

गुरिकेम्बिस्य विस्था

क्ष्यामित्राम् स्त्राम् । व्यास्य स्त्राम् ।

Dancer of Great Bliss Tsültrim Gyamtso Rinpoche

大樂舞者 竹清嘉措仁波切

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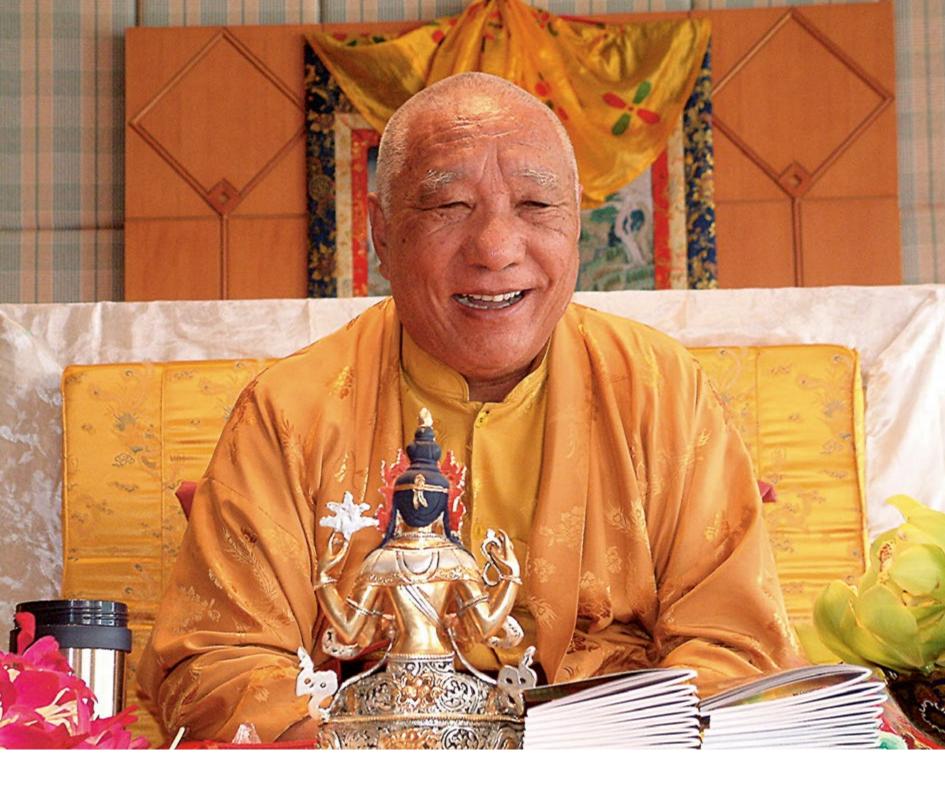
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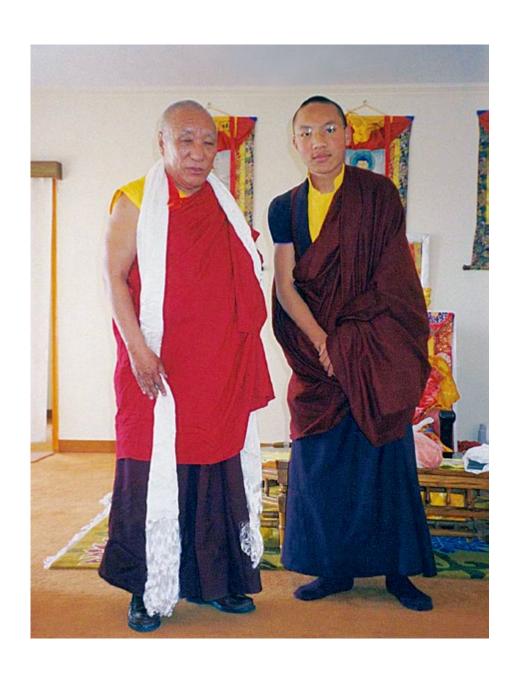
謹以此書 敬獻 第一世噶瑪巴杜松虔巴九百年誕辰紀念

This book is dedicated to the nine hundredth anniversary of the birth of the First Karmapa Düsum Khyenpa.



ग्राचेर्याः पर्देन्।

`ॅर्ट्र दिन्द्र वर्षे के वर्षे क्ष्या विषया क्रु अर्के लेया चुर्चा व्रिन् वे क्रु चार्षे राष्ट्र या प्राप्त वर्षे राष्ट्र अः इयमः सुः पर्से दः वयमः ग्रीः स्वामः प्रमामः विदः क्षेत्रः ययः येषामः परः प्रमामः न्युग्रिते पङ्गवासान्दाको सम्बन्धान्त्र विष्टु । कुरान्त्र विष्टु । विष्टु । कुरान्त्र विष्टु । विष्टु । विष्टु याण्युयातृय्यानु प्रवास्त्राच्या प्रवासे वाये देवा विकास यदे हैं ट रें प्यट कुष यर पुष में विवाय यर हुं ट यस हैं के पेंट्य हुं दे यर यह्रित्रायायन्वाचीयाळे घरानु पर्देन् उरान्यूवायाने यो वो तदी ञ्चयान हें। अन् दुतरात्रोरादुराणे क्रें क्ष्यं क्षाणे देवादुः क्षु के ले व्लाद्धराव्यावराधराये पार्थे पा विवाबालान्वित्वार्षात्वलासुवाग्रीवागुवारहेतात्वीराधरात्वनार्वे । सिवाहिवा वीयावार्ष्य या यावायार्थ्य



ENCOMIUM BY HIS HOLINESS THE SEVENTEENTH KARMAPA

Thus prayed the Son of the Buddha, the King of Dharma, the Karmapa, whilst dwelling in the Land of Magadha in the Year of the Tiger:

You, great Bearer of the Vajra by the name of Tsültrim Gyamtso, having in your previous and preceding lifetimes gathered the accumulation of merit and made fine aspirations, took birth for the sake of sentient beings and the Shakya's teachings. Therefore you studied completely the true Dharma and worldly areas of knowledge from a youthful age. By practicing the three trainings, you have brought benefit to creatures of all kinds and caused the essence of the teachings to flourish as well. Through your fine conduct, you have lived to a ripe age. For this, I praise and acclaim you most highly and bestow upon you this proclamation. So too in the future, for the sake of beings, those who stand tall or walk bent over, may your life remain as steadfast as the sun and moon throughout all time. May any wish that arises in your mind be spontaneously accomplished and fulfilled. Thus do I aspire and pray one-pointedly.

法王祈壽讚

佛子法王噶瑪巴,虎年於摩竭陀祈願:

尊名 竹清嘉措之聖持金剛,因前生及往昔生生世世積聚福德、發善宏願,爲釋迦聖教及眾生利益而降生於世。自年少起,即善習正法與世間學問。以勤修實踐三學,遍利群生,廣弘教法心髓。

因尊善妙行持而享遐齡,吾特此賜文予以讚嘆頌揚。願尊復爲所有眾生,壽如日月、恆無動轉,祈能憶持。所願任運成就圓滿。吾此專志祈願。





祈壽

Prayers for Long Life



製力が高い内内でででは、 A Long-Life Prayer for the Lord of Refuge Tsültrim Gyamtso Rinpoche 甘主堪布 竹清嘉措仁波切 長壽祈請文

型類內科達河南南东京湖南·京南南河 by His Eminence Tai Situ Rinpoche 怙主 廣定大司徒仁波切 撰
> रेअ:५णुदे:चग्वः५८:चम्नुवःचर्ठेष:चम्नुदः५८:श्चुच। । ५४:४दे:र्कुवःग्रीष:५गे:चदे:व्विअष:च=८:र्येष। । ४८:बुचःग्वुत्वःग्वदे:ग्वःअळॅ:५५वःअव्षयः। । अव्यवःकेवः५अ:४दे:ब्विषःय५:हगःचह्वःग्रेंवः। ।

SHRĪ VIJĀYANTU

You were born from the samadhi victorious in all directions Of the Bhagavan Shakyamuni, beings' protector. Mother who dispels each and every fault of existence, Great mother Vijaya, grant us power and blessings.

Through the exalted methods of teaching and practicing The words and treatises of the nine levels, and with rules of virtue. You are skilled in taming the ocean of disciples east and west. Sublime Great Khenpo, I pray that you live long.

Through the power of the blessings of the Three Jewels and Three Roots, And the power of the truth of the unchanging dharma nature, May all the glory of beings and the teachings flourish In accord with my pure aspirations.

The embodiment of the activity of all buddhas of the three times, the Gyalwang Karmapa Ogyen Drodul Trinley Wang gi Dorje, made a request accompanied by offerings for a long-life prayer in three stanzas for the great siddha who upholds the traditions of the practice lineage, Khenpo Tsültrim Gyamtso, on the occasion of a long-life ceremony to be held at the Kagyu Monlam Chenmo on the nine hundredth anniversary of the First Karmapa, Düsum Khyenpa. Accordingly, I make this aspiration invoking the truth for the realized yogi with whom I have connections of pure samaya, Khenpo Tsültrim Gyamtso.

Kenting Tai Situ Rinpoche wrote this in the monastic seat of Sherab Nampar Gyalway Ling in India on the fourteenth day of the sixth Tibetan month of the seventeenth cycle, an auspicious day of the conjunction of the elements of earth and water, between sessions on a retreat. May the ocean of Dharma protectors create the situation where it may be just so. Jayantu!

願 吉祥遍勝!

彼時世尊能王眾生怙,遍勝諸方三昧所出生, 輪迴過患無餘悉淨除,如是尊勝聖母賜力增。

講授實修九乘之經論,正持勝妙淨善之律儀, 善巧調伏東西徒眾海,堪千妙士蓮足祈常固。

以三寶三根本加持力,法性無有變異真實力, 如我所許清淨之祈願,教法眾生吉祥得圓滿。





² 劉スベミ 'ユミュンスデス・デス・デス・ズ あ 'スデス ' な ' あ 'ステス by His Eminence Jamgön Kongtrul Rinpoche 甘主 蔣貢康楚仁波切 撰 ॐश दिवातहें व अर्क्चवानहे ब न्याया बद्धा स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप चुत्रा त्युयान चुन्यते स्वाया स्वाप्त स्वाप्

डेबा में क्रेंबा १६ हेब होबा। ॥ वीषा हों वाषा नहार हो या नदे कहें वाहि अबा हो अक्टें देव से कार्या प्रधान क्षेत्र स्वाप्त हों कार्के का हो हो स्वाप्त हो Dampa Sangye, who became the supreme Vidyadhara, Machig who does the feminine dance of the mother of the victors, And other lamas and yidams in the lineage of Chö, Bless us that our wishes be accomplished without hindrance.

The instructions laid bare before you at a young age, Through the austerity of keeping to fearful haunts You enfeebled the powerful hordes of the four maras. May you live long, great hidden yogi.

Resolving that the coemergent is within your own mind, You released the knots of hope and fear, effortful practice, and the eight dharmas. You sound the vajra melody of everything desirable— May you live long, great hidden yogi.

Rejoicing with respect from the heart in the good deeds of Khenchen Tsültrim Gyamtso Rinpoche has done to spread the teachings of the definitive essence in a hundred directions through teaching, practice, and translation, Jamgön Lodrö Chökyi Nyima wrote this on July 24, 2010, with the single-pointed aspiration that Rinpoche may continue to live in the permanent, stable, indestructible, and unchanging essence.

得勝持明<u>帕當巴</u>,佛母樂舞<u>瑪姬</u>尊, 斷境傳承本尊師,加持無礙所願成。

少時口訣常領受,遊方險地以禁戒, 伏滅四魔威勢軍,瑜伽隱士祈長壽。

俱生心上得確立,希懼勤作八縛解, 盡情高唱金剛曲,瑜伽隱士祈長壽。

深為感佩尊者 堪千<u>竹清嘉措</u>仁波切,以講說、修持與翻譯而廣弘了義心髓教法之善妙佛行; 專心一意地祈願仁波切長住於恆常、不滅、永固的體性中。蔣貢羅卓卻吉尼瑪書於2010年7月 24日。





अभूतर्भा हें तें जिल्ले कुषाळन देव पें छे खळें व by His Eminence Goshir Gyaltsap Rinpoche 怙主 國師嘉察仁波切 撰 ॐ। |धर-दवा-भ्रे-वार्थ-गुन-तु-भ्रूर-चित्र-भ्र्मेवना | श्रीद-वित्र-श्चेंद्र-घ-गुन-श्ची-र्देन-द्य-भ्रुचना | ॹॱकेत्र-च्यवान-घ-स्य-त्रच-च्यवान-द्यय-द्वर-। | गःचहुते-द्वर-धुवा-र्श्चेच-अत्र-चरुग-धर्म-भ्रुंदना |

तर्चे.ज.त्वच.तर्ते.ब्रॅंस.चे.अक्ट्वा.क्र्र्जि.च। क्रब.ट्वेटब.ल.वेब.घटब.श्वच.ग्रॅंट.लटब.द्या। श्रे.पहेवा.ल.वेब.घटब.शवब.र्स्ज.त.वे।। श्रेट.टावेदे.चर्गेट्रस.हे.श्वेट.ब्रट्यह्ट्यार्ब्जा।

मुल-द्वाराम्बर्धः यदि विष्याद्वार यद्वेद्वः मुल-क्वाराम्बर्धः विदेशः विदेशः विदेशः विदेशः विदेशः विदेशः विदेशः

Truly unshakable, the supreme ones who appear everywhere Are the ultimate refuge of all in existence and peace. Widespread Renown, Fame of Great Strength, Lords of the tenth level with your students, protect us.

Your hundred lights of indestructible samadhi Illuminate the entire vast, profound true Dharma. Your fame as an **Ocean of Discipline** blazing bright, I pray you be indivisible from the Buddha of Long Life.

You who grant the supreme jewels of happiness and benefit to beings: May your unceasing expression of wisdom and skilful means That springs from the power of your dharmadhatu wisdom and expansive samadhi Shine forth as long as the four continents hold their form.

Written by the Twelfth Gyaltsap at the request of the Gyalwang Karmapa in a place close by the western land of Uddiyana.

真實不動遍顯勝,有寂諸行勝義依, 廣聞、勝力顯名佛,十地自在護徒眾。

不滅禪定萬丈光,燦照深廣聖正法, 戒律大海名熾揚,祈與壽佛等無別。

賜眾利樂勝珍寶,法界智定寬廣力, 不滅善巧智化現,齊彼四洲祈恆見。

奉法王噶瑪巴之命,第十二世嘉察巴書於鄰近西方鄔金刹土之地。



中譯註:「戒律大海」是竹清嘉措仁波切名諱的意譯。



ॐ। क्रिस्वायःक्षेत्रः त्त्रुयः स्वायः स र्वेषः द्वायः स्वायः स्वाय व्यव्यायः स्वायः स्व

वि:पर्श्वशः व्युं अर्थः विश्वशः व्युं अर्थः विद्यशः विद्यशः विश्वशः विश्वशः विश्वशः विद्यशः विद्यशे व

भु-प्रविदेः में तयर प्रदेश स्त्रीय स्

You are lustrously clear like a full autumn moon, Your speech unrivaled by thousands of Brahma's lutes. Your mind is as pure as unelaborate space. Ushnishavijaya, make all auspicious.

Filled with the water of pristine discipline, tranquil and cool, Pure samadhi that is a treasury of a million jewels, With a thousand waves of stainless wisdom, Great Ocean of the three trainings, may you live long!

By enjoying the taste of unchanging great bliss, which is Immaculate empty form imbued with limitless potential, You terminated the 21,600 samsaric breaths, and then Attained the stage of four kayas: May you live long!

At the request of His Holiness, who is our Wish-Fulfilling Jewel, Tsuklak Maway Drayang, who bears the glorious name of Pawo, wrote this prayer while recollecting Rinpoche's fine deeds on behalf of Buddhism and sentient beings.

如秋滿月燦清輝,梵天千琴無比語,

離戲如空清淨意,尊勝佛母成祥瑞。

淨戒靜涼水滿盈,正定千萬珍寶藏,

無垢智慧千波濤,三學浩海祈長壽。

離垢勝相空性身,喜嚐不變大樂味,

食盡二萬千六命,四身證者祈長壽。

依照如意實法王<u>噶瑪巴的意旨</u>,持有具德巴沃名號的<u>祖拉瑪威札央</u>,為感念尊貴仁波切 為教衆之利的賢德事業而作之祈願。願善妙增長。



中譯註:「戒海」為仁波切名諱「竹清嘉措」的意譯。





行誼 Life and Liberation ♥ १९७१ ऍर-झ्वा'ब्राक्क्यांसूर-तृ| वार्रेट-गुलाव्यायण्यात्रकार्रेअ पिक्वाप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र

In Buksa Duar, India, in 1961. Seated in front are, from the right, Dzikha Khenpo Sotar, Khenpo Rinpoche, and Khenpo Khedrup. In back, to the far right is Khenpo Karthar Rinpoche and to the far left is Khenpo Rinpoche's attendant, Karma Dargye.

1961年,印度巴薩達爾的聯合戶外誦經法會。前排右起:吉卡堪布索塔、堪布仁波切、堪布喀竹,後排右一:堪布卡特仁波切,後排左一:侍從噶瑪達傑。

A photograph taken on the occasion when Rinpoche was given the title of Khenpo. 這張照片是仁波切受封為「堪布」時所拍攝。





७७। विषय में र्स्या विषया क्या अर्के दे अर्द प द्वारा है प प्रमुख

ૹઽ. શૂંઌ૽. ત્વવુ. તદ્દી તો શરૂ વધા તર્શુ ર. શ્રે ર. તે રી શ. ત્વી રહ્યો ! દ્ર્ષ્ટ્રે વ્રુ. દ્રે શ્રુ. શ્રે ખ. ત્વારા ત્વારા ક્રે ક્રે ર. ત્વારા ત્વે ર. શ્રું ર. ક્રે ક્રે લે તામાં શ્રે શ્રું તામાં શ્રે તામા શ્રે તામાં શ્રે તામા શ્રે તામાં શ્રે તામા શ્રે તામાં શ્રે તામા શ્રે તામાં શ્રે તામા શ્રે તામાં શ્રે તામાં શ્રે તામા શ્રે તામા શ્રે તામા શ્રે સ્થ

દ્વાનાત્રના કુવા તન્ન કેવા સ્ત્રાન્ કુવા ક્ષેત્ર ક્ષેત્રના કેવાના ક્ષેત્રના ક્ષેત્રના કોત્રના કેવાના કોત્રના કેવાના કોત્રના કોત્રન કોત્રન

१ इट चें श्रे द्रायर श्ले प्राची स्थापती स्थापती स्थापती

વાય્યા બેતા. છુ. ત્યારા નિકૃતા. સેરા કરા તાલા તાલું તા તાર્શે. ત્યારા ક્રીયા નિલા પ્રદાર ક્ષેત્રા તાલા વાયે દ્વારા ક્રીયા તારા તાલું તા તાર્શે. તાલા વાયા તાલું તા તાલું તાલા ક્રીયા ક્રીયા તાલું તાલા ક્રિયા ક્રીયા તાલા ક્રિયા ક્રીયા તાલા ક્રિયા ક્રીયા તાલું તાલા ક્રિયા ક્રીયા તાલા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા તાલા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા તાલા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા તાલા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા તાલા ક્રિયા તાલા ક્રિયા ના ક્રિયા તાલા ક્રિયા ના ક્રિયા ના ક્રિયા તાલા ક્રિયા ના ના ના ના ક્રિયા ના ના ના ના ના ના ના ના ના ના



Leading a first pilgrimage to Bodhgaya with thirteen nuns after arriving in India in 1961.

到印度後,仁波切首次帶領十三位阿尼至菩提迦耶朝聖。攝於1961年。



१ महिषापाक्षीम्मात्युराचाहीःसूराचुराचितेःस्वादी

यनः शुक्षः चुदः तः शुक्षः सूर्यः शुक्षः क्षेत्रः विवेषः वहका श्रीदः श्रीदः विद्वः श्रीदः विवेषः विव चानुन्यः याः भवाः सः क्षेत्रान्यः विवाः तिः क्षेत्रः याः येवन्यः स्नित्यः विवान्य। देवेः क्षेत्रः योभवान्य। देवेः क्षेत्रः याः याः स्वान्यः स्वान्य अःतेन्तिःग्रीःद्युणवान्त्रअवःवेःत्रः इस्राध्यवा विःवेंःग्रीवायः स्टूरः दुतः इस्राईनाः त्रणवायः स्रोनः यत्रः यहेवः सूर्णः यस्याःग्रीः स्रेंतः व्यादः वादः <u>नने भूषा पी र्श्वेट कें र घर्षक उर्र मुक्ते र द्राध्य प्राप्त हो र प्राप्त क्षेत्र के प्राप्त के पार्श के प्राप्त के पार्श के कि स्वाप्त के प्राप्त के पार्श के कि स्वाप्त के प्राप्त के </u> . सुमा केषा चु प्रति : नै : क्रिंन : फ्र र : निवेद : ब्रेट : जुंब ष : निवार : बिवार : बेंन : प्रति : सुमा : क्र य - भ्राप्तरायत्रयः पुः ने भ्रितः पुः पत्तुवाया दे : दयाः यळदः अं लिवाः यः येतः स्त्रतः स्त्रः येतः विद्यायः युय भ्राप्तरायत्रेयः स्त्राप्तरायत्रे स्त्राप्तरायाः स्त्राप्तरायाः स्त्राप्तरायाः स्त्राप्तरायाः स्त्राप्तरायाः स <u>'गबुदब'राबा 'ध्रैब'बु'दब'र्क्केंद्र'प्रक्रे'प्रदे 'भ्रूपब'र्केट'र्रे'के'प्द्र्पो 'श्रूंद्र'पी'र्बे्क'रा'गब्बद'र्यते 'केद'र्रेट्र'द्र्येंद्र'प्रर'येपब'रा'दे'</u> *'*ढ़ेब'न्वॅर्यर्यस्विष्यःदन्वायःर्येवायःद्धरःद्वेःन्यःवयःअर्देवःवेयःर्वेवायःयःयेन्यःन्यः। नेनःयःचनःर्येवःवावयःद्देयःद्व <u> ॲपाबाग्रीःऍदान्दायराञ्चाद्धरादुदेःनबादबायरदाञ्चे। रटाइयायबा द्वीबायाद्धरादुदेःन्नयबाबुःन्ने</u>।याञ्चायाद्वायाया <u>ॱ</u>य़ॱऒ॔॔ऀ॔ॱय़ॱॸॆऀ॔॔॔॔য়ॱय़ॺॱय़ॾॆ॒॔॔ॱॹॖॗऀॱॸ॓॔ज़ॱय़ॾॆ॔॔॔॔॔ॱॶॺऻॺॱॺॕॖ॔॔॔॔॔ग़ढ़ॸॖॺॱय़ॱॸ॓ॱज़ॱॴॸॱॸढ़ॏॹॱॹॺॱॿॕॗ॔॔॔ढ़ॱॵॱॻड़॓ढ़ॱॺॴड़ॗॺॱ चैरा वृज्यत्या वेषयालया चेषार्यस्य चेषायालेषाः अर्घराक्ष्याः अर्घराज्यस्य विषयान्त्रात्याः विषयान्याः विषयान्य चने र्चे अर्वेट के अर्वेट मान्य परे रामक्ष्यमाय किया प्राप्त किया प्राप्त के मान्य परे प्राप्त के प्राप्त के स्वाप्त परे प्राप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप् चनाःक्वाबार्यन् चत्रवाधारम् वाधारम् देत्राचरारे विष्याविष्याचित्रवाष्याचे विषयाविष्याचित्रवाधारम् अस्ति स्वाविष्याचित्रवा ૡએ૱ૻૻૡ૽૽ૺ૾ઌઽ૾ૹ૽ૼૹ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌૹ૾૽૽૽ૢ૾ૹૻૡ૽૽૾૽ૹૣ૽ૢૺૼૢૼૻઌૻ૱ૡૼઽૢૢૢૢ૽૾ઌ૾ૢૺ૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૱ઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૱ઌ इस्रयाग्राट:द्युवायाञ्चीट:हे:केव:रॅंदि:चवा:कवायायद:पदि:दवो:चदि:ञ्चायायदवद:बेवा:तृ:ग्वुट:ते| रट:इस्रायय| श्ले:चाञ्चायाञ्चीट: हे नर्ज्जेययः पते नवा कवाया देरायदाया धेवावया सुर्याया द्वारा विषावासुरया हो ।

१ ग्रुअप्पन्यप्रे ग्रुव्यायम् । ग्रुव्यायम् । ग्रुव्यायम् ।

र्ट इस्र त्या हुर विस्तर हैं देव हे स्वाविक सुर्थे वा विकास के वा स्वाविद्या स्वाविद्या

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यथवाचाबूचानर्ष्यःक्षेचानर्कतः स्वः धिराद्यंतात्राक्ष्यः व्याचिवः व्याचिवः व्याचिवः व्याच्याः व्य

त्राची निवस्त्रम्या सिंद्यो निवस्त्रम्या सिंद्या सिंद्यो निवस्त्रम्या सिंद्या





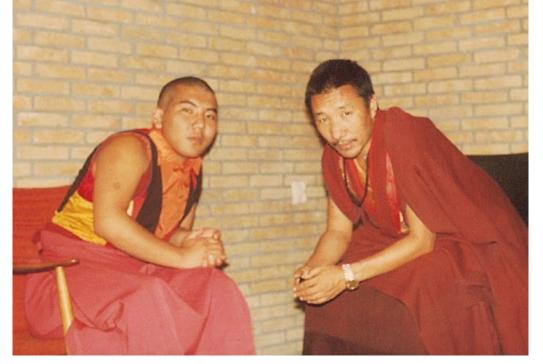
With H. H. the Sixteenth Karmapa Rigpe Dorje in Europe, 1977. 1977年,與尊貴的第十六世大寶法王攝於歐洲。

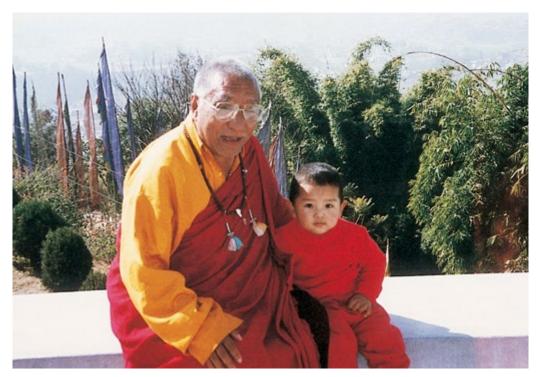
💿 १९४४ वॅर प्राप्त त्राची त्राप्त कुलान्य राम्य प्राप्त कुलान्य राम्य कुलान्य स्थान्य With H. H. the Sixteenth Karmapa Rigpe Dorje in France, 1977. 1977年,與尊貴的第十六世大寶法王攝於法國。

६ चति यः मुन्दार्वे वाषा मान्य मुन्दा त्या चर्रे वाय वे स्वा वि

चवान्त्रायदे क्रिंग्यान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्र द्वान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्राच्यान्त्रान्त्

ट्र्य.चेट.क्ष्य.चश्चैय.तपु.मुश्रम.सीयोय.श्चैयो विम.तपु.चीट्रमम.श्चीर.जेट.चोश्चेटम.मूर्य। । भुष.ट्रय.चेट.क्रीम.रच.पे.शबेर.क्रीय.क्षुट.। वि.ज.धिवो.तपु.र्झवो.चर्जज.चीट.चपु.क्र्। ।ट्रश.क्र्यामू.व.श्चैचम.श्चीट.शक्स्ट.वेया ।वोविषे.





● 貝織・牙・ネ・ケーダイ・ケーベス ちょうがん 「製金・ネタ・ズ・金・ス)を With the Fourth Jamgön Kongtrul Rinpoche at Pullahari. 仁波切與第四世蔣貢康楚仁波切在普拉哈里寺院。

चन्नात्रात्रात्रच्चित्रप्रात्याः स्त्रेत्रच्या बु.च.त्रात्रम्बुक्यःतुःचगातःचक्चुत्रःग्रीःक्वेयःयःत्रद्ययःचःग्चुतः। बेयःचाशुत्रय। देःक्षुत्रःश्चेतःग्रीःचित्रययःयःयेवायःयत्रः चनःचगातःचक्चुत्रःयःयःर्थेत्रःग्रीःक्वेयःयःत्र्वयःयःग्चुतःग्रीःग्चुतः। बेयःवाशुत्रयः। देःक्षुतःश्चेतःग्रीःवियःग

इस्रायम् चमुटा धुना चह्नटा चते : स्नुचमा ग्री : वें स्वायात : वर्डे : वृषा चरा | धुना न्दारें : तर्क्या चते : सूचमा सुरमा स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः . पतः भ्रान्यः सुः सुः सः मेवः भ्रुट्यः में नः सः सः नुः नुः स्वेटः धारः निः नुः स्वेदः सुः सः सः सः सः सः सः स য়৾য়য়৽৻৸৻ঀ৾য়ড়৸৻ড়৾৾৽ড়ড়৾৾য়৾৻ঢ়৻৸৻ৼ৻৸য়৻৸ৼ৻ঀয়৸৻ড়৻ৼয়ৣ৻৸য়৻৸৻৸ৼ৾য়৸ড়৻৸ড়য়৻ঢ়য়ৼ৻ঢ়য়ৼ৻ঢ়য়৻য়ঢ়৻৸৻ড়৻ঢ়৻ৼ৻৸ भ्रम्प्यःभ्रम्प्यः शुः श्रेश्यः विष्यः विष्यः प्रम्प्यः विष्यः श्रेष्यः श्रेष्यः श्रेष्यः विष्यः श्रेष्यः विष्यः श्रेष्यः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विषयः विषयः विष्यः विषयः व ८णः चतः र्वेः थादः थादः द्वाराकाकाकावः यः ददः विवाया यः वृद्धः विवाया सुद्धः विवाया विवाय <u>नासुकाः अर्द्र-प्रतिः हेर्याः क्षेत्रः स्तिः सुनाः सुनाः पुनाः पुनाः क्षेत्रः सुनाः अर्द्र-प्रतः दुकाः क्षेत्रः सुनाः कष्</u> <u>५वींब-बब-क़्रेब-छ्रे-इक्ष-क्रे-बा विस्थान्य पर्-र्स्ट्-इवा-छ्यान्य प्रवान्ध्वान्क्रियः वर्त-स्थित्य प्रवान्ध</u>्यान् વલુંગર્જાલ કરેતે કુંદાનું કુંગા કુંગા કું છે કું ર્યેતે કુંક સ્ર્વેદ કુંતે કુંક તર્શે કુંક એક કુંદાનો કુંક તર્શે છુંદાના કું કુંક તર્શે વિવાસ ঐল্বল'ব্-'ইব্-'ন্'র্ব্ব-'ব্-বি'শ্ল্ল'ব্বমা ঐ'ব'রমব্-ত্-'গ্রী'মর্ব-'র্ব্বল্ |শ্ল্লিম'ব'রমব্-ত-'গ্রী'অন্-স্তা| রব'এম'গ্রুল'স্কু'ক্রব'র্ব্ব' ৰ্ষ্ট্ৰৰ্অন্তৰ্ভৰাট্ৰী:বন্দ্ৰ-ম'দ্ৰম'ক'অ'বদ্ধৰ'অ'অৰ্ম'ক্ৰৰ্জ'ব্ৰহ্ম'ট্ৰিদ্ৰেন'ৰ্ফ্টল'ব্ৰ্ট্ৰুদ্'ট্ৰী'ৰ্জ্ঞ'ন্'ব্'ল্ৰাৰ্চ্বা ন্দ্ৰ रे·र्च्यःत्रय्यन्तिषायर्द्दःहेषार्हेणवायत्तुयःत्वातात्वातात्वात्यः । योगवायायायात्वात्यः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषय <u>चक्कु</u>न्'पते' द्युद्र'र्केट्'अ'पीद्र'पते' वित्र'र्क्षेय' वस्रवारुद्र' अ'र्कट्'च' सेन्'प्रस्' वाव्यक्ष'या वित्रक्षेय' वस्त्रेय' वित्रक्ष'या वित्रक्षेय' वस्त्रेय वित्रक्षेय वित्रक्ष ৽প্রবাদের্ঘর বাদ্ধর বেই র থা নাশার নাম র্যাদ্র বিষ্ঠা নাম কর্ম নাম করিব সাম নাম করা করা করা করা করা করা করা কর <u>नभूत तहें तः रेत र्थे के अह्य त्र कर्के व दुवा वावत द्वीं व द्वीं र्या</u>

वाबदायराज्ञात्राक्षेत्राकुर्त्ताकुर्तात्रम्भुराद्दात्वेषाद्यास्य स्थान्त्रम्भः स्थान्त्रम्भः स्थान्त्रम्भः स्थ विष्यान्त्रम्भान्त्रम्भः स्थान्त्रम्भः स्थान्त्रम्भः स्थान्त्रम्भः स्थान्त्रम्भः स्थान्त्रम्भः स्थान्त्रम्भः स



● २००२ 周 २ 미씨 २ 5 प्रवेद भाषा प्रियाधिया चेवा अर्छवा चित्र प्रवेद प्र

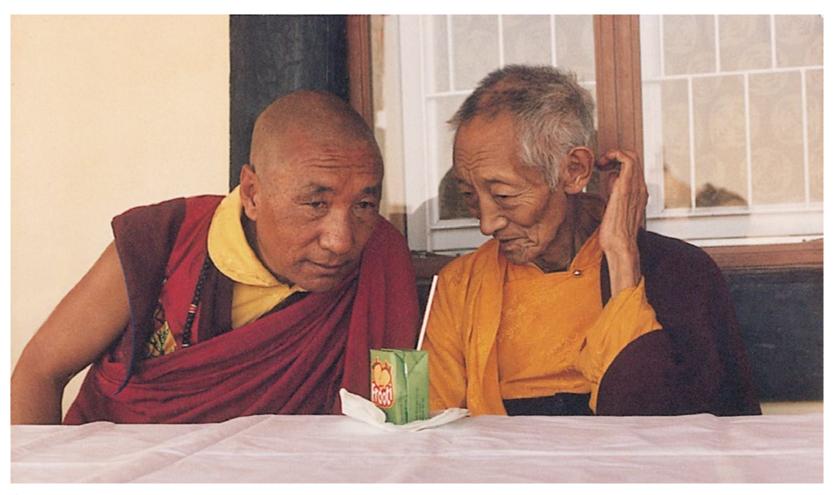


५ स्यान्वेवाववरातुरार्वेन् लुवाचितास्न याने

वाद्याः अहत्। वाद्याः अहत्। वाद्याः अहतः निर्मात् क्ष्याः निर्मात् क्ष्याः निर्मात् क्ष्याः वाद्याः अवतः वाद्याः अवतः वाद्याः वाद्याः विष्याः विषयः व

त्रव्यत्रम् । निर्माणक्रीःक्ष्र्न् खुरायह्यं राय्त्रम् स्वरायत्रम् । यात्रम् विषयः विषयः

ॱ^{भ्र}पर्यः प्रदेरः भ्रुपः प्रदेतः पष्ट्रवः प्रदेतः देवः प्रवेतः अवस्या यादः वीः स्रयः प्रतः विः स्वः अवेतः स्व ८८. त्र. द्रेप. त्रा. त्रा. त्रीय. त्रीय. त्रा. त्र यद्न:ळी ह्रणय:न्ट:र्के:त्युय:बे:त्द्नप:बट:न्:ब्ट्राय:वि:र्क्य:हे:नर्जुव:ब्राय:पर्वेन:यवन:ग्रीय:यट:न्:ग्रीट्या ने:वय:नेय: พ๓ฯ-५वॅद्र-पतिःश्च्रीय-५वॅद्र-अर्द्र-५े-वॅद्र-वी-श्चॅ्य-अ-चु-च्रथ-पा-अद-५, पत्व्वव्याय-पतिः वार्चे-व्यं वार्यं वार्चे-व्यं वार्चे-व्यं वार्यं वार् *त्*रुण | देःद्रबःचुःच्यःपदेःद्ध्यःचुबःचॅदःचुःणद्रबःकेदःॲट्बःह्याबा ग्रह्यःदेःवेःद्रटःचठबःयरःग्रद्रबःक्रेंरःयेवबःहेःयवरः ननः अर्ळेनः ५: शुरुः राः पेंद्रः रारा अद्वीदाने। दुः रें र्ळेषः दुना नी निद्याबारना र्षेनावानावाद दवा अद्वीदार सुरानाह दानावावाद र्योवा यतै प्रमात मात्र प्रमात प्रमात होत्र प्रमात होत्र प्रमात होता होता है है स्थान स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन लाळ्ड्याट्रवाची :चनः विदालतुलानार्थे : धीवालद्वानाण्याः । क्रे. द्ध्वावाकोदाः प्रमान्त्राच्याः चित्राची :चन्याः चित्रावाका विवास । चन्याः चित्रावाका । चन्याः च विष्याः चन्याः चयः चन्याः चयः चन् ्वेर। वाबर:र्ञ्चवाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:र्सेवाब:रेस:स्वाब:स्वाव:स्वाब:स्वाव:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाव:स्वाब:स्वाव:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाब:स्वाव:स्वाब:स्वाव:स्वाब:स्वाव:स्व શુઃવાર્સૅં 'ર્વા ઘવના'પાયા નું 'ર્રે' ર્ಹેના દ્વવા વી વાનુશ્રનાય ખેંદના સુર્યોના સુર્વાન સુર્વા વસ્તુને તરે તે તે વે 'રેનેના' છે તે તારા છે છે છે છે. ट्-प्विनाबारमञ्ज्ञात्राचनार्थे विष्याद्वीतार्थी स्थार्थ प्राप्ताना सुन्यान्य स्था स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान अळ्व'त्रविंर'भुग', तृत्रुअष'त्रवेष'अधर' धुव'पर'अह्'। दे'वष'वय'यावे'पद्धर' येव' ग्री'ग्रान्यष'र्ग' चरार्थे'ग्राष्ट्र शक्शबाचील्चा.धे.तख्चा.कुं.शक्शबाक्यवाबाक्य्यावाबानकेंवात्राच्याचेतात्राचेतात्राच्याचेतात्राचेतात्राचेतावाच्याच चतुरः। हे न्ना अञ्चर दर्षेव चसूव दर्षेव देव देव देव के निकाय प्रत्या अर्द द प्रवास मुन्य के निकाय में का विकास है। ईं हे तकर दर दुरे अंद प्येत दिव उव ग्री ह्रा अदि ग्वा अव राम ग्री वा विका अविद क्रेंट पा नव शु र्वेषा विष्णि क्रेंट पा गिर्दर्ः पिर्दर्भा । प्राचार्दरः में प्राप्तिं पर्देवा प्राचा । स्वार्दरानुवा विषयो । स्वार्वेवा विषयो । स्वार त्र्ह्णः त्रेषः प्रषा । प्रमादः द्वेषः द्विरः व्यवषः अः अक्षेषः प्रषा । क्षेः 'द्रप्रषः व्यवस्य स्वरः 'द्वा । क्षिः द्वा । कषः द चसूत्र दर त्यों चते दें दो दें दो दिंद विकासी का सूत्र वा विकासी विकासी



• विषय अर्केवा हैं र विद्व दु : श्रुव वाहे : गृ : शु : रेव : र्ये : के : शु : विंद : अरे : श्रुव : दु | With the previous Kyabje Kalu Rinpoche in Bodhgaya. 與第一世卡盧仁波切於菩提迦耶。

२००१ त्र्राक्षाचान्त्रेत्राक्षाचान्त्रम् अव्यास्त्राक्ष्याक्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्याक्ष्याक्षयक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्षयक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्याक्ष्य With Khenpo Karthar Rinpoche and Bardor Tulku Rinpoche at KTD in New York, 2002.

2002年,紐約噶瑪三乘法輪中心,與堪布卡特仁波切和巴都祖古仁波切。



स्वायःश्चीःच्यापः पष्टिन् चर्न्नुत्वा प्रतः अवन्यःश्चे अंश्चीत्वा अव्याविषः अव्याविष्या चर्र्युत्रः अवन्यः श्चे अप्याविष्यः स्वायः श्चे अप्याविष्यः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वय

चुवाग्रीयाज्ञीयाञ्चेत्रात्त्रीयाण्याच्यात्रत्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्

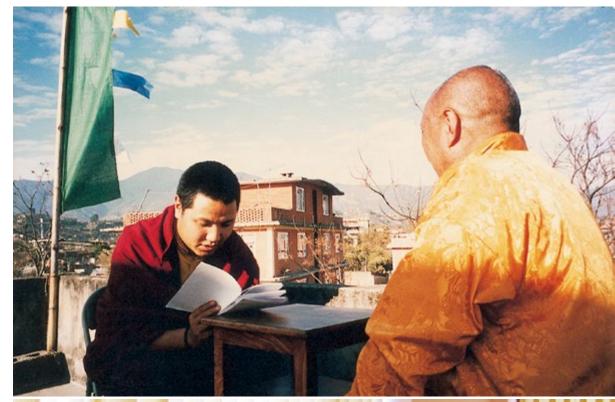
द्याणः भेषा अक्षः क्षेणः क्षेः श्चीयास्यां स्थाः त्याप्ताः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्था द्याः स्थाः स्थाः

५ ५ वण्याञ्चराधराञ्चवाञ्चिते स्वाचराञ्चेत्रायाचरुष्यते अह्पायाञ्च

०००० त्र्र.चण.तील.टे. प्रय.त्र.कुषु.वीच्चश्रय.वट.वी.क्षेट.य.०००० त्र्र.चण.तील.टे. प्रय.त्र.कुषु.वीच्चश्रय.वट.वी.क्षेट.य.

With Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche on the roof of Khenpo Rinpoche's residence in Nepal, 1991.

1991年左右,與桑傑年巴仁波切在尼泊爾住所頂樓研經。



५००५ ह्नाग्र चयास्ययाद्येणाळळॅणात्तीराचर्ड्वान्वॉवानुर्वेदा

With Ponlop Rinpoche at Tek Chok Ling Nunnery, Nepal, November, 2009.

2009年11月,與本樂仁波切於尼泊爾勝乘林寺。



ढ़॓ॱॺऺॴॾ॔ॱऄऀॱॴढ़ऻॴॹढ़ॴॹॖढ़ज़ॴॹज़ॹज़ॹॹॹॹॹऒॹॹॖॴ ढ़ऻॴढ़॔ज़ॴॹऄॴॹॖऺऺॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॴॹॹॖढ़ऻऒॹॶॴढ़ढ़ढ़ऄॴॹॶॴढ़ढ़॔ॱऄॣढ़ऻॴढ़ढ़ढ़ऻॖ॔।

य नत्व पानसूव वर्षेते देव ता नहें व पते सहं न पाने

य्. व्. च. ट्र. प्रमू. किवाबा क्री. क्र्या ता क्रिया ता क्री. क्रिया ता क्री. व्याप्त त्या क्री. व्याप्त क्री. व्याप्त क्री. व्याप्त क्री. व्याप्त क्री. व्याप्त क्री. व्यापत क्यापत क्री. व्यापत क्री

इत्याक्षत्रःत्यत्तर्तं देत्। देह्बःतहरः अव. टे.ली. ऱ्याक्षरः तष्ठ प्रत्याक्षरः तहका वाक्षरः तही वाक्षः अह्ती क स्त्यापः त्यश्चित्रः क्षेत्रा अर्ट् क्ष्यावाक्षः त्यावितः क्षेत्रः अवतः क्षित्रः त्यावावाक्ष्यः व्यव्याव्याव्य इत्यावः त्यावावाक्षयः देत्यः विवावाक्षः त्यवः द्वी वायावः त्यश्चितः त्यवितः क्षेत्रः विवावः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः विवावः क्षेत्रः विवावः व

श्चै'र्ले'१९८४७:वृष्णःचत्तुरः। क्रुत्यःबर्केषाःचर्रुःदुषाःयदेःचगवःक्षुरःषाद्वःषाःदुधःचनेषाःतु। द्यत्यःगाह्यःश्चेःदुःतह्वदेःकेषःबर्धेदेः चम्दःबुःकेवःबेदेःबद्धिःबद्धरःबर्द्धःवःचतुःदुषाःयदेःचगवःक्षुरःषाद्वःदुःबरःषावुरःकेवःवणःषाःवीःचम्द्रःश्चेदःकेषःबर्धेदेः

$$\begin{split} & \text{ $\vec{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\vec{\mathcal{A}$$

त्यः पश्चित्या विचयः मुँगः १४ व या प्याप्तायळेट् १ हे व प्राप्ता प्रमाणि स्वायः प्राप्ता स्वायः स्वयः स्वय ह्यै 'र्या २००० प्र्यः हे पर्श्वः श्रः त्यते हु कुषः श्लेपः श्लेपः स्वापः स्वपः स्वापः स्वाप

श्चै व्याप्त प्रकार स्वाप्त स्व या पाया प्रत्य स्वाप्त या पाया प्रत्य स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्

तः,जयोब्यःश्च्री |

दियो,तपुः,श्च्रीयां क्रिं-भ्रीयां चक्कियं प्राप्त क्ष्रा क्ष्रीयां क्ष्रीयां क्ष्रीयां क्ष्रा क्ष्रा

तटः ट्रें हूर्वायः तटा देवा विचार्य स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

व्यास्त्र

Reading a text at the Karma Shrī Nālandā Institute. In front is Ponlop Rinpoche. To Rinpoche's left is Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche. Beside the pillar on the right is Khenpo Chökyi. 隆德寺噶瑪師利那瀾陀佛學院中,仁波切正在指導學僧。仁波切前方為竹慶本樂仁波切、左邊為桑傑年巴仁波切,右方柱旁為堪布確吉。

ગ્રુંચ.ક્ર્સ્ટ.તાવુ.સેન્ય.તાલુવાયાના વ્યવ્યાસ્થિત ત્રાસ્ત્રાયાલે ત્રાપ્ત્રાયાલે ત્રાપત્રાયાલે ત્રાપ્ત્રાયાલે ત્રાપ્ત્રાયાલે ત્રાપ્ત્રાયાલે ત્રાપત્રાયાલે ત્રાપત્રા ત્રાપત્ર

Overseeing debate with Khenpo Chökyi and Druppön Khenpo while Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche and Dzogchen Ponlop Rinpoche were the defendants in a debate.

仁波切巡視學僧辯經。席地答辯者為本樂仁波切和年巴仁波切等,站立主辯者為堪布確吉,其右為竹奔堪布。





A Brief Biography of Khenpo Tsültrim Gyamtso Rinpoche

You embody the activities of the three times' victorious ones And are the force and ally who cuts the net of cyclic existence. O garland of Karmapas who have come through the ages, Lords of beings and sole friend to those who long for liberation, I place you atop my head and make this offering to you.

Dancing the vajra dance of appearance-emptiness,
You glide in the carefree sky of reality's true nature.
Singing vajra songs of sound-emptiness,
You clear the darkness from the minds of fortunate ones.
Your mind, vajra bliss and emptiness,
Invokes the energy of great wisdom—
Fearless yogi for whom all thoughts are free on the spot,
Dechen Rangdrol, please arise from the center of my heart.

Khenchen Tsültrim Gyamtso, otherwise known as Dechen Rangdrol, is learned in sūtra, tantra, and all the major and minor fields of knowledge. The display of his accomplishment in experience and realization is perfectly complete. He is utterly renowned throughout the world, both in the East and in the West. An ignorant, ordinary being such as myself would be incapable of writing a proper biography detailing the full deeds of this guru, Vajradhara, on their outer, inner, and secret levels. Nevertheless, I did not dare refuse the command of the lord of victorious ones, the glorious Karmapa, Ogyen Drodul Trinley Dorje, who asked me to compile this volume. Furthermore, in 1993, I had the good fortune of transcribing most of the guru Vajradhara's autobiography, which he orally dictated to me. Therefore, what follows will be an account of the guru's life story on the outer level of common appearances.

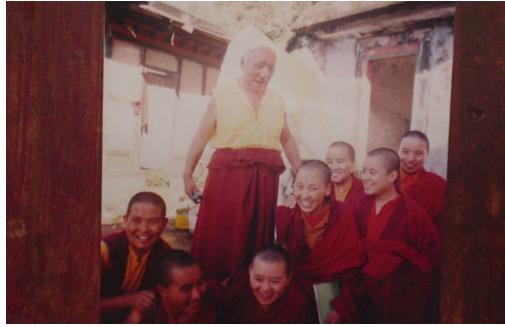
The story will be told in seven sections, each of which appear in his great autobiography:

- 1. Taking birth in this world
- 2. Impermanence and change
- 3. Pilgrimage to sacred retreat sites
- 4. Adversities as assistants, diligence in practice
- 5. Wandering among secluded places and charnel grounds

Rinpoche and the nuns who escaped from Tibet together with him at the Karma Drupde nunnery in Bhutan, 1980. 1980年,不丹噶瑪竹德尼寺,仁波切與當年一起從西藏出來的第一批尼眾。



● २००५ 요ଗ୍ସ୍ୟୁସ୍ୟୁସ୍ଟ୍ୟୁସ୍ଟ୍ୟୁସ୍ଟ୍ୟୁସ୍ର At Karma Drupde Nunnery, Bhutan, 2005. 2005年,不丹噶瑪竹德尼寺。



- 6. Returning to view, cutting through elaborations
- 7. Diligently benefiting the teachings and beings according to the command of the lord Rangjung Rigpe Dorje

1. TAKING BIRTH IN THIS WORLD

Rinpoche was born in 1935 (the Tibetan female wood pig year of the sixteenth element cycle) in an area of Tibet famously known as Gomde Nangchen. The region was given this name because, during the time of Tishrī Repa Karpo and others, the teachings of the practice lineage flourished incredibly, and male and female householders also devoted themselves to meditation and received profound meditation instructions. The specific locale of his birth was an area central to Nangchen called Traripu. Rinpoche's father was Namgyal Phuntsok, a descendent of the Gabu Drachung clan; his mother was Maṇi Wangmo. At birth, he was given the name Sherab Lodrö.

Here the great autobiography instructs:

When I was born, I was born alone.
When I die, I will leave alone for certain.
Knowing this, I take delight, between these two stages,
In places of solitude, where I wander, alone,
Seeking out the path of liberation.

2. IMPERMANENCE AND CHANGE

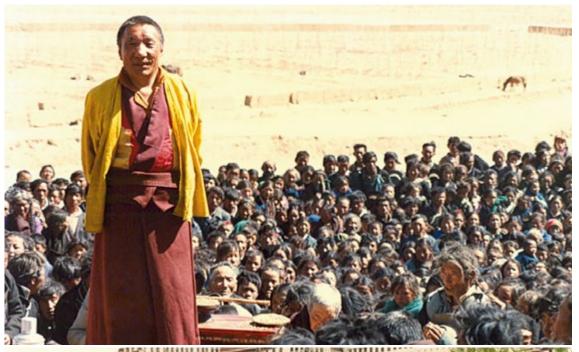
Rinpoche's parents bore seven children—five boys and two girls—but two died at an early age. When he was two years old, his father passed away while traveling on business. Due to this loss, the mother of the family became very distressed; she and all the other children appeared, from an outer perspective, to suffer intensely for around one month. Yet Rinpoche's own experience was different: he was able to respond to the tragedy by using it as an opportunity to bring all pleasant and unpleasant experiences to the practice of the path. In his autobiography, he recalls:

Since I was very young at the time, I did not have any solid preconceptions about what had happened. Because of this, I recall, I did not experience any suffering. Firm certainty arose in me that suffering arises only from thoughts.

About a year later, Rinpoche's mother went to a very secluded and beautiful retreat at a place called Waterfall Cave, where she set out to practice the "Thousand-part Nyung-ne," a fasting retreat. Rinpoche accompanied his mother at this time. One night during the retreat, Rinpoche uttered to his mother the name of one his older brothers, adding, "He died." It was later determined that he had indeed passed away at that time, after having traveled to Ngor Monastery to receive the monastic vows of full ordination. This is an example of how Rinpoche possessed the higher perceptions in an unimpeded manner from a very early age.

Another amazing quality that Rinpoche possessed in his youth was the ability to recall previous lifetimes, of which he spoke in his autobiography:

It is customarily said that some children remember past lives, in addition to possessing other cognitive powers, but that these are gradually forgotten. I gained certainty in this through my own experience. [...] Furthermore, sometimes I would see cliffs and caves and think to myself, "I must practice here in the future." At other times,



An audience with people from the area of Nyemo Dzong in 1987.

1987年,尼木縣當地民眾前來請求仁波切加持。



● 1代知 紅木·袞石·資可和·鰲石·茲·袞和·⑪·영奇·5· 可為和·鰲木·和·점內和·新口和·茲·亞广·紅·內·和克奇·5| In front of the Potala with students from the West during a pilgrimage in 1987. 1987年,帶西方弟子參訪西藏,背後為拉薩的布

達拉宮。

if I noticed a pleasant-looking plot of land atop a cliff, I would think, "Later I must build a retreat house here." I had these types of thoughts frequently. It seems to me that they arose because of habitual imprints from meditating in caves in the past or because they were signs that I would exert myself in retreats in the future.

Thus it is evident that Rinpoche was, from the time of his childhood, a highly evolved being who had awakened a great deal of his enlightened potential. Despite this, he behaved in a variety of ways from the perspective of the mundane world: when with his friends who liked the dharma, he would play games such as imitating the recitation of liturgies. When with his naughty friends, he would do as they did, throwing stones at birds and so forth. One day he hit a small bird with a stone and fatally injured it. He held it in his hands until the warmth completely left its body. Seeing what he had done to this creature, and overcome by compassion, he wept. In his autobiography, he relates how, though this event, his misguided friends awakened the habitual patterns of great compassion in him and furthered his dedication to virtue:

I think that, at this time, the habitual tendencies born of cultivating compassion in past lifetimes were awakened in me.

3. PILGRIMAGE TO SACRED RETREAT SITES

The autobiography says:

In general, the people of Kham love to go on pilgrimages to the sacred sites. I have enjoyed making pilgrimages since my childhood.

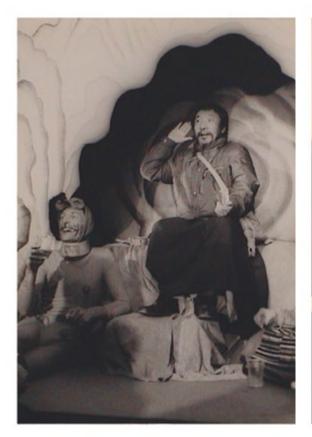
Thus, Rinpoche undertook many hardships to go on two pilgrimages, at two different stages of his life, to the great sacred sites of Tibet. On his first pilgrimage, he and his younger sister, Bukyi, were led by their mother on a pilgrimage throughout Tibet. In the tradition of Eastern Tibetan pilgrims, the family loaded themselves up with huge sacks of provisions, bedding, and so forth, and set out for Central Tibet from Nangchen. One day, when the family was crossing a particularly high mountain pass, Rinpoche became tired and angry, so he took off alone, climbing the mountain in a different direction, until he arrived quite some distance away from his mother and sister.

Just then, he heard his mother and sister shouting, "A brown bear is coming! Come here, quickly!" The sheer force of the fear that arose in Rinpoche at that time caused his previous anger to disappear completely. By leaps and bounds, he quickly arrived back in the company of his family. In fact, due to the vivid sensations of fear, he even forgot about the heavy pack he had been carrying. The autobiography says:

By the time I had returned to my mother and sister, both the anger and the fear were gone, and I felt cheerful again. Even though I did not know it then, now, after careful reflection, I see that the anger, the fear, and even the cheerfulness, were all simply contingent on my thoughts.

We can see from this how Rinpoche knew how to take advantage of his circumstances, bringing his emotions to the path and changing them into positive conditions.

The pilgrimage began in Kham and headed northward to Jang Tana Monastery, the seat of the protector of beings, Sangye Yelpa. There, he saw the stunningly beautiful statues of Gesar of Ling, his wife Drukmo, and his thirty knights. He made aspirations in the presence of these and other rare sacred objects and sources of lore, such as the spears, arrows, and swords of the warriors of Ling.





👁 १९५० वृदः त्रेचायत्वस्यायाः र्श्वेचायाः इययाः वृषाहे । पर्दुवः व्याप्तेयाः यहः । पर्दिः यहः वृषाहे । सः पायां वृष्टे हे दे : र्भू सः ग्री वितः क्रूँ व ग्री वर क्षेट न्स्राचल क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्र विवाय या

On the set during the intermission of a staging of the story of Khyirawa from *The Life of Milarepa* in Belgium during the 1980s.

1980年左右,於比利時布魯塞爾,仁波切坐在學生演出密勒日巴故事「獵人與鹿」話劇的山洞中。

🔷 গল্পত বৃদ্য 1980s. 80年代的仁波切。

Proceeding through areas of Southern Tibet such as Chudo in Powo, Rinpoche visited Kongpo Bönri, a renowned mountain sacred to the Bön tradition. Following that, he went to Taklha Gampo, the seat of the lord of dharma, Gampopa. He also visited sacred sites that were blessed by the Karmapas. All of these places he visited in the manner of performing a large, clockwise circumambulation.

He also visited all the sacred sites of the Yarlung area, including Yumbu Lakhar, the first palace of the lord Nyatri Tsenpa, the first king of Tibet; Yarlung Sheldrak, a practice cave of Guru Padmasambhava; and the Tārā Shrine Hall at Tradruk Temple. Following this, Rinpoche visited Samye Monastery, the "unchanging and spontaneously arisen temple," which was built through the coming together of Padmasambhava, the master from Uḍḍiyana; Trisong Detsen, the dharma king; and Shāntarakṣhita, the great abbot. Rinpoche made offerings to the main temple along with its buildings that are representations of the four continents and the subcontinents.

From Samye, Rinpoche crossed the Gökar mountain pass and proceeded to Lhasa. During that journey, Rinpoche and his family ran out of the food provisions that they had brought along with them, so they begged for alms. They had received just enough tsampa for breakfast, and Rinpoche's mother was holding this tsampa in a bag. All of a sudden, out of nowhere there appeared a tiny dog, which snatched the bag and scattered all of the tsampa on the ground. Rinpoche relates his experience in his autobiography:

I did not know how my mother or sister felt, but, as for myself, I was hungry, and this happened just as we were about to eat. I was terribly upset. When I think about it now, the feeling that arose in me at that time was no different from that of a wealthy person suffering the loss of all their possessions.

He also gave dharma instructions related to this event in verse form:

If you cling to the enjoyments of mundane existence,

Whether you are a king who has lost his kingdom

Or a beggar who has lost his food, of this I am sure:

The suffering your mind endures will be the same. [...]

When you reflect on how the suffering of clinging

Does not change, but stays for a long time, even if you have many enjoyments,

You will understand that the suffering of the poor is momentary,

And your compassion for wealthy people who cling to true existence will increase.

Rinpoche completed his tour of Lhasa, visiting the city's most sacred sites. After leaving Lhasa, he would proceed back to Kham by going from the north to the south. In this way, all of the sacred sites were encircled in one large, clockwise circumambulation route. On his way down from the north, he had an unusual experience, which he describes in his autobiography:

It was as if I was dreaming, yet at the same time, I actually heard the sounds of a bear, and it was as if I could actually feel the bear's presence. It was completely terrifying. When I examine this experience now, I can see that this was nothing other than a clear apparition of the aspect of my mind that had been habituated to fear. I can see with deep certainty that the same principle applies to the meditations on selflessness, emptiness, and the deities and maṇḍalas of the Vajrayāna: by cultivating familiarity with these, clear appearances associated with these realities will increase.



With students from eleven different countries, Dordogne, France, 1978. 1978年,仁波切與來自西方各地11個國家的學子攝於法國多荷冬尼。

A summer class at the Karma Shedup Ling Dharma Center in Brussels, Belgium, 1979.

1979年,攝於比利時布魯塞爾,噶瑪謝竹林佛法中心為期三個月 的夏季佛學院課程。



Rinpoche offered these verses of instruction:

By habituating oneself to fear and anger,
Their clear appearances will truly increase.
Seeing this, you can turn the situation around:
Through habituation, you can definitely develop clear appearances
Of emptiness, deities, maṇḍalas, and so on. [...]

They say it is difficult to repay the kindness of one's parents, But it is even more difficult to repay your parents' kindness When they were the ones who introduced you to the dharma. Aware of this, I pray that all mother beings may achieve awakening.

Finally, Rinpoche returned safely to his homeland.

The lord guru was seventeen years old when he undertook his second pilgrimage in Tibet, and, this time, he traveled together with one of his brothers and one of his sisters. They took the "middle" route heading north, eventually bound for Lhasa. The autobiography says:

When we first set out, we had to take a lot of things with us, including food, such as meat, butter, and tsampa, and bedding. This made our sacks extremely heavy. So, we experienced three stages of suffering: in the beginning, there was the suffering of having the heavy provisions, which were difficult to carry. In the middle, there was the suffering of knowing that our provisions were running out. And, finally, there was the suffering of having no provisions at all. From among those three, the suffering of having a full load of provisions was the worst, because it was twofold: the heavy provisions were difficult to carry, and one was constantly worried about having them stolen by thieves and bandits or otherwise losing them.

He offered this verse of instruction:

Kye Ma! When spinning in self-fixation's existence,

There is no choice but to rely on food and possessions.

But, seeing the suffering of amassment and loss,

Great enthusiasm is born for the way of the action-free yogi, free of fixation.

Rinpoche proceeded on his pilgrimage to Lhasa, visiting sacred sites such as Samye and making offerings and aspirations, as before. In order to see the places where the first Tibetan people lived, Rinpoche set out to visit the sacred lands of Yarlung. To get there, he had to cross a minor tributary of the Brahmaputra River at Tsethang. When he reached the middle of the river, the water level rose dramatically. Suddenly, Rinpoche found himself on the verge of being completely overwhelmed by the water. At that time, he was directly protected by the yidam, Ārya Tārā. His autobiography shares:

I had had great faith in the noble Tārā since I was very young and had engaged in the practice of Tārā for a long time. There, in the water, all of my mind's thoughts of the three times ceased, and I prayed to Tārā fervently. Even though I did not know how to swim, the next thing I knew, I had traveled straight to the riverbank.



• १००६ वॅर-इं-वे-ब्लेट-खुवा क्षे-बे-र्गे ते-वावा Holy Island, Scotland, 2004. 2004年,英國蘇格蘭的荷里島。

He sang this verse of instruction:

Following an experience of suffering difficult to bear,

I became happier and brighter than ever before.

Happiness and suffering both change; they are impermanent.

Do not allow clinging to permanence to deceive your mind.

The next day, the three siblings met at a monastery in Tsethang, and, from there, visited all the sacred sites of Yarlung. Once again, crossing the Khyak and Gökar mountain passes and so on, and using the northern route, they returned comfortably home.

In sum, Rinpoche did not adopt today's style of big teachers or important people, approaching pilgrimage as a sort of pleasant vacation. Rather, Rinpoche practiced in the footsteps of those with great fortune and faith, undertaking great hardships in order to practice the genuine dharma. He undertook pilgrimage in the manner of a humble, ordinary person, and, through his special experiences on the path, gathered the accumulations of merit and wisdom and purified the obscurations. In this way, he developed unique experiences and realizations. Later, Rinpoche would always extend his support to ordinary pilgrims in India and Nepal so that they could practice the genuine dharma. He knew their joys and sorrows intimately and took special delight in their endeavors.

4. ADVERSITIES AS ASSISTANTS, DILIGENCE IN PRACTICE

From ages eight to nineteen, Rinpoche relied on the noble Tārā as his yidam and engaged in the practice of Tārā. Many wondrous signs of his accomplishments in the practice arose, such as dreams in which a beautiful and alluring woman protected him from fear. From that time onward, the lord guru took the noble Tārā as his main yidam in terms of his ongoing, continual practice. He discovered a supplication to Tārā as a mind-terma, and he also composed another song of supplication to Tārā, along with a song of praise that describes how she protects from the eight kinds of fear and the sixteen kinds of fear. He developed a vajra dance to accompany the latter prayers, and his disciples to this day continue to practice these songs and dances.

When Rinpoche was nineteen, he was struck by a serious illness. In the autobiography, he shares that this was the first time he felt a fear of death, and recalls how he came to view a negative circumstance, the imbalance in elements that the illness produced, as a spiritual friend:

This fear that had been instigated by impermanence caused me to reflect more deeply on impermanence itself. It helped me to understand that endeavors centered around this lifetime alone have no real meaning. Again and again, the thought arose in me, "If I do not die from this illness, I will accomplish the genuine dharma." I repeatedly made pledges of this nature. The illness involved swelling of the neck. Eventually, pus began to flow from my neck, and I recovered from the illness quickly. I returned to my previous state of good health, my conviction to practice the dharma firm.

He offered the following verses as songs of instruction:

Kye Ma! Again and again, I meditated on the suffering Of saṃsāra's three realms and on impermanence and change. This personal experience of the suffering of change Was the first guru to encourage me toward the dharma. [...]

Tormented by the adverse condition of illness, Suffering on the verge of death, I saw that only the genuine dharma can provide refuge, And gained inspiration to awaken for others' benefit.

In order to practice the genuine dharma correctly, Rinpoche knew that he would need to rely upon a master, a spiritual friend. He began this journey by traveling to Dzongsar in Dege, where he met Jamyang Khyentse Chökyi Lodrö. From him he received, in all its stages, the great empowerment of the glorious Hevajra, the principle yidam of the exalted Sakya tradition. From among the "Path With Result" tradition's twofold transmission of "Explication for the Assembly" and "Explication for Disciples", Rinpoche received the transmission of the "Explication for Disciples", along with the person-to-person transmission of its profound symbols. He also received the inner and outer practices of Virūpa, the inner and outer practices of the "Profound Path", the "Nāro Khecharī" Vajrayoginī practice, the "Compendium of Sādhanas", and other transmissions.

At that time, Deshung Rinpoche, a learned and accomplished master who had received the "Explication for Disciples" teachings five times, served as Chökyi Lodrö Rinpoche's Kyorpon (senior assistant teacher). From him Rinpoche learned in a complete way the yogic exercises for the channels and winds (rtsa rlung); he also received the reading transmissions of the complete works of the Five Sakya Forebears. The autobiography shares:

While he was Kyorpon, he taught me about the transmission for the channels and winds as it exists in the Kagyü lineage. He also spoke about the life stories of several Kagyü siddhas. In this way, while receiving teachings from the Sakya lineage, my faith in the Kagyü dharma also increased.

Thus, Rinpoche excellently received the ripening empowerments and liberating instructions, after which he returned to his homeland.

The next master upon whom Rinpoche relied was the venerable Lama Zöpa Tharchin. When Rinpoche first heard his name and of his being renowned for dwelling exclusively in caves and for being an action-free yogi just like Milarepa, free from all attachment to food, wealth, and possessions, faith arose, and Rinpoche set out for Khampe Dorje Drak. The autobiography says:

When I first met the guru, he was reading from the life story of Machik Labdrön. In particular, he had arrived at the section of the story that told of how, when Machik was born, she levitated one foot above the ground and remained there in dancing posture, her three eyes gazing into space. At that moment, the guru's eyes met mine. The guru told me that this was an auspicious coincidence.

Thus, in a manner similar to when Milarepa first met Marpa, the auspicious conditions for the first meeting between guru and disciple came together excellently.

The venerable Lama Zöpa Tharchin first entered monastic life at the glorious Dilyak Monastery. Later, he completed the traditional three-year, practice-intensive retreat. He also made a "full-prostration pilgrimage" from Kham to Lhasa, a pilgrimage during which special experiences and realizations took root in his mind. The autobiography says:

I once asked the guru about his experience of doing a full-prostration pilgrimage. He told me that, at first, it was very difficult, since crashing up against the bumpy ground and stones was quite jarring. However, after getting used to it, he said, there were no difficulties at all. And, once fully acclimated, it was as if the body achieved its full potential for pliancy: the body felt pleasant and light; the mind, in its newly-formed pliable state, became free from all torpor and agitation and possessed of great clarity, he said. This heightened clarity of mind at times reached a point at which the guru felt that he may be on the verge of achieving the higher cognitive powers. Nevertheless, he remembered his guru's profound instructions again and again, and, through this, he continued onward, free from any clinging or sense of ambition toward achieving a result.

After that, Lama Zöpa Tharchin (Zöthar) served as the master of rituals (Dorje Lopön) for three years. Upon completion of those duties, Lama Zöthar made a pledge to practice one-pointedly in a valley cave with no other human beings. Fleeing the comforts of his regular quarters, he traveled to Khampe Dorje Drak, a practice cave about a half-day's journey from Dilyak Monastery. At this location, Lama Zöthar undertook extensive hardships to practice the dharma, letting go of all concern for the pleasures of the present lifetime.

It was from this guru, at this place, that Rinpoche received the instructions on Mahāmudrā, the Great Seal. Having well completed Mahāmudrā's outer, common preliminaries, its inner, uncommon preliminaries, and its four special preliminaries, Rinpoche received the explanations of the profound path of Mahāmudrā that cut through all conceptual elaborations. These were not simply text-based lectures; they were profound, person-to-person transmissions, given in the manner of starkly direct (dmar khrid) oral instructions.

About once a week, after having completed a period of intensive practice, Rinpoche would offer his realization (rtogs 'bul) to the guru and receive further pointing-out instructions and methods for clearing away hindrances and enhancing the meditation. In this way, he received in their complete form all of the customary Kagyü-lineage methods and instructions.

Lama Zöthar would often mention to Rinpoche the name of Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche, who, he said, held the transmission for the six dharmas of Nāropa, the path of method. Rinpoche thus developed the wish to meet Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche and receive the teachings on the six dharmas from him.

But before completing this period of training with Lama Zöthar, Rinpoche received the empowerments for the profound practice of Chö—cutting through—from him, as well as the instructions for Chö practice's visualizations and so forth, in the manner of direct, personal instructions, without relying on texts. Rinpoche then practiced Chö every evening without fail.

According to his guru's command, Rinpoche next set out for Dilyak Monastery to meet its retreat master, Lama Sangye Phuntsok. At that time he also met Khenpo Tsegyam, who was staying together with Lama Sangye Phuntsok at the retreat center, and Karma Trinley Rinpoche, who, along with his retinue, had arrived for a visit. Lama Sangye Rinpoche told Rinpoche and the others that, although the Kagyüpas have a strong tradition of practice, there are few Kagyü masters who are learned in the topic of valid cognition (Buddhist logic and epistemology). In the future, he said, it would be of great benefit to the Kagyü lineage if the valid cognition teachings were studied in greater depth.

Lama Sangye Rinpoche then instructed Rinpoche to learn the valid cognition teachings from Khenpo Tsegyam; he also gave an empowerment of Mañjushrī, the lion of speech, and began the tradition of studying valid cognition in practice retreat centers at that time.



🖎 १००५ वॅर वेदे सम् ते चेद पु वायम प्यंत क्षेंच नेद में के प्र वायम प्याप स्थित क्षेंच ग्रै-क्केंच-अ-इअषा-ग्री-क्ष्व-र्

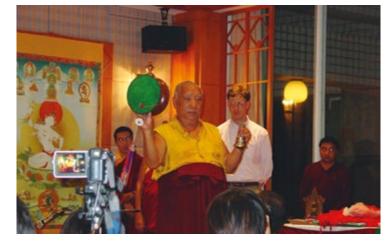
At Chihpen, Taiwan, with Ponlop Rinpoche on his right and students from Zabsang Shedrub.

2004年,仁波切於台灣知本教導台灣馬爾巴佛學會學生,右為本樂仁波切。

🖸 २००२ वॅर-बेदे-सन्-पु-पूर्वर-सू

Teaching Chöd practice in Taiwan, 2002.

2002年,仁波切在台灣教導施身法。



Rinpoche would later speak of the impact that the study of Buddhist logic and epistemology had on his meditation practice. He talked about how the path of logical arguments assisted the meditation practices he had previously received on the basis of pith instructions, about how it increased the confidence he had in the path, which was previously grounded mostly in faith alone. Moreover, through the guru's oral instructions, he had previously meditated upon selflessness and the lack of true existence; later, due to his valid cognition studies, his certainty about selflessness and emptiness increased and increased, and other excellent experiences arose in his mindstream. In this way, not only did he gain a sense of delight toward valid cognition; his inspiration toward practice also intensified.

Following the instructions of the retreat master, Lama Sangye, Rinpoche studied valid cognition in a practice retreat setting. Rinpoche would later say that this turned out to be an auspicious form of service to the teachings of the practice lineage.

Once again, Rinpoche returned to stay with the venerable Lama Zöthar for a few months. During this time, the guru tested him on his realization of the inexpressible, true nature of mind and cleared up remaining doubts. Rinpoche developed a firm resolve to wander from retreat cave to retreat cave, without any clinging to personal preferences, and made repeated aspirations that this would come to pass.

5. WANDERING AMONG SECLUDED PLACES AND CHARNEL GROUNDS

According to the command of the venerable Lama Zöpa Tharchin, Rinpoche went to Lawa Drup Puk, a practice cave located not too far from where Rinpoche was born. This cave is known as a practice cave of the siddha Lawapa, who is said to have miraculously flown there from India and engaged in meditative practice. In this very isolated and pleasantly situated cave, Rinpoche mainly practiced the guru yoga of Padmasambhava and the life story of Milarepa in the daytimes, while diligently performing Chö practice during the nighttimes. The autobiography says:

When practicing alone in caves, it is important to read the life story of Milarepa and his songs of realization again and again...

Thus I practiced, with my guru's command, In the empty, isolated cave Blessed by mahāsiddha Lawapa. Now, though my youth is gone, my delight increases.

This was my guru's first experience of practicing in a cave alone.

One night during the same retreat, Rinpoche had a dream that his heart was snatched away by a crow, which then flew away along the path of a great river that flowed from the west to the east. Close to the cave where Rinpoche was practicing, there lived a master named Lama Rabjor, who was famous for possessing the higher cognitive powers in their unimpeded form. Rinpoche went to see Lama Rabjor and told him about his dream and about his general interest in traveling to Tsurphu. In response, the lama gave Rinpoche the empowerment of Vajrakīlaya from the Sangtik cycle, along with the prophecy that Rinpoche should go to Central Tibet.

Following this, Rinpoche practiced Vajrakīlaya in the Lawa retreat cave and also offered feasts and made aspirations. After that, he set out for Central Tibet. The autobiography says:



💿 ૧૯૯૧ લૉલે ન્વુરાવર હારેલે મરસંત્ર તે વચારા લાસેલા સેવાયા સુર્યા સેવાયા સુર્યા છે. તેવારા સુર્યા સુર્યાના સુર્યા સુર્યા સુર્યાના સુર્યા સુર્ Performing Lujong, vajra song and dance, and so forth with students at Karme Chöling Shambhala Center in Vermont in the summer of 1998. 1998年夏天,美國佛蒙州噶美秋林香巴拉中心。仁波切帶領學生打拳、唱歌、跳舞。

With a longing to meet the glorious Karmapa, the embodiment of the enlightened activity of all victorious ones, and a yearning to receive from Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche the profound oral instructions of the six dharmas, I set out alone, like a thirsty man seeking water.

On the way to Central Tibet, Rinpoche stopped at various pilgrimage sites and made aspirations that the teachings of the Buddha would flourish and expand and that all the limitless sentient beings would come to know happiness and joy. Eventually, he arrived in good health at the glorious Tölung Tsurphu, the place that had been blessed by sixteen glorious Karmapas, beginning with Düsum Khyenpa. Tsurphu is considered to be a supreme sacred site of the mind of Chakrasaṃvara. In praise of this place, he sang this vajra song:

NAMO

Three jewels, three roots, and infinite deities, I hold you as supreme refuges from now until enlightenment. I will now praise just a part of the qualities Of this place of Akanishta, a sacred site of mind.

From the lord Düsum Khyenpa
To Rigpe Dorje, the undeceiving refuge,
This supreme, glorious site of enlightened mind,
Akanishṭa, has been blessed by sixteen successive Karmapas.

The rocks here may appear to be solid matter, But they are merely the figments of dualistic thoughts: In reality, they are appearance-emptiness, a maṇḍala of deities. When certainty in this becomes stable,

All who practice here
Will effortlessly perfect without exception
The excellent qualities of the grounds and paths
Of the great secret, the Vajrayāna—
In this I have gained certainty.

All the future Karmapas as well Will surely turn the dharma wheel in this place. Therefore, may the ravines between the rocks Fill up with disciples of the Karmapa's teachings!

Like bees to a flower garden,
May the faithful men and women of the world
Wander among these secluded retreats.
May their fame fill the world,
And may faithful hearts blaze brightly!

Rinpoche added:

Reflecting on the excellent qualities of this place of Akaniṣḥṭa, a supreme sacred site of enlightened mind, I set these words to melody and applied myself with diligence in the guru yoga of the glorious Karmapa.

At Tsurphu, along with a gathering of many faithful, Rinpoche witnessed the Karmapa performing the ceremony of the precious Vajra Crown, which liberates upon seeing. The autobiography says:

Even at that time, I possessed a firm conviction that it is not the hat that blesses the Karmapa, it is the Karmapa who blesses the hat. Therefore, I mentally requested the empowerments of the guru's body, speech, and mind, and imagined, with confidence, that I received the empowerments and blessings of enlightened body, speech, and mind. In general, the precious Vajra Crown that liberates upon seeing is a wondrous thing; yet it is only an example of the naturally appearing wisdom of the Karmapa. I had confidence that the true 'hat' of the Karmapa's wisdom always abides inseparably with the Karmapa's successive manifestations, and I have appreciated my good fortune in being able to have this confidence. I have always felt that this exemplary hat is something that the Karmapa displays for those disciples who cannot see the Karmapa's naturally appearing wisdom hat, and that the Karmapa himself, no matter which incarnation, is capable of making a hat of this exemplary nature.

Later, Rinpoche proceeded to the great charnel ground of Tsurphu, where he practiced, in forward and reverse order, meditation on the twelve links of interdependence. He then visited and meditated in the practice cave of the Ninth Karmapa, Kyimo Cave, the practice cave of the lord Repa Chenpo, and other sites. Rinpoche became very inspired to request the pointing-out instructions of Mahāmudrā from the glorious lord of victorious ones, the Karmapa, Rangjung Rigpe Dorje. He requested an audience through a personal attendant and was immediately ushered into the Karmapa's presence. The autobiography says:

"What is the essence of your mind like?" he asked me. Immediately my mind became free of thoughts, and, for a brief while, I could not speak. Eventually, I replied, "When I analyze my mind, I cannot find it, but, when it is resting, it possesses clarity." He laughed and said, "Yeah, that's it. All objects are appearance-emptiness inseparable. All mental states are clarity-emptiness inseparable. All feelings are bliss-emptiness inseparable. This is how they truly are; recognize them to be so." For a moment, through the guru's blessing, my mind once again became free of thoughts, and I sat silently. He gazed upon me and then said, "Practice like that in the cave." I returned to my practice cave once again, reflecting on the meaning of his words repeatedly. I gained strong certainty that, although his words were brief, they possessed profound and vast meaning. By contemplating these profound oral instructions, from the time I received them to the present, I have come to understand that they contain the profound, essential points of the view of all sūtra and tantra.

Rinpoche's autobiography continues to elucidate the wisdom intention of the three lines of the lord of victorious ones' pointing-out instructions in the form of an extended song of realization.

It was also during this period that Rinpoche met Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche. Relaying some of Drupön Tenzin's life story, the autobiography states:

In the beginning, he entered and completed the three-year retreat at Dilyak Monastery. Following that, he practiced for long periods of time in caves in unpopulated valleys, such as Yopkok. The venerable Lama Zöthar told me several times about the many wondrous and miraculous signs that arose in Drupön Tenzin's practice during this period. Once again Drupön Tenzin returned to Dilyak Monastery, where he served as retreat master (drupön/sgrub dpon). Of the many action-free yogis who he guided, one of the foremost was

Lama Zöthar. After completing his service as retreat master, Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche went on pilgrimage in the style of an action-free yogi, visiting all of the major sacred sites of Tibet, including Mount Kailash. He completed the pilgrimage by arriving at the glorious Tölung Tsurphu. The lord of victorious ones, Karmapa, knowing that Drupön Tenzin possessed the supreme transmissions of Mahāmudrā and the six dharmas, requested and received from him the oral instructions of the six dharmas and other teachings. The Karmapa then requested him to take up permanent residency at Tsurphu, and so he did. [...] Although he found himself in the rare position of being the teacher who had offered the profound instructions of the six dharmas to the lord of victorious ones, the glorious Karmapa, Rangjung Rigpe Dorje, he shunned any air of greatness and maintained the ways of the action-free yogi.

From Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche, in the manner of an experiential transmission, Rinpoche received, in a perfectly complete way, the profound guiding instructions of the path of method, the six dharmas of Nāropa. The six dharmas are the essence of the glorious Nāropa's teachings on the profound completion stage of secret mantra's highest class of tantra. They were also the principal practice of the lord Milarepa. After receiving the transmission, Rinpoche perfectly completed the practice of the six yogas by practicing, day and night without break, in the practice cave of Gyalwa Gangpa.

Next, Rinpoche received the profound instructions for "Extracting Vitality From Space" and practiced them in the cave of the lord Repa Chenpo. When Rinpoche was on retreat, Drupön Tenzin supported him with great loving-kindness. Drupön Tenzin's two sisters, who lived at Tsurphu, also supported Rinpoche and served as Rinpoche's retreat attendants, providing the necessary provisions and so on.

After Rinpoche had practiced further for some time, he offered his realization to Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche, and the two engaged in a dialogue. This greatly expanded Rinpoche's outlook and enhanced his sense of faith, respect, and delight toward the guru. He sang this song of joy:

Through the oral instructions of the kind guru, Who is inseparable from Vajradhara, I eat the food of empty space; I sit on the chair of the empty ground.

Placing my trust in cliffs and rocks, I need no pillows or pajamas: By the blessings of the siddha forebears, I am not stirred by thoughts of the past; I don't think about problems of the future.

I know how to rest in the luminous present-mind-itself, Naturally settled and relaxed.

There is no way I could repay the guru's kindness, So I make this aspiration:

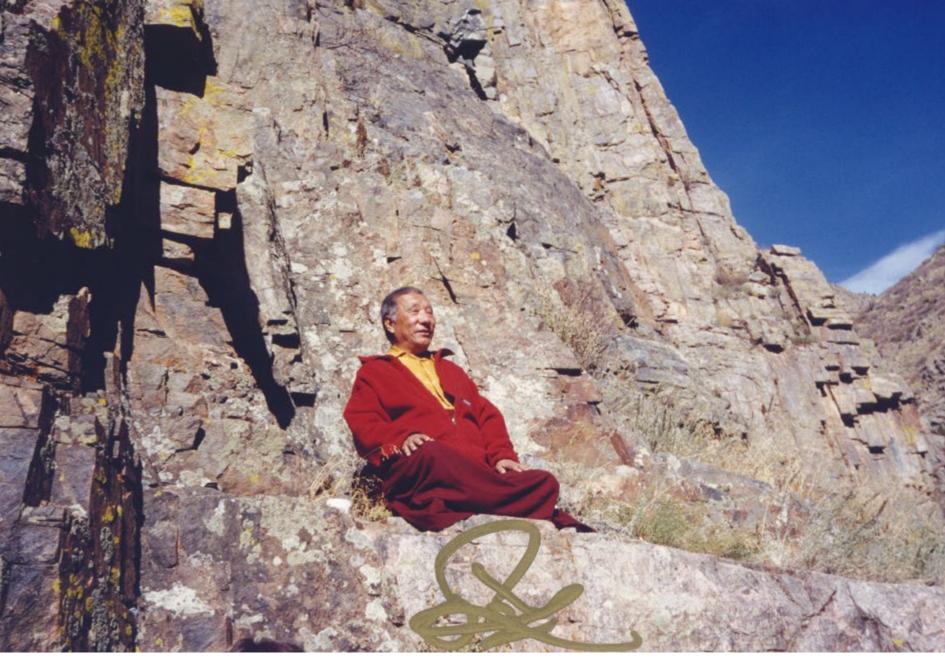
In all my births and lifetimes,

May I perfectly fulfill the guru's wishes.

May I benefit beings and the teachings,

And may auspiciousness be abundant

For the two benefits to be accomplished!



• १९९५ छान्दे विं लें न निंदे से हे सें वा निंदा Poudre Canyon, Colorado, USA, 1995. 攝於1995年,美國科羅拉多州波德峽谷。

According to the command of Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche, Rinpoche spent seven nights at the Tsurphu charnel ground, which is said to be identical in character to the Sītavana charnel ground. In the nighttimes, Rinpoche secretively immersed himself in the practices of Chö, analytical meditation on the two types of selflessness, the yogas of loving-kindness and compassion, and other meditations. In the daytimes, in his practice cave, he engaged in hearing, contemplating, and meditating on the basis of the life story of Machik Labdrön.

After completing that retreat, for the next few weeks, following his guru's command, he remained in the Tsurphu charnel ground, but this time, he stayed near a large bolder in the charnel ground, where he made his tent by removing the clothing from corpses and using it as canvas, tying the canvas together with the rope that had been used to tie the corpses up. In this setting, Rinpoche practiced the genuine dharma of Chö, which cuts through the deception of Māra, day and night without break. He cut the root of self-fixation, and excellent signs of experience arose in his mind. He also performed the gaṇachakra practice of profound yogic conduct. Due to all of this, he naturally came to be known by the local people as "the charnel ground man" or "the charnel ground lama." In this and other ways, Rinpoche's legacy was very similar to the life stories of the siddhas of yore.

At that time, a group of nuns from Jindo Monastery in Nyemo and Drolma Puk had arrived in Tsurphu and met Rinpoche for the first time. Though they invited Rinpoche to Nyemo, he did not accept their request. Sometime later, with the permission of Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche, Rinpoche made the decision to undertake a pilgrimage to the noble land of India. The first place he visited after departing Tsurphu was Nyemo, the very location of Jindo Monastery. However, he did not enter the monastery itself; instead, he stayed for three days in the nearby charnel ground.

Finally, after the nuns had supplicated him repeatedly to accept them as his students, he acceded and went to the monastery, granting the nuns teachings on the preliminaries for Mahāmudrā, the sādhana entitled "Accomplishing the Realm of Great Bliss", and other dharmas.

After that, Rinpoche traveled to the practice caves of Berotsana, the king of translators, and of Kugom Chökyi Senge, a heart disciple of Machik Labdrön. Intense faith arose in Rinpoche's mind, and he uttered songs of supplication, such as the following:

I supplicate the gurus of the lineage of Chö,
I supplicate Machik Lab kyi Drönma,
I supplicate Kugom Chökyi Senge:
Bless me so that my clinging to the actions of this life,
The mistaken appearances of habitual tendencies,
Be reversed from its depths.

Next, he crossed the iron bridge built by the siddha Thangtong Gyalpo. He then practiced in a large abandoned house in Jako, as well as in three charnel grounds: the Nyangpo charnel ground, the Khashor Shawari Gong charnel ground, and the Kargung charnel ground. At these sites, Rinpoche sought out the citadel of Chö practice. Many harrowing and miraculous experiences ensued. Rinpoche transformed all of these into aides that enhanced his practice and made further manifest the prajñā that realizes selflessness, the true nature of reality. The dexterity of his realization increasing, he prevailed over mistaken appearances. Following that, Rinpoche practiced at two great sacred sites of Yeshe Tsogyal: the Jomo Kharak and Jomo Drösa practice caves.

Once again he returned to Jindo Monastery in Nyemo and made his final preparations to depart for India. The nuns made several requests to accompany Rinpoche on his journey, and, finally, he gave them his permission to do

so. Thus, during the year of the 2,500th anniversary of the Buddha's passing according to the Theravāda schools, Rinpoche and his retinue traveled to the four great sacred sites and other pilgrimage destinations.

The nuns (who are now quite elderly) who traveled with Rinpoche at this time have shared many oral accounts of miraculous feats he displayed during their pilgrimage. So as not to make the present volume too lengthy, I shall not write about these here.

Rinpoche and party eventually returned safely and in good health to Nyemo, after which he again set out alone, sealing himself in a strict, solitary retreat in the cave called Drolma Puk, a sacred site blessed by the siddha Nyemowa.

By 1959, a change of eras had come to pass in Tibet. In that year, Rinpoche came out of retreat and, with the assistance of his nun disciples, traveled, via Bhutan, to India, arriving there as a refugee.

6. RETURNING TO VIEW, CUTTING THROUGH ELABORATIONS

For the next nine years, in Buxa Duar, India, Rinpoche once again engaged in the studies of the view, continuing upon the hearing, contemplating, and meditating that he had done previously. He studied the Kagyü lineage's traditional texts, which include the three tantric topics, i.e.the "Treatise on Buddha Nature", the "Hevajra Tantra", and the "Profound Inner Reality", and the five sūtra topics. He also extensively studied the Sakya, Geluk, and Nyingma traditions' canonical texts of sūtra, tantra, and logic. In this way, he completely cut through all doubts and conceptual fabrications.

When his studies were complete, he took an oral debate examination before a gathering of several thousand abbots, tulkus, lamas, and monks of the four major Buddhist orders of Tibetan Buddhism; the gathering was presided over by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. After the examination, he was awarded the degree of Geshe Lharampa. Rinpoche became an object of praise and reverence for his talent with logical debate and for his acute knowledge and wisdom. His fame truly spread in all directions.

Rinpoche then returned to the presence of the sixteenth supreme victor and Drupön Tenzin Rinpoche, receiving further experiential instructions and offering his realizations. He also received the empowerments, instructions, and reading transmissions for the great "Rinchen Terdzö" (Precious Treasury of Terma) from the lord of refuge, Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche. In particular, he received the complete guiding instructions for the "Lamrim Yeshe Nyingpo" (Stages of the Path of Essential Wisdom) and other key texts.

In short, during this period, Rinpoche completely cut through all conceptual fabrications through hearing, contemplating, and meditating upon the profound view, meditation, and conduct in all their stages.

At the age of 31, the lord guru was honored by the sixteenth supreme victor, the lord Rangjung Rigpe Dorje, and named as an abbot (khenpo) of the glorious, unequalled Kagyü lineage.

7. DILIGENTLY BENEFITING THE TEACHINGS AND BEINGS, ACCORDING TO THE COMMAND OF THE LORD RANGJUNG RIGPE DORJE

Following the instructions of the 16th Karmapa, as well as the profound inspiration of Bhutan's Royal Mother, Phuntsok Chödrön, Rinpoche traveled to Bhutan, staying for a few years at Kunga Rabten and Bumthang. At these places he performed the extensive benefit of many faithful students. In 1968, atop a mountain at Kunga Rabten Dzong, Rinpoche founded a nunnery named Karma Drubde Gon, complete with representations of the three jewels, in a very secluded and beautiful place. He placed the nuns who had traveled with him from Nyemo, around thirteen in number, in three-year retreat at a retreat facility on site and carefully guided them through their practices.

In accordance with the command of the great sixteenth supreme victor, who instructed Rinpoche to go to the West and perform enlightened activity for the benefit of the teachings and beings, in 1977, Rinpoche traveled to Europe, beginning in France, at the Kagyü seat, Takpo Kagyü Ling. At that time, Nyoshul Khen Rinpoche was also in the area. The two masters engaged in discussions about their experiences and realizations of the Middle Way, Mahāmudrā, and Dzogchen, and found their experiences to be quite harmonious.

After that, Rinpoche traveled to the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Greece, and other European destinations, teaching Tibetan language and vastly turning the dharma wheels of sūtra and mantra. The many European students who became translators and who engaged in extensive study of sūtra and tantra under his guidance would become Rinpoche's first Western disciples.

When he was staying in Europe, the lord guru posed a question to His Holiness the 16th Karmapa: "The Early Translation School of Nyingma possesses the 'thirteen great texts,' the glorious Sakya school has the 'eighteen texts of great renown,' and the Riwo Gedenpas, the Geluk school, have the 'five canonical volumes' and so forth. What texts are uniquely important to the Kagyü tradition?" The Karmapa's answer came in a letter in which he wrote, "For the Kagyü, there are eight great texts of sūtra and tantra."

As if the letter had descended directly upon the crown of his head, Rinpoche heeded this advice from the Karmapa with great respect and began emphasizing these texts on sūtra and tantra in his teachings. He supplemented this by making aspirations that the buddha-activity of the general dharmas of scripture and realization and, in particular, of the unequalled Takpo Kagyü, would spread to the reaches of space. In 1978, Rinpoche established the Kagyü Thegchen Shedra in Europe, and, following that, he established the Marpa Foundation of Europe.

Beginning in 1982, and according to the command of the 16th Karmapa, Rinpoche served as the abbot of the Karma Shrī Nālandā Institute for Higher Buddhist Studies at the Karmapa's seat, Rumtek Monastery. He gave many khenpos, tulkus, and monks teachings on the great texts, and extensively guided them through the stages of meditation of shamatha, vipashyanā, and so on in the context of sequential engagement in the vehicles of Buddhadharma. He also composed texts on the Kagyü lineage's unique approach to essential shedra topics: introduction to the terms of logic, the classifications of mind, and the classifications of reasons, along with critical analyses of the latter two. These texts were Rinpoche's own compositions, yet precisely summarized the intended meaning of the "Ocean of Texts on Reasoning" by the 7th Karmapa, Chödrak Gyamtso, and the "Treasury of Knowledge" by Jamgön Kongtrul Lodrö Thaye. They became a unique resource for studies in Kagyü shedras and in international dharma institutions and organizations.

▶ १००६ वॅर क्वेर के 'व्यक्तिं अह्ति अह्त अव क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

2004年,希臘。仁波切要弟子們唸誦「三清淨」,並配合著內容做表情: 耳清淨、鼻清淨、舌清淨等。







Rinpoche eventually made his way to the United States of America, Canada, and other countries in North and South America. Without bias, he taught the dharma of sūtra and mantra to devoted students at the Kagyü seat known as Karma Triyana Dharmachakra, Vajradhātu, centers inspired by the venerable Kalu Rinpoche, and for many other groups and organizations. In particular, with great kindness he bestowed the pith instructions of Mahāmudrā and Dzogchen and guided students in these meditations; he continues to guide many of these students to this day.

During his time in North America, Rinpoche met with Chögyam Trungpa Rinpoche and discussed with him the spreading and propagation of the Buddha's teachings in the West. Rinpoche's North American body of students became boundless and included many fluent translators. In 1994, he established the American branch of the Marpa Foundation.

Rinpoche also traveled to southeast Asia, in countries such as Taiwan, where he gave teachings on the three vehicles. In particular, he brought down a nectar rain of the genuine dharma of the secret mantra Vajrayāna, by which he fully ripened fortunate disciples. In Taiwan, he established a dharma center, called Zabsang Shedrub, and another branch of the Marpa Foundation. He also established Zabsang Shedrub practice centers in Malaysia and Singapore. Through all of these activities, he propagated the teachings of the practice lineage in all directions.

Throughout this period, Rinpoche continued to turn the wheel of dharma in India, Bhutan, and Nepal. In Bhutan, he established three retreat centers in the area of the royal residence at Kunga Rabten: one in 1988, called Drolma Chöling, one in 1998, called Ngön-ga Chöling, and one in 2001, called Kunzang Ngayab Chöling. Having established these centers, complete with representations of the three jewels, he guided the nuns who practiced there, and who continue to practice and receive Rinpoche's guidance to this day, in the preliminaries, the meditation and recitation of "Accomplishing the Realm of Great Bliss", together with its associated "phowa" practice, the "Heart Sūtra", Chö, "Könchok Chidü", and other methods of practicing Mahāmudrā and Dzogchen. The nuns have continued their application to these practices in an uninterrupted manner.

In 1983, near the Jarung Khashor stupa in Boudhanath, Nepal, Rinpoche began giving teaching sessions to international students, focusing on Tibetan language and on the texts of sūtra, mantra, and logic. In 1986, he founded the Marpa Institute for Translation and the Marpa Translation Committee. In addition to that, at the school of translation he also imparted rare and profound teachings to certain gatherings of some of his most advanced and closest students, led by some of the most gifted tulkus. To these audiences he taught, in the style of experiential transmissions, "Mahāmudrā: the Ocean of Definitive Meaning", the "Profound Inner Reality", the six-branch yoga of the "Kālachakra Tantra", the six dharmas of Nāropa, and other oral instructions of the paths of liberation and method. He imparted these teachings in their fully developed forms, complete with interviews in which the students offered their realizations, instructions for the stages of enhancement, and so on.

In the year 2000, Rinpoche established a retreat center in Yolmo Gangra in Nepal, at Tak Puk Senge Dzong, the "tiger cave, lion fortress," a practice site of the lord Milarepa. Since that time, nuns and international disciples of Rinpoche have been engaging in the practices of Mahāmudrā and so on there. In 2006, near the Jarung Khashor stupa in Boudhanath, Rinpoche established Thegchok Ling, a nunnery, complete with representations of the three jewels, where female monastic disciples apply themselves with joyful diligence in hearing, contemplating, and meditating upon the dharma in precise accordance with the manner in which the lord guru has guided them.

In summary of all the above, the lord guru has been an exemplary holder of the teachings of the victorious one by embodying the union of practice and study. He has engaged in vast explanation, debate, and composition on the basis of the textual traditions of sūtra and mantra in general, and he has held the tradition of direct, experiential guidance in practice and bestowed infinite oral instructions upon others. In this way, he has established a limitless number of fortunate disciples on the paths of ripening and liberation.

To speak further of his sublime deeds, Rinpoche has always placed great value on the songs of realization of Milarepa, such as those found in his "One Hundred Thousand Songs", as well as those of all the siddha forebears of the earlier and later schools. Accordingly, he has uttered many vajra songs elucidating their intention. He has also independently composed innumerable vajra dohās that communicate the oral instructions.

He revitalized the tradition of practice related to the 3rd Karmapa, Rangjung Dorje's "Karma Nyingtik", the "heart essence of the Karmapa," and imparted its experiential, pith instructions.

To this day, fortunate students from the East and West alike continue to practice and enjoy the fruits of two of his most unique contributions: his supplications, songs, and vajra dances of Ārya Tārā, which tell of her origins, and the yogic exercise system of "Lujong", "training and purifying the body," a special system that brings the paths of liberation and method together, a system that sprung forth from the guru's own wisdom mind expanse.

He composed "The Sādhana of Mahāmudrā: The Joyous Dance of the Amṛita of Great Bliss", a spontaneously spoken, utterly profound and sublime set of instructions on luminous Mahāmudrā, accompanied by his own autocommentary.

He made it possible for his students the world over to sing the above-mentioned songs of realization with newly adapted melodies in a wide variety of his students' own languages: Tibetan, English, Chinese, and other tongues. He furthered their experience of hearing, contemplating, and meditating by encouraging them to accompany these songs with vajra dances. In these ways, with great kindness, Rinpoche emulated, and continues to perfectly emulate, the life examples of the great forebears of the practice lineage.

This outer life story, told from the perspective of common appearances, of my glorious guru, Khenchen Vajradhara, Dechen Rangdrol, has been based mainly upon his great autobiography and was supplemented by discussions with some of the elderly nuns who were the guru's original disciples and with some of the guru's senior Western students. It has been written here according to the command of the lord of victorious ones.

By the power of this, may I and others, all of the lord guru's students, see the seeds of our devotion and the three kinds of faith develop further and further, until we ourselves gain the ability to hold the legacy of the lord guru's experience and realization. In particular, may this endeavor be a cause that promotes the secure and long lives of the glorious lord of victorious ones, Karmapa Ogyen Drodul Trinley Dorje, and the supreme guru, Khenchen Vajradhara: may their enlightened activity spread throughout the reaches of space!

This has been a tale of liberation that shows exactly How the pure renunciation of the foundational vehicle, The compassion and bodhichitta of the Mahāyāna, And the unbiased, sacred outlook of the Vajrayāna Can be applied to one's mind.

The luminosity of enlightened body,
With its dignified signs and marks,
The melody of enlightened speech,
With its lute-like, natural resonance of dharmatā,
And the sphere of enlightened mind,
With its stainless original wisdom,
Are realized through nothing but faith and devotion's path—
How could they be known in any other way?

Going far beyond hope and fear, the schemes of concept, In all my lifetimes, may I be guided by the peerless guru. By this, may I quickly reach the supreme state of Vajradhara.

This was written by one of this lord's subjects who has been sustained by the guru's three kindnesses, the one called Dzogchen Ponlop, otherwise known as Karma Sungrap Ngedön Tenpay Gyaltsen. It was completed at Nalanda West (Seattle, Washington) in the year 2553 of the Buddhist era. May this be virtuous! Sarva Mangalam!



• १९९५ वॅदि: ८ चुर: १वर: खंदे ते: सर: बॅद: ने: नवा चुः वः गाम्रदे: कॅवः च्चीर: कॅवः कॅवावा खु At Karme Chöling Shambhala Center in Vermont in the summer of 1998. 1998年夏天,美國佛蒙州噶美秋林香巴拉中心。

💽 २००५ वॅर क्षे त वे गा ज न उ ्र ज्ञूय (यद र र हैं हे पार पावद पा A vajra dance at Casa Garuda retreat center in Italy, 2005. 2005年,義大利喀魯達閉關中心,仁波切跳金剛舞。

堪布竹清嘉措仁波切略傳

三世如來,諸事業者,斷輪迴網,依託救星, 欲解脱眾,唯一依怙,噶瑪珠鬘,頂戴敬承。 顯空金剛舞蹈,寬廣法性中躍,聲空金剛道歌,善緣心暗盡消, 樂空金剛心意,大智慧力引導,紛念自地解脱,心立無懼瑜伽。

堪千上師 <u>竹清嘉措</u>仁波切(德謙讓卓),他通達一切顯密的學識,圓滿一切覺證的成就,且聞名於東方與西方世界。

對於上師<u>金剛持</u>任何外、內、密的圓滿行傳事蹟,像我這樣的一介愚昧凡夫,怎麼可能去書寫計量!但是由於無法拒絕尊貴的法王<u>噶瑪巴</u> <u>鄔金卓都欽列多傑</u>的指令,以及因為在1993年時,上師<u>金剛持</u>曾親口對我述說了他自身大多數的事蹟,以這兩層因緣,我有幸將上師的行傳書寫下來。在此,我將簡略講述上師共通的外傳記。

這篇傳記依上師自傳的順序,分為七個章節:

一、誕生輪迴之事蹟;二、示現無常幻化師;三、遊方神聖寂靜處;四、勤轉惡緣成友伴; 五、墳場靜處任璈遊;六、甚深見地斷戲論;七、讓炯日佩尊所敕,如是勤行教眾利。

一、誕牛輪迴之事蹟

廣闊的<u>西藏</u>地區中,在<u>帝悉白衣行者</u>等大師的時代,那是修傳派的教法非常興盛的時期,就連在家的善男信女們,都能接受甚深的修持教導,並且精進地修行。這人人修行的地方,就在眾所週知的<u>囊千修行郡</u>中,有如核心地一般的昌日谷地。

<u>藏</u>☑曆第十六個丁卯的木豬年(1935年),上師就誕生在這殊勝的地方,名為<u>喜饒羅卓</u>,是<u>卡布扎瓊</u>家族的後代,父親為南傑彭措,母親為瑪妮旺姆。對於出生這一部分,上師作偈說──

最初生時獨自生,最後定將獨自死,中間漫遊山林時,樂於獨尋解脱道。

二、示現無常幻化師

上師的父母生了五個兒子和兩個女兒,總共有七名子女,其中兩個孩子在年幼時便夭折了。在上師兩歲的時候, 父親去外地經商時身故異鄉,母親因此極為悲痛而至精神失常。才一個月的時間,人們看到上師母子一家的狀況,變得非常的痛苦悲慘。在自傳中,上師描述自己當時內心的感受說:「我小時候沒什麼太多的想法,如今一點



उ००७ लॅ. में ५ परीवा. प्राम्था मीया. मीया. मीया. मीया. प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र

In front of a mural of the Great Mother, Drubde Nunnery, Bhutan, July, 2006.

2006年7月,不丹噶瑪竹德寺般若佛母壁畫前。

▼ २००६ वॅरज्ञा यहाया गाहा ज्ञाप रेप पर्हें परहें पर्हें पर्हें पर्हें परहें पर्हें परहें पर्हें पर्हें पर्हें परहें परहें पर्हें परहें पर्हें पर्हें पर्हें परहें परहें



也記不得當時痛苦的感受,因此使我堅定地確信:痛苦是來自於分別妄念。」

這是上師將一切的苦樂感受,轉化成「以惡緣為道用」的修持。

一年過後,上師跟隨母親,前往一個非常寂靜愉悅山洞,名為<u>秋巴窟(流水洞)</u>,母親就在此進行1000次的禁食 齋戒閉關。有一天晚上,上師突然呼叫著長兄的名字,並且對母親說:「他死了。」原來 ,上師的長兄在前往<u>峨寺</u> 院去聽聞比丘戒的時候圓寂了。之後大家推算時間,剛好與上師說出來的時間是一致的。

由此知道,上師自小有就有著無礙的神通,不僅如此,上師也從小就有知過去世的隨念功德。自傳中提到:「傳統上都說,小孩幼年時能回憶起過去生的事情,隨著年歲增長,會漸漸遺忘。我以自身的經驗來看,確實可以肯定這種說法。」

上師又說:「每次看見崖山、崖洞的時候,便想著將來要去那裡修行;每當看到了一處適合的崖頂平地,便想著要蓋閉關的關房,我經常會這麼想。這也許是過去世在山洞修行的習氣,又或者是未來註定要遊方於山林間的徵兆吧。」

雖然上師自小便是一位種性覺醒的聖者,但是在一般人的眼中看到的是:他會和喜歡佛法的朋友,一起模仿人家誦經念咒;但也會與喜歡搗蛋的朋友,一起模仿人家用彈弓打小鳥等等這些孩子們會做的事。一天,上師用石頭打中了一隻小鳥,當他捧起那隻小鳥,並且看著鳥兒在自己的手中斷氣死去時,突然因為克制不住內心生起的悲憫之心而嚎啕大哭。沒想到這些調皮的壞朋友,反而成了正面的敦促力量,讓上師開顯了心中的大悲薰習力,上師在自傳中說道:「我想,這也許是過去生修持悲心的習氣覺醒了吧!」

之後,上師的母親帶著上師,來到已經90多歲的<u>阿旺卻吉惟色</u>上師,以及一生閉黑關的大成就者<u>噶瑪拓美</u>,這兩位成就者尊前求法修行。以學習捨棄「聞法之器的三種過失」為起點,上師開始聽聞受持正法。

三、遊方神聖寂靜處

上師的自傳說:「一般來說,<u>康巴</u>人都非常喜歡去朝聖,因此我自小也喜愛去朝聖。」因此,上師年少時,就歷經各種艱難,前後兩次朝禮了西藏各個聖地。

最初,是母親帶著上師與小妹<u>菩吉</u>一起,到<u>西藏</u>各地朝聖。依照<u>青海和康區</u>的朝聖習俗,朝聖時會帶著食物、炊 具和寢具等繁重用品,從家鄉<u>囊千縣</u>朝禮至衛藏拉薩。一日,在攀登一座大山的時候,由於身體非常疲累,於是 上師心中生起一股怒氣,自己一人便爬到了另一座山上。就在和家人的距離越來越遙遠的時候,突然聽見母親與 妹妹兩人大喊著:「馬熊來了,你快回來啊!」,這時上師心頭一震,非常驚恐,原來心中憋著的那一口怨氣也跟 著消失了,連跑帶跳地趕回家人身邊,也因為恐懼,竟完全不覺得包袱很沈重。

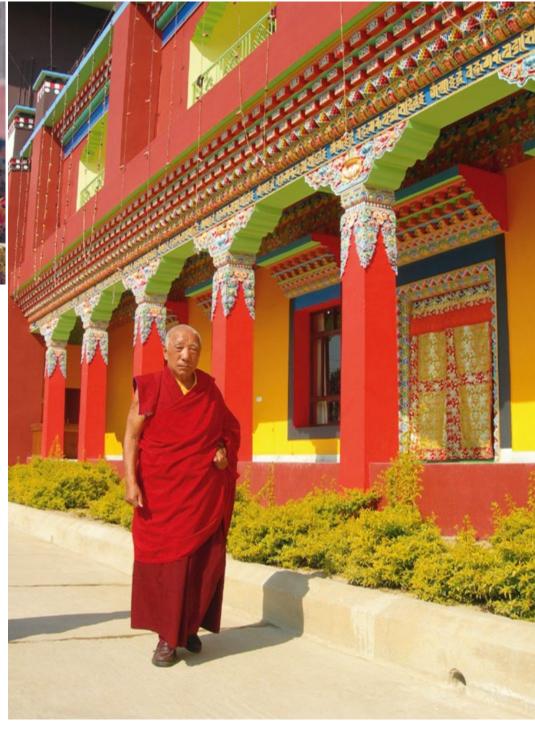
對於這次的經驗,上師在自傳中說:「回到母親與妹妹身邊時,憤怒與恐懼都平靜了,感覺到很舒服。那時候並不明白是怎麼回事,現在仔細回想,原來恐懼、瞋心、安樂這些情緒,都取決於心的概念與想法。」

以上的經歷,皆成為上師「將煩惱轉化為道用」的修持善緣。

上師朝聖的旅途,由康區經過<u>藏北</u>,來到了眾生怙主<u>桑傑耶巴</u>的駐錫地<u>江大那(北馬耳山)。在這裡,上師母子拜見了格薩爾王、龍女(格薩爾</u>王妃)、格薩爾三十王臣好漢等塑像,也瞻仰了格薩爾王這些英雄們的箭弓、長矛與大刀等等武器,都非常賞心悅目,上師一行在每一個有著聖物的地方朝禮並且祈願。



- 🖎 २००५ सॅर-भु-रू-हासी अर्केन् हेन केन संदि नुमार्स्स्र न प्राया केंग्राया Reciting aspirations at the Dhamekh Stupa in Sarnath, Varanasi, 2006. 2006年,於印度瓦拉那西大佛塔前祈願。
- १००७ वॅर-पग्व-पक्कु-र्ञ्चेव-प्रशक्ति-र्येर-स्वेपब-रुब-पाहेर-स्वर-र्वेव-र् At Tergar Monastery in Bodhgaya during the Kagyu Monlam in 2006. 2006年,大祈願法會期間於德噶寺。



之後經過波密縣的傾多等藏南地區,上師一行來到了著名的苯教聖地工布苯山,且來到了法尊達波拉結(圖波巴大師)的駐錫地達拉岡波,以及由法王噶瑪巴所加持的聖地。在這些聖地,上師皆以右繞轉經的方式,各各朝禮。

另外,上師也完整朝拜了雅隆地區的所有聖地,比如第一代藏王涅赤贊普的宮殿——全藏第一座城堡<u>雍布拉</u>崗,蓮花生大士修行的山洞雅隆水晶洞,以及昌珠度母殿等等聖地。

上師還前往恭奉著鄔金阿闍黎蓮花生大士、法王赤松德贊、靜命大師,這西藏三大士佛像的桑耶永固天成寺 (桑耶寺),圓滿地朝拜與供養了主殿,以及代表四大洲與八小洲的小殿堂。

之後,這行人翻越了郭喀拉山來到拉薩。那時上師一家人所攜帶的食物已經用盡,母親手中正拿著乞食所得的一點僅夠早茶食用的糌粑粉,一隻不知從哪兒跑來的流浪小狗,卻打翻了裝糌粑粉的袋子,糌粑粉撒了一地。關於那時的心情,上師在自傳中說:「不知道母親和妹妹是什麼感受,我當時因為肚子太餓了,也到了該吃飯的時候,所以心裡非常惋惜沮喪。現在想起來,那種感覺就像是富人被搶奪了所有財產一樣。」為此,上師作偈說——

若貪輪迴之受用,國王驟失政權苦,乞丐驟失飲食苦,內心苦楚實無別。雖富猶貪此苦楚,思能不變長保有,了知貧苦皆瞬間,悲憫執實富裕人。

朝禮了拉薩的聖地之後,上師一行由北方前往馬爾康,這一路的聖地無不仔細朝拜、右繞禮敬。從北方回程的路上,上師自傳說:「像是在做夢,覺得耳朵似乎真的聽到了馬熊的聲音,讓我感到非常害怕。現在仔細想想,這是習慣恐懼之心的清晰顯現,這使我堅定地確信,舉凡修持無我、空性、金剛乘的本尊與壇城的觀修,這些也都是透過嫻熟的力量,讓所修在我們心中清晰展現。」為此,上師作偈說——

習於恐懼與瞋恨,似親見聞明晰現;空性本尊與壇城,修生確信明晰現。

又說:

雖云親恩難回報,父母令入佛法恩,思其較彼更難報,如母有情願成佛。

之後,上師順利回到了自己的家鄉。

在上師17歲的時候,偕同胞兄妹,一行三人開始了第二次的藏地朝聖。路線從康區出發,由北道經過中間道路來到拉薩,自傳說道:「在路上的時候,最初需要帶著炊具、肉、酥油、糌粑、臥具等用品,實在是很沈重。所以一開始是有著難以負荷的痛苦,然後是食物逐漸消耗減少的痛苦,以及斷糧的痛苦。這三種痛苦中,『擁有』的痛苦最強烈,因為裡面又帶有兩重痛苦:除了難以負荷的痛苦之外,還有害怕用品被小偷偷竊、被強盜搶奪的痛苦,因此說『擁有』的痛苦最劇烈。」為此,上師作偈說——

唉!因我執而流盪輪迴時,不可無有食財諸受用,積聚散失苦增誠可見,無執出世隱居我心喜。

有如之前一般,在朝拜了拉薩、桑耶等聖地,進行了供養與祈願之後,上師一行為了要前往朝禮藏族人種的發源地雅隆河谷,便從澤當的側邊,選擇橫渡雅魯藏布江的一條支流。當上師渡至河中央時,突然水勢大漲,就在將要滅頂的時候,被本尊聖度母親自救起。自傳中說:「我從小就對度母有著極大的信心,由於平時就在修持度母法門,因此在溺水的時候,三時的一切妄念頓然止息,唯有熱切地祈請著至尊度母,雖然不會游泳,卻也好端端

地從河的一端上了岸。」為此,上師作偈說——

遭逢難忍之苦後,前所未有喜樂生,苦樂無常多變化,莫令執常欺自心。

隔日,在澤當的一座寺院裡,上師兄妹三人相聚重逢,便一起朝拜了所有<u>雅隆</u>地區的聖地,最後經由<u>拉薩</u>,翻越 喀喇山與郭喀喇等山脈,經由北道,順利回到了家鄉。

從以上的故事,我們可以看到聖者、賢哲們的朝聖,不像我們現今遊山玩水的朝聖方式,而是以善緣信心之道,經歷大苦行而修持信受淨妙正法,有如乞行朝聖者一般(一邊行乞一邊朝聖),以殊勝的體驗,來積聚資糧、淨除罪障,使神聖的覺證在內心生起。由於上師完全了解前來<u>印度與尼泊爾</u>的乞行朝聖者所經歷的朝聖甘苦,所以日後每當遇見這些朝聖行者,上師總以極大的歡喜心資助他們,做為他們修持正法的順緣。

四、勤轉惡緣成友伴

8歲至19歲這段期間,上師以至尊度母為依止與修持的本尊,並且常在夢境中,見到一位極其端麗的女性救助人們遠離恐懼等等,生起許多修持的殊勝徵兆。之後,上師經常都以度母法門為主要的修持,從心意伏藏中唱出〈度母祈請文〉,著作有〈聖度母祈請文〉和〈護眾免於八怖十六懼〉等等讚頌度母的歌曲,上師以歌曲配上舞蹈的方式傳授。現在上師的弟子們,仍然以這樣的方法修持著。

19歲時,上師生了重病,上師說那是他第一次生起了害怕死亡的恐懼。像這樣「將四大不調的疾病惡緣,視為善知識」的教導,在自傳中說:「我因為無常而恐懼,也因為無常而開始思維,了解到此生一切事都沒有意義,心中一再想著、一再發誓著:如果這次不因病而死的話,就要去修行正法。之後,脖子上長的腫塊流出了膿血,很快就痊癒康復起來,回復到像以前一樣健康。從此,我便立誓要去修持正法。」

為此,上師作偈說——

嗟夫三界輪迴苦,無常變幻數數修,真實體驗此壞苦,入法最初之上師。

又作道歌——

惡緣病痛極折磨,臨死之苦生起時,唯有皈依正法道,發心利他證菩提。

想到為了要真正修持正法,便需要依止上師善知識,首先,上師前往康區德格宗薩縣,拜見了蔣揚欽哲確吉羅卓大師,並且次第聽聞了薩迦派的主要本尊喜金剛的大灌頂。在道果的講說方面,分為大眾課程以及學院課程兩種教學方式。在道果學院課程中,上師學習了《甚深一符續》、《內外防護》、《內外深道》、《那洛空行法教》等等教法,另外也學習了《成就方便總集》。當時的複講師德松仁波切,是學習了五遍道果學院課程、圓滿學習修持了氣、脈、幻輪的瑜伽功法、並且聽聞了《薩迦五祖教言》口傳的這樣一位學修兼備的上師。在上師自傳中提到:「在德松仁波切複講的時候,當講解到氣、脈的修持時,多是以噶舉派的道理來教授,並且會提到一些噶舉派成就者們的傳記事蹟。因此,雖然我當時在薩迦派求法,卻同時對噶舉派的教法生起了信心。」

就在上師學習了能令學子成熟與解脫的課程教導之後,再次回到了家鄉。

之後,上師依止了終生在山洞閉關修行的大師索巴塔欽。這位大師就像密勒日巴大師一樣,是對於名聞利養全無

貪著的隱士,上師僅是聽聞到這位大師的名號,便生起了信心,立刻前往康貝金剛窟去求法。自傳說道:「上師那時正在講說瑪姬拉尊的傳記事蹟,正當說到『瑪姬拉尊出現在頭頂一肘高的天空中,以舞姿站立,三眼凝視虚空……』這一段時,我拜見到了上師。上師說:『真是好緣起。』就像密勒日巴拜見馬爾巴時一樣,我們師徒最初的相遇,也有著妙善的緣起。」

<u>索巴塔欽</u>大師最初住在迪雅寺的僧院,並完成了三年三個月的閉關,就在他以磕長頭的方式從<u>康</u>區朝禮到<u>拉薩</u>的時候,內心生起了無比殊勝的覺證體驗,上師自傳中說道——

我請問上師磕長頭朝聖時的故事,師父說:「在磕長頭朝聖的最初,因為要在凹凸不平的石子路上磨擦前進,感到非常艱苦,但是後來習慣了之後,便不再感到困難。非常嫻熟之後,身體反而生起了輕安的覺受,覺得全身舒適與輕盈,心靈也生起了輕安的感受,沒有了昏沉與掉舉,內心充滿著明覺。夢境變得非常清晰,且能夢見將要發生的事情。有時因為內心非常明覺,甚至會想:大概要有神通了吧!此外,因為一再記起上師甚深的教導,所以能夠沒有任何貪欲與執著。」

<u>索巴塔欽</u>大師在<u>迪雅寺</u>擔任三年的金剛阿闍黎之後,他立誓要在無人的崖洞中終生修持,便離開寺院的僧舍, 前往距離迪雅寺半天路程,一處名為康貝金剛窟的山洞,大師在此放棄一切對此生的貪著,修持大苦行。

就在這裡,上師於索巴塔欽大師尊前,先完整受持了大手印外四共加行、內四不共加行,以及特殊的四加行之後,不是透過講解經文的方式,而是用口耳直接傳授、以心印心的方式,獲得了那一切見地之終極、一切修持之絕頂的甚深道大手印傳法。

每隔7天,上師便前往師父尊前,報告自己修持的體證,然後師父會再給予指引與教導。對於除滅障難以及增發力用的各種次第方法,所有<u>噶舉不共的一切教學傳統,上師都無不完備地完整領受。關於方便道那洛六法</u>,師父索巴塔欽經常提到竹奔丹增仁波切可以教授,覺得上師應該去見竹奔丹增仁波切,跟隨他學習那洛六法。

此外,上師又藉由不依典籍、直接口耳傳授的方式,從上師<u>索巴塔欽</u>處,學習到了「施身法」的灌頂與觀修次第,並且每日修持「施身法」從不間斷。

之後上師奉師命,前往<u>迪雅寺</u>,參拜閉關中心的指導禪師<u>桑傑彭措</u>。當時正好堪布<u>策江</u>在閉關中心,又逢<u>噶瑪欽</u>列仁波切師徒一行也來到此地。正當大家都因緣巧合地聚在一起時,禪師<u>桑傑彭措</u>仁波切提到:「雖然<u>噶舉派</u>的修持傳統非常殊勝,但是近來傳承中,鮮少有人能精通佛法的量理因明學,若能學習因明,未來定能利益<u>噶</u>舉傳承。」說完後,便指示上師,去跟隨堪布<u>策江</u>學習因明量理學,並且賜予上師「語獅子文殊」的灌頂,於是上師便開始在閉關中心裡學習因明的課程。

由於有過去學習的口訣,這次因明的學習就成了禪修的助伴,也輔助了上師之前「以信入道」的信心增長,更讓上師對於過去透過口訣教導,從師父那兒所學習到的無我、無實等修持,內心生起越來越廣大堅定的確定與信心。

這讓上師不僅對因明學產生了極大的興趣,更堅定了閉關修行的信念。之後上師曾說,當時因奉桑傑彭措仁波切的指示,在閉關中心裡面學習因明理論的因緣,成為將來能夠為實修傳承教法服務奉獻的善妙緣起。

上師之後再回到索巴塔欽大師尊前,用好幾個月的時間,針對「遠離言詮心之實相」的部分,向上師報告體證,

• १००० ह्वा १०० चया सुया हो वा सकेंवा ह्यो दान हुँ वा द्वीं वा At Tek Chok Ling Nunnery in Nepal, October, 2009. 2009年10月,尼泊爾勝乘林寺。



以及釐清剩餘的一些疑惑。之後上師一再地發願,立志要四處流浪,在山林崖洞中修行。

五、墳場靜處任遨遊

奉師父索巴塔欽之命,上師前往遠離家鄉、遠離人群的地方,那是大成就者拉瓦巴大師,從印度示現神通飛翔而至的著名修持聖地,被稱為拉瓦修持洞,是一個非常寧靜愉悅的地方。白日,上師主要修持蓮師的上師相應法,以及密勒日巴尊者的行傳事蹟,夜晚則精進的修持「施身法」,自傳說:「一個人在山洞閉關時,一再去拜讀大自在瑜伽士密勒日巴尊者的傳記與道歌,是非常重要的。」同樣地,大成就者拉瓦巴也說:「加持寂靜空崖中,遵照師命荷修行,如今年長更歡喜。」這就是上師獨自在山洞修持的開端。

一天晚上,上師夢見一隻烏鴉叼著自己的心臟,順著一條湍急的大河由西往東飛。於是上師便前往在自己山洞附近,一位以神通無礙而聞名的喇嘛<u>饒久冷瓦</u>大師跟前,講述了自己的夢境,以及想要前往<u>楚布寺</u>的熱忱。那位喇嘛給予上師<u>普巴金剛</u>灌頂,更預言了上師將會前往<u>衛藏(中藏</u>,也就是<u>拉薩</u>一帶)。於是上師回到自己的<u>拉瓦</u>閉關山洞,進行了普巴金剛以及薈供祈願等修持之後,便啟程向衛藏地方走去。

自傳說:「懷著想要拜見一切諸佛事業化身的尊者<u>噶瑪巴之心</u>,以及向<u>竹奔丹增</u>仁波切求取<u>那洛</u>六法甚深教導的心願,我有如乾渴的人想要飲水一樣,一個人獨自上路了。」

一路上,上師一邊朝聖,一邊為著佛教的弘揚興盛,以及無邊有情眾生的幸福快樂而祈願著。慢慢地,上師順利來到了從第一世<u>噶瑪巴杜松虔巴,乃至第十六世</u><u>噶瑪巴</u>都加持過的<u>勝樂金剛</u>心意聖地——<u>堆龍楚布寺</u>。在此聖地,上師唱出了讚頌的金剛道歌:

稀有三寶三根本,浩瀚聖眾我頂禮。由今直至證菩提,殊勝依處我皈依。 密嚴心意此聖地,善妙功德略述之。

至尊杜松虔巴始,真怙且佩多傑迄,十六轉世所加持,密嚴心意妙聖地,

雖現堅石硬土相,僅二執念之所立,堅固確信其真義,顯空本尊壇城時,

於此聖地修行眾,大密之道金剛乘,地道功德悉無餘,不勞自成確信生。

未來累世噶瑪巴,必於此地轉法輪。

祈願噶舉弟子眾,遍布層疊崖洞中;願世具信善男女,繁花園中旋如蜂,

具信遍遊諸靜處;聖地美名普世揚,具信心光祈燦然!

上師在心中憶念著密嚴心意聖地的功德,用旋律吟誦出這首道歌,且勤奮的修持著噶瑪巴的上師相應法。

之後,上師跟著其他聚集起來的信眾們一起,拜見了「見即解脫」的珍貴黑寶冠,自傳說道:「我就在『並非黑寶冠加持著噶瑪巴,而是噶瑪巴加持著黑寶冠』的確信中,領受了上師的身、語、意灌頂,並且堅信自己獲得了身語意的灌頂與加持。一般而言,見即解脫的珍寶——黑寶冠,雖然非常殊勝,但那是噶瑪巴在智慧禪觀中所見黑寶冠的象徵之物。而我相信,那真正智慧禪觀所見的寶冠,是不離於每一世噶瑪巴頂上的。能有這樣的信心,我感到自己非常幸運。為了讓無法看到的眾生都能拜見那頂智慧禪觀所見的寶冠,因此我堅信,任何一世的噶瑪巴,都能作出具有象徵性的寶冠。」

接著上師來到了楚布寺的天葬場,修持著順逆觀修「十二緣起」,並且分別前往第九世噶瑪巴的閉關山洞、喜樂





● 1000 祗ん・祗・町木・滑口木・曽・恵山・「内町・すね・社・石木・社・石木・祖・高石木・型・岩・まり、 With students from overseas at Tibetan New Year, 2010. 2010年蔵曆新年時,各國弟子前往尼泊爾拜見仁波切。

洞、大布衣尊者<u>密勒日巴</u>閉關洞等等山洞進行修持。這時,上師極希望能從法王<u>噶瑪巴讓炯日佩多傑</u>處,獲得大手印的指引,於是透過法王的司膳官去請求,他立刻被安排晉見法王。

自傳說---

「你自心的本質自性是如何?」當法王這麼問我時,我當下沒有了妄念,不知該說什麼,就這麼呆了一會兒。

之後我回答:「觀察心時,找不到心,就在這當中安住,此時有著清明。」

法王聽了便笑道:「喂,就是這樣。一切境本是顯空無別,一切心本是明空無別,一切受本是樂空無別。對於這本來即是,需要確定認識出來。」

法王這麼說後,過了片刻,我因上師的加持,就安住在妄念頓消當中,無言地這麼待著。

之後法王意味深長的看著我說:「保持這樣,回去山洞繼續修持吧。」

於是我又回到山洞,一再思維著法王的話語,我深深確信,法王所說的雖然只有短短幾句話,但是意義卻既深又 廣。至今,對於法王賜予我的這甚深教導,在仔細地思維觀修後,我明白那是一切顯密見地的甚深關鍵。

關於法王所指引的這三句訣,更清楚闡釋其意義的完整道歌,都收錄在上師的詳細自傳中。

這段期間,上師也拜見了竹奔丹增仁波切,其事蹟在上師的自傳中說道:「丹增仁波切最初是在連雅寺的閉關中心,之後前往玉郭等無人地區的山洞長期閉關。據師父索巴塔欽說,當時丹增仁波切在閉關修持時,發生了許多修行徵兆以及神通感應。之後,他成為迪雅寺的閉關導師,有許多隱士弟子,其中最主要的就是索巴塔欽。後來,他以隱士的行事風格,前往包括圖底斯山在內的西藏主要聖地朝聖,最後來到堆龍楚布寺。法王噶瑪巴知道他在大手印與那洛六法的修持上,非常殊勝高超,於是向丹增仁波切求教那洛六法的口訣,並且指示他應住下,從此他便常住於楚布寺了。」又言道:「他雖然供養法王噶瑪巴讓炯日佩多傑有關那洛六法的甚深教導,但是卻沒有架子地過著隱士的生活。」

關於一切密續無上甚深圓滿次第,那洛巴的總集精華,至尊密勒日巴的主要修持——方便道那洛六法,上師從丹增仁波切處領受到完整的教授。上師由深傳教學的方式獲得教導,更透過甚深修傳的方式再次完整地聽聞,並且在賈瓦岡巴山洞中,畫夜不斷地徹底修持。在上師聽聞了甚深的「虚空辟穀法」教導之後,便前往至尊大布衣的山洞閉關修持。當時丹增仁波切的兩位姊妹住在楚布寺,竹奔丹增仁波切非常照顧愛護上師,便派她二人為上師送糧食、侍奉護關。當上師向丹增仁波切供養自己證境時,竹奔丹增仁波切非常喜悅,上師也對仁波切生起了極大的信敬喜樂,並唱出這首〈歡喜歌〉——

與金剛持無分別,大恩上師口訣力,食取空無虚空食,墊舗空無大地墊, 山崖石頭爲依憑,無需靠枕與被褥。成就祖師加持力,過去心脈無錯亂, 未來艱困不思量,當下心性光明中,知應鬆坦住本然。此等大恩難報價, 一切生生世世中,圓滿上師之心願,聖教眾生二利行,任運成就賜吉祥。

遵照丹增仁波切的指示,上師以七天的時間在與墳場寒林無別的<u>楚布</u>天葬場,晚上以密行的方式修持「施身法」,並做二種無我的觀察修,以及勤奮地進行慈心與悲心的瑜伽修持;白天,在閉關山洞中聞、思、修<u>瑪姬拉尊</u>的傳記事蹟。七日閉關後,有幾個星期的時間,上師遵照丹增仁波切的指示,前往有著大蝙蝠的<u>楚布</u>天葬場,用裹屍布做成帳篷,用捆屍繩做成綁繩,日夜不斷地進行「施身法」——正法魔障斷境的修持,以此根除我執,內心生起了善妙的修持徵兆,並且做甚深禁戒行持的薈供等修持。於是自然而然地,當地人為上師取了「墳場行者」,以及「墳場喇嘛」的稱號。以上種種事蹟,顯示了上師也有著如同過去成就祖師們的行誼。

當時,尼木金多寺和度母窟的尼眾們前來楚布寺朝聖。她們初次見到上師,便邀請上師移駕至尼木,但是上師並

未應允。之後,獲得丹增仁波切的許可,因此上師決定前往<u>印度</u>朝聖,就在<u>印度</u>朝聖行程的開始,上師路經<u>尼木縣</u>並參訪了<u>金多尼寺</u>,卻沒有在寺院掛單住宿,而是在附近的墳場住了三天。經不住寺院的尼眾弟子們一再地祈求攝受,最後上師終於答應來到寺院,為大眾們講說了大手印前行,以及〈大樂淨土成就文〉等等課程。

其後上師前往朝禮了譯師之王<u>毗盧遮那</u>的修行洞,以及<u>庫功確吉僧格(瑪姬拉尊</u>的兒子,也是弟子)的修行洞, 內心生起了大信心,唱出了祈請道歌——

祈請斷境傳承之上師,祈請瑪姬拉尊至聖母,祈請庫功確吉僧格尊, 習氣惑相此生之所行,加持內心深處斷貪著。

之後上師越過大成就者唐東傑波所打造的鐵橋,尋找能修持「施身法」的凶險之地,於是分別在洽郭大空房,特別是年波天葬場、喀修夏瓦日上面的天葬場、以及噶功天葬場這三座墳場進行修持。其時,發生了各種各樣的險惡凶兆與神變。這一切都成為增長現證實相無我智慧的助緣,以及增長禪修的助力,由此證悟力量增廣,而勝伏一切錯亂迷惑的顯相。接著上師又前往耶喜措嘉的覺嫫喀喇山洞,以及覺嫫竹薩等聖地修持。

回到<u>尼木金多寺後</u>,就在準備前往<u>印度</u>朝聖時,寺院的尼眾們一再請求上師給予修持教導,上師應允便留下來 教學。時逢佛曆2500年整的節慶,上師又前往朝禮四大聖地。這個時期,上師示現了各種神通的事蹟,我常聽老 一輩的尼眾弟子們提起,因怕文字過多而沒有書寫。

在順利的回到<u>尼木之後</u>,上師便在大成就者<u>尼木瓦</u>所加持的聖地——<u>度母洞</u>,進行泥封黑關的修持。西元1959年,因為整個<u>西藏</u>遭逢時代的變動,尼眾們將封住上師閉關山洞的泥門打破,跟隨且服侍上師,經由<u>不丹</u>逃往<u>印</u>度。

六、甚深見地斷戲論

對於過去所聞、思的甚深見地,上師再次於<u>印度巴薩喀等地以九年的時間,鑽研了《甚深內義》、《喜金剛二品續》、《實性論》,以及五大部論等噶舉派的自宗論典</u>,另外也廣泛聽聞學習了<u>格魯、寧瑪、薩迦</u>的顯密理論典籍,上師因此完全開解了疑惑。

在<u>達賴喇嘛</u>主持的辯經大法會上,聚集了<u>西藏</u>四大教派的堪布、祖古、喇嘛、僧人等上千人,上師坐在考核讓巴格西(頭等格西)最高學位的答辯主座上,以無礙的辯才、廣博的學問,讓與會大眾們無不讚嘆與欣羨。從此,上師的美名傳遍十方。

之後上師拜見第十六世法王<u>噶瑪巴以及竹奔丹增</u>仁波切,報告自己的體證,並且接受修持教導。也從<u>頂果欽哲</u>仁波切處,接受了《大寶伏藏》的灌頂、口訣與教授,尤其是完整學習了《道次第智慧心髓》等教學課程。總之,上師以聞、思、修圓滿學習了甚深的見、修、行次第,因而究竟斷除了一切戲論。

上師31歲時,受到第十六世噶瑪巴遍主讓炯日佩多傑的表揚與獎勵,賜予上師「無等噶舉堪布」之名號。

七、讓炯日佩尊所敕,如是勤行教眾利

因第十六世法王的指示,加上<u>不丹王后彭措曲珍</u>的發心護持,上師來到了<u>不丹</u>,分別在<u>昆噶若殿縣</u>以及<u>彭唐縣住了幾年</u>,利益了當地無數的信眾。西元1968年,上師在<u>昆噶若殿縣</u>的一座非常安靜且令人愉悅的山頂,建設了<u>噶斯竹德尼寺</u>,當時從西藏尼木縣一路跟隨上師出走的尼眾有13位左右,上師將這些尼眾安置在此,給予她們良好的教育,並且讓尼眾在這裡進行三年三個月的閉關。

之後法王指示上師,應前往西方國家去弘揚佛法、度化眾生。因此上師從1977年起,首度前往法國的主要中心達 波噶舉林,那時正逢紐修堪仁波切也在此處,兩位大師彼此互相切磋各自在中觀、大手印、大圓滿修持上的覺證 體驗,二人相談甚歡、志趣相合。之後上師更前往英國、德國、比利時、希臘等歐洲國家,教授藏文語言以及顯 密的教法,在歐洲親自培養出精通二種語言的翻譯家,以及廣聞顯密教法的學生,這些都是上師最早期的西方 弟子。

當上師在<u>歐洲時,向第十六世法王提出了一個問題:「前弘期寧瑪派</u>有十三大論,<u>薩迦派</u>有十八共許大論,<u>噶當</u>派有五大部論,<u>噶舉</u>自宗的主要論典有哪些?」法王回信道:「<u>噶舉</u>自宗有顯密八大部。」在敬受了法王的信函後,從此,上師開始到處宣講噶舉顯密大論,並發願將佛法與無等達波噶舉教證二法的佛法事業弘揚全世界。

西元1982年起,奉第十六世噶瑪巴之諭令,上師回到<u>印度隆德寺</u>,擔任<u>噶瑪師利那瀾陀高級佛學院</u>的堪布導師。 上師為許多堪布、祖古和僧眾,詳細教授了各個大部論著、三乘修持次第,以及止觀的禪修教學。上師更參考第 七世法王<u>確扎嘉措</u>的《邏輯海典》,以及<u>蔣貢康楚羅卓泰耶</u>的《知識寶藏》這兩部著作的要義,重新編撰成學院 必要的自宗教材:《攝類學》、《心類學與因類學辨析》等著作。這些著作現今已成為<u>噶舉派</u>的佛學院,以及海 外各佛教學院所學習使用的特別教材。

之後,上師陸續前往美國和加拿大為主的北美和南美地區,在紐約的三乘法輪寺、金剛達度中心,以及卡盧仁波切的中心等地,為各派具信眾學子們,恩授總體的顯密法門,以及特別的大手印與大圓滿等口訣修持教導。上師也會見了<u>邱陽創巴</u>仁波切,二人針對如何讓佛法在西方國度昌盛弘揚進行討論、交換意見。上師在美洲也培養了精通兩種語言的譯師們,還有許多學生。之後上師於1994年時,在美國成立了馬爾巴基金會。

另外,上師也至東亞、南亞與台灣等地弘法,以三乘教法和密咒金剛乘的教法,普降正法甘露雨,令有緣弟子成熟。上師更在台灣成立了馬爾巴佛學會(Zabsang Shedrub)。在馬來西亞與新加坡等地,上師也成立Zabsang Shedrub小組,使修傳派的教法廣弘十方。

同樣地,上師在<u>印度、尼泊爾、不丹</u>亦廣轉法輪。在<u>不丹袞噶若殿寺院</u>中,分別在1998年建立<u>度母法林</u>,1998年建立<u>現喜法林</u>,以及2001年時建立<u>普賢拂塵法林</u>等三所閉關中心,尼眾弟子們至今仍沒有間斷地修持著四加行、《大樂淨土成就儀軌》,以及破瓦法、《般若經》、「施身法」 薈供、《三寶總集》等等大手印與大圓滿的修行。

自西元1983年起,上師在尼泊爾滿願大佛塔旁,教授外國弟子藏語課程和顯密經典論文,更於1986年成立<u>馬爾</u>巴翻譯學院,以及馬爾巴譯經院。這時期,上師在翻譯學院中,為許多轉世祖古以及一些特別的弟子們,教授《大手印:了義海》、《甚深內義》、《時輪六合》還有<u>那洛</u>六法等課程,上師以經驗教學的方式授予方便道與解脫道的教導,為弟子講述自身體證,並完整圓滿地將增發力用的次第等傳授給弟子。

西元2000年,上師在密勒日巴大師的修持聖地,尼泊爾尤牧雪山的<u>虎崖獅堡洞</u>旁建立了閉關中心,尼眾弟子以及外國弟子們經常在此處修持大手印等法門。



西元2006年,上師在<u>尼泊爾滿願大佛塔</u>聖地附近,興建了<u>特秋林(勝乘寺</u>)。一如上師的指導,尼眾們皆努力精進於聞、思、修的學習。

總之,上師賜予我們在顯密義理論著的講說、辯證、著作三方面的利益,以及無數經驗直接傳授的教導,他持守著佛教解行並重的傳統,讓無數的有緣弟子走上成熟解脫的道路。

上師最特殊的佛行,是重視並且運用密勒日巴大師的《十萬歌集》,以及新舊各派成就祖師們的證道歌來教學 授課,並且撰寫出解釋這些證道歌的許多金剛道歌。

上師自身也傳唱出無數的金剛道歌,恢復法王<u>讓炯多傑</u>《噶瑪精義》的修持傳統,並以自身經驗傳授口訣。尤其像是〈聖度母祈請文〉、〈度母源起〉等讚頌道歌,上師更是配合上金剛舞蹈讓弟子們傳唱修持。

另外,由上師心境所展露出的殊勝幻輪功法(或稱金剛拳),是方便道與解脫道雙運的法門,為東西方的有緣弟子們所修持。上師曾霍然宣說了甚深殊勝的口訣——光明大手印的儀軌《大樂甘露喜樂之舞》,也著作了釋論。

上師將道歌,以<u>藏文、中文、英文等各種語言</u>,配上不同的曲調吟誦傳唱,並且以金剛舞蹈的方式,幫助弟子進入聞、思、修的學習。

一直以來,上師的一切事蹟行誼,就如同過去實修傳承祖師大德們的傳記故事一般。

而這篇關於我的具德上師,堪千<u>金剛持德謙讓卓</u>的共通外傳記,是以上師的自述事蹟為主,並結集了老一輩尼眾與弟子們的口述,再加上一些外國老弟子們的陳述而書寫下來。

偈云:

聲聞緣覺之出離清淨,大乘根本慈悲菩提心,金剛乘之無分別淨觀,如是深印於心之傳記, 相好威德身相放光芒,法性自聲語聚眾功德,離障本智心意之明點,唯依虔信之道方能悟。 超越一切希懼戲論邊,如是無與倫比之上師,一切生世願皆賜攝受,速令成就金剛持果位。

怙主竹清嘉措仁波切三恩護祐的學子,人稱<u>竹慶本樂</u>的<u>噶瑪松若涅敦滇貝蔣采</u>,佛曆2553年圓滿書於<u>西方那瀾陀寺。善哉。</u> 吉祥圓滿。





教言

Words of Dharma

क्ट्रेंट हिन क्ट्रेंब रेबा

यादः चयाः यो चित्रयाः क्षेतः दी।

वोष्याः भीवाषाः र्मुवाषाः प्रतृ : वेषाः रचाः स्वायः वश्चरः व चर्वा तहें व बेंबब गुर चर्वा हु संगुच सर्

नेयन'र्स्य दी।

चवा.कवाबारप्रधिलाःब्रैटःलुबःब्रिटःवाबिटःचःश्रेटी विवेशक्रूंटर्नेव यः देश वेशक्रेट्य वा

रूट कुट दी।

प्रकृतान्दर्भुः अञ्चलाष्ट्रीत्रः क्षेत्रागुत्रात्रदर्भवितः सेत्। पर्वर-दर-र्मेल-प्राचीन-स्त्रीन-र्मेद-स्त्रीत-स्त्रीन सिट.र्ज.वोट.चव.तर्व.रि.श.वीय.श्रूटा। |देबःवेबःक्रेदःवःदेवःद्रःदरःचववाःसरः।।

|दे.हुर.पह्र्यंतराषु श्रम्भाग्यम्। |देव:रर:रर:चनमः अ:नर्रेमः क्रूंदः ग्रीमः क्रूंद्। |

]भ्रेु : तवावा वावर्गः यः अदः श्रेदः स्यः र्हेवाः रहः रविवः अद्या |दे.क्षेर.ज्ञवाबासर.जेबाहे.क्ष्रॅट.कुवं.टट.टे.ख्वा ।



ষণাদেগ্রীম.ধ্রী

र्सन्-दरः सन्-सः तः स्वान्यः दरः। इवा-दरः सन्-सः तः स्वान्यः पदी।

गवन हिंद दी।

 ब्रिंय.त.गीय.चल.घेय.तय.ची । ब्रिंट.टेट.शु.क्रेंट.ल.ब्र्व्यय.टेट.।।

प्रिंट.चोब्रज.चट्टे.चोरुचोब्र.क्षेट.सू.खेब्र.बें.चेचोब्रो । |श्र.टिसेट.चोब्रज.खेशब्र.खचोचाब्र.श्रट.चेट्र.चुट्टी.



Progressive Stages of Meditation on Emptiness

The Way to Meditate on Selflessness

In order to gain knowledge about the abiding nature of reality, Know that the five aggregates are not the self
And that the mind believing in the self is not the self, either,
And when you gain certainty in this, rest right within that.

The Way to Meditate in the Mind-Only Tradition

Since perceived objects are the confused projections of habitual tendencies, they do not truly exist. Therefore, the mind that perceives them does not truly exist either. When you gain certainty that reality is empty of this duality, Settle naturally into that—without contrivance, let go and relax.

The Way to Meditate in the Autonomy Tradition

Since they are neither one nor many, phenomena have no inherent nature.

Since they neither arise, abide, nor cease, thoughts have no inherent nature.

Since there is neither bondage nor liberation, the disturbing states of mind have no inherent nature.

Knowing this well, rest within great emptiness.

The Way to Meditate in the Consequence Tradition

Existent, nonexistent, and so forth,
Empty, not empty, and so forth,
Permanence, extinction, and so forth—
Genuine reality transcends all such conceptual fabrications.

The Way to Meditate in the Empty-of-Other Tradition

When we analyze this mind, we cannot find any essence, But when we do not analyze, experiences of luminosity are unceasing. Therefore, mind is luminosity and emptiness, primordially inseparable, And this is known as luminous clarity, the buddha nature.

空性五次第

人無我

欲具了悟實相智,應知五蘊不成我, 我執心亦不是我,獲確信而住其中。

唯識

習氣惑相無所取,是故執心亦不成,若能確信二空義,自然無作鬆坦住。

中觀自續

離一與多故,萬法無自性; 無生住滅故,妄念無自性; 無縛無解故,煩惱無自性; 如是善了知,安住大空中。

中觀應成

說有及說無,空與不空等, 常斷等戲論,當知應遠離。

他空

觀心不得其體性,無觀明覺無礙顯,明空本來無分別,名為光明如來藏。

व्यव:अळ्यब्यक्र्यक्र्यक्र्यक्रिंट्र-च्याचाःक्र्याःया

র্ষ:মনমান্দ্রন্দের ক্রিমান্ট্রমান্দ্রীমান্দ্রিমান্দ্র

ઽઌૺ૱ૐ૾ઽ૾ૢ૽૱ૡ૱ૡૢ૱૾ૺ૱ ૹ૽ૺૺૺૺૺઌૹઌૺૺૺ૾ૺ૱ૢ૽ૺ૱ૡઌઌઌ ૹૺ૾ઌૹઌૺૺ૾ૺૺ૾ૺૹ૽ૹ૽૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹ૽ઌઌઌઌઌ ઌ૽ૺ૽૽ૺઌૺઌ૽ૺઌૺઌ૽ૺઌઌ૽ૺઌઌ૽ૺૺૺૺઌઌૺઌ૽ઌ૽

 $\mathfrak{G}. \overline{\mathbb{B}}. \overset{\circ}{\mathbb{A}}. \overset{\circ}{\mathbb{A}}.$

चबष.चिष्ट.च्या.क्रीय.पक्ट.च्य.क्रूंची। चचष.चिष्ट.च्याय.क्री.पिष्ट.ज्यर.क्रूंची चचष.चिष्ट.चय.क्री.क्ष्य.पिष्ट्य.क्रूंच्या |र्ट्र.ड्रं.ध्री.वोय.पध्य.तय.यथा। |वोधुर.यर.ज्ञाचवा.धे.यथायपर.ध्रुंथा।

[सैची.राषु.सै.लु.स्रीय.वीय.वीय.राथश] | |ब्री.यट.जीय.गीय.विय.वीट.राया | |टिराज.र्जय क्र्यंक्ट.स्था |

 $\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$

 $|Zd,\underline{\xi}d,\exists \forall a''. \mathcal{Q}',\underline{\xi},\underline{\xi}',\underline{d},\forall a''. \mathcal{Z}',\underline{f},\underline{\xi},\underline{g}',\underline{d},\underline{d},|$

 |दर्जु.भीय.चट्टे.र्लय.श्लॅय.ल्ल्या.सूच| | |धु.पट्टाजा.विश्वयाचङ्गय.क्ल्याला.सूची |

त्यानामृतित्रिः मुःह्यात् र्चेत्रः स्नूनम् र्वेत्राम्बयाद्याः दुन् मुक्तास्त्रीत्। त्रेत्रामुक्षाः स्टार्ट्यम् | प्रस्तितः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः | प्रमाणकार्यः व्याप्तः व्यापतः व

ह्यत्र अर्ळ अष्ट केषः ह्यें न नियान केंना अपने के तर्केषा श्ची स्पुत्र नियान केंद्र स्वाप्त के



Instructions that Can be Understood Simply by Reading Them: How to Practice During Daily Activities

The yoga of rising early in the morning is practiced like this: As soon as you wake up, look up into the sky, Think dakas and dakinis fill the sky, singing and dancing, They're singing vajra songs and dancing vajra dances.

When practicing the purifying yoga of washing, from Shri Vajrasattva's kaya There comes a continuous flow of amrita, washing your body inside and out, Your body becomes appearance-emptiness, just like a rainbow, You transform into the enlightened form of your yidam deity.

The supreme fearless conduct for destroying laziness is physical yoga, So do lüjong and trülkhor with your vajra brothers and sisters, Train in pure vision by seeing them as dakas and dakinis, Your own body is appearance-emptiness like an illusion, Sounds are sound and emptiness like an echo, Let your mind settle within its nature, clarity-emptiness, Then do your exercise like an emanation, and dance like a watermoon, All is self-arisen and self-liberated in its very nature, AH AH AH AH

When practicing the yoga of eating and drinking, meditate on yourself as a deity, And then enjoy your food and drink as a ganachakra,

Pray that you will perfectly gather a great accumulation of merit,

And that what you've taken in will sustain your meditation.

When going or staying, and on all paths of conduct, practice this yoga: Every time your body moves around, it's vajra dance, All your speech is vajra mantra, all thoughts are luminous clarity—Everything appearing is Mahamudra's play.

When practicing the yoga of altruistic enlightened activity,
With pure loving-kindness, lead your relatives and friends to the Dharma,
Towards your enemies, train in patience and great compassion,
Make aspiration prayers for all wandering beings to find happiness,
Think that auspiciousness, virtue, and excellence are on the upswing,
Think that auspiciousness, virtue, and excellence are increasing.

When it's time to do the yoga of lying down and sleeping, practice like this: Gather perceived and perceiver back within Dharmadhatu, Within genuine reality, luminous clarity, let go and relax, Then look directly at the nature of relaxed mind, Look directly, and settle within your basic being, Self-liberated awareness—a la la!

These instructions, which can be understood simply by reading them, about how to practice Dharma in the intervals between sessions was spontaneously spoken by Dechen Rangdrol to the Dechen Chöling schedule chiefs. July 3, 2005.

日常修持——法行隨誦文

- 清晨醒覺之瑜伽,甦醒即刻視虛空,
- 思維勇父空行眾,跳金剛舞唱道歌。
- 梳洗瑜伽時應思,盛德金剛薩埵身,
- 汩汩湧出甘露流,清淨所有內外身,
- 自身顯空似虹彩,盡成勝妙本尊身。
- 最勝除惰之戒行,運動幻輪瑜伽時,
- 金剛兄妹齊聚集,淨觀為勇父空行,
- 自身顯空如幻象,思音聲空如迴響,
- 心性明空自然住,宛如幻化而運動,
- 宛如水月而舞蹈,一切自生自解中,
- ष्ट्रावाच्या । व्यवस्था ।
- 受用飲食瑜伽時,觀修自身即本尊,
- 歡享飲食薈供輪,願滿廣大福德聚,
- 禪定為食以養生。
- 行住坐臥瑜伽時,一切動皆金剛舞,
- 一切語皆金剛咒,一切念想光明中,
- 盡是大印之化現。
- 利他事業瑜伽時,以愛引親友入法,
- 於敵忍辱修大悲,祈願眾生具喜樂,
- 祈願吉祥善妙增。
- 睡眠休息瑜伽時,能所收攝法界中,
- 於光明中鬆復鬆,於鬆復鬆而直觀,
- 直觀而後住自體,自解覺性啊啦啦。

〈日常修持——法行隨誦文〉,是德謙讓卓(大樂自解)為大樂法林的執事們而霍然宣說。2005年7月3日。

गान्त्रन्द्रव्यः अवितः त्र्वा मु

गान्नाः क्री: बेन: केंबा हेन: वया यावर धी: न्दी त्या वया। *चान्द्रशन्धुनःग्रुटः* ङ्गे :बेन् : इत्यः नुः दनुवायन्।। ट.चन्वा.यह्र्च.त.चल.चपु.चव्य.लेव्यं.टु.झूंश.प्रवी ।

· ठःगाःर्येट्यःर्श्चेत् वयायात्रवे तहतः स्वेतः न्दः तदः विदः।। **क.र्यय.क्ष.लट.ट्र.च्य.श.ग्रीय.तट्या.तथी।** E.कट.ब्रेट.ब्रेंट.ब्रैं.अदु.पर्ट्रेट.ल्यंब.ज.ब्रेट.ट्री। ७.म्बरायायतार्सूटारेवायार्राटार्चनार्रातर्देवारवा।

च.राजा. इंश. ह्र्या. यह्या. तयु. घ्याया यावया सु. यह्या प्या ॱ८.५७५.कॅट.४१४४.योषु.१४८.६.२४५८५५५५५००० ब.पकु.मूँ.ये.र.वैंट.कु.पजूंट.श्रट.कुव.वे.रची।

यः इः सृः तुते : तहि वा हे वः क्षेः तदिः धीः ब्रूटः चा । यः या गुत्रेव : यहोता ही : यया हु। या पतिव : र्गे :व्या नः र्वे प्रतिव दुः दुः अः ह्रणः रूटः रू रहे वा रहे । अः ऋषु वात्वत्वादात्वे को अवशः श्री वाव वात्वादा विकास के विकास के अपने वात्वादा के अपने वात्वादा के अपने वात्व सः श्रु.क्षें सेषु खेश.त.४८.ग्रुज् २.ग्रेट्-इने८.४४। । ६.ट्ना.चोश्वर.कुथ.होचो.तषु खेश्वर.जुथ.ज्यस्था । ६.ट्ना.चोश्वर.कुथ.होचो.तषु खेश्वर.जुचे.ज.स्था । इ.ट्ना.चोखे.श्रट.कूँट.तषु उपष्टिज.झेट.ची.पर्जूर.चरा ।

े बिकायायदी दी व्याक्षाक्षेत्राहे वो को विकार हैं दें त्यु त्यु राष्ट्रायाय प्रचित कायाय प्रचित क्षेत्र कायाय विकाय विकाय

The Sky-Dragon's Profound Roar

Up in the sky's expanse, true being, unborn, forever pure Beautiful is the world below me—how many colors do I see But when I look, I can't find anything that's born or has a root So the time has come to meditate on true reality, of ego-clinging free

All my possessions, all that I enjoy, are like rainbows in the sky Even their smallest parts have no essence—they don't exist at all So when I enjoy illusory pleasures, empty-appearing tea and beer It's time to rest in mind's full moon—empty awareness, radiant clarity

The stages of practice of the Tathagata's view and meditation Are skillful methods that clear away ordinary thoughts So I train in appearance and mind being without base or root When sickness and death suddenly strike, I'll be ready, without regret

In the pattern that this world and life's appearances weave Visions of parents, relatives and friends are like illusions and dreams Like morning mist, they are fleeting, and at the time they dissolve That's the time to search for unborn confused mind's basic reality

In the baseless, rootless and empty confused appearances of life We suffer from heat and from cold and from so many other things But diligence in Secret Yana's practices, so powerful Makes fox-like cowardice be free all by itself—the time has come!

To what we beautify with hats and clothes, to this heap of elements We offer tasty food and many other things—whatever we may find pleasing But the carelessness and craziness of this life will end one day So be ready to be fearless of the judgement of the mighty Lord of Death

From the country of great snow mountains, a realm of Dharma Having crossed many hills and valleys and now flying through the sky I purify illusory flesh and blood into empty-appearing deity Paths and bhumis' realizations self-liberated—in this I train

Ha Ha! Dechen Rangdrol's conduct that's attachment-free A Ho! It's time to fly in the expanse of sky of spacious Mother

This was spoken extemporaneously by Dechen Rangdrol while travelling in the expanse of sky from Los Angeles to Honolulu, October 29, 1998.

天龍甚深吼

本淨無生法性虛空境,我見繽紛下方之世界,細審查之無生亦無根,此即禪修無我實相時。

吾財受用悉如空中虹,無實無存甚至最微處,當吾受用如幻之妙欲,顯空不二清茶與啤酒, 此即於彼心之圓滿月,明空覺性本然安住時。

如來見修修持之次第,淨除凡俗妄念方便法,以此訓練自己能熟習,當下現心無基亦無根,死亡疾病驟然降臨時,吾將準備妥當全無悔。

如網世間此生之顯相,父母親友悉皆如幻夢,無常如霜原處消融際,即尋無生惑心實相時。無基空之惑相輪迴中,吾因冷熱等等而受苦,然若勤修威猛秘密乘,如狐怯懦自解時已至。

衣帽莊嚴諸大此蘊聚,吾雖供養美食諸妙欲,然此輕狂一生終了結,故應精勤令己無所懼, 面對無敵閻王之審判。

自彼雪山環繞之佛國,吾已翻越千山與萬水,於此飛越虚空境之際,清淨吾此如幻血肉身, 化為顯空不二本尊身,由此訓練自己能熟習,地道證悟任顯自解脫。

哈哈德謙讓卓無著行,啊嗬翔於母親廣境中。

1998年10月29日,從洛杉磯前往檀香山的虛空中,德謙讓卓悠然即興而宣說。



परे के व ग्री गर अपवा

- श्रि.वियः क्रियः श्रीचाता क्रियः ट्वटः अक्रूच
- ईंब्रायायाँ (वाडोटबायाईंदाधीवो) कुलाद्वराग्रामाया

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Dancer of Great Bliss

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〈長壽祈請文〉大司徒仁波切、蔣貢康楚仁波切、嘉察仁波切、巴沃仁波切〈行誼〉竹慶本樂仁波切〈教言〉竹清嘉措仁波切

● 統籌 喇嘛天朗 ● 主編 黃靖雅 ● 美術設計 自由落體設計 ● 譯者 英文〈法王祈壽讃〉〈祈壽〉大衛・噶瑪確佩〈行誼〉泰勒・德瓦〈教言〉蘿絲・泰勒、阿里・金洲/中文〈法王祈壽讃〉〈行誼〉妙融法師〈長壽祈請文〉堪布丹傑〈教言〉妙融法師、施心慧 ● 審譯 英文 倫竹丹確/中文 施心慧 ● 校對 藏文 堪布噶旺、阿旺欽列、丹增南嘉、阿闍黎噶瑪拉巴/英文 倫竹丹確/中文 黃靖雅 ● 圖月提供 唐・法伯(封面)福提諾、卡德瑞娜・霍拉奇(p.10)湯瑪士・米歇爾(p.15, p.66, p.78 左)金・史考特(p.30右)漢娜・瑟維林(p.32上、p.56左、p.60)拿丁・瑞立(p.54上)克萊兒・卡瑞斯(p.54下)阿闍黎滇巴嘉晨那吉(p.58)安迪・卡爾(p.70)班瑪歐色多傑 ● 圖說 中文撰寫 江翰雯、史玉琪、林慧妮/中譯藏 阿闍黎噶瑪拉巴/藏譯英 大衛・噶瑪確佩 ● 特別感謝 Suncolor Printing Co., Ltd. ● 出版 國際噶馬和斯爾等

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