So-sor-thar-pa.

Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana.

So-sor-thar-pa (khrims)

Vol. V OF THE DULWA PORTION OF THE KANGYUR (LEAVES 1-29 AND TOP LINE OF LEAF 30).

Prescribed as a Text Book for the Degree of Honour examination in Tibetan.

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY SATIS CHANDRA VIDYABHUSANA.

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So-sor-thar-pa; or, a Code of Buddhist Monastic Laws: Being the Tibetan version of Prātimokṣa of the Mūla-sarvāstivāda School.

Edited and translated by Mahāmahopādhyāya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., F.A.S.B.

PREFACE BY THE EDITOR AND TRANSLATOR.

The work, the Tibetan text and an English translation of which are embodied in this volume, is named So-sor-thar-pa in Tibetan, corresponding to Po-lo-ti-mo-ca in Chinese, Prātimoksa in Sanskrit and Patimokkha in Pali, which signifies literally "disburdenment of each individual's sins," but includes in fact a complete code of monastic laws. The Tibetan text, which forms a part of volume ca of the Kangyur, has not, so far as I know, been printed or translated anywhere. short summary of the So-sor-thar-pa is contained in the Mahāvyutpatti, a copy of which with an English translation was prepared by Alexander Csoma de Koros. A reference to it is also found in the "analysis of the Dulva" published by the same scholar in the Asiatic Researches, Vol. XX. The Tibetan text itself was however not an original work but was a mere translation of a Sanskrit work called Prātimoksa which is now From the colophon it appears that the translation was prepared by a Buddhist monk of Kāśmīra, named Jina Mitra, with the co-operation of the State-interpreter of Tibet named Kluhi-rgyal-mtshan, a native of the town of Cog-gru. As Jina Mitra was a great master of the Vinaya of the Arya Mula-sarvāstivāda school, it is presumed from the colophon that the Prātimoksa translated by him into Tibetan belonged to that school.

It cannot be definitely ascertained when the Prātimokṣa of the Ārya Mūla-sarvāstivāda school was first composed. The composition of this Prātimokṣa must have been undoubtedly later than that of the Dhammapada and the Mahāparinibbāna Sutta as it contains at the beginning and the end verses quoted from those works. The Ārya Mūla-sarvāstivāda school existed however as early as the time of King Kaniska about 78 A.D.

Jina Mitra was a native of Kāśmīra and author of a work on Logic called Nyāyabindu-pindārtha. He together with Sarvajnadeva, Dānaśīla and some other Indian Panditas visited Tibet and translated Sanskrit books into Tibetan

¹ This work is being published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal under the joint editorship of Dr. E. D. Ross, C.I.E., and M. M. Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana.

during the reign of Kri-ral, better known as Ral-pa-can.1 this king was born in 864 A.D., Jina Mitra must have flourished at the close of the 9th century A.D., when So-sor-thar-pa,

the Tibetan version of the Pratimoksa, was prepared.

For the last 1100 years the So-sor-thar-pa has received a great ovation in Tibet. In each respectable monastery it is recited with reverence by the senior Lama on the full moon and new moon days when all other Lamas assemble together to listen This So-sor-thar-pa which contains a set of to the recitation. rules to be observed by monks is often called "Khrims," a code of laws, as distinguished from a later Tibetan work also called So-sor-thar-pa,2 which explains "Cho-ga," the rites relative to the observance of the laws. This later work, which is frequently recited in monasteries in Tibet, is divided into five parts headed as follows:—

ষ্ট্রহ'ন্ন Sbyor-wahi-cho-ga—the method of meeting together. This part explains the manner in which the monks are to be invited and assembled together by the ringing of bells, etc.

2. युजात्रद्धाः न Phyag-htshal-wa—salutation. states that a person, while he salutes Buddha, Dharma and Sangha, should remain in a standing pos-

ture, fold up his palms and bend his body, etc.

ক্রমন্ট্রম্মন্ট্রমন্ট the blessed Buddha, during his sojourn in Jetavana, the garden of Anathapindika at Sravasti, delivered the discourse on moral laws.

Spyi-báags—general confession. This part describes how a person should declare to the community of monks the various sins committed by him through the body, speech and mind.

Gso-sbyon—the cleansing of sins. This part describes how a person can emancipate himself from sins by going through certain rigorous practices prescribed by the community of monks.

It has already been stated that the Tibetan So-sor-thar-pa corresponds to the Chinese Po-lo-ti-mo-ca and the Pali Pāti-The Po-lo-ti-mo-ca was translated into English by Rev. S. Beal and published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1862. The Chinese

² The So-sor-thar-pa explaining "Cho-ga" has been edited by M. M. Dr. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana and published by the Govern-

ment of Bengal, Calcutta.

[।] वर्रातु क्रिंत पर्वे मि केवे वर्त्वा वहेंत्र हें तु क्षे हु रूर्र अव हु देख रहा तु तर बू व र्भवाष गुर वृद रे ।। (Dpag-bsam-ljon-bzan, edited by Rai S. C. Das, Baha-

Po-lo-ti-mo-ca was a translation of a Sanskrit work called Prātimokṣa which is now lost. Evidently this Sanskrit work was not identical with the one on which the Tibetan So-sorthar-pa was based as the former is said to have belonged to the school of Dharma Gupta. Prātimokṣa, the Sanskrit original of the Po-lo-ti-mo-ca, was included in the "Caturvarga-vinaya-piṭaka," otherwise known as "Dharmagupta Vinaya" which appears from No. 1117 of Bunyiu Nanjio's catalogue to have been translated into Chinese in 405 a.d. The school of Dharma Gupta called Dharma Guptiya or Dhamma Guttika, which sprang up in the second century after the Nirvāṇa of Buddha, was one of the eighteen schools into which Buddhism was divided at the time of Kaniṣka about 78 a.d.

The Pātimokkha contained in the Pali language was undoubtedly older than both of the Prātimokṣas on which the Chinese Po-lo-ti-mo-ca and the Tibetan So-sor-thar-pa were respectively based. An English translation of the Pātimokkha was published by Rev. Dr. Gogerly in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1862, while a revised translation of the work made by Dr. T. W. Rhys Davids and Dr. H. Oldenberg was published in the S.B.E. series in 1881. The Pali Pātimokkha is reputed to have belonged to the Theravāda school founded by Buddha himself about 500 B.C. It passed through the three Buddhist Councils until it was reduced to writing in Ceylon in the reign of Vaṭṭagāmani (104-76 B.C.).

The So-sor-thar-pa contains 258 rules while the Po-lo-timo-ca contains 250 and the Pātimokkha 227 only. These differences are due to the section on "sins which require expiation" containing 92 rules in Pali and 90 in Chinese and Tibetan, and the section on "many rules which must be learnt" containing 75 rules in Pali, 100 in Chinese and 108 in Tibetan. The "introduction" in Tibetan is a little different from that in Chinese and Pali, while the rules themselves are also somewhat divergent in the three works.

In preparing my translation of the Tibetan So-sor-thar-pa I frequently consulted the translation of the Pali Pātimokkha published in the S.B.E. series already referred to. I have however made my translation as literal as possible in order that the special features of the Tibetan treatise may be clearly brought out. In translating difficult passages I have relied on

¹ The rules contained in the section on "many rules which must be learnt" are stated at the resumé to be 112 in number though by actual calculation they are found to be 108 only. The discrepancy is due to the four rules from 69 to 72 being counted twice, viz. as four rules relating to upbraiding, etc. and as included in the ten rules (69-78) relating to the begging bowl. According to the summaries the total number of rules in the section will be 107 only as the five rules from 59 to 63 are not counted there.

the Tibetan commentaries on So-sor-thar-pa contained in the Tangyur, section Mdo, volumes Pu, Phu, Bu, Mu, Tsu and Tshu, and specially on the commentary in volume Tshu named Tshig-gi-brjed-byan.

A table is given below to show the correspondence, close or approximate, between the rules of the Tibetan So-sor-thar-

pa with those of the Pali Pātimokkha.

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So-sor thar-pa (Prātimokṣa-Sūtra).

The First Book.

Introduction.

Glen-gshi.

Nidāna.

[Eulogy on the So-sor-thar-pa.]

Obeisance to the Omniscient One.

I bow down my head to the Foremost of Beings who was a flag of glory renowned in the three worlds, who proclaimed in a lion's roar the message of the Sacred Faith, who obtained the precious treasure of omniscience, whose feet were touched by the crest-gems of Brahmā and Indra and who crossed the bottomless and boundless ocean of miseries (1).

The So-sor-thar-pa is the basis of training in omniscience, it is a casket of jewels kept apart in the community of monks, it is a vast lake filled with the rules of Buddhistic discipline, and it is the essence of all things existing in the fathomless and limitless universe (2).

It is the great leader of all holy doctrines taught by the Lord of Faith; and it is the emporium of all articles of study for the community of monks who are comparable to traders (3).

It is the medicine for curing the maladies of those who are distressed through the transgression of moral laws; and it is the ironwhip for young men who are deluded by their age (4).

It is the means of crossing the wide ocean of rotatory existence, and it is the firm embankment and a bridge to those who move towards the good spheres of life (5).

It is the way which leads to the conquest of troubles, it is an excellent guide to the king, and it exists as a ladder for entering the city of emancipation (6).

"When I enter Nirvana the So-sor-thar-pa will be your teacher." Remembering those words you should, O community of monks, assemble together to recite it with reverence due to Buddha himself. It is the very name of Buddha—so rare in all the worlds (7).

It is very difficult to acquire birth as man, still very rare it is to be a monk and rarer yet is the monk's perfect code of moral laws; and though the code of laws may be absolutely pure, it is very difficult to get a good spiritual guide (8).

¹ Mahaparinibbana Sutta, chap. vi, para 1.

Finding that it is very rare for a Buddha to appear on this earth and for a being to be born as a man, or to become a a monk, or to obtain a perfect code of moral laws, or to get a good spiritual guide—the sages desirous of doing good to their selves, and wishing to attain the two paths with their fruits should endeavour, with earnestness, to hear the So-sor-thar-pa (9, 10).

The Buddhas, steady in renunciation, who were the chiefs of monks and masters of disciplinary laws, desirous of attaining the true emancipation, perpetually guarded the So-sor-thar-

pa (11).

Even in millions of ages it is difficult to hear, receive and grasp the So-sor-thar-pa—to follow it up is much more difficult

(12).

Blessed is the birth of Buddhas, blessed too is the exposition of dharma, harmony in the community of monks is a bliss and blissful is the devotion of those who are in harmony (13).

Blessed is the sight of a Buddhist (ārya), blessed too is the association with a holy spirit and absence of the sight of sinful persons is indeed a perpetual bliss (14).²

Blessed is the sight of one who observes moral laws, blessed too is the sight of a learned person, the sight of Arhats

is a bliss for getting rid of rebirths (15).

Blessed is the river which has pleasant banks and blessed is the person who meditates on religion; the attainment of wisdom is a bliss and so is the destruction of arrogance (16).

Blessed is the existence of persons who have perfectly subdued their senses, have grown old in peaceful monasteries and have screened their youthful age in the forest of learned men (17).

[Speech of the monk who recites the So-sor-thar-pa.]

O brethren, some seasons of the year are over and some are to come. How many? So many. O brethren, since old age and death are fast approaching, and since the doctrine of the Teacher is about to perish, it behoves the community of monks to practise discipline. Tathāgata Arhat attained the full Buddhistic enlightenment: some others too following him achieved with earnestness the blessed dharma leaning to the side of enlightenment. Our community of monks, devotees of Lord Buddha, are engaged here in petty concerns. Our acts being sordid we should consider what should be the foremost duty of our community.

Let us ask the approval, and enquire about the purity, of the monks who are not come. After that I should repeat the

following:

¹ Dhammapada, Buddhavagga, verse 16.

² Dhammapada, Sukhavagga, verse 10.

Bowing down to Sākya Simha with folded palms you hear from me for the sake of your discipline the So-sor-thar-pa which is recited (18).

Having heard what has been said by the Great Sage, you must act according to the same, and must apply yourselves

diligently to avoid the smallest sins (19).

This So-sor-thar-pa is indeed a bridle to the person who moves on with perpetual exertions and who striking his horse-like mind with a sharp whip makes it follow the commandments fallen from the mouth of Buddha (20).

Those great persons, who do not turn away even by their speech from the proper course, are comparable to noble horses that gain sure victory in the war of troubles (21).

Those, to whom this is not a bridle or who do not desire it in their heart, are confounded by the war of troubles and

wander away in a disconcerted state (22).

O brethren, listen to me, I pray. To-day is the 14th or 15th day of the lunar month for the celebration of Sabbath (Posadha) by the community of monks. If it is convenient to the community, let us celebrate Sabbath (Posadha) and recite the So-sor-thar-pa. O brethren, we do perform the ceremony of Sabbath (Posadha) and recite the So-sor-thar-pa.

Whosoever among you has committed any fault, let him confess it. If there is no fault, say nothing whatsoever. If nothing is said I am to understand that the brethren are perfectly pure. As a monk gives an answer if a question is put to him separately, so each monk is to give an answer when a question is repeated three times in a community of monks like this. Whatsoever monk in such a community, thus interrogated three times, does not confess a fault of which there is recollection, is guilty of uttering a deliberate lie. The uttering of a deliberate lie has, O brethren, been declared by Lord Buddha to be an obstacle on the way. Therefore a monk who has committed a fault and desires to be cleansed therefrom should confess it if he remembers the same. Having made confession he will reside in happiness. But if he does not confess or declare his fault, he will not be happy.

O brethren, I have recited the Introduction to So-sor-tharpa. I now ask you whether you are perfectly pure in this

If there is a junction of three lunar days (tith) on one solar day, the middle one is not recognized. Hence when the 15th lunar day is unrecognized, the So-sor-thar-pe is to be recited on the 14th. Posadhas (Sabbaths) are of three kinds, viz. (1) those held on the 14th day of the moon, (2) those held on the 15th day of the moon, and (3) those held on any day by the common consent of the community of monks. In a year there are three seasons, viz. winter, summer and rain, in each of which there are celebrated 8 Posadhas. The 3rd and 7th Posadhas of every season are held on the 14th day of the moon, while the remaining six are held on the 15th day of the moon.

matter. I ask you a second time and a third time. In this matter the brethren are perfectly pure, therefore they say nothing, so do I understand.

FOUR RULES REGARDING DEFEAT.

Pham-par-hgyur-wahi-chos-bshi.

Pārājikā.

Summary.—Impure conduct, theft, murder and falsehood—these are the four (sins) regarding which rules are given here.

Here are, O brethren, four rules regarding Defeat as known from the So-sor-thar-pa recited each half-month.

1. Whatsoever monk, who has received the monk's system of training and has not abandoned or injured it, indulges himself in impure intercourse down even with a brute beast, incurs Defeat and must not live in the community of monks.

- 2. Whatsoever monk living in a village or monastery takes a thing not given—which is counted as theft—in such a manner that a king or a minister would seize him and kill, imprison or banish him saying "thou art a thief, thou art stupid, thou art dishonest"—the monk, who thus takes a thing not given, incurs Defeat and must not live in the community of monks.
- 3. Whatsoever monk deliberately takes away the life of a human being, or procures a weapon for his death, or seeks out an assassin against him, or instigates him to self-destruction or eulogises death saying, "O man, what good do you get from this sinful, impure and wretched life; it is better for you to die than to live"—that is, willingly and intentionally instigates a human being to commit suicide or celebrates to him the praises of death in such a way that in consequence thereof he dies—the monk who thus causes the death of a human being incurs Defeat and must not live in the community of monks.
- 4. Whatsoever monk without possessing a clear and perfect knowledge speaks of himself, "I possess superhuman knowledge, I am an elect, I am a specialist, I know this, I see this, without such practice something is not known and something is not seen; and finding that sin has arisen from such profession and being desirous of cleansing himself therefrom, the monk at another time, whether asked or unasked, speaks thus, "O brethren, when I knew not I said that I knew, when I saw not I said that I saw, it was but vain, wild and false language"—the monk who speaks in this way, except through excessive confidence, incurs Defeat and must not live in the community of monks.

I have, O brethren, recited the four rules regarding Defeat. If a monk has committed sin arising from the breach of any of the rules, he incurs Defeat and must not afterwards live in the community of monks deprived as he is

of their privileges.

In this respect I ask, O brethren, "are you perfectly pure?" A second time and a third time I ask. "O brethren, are you perfectly pure?" In this respect the brethren are perfectly pure, therefore they say nothing, so do I understand.

THIRTEEN RULES REGARDING SUSPENSION FROM MONKHOOD.

Dge-hdun-lhag-mahi-chos-bcu-gsum.

Sanghādhisesāh.

Summary.—Emission of semen, contact, discourse, bodily service, intermediation, house, monastery, groundless, a mere trifle, causing dissension, siding, corrupting family, and harsh speech.

Here are, O brethren, thirteen rules regarding Suspension from monkhood as known from the So-sor-thar-pa recited each half-month.

- 1. A conscious emission of semen, except in a dream, is a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.
- 2. Whatsoever monk comes, with a perverted mind, into bodily contact with a woman or takes hold of her hand or shoulder or braid of hair, or touches any other parts of her body for enjoyment, commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.
- 3. Whatsoever monk holds, with a perverted mind, a vicious discourse with a woman regarding sexual intercourse, such as a youth would hold with a damsel, commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.
- 4. Whatsoever monk, in order to secure the bodily service of a woman to himself, says, with a perverted mind, in her presence, that "the service rendered by one's own body, through an act of intercourse, to a monk of such character, conduct and purity as myself, is the best of all services"—(he) extolling the woman's bodily service, commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.
- 5. Whatsoever monk by conveying the words of a man to a woman or those of a woman to a man acts as an intermediary

The Sanskrit equivalent for the Tibetan word is "Sanghādhiśesa" which signifies "residue of monks", "the refuse of monks" or "the monks suspended." It should be noted however that the corresponding word in Pali is "Sanghādisesa" which signifies sins the atonement for which requires the presence of the Sangha (monks) at the beginning as well as at the end.

for a wife, a paramour or even for a harlot, commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.

- 6. If a monk bringing materials together causes a house to be built up for himself, independent of a layman, he must take care to observe the proper measurements. And herein this is the measurement: the house inside must be twelve of Buddha's spans in length and seven of those spans in breadth. For the inspection of the site he must bring a community of monks who should see that the site is suitable, is not exposed to danger and is easy of access. If the monk, in spite of the site being unsuitable or exposed to danger or not being easy of access, brings materials on his own account and causes a house to be built up for himself independent of a layman without taking the community of monks for the inspection or without showing them the site and also deviating from the proper measurements—(he) commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.
- 7. If a monk seeks to build for monks a large monastery in which there shall be a resident layman, he must bring for the inspection of the site a community of monks who ought to see that the site is suitable, is not exposed to danger and is easy of access. If the monk, in spite of the site being unsuitable, exposed to danger and not being easy of access, builds for monks the monastery in which there shall be a resident layman, without bringing the community of monks for the inspection or without showing them the site—(he) commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.
- 8. Whatsoever monk being angry prefers, out of malice, against an innocent monk the charge of Defeat, which is groundless, thinking "I may thus remove him anyhow from the course of purity"; and then at another time being asked or unasked says that the charge is groundless and that it was preferred out of malice—(he) commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.
- 9. If a monk being angry prefers, out of malice, against an innocent monk a charge of Defeat which is unreal but accords with a part of another dispute, thinking "I may thus remove him anyhow from the course of purity"; and then at another time being asked or unasked says that the charge is unreal and that it was brought on account of its having accorded with a part of another dispute, the monk who out of malice and through imagination alone prefers the charge based thus on a mere trifle commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.
- 10. Whatsoever monk endeavours to cause dissension in a community of monks that is in harmony or persists in emphasising the points calculated to cause dissension, should be addressed by other monks thus:—"O brother, do not endeavour to cause dissension in the community of monks that is in harmony, do not persist in emphasising the points calculated

to cause dissension, live in harmony with the community of monks, the community being in harmony there will be no innovations and they being in peace there will be no disputation: combining with one another, as milk combines with water, they do brighten the doctrine of Buddha and live in happiness. O brother, you abandon your expedients to cause dissension in the community of monks.' If the monk being thus addressed by other monks abandons his expedients it is well. But if he abandons them not, he should be admonished a second time and a third time. Being thus formally admonished if he gives up his expedients, it is well; but if he does not, he commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.

11. If certain monks—one, two or more—do, out of friendship, side with a monk who speaks out dissension, and address a community of monks thus: "O brethren, do not say anything good or bad to this dissentient monk. Why so? Because, O brethren, the monk speaks according to the law, he speaks according to the precepts, receiving well the law and precepts he holds them carefully and observes them, and he speaks with knowledge and not without it. Since he speaks only when he is so desired, it is our desire that he should speak." Then the community of monks should answer the monks thus: "Say not, sirs, that the dissentient monk speaks according to the law; that he speaks according to the precepts; that he receiving well the law and precepts, holds them carefully and observes them; that he speaks with knowledge and not without it and that since he speaks only when he is so desired, it is our desire that he should speak." Why so? "O sirs, this dissentient monk speaks not according to the law, he speaks not according to the precepts, he has not received well the law and precepts to hold them carefully or observe them. He speaks without knowledge and not with it. Since he speaks only when he is so desired, do not, sirs, desire him to speak. Do not, sirs, desire that there should be dissension in the community of monks: on the contrary desire, sirs, that there should be harmony in the community. The community of monks being in harmony there will be no innovations, they being in peace there will be no disputation: combining with one another, as milk combines with water, they do brighten the doctrine of Buddha and live in happiness. Do not, sirs, side with this monk who speaks out dissension in the community." . If the monks being thus answered by the community abandons their course, it is well. If they abandon it not, they should be formally admonished a second time and a third time. Being thus formally admonished if they abandon their course it is well. But if they abandon it not they commit a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.

12. If many monks dwelling near a village or a town corrupt families and perpetrate evil deeds and the families

corrupted by them are seen, heard and known, and the evil deeds perpetrated are also seen, heard and known, those monks should be addressed by a community of monks thus: "O brethren, you are corrupters of families and perpetrators of evil deeds; the families corrupted by you are seen, heard and known; and your evil deeds too are seen, heard and known: O brethren, you have dwelt here long enough, go away now from this place." Being so addressed if they should answer the community of monks thus: "O brethren, some of you here are walking in lust, some in malice, some in delusion and some in fear; and for a fault of a like nature you do remove some monks while others you do not remove'; -the community should in return answer thus: "O brethren, do not say that some of us walk in lust, some in malice, some in delusion and some in fear; and for a fault of a like nature we remove some monks while others we do not remove. Why so? We monks do not walk in lust, we do not walk in malice, we do not walk in delusion and we do not walk in fear. O brethren, you are corrupters of families and perpetrators of evil deeds; and you yourselves have seen, heard and known the corrupters of families and perpetrators of evil deeds: give up your talk that we monks walk in lust, in malice, in delusion and in fear." If those monks being thus addressed by the community of monks abandon their evil course it is well. But if they abandon it not, they should be formally admonished a second time and a third time. If they then abandon their evil course, it is well; but if they do not, they commit a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.

13. If a monk of harsh speech, when spoken to by a community of monks about matters of training in accordance with the law and precepts delivered by Buddha, says: "O brethren, do not say anything, good or bad, to me; I too shall say nothing, good or bad, to you; O brethren, refrain from speaking to me, I too shall refrain from speaking to you;—there is in fact nothing to be spoken about ";-he should be addressed by the community of monks thus: "O brother, when you are spoken to by the community of monks about matters of training in accordance with the law and precepts delivered by Buddha, do not make yourself a person who cannot be spoken to, make yourself rather a person to whom we can speak. brother, when the monks speak to you in accordance with the law and precepts, you too should speak to them in accordance with the same. By mutual conversation and mutual instruction you do save one another from falling into sin. Thus grows up the monkhood established by our fully Enlightened Lord, the Blessed Tathagata the Vanquisher of enemies. brother, abandon your resolution of not being spoken to." the monk thus addressed by the community of monks abandons his resolution, it is good. But if he does not, he should

be formally admonished a second time and a third time. If he then abandons his resolution, it is good; but if he does not, he commits a sin which causes Suspension from monkhood.

O brethren, I have recited the thirteen rules regarding sins which cause Suspension from monkhood. Of these the first nine become sins at once, while the remaining four do not become sins until the end of the third admonition. If a monk commits any of these sins, he must, even against his wish, live in a separate residence for as many days as he knowingly concealed his sins. After this has been done he must, for six further days, cultivate reverence for monkhood. Thereupon he should, while acting according to the law, be reinstated in some place where there is a community of at least twenty monks. If the community being a body of less than twenty, even by one, should reinstate that monk he is not reinstated and that community deserves censure. This is the prescribed course in the matter.

O brethren, I ask you whether you are perfectly pure in this matter. I ask you a second time and a third time whether you are perfectly pure in this matter. In this matter the brethren are perfectly pure. Therefore they do not say anything. So do I understand.

Two Rules regarding Undetermined Matters.

Ma-nes-pahi-chos-gñis.

Anivata-dharmāḥ.

Summary.—Sitting in a solitary protected place.

Here are, O brethren, two rules regarding Undetermined Matters as known from the So-sor-thar-pa recited each half-month.

1. If a monk sits together with a woman in a solitary protected place suitable for the carrying out of lustful desires; and if a female devotee of undoubted veracity charges him with one or other of the three offences, viz., that which causes Defeat or Suspension or requires Expiation, then the monk, if he acknowledges that he so sat, should be held guilty of the offence which he has committed or with which he has been charged.

This is an Undetermined Matter.

2. If a monk sits together with a woman in a solitary protected place, which is however not suitable for the carrying out of lustful desires; and if a female devotee of undoubted veracity, charges him with one or other of the two offences, viz., that which causes Suspension or requires Expiation, then the monk, if he acknowledges that he so sat, should be held

guilty of the offence which he has committed or with which he has been charged.

This is an Undetermined Matter.

O brethren, I have recited the two Undetermined Matters. I ask you whether you are perfectly pure in this respect. A second time and a third time I ask you whether you are perfectly pure in this respect. In this respect the brethren are perfectly pure. Therefore they do not say anything. So do I understand.

THIRTY RULES REGARDING SINS WHICH INVOLVE

FORFEITURE.

Spań-wahi lhuń-byed-kyi chos gsum-bcu.

Niḥsargīya dharmāḥ.

Summary.—Retaining, leaving, keeping as a deposit, washing, accepting, begging, sufficient for upper and lower garments, price, taking each separate and sending.

Here are, O brethren, thirty rules for sins which involve Forfeiture as known from the So-sor-thar-pa recited each halfmonth.

- 1. A monk, after a set of Kathina 1 robes has been obtained and made ready for him, can retain an extra robe for ten days, but if he retains it for a longer period he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 2. If a monk, after a set of Kathina robes has been obtained and made ready for him, leaves in joke even for one night any one of the three robes allowed, except with the permission of the community of monks, he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 3. After a set of Kathina robes has been obtained and made ready for a monk, if another set of robes be offered to him out of season it may be accepted by him should he so wish. After it has been accepted any deficiency thereof (in point of length, etc.) should be made up at once. Being unable to make up the deficiency, if he entertains a hope to do the same soon, he may keep the set for a month. If he keeps it beyond that time he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 4. Whatsoever monk causes his old robe to be washed, dyed or ironed by a nun who is not related to him, commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
 - 5. Whatsoever monk accepts a robe from the hands of a

¹ Kathina is a robe made for a Buddhist monk in the course of a single day and night and presented by the donor before a community of at least five monks. Kathina is usually presented during the end of Vassā between the full moon of Āśvina and that of Kārtika.

nun not related to him, except in exchange, commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.

6. Whatsoever monk begs a layman or a laywoman not related to him, for a robe, except at the right season, commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.

Here the right season signifies the time when the monk has been robbed of his robe or when his robe has been destroyed, burnt or carried away by wind or water. This is the right season here.

- 7. If a monk has been robbed of his robe, or if his robe has been destroyed, burnt or carried away by wind or water, he should go to a layman or a laywoman not related to him, for the same. If the faithful layman offers him a choice from among the materials for many robes that monk should take materials sufficient to make an upper and a lower garment of due measurement. If he takes materials beyond the limit, he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 8. If the price for a set of robes has been set apart for a particular monk by a layman or a laywoman not related to him, saying "I shall, with this price, purchase such and such a set of robes and shall give the same to a monk of such and such a name when he arrives"—and if the monk, before the offer has been made to him, goes to the layman or laywoman and desirous of getting something fine says: "O gentle one, the price which you have set apart for a set of robes for me, with that you purchase such and such a set and clothe me with the same in due time"—if the set is thus prepared then the monk who expressed a desire for the fine robe commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 9. If the price for a set of robes has been set apart by a layman and the same has been done by his wife, for a particular monk not related to either of them, saying "we shall with these prices purchase such and such robes for a monk of such and such a name when he arrives"—and if the monk before the offer has been made to him comes to the layman and his wife and expressing a desire for getting something fine says: "O gentle ones, the price which each of you has set apart for a set of robes for me, with that let each of you purchase such and such a set and folding the two sets together make them one and clothe me with the same—and if the sets are thus prepared then the monk who expressed that desire commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 10. If a king or a minister, or a brāhmaṇa or a householder, or a townsman or a villager, or a rich man or a trader sends through a messenger the price of a set of robes for a particular monk, and if the messenger going to the monk gently says: "O sir, the price of a set of robes has been sent to you through me, graciously accept it", then the monk should answer the messenger thus: "O friend, it does not behove us to accept the

price of robes, but we can accept a set of robes of the suitable kind at the right time.'' If then that messenger answers thus: "O sir, have you got any agent to look to your requisites?" Then the monk desirous of getting the set should point out to him the guard of the monastery or any other devotee as the agent who looks to his requisites. The messenger taking the price of the set should go to the agent and address him thus: "O agent, my friend, attend to me. With this price of a set of robes may you purchase such and such a set of robes and clothe with the same the monk of such and such a name when he arrives." Having spoken everything elegantly and shown everything accurately, the messenger should appreach the monk and address him thus: "O sir, I have given a clear instruction to the agent pointed out, that when your reverence arrives there, he will clothe you with the set of robes betimes." The monk desirous of getting the set should then go to the agent and tell him "O friend, I want a set of robes." The agent should thus be persuaded twice or three times and he should be reminded of the set of robes. If by persuading and reminding the agent twice or three times he succeeds in getting the set of robes, it is well. If he does not succeed in getting it. let then the monk go to the agent the fourth, fifth or sixth time and wait without speaking a word. If while silently waiting up to the fifth or sixth time, he succeeds in getting the set, it is well. But if waiting even up to the sixth time he does not succeed in getting the set, and then exerts himself beyond the sixth time and succeeds in getting it, he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.

In case of failure to get the set of robes, let him go himself or send a messenger to the place, whence the price came, to say "O gentle one, be it known to you that the price which you sent for the robes of a monk has been of no use to him. O sir, take care that your money is not wasted." This is the proper course in the matter.

Summary.—A piece of silk, entirely of wool, two parts, six years, a full span, journey, washing, gold and silver, silver (coin), and buying and selling.

- 11. Whatsoever monk gets a new mat made with silk commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 12. Whatsoever monk gets a mat made entirely of black wool of goats commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 13. If a monk gets a new mat made, two parts thereof should consist entirely of black wool of goats, the third part of white wool and the fourth part of motley-coloured wool. If the monk gets the mat made without its two parts consisting of pure black wool, the third part of white wool and the fourth part of motley-coloured wool, he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.

- 14. A monk, who has got a mat made, should use it, even against his wish, for six years. If he gets another mat made within the six years—whether he has left or not the old one—without the permission of the community of monks, he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 15. If a monk gets a new piece of carpet made into a seat for himself, he must, in order to disfigure it, patch the same with a piece of the breadth of the Buddha's span taken from all parts of the old one which he formerly used. If the monk, with the object of not disfiguring the new one, does not take a piece of the breadth of the Buddha's span from all parts of the old one, he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 16. If a monk, while he is on a journey, gets some goat's wool, he should accept it if he likes; and having accepted it he may carry it in his own hand, if there is no porter, for a distance of three miles. If he carries it further he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 17. Whatsoever monk gets a goat's wool washed, dyed or combed out by a nun who is not related to him, commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 18. Whatsoever monk receives gold or silver in his own hand or makes another person receive it for him commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 19. Whatsoever monk performs the various transactions in silver (coin) 1 commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 20. Whatsoever monk engages himself in any of the various kinds of buying and selling transactions commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.

Summary.—Two rules regarding the bowl, two rules regarding the weaver, gift taken back, the last month of autumn, being in a solitary residence, the materials for robes, appropriation, and keeping in store.

- 21. A monk can keep an extra bowl for ten days. If he keeps it beyond that period he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 22. Whatsoever monk possesses a bowl which is not broken in five places and which can be still used, yet desirous of getting something fine seeks for and obtains a new bowl in exchange for the one he possesses, commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.

That bowl must be forfeited by that monk to his community of monks; and whichever bowl in possession of that community shall be found to be the worst bowl, that shall be

^{1 &}quot;Mnon-wtshan-can" signifies, according to Csoma, an actor on the stage or in a lawsuit. It corresponds to Sanskrit "rūpika" which may also signify silver (coin).

given to that monk with the words "this, monk, is thy bowl: it must not be given away or abandoned but must be kept until it breaks." This is the right course in the case.

- 23. Whatsoever monk gets, by begging, a bundle of wool and sends the same to a weaver not related to him to weave it into a garment and obtains the garment, commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 24. If a layman or a laywoman sends for a weaver not related to them to make a garment for a monk, and if the monk, before the offer has been made, goes to the weaver and says: "O friend, be it known to you that the garment which you are making is for me: make it long and broad, thick and well-woven. If you do so I shall give you a reward—food, drink or any little thing that can be eaten." If the monk gives in this way a little reward for so making the garment, he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 25. Whatsoever monk gives to another monk a set of robes, but being afterwards angry or displeased takes it away or causes it to be taken away saying: "O monk, the set was not given to you, send it back", and if the second monk on account of his possessing an extra robe returns the set, the first monk commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 26. If a monk, the last month of autumn not being yet complete by ten days, is offered a set of robes, he may accept it if he likes and may keep it in reserve till the time of presentation of robes, but if he keeps it longer he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 27. If a solitary residence of monks is exposed to fear or danger, a monk dwelling in that residence being driven away by the fear or danger may, if he likes and if the rainy season has been at an end, leave one or another of his three robes in a hut (inside a village); and if any suitable ground arises he may go away from the residence without the robe for six days. If he separates himself from the robe beyond that period he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 28. When a month of the hot season is still left, let a monk provide himself with the materials for robes of the rainy season; and when half a month of the hot season is left, let him make them and wear them. If the monk provides himself with the materials for robes when more than a month of the hot season has yet to run, or if he makes them and wears them when more than half a month of the hot season has yet to run, he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 29. Whatsoever monk knowingly appropriates for his own use a property intended for the community of monks, commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.
- 30. The medicines prescribed by the Blessed Buddha for the benefit of sick monks are these, viz., butter, oil, honey and sugar. They may be accepted by a sick monk and kept in

store up to the seventh day for use. If he keeps them for use beyond that time, he commits a sin which involves Forfeiture.

O brethren, I have recited the thirty rules relating to sins which involve Forfeiture. In respect of them, I ask you, O brethren, whether you are perfectly pure. A second time and a third time I ask you, O brethren, whether you are perfectly pure. In this respect the brethren are perfectly pure. Therefore they do not say anything. So do I understand.

The Second Book.

NINETY RULES REGARDING SINS WHICH REQUIRE EXPIATION.

Ltun-byed-kyi-chos-dgu-bcu.

Prāyaścittīya dharmāh.

General Summary.—Knowingly, seed, not deputed, again and again, water, house, deliberately, many invitations, robber and entertainment.

Summary.—Telling a lie, speaking evil, slandering a monk, quarrelling, preaching, reciting, depravity, supernatural power, to make known, destroying the minute ones.

Here are, O brethren, ninety rules regarding sins which require Expiation as known from the So-sor-thar-pa recited each half-month.

- 1. To tell a lie knowingly is a sin which requires Expiation.
- 2. To speak evil of a man is a sin which requires Expiation.
- 3. To slander a monk is a sin which requires Expiation.
- 4. Whatsoever monk revives quarrel with a peaceful monk knowing that the latter has settled disputes in accordance with the precepts, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 5. Whatsoever monk preaches sermons, in more than five or six words, to a woman, except in the presence of a person who can understand what is said, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 6. Whatsoever monk recites sermons jointly with one who is not ordained, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 7. Whatsoever monk tells a person not ordained about the depravity of another monk commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 8. Whatsoever monk tells a person not ordained about the superhuman power [of himself or of another monk], even if his statement is true, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 9. Whatsoever monk having previously done what was befitting says thereafter thus: "the monks have, for the sake of friendship, given away the property of the community to their own man," commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 10. Whatsoever monk, when the So-sor-thar-pa is being recited, says: "O brethren, what is the good of reciting each half-month the minute little precepts regarding the "regrets of monks", 1 "impressed in the mind", "becoming inconvenienced" etc.—(he) thus destroying the minute precepts, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

¹ Vide Rule 62. 2 Vide Rule 83. 8 Vide Rule 17.

Summary.—Seed, deriding, instructions, couch, mattress, expulsion, encroachment by one coming later, movable, sprinkling and rebuilding.

- 11. Destroying or causing to be destroyed an accumulation of seeds and a residence of living beings is a sin which requires Expiation.
- 12. Deriding or abusing a person is a sin which requires Expiation
- 13. Not to listen to precepts is a sin which requires Expiation.
- 14. Whatsoever monk takes a couch, chair, stool, blanket, pillow or mat belonging to a community of monks and laying it himself on the earth makes the same ready for use or instructs another to do so, and then goes away without himself restoring it to its previous place, or instructing another to do so, unless there is some ground to do the same, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 15. Whatsoever monk spreads out or causes to be spread out a mattress of grass or leaves in a monastery belonging to a community of monks and then goes away without himself folding it or instructing another to do so, unless there is some ground to do the same, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 16. Whatsoever monk being angry or displeased expels or causes to be expelled another monk from a monastery belonging to a community of monks, unless there is some ground to do the same, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 17. Whatsoever monk coming after another monk into a monastery belonging to a community of monks lies down or sits down knowingly encroaching upon the space occupied by the monk who arrived before him thinking that he will go away if he is inconvenienced, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 18. Whatsoever monk coming to the upper storey of a monastery belonging to a community of monks lies down or sits down with his whole weight on a coach or stool the legs of which are known to be movable, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 19. Whatsoever monk knowingly sprinkles or causes to be sprinkled water containing insects in it on grass, dung or dust, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 20. If a great monastery is to be built for a monk he, after examining the door frame, bolts, and windows for the supply of light etc., may build with brick and mud twice or three times, but if he builds beyond these times he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

¹ Also "the place of origin" or "the source of a thing." 2 Monk?

Summary.—Not deputed, the sun having set, rice, robe given, robe made up, by appointment, boat, sitting in a solitary place, standing in a solitary place and procured by a nun.

21. Whatsoever monk not deputed thereto by a community of monks delivers exhortations to a nun, unless he possesses virtues 1 befitting such deputation, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

22. If a monk, even when deputed thereto by a community of monks, delivers exhortations to a nun after the sun has set,

he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

23. If a monk speaks to a company of monks thus: "the monks deliver exhortations to the nuns for a morsel of rice", he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

24. If a monk gives away (his tattered) robe to a nun not related to him, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

25. Whatsoever monk makes up a robe or causes it to be made up for a nun not related to him, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

26. Whatsoever monk travels by appointment on a road in the company of a nun, except on the right occasion, commits

a sin which requires Expiation.

The right occasion is this: when the road on which they

travel is reported to be exposed to fear and danger.

27. Whatsoever monk goes in a boat in the company of a nun, either up or down a stream, except for the purpose of crossing over to the other side, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

28. Whatsoever monk sits together with a nun on a mat in a covered solitary place, commits a sin which requires

Expiation.

29. Whatsoever monk stands together with a nun in a covered solitary place, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

30. Whatsoever monk knowingly eats food procured by a nun in a house where he was not already invited, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

Summary.—To go again and again, a boarding house, flour, food, offering, right time, wrong time, storing up, passage of the mouth and delicacies.

31. To go again and again to receive a meal, except on

the right occasion, is a sin which requires Expiation.

This is the right occasion, viz. when a monk is sick, when he has some work, when he is on a journey, or when robes are given.

32. A monk who has arrived fresh and who is not sick.

¹ The virtues are mentioned in the foot-note of the Tibetan text.

may accept one meal at a boarding house, but if he accepts more than that, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

33. If a Brāhmana or a faithful layman offers to monks, who have come to his house, flour, cakes, etc., they may, if they like, take two or three bowlfuls, but if they take more they commit a sin which requires Expiation.

Taking two or three bowlfuls they should come out to an outside grove and divide them up among the monks there saying "we have finished our meal." This is the right course.

- 34. Whatsoever monk who has once finished his meal takes again, being invited, food or drink, except that which has been left over, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 35. Whatsoever monk knowing that a certain monk has finished his meal invites him and offers him food or drink that has not been left over, saying "O brother, come here, take this"; with the intention of making him fall into moral error, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 36. To go in a body to receive a meal, except on the right occasion, is a sin which requires Expiation.

Herein the right occasion is this: when there is sickness, when there is some work, when on a journey, when there is a great assemblage or when there is a general invitation to monks. This is the right occasion.

- 37. Whatsoever monk takes food or drink at a wrong time commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 38. Whatsoever monk eats food, hard or soft, that has been stored up commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 39. Whatsoever monk places as food, in the passage of his mouth, anything not given to him, except water and tooth-cleanser, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 40. The Blessed Buddha prescribed the following delicacies for monks: milk, curd, butter, fish, flesh and dried flesh. If a monk, who is not sick, takes these delicacies secured for his own use from a layman's house, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

Summary.—With living things, to sit in a place of sleeping, standing, a naked ascetic, army, two days, to go to the battle array, beating, threatening and depravity.

- 41. Whatsoever monk uses water knowing that it contains living things in it, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 42. Whatsoever monk knowing that a man and a woman are sleeping together in a house, goes there and sits on a couch, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 43. Whatsoever monk stands in a solitary covered part of a house in which he knows that a man and a woman are sleeping together, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

44. Whatsoever monk gives with his own hand food, hard or soft, to a naked or wandering ascetic, male or female, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

45. Whatsoever monk goes to see an army drawn up in

battle array, commits a sin which requires Expiation

46. If there arises any occasion for a monk to go to a place to see the army, he may remain there for two days. If he remains longer, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

47. If while remaining there for two days, the monk should go to the battle array or should relish in mind the sight of the excellent flag 1, the excellent troops 2 or the review, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

48. Whatsoever monk being angry or displeased beats

another monk, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

49. Whatsoever monk being angry or displeased with another monk threatens him even with his fist, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

50. If a monk knowingly conceals the depravity of another

monk, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

Summary.—Pleasant, fire, community, not ordained, qualities, talking, novice-monk, disfiguring, a jewel and hot weather.

51. Whatsoever monk seeking a brawl should say on that account to another monk: "O brother, come here, let us go to the village to beg food, drink and what else is agreeable," and thereupon without going for alms should say: "O brother, go away. talking with you or sitting with you is not pleasant to me, I prefer sitting alone and talking by myself," he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

52. Whatsoever monk, who is not sick, kindles or causes to be kindled fire for his own comfort, commits a sin which

requires Expiation.

53. Whatsoever monk gives anything to a monk of a certain community and being thereupon angry or displeased charges him with an offence which involves forfeiture saying "I gave the thing to the community and not to yourself," commits a sin which requires Expiation.

54. Whatsoever monk lies down for more than two nights in the same place with a person not ordained, commits a sin

which requires Expiation.

55. Whatsoever monk says: "in this wise do I understand the doctrine of the Blessed One that the qualities declared

² The troops consist of (1) elephant, (2) cavalry, (3) chariots and

(4) infantry.

¹ The four flags are (1) bull, (2) crocodile (makara), (3) lion and (4) serpent $(n\bar{a}ga)$.

³ Sins such as Pārājikā etc.

by the Blessed One as obstacles to spiritual progress are not really obstacles," should be addressed by the company of monks thus: "say not so, brother; do not bear false witness against the Blessed One, it is not well; the Blessed One did not say so; O brother, the qualities declared as obstacles to spiritual progress do indeed offer obstruction; and this has been proclaimed by the Blessed One in various ways." If that monk when he has thus been addressed by the company of monks abandons his opinion, it is well. If he does not abandon it, he should be admonished a second time and a third time. If he then abandons his opinion, it is well, but if he abandons it not, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

- 56. Whatsoever monk knowing that the monk referred to in the previous rule did not act according to precepts and has not since then abandoned his vicious opinion, welcomes him, talks with him, dwells together with him, eats in company with him or even sleeps with him in one place, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 57. Even if a novice-monk says: "This do I know of the doctrine preached by the Blessed One, viz. that the lustful practices which are said to be obstructive of spiritual progress do not really offer obstruction", he should be addressed by the company of monks thus: "O novice-monk, do not say so, do not bear false witness against the Blessed One, it is not well for you to slander the Blessed One, the Blessed One never preached that which you ascribe to him, O brother, novicemonk! it has been declared many a time by the Blessed One that the lustful practices are obstructive of spiritual progress, O novice-monk, you abandon this opinion of yours." If the novice-monk being thus addressed by the company of monks abandons his opinion, it is well. But if he does not abandon it he should be addressed and admonished a second time and a third time. If he then abandons his opinion, it is well. does not, then he should be addressed thus: "O novice-monk, do not from this day forward say that the Blessed One, the Tathagata, the fully enlightened Buddha, is your teacher; do not occupy the position of a monk, preceptor or the like; you will, unlike other novice-monks, no longer enjoy the privileges of sleeping with the monks for two nights; O dull one, go away, depart."

Whatsoever monk associates with, talks with or sleeps in one place with a novice-monk who has thus been expelled, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

58. If a monk obtains a new robe he must disfigure if, choosing one of the three ways of disfigurement, viz. making a part of it blue, red or orange-coloured. If he should make use of the new robe without disfiguring it in any of the three ways, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

59. Whatsoever monk picks up with his own hand or causes another person to pick up, except in a grove 1 or in a dwelling place, a jewel or anything considered as a jewel, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

A monk may pick up a jewel or anything considered as a jewel in a grove or dwelling place with the object of restoring

it to its owner. Therein this is the right course.

60. The Blessed One commanded that a bath should be taken each half-month. A monk who takes it oftener, except on the right occasion, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

Therein this is the right occasion, viz. one and a half months of summer and the first month of the rains, these two and half months of the hot weather, and when there is sickness, when there is some work and when there are wind and rain.

Summary.—Brute, regret, finger, sport, together with, frightening, hiding, not formally given, groundless and going on a journey without there being any man.

- 61. Whatsoever monk deliberately deprives a brute of its life, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 62. Whatsoever monk somehow speaks deliberately of another monk that he does not feel happiness even for a moment and produces on that account regrets in him, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 63. If a monk pokes a person with his finger, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 64. If a monk sports in water, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 15 65. Whatsoever monk sleeps together with a woman in the same place, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 66. Whatsoever monk frightens another monk, or makes him, even in fun, be at a loss as to what to do, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 67. Whatsoever monk hides or causes to hide the bowl, robe, mat, needle or girdle or any other requisites of an ascetic life belonging to a monk, nun, monk-pupil, novice-monk or novice-nun, unless there is reason to do so, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 68. Whatsoever monk having presented a robe to another monk continues to use it as if not formally given, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
- 69. Whatsoever monk being angry or displeased brings against a sinless pious monk a charge of "suspension from monkhood" which is groundless, commits a sin which requires Expiation.
 - 70. Whatsoever monk goes on a journey together with a

¹ Properly, an enclosure used as a preaching-ground.

woman even to the nearest village, without there being any other man, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

Summary.—Robbers, under twenty years of age, digging, invitation, training, quarrelling, going away without saying anything, discourtesy, drinking and at a wrong time.

71. Whatesoever monk journeys by appointment along the same route with a caravan of robbers, even as far as the next village, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

72. Whatsoever monks admit into a full monk's order any person under twenty years of age, commit a sin which re-

quires Expiation.

The ordination of the person is invalid and the monks too are disgraced. Therein this is the right course.

73. Whatsoever monk digs earth with his own hands or employs another person to dig it, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

74. A monk may accept an invitation for four months. If he accepts it for a longer period he commits a sin which

requires Expiation.

Exception is to be made in the case of separate invitations, repeated invitations, an invitation on a special occasion and a perpetual invitation. Therein this is the right course.

75. Whatsoever monk being addressed by a company of monks thus: "brother, you should train yourself in this course of study", should answer thus: "by your words I shall not submit myself to the training until I have made enquiries regarding it with monks who are depositaries of laws, precepts and tables of contents: you are like children unwise, unlearned and stupid"—commits a sin which requires Expiation.

A monk, even if he is desirous of attaining omniscience, should submit himself to the training. The monks who are depositaries of laws, precepts and tables of contents should also

be interrogated.

Therein this is the right course.

76. Whatsoever monk sits in silence overhearing when monks are quarrelling, making a disturbance, showing disagreements or are engaged in a dispute, with the sole intention of knowing whatever they utter, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

77. Whatsoever monk, when the community of monks is engaged in a formal inquiry, rises from his seat and goes away without saying anything to the monks who remain, unless there is reason to do so, commits a sin which requires

Expiation.

78. If the monk (referred to in the previous rule) does not show any courtesy, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

79. If a monk drinks corn-beer or distilled liquor so as to be intoxicated, he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

80. Whatsoever monk entering a village at a wrong time does not speak a word to the monk who resides there, unless there is reason to do so, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

Summary.—Receiving meal, dawn, first time, needle-case, mat, itches, garment, and the Sugata's robe.

81. Whatsoever monk, who has been invited to a house to receive his meal, goes on walking to other houses either before the meal time or after the meal time without saying anything to the inviter, unless there is reason to do so, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

82. Whatsoever monk very early in the morning before the rise of the dawn, when jewels and things considered as jewels have not yet been collected, is seen going away from the door or threshold of the house of an anointed kṣatriya king, unless there is reason to do so, commits a sin which requires

Expiation.

83. Whatsoever monk, when at the half-month the So-sorthar-pa is being recited, should say thus: "O brethren, now for the first time do I notice that 'this' rule is embodied in the Scripture and is included in it "; and if other monks should observe concerning that monk thus: "this monk has sat at the recitation of the So-sor-thar-pa twice or thrice, not to say oftener, he should not be overlooked for betraying this ignorance, but he should be dealt with according to the law for the offence he has committed"; regret should be expressed for him thus: "O brother, this is an evil, this is a loss to you that when the So-sor-thar-pa is recited you do not listen to it with reverence, you do not consider it something superior and holy, you do not attend to it with care, you do not get it impressed in your mind, you do not incline your ear to it, and you do not meditate on it with all your hearts''—the monk for whom the regret is expressed commits a sin which requires Expiation.

84. Whatsoever monk causes a needle-case to be made of ivory, bone or horn commits a sin which requires Expiation. The needle-case so made should be broken.

85. When a monk is having a bedstead or chair made for the monkhood, he should make its legs eight fingers in height, according to the Buddha's fingers, exclusive of the portion inside the bed or chair. He who exceeds that limit commits a sin which requires Expiation.

The excessive portion of the bedstead or chair so made must be cut off.

86. Whatsoever monk makes or causes to be made for the monkhood a bedstead or chair stuffed with cotton, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

From the bedstead or chair so stuffed, cotton should be taken out.

87. When a monk prepares a carpet to sit upon, it must be of the right measure. Herein this is the right measure, viz. two of Buddha's spans in length, one and a half in breadth and one span in the borders. If he exceeds that limit he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

The excessive portion of the carpet so made should be cut

off.

88. Whatsoever monk is to make a cloth to cover itches it must be made of the right measure. Herein this is the right measure of the itch-covering cloth: in length four spans and in width two spans, according to the Buddha's span. If he exceeds that limit he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

The excessive portion of the cloth so made should be cut

off.

89. If a monk is to make a garment for the rainy season it must be of the right measure. Herein this is the right measure of the rain-garment: in length six spans and in breadth two spans and a half, according to the Buddha's span. If he exceeds that limit he commits a sin which requires Expiation.

The excessive portion of the garment so made should be

cut off.

90. Whatsoever monk in going to have a robe made of the dimensions of the Sugata's robe makes it larger, commits a sin which requires Expiation.

Herein this is the measure of the Sugata's robe: in length ten spans and in breadth six spans, according to the Sugata's

span.

O brethren, I have recited the ninety rules regarding sins which require Expiation. In this respect do I ask my brethren "are you perfectly pure?" A second time and a third time do I ask my brethren "are you perfectly pure?" The brethren are perfectly pure in respect of them. Therefore they do not say anything. So do I understand.

Four Rules regarding Matters to be Confessed.

So-sor-bsags-par-bya-wahi-chos-bshi.

Pratideśaniya dharmāḥ.

Summary.—Village, another house, learner's household and solitary place. The rules of confession as to these four matters were proclaimed by Buddha, the beneficent speaker.

Here are, O brethren, four rules regarding matters to be Confessed as known from the So-sor-thar-pa recited each half-month.

- 1. Whatsoever monk, when a nun not related to him is on the highway during her visit to a village for alms, accepts from her with his own hand food, either soft or hard, and drinks or eats it, should go to a grove outside and make a confession to the monks thus: "O brethren, I have perpetrated a low and unbecoming act which ought to be confessed and so do I confess it." This is a matter which ought to be Confessed.
- 2. When many monks invited to a layman's house are eating, if a certain nun staying there says: "here give soup, here give rice, here give pulses, here give again", she should be exhorted by the monks thus: "stand aside, sister, for a while until the monks should finish eating." If even a single monk does not dare to exhort the nun in the above way, then all those monks going to an outside grove should make a confession to the monks thus: "O brethren, we have committed a low and unbecoming act which ought to be confessed and so do we confess it." This is a matter which ought to be Confessed.
- 3. Whatsoever monk accepts with his own hand food, either soft or hard, in a learner's household which has been declared by the monkhood to be under learner's regulations, without having been previously invited, and drinks or eats it, should go to an outside grove and make a confession to the monks thus: "O brethren, I have committed a low and unbecoming act which ought to be confessed and so do I confess it." This is a matter which ought to be Confessed.
- 4. Whatsoever monk, while he is dwelling in a hermitage situated in a region which is solitary, insecure and beset with various dangers, accepts food, soft or hard, of which he was not previously informed, in the outside grove [the life of the man who offers food being thus exposed to danger], and drinks or eats it, should go to the outside grove and make a confession to the monks thus: "O brethren, I have committed a low and unbecoming act which ought to be confessed and so do I confess it." This is a matter which ought to be Confessed.

O brethren, I have recited the four rules regarding matters which ought to be Confessed. In this respect do I ask my brethren "are you perfectly pure therein?" A second time and a third time do I ask my brethren "are you perfectly pure therein?" The brethren are perfectly pure therein. Therefore they do not say anything. So do I understand.

MANY RULES WHICH MUST BE LEARNT.

Bslab-paḥi-choṣ-man-po S'aiksya dharmāḥ.

Summary.—Seven rules regarding the under-garment, three rules regarding the upper-garment, five rules regarding

¹ This refers to a family which is strongly faithful but very poor.

the belting, etc., five rules regarding the head-cover, etc., five rules regarding jumping, etc., five rules regarding the body, etc., nine rules regarding sitting down, and eight rules regarding giving and taking.

O brethren, here are many rules which must be Learnt as known from the So-sor-thar-pa recited each half-month.

1. I shall put on my under-garment all around me.

2. I shall put on my under-garment so that it is not tucked up too much.

3. I shall put on my under-garment so that it is not let down too much (to drag on the ground).

4. I shall put on my under-garment so that it does not hang down like the trunk of an elephant.

5. I shall put on my under-garment so that it is not folded up like the leaf of a palm tree.

6. I shall put on my under-garment so that it does not appear like the beards of barley.

7. I shall put on my under-garment so that it does not appear like the expanded head of a snake.

8. I shall put on my upper-garment all around me.

- 9. I shall put on my upper-garment so that it is not tucked up too much.
- 10. I shall put on my upper-garment so that it is not let down too much.
 - 11. I shall go amidst the houses with my clothes well tied.
- 12. I shall go amidst the houses with my clothes well put on.
 - 13. I shall go amidst the houses speaking few words.
- 14. I shall go amidst the houses without moving my eyes hither and thither.
- 15. I shall go amidst the houses looking only as high as a yoke.
- 16. I shall go amidst the houses without covering my head.
- 17. I shall go amidst the houses without making any grimaces.

18. I shall go amidst the houses without pressing my head to my shoulders.

19. I shall go amidst the houses without folding together my hands upon my neck.

20. I shall go amidst the houses without folding together my hands upon my arms.

21. I shall go amidst the houses without taking any jump.

22. I shall go amidst the houses without stretching my limbs.

- 23. I shall go amidst the houses without squatting.
- 24. I shall go amidst the houses without leaning on my breast.
- 25. I shall go amidst the houses without leaning to my side.
 - 26. I shall go amidst the houses without jerking my body.
- 27. I shall go amidst the houses without shaking my hands.
 - 28. I shall go amidst the houses without moving my head.
- 29. I shall go amidst the houses without putting together my arms.
- 30. I shall go amidst the houses without complicating my hands.
- 31. While amidst the houses I shall not sit down on a couch without being bidden.
- 32. While amidst the houses I shall not occupy a seat without an examination of it.
- 33. While amidst the houses I shall not get down on a seat with the weight of my whole body.
- 34. While amidst the houses I shall not sit down laying my feet one above the other.
- 35. While amidst the houses I shall not sit down laying my thighs one above the other.
- 36. While amidst the houses I shall not sit down laying my ankles one above the other.
- 37. While amidst the houses I shall not sit down contracting my feet.
- 38. While amidst the houses I shall not sit down stretching out my feet.
- 39. While amidst the houses I shall not sit down making my privy parts visible.
 - 40. I shall take my meal in a decent manner.
 - 41. I shall not cover my meal.
 - 42. I shall not make my bowl brimful with sauce.
 - 43. I shall look into the bowl and its borders.
- 44. I shall not hold forth the bowl until the meal, hard or soft, has come.
- 45. I shall not out of greediness cover up the rice with sauce.
- 46. I shall not out of greediness cover up the sauce with the rice.
- 47. I shall not hold a bowl (plate) over the meal, hard or soft.

Summary.—Six rules regarding good eating, five rules regarding tsu-tsu, etc., and five rules regarding the licking of hand, etc.

- 48. I shall eat up my meal in a handsome manner.
- 49. The bits eaten shall not be too small.
- 50. The bits eaten shall not be too large.
- 51. The bits eaten shall be of a moderate size.
- 52. The mouth shall not be opened wide until the bits have been eaten up.
- 53. Nothing should be spoken while the mouth is filled with the bits.
 - 54. I shall not make tsu-tsu noise.
 - 55. I shall not make cag-cag noise.
 - 56. I shall not make hu-hu noise.
 - 57. I shall not make phu-phu noise.
 - 58. I shall not eat by lolling out my tongue.
 - 59. I shall not prefer one kind of corn to another.
 - 60. I shall not prefer one kind of taste to another.
- 61. I shall not plaster my cheeks (with the remains of food).
 - 62. I shall not lick my palate.
- 63. I shall eat without cutting my mouthfuls into several pieces.
 - 64. I shall not lick my hand.
 - 65. I shall not lick my bowl.
 - 66. I shall not shake my hands.
 - 67. I shall not shake my bowl.
 - 68. I shall not eat my food making it a sort of pagoda.

Summary.—Four rules relating to upbraiding, etc., ten rules relating to the begging bowl, five rules as to standing, etc., five rules regarding the covered head, etc., five rules regarding the wearing of braided hair, etc., five rules regarding the riding on an elephant, etc., six rules regarding the holding of a staff, etc in the hand, and four rules for the sick.

- 69 I shall not look on the bowl of a monk that sits by me with an intention of upbraiding him.
- 70. I shall not take into my hand a water-pot while my hand is soiled with the leavings of a meal.
 - 71. I shall not pour out water soiled with the leavings of

a meal on a monk that sits by me.

- 72. I shall not pour out water soiled with the leavings of a meal into (the inner court of) a house without the permission of the master of the house.
- 73. I shall not pour out the remains of a meal from the inside of my begging bowl.
- 74. I shall not place my begging bowl on the ground without any support.

- 75. I shall lay my bowl not on a precipice, nor in an abyss, nor on a steep declivity.
 - 76. I shall not wash my bowl in a standing posture.
- 77. I shall wash my bowl not on a precipice, nor in an abyss, nor on a steep declivity.
- 78. I shall not fetch water in my begging bowl from a rapid river drawing it against the current.
- 79. Standing I shall not preach religion to a person who remains sitting, unless he is sick.
- 80. I shall not preach religion to a person who remains lying down, unless he is sick.
- 81. Sitting on a low seat I shall not preach religion to a person who occupies a high seat, unless he is sick.
- 82. While going behind I shall not preach religion to a person who goes before me, unless he is sick.
- 83. Walking on the edge of a road I shall not preach religion to a person who is walking on the road, unless he is sick.
- 84. I shall not preach religion to a person whose head is covered, unless he is sick.
- 85. I shall not preach religion to a person whose garment is tucked up, unless he is sick.
- 86. I shall not preach religion to a person who is embracing another, unless he is sick.
- 87. I shall not preach religion to a person who folds his hands together upon his neck, unless he is sick.
- 88. I shall not preach religion to a person who folds up his arms, unless he is sick.
- 89. I shall not preach religion to a person who wears braided hair, unless he is sick.
- 90. I shall not preach religion to a person who wears a cap, unless he is sick.
- 91. I shall not preach religion to a person who has a diadem on his head, unless he is sick.
- 92. I shall not preach religion to a person who has a garland round his head, unless he is sick.
- 93. I shall not preach religion to a person whose head is wrapped round, unless he is sick.
- 94. I shall not preach religion to a person who is mounted on an elephant, unless he is sick.
- 95. I shall not preach religion to a person who is mounted on a horse, unless he is sick.
- 96. I shall not preach religion to a person who is carried in a palanquin, unless he is sick.
- 97. I shall not preach religion to a person who is sitting in a carriage, unless he is sick.

- 98. I shall not preach religion to a person who puts on high-heeled shoes, unless he is sick.
- 99. I shall not preach religion to a person who holds a staff in his hand, unless he is sick.
- 100. I shall not preach religion to a person who holds an umbrella in his hand, unless he is sick.
- 101. I shall not preach religion to a person who holds a weapon in his hand, unless he is sick.
- 102. I shall not preach religion to a person who holds a sword in his hand, unless he is sick.
- 103. I shall not preach religion to a person who holds a battle-axe in his hand, unless he is sick.
- 104. I shall not preach religion to a person who puts on a coat of mail, unless he is sick.
- 105. I shall not discharge ordure and urine in a standing posture, unless I am sick.

106 I shall not cast ordure, urine, spittle, snivel, snot

or vomited matter into the water, unless I am sick.

107. I shall not east ordure, urine, spittle snot or vomited matter into a place covered with green grass, unless I am sick.

108. I shall not climb higher on a tree than the height of a full-grown man, unless I am urged by any danger.

O brethren, I have recited the many rules which must be Learnt. In respect of them I ask "are you perfectly pure therein?" A second time and a third time I ask "are you perfectly pure therein?" In this matter the brethren are perfectly pure, therefore they do not say anything. So do I understand.

SEVEN RULES FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

Etsod-pa-shi-war-bya-wahi-chos-bdun.

Adhikarana-samatha dharmāḥ.

Summary.—In presence, by recollection, not being out of mind, by majority, by inquiry into the true nature, by covering over as with grass, and by an undertaking.

- O brethren, here are the seven rules for Settling disputes as known from the So-sor-thar-pa recited each half-month.
- 1. In case of a dispute fit to be Settled in presence, the proceedings must be conducted in the presence of the parties concerned.
- 2. In case of a dispute fit to be Settled from recollection, the proceedings must be conducted from the recollection of the person accused.

3. In case of a dispute fit to be Settled for a person who is no longer out of his mind, the proceedings must be conducted on the notion that the person is no longer out of his mind.

4. In case of a dispute fit to be Settled by a majority of the

monks, the proceedings must be conducted by the majority.

5. In case of a dispute fit to be Settled with an inquiry into its true nature, the proceedings must be conducted with the inquiry.

6. In case of a dispute fit to be Settled by being covered over as with grass, the proceedings must be conducted covering

it over as with grass.

7. In case of a dispute fit to be Settled by an undertaking, the proceedings must be conducted by the undertaking of the accused.

If disputes do arise these should be settled—perfectly settled—by means of the above-mentioned seven rules for the Settlement of disputes according to the precept, the law and the instruction of the Teacher.

O brethren, I have recited the seven rules for the Settlement of disputes. In respect of them I ask my brethren "are you perfectly pure therein?" A second time and a third time I ask my brethren "are you perfectly pure therein?" In this respect the brethren are perfectly pure. Therefore they do not say anything. So do I understand.

O brethren!

Finished is the recitation of the Introduction to the So-sor-thar-pa.

Finished is the recitation of the four rules of Defeat.

Finished is the recitation of the thirteen rules as to Suspension from Monkhood.

Finished is the recitation of the two rules regarding Undetermined Matters.

Finished is the recitation of the thirty rules regarding sins which involve Forfeiture.

Finished is the recitation of the ninety rules regarding sins which require Expiation.

Finished is the recitation of the four rules regarding matters which must be Confessed.

Finished is the recitation of the many rules—one hundred and twelve—which must be Learnt.

Finished is the recitation of the seven rules for the Settlement of Disputes.

Bhagavān Tathāgata Arhat Samyak-sambuddha delivered these rules which belong to and are included in the Scripture.

There may arise other rules which accord with the Faith. These too you should reconcile yourselves to, agree to, rejoice in, cherish in your heart without dispute, remember and carefully observe.

[Concluding Stanzas.]

The Buddhas say that patience is the excellent penance and that it is the best Nirvāṇa: he is not an anchorite who injures others, and he is not an ascetic who insults others (23).

Just as a person who possesses eyes and locomotion escapes all dangers, so do ye avoid all sins in this world by leading the life of a wise man (24).

Not to blame, not to injure, to live restrained under the law, to be moderate in eating, to sleep and sit alone and to dwell on the highest thoughts—this is indeed the teaching of the Buddhas (25).²

Just as a bee alights on a flower and destroys not its colour nor its scent, but taking a sip departs, so let a sage dwell in his village (26).³

A sage notices neither the perversities of others nor what others do or leave undone, but he should look only to his own conduct, whether that be right or not (27).

A person who conceives the highest thoughts, studies the fundamental characteristics of a saint, and thinks continuously of peace, attains Nirvāna the final repose (28).

Merit greatly increases in one who is charitable, there is no enemy to one who is well restrained, a pious person shuns all sins and one whose troubles are over attains Nirvāṇa (29).

Not to commit any sin, to practise virtue and to cleanse one's mind, that is the teaching of the Buddhas (30).

Good is the restraint of the body, the restraint in speech is good, so good is the restraint of the mind, restraint in all things is good. A monk restrained in all things is freed from all sorrows (31).

He who guards his speech, restrains his mind and lets not his body practise any evil—being cleansed in his activity in these three directions—attains the road preached by the sages (32).

Vipasyī the perfect seer, Sikhī the holder of a charming

¹ Dhammapada, Buddhavagga, verse 6.

² Dhammapada, Buddhayagga, yerse 7.
³ Dhammapada, Pupphayagga, yerse 6.

Dhammapada, Pupphavagga, verse 6.
 Dhammapada, Pupphavagga, verse 7.

Mahāparinibbāna Sutta, chap. IV.

⁶ Dhammapada, Buddhavagga, verse 5.7 Dhammapada, Bhikkhuvagga, verse 2.

crest, Viśvabhū the protector of all, Krakucchanda the breaker of the chain of transmigration, Kanakamuni the golden sage, Kāśyapa the keeper of light and Sākya muni Gautama the god of gods—these seven celebrated Lords of the universe, great Protectors and wise Heroes, taught and spread the So-sorthar-pa in full details (33, 34).

It is revered by all the Buddhas and Srāvakas. By showing reverence to it do you attain Nirvāna which is un-

caused (35).

Arise, commence a new course of life, turn to the religion of Buddha and subdue the army of the lord of death just as an elephant demolishes a house of reeds (36).²

One who conscientiously practises this disciplinary doctrine, will put an end to all sufferings by avoiding the cycle of

births (37).

To help one another in keeping the moral laws and to disseminate the doctrine, this Sūtra of So-sor-thar-pa should be recited and the cleansing of sins should be effected by the community of monks (38).

Those for whom the Sūtra has been recited and for whom the cleansing of sins has been prescribed should keep these

moral laws, just as a bos gavaeus preserves its tail (39).

Whatsoever merit I have achieved by reciting the So-sorthar-pa, by that may the entire world attain the position of the Great Sage (40).

The Sūtra of So-sor-thar-pa is finished.

It was translated (into Tibetan) by Jina Mitra, a great master of Vinaya of the Ārya Mūla-sarvāstivāda school and Vaibhāṣika teacher of Kāśmīra—with the co-operation of the Tibetan official interpreter and reviser venerable Kluhirgyal-mtshan of the town of Cog-gru.

¹ Atthavisati-paritta 6-7.

² Arunavatī Sutta quoted in the Manorathapūraņī.

³ Arunavatī Sutta.

र्भे भेराधराय ।

[नमर्गे ५८: वें]

म्रोट'म्बि

२७। मुन्नरः भरः तु। सूर्तः भ्रेतः स्ट्रा श्रेशः वरः यदेः सरे।

वशश.कर.भट्टिश.त.ज.सैची.एक्ज.जू.।

त्रम्मश्रास्ते, वृक्ष्मश्राम्ये, नेत्रम्भः स्त्रम् । व्यथाः व्यव्याः स्त्रम् स्त्रम्यस्त्रम् स्त्रम्यस्त्रम् स्त्रम्यस्त्रम्

l Orig. २५वास स्थे ! in commentaries २५वास परे !

श्रदशःमुशः५५ुवःयःम्। मार्नेरः अश्रदः सेर् या श्रम्भारः उर् गु मावसायि हैं ८ ५८ हैं ८ दें हैं। श्रीश्रीर प्रराधार दे भिवाने ॥ **५१ के दशकेंश मुयारी छै।** क्रेंबागुबन्धीके पद्चिन्यासक्रेंग। तर्ने के दमो होंदर केंद्र केंम्बर गु। नश्चन:ब्रेट:क्रेट:मिट:क्रेव:र्य:प्येव॥ क्ताः प्रिस्नरा प्रका यसः ज्ञेन दस्सरा गु । मानुमायाद्वस्यारात्रायाञ्चदापन्या तर्नेत्रतारार्डें इससात्त्व्यायते। मिट्नाकेश्वाचित्रवेदे खेनाशाणु प्रा सर्वे नशः वयः यदे तिर्दे र यः तश র্মুন্ম'বাই'ক্রাম'গ্রবশ্বারের । **८२ँ ३ म≡८ ५** में ४ दर्ने मा थे। देशःयदे 'कु' तेर्व 'त्रमःय' प्येव ॥ मुल'र्गे भे देन देन या सकेन। **८२** दे वर राये में दि तहमाराये । विष्यः स्नुरुषः मिलि दिरः तर् र तरः मित्रुश्च ॥

८.ब्रे.श्र.८४.५८४.च्रीर.४। पर्ने के हि**र** के खेंद्र य विश् रट.वैट.केर.ग्री.मीश.चक्श.त। वव:5व:दमी:र्सेट:क्रेम्स:प्रुव:मर्स्रा शह्यामुद्यालेशामुद्राञ्चादराया त्रहेमा हेद दमा द र या पृत्यों । क्षे ३८ केट या विकर् राजाय। रयः नृषुदायः विवन् निर्मेषा <u> २.पर्वेश.रच.२.वैद.शका.म</u>ी । র্ভুমান্ত্রিমহাস্থ্রবার্ত্তশামান্ত্র । क्ष्याप्त्रिस्रसःस्ट्रास्य स्वान्तुरःगुदः। मूनिशयवटः विशर्रकेरायरान्ति ॥ तहेमा हेब अटश कुंश त् तुट व **५८** । À'קביגמיקיָקֶבימי**ק**בין क्ष्याप्त्रिमशःसुन् शुम्रःस्वाशः यः ५८ः। मूनिश्यवाद्याक्षेत्रप्राव क्षेत्रमुरः वया। स्रामस्यायन्त्रात्यः स्वास्य त्रेन् उत्। रे'नम्'प्रव्यायस्य विनापरेर्पा

l Explained in the commentary as ङ्क्ष्राचरिष्यसाद्दाः कुसाधराद्या प्रदेश्यस । (Tangyur, Mdo, Bu, folio 20).

ই্ম'নইব'রমম'ণীম'র্ম'র্ম'র্ম'র स%र.तर्.वैर.वै.पवर.तर.वै॥ न्ने क्रिंट न्यर त्रुवा गुन न्यर ये। श्रद्धः क्षेत्रः भ्रात्येषु स्थात् । टेश्रायर धराय पर्टेन इस्र श कीश्र । र्शे श्रेर घर या द्वा दु यसुप्य ॥ च¥प्र.त.चे.च.द्रश.श्.लट.। श्रु.श्रूर.धर.त.व्रुश्च.त.२८.। म्बिट र्ट तहें बर्च के दर्गाद है। यस्त्रीयश्रायतः विषानुः क्रेन्यारान्यात् ॥ 12 ধ্বংশ্রন্থীধ্যর্থপ্রধ্যর্থ,প্রবীংব্যবর্ট। केंश नष्ट्रक राज्य दिन निष्क न्नोत्र्र्यत्**र्यु**क्यायदे नक्षे। त्रबुदायाद्रस्यसाणुः नगादः बुदाः यदे ॥ 13 प्यम्बर्गः स्मर्थः देशस्त्रेटः यः पर्। रुष्यः द्राप्तः द्राप्ते विकासः या वरे । ট্রীশ্ব:বার্শশর বৃ.শ.পর্টুट.४। हमार् यरे यरे अरे र र प्राचीर ॥ क्ष्यां प्रिम्नमा स्वन्याम स्वाराम नि **सट**'र्नु श्रेंश'य'सर्वेद'य'यरी।

यु. कूश.चेट. क्ष्य. क्षे. क्षे. स्थार. क्षे. स्थार. त्या. जूर्य. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. क्षे. त्या. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. त्या. क्ष्य. त्या. त

[।] শ্রেথন signifies ३५ এম (Tangyur, Mdo, Bu, folio 25).

² अनुष is explained as अपन (Tshu, folio 206).

स्या निमेत्रुव में या में तर्वा स्वा के ते के के स्वा किया के त्या के त्या के त्या के त्या के त्या के त्या के त

य.र्ट्रश्-चेचा। ट्रशःब्रशःणेटःचड्ट्रीःतरःचेट्रा। क्रू.रटःक्रंबरतःरचाश्चःश्चेचाश्चःतः श्वश्चशःषाःपर्वेषःतः रटःलूटशःरचाः

> चिमे.श्रटमो.रे.ज.थे। র্থান প্রত্রী ব্রহান ব্রহ্ম হ श्रीश्रीर वर यामिर्देष यर वि। म्रुत्य मदे देव दुर्द स्या वेश वश दूर श्रेंट के दर्गे भेश। हु.स्रेर.चिश्चेटश.चलुष.चस्त्रेचश.चे.लुट.। দি.ধ.ধ.ধ.ধূ.র. ধ্রপ্রধার। **र्नुब**रडेंद चेदाय केदार् चीस ॥ *६मा* नुःद्वनःयश्वादन्दः नःस्रे। श्रुशशः द्वापः सुद्वाप्तातः वा । त्युक्यिते मानेर हेक् वर्मुवःय छ। **য়्रव**िक्षेत्रिं राष्ट्रर प्रदेश प्रदेश । 20 क्रे.च.चाट.देचा.टचा.व्श्व.चीशा টুলি'রুম'র প্রমান্তর হা বিশ্ব । दे**ःद**म्'श्रे'दः'वबदःयें'थे। <u> ३</u>४.शूटश.चित्रिज.जश.टश.चीज.पचीर ॥

त्रां भ्रायः द्रियः स्थाः प्राप्तः । द्रापः क्रिकः स्थाः प्राप्तः स्थाः प्राप्तः । द्रापः क्रिकः स्थाः स्थाः प्राप्तः स्थाः प्राप्तः । स्राप्तः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः । स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः ।

सुट्य मुद्य स्क्षाय र द्वाय र तर्ते र यह । सुट्य प्रिय स्वर तर्वा स्वर य र वाय र वाय र र वाय र वाय र वाय र र वाय र र वाय वाय र वाय र र वाय र वाय र र वा

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<u>নম:নম:५चुर:मदे:क्रॅश:मदे।</u>

र्श्रेयत।

क्रेंश्चित्रः श्रुर्द्दरः मुश्चाद्दरः । भारतः माश्चद्दरः यस्यः भारतः । भारतः माश्चद्दरः यस्यः यः भे । भ्रात्माश्चद्दरः यस्यः यः भे ।

अ.क्टश.तरःश्चिर.तराष्ट्रियो.ता.पशःग्वीट.चष्ट्रे.क्ट्रशःचट्टेशःश वःवःग्वेटः तरःग्वीरःतश वश्चियःतःभःस्वेषःचश्चियःतःश्चेभशःतरःभःग्वेशःतरः तरःग्वीरःतश वश्चितःतःभःस्वेषःचश्चितःतःश्चेभशःयरःभःग्वेशःतरः त्रभात्तरः मुरायाः भेषा माष्ट्रभायाः भेषाः । विद्याः । विद्याः । विद्याः । विद्याः । विद्याः । विद्याः । विद्य

त्राचीश विश्वास्त्रभा निर्मास्त्रभा निर्मास

त्रमाश्चित्त्रेत्त्राच्यात्राच्यात्रम्यात्यात्रम्यात्यम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्यम्यात्यम्यात्यम्यात्यम्यात्रम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यम्यस्यस्यम्यस

स्त्रिः क्ष्यः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर् स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्ते स्वर्तः स्वर्ते स्वर्तः स्वर्ते स्वर्तः स्वर्ते स्वर्ते स्वर ग्रीश निश्रास्तरात्रीत् ॥ द्वास्तराष्ट्रीत् साम्यात्रात्रीत् । यद्वास्तरात्रीत् । यद्वास्तरात् । यद्व

ने दिर्द्धा स्थानि स्थ

 $^{^1}$ Explained as ସ୍ୱିସଂଖଂଶ୍ୟା-ଧା-ଧହିନ ସଂଘ୍ୟା-ପ୍ୟା-ଭୂଷ୍ୟ ହିସଂଘ୍ୟ ନ୍ୟୁ-ଗୁଷ୍ୟ (Bu , folio 72).

<u>र्नातर्वस्थनाम।</u>

ই্ম'ন।

हिस-स्वेद-यातिमाः ह्यान होत्र-याप्तः होता। यमाः दस-दमेन द्विद-दिन्न होत्र-याप्तः होत्यास। मिट-याप्य-दिन्द-दिन्द-दिन्द-दिन्द-दिन्द-स्वित्य-स्वत्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वत्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वित्य-स्वत्य-स्वत्य-स्वित्य-स्वत्य-स्वित्य-स्वत्य

समासद्।। 1 वस्रमान्त्रेष्ण्यानुप्ति वासुदार्शके त्यस्रमानुप्त्रास् । निनाप्त्रुष्

त्रमान्त्रभाष्ट्रा । व्रित्रक्षमान्त्रा । व्रित्रक्षमान्त्र । व्यत्रक्षमान्त्र । व्यत्यव्यत्र । व्यत्रक्षमान्त्र । व्

च विष्टु क्षियात । त्री त्रु त्रिमा अद्र ॥ ३ प मिना पा प्रसा नुष्टा पा प्रमा मिना प्रसा नुष्टा प्रमा के प्रमाय के

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न्नेहिंद्र-न्ना कर्मान्य स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र

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लेश्ट मीश्राश्चार मिंश दिए लेश्च मा अदे॥ १ अश्वाप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्य

मुश्निस्ति प्राप्त प्त प्राप्त प्राप्

[।] বার্ক'থে'বই ক'থ' ক'বার্ক'গ্রী'কর্ষ। ই'ব্ছ'ই ঝ'য়ু'য়য়ৢর'থ' के'বার্ক'গ্রী'ক'ব্ছ'মানুর'এই। (Bu, folio 119).

त्रेंब झेच अंत्री । १ लट ले झेट जा चेब अंत्रा । ले झेट चेब अंद्रा ले बेब । देचे । यश्चारा यश्चारी अंद्रा प्राप्त के चे । देचे । स्वे । स्व । स्वे । स्वे

अटार्नो ह्येर्नाटर्नो ५र्ने ५र्ने १र्ने १ वेर् रेटः। रवेर वेर् सर गुर सरे हैंर स अट र गासर ह्वट्य दशर्यानु वर्षाः द्वाः द् तर्भराख्या केंरमास्वायाहिरान्ने तर्वारम् श्वायान्ते स्वायान्ते स्वाया र्वायरामानुराकेषा। नृत्वेदानुरायरावनुरायदे हिरायाधारान्यायरा धरश्यश्यर्यः द्वा विष्यं स्वा त्रिया विष्यं क्षेत्रं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विषयं र्मात्र्युक्यरम्भीक्षःभिम। रमोत्र्वर्ष्य्युक्यःबिद्धःक्षेर्याणुकर्नुः नम्यः विद्यासे स्ट्रिं । सर्केमा मार्वमा पर्देन या रेमा रेदा । स्ट्रिं भ.चाकुचा.रे.पर्रमाता.के.येर.चीर.जा। ह्र्य.तप्.चक्रेय.ता.चामजा.चर. विद्या वद्यायस्यायस्य व्युक्तिम् केर् त्रुवत्ते ने नियः ने ने प्रते मिल्य ने भिन्न ने के से भी नियः वुदे। नगे श्वेदः ने त्यानि श्वेदः इस्य राग्ने प्रेने प्रमेन प्रश्चेत्ता मार्याने म्बि रे मिर्टे से रे से ब सेमारा। माय रे से मिर्टे व मिर्टे निर्टे निर्ट यद्र.क्षेर। पर्यः मञ्ज्ञात्रम् मश्चिमः नुः भरः नुः । लट्टिम् यर पहेर्यार पुरे । यर महिशालर महिशा दु लट्टिम

नायः ने क्षे. चार्ट्रेट. ब. देची. पर्वेश क्षेत्रां थ. चार्ख्ये । 10

निक्षिर्देरिक्षिम् अप्ति । निक्षेष्ट्रियः अप्ति श्रुक्षः सर्श्चायः कृतः गुै:हेशुः सुनिशं यामिश्वामाय । मार्वेश शय। यदः ये दिना स्पर् रहेटः । मायानि ने दिन देशसायाप्ति स्थानि के दिन देश के के दिन देश हैं दिन देश हैं दिन देश हैं के दिन देश है के दिन देश हैं के दिन देश है के दिन देश हैं के दिन देश है के दिन देश हैं के दिन देश है मित्रक्व दवीयार द्वार्थिया गुराउटा दवी श्रेंट वर्ष या के प्राप्त स्था इस्निम। रे.क्ट्रे.क्ट्रेंस. लेखा केंद्र स्थाय प्रमानमा हिंद परिके केंद्र इता परेताय श्रीय। रमे श्रिट परे के क्रिश ट्राप ने ताय लट रमा यर ब्रिट्श ब्रह्म। रय पुरव ब्रिट्स हे शुर श्रुप्त द्वी शायर वे प्राय निमें हिंदि ति दे के निका निवार हुई दे। के विकास रामा प्रेक्ट सदे हिंदि । निगे ब्रिट तरी मार त्या तर्रे द केर वर्बे द सारी त्या वनमा कमा गुर तर्रे द तर्भराखेश। केंरपाल्याप्तमाहिराख्यारास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास्मेरास् क्राञ्चायात्रायाञ्चाय। निम्हित्यिक्रिंशन्त्रत्यायायाः **र्**नायर.धिरश्येश। रय.रे.पबर.हो। हुश्.स.केर.८र्ट्नाश्रासर. निन्दा निन्द्वित्तर्भेतः निम्नानिक निम्नानिक मानिमायरामाधीन यदै धुराने। निमेश्चिर पर्ने माराया पर्ने उद्देश प्रश्चेर या ने पा उमाणुदादर्दिर हैदावर्डेर दें। वेशसाबेर हेमा रे हेरे केर केरा वेर कें निर्मान निर्मे हिर्मा निर्मे के किया है निर्मान ञ्चायामाध्येषानी। केंप्यास्यापनी श्रिट परी वे केंब्रामाध्येषाया

श्चित। पर्वायम्भायिक्षः व। निक्षित्ति विक्रिक्षः साधिकः वा र्टा। पर्वेतायामाल्यस्यालटार्मात्तराश्चेरम्यस्यार्वे हेशु शक्ष्र (१६ मार्थ प्राप्त के प्राप्त विश्व विश् इति। विश्वासराङ्कातास्राधिरायदे सुराते। द्योज्जितादि विज्ञातासा यब्रेंद्रिः देद्राया केंद्रिः द्या वर्षे वरत् वर्षे वर सः चेदः रुवा र्हे: स्वाप्यातिदः दवीः त्रुवः त्रेदः तर्देदः यरः सः चेदः यर। क्रेंन्ट्रक्षयानमानमोत्र्वत्युवरमक्षेट्रन्त्रेर् निमा नमे तर्व त्युव विद्या के द्वेद त्या गुव दु नमाय विद्या हिंद दे। मर्केना रेना पर्ने दामिरेना रेटा। इ.८८ में समारेना दूर प्रेसायास वरमुराय। क्रेंबरपदे वह्रबरामाशयायर मेर्दा वर्दा तर मिष्या पर तमुर मीश । कें रिट स्वर पर मी तर्व रिव दे रिव है इंश. सुमारा नुटा । श्रापविशासरा श्री मारा श्री नक्कें नर नुदे। नुने क्केंट ने नुने ता नुने क्केंट इसस गुर ने क्षर मिलि'ने'मिनेंद्र'यर'मु' यदे'सुर' यद मिनेश'यर'माशुस्र'न्'यर'न्मायर' वर्ष्ट्सि.चर.चै। लट.र्चा.तर.चर्ड्स.तर.चेट्र्। लथ.मध्रिश.लथ.मशिश. रुष्टरम्पायरमञ्जी अटरमायरमञ्जूरम् विर्निमानिर्देर **ब**र्ने 'क्षेरब' सेमार्थ । मात्राने से मार्ने द्वाने वित्त निवास में से । ।। **र्**मे श्चिंदःर्नरन्तुःस्यःर्ने द्माः मुँदःरस्यः विनायः केःतरः हेब हिम मुक्स यर मुराय। दे दमा मुदा हिस खुब द मुक्स । ईमा

नर्ने क्रिश्गारिय दे हिंदे द्वा । दे देवा चीश विश्व शिय शिय शिय स्थि व्राथम। न्यर् वेशसम। ने न्यार्मेनाय गुनर् हेर्नि यर मर्वेः दम। व्रेश्नम्भ। स्वानुः विश्वान। निक्षिटः ने निक्षा स्वानिक्षिटः क्षराणुद्रापर्भेत्रादेश। क्रेंन्ट्राञ्च पार्मा मिस्सुराद्रीयार्थमा यते कें संगुन रु हों र यार्गा भेन रे। हिर की साहिस र गा खर खुर यर प्यार अर्थेट विदार्थेशाया रवे दुः विश्वादे । हिदार्थेमाया गुन्दुः ह्येर्पर अहट विट हिंदाया रवर् प्वेद्य गुरा कें प्रत्य ह्या रा हिर्दि, ये. चिर्यात्रा स्था कुची. चीर्या चीर्या प्रीय क्या हैटा चीची. दुर्या नर्से नर मुद्रा माय रे दे दमा दमी हों - इससाय परे से देखा कॅ निर्मित्रायान्तात्री वर्षात्री होत्याय हेनात्र वर्षायशायम् व विष्ट्रा मीश्राद्यों मार्ने सुना मीश्राद्यों मा दहमाश्रायश्राद्यों मार्थित है। पर्निः सुरायात्रायात्रायात्रायात्रायाः विनार्देश्यायाः भेता मिक्रिमार्थर्भेर्द्रायरक्षानुद्रा विद्यान्तरम्। द्रमार्थेट्राइस्य गुरुष्तर्भरादेश। र्देन्द्राध्याप्तमायर्वे यान्यास्याप्तमायर्व यश्चर्त्या लेख्टानीश्चर्त्या निहेश्वनानीश्चर्त्या तह्मार्यस्यत्में यन्नाधिकः। तर्भः सुर तुर यात्रायां कायस्। नमार्श्वरामार्थमार्थः स्त्रेन्। मार्थमार्थः स्त्रेन्यराधाः वेन्द्रान्ते माबेरारेमा देरेदेरे कुरालेना नमेर्ह्से एदरेरमा के पर्वासा त्मूं नः सः भेव। वे स्टामी सः त्मूं नः सः भेव। मारे समा मीसः त्मूं यः अप्तेष । पहेन्य रायसाद में यान्यासाधिक मी प्री स्राहेर हें निष्य य:रमा:३२:मिवा:खेर:५३४ य:इमायदे:क्रियागुर:५:ह्येंर्य:रमा:येर:३। हि**र**-३२.ग्रेश.हिस.रमाश्चर.सैट.चर.लट.सर्ग्रट.खेट.ब्रंश.ज। रच.रे. नेश हिन्दूमायणुनन्दुहुन्यरण्यासर्दिन्दिरायरायरम् यते सुराते । केंप्राञ्च या नमात्रुव यस त्रेंप्य लेखानु निर्दे केंग म्। अस.र्ट. । ७ इंट. म्रेश. ५ म्रे. या मार्ट. यश तर्गे.य. बुंश चु प्रते क्रेंग में त्रम तरे हैं चु तरे संग्रेंट विमा छेश नर्से नर नुते । निर्मे र्सेट ने निर्मे र्सेट क्षश्र मुंश ने से निर्मे न से निर गाय दे मार्थ दे मार्दे दे दे दे दे दे ने मार्थ दे मार्य दे मार्थ दे मार्थ दे मार्थ दे मार्थ दे मार्य दे मार्य दे मार्थ दे मार्थ दे मार्थ दे मार्थ दे मार्य दे मार्य दे मार्य दे मार्य द मोर्ट्रायर ग्रुप्तर खुर। यव मार्क्ष्य यव मार्ख्या गुर्मा प्राप्तर गर्झे यर.वै। लट.रेच.तर.चर्षेत्र.तर.वेट्। लय.च्रिश.लय.चाशेश.रे. भट्यायर वर्षे । भट्यम्यर वर्षेत्रय । मिले दे मिट्ट तरे सुन्तः भेनास । माता हे से मोहेंद्र न देनो त रून से मा सदे ।। 12

मीतिश्व अर्थेट क्षेम्। विराय क्षार्य मीत्रीश श्रीश पश कुष्य विश्व क्षा विराय क्षार्य क्षार क्षार क्षार्य क्षार क्षार्य क्षार्य क्षार्य क्षार्य क्षार्य क्षार क्षार्य क्षार्य क्षार क्षार क्षार क्षार्य क्षार क्षार्य क्षार क्षा

यद्वाकृद्रपर्वहेद्रपर पुरवास स्वर्भित स्वर्भित द्वी हिंदर दे त्याद्वी । विकर् ह्येंट इसरा गुराद दे सद उरा कि दें दट खर य हिंद देगे ह्येंट इसरा गुरुमार्द्रिस्यर मर्द्रिम्बर्धाय महिन्द्रस्य स्टर । यदे यर च विचार राष्ट्रे अर्देर चित्रेष्ठा या इसरा मुरा केश केश रट प्रवृत या दट। तर्नाः कृतः तर्मुक्षः वर्षाः कृतः वर्षाः कृतः वर्षेतः वर्षाः कृतः वर्षेतः वर्षेतः वर्षेतः वर्षेतः वर्षेतः वर्षेत यर स्र नेत्रयर। केंद्र एक्ष प्रस्तित्व मेंद्र र से मेंद्र र स्र मेंद्र मेंद्र स्र मेंद्र में मुक्षः विमा निमे ह्येट इस्रक्षः द्वे प्रदास्य प्रदेश प्रदार प्रवृत्र यापा द्वे का प्रदार प्रवृत्र यापा विकास २ तुत्रान निर्मे सम्बद्धारात । के निरम्भारा अट निर्मे हों ट इससा पार्क्शन्दरत्रवुवन्यन्दरः। तर्वायन्दरत्ववुवन्यरः ह्येवा वर्तेः क्रे.क्रे.चेठुचे.ज.चेठुचे.च्ह्र्य.तर.चे.च.क्रेय.वेय.चेट्य.त.रटा चंडुचे.ज. मारुमा पर्रेशस पिटा हेरा हेर्न या ना । मारुमा मोरुमा हमा हमा स्था ह्यूट.च.कृर। दे.के.विश्वाचकुश.च्यूच.पर्श.टे.च्यूच.च.चेनाश.च.रम्. चर्द्धाः सःलटःदम्।सरःहूम्याः सद्भार्याः स्वासः स्वीसःदेवे त्याद्वरः तद्भार्ययः चर'**२ गु**र'में]श। र्के'न्द'स्व'य'न्न'न्न्न'केन्'चहेन्'यर'गु'न'स' लुब. तर. चुर. तप्. जश.णु. श्वंप. पर्.के.चे.व्र. जुवा. कुश. वहीं.वर. नुति। निगः श्चिटः ने त्यानिगे श्चिटः इस्रशः गुरुषः ने भूनः नश्चे नियः ने मिलि दे मिर्दे त दे दे दे ते मिला मिला दे के मिर्दे त मिलि दे मिर्दे त मिलि है मिर्दे त मिलि है मिर्दे त मिल च.चरु.क्रेर। जयम्बेश्याययम्बर्धार्यः त्राराच्याः वर्षे वरःच। लट.रेची.तर.चर्त्रेथ.तर.चेट्रा जथ.च्रेश्र.त्रथ.चेश्रम.टे.लट.रेची. यर नहीं। अट नियायर नहुन यान। मिले ने मिनेट निर्देशन योगाय। नाता है : की माहित् वर्ष नी ति है वर्ष मा स्वर्ते ॥ 13

क्रें. रट. देव. त.रची. यरची.चीश. रेची. पर्वे डीची. शर्वे क्रेंश. यश.

ने नमा असानमा के सुदायानदार में नमा के ना में कि के न यदःमश्रुसःमीसः वरःमीसः हो दमोःह्रीदःमीसः देः दमाः यसः सुदः यः मादः พะวิเาล ผู้ปาลีทานไ ระที่ ร.วั. ชีทานผู้น.วั.ชชา.สะ. ยิ่ร.ส. ने श्रेन नु नेश शे वर्नेन प्रवित नु श्रे वर मुदे । नि श्रे पिश्रे परिने न्वत्रुं हें न्युंश्वर्षा देश देश देना पुला दुना ने नर देने प्रमु यर.वु.च.शुर्पर.वु.चर्दे। रमे।श्चेंद्रमीश.समु.चर.वु.च.शुर.४श। र्वेट.च.ज.ह्यांश.टे.क्ट्रश.टेट.पंत्रीय.त.च.वीश.जा. टेम्.ड्रॉट.म्रीश.टेम्. त्रुव मी श्रेमश्रम् सम् प्रमा प्रमा नाट व देनो श्लेट के मुदे के नाश में नमोत्रनुनिष्पेन्यानेन। नमोर्स्नेटानेन्तुटायरानुदे । नमोर्स्नेटाने नुरमिरमिर्मास्मार्स्सार्स्सार्स्सार्स्सार्मा द्वीर्भिरम् श्चन्यरामुप्ताधेन है। देखा देखें के माधिन के ॥

रे'या यनमा मेश कें निष्य स्वापनमा या है ति सिष्टिन र्थित हा नमा स्वापनमा से हैं निष्य हैं निष्य

[।] Orig. ১৯ বা ক্রা in commentary ১বা সুঁহ (Tshu, folio 70) explained এর মুহ সংখ্যা ়

ম ট্রাম্ব্র ক্রিম দাইম।

र्ह्याय।

रवेबरमञ्जीवशर्भेरः 'दर्मायदे ॥

क्रें र्टा व्यव र्वा स्ट्रिश यदे स्ट्रिश वा क्षेत्र वि दि । क्रें र्वेट । क्रें क्रें र वर यदे स्ट्रिश वा क्षेत्र वि स्ट्रिश वि स्ट

स्तर्ने हिंदिन स्वर्धा क्ष्या स्वर्धा क्ष्या क्ष्य

लट्ट्रमायर द्वेट्र हटः । देःमायः देन्नोः पक्षेत्र साल्येट्र हेमाः माहमा द्वेट्र हेटः । देःमायः देन् । यहेट्र यः प्रदेशः स्वर हेमाः माहमा यहेतः स्वर हेमाः माहमा यहेतः । द्वेत्र हेमाः माहमा यहेतः । द्वेत्र हेमाः माहमा यहेतः

 $^{^{}f I}$ ទី ជា មេឧស សេច ន៍ខែស | ឃ័ល ជស ធង្ឃជស មេ $f \chi$ (${
m Tshu}$, ${
m folio}$ 71).

कें निर ह्रक्या निम निमा मीक्षाक्ष देश यदे कें क्षामानेक्षा ये निमा निमा मीक्षा क्षा देश यदे कें क्षामानेक्षा कें निर ह्रक्या निमा मीक्षा कें निर ह्रक्या निमा मीक्षा कें निर ह्रक्या निमा मिक्षा कें निर ह्रक्या निमा मिक्षा कें निर ह्रक्या निमा मिक्षा कें क्षा मिक्षा कें निष्ठ हिन हें निष्ठ हिन हें निमा मिक्षा कें निप्त हिन हों निमा मिक्षा कें निमा

য়ৢঢ়৻ঀঀ৾৽ড়ৢঢ়৽ঀৢ৾ঀ৽ৠৢ৾য়য়ঀৢৢয়

ষ্ট্ৰ'থ।

द्रवाद्याः श्रीक्षाः स्वर्ते ।। तिर्मुक्तः तिर्माः स्वर्ताः स्वर्मः । सिर्मिक्तः सिर्माः स्वर्मः सिर्मेक्षः सिर्मेक्यः सिर्मेक्षः सिर्मेक्षेतः सिर्मेक्षः सिर्मेक्षेतः सिर्मेक्षेतः सिर्मेक्षेतः सिर्मेक्षेतः सिर्मेक्षेतः

त्र.पकट.वे.श्रट.चरु.र्जेट.चुरे.ट्री। । रे.म्र्रांश.श्रेम्।ता.व्रं.त्रर.श.चरेमोश.त.यवट.यर.चेट्रा ट्रे.लश.परेश. रे.म्रे.श्रंट.क्र्य.म्र्यं.इव.तशा शं.चमेट.र्तेट.वे.वेम.पर्वेट्र.यर.

यते. सिंट. ग्रेट. याट. देवी. श्रृंट. अ. श्रे. टे. आ. श्रुंथ. या. म्रांश. श्रेट. य. स्थे. टे. या. स्थे. श्रेट. या. स्थे. श्रेट. या. स्थे. या. स्थे. श्रेट. या. स्थे. या. स्थे. श्रेट. या.

यहंशायात्रामिहेंचाराहे। श्वटायदे सुटायेंदे हो । १

अट.रेगुःश्चॅट.मट.प्रिश.चर्माःग्ने। प्रिश्चयर्माम्। श्चट.श.हे.टे. अ.लुब.राष्ट्र.मोष.रे.शूट.हे। मुशःश्चॅट.व.रेश्चाश्चाश्चोशःह। श्चट.चर्षः अट.रेगु.शूट.मोट.प्रिश.चर्माःग्ने। व्रिश्चयर्माम्ग्रेखटःश.हे.टे.

र्गाश्चिर्म्यास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य । व्यास्य मान्य । व्यास्य स्वास्य स

न्ताःश्वीद्राः त्रीः श्वीद्रः विकायन्त्राः विकायन्त्राः विकायन्त्रः विकायन्ति विकाय

दमो ब्रेंद्रः मो खेर हिसायदमा दरा। हिसायदमा मो छदासा छे हु अःश्वरदाशःम्बाराणुः रेवः श्रःश्रः यः दानाः श्वनाश्वर्ष। यन्नाः उनाः नाकुशः णुं अम्बेरिंग णुः रेषः शेंरिंग य परि द्वामीय। वेंरिंग परि दि परि स्था सुः शेंरिंग श्चारमाकुशय। नमेश्चिरःश्वरत्रेष्ट्रिश्चायः विरमारा परमा उनामार्द्रेशःगुःसिसित्रा देशा देशान्यास्तर्भात्राह्यास्त्राह्यास्त्राह्या रा.जश.ट्र.थ.चेज.ट्र.ट्र.चो.ड्रॉट.ट्र.ज.किर.श.चकेवश. तर.क्श.रार.ट्र्चा.रा. तमातः विमा चुदः हो। वजदः याँ तरेंद्रः यदेः सुरु साम्पादः । हिमा वदमामी द्वार सक्तेर् सम्भेर्य दे दमामीमान रु रेट्रिय नहार दे भूर रहेश। र्दें प्राप्त स्वाप्त मिश्वा स्वाप्त स्वापत स्व व दमा समाक्षमार प्रते मिर्श ग्री रे द से से सिर्म दे दमा मी स के दि दिस् रं र दमा म्बारिट न्दर्भ नि स्थानि स यर्मा'यःम्बिश:३८:म:३म:५ूब:४ुव:श्रेम्याः यरःमञ्जिष:३मा: देश:श्रुव:३। म्श्रमीयःतार्थःस्राटःयप्रः किटः ग्रीटः ह्या व

न्तेःश्चर्मा मुँद्र-स्थामुःश्चरमा श्चर्याः अदेश्याः स्थामुः स्थामुः

नरमुराय। देवशार्थे अदेगेंश गुः देवदि द्वा हिरावश। द्वा क्रेंट दे नात्मन नेर र्शेट हे से बाब नि हिंद ने तात्री हैं तात्री हैं सिंदिरायरासहिर देन। हिंदाला सुलार्स्य सा हिंदासे के देरिस। च्या बेदस । विसायन्याया में दार द्या में किस में ध्या में किस में । र्वेर उदादमा केंद्र द्रिव दमा देद द्रिव के मो सिंहा में हा भी है द पर्नेरमानसूरमीस। प्रमासयसम्बन्धरायसम्बन्धरावसम्बन्धरम् चलेश-विमान्डेश-बेर-व। निमेश्चिर-देश-सें १७ देश-दें नदमा उमामिका उदा न दूषा हु। हेदा या क के तो के दें लिखा नहेंदि सर नुहें। मायाने सिं १ ने नि हिंदा ने त्याद ने स्निन हेश दयमाश या इसशा गु ल्यान यगुरिया प्यम्बर्धाय इस्रह्मणु वियान अस्य हा येदाया मारायम् । यत्वादास्त्रक्षःस्रसाविशः चेरःद। नवीः ह्याँ दिन्दिः वीसः विदेतः यसः विदेतः तरेकेरमोर्झेट इससागी लय**र** मेर्ने परेकेर मेर्ने हिंद इससा गुः वियः ५ : १ अरु: यो ४ : यो ४ : यो ४ : यो ४ : यो : य हो ४ : ल्यान् चुन्यायस्य प्राप्ते। नेयस स्याभि में सम्बाधि में स्वाने प्राप्ति स्वाने हिरावश। वयारा हेरायामायायारी रायमीं यर द्वावीरा। ध्वेदावशा मुक्षः विना हिंदः गुक्रः में का गुः देव पदी दमा मोका में का पदी दार दि । द्यातुःविनाःक्रेंशाय। निनाःश्चेंदाःशेदायनेःवेशानुःवादेदस्यायान्दा। नेःया म्बार्थः यान्यः विश्वास्त्रः द्याः द्वाः द्वाः विश्वाः विश्वाः

लय-५-ग्रेन-ता-नेय-नेय-न्याम्य पर-प्या-नम्य वर्षे लिटा प्या-नम् तर वहेंबे. वहार नुने हिंट रे. नाज य. रेर पर्ने वर वे. वेट हींबे. बहा <u>र्नाःश्चितः रे त्यात्रे स्मर रहेशात्यम् श्वास्य वित्य र वर्गेराया स्मरामाः ।</u> यनासारारिया वर्नामीसायरार्नासरावध्राणीसारिये मार्नुम्बुन्छमान्दः। रेशार्चिन्यम्बिशन्दःयनुसासुम्बस्यनः त्मुरःरे | वेशःवहेर्द्रायरः मुद्रे । द्याःश्चेरः में शःदर्रेर्द्रायशः व्याः ५ नुन्यदे मार्नु रेट्र रहा। र्देन्द्र यालयान निर्मा वि वर्तेर दें। केंद्र स्वर संवय हा नेंद्र संवद मा में इर वर्देर दें विद्याय र मार्थेश.परामाश्विभार्ये.पर्सीया.चराये। रंथातरायेत्। पर्यामार्थेश. पर्याम्बर्धसः र प्रमुखः विदः र द्वारार प्रदारा द। माथः रे म्यार प्रमुखः रे म्युवः द रे.के.च.ज्याशा चात्र.रे.भ.चीय.य.पथ.पथ्.तर.कि.लय.रीचा.चा.चर.रे. र्द्धेचार्यासु उद्दर्श बेर वर वर्ष्ट्र पर वुद् । यद वर्ष यद वि यद वि यद वि यद वि मी'नर-र्नु सुनिश्र शुरुद्द श्रे श्चानर-नश्चर्यात्। माथार्ने मियादे मुन्यु रे.के.य.जुमारा माज.रे.स.मीय.या रुप्र.प्रमा.रे.म्यारा माज.राष्ट्रीर। वह्रवारीम्बिशमुवाद। श्वरावितासुरानेरार्दे॥

म्यानि स्थित् सान्ति स्थानि स

র্ছ্যান।

श्रेष्याय्ययत् । विमान्तः मान्नेशः प्राः तुमान्द्रः अश्रिमारः त्रस्यः प्रदः । तुमान्द्रः अश्रिमाश्यः प्रद्धाः प्रदः । अस्ति स्वसंत्र स्वस्ति ।

चेर'र्ने श्चिट' नाट'श्वर'यथ'मी श्वर नाशर'य'चेर'व'श्चट'यदे 'हेट'

चेर्न । श्वट प्रति सुद चेर्ने । 12 चेर्न । श्वट प्रति सुद चेर्ने ही। 12

देत.वीर्र्या १३ विष्यात्रम्य विषयाः विष्यात्रम्य विषयाः विष्यात्रम्य विषयाः विषयः विषयः

[।] अर्चे प्रथा। प्रकृपया। क्षेप्राया चेरा। (Tshu, folio 83).

स्ट्रिंचीट त्रिंचे न्य स्ट्रिंच न्य स्ट्रिंच न्य स्ट्रिंच स्ट्रिं

ট্রিম্পর্যান্তর্ব । রুদ্ধান্তর্ব । ই থেকার্ব্যান্তর্ব । ই থেকার্ব্যান্তর্ব । ই থেকার্ব্যান্তর্ব । ই থেকার্ব্যান্তর্ব । রুদ্ধান্তর্বা রুদ্ধান্ত্বা রুদ্ধান্তর্বা রুদ্ধান্ত্বা রুদ্ধান্

नाविश्वाचे हुँ ति मित : रूट मी : यमा मीश्वा मोश्वर रहिता येष : रूस ।

चेर-ब-झट-चर्च-झेट-चाट-अट्ब-सक्ब-स्ब-मुनु-झुँद-य-इस-य-झुँद्धन्य-भट-देनो-झुँट-चाट-अट्ब-सक्ब-स्ब-मुनु-झुँद-य-इस-य-झुँद्धन्य-

अट.रेम्.इंट. चट.३ं.कूट. इस.त.र्स.क्य.कुन. व. सट. यह. हैट. व्हेंट.

[ो] मि श्रें नास ५ ६५ या है५ के साम ५ ६८ रहे का स्वास या श्रेंद्र या समास (Bu, folio 320).

र्ह्रेश.ज।

यक्त्रं याद्यात्रं क्षेत्रं स्वाक्षः तह्वाक्षं ॥ प्रमृत्यायाद्यात्रः स्वाक्ष्यः स्वाक्ष्यः । प्रमृत्यायाद्यात्रः स्वाक्ष्यः । स्वाक्ष्यः याद्याः स्वाक्ष्यः ।

चुर्ते । ने'सशायन्त्रायमाय-तक्ष्माया विमान्यस्ते समानु । 21

द्रमाःश्चिद्दः देशःश्चुदः च बेदः देः द्रमाःश्चिदः यः द्रमाःश्चिदः देशः श्चुदः च बेदः द्रमाःश्चिदः यः व्यवदः व्यवद

अत्भव तथा व्याप पक्षे ने अत्भव त्या व्याप पक्षे । विभावन्या । विभावन्य । विभावय । विभावय । विभावय । विभ

पत्र-क्री-क्रा-चार-दम्ना-क्री-तम्भान्त-स्थान्य-स्थान-स्थान्य-स्थान-

याः पुत्रः श्चीतः प्रस्ताः प्रमाः द्वीः श्चीतः प्रमाः प्रमाः प्रमाः श्वीतः श्वीतः प्रमाः प्रमाः प्रमाः श्वीतः श्वीतः प्रमाः प्रमाः श्वीतः श्व

सुट चेर हैं। वहर प्राप्त से केर ख्या केर ख्या चेर प्राप्त से केर ख्या ख्या ख्री केर ख्या ख्या ख्री केर ख्या ख्री केर ख्या ख्या ख्री केर ख्री ख्री केर ख्

द्वा क्ष्य प्रमान्य प्रवास क्ष्य क्

निक्ति । विकास के प्राप्त के प्र

प्रदान होता है स्वाप्त के स्वाप्

यहेब्रसर नि.चंत्रः हैव्यारा नेयात हैया सार है हो विश्वर

क्रेंन्ट्रा स्वर्धान्य न्या यह मा मीश्रा श्रीट्रा यह मुद्रा श्रीत्र स्वर्धान्य मार्थित स्वर्धान्य स्वर्धित स्वर्येष्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य

[**ਜ਼ਖ਼**੶ਜ਼ੑ੶ਜ਼ৡਖ਼੶ਜ਼]

बुद्द नुद्र गुः क्रूश द्मु पढ

शुःर्श्रमद्।

नेश्वतिक्तित्तः के श्वाचिक्तितः । अत्यक्षेश्वाचात्तः स्टाय्यस्य स्टाप्तः । अत्यक्षेश्वाचात्तः स्टायस्य स्वाचिक्तितः । विक्षेत्रस्य स्तुक्तिस्य स्वकेतिः विक्षेत्रस्य ।

ইূম'ম।

इक् भुक्तिन्त्रा श्रीतास्य स्वाप्तात्ता । भुक्ति स्वाप्ता स्वाप्तात्ता । भुक्ति स्वाप्ता स्वाप्तात्ता स्वाप्तात्ता । स्वाप्ता स्वाप्तात्ता स्वाप्तात्ता । स्वाप्ता स्वाप्तात्ता स्वाप्तात्ता ।

क्रेन् खेन् खेन् क्रेन्स् सान्ना खेट चेन्सी क्रिक्स स्मी महार्य स्मिति क्रेन्स स्मिति क्रेन्स स्मिति क्रेन्स स्मिति क्रिक्स समिति क्रिक्

स्तिन्त्रेहित्त्वा न्यून्य प्रश्लेष्ट्र स्त्राम्य स्तिन्त्र स्तिन्ति स्तिनि स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिनि स्तिन्ति स्तिन्ति स्तिनि सि स्तिनि सि सि सि सि सि सि सि

क्रशः स्थाः स्थाः

ड्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्री। १ द्वा.देस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्राच्यः वर्ष्ट्राः ताचर्चाःचीः चाटः ड्रचाः पाचर्ड्रेसः स्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस्ट्रेस् द्वा.देस्ट्र

चुः लेखाः चेट्टा व्यक्षयायाः चिट्टा प्राप्ति । विद्यक्षयाः विद्यक्षयः विद्यक्षयाः विद्यक्षयः विद्यक्यविद्यक्यविद्यक्षयः विद्यक्षयः विद्यक्षयः विद्यक्यविद्यक्षयः विद्यक्षयः विद

¹ In the commentary বন্ধ আ explained as অচ্চিত্ৰী (Tshu, folio 220).

ই্ইম'ম।

इश्चामाकुशस्य स्वाधानाय । भित्रामान्त्रात् शुद्धानाय स्वाधानाय । भित्रामान्त्रात् शुद्धानाय स्वाधानाय । स्वाधानाय स्वाधानाय ।

श्चित्री हैं प्रीर्श्वा ११ विद्या प्रीट्या ११ विद्या विद्या प्रमाय ११ विद्या ११ विद्य

तस्यात्रमार्वेमातस्य सः चेत्र संसुदः चेत्र ते । 12

वर्से व इत्यम्बेर् व दुष्ट वेद दें। 13

प्रतिन्त्रेत्रसम्बद्धाः निन्ने स्वास्त्रस्य विद्वास्त्रस्य विद्वास्त्य विद्वास्त्य विद्वास्त्य विद्वास्त्य विद्वास्त्रस्य विद

[े] ब्रॅब.चे.रर. । ब्रे.भ.जुव.रर. । ब्रैज.रर. । हे.ज.२.म.ब्रेप.ब्रेप.व्येप.व्य

स्र-देश। रेमे.पर्यन्मेमिक्म.पम्मित्रक्ष। रेमे.स्र्रिट.स्र्रिट.स्र

अपापश । पर्नेमायक्षेट्नी 17 ट्रेप्त्राचरत्वीराचाने क्षेत्राचित्र चित्र प्रेप्ता चित्र प्रेप्ता चित्र प्रेप्ता चित्र प्रेप्ता चित्र प्रेप्त चित्र चित्र प्रेप्त चित्र प्रेप्त चित्र चि

त्तं क्षाद्धं स्था क्षे त्रव्या श्रायत् देवशाश्या प्रदेवशाश्या स्था क्षेत्र स्था स्था क्षेत्र स्था स्था क्षेत्र स्था स्था क्षेत्र स्था क्षेत्र स्था क्षेत्र स्था क्या स्था क्षेत्र स्था क्

पहिमान सुर होर है।। 19

यर-द्वाह्मर्ग्ना महिनायनाम्मर-केष-द्वान्त्रमान् तहनाव। क्षेत्र-सुवश्य-द्वाश्य-प्रश्वाक्ष-द्वान्त्र-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-द्वान्त्र-प्रश्वाक्ष-द्वान्त्र-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रवक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रश्वाक्ष-प्रव

¹ २ हेअ-य-५६-४-मुदे-श्रे वा वा रेअ-वा १४ अभ-वाशुअ-देवा पर्दे वा वा रेवा वा (Mu, folio 90).

ই্মন।

स्यक्ष्यः के स्यान्त्रः । इतः त्र मुद्दः स्यान्त्रः । इतः त्र मुद्दः स्यान्त्रः । इतः त्र मुद्दः स्यान्त्रे । इतो क्ष्यः स्थाने स्थाने

याः भूति व । क्रूबा निमान । निमान न

 न्ते क्षिट नाट न्ते त्रु न ने क्षा न क्षिय न क्ष्य न

বিশ র্র্রিন লেনে বিশ র্র্রিন রমধ্যমে দেবি শ্লবিদ্ধার বিশ র্র্রিন বিশ র্নিন বিশ র্র্রিন বিশ র্নিন বিশ র্র্রিন বিশ র্র্রিন বিশ র্র্রিন বিশ র্র্রিন বিশ র্র্রিন বিশ র্র্রিন বিশ র্র্নিন বিশ র্র্নিন বিশ র্র্নিন বিশ র্র্নিন বিশ র্নিন বিশ র্র্নিন বিশ র্র্নিন বিশ র্নিন বিশ র্নি

अट:**५**नो:ब्रॅड्राम्टः । ५नो:ब्रॅड्राड्राः अःजेर्यायः में शःश्चेरात्। सुट:ब्रेन्ड्रा ²⁴

अट'**न**ने क्लेट'मट'। नने क्लेट'स'के नुस्य के ने स्था के स्था

निःश्वान्ताः निःश्वान्तः निःश्वान्तः निःश्वान्तः निःश्वान्तः निःश्वान्त

 $^{^1}$ กลุ่ลาน ชิลาอฺารุนายุสาก | ชิดาโฏผลารุนายุสานารุนา | ผนารูาชิลานารุนา | กลุ่ลานรัฐนาชัดา ผูาสู | ชันาโฏนานจิ้าสุรารุนายุสานารุนา | รุดิาลันาผาขูลาชิงารุดา นลาผูสามาฐนาน (Mu, folio 105).

सःनिव्याः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वर

पटानिःश्चित्रार्भे रेपाश्चित्रायाची प्राप्तिकाली स्थानिका रहा रेप्तराञ्चित्रार्भे रेपाश्चित्रायाची प्राप्तिकाली स्थानिका

यदे. बश बश किर विभार प्रशास अमिति महिला के अ

र्डेश.ज

प्रेंचान्त्रवान्त्रत्। दे.पश्चिनाःस्यान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान् प्रेचान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रव

न्ने हिंदार वर्षे स्वाद्ध स्य स्वाद्ध स्वाद्ध स्वाद्ध स्वाद्ध स्वाद्ध स्वाद्ध स्वाद्ध स्वाद्ध

यर्मा.क्यो.ग्रीट.यत्रप्र.य.चे.हुं। ट्रे.ज.ट्रे.ब्रे.क्ट्र्मा.लुब्र्स् ॥ ३३ रम्पे.र.यत्र.स्ट्राजा रेम्।ड्रिंट.प्रिप्ट.ता.क्षशाजात्मट.स्रु.यपेंप.चे। क्रिंट.यत्रुट.मोट.य.माहेश. श्रश. मशिश. यश्चरश. वश.स्रु.ट्रज. ग्रीबर

चिश्वास्त्र न्यत्य । व्यव्यास्त्र व्यव्यास्य व्यव्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्यास्त्र व्य

¹ អន្តក្រុំតុ ឪពុង ហ៊ូ ៧ង ភូ ជ | (Bu, folio 136).

त्रुंशःविष्णः अत्रान्त्रेषाक्षः ने सुष्टा ने देशा

रियानुसानियिति। नामानुसार्थे। यसानुसार्थे। यसानुसार्थे। यसानुसार्थे। यसानियायानुसान्द्रा। यनुसायाकेन्यान्द्रा। निर्मा अस्ट्रामाकेन्यान्द्रा। निर्मा अस्ट्रामाकेन्यान्द्रा। निर्मा

प्रतः निहार के स्था अप अप स्था विकास के स

 प्रकार क्षा अप क्षा अप

र्डेशय।

र्श्वा-क्रम्बर्ध-वर्ध-द्र-कृथ-धर-त्र्व। वना-माकेश-व-वृद्ध-द्रम्बा-द्र-वि। वन्ना-माकेश-व-वृद्ध-द्रम्बा-द्र-वि। वर्द्देमा-द्र-व्यव्ध-द्र-विक्थ-द्व-विद्धा- अटान्ने ह्येंट माटा वेशाय बितानु ह्येंमा कमाशान्य यह स्वरुप्त स्वरुप्त ह्या क्षाय ह्यें स्वरुप्त स्वर

हिसारु प्रवेदाया सुवद्या व्याप्त प्रवादा का सुवार के सुवार के सुवार के स्वादा के स्वाद

यर पुर्दे। देश्वश्राक्षमा यर मानक्षा वासुर प्रोत्ते हिए पुरे हें । प्रमा क्षा या ता स्वा प्रसा प्रात्ते विष्ठा स्व क्षा या ता स्व प्रसा प्रात्ते विष्ठा स्व क्षा या ता स्व प्रसा प्रात्ते विष्ठा स्व क्षा स्व त्र प्रात्ते विष्ठा स्व त्र स्व त्र प्रात्ते विष्ठा स्व त्र स्व त्

द्वाः ह्वाः विमानाकुशः दश्याः दितः विमानाकुशः दशः विभानाः विष्यः विश्वाः विषयः विश्वाः विषयः विश्वाः विषयः विश्वाः विषयः विश्वाः विषयः विश्वाः विश्वः विश्वाः विश्वाः

[।] ब्रुं अ'बुक् अ'यर् (Mu, folio 195).

 $^{^2}$ நுகை क्यार्दः । कुःश्चेत्रर्दः । श्वेदःबोर्द्दः । ग्लुवैःबुव्यः अर्ङ्कः र्वे । (Mu, folio 213)

⁸ කୁଟ.केन | ह। नीर.ह। रस्ट.सु.क्ट.ची.ह्याबार्थ। (Mu, folio 213).

८८८ विश्वास्य विश्वास्य स्थापर मुरूप । विश्वास स्थापर मुरूप । विश्वास स्थापर मुरूप । विश्वास स्थापर मुरूप ।

र्डेशय।

বর্ণব্দের্শির কুর্বার্দ। বঙ্গুর্বার্দার স্থ্রীর বিদ্যুর্বার কুর্বার্দার স্থ্রী। ব্লার্কুর বিদ্যুর্বার কুর্বার বিদ্যুর্বার বিদ্যুর্বার বিদ্যুর্বার বিদ্যুর্বার বিদ্যুর্বার বিদ্যুর্বার বিদ্যুক্ত বি

सिर्मेश्वरमार्थे मिर्मेश्वरमार्थे स्थानित्त स्यानित्त स्थानित्त स्यानित्त स्थानित्त स्थानित्त स्थानित्त स्थानित्त स्थानित्त स्थानित्त स्थानित्त स्थानित स्थानित्त स्थानित्त स्थानित्त स्थानित्त स्थ

थट. रेचो.श्रॅट.चोट. श्र. व. चर. चरचा. १५. मी. श्रेर. श्र. थ. रुचा. चीश. १५. ची. चीश. १५. चर. चरचा. १५. मी. श्रेर. श्र. थ. रुचा. चीश.

क्रमा वैयः मार्थुशः त्यश्चः क्षेमा यरः मार्थशः मार्थमा नृत्यः प्रः ह्माश्चरः नृतः नृतः । क्षेत्। स्राप्तः स्रोतः स्र

भूरत्यात्राम्यम्यात्रास्त्रात्म्युर्गः । यद्यात्म्युर्गः विष्याः स्वान्त्रात्म्युर्गः स्वान्त्रात्म्युर्गः स्वान्त्रात्म्युर्गः स्वान्त्रात्म्युर्गः स्वान्त्रात्म्युर्गः स्वान्त्रात्म्यः स्वान्तः त्वान्यस्य स्वान्तः त्वान्यस्य स्वान्तः त्वान्यस्य स्वान्तः त्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्तः त्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्त

¹ ধন প্রবা র্থান নির্দাদ ন ক্রম । (Mu, folio 242).

भ्रामिट्ट्रिक् स्ट्रिट्ट्रेट्ट्रिं। वर्षा मुक्ष्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख

त्रित्राक्ष्यः विष्यः । विष्यः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः । वि

त्री क्ष्यः विषयः श्री स्तर् स्तरः स्वरः स्वरः

स्रवारित्नायहेवाण्या वरातुः वार्डेर् यरास्रात्युराहे। रे स्र यर्देश स्वर पर्मा गुँभ रेदेश यह्र रा पर्मा निश वेश हो विश रे सूर भ. चुर. दुवा। यद्भाक्ष्यत्र पर्शाया भीराया भारते यहा विवा। हिंदी चर्डेंश खेर पर्श भारत्र में र पश भेनाश पर शे प्रमुद्ध वर्डेंश खेर पर्श र् नहिर्दा केर रे लेखा नहिम स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप माशुरुषाने। ने नमामनेकानमानुमार्केन मार्केन मार्केन मार्केन मार्केन हिर्निः वित्र द्रमाय पर्ने स्वाय पर्ने स्वाय देश प्रवित्त हेमा विकार विवार हेमा प्रवित्त विवार हेमा प्रवित्त विवार हेमा प्रवित्त विवार हैमा प्रवित्त विवार हैमा प्रवित्त विवार हैमा प्रवित्त हैमा प्रवित्त विवार हैमा प्रवित्त हैमा प्रवित हैमा प्रवित्त हैमा प्रवित हैमा प्रवित्त हैमा प्रवित्त हैमा प्रवित्त हैमा प्रवित्त हैमा प् कुंभारे भारती हिंदा इसरा गुरारे स्नर यहीं या । माभारे माने रे मारेंद्र बर्ने स्वरं भाषा नाभारे के मार्ने देन महिंद ना मार्ने देन महिंद ना मार्ने देन महिंद ना मार्ने देन महिंद ना मार्ने के मार्ने देन महिंद ना मार्ने के भरमिकेश.परमिशिषा.रे.लट.रेची.तर.चर्से.चर.चै। लट.रेची.तर. यर्ष्वरायर वृत् । यदमार्ष्वरायदमार्थ्यर प्राप्तर प्रमु । यद न्नायर नष्ट्रम्य मिले ने मिर्टि मेर्टे से ने से मिर्य ने से मिरि हैं मिर्टि मे <u>५नो द्ध्य २ त्या द्वी श्चेंट इस्रश गुँश २ टा सुँग कर ५नो द्ध्य हिँ । वर्रेश</u> ह्य तर्या ने प्रविताम विमायाया न्या यहें या या या निया या हिया या या रे श्रद्धाः मुश्रादे ताः ध्रेवः यदे । विश्वासः ब्रेयः हेम। द्वद्यायः सर्द्धद्यः तर हैंरि.त.श्रीपश्तराधिःशरु.चोषशाकिःयीःचीटालटा दिः चरु हो चर्षे रे लट. श. प्रमी. चेमी विमार्श्वेट समझ पटा निमे दिया स्वार हमा बुन मार्केशः इंतः करामात्रश्रामार्डमार्नु स्वयात् नियान्य माराध्येत्र दे दिरास्थितः करा

प्राप्त विश्व विश्व विश्व क्षेत्र क्ष

यान्त्रीहिंद्रम्यः। देवःशेष्ठित्र। देवःशेष्ठेत्राः वित्राः वि

चर्ड्याद्यत्त्र्यत्त्राण्येयाङ्गायाधेत्राधेत्राचेत्राच्याः स्वाद्याः स्वत्याः स्वाद्याः स्वत्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्या

सुंदर्श्वरः । द्वरक्षश्च । द्व

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तुत्तत्त्र्वेत्त्र्येत्त्रः श्रेत्तः श्रेत्तः । क्षेत्रत्तः क्षेत्रः श्रेत्तः । श्चेत्तत्तः स्टिः श्चेत्तः मिले श्चेत्ततः । श्चेश्चेत्रः श्चेत्तः स्टित्तः । श्चेश्चेत्रः श्चेत्ताः स्टित्ते ।

मर्ट्रिमाश्चाद्यः स्ट्रीमा क्रमाश्चास्य स्ट्रीस् स्ट्रीस् स्ट्रीस् स्ट्रीस् स्ट्रीस् स्ट्रीस् स्ट्रीस् स्ट्रीस्

 निःश्वादा
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र्श्वरः अर्थः नामा द्वेतः चेतः नितः होतः हो। 63

अप-ब-रिंट-वेर-ट्री। ह्य क्ष्य-ब-रिंट-वेर-क्ष्य-विक्य-

मेन्स्यार्निस्ति। स्ट्रिन्स। द्वासिट्स्य प्रमास्ति। स्ट्रिन्सि। द्वासिट्स्य। द्वासिट्स्य।

अदःदमेः श्रेदः मदः। दमेः श्रेदः त्यमें श्रः मुद्देष्ट विमातुः हेदः अदः प्रमः श्रेदः विदः स्टि । 68

भ्री र.ब.र्डेट.वुट.ट्र.॥ ७७ टेचा.त.र्जेट.च.भ्रट.ताजा चार्च.भ्रट.ताच.रचा.पर्टेश.झेचा.भर्ट.क्र्य.ग्रीश. त्रा.रचा.प्रॅट.चाट.। च्रिश.प्रेट.खे.र्डाट.चय.चीय.वशा ट्वा.प्रॅट.

त्रम् त्राह्म । व्यन्ति ।

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मृत्रः के भुः सः तेष्ठः त्रः । त्रवः त्रः से श्चः त्र्वे त्रातः त्रः । से न्या स्टार्स श्चः त्र्वे त्रः त्रः । से मुक्षः क्षाः त्र्वे त्रः से कः से कः से ते ।।

लम्युः विष्युः विषयः । द्वायः विषयः । कुर्युः विषयः । विषयः ।

भट्रान्तिःश्चेंद्रान्ताः। नद्रश्चाकेःभुःशःश्वेद्रान्। द्रनोःश्चेंद्रानीः द्रार्थेर्य्यरमञ्जेद्रान्यराहेनश्चान्यरानेद्रान्तिः।

नाः ज्ञनाः नेः अदः वर्षे दः यरः हिंग् सः यरः सेः वर्गु रः य। निः ह्येंदः विष्यः यरः सेः वर्गु रः य। निः ह्येंदः

स्टिन् होते हो। 73 स्टिन् होते हो। 73

निःश्चिर्म्याः व्यानिरः विद्याः विद्या

र्शेश्वर तर्मोद रु में हा या दा प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रमानु तर्मोद रु में हा या देश प्रमान्त प्रमानु तर्मोद रु में हा या देश प्रमान्त प्रमानु तर्मोद रु में हा या देश या प्रमानु तर्मोद रु में हा या प्रमानु तर्मा हो या प्रमानु तर्मोद रु में हा या प्रमानु तर्मा हो या प्रमानु त्या हो य

स्तिमाञ्चात्ति। द्वीःश्चितः सम्भाणिशः केत्रः सम्भाणिशः केत्रः सम्भानिशः विद्वाः सम्भानिशः सम्भानि

अद्दर्भःश्चित्रः कृतः वृत्तान् स्त्रुद्धः वृत्तः वतः वृत्तः वृतः

यर निहें दें । निहें दें निहें निहे

मुरुप्यरक्षित्रमुद्दिन्दि । 78

तुरि:केर:रा। वर्डेश:यदे:कर:र्ह्युश:यर:द्युर:य। द्युर:ब:

यदानि श्रिट्यादा पुराया के श्री श्री का निर्मेश का मिन्निश्चार में हिंदा कि प्राया के श्री श्री का निर्मेश का मिन्निश्चार के स्था के

ই্ম'ম।

लट्ट्योश्चेट्ट्या ब्राम्येट्ट्येट्ट्या श्राश्चर्यर तर्भाष्ट्रभर्दे ते वट दु महिंग्रा । अर्दे ते वट दु श्रायर मन्मा मीस-५-मोर्५-१-विस-र्श-विस-बेर-१२। देश-मात्र-६-१-मो-ह्येद-ईस-गुर मिरा कूर्यत्रक्रितापर्यस्य स्थित्र मुर्गे स्थानिक्ष मिश्चित्र मिर्श्चित्र मिर्ग्चित्र मिर्श्चित्र मिर्लित्य मिर्य मिर्श्चित्र मिर्श्चित्र मिर्श्चित्र मिर्श्चित्र मिर्श्चित्र पर्यायर वेश वेट । यश्यर र्यं से हें श्रेश के केंद्र स्वाय रे.श्र.विश्वासर श्र.वर्जे.वश रे.केंट. य.चाट वैटाय रे.क्र्रायहेर्र रेवेर यदे.ष्ट्रं। चैश्रातर.वेश.टे.क्ट्रा.३४.तर.ध्रा.वेट्। ध्रासर.वेश.टे.ध्रा. वेर। उ.चमाभ्रम्प्राच्याकेषा वेर। य्याच्याकेषा वेर। समस क्रे'मिडेम्'न्'रेभे'तेन्। इ'त्रमक्ष'ने'से'तेन्। शेस्रश्चस्य उन्'गेुक्ष' বর্ষরার টুর্রান্তর বহার বিদ্বার বিদ্ধার বিদ্ধ क्रेर्रो क्रेर्यसप्रेम्बिटा वेश्यक्रिरो वेग्रास्यक्रेर्यस

स्मिन्द्री विश्वातम् । केंद्रायम् मुद्रायम् । केंद्रायम् । केंद्रायम्

स्याचेर-रे.पष्टमाय। यक्षायस-सेट-प्रेट-र्हा। 84 स्याचेर-रे.पष्टिमाय। यक्षायस-सेट-प्रेट-रेहा। 84

यद्यायमायद्याद्वादायम् । द्योत्पत्त्वाः विद्यायाः । द्योत्पत्त्वाः विद्यायाः । द्योत्पत्त्वाः विद्यायाः । विद्यायः । विद्यायः । विद्यायः । विद्यायः । विद्यायः ।

निःश्चिंद्रामीशान्त्रप्रामी रायान्त्रप्रामी केन्द्रप्रामी केन्द्रप्रामी

सक्षान्त्र स्वेत्र स्वेत् सक्षेत्र सक्षेत्र सक्षेत्र सक्षेत्र सक्षेत्र सक्षेत्र सक्षेत्र स्वेत् सक्षेत्र स्वेत् सक्षेत्र स्वेत् स्वेत्

रे'यायरे'यर'म्यिम्बर्याये'र्क्सम्बर्धाः गुःर्यर्'यर'म्यित्र'ते। श्रेर् रु'यरे'यर'म्यिम्बर्यये'सर्वे ते'सर्वे ते'सर्वे त्रुक्षं तुमास्रे। रे'त्रा तर्रे वे परे पर्यर'म्यिम्बर्याये रे के सम्बर्धाः गुःर्यर् हे । १०

क्रें निर्म्य स्मान्य मान्य स्मान्य समान्य स

য়ৣয়ৢৼ৾৽चर्चेचेशःतर.चै.चर्च.क्श.चर्छ।

ह्याय।

म्राट्यान्यक्षायम्। स्रायः देशः प्राटः प्रमुद्धः यः वे । स्रायः देशः प्राटः प्रमुद्धः यः वे । स्रायः स्थाः स्थाः यः मुद्धाः यः स्थाः । स्रायः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स क्रॅंन्ट्यून्यःश्रेश्रेन्यम्बर्यः यत्ते स्ट्रेन्यः यहा स्ट्रेन्यः यहा स्ट्रेन्यः यहा स्ट्रेन्यः यहा स्ट्रेन्यः यहा स्ट्रेन्यः स्ट्र

क्षात्रेहेर्त्राक्ष्रात्राचनम् । न्नेह्नित्राहे । व क्षात्रेहेर्त्राह्मित्राह्मित्राह्मे । क्षाह्मे क्षाह्मे

न्नोर्श्चित्तरमानु स्वार्धे । द्वार्थिय द्वार्थिय द्वार्थिय प्रमास्त्र प्रमा

¹ Orig. $\S v \mid$ in commentaries $\S \mid$

³ In commentaries মুই ৷

क्र्याप्ते स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता

द्धारा निमान्त्र श्रा निमान ते तर् क्षेत्र उट श्रा श्रा त्या निमान विकार विका

বর্ষব:বর্ত, কুম.প্রচ.রূ ।

র্নুম'ম।

द्वेन् हिट क्वें सन्मानक्ष्य स्ति क्वें स्यायक्षात् वुट हें ॥

पाः भूरः अर्थेद्रायः स्वर्गे प्रस्ति । १ विद्याः स्वर्गे । १ विद्याः स्वर्ये । १ विद्

न्तर्भः नुस्तर्भः विद्यान्तिमः निक्षः निष्यः प्रस्तरः निक्षः स्वरः । 12 स्वरः स्वरः निष्यः । 13 स्वरः निष्यः स्वरः स्वरः । 14 निश्रः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः । 15 स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः । 15 स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः । 15 स्वरः स

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র্ছ্যান।

जमान्त्रमङ्गमान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्याः द्वमाःद्वमाःजःङ्गमाङःद्वसःयःजः। ≅शःजःज्ञमाङःसरःयःचिम।

ਯੁਖੀਆ.ਨਾਣ.ਭਆ.ਹਭਰੋ.ਹਣ.ਹੁੱਧੇ.ਨਾਣ.ਹੈ। 18 ਖਿਆ.ਏ.੧੮.[©]੮.

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य.च.र्सस.त.च.च्.र्ससस.सू.॥ जनाय.पीयर.च.ज.सून्नास.चैना।

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यर. श्र. ह्यूच. ह्यूच, यादी. श्र. ह्यूचीश श्री. चतीट. ची हु. येट. ची सक्ष्यां भारता है. येट. ची सक्ष्

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श्रुषःयश्चर्तृयःयरःत्र्यःयःय। अःश्रुषःयश्चर्तृयःयः श्रुषःयश्चर्त्यःयरः

मिट र्ख्या क्षेट स्वार र्शे हुँ व स्वार क्षेत्र स्वार स्वार क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वार स्वार हिंग क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वार स्वार

नेति हो के ने किया मुन्ति विष्य स्त्राय स्त्राय स्त्राय के नित्र हो हो हो है ने किया है कि किया है कि

प्रविद्यास्त्रस्य विषयः त्र । द्रियायः विषयः त्र विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः वि

र्कें निर्म् श्वरायन्ता वन्ता त्रीक्षः स्ट्रेंन्य विषयः वुः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः वि

झेना सरी केंश्रा नहां स्था सर मी स्था सर मी स्था सरी केंश्रा सरी केंश्रा सरी केंश्रा सरी केंश्रा सरी केंश्रा सरी केंश्रा सरी सरी केंश्रा सरी

यशः इतार में देशः प्रचेतः प्र

यञ्चर्तायान्त्रात्त्र्यास्य स्थान्त्र्यात्त्र्यः ।

स्वानुः सुद्रान्त्रात्त्र्यास्य स्थान्त्र्यः स्थान्त्र्यः ।

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श्रमात्रस्य स्थान्त्रस्य स्थान्य स्थान्त्रस्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्त्रस्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्

भ्रुरः यः स्रे मार्यः मोर्देरः स्रे : ग्रु। शु.शूर.वर.तपट.चर्चेश.तर.यै। ब्र**ा**णु र्द्धर णुद रेमा धर दु। यश्रभवर्ष, चार्श्वाश्चान्त्र, तर ये। झेचा.राष्ट्र.श्रमश्र.जा.लट.रेचा.सैर । ८२.य. शटश.मेश. यक्षेत्र. रा. लुव ॥ **長、考え、日に、日、別、美型、山村** मिर्नेमार्ने भारतीय मिर्ने रायश मि.च.च बुचरा बरा परीयः च. छेर। ने'निब्**रप्र**न'य'र्नेद्र'नुं ॥ य**र्**या'ये।'रेम्ब्र'र्ट्स्ये'रेग्र'य। नदमान्यर नुःश्चे मिल्क् इस्रक्षः गुँ। स्रे त्युव य दा दा माल्य दमा मी। नुस-८८:स-नुस-इसस-त्य-सेद॥ 27 क्षेमायप्रे सेससायायमानु से। वियःसप्रे वियःमिष्रे इससायायद्वीय । केर लिक्नानु द्वराय थे। क्केंत्रियासु १५ वर्षेत्रयाप्येव ॥ ब्रुविरम्बानक्रिन्वस्यस्यन्त्रम् ज्ञेनाश्चरम् अश्चर्याः श्चित्रः श्चर्युरः दे । रमोर्टास्यायसः श्रेमायः श्रेटः। कुर.श्रुटश. ३५. तथा थे. ८४. ४५८ ॥ 29 क्रमायात्रमश्राउर मानुः हो। र्नो मस्य शुम्र क्रमाश्रासर शुर्। रदःमी शेसस के सिद्धाम् तुता <u> ५२.५.श८श.म</u>िश.चर्हर.त.लूर ॥ जिश्र, ग्रे. हूँ भारा जानाश रा है। टमाम्मे र्ह्यस्य यद्रायम्य स्यापित र्भरणु ह्रिस्याया येनासाया है। ষমধাত্ত । বু কুঁমানা শ্রদাধ। ग्वि-र्-पर्देशकातप्र-रम् ह्यूट-वृ। र्वेचा पर्वाय ग्री मार्था र या है ज्या । <u> দোরময়৸য়য়ৣঢ়৻ঀঢ়৻ৠৼ৸ঢ়ৢয়৸য়য়৸য়ৢ</u>। સુ**ર્સ** 'गુ) સે 'નમો ન નમાં સે 'ગુેન ' રેદ' | तशःइसशःमश्चितः रा.पर्-रना.रवःश्वेदशः ४। र्ट..शूट.चोशिटश.तपु.जथ.यु.पर्ध्य.तर.परींट ॥ ३५ श्राटशःमीशःर्भशःमोत्रीमाशःमार्थिमाःर्ट्रमःस्थारः स्ट्रीय। त्रिंर यत्रेम्बर्द्याम्बर्द्यम्बर्द्यम्बर्द्यम्बर् न्येग्. बेयः याच्येदः ५ मः झः ले ः इ। श्रापर्वेषामाण्याचर्षेरावाधायाया

८६मादेव अमित्र राक्षेत्र या अर्केम। য়ৼয়য়ৢয়৻৴য়ঀ৾৾৾য়৾ঢ়ঀ৾য়য়৾৻ঀয় चीचाश.ज्ञंथ.क्षश्वराग्री.क्ष.क्ष.वर । **५२** वे रय पुंकुश्यर यर् वर्षे ॥ 34 **८**२.ज.शटश.मेश.देशश.८८.चट.। शरशःमीशः३४.त्रुशः देशशःगीट.चीश। ५२.ज.चीश.८८.चश्याचीर.तश्र। त्रुशःसः**तु**शःयःव्यायरःगुश्र॥ यश्चरायः वुः विदः त्युः ययः वु । शरशासीशायहेबाजायहिमातराने। **५५स.युर्ने** हिंसान स्तार केन मलेन। दक्षे:वरमाः हैं के मोर्वेग्नः धरः वु॥ माट लेगारय रु यमा ॲर यर। क्रिंगत्रुयादर्गायाः श्चे नदे दिर्दे न र न श्री दश दश । र्वेचा यक्ता श्वर सर प्रेट सर त्युर ॥ ন্দৰ প্ৰ্ৰ'প্ৰ'ট্ৰিপ্ৰধানপ্ৰী দেব **ৰ দ**া यक्षेत्रयात्रयेषायराष्ठ्रीयते सुर। शें श्रेर वरायादरी वर्ते यस। नने तर्व मुंश वे मोर्श हुँद नुश ॥

श्रुश्चर राष्ट्र अर्रे ह्मिश्चर्श्व ॥

ययः तर्ते ॥

ययः दे देवा मी प्रीतः मी त्राय्यक्षः स्टर्णेटः यद्यः स्टर्णेटः विश्वः ते । यद्यम् स्टर्णेटः स्टर्णेटः यद्यः स्टर्णेटः स्टर