश.र्रियोश.योशर.क्षेट.यो.ट्यट.जेट.च्रिट.योशीश.शट.त्.बिश्री श्रीय.त.यु.योयश.ययश. स्री.सं.रयोश. सैयोतो चन्नश्रःचीयःमुद्रःद्योषःता चयारयोत्रःसैयातो चन्नश्रःहूदःसैयातो मुर्धियः स्टायदः। सः दुशतियोता मुँ मिजायर पर सूर्यामाल स्रैयात शहर तुषे ता शहर ता देवाम हुष तर दिर। येषष तर मि यारावलासीका व्र्टाश्यामासीरकावाविर वस्त्रीमा टवर स.इ.व्रिंट ट्राव्य यारमासट व्राट्ट वर्षेत्र वारमासट व्राट्ट वर्षेत्र चब्रीयार्द्धेतार्क्षेत्रार्क्ष्यात्रे न्वाद्धेतार्क्षेत्रात्त्र्यात्रेत्रात्त्र्यात्रेत्रात्रेत्रात्रेत्रात्र वर्तवाची द्वी भी अर्केट वार्य स्ट्रा में श्रीय वार्टा के श्रीय बट भी वाची के देव देव देव वार्य वार्य वार्य स्व ঀৢ৾৾ৼ৻য়৻য়ৣ৾৻ঽ৹৹৹ৣয়ৼ৴য়ৼ৵৻য়<u>৾ঀৣঢ়ৢ</u>৻য়য়৻য়ৣয়৻ড়ৢয়৻ঽৢ৻ঢ়ৣয়য়য়৻য়৻৸ৼৼ৻ড়ৢয়৻ঢ়ৣয়৾য়ৢয়৾ড়য়৻য়ৣ৾৽য়ৣ৾য় वबर इंशक शेर् धर हिया या हिया शिवाक हिया हिया हिया हिया है कि स्वाप हिया है कि स्वाप हिया है कि स्वाप हिया है स लार्ट्रायाक्राच। मूर्यास्त्रार्ट्य्यार्ट्याच्चीमार्ट्यामालाचीमाराक्राच। द्वीर्यम्पार्थायात्रीयात्राचीमान म्र्रीट. छ. य। म्र्रीट. घयका श्रीयका बुट. शविष. ता मिका तका भीष क्रीका म्रीय विश्व प्रति हुए स्था से क्रीय । प्रति हुए राम तर मिथ्या द्राप्त द्वी स्ट्रीर वर्ष क्षिर वर्षार वर्षार देश साद्वी स्थाय वर्षा वर्षा क्षिया क्षीय स्थाय वर्षेत क्ष. यह स्थान स्यान स्थान स्य शकूर् इ.योशर वहीयोश योथर व.र.र.। श्रीर योथश शर त्राशहर तश श्रीर योथश से शासर श्राप्त में त्र्व मित्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षा वर शाक्ष्य तर शहर तत्र कि मित्र राष्ट्र विषय हि श्रुष्य तथा वश्य तथा वर्षे व शर तृत्र . मुं विक्रुकाजान्त्रवेता रेवीराज्यात्र वराष्ट्रीय विराधरावस्याक्षेक्ष क्षत्र क्षात्र प्राधिवावरा इ.सक्रु.के. र्टा वै.सर्व.म.योशीश.म्यामा तीया.कृ.शट.मूर् रेयो.चर्य.सर्वे, क्यो.तर्व.क्रेम.रश्चामा ताशः मैं तर्राशा क्रु. भूता पार्श्याशायाशीर प्रशायम् ताशार तृतुः मृङ्गारा प्रशासम्बद्धारा वर्ता सार तृत् श्रीय क्रीश र्ये. तारा. मूंजा हुं हुट र्यात्र तारा हुं या पर्य तारा ही या ही या ही या ही या ही या हो या ही या ता ही या ता हो या ही या ता हो या है या हो या है या ह

हेबालाकुर स्वीतः वला गीय की देर ता जैबा तर होला प्रमाय का उर्जा हुर की कुर हुर होता। रेबीट स्वाउठ वर हूर है जी क्रैर:अ:म्वःद्वर:मी:इ:ध्वा:रुश:केद:बेश:देवा:वहेद:क्रे:रवर:ब्रेर:व:रर:। क्रेश:मु:०:र्र्थ:मुव:र्रथ:मुव:रवर:माहेश: ष्ट्रच.क्ष्यंत्र.स्यूत्र.सद्य.पद्यंत.योष्ट्रता वर्त्य.योश्वेत.स्या.स्य.स्य.स्.क्ष.स्य.स्य.स्य.स्य.स्य.स्य.स्य.स ब्रैक प्रमा ब्रिक के प्रमाण के प्रम के प्रमाण पर्वा द्यारगरपुर्स्वाद्वरम् वेर्म्स्य वेर्म्स्य वेर्म्स्य देशाहेलार द्यार व्याप्त विर्मा देशाहिला द्यार विर्मा विट्योहेर स्र्या स्रेर इस प्रश्चित स्रुव प्रश्चित स्रुव स्रु क.जव.रच.तू.रे.सैव.विंट.वर्षेत्र.जग.वेट.। वग्यंत.सैंट.वार्ज्ञा.घरका.शह्ट.ज.चर.त्रा.क्ट.त.वार्थर.। निर्वाट ज्या देश त्या है व्याद में क्या देश देश देश देश देश देश त्या के कार्य के कार कार्य के क्षरा देवु:क्वादी:का.मूंशावशासी:दवाशाकृ:लेशावश्वरावह्वाशास्रवशा मुैशावदवा.मूं.वूंशामुशः म्योवानः इस्रमः देशः द्वितः क्रमः दर्दः स्त्रीयः वार्षरः। विदः दरः स्यमः वार्षेषः सः विद्वेषः दर्भः दर्दः दववा वार्यमः वार्ष्यः। ब्रैंब घर ब मिल्ब रें के १० जा श्रेंच ब्रैंट मिबर। ला थे खे के के मिलम मिल के मिल के मिल होंगे वर्षे शर क्र्या या वर्षे विश्वास्त्र वर्षे क्रिया स्वार्थ क्रिया स्वार्थ क्रिया वर्षे क्रिया वर्या वर्षे क्रिया वर्या वर्ये क्रिया वर्षे क्रिया वर्षे क्रिया वर्ष म्रीट वा वाबर ख़ें या प्रेर नि के देन दि या म्री के का महिला करें वा के वा योचतः ह्रींट, ह्र्या भें, ट्यांट्यया वि. देशका रहः रहः जीयोवा क्रींचा वच ह्रींट. टहः चरुका वशका उटः क्रुचका ह्या जा सीहः चि.य.त.कृथ.सू.दी टेटी.वीर.त्राह्ट.च.रट.व्र्.ज.यट.कृष.क्रि.चट.स्री.ट्य.यश्चराचरीयोश.चसूटी उट्ट.कृथ.वी. बर.त. बूँबे.केर.त। त्युँप.त। विश्वश्वर.त.श्योकाश्वर्युत्रं रवि.वीर.वर.ह.कर.। व.शर.बेर. चोर्थेशःक्की.चोर्जुलाचाचबुनार्थना २:इ.इ.चर्देरभातमायवकाइ ह्रद्रभावीशिकाचर्देरमाधे,चर्द्रावीस्टाकुनाक्की र्ताह्माहिङ्क्षीयातवर्षःक्षेता ववर्षःत्रकृते रचान्याता नर्देशःन्यारःक्षःस्यः व्यव्याविहः ग्रवसंच्यायेव। वर्षे भेरायन्त्राचे वर्षे भवते स्वतं वर्षे स्वतं वर्षे स्वतं वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे स्वतं क्या-दर-दशवा वित्रावर में अतु रचिर हूर्र विशक्तिया मुंजी विवश सर्वी या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हो की र ही शास तु रचे. मुन् मूर्यानामिन कर प्रधेन मार्थिन मार इ.ट्यूर.तपु.च.च.इशका.ज.क.ट्र.ह्रीय.वटवा.दशकायका.व्रिश.कट.विका शहज.ट्र.व्यूर.वश्क.ची.विवा.स्.स्र्र. दरावनुवानान्दा नर्वेदास्य केवसार्वेनान्तु मुस्यायेवसार्थेवा छत्। द्रार्थेना दर्भेना सम्बन्धा सम्मन शर्वः र देर दे भ्री चोवोशः देशशः वर्षः भर्वः जातः के विश्वेषः यशः भर्वः केवः देशः वर्षेतः वर्षः केवः केवः केवः वोबर ब्रुल लूट ग्रीट । कूर विश्व कर लीवोब ब्रुल देशक वेशक वेशक देश कुर मुक्ष प्रवास कर वर श्रुर हर लील की स्पर् त्रहर रिका जीर तार्षेशक यहूराकारका रिवेर कूर्य की जिल्लीर वार्षेश स्रोत्र

योशीरमार्थमा रेडिर हुँच श्रीर योगर उद्देयामारेस्ट्रिय अर्ट्रेर जा ग्रीस क्रीर मार्थिर स्था भ्री.तै.शर्टर.रशर.वोधेर.तुतु.जेवूर.से.चरवो.चम्चिर.रर.वोशुश्चाची.भ्री.चर्षेर.कै.चवश.जेर.वर्षेर.लर.लर.वर्षेरा.रथ वर्षेत्र.त.ही दुश्याचीर.य.तत्र.ल्य.टर.। श.चीव.य.वर.कर.वरीर.वयु.स्.मैश.रर.। उर्दु.शुर्श्याश्चर.हर्यु.शु तात्रात्रस्वरायात्रीत्रदेत्यत् मेत्रम् त्वर्तात्रात्रा अर्दात्रम् क्षेत्रम् क्षेत्रम् स्वर्णायात्रम् लट.सुराथ.त.जीट.वीट.झु.जाश.हेवांश.शाट.सु.वीट.च.टट.। ट्त्ये.उचटश.ईशाश.क्रैयं.उह्शाथ.सूर्य श्रीय. र्केचारायां रायां सीट्राता वर्षेत्र.ता.ही द्रुशां क्रातायट्ट, क्रूंब क्रूशा क्या वर्षेट्ट प्रयमार वी.त.सा.स्था वर्षा सीव.पा. यरिट.संस.यर्थ.वैट.लट.। तर.कर.शधै.योर्थ.स्यांत.ग्रींश.मुंब.मींश.केंश.वंशा यरिट.संस.वैया.सें.केंट.र्थु. र्थे शे. वर्ष मुंदर्श सूर मुर्थ दरा मुंद्र दर प्रथम। कर है सु. वव्यक मास्यान मुर्थ दर्श मार मूर् वैदः व सूर्याना व्यक्ति व्यक्ता व्यक्ति हिर्मे सूर्याना श्रीय प्राप्त स्थान स्थित स्थान स्य तीर.चर्त्रेच। योर.बु.च. जन्न.चबु.स्रैच.त। न्न.ट्यु.स्रैट.योश्रेश. चयाव.वर्चेया.च्य.यांश्रीश.स्योना.ज. लूट्झूट्जिट स्रीय तायमाय वर्षीट बट योशुश्र सेर तायस्रीय जगायी ह्य स्रीय ट्लूय कुष तू प्रश्न वर्षित योषश्र दि । रवात् वर्षेश्वर्तित्ते वर्षेश्वर्वे वर्षेश्वर्वे वर्षेश्वर्वे वर्षेत्र वर्षेत तर्थे वंशात्र मा कर्ता स्था विद्य र मूर्य सक्ता क्षेत्र मा क्षेत्र स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था सक्ता <u>४८.री.स्था.थथ.कृपांथा.योश्यात्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्राप्त्र</u> वायर ग्रीट । रेगोर पर्टेर वाहुका ग्रीका पर करा सहर पर पहेंद्रा सेर पर प्रेंद्र जन के वाक है र सा पर्दर मेर शहर् देध्या चैर प्याचिष्ठ राज्य स्थित स्थि र्बेर में प्रत्य प्रत्य में प्रत्य के के प्रत्य के के प्रत्य के प्रत्य के प्रत्य के प्रत्य के प्रत्य के प्रत्य मु,र्यट.चर.कर.शर.स्.वैदः र.के.के.लु.जैट.चर्नेय.लट.लट.चर्नेज.च.रटा श्रय.कंचारा.अक्ट्या.जउटा. शुःलशःलीट चर्नेष त.कें दे प्रट चयु ज् किंश विश्वताशा रत्त्रे प्रचटशः देशशः चर्यायः चर्चेशः चारुचा रे विजा शिवे रे क्र्याचिताचार्र्याः लाद्धेयाद्वायात्राची रंतवात्रवन्। श्रुवं क्र्यायावरं त्वाचित्राचिताचार्ये গ্রীম:প্রথা उद्दर्भ श्रेय कियाना प्रमाण क्रा योशिया हु म्या त्रा श्रीय क्रा योशिया में ती त्रा वी त्रा श्रीय विश्व वी त्रा यर्थे। शक्र्यावेशास्त्रीय्षाप्तात्त्रीयः क्रुशार्यात्रात्त् तक्षत्रासूर्यानान्यांचेत्रात्तराक्ष्यं स्वत्यांचात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रा क्ष्यात्र त्यात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्र रोगुजाक्ष्य क्षयात्र अत्याक्ष्यं त्याच्यात् स्वत्यात् स्वत्यात् स्वत्यात् स्वत्यात् स्वत्यात् स्वत्यात् स्वत्या कूल किया वार्ट्स तीया विवास वी त्री उद्दर इंशल देश श्रे अर्थ अर्थ अर्थ स्त्री हैं सूर्य तार तूरी रेव्हर श्रूर किया वर

बर्ट्स हो सार्श्वेय द्वित हो स्वाहिश वहिश वहिंदी किया हो दारा वहिश किया वहिंदी वह वह स्वीह वह वह से किया हो से ৻ঀ৾য়৾৻য়য়৾৻য়ঀৣ৻৴ঀ৾৻য়ৣৼ৻য়য়য়৻ড়৻৴ঀ৾৻ড়৻ৼয়৻য়য়৾য়য়ৼ৻ঀ৾ড়৻য়য়ৢড়৻য়ঽয়৻য়ৢ৾ঢ়ড়৻ঌ৻৻ঽয়য়৻য়৾৸ৼ৻ঀৼ৾য়৾৻য়ঀৼ৻৾ र्वे विष्ठेश हैर विर्दे वे अविद् हेद वे के प्रोवेर । दे दशायश है अपनिर हिर विद्वेद विद्वेद विद्वेद विद्वेद विद् इ.भ.क्रीकार.जैयु.चर.क्रीय.भ.कर.तर.योकार.उह्या.योथर.चत्। lयोवेथ.लट.क्रुका.चर्थे.रीका.शक्रूरी क्रुका.चक्रीर. भक्ट्र-तः सूचीन विवास तचीर चबुनार ना वच्चा च क्रून ता चर्ने ता चर्ने वा चर्ने वा चर्ने वा चर्ने वा चर्ने वा चर् |र्योट.ज्. १३ द्राया: हैर.केषा: प्री. स. योथा: त्याता: तीय: त्यार्थ: विश्व: योथा: विश्व: योथा: विश्व: विश्व: व श्रे.पर. र्य.म. १.१६८. शर.पि. श.म. ग्र.पी.पिश.पी.ग्र्याना.यंशालाश.ह. जैंथ.उहूश.ह्यो. श्रैथ.क्रियोका. शक्र्यो.क्षेट.क्षेत्र.तर्थे.द्रट. श्रैथ.च्ची.क्ष्र्य.त.काटम.मैक.ग्रीक.योशीटकार्यका विष्रः इसाया प्रविदे रहारहा त्यापा सुर्वा वा वर्षा रहेत् पुर्या के स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्वार्थित स्व चाली. ह्या. चालम क्षेट . चाप्रेक . ज्याका यका श्रीय . कीट . वीट . ज्या । स्ट . कया थे . ता. तायु. के . शा. ता. तु. मीट . दी बुशायदी जीशा ही त्याद्या त्यात्य होता पति त्या कुषा वे त्याबुदा द्वारा होता होता हाता होती पत्या स्थापना वर्वैर.वोष्ट्रश.वर्म्,वोर्षेत्राःत्रर.त्.वोर्थरश.तश. वीष्टालुर.कुरा.रट. टेट.त.जैवो.तर.क्रींश.प्रता किट शहर स्थित प्रतिषा वर सूर्व या निर्मे स्वापित स्वाप ज्.ज्रूर.केर.वज.लेज.री.काश.इ.क्र्याया.त.लूरी ही.ज्.७७७३.ज्रूर.स्री.ट्.क्वेज.केट.वर्केट.यु.यार्थर.यंत्र.स्रेर. वर्ज्ञक्यातपुःजयाष्ट्रिरःलट.ह्यःवना सुँःगीवःतवःश्रैवःक्षेत्राधटःष्ट्रवःत्यःक्ष्यातपुःजयाष्ट्रिरःटटः। वुः यिष्टा देश श्रुव त्वीय क्रें र स्वा विराव बेट रा वर्षेट् पर अट रे बेच प्येट क्रियें १ क्रियें १००० रे वेर से म त्र्यर तीया वीर सुर जन रूश की शास ही सुर दर लोग है से शन हर योगर तर उहू भन पर था प्राप्त प्राप्त वि वर्ज्यस्त्र्यायायद्रम् स्त्राया अत्यायाय स्त्रायायाय स्त्रायायाय स्त्रायायाय स्त्रायाय स्त्राय स रट त्.के.वर दे.के.वर की.वर का.के.वर होता के वर्ष की.वर्ष का.का. वर किर की.व. की.वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष की.वर्ष की.वर्ष त्रिक्तिक्तिक्त्रात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त्र्यात्त् यानी.म्यां याकार क्षेट यो प्रेश वर. योषय नाट. वीट वीर वीर प्रेश योष्ट्र का की हो हो टी काटका की शक्ते. रम्बूर्यं में अयोश मूर्य विषय अयं कुँर शासी वार्ष्य रूपा र्य र विषय विष्य हैं एस । स्वर्ष स्वर्ण स्व कुरः २.ज.सैक्ट्रे.यंश.क्रंचा.चाचुर्याश.ज. ब्रि.सी.ये.ब्र.यंश.ट्र्ज.त्र्र.टेश.प्रै.ज.जश.चज.लीज.ये.र्य.विय.वीर.चतु. भूर। ग्रु.च्.कूर.श्चर.गीय.ध.कूर.रावश.यंश.वोज्.ह्या.रनःविच.वीर.जूर. रेट.भेचश.वेशश.कचा.वीर.चतु.रेश. वर्देरः र्ट उपाधियाहे इयमादमानुस्याध्यस्य स्त्रित् सुराधिर त्यार मुख्यामी सहराय दुरावहेंद्र पादर द्वीमार्स्य र । ने न्या व्यवर देव र्थे केंद्रे केंद्र व्याचन्या याहेर हो न्यान्ता केंद्र सु ही हेंद्र होन्या सु सु

वीःस्यान्त्रकाःग्रादः वर्ष्केताःस्येदः स्यादः स्यादः स्यादेदः स्वादः व्यविदः वय्योदः दुः स्वादः स्वादः स्वाद्ध म्यो.ज.र्रहीर.थ.क.त्र्य.दार.त.सूर्य.य.वर्चन.वी.दा.दा.की.वीर.ववींर.बीर.तक। रर.५.उर्दर.कूपाक.क्र्य.स्याया तर्टा क्षे.क्ट. वाव वार्स हिंद ज़र्य दी ही। देत का बार हिंद प्यय हिंद वालर ज़र्य ही दि ही र टार प्राया के वा मुन्दिक्तिः क्षेत्रः चोषटः टेव्यूक्षःक्षी नटका क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रक्षः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रक्षः क्षेत्रके क्षेत्रक्षेत्रके क्षेत्रके क्षेत्रक रटायोटायायदायार्ल्यास्त्रियाया यसूदायते सावास्त्रीयायुक्तियायायाया स्टारीक्षेत्राहे द्वारायायायी स र्वेषाया वरुषा वर्गाव श्रिव वादर वागुदाद रूप र्ता वाद्या स्वर्ष स्वर्षे । ते व्यर श्रु के विवर्ष स्वर्ष स्वर् यविष्यत्त्रयं विद्याल्या विद्यम् मुर्चित्या मुर्चित्यम् मृत्या स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना स्थान १३४४: ब्रॅंबिस्टीश्राम् क्रियां का क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का र्ट्यूटशत्मक्र्यर्टिटश्चरीयोगता इ.ब्रुवाउर्ट्डिट्रधियःश्रूटश्चरश्चरात्मावदुःह्वेरा श्रैटः यजातीजाश्रीयोग्टर्टी सुचन्ना चर्षियोना ग्रीना ग्रीटा मात्रयात्रा श्रीमा कु.पर्टो यविष्यत्त्रयः विष्युष्यः क्रिकास्त्रक्षाः कुक्षाः हास्येषा । विष्ठशः वर्णायः सूचः स्वरः हाः योश्वरः अवा वाः स्वरः स्वरः । देशशाष्ट्रशायानभीयाद्वेत्राती है। यू. १६६० अ. धीट मिया तात्राष्ट्रशाया मिया नायीय अहिय गूर छ्या ता वविभवातवु र्येवाष्ट्रये वचर त्रुवु क्षेत्री रू. शक्र र्यंत्यक्षार्यवृष्यातः क्रूकार्यवृष्यान्येवावात्त्र्यं क्षि तिर योटेष विभाः भैचका टेट क्षेत्र श्रीचाका देशका देश देया हुया हाया वार्येट ह्या विभाग देवा वर्षेत्र श्रीव वार्येट साईकारा र्ट्शःस् वृश्यः याः श्रेत्वाशाः स्राह्म द्वारा विद्यायः स्वर् वृद्धाः विद्यायः विद्याय स्योश विद्याता विद्यात्म स्थापित स्थाप वार्षाताताहराः हीय तर्षितमायमायम् स्वास्त्रात्तमायम् स्वासायम् स्वासायम् स्वासायम् स्वासायम् स्वासायम् स्वासायम् र्वटः शेर क्रीश वंश वार्ष्ण व क्रेंब लाग वर्ववश मा अट से वुट वर्ष विष्ट वर्ष विष्ट श्रावद देव से केवे र्वा केवे पश्चेत्र श्रेट इससः देशेत श्चेत्र श्चेत्र हरा दर्वोत् पार श्चर दर्वोतः वी वे दर्वे दर्वा रण्य दर्वोत् इसः क्कित्र-ट्रिये. शवीर-सेवी-ट्रिय्ये. के.सेवी-ट्रिय्ये. प्री.इ.ट्रिय्ये वश्यक्ति क्रि.स.ची.शक्र्.इशकायका वर्के.सूर्यः वटाक्मिशःयोथरः। का.स्थाः(बटकाःवैटःकुपःकुःषशःक्षीरः वर्कुःश्चै्यः वटःक्मिशःयोथरः। वश्यःवीःयोधुशःश्चेरःथयः भ्रीकूर्याभारयो प्रयीट योट प्रयोग विभाग रहा। रेट म्रीय देशकाय भागीत विषय विद्या प्रमीय योद ही हार मूर्यास जा वर्षा वे बर् की देशकार का सूर वर्षेत्र विका मुं कीर विर हीर विकास है हि विवास है के विकास में श्रह्मवाद्याः होत् रदः भेरायाः स्रीया स्रीता स् देवाश श्र्वाश चार तार श्रु पुरा राष्ट्र ज्रूर च में चे तारे रा रारा ता ता है रिश रा शक्र्यों है वर्ट्य है या में



「五百五日 下」 新七百日 8. Gentiana stipitata Edgew

子工売り 9. Meconopsis horridula Hook. f. et. Thoms

10. Chrysanthemum sp.



্রিইম 22 থুলার। 11. Pedicularis siphonantha D. Don



र् इसे देश १२ चुला दुःसे दर्शे **12.** Pedicularis longiflora Rudolph var. tubiformis (Klostzsch) Tsoong



र्रियेटेशः १३ शेष्ट्रिये सेर्न्स्या 13. Rosa sericea Lindl



্রিটাইঝা ০০ বৈ চুচানুধা 14. Sinolimprichtia alpina Wolff



্রিটাইজা সামু পুলার্ট্রমা 15. Juniperus squamata Buch.-ham. ex D. Don



্রিটাইমা গড়ী শ্লীমানা 16. Berberis angulosa Wall



্রিটইম ৫০ হর্ম। 17. Hyoscymus niger L.



รุกิร์ต วะไ ตะตัลสกุรัก 18. Anisodus tanouticus (Maxim) Pascher



ムエイルラ! 19. Hypecoum leptocarpum Hook. f. et. Thoms



20. Arisaema flavum (Forsk) Sohott, Arisaema jacquemontii Blume



(50.2M 27) 원도 첫째 21. Nardostachys grandflora DC.



र्टिशेर्डका १२<u>) युवा</u>सीया 22. Astersp.



[25.24. 53] यावर या 23. Artemisia sp.



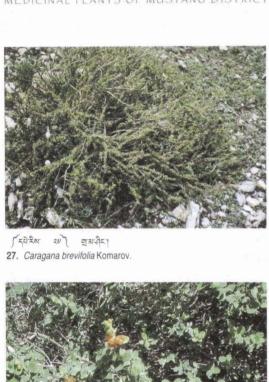
र्टिस्था उच्चे द्रासी 24. Myricaria rosea W.W.Sm.



र्रियेर्डिश रम्रे पुरस्या 25. Malva verticillata L.



२७ | सहित्युसमा L 25 艺机. 26. Malva sp.





रिरोह्मा १८ महिस्सित् 28. Caragana gerardiana Royle.



वसर स (50.2×1. 36) 29. Lonicera sp.



्रिटरे देश ३० अळे सूस्रा 30. Ephedra gerardiana Wall.



[50.20 30] A'SIE' 31. Rumex nepalensis Spreng.



्रियंद्रथा. ३४] रा.लय. १.या 32. Lancea tibetica Hook.f. and Thoms.



िर्धिकेश ३३ रहिसेंदर्गणी 33. Clematis tibetana Kuntze.



िर्गेरेश ३०० में ब्रेंटा 34. Carum carvi L.



35. Chrysosplenium camosum Hook, f. et. Thoms.





रिधेर्देश ३८ ईस वेंद बगाया 38. Artemisia sp.



र्राप्टेंबर ८०० वही मुख्य ब्रेंबर् 40. Lagotis brachystachya Maxim



্রিটাইমা ৩২ জুডাইছা 42. Saussurea graminifolia Wall.



ระบัติ ระบัตร ราวารัฐ 37. Artemisia sp.



∫รุยิริฒ ≱ต้า ณีสัรรุยิริป 39. Rosa macrophylla Lindley.



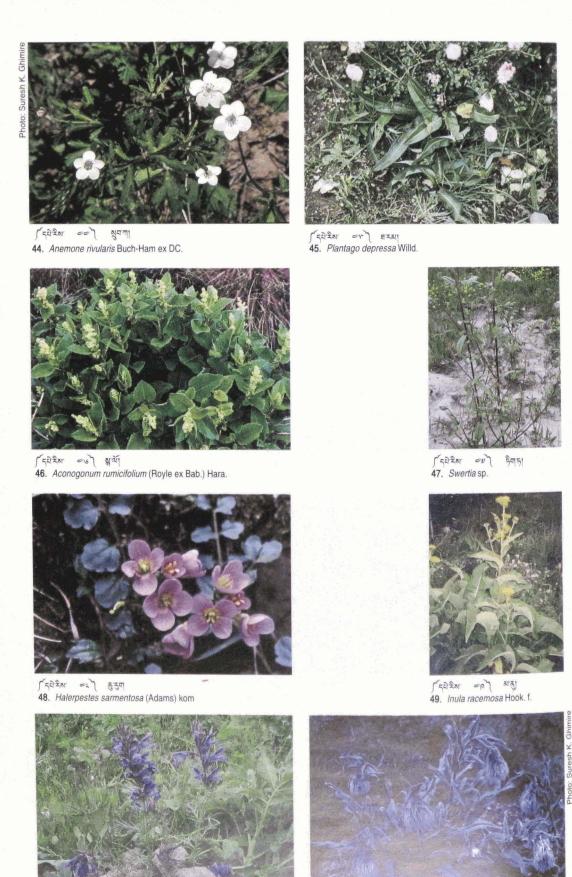
্রিইংশ 💞 হল্পুর্মা 41. Corallodiscus lanuginosus (Wall. ex DC.) Burtt.



্রিইজ হ) ধুনাইজা 43 Incarvillea mairei (H. Lev.) Grierson.

LEGIZU. LOS BIMEM

50. Dracocephalum tanguticum Manim



รัฐสิริม รว กลิสัญ 51 Amebia benthamil (Wall ex G. Don) I. M. Johnst.



In June 1996, we began writing this text on medicinal plants found in Lo (Mustang), Nepal. It was the auspicious birthday of Urgyen Rinpoche (Skt. Padmasambhava) during the waxing phase of the moon on the tenth day of the month according to the Tibetan Calendar.

In this book, we explain the significance of some herbs, and their effectiveness in healing disorders as mentioned in the Explanatory Tantras (T. bshad rgyud) of the Four Medical Tantras (T. rgyud bzhi). We have also described these plants' habitats, and the locations of where they grow in and around Mustang district. We have noted the months of the year harvesting should occur, methods of collection, and instructions on using medicinal compounds, including what parts of the plant should be used and how they should be prepared. The book also teaches to identify the plants, to wash, dry, and safely store the plants for later use.

Furthermore, the book describes the medicinal qualities of each plant. It tells how each specimen helps balance disorders in specific ways. It is the plant's taste, potency, post-digestive qualities, and its relation to cold, hot, and mild climates and conditions that are described according to the Four Medical Tantras – the Root Tantra (T. rtsa rgyud), the Explanatory Tantra (T. bshad rgyud), the Quintessential Oral Instruction Tantra (T. smen ngags rgyud), and the Last Tantra (T. phyima rgyud).

However, we have not included details about medicines made from precious stones (T. rim po che smen), the roots and fruits of trees (T. smen), or soil and minerals (T. rdo smen). Nor does it describe medicinal ingredients derived from animal products (T. smen), as they are described in the Explanatory Tantra. This book focuses on details about the category of medicinal ingredients known as ngo smen, or herbal medicines.

To begin this book, we briefly explain the origins of ngo smen, as mentioned in the twelfth chapter of the Last Tantra. It is paraphrased below.

The sage Yile Kye asked:

"Oh, great master Rigpa Yeshi, offer us the teaching on herbal medicines and remedies instead of teaching about the precious stone medicine because the latter are now rarely available. A time will come when poor people will not be able to obtain these precious minerals. So, let us learn more about the herbal medicines, which are abundant in nature and easy to obtain. Remote mountain people will not be able to use precious minerals easily. If one travels to find these rare ingredients outside the community, the consequence for the patient could be an untimely death. For these reasons, could you please tell us about the value and potency of medicinal plants?

The great master Right Yeshi answered, 'Listen, Yile Kye, I agree with you. If we do not take timely action [in helping to cure a sick person], then the precious types of medicines will rarely be found to serve the ill-fated people. For example, this relationship is like jewels in the hands of deities and nagas, serpent spirits. When this sort of wealth is placed in the care of ill-fated people, they are not able to guard or handle such precious things, due to their bad karma. It is like a businessman going off to do business without any assets or money. Instead, I prefer and see the importance of teaching here about the herbal medicine, which are able to heal many sentient beings."

If we compare the potency of herbs with minerals, the latter generally has higher values and potency. Herbs are available everywhere on the planet — be it in the city or in remote areas. Yet one must be familiar with the seven principles and methods to use these medicinal plants. Namely, to know the plant habitat and harvesting period, to know how to properly harvest, clean, and dry medicines, and how to detoxify poisonous ingredients so that they may be used in medicines.

If one follows these processes, then pure medicines are likely to be prepared – medicines which are best suited for healing sentient beings with great effectiveness. Again, it is important to remember that the habitat of the plants, as well as the place where medicine is made, should be clean and cozy: an auspicious land with clean air, water, earth, and space. It could be at high altitudes or in the lowlands. We should gather plants where they are available, growing under both sunlight and moonlight, mirroring the circumstances under which herbs from cold and hot places grow.

Plants are usually harvested in the autumn. Roots, branches, and other parts of trees called tree medicine are used for bone, vein/blood, and flesh disorders. During summer, leaves, bark, germinating plants, and nugu types of plants are collected to cure the *snod drug or disorders of the six hallow versaces, kang disorders, and lha ne disorders. Flowers, fruits, and the tips of plants called seed medicines are collected in early autumn. They are useful for eye diseases, **don lnga disorders, and headaches. Stems, bark, and tubers are all classified as bark medicine useful for skin diseases, gyu wa, and for aiding problems with appendages and other physical parts of the body. They should be collected during early spring. The herbs used to make anti-diarrhea or dysentery medicine should be collected in autumn for greater effectiveness. Anti-vomiting medicines collected in early spring tend to be very effective.

The harvesting period should coincide with auspicious days like the first fifteen days of the month, during the growing phase of the moon. The mindset of the harvester and medicine maker should be that of a bodhisattva. The person collecting should be clean—a bath before collection is recommended. While collecting herbs one must recite the medicinal mantras. For reasons coinciding with those paraphrased from the Last Tantra phyima rgyud above, we have chosen not to mention the processes of detoxification and details about compounding medicines.

According to the Zur Khawa herbal medicine legend, many aeons ago, when Buddha Avaloskitesvara looked down on Earth, he saw immense suffering of sentient beings. His tears rained down on Earth and he prayed for the improved welfare of sentient beings. Two systems of knowledge were borne from his two teardrops in order to save sentient beings from an untimely demise from the causes of anger, which arise through different hot disorders.

snod-drug (The six hallow visceras) Meaning

^{1.} Small Intestine (Rgn-ma)

^{2.} Large Intestine (Longa)

^{3.} Urinary Bladder (Lgan-pa)

^{4.} Gall Bladder (Mkhris-thum)

^{5.} Reproductive Organs of male and female (Sam-Seu)

^{6.} Stomach (Phoba)

don Inga (The five solid visceras)

^{1.} Heart (Snying)

^{2.} Lung (glo-ba)

^{3.} Liver (Mchin-pa)

^{4.} Spleen (Mcber-pa)

^{5.} Kidney (Mkhal-ma)

In order to subdue these causes of anger, the incomparable father Sherab Salsil Norbu and mother Dutsi Sikwai Chugun (bdud rtsi sil wa'i chu gun) living in the magical abode between the slopes and meadows, bore seven daughters, also known as the seven goddesses of herbs — Dasil, Tongxil, Ganga Chung, Honglen, Tikta, Bong Kar, and Pantse Dowo. Each of the seven goddesses gave birth to seven brothers and sisters. Among them, the seven brothers of Tongxil; tong ri zilpa, sengye zilpa, yudruk zilpa, namchak zilpa, Tsemar zilpa, ngo drin zilpa, and tra zang zilpa were all plants with medicinal qualities.

During the imperial age of Tibet when King Trisong Deutsen reigned, a medical conference was held at Samye, Tibet's first monastery. Doctors from many different countries were invited and the medical text were debated and translated into Tibetan from many Asian languages. At that time, King Trisong Deutsen told them of the many different kinds of suffering — both physical and mental — that caused harm to human beings and how it would be true in the future as well. Just as there will be times when people will have less wealth, he said, there will be cycles of greater and lesser suffering in the future, just like the cycles of summer rain. Then, the king asked them a question.

"How can one gather all the hot and cold diseases in one place in precise measure, so one can find medicines for these diseases that are easily accessible and effective in use, requiring fewer ingredients or amounts of medicinal ingredients in numbers but are highly potent, that have strong potencies and benefits? In short, how might we define and come to know a teaching and a science of healing that is able to bring deep and profound to benefits to all sentient beings?"

The medical practitioners from different countries discussed the question and replied:

'We could try to sum up all the disorders in one place, but it is difficult to summarize the value of herbs found in nature in one place because of the immense assemblage of both common and rare herbs. They are all effective in curing disorders. This knowledge of plants and disorders is a kind of science. Beyond this, we are mere healers and not real bodhisattva, capable of thinking about the welfare of all other sentient beings. For an answer to this question, please ask the great Indian sage Padma Sambhava (Guru Rimpoche)." Thereafter the king did so.

Guru Rinpoche responded, "Among the six beings of the lower and upper realms, human beings are considered supreme. However, the human body is under the threat of cold and hot diseases, suffering, and a variety of imbalances that are accumulated in the seven types of Tong Ri Silpa. As a precise answer to you, Royal King, and to all the people this is what I foresee in the future."

The term *Tong Ri Zilpa* can be defined as *Tong Ri*, which means that each dosage of medicine has the value of a thousand coins of gold. *Zilpa* means that the leaves on the tree of medicine harbors dew of silver, which has been formed from the teardrops of Avalokitesvara.

We hope that this compendium of information about local medicinal plants is useful for all the *amchi* linage successors in the future. We, Amchi Tenzin Bista and Amchi Gyatso Bista, lack grammatical and poetic knowledge but have presented to the best of our ability the knowledge that has been passed down to us from our teachers, especially our late father, Amchi Tashi Choesang Bista. As the authors of this book, any mistakes found here are ours. To our learned readers, we seek your insight and consideration.

Amchi Tenzin Sangbo Bista Amchi Gyatso Bista Lo Monthang, Mustang District, Nepal



Medicinal plants of Mustang District: Fifty-One High Altitude Species

**Warning: Individual compounding or treatment with herbs mentioned in this book would be injurious or unsafe.

1

Vernacular names: bong dkar, bong nga dkar po

Botanical name: Aconitum naviculare (Bruhl) Stapf

Diagnostic characteristics: Yellowish roots, white root tuber, leaves mostly basal, flower reddish

blue with darker vein, resembles with pea flowers.

Habitat: at 4200-4900m, high altitude and rocky slopes, grows during rainy season.

Locally found in Gokle, Samzong Phu, Zha Shod regions.

Harvesting Season: July - August.

Method of Preparation: Wash ingredients, dry.

Part used: Roots, leaves and stems.

Taste / energy: Naturally cool, bitter in taste, slightly poisonous.

Use / treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the

imbalances of cough, poison, a patient afflicted with bile disorder and fever, rlung (wind) disorder, liver, kidney, intestines, and 40 kinds of bile disorders.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Hong len

Botanical name: Neopicrorhiza scrophulariiflora (Pennell) Hong

Diagnostic characteristics: According to the medical text (legend of seven brothers), it is bronze

colored with brownish flowers, and the root is shaped like a hen's leg. The

leaves have sides.

Habitat: At 3500- 4800m. Grows in limited habitat of rocky slope and meadow. During

rainy seasons locally found in Karag Lechung region.

Harvesting season: July - October.

Method of Preparation: Collect root, leaves, wash and dry.

Part used: Roots. When it dries it looks like hen's feces, and also the bird gong mo's

feces.

Taste /energy: Naturally cool, bitter, astringent.

Use/ treatment: According to the Exegetical Tantra (bshad pa'i rgyud) it is suitable for the

imbalances of veins and neurological disorders, lung fever, diorrhea, vomiting,

bile disorder, mig mar po chak pa, eye disease.

Mode of use: 1 gram with other herbs.

3

Vernacular names: Pang tsee dowo

Botanical name: Pterocephalus hookeri (C.B. Clarke) Diels

Diagnostic characteristics: According to the legend of famous physician zhur kha wa text (the seven

adolescent of one family) (ngo smen spun bdun) leaves basal, turquoise colored, white root conch shell colored, old man white hair colored flower, woody root

stock, thick roots, and stem short, hairy leaves.

Habitat: At 3000 – 4500m in open slope and meadows, locally found abundantly in Phreng

Khar phug, Na dumpo regions, also collected during heavy rainfalls.

Harvesting season: July - September.

Method of Preparation: Wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Leaves, flowers and fruits.

Taste /energy: Naturally cool, bitter in taste, slightly poisonous.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of cough, cold, poison fever, gout, arthritis, lymph fluid (Chu ser), intestinal

pain and blood disorders.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Tongzil

Botanical name: Corydalis conspersa Maxim

Diagnostic characteristics: Turquoise colored leaves, the five precious stones rinchen nye lnga, gold

colored flowers, other sliver colored flowers, many branches, leaves pinnate.

Habitat: At 3600-550

At 3600-5500m in glacier, gorges, open slope, locally found in Samdrup ling

monastery areas.

Harvesting season: July-September.

Method of Preparation: Wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Leaves, flowers and fruits.

Taste /energy: Naturally cool and bitter in taste.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for fever, serum,

bone disease and vital organs disorders.

Mode of use: 1-2 grams with other herbs.

5

Vernacular names: khyi che

Botanical name: Gentiana straminea Maxim

Diagnostic characteristics: Leaves dog's tongue shaped, basal leaves large, flowers in impenetrable

terminal heads, flowers are in white and red bdra bu de ka, white stem or red,

white is used for medicinal purposes rather than red one.

Habitat: At 3500-40

At 3500-4000m, locally found in meadows, Namachen po region.

Harvesting season: August - October.

Method of Preparation: Uproot, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Leaves, flowers and fruits.

Taste /energy: Naturally cool, bitter and slightly sweet in taste.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of bile, fever, Chu ser, veins, flesh and skins, cold athritis, veins disorders, skin

disease, leprosy, wound, itching, dre disorders.

Mode of use: 2-3 grams with other herbs. (kog men-consuming medicine; chug

men-ointment)

Vernacular names: Ta pak

Botanical name: Lamiophlomis rotata (Benth. ex Hook.f.) Kudo

Diagnostic characteristics: Leaves, round, rough; bar bur, saffron flowers.

Habitat: At 4100-5200m in meadows; grow in field Na, huge flat ,thick forest. In local

dialect in Mustang it is called hog pe tepa, locally found in Yar sa, Kong mo hills.

Harvesting season: August-October.

Method of Preparation: Uproot, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Leaves, flowers and fruits.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter and sweet in taste, toxic.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of skins serum, flesh and bone diseases, fracture, wound, cut, wind disorder,

back bone ailment.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs. (kog men-consuming medicine; chug men-ointment)

7

Vernacular names: Tak sha

Botanical name: Oxytropis sp.

Diagnostic characteristics: Shrub with huge grass leaves, black taksha grows on slopes with huge

stem, maroon flowers, seeds with triangular point.

Habitat /place where it found: At 3500-4200m in meadows, grow in shadow, locally found in

eastern hills called Dang da kunda.

Harvesting season: August -September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry in shade.

Part used: Leaves, flowers and fruits.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter, astringent, strong odors.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of wound, sore, fever, swollen, cut, poison, dysentery, vomiting, its strong

odor helps to purify the evil spirits.

Mode of use: 1-2 grams with other herbs. It is poisonous.

Vernacular names: Pang gen ngon po

Botanical name: Gentiana stipitata Edgew.

Diagnostic characteristics: Basal leaves, thin stem, purple or blue flowers; white one pang gyen

karpo (Gentiana szechenyii Kaniez) has great potency but it is rarely found.

Pang gen ngon po (Gentiana stipitata) is found abundantly.

Habitat :

High altitude at 4000 to 5600m, in open slope, cold place, locally found at

eastern hills (Kog tse).

Harvesting season: July -September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used:

Leaves, flowers and fruits.

Taste /energy:

Naturally cool, bitter and astringent in taste.

Use/ treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of throat disease, cough, lung fever and kidney disease.

Mode of use:

1-3 grams with other herbs.

9

Vernacular names: Tser ngon, ajak tser ngon

Rotanical name:

Meconopsis horridula Hook. f. et. Thoms.

Diagnostic characteristics: Light blue flowers, thorny stem, basal leaves.

Habitat :

High altitude at 3000 to 5800m, in open slope, meadow locally found at

Gokle region.

Harvesting season: August -September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used:

Leaves, flowers and seeds.

Taste /energy:

Naturally bitter, kawa.

Use/ treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for fracture,

bone fever and wound.

Mode of use:

1-2 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Ajak, ajak zer jom

Botanical name: Chrysanthemum sp.

Diagnostic characteristics: Basal leaves with sides, thin long stem, yellowish flower.

Habitat: At 3000 to 5800m, in rocky slope, locally found at Chum Ja region.

Harvesting season: August-September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Leaves, flowers and seeds.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter, astringent.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for fracture,

brain disease and serum and zer diseases.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

11

Vernacular names: Lug ru mugpo, lug ru marpo

Botanical name: Pedicularis siphonantha D. Don

Diagnostic characteristics: Long leaves with four-sided figure, toothed lobes, pink flower. Petal sheep

horn shaped.

Habitat: In high altitude at 3000 to 4500m, locally found at Nama chemo, Samdrup ling

monastery region. Lug ru mugpo is found in rocky slope, lug ru marpo is found in

muddy place.

Harvesting season: July -September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Leaves, flowers and seeds.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter, kawa, light.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable to dry lymph

fluid, as antidote for poisoning, for bad kan mugpo (stomach cancer), fever,

diarrhea, balding disease, and as hair color.

Mode of use: 2-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Lug ru serpo

Botanical name: Pedicularis longiflora Rudolph var. tubiformis (Klostzsch) Tsoong

Diagnostic characteristics: Long leaves with four-sided figure, toothed lobes, yellowish flower.

Petal sheep horn shaped.

Habitat:

In high altitude at 3000 to 4000m, locally found at Nama chemo, in rocky

slope, muddy place.

Harvesting season: July -September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used:

Leaves, flowers and seeds.

Taste /energy:

Naturally bitter, kawa, light.

Use/ treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (shed gyud) it is suitable to dry pus, and as

antidote for poisoning.

Mode of use:

1-2 grams with other herbs.

13

Vernacular names: Sewa'i metok

Botanical name:

Rosa sericea Lindl.

Diagnostic characteristics: Shrub, long stem, leaves pinnate, white flower. Fruits red.

Habitat:

In high altitude at 2100 to 4600m, locally found on dry places, near stream

in Zuru area.

Harvesting season: August -October.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used:

Flowers, fruits and bark.

Taste /energy:

Naturally sour and sweet in taste.

Use/treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for imbalances

of bile, wind disorders and swelling of stomach, intestine disorder, diarrhea

and liver disease.

Mode of use:

1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Tang Kun

Botanical name: Sinolimprichtia alpina Wolff.

Diagnostic characteristics: Long brownish stem, flower slightly yellowish.

Habitat: In high altitude at 3500 to 4500m, locally found at meadow in

Rig zin phurba area.

Harvesting season: August-October.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Flowers, fruits and bark.

Taste /energy: Naturally Tsawa and bad odor.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for imbalances

of wind, phlegm disorder and heart fever.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

15

Vernacular names: Shuk tser.

Botanical name: Juniperus squamata Buch.-ham. ex D. Don

Diagnostic characteristics: Shrub or small tree, brownish flower.

Habitat: High altitude at 2900 to 4400m, locally found on rocky slopes, in eastern hill

Ma Cha shuk lung.

Harvesting season: July -September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Seeds and flowers.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter, Kawa and fragrant.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable in imbalances

of kidney fever, *lhog pa* disease. Seeds are useful for the ailments of leg and hands, lymph disorders, good for sleep, increase appetite. Leaves are useful for digestion, blood disorders (*khrag ngyen*) and nasal bleeding. Lha shuk (*Cupressus torulosa* D. Don), god's juniper, is used for puja and offering in Tibetan

Buddhism.

Mode of use: 2-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Kyerba, dugserma

Botanical name: Berberis angulosa Wall.

Diagnostic characteristics: Shrub with spines, flowers yellow, seeds red.

Habitat: High altitude at 1800 to 3500m, locally found on shrubberies, locally abundant.

Harvesting season: June - August.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used:

Seeds and barks.

Taste /energy:

Naturally light, bitter.

Use/ treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable in imbalances of

dysentery, eye disease, bile disorder and intestine fever.

Mode of use:

3-5 grams with other herbs.

17

Vernacular names: Thang khrom karpo

Botanical name:

Hyoscymus niger L.

Diagnostic characteristics: Herbs or small shrubs, flowers thick, brownish red, seeds are like that of

Soma Ratsa.

Habitat:

High altitude at 3400 to 4700m, locally found near Ya ri meadow and near

Samten ling Monastery.

Harvesting season: August - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect only seeds, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used:

Roots, stems and leaves.

Taste /energy:

Naturally hot, khawa and poisonous.

Use/ treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable in imbalances of

sin Nye disease, thog dre, swelling diseases.

Mode of use:

2-4 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Thang khrom nagpo

Botanical name: Anisodus tanguticus (Maxim.) Pascher

Diagnostic characteristics: Round leaves, flowers sky blue, seeds are like that of Soma Ratsa.

Habitat: High altitude at 2700 to 4600m, locally found near muddy place, in slope and

basin.

Harvesting season: August - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect only seeds, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Roots, stems and leaves.

Taste /energy: Naturally hot, khawa and poisonous.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable in imbalances of

sin nye disease, thog dre and swelling diseases.

Mode of use: 2-4 grams with other herbs.

19

Vernacular names: Par pa ta

Botanical name: Hypecoum leptocarpum Hook. f. et. Thoms.

Diagnostic characteristics: Green herb growing on ground, white flowers, pointed leaves.

Habitat: High altitude at 1700 to 4300m, locally found at shrubberies and Khreng kar

wheat fields, locally abundant.

Harvesting season: July - August.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Seeds, barks, flowers and fruits.

Taste /energy: Naturally light, bitter.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable in imbalances of

cough poison (rim dug), bile fever, kidney fever and blood disorders.

Mode of use: 1-2 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Dhawa, dowa,

Botanical name: Arisaema flavum (Forsk) Sohott, Arisaema jacquemontii Blume.

Diagnostic characteristics: Herbs, pointed leaves, open towards sky, green tuber, yellowish flowers,

red seeds like assortment of coral stones.

Habitat:

High altitude at 1800 to 4500m, locally found abundantly at drip ley plug

region.

Harvesting season: August - September.

Method of Preparation: Soak roots, wash ingredients (change the water every 2 /3 times a day), or

cook the roots for 3 hours and dry the ingredients, add gamuk syrup while

cooking.

Part used:

Roots.

Taste /energy:

Naturally hot and warm.

Use/ treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable in imbalances of

menstrual disorder, rheumatism, bone ache, swelling, des nye, sha ro disorders.

Commonly tubers are eaten as vegetable in mountain communities.

Mode of use:

1-3 grams with other herbs.

21

Vernacular names: Pang Poe, jatamansi

Botanical name:

Nardostachys grandflora DC.

Diagnostic characteristics: Basal leaves, reddish brown stem, aromatic incense smelling around growing

places, where gods always exits, flowers rosy.

Habitat:

At 3200-4300m, in rocks, open slopes and forest, locally found at

Gya ka region.

Harvesting season: August - October.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used:

Leaves and rhizomes.

Taste /energy:

Naturally bitter and astringent.

Use/ treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of chronic fever, dug tse fever of poisoning, five solid organs don lnga disorders.

Mode of use:

1-2 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Metog lugmig

Botanical name: Aster sp.

Diagnostic characteristics: Basal leaves, little encircling, huge brown stem, petal blue, flower heads

like sheep eye, Zedu is yellowish or orange

Habitat: At 3200-4900m, in open slopes and meadow, locally found in Thengkar region.

Harvesting season: July - September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Leaves, stems and flowers.

Taste /energy: Naturally slightly bitter and cool.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of poisoning, cough, fever and bile disorders. To be kept away from wet places.

Mode of use: 2-3 grams with other herbs.

23

Vemacular names: mkhenpa A tong

Botanical name: Artemisia sp.

Diagnostic characteristics: Flowering shrub grow in late summer, basal leaves, yellowish flower heads,

fragrant.

Habitat: At 2500-4300m, in slopes and forest, locally found at Nama chen mo and

Kyara regions.

Harvesting season: June - August.

Method of Preparation: Uproot stem and leaves, wash ingredients, dry out.

Part used: Leaves, stems and flowers.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter and astringent. Good smelling.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of bleeding, swelling and intestinal disorders (used for incense burning).

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs. (Keep it tighten for better smelling and potency)

Vernacular names: won bu

Botanical name: Myricaria rosea W.W.Sm.

Diagnostic characteristics: Much branched red brownish shrub, long stems, and green thin leaves.

Habitat: At 3000-4000m, near river side and locally found at Mar zong gravel.

Harvesting season: June - August.

Method of Preparation: Selectively collect flowers and leaves.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter, sweet.

Part used: Flowers, branches and leaves.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of flesh poisoning, bile fever, massage therapy (byug pa) and sur ya disorders.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

25

Vernacular names: Cham pa, halo metok

Botanical name: Malva verticillata L.

Diagnostic characteristics: Long stem, green leaves, flowers white, red, pink (male, female and

neutral).

Habitat: At 1600-4100m, propagated through nursery and locally found at Cheo de

monastery garden.

Harvesting season: August - September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Taste /energy: Naturally sweet and astringent.

Part used: Flowers, branches and leaves.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of diarrhea, wound, and urinary disease, also useful in thirst and kidney fever.

Mode of use: 2-4 grams with other herbs.

Vemacular names: Cham dru, maning champa, aja ka

Botanical name: Malva sp.

Diagnostic characteristics: Thin stem, round leaves, flowers white, (neutral) and seed is of high

potency so-called Aja ka.

Habitat: At low altitude 1600-4100m, locally found at Chiwi fields.

Harvesting season: August - September.

Method of Preparation: Uproot all parts, wash ingredients, dry out.

Taste /energy: Naturally sweet and astringent.

Part used: Flowers, branches and leaves.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the

imbalances of urinary disease, useful for thirst, diarrhea, wound to dry pus

and in kidney fever.

Mode of use: 2-3 grams with other herbs.

27

Vernacular names: bDra ma

Botanical name: Caragana brevifolia Komarov.

Diagnostic characteristics: Thorny shrub, leaves with spines, flowers slightly yellowish.

Habitat: At altitude 2700-4100m, in muddy area and forest, locally found at Juk

monastery region.

Harvesting season: June - July.

Method of Preparation: Select flowers and dry in shade, or in August - October collect roots,

wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter and cool.

Part used: Flowers, branches and leaves.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the

imbalances of chronic fevers; flower is effective for dizziness, unusual

earshot, and eye itching.

Mode of use: • Flower 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Root 3-5 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: dzo mo shing, dzo shing

Botanical name: Caragana gerardiana Royle.

Diagnostic characteristics: Very spiny shrub, leaves pinnate, flowers yellow impenetrable, with white

hairs. It is similar to red sandal wood (lal chandan), Tsenten marpo.

Habitat: At low altitude 3000-4200m, in eastern slopes, locally found at Sum dra region.

Harvesting season: June - July.

Method of Preparation: Select flowers and dry in shade, or in August – October collect roots, wash

and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally sweet, bitter and astringent.

Part used: Flowers and root.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of blood disorders, effective for five organs diseases, it is commonly used as

firewood.

Mode of use: • Flower 1-3 grams with other herbs.

• Root 3-5 grams with other herbs.

29

Vernacular names: Phang ma karpo, phang ma nagpo

Botanical name: Lonicera sp.

Diagnostic characteristics: Long stem, shrubbery, orange color seeds, size those of peas.

Habitat: At altitude 3700-4200m, in meadow, and locally found at Karag region.

Harvesting season: July - October.

Method of Preparation: Collect seeds, leaves, wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally sweet and bitter.

Part used: Seeds and leaves.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of heart fever, female disorders, gynecological disorder (mo Nad). It is commonly

used as firewood.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Tse dum

Botanical name: Ephedra gerardiana Wall.

Diagnostic characteristics: Shrub, uniting to form a sheath around node, joined branches, leaves

green, red seeds.

Habitat: At altitude 2400-5200m, in rocky slopes and locally found in eastern region.

Harvesting season: September - October.

Method of Preparation: Collect all parts, wash and dry in shadow.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter and astringent.

Part used: Seeds and leaves.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of maturation, excessive bleeding, kidney fever, cough, heart disease and blood

pressure.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

31

Vernacular names: sho mang

Botanical name: Rumex nepalensis Spreng.

Diagnostic characteristics: Red long rough stem, fruits with broad wings, fringed huge leaves.

Habitat: At altitude 1200-4200m, in open meadow and ground and locally found at

Dam thang region.

Harvesting season: August - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect root and leaves and wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally sweet and bitter.

Part used: Roots and leaves.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of sores (skin diseases), kidney fever, cough, nasal bleeding and constipation.

Mode of use: 1-2 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Payag tsawa

Botanical name: Lancea tibetica Hook.f. and Thoms.

Diagnostic characteristics: Grows in meadows, damp places, flowers dark blue to purple, fruits

red, heart shaped.

Habitat: At altitude 3200-4500m, in damp ground, locally found at Zuru's irrigation

canal

Harvesting season: July - September, or in September - October collect fruits

Method of Preparation: Collect root and leaves and wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally slightly sweet and bitter.

Part used: Roots and leaves.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of lung infection, ngal tren; fruits are used for heart disease, intestinal disease

and constipation.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

33

Vernacular names: Imong nag po

Botanical name: Clematis tibetana Kuntze.

Diagnostic characteristics: Leaves pinnate, slightly rough with dark colors, flower yellowish green.

Habitat: At altitude 1700-4000m, locally found in fields and in between ramparts.

Harvesting season: August - October.

Method of Preparation: Collect stem (Dong po) and barks and wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally hot and slightly sweet.

Part used: Stem and bark.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the

imbalances of rul chod, dod heat and chuser disorders.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: go Snod

Botanical name: Carum carvi L.

Diagnostic characteristics: Basal leaves, thin and long stem, white flower twisted like umbrella, fruits

like Lala phud.

Habitat: At altitude 1800-4300m, locally found in fields and irrigation canals.

Harvesting season: August - October.

Method of Preparation: Collect whole parts wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter and sweet.

Part used: All parts.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the

imbalances of wind fever, poison, eye disease, kya drip and heart fever.

Mode of use: 1-2 grams with other herbs.

35

Vernacular names: Ya ki ma

Botanical name: Chrysosplenium carnosum Hook f.et Thoms.

Diagnostic characteristics: According to the (seven brothers of herbs) explanation, according to the

lama Dasel, golden leaves, oilly and bright, flower petals are round, useful for the bile fever, it is a kind of byug smen. ointment, Small leaves, yellow flower

with vivid appearance.

Habitat: At altitude 4600-5300m, locally found in Smadrup ling, Chum ja and meadow.

Harvesting season: July - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect leaves and flower, wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally cool, bitter and astringent.

Part used: Leaves and flowers.

Use/treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for

the imbalances of all kinds of bile disorders, bile fever, bile mkhris tren disorders.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: bu su hang (pho)

Botanical name: Trigonella emodi Benth.

Diagnostic characteristics: Thin stem, round leaves, and yellow flowers, fruits like that of peas,

grows on ground.

Habitat: Altitudes 1650-4

Altitudes 1650-4100m, locally found in fields.

Harvesting season: June - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect all parts and wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally cool, taste bitter.

Part used: All part.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of lung fever, hear fever, kidney fever and wounds.

Mode of use: 2-3 grams with other herbs.

37

Vernacular names: Tsar bong karpo

Botanical name: Artemisia sp.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of bush, with huge stem, branches and leaves, fruit-shape like

human head, it is of three kinds (white, black and thin), the white is of high

value with many branches, fruits like that of Khen pa's fruits.

Habitat: At altitude 2200-4100m, in sunny places, locally found at Kyara regions.

Harvesting season: July - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect roots and wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally astringent, hot, and bad -smelling.

Part used: Root.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of dre pa'i fever, lung fever and swelling disorders.

Mode of use: 2-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Tsar Bong Mugnag

Botanical name: Artemisia sp.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of bush, with huge stem, branches and leaves, fruits like shape

of individual head, it is also of different types, black type is commonly used

for medicine

Habitat:

At altitude 2200-4100m, in sunny places, locally found at Tsa tse regions.

Harvesting season: July - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect roots and wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally astringent, hot, and bad -smelling.

Part used: Root.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances

of fever, swelling, throat fever and lung disease. Used as massage therapy

byug pa.

Mode of use:

1-3 grams with other herbs.

39

Habitat:

Vernacular names: Se goe, bo tse metok

Botanical name: Rosa macrophylla Lindley.

Diagnostic characteristics: Erect shrub, with pink flowers, fruits like shape of individual nose side.

At altitude 2100-3800m, in warm places, locally found at Samdrupling and

Choede monasteries areas.

Harvesting season: May - June.

Method of Preparation: Cut stem and branches, collect bark and dry. From September - October

when fruits ripen, collect fruits and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally cool, astringent, sweet.

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the imbalances Use/ treatment:

of poison-fever and kidney fever.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Ditha sa zin

Botanical name: Lagotis brachystachya Maxim

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of herb, with small leaves, red stem, and white flowers.

Habitat:

At altitude 3100-4100m, in high attitude places, cold places locally found at

Bale regions.

Harvesting season: May - October.

Method of Preparation: Collect whole parts. Wash and dry. From September - October when fruits

ripen, collect fruits and dry.

Taste /energy:

Naturally slightly sweet.

Use/ treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the

imbalances of nag, excessive bleeding fever, serum disorders. It is useful for

many other kinds of illness.

Mode of use:

1-3 grams with other herbs.

41

Vernacular names: dakya ha bo

Botanical name:

Corallodiscus lanuginosus (Wall. ex DC.) Burtt.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of herb, with flat thick huge leaves, with ovate blades, flower

white and purple.

Habitat:

At altitude 1000-3400m, grows on rocks, locally found at Gokle rock or cave

regions.

Harvesting season: July - August.

Method of Preparation: Collect whole parts, wash and dry.

Taste /energy:

Naturally bitter and sweet.

Use/ treatment:

According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for the poisoning,

diarrhea, sam se, kidney disorder and wound.

Mode of use:

1-2 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Tsa mkhris

Botanical name: Saussurea graminifolia Wall.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of grass, with thin sharp edge leaves, yellow flowers with four

petals. Milk when pluck the flower.

Habitat: At altitude 1300-4500m, grows in meadow and forest, locally found at Gokle

regions.

Harvesting season: July - August.

Method of Preparation: Collect whole parts. Wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter and strong.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for all kinds of

bile disorders, kidney fever and sores.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

43

Vernacular names: uk choe marpo

Botanical name: Incarvillea mairei (H. Lev.) Grierson.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of herb, leaves basal, pinnate, grows on ground, without stem,

with red flowers like mass of coral stones, petal is shaped like vaj ra. Barks are

like thorn of nyen, fruits gya sen (Vicia faba L.) white beans.

Habitat: At altitude 3000-4000m, grows in high pasture and locally found at Gokle

regions.

Harvesting season: July - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect whole parts. Wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter and sweet.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for all kinds

of ear diseases and swellings.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: sub ka, ngo sub

Botanical name: Anemone rivularis Buch-Harn ex DC.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of herb, thin, round, smooth leaves, leaves grows from

stem, slightly white or sky blue flower but colors are not identifiable, fruits

blue with crook.

Habitat:

At altitude 1600-4000m, grows in muddy places, locally found in field's sides.

Harvesting season: August - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect whole parts, wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally astringent and hot.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable to stop

vomiting, improve body heat and lymph fluid.

Mode of use:

1-3 grams with other herbs.

45

Habitat:

Vernacular names: Tha ram

Botanical name: Plantago depressa Willd.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of shrub, mostly basal leaves, and fruit like coral stone.

(Plantago major L.) grows in meadow, Chum Tsa waterfalls regions.

At altitude 3000-4800m, grows in fields, locally found in field's sides. Na ram

Harvesting season: June - July.

Method of Preparation: Collect whole parts, wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally sweet and astringent.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for dysentery,

diarrhea, wound and to dry lymph fluid.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: sNyalo

Botanical name: Aconogonum rumicifolium (Royle ex Bab.) Hara.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of shrub, long red stem, rough leaves, and white flowers,

forming of clouds.

Habitat: At altitude 27000-4500m, grows in the shade, locally found in Dak nag Phug

region.

Harvesting season: August - October.

Method of Preparation: Collect roots, wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally slightly astringent and sour.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for fever in

the large and small intestines, and in dysentery.

Mode of use: 3-5 grams with other herbs.

47

Habitat:

Vernacular names: Tikta

Botanical name: Swertia sp.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of shrub, according to the fable of Zur khawa, it is described

as the seven brothers of herbs. Tikta occurs in the high Tran Himalayan regions in three different forms: Sumchu Tik (Saxifraga umbellulata Hook f. et Thoms), Zang tik (Swertia mussofi Franch) and Chak tik (Swertia cuneata D. Don, Halenia elliptica D. Don). Sumchu Tik (Saxifraga umbellulata Hook f. et Thoms) has thick root stem, small leaves with yellow flowers; Zang tik (Swetia mussofi Franch) has long stem, thin leaves and small reddish blue flowers, Chak tik (Halenia elliptica D. Don) has thin stem, small leaves with blue flowers.

(Control of the Control of the Contr

At altitude 1000-2500m, grows in open, high or low slopes and meadows,

Zang tik (Swetta mussofi) is commonly found in Mustang district.

Harvesting season: July - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect whole parts, wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally bitter.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) Surnchu Tik is suitable for

kidney fever and bile fever. Zang tik and Chak tik are effective in

bile disorders.

Mode of use: 1-2 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: chu ruk pa, chu ruk bal lag

Botanical name: Halerpestes sarmentosa (Adams) kom

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of sea plants, like crawling green snake, leaves like

frog's hand.

Habitat: At altitude 24000-4300m, grows in stream, river Chu mig.

Harvesting season: July - September.

Method of Preparation: Collect whole parts, wash and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally slightly bitter.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for lymph

fluid (chuser), to dry excessive water in body.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

49

Vernacular names: Manu

Botanical name: Inula racemosa Hook. f.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of shrub, it takes time in its regeneration, straight long stem

with round leaves with hairs.

Habitat: At altitude 2500-3900m, grows in fields, cave and muddy places, locally

found at Lho kha, and Nursery.

Harvesting season: August - October.

Method of Preparation: Collect roots, cut, and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally hot, bitter.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for appendicitis,

balance the entire body functions, relieve pains, and stress.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Vernacular names: Ti yang ku

Botanical name: Dracocephalum tanguticum Manim

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of grass, it takes time in its regeneration; thick roots short

stem with purple flowers, growing from thin pointed leaves.

Habitat: At altitude 3000-4200m, grows in slope and meadows, locally found at Karag

Lhe chung region.

Harvesting season: July - August.

Method of Preparation: Collect roots, cut, and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally cool (silbu), slightly sweet and bitter.

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for digestive

disorder, wind disorder and kidney disease.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

51

Vernacular names: Dimok

Botanical name: Arnebia benthamii (Wall. ex G. Don) I. M. Johnst.

Diagnostic characteristics: It is a kind of hairy grass plant, it takes time in its regeneration; thick leafy

hairy stem, red-purple flowers.

Habitat: At altitude 2800-4300m, grows in grassland, and sunny slopes.

Harvesting season: August — September.

Method of Preparation: Collect roots, peel banks, and dry.

Taste /energy: Naturally cool (silbu), slightly sweet and len tsawa (salty).

Use/ treatment: According to Explanatory Tantra (bshad pa'i gyud) it is suitable for chronic fever,

blood fever, swelling, and poisoning.

Mode of use: 1-3 grams with other herbs.

Store in cool and dry places

References about Plants

Medicinal plants of Dolpo amchis' knowledge and conservation, by Yeshi Choden Lama, Suresh K. Ghimire Yildiz Aumeerruddy -Thomas, in collaboration with amchis of dolpo, 2001, WWF Nepal program

Tibetan Medicinal plants by Dr. Kalsang Norbu, April, 2004

HAA 5th booklet by Himalayan Amchi Association, May 2004

Dharmasamgrahah (excellent collection of doctrine) of acharya Nagarjuna 1997, Central institute of Higher Tibetan studies, Sarnath, Varanasi



A Short Biography of

Amchi Tashi Chösang (mangala dharma bhadra) 1927-1996 Royal Physician to the Kingdom of Lo (Mustang, Nepal)

May all enjoy peace and prosperity Defender of all sentient beings Gautama Buddha, Nevertheless by hearing the name, One will be liberated from the sufferings of lower realms, Illnesses that arise from the three poisons, Oh! Sangye Menlha' (vaidurya) and to your glowing light of the Medicine Buddha, I seek my refuge in you,

To the eight tathagatas, the disciples of the three families? With the grouping of all medicine gurus and tutelary deities, Twelve leaders and nine associates, That they will remove the obstacles May I also prostrate to them all

For the higher attainment, bestow the blessing, Mandala of all medicine deities, The three principles' of Tibetan Medicine (rlung, mkhris pa, bad kan Without discriminating the illness based on sex, creed, or colors,

To allow the ancient art of healing, or medical system, to flourish In the snow covered and calm land, Sowa rigpa (gso ba rig pa), the four medical tantras (rGyud bzhi).

Sanskrir: Baishajya Guru. This "Master of Remedies" is also known as the Medicine Buddha.

The lords of the three families are Manjusn, lord of wisdom, Vajrapani the lord of power, and Avalokitesvara the lord of compassion.

Although translated as "principles" here, these three terms are also known as the mes pa gsmm, the three faults" or "deficiencies" that are often translated as the "humors" of wind, bile, and phlegm.

This fundamental medical treatise,

Which was by and large written by elder and younger,

Yuthog Yonten Gompo

From whom the true medical tradition originated,

In order to avert human sufferings, and diseases,

Yuthog and his followers, who have served as physicians,⁴

I seek my refuge to them with mind, speech, and body

The linage of the religious kings of Tibet is like a rosary of precious pearl gems,
In political and religious ways, they have cared for sentient beings,
In non-violent ways and in accordance with the four virtues,

Which links to the royal kings of Lo, Mustang,

In the linage of White Tara (khro dkar), and the compassionate one,
Who have overcome all sins and perform true virtues
In the valley of Sakya-pa sect,
The leader Mangala bhadra is still well known,
He who accomplished the sutras and tantras,
He who made efforts for the well being of others,
He who awakened from the darkness of ignorance,
In remembrance of my father, Mangala Dharma Bhadra, from the inner core of my heart,
I make homage and begin this biography of amchi and snags pa, Tashi Chösang

On Lo Monthang, Tashi Chösang's birthplace

Tashi Chösang was born in the pleasant, wonderful, and ingenious land of Lo, a place where the nine levels of delusions within the desire realm ('dod nyon skor dgu), have been abandoned by sentient beings. Dharma flourishes in the land of Lo—this place of white and pure hills and valleys.

Lo Monthang, the "capital" of Lo, is situated at 12,500 feet above sea level, in the trans-Himalayan rain shadow. Historically, it was a part of present-day Ngari Prefecture, in the Tibet Autonomous Region, the birthplace of Ngari Pandita and other sacred ones and sages.

The term "physician" is often translated from the Tibetan "amchi" (am chi). This is actually a Mongolian word that has come to signify the healer-physician and practitioner of gSo ba rig pa, the Tibetan "science of healing". Synonym to amchi include the Tibetan words smenpa, tsojed, lhaje, and sojed.

His Majesty, the King of Lo, (Jigme Palbar Bista) is considered an incarnation of Manjushri. He rules to this day in Lo, a region where the Indian saint Guru Rimpoche (Padma Sambhava) spread the dharma. The Kings of Lo have ruled in royal succession from the lineage of Mangkur, from god to demi-god to human.

Although Lo is now a part of Nepal, historically this was not the case. It was believed that four ministers ruled in four regions of Lo Monthang for centuries. Under this system, four sons, three soldiers, and the four lineages of ancient rig-res-che-wa-lnga, or the "five levels of studies" continued to rule this land. These five levels of study included the study of gsoba rigpa, thang ka painting, astrology, and carpentry.

Ancient Lo had seven principalities, known as Lode Tsho Dun. Today, these seven principalities correspond to the seven Village Development Committees (VDCs) of present Mustang District, in addition to the VDCs within the Baragaon and Thak Khola regions. Historically, the kings of Lo ruled all of these areas, and four VDCs of present-day Dolpa District and the Limi region in Humla District.

However, the kingdom of Lo was later ruled by the Malla dynasty [whose seat was in Jumla] due to karma and the decline in luck and prosperity (*rlung rta*). After this, the Gorkha kings, known as the Shah kings defeated the Jumla kings in the late 18th century (1769-89). The Shah rulers from Gorkha eventually unified many territories into what we know today as the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal.

Today, Lo Monthang city is part of Lo Monthang VDC, located in the Mustang District, Dhaulagiri Zone, of Nepal. It was in a place called Jamthang, in one of the four sectors of Lo Monthang, where Tashi Chösang was born into a lineage of physicians and snags pa, tantric householder priests.

On caste and kinship

As for his caste, lineage, and standing in society, Tashi Chösang is considered a reincarnation of Lama *Tenzin Nyima* of Lo Samdrupling Monastery, as determined by Pasang Tsering, his grandfather, who was the master of the Nyingma sect of the *grua tsang*, or monastery school.

His lineage or 'bone' (rus) is that of khro dkar, in a continuous line of practitioners of both traditional medicine and religion. Moreover, the khro dkar linage also refers to the great yogi Tenzin Repa, also of Lo.

Tashi Chosang's father's name was Karma. His mother was a personal assistant to the royal king of Lo. She was Tsering Wangmo, the daughter of Tsamo, a cousin of Phuntsok Sangpo. Tsering Wangmo gave birth to Tashi Chösang at the beginning of the sixteenth sixty-year cycle (*rab byung*), during the male earth dragon year, on the tenth day of fifth month of the Tibetan calendar, with the blessings of auspicious signs and having had good dreams.

As soon as Tashi Chösang was born, his grandfather, Pasang Tsering, offered prayers to the gods, performed ritual ceremonies to their household deities, bathed the child, and named him. Everyone regarded him as an outstanding child.

Between the ages of three and four, the young Tashi Chösang started picking up some papers, walking and talking, as well as saying the Tibetan alphabet. He could be heard saying "ka, kha, ga" etc. At this time, he also began plucking some medicinal herbs from the ground.

After seeing these things, his grandfather advised to his mother, "You should take good care of this child because he is the reincarnate of late Samdrupling monastery's lama. You must also take good care of his health and hygiene," said the grandfather. "In the future, he will uphold the harmony within Lo and be Mustang's *rlung brten*," his grandfather predicted.

On Tashi Chösang's root teachers and lamas

At the age of five, Tashi Chösang 's grandfather Pasang Tsering started teaching him. By the age of seven, he was proficient in reading and writing Tibetan. During that year, his father Karma passed away due to a serious illness. He continued to live with his mother, who had two sisters, and to learn from his grandfather. From his ninth to eleventh years he received religious and medical initiations and teachings on grub kor rnam gsum and the sngon gdro practice. That same year his grandfather died.

As his grandfather Pasang Tsering was the royal priest to the king of Lo, as well as the head of the Nyingma monastery, it was said that after he died he sat in meditative repose in the lotus position (thugs dam) for three days. Today, Pasang Tsering's reincarnation is recognized in one Pema Rigzin of Khrekar village in Lo.

In addition to the teachings he received from Pasang Tsering, Tashi Chösang also received initiations and scriptural teachings from his uncle Samdrup Tseden, as well as one Konchi Gyaltsen Khedrup.

At the age of 15, his mother took him to the great expert of Tibetan medicine named Agu ("uncle") Throrig Dorje (khrod rig rdo rje) and said, "My fatherless child's bone is that of a physician (amchi) and tantric householder priest (sngags pa). So he must be a physician." with tears running down from her eyes, she prostrated before him with both hands together and made a request (that he teach her son the science and art of gso ba rig pa.)

After accepting his mother's request, Agu began to instruct Tashi Chösang in the Four Medical Tantras (rgyud bzhi), the four fundamental treatises of Tibetan medicine. After this initial instruction, he learned from other different expert amchi. These amchi teachers included: Gaga, Angya, Taklungpa from Kham, as well as the Tibetan Tenzin Sherab, as well as Tsedrak, Pema Rigzin, Dakarwa, and Tenzin Norbu. They instructed him in both practical and theoretical knowledge of Tibetan medicine. Due to the wisdom accrued in his former lives, as well as his perseverance in this lifetime, Tashi Chösang became an amchi of great renown.

He also learned *thang ka* painting from experts like the Bön Rinpoche of Tibet, Bön Dasang, Shariwa, and Phurdor, until he mastered this art form. Moreover, from Relagon's clerk Dewang and Lo's head lama of astrology Urgyen, he learned astronomy and astrology, eventually becoming an expert in these skills as well.

Other masters from whom Tashi Chösang received teachings, initiations, and empowerments included the great Ngawang Kunga Rinchen, Ngawang Thutop Wangchuk, H.H. the sixteenth Gyalwang Karma Rinpoche, H.H. the fourteenth Dalai Lama, H.H. Dujom Rinpoche, H.H. Dzogchen Rinpoche, H.H. the 18th Thigchen Rinpoche, H.H. Khra Rig Rinpoche, H.H. Chogling Rinpoche, H.H. Taklung Rinpoche, H.H. Sertsa Rinpoche, and H.H. Shangpa Rinpoche.

Tashi Chösang's root teacher was of the Kagyud school of Tibetan Buddhism and was named Gyurme Tenzin Norbu. From him, Tashi Chösang studied scriptures and received three fold lineages of initiation, transmission, and explanations on both old and new Buddhist tantras.

During his religious and medical training Karak cave, Samdrupling Monastery, Dakar cave, Samjong cave, as well as the Kharangkhang, and Shari cave and the royal palace of Lo, were places of self-realization and retreat for him. After much study and practice, he received complete insight and became a master. In addition to this training, he traveled to many other mountain areas and monasteries of India, Tibet, and Nepal.

Until he was 21, he served the great religious king of Lo A-ham Tenzin Dadul as royal physician and lama; he was also considered the head lama and astrologer of Lo Monthang village development committee.

In the Nepali year 2003 Bikram Sambhat, a new form of government –"democracy" – was formed in Nepal. This meant that a mixed form of political and religious systems was established and the old political system was abolished. Tashi Chösang was really concerned about this change. His character was that of one who shows deep faith in the deities, protectors, and lamas. He was equally compassionate to all without any discrimination, as well as an expert in the fields of medicine and astrology. Therefore, he was highly respected by all who knew him.

Extraordinary accomplishments of Tashi Chösang in lo and other areas

At the age of 25, Tashi Chösang went on pilgrimage to Mount Wutai in China. This mountain is said to be Manjusri's earthly abode. While there, he found a paper falling down from the sky, which held the image of his lama Sonam Rinchen. This inspired him to conduct the *snyung gnas*, fasting retreat, a ritual ceremony he conducted every year thereafter for Jamthang clans. Sometimes he conducted such *snyung gnas* rituals four times each year, with the generosity of someone giving sight to the blind. He performed the snyung gnas s to dispel the darkness of ignorance through the Buddha's teaching.

Moreover, he also carried out such ritual ceremonies throughout the lower part of Mustang. Due to this, he was also known as the snyung gnas lama of Mustang. He was

particularly active and devout during Saka Dawa, the fourth month of Tibetan Calendar every year. For this reason, he brought many people to the dharma.

At the age of 28, he traveled where Buddhism had not flourished within the nomadic regions across the border in Tibet, including the five nomad principalities, three Daphen villages, and other communities. Here he taught about the advantages and importance of Buddha *dharma*, virtuous deeds, karma, and the result of sins, and the impermanence of worldly phenomenon. In these ways, he transformed many people into followers of the *dharma*, and liberated many sick from the curse of illness.

Once, he was performing the religious practice called "sbyen srags", an exorcism ritual that involves burning oil and exorcizing evil spirits in a dark room. On that occasion, several powerful omens were witnessed, so his countrymen held him in even higher esteem and his followers increased

Historically, the Nyingma school of Tibetan Buddhism in Lo used to celebrate the *Takchak* ceremony in the name of the master Rigzin Tsewang Norbu and the religious king Ngodup Palbar. About the time Tashi Chösang was 30, this ceremony vanished from local religious practice for 21 years. In its stead, *sPrel zldha*, the "Monkey month" ceremony was initiated.

Tashi Chösang discussed this issue with H.H. the Dakar Rinpoche. He also presented this issue before the Royal King of Lo, and representatives from Lode Tsho Dun, the seven communities of Lo. Eventually, they all agreed upon the sponsorship of a new form of the old Tachak ceremony. Even to this day, from the 8th day to 12th day of 6th month of every year, people gather at the holy site of Lo Gekar, perform rituals, worship for the Garuda, also known as the khyung, or "cosmic eagle". They also honor Chakra Samvara and rlung rta, the "wind horse". Tashi Chösang gave continuity to this ceremony, which is celebrated at present.

It was said that after the winter harvesting or in the winter at Lo Monthang's Deyang, in the 11th or 12th Tibetan month, each year there was the custom of performing Lhamo (goddess) dances. As an alternative, the A-dho or Kudak Mani festival was introduced. For this new celebration, the royal king of Lo provided all of the dance costumes. Some new masks were made for this purpose, with the assistance of Tashi Chösang.

After a period of religious devotion and retreat, including reciting mantras Tashi Chösang also taught sixteen young boys and girls of Lo Monthang how to perform the masked dance and the accompanying music. As such, at the age of 33, Tashi Chösang helped to introduce the opera, the so-called "Ache Lhamo", and converted many countrymen to Buddhism. He turned the wheel of dharma for the different local people, through performance of the "Lo Chen Mani" celebration.

At the age of 59, during the 8th month of Tibetan calendar on an auspicious day, the midsummer harvest festival and gathering called Yartung begins, and lasts for about one week. On the first day, the religious king of Lo wears his finest dress. A triple-crested hat is also placed on the back of a *lha rta*, or deity horse, who is saddled but not ridden. Ministers and, in former times, platoons of soldiers, also dressed in their finery, parade on horseback behind the king. Afterwards, the king and ministers take up the elevated seats. Thereafter, people from the four clusters of Lo Monthang VDC, comprising Gu thang pa, Dron Thang pa, Po ling pa, Jam thang pa, and have a picnic and share tea, *chang* (barley beer), and butter, cheese, cakes, meats and so on.

A thang ka painter rings a bell three times, which marks the beginning of the celebration. After this, people gather at the royal court. After having butter tea and chang, they sing the melodious songs of happiness and perform dances. Afterward, the horse racing and archery competitions take place. The four targets of dra sha lag pa (literally "hands of the enemy"), crystal mirror, yak and gyan kha (literally "bread") symbolize the purification of sins and removal of obstacles coming in one's lifetime; they also symbolize good luck. This festival was celebrated as an auspicious omen for victory over evil spirits and other enemies.

On the second day of the Yartung festival, before the king and the platoon of soldiers, the queen of Lo and all the householder women put on their traditional costumes and their best ornaments, and gather at the royal court of Lo. Celebrations follow those of the previous day.

On the third day, in the morning, the patrons of Lo Monthang's monasteries, representing different schools of Tibetan Buddhism, offer celebration drinks (khrom chang) to their respective lamas and monks. They also offer dhana (generosity) of kha tag, or ceremonial silk scarves, as well as money, etc. to the monks and lamas. In the evening, people ride to the royal court, the platoon of soldiers allow people to shoot metal-headed arrows toward those targets that are missed on the other days.

This is how Yartung once was celebrated in Lo Monthang. However, this ancestral heritage declined to the point of vanishing for many years. When Tashi Chösang was 59, all the elders of Lo Monthang VDC assembled to discuss the revival of this Yartung festival. After an agreement was made within all communities of Lo, the people of Lo appealed the king for its renewal; the king also agreed. Thereafter the festival began again, and has continued for 15 years.

The religious King of Lo, at his age of 36, It was said that an old man named Pasang Penpa of Lo Monthang, received several *lung rten* prophetic teachings from the descendent gods, goddess of wealth; they became visible to him. At the same time, a prophecy was revealed about the favorable conditions under which Buddhism was established and flourished, and what sorts of obstacles would present themselves [to the people of Lo] if they were not able to carry forward the Buddha *dharma*. As well, many local people had bad dreams, they lacked affluence. Moreover, the red horse of the king of Lo, Dung Mar, never seemed to stay at the royal stable; he kept coming and going continuously. At that time, many dreams and manifestations appeared to Tashi Chösang.

Then, ministers and community people gathered and he said, "These kinds of inauspicious dreams appearing to us are simply due to the late 9th royal king of Lo named Samdrup. Seven children were born to him, but due to misfortunes, six children died at an early age. Also in Lo Monthang, local people suffered many diseases, as well as drought. In order to overcome these obstacles and misfortune, he invited Lama Dorjee Sengye to perform a ritual ceremony so called "Phurba Thinley."

The reason that the king asked that this sku rim, or exorcism, to be performed was to invoke the las bzhi, which is commonly practiced in four schools of Tibetan Buddhism (Sakya, Gelug, Nyingma, and Kadgyud), as well as by the pre-Buddhist Bönpo. However, such exorcisms were adopted and practiced according to the Bhutanese Kadgyud tradition, the so called "phurba thinly" tradition.

As the story goes, once upon a time, the Indian saint Padma Sambhava, also known in Tibetan as Guru Rimpoche, (who introduced Buddhism to Tibet) and his Nepalese queen Sakya Deva, performed this phurba thinley exorcism and subdued the wrathful serpent spirits, known as naga or klu, including the black naga Yaksa. The results of this we can still see at the site of Nagarjuna in Kathmandu. Padma Sambhava also subdued several demons of Tibet during the establishment of Samye Monastery, through the performance

of such an exorcism. Seven Tibetan lineages from the (seme bdun) was followed constantly until the present.

Khon Konjok Gyalpo of the Sakya sect, as well as the Nyingma grub khor, were buried in a Buddhist monument (mchod rten), and followed only the new sutras and trantras. This school of Tibetan Buddhism was introduced from Konjok Gyalpo. It was so called "sakya" because he initially established a monastery at a site that was known for its gray earth, in Tibet (sa skya, literally meaning "gray earth"). Only later was this sect named after this land. This practice of performing ritual ceremony is purely known as old tantra of Tibetan Buddhism, which helps to subdue all the evil forces and harmful influences. Such practices have been carried out constantly, through the ages.

Throughout Lo Monthang's history during the 12th month of Tibetan calendar, on 25th to 29th day, this tradition was practiced. But it fell into decline for some 17 years, during which there occurred several calamities within Lo Monthang communities. Yet the prophetic *lung brien* teachings continued, and in several dreams of Tashi Chösang the royal god horse, Dung Mar, were always returning home always.

Again with the consensus of local people and ministers, as well as the patronage of King Jigme Palbar Bista, the abbot of Chöde Monastery, and the royal and physician and astrologer, Tashi Chösang himself, with the patronage of those that they call *khen lob mehod gsum*, under their direction, the tradition of the Tenpa Chirim festival of Mustang (also known as "Tiji") was initiated. It lasts from the 25th to the 29th of the 3rd Tibetan month every year, and continues today.

Sponsors for this Tiji festival are the community people of Lode Tsho Dun, the seven principalities and VDCs of Lo, which are:

- 1) Lo Monthang
- 2) Sonup
- 3) Tso shar
- 4) Tsarang and Marang
- 5) Gemi and Drakmar
- 6) Gelung and Tangya
- 7) Yara, Gang ra, and Dri

The festival takes place on the grounds of Chöde monastery of Lo Monthang. On the 25th day ritual officials prepare sacrificial cakes (tor ma). On the 26th day, various ceremonies for tutelary deities are performed. On the 27th day, the highest rituals of masked dances are performed, to the sound of beating drums. On the 28th day, other different mask dances are performed. On the 29th day, the last day, the naga puja or Tor zladrog is performed, for bringing good luck, etc. On this day, the village chiefs also perform a gun salute.

In the evening, people gather at the royal court. Those assembled include the head lamas, a prayer leader, and a mask dance leader. Two monks with *gyaling* or Tibetan-style trumpets, lead the ceremony, over which the religious king of Lo presides. Thereafter, chiefs of villages offer butter and "tika" blessing to the king and queen of Lo, and receives "tika" from them also.

This festival was reinitiated in the year of 1963 AD again. At that time, Khenpo Tashi Tsering had been enthroned as abbot of Chöde for two years. This lineage of abbot was later carried out continuously after the initiation, snyen grub. Moreover, on the 8th day of every month of the Tibetan calendar, a special ritual was conducted. On the 10th day of every month of Tibetan calendar, a corresponding ritual was done. These were initiated at the abbot's behest, and are still put into practice every month in Lo Monthang. In addition, the abbot teaches Tibetan Buddhism to his local people untiringly.

At the age of 63, Tashi Chösang was invited to the capital of Kathmandu by Remote Area Development Committee (RADC) together with twenty one other amchi, or practitioners of Tibetan medicine, from Humla, Dolpa, Mustang, Manang, Gorkha, Dading, Solukhumbu, and Sankhuwasabha districts. At the meeting, Tashi Chösang talked about the importance of traditional medicine and tantra, the meeting lasted for ten days. During this time he also spoke about how this ancient tradition of gso ba rig pa was propagated in the Tibet and the trans-Himalaya, as well as in Central Asia at large.

(Editorial note: Below are some excerpts from other sources that detail the history of Tibetan medicine and its connection to Tibetan Buddhism.)

He also taught *geer mthong Rig-pa'l rgyud* (The Tantra of Bare vision) to the Avalokiteshvara, Brahma, Shariputra and other Mahayana disciples at Beta groves.

During the reign of the 28th king, lha Thotho Ri Nyantsen, Biji Gaje and Bilha Gaje did visit Tibet. The king invited them to his palace, *yumbu lakhar*, after hearing news about the healings they rendered to Tibetans. He requested them to remain there to teach and practice and gave his daughter Yidkyi Rolcha as a bride to Biji Gaje.

Elder Yuthog Yonten Gonpo (AD708-833)

Yuthog Yonten Gonpo became the personal physician to the Tibetan kings, Me Agtsom and Trisong Deutsen. He visited India several times to study with eminent physicians and traveled to China as well. He established Tibet's first medical institute called 'Tanadug' at Kongpo Manlung in the south in AD 763, which no longer exists. He devoted his whole life to the propagation and promotion of Tibetan medical science.

Junior Yuthog Yonten Gonpo (AD 1126-1202)

He is said to have annotated and rearranged the rgyud zhi into its present form.5

During this conference of *amchi*, Tashi Chösang shared such history. He also shared his views about the history and significance of *amchi* in Himalayan and Tibetan communities, an discussed the possibilities of privileges to be given to *amchi*, by His Majesty's Government of Nepal, including the formal institutionalization of young *amchi*. Thus, he spoke in detail about the origin and proper practice of *gso ba rig pa*, to make people to believe and be convinced about the importance and value of this practice. He gave interviews on TV and radio to create awareness about *amchi* traditions throughout the world. In part due to his help and encouragement, there is now a Himalayan Amchi Association and an annual Amchi Conference and training course for *amchi* from throughout Nepal.

In 1993, with support from the Crown Prince of Lo, Tashi Chösang acquired certificates to establish a Traditional Herbal Clinic, Health Care Center and a school. This institution is called the Lo Kunphen Mentsikhang and School. At that time, Tashi Chösang also received several merit certificates and awards related to the traditional *amchi* medicine.

In 1996, the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP), the biggest conservation project organized by the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC) gathered twenty-five *amchi* in Mustang district. Tashi Chösang also took part in this conference. During this program, he made the following statements:

"First, in India, a seat of the Medicine Buddha called *Tanadug* where Waidurya taught the four medical tantras (*rgyud bzhi*) to his four disciples, is called the Beta Grove. After this, the teachings of the Medicine Buddha flourished in India.

"During the reign of the 28th King La Tho Ri Nyen Tsen of Tibet, during the wood dog to the wood pig years (about 1741 years ago), at his palace Yumbhu Lakhang, the Indian physicians Bije Gaje and Bije Dungi were invited..."

In addition, Tashi Chösang also shared stories about the younger and elder Yuthog Yonten Gompo, and about the Northern (byang) and Southern (zur) schools, as well as about the famous physician and the regent of the 5th Dalai Lama, Desi Sangye Gyatso (AD 1653-1705). He also discussed the life and work of Khyenrab Norbu (AD 1883-1962), founder of the Lhasa Mentsikhang, and how they all spread this tradition of medicine in land of snow, Tibet. Tashi Chösang also discussed how the amchi tradition has flourished from Hueng Tsang in China, Gudya Vajra in Kashmir, Hala Shanti in Iran (Persia), Khyung Moru Tse in Dolpa, Dharma Shila in Nepal, also in the upper and lower parts of Mustang, but that this practice had now degenerated.

Tashi Chösang stressed the need to revive and revitalize gso ba rig pa practice, through the hard work of amchi themselves. He said that these medical teachings were like a precious gem that had been abandoned and had no owner, and that gso ha rig pa also suffers because it is less valued by some villagers due to lack of hard work by amchi or other ideas within the community. Because of this, constraints have come upon the amchi, similar to lacking seeds when it is time for the spring planting; this results in unripe harvests in autumn. The same can be said for the amchi knowledge and practice if it is not cared for. So, he encouraged all amchi and dharma friends gathered at the conference to be concerned about:

- Broadening amchi knowledge & practice
- Providing sufficient medicines and making a better contribution to community health through this *amchi* medicine.
- Lending each other new and old textbooks and journals on Tibetan Medicine.
- Treating each other as brothers and sisters of one parent.
- Benefiting from the Buddha's Teaching
- Curing the sick, also benefiting all the sentient beings.

Finally, he stressed that *amchi* are considered as *sangha* or a *dharma* community of practitioners. As such, attention should be paid towards things like *chod chang*, beer that that is imbibed recklessly [by *amchi*]. Likewise, the *rgyud bzhi* should be taken into due consideration.

Thus his speech reflected his faith. In this way, he dedicated his life for religion and the well being of others, by practicing bodhicitta. Toward the end of his life he became the expert of experts. He also suggested establishing a non-governmental organization of amchi in Nepal – that is now known as the Himalayan Amchi Association – to promote sustainable strategies on the conservation of medicinal plants and amchi practice in the future.

The Passing Away of Tashi Chösang

(Amchi Tashi Chösang had been ill for some time.) As requested by the king and prince of Lo, as well as other local and foreign sponsors and disciples, Tashi Chösang was hospitalized in Kathmandu. However, he was unable to recover, and was eventually sent home to Lo Monthang. Finally, he spoke several last words (kha chem):

"All worldly phenomenon are impermanent like guests, like honey. One's wealth wanes in spite of accumulations. Bodhicitta (enlightened mind) is the essence of Buddha's teaching or Dharma."

In order to help other sentient beings on the path of the Buddha's teachings, on the eighteenth day of the fifth Tibetan month of the fire bull year (1996), on the great occasion of the birthday of the master Kunkhyen Longchen Rabjam, under auspicious signs, Tashi Chösang passed away.

While his dead body was escorted to the funeral ceremony, his disciples and many other lay people mystically witnessed him praying and ringing bells. Moreover, a rainbow appeared in the sky, and a smell of sweet incense perfumed the air. During the time before Tashi Chösang's passing, no rain had fallen in Lo. After his funeral pyre was lit, clouds and rainbows formed in the sky and it started raining. This was indeed an auspicious sign. People held him in the high esteem and offered prayers for him.

Under the guidance of H.H. Tashi Tenzin, the abbot of Lo Monthang, all his relatives and his disciples from different monasteries of Mustang District, such as Chöde monastery, Tsarang gompa, Gami gompa, Lo Gekhar, Namgyal gompa, Garphug gompa, Niphug gompa, and Luri gompa offered joint prayers for him. Zhabtung Rinpoche, the brother of the king of Lo, offered a funerary feast for him. In addition, his two sons, Gyatso Bista and Tenzin Bista, offered a funerary feast to all. Many sponsors prayed and recited mantras. Finally, all of his family members offered gratitude to all the sponsors and well-wishers and lamas who attended for his funeral feast.

A Word from the Author of this Biography, Amchi Gyatso Bista

I am not a man of much learning, contemplation, or experience, and I have not attained high academic qualifications. I am ignorant about poetry and grammar. Moreover, my father was not a reincarnation of a great lama. For these reasons, I have not always appreciated the significance of writing his biography at certain points.

However, at the suggestion of my collogues and friends, especially a Tibetologist named Mr. Iida Hiroya of Japan, Ms. Sienna Craig from USA, and Mr. Nicolas Sihlé from France, in addition to the continuous requests for such a biography made by local and foreign students, I have made this attempt at writing my father's biography.

Although, I have neither much knowledge nor much pride, I have done my best in order to gratify my *dharma* friends, at Kadgyud Lhakhang of Jamchen Lhakhang (Buddha Matriya Temple) of Boudhanath, Kathmandu.

As the successor of the physician and tantric householder priest Tashi Chösang, I Amchi Gyatso Bista, have written this short biography on the third day of the second month of the fire bull year (1997). I present it before all the learned readers.

May all attain the enlightenment of Nirvana through performing the virtuous deeds of Bodhichitta.

Translated from Tibetan into English by Norbu Sangpo Lama & edited by Sienna Craig (Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, USA)



Formal recognition and development of Amchi Medicine in Nepal: An Outline of the Process

By Amchi Gyatso Bista*

Introduction

According to scholars and practitioners, the "Bum Zhi" (bum bzhi) medical tradition of Zhang zhung civilization of ancient Tibet – now known in Nepal as "amchi medicine" - has been practiced in the Himalaya for 6,000 years. Although written documentation of amchi medicine's ancient history dates back nearly two millennia, oral accounts testify to a much longer tradition.

In the seventh and eighth centuries, important events for amchi medicine happened during the reign of King Songtsen Gampo of Tibet. First, the Tibetan script was developed and then the king married Queen Bhrikuti from Nepal. Through these events, amchi medicinal traditions were brought into Tibet. The Sanskrit text Astangahriha Samhita (known as the bdud rtsi snying po yen lag brgyed den) was translated into Tibetan at that time; this text has been incorporated into what we know today as the Four Tantras, or rgyud bzhi.

During this time, an initial exchange of medical heritage took place within the Himalayas, and the Central Asian regions, including present-day China and Nepal. The medical exchange continued when Songtsen Gampo's Chinese queen, Wen Shing Konjo, initiated the translation of works from the *zhong gyi*, or Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) system into the Tibetan language.

Yuthog Yonten Gonpo the Elder, a renowned scholar (AD 708-833), wrote and edited many works on traditional amchi medicine at this time. He is believed to have lived for 125 years, due to a lifetime of accumulating good merit. During his life he traveled to India three times and studied the medical science we now call amchi medicine from the great Pandita Chandra Deva. He specifically studied the Astangahriha Samhita. Yuthog Yonten Gonpo also learned about the zhongyi healing system from eminent physicians of the Mahayana Buddhist tradition in China. At the first medical conference, held at Samye Monastery in Tibet, Gonpo the Elder discussed many issues with other great scholars from China, Mongolia, Nepal, and India. The outcome of the conference resulted in the codification of different levels of study of what came to be known as the "science of healing" or Sowa Rigpa (gso ba rig pa).

At the age of fifty, Gonpo established the first medical college, Tanadug, (*Ida na dug*) in the Kham province of Tibet, in an area called Kongpo Menlung. Three hundred disciples came together at this spot, in the hopes of studying medicine with Gonpo the Elder. After their first five years of study and affiliation with the school, the students were subdivided into different types of degrees, or divisions of practice. Fifty disciples succeeded with first division, known as *bum ram pa*. The next fifty came second division, known as *smen ram pa*. One hundred disciples were categorized as third division, or *bka' chu pa*, and the remaining 100 disciples were given the title *dus ra pa*.

This school no longer exists today but we can learn about *Sowa Rigpa* education from its example. Upon completion of their training, the disciples of Gonpo the Elder moved to border areas of Tibet, Bhutan, Ladakh, Sikkim, China, and Mongolia to propagate this medical tradition, with the goal of liberating people from suffering.

Since then, the propagation and promotion of *amchi* medical science has flourished even in the remote mountain communities of Nepal. Local *amchis* have preserved this holistic medical practice for centuries. They provide health service to the community by compounding and making medicines from the medicinal plants available in the Himalayan region.

The process of amchi development in trans-Himalayan Nepal

This medical tradition is usually passed on from father to son or master to disciple as a traditional, lineage-based education system. Therefore, a kind of *amchi* professionalism

still remains in the mountain districts of Nepal. This practice of knowledge transmission has, however, fallen into decline due to changing socio-economic causes and conditions in contemporary Nepal. For this reason, we have undertaken the development and management of *amchi* medicine in Nepal.

First is the issue of *amchi* professionalism and related government registration issues. As of now (Nov 2005), *amchi* medicine has not been granted proper registration under His Majesty's Government of Nepal, Ministry of Health, and related government authorities. In 2054 BS (1998), the Himalayan Amchi Association (HAA) was formed and registered under HMG/Nepal. The goals and objectives of HAA Nepal are:

- 1. To obtain formal recognition for *amchi* medicine, to standardize the *amchi* educational system, and to provide further opportunities for *amchis* to study in Nepal.
- 2. To help produce high quality and effective medicines from medicinal plants in Nepal.
- 3. To create a common and standard curricula for *amchi* medicine and its education system in Nepal.
- **4.** To document information about and prepare a database of Himalayan medicinal plants for future conservation, cultivation and sustainable utilization of these resources in Nepal.
- 5. To propagate the amchi medical system throughout Nepal.

At present, 154 amchis are registered under the Himalayan Amchi Association and more than 100 amchis are said to be unregistered though practicing in the countryside. Despite the necessity of establishing an amchi medical council under HMG Nepal's Ministry of Health or other relevant ministries, this has been neither sanctioned nor achieved.

However, four district-level Amchi Associations have been created in Gorkha, Mustang, Dolpa, and Mugu districts. These institutions are registered under the respective District Administrative Offices, and have been given some support, in the form of funding and training opportunities for its members, from the Remote Area Development Committee and the HMG Ministry of Local Development.

Processes of teaching and learning amchi medicine

Historically, the *amchi* medicine tradition was based on a lineage model of transmission. Today, five schools of *amchi* medicine exist in Nepal, although they lack formal recognition and licenses. These institutions are run at the initiative, and under the guidance, of local

amchis who share a commitment to preserving, transmitting, and revitalizing the traditional amchi system of medicine. These institutions are listed below:

- 1. School of the Four Sciences of the Early Tradition: This school was established in Dhorpatan Village Development Committee, Baglung District in 1995. Currently nine students are studying under one medical instructor.
- 2. Muktinath Traditional Medical School: This school was established in Jharkot Village Development Committee, Mustang District in 1992. There are 22 students, four schoolteachers, including one medical instructor.
- 3. Lo Kunphen Traditional Medical School: This school was established in Lomanthang Village Development Committee, upper Mustang District in 2000. Presently approximately 30 students are studying under four schoolteachers, including two medical instructors.
- **4. Shelkar Tibetan Medical School:** This school was established in Bouddhanath Municipality, Kathmandu District in 1995. There are seven students studying.
- 5. Dolpa Mentsee Khang Medical School: This school was established in Dhotarap Village Development Committee, Upper Dolpa district.

In addition, we can cite the following aspects of the *amchi* medical system development process in Nepal:

- a) Remote Area Development Committee, HMG Ministry of Local Development provided the first medicinal plants course training to seniors' *amchis* in 2048 B.S. (1993). This training has since been provided once a year to local *amchis* and lamas who collect medicinal plants to cure the sick. Minimum participation has included 15 *amchis* from eight relevant districts of Nepal.
- b) From 19 31 January 2005, the Remote Area Development Committee and Himalayan Amchi Association co-organized training for nine amchi participants / teachers of amchi schools.
- c) The Himalayan Amchi Association has provided a one-month refresher course training for amchis since 2001, in which 27, 31, and 36 *amchis* participated in 2001, 2002, and 2003, respectively. Trainees received certificates upon completion of the course. HAA would like to continue such skill-building training for *amchis* in the future, and have been requested to do so by member *amchis* in Nepal.

Neighboring countries like China, India, Mongolia, and Bhutan, support the study of amchi medicine through the college/university level. However, Nepal has yet to follow

this example, although many of Nepal's *amchi* would like to see this opportunity materialize for the coming generations of *amchi*.

Educational certificates and organizational recognition

Local amchis operate the five existing private amchi schools. Since each school issues its own certificate to graduating students, the process for overall affiliation /certification at the government level is not yet standardized, and is ongoing. To date, these amchi schools have not obtained any formal recognition from HMG, although HAA has been actively working toward this goal since its establishment.

Initial steps toward this formal recognition and curriculum standardization have been taken in 2004-2005. For educational programs and certificate recognition, HAA has been working with Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT). They aim to develop a standard curriculum for a one and a half-year course – an SLC level Kanjenpa technical degree. A three-year Durappa certificate level course has also been developed.

HAA and CTEVT are still seeking the necessary concurrence letter from the Ministry of Health. It is hoped that His Majesty's Government of Nepal will help authorize amchi traditional medical practice and encourage its development, as it does for biomedicine and Ayurveda. HAA has appealed to the Ministry of Health and requested acknowledgement of amchi medical teaching and practice under the traditional health care system of the country.

As for grading and certification-level testing, the job titles for *amchi* medical services, and their equivalents in Nepal's medical services, are as follows:

•	Kanjenpa	TSLC Level
•	Durappa	Certificate Level
•	Kapchuppa	Amchi Doctor
•	Menrampa	Diploma level
•	Tso jed Lopon	Research/Masters level

As of 2005, TSLC level and certificate-level curricula have been developed in Nepal. However, there is a clear potential and the need to develop the other levels.

Amchi medicine production, clinical use, research and development

Throughout Nepal, there are a number of *amchi* clinics in different districts, as listed below:

1.	Dolpa	8.	Manang	15.	Sankhuwasabha
2.	Kathmandu	9.	Solukhumbu	16.	Rasuwa
3.	Mustang	10.	Tanahu	17.	Gorkha
4.	Dolakha	11.	Taplejung	18.	Humla
5.	Dading	12.	Darchula	19.	Mugu
6.	Baglung	13.	Sindhupalchok	20.	Makawanpur
7.	Jumla	14.	Kaski	21.	Kavrepalanchok

The health care and development-related work of these clinics is ongoing, with the help of the Himalayan Amchi Association.

As for *amchi* medicine production and research in Nepal, there are nearly 150 senior *amchis* producing medicine in their houses or monasteries and curing the sick. In addition, the following organizations are actively producing *amchi* medicine in cities and rural areas and running clinics for the health care service delivery.

- 1. Kunphen Medical. This clinic has been operating in Chetrapati, Kathmandu for the last forty years under the direction of Amchi Kusang Phendo Sherpa. At any given time, one regular physician *amchi* is treating patients and prescribing medicines. Kunphen Medical produces all necessary medicines at its self—run medicine factory and distributes them to others.
- 2. Himalayan Medicine Industry has been established for 13 years, and is located in Tusal, Boudha, Kathmandu. Amchi Wangchuk Gurung oversees the enterprise while treating patients and prescribing medicine. It produces all necessary medicines at its self—run medicine factory and distributes them to others.
- 3. Shelkar Tibetan Medical Clinic was established nine years ago, in Boudha, Kathmandu. Amchi Ngawang Gyaltsen Lama, treats patients and prescribes medicines. The clinic produces some medicine at the factory/clinic and purchases others, and then distributes to patients.
- 4. Sechen Clinic was established six years ago in Mahankal, Boudha, Kathmandu by H.H. Sechen Rabjam Rinpoche. There is one regular physician *amchi* treating patients and prescribing medicines. Otherwise, this clinic has doctors of modern medicine, as well as specialists of acupuncture, acupressure, etc. It produces some

- medicines at its own medicine factory, buys others from outside factories, and distributes them.
- 5. Kailash Medical and Astro Society was established twelve years ago at two different sites at Doubichour and Chahabil, Kathmandu. All the necessary medicines have been imported from Dharamsala (Himachal Pradesh), India.
- 6. Lo Kunphen Traditional Herbal Clinic and School began as an initial herbal clinic in 1984 in Lomanthang, Mustang District, Nepal. Brothers Amchi Gyatso Bista and Amchi Tenzin Bista founded the institution five years ago. Besides running the medical portion of the school curriculum, both *amchis* treat patients and prescribe medicine at the clinic. The *amchis* either purchase the necessary ingredients from Kathmandu or gather herbs locally to produce medicines at their own factory.

Other major activities of HAA Nepal

Since its establishment in February 1998, the Himalayan Amchi Association has organized four national conferences of *amchi* in Nepal. It started in 2001 with the participation of 82 *amchis*, followed by conferences in 2002 and 2003, with 75 and 77 *amchis*, respectively. These conferences served as forums for *amchis* to exchange knowledge and discuss the future of *amchi* education and pressing conservation concerns. These national gatherings helped *amchis* by providing forums to discuss problems and issues faced by *amchis*. They also raised awareness among the Nepali people and the governments of the challenges amchis are facing to get formal recognition from Ministry of Health HMG Nepal regarding the roles they play as health care providers in their communities.

The Japan Foundation Asia Center, the WWF Nepal Program, People and Plants Initiative (PPI), and DROKPA Foundation USA financially supported the First International Conference of Amchis in Nepal from 25 - 29 January 2004 in Kathmandu. There were more than 40 practitioners of traditional sowa rigpa medicine from Mongolia, Tibet Autonomous Region (PRC), Bhutan, Ladakh (India), and Nepal.

The Everest Conference of Amchis was held from November 28 – December 1, 2004, in Namche Bazaar. Amchis from Nepal and India assembled to exchange knowledge amongst each other with relevant policy makers of Nepal. It was organized by the Sagarmatha National Park and sponsored by WWF Nepal program / PPI, with the cooperation of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Everest National Park of

Solukhumbu, Babarjong Committee, Namche, and the Tengboche Monastery Management Committee.

Conclusion

If His Majesty's Government of Nepal provides a formal recognition for the *amchi* medical system as with Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, Acupuncture, Acupressure, as well as western biomedicine, it will be a great accomplishment, at a number of levels. It will help encourage the proper institutionalization of *amchi* medicine, from local schools to university-level courses. The development of more curricula will also enable further research and development work. As such, the government authorities should pay attention to these needs and processes of development, and make a strong commitment to support *amchi* medicine, now and in the future.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Amchi Tenzin Bista was born in 1965 in Lo Monthang, Upper Mustang, Nepal. He was born into a long patrilineage (rgyud) — a descent of rus pa or "bone" known as Tro Nag. Fifteen days after his birth, he took the monastic vows from the abbot of Choeling Monastery. Under the guidance of his father and grandfather, he learned to read and write from early childhood.

He spent most of his life at Lo Monthang's Choeling Monastery studying Buddhist philosophy (sutras and tantras), and learning to perform various Buddhist rituals and activities. In addition to his monastic education, Amchi Tenzin also studied *Sona Rigpa*, or the "science of healing." He also studied astrology from various teachers in Nepal, India, and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

Over the years, Amchi Tenzin has become an expert in the practice of *Sona Rigpa* in Mustang. Moreover, he has served as a treasurer of Choeling Monastery for a number of years. He is currently the principal of Lo-Kunphen Mentsikhang, a traditional herbal medicine clinic and school in Lo Monthang. He is also the present chairman of district level Mustang Amchi Association.



Amchi Gyatso Bista was born in 1959, in Lo Monthang, Upper Mustang, Nepal. He was born into a long patrilineage (*rgyud*) – a descent of *rus pa* or "bone" known as Tro Nag.

Amchi Gyatso learned to read and write under the guidance of his father and grandfather and received secondary level education from the public (government) school in Lo Monthang. He also studied *Soma Rigpa*, the "science of healing," and astrology from teachers in Nepal, India, and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. His training thus included religious education, in which he learned Buddhist philosophy alongside his medical and astrological training.

In addition to his role as a practitioner of *Sona Righa*. Amchi Gyatso worked at the local government veterinary hospital in Mustang for ten years. He was a Research Assistant for Himal Asia for three years, and has traveled to the US. Japan, France, and Russia in his capacity as a *Sona Righa* practitioner.

An the seasons about a current chairman of the Kathmandu-based Nepali New Coulomb of Hoppilavan Amehi Association (HAA).



