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STUDIES IN INDIAN AND TIBETAN BUDDHISM

HIMALAYAN PASSAGES

Tibetan and Newar Studies in Honor of Hubert Decleer

EDITED BY
Benjamin Bogin and Andrew Quintman



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Cover image: Detail of a seventeenth-century painting of the Svayambhū stūpa in Kathmandu, courtesy of Anne Vergati. See plate 23. Cover and interior design by Gopa&Ted2. Set in Diacritical Garamond Pro 10.5/13.

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Lha lun dPal rdor's "Soul Stone" at Yer pa—in Full View

Ernst Steinkellner

OOKING AT plate 4 of the 2009 publication of Old Tibetan Inscriptions (OTI), a photo of "The Yer pa tablet" provided by Brandon Dotson, I was disappointed with the incompleteness of the documentation: only two sides of the stone have been reproduced. Although the text of all four sides is duly transliterated on page 54, the chance for comprehensiveness was missed in this first documentation of this hitherto unknown epigraphic monument.

Moreover, this small monument cannot really be called a "tablet." In all likelihood it is rather the base of a column that presumably had been made of wood. The plinth has a lower section with vines carved in relief that is separated by a flat carved band from a cube-shaped upper section, which has two lines of inscription on all four sides. One edge of the upper section is broken off, which has caused a bit of damage to the beginning and end of inscriptions D and C respectively.²

On May 29, 1994, I visited the hermitage in the cliffs of Brag Yer pa³ together with Heather Stoddard and Pasang Wangdu. When we inspected the meditation cave traditionally known as the cave of Lha lun dPal gyi rdo rje, we discovered this stone relic.⁴ The discovery was reported to the Tibetan Academy of Social Sciences, and a photo of side A was subsequently published.⁵ I assumed that the stone was later transferred to the new Tibet

^{1.} This contribution to celebrating Hubert Decleer's efforts in bringing the Himalayan past alive again is but a modest gesture of my sincere admiration of his work and humanity.

^{2.} I follow the OTI's identification of the inscriptions as A, B, C, and D.

^{3.} Cf. de Rossi Filibeck 1984 for a survey of the Yer pa'i dkar chag.

^{4.} For the first information about this discovery, cf. Stoddard 2004, 67.

^{5:} Bao Zang 1 (2000): 70. Cf. Stoddard 2004, note 80 and plate 1.

Museum in Lhasa, but Pasang Wangdu recently informed me (email October 1, 2010) that the relic is still kept in its place in the meditation cave at Brag Yer pa.

The four sides of the stone contain four names, respectively. Except for the well-known dPal gyi rdo rje, we were unable to find more information about the other three persons named on the stone, despite my own weak efforts and Stoddard's expert investigations. Although the names are now known from OTI's edition, for whatever reason Brandon Dotson did not provide the photos of the stone's remaining two sides. In order to fill this gap of documentation, as well as to honor the memory of all four persons once respected for mostly still unknown reasons by transmitting their names to posterity, I here present the photos of all four sides taken on the occasion of our visit (plates 13–16).

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Preliminary Remarks on a Newly Discovered Biography of Nupchen Sangyé Yeshé

Jacob P. Dalton

UBERT DECLEER has imparted to me many things, foremost a sense of his romantic approach to scholarship. His storytelling brings Tibetan history to life and has left me and many others eager to discover what new secrets the texts of Tibetan Buddhism might hold. Hubert can always transform what might otherwise seem dry historical research into a case worthy of Sherlock Holmes. With many thanks for all his inspiration over the years, I dedicate this paper to Hubert. Opportunely, it is a paper that touches on several topics relevant to his own "work," from Tibetans' biographical accounts of their visits to Nepal, to the ritual traditions of Yamāntaka.¹

Introduction to the Text

The late ninth to early tenth-century master Nupchen Sangyé Yeshé (Gnubs chen Sangs rgyas ye shes) has played a significant role in the Tibetan imagination.² Accused by some of charlatanry and faking Indian texts, he has been

- 1. My translation of, and some further accompanying notes on, the (auto)biography discussed herein is forthcoming.
- 2. Gnubs chen's dates have been the cause of some debate. Karmay 1998, 99–103, and Vitali 1996, 546–47, provide good discussions of some of the key sources. Against the common view within the tradition that Gnubs chen was a student of Padmasambhava and therefore born in the eighth century, Karmay concludes that Gnubs chen's *Bsam gtan mig sgron* should be dated to the late tenth century. Vitali, however, arrives at somewhat earlier dates, with a birth date of 844, which in turn would give an early-tenth-century date for the *Bsam gtan mig sgron*. Vitali calculates his date on the basis of Padma 'phrin las's seventeenth-century biography, which (as we shall see) is largely based on the *Rgya bo che* that is the subject of the



Plate 13. A. dge slon dPal gyï rdo rje



Plate 14. B. dge slon ma rGyal bai blo gros



Plate 15. C. blon man [r]j[e] Legs zïgs



Plate 16. D. bl[o]n legs Suṃ rje klu dpal