

थड़े(विकान) विषये



Transmission by Seeing Tenga Rinpoche

見傳寶藏

天噶仁波切

「スプス" | CONTENTS | 目録

09 व्यवेदशः वर्हेद्

क्चित्य:र्चयर:योझ:स्रा

व्ययःयह्रवा

- 13 श्रुनशहे गृदि है हु थे से हिस्दे से के
- 17 श्रुनशहे प्रह्यासर्गेदार्गे राश्चायारेदार्थे हो।
- 21 श्लुनरा हे जैं भी जुना छन ने द में छे
- 25 श्लुनशहे द्रयद में देव सें छे

यर्द्र इया

- 30 वर्त्तेर श्रुवानसूत्र न्वाव रेत से केवे सु बेर रेस कुँ व ही सकत्।
- 33 ट्रेंस्क्रिंन'नक्षेत्र'न्वादःस्त्रेत्रंकेते'केते सहन्द्रस्य श्रेटनसूर्या

वयाग्न्यम्

102 इ.च.दे.व्यः श्राम्भः यदे व्यः स्वा

o9 ENCOMIUM BY HIS HOLINESS THE SEVENTEENTH KARMAPA

Prayers for Long Life

- 14 by His Eminence Tai Situ Rinpoche
- 18 by His Eminence Jamgön Kongtrul Rinpoche
- by His Eminence Goshir Gyaltsap Rinpoche
- 26 by His Eminence Pawo Rinpoche

Life and Liberation

- 31 The Previous Incarnations of the Tenga Tulku
- 57 A Brief Biography of Tenga Rinpoche

Words of Dharma

A Short Guru Yoga on the Root Lama Karmapa

99 法王祈壽讚

祈 壽

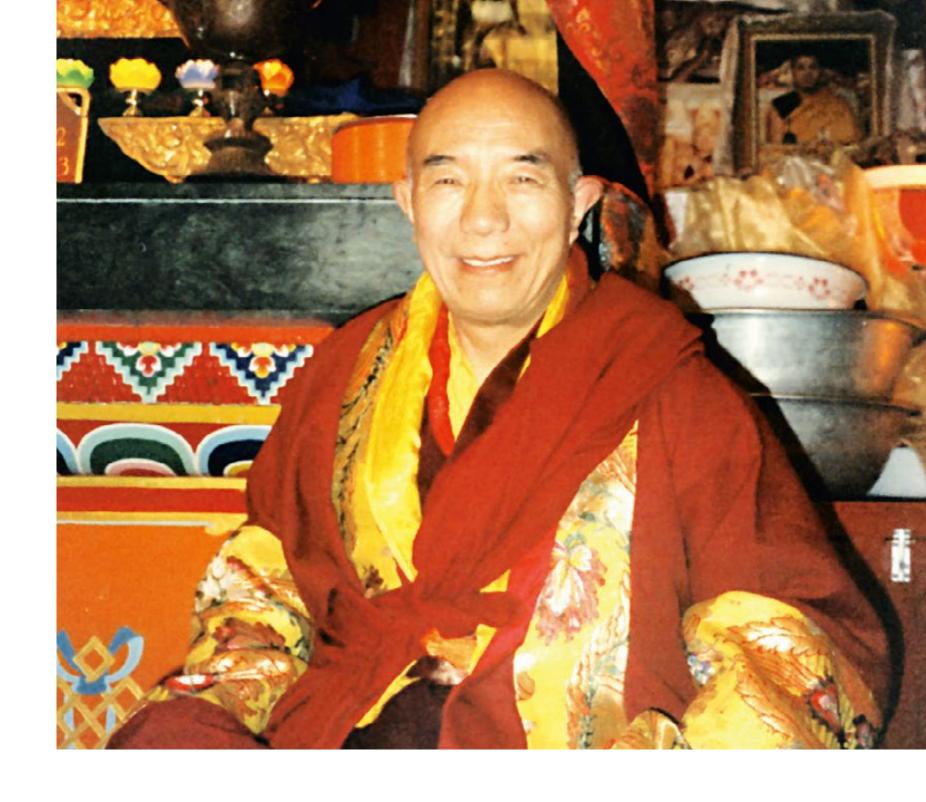
- 15 怙主 廣定大司徒仁波切撰 長壽祈請文
- 19 怙主 蔣貢康楚仁波切撰 長壽祈請文
- 23 怙主 國師嘉察仁波切撰 長壽祈請文
- 27 怙主 巴沃仁波切撰 長壽祈請文

行 誼

- 3I 歷代金剛阿闍黎天噶仁波切名號
- 83 金剛阿闍黎天噶仁波切略傳

教 言

102 根本上師噶瑪巴上師相應法簡軌

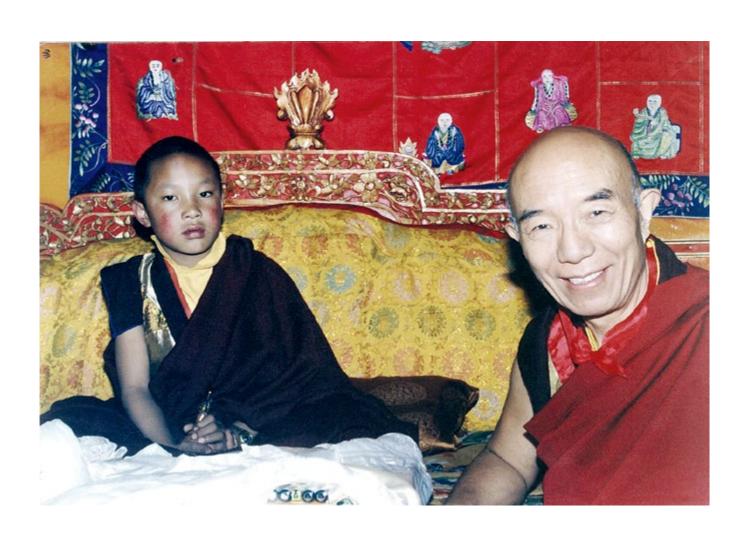




नेन'तरी'न्यण'स्व'नुष'गशुअ'अष्ठिव'य'शु'नस्अष'वष' वें'ग्रम्ष'न्यु'न्यु'यह्य वें'र्यं व

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 पर्हेर्

<u>७७। म्हिनानी स्त्रा मदमा मुमारी स्वर्भ कें मार्चे महिन स्वर्भ मुमारी सुयाया महिन्य प्रविन्न महिन्</u> र्दे हे तद्वारा केव र्ये गाह्य पङ्गव तद्वार देव देव तथा देव र्देव केव ग्री ते या वेव प्राप्त ब्रिंट्-वे-श्रु-प-र्वेट-अ-द्र-वेट-अ-इयम-सु-पर्वेट्-वयम-ग्री-ळेप्न-प्रमण्य-वेट-श्रुंव-एय-येण्यायर प्रतिपाय्या भूणिते प्रमूव पार्टा सेय्या उव ग्री र्नेव र मुले या विदे सूर विक्तित्रक्ष्टानुविषान्यायदे केषान्दादिष्ठी विकासिक स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स ब्रुट्यः र्से । पश्चपः पासुयः तृययः सुः न्नट्यः प्रयः देयः येदः येययः रुवः ग्रीः र्देवः न्ययः विट प्रमृत प्रति म्हेट र्ये प्यट मुकार्य प्रचार प्रवासी विवास पर हिट प्रका मुं के प्रेट मा सु हित यर अह्रिया वा विषा के स्वरापु पर्वेद प्रमुवा का के प्रो विषय के प्रमुवा का के प्रमुवा का के प्रमुवा के प्रमुख विवाबालान्वें दबार्खालकला सुवाग्री बागु पार्के दाय में दार्वे पार्य प्राप्त का विवास करें विवास के विव वर्षेयःचःलवाद्यःस्।



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 Karma Tendzin Trinley Ngedön Chökyi Nyima, 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:

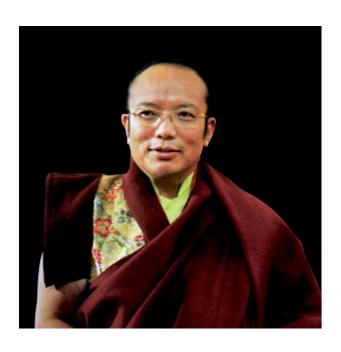
尊名 噶瑪丹增欽列涅敦確吉尼瑪之聖持金剛,因前生及往昔生生世世積聚福德、發善宏願,爲釋 迦聖教及眾生利益而降生於世。自年少起,即善習正法與世間學問。以勤修實踐三學,遍利群生,廣 弘教法心髓。

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



型銀石紅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

*্*ভা ছূি.ঐধ্বী

तस्याषायाधीत्रात्वेवात्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्यत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्यत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्रत्वेत्त्वेत्रत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्रत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्तेत्वेत्त

भुःकें पह्न रहेट : ह्युवाय पति : हुन : खुन : विताय स्था । विताय स्था : विताय स्था

चित्रं न्वादे स्त्रः न्यः व्यः व्यः स्वार्थः क्षे । चक्षुः येत् चित्रं न्दः स्वयः न्वाः क्षेत्रं नः ययः यद्युवा । चक्षुत्रः पदे रे चेत्रः विचवः यत् रहेवाः चहत्रः केतः । । यह्त्रः चव्यः स्वेत्रावाः यव्यः विच्यः केतः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्व

चक्ष्ण | रिचो जिचालक्षण्या | ॥

बक्षण विक्षण विक्

OM SVASTI

Transcendent wisdom, the mother of all buddhas Out of the natural brilliance of the spontaneous great expanse. Protector from the eight and sixteen fears, Noble Wish-Fulfilling Wheel, I ask you bestow life force.

Among the thousand and two Teachers of the fortunate aeon, You are master of the teachings of the guide Shakyamuni. You are supreme in performing the activities of the Kamtsang teachings. May you live long; may your wishes be spontaneously accomplished.

By the undeceiving truth of the precious true dharma That is the root of happiness, and by the power of pure aspirations, May he who performs the activities of the teachings live long And may his activity fill all directions and flourish.

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 Benchen Tenga Rinpoche, the great Vajra Master of the monastic seat Shedrup Chökhor Ling, 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 prayer that invokes the truth so that the Vajra Master Tenga Rinpoche, with whom I have profound connections of history, Dharma, and samaya, live long and his activities flourish.

Kenting Tai Situ Rinpoche wrote this in the monastic seat of Sherab Nampar Gyalway Ling in India on the eleventh 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. I pray that the buddhas and bodhisattvas bless us with the power to make it so. May virtue increase!

嗡 福樂吉祥!

天成深廣法界自光中,智度一切勝者之生母, 八及十六危難救護母,聖如意輪度母賜添壽。

賢善時劫千二導師中,本師能仁教法自在王, 殊勝岡倉法教勝行者,壽命堅固心願任運成。

喜樂根本正法妙珍寶,以此不虛真誠祈願力, 法教行者蓮足常堅固,事業遍及十方廣弘揚。

此長壽祈請文,是由三世諸佛事業的本體——法王<u>噶瑪巴 鄔金卓都欽列旺吉多傑</u>,親自囑咐所撰寫。<u>噶舉</u>大祈願法會期間,於紀念第一世法王<u>噶瑪巴 杜松虔巴</u>九百周年誕辰的法會活動當中,特別要為<u>噶瑪巴</u>本寺<u>講修法</u> <u>輪林</u>的金剛阿闍黎殊勝化身<u>邊倩 天噶</u>仁波切舉行祈壽法會,因此法王賜禮並敦促我為此撰寫三偈的長壽祈請 文。<u>邊倩</u>金剛阿闍黎<u>天噶</u>仁波切與我本身在歷史上與佛法上有善淵源,為仁波切而作的這個壽命堅固、事業弘 揚的真誠祈願,是<u>廣定大司徒巴於印度八蚌智慧林</u>,在藏曆第十七個勝生周的鐵虎年六月十一日,土水會合吉 祥日的閉關修座間,流暢無礙地寫下。祈請諸佛和菩薩眷屬眾加持,賜予祈願如是成辦之力。願善妙增長!





² 剝れる 注 'ユミュ '本前 a '前 c ' 類 a ' 弋 a ' र ' க ' a を a を n by His Eminence Jamgön Kongtrul Rinpoche 怙主 蔣貢康楚仁波切 撰
> क्रःअक्ट्रवार्स्रहे स्ट्रिंच प्रस्ति व्यवस्य महत्व वार्यया। स्ट्रेट स्ट्रिंग्य स्ट्रिंच त्य स्ट्रिंच त्य स्ट्रिंच स्ट्र

के:अर्केण'र्ने:हें-ह्रेंन'त्र'याय्याययायते:सुर्या | नर्रु:न्यायानुत्यानुःक्रेंन्यत्याययान्यत्यःस्ते हो | नर्रु:न्यायानुत्यानुःक्रेंन्य्याययान्यत्यःस्ते हो | नर्रु:स्वाप्ने हें-ह्रेंन्य्य्याययाय्यायते स्वाप्या |

Think of us, you deities from the oceans of peaceful and wrathful mandalas Who are unmoving from the tranquil expanse of the dharma nature, Who are the energy of the pristine wisdom of great bliss, Who revel as all forms yet transcend form.

Your knowledge is unhindered, connected in four ways To the tantras, compilations, rituals, and instructions. Great hero in upholding the traditions of the essence, May the supreme great Vajra Master live long!

Best of those who know the meaning of the ten suchnesses, The supreme venerable, who protects samaya like life itself, The apex of goodness, wise in lovingly nurturing disciples, May the supreme great Vajra Master live long!

Remembering the supreme Vajra Master, the Lord of Refuge Tenga Rinpoche's kindness in nurturing all of us in the practice lineage, Jamgön Lodrö Chökyi Nyima wrote this prayer on July 24, 2010, with the one-pointed aspiration that Rinpoche remain stably in the vajra realm as the great illuminator of the teachings.

不離法性寂靜界,不滅大樂正智力, 越色化色寂忿尊,壇城海會祈鑒知:

續義編纂儀規訣,具四相屬智無礙, 精要宗義持勝勇,勝金剛師祈長壽。

十真如義曉中勝,護誓如命淨戒尊, 善護徒眾勝中尊,勝金剛師祈長壽。

隨念 勝妙金剛阿闍黎<u>天噶</u>仁波切善護吾等實修傳承行者之大恩,專心一意地祈願尊者如顯 揚聖教之大日恆住金剛界。蔣貢羅卓卻吉尼瑪書於2010年7月24日。





ి প্রুবমাই বাঁ প্রু ক্রান্থ করা বিরু র্টা অর্ক্তবা by His Eminence Goshir Gyaltsap Rinpoche 怙主 國師嘉察仁波切 撰 धानिबास्य क्षेत्र क्ष

श्चेव-र्ग्रेय-इस-पिव-श्चेव-यस-पित्-स्वि-स्वा । श्चेव-र्येते-पहेव-प-हे-श्चेत-स्व-स-स्व-स-पित-॥ । स्व-र्येते-पहेव-प-हे-श्चेत-स्व-स-स्व-स-प-हे-श्चेत-स्व-॥ । सहेव-र्येते-पहेव-प्य-स-स्व-स-स-स्व-स-स-स्व-॥ ।

मुल-द्वरःगाञ्चः यदे चगावः चढीवः मुल-ळचः चठुः विदेशः यवः वृतः सुवावः स्वावः स्वावः स्वावः स्वावः स्वावः स्वावः स

Victors manifesting absolute wisdom of the three realms In the indivisible, unceasing expanse of primordial reality, Glorious Ornament of Love and Great Glory of Good Fame Along with your heirs and the assembly of arhats, grant us fulfillment.

The unelaborate expanse replete with the five pristine wisdoms Resides in the essence of the precious glory of your mind. You who are called the Upholder of the Teachings, Victorious in All Directions, I pray you live forever as the essence of the Wish-Fulfilling Wheel.

May the display skilled in showering upon beings a rain of amrita Of the activity of ripening, liberation, and omniscience Be unchanging as long as Mount Meru stands firm, Unparalleled in every world.

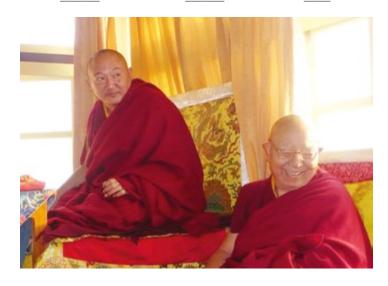
Written by the Twelfth Gyaltsap at the request of the Gyalwang Karmapa in a place close by the western land of Uddiyana.

本初實相常固境,三有本智圓勝者, 慈嚴、善名聖德佛,子嗣聲聞賜成就。

五智離戲之廣境,珍妙德藏住尊心, 持教十方<u>尊勝</u>稱,似如意輪性常固。

熟解智業甘露雨,善化澤霈徒眾生, 妙高恆固永不變,世間遍處願絕倫。

奉法王噶瑪巴之命,第十二世嘉察巴書於鄰近西方鄔金剎土之地。



中譯註:「持教尊勝」是天噶仁波切名諱「丹增南傑」的意譯。



७०। | प्रयायहॅ बाधीपायी वात्राप्त वात्र वात्राप्त वात्र वात्राप्त वात्र वा

गाझ् प्रगाय प्रज्ञुन प्रश्नुव प्रयोग्य प्रश्नित्य ज्ञु । यहें व रेट र श्वेय प्रयोग्येन श्वेव या या या । यहें व रेट र श्वेय प्रयोग्य । दे य रें व रें के या प्रयोग्य ।

र्बेषःगुषःपर्वेद्द्र्यः बेद्द्र्यः स्वेद्द्र्यः स्वेद्दे स्वेदे स्व

Exquisite, you take any lovely form you wish, With a grace far beyond what delights those with attachment Supreme deity, you eliminate the eight and sixteen fears Bhagavati Wish-Granting Wheel, make all auspicious!

In the sky expanse of Karma Kagyu teachings, Your activity of upholding and spreading the thousand bright lights Of the instructions and rituals is unparalleled. Ngedön Chökyi Nyima, I ask that you live long.

Through the yoga of unbearable devotion, You had the resolute diligence to practice as instructed. You avert clinging to this life and grant all we need And want in the next: Mighty King of Empowerments, please live long.

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

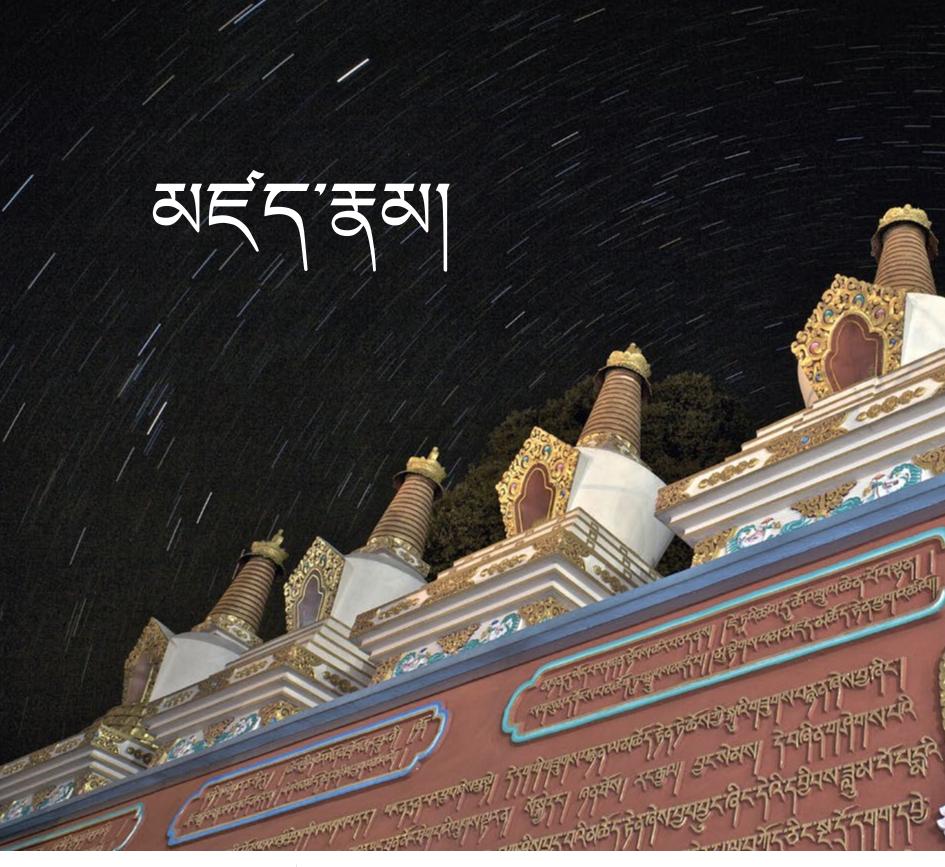
極美如意端妙身,勝貪所悦絕麗者, 二八懼除勝本尊,如意輪母成祥瑞。

<u>噶瑪噶舉</u>法虛空,儀規教訣千光耀, 持弘事業超群倫,<u>了義法日</u>長住世。

難忍虔敬之瑜伽,依教精勤堅奉行, 捨此生賜來世義,灌頂之王祈長壽。

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







行誼

Life and Liberation

वर्तेट श्रुव नश्रव नगव रेव रें केवे श्रु श्रेट रेव रें विव श्री सर्वि

The Previous Incarnations of the Tenga Tulku 歷代天噶仁波切名號

न्दःर्यः ञ्चः यान्त्रयः यान्त्रवः व्यक्तिः विवतः विवत





I. Lama Samten

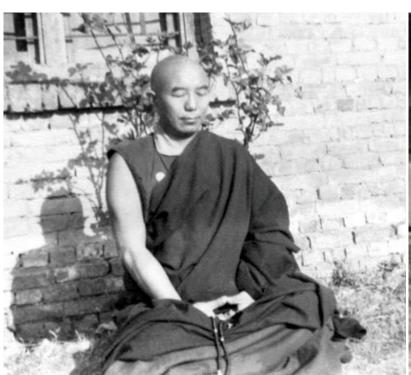
II. Karma Tendzin Chögyal

III. Karma Tendzin Trinley Namgyal

第一世:喇嘛桑殿

第二世:噶瑪丹增確傑

第三世:噶瑪丹增欽列南傑





७७। |र्देरःर्स्रेनःनम्बर्गनायःरेवःर्रः केवेः अह्नःस्यान्नेरः नमूना

श्राच्चायात्त्रप्तिः च्ल्यात्त् स्वाप्त् स्वाप्त् स्वाप्त्रप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्त्रप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्त्रप्त्रप्ता स्वाप्ता स

भुःभेरःदरःर्यः व्वः यः यग्रयः गृत्वा

तर्चेट हुया नहून तहीं न केंबा मुया

ञ्चः अःचन्त्रअःचान्त्रवःचिन्। अर्ळेनः स्ट्राः अर्ळेनः याञ्च । अरमः क्षुत्रः योज्ञः याच्यः याज्ञः याच्यः याज्ञः इतरः माञ्चः याच्युः चित्रे चान्त्रे चान्त्रवः स्ट्राः स्ट्राः अर्ळेनः याञ्च याच्यः याज्ञः याच्यः याज्ञः याच्य

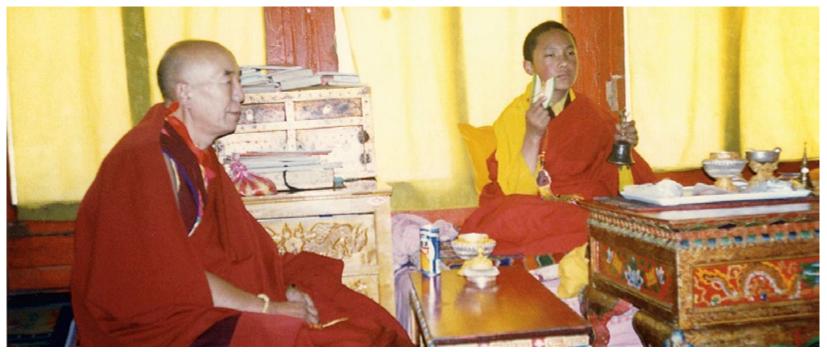


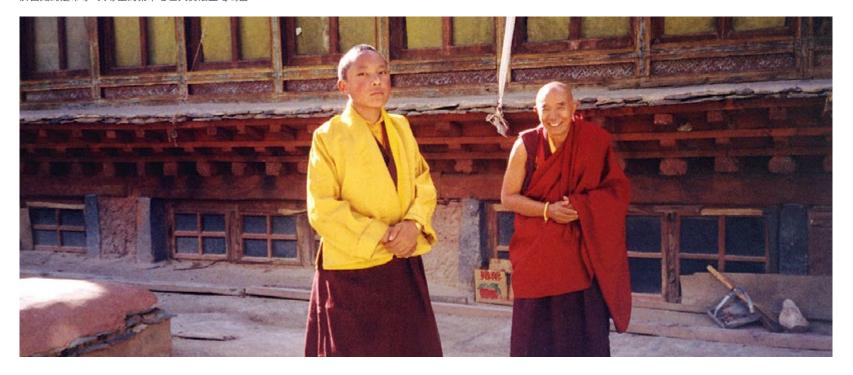
ૄ ૹ૾૾ઌ.૮ન૮.ૹૹૢૣઌૺ.ૡૹ.ઌૢૢૻૣૻૣૢૢૢૼઌૻૹૢૢઌ૾ૺ.ઌઌૢૣૼ૱ઌૢૢૼઌઌ૽૾ૺ૱ૹૹૡ૱ૹ૾ૢ૽ૺૺ૾ૹ૾ૢૺૹૹૢઌૺ૾ઌ૽ૺૡૹઌૢઌ૽ૺઌૡૢઌ हे। बें बेंबें पर्देन य प्रविव स्थानबर पर । वर्षेया पञ्चर बेंबाबा अर्द्ना वर्षेय सेंदर बेंदर बेंदर विवास प्रविव ञ्चः अञ्चर्षणः पद्रमाः भाराने द्वीरः देः र्क्कुलः र्सेषाया मद्रान् । यद्या कुषा अत्रवारः सेषायी केषा दर्वेदः य <u>ॸॣ॔ॻ॔ढ़ॱॴॼॖऀॺॱय़ॱढ़ॸॣऀॱय़ॺॱक़ॖढ़ॱख़ॱढ़ऻॴॱॴॖॱॾॹॱऄॺॱॹढ़ॱग़क़ॱज़॔ॱॻॶॱॻऻॶॴॹॱॻॶॱॻऻढ़ॖॺॱॵॸॺग़ॻॺॱॶख़</u> र्यर वेषाय् पर्याप्त्र प्रमुद् र्याव पायरुषा अवस्य केषाय प्रमुख्य विषय केष्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य विषय केष्य विषय केष्य प्रमुख्य प्र <u>पञ्चपःऄॕ॒॔॔॔॔॔॔॔॔</u>ॴज़ढ़ॻॱज़॔॔॔ज़ऒॹॱॻॺॣढ़ॱढ़ॾऀढ़ॱक़ॕ॔॔॔॔॔॔ज़ॱॿॖ॓॔॔॔ऀज़ॱज़ढ़ॻॱऻ॓ऀ॔ड़ॺॱज़ढ़ॺॱॹॖॺॱॺढ़ढ़ॱॻॱॸऀढ़ॱॻ॔ॱ ळेषानगतः हेव ळेव चेंबानविषायाववषः नृतः। व नववतः निवेषाञ्चन। वेंत्वातः देव वेंबावान्ते। अह्यव क्रिका चःयःचहेदा थैःवोःदर्शः र्यूवा । क्रुट् श्रेः र्व्वेः तद्देदा कें वाः खुवाः येदा । वादसुट् यावाः स्टा वार्हेरः चर्वेः द्रायरः क्रुदा केव ऱ्या पी ञ्चय (पर 'त् प्रतर पर 'अहंत वा वह्य अर्षेव 'रेव 'र्ये केव 'र्ये केव 'र्ये व हेव 'र्ये व हेव 'र्ये व ଐॱॻऻॹॖॺॱॸॆऀॸॱॿॣॆ॓ॺॱॻॖॆॸॱॻॖॖॆॱॸॖऺॸॸॱऻ<u>ॗ</u>ऒ॒॔॓॔॔॔॓ॶॸऄॖॱऄॖॸऄॗॱॶॸॱॸॸॱॸॺॴॱॻॿॺॺॱॸॸॱख़॔ॸॱख़ॱॺॱ र्वेर पर र्वेप गॅर हुं या रेव र्ये के बायक वा या हु। यह हु <u> ब्रेन्पा ब्रेक्ट्रन्पचर र्ये 'द्वेषा' यत्रवा' पषा पञ्चत 'या' प्रता ब्रेस्य प्रता व्रेष्ण प्रता व्रेष्ण प्रता व्राप</u> द्युणबाह्रिबाक्रेवार्याः अर्द्दा व्याणबुकान्त्रीः श्रुपावदानुपावबा श्रुपायह्याः अर्वेवादेवार्याः के त्याव्यानुअन्तरा ત્યુષા' दवा की 'बनब' हैं वा श्रुच 'श्रे' कें वाबा चबवाबा 'दद 'श्रुच 'श्रुच 'श्रेच 'श् ळेदैॱअर् दः दंशः स्वायः अर्हेर् । वार् अयः अर्हेर् । र्यः दिवरः देवरः केद्र । वाहेरः अर्हेरः पठयः वायदः भ्राययः अनुअर्, वृःकुते भूतः प्रचर र्वेच। श्रेर्, प्रङ्गागुद प्रचर वी 'धर श्रेप् स्प्राचिंद केंद्र गार्का प्रश्ना प्रश्ने नहणाधीणान्वविद्या गार्कारान्दरार्हेदात्रमान्याद्येव पर्दे नेदार्या के स्थूदा क्यान्य विद्यान्य स्थित सामित्र स ञ्चः अःपश्रृषः यद्देषः क्रेंबः मुत्य। द्ययः श्रुद्वः अर्योषः यत्वेतः यत्वः वेदः यत्वः विद्यः विद्यः विद्यः विद अर्वेट-च-न्ट-कुल-न्वट-गाःक्ष-च-अर्केवा-वीष-वाबट-चवे-न्चे-चोष-न्ट-अद्युव-लुवाष-र्वेवाष-क्षेत्र-र्हेट-षर-अद्युव-चक्के 'रेब'र्ये' क्रेर'बुब'यब 'धुवब'र्ये क्रुब'य' क्रेब'र्ये 'ग्रुट'। दे 'बब'य्यट' श्रेव'र्ये के 'विदव'वर 'श्रुब' इटब'हे ' वाबेर-ब्रिर-स्रद्य-वार्षेथ-क्री-ब्रिय-ल्-ब्रुय-स-र्षेवाब-द्यथ-सुद्य-र्क्-वी-पङ्गद-र्देद-द्युर-क्रे-वी-रक्ष्य-पबस-ऄॻऻॺॱऄॳॱॻॿॸॱऄॕऄऀॱॸॸॱढ़ॺऻॱॱढ़ॾॴऒॕढ़ॱॸऀढ़ॱॸऀॱऴ॓ॱॸॗ॔ॱढ़ॸॖॱॸऀढ़ॱक़ऀढ़ॱॸॖॻॱॻऀॱॗॎॹॸॱॻढ़ॺॱॹॖॱॺॖऀॸॱऄॻॺॱ युवा दे वर्षा हे छेद त्याचगाय देव पासुम्राध्य स्वास्य सुनामा स्वास्य सुनामा देव स्वास्य स्वास्





ॱॸऻ॔ज़ॱॸॖॱॶॖक़ॱॸऀॸॱॺॱढ़ऄॖ॔ॸॱॸॸॱॸढ़ॆक़ॱॾॱॸढ़ऀॱॿॢॱॺॱढ़ढ़ॺॱॺऻ॔ढ़ॱॸऀज़ॱॸऀज़ॱऄॸॱॸॸॱॸऻ॔ज़ॱॸॖॱढ़ॻॕ॔ॱक़ॗॗढ़ऀॱॸऻ॔ॸ॔ॺॱ त.बिश.तथा विवाय.रेग्रीय.तपु.टट.येय.ययोष.श्चॅ्य.शट.रे.वोश्चेटय.तपु.श्चेट.त्र्री यटय.म्थेय.ग्री.यक्षेय.तपु. ૹ૾ૢૺ૮ૻૻ૾ૼ૽ૼૹૼૼૼૻૻ૽૱ૻૄઌૄઌૻઌઌ૿ૢ૱૽૾ઌ૾૽૱ૻઌૹ૽૽૽ૢૻઌ૽ૻૢ૽ઌ૽ૻઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽ૢ૽ૹ૾ૢૺઌ૽ૼૹ૽ૢ૾ૼઌ૽૽ૼઌ૽૽૱૽ૹ૽ૢૺઌ૽૽૱૽ૺઌ૽૽૱૽ૹ૽ૺ यर्षात्र व्याप्ते वेत् प्रतृत्या विष्याचि । यत् प्रतृत्या विष्या विषयः । या प्रतृत्या विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः व चत्रःकेत्रः ग्रीःचन्नृत्रः यः यः दिष्त्रः क्रें नः ग्रीः त्वचत्रः तुः नामः दिन् न्यः ने नुः ने न्यः नित्रः नित्ति नित्रः अप्तयुप्तप्तां अर्मेत्र संस्थुपाः दुपाः वी क्षेद्राः लुपाबः दृष्टा | क्षेट्राः पात्रेतः र्खेषाः पातृ दृष्टा पात्रे वा स्वित्राः वित्राः वित्रां वित्राः व नर्गेद्रायाः चैत्रायाः ठ्वाद्रायां वह्रवायां वाद्रायां वाद्रायां विष्यापिता विषया विषया विषया विषया विषया विषय अर्मेद्र-र्रे सुन् : दुन् : प्रतः दुन् : कुन् : दुन् : अर्मेद्र-देन : कुन् : दुन् : दुन् : दुन् : दुन् : दुन् द <u> नरुषामुद्रान्त्र सामा से अषा दर्शे रापित्र रापित्र से दर्श मुद्रान्त्र स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप</u> *ऀ*बेटा। ह्यूनबर्नेश्वराक्षेत्रर्थेदेःङ्क्षेत्रवाद्येःदरःक्वराधेवात्यात्यःद्यारःचरुवाञ्चात्रक्षः चाशुर्या यःधुयः वर्डेट र्हेट र्ट्यं कर्ट यः धुअ र्से र्से र्चे ये स्ति सु स्ति सु स्ति स्ति वर्ष प्राचीया ढ़ोबायादेबाद्वेंद्वाबायतुरा। द्ध्या<u>वि</u>श्वयाद्वयायादेवायाच्चेत्रासाञ्चेतात्त्रुवात्त्रायाच्यात्त्र्वात्त्रायाच्यात्त्र्वात्त्राया लूट.तथा सैतब.चुव.च.चचर.चॅ.चूटब.चेबा चे.वेबुब.लूट.त.वुट.चय.चेट.टे.डीचब.तथा चे.वा.सी.वकुट. ॻऻॹॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॹॱज़ढ़ॖॖॖॹॱय़ढ़ॹॱय़ज़ॖय़ॱॸॖॱय़ढ़ॖॻऻॺऻॱॱॱॸ॓ॱढ़ॹॱॸॸॱॻॹढ़ॱॸ॔ॱॻऻऄॖढ़ॱॿॺॱॻॖऀॱॸ॔ग़ॕॸॱढ़ॻॱॸॖॻॱॻऀॱॿॣॕॸॱय़ॕढ़ॆॱ र्थे'. तद्पःरे अ'यः पति द'तुः क्वा को पत्र पर्यः थेंदा प्रदान के कि का विश्व कर कि का प्रदान के कि को कि कि की ॡ॔॔ॻऻॺॱय़ॱऄढ़ॱॻऻॹॖढ़ॺऻॱढ़ॕढ़ॱॻॖढ़ॱॸॗऒ॔ॸॱॾॣॺॱॾऺॺॺॱख़ढ़ॱॾॕॺॱॹॖॱॺॱॺॾॣ॔ॸॱय़ॸऻॱॸढ़ॱक़ॖॺॱॿॖऀॱॿॖॸॱड़ढ़ॱख़ॖऀॻऻॺॱ र्दू'त्र ५ ५८ व्हें त्रायहीर माने व्यापे ना विषय प्रायानिक स्वाप्त क्षेत्र हो । क्षेत्र विषय स्वाप्त क्षेत्र व ५ भ्रीतः र्सून ५ म्र्रेंब पर्यो ५८ माव देवा स्वापित वाषर प्रवेत्या ५ मेर्व परि अ५व सन ५ परे अर्ळेवा ५८ प्रवा ब्र्) वृःर्रे:क्रॅब:त्रुण:वी:क्रुप:(वट:वाबर:पबेटब:बर्ट्र) दे:वश्रब:ठट्:वा:क्रुप:त्रु:व्:रे) क्रुप:द्वेद:दट:क्रुप: वार्षेवाःचठकः न्नुः बुं नर्तुवः रो 💍 दे : बस्रकः ठदः त्यः द्वदः त्युदः विदः वाशुस्रः तस्त्रेः चतिः समुवः स्वेवः सेवाकः वादः सुवः वाबरः। वेदःग्रीःश्लाळः स्टूरःचःद्वाबायः यदेव विवायः वाब्यः द्विवः वाब्यः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्व ૹ૽ૺ[੶]ਗ਼ઽૢઌ੶૱ૢૻ૽ૢૻઌૢૻઌ**૾૾૾ૺઌ**ૻઌ૱૱ૹૹઌ૽૽ૼૹઌ੶ઌ૱ૢૢ૿ઌ੶ઌ૽૾ૺ૾૽૽ૢ૿ૺૻ૱૽ૻ૱૽૽ૺઌ૽૽ૼઌઌ૽૽ૼઌઌઌ૽૽ૼૹઌ૱૽૽ૢ૿ૺઌૹઌ૽૽૱૱૱૽ૺ र्ख्यानमूत्र र्वेत्। श्यायुषायके से न्यूया भूति स्टि त्वेत स्विता विषय से न्यूया स्विता स्विता स्विता स्विता स ळेवॱॻॖऀॱनॺॢवॱय़ॱय़ॸऀॱढ़ऀॸॱय़ॾॆ॔ॺॱऄॗ॔॔॔ॱग़ॗ॓॔॔॔॔ॴॹॖॶॱॻ॔ॸॱय़ॖऀॸॱॻॖऀॱक़ॗॕ॔ॱढ़ॺॱॸॹॖऀॸॴॱ॓ढ़॓ॱॺॵढ़ॸॱॴॱॗढ़ॱॱॸऄॱॸ॔ॸॕॺॱ इस्याइस्याइस्याः हेव् साथाः वर्षे वायावरः सहिन्ते। त्यायार्षेरः क्षेत्रचीयः श्चीयः याववायत्वर्वाया हेः हेन् या <u> चूर प्रते संवेर म्पर चूर हे व संवाम्य प्रमा प्रमेश र में हे सूर्पित मुर्ग सम्वास्त्र हो क्वें संवास्त्र हैं</u> तर्चुर-अतिःश्वनःयःविषाःचित्रवःर्वेषावाःनिर्देवःस्वःषादःचुदःर्ळेषावाःचव्यष्यात्रःग्रीःळेनःनुःषानृदः। श्वनवाःनेषाःवः चट.ची.(वट.त.र्थट.कु.च.रूप.चर्च्.र्चूब.त्वूब.त्वूब.त्वूब.त्व्य.तथा दे.क्ष्यब.वाबु.चेब.वब.इं.कुट.कु.कु.वेच.क्रू.ट.क्र्यंट. राव्याक्षीत्रायात्रवात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्रवात्राच्यात्रवात्रवात्रवात्रवात्रवात्रवात्रवात्





য়ড়য়য়৻ঀ৾৾৾ঀ৾৾য়ৼয়৻য়৾ঀয়৻য়ড়৾ঽ৻য়৾ঢ়৻য়৾ঢ়৻য়ৢ৾ঀ৻ৠ৾ঢ়৻ড়৾৾ঽ৻ঀ৾৻য়ড়৾ৼ৻ঀ৾৻৸৻ঢ়ঀয়৾ঀ৾য়৻য়৻য়৾য়য়৻৸ৠ৾৻য়৾ৼ৻ৼ चर्चे:सृ:पते:पाबेर-'वय:सहया वि:चु:र्नेव:ग्री:श्लेर-र्ये:बर-ब:ग्रुब:सव्दर्भ:स्वेर-प्नुं:पते:पर:श्रीन:र्रव:दहेव: चेबर क्रियः वि.च.सेल.चम्। ब्रिट.प्रट.पर्टुप.क्रिट.बुचा.बिचम्ब.ट्रा चक्षेश.लूर.बुग.चर्शर.चचर.ब्र्चा क्रिल. ॱ८८:८४४.७९४.वाधूर.लय:५४४.तथ्यः विष्यःत्रा विष्यः क्ष्यः अह्रदः प्रयानिकः विषयः विष्यः हिः प्रयाचि क्षे⁻ह्नेद्र-य-द्रद्रा र्द्रेर-पःर्सेवाब-र्धेद-र्द्देवाब-स्रोता अप-र्कट-वी-ब-रू-(वट-य-र्सेवाब-द्रये-द्रीब-र्धेद-वासुदब-द्रब-वाबरा विषायस्त्रिंबाचा है। यस प्राप्त स्वाबनाय से कार्य प्राप्त प्राप्त स्वाबन स्वाबन स्वाबन स्वाबन स्वाबन स्व क्चित्रासन्तर्भातते स्वापाञ्चा तत्वित्त्रापते वात्रत्रापते वित्राचित्राचित्राच्या स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स ऀबेवा:बना देवे:हेब:बु:धव:ळट:वी:बाळ:वट:धःर्यवाब:दे:क्षूर:दये:डीब:र्थेद:वाबुटबा दे:दब:क्री:यअ:क्षु:तुर: ऍॱहेॱहेॱस॒ॱसॱअघेटॱगॱऍ॔॔॔॔ॱॿेरॱस॒ॱख़ॖॺॱख़ॺॱढ़ॏज़ॱॺॎ॔॔ॱऄॗ॓॑॓ढ़ॱज़॔ॱॺॸॺॱॸॆॱॸॆ॔य़ॱॺ॓॔ॺॱॲ॔॔॔ॸॱॸॱज़ॱॹॗ॔॔ॸॱॺॕॺॱ <u>८ यार पूर्व क्रिया वृष्य प्राप्त प्राप्त स्थान क्रिया क्</u> ॱॾॗॣॴॱय़ॱढ़ॎज़ॕॖॱॸॕॕ**ढ़ॱॹॗॖॖॖॖॖॺॱय़ॱ**ॱॸॖढ़ॱऒॣ॔ॸॱॻऻॹॖॖॖॸॴ॒ॱॸॖ॓ॱक़॓ॼॹॱज़ढ़ॱक़॓ढ़ॱॸॖॱढ़ॎऄॖ॔ॸऻॗॱॻऻॿढ़ॱॠॸॱॻॿॸॱऄॗढ़ॱ र्वेष'र्रेश'८८'। क्षु'पष८'प५८'दष'प६ष'धेष',७५५'क्षेष',७५५ प्रम्' ५८५८'देश'अर्वे,१६८'वी'स्र'विदर्श'वर'रा'पठस' पहणःभेणःदरःद्येःदेशःश्रुरःपःविपयःपहतःपठयःग्यथःर्येदःअह्यःदयः वयाः वस्यःठदःद्वःग्यःश्रुःगशुक्षःश्रुः ८८.२.वार्यया दे.यय.व्ययायस्य.य्ययायाययर.श्चेय.यश्चेयया.धे। वाचर.श्चर.वचर.श्चेंट.रेट.वश्चेवयायया *ॱढ़ऀॸॱॸ*ॱऻॱॸय़ॱक़ॕॺॱक़ॗॺॱक़ॗॱॻॗॱॸॹॖॱॻऻॺॖॖॺॱॸॖऻॱॸऀ॓ऀऀऀऀऀऀॱॺॸऻॕॱ॔ॺॸॱख़॔ॸॱॺॸॖॺॱॺड़ॺॱॸॸऻॱॿॗॻऻॱड़ॆॺॱॸॸॱ चठना है : श्लीचठर : बुना दन्न । कुया द्वार प्रावत : छुन र्हे है ते : चहना थीना दर। न ना वन न देशे रेना चठना सुता है : स्वात्त्रमुक्तःस्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः यावतः स्वतः पर्वेचाबार्ट्स्यम्परः भूजः सूर्यः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः सूर्यः सूर्याः अत्याः सूर्यः सूर्यः स्वयः विद्याः विद्या चठर-वृषा गाञ्च-प्रते-चगाद-सूर-ञ्चुल-ञ्चु-पव-क्रेव-पूर्व-ल-प्रतुल-क्रिया । प्र-सूरदि-र्थेर-व-प्रचर-अर्क्व-'गर्सेत्यः ग्रीस| द्वि'त्वर्रेद्र' पद्र' केद' पूर्वेद' ग्रीस' ग्रीस' ग्रीस' स्वार्थ स्वार्य स्वार्थ स् <u>अर्क्चेणबान्दारोणबान्द्रमा द्विः दर्देन म्नानबामान्द्र केन मुः अपन्यः विषादेन मेर येनबाद्रवेषा देखेनबामान्द्र</u> नविर्वायाः वर्षा वित्रारियाः याः श्रुदान्य स्वर्धेवः ग्रीदान्य विषये विषये । दे स्वर्धेवः विश्वरायम् वर्षेवः वि ळॅंबा.मु.पः(ब्रेंट्-र्र्ट्र्-र्य्त्वाबार्ट्वोबालेबालेबा.चात्रायेचबालेटा मु.पा.ब्रेक्वा.पाद्यायबाचावटाचिते अळव 'यादबः'खुः'याद्रीयाबा दे'दबः'अपवदःकेदः'चग्राःदीबः'र्देदः'बेरः'यार्द्धेबः'अह्'दः'स्'कुवः'दर्वेदः'ग्रीः'अपवदः'र्दे'श्वेवः'र्वे। षटबाक्चित्रां अत्वर्षः सः भ्रुः श्रेटः दृष्गुः सः गाञ्चः दृषोः भेषाबा श्रुदः सदिः द्वे अः श्रीवः याषा र्वेदः वे रः गाृवः ष्विदः दृषयः प्रवरः र्वेः



▲ 1006 ዺ፝ጚ・ዿ፞ጟፘ፞ዿ፞ጚኯቜፙጚጚጜጚፙፚ፟ፙጚጚጚ ਕፍፙቜፙጜፙጜጚጜ፞ዺዺ፝ፙዼ፟ጕዿጚጚዿፙፙ With H.H. the Gyalwang Karmapa Ogyen Trinley Dorje and Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche in Varanasi, 2006. 2006年於印度瓦拉那西,與尊聖的大寶法王噶瑪巴鄔金欽列多傑及桑傑年巴仁波切。

गुर-देर-चरुर-वर्ग-र्यागिर्वेग-दर-ञ्च-१वर-देर-विचय-वु-चर्चु-चर्या दे-वर्ग-ञ्च-दग्रीय-प-दर्ग ञ्च-(वर्य-स्टरa:पदे:पब:मुेव:घुब:५:दर्वेटब:५:वुब:५:पद:ळेव:५:खेपब| ग्रु:ळंट:इअब:०:५पट:धिद:शुट:बॅवाब:गट: <u> नर्मेबर्न्मायः स्वेमबर्भन्यनः पञ्चल। स्निचबर्भमा स्व त्युः भूभावायम्बन्धन्यः स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व</u> नविर्वायान्यते विराज्ञान्त्रीयाचे अप्यारी अन्यते स्थाय स ळेवॱर्येतेॱ८८ॱवर्षः चगातःर्श्वेच विः वृषः वावरः वेटः। इतः ते नभूतः चुषः यः दे 'दः क्षः ते चार्श्वेदः वाशुद्रशः वया श्रवाद्ववायते क्षेट व्ववयन्ता क्षेट्र प्रायते र्श्ववायान्त्र व्यवस्य व्यवस्य अवस्य वर्षः - दर्वेट्या विषाः प्रवास्त्राच्या स्वास्त्र अर्थे व साम्यान्य स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र अर्केद[्]र्सेवासः चरः क्रुसः अह्दि। सदसः क्रुसः अववः यः देवः यें क्रेः द्वेंदः यरः येवसः हे। ययः ग्रीः वगादः चिवः चगादःचज्जुनःसृवाबःसर्हेनःग्रीःन्चरःसुरःकःर्करः। क्ष्रेंदःज्जुनःनृग्रीयःदिवरःचठुःवाद्गेबःग्रीःन्चरःसुरःकःर्करः। मठिमानेबाम्बादार्म्या प्रदेशीतास्त्र <u> पासुम। हॅ सुपाय त्राप्तिर द्वार केदा पड्स पर्इ दिर में स्वित्य कर मु दिन सुर पर स्वाप वि पासिद मु</u> <u>२</u> न्त्रीं र ह देश दर्श नाया क्षेत्राका अर र्थे द्वार प्रका अ अ अ के द र्ख्य द्वार प्रवाद र द र सुर के विकास विकास र्वेर-अ:ग्रुब:हे:पञ्चा वेंर:ध्रुवब:वाट:थेंद:ळें:घर:य:पहटा दवी:क्वब:पर:अ:ळंट:वी:बी:क्वुट:र्रेवा:बहेंद:क्वेंय: श्चैवःहिरःपश्चरःपविः भरः अरः र्रेः द्यूरः। प्राचैवः त्यवः तुः भरः त्यत्वः हृपावः तुः यः द्यूरः परः श्चायव्ये र र्ह्यान्वादः तुराव्या क्रेतानु न्यायः इययायः यहवायः व्यापः विषानी विषयः नैयावादः विषयः इययः विषयः वि भ्रुपःवृत्रःगुरःयदःकेरःअःश्रुरः। वृपःग्ठेगःग्रीकःयअः पुःरेदःर्यःकेःयत्रःगुपःयदेःग्वयःयवापारःअर्वदः ॱढ़ऀऀॸॱॿॺॺॱॸ॒ॸॱऒ॔ॸॺॱॺॖॱॾॕ॒ॻॺॱॻढ़ॆॱॸ॒ॻॖॺॱॺॖॱॺ॓ॾॖ॓ॺॱॻॸ॓ॻॱॻढ़ॆॱॿॖॆॱॠ॓ॸॱॸॖॱख़ॱॻढ़॓ॱॿॖॱॺॱढ़ड़ॺॱॺॺॕढ़ॱॸॆढ़ॱ*ॕ*ॱ ळे.य.तचत.क्र्य.त्र्य.द्रम.त्र्यंत्र.दर्। वैता.क्र्य.तकट.ग्री.वैता.क्यी वट्य.भ्रीता.ग्रीट.टे.तवीवाय.पुट.दीवाय. <u>८ को बार्या के बार्यते स्थित है जा अहला प्रमा प्रमा प्रमा अर्था है प्रमा अर्था स्थाप के बार्य प्रमा अर्था प्रमा अर्थ के अर्थ अर्थ क</u> ٩٩٠٩×عڐ٦٤)

म्न्याः क्रियायः स्ट्राच्यायः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राचः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राचः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राचः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्याः स्ट्राच्

द्राष्ट्रियः प्रदेश्याः च्यायः व्याविष्यः व्याविष्यः व्याविष्यः व्याविष्यः व्याविष्यः व्याविष्यः व्याविष्यः व्य क्षेत्रः विषयः अक्षेत्रः विषयः विषय

ठेल'म्बुटल'दल विचल'बु'च'च्च'क्व'दर्मेद'र्केल'ल'ब्विंद'र्र्स्ट'मेब'ट'धे'चु'च'वि'व्रल'केंद्र्मेद्र'दर्मेद्र्य ।



🖎 १००७ वॅर:इ.स.कुन्रून्न्न्व्त्र,न्व्त्र्त्र,न्व्त्र्य,न्वर्प्त्र,व्यक्त्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्र्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यन्त्य,व्यव्यव्यत्य,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यः,व्यव्यत्यत्यः,व्यत्यः,व्यत्यः,व्यत्यत्यः,व्यत्यः,व्यत्यत्यः,व्यत्यः,व्यत्यत्यः,व्यत्यः,व्यत्यः,व्यत्य

Teaching H.H. the Seventeenth Gyalwang Karmapa at Gyuto Monastery, Dharamsala, 2003.

2003年於印度達蘭沙拉的上密院,指導尊聖的第十七世大寶法王噶瑪巴。

इ.ब.की.कूर.त्यूच.२.क्ज.र्यट.प्राझ.त.ख्र.कीच.त्रुच.त्यच.र्ट्र.इत.सेच.२.

कु.भैंच.कू.चंबर.चंबर.चं

Performing a long-life puja with H.H. the Seventeenth Karmapa at Gyuto Monastery, Dharamsala.

於印度達蘭沙拉的上密院,與尊聖的第十七世大寶法王噶瑪巴 一同主持長壽法會。



<u>_</u> ८८। त्यायात्वरीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीया राक्ते प्रते र्ष्ट्रेव त्र्र्ये त्र्रित् वया त्रुया प्रवे प्रविष्य । दि वया प्रया र्येते प्रवर प्रश्लाम् वया या व्यापा व् सुमालिमाः हर्में हे स्वमार्केदे छै दरमाबरमाबुक्ष छै तुरुषण यो दर्भ मालिमा है मालिस हिमालिस है स्वर्म स्वर्म स् देष'२ चुर-'दर-'र्से.' १ष' केव 'र्पेष' धुद-देर-'अर्ळअष' २०' चतुवाषा २ द्व 'के 'चष' दर-चीष' दर्गेद 'र्सेडे देपर-चिद' गाम्रामुलानवे निवार प्राप्त निवार के में लियुया निवार लही क्रिके निराला के के रिवार में का निवार माम्या माम्या arðarðarðarðarva र् ঀঀঀ৽৸ৼৠ৾৾ঀ৾৾৽৳ঀয়৽য়য়য়৽৸৽ঽঀ৾৽ড়ঀ৾৽ৼ৸৸৽ড়ঀ৽ঀ৾য়৽ৼঢ়ৢ৽য়ৣৼ৽৸৻ঀ৾৽ড়ৢৼ৽৸৽৸৽ৼয়য়ৼ৾ৼ৽ঀয়৽ড়ৢৼ৽৸য়ৢ৾ঀ৽ ૹેષઃ_{ૹ૾૿}ઌઃૹૄ૱:ૹૄઌ:૧વ૮:વી:ૹૢૣઌ:૬વેંદ્ર:અ૬ં૬:ધ:૬:૧૬:૧ ખ૮:ૠ:૪ફે:બ&:&ૹેંવા:૪ેષ:ધ્રુવા:ઢેદ્ર:ફેંવાષ:ધ:અદેંદ્ર: ५ॱॻॗॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॹॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॹॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॗज़ॖॗॖॖॗज़ॗढ़ऄॎॾॱज़ॕॴॱॸॱॿॗॖॖॖॻॱय़ॱय़ॱय़ज़ॴॹऄॣॸॱऒॕढ़ॱऄॺॱॸ॔ॸॱऄॗढ़ॱ वीषाःअर्द्धरःषुरःविहेरःअर्द्देरःपरःश्रेरःचेबेरषःश्लप्तवाःषुःद्वाःपःग्चःदर्वेषाःबेषःपगादःचेवषःपःश्लरःर्वेःवाशुअः चल्वाया अवर त्युवारा मुल चेंते रसु ह्वर अरवाय वार्तिर अर्द् र द्वय र भ्रु त्युवारा ह्वय ह्वा वेया पति वीर अ'ने'भीता भटार्म्अ'नवनट'र्झें मेंबालेबायार्केबाइनामें कालुअबायेत्रअहंन्'रेटा क्रे'याअपव्रुटायबादनायिः <u>बिट-५८-८व-बॅट-बॅवाब-सु-बेचबा-सु-बा-५८व-६-किट-बुट-१८-८-५६-भूच-५२४ मुन्य-५२४ वाब्र-७-५५-५</u> बेंबबारुवायायवार्षेणवायते च्चायायवार्या सेंगवायायता च्यायायाया विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास



With H.E. Tai Situ Rinpoche in Delhi, 2008. 2008年於德里,與尊貴的大司徒仁波切。



◄ २००७ वॅदःगहेरःश्चरःपूर्वरःगुळ्यःळ्यःदेवःयःळे। चनाः व्यतः व्यतः व्याते व्यातः व्यात्यः व्यात्यः व्यात्यः व्याः व्य

With H.E. Gyaltsap Rinpoche, Bagyö Rinpoche, and Mingyur Rinpoche at Tergar Monastery in Bodhgaya, India, 2007.

2007年於印度菩提迦耶的德噶寺,與尊貴的嘉察 仁波切、巴育仁波切,以及明就仁波切。

भुः येट ग्रामुखः यादर्वेट च्चूया चस्त्र द्वादा रेता यें के ती

૽૽ઌઽૹ૽૽ઽ૽ઌૹ૽ૻઌૹ૽ૢૺૼ૱ઌઌ૽ૺૺઌ૽ૼૡ૽ૄૼઽૹૹૢ૽ઌ૽ૺ૾૽૱ૹઌ૽ૺઌ૽૽ૼઌઌ૽ૼૢૹઌૢ૽ઌ૽ૹૢૹઌૢૼઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽ઌઌ૽ૺૺ૾ૹૢ૽ૺઌૹ૽ૹ૽ दे। यन दर्जेट क्रेंन नर्देव स्थानवादी सु अर्वेव र्दे क्रेंनब कुय न्दा युअन्वो कुय नर अस्ट व्यवस्थ असेन पते त्रेपा तहें व :र्स्नेय या पविषा ग्री :स्राया त्रुपंत :स्राया । १८११ वर्ष वर्ष स्त्रुप्त स्वाया वर्ष स्वाया स्व <u>गबुत्रात्रात्र्याम्बर्द्या</u> हो राबेयवा क्षेत्रां दिरायुवान रेताये स्वाप्तात्र्या स्वाप्तात्र्या स्वाप्तात्र्या स्व पञ्च प्रचर अर्क्रेम त्य त्व त्र सुत्य प्राप्त प्रविद्या वित्र क्षर ह्या स्था है । वित्र क्षेत्र स्वीत स्वीत स्व थाः अर्णेव दित्ते और उद्या अर्झें थाः अते और उद्या वितु हो थाः वित्त दित्ते दित्ते ।थाः अर्णेव दित्ते ।याः अर्णेव । देःवःर्देशःवहें बः ग्रीशःबेशः येवशः र्देवः व्हरा द्वारः वें चत्वः र्वेषः र्देशः वहें बः दरः । द्वारः वें । ५ दरः ॥ ग्रीः भ्रम्ययात्रकात्मयात्री, वैट.रे.त्रा, त्रा, प्रमान्त्री, प्रमान्ति, प्रमान्ति, प्रमान्त्री, प्रमान्ति, प्रमान्त्री, प्रमान्त्री, प्रमान्त्री, प्रमान्त्री, प्रमान्ति, वयाग्राह्मते द्वाराष्ट्रीय भी प्रापान् वाचाया वर्षाय स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्या स पर प्रथम हुँ या पात्रु अर्थे प्रवास हुँ प्रदेश हो प्रवास कर है। यें १००५ में प्रवास है। पर के स्वास कर स्वास कर ৽য়ৢয়৾য়ঀৢয়৾৽য়৾ঀয়ৼ৾৾ঀড়য়৽য়ৣ৽য়৽য়ড়ৣয়৽য়ড়ৢয়৽য়ড়য়৽ড়য়ৼৼড়ৢয়৽ড়য়ৼ৾ঀ৽য়ৼ৾ঀ৽য়ৼ৾ঀ৽য়ড়৾ঀ৽য়ড়য়য়য়ড়য়৽য়ড়য়ৼ৽ ष्ट्रिरः अटत[ः] गर्षेत्यः अर्ह्प् प्रे अळव् गाञ्चः पञ्चव त्यस्त्रेव त्यस्त्रेव त्यस्त्र स्थान्त्यः स्थान्तः स्थान्त्यः स्थान्त्यः स्थान्त्यः स्थान्त्यः स्थान्त्यः स्थान्त्यः स्थान्त्यः स्यान्तः स्थान्तः स्थान्यः स्थान्तः स्थानः स्थान्तः स्थानः स्थान <u>बिषामवरः। सूरबाचीवाबाबीराझितासम्बेचारेवारामुचारामु</u> नषः र्चुेंन्षः वस्रवः रुद्राष्ट्रियः यरः स्रह्द्। देः श्लेन्यः नवः केवः हेवः न्येर्देवेः न्यायाः गाञ्चः यः नरुः नशुस्रः यः नद्दुः त्र्वार्स्रे हेते 'क्ग्नार त्र अविषा चल्पाबार 'देते 'द्रचु' लु' अर्थर 'र्जु त्या केद 'र्के 'सुद् 'दे | अर्द् द 'र्के पा 'ब्रेट 'द्र 'ये पा बा ठवः ह्युटः वेषः गुवः क्रीषः चङ्मवाषा देः वषः दर्वेवः धरः चव्ववाषः वषः ऋषे वेदः अदेः दर्देषः ऋषे वायवः धः चर्वेदः धः सवर हुव रचे रचते रचने वाचे वर रचने वाचे वर स्वा विवास रागर सुवा वा हु रचे रचने हुत वा हु स्वा हुत वा है र पर्धिवाया कु.रेनवा क्रियाम्बर्धिए। क्रूयार्झेरा अव्ययम्बर्धाः भैयायाः सूर्वायायहूयः सहरानयारा ळें पात्रा क्षेत्र प्यतः हुपात्रा सुरुद्धा है । सर्स्य द्यारा सुरुपात्र सुरुपा सुरुपात्र सुरुपात्र सुरुपात्र स <u>ॸ॔ॻॖ</u>ऀॴय़ऻ॔ॸ॔ॱॸ॔ॸॱॸॖऀॱऄॸ॔ॱॾऺॺॱॻऻढ़ऀॺऻॱॺऴॕॸ॔ॱॸॖ॓ॺॱक़ॻॹॗॸऻॱॴॴॸऻढ़ॏॎॱऄॱॺॸऻॱॱॴॸॸऻॹॕॱय़ऄॗॱॸॸॺॱॴॸॱ डेबायाव्यवार्रात्यावायाम् राज्यते प्रचीतवार्यात्रात्राच्यात्र क्रिवायात्र विष्यात्र विष्या क्षेत्र विषया विष्य ज्ञवाबार्यर वाबन ह्येंट अह्री प्रवृत्यें १५ भ्रावब सुर्येट वायदि स्वावन स्वेते द्वा विदेश विवासी वि <u>चार्त्रुअ:ग्री:ब:र्क्रवा:श्रःक्र्यंत:क्र्रःवा:ध्रवा:जेत्रा चाव्यः,लट:श्रू-दंशः इत्रब्यःग्री:न्यट:न्ट:श्रुव:श्रवा:र्यः वाय्यः र्यावयः</u> ग्री:खुना:येद:येनवा:पर:पञ्चपवा दे:भ्रापवा:बु:कुय:पदि:पश्चद:दग्नर:देद:पॅ:के:युट:पत्वगवा:देनवा:क:कंट:



🛕 तह्मा अर्षे व देव र्थे के क्लु र्षे प्राप्त क्ष्य पुरा प्राप्त क्ष्य 與尊貴的第三世蔣貢康楚仁波切對話中。

🖸 नवासुवासुक्षानुनैन्नेन्निन्नुविन्नुव्यस्मासर्वेन्नेन्नेन्नेन्नेन्निन्न With the Fourth Jamgön Kongtrul at Phullahari Monastery, Nepal. 於尼泊爾的普拉哈里寺,與尊貴的第四世蔣貢康楚仁波切。



. इ.स.च. इ.स.च.च.चे.ज.५७४.च्याष.पर्यथेत्र.क.क्.स. वाषव.वर.सक्.व.के.त.वश्व.क्याया. र्थे:र्वेच:पर्यःक्षेत्यःचत्रदः, ग्रुर्यः ग्रुः, द्वयः, तर्वेद्यः, त्वेद्यः, त्वेदः, त्वेदः, त्वेदः, त्वेदः, त अत्व वकाःभूव रणायेतु परापाञ्चरकात्येरापर्हेत् गुरासत्ति ऑरकायहैव अविव र्येकाण्चेणकावकाःभूव र्ये *त*र्वा छेत्र वाशुर प्रचर र्वेच। धर ग्रु र्यया वर्चे र अर्व वत्र वत्र अर्देव या अर्दे र वावव र वावे अळव वर्षेया ह्रेट.ब्रिच.च्रिच.खेबा ट्रे.बर्क्ट्रब.खे.बावब.त्र्.माझ.वी.युषु.वैट.बब्रा.क्र्याब.र्ज्य सेवा.चब्रघ.क्री.ब्रियास्वावायः वितःव्या न्यारःवःहरः धरः विवः प्रवः क्रीः वयः न्याः वितः विवः विवः विवः विवः विवः विवः ह्रवा'रार्राष्ट्रवाबा'सु'र्द्वत'राबा'बार्व्या सुबा'यावेद'र्ये देव'र्ये के'वा'यी'र्द्धा विवा'वाद्यर र्रेवाबा वुबा'राबा हिंद्र'र्द्रा वी' ૹ૽ૼ[੶]ૻૻઌૹૻ૾ૣૼ૱૽૾ૄૢૺ૽ૡૢૢ૽૾ૢૣૼૼઌૻ૱૽ૻૢઌૻૻ૱૽ૼઌ૽૽૱૽ૡૺૹૻઌૺૹૢ૽ઌૹ૱ઌ૽૾૱ઌ૱ઌૺૡ૽૽૾ૢૼઌ૿ઌઌૻ૽૱ઌ૱ઌ૽૱ઌૺઌૺૺ <u> इेद्र'चङ्कर्ण</u> अविद्र'र्देदे' इट'द्रबर'वेद्र' (दुबर'हे' इब'ळॅंद' वट'चदेर'चद्रद'स्वा'विदेव'वाअ'विवेष'देट'य' अक्षत्रयासु पत्वावायात्रयात्रयात्रेयात्रेयात्रे कृति । दे त्वयात् वृत्तरा १० भ्रान्यात्रयासु द्वार्याययात्रे व चुअबःअर्वेदः ई:हे:पकटःपद्धःन्नरः अर्केवाः कुषः रेदिः दूरः दबः नवोः र्छ्यः न्रः नवेत्रेदः हेवाबः ग्रीः र्बेद्धः रायेवाबः यर र्हेन हे अळव गाह्य पहूर पहें व धेव प्यान ह्या हुया वेषा पार्य । क्षु छे परी र र्हेया प्याय र छेव परी प्राय नरुतः भरः भरः अहं न्। क्रेंअः यः श्रुरः वः यवः यने । त्रुरः यते । यगावः क्रेंयः नरः तरो वः क्रेंअः हे वः धीवः याशुरुवः वषा कुॱवारः शरः थीः श्वचः यः र्हेरः वाद्वः अः विवाः वावदः वषः श्ववाषः चर्रेः चः क्रेवः र्येषः चक्कुट्षा व्र्रेअः हेवः देः दः स्थः रहः ५र्वोद्ग-५:पत्वामा ६:दम:पद्म-४देव:५:ध्रीर-धेयमा द्याःग्रीमःग्रीयः ୄୠ୕ୢ୵୵୶୕୰୲ୡୖ୕୕୵ୠ୶ୄୠ୕୵ୠୣଽ୕୕ଡ଼୕ୢ୲ୠୡୖ୶ଢ଼ଵ୶ୢଌୗ୵୕୵ୠୣ୕୷ଌୠ୷ଡ଼ୠ୕୷ୠୗ୷୴ୣୖଽ୕ଡ଼୷ୄୡୄ୷ୠୖ୵୷ୖୢଌ୵୷ୡୢଌୖ୕୵୷ଡ଼ୣୠୄ ढ़ॏज़ॱॺड़॔ॴॱॸॱॹॆॴॱ*ॸॆॱॺॺॱ*ॿॣॱॳॺॱॺॕ॔ॸॱॾॆॺॱॿॖॸॱॺॸॱॾॺॱॹ॒ॴॱॾॆॸॱढ़ड़ॎॺॱॺऻॕढ़ॱॹॖॱऄ॒ॸॱज़ढ़ॆॺॱय़ॱॸय़ॴख़ढ़ <u>बाबुब पञ्चेति र्ति न चे र गान्दा (बृषा ग्रीषा रेदा केदा गाने र अर्दे न केदा कें गाद्य र पर हो त्ये र ग्री र ग्री र येदा प्राप्त</u> न्नर शुर कार्कर र्वेन प्रवास्त्र में की की व्याप्तर ने र्वेन प्रवास की निष्ट की निष्ट की निष्ट की निष्ट की निष् ฃ҇.去८.भक्षथयःश्च.नर्वेव्यक.५.भूच.त.येशवाजुय.चे.२.व्यूव.मु.८.व्यूट्य.त.व्यट्य.भ्यट्य.भेष.१.४.५४.१५४.व्यूट्य. है। व्यायर व्याप्त प्रमान के प '२.ध्रेनब.त। जत्र.पर्स.पर्हवीब.त.जब.घर.च.ब्र्विब.ध्र.क्षं.वचट.त्.वैट.। ज्. ४ त.ज.र्ड्.हं.त्वव.ब्रुट्धः ह्मेन'द्रट'ह्मेन'वाबर'ह्मेन। ह्येन'रान्द्रवा'रहिव |ह्येवाब'न्कु'द्रट'ह्मेद्वेद'ख्रेव'नठब'येवाब'यर'गुन। दे'ङ्गेनब' *`*য়ुॱज़ऻॾ॓ॺॱॣॺॱज़ॱज़ॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॸॱक़ॕज़ॕॹॱॸॣॺॸॱय़ॕॱक़ॗॕढ़ॱय़ॱढ़ऀज़ॱज़ॏॹॱऄॣॴॱॠॕॱॸॣॺॸॱय़ॕॱॿॖॖॸॱज़ॹॖॺॱय़ॱॸढ़ढ़ॱढ़ऀज़ॱॾॗॸॱॻॗॸॱज़ <u></u>देॱॴॿॖऺऀचॱॸॖॱॻऻॾॆॻऻॺॱय़ॺॱॺॖॆॱॻऻॺॴॱक़य़ॱॹॱॹॖॱॹॱॸ॔ॻॖॹॱॹॖॱॸ॔ॻऻॱक़ॕढ़ॎॱॸॣॕॿॸॱॿॖॆॸॱॹॖॆॱॸॹॖॆॴॴॕॸ॔ॸॱ बार्चेद्राष्ट्रमाबार्येटार्बेमाबामाबारार्चेरिवा अह्याचा क्रिया समार्थे प्रटासवस्य पुरासेवा समार्थे प्रटासवस्य ૹ૾ૻઌૹઌ૽ૻઌૢ૽ઌ૽ૻઌ૽ૹ૾ૹૺ૾ૹ૽૽ૺૹ૽ઌૹૹ૽૽ૺૹ૾ઌૹૹ૽ૺૹ૿૽ઌૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽ૢ૾ઌૹઌૢૡૢ૽ઌ૽ઌૹઌૹ૽ૹ૾ૢઌઌઌઌઌ૽૽૱ઌ૱૱ <u>ॗ</u>ॣॖऀ॔ॖॎऻॱढ़ॸॖऀॱऄॣॸॺॱॹॖॱॻॗज़ॱॸॸॸॱॺॸॺॱक़ॗॺॱॺज़ढ़ॱय़ॱॸऀढ़ॱय़ॕॱक़॓ॱय़ॱधऀॱॸॺॱॻॖऀॱॶॸॱॸॺॣढ़ॱढ़ॢॱज़ॖॸॱॸॖॹॖॺॱॴढ़॔ॸॱॸॖ॔ॱ *चेपबर* रतःपरःपञ्जला बुबरगुटःपर्वेल:५:बेदःपरःग्वबरःग्रीगबःग्रीःदर्गेटबरःव्वबःहे:५तुबरग्रंटः५: येपषा तकै'बेद'सळेंग'श्वय'रेद'र्ये'ळे'द्रद'हे'देद'पठष'दर्गेद'पर'पद्यवाषा हे'देद'य'सददर्य'रेद'र्ये' ळेबाचगातःर्श्वेचाखेचबाचमःखार्देदबाचमःर्श्वेषाद्वेषादार्थेदावी सेद्। देःश्लेचबाक्कुः त्रबार्वेदायाः बेदाळवाबानुबा व.चर.क्री.श्रेटी यह्नेचाब.तपु.श्लेचबा.बी.बू.ट्रंच.क्षेट.तपुं.च.श्रे.त्यु.च.श्र.लूट.चश्लेट.व्ये.क्षेटबा.चेच. <u>नबूबबःलाखानायार्वते कें धिवाङ्गेदासाबेवावादार दबान्येवबा</u> दे दबाञ्चार्ज्ञावाद्वाराये ।वाज्ञदबाजी दुवाजेरा

२००५ वॅ.चाबर.क्र्बा.ज.बाटबा.क्यांचाबाव्यंत्रत्यः देव. त्रं.क्रेप्ट.क्षेत्र.चिवाबा

With Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche during celebrations of the Tibetan New Year in 2008.

2008年於藏曆新年慶祝會中,與桑傑年巴仁波切。





ऀॿ॓ॴॱॴॱॺॸॺॱॿॖॹॱॺॶढ़ॱय़ॱॸऀढ़ॱय़ॕॱक़ॆॱॸॸॱॿॸॺॱॻॗॱॺॎॱय़ॺॱॸॸॺॱऄॸॺॱॸॖ॓ऻ*ॸ*ॱॸॺॸॱय़ॸॣॕढ़ॱॸढ़ॱय़ॱॹढ़ॱ वाशुर-व्यानयर-विवा-वाशुर्य-हे-अव्या-यन्-स-न्-। वेअया-य-स-स्विव-ग्रीया-विवा-भ्रवा-केव-सॅ-ग्रुट-। <u></u>देॱदबःर्चेबःपदेॱभ्रुपबःसुःबद्यःमुबःअवदःपदेःपगदःर्सेपःपवेदःददेगबःभ्रुगःद्रःपादःसंगवःसेवःदेः चुरायर र्शे धीवा वारायय क्षेत्र खेरायब क्षाबर तर्चेत्र व बायव्य परि व बेत्र विवास हता अवदाय भारतितः षर्ष्य-स्य-स्यवा हे.धेन-ह्.विन्याया क्रिक्टा क्या विक्र में प्रत्य क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया विक्र में रादे वार्षर विभागम् । वे प्राप्त भ्राप्त भ्राप्त मान्य टे.स्रचबा भाष्म.त.अष्ट्र्य.पट्यंब.र्जूटब.क्य.ग्रंब.व्यंचेंब.वींब.पींब.पट्यंब.र्जूटब.थी.स्वचबा वायंब.सैचब.ई.धेट. गा'येव'ञ्चण', ह'प्ववण्या दे'ञ्चप्य'देय'अर्वे'अष्ट्रेव'पर्रे देव'र्ये'केवे'अत्व 'व्याञ्चेद'वेण'या'प्ववे'त्रः श्वेद' वैषा सःर्येद ग्री द्वर खुट विष् अया देव र्ये के दे प्वाद ख्तु अर्थेद १ ११ । ष्वेद के दे खुट के दि है दे चगादःदनुअःग्रीःॡ्याषःशुदःचरुषःळःळंदःर्वेचःद्रषःङ्गायःचत्रदःतुःग्रुद्र। देःद्रषःदन्नषःर्बूद्रषःतुअःचहेषाःहः बरबाक्चिबाग्राझायबाङ्गवाबाअहॅ्दाग्रीःद्वराखराद्वराच्याद्वयायवाअहॅ्दाग्रीःद्वराखरावाद्वराचराहेःद्वेदाग्राटा देर'पठर'वष'ञ्चेव'र्ग्नेथ'क्वप'हेव'८८'पठष'य'र्ळट'थ'अ'र्वेर'पर'र्वेप'वषा ८थ'यर्डेर'र्देव'स्व'र्'्यूर' <u> तर वाशुरुषा वेद वार्रवा मुलासर्केवा गामः पते भ्राप्तर वृषाप्य प्राप्त प्रित्र र भ्राप्त मुलास्य व्याप्त</u> वावबारदेर पञ्चर वावबादियायाय स्वयं प्रवाध स्वयं स्वयं दे स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं <u>लट.विटेष.क.ट्रेर.भथेश.टे.चर्षिवाश.लूट.तश.र्के.टिक्रूवोश.तपु.ख्रूप.टे.क्रूश.धेय.वीयट.तर.वोब्लाय.</u> यन्यायमाहेमासुप्यत्वरावमा दे भ्रयमाहे नेपारामा १८ वर्षायत्वराप्यारामा ११ वर्षायत्वराप्यारामा ११ वर्षायत्वरा ૹેૼૹઃક્ષુત્રઃત્રેઃઢાઃૹઽૢઃધત્રઃવગાવઃદ્વૈત્રઃવસુદ્રાદ્યાત્રવાદેવાઃઢારઃગાત્રઃઢાદ્યેત્રઃઢાઃત્રઢાંત્રઃઢાદ્યેતાં ત્યો વ્યાયત્રા સ્ટ્રેદાઃત્રજા चित्रयार्क्र्याकृत्यावता याःश्चराद्यायास्यवेराद्याः व्यावायायात्यायाः १ स्टाविः श्वेरावयायवा यावतः ळेव'वे'च'तळेंदे'न्नु'अ'क्कुद'ग्री'तर्मेल'पते 'ब्रेट'वब'लव' १ मब्बा वे'च'खूदे'र्बेट्न'स्न्प्र' चंदे' ब्रेट'वब' लब मिनेन माने अरत राष्ट्र में अम्यान सुरालक मिने सामिन सर मिन स्टा मिन स्टा मिन स्टा मिन स्टा मिन स्टा मिन स्टा हेलासु अप्तह्मा प्य-र्केलामु र्देव रहुट चट्टा श्रेलापा अपिव केवा (प्राप्तम् रेवार्य केवे प्याप्त देवा पीवा लेला <u>पासुरमा मः स्रु</u>ते सापद र्रे सापमः गुपः सर्व दम्भः गूरि ग्यू। र्षेरः सर्रे। सर्रे सः पठमः पादव रपितः सक्दः त्योत्यःश्रेटः दबः वाबदा धटः र्ढन् : अन्यवानितः धटः वाबदा वाबतः चेन् : देवः देवः सेन् दवा न्यः अन्यवा न्यः अन् चवि चक्क राम् मान्य स्वादि अक्षव त्यो या स्वेद व व मान्य । चय क्षेत्र प्रतः मुँद स्वाद स्व तह्यासर्गेत्रात्योतायते सेटात्रवायवा देते न्नासाचा देते न्नासाचा देते न्नासाचा देते न्नासाचा देते न्नासाचा देव ৻৻ৼয়৻য়য়ৢ৾ঀ৾৾য়ৢ৾য়৻য়য়৻৻৻৸য়৻৸ঽয়৻৸য়ৣ৾৾ঀ৻৸৻ড়ৢঀ৻৸ৼ৾ৼয়৻ৼয়৾ঀ৻৸য়৾য়৻য়য়য়৸য়৻ড়৸৻ चरःश्चेषाबात्याः वेचबाः वेदा विंदानु । विंदानु । विंदानु । त्यानु । त्यानु । त्यानु । त्यानु । त्यानु । त्यानु निनाः तृ निवायः परिः क्रुनः दिने इस्ययः निराम्बनः धरः त्रुः श्रुयः तिन्यः स्वायः धर्मायः याः वर्षः क्रुयः ग्रासः प चर्रु: द्वणःरेणः पतेः र्हे: हेतेः ध्वणः केदः र्श्नेरः णवरः चःण। वेषाः अरः चत्रदः पः केंद्रः ज्वणवादाः क्रुंति रर्धेणवाः श्वेणः ञ्चमाः केवः मुःमालुदः र्येदः माशुः आ दुमाशः र्येदेः पमादः दर्यु अः र्येद्रा ६ ञ्चमाः केवः देशः र्देदः मुः अर्के। ञ्चमाः केवः अः रैण'सुद'र्सेया धुण'केद'र्केष'भ्रु'सर्द्र्पास्त्र्णमा धुण'केद'रेस'र्द्रद'चप'र्से। यस'सर्केप'रेद'केद'ययेट'प' चरुषाचित्रातुत्रात्राङ्ग्यान्यवाहेःतेत्रागुत्रात्यात्रर्चेत्रात्तेवान्यत्रात्रात्यात्रात्याः व्याप्तात्रात्याः



▲ 対策を受ける。 ないでは、 でいます。 これをいます。 これをいまり。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいままり。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいます。 これをいます。

વેં 'રેવ' ધેં ' के ' गर्रु' ग' थग ' श्चु' नदे ' द्रमर ' धुग' के दे ' दुं न दें ' तुं क' गुै क' श्वे गक्ष ' सुर <u> </u> ફેતે'લિન'શુના લુન્સર'અવિત'ર્શ્કેન'યતે'વગાત'તનુઅ'ર્યના 🖈 એ'બતે'ક્સ'કર'વાઇન'ર્ક્કેક'ગ્રેઅ'વક્ષેવાઅ'યા क्रुं :ब्रुंदे :द्र्योय:य बेट :वेदे :टःर्रे| वट :र्देव :द्र्योय:य :बच :र्देव :ब्रूट :ब्रुंद| वाल्ट :ख्रुट : १ चरुव :द्र्या : चहुवा : णविषःश्चे र्देवः दरः। ररः श्वरः बनवः ग्रीः नहणः णविषः त्रेचः यरुवः गरुवः गष्व। श्रेः नर्श्चेरः हेरे देवः तर्वा गृवेः अदे 'दृष्टीय'तर्किन्। वेष'नु'अहॅ दृःर्येद' १ वठष'विदुःखुदःखदःवषदःवषदःदे 'ङ्गय'वडदःदुःखुन्। धदःश्वव'दवदः गा'खु'नैद'र्ये'ळे'ग्निद्द'ल्बा'ग्रीक'प्पन'श्वक'ह्रस्यक'ल'निद्य'ळेंब'त्द्युल'ङ्गनव्य'ह्रे'तेद'खुग'द्दे'ल्वनब'ल्'न'धेद' यान्द्र-चरुषायाष्ट्रा द्यादार्थे: १९। १९। १९। वासुस्रात्यानुस्राचनेवाःवाद्वास्यान्यम् स्थान्यानु प्रिणानःग्रायनःन्वेत्यःभ्रान्यःहेःवेदःळॅग्राह्णंग्राह्णायःळेदःर्थः १ देदःळॅवःद्वः वेत्रयःद्वेयःर्वेन्याव्यावः चञ्चचल। ५ग्८'र्ले: १४ भ्राचल में हे र्श्लेच ५२्वें अर्छ द ग्वाच हे ५२्वें अर्थेचल ५ग्८ में अपल में हे र्श्लेचल <u>८२, अर्द्रः इयः गढ़ेयः वयः द्वरः श्रेवः श्रुपः पढ़ेयः इययः हेः छैरः ग्रुः श्रुवः श्रुः वयः विचः परः ग्रुपः वयः श्रुपः कृयः </u> अर्हें ५ विषय प्रमानिक विषय है विषय है विषय है । इस विषय है वि यर तस्वाबाय में वित्राम् व के तर्ववसासु त्राति सामित स्थाप किया स्थाप सम्बन्ध स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स् याबरः। याबबः धरः याद्येयः शेषः गाबः र्योतः रहरः। क्रेंबः र्स्नेटः र्स्तेया खेरः यख्यः हेषः याबरः चयः क्रेंः रागादः हैवः ऋता . हुःर्त्यः १*९*७५ श्रेनबःक्तुतःन्दरःअर्क्रवाःहुःकुतःनुःचेनबःश्लेनबःहःकृतःग्रुटःबनबःग्रवःबुःनठरःवय। चगावः र्वेद्र'चेब्रम्'स्र-'सर्हित्। क्रेंब्राळेंग्रयाय:प्रवाद:प्रवाद:प्रवाय:स्रह्मावाय:स्रह्मावाय:स्रह्मा दे: नवाः धुवाः मृत्ये ना वे रायेनवाः क्रीं राक्षे वायवा । दे त्ववानवाः धुवाः मृत्येनवा । हे विदाग्रीः धुवावाः ब्रॉबायाः क्रां के विदेरः ञ्चित्रायः तृश्रवायोव त्याः वर्ष्टेव : क्रुरः द्युवावा वयाः केंद्रः ग्राटः देयाः अर्वो : श्राष्ट्रेव : यहे : देव : ये : क्रे : श्राह्य : यहे व : यहे : पमा सविदारा हेव स्तान स्वापन स ळेत्र'ग्नाद्व'र्व'ग्नावेत्र'रा'वेत्न'रेत्र'गुर'रावेत्र्य'द्वेत्र'ग्नाबुत्व'रार्य'यात्र'र्वेत्र्य

सायक्षेत्र, विच्नात्रक्षात्राच्याः स्वान्तव्याः स्वाव्याः स्वान्तव्याः स्वाव्याः स्वान्तव्याः स्वाव्याः स्वाव्यः स्वाव्याः स्वाव्याः स्वाव्याः स्वाव्याः स्वाव्याः स्वाव्याः स्वावः स





<u>ॱ</u>य़ॱॸऀॺॱॻॕॱक़॓ॺऻॱॱॿॖॖॖॣॺॱॸॺऀॱॸॻऻढ़ॱढ़ॹॗॸॱक़ॆढ़ॱक़ॕढ़ऀॱॷॗज़ॹॶढ़ॱॱॿॕज़ॱय़ॹॱॾॖ॓ॱढ़ऀॸॱॻॖऀॱฆड़॔ॸ॔ॱय़ॱॸॕॗढ़ॱॷक़ॱॸ॔ॖॱॹॗॗॸऻ *ॴ*टॱॺॱॠॖॱॻॸॖ॓ॱॻऻॿॖ॔टॱॸऻ॔ॺॕज़ॸॸॱॺॱॠॖॱॻॸ॔ॻॱॿॖॎ॓ॱॸऀॺॱॸॕॱख़॓ॱक़ॕॶऒॵ॔ॱॼॸ॔ज़ॹॗज़ॱॿॸॺॱग़ॗॺॱॻॸ॔ज़ <u> न्नरः शुरः मुबद्दा नर्रे : नक्कुनः वि: केद्रः अनुदाद्य स्वाद्य रिंगः न्नरः केदः मुबद्दा १८८० वें : वः वः से दे तुः वें वाः </u> वयायर्वीटायापसूर्वादिदेवामुःअळेँदेः भ्रायत्वात्वयात्वादिदान्यात्वेरात्वात्यात्वेरायायवा भ्रान्यावीयाः यादिवासर्वे यद्येव प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य विष्य प्रमुख्य विषय प्रमुख्य विषय प्रमुख्य प्रमुख् *৻*८५ूबःळॅमबःऍ८बः०।चम्नुदः०शुरःशुःशु८ःसु०। देः५८ःवॅ्रः५ःअधिदःच्र्डेःदेवःर्रःळेबः५बः०वॅ्रः५घ८ः ळेव'णवट'। युप'न्पट'चु'च्य'न्देव'र्ये'ळे'य'ह्य'न्यय'ञ्चय'पगाद'द्युख'खुट'सुया पश्चव'यदे'णवि'अ'न्वो' त्र्वःरेवःरें के वेषःगशुरुषः यः पविवः प्रे त्र्वः श्रेःषे प्र्यं पषः हे। वेपः त्रः श्रे रं त्यः र्श्वेवः त्यसः केवः र्यो विपः ञ्चः १ पःषःश्चःळरःर्क्केषःदगारःदर्देषःयुपःगावःर्क्केषःदरःधेःळरःळेःदेरःअवेःश्चपःपःवेवः ५। र्वेदःञ्चः १ पः ल.टेब.पिट्र.क्रिब.त.स्व.क्रूब.ल.पहेब.तपु.स्वित.त.वित. १। दुषु.क्रेय.वट.टे.पट.क्रैट.क्रू.त्र्डि.व्ये.व्येष्ट.वाक्ट्र. ळॅग्ना हेवः १ र्वेतः त्रः ६ पर्वः वरः विरः र्सेटः पन्नारः अर्देशः हेवः १ ८८ः र्दे हे प्यगः अंत्रः स्या र्वेदः या पहेवः पर्वः ञ्चित्रायाक्षेत्रः मा र्वेदाञ्चः ५ यदे वदादिवरावेदायेदायेदाये अर्केवास्त्याक्षेत्रायाचेद्वायाचेत्रायाक्षेत्रः ५। वेदाञ्च ५ पते छेषा वर द्रो वार्रे र ग्रार रे ग्राया प्रस्था स्था छेवाया पहेवा पते : श्रुपाया केवा १ वि छेषा १ था । <u>८चिर क्र</u>ांशालया ग्रीकापलेया विराञ्चा य प्रतास्त्रिया बराया सम्प्राप्त सम्बर्धाः भी देवे हेरा बराया ग्रावासेया स्वा र्<u>ज</u>ेल'र्झें ळेब'र्रूष'टीब'ल'पहेब'पदे'ङ्घप'रा'ढ़ेब' ५। र्वेद'त्च' ४ पदे'ब्रूप'रा'क्वुल'रा'क्वु'बळें'ख्नु'द्ग्'ह्ल'ळेंब'ल' गरावळबबाञ्चरवानीया। वेंदाञ्च १० वटा। वेंदिन्स्य केंब्राजीबाञ्चयायते स्नियवानीहेराय वेंदिनारा कुदा कें <u>गाञ्चगायेता तर्नेत्र हान्चरमार्येगमानुयायोत्तरी भ्वाप्त</u> केत्र स्वरायो केरात्र त्या यहायही विःर्तेर रेषार्श्वेषान्नेवारेन। वेंदाञ्च ११ धरावें १ वार्चे वेंदा ज्ञेंचा जुटा दरा। वें १ वाज वेंदे खुवा प्रवेदि वार्देर जुवा चरुषारेषार्थेषायाईन्। पॅन्:ञ्चः ११ पतिःव्हःयार्षेवःश्चनःन्गःगार्हेरःकेवःर्थेःषाःकेषाःवेरःच्जुनःवेवःषहषः कुषामास्यायते प्रमाय पूर्वे एषा प्रविद प्रभावित स्थार्वे ते प्रविद प्रमास स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स र्श्वेषःचरुषःमुषःयःगव्रदःचिवदःसर्रेषा धेदःर्वेरःचगवःसेचषःसूरःरुसःचित्रेगःषःचरुरःव्रषा दःर्ष्वेदःरदः <u> पञ्चित्राबर्, स्तर्, स्तर, श्रीत्रबर, संज्ञात्वर्या, बिर्या, बिर्या, स्तर, स्त्री, क</u>्रीया, क्रुवा, स्वर्या, स्व चार. दीय. ग्री अ. खेब्र. यमाप. र्झेय. यझेला क्र. रयब. गीव. रि. श्र. पर्यंत. यपु. र्झेव. लंबा लूर्य. यंबा क्र्यांय. ण्डिण'न्र्रायताष्ट्रियार्हे हेते अर्णेवार्यते पश्चेवार्धेर र्धेन र्धेर र्हेण १ ५८ हेवार्रे वार्थे १ ५८ । विवार्थे यदे :वेषाबः ग्री:अण्वाय:दरःषादरः। हेःवेद:ग्रीरःध्यरःच्चाःवःय:द्युषाबः यद्येरःवेदःळे :रवबःग्रादः, ह्वीः यद्ययः यरः मर्थेलाचारित्राचार्षेत्राचेत्राचार्षेत्राचार्षेत्राचार्षेत्राच्या हे स्वर्धास्यान्यास्यास्यास्यास्यान्याः <u> </u>ફે'ફેન્'ગુન્'ખન'<u>શ</u>્રુષ'ક્રુચશ'ન્ન'। ગૃ'સુ'સેફ'ર્સે'&'નહશ'નુષ'ત્રિંત'ક્રુષ'યતૈ ગૃનુન્'સર્&ેન'સુભ| અઘર'ગૃ' *ॱ*ॶॱॸॆ॓ढ़ॱय़ॕॱक़ॆॺॱॸ॒ॸॸॱक़ॆढ़ॱॸ॔ॸॱऻ॔॔॔ॸज़ॱय़ॕॱॸ॔ॸॱज़ॸज़ॱय़ॕॱक़ॆढ़ॱय़ॕऄॱॸज़ॸॱॹॖॺॱय़ॱॸॡॗॴ॔॔॔॔ज़ड़ॕॸॱॸ॓ढ़ॸॱ · श्वु'न्द्र्व'ग्री :इक्ष'व्रन्थं :ब्यून्य खुट्याव्य । अर्केन ग्रीट :नेव'र्ये :के :न्दर्भव'त् :तृ व्यव्य व्यव यहूर-२.श.चर्वेवायानुवायानुप्राचायप्र.क.क्टार्वेया श्चेताःश्चेत्राःश्चेयःचेटाःययाङ्ग्वायाःकुरान्यंश्चेताः प्रवास्त्रियाः प्रचर प्रच्या स्वर्वा स्वर्वा स्वर्वा स्वर्वा स्वर्वा स्वर्वा स्वरं स





With Chögyam Trungpa Rinpoche in America, 1985. 1985年於美國,與邱陽創巴仁波切。

● इट्स्रेन्स्रेकेतेः क्षेत्रः प्रनेस्र्केवा वी न्यी वा वर्षरः वावीवाकासा

Viewing the Chakrasamvara mandala with Chögyam Trungpa Rinpoche.

與邱陽創巴仁波切一同觀看勝樂金剛壇城。

ૹુઁਗ਼ੑૹ੶ਗ਼ੑૹૢ૱ૹ૾ૢ૽ૺ૾ૹૢૣૣઌ੶ਖ਼૽ૡૹ੶ઌૡ૾ૺ*੶*ਖ਼੶ຆ૾૱ૢૺ૾૽૱ૹઌ૱੶ઌૢ૽૾ૹૢઌ૱ઌ૽૱૱ૡ૽૽૱૱૱૱૱૱ चसूदॱर्वेराःचर्याः च्रीटः विषायदे च्यूनः चृष्यः चर्याः चर्याः प्राप्तः द्यून्यो स्ट्रुदः इस्रवः र्वेराःचर्यस्य धेव। बःॸॗॱਘॱवतेॱर्श्चेचॱन्धेवॱहेटॱळेटॱवबॱॾॗॆवॱचन्वाॱववटॱढ़ेटॱॻॖॖॺॺॱळेवॱक़ॗॱॺॎटॱऄवबॱॻॢॖॸॱॻॗॖटॱ। ५ॱ · द्वेते : भ्रूपन्न : सु: देने : के: सु: देने : के: सु: देने : सु: सु: देने : सु: सु: देने : सु: सु: देने : सु: दे भ्राप्याः अर्द्ध्यः सुः याः पठरः द्रव्यः व्याः व्याः काः याः भ्राः सुः त्याः प्रत्यः सुः त्याः व्याः सुः सुः स `र्घेण'अर'अह्य'न्न्नप्राप्तुण्य'पञ्चे'प्रते'क्र्य'त्युर'ग्रे'ग्रें'र्ये'र्येण'र्ठण'र्ठेण'याद्ध'र्केंद'प्रहर'प'विण'ण्दर' वया अर्देरयायर पर कर भ्रे पेंट प्वते केट पुर पेव पासुरया दे वय पेंट प्र कु पार सेंग्या सुर यह स्वा ॔ॱज़ॸॱॺऻड़॔ॴढ़ॏढ़ॱऄॗढ़ॱक़ॗज़ॹऻॖढ़ॖॸॱॸॸॱॶढ़ॱॺॖॕज़ॱॻऻॹॖढ़ॺऻॱॱॸढ़ॱॾॺॱॴॺऻॱॸढ़ॱफ़॔ॱॎॿॳॱऄॗज़ग़ऄॗॱक़ॗऀॱ ૽૽ૼૺૼૼઽૻઌૹૄઽૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૹ૱ૻઌઌૡૢ૽ઌૡ૽૽ૢૼૹ૱ૡૢ૽૱ૹ૾ૢ૱ૹ૾ૢૺ૱ૹ૾ૢૢૼઌૹૢૢ૽ૡ૽ૺઌઌ૾૽ઽ૽૽૾ૢ૽૽ૢૼઌઌૡઌૢઌઌ૽૽ઌ૽ૹૢ૽ઌૹ૽૽ૢ૽ઌૹ૾ૢ૱ यः प्रः वेषः र्यः केषः प्रः प्रः विषः श्रुं याः श्रुं याः प्रः विष्यः प्रः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः त्यर पति स्वर पत्कृत वित्रपर रुव ते प्रत्य स्वर विवास स्वर पत्व विवास स्वर विवास स्वर विवास स्वर विवास स्वर वि तपु.श्रिय.कं.यय.कूंय.पर्चेपु.र्जियाय.पीटा। वीट.युष्टाय.क्र्याची चट्टे.षक्र्या.सै.कंपु.सू.य्य.सू.यय.क्रुय.पी. ळॅमबामबरायर्चमबार्ट्स् मुबार्ट्स् अदि नम्यायायित्र विद्या विर्मेश्य केंबार्ट्स मुबार्ट्स मुकार्ट्स मुकार्ट्स म देरःक्रॅबःग्रे:चु:चःञ्च्रवःञ्चवषा यें'सूरःवेदःदरःयेंदयःगवेषःयरःवहवःवेदःग्रे:सूबःरे:यळंरःवःयहवःवषा बर्षः क्रुवःग्राह्यः प्रवः द्वेदः द्वेपवः वादरः पः वः वेदः हेतः वाद्यरः वाद्यरः वाद्यरः वाद्यरः वाद्यरः वाद्यर ण्त्रिक्ष्यरावें १४ प्रथ्नाणुटा व्राव्याव्याक्ष्यान्त्रें वासुः व्यवेंदान्तरान्त्रेत्रा वेंगाः श्राद्राः वें व्याणुः हेंगाः वास्त्राः वास्त्रा ઌ૱૽ઌ૱૽૽ૹૢ૽ૺ૾ૹ૽૽ૹૢ૽ૼઽૢ૽૾૽૽૽૽૾ૡ૽ૺ૾ૢ૱૽૿ઌ૽૱૽ઌૹ૽૽૱૽ૹ૽૽૱ઌૹ૽૽૱ૹ૽૽ૹ૽ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૱૱૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૱૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૼ वेषाचह्रवर्षे र्षेत्। विंर्वे चण्टा ४० वाश्चेचबादवा श्रीतावादवा के तेषावाद्या वा विंर्वे वाण्टा ह्या वा वा विवास बेयबार्क्कें, चार्यराधीरात्वयायेती सायावयार्ययात्रीं, सूर्यरात्रीं, चार्यात्रात्रीं, चार्यात्रात्रीं, चार्यात्र दे'लब'द्यच्दार'च'धेद्र| चुअब'र'द्दर'ब्र्वेद'हे| बेअब'ग्री'र्दे'र्च'अ'धेदब'र्दर'चश्चर'च'द्वे'तुअब'धेद'ग्री'अधेल' धेव। ङ्युःअदे खुबः ५२ वा त्यात्वात्यादाः अप्यान्यात्याः अप्यान्त्याः स्वतः पूर्वे स्वान्याः स्वान्याः विवादि स बेदःगर्हेगः,हः बद्देषः पर्वः गदेदः । धुदः परः ठवः विगः धेदः। छेषः गसुद्रषः बी। । अर्देरः वः हेः नेदः दः भूः भः वः ब्लीवः कैट'चञ्चुक्'ग्वि'ॠ'ळॅग्रब'चवेब'ग्रुट'५'५८'चञ्चुक'२२र्ग्वेदे'चदे'र्देक'र्वि'क्'सुग्व'सुग्वहग्वय'हे'२८ळॅ'वेट'ग्वेब्र व्याद्वयः द्वाराणीः अर्द्दायधेवः क्रींटः प्ववेवः यायायायां वी

👽 १९९१ वॅर-मर्वेट मास्त्रियमा सर्वेद सर्वेव सर्वेद सर्वेव स्त्रिय वास्त्री स्त्रिय विषय के मास्त्री स्त्रिय स With H.H. the Dalai Lama, H.H. Sakya Tridzin, and Trulshik Rinpoche, 1991. 1991年與達賴喇嘛尊者、尊者薩迦崔津仁波切及楚西仁波切。



A Brief Biography of Tenga Rinpoche

The venerable Vajra Holder Karma Tendzin Trinley Namgyal Ngedön Chökyi Nyima Pal Sangpo—or the Drong Tulku Tenga Rinpoche, as he is widely known—is the reincarnation of Drongpa Lama Karma Tendzin Chögyal, who was extolled by the Fifteenth Karmapa Khakhyap Dorje as a yogi of the practice lineage and a master who possessed all the fine qualities and was free of all faults. He is the great Vajra Master of the glorious seat of the Karma Kamtsang, Rumtek Shedrup Chökhorling, and the wellspring of the practices of the tantras in the traditions of Marpa and of the Karmapa. This brief biography has two sections: the lives of his previous incarnations, and the actual presentation of the deeds and liberation of the present incarnation.

The First Incarnation: Lama Samten

The first incarnation of this master was Lama Samten, a student of the seventh Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche. Lama Samten spent his entire life in mountain retreats performing the practice of the yidam Karma Pakshi, and was renowned in the region for his ability to prevent human and animal diseases, blights, frost, hail, and harm caused by evil spirits, merely by performing exorcisms, blessings, burnt offerings, water offerings, torma offerings to nagas, and cleansing rituals. Around the time that the Seventh Nyenpa Sherab Nyingpo had passed away and been reborn as Nyenpa Tendzin Drupchok, Lama Samten himself passed away. But before he did, he gave Sangye Nyenpa a thigh-bone trumpet he had and said, "Please keep this. Please give it back when I return in the future."

Drong Tulku Tendzin Chögyal

A few years after Lama Samten had passed away, the Eighth Sangye Nyenpa went to Lhasa and Tsurphu, where he asked the Fourteenth Karmapa Tekchok Dorje to identify the reincarnation of Lama Samten. The Karmapa then gave him a letter that clearly indicated that Lama Samten had taken birth as a sibling of Norbu Gyaltsen, the chieftain of Upper Drongpa. On the way back, the various chiefs of Rashul, Gegye, Upper Drong, and other areas invited Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche and asked him to perform smoke offerings or offerings to the protector deities, which he did. When he was performing a service at the family of an official in Upper Drong, the man's son, a seven-year-old boy with matted hair, came to him, joined his hands, and said, "Great Lama, please give me that thigh-bone trumpet." Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche then said to the Drongpa chieftain, "This child is the mind-stream of a lama from Benchen Monastery, so bring him to Benchen when he is eleven or twelve years old." The chieftain agreed to do so.



▲ มุกสุ นั่าฮูดเ นิมพาฐามฮั่ นิสุ นั่าฮิ่ารุ นลูๆพุ With Khenpo Tsültrim Gyamtso Rinpoche. 與堪布竹清嘉措仁波切。



When the child reached the age of thirteen, he was brought to Benchen along with his eighteen-year-old brother, named Tsewang. Sangye Nyenpa gave the younger boy the novice vows and named him Karma Tendzin Chögyal. Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche then showed him great kindness by arranging a residence, food, tutor, and other facilities for him. Because of this, he was able to learn to read and write, and memorize tantric texts. He studied and gained proficiency in rituals and music, torma making, mandala diagrams, lama dancing, and so forth, according to the visual tradition that is passed down by a master physically demonstrating a ritual to a disciple.

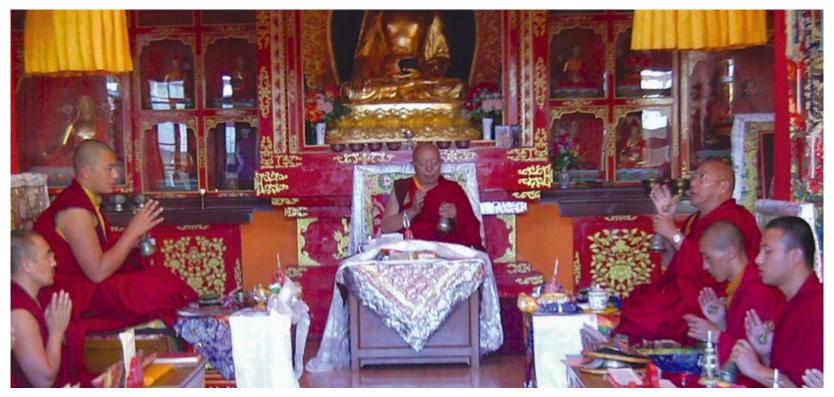
When he was seventeen, Nyenpa Rinpoche sent him to Jamgön Kongtrul Lodrö Thaye's retreat center Tsadra Rinchen Cliff. Jamgön Rinpoche lovingly took him in, and over the course of three years gave him the empowerments that ripen, the instructions that liberate, and the transmissions that support, which he received in their entirety and without any mistakes. Kongtrul Rinpoche gave him the name of the Gapa Tulku and showed him great respect, saying that since he was someone with great diligence and no pride—a good human being—he would help the teachings and sentient beings.

After completing a three-year retreat, the Gapa Tulku Tendzin Chögyal then spent another three years serving Jamgön Rinpoche with his body and speech, gathering the accumulations and purifying his obscurations. In total, he spent nine years with Jamgön Rinpoche. During this period, the Fifteenth Karmapa came to Palpung to receive "The Treasury of Mantra", "The Treasury of Spiritual Advice", the great empowerment of Kalachakra, and "The Treasury of Precious Terma" from Jamgön Rinpoche, and Tendzin Chögyal felt very fortunate to receive them at the same time.

The Karmapa wrote a letter of identification in order to resolve a dispute over the rebirth of Situ Pema Kunsang. The Karmapa and Dzongsar Khyentse Rinpoche told Sharchok Pungri Tulku, Lama Tendzin Chögyal, and the secretary of Palpung monastery to go investigate. As instructed, they went to the area of Lithang and saw that it fit with the descriptions and drawings the Gyalwang Karmapa had given. They returned and explained this to Dzongsar Rinpoche, who was deeply pleased. They then brought the reincarnation back to the monastic seat, where the tulku was then enthroned. Through such deeds, Tenzin Chögyal brought great benefit to Palpung Monastery and its teachings with unblemished pure intentions.

Thereafter, when Jamgön Rinpoche went to Central Tibet for three years, he said, "Gapa Tulku, you be my surrogate. You also be the retreat master. You also be the manager. You also be the servant to look after the house and other things," and then departed. Through the blessings of Tendzin Chögyal doing as the lama instructed, all the affairs were in a good state when Jamgön Rinpoche returned to Tsadra Rinchen Cliff.

Since Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche, who was kind in three ways, was growing older, and also since it had been a long time since Tendzin Chögyal had last been to Benchen Monastery, he asked his root lama Jamgön Rinpoche for permission to return to his own monastery. Jamgön Rinpoche was delighted and gave him a lot of advice. He said, "The heart of the advice is that since the vows of individual liberation, the bodhisattva vow and the tantric vows are the essence of the buddha's teachings, you should never violate them. Since the essence of practice is emptiness and compassion, you should maintain them without ever being separate from them. Since the basis for all happiness and benefit is the lama, you should visualize him above your head and continually supplicate him.



● ੧੦੦੫ ଐར་ག་ལུ་རེན་སོ་ཚ་དང་། ས།ཁན་རོ་སྡོ་སྲོ་སྲོ་སྡོ་ན་སོད་ལྡོན་ད་ཚོགས་གནང་བ།
Performing a puja with H.E. Kalu Rinpoche and Khenpo Lodrö Dönyö Rinpoche, 2005.
2005年與尊貴的卡盧仁波切及堪布羅卓東由仁波切一同主持法會。



Serve the teachings of Benchen to the best of your abilities, and there is nothing better than that." Jamgön Rinpoche also said, "The one request of yours I have not fulfilled was to give you the transmissions of the Essence Practice of the Six-Armed Mahakala and the Pith of Kshetrapala, but I will make it possible later." As a support for faith, Jamgön Rinpoche gave me an old hat, a chö drum with small bells and decorated with drawings of charnel grounds, a statue of Guru Mahasukha, who is from Jamgön Rinpoche's own terma, and a black thangka of the Six-Armed Mahakala that had a print of Jamgön Rinpoche's own hand on the back and in which the wisdom deities actually resided. Tendzin Chögyal felt great longing for his lama as he returned to Benchen. At Benchen, he met Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche, who was delighted to see him. Nyenpa Rinpoche gave him the status of a major lama, including a throne with a decorated back, as well as a house, and said, "Since your homeland is Drongpa, this house is the Drongpa Labrang."

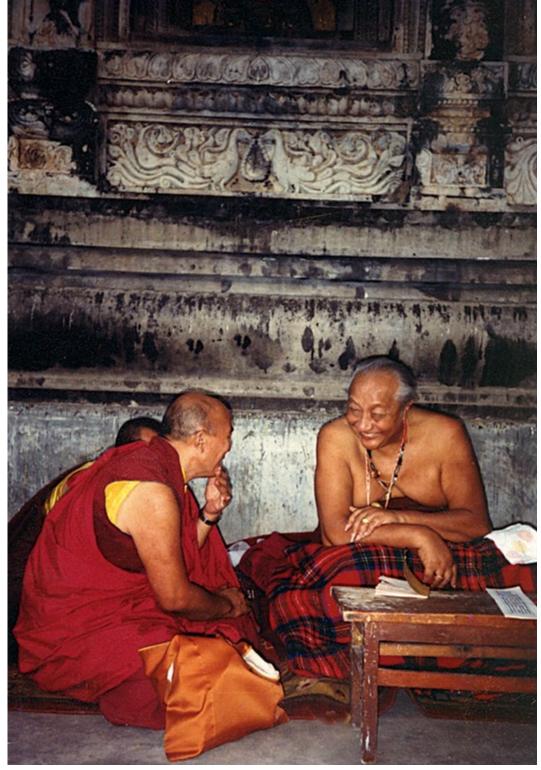
The chief of Upper Drong had nine sons, each of whom had a different mother, and among these, one named Gadrak became the local chief. There was also a middle brother named Tsultrim Gawa, who established a household on the edge of the village. His wife died, so he came to Tendzin Chögyal with his two sons, and the lama lived together with his brothers and two nephews. The lama described this, saying, "From that time, offerings of faith and on the behalf of the deceased increased like the branches of a black poison tree, and the aspect of good qualities began to disappear like a rainbow in space."

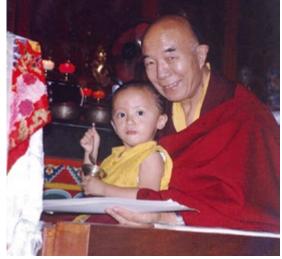
However, he did not let the offerings go to waste, but built a Shangpa Kagyu retreat center on a spot behind the Benchen Monastery that had features similar to Tsadra. He also built retreat centers for the preliminary practices and Sarvavid practice in Upper Ling. Directly in front of the monastery, he built a new retreat center for the practice of Chakrasamvara, Vajravarahi, and the Six Yogas. Each of these had five retreatants, a retreat master, and a retreat attendant, and he provided them all with the empowerments, transmissions, instructions, and other facilities to the best of his abilities. He also placed his younger nephew in the monastery.

In order to encourage students who clung to permanence to practice the Dharma, Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche displayed the manner of dissolving his mind into the dharma expanse. Chime Tulku, another master from Benchen Monastery, and Tendzin Chögyal were left behind, and with their minds and intentions in complete harmony did their best to uphold, nurture, and expand the teachings of Benchen Monastery.

Tendzin Chögyal used the things that had accrued to him as the principal to establish a seven-day puja of the nine deities of Kalachakra. He used his land and fields to establish a seven-day Hevajra puja, a seven-day Tara Yogini puja, and so forth. He used everything that he had to gather the accumulations. On one occasion, Chime Tulku very kindly gave him a silver bar, three horses, and five yaks and said that the Drongpa Labrang house should be expanded. Using those as a basis, some people from the town of Mora helped construct a new building for the labrang, a large two-storey building.

After a few years, he went to Tsurphu to inquire about the reincarnation of Sangye Nyenpa. He met the Buddha, the Fifteenth Karmapa, and relayed the essential purpose of his request—to recognize the reincarnation of the Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche, the ninth. The Karmapa replied, "You





• देवाः अर्वे अहो व न्य हे नेव न्य हे के वे प्यान हो न न न स्वाप्त वा With the reincarnation of H.H. Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche. 與尊聖的頂果欽哲仁波切的轉世。

🗸 १९८७ सॅरान्वसायर्केन् हें हे न्वन्दर् है वायर्वायर्मे सिंहेन्वहें रेव-र्य-के-भु-र्वोट-र्येवे-सूव-चतुवाबा

With previous H.H. Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche in Bodhgaya, 1983.

1983年於印度菩提迦耶,與尊聖的前一世頂果欽哲仁波切。

should stay here a while, and I will look into it." During this period he spent in the presence of the Karmapa, he was fortunate to receive many teachings such as mahamudra, initiations of the five retinues from the great Mahakala empowerment, and others. He requested a propitiation ritual for the protector Shingkyong Wangpo and a torma offering for Marchen, which the Karmapa composed and also transmitted to him.

A few months later, the Gyalwang Karmapa gave Tendzin Chögyal a letter and said, "This concerns the reincarnation of Nyenpa. There is no chance of not finding him or being mistaken. I have drawn pictures of the location and house." He elaborated that within a state in which dreams and luminosity were mixed, Palden Lhamo appeared before him and said, "This is the place where Sangye Nyenpa's tulku has taken birth." She showed him a mirror, and then a dark blue vajra appeared. After that he made diagrams of the family's region and house. Then as if in a dream, a five-pointed blue vajra that radiated lights of five colors descended upon the house and dissolved into it. He dreamt that a woman wearing a white robe played a large gong that sent a loud sound in all directions. He said that this tulku was a mind emanation who would bring great benefit to beings.

Tendzin Chögyal then returned to Benchen. On a favorable day, they played music from the roof and made a smoke offering, and then opened the letter. They saw that it contained a clear description and drawings of the location and house of the Den Dilgo household and included an amulet and long-life prayer. Everyone felt great faith, devotion, and excitement. They performed long-life prayers and a puja to accomplish their aims, and later on a day when the stars and planets were favorably aligned, Tendzin Chögyal went with a group of thirteen monks including the monastery's chant master and discipline master to the Dilgo household to present khatas and offerings. They showed them Karmapa Khakhyap Dorje's letter and drawings of the area, and requested several times that they give them this reincarnation of Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche.

The father said, "The Karmapa knows the three times clearly, and I am not bold enough to say whether my son is a tulku or not. Why don't you stay a few days and we can discuss it," and then offered very generous hospitality.

A few days thereafter, the father said, "I can offer my son to the Benchen Monastery as the Karmapa has said. Present him his robes and name this year. The enthronement can be held any time that Benchen Monastery can prepare it, but I think it is better to do it soon so that there won't be any obstacles. Khenchen Lama Tashi Özer should come to the enthronement, and if he cannot come, it should be postponed. I will not leave him at the monastery after the enthronement. He should stay with me a few years, and I will give him some education then. During that time, Tendzin Chögyal, who is a direct disciple of Jamgön Rinpoche, should stay here." As the father asked, they offered the tulku the name, protection amulet, and robes that the Gyalwang Karmapa had given, and spoke their praises. Everyone returned to their homes in great joy and excitement.

For the enthronement of the eight-year old Ninth Sangye Nyenpa Karma Gelek Druppay Nyima Trinley Özer Kunkhyap Pal Sangpo at Benchen Monastery, Khenchen Tashi Özer presided and the khenpo of Dzagyal Monastery also attended. The tulku was welcomed by a golden procession on horseback and then enthroned. On that day, there were the wonderful and amazing omens



🖎 बःश्चुः विः दिहेदः देदः र्यः क्वेः ५८ः। देतेः खबः गवेषः ५८ः। युः ब्वेरः अपवः यदिः ब्वृदः चतुगवा With H.H. Sakya Tridzin Rinpoche, his sons, and Luding Khen Rinpoche. 與尊者薩迦崔津仁波切暨其子嗣、以及祿頂堪仁波切。

of a light rainfall and various rainbows. Following that, the tulku returned to his father's house. As the father had asked, Tendzin Chögyal also went and spent a year and several months serving him there. Then, since he was getting old and not in very good health, he resigned and returned to Benchen, where without any difficulty he gave the monks whatever empowerments, instructions, transmissions, and so forth they needed.

On one occasion when he went to Drudom, he spent a night at a household called Tsandra House. That night, in his dream he saw his root lama Jamgön Lodrö Thaye, who with great pleasure gave him advice and said, "Now I will fulfill those requests you made in the past." He dreamt that he actually received the essence practice of the Six-Armed Mahakala and the pith of Kshetrapala. When he woke up, he remembered the lama with longing, and wept and prayed. He felt that he must go see his lama again. A few days later, he heard the sad news that Jamgön Rinpoche had passed into nirvana, and he performed vast and extensive offering rituals.

When Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche came to the monastery, at his father's request, Tendzin Chögyal gave him all the empowerments and traditions of "The Treasury of Kagyu Instructions", the twelve mandalas of the purification tantras, "Knowing One Frees All", the empowerment of Ratna Lingpa's Vajrakilaya, the White Tara of the Jonang tradition, Chakrasamvara, Vajrayogini, and Jinasagara from the Kamtsang tradition, the great empowerment of Kalachakra from the Jonang tradition, Padmavajra, and Drolö.

Tendzin Chögyal received many offerings of horses, donkeys, and yaks on behalf of the living and deceased, but his brother Tsulga and nephew Göntop did not accept these as the labrang's own wealth. Instead, they performed life releases of all the livestock. This nephew Göntop married Rigdzin Drolma from the family of the Gegye Barma Tsang; later they would give birth to the reincarnation.

In the winter, Tendzin Chögyal became very ill. When he saw many signs in his dreams that he would pass away, his two brothers Tsewang and Tsulga asked great beings for help. They performed many healing rituals but none of them brought much benefit. One night in his dreams, Tendzin Chögyal saw his root lama Jamgön Rinpoche wearing the three Dharma robes seated on top of a throne held up by lions in the middle of a palace made of jewels with all the proper features. His hands were in the mudra of teaching dharma and legs in vajra posture. He seemed to be very pleased, and said, "Now it is time to go to the lama's pure realm," and made this aspiration:

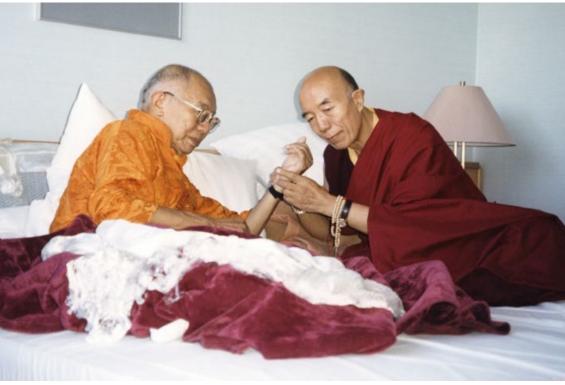
I supplicate the Three Jewels, Three Roots, And especially the glorious lamas. Bless me that no unvirtuous thoughts Arise in my being and that my mind turn to the Dharma.

May I know that all happy and painful acts
Are impermanent and like to dreams.
When I die, may I be reborn in the Western Realm
Of Sukhavati and achieve the irreversible state.



२ ङ्क्षुयःङ्गुःॐॱक्कुव्'ऽऽ्युव्'ऽव्युव्'ऽ्युव्'ऽ

With Tulku Urgyen Rinpoche. 與祖古烏金仁波切。



☑ तहरास्रद'तु'झुलाञ्चु'र्ली'क्कुद'र्र्राञ्चद'रातुष्यण् With Tulku Urgyen Rinpoche in Germany. 於德國,與祖古烏金仁波切。

Tendzin Chögyal to his attendant, the old monk Gönchö, "Make a list of some of the things I have done and keep it. I'm going to another land for a little while." He then went to Benchen Purtse Dzitsang, and three days later his physical body passed away.

His remains were brought to Benchen. Tsewang and Tsulga invited Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche, as well as the lamas and khenpos, to perform the funerary rights and cremation. They made and consecrated a reliquary of copper and gold whose tip was three cubits tall, and placed inside his relics, along with the hat of the previous Jamgön Rinpoche and the statue from the terma that Jamgön had discovered.

Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche with great affection sent a letter to Situ Pema Wangchok, asking that now that Tendzin Chögyal Rinpoche had passed away, his nephew Lodrö Rabsal be placed in the Palpung retreat center. Situ Rinpoche sent a messenger granting his permission, and Lodrö Rabsal shortly thereafter entered the lower retreat center for the Six Yogas. Nyenpa Rinpoche appointed Khenpo Söpa to be the caretaker lama for the Drongpa Labrang. After Lama Lodrö Rabsal had completed his three-year retreat, he returned to Benchen Monastery, which he served to his utmost. He oversaw the Drongpa Labrang and became the caretaker lama.

The students who had trained by this master include the monk named Menla, who had been a stable hand of the Rada household. Tendzin Chögyal had taught him the preliminary practices, had him do the four hundred thousands, and then granted him the Vajravarahi empowerment, giving him the secret name of Karma Gyalway Wangpo Yeshe Namgyal. Tendzin Chögyal had taught him the creation and completion phases in detail, and he had then gone to the Tselong Pukpa retreat cave, where he spent one year and six months doing the outer, inner, and secret practices of Vajravarahi. He felt such strong renunciation and weariness with the world that he wished to spend a long time in retreat, so the lama gave him the empowerment and instructions on Könchok Chidu. He then planted the victory banner of practice at the Dzarkhok retreat and recited a hundred million Vajra Guru mantras. Karma Gyalway Wangpo carved a hundred thousand mani stones in the summer, and in the winter carved a million at Drichu Dar. In autumn and winter, he held Mani encampments, which gave positive encouragement to sentient beings. He was Tendzin Chögyal's main disciple.

Other students included Rinchen Palden, who took Ratna Lingpa's Vajrakilaya as his yidam deity and recited a hundred million approach mantras of Vajrakilaya. He became the retreat master at the Sarvavid retreat center at Benchen Monastery. Khenpo Söpa Tarchin or "Buyak" was the retreat master at the Jinasagara retreat center. Matsi Lamchok, who realized mahamudra, and Karma Wangjor, who spent his life at the Dzarkhok retreat and developed clairvoyance, were also his disciples. Another student, Khenpo Karde, lived simply without any fixed abode, and then went to Tsurphu. The Fifteenth Karmapa was having "The Treasury of Precious Terma" carved into woodblocks and told him he should be the editor, and so he stayed three years to do so. Also among the disciples was Trom Sangpo Lodrö, who practiced only the six yogas and was able to transform his dreams and go to the pure realms and lower realms. He served as retreat master in the Shangpa retreat center. There were also many other lamas and khenpos who benefitted the teachings and sentient beings.



▲ २००३ येँ 漬ヶヶヶ (२००५) येँ एक प्राप्त प्राप

The Third Incarnation: Drong Tulku Tenga Rinpoche

Kyabje Tenga Rinpoche was born in 1932 in the northern land of Tibet, encircled by snow mountains, in the region of Ga, an area of the eastern regions known as the six ranges of lower Do and Kham, which is always protected by the great protector deity Yaksha Gyokchen Dongre. His father's family had descended from Magyal Pomra's adopted son, the king of Drongsekar to the east. His father was the son of Drongtön Pöntsul Ga named Gönpo Topgyal, and his mother, Rigdzin Drolma, came from the Gegyal Barma family. As Tenga Rinpoche says in his autobiography: "While she was pregnant, she dreamt one night of Lama Tendzin Chögyal. In her dream, he said 'Wear this around your neck,' and gave her a turquoise. She generally felt very happy and physically comfortable, but there were no other particular signs or omens, she later told me."

In response to fervent requests from Nyenpa Shedrup Nyima, Situ Pema Wangchok said, "Your tulku has been reborn in the same clan and family as the previous incarnation. His father is named Gonpo and his mother is named Drolma. There is an amazing boy born in the Year of the Monkey whose face appeared to me. That is the one to recognize."

It was as he said.

The child began to study reading and writing from his father and learned it without difficulty. He studied Karma Gardri-style calligraphy from Lama Pesam and mastered beautiful handwriting. At that time, he also memorized "The Four Session Guru Yoga", "The Sutra in Three Sections", "Clearing the Path of Obstacles", "Spontaneous Fulfillment of Wishes", "The Twenty-One Praises of Tara", and other prayers. On the eighth day of the tenth Tibetan month in 1945, when he was fourteen, Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche enthroned him upon the golden throne of his predecessor as the authentic rebirth of Lama Tendzin Chögyal and gave him the name Karma Tendzin Trinley Namgyal Ngedön Chökyi Nyima Pal Sangpo. He became widely known as the Drong Tulku Tenga Rinpoche.

He then received detailed instructions on mandalas from Benchen Khenpo Karma Guru and on the fivefold mahamudra from Khenpo Söpa Tarchin, during which auspicious signs were seen all around. At that time, a statue of the Thirteenth Karmapa Düdul Dorje, one of the main figures in the shrine at Benchen, removed its crown of great liberation upon seeing and placed it on the shelf before itself. Everyone said that there were many wonderful signs and omens—the sky was filled with rainbows of many colors and it snowed eight-petaled lotuses.

Rinpoche then stayed at the monastery and took Khenpo Söpa Tarchin, a direct disciple of his previous incarnation, as his spiritual friend. He first memorized and grasped fully without any difficulty the rituals of Chakrasamvara, Vajravarahi, and Jinasagara according to the Kamtsang tradition as well as Sarvavid, Akshobhya, Amitayus, Padmasambhava, Shing Kyong, liturgical texts, and the long protector puja. Similarly, he also trained thoroughly in the mandalas of Chakrasamvara, Vajravarahi, Jinasagara, Sarvavid, Akshobhya, and Mahakala as well as in the two stainlessnesses, the eight types of stupas, hearths for fire offerings of the four activities, and the local spirit Toche. He also studied medicine from his uncle Lodrö Rabsal. He memorized the medicine tantras and practiced medicine for a long time.





He learned the shapes and ornaments of tormas in the Benchen tradition from Benchen's old shrine master, Sönam Lhayak, who was also an artist and taught him to draw and paint deities, which he learned thoroughly. When he was sixteen, he studied with his teacher, the khenpo, the liturgies for ground rituals and preparatory practices for Chakrasamvara, Vajravarahi, and Jinasagara. He also mastered the rituals for empowerments, fire offerings, consecrations, and so forth. At that time, he also had the good fortune to receive many oral transmissions, including those of the Tengyur, the collected works of Dza Paltrul Rinpoche, "The Profound Inner Meaning", "The Two Books of Hevajra", "The Supreme Continuum", and other works.

There was an industrious monk named Paljor with whom he studied the middle chapters on poetry and wrote many exercises. His khenpo looked at them and spoke well of them, saying they were beautiful. He also studied "The Treasury of Abhidharma" in detail with Paljor according to Khenpo Shenga's commentary. Similarly, he also studied grammar extensively with Khenpo Karma Guru.

Although he was still quite young, rinpoche began to feel weary with samsara and took the truth of impermanence to heart. He longed to do meditation practice, and so he asked Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche to grant him a yidam deity. Nyenpa Rinpoche replied that in his previous life, White Tara had been his yidam deity, and one day granted him the empowerment of White Tara. He received instructions on the practice from his khenpo and spiritual friend and spent one or two weeks practicing it in retreat. Since that time, Rinpoche has performed the practice daily.

When he was nineteen, Rinpoche traveled to Palpung Monastery and received the novice and full monastic ordination from Situ Pema Wangchuk Gyalpo. He was given the monastic name Karma Tendzin Trinley Namgyal and repeatedly made the commitment to keep the vows to his utmost in this lifetime. Treating him with great affection, Situ Rinpoche advised him about the ways that keeping the vows brings happiness and in connection with that, presented him with a statue of Dorjedenma made of the finest bronze. (That statue is currently in Benchen Monastery in Nepal.) Tenga Rinpoche then returned to Benchen Monastery.

One night he dreamt of an extremely clear blue sky, in the center of which were the letters of the Vajra Guru mantra, all gold in color and radiating light. A few months later, when the Second Jamgön Rinpoche Palden Khyentse Özer gave "The Treasury of Precious Terma" empowerments at Surmang Namgyal Tse Monastery, Tenga Rinpoche went and received the empowerments. He realized that this was the meaning of his dream.

At the age of 25, he asked Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche for permission to do a three-year retreat to practice meditation. He entered the retreat and first did the four preliminary practices. He then spent one year practicing only White Tara. During that time, he had good dreams, such as that he had crossed to the other side of a river and that he had been rescued from a treacherous path. In the second year, he completed the outer, inner, and secret practices of Vajravarahi as well as the accomplishment, self empowerment, one-hundred feast offerings, and the fire offering. During this time, he had a dream of a woman wearing red robes giving him a triangular red crystal. It was clear on both the outside and the inside, and in its center was a mandala that accomplishes all the purposes of Vajravarahi as well as the seed syllable, mantra garland, and so forth.



At the same time as he did Varahi practice, he also trained in the six yogas and performed the exercises. At time, he dreamt that he received many blessings from a mahasiddha who said he was Lavapa. While practicing dream yoga, he was able to travel many times to the pure realm of Tara by transforming his dreams.

At around that time, Drupwang Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche received a sort of prophecy from his yidam deity instructing him to go to Central Tibet. No one could dissuade him, so he departed for Central Tibet saying it was to see the sacred sites. Chime Tulku and Tenga Rinpoche were to stay in the monastery. Nyenpa Rinpoche said to Tenga Rinpoche, "In the future it will be necessary to flee, and if you are attached to possessions, food, or wealth, you will not escape. When you find yourself in terrifying situations, do divinations and flee according to them, and you will not be deceived." He took Tenga Rinpoche's hand and gave him an old manual on Arapatsa divinations.

Talk of the difficulties caused by foreigners grew louder, and everyone was in a state of upset and fear. One night, Tenga Rinpoche dreamt that Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche and a few attendants climbed to a mountain peak. Nyenpa Rinpoche said, "Now is the right time to leave by this secret path." Tenga Rinpoche awoke and was automatically seized by great terror. They fled, and just as Nyenpa Rinpoche had said, there were dangers and great hardships, but they proceeded as indicated by divinations and were able to make it to Lhasa, where they met Nyenpa Rinpoche. Sangye Nyenpa and his party went to Tsurphu, but Tenga Rinpoche first circumambulated the Jokhang five thousand five hundred times before arriving in Tsurphu, where he met the buddha, the Karmapa. In 1959, led by the Karmapa, they all fled to India via Bhutan.

The Karmapa accepted an invitation by the king of Sikkim to go to Sikkim, but Tenga Rinpoche stayed for a while in Kalimpong. While there, he received from Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche the empowerments and transmissions of the Nyingtik Yabshi and Nyingtik Tsapö as well as the complete transmissions of the thirty-two volumes of Mipham's collected works and the collected works of Terchen Gyurme Dorje, which was greatly fortunate. Then because the Gyalwang Karmapa was giving the empowerments, transmissions, and instructions for "The Treasury of Kagyu Mantra" and "The Treasury of Instructions", Tenga Rinpoche traveled to receive them and the liberation and ripening they bring in their entirety and without mistake. He said that having done so gave meaning to his precious human life.

One day he was summoned by the Karmapa, who said to him: "Don't go anywhere else. Stay here," and Rinpoche agreed. At that time, Khenchen Thrangu Rinpoche was also staying at the monastery, and Rinpoche asked him to teach him between the morning and evening pujas. Thrangu Rinpoche agreed, and taught Tenga Rinpoche daily classes from the time he was 29 until he was 33, beginning with Ju Mipham's explanations of the "Five Dharmas of Maitreya". He taught him Nagarjuna's "Fundamental Wisdom" and Chandrakirti's "Introduction to the Middle Way" from the root text, the commentary on Shantarakshita's "Ornament of the Middle Way", the root text of Shantideva's "The Way of the Bodhisattva", and Nga Pandita's "Three Vows" twice each. In his autobiography, Tenga Rinpoche said, "It is the kindness of Khenchen Thrangu Rinpoche that I was able to gain a little understanding of the meaning of the Dharma and not just follow stupidly like an ox."

Tenga Rinpoche studied the "Verses for a Novice", pratimoksha discipline, and "The Vinaya Sutra" according to Shenga's annotated edition, as well as "The Treasury of Valid Logic" from the Sakya



Khenpo Khedrup. He received teachings on Aryadeva's "Four Hundred Verses on the Middle Way" according to Shenga's annotated edition as well as "The Profound Inner Meaning" and "The Two Books" of the Hevajra Tantra from Salje Rinpoche, who was renowned as having a very good lineage—his lama was Beru Khyentse, whose lama was Khakhyap Dorje, who had received them from Jamgön Lodrö Thaye. Tenga Rinpoche also followed the monastic regimen without missing the morning or evening pujas, and in the meantime also thoroughly mastered ritual music, torma making, butter ornaments, and so forth.

The Sixteenth Gyalwang Karmapa taught all of the lineage holders, lamas, and tulkus who were at Rumtek the subject of mahamudra, beginning with the three-volume "Indian Texts on Mahamudra" compiled by the Seventh Karmapa Chödrak Gyatso. He also gave transmissions and instructions of "The Ocean of Certainty", "Dispelling the Darkness of Ignorance", "Pointing Out the Dharmakaya", "The Profound Definitive Meaning of Mahamudra", and "The Precious Garland of the Supreme Path". Tenga Rinpoche said these gave great meaning to his human life.

On another occasion, the Karmapa gave Pawo Rinpoche Tsuglag Maway Wangchuk the instructions and transmissions of Mikyö Dorje's short instructions; the collected works of Shamar Khachö Wangpo; "The Life of Milarepa" compiled by Tsangnyön Heruka; "The Unstoppable Roar of the Lion", a commentary on "The Supreme Continuum"; "Illuminating the Profound Meaning", a commentary on "The Profound Inner Meaning"; Rangjung Dorje's two short treatises, the overview of "The Two Books"; and Rangjung Dorje's great commentary on "The Two Books". Tenga Rinpoche had the good fortune to receive these transmissions at the same time.

In addition, when Kalu Rinpoche gave the four regents the transmissions of the Shangpa Kagyu, Tenga Rinpoche served him as the librarian, and thus received the empowerments of the five deities of the Shangpa tantras, including the preparation of ground and preparatory puja, but not the offerings of the four directions, which were not necessary. He performed the preparatory and actual practices properly. He practiced all the Shangpa Dharma and also received the six mudras and the pith of Kshetra.

From the time Tenga Rinpoche was 34 until he was 36, he spent three years gathering the accumulations working as a painter and so forth during the construction of the new monastery at Rumtek.

Tenga Rinpoche was granted the title of Vajra Master when he was 37 years old. He received detailed training in rituals from Jewön Topga Rinpoche and the chant master. During the Yarne Rains Retreat, the Sixteenth Gyalwang Karmapa gave the regents and entire community the empowerments for "The Treasury of the Vast Word", and Tenga Rinpoche served as librarian. Once during the Kalachakra empowerment, His Holiness advised him that if in the future he could establish a place to practice Kalachakra near Swayambhunath, it would benefit both Buddhism and sentient beings. His Holiness also gave the initiations of "Knowing One Frees All" and the Dharma protector Loktreng.

When the Gyalwang Karmapa traveled abroad in 1974, Tenga Rinpoche accompanied him as an attendant. The Karmapa gave empowerments, performed the Black Crown ceremony that liberates



O ସଦ୍ଧୀଧ୍ୟଦୀସଙ୍କ ळेब 'पूर्वोब' पु 'पूर्वा' पहिंद' ग्री 'श्लीपबा' At the Mahakala Gutor puja, Benchen Monastery, Swayambhunath. 於尼泊爾蘇瓦揚布邊倩寺的瑪哈嘎拉除障法會。

on seeing, and held audiences, thus planting the seed of liberation in several hundred thousand people. He also founded several Dharma centers before returning to his seat.

When Tenga Rinpoche was 46, he injured his foot and had to go to Darjeeling. One night he dreamt of going to Tatopani in Nepal, so he went to Nepal. He had already decided to create a place where people could practice Dharma there, but when he met Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche and asked him about it, Dilgo Khyentse responded that Nyenpa Rinpoche was still young and at an age where he should study. He said, "You should build a place for him to live in the future and a second Benchen Monastery," and Tenga Rinpoche agreed.

Construction of the monastery began in 1978. The Benchen general secretary Tashi Namgyal, Tenpa Yarpel, Sherap Wangchuk, and Jinpa Lodrö overlooked all the difficulties and hardships and showed great fortitude in completing the monastery. Jamgön Pema Dönyö bestowed the "Treasury of Spiritual Instructions" at the monastery on the peak of Swayambhu, which was a great fortune.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama requested that Tenga Rinpoche and Trewo Pangbor Rinpoche, who each held transmissions for different parts of the Tengyur, give each other the missing portions. Accordingly, the Lord of Refuge Trewo Rinpoche came to Benchen Monastery in Nepal and they gave each other the transmissions for the portions that they each lacked, which was a good fortune, and Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche also received the transmission for the Kangyur, which gives true meaning to his activities.

Additionally, Tenga Rinpoche received the transmission for "The Compendium of All Sadhanas" from Sakya Deshung Rinpoche in front of Sakya Daktri's monastery. He received the Kalachakra empowerment from the Eighteenth Trichen, and in 1991 he received it again from His Holiness the Dalai Lama in New York City in America.

On one occasion, Tenga Rinpoche gave the transmission of the Tengyur to Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche, the Eighteenth Trichen, and Trulshik Rinpoche along with the community of Shechen monastery. On the side, Khyentse Rinpoche granted him the Kalachakra empowerment. Tenga Rinpoche also gave Chadral Rinpoche the transmission for the collected works of Dza Paltrul Rinpoche.

As the precious Sangha is said to be the foundation of the teachings, Tenga Rinpoche established a monastic sangha. He established a yearly schedule for pujas: in the first Tibetan month, they hold a Great Monlam prayer festival. In the second month, there is a White Tara puja with Tseringma puja in the afternoons. In the third month, there is an eight-day Kalachakra puja with a sand mandala, followed by a three-day Chö Feast Offering using the text composed by Rangjung Dorje. In the fourth month, there is a three-day Shing Kyong puja and seven-day Vajravarahi puja with a sand mandala. In the fifth, there is an eight-day Chakrasamvara puja with a sand mandala. In the sixth, there is an eight-day Hevajra puja with sand mandala. On the fourteenth and fifteen of that month is the beginning of the Rains Retreat. During the seventh month, there is a three-day reading of "The Rain of Wisdom", and later in the month a Sarvavid puja with a painted mandala. In the eighth month there is an eight-day Jinasagara puja with a sand mandala, and following that there are Vajrakilaya pujas or Guhyasamaja pujas with lama dancing, in alternate years. In the tenth

D १९४७ वॉर-प्रहर-अब-५-५वापविर-५वटः ळेव'गवर'ग

Giving the Kalachakra empowerment in Germany, 1986.

1986年於德國,給予時輪金剛灌頂。



month, there is study of torma and ornament making, rituals, chants, and melodies according to the Rumtek style. Later that month, there are alternating Padma Vajra and Peaceful and Wrathful Deities pujas. During the eleventh month, there are Drolö and Four-Armed Mahakala pujas in alternate years. In the twelfth month, as the Karmapa had wished, there is the Grand Mahakala Puja with the Lhamo dancing on the twenty-eighth day and lama dancing on the twenty-ninth.

At the request of His Holiness, Tenga Rinpoche traveled to Rumtek. His Holiness instructed him to serve the teachings purely while he was still healthy and to do all he could to help Dharma centers overseas. Tenga Rinpoche made the aspiration never to be separate from him in any of his lives, and then the Karmapa presented him with a Dharma robe, a bead from the mala Khakhyab Dorje used during a Mahakala retreat as a support for his faith, and an auspicious scarf. Tenga Rinpoche felt great longing for his lama, supplicated never to be separated from him in all his lives, and took leave. He never saw his face again.

During the funeral ceremonies, the four regents and Kalu Rinpoche offered the long funerary offerings of Kalachakra. At the end of that, Kalu Rinpoche granted the Kalachakra empowerment, as well as the long empowerments of Dakpo and Dakpo Chenpo. He also gave the transmission for "The Lives of the Seven Jewels of the Lineage". Tenga Rinpoche also invited Chokling Rinpoche, the reincarnation of Terton Chokgyur Lingpa, to Benchen Monastery to give the complete transmission for the Chokling Tersar. He was also fortunate to receive the transmission of the three sections of Dzogchen from Tulku Urgyen.

On one occasion, on the invitation of Trungpa Rinpoche, Tenga Rinpoche went to give the instructions and empowerment of Chakrasamvara in America.

Tenga Rinpoche founded the Benchen Ösel Ling Retreat Center in Pharping in Nepal, where the fourth three-year retreat is currently in progress. Near that is the Center for the Study of Buddhism built by Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche, where many members of the Sangha currently study. With the sponsorship of Master Tengcheng of the Mahayana tradition, the Jamchen Temple has been completed. At the present time, there are 325 members of the Sangha, young and old.

Tenga Rinpoche said, "When I traveled to Tibet, I went to Tsurphu Monastery to meet the Seventeenth Karmapa Ogyen Trinley Dorje for the first time. When I met him, he very lovingly gave me a water color of Drolö and said, 'This is so that you do not encounter obstacles in the future.' Since then I have met him many times in India and Tibet and received his extraordinary blessings."

From his autobiography: "When I was 73, I many dreams with omens of death. When I asked His Holiness for protection, His Holiness said he would paint Tara, and I spent a long time with His Holiness. Eventually, when I had to return to Nepal, His Holiness said, 'I have a statue of Tara in Varanasi. I will give it to you.' I sent Tenpa and Sherap to get it, and they brought the statue to Nepal. I filled it with mantras and supplicated it, and the wisdom deities who can protect from all fear visibly entered it. Now this wonderful statue which glows with the blessings is in my quarters."



• प्रथा:स्राथा:प्रवा:क्रेव:पूर्व] व्हार्थ:या:स्राथा:व्हारःपा

Giving monastic ordination at Benchen Monastery.

於邊倩寺授出家戒。

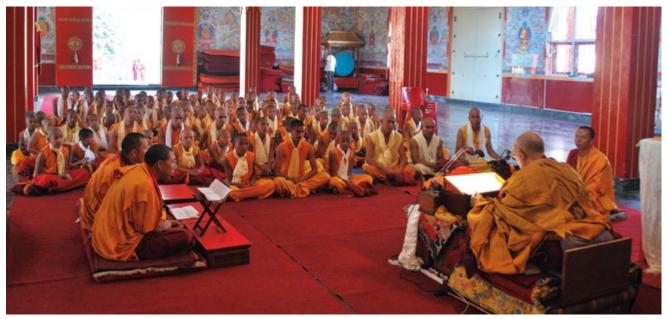
He has received the transmission for the Four Preliminary Practices as well as the bodhisattva vows and the empowerments of Chakrasamvara and Akshobhya from the Seventeenth Karmapa, which he said was very fortunate.

Following the instructions in the letter he had received from the Sixteenth Karmapa Rigpe Dorje, he founded Benchen Puntsok Ling Dharma center on the border of Germany and Belgium. As his lama instructed, he goes there and to other centers in Europe to perform Dharma activity, and every year on the first or second day they always see auspicious displays of rainbows. He says that this gives him confidence that the Buddha, the Karmapa, has bestowed his blessings.

From his autobiography: "I spent eighteen years at the seat of the Sixteenth Karmapa, but because I saw my lama as an actual Buddha, I never once had any wrong view or doubts about him. Now I have a very firm perception that Karmapa Ogyen Trinley Dorje is an actual buddha.

"I have come to the age of 79 and have several health problems, but since I know them to be illusory, I feel no depression or discouragement. Whenever I think of my lama, he is above my head or in my heart, and every benefit and joy comes from that. Love, compassion, and nurturing the nature of mind without distraction is the main point of practice. I have the extraordinary confidence that whenever it is that this illusory body disintegrates, the mind of the Buddha, the Karmapa, and my own mind will meld indivisibly into one."

In brief, although this master has grown old and suffers from several illnesses, he still thinks only of the happiness and benefit of beings and the teachings as he continues to live and carry on his utterly pure activity.



● マベッ・ビューマーをすって近す。ファダダス・マーストーフ Giving monastic ordination at Benchen Monastery. 於邊倩寺授出家戒。

▼ 100℃ 紅木ギロステンススープススープ・スターでは、カスーツーでは、カスーツーでは、 A Server of A Ser



金剛阿闍黎天噶仁波切略傳

長老持金剛噶瑪丹增欽列南傑涅敦確吉尼瑪巴桑波,或眾所周知的仲楚天噶仁波切,是第十五世嘉華噶瑪巴卡恰多傑親自讚許為「解脫功德自在實修傳承瑜伽士」的仲巴喇嘛噶瑪丹增確傑之轉世仁波切。尊者是尊勝噶瑪巴之駐錫地隆德講修法輪林的大金剛阿闍黎,就像雪山為眾水之源一樣,尊者亦是馬爾巴與噶瑪巴傳承中諸多續部修持的根源。這部尊者的略傳分為兩個部分:過去轉世之生平,以及現世之佛行事業。

過去轉世之生平

第一世 喇嘛桑殿

尊者的第一世,是第七世桑傑年巴雪樂寧波的弟子喇嘛桑殿。喇嘛桑殿一生都於山林閉關,修持本尊噶瑪巴希,以具有加持力而聞名。該地諸凡人畜疾病、植物疫病、霜害、冰雹、受魔障所惱害之病等,只要經由喇嘛桑殿略施以教誠、加持、煙供、水供、供龍食子以及山淨等,各種痛苦就能獲得解脫。第七世桑傑年巴雪樂寧波仁波切圓寂後,轉世為桑傑年巴滇津竹秋仁波切,當時喇嘛桑殿也圓寂了。圓寂前,喇嘛桑殿將他所擁有的一支脛骨法號交給桑傑年巴,祈請道:「這支脛骨法號請您幫忙保管,以後請再還給我。」

第二世 仲楚丹增確傑

喇嘛桑殿圓寂數年後,桑傑年巴仁波切前往拉薩與楚布寺,懇請第十四世嘉華噶瑪巴特秋多傑認證喇嘛桑殿之轉世,法王賜予了徵兆信,上面清楚寫著:「已出生為仲巴堆瑪地方官諾布嘉晨的兄弟。」桑傑年巴仁波切在回程的路上,沿途應那喇修、給傑、仲巴、堆瑪等地官員之邀,為他們修持本尊淨供、祈願酬懺等儀式。有一天,桑傑年巴仁波切於仲堆土司家中修法時,土司那個還結著髮髻的七歲兒子,到仁波切面前合掌而祈請:「上師啊!請賜給我那支脛骨法號。」於是,桑傑年巴仁波切便對仲巴土司說:「這個孩子是邊倩寺喇嘛的轉世,11、12歲時請送他來邊倩寺。」土司就這麼答應了。

13歲時,尊者與其18歲的兄長切旺一起來到邊倩寺。桑傑年巴為尊者授沙彌戒,並賜名為噶瑪丹增確傑。桑傑年巴慈悲地供給房舍、衣食、老師等順緣,尊者便依此而開始學習讀寫、背誦續典經文,乃至儀軌修持、法器吹奏、敲打、食子製作、壇城尺度、金剛舞與驅魔食子等,這些由上師親自為弟子示範的「眼見而授」的傳承諸法,都能獨立的學習。





▲ 首大・四・四に प्राचित के प्राचित

尊者17歲時,桑傑年巴仁波切派他到蔣貢羅卓泰耶的乍札珍寶崖閉關房,受到蔣貢仁波切無比慈悲地守護。尊者在三年之間,完整無誤地獲得能令成熟之灌頂、能獲解脫之口訣,以及能為依靠之口傳。蔣貢仁波切賜予尊者噶巴祖古的名號,對尊者極為敬重,並且曾經說道:「此人個性善良,具有大精進而無驕慢,以後將能利益教法和有情眾生。」

三年閉關結束後,尊者又用三年的時間,以身語承事蔣貢仁波切,累積資糧、淨除罪障,在蔣貢仁波切座下共九年的時間。期間,第十五世噶瑪巴卡恰多傑前來八蚌寺,在蔣貢仁波切尊前領受《密咒藏》、《口訣藏》、時輪大灌頂、《大寶伏藏》等教法,尊者覺得自己非常幸運能於其時同霑法益。

有一次,為了解決一場關於司徒貝瑪昆桑轉世者的紛爭,噶瑪巴寫了一封預言信函。噶瑪巴和宗薩欽哲仁波切,共同指示夏邱奔歷仁波切和尊者,以及八蚌寺的總管前往調查。三人前往理塘地方查訪後,發現情況與噶瑪巴信上所言與所繪的內容相符。他們回報查訪的結果,讓宗薩欽哲仁波切極為歡喜。之後,就將轉世仁波切迎請到祖寺,寺院為其舉行了陞座典禮。尊者這項清淨無垢的行誼,帶給了八蚌寺以及其教法極大的利益。

有一次,蔣貢仁波切準備前往中藏地方三年,他對尊者噶巴祖古說:「你擔任我的代理人,關房上師是你,總管也是你,照顧房舍等僕役也是你。」然後就啟程了。仰賴著上師的加持,尊者依照上師所囑,將事情做得很好。 之後,當蔣貢仁波切回到乍扎珍寶崖的關房時,寺院的一切都照料得很妥當。

之後,由於對尊者具三恩德的桑傑年巴年歲已高,加上尊者長久未返回邊倩寺的緣故,尊者便向根本上師蔣貢仁波切請求能返回本寺。蔣貢仁波切歡喜地給了許多建議,箇中精髓是:「由於佛陀教法的心要是別解脫戒、菩薩戒、密乘戒,你應該要恆持莫違越;由於修持的心要是空性和大悲,你應該不離而守護;由於一切利樂的根源是上師,你應該觀修上師於頂恆祈請。」又說:「對於邊倩的教法,你應在能力所及的任何方面盡力而為,除此之外,再也沒有比這更好的事了。」仁波切再說道:「你之前請求的六臂瑪哈嘎拉的根本修持,以及切札巴拉心髓之口傳,我至今還未能滿你的願,不過將來會有機會傳授給你。」說完,蔣貢仁波切賜給尊者許多加持物,做為信心之所依,其中有仁波切自己的一頂舊帽、上面畫有屍林莊嚴的「施身法」手鼓、仁波切自己由伏藏中取出的替身上樂金剛的佛像,以及一幅六臂瑪哈嘎拉的黑色唐卡,背面按有仁波切的手印,印中有智慧尊安住。尊者在上師的關愛之下,回到了邊倩寺。

桑傑年巴見到尊者極為歡喜,授予尊者大喇嘛的職位,並賜予有靠墊的法座和房舍,說道:「你的家鄉是仲巴,那房舍就稱作仲巴拉丈(仲巴活佛住處)。」

尊者的父親仲堆土司共有九個同父異母的兒子,其中一位叫嘎札的兒子成為當地的土司。尊者有一個排行中間的兄弟,名為楚慶嘎哇,就在村落的邊緣結屋而居。在妻子過世後,楚慶嘎哇帶了兩個孩子前來,尊者便與兄弟兩人以及兩個侄子住在一起。尊者說道:「自那以後,信施與法事供食的財物,就如同毒樹枝葉般增長;所有賢善功德,都如空中彩虹般消逝。」

然而,尊者並沒有平白浪費這些財物。他在邊倩的後山一處神似乍札的地方,興建了「香巴噶舉」 閉關房;在上林的地方興建「加行」與「大日如來」之閉關房;在寺院正前方興建「勝樂金剛」、「金剛亥母」、「那洛六法」 閉關房。每一個閉關房都有五位閉關喇嘛,以及閉關上師與護關隨從等七人。尊者盡力地給行者灌頂、口傳與解說,以及生活的種種順緣。其後,尊者並將仲堆家鄉的年幼侄子安置到寺廟中。



♦ २००७ सॅन्स्झुन्।वट्रुःझुन्यः।वेट्रबःग्रुअःयःर्मुलःचितेःझ्नव्या Opening the doors at the retreat center at the conclusion of the third three-year retreat, 2009. 2009年,正為第三屆圓滿三年閉關的行者進行開關。

此時,具三恩德的桑傑年巴仁波切,為了激勵執著恆常的眾生能精進學法,因而示現心識融入法界。當時除了尊者之外,邊債寺還有一位名為企致的祖古。尊者便與企致祖古同心協力地執持守護與弘揚邊債寺的教法。

之後,尊者以自己所有的物品為基金,修持「時輪金剛九本尊法」七天;以自己所有土地為基金,修持「喜金剛九本尊法」七天、「度母瑜伽母法」七天等,將自己所得的任何財物都用於積聚資糧。有一次,企致祖古無比慈悲地前來,贈送了一塊銀條、三匹馬、五隻犛牛,並建議擴建仲巴拉丈。以企致祖古的贈與為基礎,透過施主莫拉種巴與城裡一些人的幫忙,便將房舍擴建成二層樓高的住處。

幾年後,尊者為了桑傑年巴轉世祖古之事前往楚布寺,謁見佛陀第十五世噶瑪巴卡恰多傑尊顏。尊者請求賜予第九世桑傑年巴轉世的訊息,噶瑪巴說:「你在這裡先住些日子,我會再為你看看。」在此期間,尊者獲得了大手印以及「瑪哈嘎拉大力五眷之隨許」等教法,具足了善緣福報。尊者也請求噶瑪巴授予「具德護域自在之酬補迴遮」以及「大紅食子之事業次第」等噶瑪巴親撰的儀軌,這些請求都獲得應允並得到口傳。

幾個月之後,噶瑪巴賜予一紙教敕說:「這是有關桑傑年巴的轉世。你不可能會找不到,或者有所誤解等。我把 地點與房舍都畫在上面了。」同時,也描述了他的夢境:「在夢與光明融合中,吉祥天母現身面前的虛空說道: 『這是桑傑年巴祖古出生之地。』天母示以明鏡,其中顯現出一個藍色金剛杵。」之後,噶瑪巴畫下了轉世祖古 家族所在之地與房舍。如夢境般具有藍色光芒的五股金剛杵,降落在屋頂上,融入其內。然後,他夢到一位白 衣莊嚴的婦女敲著大鑼,鑼聲響遍十方。噶瑪巴說道:「這位祖古是意的化身,將廣大利益有情。」

尊者回到邊倩寺後,於星宿吉祥時,在屋頂上吹奏法器並修了本尊清淨煙供之後,打開預言信函。信中描繪有頂果倉的地方、房舍等等的清楚圖示,同時也包含一個護身符與長壽祈請文。眾人皆安住於信心、虔敬與欣喜之境,如儀修持長壽祈請文與薈供。圓滿之後,於星宿吉時,一切皆已備妥,尊者帶領著包括維那師與戒律師等十三位僧眾,前往頂果倉的家族獻上哈達與贈禮,並且獻上嘉華卡恰多傑的預言信函與圖示等,多次請求讓他們將桑傑年巴的轉世祖古帶回寺院。孩子的父親說道:「噶瑪巴清楚了知三世,我不敢去評斷自己的兒子是否是祖古。請各位多住幾天,我們再商量。」然後就提供了豐盛的款待和食物等。

幾天之後,孩子的父親回答:「就如噶瑪巴所示,我可以將祖古供養給邊倩寺。請在今年給他法衣和名號,看邊倩寺準備什麼時候陞座都可以,為了不生中斷障礙,儘快舉行比較好。陞座時,須請大堪布喇嘛札西偉瑟蒞臨,如果他不能來,則陞座時間必須延後。祖古陞座後,先不留在寺院中,他必須回到我這裡,與我同住幾年,我會供給他教育。在這幾年當中,蔣貢的真實弟子喇嘛丹增確傑,你必須住在這裡。」如孩子的父親所要求的,眾人將噶瑪巴所賜之名號、護輪、衣服等物供養讚頌後,皆大歡喜的返回原處。

第九世桑傑年巴噶瑪給列竹北尼瑪欽列偉瑟袞洽巴桑波仁波切,就在八歲那年陞座,陞座大典就在大堪布喇嘛札西偉瑟主持與札嘉寺堪布的觀禮下舉行。祖古首先受到一長列騎在馬背上的黃金隊伍的歡迎,當天下著細雨,有各種彩虹光芒和不可思議的徵兆。典禮之後,祖古回到父親家中,如同先前所承諾的,尊者也前往承侍一年數個月。之後,尊者年紀大了,身體有些微恙,所以請辭返回邊倩寺,在寺中毫不費力地為僧眾傳授灌頂、講解、口傳等。

尊者有一次前往竹東, 住在瞻札倉一戶人家中。夜裡,尊者在夢中會見根本上師蔣貢羅卓泰耶,上師歡喜地賜 予了一些教言,並說道:「我現在將要圓滿你過去的祈願了。」接著,夢到上師授六臂瑪哈嘎拉的根本修持與切



乍巴拉之心髓。夢醒後,尊者憶念著上師,因而不斷哭泣並做祈請,生起想去見上師的意念。幾天後,聽到蔣貢 仁波切圓寂的悲傷訊息,尊者因此作了廣大的供養。

桑傑年巴仁波切回到寺院後,尊者在仁波切父親的要求下,供養仁波切《噶舉密咒藏》全部的灌頂口傳、清淨續十二壇城的灌頂口傳、《知一全解》的灌頂口傳、喇那林巴普巴大灌頂、覺囊派白度母、岡倉傳承勝樂金剛、金剛瑜伽女、覺囊派時輪大灌頂、岡倉傳承大悲勝海、蓮花金剛與忿怒蓮師之灌頂口傳。

尊者獲得的許多亡者、生者的財富與馬、羊、犛牛等供養,都由其兄弟楚嘎與其子昆舵二人負責管理,他們將 所有牲畜財物都用於放生。尊者的這個侄子昆舵,後來娶了給嘉拔瑪倉家族的仁津卓瑪,後來下一世的尊者就 是誕生在他們家。

最後在冬天時,尊者年齡已長也生了很多病,夢中也有許多死亡的徵兆,身體四大錯亂而為病所苦。兄弟切旺 與楚嘎請許多聖者觀察,雖然修了所囑咐的法,但是沒有多大的幫助。一夜夢中,尊者夢見珍寶所成圓滿具足 一切功德的越量宮殿,中央的獅子寶座上,根本上師蔣貢仁波切穿著三法衣、手結說法印、雙足金剛跏趺坐, 形貌無比欣喜,尊者心想:「現在差不多該去上師淨土了。」因而如是發願,說道:

於勝三寶以及三根本,具德上師聖眾作祈請, 我心不善念慮令不生,心意趨向於法祈加持。 眼前所有苦樂諸作業,無常如夢如幻願了知, 何日死時西方極樂境,生巳願獲不退轉果位。

之後,尊者對老侍者昆確說道:「昆確,你把我的一些東西登錄保管,我暫時要去其他地方。」說完就到邊倩普切吉倉。三天後,示現色身莊嚴收攝而圓寂。

尊者的法體被迎請回邊倩寺,切旺與楚嘎等請桑傑年巴與喇嘛、堪布們,修持法體供養與火化。靈塔由金銅塑造,尖頂約三肘高。塔內裝藏中脈、經咒與舍利鹽,特別是蔣貢仁波切的帽子以及從伏藏取出的替身像,都一起供養於內,然後開光修法。

桑傑年巴仁波切慈悲地向司徒貝瑪旺秋呈上信函,請求允許尊者的侄子羅卓喇薩進入八蚌寺閉關。司徒仁波切回覆核准,羅卓喇薩很快地進入了「那洛六法」的閉關房閉關。期間,年巴仁波切指派堪布索巴塔慶為仲巴拉丈的代理人。喇嘛羅卓喇薩在三年的閉關結束後,回到廟裡擔任代理之職,守護著仲巴拉丈,為邊倩寺的教法奉獻心力。

在尊者所護養的弟子中,有一位名為札藥師。他是喇達倉的牧人,非常喜歡修持,尊者為他講解前行後,他圓滿了四十萬遍的修持。之後他領受亥母灌頂,密名為噶瑪嘉偉旺波耶協南傑,自尊者處領受詳細講解的生圓次第後,在切隆普巴崖洞中閉關修持金剛亥母外、內、密修法一年半。他的出離心與厭離心極為強烈,渴望作長期的閉關,因此尊者接著給予他《最勝三寶總集》的灌頂與解說。此人於札擴閉關房樹立修行勝幢,做一億遍蓮師心咒的修持。之後,他在夏天做十萬嘛呢石,冬天於長江畔做嘛呢沙,於所有秋冬做嘛呢的法行,以勸導有情眾生能夠行善,是尊者最主要之弟子。

此外,在尊者的眾弟子中,仁千巴殿以喇那林巴的普巴金剛為本尊,修持億遍普巴咒,為邊倩寺「大日如來」閉關房的上師。堪布索巴塔慶,或稱普雅,是「大悲勝海」閉關房的上師。瑪記朗秋現證了大手印,噶瑪旺鳩終生



▲ १००५ र्वेर प्राप्त राज्य राज्य प्राप्त प्राप्त राज्य राज्य प्राप्त राज्य राज्य राज्य राज्य राज्य राज्य हैं राज्य राज्य राज्य राज्य हैं राज्य राज्



ব্যাধ্যবাবৰ ঠিব ব্র্বার দুর্ন ক্রিন্ত্র ক্রার্ক্তর ব্র্বার ক্রার্ক্তর ব্র্বার ক্রার্ক্তর ব্র্বার ক্রার্ক্তর ব্র্বার ক্রার্ক্তর ব্র্বার ক্রার্ক্তর ব্র্বার ক্রার্ক্তর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ক্তর ক্রার্ক্তর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার্ব্বর ক্রার ক্

於札括修行,具有神通。堪布噶喋達到離作無分別,居無定所,有一次他前往楚布寺,正值第十五世噶瑪巴在做《大寶伏藏》木刻版,噶瑪巴敕令其擔任校正,因而待在楚布寺三年之久。冲桑羅卓僅只修持「那洛六法」,能轉化夢境而前往淨土與惡趣等,他也擔任「香巴」閉關上師。此外,還有許多利益佛法與眾生的喇嘛、堪布等。

現世之佛行事業

第三世 仲楚天噶仁波切

尊貴的天噶仁波切於藏曆水猴年(西元1932年),出生於雪山圍繞的西藏,下多康區六崗司雨之神藥叉玖千東喇恆常守護之境。父親的族嗣是多康噶的分支,為東堆瑪嘉繃喇之養子仲協嘎國王的後裔,父親是仲堆土司楚嘎之子袞波托嘉(袞托),母親是給嘉拔瑪倉家族的仁津卓瑪。

尊者在自傳中說:「我母親在懷有身孕時,一次夜裡,在夢中見到了上師丹增確傑。上師說:『這綠松石給你佩戴在頸上。』後來我聽母親說起這件事情:『當時夢中除了感覺心情喜悅、身體舒暢之外,並沒有其他特別的徵兆。』」

後來,年巴謝竹尼瑪懇切地請求司徒貝瑪旺秋,詢問關尊者的轉世認證。司徒尊者回答說:「您寺院的祖古, 氏族與前世相同,父名之中有貢波,母名中有卓瑪。小孩出生於猴年,十分殊勝稀有,這就是要認證的祖古。」 之後,依此預言尊者於七歲時被認證。

六、七歲時,尊者由父親處開始學習文字書寫和讀誦,在學習上毫無困難。在喇嘛貝桑的指導下,也將藏文噶瑪嘎吉字體的書法學得非常好。尊者當時也背誦了《四部上師相應法》、《三聚經》、〈淨除道障〉、〈任運如願成辦〉、〈二十一度母祈願文〉等祈願文。

尊者14歲(1945)時,年巴仁波切於藏曆10月8日為尊者舉行陞座大典,取名為噶瑪丹增欽列南傑涅敦確吉尼瑪 巴桑波,一般稱為仲楚天噶仁波切。陞座儀式中,邊倩堪布噶瑪咕嚕諷誦曼達廣文,堪布索巴塔慶宣講具足五 種殊勝圓滿的教言,以此緣起,吉祥光明遍滿一切方所。

當時邊倩寺主要的佛像中,有一尊第十三世噶瑪巴敦督多傑的佛像,此尊佛像的「見即解脫」寶冠自然地掉落到前面的桌子上,空中出現各種色彩繽紛的彩虹,降下八瓣蓮花的雪花等,生起了很多吉祥徵兆,這些都是眾所周知的事情。

陞座之後,尊者就住在寺中,開始了系列的學習課程,依止尊者前世的弟子堪布索巴塔慶為老師。最初的功課 是背誦噶瑪噶舉傳統之上樂、亥母、大悲勝海三尊,大日如來、不動佛、長壽佛、蓮師、護域、法行、瑪哈嘎拉 廣軌等儀軌,尊者都毫無困難地背誦嫻熟。同時也如法的學習上樂、亥母、大日如來、不動佛、瑪哈嘎拉等之壇 城以及兩種無垢、八大佛塔、四事業火爐、地神腹行等儀軌佛事。也在伯父羅卓喇薩尊前學習醫方明,心中熟 記了《後續》一書,並做了很長時間的醫藥實務。由邊倩寺老香燈師索南拉雅處,尊者學習自宗食子形式與裝 飾等,這位老香燈師擅長於繪畫本尊佛像,所以尊者也因此學習了繪畫。

16歲時,在堪布老師的指導下,尊者學習上樂、亥母、大悲勝海等三本尊的地儀和前行儀軌。此外,也學習了學續部的灌頂、火供、開光等等儀軌的進行方式。這段時間,尊者也獲得了佛陀《大藏經》、以及札巴楚仁波切教

चलासुलाचवाळेवान्वॅवानुःनुबाल्वॅवान्याःचलासुलाचवाळेवान्वॅवानुःनुबाल्वॅवान्याः

Giving the Kalachakra Empowerment at Benchen Monastery.

於邊倩寺給予時輪金剛灌頂。



言、《甚深內義》、《二品續》、《寶性論》等許多法教的口傳。

僧人巴玖是個精進學習論典的老師,尊者由其處學習中篇的詩詞學,也嘗試寫了詩詞的作業,當時堪布老師看了之後,也讚許寫得很優美。尊者也由巴玖老師尊前領受堪布賢噶注釋之《俱舍論》的詳細教授。在那同時,尊者由堪布噶瑪咕魯尊前領受竇殿拉桑釋論《文法三十誦》的詳細教授。

當時尊者年紀雖小,但卻已對輪迴生起了厭離心,自心受到無常的激勵,時常想著要好好的修持正法,於是便請求桑傑年巴仁波切傳授本尊法,仁波切說道:「你前世的本尊是白度母。」然後慈悲地賜予白度母灌頂。尊者再由自己的堪布老師尊前領受相關的教授,之後每當有適合的時間,便會進行一、兩星期的閉關,持續不斷的修持。

尊者19歲時,前往八蚌祖寺,從慈怙金剛持司徒貝瑪旺秋嘉波尊前,圓滿地領受沙彌戒和比丘戒,仁波切並賜 予尊者噶瑪丹增欽列南傑之名,尊者心中也不斷地立下「於此生中圓滿持戒」的誓言。司徒仁波切為尊者開示: 「若持守戒律則生利樂。」並將一尊精銅所製名為多傑滇瑪的佛像慈悲地贈與尊者,以為戒律之所依。這尊佛像,現在供奉在尼泊爾的寺院裡。

尊者受戒圓滿後回到邊倩寺。有一晚在夢中,蓮師的咒鬘顯現在非常明澈湛藍的虚空中,每個咒字都綻放著金色光芒。幾個月後,蘇芒南嘉界寺迎請第二世蔣貢仁波切巴殿欽哲偉瑟傳授《大寶伏藏》的灌頂,尊者也前往領受全部的灌頂、口傳,這才想起幾個月前的吉祥夢兆應該就是此意。

25歲時,尊者向桑傑年巴仁波切請求能開始三年的閉關修持。尊者首先修持了四加行,接著花了一年的時間專修白度母,那時生起一些吉祥的徵兆,例如到了河的對岸、解脫險道怖畏等等。第二年做金剛亥母之外、內、密的修持,另外也修持成就入身、百薈供和火供。這段期間,尊者在夢中夢見一位身穿紅衣的女子,給了一個三角形的紅色水晶,仔細端詳那水晶,看到內外清澈的水晶中間,有亥母能成諸利的壇城、種子字與咒鬘等。尊者在修持亥母的同時,也學習那洛六法及幻輪,當時夢中見到一位自稱是大成就者喇哇巴的成就者,並且獲得許多加持。尊者也好幾次在夢中幻化地去到度母的淨土。

其時,竹旺桑傑年巴仁波切得到本尊的授記,敦請仁波切應前往中藏,當時誰也無法挽留仁波切,仁波切聲稱 他將前往中藏朝聖。年巴仁波切指示企致秋楚仁波切和尊者要一起繼續留在寺中,並囑咐尊者道:「以後你們 也需要逃離這裡,到時候如果貪戀財寶飲食的話,就無法解脫險境。遇到危難的時候,就依照著卜卦的指示行 動,會有真實不虛的利益。」說後手中拿了一本陳舊的文殊占卦法本給尊者,然後年巴仁波切就前往中藏了。

之後,蠻荒兇暴氣息的毒光越來越烈,大家都處於痛苦與恐懼中。尊者一夜在夢中的山崗上,桑傑年巴仁波切與一些隨侍僧眾一起前來,說:「現在應該馬上逃離,要低調保密。」從夢中醒來後,心中感到極大的恐懼。尊者逃難時,依照桑傑年巴的囑咐,遇到任何怖畏困難時,都依占卜所示而行,終於順利到了拉薩謁見年巴仁波切。當時年巴仁波切與隨從將要前往楚布寺,尊者在圓滿繞行大昭寺5,500遍後也來到楚布寺,謁見佛陀噶瑪巴之金顏。

1959年,佛陀噶瑪巴率領大家經由不丹抵達印度。噶瑪巴應錫金國王之邀而前往錫金,尊者則暫住於嘎林奔。

♥ गुःस्ट्राङ्ग्ययान्दाङ्ग्यान्याङ्ग्ययान् ज्ञान्यस्य प्राः ह्यान्याङ्ग्याः यो प्रायः स्थान्य प्राः विकास प्रायः स्थान्य स्थान्य



那時候,尊者很有福緣地在頂果欽哲仁波切尊前,獲得四部寧體與寧體根本典籍的灌頂口傳。以及獲得米滂仁波切32冊教言全集、大伏藏師久美多傑教言集的全部口傳。之後,噶瑪巴於錫金隆德寺傳授《密咒藏》和《口訣藏》的灌頂口傳時,尊者也前往受法,圓滿地獲得所有成熟、解脫、依靠的法教。尊者說:「此生真是暇滿具義了。」

有一天,噶瑪巴召見尊者說道:「現在你哪裡都別去,就待在這裡。」尊者欣然允諾。

當時堪千創古仁波切也一起住在寺中,尊者於堪千尊前請求早晚集會後給予佛法教授,仁波切慈悲地答應了。從29歲到33歲之間這段時間,因為堪千的慈悲護念,尊者從沒中斷過每天一堂的佛法課程。一開始先從遍智 米滂蔣措的注釋學習了《彌勒五論》、領受龍樹《中論》與月稱的《入中論》,獲得兩次堪千寂護的《中觀莊嚴論》、寂天菩薩《入行論》、雅班智達的《三律儀》教授。尊者在自傳中說道:「現在我自己沒有淪為像牛一般的 愚癡,對佛法能稍有了解,這都是堪千創古仁波切的恩德。」

此外,尊者從薩迦堪布克主處領受《沙彌五十頌》、《別解脫戒經》、賢噶注釋之《根本經》,以及《量理寶藏論》的教授。由薩傑仁波切尊前獲得賢嘎注釋之《中觀四百論》,以及蔣貢注釋之《甚深內義》、《寶性論》、《二品續》的教授。薩傑仁波切的上師為貝魯欽哲,其上師為卡恰多傑,這個法脈由蔣貢羅卓泰耶而來,是個大眾公認極為特殊的傳承。

尊者在隆德寺期間,早晚的課程一直沒有間斷,同時也學習法器的吹奏、打鼓、食子製作、酥油裝飾等佛事儀 軌。

佛陀噶瑪巴對常住在隆德寺的傳承持有者們,以及從各地前來參加聚會的轉世上師,親自傳授大手印方面的 教法:給予第九世法王旺秋多傑的三大冊大手印、四冊達波教言全集、《大手印:了義海》、《大手印:除無明 闇》、《大手印:直指法身》、《甚深內義》、《勝道寶鬘》等教法的講解與口傳。尊者自言:「這些使暇滿的人身 具足了意義。」

有一次, 佛陀噶瑪巴應邀前往巴沃仁波切的寺院, 尊者也很有福氣地同時獲得如下口傳: 米覺多傑教言略釋、 夏瑪卡覺巴教言全集、瘋行者所輯密勒日巴尊者之傳記、《寶性論》注釋《不退獅子吼》、康登所著之《甚深內 義》釋論《開顯深義》、以及讓炯多傑之《二品續總義》、《二品續廣釋》和一些小部論典。同時也獲得了米覺 多傑之《律儀日增城》、三冊《知識寶藏》等講解和口傳。

有一次, 竹旺卡盧仁波切為四攝政傳授香巴教法時, 尊者負責擔任經書侍者, 因此而獲得了香巴續部五本尊的 灌頂, 其中包括地儀、預備法, 但不包括不必要的四方供養。尊者圓滿地修持了預備法以及正行; 修持完所有 香巴法教後, 尊者亦獲得了六臂瑪哈嘎拉、切札之心髓的傳授。

34至36歲時,降德講修遍滿千光殿新建時,尊者為了累積圓滿資糧,用了三年的時間從事著色與繪圖等工作。

37歲時被授予金剛阿闍黎之名,尊者由托噶仁波切與兩位維那師處學習了詳細的儀軌。十六世法王於結夏安 居時,給予傳承持有者等與會眾《廣大教誡藏》的灌頂,尊者負責擔任經書侍者。有一次,法王在給予時輪灌 頂時,囑咐尊者道:「你以後如果能在帕巴興棍附近,啟建時輪金剛修法中心,將能利益佛法與眾生。」此外法 王還傳授了《知一全解》與護法電鬘,賜予尊者甚深的恩德。

ি বৃৎত্য র্থা নুব্র অর্ক্র ক্রিট্র ন্বর শ্রী ক্রিব্র নির্দিষ্ট্র নির্দিষ্ট স্থানি স্

2007年1月於印度菩提迦耶正覺大佛塔的釋迦牟尼佛佛像前。





西元1974年,法王到國外弘法時,尊者以隨從身份同行。弘法的行程中,法王給予許多灌頂、開示、見即解脫的 黑寶冠法會,令數十萬眾生播下解脫種子。在建立了一些佛法中心後,返回到本寺。

尊者在46歲時,因腳部受傷而需要前往大吉嶺。一夜夢裡,夢見前往大多巴尼繞佛,尊者醒來之後,便離開大 吉嶺前往尼泊爾。尊者的堅定心願,是希望此生能在靜處精進修行,在謁見頂果欽哲仁波切時,便向仁波切 如是請示,仁波切回答道:「年巴仁波切年紀還小,仍在聞思的階段,必須為他興建以後的住處和第二座邊倩 寺。」尊者於是允諾承擔。

從1978年起,尊者開始著手興建新寺院。邊倩寺總管札西南嘉、滇巴雅佩、雪樂旺秋、津巴羅卓等排除各種困難與艱辛,用了許多心力完成了興建寺院的工作。落成後,慈怙貝瑪敦友於帕興鄔界寺傳授了《口訣藏》,成就諸多善緣。

由於尊者與遮沃仁波切分別持有《丹珠爾》不同章節的口傳,達賴喇嘛尊者丹增嘉措便諭示兩位仁波切互相給予口傳。遵循達賴喇嘛尊者的指示,遮沃仁波切便來到尼泊爾的邊倩寺,與尊者相互口傳彼此缺乏的部分,最後也給予了年巴仁波切《甘珠爾》的口傳,因而成就了年巴仁波切未來事業的善緣。

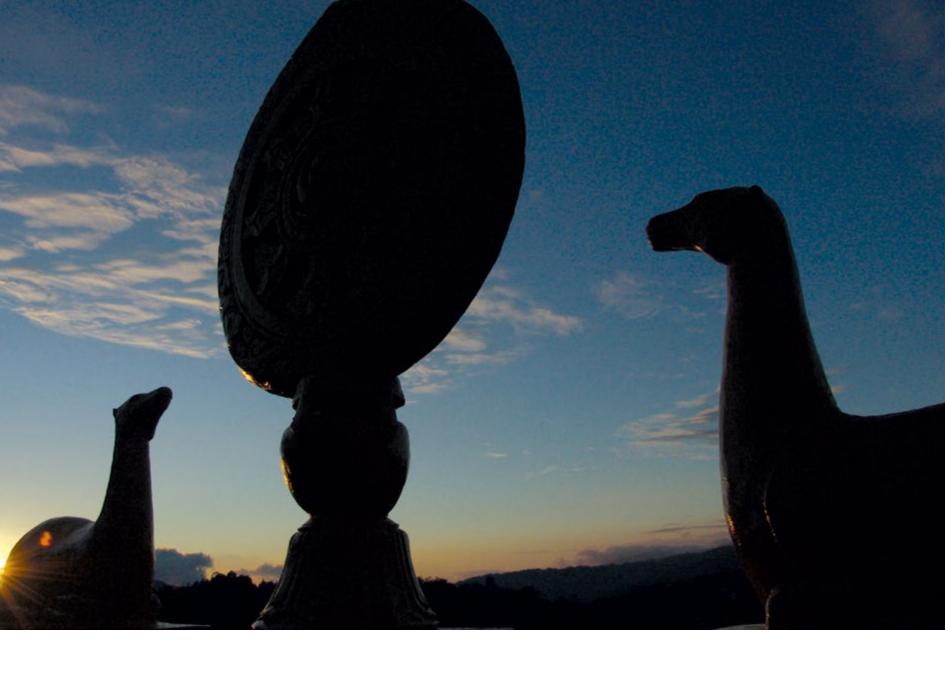
此外,尊者亦於薩迦德雄寺度母殿前,獲得薩迦達赤仁波切所傳授的《成就法總集》之灌頂與口傳;由究界赤千仁波切尊前獲得時輪灌頂。1997年於美國紐約,尊者獲得達賴喇嘛尊者的時輪大灌頂。

有一次, 尊者授予頂果欽哲仁波切、第十八世究界赤千仁波切、楚西仁波切以及雪謙寺僧眾等《丹珠爾》的口傳。欽哲仁波切則附帶地傳授給尊者時輪大灌頂。此外, 尊者還供養了竹旺甲札仁波切《札巴楚教言全集》的口傳。

教云:「教法之基石在於僧寶。」於是尊者建立起了僧團,並設計了全年僧團的修法時間表。藏曆一月:舉行大祈願法會。藏曆二月:白度母賜諸成就與長壽佛母修法5天。藏曆三月:時輪廣軌依彩沙壇城之修法8天,以及讓炯多傑之施身法薈供3天。藏曆四月:護域酬懺修法3天、金剛亥母依彩沙壇城之修法7天。藏曆五月:勝樂金剛依彩沙壇城之修法8天。藏曆六月:月初喜金剛咕璃簡軌依彩沙壇城之修法8天。此月的14、15日夏安居開始。藏曆七月:月初「道歌海」3天,之後大日如來啟遍解門依布繪壇城之修法5天。藏曆八月之中:大悲勝海九尊依彩沙壇城之修法8天,於這同時,一年學甚深普巴,一年學密集金剛之舞蹈。藏曆十月:學習製作食子、裝飾、儀軌修持、唱誦腔調等仿照噶瑪巴主寺的傳統。二十日後交替修貝瑪班雜與寂忿本尊。藏曆十一月:一年修忿怒蓮師迴遮法,一年修嘎羅的四印食子。藏曆十二月:瑪哈嘎拉九食子大法會。28日如佛陀噶瑪巴之教敕:修持吉祥天母之咒舞,29日白天修金剛舞與百食子等廣軌。

一天,尊者依法王如意寶指示來到隆德寺,法王囑咐:「在您身體康健之時,請無染地承事法教。盡力地幫助國外的一些中心。」接著說道:「願生生世世不分離。」然後法王贈與尊者一件袈裟、卡恰多傑的瑪哈嘎拉咒鬘、顱鬘,以及「白畫善樂」之哈達,做為信心所依物。而尊者自己也如上師心意般,虔誠祈請生生世世不分離,對上師生起極大的渴慕,然後告別。這是尊者見到法王的最後一面。

在法王荼毘大典期間,四位攝政與卡盧仁波切一起供養時輪廣軌;最後卡盧仁波切賜予時輪大灌頂、主者與大主者之廣軌灌頂,並給與《傳承七珍寶傳記》口傳。尊者亦迎請秋林仁波切來邊倩寺中,給予許多伏藏,及所有新伏藏的口傳。尊者在烏金祖古尊前獲得大圓滿三部的口傳,成就了諸多善緣。



有一次,尊者應創巴仁波切的激請前往美國,供養勝樂金剛立體增城與大灌頂。

之後,尊者在尼泊爾揚拉秀成立了邊倩光明林閉關房,目前進行的是第四屆三年又三月的閉關;在此地的附近,桑傑年巴竹旺仁波切興建佛教聞思林佛學院,現有許多僧眾於此聞思修學。大乘之阿闍黎地清法師發心籌建了彌勒殿,到目前為止常住僧眾共有325人。

尊者曾說:「在前往西藏楚布寺第一次謁見第十七世噶瑪巴鄔金欽列多傑時,法王慈悲地賜予了一幅水彩忿怒蓮師法相,並說道:『這是為了令未來不生障礙的緣起。』之後,多次在西藏與印度謁見法王,獲得許多特別的加持。」

尊者在自傳中說道:「73歲時,死兆之夢境多次生起,於是請求法王如意寶加持,法王說他會畫一幅度母像。 之後,我在法王尊前住了很長一段時間,當要回尼泊爾時,法王說:『我在瓦拉那西有一尊度母像,是要送給你的。』為了教法與智慧,我派遣天帕與雪樂去將它迎回尼泊爾。我將佛像裝藏後,修持勝住的儀軌,祈請救護一切怖畏的智慧尊現前安住,當時加持之威光熾然照耀的殊勝相片,現在仍保存在我的寢室裡。」

尊者由第十七世噶瑪巴處,領受了四加行、菩薩戒、以及勝樂金剛與不動佛的灌頂,尊者因此而感到極為幸 運。

尊者說:「遵循第十六世法王親筆信中的指示,我在德國與比利時的邊境建立起名為邊倩朋措林的佛法中心,並且按照上師的諭示,在歐洲各地的佛法中心弘法;特別是在邊倩佛法中心講修佛法事業時,每年元旦或第二天總會見到彩虹的稀有徵兆,我深信這都是佛陀上師噶瑪巴的加持。」

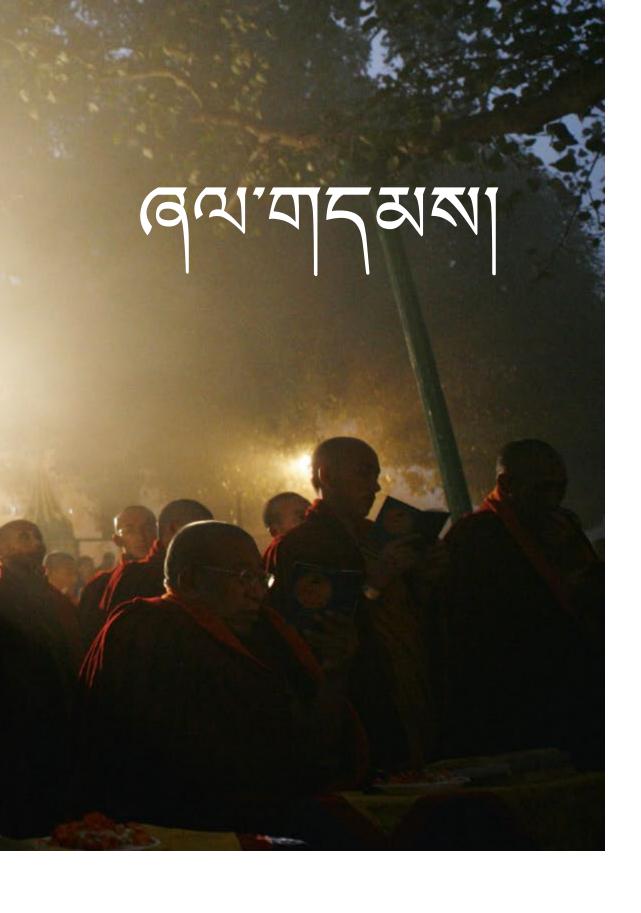
尊者自傳中說到:「我在第十六世法王日佩多傑座下住了18年,心中一直堅定地視上師為真正的佛,因此一次都不曾生起邪見與懷疑。對於現在的第十七世法王噶瑪巴鄔金欽列多傑,即是真實佛陀的信心依然堅定。最近一次謁見法王金顏時,法王諭示:『需要你詳細一點的傳記。』因為是佛法事業,所以我毫無隱瞞地將此生的經歷書寫而呈獻。」

「我已經79歲了,雖然身染各種疾病,但因了知此是幻化之身,所以心無任何憂惱與沮喪。我時時憶念上師就在頭頂和心中,我的一切利樂皆是由彼而生。」

「無散逸地守護慈心、悲心和心的體性,就是修行的心要。無論此一幻身何時壞損,我都具有佛陀噶瑪巴之心意與自心無二無別融合的絕對信心。」

總而言之,尊者雖然現在年歲已高,並且患有各種疾病;但至今,心中卻仍然只想著佛法與眾生的利益,並持續 地在其有生之年,守護清淨的佛行事業。善哉!





教言

Words of Dharma

িখ্য বিষ্ণা স্থা বিষ্ণা বিষ্

ही र्वेर पड्स है ज्ञित गान्व हेर ना

chi wor pe ma nyi day den teng du
Above our heads upon a lotus, sun, and moon seat
機沃 貝瑪 尼達 滇頂篤
頭頂蓮花日月座墊上,

इ.यपु.धं.श्.श्.श्य.श्.श्य.धं.श्

tsa way la ma ogyen dorje chang is the root lama Ogyen Vajradhara. 紮威 啦嘛 鄔堅 多傑羌 根本上師鄔全 金剛持,

म्बित्रः स्ट्रियः यहित्रः द्वरः श्चीयः गुरः चतुषात्रा।

gyen den do dril dzin ching kyil trung shuk
Adorned with ornaments, he holds vajra and bell and sits with legs crossed.
簡滇 多直 僅京 吉中秀
嚴飾手持鈴杵跏趺坐,

न्नायागुनायन्यायाच्याम्याया

lama kün dü sangye karma pay
Embodiment of all lamas, Buddha Karmapa,
啦嘛 昆堆 桑傑 噶瑪貝
上師總集佛陀噶瑪巴,

स्रमाक्का केव र्येदे न्द्रमा मुना क्रिया नु मार्गिया ।

chak gya chen po ngö drup tsal du sol manifest the accomplishments of Mahamudra! 洽嘉 干波 溫竹 紮篤梭 大手印之成就祈賜予,

थि न्यागुव त्र मान्यर वी में हे अर्केवा

yidam kün dü wang gi dorje chok Embodiment of all yidams, supremely powerful vajra, 宜檔 昆堆 汪吉 多傑秋 本尊總集威權金剛持,

अर्क्षेण'न्द्र'ह्युव'र्क्षर'न्द्रेष'ग्रुच'नेद्र'त्देर'र्क्ष्णा

chok dang thunmong ngödrup dengdir tsöl grant the highest and ordinary accomplishments this moment! 秋倘 吞蒙 溫竹 天迪作 於此賜予勝共之成就,

क्र्यःश्चिरःगावायन्तराक्षाः मुवार्ट्सः हे प्रकरः।।

chö kyong kün dü ogyen dorje chang Embodiment of all dharmapalas, Vajradhara, 確炯 昆堆 鄔堅 多傑羌 護法總集鄔金金剛持,

trin lay nam shi be me lhün drup dzö grant the four activities effortlessly and spontaneously! 欽列 南息 北梅 倫竹作 四種事業離勤任運成,

मस्यारहरागुन वर्षा भीता प्रवित वे रामु भीता ।

tam che kün dü yishin norbu yi Embodiment of all, wish-fulfilling jewel,

湯界 昆堆 宜行 諾樸宜 一切總集如意之珍寶

ध्वायाः क्रुट् 'द्वेंट्य'सदे स्याक्षेत्र' स्वादेवा स्वादेवा हि

thug gyü gong pay tsal chen rab pö te with great power transfer fully the enlightened intent of your mind!

突俱 拱貝 紮千 惹珀喋 心續密義大力悉遷轉,

क्र.चेश्वचां अटबाक्यायां या त्या विष्या ।

tse chik sangye drup par dze du söl Grant the accomplishment of buddhahood in a single lifetime!

策記 桑傑 竹巴 則篤梭一生成就佛果祈加持。

म्न.श्रुप्त स्वित्तं स्वत्ता स्वता स्यता स्वता स

While resting in the inseparability of the lama's awareness and your own mind, [repeat:]

盡力安住於上師之心與己心無別中。

ग्रह्म:ध्यष्ठिव र्वे।

karmapa khyenno

噶瑪巴千諾

ब्रेयाग्रद्यार्स्यातायम्

Thus count and accumulate. Finally:

如上累積次數,最後:

न्नाः अर्देन् व्यान्याः स्वारा स्वारा

lama ö shu rang sem yer me dre

The lama dissolves into light and becomes inseparable with our minds.

啦嘛 偉修 攘森 耶梅哲

上師化光融我心無別,

न्वे न्यातर्गे गुन ह्या प्वे स्थानि ।

ge we dro kün ku shi nyur thop shok

Through this merit, may all beings swiftly achieve the four kayas.

給威 卓昆 固息 紐透修

善業願諸有情證四身。

ञ्चः अये :इत्यः त्र्र्चेनः प्रतृः तृन् व्यव्यः कुषः ग्वाः प्यते : प्वनः प्रतः प्रवः त्र्यः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व अदः प्रवः व्यवः व्यव

This Short Guru Yoga on the Buddha Karmapa, a practice to receive his blessing and inspiration, was composed by the one with the name Tenga Tulku.

此獲得佛陀噶瑪巴開許與加持的修持——上師相應法簡軌,為天噶祖古所寫。

अर्वेट कुव कु नट अर्दे न

- श्रे.वियः(क्रुंबाक्रीवार्ग क्येज.रंचर.अक्र्व
- र्हेंबायायाँ (पानेटबायकूँनाधीन) क्रुवाद्वराग्रासाया

<u>(बनगणहरू पार्षेक्षायदेनम्ब) बी.पू. देव से की</u> वह्रायर्षेद्र देव से की कुषाळ्या देव से की दूधर से देव से की विकाय हम्मा प्रमुख देव से की

● पिठेवा शुर् तिकर तिर्मेत पांचावत से प्रमुद्ध हो बिद्ध में मित्र प्रचार हो भी मुद्द प्रचार हो के लिख प्रचार प्रचार प्रचार हो के लिख प्रचार प्रचार हो के लिख प्रचार प्रचार हो के लिख प्रचार हो के लिख प्रचार हो के प्रचार हो के प्रचार हो के लिख प्रचार हो के लिख प्रचार हो के लिख प्रचार हो के लिख प्रचार हो के प्रचार हो के लिख हो के लिख प्रचार हो के लिख हो है है है है लिख हो है

Transmission by Seeing

- Published under the Editorial Guidance of the 17th Gyalwa Karmapa Ogyen Trinley Dorje
- Authors: (Encomium) His Holiness the 17th Karmapa (Prayers for Long Life) Tai Situ Rinpoche, Jamgön Rinpoche, Gyaltsap Rinpoche, Pawo Rinpoche (Words of Dharma) Tenga Rinpoche
- Coordinator: Khenpo Tenam Editor: Huang Jing Ya Art Editor: FREEiMAGE DESIGN CO., LTD. Translators: English: ⟨Encomium⟩ ⟨Prayers for Long Life⟩ ⟨Life and Liberation⟩ David Karma Choephel ⟨Words of Dharma⟩ Karma Sherab Drime [Thomas Roth] Chinese: ⟨Encomium⟩ Miao Rong ⟨Prayers for Long Life⟩ Khenpo Tengye ⟨Life and Liberation⟩ ⟨Words of Dharma⟩ Trinley Gyamtso Translation Proofreaders: English: Lhundup Damchö Chinese: Ogyen Jamba, Rachel Shih Proofreaders: Tibetan: Khenpo Gawang, Ngawang Trinley, Tenzing Namgyal, Acharya Karma Lhakpa English: Lhundup Damchö Chinese: Huang Ching Ya Photo credits: Don Farber (cover) Bema Orser Dorje Captions: English to Tibetan: David Karma Choephel English to Chinese: Ya-Hui Lei Special thanks to Suncolor Printing Co., Ltd. Published by the International Kagyu Monlam Organization

見傳寶藏

- 總編輯 第十七世法王噶瑪巴 鄔金欽列多傑
- 作者〈法王祈壽讚〉第十七世法王噶瑪巴 鄔金欽列多傑

〈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〈教言〉天噶仁波切

● 統籌 堪布天朗 ● 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〉〈行誼〉大衛・噶瑪確佩〈教言〉噶瑪雪樂直美(湯瑪士・羅斯)/中文〈法王祈壽讃〉妙融法師〈祈壽〉堪布丹傑〈行誼〉〈教言〉欽列嘉措 ● 審譯 英文 倫竹丹確/中文 乘宗法師、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 ● 圖片提供 唐・法伯(封面)班瑪歐色多傑 ● 圖說 英譯藏 大衛・噶瑪確佩/英譯中 雷雅惠 ● 特別感謝 Suncolor Printing Co., Ltd. ● 出版 國際噶舉大祈願法會

ही र्यो १०१० हा १११ के लाभ १ ते व राम १ हो दल १ दर्ग यह दल १ दर्ग व कर १ व व राम १ व व राम १ व कर १ व व व व व व

This limited edition was published for a long life puja in honor of Thrangu Rinpoche, Tsültrim Gyamtso Rinpoche, and Tenga Rinpoche to be held at the 28th Kagyu Monlam in Bodhgaya, December, 2010.

First printing of 900 copies, November 2010.

第28屆「噶舉大祈願法會」三大仁波切祈壽專刊

2010年11月15日第一版 第一刷 限量900冊 噶舉大祈願法會官網

KAGYU MONLAM CHENMO: www.kagyumonlam.org EBOOK BY: dharmaebooks.org