

## Chapter5 The Inscription in gYung drung lha steng Monastery

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## Chapter 5 The Inscription in gYung drung lha steng Monastery

As mentioned in Chapter 3, the inscription [Pl. 78] contains 135 stanzas of varying length which are incised upon the stone in 76 lines. The text is written in memory of the king Nam mkha' rgyal po of the Rab brtan royal house in Chu chen. However, many of the lines are badly damaged. The first six lines are completely obliterated and line 76 which is the last one is also partially effaced. In other places many words are either missing or simply indecipherable. One wonders whether some of these had been willfully damaged before the stele itself was used for the inscription on the other face. The text was incised upon the stone in 1768. So it is only about 235 years old.

Nevertheless, the historical part of the text is happily more or less intact. The whole text of the inscription was meant to have three parts, because line 50 begins with the word gsum pa, the third (part), but we do not find the words dang po, the first or gnyis pa, the second anywhere. The word dang po may have been in one of the effaced lines at the beginning. Two syllables are broken off at the beginning of line 10 and it is possible that they were the word gnyis pa. If so, there were three parts, the 1st one would be from lines 1 to 9 and the 2nd from lines 10 to 49 and the 3rd from 50 to 76.

The text of the inscription is concise and uses a language which is quite straight forward, but lines from 50 to 76 are embedded in a literary form which subsequently lacks any real significance apart from lines 71 and 72 to which I shall return below. The lines 54-56 are also partially damaged and not decipherable.

I have therefore made a translation of lines 7 to 49 only which to my mind shed light on the contemporary events that are related to our subject. The significance of this stele is the historical material that it has preserved for which we do not have other sources or only partially. The first 9 lines seem to have been devoted to a eulogy of Sangs rgyas gling pa. In line 4 only the word *gling* is decipherable and in line 7 it is stated that he recovered texts from the upper valley of Chu chen. This agrees with other sources which state that this master uncovered texts in Chu chen. In line 9 two names of people are mentioned as disciples of his. The second disciple Sangs rgyas rin chen dpal bzang is known from other sources and also referred to in the same inscription later on (Il.34, 71). He was a cousin of Kun grol and one of the chief editors of the canonical texts for engraving on woodblocks in Khro skyabs.<sup>2</sup> He was ordered by the king Nam mkha' rgyal po to compose the text of the inscription and to have it incised upon the stone (Il.68-71).

Lines from 10 to 46 contain a historical account. It is stated that King Nam mkha' rgyal po of Rab brtan royal house was the son of the king rDo rje rgyal (ll.12-13). This corroborates the genealogy which we have noted earlier.<sup>3</sup> It further states that the king Nam mkha' rgyal po had five sons and gives their names (ll.18-19) including bSod nams dbang rgyal. As the king of Chu chen, he issued an edict around 1775 (Karmay

1998: 45). It was this king who led the resistance when the second Manchu campaign began in 1771 as mentioned above.

The inscription then refers to a war that had recently taken place (sngon lo, 1.20) without however giving any dates for it, but it certainly refers to the 1st Manchu military campaign that took place during the period of 1746-1749. The victory of the war on the part of Gyalrong is celebrated by stating that the 'people of the borderlands' were expelled, but regrets the misdeed that had to be committed in fighting against the enemy (ll.20-21). It seems that having won the war against the Manchus the kingdom of Chu chen became a powerful local state. The inscription states that ten 'kings' in Gyalrong including that of Khro skyabs were taken as its 'servants' (ll.21-22). This sounds rather a bit blown up. However, in the construction of the monastery gYung drung lha steng by the Rab brtan royal house in Chu chen, ten principalities had to send people to participate in the construction work (ll.27-29). This would suggest that the Rab brtan royal house was able to exert its authority over other principalities when the common interest demanded it.

The next passage in the inscription (ll.22-30) contains a crucial point concerning the famous monastery gYung drung lha steng. Nothing seems to have been written about it prior to its destruction by the Manchu army in 1776. Neither its founder nor the dates of its foundation were known. However, the inscription brings in interesting and important information on this point, but unfortunately the statement tends to be rather imprecise due to the clumsy construction of the verses. It is stated that the monastery gYung drung lha steng in Chu chen was founded in 1768 as was prophesied (ll.23-24). However, this statement is contradicted by the following lines in which it is stated that the foundation of the monastery was laid in 1766 (l.25-26). I presume that the construction of the monastery began in 1766 and the whole work on the main temple completed in 1768. Kun grol refers to a monastery called dGa' ldan g-yung drung gling situated in the town Ka ling ka in Chu chen and he describes it as being 'a great gathering place of Bon'. This is certainly not identical with the monastery gYung drung lha steng.

Another vague point in the inscription that needs to be discussed is the term *lung* which occurs four times. While in lines 10 and 23 it refers to a prophecy, in line 22 it designates an imperial authority. The use of the term in line 43 is totally obscure. In the case where the term *lung* is used in connection with an imperial order about eight syllables in the two verses (ll.22-23) are obliterated rendering them meaningless. I suspect that they were purposely effaced. What is odd is the fact that after the 1<sup>st</sup> Manchu campaign against Gyalrong to which the inscription itself refers one would have thought that the kingdom of Chu chen would have cut off its relation with the Manchus. However, as stated above, several syllables are missing in the lines which make it hard for us to state exactly what the Manchu emperor did for the monastery.

Four members of the sMon rgyal family were involved in erecting the stele. Kun grol who belonged to the family is of course highly extolled, but the context in which his name is mentioned suggests that he was no longer alive in 1768. The names bsTan pa'i rgyal mtshan and Sangs rgyas rin chen dpal bzang of the same family are mentioned (1.34). While we know nothing about the first one, the second was a cousin of Kun grol as already mentioned. Here the king Nam mkha' rgyal po is referred to as the Monkruler (Mi dbang bslab gsum 'dzin pa)<sup>6</sup> and the author himself as 'Buddha' since his name contains the term sangs rgyas. Another member of the family called Surya provided financial support for the work of the inscription.

## Partial Translation of the Inscription

(1.7) ... Opened the door of the treasury from the cave....in Chu chen. He exhibited wonderful signs, left his foot prints and gave profound teachings of the uninterrupted line and those of the rediscovery (1.8) including magical force. This is just a tiny scrap about him. No time would be enough to tell fully about his life. The favoured followers of this master were... (1.9) Rab 'byams rGyal ba dbang drag and the little learned Sangs rgyas rin chen dpal bzang. It was auspicious and there was a wonderful sign (1.10) when this king was highly praised by the prophecy...  $(1.11)^7$  This was due to the blessings of the master Kun grol (grags pa). As before, he was highly respected by all in the land of gorges. (1.12) ...he had royal benefactors. (1.13) One of them was called Nam mkha' rgyal po, the son of the royal benefactor rDo rje rgyal.8 (1.14) From an early age he was wise and exceedingly intelligent. His knowledge of the world was vast and extended to the smallest matters. He promoted highly the precious doctrine of the Buddha (=gShen rab). (1.15) He had temples built in the upland, middle and lowland parts of the whole country. (1.16) He had the images of the deities of the three roots<sup>9</sup> painted, made in relief, shaped in metal as well as portrait. As for the Word, he had canonical texts collected, copied, engraved on wood and recited. (1.17) He made offerings to and paid respects to the assembly of the ones who possessed the three teachings. 10 He made his country morally upright and made sure that he had royal descendants, (1.18) His sons were: Slob dpon Tshul khrims dbang ldan, bSod nams phun tshogs rgyal ba 'od zer (or 'od ldan) and (1.19) bSod nams dbang gi rgyal po, Grags pa rgyal and sTon pa rje. 11 (They all) maintained good conduct. However, (1.20) like light and dark, white and black of nature, in recent years a big war took place. One had no choice but to commit wrong (1.21), but the people of the borderlands were expelled (from our land). The ten kings of the land of gorges were (1.22) brought under our control as servants. The order of the emperor ..... The monks of the great monastery were respected (by the emperor). (1.23) As it was prophesied (gYung drung) lha steng.... accordingly came into existence in Chu chen as a monastic community. In 1768<sup>12</sup> (1.24). the doctrine began to be established. It was prophesied that "in each of the four bad

years<sup>13</sup> a doctrine-holder would emerge. Although the Bon is abolished in the centre, it will flourish from the borders". 14 (1.25) So on the 8th of the 5th month of the fire-dog year (1766, being one of the four gshed years), (1.26) the foundation was laid and the monk bSod nams rgyal mtshan performed the consecration to set up (the beginning of the work) and good signs occurred. (1.27) To assist in the work, there were labourers from Cag la'i rong, bTsan la, Khog zhe, (28) So mo (mang), rDzungs 'gag, Cog tse, Dam bha, Khro skyabs, (1.29) dGe bshes and Yad rgan. 15 The labourers from these ten principalities having worked for four months, the constructions of the buildings were completed. (1.30) In 1767 (phag lo) one hundred and fifteen residential houses were built. At the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> month in that year fifty-one painters from Central Tibet and Gyalrong itself (1.31) accomplished their work within two months. The consecration of the whole completed work was performed by the great Abbot bSod nams rgyal mtshan, (1.32) accompanied by Shes rab g-yung drung, the lama of sTag des and the four lamas who had fulfilled their spiritual training. (1.33) Auspicious signs could be seen in the form of rain bows and noises were heard. The consecration ceremony of the bKa' 'gyur (in manuscript) when it was completed was carried out by sMon rgyal Rab 'byams bsTan pa'i rgyal mtshan, sMon rgyal Sangs rgyas rin chen and others. (1.35) When they performed the ceremony remarkably auspicious signs such as rain bows occurred. When the building of the college bShad grwa dga' ldan was completed (1.36) the ritual of consecration was executed by the blameless lama bsTan g-yung (bsTan pa g-yung drung) and others. (1.37) The king Nam mkha' rgyal po realized that the worldly life was in reality illusory. From early on in his life, he (138) took the vows of the dge bsnyen (upasaka) as a layman in the presence of Rig 'dzin Kun grol grags pa. On that occasion he was given the name Nam mkha' (1.39) g-yung drung ye shes dbang gi rgyal po and he strictly observed the vows according to the rules. (1.40) Later he was also ordained as a novice in the presence of the abbot bSod nams rgyal mtshan and (1.41) received the name Nam mkha' ye shes. He observed his vows correctly and also widened (his knowledge) in the four empowerments of (Tantric teachings). (1.42) He made the country full of those whose intent was towards Enlightenment. In the great monastery gYung drung lha steng, (1.43) at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> month in 1768, in accordance with the prophecy, which is infallible, he made numerous offerings. (1.44) To more than a hundred monks, he offered rations consisting of clothes, other items to be used as offerings, grains, and other food. (1.45) sMon rgyal rab 'byams (bsTan pa'i rgyal mtshan) and the great abbot bSod nams rgyal mtshan, who were respected by the king, were present there. (1.46) The monastic code and the rules of assembly (1.47) were never broken in the past, neither will they be, and in this practice one follows the Incomparable One. 16 The doctrine of the Enlightened One is like a creation of the artist Vishakarman. (1.48) When the sun rises on the shoulder of a mountain, 17 the flowers of the early translation of Bon on the ground grow. (1.49) The bees of the people enjoy

the taste of the nectar of one's own and others' interests. This is just a short account of the monks, their benefactors (i.e. royal benefactors) and the monastery (i.e. gYung drung lha steng).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For example, *Katen* 106-25, 27, 36, 43, 44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Chapter 3.

<sup>3</sup> Chapter 2.

This date in fact has no value at all, see n. 12.

bon kyi 'dun sa or 'dus sde chen po (Katen, 043-2, 043-3, 043-4, 043-6, 043-7, 043-9, 043-14).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Cf. with the term gsum ldan in line 17 and note 8.

For the prophecy see lines 23-24.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The 43<sup>rd</sup> king of Chu chen, see Chapter 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> They are bla ma, yi dam and mkha' 'gro.

This refers to the 'Three trainings' (bslab pa gsum), viz. shes rab kyi bslab pa, tshul khrims kyi bslab pa, ting 'dzin gyi bslab pa borrowed from Buddhism.

These names except the third one do not correspond to those given in SG owing to the names received at the time of ordination, cf. Chapter 2.

The verse sa pho byi'i lor bstan pa'i 'go bo zugs' occurs in MG (p.319) as sa byi'i lo la bstan pa'i 'go bo 'dzugs' In MG it is quoted along with the following prophetical verses of SM (p.21): gshed bzhi'i lo la bstan 'dzin re re 'byung' bon 'di dbus na nub (bsnub) kyang mtha' nas dar/(ll.23-24 of the inscription). However, the verse sa pho byi'i lor bstan pa'i 'go bo zugs' is not attested in SM. The date sa byi (1768?) is probably a part of another prophetical text. In this case the date sa byi has no relevance at all.

In the astrological tradition the four gshed years (gshed bzhi'i lo) refer to ox (glang), dragon ('brug), horse (rta) and dog (khyi).

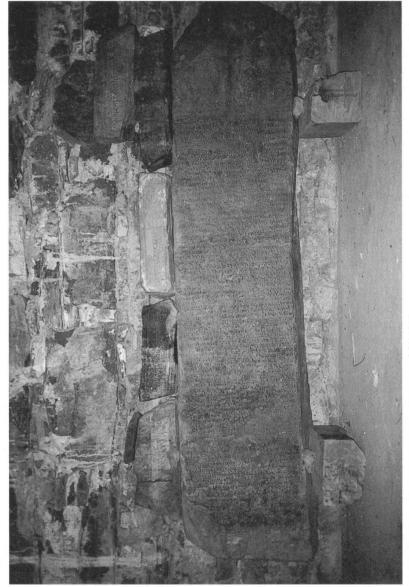
The two verses gshed bzhi'i lo la bstan 'dzin re re 'byung/ bon 'di dbus na nub (bsnub) kyang mtha' nas dar/ are quoted from SM (p. 21), cf. n. 11.

The names Khog zhe and Yad rgan are not mentioned in the traditional list of eighteen principalities in Gyalrong, see *KGML* p. 271, but Mansier gives nineteen as well as variations of their names (1990: 127).

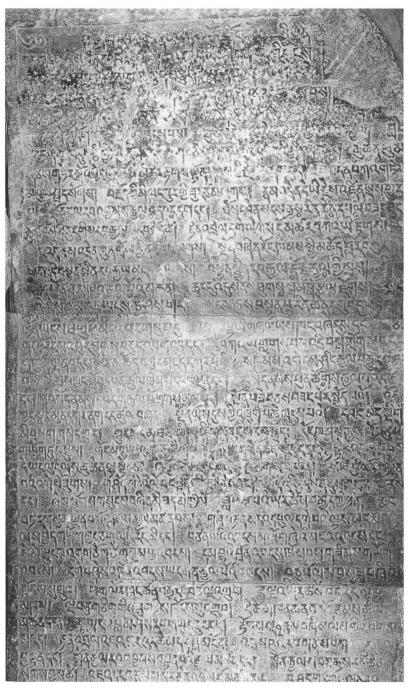
This refers to mNyam med Shes rab rgyal mtshan (1356-1415), founder of sMan ri Monastery (Survey No.1).

<sup>17</sup> The term dbang phogs designates mountain.

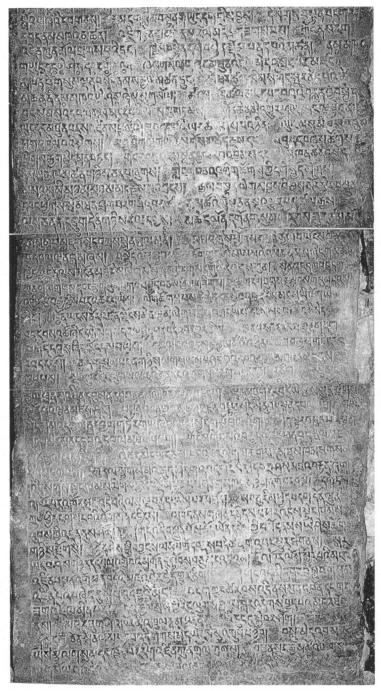
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> The term rgya mtsho'i gos can refers to earth.



PI. 78 The stele, gYung drung Iha steng Monastery, SGK 1997



PI. 79 Detail of PI. 78 (First half of the inscription)



PI. 80 Detail of PI. 78 (Second half of the inscription), gYung drung lha steng Monastery, SGK 1997

## [Pl. 79. 80]

21.

1.	wi xxxxxxxxi xx
2.	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
3.	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
4.	xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
5.	x x x x x x x x x
	x x x x x x x x x x t
6.	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
7.	x x कुळेब सुना ब्रुश्याहेर स्ने त्रीदा र्ट (अर्डर)हुन्य स्नेंब्र (ब्रुवर्शी हेश प्रवृत्ता है।)
	<b>बय देंब प्याप्य याहे</b> र
8.	भव्यक्षेत्र, जूर्याया
9.	ता XX जारवाउचीशकाकिकावारेवटारेवारेटा । व्रियारेवुबे कारकाकिकारुवे कुबे रेतका वज्ञास जिसा
10.	x x खुट वीश रव क्रिय वदै वर्षेट् हो। हेद व्यवेश द्वी योवाश टें सर्हर वनार भी हवाश।
11.	x तदी इस तदी मृत्यु में ति हो (क्वा) व्यवस्था र्से प्रविद में रिष्य स्थित स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स
12.	x ट्रे.पर्नेथ म्रुव: प्रतः क्रिय: x जवाना पर्नेथ म्रुव: प्रतः क्रिय: क्रय: क्रिय: क्र
13.	(किल.)त्र्यंत्राःशोवयः किल.त्रुपुः सम्यू । किट.देयुः देशःयंत्रः स्विताः स्रमः स्वित्रः ह्वांत्रः। सूर
14.	तपुर्वा दी अधिष्य तारमा कर्या कर्या क्षिया प्रदेश मा दूर्य कुर्य देवी द दी प्रमुवांमा
15.	ब्रिट.लटम.सची.सी.मरेंद्रचर.चोसीम.दी कुथेर.मैं.सु.चोर्चाता.लम्बाचर.चर्डुटम.रेट.। इ.
16.	यांश्रीसः दुशः उदीरः श्रीयोशः चर्देरः उठवा उदः दरः। वयादः वाश्रीयोशः चरा उद्गे (वद्गे )वर्षे (वर्मे )ग्रैवा श्रीवः दरः।
17.	चारीया.र्जर पर्देश कुंद अपूर्ट कर्मीय सहरे (१.)रेट । रेमोय सुतु (मि)ल.(मिला)विभव प्रवृद्ध मिला वर्मीय.
	(व्हेंब्)।
18.	(किलातुपुः)मंभामिरः सूर्यः देत्त्रं क्षिलाद्विभन्नः देवरः निष्टात् वर्ष्ट्रायं भन्नात्वे सूर्यानः क्षिलः वः पूर्टः (च्ररः /निष्टः)
19.	८८.। वसूर्यक्रम्पट्वत्वीकितःम् व्यवम्बह्दरः। कूंचताह्नवश्मवाद्वरःमूर्मेत्रिरत्त् पूर्
20.	ग्रीट खूट सुद दगार दवा टट हुंवा प्रवेद । अूद व्यव (व्यव) दुव ग्री वद्यापार हे व्यटका प्रदेश द्वारा हो दवट से दुवी (य)

वीर प्रीट शवर कु प्रिष्ट तथा इट टी टम्सेट । इट विश्व मिया मूर्य हुत

- 22. वर्षिवानु वर्षुका विस्थानु (भै) शुर् x x x x । दर्बाद केद वायुर दुर सुक्षेत्र वर्दुक से वर्त्वाद (वर्गुर)।
- 23. देपार त्युर त्यका कुळे दे खु खूरि र x | x x x ख़ खूरे कवाका या पीदा विश्व के कि दे हैं कि र स्थूर
- 24. धरे वर्वो में बुवाब (वर्डवाबः)। वावेद वहेंदे वें च चधुद धरे X X I मेंद्र वर्दे द्वुबाद स्वागुद अध्यक्त इवः
- 25. द्रम् विश्वर्थेन्थान्युद्धान्विद्धी अन्त्रभेष्ठियां ज्ञुन्युन्दिप्धर्द्धशन्तुन्तुः वेदा
- 26. वहिर वाशुअ धूर वर्शे द्रस्थ क्रुय सर्दर वस्य। वृति वहर सरद द्वुय द्वी वरि धूर्य पर हार्
- 27. यश होन् मार्भेवा गुरु स्वा वारी रेंद्र शेन्द्र । वर्ष्य वारी तवहसारी विवा ब्रिटेश हत तवहसारी हिंदा ब्रिटेश हता वारी हैं
- 28. शे (शें) शें हूट शत्वाव हें व हें वाशुश की तवादश दश हते हों हैं तवादश हिं श्रुवश वाडेशश वार्धव
- 29. वचरमा द्वीयविभावर्षेर तवरमा भद्र तुवार्येते तवरमा वसुर्ये (र्धमा) वसानुमानु विवेत (विवेर)
- 30. ॲटरासुन्त्रा धनार्वेर विक्तान्त्र विक्तान्त्र विकास विका
- 31. अप्रभा मृत्युः पहिवा वीशः ज्ञायक्षिश विदश्यः सुः तस्त्रुवः (स्त्रुवः)। देळे अप्रभाव के के वर्षे द्रावस्य क्रियः
- 32. अर्द्धन्दरा भूवादेशः द्वाअप्रेशः स्वावाधुरः दुरः दरा हेवाश्राध्वः इसावविशाधवानी स्वावाधि
- 33. शहरी हेब्रारहेकातहरास्याराष्ट्रमञ्जूमार्ट्स्या वर्षमानुतरमास्यापारास्यारास्या
- 34. पश्चर्दरः। ब्रॅब्र्क्स्यायायावनुक्याविक्रायात्रक्षात्रम् क्र्र्यक्रायात्रक्षात्रम् विक्रायात्रक्षात्रम् विक्राया
- 36. क्वेंदिरम्बिदेरस्य महस्य इस द्वास्य सम्बद्धाः वासुर द्वासीस दुस्य देशे देशेनस वसूर वद्वासी
- 37. द्वाराज्यायिक्रास्त्रा वहिवाहित्रस्युक्तार्थेद्वसार्थेद्वराष्ट्रीयास्त्राचीवात्राधाला विराज्यसा
- 38. रैवातहें त्रमुद्र में त्र मानाया परितृता विकाय हेद द्वीय हेद स्थाप के दार स्थाप विकाय हिन्दी स्थाप के स्थाप विकाय हैद स्थाप के स्याप के स्थाप क
- 39. वाधुर: दुर: भेरा दवर: वी क्या विश्ववार्थयः वाबुर: अष्ठर: वर्ष्यः अर् वर्ष्यः वर्षः अर्दः वर्षः अर्दः वर्षः
- 40. अपन्य र्था वासुरा पृद्ध वासीन दराया कुला सर्वत दुना (सि) वर्ष दुला विस्था वीना सुर देन पाने ही
- 41. अस्य में मानवार प्रेमिन क्षेत्र मुन्नेया स्टब्स में द्वार (स्वा) सुर द्वार विवेध सम्मिन में प्रिम ) प्रमुद्
- 42. दुर बेशक वद्य योग्क ४ वर्षे प्रांत क्षा (५) में इ. हे इ. है व्युक्त मधुर दुर भू हो र है (है)
- 43. तुर-दर-अधुर-धर-अ-तहेर-अ-दी-विते ज्ञान-दर-धितेष्य-क्रेश-दीश-धते क्षेत्र-। तुर-ताय-क्षेत्रसुत्तवुरा
- 45. विवास मुवासी दसर वहरा। विराद् वन्तर वसर (वरी) ह्वेंद्र मुखारवारवस्त्रसादरा स्वास केंद्र वर्षेद्र
- 46. द्रश्रथः कुत्यः श्रव्यं वाद्ग्रिथः स्व प्रत्वायः। द्वीदः वी प्रस्तः त्रवीवा हैंवायः की प्रति स्वायाः

47.	भामभेभाशुः मभेभामभेभाश्चर हुमाशुः तद्दारम। किया तसूत्र त्यापाशुः तमानु सिमार्ग्वर हुमाशुः हुमार्थियः।
48.	रेयर हुँचेन सुंशहर त्रेच तर वाचर वयु ह। कि. शहूद व्रंच त्र के की वर्चीर तर हजा की
49.	तुशास्त्र मार दुवार् देव पहिलारे तार्तीका अस्ति प्रवित्व पातुशार्ति स्वरा सुर दशार्थी
50.	चानीशः तः श्रष्टवा र्जिट चर्या अर्जूष्ट स्रितः च है। अध्ययी अर्जुविशः च दुष्ट् कियः च त्यूट अर्ग्यी के.
<b>51</b> .	यर्पाया मृत्र मुख्ये वर्षेद्र देश सुवया ग्री सर्हेन चुक्त स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास
52.	हिर्गी हुर जन महर् महरूप जानम स्वाभ में नर्जिय द्वारि से जहम गुरा के के महर् हिन नर्ज
<i>5</i> 3.	रीय मुंजः चाराशः रेवरः ३ वाश्वरः वगाय वर्षेर् वरुभग्रीय वाहेवाशाः वार वी श्वासः हेशः श्रीवयः वाश्वरः रेवसः
54.	त्वीट हे प्रकृष्ट्रियायर तकट प्राधीया विवास हैवास समाग्री होत्र दर क्रूंचरा प्रदार समाग्रे देवा थी (वी)
55.	चैदः। ब्रिंबः भद्यः ब्रेंबः ब्रेंब्रः ब्रेंब्रः ब्रेंब्रः ब्रेंब्रेः वेषायां वेषः चर्षारः भवात्रः व्यव्यव्या
<b>56</b> .	वर्षेट्यमा त्युः बुट्रदेगु त्येमा द्राया हो रायद् वयर वीर हेगा विद्यार स्ट्रिस वा विद्या स्ट्रिस वा
57.	वर्ग्निर्द्वश्रहेर भुँदः दशयाणीय। वश्चेयावते वर्षे मुक्त सहिता सहिता वर्षे द्वारा स्थापन
	र्दर् पाशुक्रा पर्देश पाहिश योग्राश X X X X X X X X X
58.	विदासका क्रिप्रवीर:इट.लीयोकाक्री.क्षेप्रकीय हुट. x x x x x x x x x
<b>59</b> .	क्रियास्त्रद्वार तहेव र त्रिया व र र प्र प्र प्र प्र प्र प्र प्र प्र प्र
60.	र्जूर पर क्षेत्र महरा भीर । वर्षेत्र तार्त्य की वर्षेत्र तहत्व वर्षेत्र मुन्य में वर्षेत्र निराम महा वार्णः
61.	श्रदाम्बाद्यद्रमुक्तान्द्रद्रिक्षाम्बरम्पल्लेटल्यंद्रश्रर्भुद्रम्पर्भवा। देख्ररम्बन्नेन्यदेश्रुक्
62.	चम्या श्री नअत न्निया व्यास्ति सुना व्यास्ति अर्थे निस्ति स्वर् चित्र स्वर चने सुवा अहन
63.	र्श्सेर किया श्रेष्ट्रे X । पक्ट डार्ट प्राट प्राट X X X याचीय कूर्याय हे प्राधिय विश्वयाचीश्रेय.
64.	देवाय दुवा वर्त्ते। गुद्र व श्लेषाय अते सुन् हिन नवाद वर्ने वेन्य श्लेन वर्ता दीय अवद वह दर्भवा।
65.	पद्में सूर्यान हुँद्र विश्वन जुर्वान देश वहूँश हैं इस वहुत्वा शिवर स्थे स रेवी वर वहूँ। रेवी देश
66.	विक्रायर विक्र श्रीत वदे वदे वाक्षा स्व वहुत है देश यर वर्षेत्। शावह देश श्रुं तवद्वा हे र श्रुक्
67.	मुवा क्षेत्र न मार्थ पर वेदे देवा अव द्वेद अ। वावव देव द्वा पायर वद्य होट (ह्वेंट) विश्व
68.	विवश्यी (अ) वहेर रेश स्वा वार वहे वस्त्रेर त्रास्ट्र त्रास्त्र नह्र मी वस्त्र देश क्रा वस्त्र विश्व ह्रवाया
	बुंद क्षेत्र श्चीय विस्था ताश्चा पर्वेद X X यदे क्षेत्र श्चीय श्चीय श्चीय
69.	लट क्रिय मिन्ने नट चेल (शहल.) पर्ची चतु अर्थे दे श्रीचन चर्चे शहत चर्चा वर्षे लून श्री र चतु शहत

- 70. वह्रें चर्म्न वर्मे वर्मे वर्मे सहत्वें सहत्वें स्तुर स्त्री वर्म वर्मे से प्रतास्त्रीय वर्म वर्मे से स्वर्
- 72. विषायां विश्व क्षेत्र प्रमा प्रश्नुकृत्य सुक्षा सुक्षेत्र स्था सुक्षा स्था स्था सुक्षा स्था सुक्षा स्था सुक्ष
- 73. दया अधर द्ववाणी वर्षेत्र क्षे वृद्धुवा इका वहेद x x दूर हुर्से विवा
- 74. रेश्नर्क्चेत्रश्चेद्रायमायहता(या)वदे(१) वोवायामेराधेर्थास्यामुनायाहेता(धरःसेवा।) वश्चमेरावव्यम्
- 75. पाश्चास्या (सः) वाशुक्षान्दः (१) विन्धानः देवा विहेशमुक्षान्या विश्व सुदः कुञ्जेदि हैंवासः