

निक्तिकाम् द्रिकाककुरी

विस्तिवीता प्रिकालकुरी

Ocean of Philosophy Khenchen Thrangu Rinpoche

經教大海 創古仁波切

০০ আইন্ম্নই্ন্

क्रिय:५५५८:गाझ:धा

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र्नेन'तर्ने'न्यण'स्व'नुष्णाष्ठ्रय'यदे'न्यते'नुष्णा

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.



ग्राचेरबारम्हेंना

है। ई.इ.५६, व.त.क्रव.त्. भाषा मृं मृं मार्थ प्राची क्के पार्वे ताया निर्मात का स्थान येण्यायर प्रतिन प्रयास्य भूगुति प्रमृत यान्य से याया छत् ग्री दिन से विकास मिल्या प्रति । न्वायरम्बुद्रवार्वे। विश्ववायावासुयात्र्यवासुरम्वत्वायवार्वे विश्ववार्वे व ग्रे-र्न्व-च्रनःभेट-पङ्गव-पदे-क्षेट-र्यः भटा-क्रुनः पर-चुनःर्या । येणवायः पर-श्विटः पन्नः क्षाः कें पेंद्र मं शुं श्रेव प्रत्य सिंद्र प्राया प्रद्या की मार्के स्र मिंद्र प्रति स्र प्रस्ता में प्रति स्र वयावराधराधीयाधीया ध्रुवाबायादार्वेटबार्बाटक्यासूवाग्रीबाग्रुचार्केटादर्ग्नेराधरा वर्त्त्र में हि मिर्डम वीय मिर्स मर्थेया प्राथम स्री।



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 Lodrö Ringluk Maway Senge, 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.

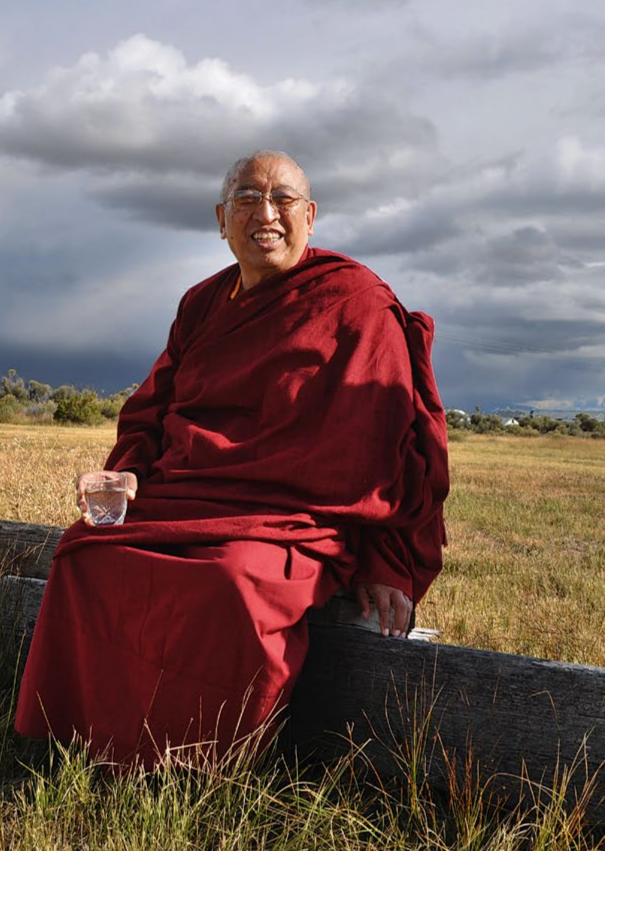
法王祈壽讚

佛子法王噶瑪巴,虎年於摩竭陀祈願:

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

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





祈壽

Prayers for Long Life



製力が高い内内である。「国内内である。「国内内である。「国内内である。」 A Long-Life Prayer for the Lord of Refuge Thrangu Rinpoche 旧主堪千 創古仁波切 長壽祈請文

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

> मुयायमून् भ्री दिर्गास् गी स्ट्रिंग । यमून पते र्शेंग यहें न सर्ह्य संस्ट्रिंग से क्रिंग स्ट्रिंग सर्ह्य संस्ट्रिंग स्ट्रिंग स्ट्रिंग सर्ह्य संस्ट्रिंग स्ट्रिंग स्ट

द्यवाबान्त्रेत्वान्यव्यान्त्रात्ते त्यते व ह्येत्वान्त्र्या । स्युत्रः येदः क्रेंबः क्षेदः द्वाः प्रदेशः स्वाः ग्रीबा । स्युत्रः येदः क्षेवः प्रदेशः व्यव्याः प्रदः स्वाः ग्रीबा । स्वाः व स्वाः व स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः ग्रीबा ।

च्छत् - क्यात्र प्रति नित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रति प

OM May there be joy and goodness! Unchanging vaira of the permanent ultimate, Original protector, the Victor sambhogakaya, Bhagavan Amitayus of boundless life and pristine wisdom, Grant us virtue and goodness, streaming as the nectar of deathlessness.

He is peerless, the precious holder of the life-force Of all Buddhist teachings and the teachings of the Karma Kamtsang. May Lodrö Ringluk Maway Senge live long; May his deeds and activity flourish.

By the power of the truth of my pure intentions And the natural strength of the unchanging dharma nature, May this great being live long, and may his bodhisattva resolve Spontaneously become the glory of beings and the teachings.

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 Lord of Refuge Thrangu Rinpoche, the Khenchen 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 one-pointed aspiration prayer that invokes the truth to the three supreme life deities and the Dharma protectors that Khenchen Thrangu Rinpoche, with whom I have profound connections of history, Dharma, and samaya, live long and that all of his activity for the benefit of sentient beings and the teachings be spontaneously accomplished in its entirety without any hindrances.

Kenting Tai Situ Rinpoche wrote this in the monastic seat of Sherab Nampar Gyalway Ling in India on the ninth day of the sixth Tibetan month of the seventeenth cycle, when Mercury was in the 28th lunar mansion, an auspicious day when the elements of water and earth are conjoined, between sessions on a retreat. May this aspiration be accomplished just so without impediments. Sarva Mangalam!

嗡 願成善妙!

不變恆常勝義金剛性,最初怙主圓滿報身佛,無量壽智世尊薄伽梵,無死甘露之流賜妙善。

總別佛教<u>噶瑪岡倉</u>派,持教命脈無比勝珍寶, 宣說智慧教理之雄獅,蓮足堅固事業願昌盛。

以我意樂清淨眞實力,不變法性無垢之自力, 真勝士夫蓮足願永固,教眾吉祥發心任運成。





²⁾ 剝れが達つ兵がぬずれずた「劉ヤ'える"だっあってあるり by His Eminence Jamgön Kongtrul Rinpoche 怙主 蔣貢康楚仁波切 撰 ७० | शु. ये ५ : श्रे. १ वर्षे १ : वर्षे १

डेबा मश्चित्र हैं : आवर : क्रेन : बेंदा तथा : देन : वेंदा हैं वांति : वेंदा हैं वां

They quench the heated torments of limitless beings And yield an abundance of infinite bliss and joy As we wish. Acclaimed as the unfailing refuge, May the Three Jewels give forth their excellent light.

Your love for degenerate beings never slackening, You perform the dance of a Vajra Holder with the three vows. Through the three spheres, you make the Buddha's teachings shine— Exalted, peerless friend, I ask that you live long.

The light of Dharma has set. We have been blinded In our mental eyes and are headed for the terrifying abyss Of the lower realms-think of us with love! Great champion of beings and the teachings, I ask that you live long.

Written by Jamgön Lodrö Chökyi Nyima on July 24, 2010, with heartfelt respect for the kindness of the Lord of Refuge Khenchen Thrangu Rinpoche in benefiting beings and the teachings, and with the single-pointed prayer that as the essence of Amitayus, he live long.

平撫無邊眾生苦,滿足眾喜妙善樂, 真實皈處普稱揚,祈願三寶賜祥光。

大悲不捨濁世眾,持三金剛現幻舞, 三業弘教如日輝,無比善師祈住世。

法光隱沒心目盲,惡趣深淵恐怖地, 癡遊吾等祈悲憫,教眾怙主祈住世。

至誠恭敬 怙主大堪布總經師<u>創古</u>仁波切利益教衆之大恩; 專心一意地祈願尊者之壽命蓮足如 長壽佛般穩固。蔣貢羅卓卻吉尼瑪書於2010年7月24日。





製力が高い内内である。「国内内である。「国内内である。「国内内である。」 A Long-Life Prayer for the Lord of Refuge Thrangu Rinpoche 旧主堪千 創古仁波切 長壽祈請文

ా మైనళు కై హే స్ట్రే హ్రాబాదనా న్యే హా దే ఇద్దే by His Eminence Goshir Gyaltsap Rinpoche 怙主 國師嘉察仁波切 撰 শৃত্য নিদ্দানদ্ব নি প্র নি ক্রান্ত না ক্রি নি নি ক্রান্ত না ক্রি নি ক্রান্ত না ক্রি নি ক্রান্ত না ক্রি না ক্রি

इसायदेव निविष्यते केंस ग्री सिंदि के व सेंदा। प्रमार सिंद प्रमासी केंस ग्री सिंदि के व सेंदा कि व सिंदा के सिंदा के सिंदा कि व सिंदा के सिंदा के

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May the beautifully auspicious, infinite light With mastery over the ocean of stable, enduring wisdom— The King of Lamps, Siddhartha of Steadfast Strength— And the bodhisattvas and arhats establish good fortune.

You've mastery over the Fourth Guide's great treasury of Dharma And hold the thousand golden spokes of the three trainings. **Lion of Speech**, you've made the teachings spread and flourish. I pray you be indivisible from Boundless Life and Light.

I pray that your speech born of the inexhaustible, deep and vast Dharma Wheel Resound as long as the orbs of the sun and moon exist. May your deeds and activity that fill the entire golden earth Be triumphant in all directions, never waning.

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

永固智海得自在,吉祥勝美無量光, 燈王、妙力成就佛,菩薩羅漢成祥瑞。

統攝<u>釋迦</u>佛法藏,三學金色千輻輪, 弘揚聖教<u>語獅子</u>,祈如無量壽光佛。

深廣法輪無盡語,日月壇城齊長揚, 遍滿大地事業行,願成不朽勝十方。

奉法王噶瑪巴之命,第十二世嘉察巴書於鄰近西方鄔金淨土之地。



中譯註:「語獅子」是創古仁波切名諱「瑪威僧格」的意譯。



शुन्याहे यापव केव विषया देव में केवे विनय नह्न A Long-Life Prayer for the Lord of Refuge Thrangu Rinpoche 怙主堪千 創古仁波切 長壽祈請文

²¹ भुन्यः हे 'न्यद'र्ने 'नार्द्धन'त्यन' श्चु'नवे 'भु'नवु ह्या सर्हेन by His Eminence Pawo Rinpoche 怙主 巴沃仁波切 撰

पह्नीयात्राचित्राची हिंद्र क्षेत्र प्रक्षेत्र प्रविष्य प्रमाणे ।
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द्युःचितः विन्तः वि विन्तः श्चान्त्रः विन्तः वि विन्तः श्चानः विन्तः विन्त

য়ৢয়ৼৢয়ৼৢয়ড়ড়ঀৼয়য়য়ৣ৾য়ৼৼঢ়ঀ৾৽য়ঀয়ৼয়ড়য়॥॥ য়ৢয়ৼয়ৼয়ড়ড়ঀৼয়য়য়ৣ৾য়ৼয়ড়ড়ঀৼঀৼয়য়য়য়য়ড়ড়ঀৼঀয়ড়ড়ঀৼয়ড়ড়ঀৼয়য়ড়ড়ঀ য়ৢয়ৼয়ৼয়ড়ড়ঀৼয়য়ড়ৢ৾য়ৼৼঢ়ঀৼয়ড়ড়ঀৼয়ড়ড়ঀৼয়য়ড়ড়ঀৼয়য়ড়য়ৼয়ড়ড়ৼ When your name, a crystal jewel, adorns our ears, It inspires us to depart the city of suffering, and grants at will All the long life, splendor, and supreme wisdom we seek: Amitabha, protect us with your limitless light.

You dwell atop a snow mountain of pure intention. With a turquoise mane of stainless intelligence, You roar with clarion laughter that proclaims the scriptures— Fearless lion, I ask that you live long.

Charioteer who will lead to the sorrowless shore Of nirvana's peace those whose unsteady minds Are untamed elephants constantly drunk On the poison water of the kleshas: May you live long.

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

尊號寶珞經耳聞,勸慰出離痛苦城,

壽德勝智諸悦意,所願皆滿彌陀佑。

赤誠踞於雪山巔,無垢智慧碧鬃者,

宣說宗義悦暢吼,無畏雄獅長住世。

中譯註

常醉煩惱毒水中,無依心之桀驁象,

導入寂靜無憂道,尊勝御者祈長壽。

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



中譯註:「智慧宣說宗義雄獅」為創古仁波切名諱「仁露瑪威僧格」的意譯。





行誼 Life and Liberation

▲ १००५ র্থিন'মি'ব'ন'ম্বে'ন্ব্রি'বরিন্ধা'বরিব্র'বরিন্ধা'বরির্বর্ধি শ্লুবর্ঝা'বরিন্ধ

वित्वी श्रुव भूते भु दोट देश क्रिंव की अर्द्ध

The Previous Incarnations of the Thrangu Tulku 歷代創古仁波切名號

ञ्च द्वीर प्रतर में गाइ रे म देव ज्वाप प्राप्त केर वो पहिषायामुनान्नराग्रहाह्यामुला वासुस्रायाम् देशाचन्या पवि यंग्राञ्च प्यो त्रुव सेर यो ल्याम् म्राम्याम् द्वण'य'ग्रह्म'गुद्र'ष्ठिय'दे नत्व'य'गाह्य'देश'र्देव'क्कु'अर्ळे| বর্চুদ্বেশাস্ক্রাপ্ত্রিক্রথেম্বর্ম न्गु'स'ग्रह्म'र्ह्मे र्गेक्'र्रेर'स्याविष ह्यु'नदे सेट'वे





I. Karma Ngedön Drupgyü Senge

II. Drupwang Karma Namgyal

III. Karma Risang

IV. Karma Gendun Senge

V. Karma Sherap Gyatso

VI. Karma Künkhyab Nyima

VII. Karma Ngedön Gyatso

VIII. Karma Trinley Rabgye

IX. Karma Lodrö Ringluk Maway Senge

第一世:噶瑪涅頓主聚僧格

第二世:主旺噶瑪南傑

第三世:噶瑪日桑

第四世:噶瑪根敦僧格

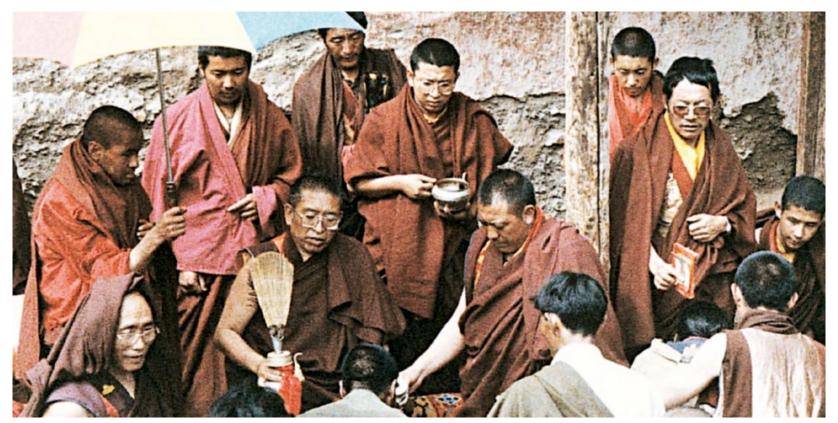
第五世:噶瑪些若加措

第六世:噶瑪昆洽尼瑪

第七世:噶瑪涅頓加措

第八世:噶瑪欽烈若傑

第九世:噶瑪仁露瑪威僧格



🔷 १९४२ वॅर-चॅन् १ १ त्वा नवॅ व न् नमात नवर हूँ व नवे व ना Giving an empowerment at Thrangu Monastery in Tibet, 1987. 於青海創古寺給予大眾灌頂。攝於1987年。



🛇 १८७१ ऍर प्राथम मृत्य द्वाप्त द्वापत द् यान्तर्यं के। तुनंतर्वे कंपठवानी मुंग्निरं यंदे ख़्दां पतुप्तामु पर्

From left to right, the previous incarnations of Thrangu Rinpoche, Traleg Kyabgön Rinpoche, Lodrö Nyima Rinpoche, and Zuru Rinpoche in 1931.

左至右為:前一世的創古仁波切、札列嘉昆仁波切、洛卓尼瑪仁波切和殊利仁波切。 攝於1931年。

७७। विषय केव विषय में देव में केदे सर्द मुख के राम्यूष

र्वेण अर रेंब तहें वा

ढ़ॖॺॱय़ॱॸ॔ॸॱऻऀॱड़ॸॱढ़ऀॱढ़ॎॾॣॱॻॱख़ॣॻऻॺॱॷऀॱॻढ़ऺॳॱख़ॖॻऻख़ॏॴॺॱॾॕॢॳॱलॸॱॻॾऀॴॱॻॷऀ। ॻऻॿॖॻऻॺग़ज़य़ॖॱॸऺॻॣऺॖॖॖॸॎय़ॱॻॾ॓ॻऻॴ क़ॖढ़ॎॱॿऀॱज़ॖग़य़ॱॾ॓ॻऻॺग़ॺॡॳॱऴॳॱढ़ॖऻॴॱज़ॿऀॸॱॸॣॱऄॾॱॼॺॱऻॖॖॺग़ॾॖॕॖॖॺ ॸऻॹॖॖॖॖऀढ़ॎऺॺॾॸज़ॣज़ॣॖॖॖॖॖ॑॓ढ़ॖॖॖॖॖॖॺऻॴॖॹज़ॾॎ॔ॿऄॹॴॖॣऄ॔ॾऒढ़ॖ ढ़ज़ॹॱढ़ॻॣॖॖॖॖॖऀढ़ॖॖॖॖॣॖॖढ़ॖॖॖॖॖॣॖॖॖॻ॔ॹॶढ़ॵऄॖज़ॶॣॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॺ॔ॱॷॖॴढ़ॶढ़ॣ॔ॾॖॎ॔ॹॣॖॖॖॖॖॴॖॹॖॖॖॴॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॴॖॖॢॖॖॖॖॖॴॖॖॖॴॖॢॷॖॖऀॻॱख़ॴज़ॖॳॺ ढ़ॴॸॱॾॻऀज़ॱॻॿऀॻॱॻॷऀॱय़ॱॷऀॻऻॴॖॹॶढ़ॱॶॣढ़ॻॖऀॴज़ॶॿॱक़ॣॖॖॖॖॖॗॴढ़ॶॗढ़ॱढ़ॣॖॱॿऻॹॶॣॖऄॸॱख़ॴढ़ॖॖॳ॒ॷॖॺ ढ़ज़ढ़ज़ढ़ॻढ़ॗॖॖऀ॔॔ॹढ़ॖॖॣॖॖॖॖॖॖॣॖॖॖॖॗॴॹॣॖॖॖॖऀज़ढ़ॖॴॣॖॴढ़ढ़ॖॴढ़ॖॖॗॴढ़ॶॗढ़ॱढ़ॣॖड़ऻॹॣॖॴढ़ढ़ॴॗॹ॔ॿ

ક્રમાં શ્રુપત્રા દેવા તો પ્રાપ્ત પ્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રા સાત્ર પ્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત

व्यायदे श्चित्र पाने रा

ॺॱॲॺॱ१९७९ ऍर-५वोॱक़ढ़ॱॻऻॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॻॱॸऻॷॗॸॺॱय़ॱॺड़॔ॸॱॸॕऻॗऻॷॗॸॱॺळॕॸॱॺॎॻऻॻॊॱऄॕॻऻॺॱॸॣॶॸॱऄॻॺॱय़ॱॸॣॸॱॸॗॿ ॾॖॕॱढ़ॾॣ॔ॿॱॸऺॸॱॻऀज़ॱऴॣॻॱॷॕॖॸॱज़ॱॿऀॸॺःय़ॱॺॾॣ॔ऺऺऺ॓॓॓॔ढ़ऻॖऻऄॕॗॿॱॿॼक़ऻॼॖॶ ॿॖऀॿॱॿॸॿऻज़ॖॖॖॖॖॹॱॡ॔ॣॖढ़ॱॼऀॸॱॿॳॣॸ।



• १९४१ वॅद्र-संन्दु-दुर्गेद-दु-सुद्द-शु-वाध्यासु-से-तु-देद-सं-के-दूद-। वाध्य-दु-गा-सु-देद-सं-के। सु-वि-स्-तु-सं-के। स्-व-सं-के। स-व-सं-के। ম্বৰ বৰ্ণী

Sonada, India, 1983. Seated in front: H.E. Tai Situ Rinpoche and Kalu Rinpoche. Back row: Karma Khenchen, Ripa Salche Rinpoche, Thrangu Rinpoche, Sangye Nyenpa Rinpoche, Tenga Rinpoche, Bokar Rinpoche, and Khenpo Lodrö Dönyö.

1983年於印度索那達合照。前座:尊貴的大司徒仁波切及卡盧仁波切。後排:噶瑪堪慶、瑞巴 薩確仁波切、創古仁波切、桑傑年巴仁波切、天噶仁波切、波卡仁波切、與堪布羅卓東由仁波 切。

🖸 १९४० वट: नुसः चहेवा न्वॉवर् नुःवाधवा साववः केवः रहंत्यः द्विसवः क्वाः सर्केः न्टः सूवः चत्ववावा At Rumtek Monastery with Khenpo Tsültrim Gyamtso, 1970s. 1970年代,在隆德寺,與竹清仁波切(左)等人稱「隆德寺三大堪布」。



ष्ट्र-र्जेशःगुःषःदग्रीसषःपःन्दःश्चेनःश्चेंदः।

ख्यार्यात्राह्मताः हे भ्रीताः श्रीतायाः भ्रीतायाः स्ट्रियाः स्ट्रियः स्ट्र

पर्याः क्वेंदः वीः देशः या

वुव र्केट रेग गवन गरा श्रुटन पा

प्रवेतःस्वान्त्रात्र्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्य प्रवेतः स्वान्यः स्व प्रवेतः स्वान्यः स्व

वरः र्देवः गृत्रः शुग्रवाषः शः तयरः या

୭ १८२७ सॅत्राण्ठ्वाका
र्वात्यक्षेत्राचित्राक्षेत्राचेत्र्यात्रुवात्त्रिणाः तुः स्वात्रात्रेत्राचेत्रे स्वात्रां के स्वत्रां के स्वात्रां के स्वात्रां के स्वात्रां के स्वात्रां के स्वत्रां के स्वात्रां के स्वात्रां

With H.E. Tai Situ Rinpoche and H.E. the Third Jamgön Kongtrul Rinpoche, Rumtek, 1973.

1973年於錫金隆德寺,與尊貴的大司徒仁波切及蔣貢康楚仁波切。







कुत्र, प्रशितः इश्च चुच चूच्चा प्रियाचन त्याचे स्थान स्थान

न्नरःखुरःब्रिनःश्रॅग्रब्धःया

चल्नेन्त्रं।

विवास क्रि. त्रांचे स्ट्रांचे स्ट्रांचे स्टर्स स्ट्रांचे स्टर्स स्ट्रांचे स्टर्स स्ट्रांचे स्टर्स स



👁 १९२५ वॅर-चॅंड्वे प्रायमुप्तम् नियाक्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रायम् Construction of Thrangu Tashi Chöling, Boudhanath, Nepal, 1978. 1978年於興建中的尼泊爾寶大創古札西確林寺。



At the Namo Buddha retreat center, late 1970s. 1970年代晚期,於尼泊爾的南無布達閉關中心。

नगतःरस्यान्यः चरुतः चिवाना

श्चान्यात्रात्रप्तिः अद्भान्त्रम् । विश्वाने वित्तम् अर्क्षम् श्वान्यात् । विश्वाने वित्तम् अर्क्षम् श्वान्यात् वित्तम् अर्क्षम् अर्वे वित्तम् वित्तम् अर्वे वित्तम् अर्वे वित्तम् अर्वे वित्यम् अर्वे वित्तम् अर्वे वित्तम् अर्वे वित्तम् वित्तम् अर्वे वित्वम् वित्तम् वित्

यर्क्षव मान्य के तर्देना

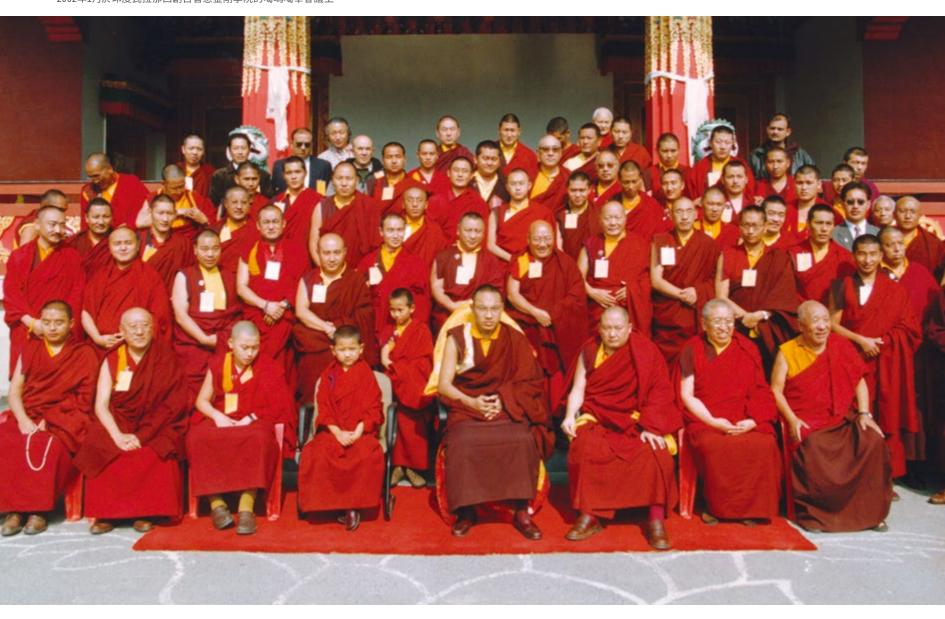
सपर-सुबं रि.शट-टा.सूचीबा.सीला.ट्या.चोबंया.सैट्या.ची अहं. होचं .ची बं स्वीचं .चीचं .चावुंच .श्रक्र्यां की चोशेट.ची.पटेला.चावुंच्टाचंटा.टे.प्यूंचे.टा.चंश्वया.जी शहं. होचं बंचा.चीचं.प्युंच्या.चावुंच .श्रक्र्या.ची व्यव्य चचीं ट.ची.पटेला.चावुंच्यांचे .च्यंच्यांचे .च्यंच्यांचे .च्यंच्यांचे श्रक्यंच्यांचे .च्यंच्यांचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यांचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंच्यंचे .च्यंचे .च्

नमृत्र क्रुव श्वेय नते रेय या

बे होया १९६२ वें त्वें त्र तुं त्व त्वें पान्त का केव रें त्र अर्केव वी होया पति ही बी ति त्वें त्वें के कि से वें की वह अर्थावर्षित में त्र होया त्वें त्वें की किया क्वा है वें त्वें के हैं त्वें के कि से किया है कि कि स

♥ २००२ वॅ्र-'भ्रु'ृह'नाई'ने डूं'-२वॅ्ब्र'तुःगाञ्च'-पग्वाद'-पञ्चुर्-ळॅग्बा'त्रतुःङ्ग्रानबा Karma Kagyu Conference at the Vajra Vidya Institute, Sarnath, January 2002.

2002年1月於印度瓦拉那西創古智慧金剛學院的噶瑪噶舉會議上。



ला पार्कु.स्.पार्थिट.कुर्य.तिया.रेटा, वर.ल.स्या.पार्थश्चर्या.क्षेत.कुर्यात्वा.विय.संघु.यत्वे.त्वे.त्वे.त्वे.त्व लट्यां क्षेट्र.पार्थट्यां विय.सूट्यां प्रमाप्तःकुट्यां प्रमाप्तःकुर्याःक्षेत्वा.कुर्याःकुर्यःक्षेत्रःकुर्यःकुर लट्यां क्षेट्र.पार्थव्यां विय.सूट्यां विय.सूट्यां प्रमाप्तःकुर्यः प्रमाप्तःकुर्यः स्थाप्तःकुर्यः स्थाप्तः स्थापतः स्थाप्तः स्थापतः स्था

क्र्याबान्यापः हुवः तश्चेर्यः दर्ः श्चेरः त्वेवः त्यावावा क्षेत्रः १००० क्र्यः यश्चेरः द्वेवः त्यादः त्वेवः व्यक्षेतः विष्यः विष्यः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्य



📤 २००५ ह्व.७२ र्हे.हे.वंटियंत्रयापारचक्चेट.ब्रॅब्राज्यस.कुच.ब्र्यर.केव.ब्र्यर.केव.क्य.क्य.कुच.व्य.क्य.कुच.व्या Having a conversation with H.E. Gyaltsap Rinpoche during Kagyu Monlam in Bodhgaya, December, 2006. 2006年12月於噶舉祈願大法會上,與尊貴的嘉察仁波切歡喜晤談。

🖸 २००५ ह्व.७ सृ.यू.६:श्रेय.पहेब.८वाय.पुर.४व.र्.छ.८८:ह्व.पविवाया With Tenga Rinpoche, Sarnath, January, 2006. 2006年1月與天噶仁波切會晤於印度鹿野苑。



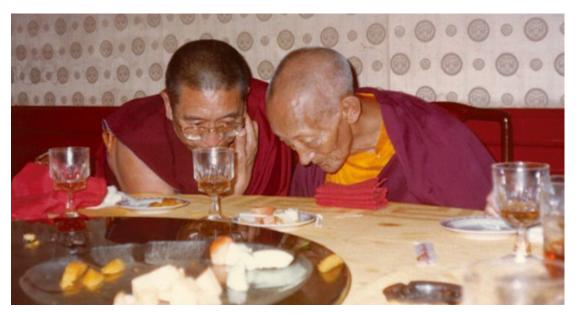
य्यापः इच स्वेच स्वेच स्वेच स्वावायक के विष्णा के स्वावायक के स्व

श्ची-त्यर्यायाधुग्याच्छीः प्रयाहेषासुः प्रजुराय

चांत्रेयः त्याचा विकास स्टान्य विकास स्टान्य विकास स्टान्य स्

🗗 ग्रासु देव र्च के झुर्वे दायर प्रमाद र्से वा बुर्व With Kalu Rinpoche. 與卡盧仁波切。

🖸 तह्रअर्थोव् देव र्थे के क्षु र्वेत्य प्राप्त स्थापन With Jamgön Rinpoche. 與蔣貢康楚仁波切。

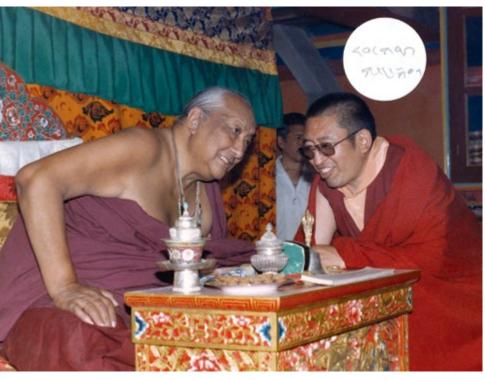




न्में व स्वी त्याव स्वी वा

स्ति स्ति स्वार्थः क्षेत्रः स्वार्थः स्वरं स्वार्थः स्वरं स

पड़जा। ॥ जू.सॅ.म.पोश्च.धूं.मूंब.कूब.पड़ज.मुंब.चे.नपु.जूपु.शह्.ने.म.पवीप.चेब.च.झूंच.मुं.क्षेज.ने.क्षेच.मय.खेब.मुं.क्रीय.मय.चीय.मुंच.मुंच.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय.स्य.चीय.स्य.चीय.मुंच.स्य.चीय





With H.H. Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche at the consecration of Thrangu Tashi Chöling, Boudhanath, 1980.

1980年於尼泊爾寶大創古札西確林寺的灑淨法會上,與尊者頂果欽哲仁波切。

▲ 9ピピネ 従れ、首、京、四、ペーガース・マッツ、四、ペース・マッツ、四、ペース・マッツ、四、ペース・マッツ、 With H.H. Sakya Trizin Rinpoche, Boudhanath, 1993.
1993年於尼泊爾寶大・與尊者薩迦崔津仁波切。

A Brief Biography of Khenchen Thrangu Rinpoche

Recognition

Thrangu Rinpoche was born easily on November 27 in the Water Bird Year of 1933. A few years later, the Sixteenth Gyalwang Karmapa Rangjung Rigpe Dorje investigated with his unobscured pristine wisdom and had a vision that in the Bird Year a son had been born to a father named Jamyang Dondup and a mother named Wangmo in a house whose door faced east and that had a red dog. The Karmapa said this child should be recognized as the Thrangu Tulku and wrote an aspiration prayer for his long life that also gave him his auspicious name:

Karma Lodrö, the teachings' great glory, may your qualities Of glorious, good dharma expand throughout space. Your lotus-like feet everlastingly firm, may your activity Of teaching and practice in all blaze with triumph and glory.

In addition, Tai Situ Pema Wangchuk Gyalpo also conducted an investigation that came to the same conclusion as the Karmapa's. Thus it was established unerringly that the child was the reincarnation of the Eighth Thrangu Tulku. In the Fire Ox Year of 1937, he was enthroned in a grand and extensive ceremony at Thrangu Tashi Chöling Monastery, and Kyabje Traleg Rinpoche cut his hair and granted him the lay precepts.

Early Education

In the Earth Rabbit Year of 1939, he began his studies under Karma Wangchuk, beginning with reading and writing, and then memorizing tantric texts and studying mandala rituals. He presided over offering rituals and fulfilled the expectations of faithful donors.

Pilgrimage and Purifying Obscurations

In the Water Sheep Year of 1943, Thrangu Rinpoche went on a pilgrimage to the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa and to Tsurphu Monastery, the wellspring of the teachings of the glorious Karma Kagyu, in the Tsur Dowolung valley. He prostrated at the Gyalwang Karmapa's feet, supplicated him,





尼泊爾寶大創古札西確林寺,仁波切給予《口訣藏》灌頂與口傳法會;仁波切右方為殊利仁波切,左方為明就仁波切。攝於1991年。

and asked that the Karmapa accept him out of his great compassion and tell him which yidam deity would be best for him to practice. Since those who uphold the teachings need long life, the Gyalwang Karmapa had him practice a White Tara retreat. During the retreat, exceptional experience and realization arose within him and he received the blessings of the Karmapa's body, speech, and mind. He then visited the sacred sites of central and southern Tibet, purifying his obscurations, and returned to his homeland.

Accumulation and Purification

He received detailed instructions on the four thoughts that turn the mind to Dharma from his kind teacher Karma Wangchuk based on "The Torch of Certainty and The Words of My Perfect Teacher". Through this he completed the four preliminary practices of a hundred thousand prostrations and so forth in succession. He also performed the retreats of a number of necessary practices including Vajrakilaya and Vajrapani.

Study of the General Subjects of Knowledge

With his tutor, he also studied "Orthography: The Lamp of Speech" and Tokden Lhaksam's grammar "Exalted Light", and undertook a detailed study of Situ Pema Nyinche's great commentary on grammar in detail. On the subject of astrology, he studied the five sections, the five planets, and calendars. He studied "The Mirror" for poetry and Kalapa's text on Sanskrit according to Sazangpa's great commentary, studying sandhi diagrams in great detail.

Studies of Buddhist Philosophy

Rinpoche has the transmission of explanations particular to the Kagyu lineage and upholds the philosophical traditions of the Great Shentong Middle Way as presented by Rangjung Dorje and Situ Chökyi Jungne.

Khenchen Lodrö Rabsal was invited from Shechen Monastery to Thrangu Monastery to establish there a monastic college, at which Rinpoche studied the five great topics as well as "The Profound Inner Meaning", "The Two Books of Hevajra", and "The Supreme Continuum", with continual and enthusiastic diligence day and night over the course of six years. When he took his exams, he was able to answer all the questions about the fine details of classifications, reasons, and so forth immediately without any mistakes. Although he was the youngest student in the college, everyone praised him as having the sharpest intelligence.







▼ २००५ स्. ड्रा.२ जि.६.५.वि.पती.र्यूच.तपु. क्रूंच.तपु. क्रुंच.तपु. क्रुंच.व्रा.

Writing seed syllables on the life pole for the main Shakyamuni state at Thrangu Monastery Canada, Richmond, B.C., August, 2009.

2009年8月,於加拿大英屬哥倫比亞省的瑞奇滿市創古寺, 為主尊釋迦牟尼佛像的支撐柱書寫種子字。

🖸 ลดงด ผู้เลืาค ตะสามาตะสุนาตาสนาสุนาตาสนาตาสนาตา Writing calligraphy, Idyllwild, California, June, 2010. 2010年6月於美國加州的愛德懷小鎮,仁波切正在寫書法。

🔷 १९९५ वॅर-र्नेट-र्मेट-र्-रुव-ळॅब-सूर्य Destroying mandala, Hong Kong, 1995. 1995年於香港,正進行曼達壇城的分解儀式。

Receiving the Monastic, Bodhisattva, and Tantric Vows

In the Wood Horse Year of 1954, while returning from a trip to China with other great lamas, the Gyalwang Karmapa arrived at Palpung Monastery. At that time, Kagyu lamas and monks from all over Kham gathered to see the Karmapa. Kyabje Thrangu Rinpoche also had the thought that it would be wonderful to receive the blessings of the three vows from a buddha such as the Karmapa, and since the opportunity presented itself, for that purpose he went to Palpung Monastery. He also offered representations of body, speech, and mind to the reincarnation of Kyabgön Situ Rinpoche during his enthronement ceremony.

As Thrangu Rinpoche had requested, on the fifteenth day of the third Tibetan month, the festival day of the glorious Kalachakra, in the quarters of the omniscient Situ Chökyi Jungne, Thrangu Rinpoche, Surmang Garwang Rinpoche, and Chögyam Trungpa Rinpoche took the three levels of pratimoksha vows from the Sixteenth Gyalwang Karmapa, whose formal name as Rinpoche's abbot is Palden Rangjung Rigpe Yeshe Lungtok Chökyi Nyima Trinley Dönkün Druppa. Then again in the temple they took bodhisattva vows in the two traditions. Likewise through his great kindness and compassion, they received tantric vows as part of the empowerments for "Eliminating All Obstacles" of Guru Rinpoche and the nine deities of Gyalwa Gyatso, as well as torma empowerment connected with the transmission of the wisdom protector.

Thrangu Rinpoche's own journals make it clear that up to that point he had been an intellectual who looked outward, but on this occasion there arose in his being the exceptional blessings of developing a not-inconsiderable experience of looking within. From the moment of that good fortune, he always saw his teacher as a real buddha and never again clung to him as an ordinary being.

Receiving Empowerments, Transmissions, and Instructions

In the Iron Rat Year of 1960, Rinpoche received from the Gyalwang Karmapa "The Treasury of Kagyu Mantra", "The Treasury of Instructions", all of the instructions on mahamudra, instructions on the six yogas of Naropa, and other Dharma teachings. He also received "The Treasury of Precious Terma", "The Treasury of the Vast Words", and many other teachings. In brief, there were seventeen great masters, scholars, and practitioners of the Kagyu and Nyingma schools, at whose feet Rinpoche prostrated himself humbly and up to whom he looked with great faith. He took the elixir of the Dharma and filled the vase of his mind from the treasury of sutras and tantras. But of these seventeen lamas from whom he received empowerments and transmissions, he considers the root lama who pointed out the essential meaning to be none but the glorious Karmapa Rangjung Rigpe Dorje.



🔷 २००२ सॅं ह्वं १ द्ययाद्ये वारास्हिते हेव खेताह्य पा During a Hevajra fire offering puja, January, 2007. 2007年1月喜金剛火供修法中。

• १००७ ह्व.५ ८व्वेच.लेल.ब्री.पर्वेशका.क्रूंच.विट.ब्री.रेन.शहू.रे.वट. स्रिवा-दर्यः वाज्ञेवान्यः या

At the library of the British Museum, September, 2003. 2003年9月於大英博物館的圖書館。



Taking the Karam Examination

In the Fire Sheep Year of 1967, following the wishes of Karmapa Rangjung Rigpe Dorje, Thrangu Rinpoche went to Baksa on the border of India and Bhutan to take examinations. The proceedings were presided over by masters of all the Tibetan traditions and representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, and attended by 1,500 monks. Rinpoche took examinations and defended his positions in debate on the five great topics common to all the traditions and on the particular texts of the Kagyu tradition, "The Profound Inner Meaning", "The Two Books", and "The Supreme Continuum". All those who attended, great and ordinary, were pleased and said he was excellent. On that occasion, Rinpoche also made extensive and generous offerings to the entire assembly. The Ninth Thrangu Tulku thus created an impression and became even more well-known than before among scholars and practitioners of all sects.

Receiving Titles

His Holiness the Dalai Lama showed Thrangu Rinpoche the great honor of conferring upon him the title "Abbot of the Kagyus." Not only that, the Gyalwang Karmapa also honored him with the title of Great Abbot of the Seat of the Karma Kagyus, Rumtek Monastery. He also recognized him as being of the same mind stream as Ngok Chöku Dorje, a main disciple of Marpa the Translator, who held the transmission of explanations, and showered him with praise.

In 1976, the Gyalwang Karmapa presented him with a certificate with the official square seal when sending him abroad to teach at many dharma centers. The certificate states that Rinpoche is the embodiment of complete and unmistaken mastery over the essence of the Karma Kagyu's teachings of scripture and practice, and names him a vajra master who has the three vows. After he was bestowed that certificate, Rinpoche founded over two dozen dharma centers and retreat centers in various countries for the study and practice of Buddhism, and travels annually, opening many gates of the different kinds of Dharma in whatever way he is able.

Nowadays, he teaches the traditions of the Karma Kagyu, the profound Dharma of both the sutras and tantras, both at home and abroad, and has many close disciples tamed by his speech all over the world, both east and west. He has also brought an extremely large number of people into the Buddhist tradition. His activity for every time, place, and situation thus continues to flourish and spread.

Fostering the Transmission of Buddhism

For eight years beginning in the Fire Monkey Year of 1968, Rinpoche held the responsibility of teaching and thoroughly explaining general Buddhist philosophy and the particular teachings of the Karma Kagyu to Shamar Rinpoche, Situ Rinpoche, Jamgön Kongtrul Rinpoche, and Gyaltsap Rinpoche along with young and motivated members of the sangha at Rumtek Monastery. After



🗖 दीर-ग्रीकास्त्र-धीवाः दड्डी-चा Writing the syllable phat, 1990s. 1990年代,仁波切正在寫「呸」字。

• 1000 क्षान्तरे प्वाप्त के त्राक्षेत्र के वार्षेत्र प्वाप्त के वार्षेत्र के वार्य के वार्षेत्र के वार्षेत्र के वार्षेत्र के वार्षेत्र के वार्षेत्र

At the first North American Kagyu Monlam, KTD, Woodstock, New York, July, 2010. 2010年7月於美國紐約州屋士達市的噶瑪三乘法輪寺,主持首屆北美噶舉祈願大法會。

that, in 1976, he taught "The Jewel Ornament of Liberation" in detail, and gave transmissions and instructions on "The Profound Inner Meaning", "The Two Books", and "The Supreme Continuum" at Ka-Nying Shedrup Ling Monastery in Boudhanath. From 1983, he again taught philosophy at the monastic college of Rumtek Monastery and to approximately fifty young monks in Namo Buddha he taught philosophy as their main subject as well as other, general topics.

Rinpoche has given the empowerments and transmissions for "The Treasury of Spiritual Instructions" twice: first over the course of one month in 1992 at Thrangu Tashi Chöling in Boudhanath, to Kyabje Mingyur Rinpoche, Zur Tulku, the khenpos, lamas, and monastic and lay communities, and then again over the course of a month in 1993 in Sweden.

Rinpoche has also given teachings to the assembled lamas, tulkus, scholars, and monks of the Karma Gunchö at the Vajra Vidya Institute in Varanasi. In 1999, as requested he taught Mikyö Dorje's "Chariot of the Practice Lineage", a commentary on "Entering the Middle Way", which presents the particular Kamtsang tradition of middle way philosophy, and in 2006 he taught Jamgön Kongtrul Lodrö Thaye's "Unstoppable Roar of the Lion", a commentary on Maitreya's "Supreme Continuum". In 2004, he taught "The Treasury of Abhidharma" to the students of the Vajra Vidya Institute. Starting in 2001, he has taught an annual seminar in Nepal, giving teachings and empowerments to the monks and nuns of the Thrangu monasteries.

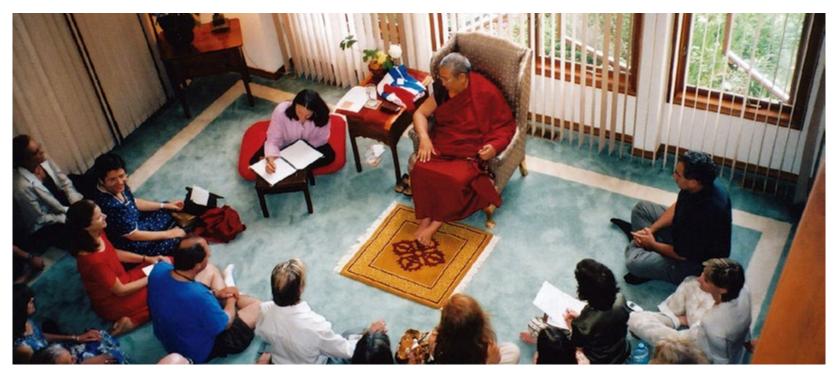
When the Seventeenth Gyalwang Karmapa Ogyen Trinley Dorje escaped to India in 2000 to continue his activity on behalf of Buddhism in general and the teachings of the Karma Kagyu in particular, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, His Eminence Tai Situ Rinpoche, and His Eminence Gyaltsap Rinpoche all agreed to honor Rinpoche by naming him the tutor and spiritual friend to the Gyalwang Karmapa. Since then, Rinpoche has given the Gyalwang Karmapa teachings and transmissions on "The Seven Points of Mind Training, The Treasury of Abhidharma", and other topics of Buddhism in general and the Kamtsang lineage in particular.

Rinpoche has also used all the means at his disposal to locate old texts by scholars and masters of the incomparable Dakpo Kagyu lineage and has published several dozen volumes of their works through the Vajra Vidya Library. In terms of his own works, in Tibetan, Rinpoche has published commentaries on the five great works of Buddhist philosophy, "The Way of the Bodhisattva", and "The Seven Points of Mind Training"; a long and a short history of the lives of the Karmapas; outlines of major works from Buddhism in general and the Kagyu lineage in particular; and many other works. Similarly, in English, Chinese, German, Russian, Spanish, and other international languages, Rinpoche has authored a great many books of instructions on mahamudra, advice on mind training, and great texts of philosophy. In his books, Rinpoche presents general Buddhist philosophy and the particular teachings of the Karma Kagyu in a clear and easy-to-understand manner. Not only has this made him well-known and admired, it has also given innumerable students in countries all over the world the opportunity to experience the flavor of the genuine Dharma.





🖎 গুণ্ডের অ্বন্ধ্রাম্থ্র ক্রাম্থ্র ক্রাম্থ্র ক্রাম্থ্র ক্রাম্থ্র ক্রাম্থ্র ক্রাম্থ্র ক্রাম্থ্র ক্রাম্থ্র মাধ্য With H.E. Situ Rinpoche and Pope John Paul II, Vatican City, ca. 1988. 1988年於梵諦岡,與大司徒仁波切以及天主教教宗若望保祿二世。



🖸 २००७ क्ष'रेर'55'स्व'र्श्वर'र्श्वर'र्श्वर'ट्री'च'ट्रेब'याव'गव्दर'च। Group interview, USA, ca. 2003. 2003年於美國接受弟子團體的晉見。

Caring for the Needs of the Public

In 1987, Rinpoche founded the Shree Mangal Dvip School near the Great Stupa of Boudhanath in Nepal, primarily in order to preserve and foster Tibetan language and culture. The school gives over five hundred poor children from Himalayan regions as well as over one hundred young monks and nuns an opportunity they otherwise would not have had to receive food, clothing, and a modern education in Tibetan, English, and Nepali through the tenth class. In order to protect the impoverished from the suffering of illness and disease, Rinpoche has also founded two free medical clinics, in Varanasi and at Namo Buddha. Beginning in 1994, Rinpoche has held an annual Mani Drupchen where the monastic and lay communities of Nepal recite ten million mani mantras. On the last day of the drupchen, Rinpoche bestows the empowerment of Avalokiteshvara.

Monastic Responsibilities

Rinpoche has shouldered the primary responsibility for the restoration, maintenance, and construction of the monasteries of Thrangu Tashi Chöling in Tibet and elsewhere. He also accepted the responsibility for identifying and enthroning the reincarnations of Traleg Rinpoche, Zur Tulku Rinpoche, and Tulku Lodrö Nyima Rinpoche.

In order to support, nurture, and increase the monastic community, Kyabje Thrangu Rinpoche has restored and rebuilt Thrangu Tashi Chöling Monastery along with its statues and shrines in Jyekundo, Tibet, and has also built new monasteries in Nepal, India, Bhutan, and Canada. In Nepal, he has built Thrangu Tashi Chöling at the Great Stupa in Boudhanath, Thrangu Tashi Yangtse Monastery in Namo Buddha, Thrangu Tara Abbey in Sitapaila, a three-year retreat center for monks near Milarepa's retreat cave at Nyeshang Katya, and a three-year retreat center for nuns in Nyeshang. He has also built the Vajra Vidya Institute in Sarnath, India; Nyide Rapten Ling in Bhutan; and the first traditional Tibetan monastery in Canada, Thrangu Monastery Canada. He has also built monasteries in Nyishang at Sartek in Lower Nar and in Upper Nar, at Nubri Hinang, all of which are in Nepal, and in Kalimpong, India. He established these monasteries with their temples and shrines as places for the sangha to gather and has nurtured the sangha in them by providing—in addition to a modern education—food, clothing, and the Dharma.

In brief, Rinpoche has spent his life performing the extraordinary activities of teaching and practice to help the precious Buddhadharma spread, flourish, and remain for a long time.

This brief summary of his life and deeds was compiled from reliable histories and sources by Secretary Tenzin Namgyal. Later, the translator David Karma Choephel expanded it by adding a few of Rinpoche's activities from recent years. May virtue flourish!



第九世堪千創古仁波切略傳

最初的認證

第九世<u>創古</u>仁波切,誕生於藏曆第十六個丁卯周期的水雞年(西元1933年11月27日),生產過程十分順利。幾年之後,尊貴的第十六世大寶法王<u>噶瑪巴讓炯日佩多傑</u>,以其無礙的智慧,審視<u>創古</u>仁波切出生的情形。他在聖觀中見到:其父親為蔣陽敦珠,母親是汪莫。他們住在一間大門朝東的房舍,門前有一隻紅色的家犬,此戶人家有個雞年出生的孩子。由於這些徵兆,<u>噶瑪巴</u>認證這個孩子為創古仁波切,並為他撰寫了一首長壽祈願文,文中賜予他吉祥的法名:

教法勝德噶瑪智慧尊,中譯註1

賢善正法功德遍虚空,

足蓮永固講經與實修,

事業尊勝威光願熾然!

<u>大司徒</u>仁波切<u>貝瑪汪秋嘉波</u>的觀察也與<u>噶瑪巴</u>的聖觀是一致的,因而確定已經無誤地找到第八世 創古仁波切的轉世者。

藏曆火牛年(1937),仁波切的坐床典禮在<u>創古札西確林</u>本寺隆重舉行。尊貴的<u>札列</u>仁波切為其剃度並授予居士戒。

初階的學習

藏曆土兔年(1939),仁波切跟隨噶瑪汪曲老師開始學習讀寫藏文、背誦密續及學習曼陀羅儀軌。他也主持修供儀軌,圓滿虔誠功德主的各種期望。

依循傳統至各大寺院朝聖與清淨罪障

藏曆水羊年(1943),創古仁波切前往拉薩大昭寺,及座落於楚多沃山谷的噶瑪噶舉傳承法源地密

中譯註1 創古仁波切的名號。



▲ ২০০৭ ম্ন'বাই'বিহ্ৰ'ম্বেম্ব্ৰ্ম্ব্ৰ

嚴剎土楚布寺朝聖。仁波切在大寶法王蓮足前禮拜,祈請法王慈悲攝受,並指示應修持哪位本尊為佳。由於執持法教必須要長壽,因此法王指示首先應該精進修持白度母如意輪念修法門。透過勤勉的修持,仁波切生起了殊勝的覺受和體證,如此,也得到了法王身、語、意的加持。而後,仁波切足跡踏遍了前藏、後藏與及藏南地區,朝拜了多處聖地,因而圓滿清淨了罪障。之後,仁波切便返回本寺。

累積與清淨階段

以《了義矩》及《普賢上師言教》的法教為基礎,仁波切在仁慈的<u>噶瑪汪曲</u>老師座前,領受了「轉心四思維」的詳細教導,從而圓滿了「十萬大禮拜」等「四加行」的修持。仁波切也進行了包括<u>普巴</u>金剛、金剛手菩薩在內的其他重要修持。

一般學科的學習

跟隨著卓越的老師,創古仁波切由《語燈論》學習正字法,由托滇拉桑著作的《正光明》學習一般文法,並研讀司徒貝瑪汪秋有關文法的詳細釋論。在算學方面,他研習了曆算五要素、五曜及數術;在詩學方面,他學習了《詩鏡論》;在梵文方面,他學習了<u>薩桑巴</u>著名的釋論《語音匯集》,並對變音的圖表也做了詳細的研究。

内義典籍傳統的學習

創古仁波切受持了噶瑪噶舉自宗的注疏傳承,在見地上,則如遍知第三世噶瑪巴讓炯多傑及第八世大司徒仁波切丘吉炯涅一般,擁護大中觀他空見的思想。創古仁波切延請到大學者堪千羅卓饒瑟仁波切,從雪謙寺前往創古寺創立一所高級佛學院。在佛學院中,仁波切以六年的時間,畫夜不懈勤奮且及恭敬地學習五部大論中譯註2,及噶舉傳承特殊不共的《甚深內義》、《二品續》中譯註3及《究竟一乘寶性論》等三部論典。因此在考試時,不論有關法教分類或推論方面的問題有多麼細密,仁波切都能毫不遲疑地提出正確的答案。在佛學院的僧眾當中,雖然仁波切是年紀最輕的,卻普遍被譽為智慧最明晰的一位。

受別解脫戒、菩薩戒及密乘戒

藏曆木馬年(1954),結束和許多藏地高僧到漢地參訪的行程之後,返鄉途中,法王噶瑪巴在八蚌聖教法輪寺略做停留。許多康區噶舉傳承的上師和僧眾,都聚集此地來拜謁法王噶瑪巴。當時創古仁波切心想:「如果能從像噶瑪巴這樣的佛前領受三戒的加持,那該有多好啊!」由於有這麼好的機會,於是,仁波切做好準備,前往八蚌寺觀見法王。同時,在大司徒仁波切的坐床典禮上,他也獻上身、語、意的供養。

中譯註2 《中觀》、《現觀》、《釋量論》、《律學》及《俱舍》。

3 即《喜金剛密續》,共二冊,故又稱《二品續》。





然後,如願以償地,於藏曆3月15日,也就是吉祥時輪節那一天,在遍知<u>丘吉炯涅</u>的住處中,<u>創古</u>仁波切與蘇曼嘎汪仁波切及創巴確吉嘉措仁波切一起,由尊勝的第十六世大寶法王噶瑪巴(正式稱號為帕滇讓炯日佩耶謝龍托確吉尼瑪欽列敦昆竹佩喋千波)依序授予三戒。三位仁波切在房中領受了別解脫戒,隨後在大殿內領受了兩個傳承的菩薩戒。在密乘戒方面,他們領受了成就蓮花生大士「淨一切障」灌頂、「紅觀音九本尊」灌頂,以及和榮耀智慧護法之託付有關的朵馬灌頂。如此,三位仁波切得到法王大慈悲力的垂顧。

在<u>創古</u>仁波切自己的筆記中清楚地記載著:在此之前,<u>創古</u>仁波切一直專注於外在的知識性學習。但是在此時,他生起了向內觀的極深體驗,因而在心續中流入了殊勝的加持。從這幸運的一刻起,他就視大寶法王為真正的佛,不再有視其為凡夫之想。

領受灌頂、口傳及教授

藏曆鐵鼠年(1960),<u>創古</u>仁波切由尊勝的第十六世大寶法王處領受《噶舉密續寶藏》、《口訣藏》、所有大手印的教授次第、甚深道「<u>那洛</u>六法」等教授,這些正法甘露都毫無遺漏圓滿納受。同時,他也得到《大寶伏藏》、《知識寶藏》、《廣大教誡藏》等及其他許多法教。簡言之,仁波切接受了共約十七位噶舉及寧瑪派的學者、大行者等善知識及大師的教法及指導。他以至深的虔敬頂戴上師,以極大的信心景仰上師,因而得到法教甘露,讓自心寶瓶裝滿經續法統的寶藏。在他依止並領受過灌頂、口傳等法教的十七位上師當中,仁波切認為,為他指引心髓要義的根本上師,正是尊勝的噶瑪巴讓炯日佩多傑。

參與佛學家學位口試中譯註4

藏曆火羊年(1967),依照<u>噶瑪巴讓炯日佩多傑</u>的指示,仁波切前往<u>印度與不丹</u>邊界的<u>巴薩</u>,在各派深具德望與權威的善知識、一千五百名僧侶及一名達賴喇嘛代表的見證下,接受各派共學之五部大論,及噶舉傳承特別重要之典藉《甚深內義》、《二品續》及《究竟一乘寶性論》的辯經口試。在辯論中,仁波切以答辯者的身分接受艱難的挑戰,與會者無論程度高低都非常欣賞他的表現,一致稱讚他極為優秀。在此集會中,<u>創古</u>仁波切細心而慷慨地供養全體大眾。就這樣,在各教派大學者和大行者雲集的盛會中,第九世創古仁波切令眾人留下深刻的印象,因此比以往更加聞名。

得授頭銜

達賴喇嘛授予創古仁波切「噶舉堪布」的頭銜,以示讚揚。不僅如此,在噶舉傳承位於錫金的主寺 ——隆德寺,尊勝的<u>噶瑪巴</u>對他讚譽有加,授予他「堪千」(大堪布)的頭銜,並宣稱<u>創古</u>仁波切的 心,與馬爾巴大師之親傳弟子暨其注疏傳承持有者俄確固多傑的心無二無別。

1976年,噶瑪巴要求他到國外許多佛學中心傳法。這次,噶瑪巴授予他無上殊榮,以特殊的方印認



📤 ୨୯୯५ ह्व. १ দ্রেন্ ন্যূ নিয়া ন

1998年2月於創古札西仰澤寺的破土大典上。

● २००२ ज्ञ. १४ कृष. १ क्षेव. ब्रू. जेब. क्षेव. ब्रू. जेब. क्षेव. ब्रू. जेब. क्षेव. व्यू. जेव. क्षेत्र. जेव

The Thrangu Tashi Yangtse Temple, Nepal, on the day of its Grand Opening, December 5, 2008.

尼泊爾創古札西仰澤寺開光典禮,2008年12月5日。



定他為:偉大的三戒金剛持有者,及總攝<u>噶舉</u>傳承所有典藉論釋及禪修法教精髓的真正上師。獲得這樣的認證後,<u>創古</u>仁波切在世界各地建立了十二處佛法中心和閉關中心,成為弟子聞思和修持佛法的根據地。每年仁波切都會到這些地方,盡其所能地為弟子們開啟佛法的各種大門。現在, 創古仁波切為居住在世界各地的人們,講說<u>噶舉</u>傳承經續之甚深教法。無論是東方還是西方,都有許多仁波切的親近弟子,他也帶領了無數的初機者進入佛法的領域。仁波切的佛行事業橫越時間與空間,繼續蓬勃地開展。

弘法事業的開展

從藏曆火猴年(1968)年初起共八年,<u>創古</u>仁波切在<u>噶瑪巴</u>駐錫的<u>隆德寺</u>,擔任教導四大仁波切 ——<u>夏瑪</u>仁波切、<u>大司徒</u>仁波切、<u>蔣貢康楚</u>仁波切及<u>嘉察</u>仁波切,以及其他有心向學的新進僧侶 的責任,為他們廣說各大教派共推及噶舉特殊的重要論著。

1976年,他在噶寧謝珠林寺詳細講授《解脫莊嚴寶論》,並給予《甚深內義》、《二品續》及《究竟一乘寶性論》的口傳及解說。從1983年開始,他再度在<u>隆德寺</u>的高級佛學院講授重要的論著。此外,在座落於佛陀捨身餵虎的聖地<u>南無布達</u>的高級佛學院中,他為約五十位年輕的僧侶講授各種重要的論著,並附帶略說其他學科。

仁波切曾兩度慈悲授予《口訣藏》的灌頂和口傳。一次是西元1992年時,於<u>寶大創古札西確林寺</u>,授予<u>明就</u>仁波切和<u>殊利</u>仁波切,以及其他堪布喇嘛們和僧俗二眾。一次是1993年時,在<u>瑞士</u>舉行的為期一個月的課程中。

1999年在瓦拉那西的智慧金剛佛教大學,仁波切在眾僧的敦請之下,為參加「噶舉冬季辯經法會」的許多上師、祖古、學者和僧眾,講解自宗不共的噶瑪巴米覺多傑著作的《入中論》釋論——《達波噶舉成就戰車》。2006年在「噶舉冬季辯經法會」中,仁波切慈悲教授了蔣貢康楚羅卓泰耶著作的《寶性論》釋論——《不退獅子吼》。同樣地,仁波切於2004年時,在智慧金剛佛教大學,為佛學院的學生講解《俱舍論》;自2001年起,每年仁波切都會回到尼泊爾,慈悲給予創古寺的僧眾教導和灌頂。

2000年時,尊貴的第十七世大寶法王<u>噶瑪巴鄔金欽列多傑</u>,為了持續佛法和<u>噶瑪噶舉</u>教法尚待完成的事業,前往印度。達賴喇嘛尊者、大司徒仁波切,和嘉察仁波切都一致推崇創古仁波切來擔任法王的總經教師、善知識。由此,<u>創古</u>仁波切供養法王《修心七要》、《俱舍論》等等共與不共法要的教導和口傳。

仁波切也盡其所能地,為智慧金剛佛教大學的圖書館,安排並審核採購自宗無可匹敵<u>達波噶舉</u>的智者和大師們著作的古老典籍,而且至今已經出版了數十函。關於仁波切自己的著作,在藏文出版的部分,有五部大論的釋論、《入菩薩行論》、《修心七要》,和廣略二版的<u>噶瑪巴</u>本生故事,以及共與不共典籍的科判綱要;在其他語言方面,有英文、中文、德文、俄文、西班牙文等世界多國



🖎 १९९९ ह्व.१७२ क्ष. यनकार्का छव छेव. ह्व. ह्व. एवं स्टेन्टर नवका छूना नविव. ता Opening ceremonies for the Vajra Vidya Institute on the Festival of the Descent from Heaven, December, 1999.

1999年12月於天降節時慶祝創古智慧金剛學院的開光大典。



🖎 ह्ये विष्यात्र ह्या ११ के व्यापन के व्यापन के व्यापन के व्यापन विष्या है विष्या विष्या है विष्या विषय है विष्या विषय है विष्या विषय है At the ground-breaking ceremony for Vajra Vidya Institute, Varanasi, Dec. 18, 1993. 1993年12月18日,於印度瓦拉那西創古智慧金剛佛學院的破土大典上。



🖎 २००५ वॅर्-अङ्गल'ट्रेय'र्श्वेच'युवे'र्श्वेच'युव्'क्सव्य'त्य'चक्के'र्च्यावानेवावार्श्वेट'वावट'या With children from Shree Mangal Dvip School, Boudhanath, 2006. 2006年於尼泊爾寶大,與師利曼哥普智學校的學童。



🖎 २००० प्रि.प्यम् क्रूंताः अर्झायरः पुः पदः पुः पर्द्धः वा इस्रमायाः सहया। या क्रूंताः प्रविदः पा Blessing the nuns at Thrangu Tara Abbey, Sitapaila, Nepal, 2000. 2000年於尼泊爾錫塔帕拉,加持創古度母寺的尼師們。

語言的出版,包括大手印的修持指導、修心的指引,以及許多重要典籍的教授等等許多著作。在書中,仁波切以明白易懂的方式教導了共通的佛教教法,以及獨特的噶瑪岡倉不共的法教。仁波切不僅享有美譽、普受景仰,而且因為仁波切的大恩,讓遍佈世界各地的無數弟子們,有機會體驗到正法甘露的滋味。

關懷公衆的需求

為了保存和發揚西藏特有的文化,1987年時,仁波切在尼泊爾滿願大佛塔附近開辦了師利芒噶維 普學校,由於仁波切的大恩,讓五百位來自喜馬拉雅地區的貧苦兒童,以及上百位僧尼眾能夠衣食 無虞,並分為十個年級,讓學生們能免費獲得學習現代知識、藏文、英文,和尼泊爾文的機會。另外,為了要讓瓦拉那西和南無布達的窮人們能脫離病苦,在兩地開辦了兩所義診醫院。自1994年起,為了尼泊爾的僧俗二眾,仁波切每年主持「嘛呢」修持法會,在法會最後一天,仁波切還會給予觀世音菩薩的灌頂。

寺院職責

<u>創古</u>仁波切承擔重建創古札西確林本寺及所有分寺、建立新寺院,及進一步發展所有寺院等等的 重要責任。他也負責尊貴的札列仁波切、殊利仁波切及祖古羅卓尼瑪仁波切的認證及坐床。

為了支持、培養並使僧團興盛,創古仁波切修復和重建了位於青海結古鎮的創古札西確林寺,以及寺院的佛像和佛殿,並在尼泊爾、印度、不丹、加拿大等地興建新的寺院。仁波切在尼泊爾建了滿願大佛塔旁的札西確林寺,南無布達的創古札西仰澤寺,錫大白拉的創古度母尼寺,在涅香嘎大靠近尊者密勒日巴的山洞處建了「那洛六法」的閉關中心,在涅香建了尼眾的閉關中心。在印度的聖地瓦拉那西建了智慧金剛佛教大學,在不丹建了尼德若滇林,在加拿大建了當地第一座藏傳佛教的寺院——創古寺。仁波切也在尼泊爾涅香的上那爾和下那爾地區的薩德和努日西囊,以及印度的卡林彭建了寺院。在這些寺院中,僧眾聚集的佛殿和恭奉的佛像都經過仔細的修建,並且給予僧眾們現代知識的教育,在衣食和佛法上都予以照顧和滋養。

總而言之,仁波切畢生都投注在殊勝的佛行事業,從經教的講授和實修兩方面,令勝者的珍貴法教得以發展及傳揚,並且源遠流傳。

後記:此創古仁波切之略傳,是秘書天津南嘉根據史實採擷整理。其後,譯者<u>噶瑪羅卓確佩</u>補充了一些仁波切近年的行持,加以擴編。願善妙增長!



68 69 Jan Ocean of Philosophy 經教大海



教言 Words of Dharma

७७। |देष:र्देव:छ्वा:क्कु:केव:र्येदे:र्देव:ब्विद:मद:पवि:धे:र्झे:वष:र्झेव:ध: ₹.इ.एकट.धेट.त्र.खेंब.चेव्यंत्रतपुरव्यंत्र्यी. वर्ष्या वर्ष्या पर्दे वया ग्री. त्रोण प्रम् स्र स्र स्र प्रमास्र व विषानु नामान्य विष्या राष्ट्री।

🄏૭| |ઽૄઌઌૠ૾ૼૼૼ૽૽ૄ૽ૡૹઽ૾ઌૡ૿ૢઌૄૻૡૹૼઌઌ૽ૼ| |ઽૢૺ૾ઌઽૐૹ૽૽ૹ૽૾ૢ૽૽૽ૄ૽ઌ૱ૢૹૢઽૡ૬ૹઽૡઌઌ૽૽૽૽૽૽ઌૻૹૡ૾ઽૢઌ૽ઽ૽ૺ૾ૼ हे.पकट.घट.वा.पटी.ता.सूच.प्या

वियातर्देवाग्री खुन्या सुराद्ये न्या राज्या स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व विवेशायम् परार्थे प्रयोगमार्थे सम्पर्

ह्येर ख्रिया क्च : क्वें दें दें। द्वेव : क्वें या क्वें : या विव : क्वें या क्वें या क्वें या विव : क्वें या विव : . बेट्-हेटा ब्रॅब-मुब-बे-मुब्ब-प्रहेनबन्य-प्र-रमायबन्यन्य मुब्ब-प्रमुख-सुब-सुब-सुक-सुव-सुक-सुव-सु इस्रयायान्तर्नात्याळ्यां है। देवायात्राचेटा। देवास्रियी सूटाक्टाता इस्राया ग्रीया ग्रीटा। सार्यट्याय स्थान ळेवॱरॅरिंतः तृस्रवायोवः त्यान्तर्रेवः या इस्रवायोवायार्वेताः नार्वेताः तृः याद्वेताः तृः याद्वयाः विद्यवार्वेत ढ़ॊॺॱढ़ॎॴॱॻॖऀॺॱॸढ़ॏॺॱय़ॺॱॺऻ*ॕ*ढ़ॱॾॣॕॴॱॾॖॺॺॱॻॖॸॱय़ॸॸॱॸज़ॸॹऒढ़ॸॱॺढ़ॖॏढ़ॱय़ढ़ऀॱज़ॕॱढ़ॺॸॱॸॕॣढ़ॱॸ॔ॖॱॻढ़ॖ॓ॸॱॸॱ ल. श्रुश्च. झ. स. खेश. तर. टेवाय. खुट. झूं. च. च श्रुट. वेया टेशवीय. त. पटु. क्षेर. झूंश. खुट. विश्ल. च. पटुंचय. तर. चुर्-राया रट.कुर्-लु.रस.मुं-स्र-वायवायत्या घःयवायत्यः व्ययास्तरः वित्रः स्र-वायवायत्यः हुः वार्ष्वात्यायः

द्या ग्री वया यावत त्या वर्षिर पते र भ्रीं व ग्री या या वीं या पर सळें व पते र श्री र स्था छी वा या पति पति व प बर्देवाः र्बे: श्चुं प्रचोषः प्रदे: नुबषः ठवा ५५: श्चुं प्रचारः बेटः टे: पा ५वोः श्चें दःवी: कः खुवाषः केंबः वीं बाइवः पावायुवः देवे न्रेट मूच के द हैं वें प न्नु अर्देण अर्दे ट जा न्रे। ज्ले व जावट र्वेट रहंज व र व का कुद मुच र्वेट प कुट चुन्रक्र्या देते स्ट्रेट्स्ट्रेट्स्ट्रिट्स्ट्रिट्स्ट्रिट्स्ट्रिट्स्ट्रेट्स्ट्रिट्स्ट्रिट्स्ट्रिट्स्ट्रेट्स्ट्रिट्स्ट् ् । हे स्वन र्के मुन्य दुन्य दुन्य स्वर्भ अस्ता स्वर्भ स्वर्भ क्षेत्र या स्वर्भ न स्वर्भ स्वय ૾૾ૣૢ૿ૺ૮ઃ૪ૹઃધઃધઽૢઃૠૄ૽ૼૄૺૢૡ૮ઃૹ૾ઌઃધઃવૐૢૹ૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽ૹ૾ૹ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૹઌ૽૱૽૽ૹ૾૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽૱ ळेव'र्य'श्रायत्त्राचक्रेत्राचत्राताच्यूत्'ग्री'त्रायाद्यया विंयाळेवात्राचवेव'त्'वात्रायादेत्राची'वित रचःवचुर्यायस्यायस्य उत्तर्भार्भे वाराक्षःचार्भे वार्षःचार्वे वार्षःचार्वे वार्षःचार्यः वार्षे वार्षःचार्यः वार् यान्द्रिन्न्। द्रायाद्रिन्द्र्यार्थेते रङ्गी द्राया च्राया क्राया क्रिया द्राया विद्या प्रत्या विद्या विद्य वार्षेत्रात्रदेवन्नाः ग्रीः क्षेवाः इस्रमात्रदेव। वात्राने द्वादमा सून्वादेशसाने ना वार्षेत्राचा विश्वादा स्वाद वाशुरबाराबा इतारार्चेर पाररावी ज़बबाररावसून वारायर्देन रामुरावामी वाशुरबारी वार्षेयाया ब्रूबाचीयाजीयाजीयाजी पार्झी चालूबा श्रुचा व्यवाश्वरात्राचीयाया थेत्रवारचर खुटा चाबूजाचा चारा हो। श्रुषाजी व्यायर श्रेषः गुषः धेवः या

चब्र-रश्चीब्रायाच्चता.बुटा वाक्र्यायद्वयाताःक्चित्रः त्याद्वयाताःक्चित्रः चित्र्। ।

रटा व्यव्याव्याच्चित्रः वाक्र्यायद्वयात्वः चित्रः व्यव्याव्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विव्याच्याः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विव्याच्यः विव्याच्यः विव्याच्यः चित्रः विद्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विव्याच्यः चित्रः विव्याच्यः चित्रः विव्याच्यः विव्याच्यः चित्रः विव्याच्यः चित्रः विव्याच्चित्रः चित्रः विव्याच्यः चित्रः चित्रः

वित्रं प्राप्ति न स्थित स्थित स्थित स्थान या के.च.रे.र्वेच.की.विर.मट.रेट्य.चनरामा ह्येंर.त.रट.य.जय.चर्चेच.तपु.सू.वयार्स्चे थयाश्ची मुबान्दायाद्दान्य मुखाया प्राची

र्हें हे 'तकर के व 'है 'लें 'वू 'र्रे 'त्र | | अर 'य 'श्रे 'व्य कें बाहे 'श्लेश र्रे 'या | र्मः वार्षुअः भेषः चुःग्वि अष्वि वः गार्खः या । क्रिः यवि रक्षुरः यक्कुरः यक्षुरः यः दिदेवः इस्रमः ५८ । । '५इं। क्षेत्रा.क्ष्ण.वाश्वेत्रा.र्टाराज्ञेत्रा.पर्देवा.ता.सूर्वाया । व्यता.जञ्जाक्षेता.क्के.कु.जा.स्टर.चक्केश.तदी । अवअअन्दर्भः अर्षेत्रः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः च्यायः चर्यायः चर्यायः वर्षेत्रः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्ष বক্তুদ্বেদেই বার্ক ক্রেমান্ত্রমান্ত্রীর ক্রীল র্ক্ট্রননা।

बेबायते प्राच क्रीबायसूत्र है। स्राचारीबायहिबासु से दार्थ प्राचित्र प्राचित् ५८। चगायःचचःचिवः वृत्तः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः केष्यः प्रेतः केषः प्रेत्यः चन्नायः चन्नायः केषः वृत्यः चन्नायः विष् चर्षिः न्वरः त्यः चहेत्रः तत्र वा ची ची ची व्यरः वारीवात्रः या हः केत्रः त्रूः संस्टः । न्यत्यः न् ची व्यरः से हे हे aे.ल.पाञ्चप्रश्चित्रःपःश्नदःपानेत्रःश्चःत्वेःश्चर्ताः अरूपःश्चरःपः क्रिंतःश्चेःश्चरः प्राच्चरः प्रवेः द्वरः ये बेबाइबबाद्या देवे क्वेंपाबर क्वेंद्राया दुबावशुक्ष वेषा चुःगादा अद्विदाय द्याया गाळा या केवाबा भारते व ॱ॔ॖॱऄॖ॔॔॔ड़ॱय़ॱढ़ॖॖॖॖॖॺॱय़ॱॹॴॵॱख़॔॔॔ॱॸॴढ़ॱॸक़ॗॗॸऻॗॱॾॣ॓ॱॷॺॱय़ऀॱॡ॔ॴॺॖॎऀॺॺॱॺॢऀॸॱय़॔ॱख़ॺॱॸॗॺऻॺॱय़॔ॱॸॴढ़ॱॸक़ॗॗॸऻॗॱढ़ॸढ़ॱ ऱ्त्रांत्रः अत्वरः द्युवाः अवादवदः ऱ्यांचावः चकुत्। सवाः वाः हैं हेः क्रुवः दें : तवाः सवाः वाः वाः वादान्यः त हैं नगाय न हैं - के नबि न पर्वे अर्वे अर्वे अर्वे अर्वे अर्थ हो अर्थ न पर्वे अर्थ हो अर्थ हो अर्थ हो से वाप के पविषा मिं न्रीट पविषा हे स्ट्रा प्रमुद र प्रमुद र प्रमुव र पर्या पर्या प्रमुद र पर्या प्रमुद र प्रमुद ळॅपायान्त्रराष्ट्रीताया इयया प्राप्ता ह्यारायरार्भे पाया यही पाहे ता पायुया अर्वी ता ही पा तही प्राप्ताया वि चक्किर्-र्टा घर-य-च्या-वेब-र्यया क्री-चक्किर-यहिंदा-स्वा-खर-च्याय-चक्किर्। बर-ळ्या-य-विंदा-व्यायावाय-हे : हे वा 'प ते : हें वा ब 'ते अहर : हु वा वि 'प अ ' शुवा : कु व 'पें ते हें वा ब प अर्दे व 'तु : कु र वा वातु र्द्ध्याः ग्रीः घराबा इस्राया प्रायते दावा प्रमुपाय देवा ग्री में क्षिया ग्री क्षिया ग्री के दार्थी । स्वायते विष्यते स्वायते क़ॗॖढ़ॱऄॱळॸॖॱय़ॸॱऄॗ॔ढ़ॱय़ढ़ॆॱॺज़ॺॱऄॸॱढ़ॎॻॕॖॱॸढ़ॏॱॸॺॏ॔ढ़ॱय़ॕॱॸॖॻऻॺॱय़ॕॱॸॻऻढ़ॱॸक़ॗॖॸॱय़ॱॾॺॺॱय़ॱॻऻॺॕख़ॱॸॱढ़ॸॆॸॺॱ র্ঝা ।বশার বস্তুর শ্রী দ্ল মার ক্রমন শ্রী ই মার্য বর্ষ বার রম্প্রী ক্রম মার হ্বা বর্ম বার বর্ম বার বর্ম বার বর ८८। वर्षे अ८.क्री.५८.५.५६, ५४४.४.४.वर्षा तर्षा तर्षा ह्या वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा होता हुन हुन हुन हिन्दी वर्षा वर्ष यभिवाबायायविदान्यन्वावीबागुरायज्ञन्यारेदार्थे के यद्देवार्दे। यज्ञन्यये न्नायाने स्वयं में ेव इश्यान्त क्रीन्त प्राप्त क्रियान क

पितृषायाः के पाने 'ख्वा ग्री विष्मित्र मित्र प्रें वा विष्मित्र प्रें विष्म

े बेद र्लेज र्झें अर्थे : मृद्र प्यत्र ज्ञास्त्र प्यत्य स्वाधित । विद्यत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य । विद्य विद्यत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य प्रत्य स्वास्त्र स्वास्

द्रश्चाश्चिश्चात्तर्भुत्रःग्वर्म् स्वात्त्रस्यात्त्वश्चात्तर्भ्वर्मः विश्वर्भ्यत्वित्वः स्वात्वेद्वः स्वात्वेद स्वावाश्चिश्चात्तर्भवः स्वात्त्रस्य स्वाव्यः स्वयः स्वव्यः स्वयः स् ^{ॷॕज़}ॱॾॺॱय़ॱॸऻढ़ॖऀॱॸऻॾॣॕॺॺॱॺॴ॒ॺॎॺॺॱॻऻॹॖॺॱढ़ऻॕॎॸॱॸऻढ़ऀॱॻऻॺॺॱढ़ॸऀॸॱढ़ऻ॓ॺॱय़ॱॻऻॸऀॸॱॺॺॱऒ॔ॻऻॱय़ॸॱॻॖॱॸॱॸ॒ॱऻ <u> </u>देॱक्ष्ररःर्क्षेअःग्रीःम्दारायःक्ष्रःत्रुदेःदिव्याःव्याःक्षेत्रःव्याःक्षेत्रःक्षेत्रःक्षेत्रःविदःयःव्याःमीतःव्याः त्रु तहें दर स्नुव ग्रम्म क्रेन पानम् र है र्वेम्ब स्ने त्रुट पान्य प्राप्त है हिर विदर्भ से स्वित पाने स्नुर स् <u>ॱॿॖऀॺॱॿॖऀॺॱढ़ॣॕॖ</u>॔ॻॺॱॺॖऀॻॱऻढ़ॖॺॱॻऻॺॣ॔॔॔ॴॸॱॸॳढ़ॱक़ॕॗॱॺॺॱॿऀॺॱॹॣ॔ॸॱॻॖऻढ़ढ़॔ॳज़ॕॗढ़ॖॱॿॗॎऺऺढ़ॱॳ॒ढ़ज़॔ॹ॔ॗढ़ढ़ॗढ़ढ़क़॔ज़

पद्मिन्यशर्श्वेतःन्यंवःश्चितःश्चेषःअहंनःपद्मित्रःयवेषःयदेःश्चेतःभ्येन विवान्यवःन्तः व्ववःश्वेतःस्निनःश्चेःविवः पति सळ्तु लेन प्रसूत पासर्देत पासर्देन ग्री मात्र मान्य प्रस्य प्रमा सलसासेन प्रमाण स्थित मासुर से मान्य के तार्य दि त्यस्त्रियः व्यस्त्राच्यः स्वरं क्रितेः क्रुवः त्या क्र्यः त्याँतेः क्र्यः त्या क्रुवः त्या क्रुवः त्या क्रियः क्रुवः त्या क्रियः क्रुवः त्या क्रियः क्रुवः त्या क्रियः क्रिय શ્રેશ્રજ-દત્તર, શુંર-ત.ખ.ષદેવ.ત.ખ.ષેઉ.તલું.ત.જેશ.વ≆શ.ખઉ.તેરેવે.તેર.તર..રંદા દત્તના શ્રીખ.ષદ્વીયા જીરે. क्रिंगःग्री:न्परःरॅदि:पाशुर:ग्राव:पञ्चर:ञ्चां अदे:विय:शुर:न्रः। गॅर:ञ्चय:ऍव:५व:क्रु:अर्ळेदे:पाशुर:ऄ्वां दिंगः ऀ<u>ष</u>्ठितःपार्सें चॅत्रः र्ब्रूवःपः ध्रुपाः क्रेवः देवः चेंत्रः र्क्केवः यो जिवाने का जी क्षेत्रः हिंतः क्षेत्रः यो व ढ़ऻॕॎॸॱज़ॴॹॱक़ॣॕॱढ़ॕ॒ज़ॱढ़ॺॱॺॖॱॻॖॱज़ॱॸॸॱऻज़ॿढ़ॱॴॿॖऀॸॱक़ॣॕढ़ॱय़ढ़ऀॱॹॣॸॺॱॺॖढ़ॸॱऻज़ॿॖॸॱॸ॓ॖॾॺॺॱॿऀज़ॱॿॖऀॸॱॸॺऻ <u> ने इसमा ग्री नर्वोत्त्या में ता के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त</u> શું : ગુઃવાલવા : ર્સવાયા તા : શ્રેદ : ર્સે : સે : પાદ : એ દાયા : એ લેદ : એ યા વાયા વાયા વાયા છે. તે છે. તે છે. *पर'*षेद'ळेब'चङ्गेद'हुच'देब'चुर्ते।

मिन्नामा ह्युन सिन्धा सामिनामा स्वापनी मिन्नामा सिन्धा सिन

ब्रॅबरण्बरङ्क्रेंबरग्रीःबर्षेर्देररणसुरबरधरायित्र। विवासिक्रस्यायित्रःक्क्रेंबरग्रीन्यदे ज्ञान्याया <u> च</u>ुत'र्-पार्वेल'न'रदेनब'मदे'र्झेअ'ळेद'ल। ।नर्ठेब'बेब'र्सेब'ग्वा'क्षेत्रे'नर'च्चैद'ग्रीब'र्झेनबा।

ૡેવાનાતું નત્ર શ્રેવાનકૃત તે નર્જ્ય અંગ્રેવાનાત્રે સંવાનાત્ર કે કુના કુના કુના કુના સેવા શે કુવા સેવા છે ક્રિય अर्मे र्चः भुरान्यात्र प्राप्तानित्र र्वेत्रा म्यान्य प्रमुद्दारायायाः के विद्या दे यो प्यत्र त्यानाः हर्षेना अरामितः हेतः भुरायाः ૡઌ૽ૼૼ੶ૢૡ૽ૻૢ૽૾ૡ૽૽૽૽ૹૹૡ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૢૡ૽ૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૢૡ૽ૻ૱ૣૻૡ૽૽ૼ૱ૹૹૡૡ૽ૡ૽૽ૹ૽૽ૼૹ૽૱ઌ૽૽ૢૹ૽૱ૡ૽૱ઌ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽ૡ૽૽ૡ૽૽૱૱૱૱ૡ૽૽ૼ विश्व हिंग्या क्षे प्रति र्षेत् रहु र हु र हु र प्रति । अङ्ग्या तस्या पर्या विश्व र विश्व पषणषायान्दरा । वित्रपरात्रार्तानेत्रार्थाः केषा चयार्थेः यदी ख्राचुती अवादणाणी जिहेरार्क्षे यदीनायते । स्राप्त <u>५८ | पज्जुन्यते न्त्रास्रस्रस्य त्याजुदान्य वित्याचार देनस्य भेटान्नास्रते स्यादर्जे रायाचर्रे दायान्या वाबदायटा</u> धुण'कु'ळेब'र्य'बुब'र्अट'अ'थेब'पते'र्श्व'वर्यो र्श्वेअ'ग्री'न्ञेवणब'क्तेब'न्दा प्रामानेवा क्रुक्तेवा दे'अ'वणक्तेव यर-५-१८ष्यवाषायाः क्रु-१०४ श्रे पर-दीव चीषा र्ह्मे प्रवादीवा । ठेषा वार्षेवा वरेषायाः ची रङ्गे वषा श्रुव र्केट साधिव परिः र्चेव त्यों ही त्रा ही हाया इसमा केंव पर सर्द पर ही

लट्ट. थेश्वयानुष्ट. ची. वाष्ट्रायान्तर ट्वास्त्र चुट्टा प्टट. जीवाया विषय श्रुष्ट श्रुष्ट स्वाया या स्वाया स्वया स्वया

म्रीविद्यास्त्र स्त्राची स्वाप्त स्थान क्षा क्षा स्थान क्षा स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स

मनुबर्धान्द्रिं मान्नि वि मान्य ग्री में क्षेत्र मान्य

બાદના એન્ : ર્ફ્રેંચા ગ્રી : નૃદ્દેના વાલે ત્રાના નુક્કેંચા ગ્રાના કેંગ : વાલે ત્રાના નુક્કેંચા ગ્રાના કેંગ : વાલે નુક્કેંચા ગ્રાના કેંગ : વાલે નુક્કેંચા ગ્રાના કેંગ : વાલે નુક્કેંચા ગ્રામ કેંગ : વાલે નુક્કેંચા : વાલે નુકુંચા : વા

য়ৢ ॱॸऄॢॺॱॷॖॸॱॳॿॸॱॺॖॖऀॺॱढ़ऀॸॱऻॖॾॕॸॖॸॺॴ ढ़ॴॖऄॖॱॺढ़ॱॻऻॺॸॱॷॖऀॸॱऒॾॾॕॺॱॴढ़ॏढ़ॱॸढ़ॴ ढ़ॴऄॖॱॺॸॱॻऻॺॸॱॷॖऀॸॱऒॾॾॕॺॱॴढ़ॏॹॱॸढ़ॱॸॖॺॱॸॖॏॖॿॱॻऻॺॸॱॻऻॹॖऒॹ॔ॻऻॿॱॸॸॎॱॸॎॱॼॸॿॎॖऀॸॱॶॿ ढ़ॖॻॺॱॴॸॺॢॺॱॸॱऒॱॸॾॾॕॺॱॴढ़ॏॹॱॸॾॖऀॸॱॸ॓ॴज़ऄॖॴॸॸॸॱऒॖॹॴॿॱॸॸऻॎॖॸॱॴढ़ ढ़ॖॻऻॿॱॴॸॺॢॺॱॸॱऒॱॸॾॕॖॺॱढ़ऀॸॱऻॾॕॸॱॸढ़ॴ

नवि'रा'स्मा'अर्घेर'मी'र्रे'र्श्चेर'वी

इसर्हेन् रॅं चॅं कॅबरभुर नब्दिर्भ स्वाधित्वा विष्यर स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्व

कःश्रात्यवान्तःकुरःलटःतक्षरःचाल्याः ह्रात्यं स्टान्तिवान्त्रवान्त्रः क्ष्रात्यान्त्रः कष्रात्यान्त्रः कष्रात्यान्तः कष्यान्तः कष्रात्यान्तः कष्यान्तः कष्रात्यान्तः कष्रात्यान्तः कष्रात्यान्तः कष्यान्तः कष्रात्यान्तः कष्रात्यान्तः कष्रात्यान्तः कष्रात्यान्तः कष्रात्यान्य

पासुबाः बरः ब्रबाः तळरः प्रतेः क्षें ब्राळे बः त्याः तर्षिरः पाले बाक्षें बः प्रतः । सुरः त्यप्तां ब्रिकाः विवा बेपः ब्रावः व्यावेदः विवादा प्रतः क्षेत्रः केषाः विवादि विवादी विवादी विवादी विवादी विवादी । स्वाद्याः स्वाद्य याः स्वाद्याः विवादी प्रतः विवादी विवादी विवादी विवादी विवादी । स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वादी

च्याः सेवाः केवः कुर्याः कुर्याः विराज्यः विराज्य

ष्ठिर-पर्यः वाटः चवाः स्थ्रश्चः जावाः स्थ्रीवायः क्रीः क्षेत्रः प्रः श्चः त्य्यः प्रद्विटः प्रः च्यतः वित्रः वित्

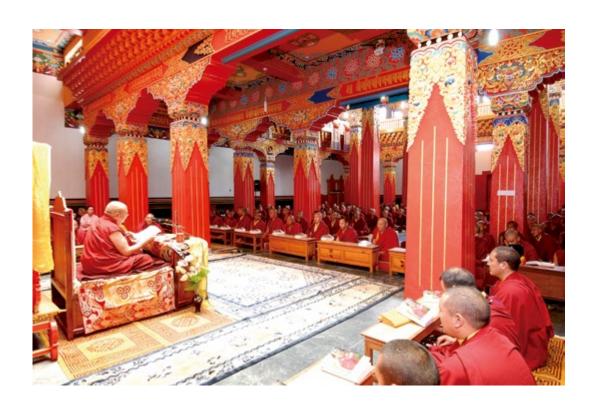
યાત્રદાના ત્રા શું. ત્રાંત્ર પ્રેત્ર પ્રતા કૂંવા યા ત્રા મું કે પ્રસ્ટ શું. ત્રા ત્રા શું પ્રસ્ટ શું ત્રા મું મું ત્રા ત્રા શું ત્રા ત્રા શું ત્રા ત્રા શું ત્રા શુ ત્રા શું તા શું ત્રા શું ત્રા શું ત

प्रमुच्यान्त्राचेट्ट्यान्त्रपृक्ष्यात्यात्यात्याः श्रीत्तान्त्रप्ताः श्रीत्तान्त्रप्ताः भित्तान्त्रप्ताः भित्रप्ताः भित्तान्त्रप्ताः भित्तान्त्रपत्ताः भित्तान्त्रपत्ताः भित्तान्त्रपत्ताः भित्तान्त्रपत्ताः भित्तान्त्रपत्ताः भित्तान्त्रपत्तः भित्तान्त्रपत्तः भित्तान्त्रपत्तः भित्तान्त्रपत्तः भित्तान्त्रपत्तः भित्तान्त्रपत्तः भित्तान्त्रपत्तः भित्तान्त्रपत्तः भित्तान्त्रपत्तः भित्तान्तः भित्तः भित्तान्तः भित्तः भित्तान्तः भित्तः भित

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चर्डें बेट त्यन पर चर्डें । वश्च के प्रत्य के प्रत्य

चक्षेच.स.इच.सू.कु.स्ट.बुस्.क्रिय.तु.सूंच.क्रीय



Showing the Path to Liberation A Commentarial Explanation on the Supplication that is Known as The Short Supplication to Vajradhara and Teaches the Instruction on the Heart of the Matter of Mahamudra, the Definitive Meaning, in Four Verses

I pay homage to glorious Vajradhara.

As for explaining the meaning of this "Short Supplication to Vajradhara" composed by the lord of dharma Pengar Jampel Sangpo, there are two ways:

- 1) Explaining the stages of visualization according to the approach of reciting it;
- 2) Explaining the stages of meditation according to using it as an instruction manual.

1. Explaining the stages of visualization

In general, Mahamudra relies on the path of blessings. There is no other means for blessings to enter our mind than devotion. And since devotion depends on supplicating, we take the gurus of the lineage of the heart of the matter as our objects to be supplicated—supplicating them will suffice. The early Kagyu masters, such as Gampopa, Düsum Khyenpa, and Götsangpa, promised that in the future, for those who make efforts in the practice of Mahamudra, experiences and realizations will arise through supplicating with a one-pointed mind. Therefore, without any faintheartedness, but through giving rise to joy and enthusiasm for striving for the state of liberation and omniscience, we meditate on the following visualization and supplicate.

In your visualization, you clearly appear as the yidam deity, or clearly bring to mind that this ordinary body is a deity. In the space about one cubit above the crown of your head, on a seat made of a multicolored lotus (symbolizing being unstained by the flaws of cyclic existence) and the discs of a sun and a moon (symbolizing the union of prajñā and means), clearly visualize the Mighty Victor, Karmapa Düsum Khyenpa, inseparable from your root guru, from whom you have received the great kindness of being taught the instructions on Mahamudra. His complexion is light blue

and he has the look of an elderly man with white hair. He wears the threefold dharma robes of a fully ordained monk and, on his head, the black crown, shining with a golden hue. On top of the crown of his head dwells the incomparable physician from Dakpo, appearing elderly with white hair, wearing the hat of Dakpo. Above him is Lord Milarepa, with a light blue-green complexion and flowing hair, wearing a robe of white silk. On top sits the translator Marpa Lotsāwa, dark red in color, with long hair and a chin-beard, wearing a dark-brown upper garment and a red brocade cloak. Above him dwells the supreme scholar Nāropa, his complexion being a dark black. On top of him is the great siddha Tilopa, dark blue in color. Both have the attire of the lineage of siddhas, wearing a top knot and bone ornaments. Above them resides Vajradhara, blue in color, his two hands holding a vajra and a bell at his heart. He is embellished with the jewel ornaments and variegated silken garments of the sambhogakāya. Düsum Khyenpa is surrounded everywhere, similar to a crowd in a market place, by all the Kagyu gurus who have mastered Mahamudra's luminosity, such as Phagmodrupa, Dakpo Gomtsül, Barompa Darma Wangchuk, Kyobpa Jigten Sumgön, Taklung Tangpa Tashi Pal, Lingje Repa Pema Dorje, Shang Tsalpa Tsöndrü Drakpa, and the lord of dharma Yamsangpa. Invite those masters from all the countless buddha fields, in just the forms you have visualized them, and let them melt inseparably with the visualization above your head, directing your focus one-pointedly to it.

With ardent devotion and longing, you should supplicate them in the manner of calling the guru from afar and chant the words of the supplication in a beautiful melody. It is said that even if you do not know any beautiful tune, then just supplicate like a howling dog. Therefore, through supplicating in a way that is embellished by any kind of tune of chanting that accords with the yogins' own experiences, they supplicate while being in a state of devotion that makes the hairs on their bodies rise, their eyes overflow with tears, and experiences well up intensely. Thus, the beginning of meditation is devotion.

Then, all the lineage gurus dissolve into light and melt into the principal figure, Düsum Khyenpa. He also dissolves into light and melts into you. Thus, think that the body, speech, and mind of the Kagyu gurus, from dharmakāya Vajradhara to your root guru, fuse inseparably with your own body, speech, and mind, just like water being poured into water, and that their blessings without exception have entered your mind stream. Whatever arises is mind's nature—without altering it, neither hoping for it to improve nor fearing it to become flawed, directly relax within its uncontrived, natural state. Even if scattered, discursive thoughts and such come up, regard them just like water and waves, being neither good nor bad, and rest in meditative equipoise—this is the actual practice of meditation. Through combining supplicating and practicing like that, the blessings will be great. Since the supplications of the Kagyu lineage in general are very powerful, you should make continuous efforts to bring the visualization clearly to mind and supplicate.

2. Explaining the stages of meditation according to using this supplication as an instruction manual

This has three parts:

- 1) Explaining the greatness of the lineage of such instructions
- 2) Explaining the actual verses of guidance endowed with that greatness
- 3) Sealing that with an aspiration prayer by way of teaching conduct, paths, and bhūmis

2.1. Explaining the greatness of the lineage of such instructions

Great Vajradhara, Tilo, Nāro, Marpa, Mila, lord of dharma Gampopa, Karmapa, knower of all to be known in the three times, Holders of the four greater and eight lesser lineages, The three of Dri, Tak, Tsal, glorious Drukpa and the others, Who have mastered the profound path of Mahamudra, Unequalled protectors of beings, the Dakpo Kagyu, I supplicate you. Kagyu gurus, I hold your lineage. Grant the blessings of your liberating examples.

Great Vajradhara is the great secret of means and prajñā not being two, the sixth Buddha family. Tilopa Prajñābhadra is the great yogin who possesses the four transmissions. The great pandita Nāropa underwent the twenty-four hardships and reached the state of union based on profound symbolic empowerments. Marpa Chökyi Lodrö, the supreme translator, is Hevajra arrived in human form. Milarepa Shepa Dorje is the mighty lord of siddhas in the Land of Snows. The great incomparable lord of dharma Gampopa was prophesied by the Victor Buddha Shakyamuni. Those are the common ancestors of the entire Kagyu lineage.

Through the appearance of the main disciples of Gampopa, this lineage divided into the four greater Kagyu schools. From the successive incarnations of the glorious Karmapa Düsum Khyenpa, the knower of all to be known in the three times, came the Kamtsang Kagyu; from Lord Gampo Tsültrim Nyingpo, the Dakpo Kagyu; from Barom Darma Wangchuk, the Barom Kagyu; and from Phagmodrupa Dorje Gyaltsen, the Phagdru Kagyu. From the protector of beings, Phagmodrupa, a further division into what are known as the eight lesser lineages occurred: the two of Drikung and Taklung, the two of Yamsang and Shuksep, the two of Martsang and Yelpa, and the two of Trophu and Lingje. Thus, there were as many scholars and siddhas who were the holders of those lineages as the hosts of stars in the sky.

In particular, there are the three lesser schools of the Drikung Kagyu (which holds the lineage of Kyobpa Jigten Sumgön), the Taklung Kagyu (which holds the lineage of Tangpa Tashi Pal), and the Tsalpa Kagyu (which holds the lineage of Shang Tsalpa Tsöndrü Drakpa). The glorious Drukpa Kagyu holds the lineage of Tsangpa Gyare, the disciple of the great siddha Lingje Repa. All those and the other schools, their enlightened activities being equal to the sky, have manifested the realization of the profound final completion stage of the vajrayāna, the short path of Mahamudra. They teach others to be guided through their pith instructions, the Mahamudra approaches such as the Second Karmapa's "Pointing out the Three Kāyas", "the fivefold," and "the six or eight factors of equal taste." Based on such numerous methods in their ways to give instructions, the disciples who hold those lineages have mastered Mahamudra in a vast way. "Unequalled protectors of beings, appearing in an incessant flow, the Dakpo Kagyu lineages, I supplicate you. Kagyu gurus, I will follow you." That means, "Just as you have listened to the tantras and pith instructions and practiced unwavering meditative concentration, thus finally reaching 'nonmeditation,' the kingdom of dharmakāya, I too will hold your precious lineage. Grant your blessings so that I, just as in the liberating examples of the gurus of this lineage, will be able to attain the siddhi of Mahamudra in this very lifetime and establish other fortunate ones too in this excellent path and fruition." This is how to supplicate.

Here, in order to increase devotion for the gurus of this lineage and give rise to trust in them, you should read the "Life Story of Vajradhara" composed by lord Shamarpa Kachö Wangpo; the life stories and collections of dohās of Tilopa, Nāropa, Marpa, Milarepa, and Gampopa from Dagpo; the stories about the lineages of the four transmissions; the dharma history and the stories on the four greater and eight lesser lineages; Gö Lotsāwa Shönu Pal's "Blue Annals"; Pawo Tsuklak Trengwa's "Feast for the Learned"; Künkyen Padma Karpo's "History of the Dharma", "The Illuminating Sun That Unfolds the Lotus of the Teachings"; and Situ Chökyi Jungne's "Life Stories of the Golden Rosary, Called Moon Crystal". Consult those and other histories of the dharma, life stories, stories, chronicles of monastic seats, and so on, and make efforts in the methods that ensure that trusting devotion is born in you.

When instructing others, by relying on those life stories and histories of the dharma, those others should be connected with firm and irreversible confidence through relating the qualities of the extraordinary greatness of those masters. This includes the manner in which they first relied on the guru by way of many hardships for the sake of the dharma, how they in the middle upheld the victory banner of practicing with a mind of letting go of all worldly affairs, and the manner in which

they finally attained the state of union of Vajradhara in a single lifetime, their enlightened activity thus being equal to the sky.

2.2. Explaining the actual verses of guidance endowed with that greatness

This has four parts:

- 1) Common preliminaries
- 2) Uncommon preliminaries
- 3) The manner of cultivating calm abiding
- 4) The methods for the pointing out of superior insight

2.2.1. Common preliminaries

Just as it is taught that revulsion is the foot of meditation,
This meditator is not attached to any food or wealth
And the ties to this life are severed—
Grant your blessings so that I do not crave for honor and gain.

Just as it is taught that this revulsion for cyclic existence is like the foot of meditation, do not be attached to any of the appearances of this life, such as the eight worldly dharmas, food, wealth, any possessions, sweet talk, or words of fame. Rather, by being a child of the mountains, wearing the mist as your clothes, and entrusting yourself to the plainest of food, clothing, and speech, do not have even a hair's worth of interest in anything other than just the genuine dharma. The ties to this life are thus completely severed and you should engage in the methods to turn the mind away from cyclic existence. Reflect on the precious human body, endowed with the eighteen freedoms and riches, which is so very difficult to find. Also, contemplate that you are subject to impermanence: it is uncertain when you will die, you are not beyond the nature of being mortal, and you will die soon. Think about the manner in which, at the time of death, you will simply follow your virtuous or unvirtuous karma. But you will not happen upon happiness and be able to escape from suffering just as you please. Contemplate that, by following your karma, no matter where you will be reborn in the three realms of cyclic existence, you will not get beyond the three kinds of suffering. Through meditating on those common preliminaries, the four reminders that turn the mind away from cyclic existence, from the bottom of your heart, uproot any clinging to this place of cyclic existence with its three realms. Grant your blessings so that this meditator, whose attachment to cyclic existence is severed in that way (which is like the foot of meditation), does not encounter any temporary adverse circumstances, such as demonic obstacles, being busy, fame, honor, and gain, and, if they are encountered, does not crave for them. Through supplicating in this way, the verse of guidance on the common preliminaries is taught.

Here, you should read the "Letter to a Friend" composed by master Nāgārjuna; the first five chapters of Vasubandhu's "Treasury of Abhidharma", which teach the characteristics of cyclic existence

in a way that is in common with the hīnayāna; the sections on the preliminaries in "The Ornament of Precious Liberation". which represent the stages of the path of the mahāyāna as taught by the incomparable Gampopa from Dakpo; the fourth through seventh chapters from "The Entrance to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life" composed by the bodhisattva Shāntideva; and the sections of the instructions on the four reminders that turn the mind away in both Patrul Jigme Chökyi Wangpo's work "The Oral Instructions of My Ever-Excellent Guru" and Kongtrul Yönten Gyatso's "Lamp of the Definitive Meaning of Mahamudra", which mainly teaches the instructions on the preliminaries. Consult those and other works and make sure that your mind turns away from cyclic existence.

When instructing others, no matter whether those texts are taught in detail or just in their intended meaning, it is to be made sure that they understand that cyclic existence in general and the goals of this life in particular—subduing your enemies, protecting your friends, and other worldly affairs—have no essence whatsoever and that they are able to develop the trust that their sole lasting goal is just the genuine dharma.

2.2.2. Uncommon preliminaries

Just as it is taught that devotion is the head of meditation,
This meditator continually supplicates the guru,
Who opens the gates to the treasury of pith instructions—
Grant your blessings so that uncontrived devotion dawns in me.

Just as it is taught that uncontrived devotion is the uncommon preliminary of Mahamudra meditation, which is like the head, it is essential to give rise to devotion. As for the branches of that, first, you establish the foundation through taking refuge and giving rise to the mind of enlightenment. Then, through the meditation and recitation of Vajrasattva, you should purify negative actions and obscurations in your mind stream, thus making yourself into a suitable vessel for the arising of experience and realization. Through offering mandalas and so forth, you gather the two accumulations of merit and wisdom. In particular, you continually supplicate the root guru and the lineage gurus, who open the gates to the treasury of the pith instructions on this kind of profound dharma for you, and make efforts in guru yoga. Furthermore, you correctly practice the special uncommon preliminaries of Mahamudra, that is, giving rise in your mind stream to the four conditions—the object condition, the dominant condition, the causal condition, and the immediate condition—for Mahamudra meditation. To this meditator who makes efforts like that, grant your blessings so that uncontrived extraordinary devotion dawns in my mind stream. Through supplicating in this way, the general and particular uncommon preliminaries are taught.

Here, you should read the sections on the uncommon preliminaries in the above-mentioned "Lamp of Definitive Meaning and Oral Instructions"; the four chapters that teach the generation of the mind of enlightenment in "The Entrance to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life"; Ngülchu Tokme's work "The Thirty-seven Practices of the Children of the Victors"; the chapters on refuge and the mind of

enlightenment in "The Ornament of Liberation; The Sutra of Recollecting the Three Jewels"; texts of the mind-training type, such as the commentary on the seven points of mind training composed by Kongtrul Lodrö Taye. Through consulting those and other texts in detail and not separating the words from the meaning, you should make efforts in the four hundred thousand preliminaries and so on through really striking their essential points.

What this teaches implicitly is to request any suitable pratimokṣa vows—from the vows of a lay practitioner who just embraces the three refuges up to the vows of a fully ordained monk—and the bodhisattva vows according to the two traditions of generating the mind of enlightenment. Also, by consulting the kārikās of the "Pratimokṣasūtra", the vinaya, texts on the three vows, and so forth, you should identify what is to be kept in those vows and the way of keeping them, making efforts in your precepts. At certain times, monastics should also exert themselves in the three foundations of fully refining the monastic training, such as the posadha, while everybody should practice the guru-sādhanas of our own special tradition, such as those of Marpa, Milarepa, and Gampopa.

When instructing others, in accordance with the intended meaning of the texts mentioned above, it is to be made sure that a proper understanding of all the following is communicated: the objects in which one takes refuge, the manner of taking refuge, and the benefits of taking refuge; likewise, the shortcomings of not having purified negative actions and obscurations and, as for the means to purify those, the common one (the manner of confessing negative actions by way of the four powers) and the uncommon one (the manner of performing the meditation and recitation of Vajrasattva); also, as for the mandala offering, the general means to gather the two accumulations and the particular means to gather those accumulations through the way in which to offer mandalas, a kusuli's offering of the body, and so forth; in the context of guru yoga, one should know that, since the root of practice is devotion, which in turn depends on the guru, the four empowerments are taken from the body of the guru. Also, as it is suitable for certain people, the appropriate ones among the seven types of pratimoksa vows and the precepts of generating the mind of enlightenment should be given. Through learning in detail the points to be adopted and to be rejected in terms of their respective vows, they should know how to put them into practice.

2.2.3. The manner of cultivating calm abiding

Just as it is taught that nondistraction is the actual meditation, This meditator rests in just this uncontrived state, The fresh nature of whatever thought that arises— Grant your blessings so that I am free from a mind with something to meditate on.

After having finished practicing the preliminaries in that way, to meditate one-pointedly, while not being distracted by outer diversions or inner thoughts about characteristics, is the actual meditation. Just as that is taught in the scriptures and pith instructions, this meditator rests directly and evenly in the fresh, uncontrived, and unaltered nature of whatever thought that arises—just this ordinary uncontrived mind—without pursuing the past, anticipating the future, or assessing the present consciousness. Grant your blessings so that I am free from a mind with clinging to hopes for my meditation to be good, fears of it being flawed, thoughts of "being in meditation" or "not being in meditation," something to meditate on, a meditator, being scattered and agitated, or dull and drowsy, and so on. This teaches the verse of guidance on the way to cultivate calm abiding.

Here, in terms of the hīnayāna, you should study in detail the meaning taught in the last three chapters (six through eight) of "The Treasury of Abhidharma" on the persons and the paths and so on; in terms of the approach of the mahāyāna, the chapters on meditative composure in "The Entrance to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life" and "The Ornament of Liberation"; and in terms of the uncommon progressive stages of Mahamudra meditation, the stages of cultivating calm abiding in Dakpo Tashi Namgyal's work "Moonbeams of Mahamudra", the Ninth Karmapa Wangchuk Dorje's three Mahamudra texts—"The Ocean of Definitive Meaning", "Eliminating the Darkness of Ignorance", and "A Fingerpoint to the Dharmakāya"—and others.

On a small and comfortable meditation cushion, be firmly resolved and assume the essential points of the body posture. According to what is in common with the hīnayāna, practice the "meditative concentrations of pure conduct:" if desire is predominant, meditate on repulsiveness; if hatred is predominant, on loving-kindness; if ignorance is predominant, on dependent origination; if discursive thoughts are predominant, on the coming and going of your breath and so forth. According to the common approach of the mahāyāna, by relying on outwardly abandoning worldly concerns, such as gain, and inwardly letting go of thoughts of desire and so on, train your dexterity in calm abiding. According to the uncommon approach of pith instructions, first, hold your mind through the support of something impure, such as a wooden stick or a pebble. Next, hold the mind through the support of something pure, such as a physical representation of the Tathagata. Likewise, hold your mind through the support of prāṇa. Finally, hold the mind without any support. By relying on such and other methods, cultivate the consummate calm abiding that definitely has the capacity to serve as the foundation for superior insight.

What this implicitly teaches is to cultivate the generation stage of the yidam. As for that, request the empowerments and instructions for the three specific yidam deities—Cakrasaṃvara, Jinasāgara, and Vajravārāhī—of our own Kamtsang tradition and others. Furthermore, request explanations and profound guiding instructions on the "Two-Part Hevajratantra", Pawo Rinpoche Tsuklak Trengwa's "Vajravārāhī Commentary", and others. Then, make efforts in the outer, inner, and secret practices of those, or bring the stages of approach and accomplishment of whichever your own supreme deity is (such as Kālacakra, Hevajra, or Guhyasamāja) to completion. In any case, make efforts until there is certainty that the signs of the warmth of realization have come forth.

When instructing others, in accordance with the intended meaning of the texts and instruction manuals mentioned above, it needs to be ensured that the training in calm abiding evolves step-by-step, while they should not be rushed into practicing superior insight. Rather, they should train in such a way that it is certain that the signs of being sufficiently trained in calm abiding emerge right within their own experience. Also, as for the generation stage and the mantra recitations of the yidam, the ripening empowerments and the liberating instructions should only be given step-by-step in accordance with the order of those practices.

2.2.4. The methods for the pointing out of superior insight

Just as it is taught that the nature of thoughts is dharmakāya,
It is nothing whatsoever, yet appears as everything possible.
To this meditator, in whom it dawns as unceasing play,
Grant your blessings so that I realize the inseparability of samsara and nirvana.

After having brought calm abiding to its culmination in that way, **just as it is taught** by the mighty lords of siddhas **that the nature of** whatever **thoughts** that arise, realized just as it is, **is dharmakāya**, look widely awake at the nature of your mind. Through that, you will see that it is completely free from anything to be identified—its essence is the emptiness of **being nothing whatsoever** (or of not being established as any-thing)—while its unceasing aspect of lucidity **appears as everything possible**. **To this meditator, in whom** the three kāyas **dawn** from within **as** the **play** of the mind's empty essence, its lucid nature, and its **unceasing** expression, **grant your blessings so that I** neither regard "**samsara**" as a flaw nor "**nirvana**" as a good quality, but **realize their inseparability** and equality. This is the verse of guidance on superior insight, the pointing out right within practicing Mahamudra.

Here, you should consult the texts that instruct on the stages of emptiness (the explicit teaching of the middle cycle of the Buddha's words, the dharma wheel of the lack of characteristics), such as Nāgārjuna's "Fundamental Verses" and Candrakīrti's "Entrance into Madhyamaka"; the texts that highlight luminosity, the heart of the Sugata (the intention of the final cycle of the Buddha's words), such as Maitreya's great treatise "The Sublime Continuum" and the Omniscient Rangjung Dorje's works "Showing the Heart of the Tathagata" and "Distinguishing Consciousness and Wisdom"; furthermore, the chapters on prajñā in "The Entrance to the Bodhisattva's Way of Life" and "The Ornament of Liberation". In this way, you should gain certainty through determining the inseparable union of emptiness (the expanse) and the aspect of lucidity (wisdom) by way of the correct assumptions derived from studying those texts and thus gain certainty about that union. Furthermore, you should consult in detail the profound uncommon instructions of Mahamudra, such as the sections of the instruction on superior insight in the three texts by the Ninth Karmapa ("The Ocean of Definitive Meaning" and so on) and in the progressive stages of meditation in "Moonbeams of Mahamudra" as well as Padma Karpo's "Exposition of Mahamudra", "The Treasure Vault

of the Victors". Thus, you should realize the naked nature of your mind, unstained by assumptions or mere intellectual understanding, the basic nature of Mahamudra just as it is.

What this teaches implicitly is the manner of relying on the path of means. If you are a person who has already gone through the stages of approach and accomplishment of the respective classes of tantra, you should accordingly request teachings on either the completion stage of the father tantras (the three isolations), the completion stage of the non-dual tantras (such as the six-branch yoga), or, especially, on the Omniscient Rangjung Dorje's work "The Profound Inner Reality", which teaches the uncommon intention of our own tradition, the completion stages of all tantra classes in general, and the mother tantras in particular. Through making efforts in practicing the profound "Six Yogas of Nāropa", the experience of Mahamudra should dawn from within.

When instructing others, as for the Mahamudra of the path of liberation, in accordance with the intended meaning of the great texts and the instruction manuals mentioned above, certainty is to be induced by means of the view. In particular, by relying on the methods for pointing out mind's nature based on stillness, pointing it out based on movement, pointing it out based on appearance, and so on, one should point out appearances to be mind, mind to be empty, emptiness to be spontaneously present, and spontaneous presence to be self-liberated. In accordance with the word instructions of paṇḍitas and the experiential instructions of great meditators, the students' experiences should come forth and be recognized by them from within, whereas they should be prevented from falling under the sway of just paying lip service to the view and stupidly clinging to the meditation of fools. As for the various methods of the path of means, they should only be given to those who are diligent in their practice of striving for liberation, while the flaw of proclaiming secrets to those persons who just pay lip service to practicing should be avoided.

2.3. Sealing that with an aspiration prayer by way of teaching conduct, paths, and bhūmis

In all my births, may I not be separated from the perfect guru, Relish the splendor of the dharma,

Complete the qualities of the paths and bhūmis,

And swiftly attain the state of Vajradhara.

In all my births and lifetimes, by relying on the perfect spiritual friend, a fully qualified guru, may I not be separated from such a person throughout the three times and thus relish the consummate qualities of the splendor of the profound and vast genuine dharma through study, reflection, and meditation, complete the qualities of the five paths and the ten bhūmis, and, having gradually progressed through the paths and bhūmis, swiftly attain the state of Vajradhara, ultimate perfect buddhahood. By way of making such an aspiration prayer, one's conduct from first relying on the guru up through finally attaining buddhahood as well as the paths and bhūmis are taught in a fully complete manner.

Here, you should consult readings on the common ten bhūmis and five paths, such as the chapter in "The Ornament of Precious Liberation" that teaches on the spiritual friend as well as its chapters that deal with the ten bhūmis, the five paths, the fruition, and enlightened activity; the three chapters on enlightenment, qualities, and enlightened activity in Maitreya's great treatise "The Sublime Continuum"; and his "Ornament of Clear Realization", which teaches the hidden meaning of the "Prajñāpāramitāsūtras", the stages of the paths and bhūmis. You should also study the presentations of the twelve—three times four—yogas of Mahamudra, from one-pointedness to nonmeditation, which are clearly taught in the uncommon progressive stages of Mahamudra meditation. From a beginner up through the state of union of Vajradhara, you should know all the signs of paths, bhūmis, and fruition.

As for such qualities, since we are of inferior fortune, we are not able to meet a perfect buddha in person. So the kindest one for us is nobody but the glorious genuine guru. Therefore, as for such gurus, whose kindness is greater than those of a thousand perfect buddhas, through understanding that the nature of their body is the sangha, the nature of their speech is the genuine dharma, and the nature of their mind is the Buddha, you should constantly associate with them and assimilate the genuine dharma.

When instructing others, in accordance with the intended meaning of the texts and instruction manuals mentioned, the higher qualities of paths and bhūmis should be pointed out step-by-step. One should teach on the need to assimilate the dharma without separating from the glorious genuine guru; the need to pay close attention to the finest details of karmic causes and results, even if one's view is as high as the sky; and the need to consider gathering the two accumulations and purifying the two obscurations to be essential, even if one realizes all phenomena to be empty. As for the type of persons who cannot study the great texts in such a way and are unable to make that great effort in their practice, they should be given explanations and be guided through relying on Dakpo Rinpoche's work "The Precious Garland for the Supreme Path", the pith instructions on Mahamudra in the eight "Treasuries of Dohā", the Omniscient Rangjung Dorje's "Heart-Advice in A Single Word", and so forth.

Making efforts in your practice, be diligent until there is certainty that the sign of having studied—your mind being peaceful and tamed—and the sign of meditation—being without afflictions—have arrived.

At this time of the great and glorious Sixteenth Gyalwang Karmapa widely opening the gates of enlightened activity to spread the precious teachings of the Buddha in the western continents of the world, according to being requested by Gendün Gyatso, this brief instruction on "The Short Supplication to Vajradhara" was written by the Shakya monk Karma Lodrö Lungrig Mawe Senge—or the lazy one who is addressed by every-

body around him by the name Khenpo Thrangu Tulku—during the dharma-gathering of the monastic rainy season retreat in the main temple of Shedrup Chökor Ling at Rumtek, a part of the country of Sikkim. Since the qualities I was born with and those acquired through training are inferior and I am devoid of meditative experiences and realization, I was not able to compose this commentary through my own power. However, by taking the previous scholars and siddhas as my witnesses, I have combined the three approaches of satisfying those who like brevity with the mere meaning of the words; of presenting the great texts for people with profound and vast prajñā and vigor that are to be studied and contemplated by those who prefer details; and of how to practice the pith instructions of the profound meaning. May the virtue of having written this be a cause for the spreading and flourishing of the precious teachings of the Victor!

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明示解脱道

〈金剛總持簡短祈請文〉釋論 以四偈講解了義大手印之義

禮敬勝德金剛總持。

對於<u>本喝蔣巴桑波</u>大師所著〈金剛總持祈請文〉的義理,可以用兩種方式來講解:念誦方式的觀修次第,和以祈請文為教本的禪修次第。

一、念誦方式的觀想次第

一般而言,大手印的修持需要依靠加持之道,而得到加持的唯一方法,就是具備虔敬心。虔敬心的生起要仰賴祈請,而祈請的對象就是實義傳承的祖師們,向他們祈請也就足夠了。包括<u>岡波巴</u>大師、第一世大寶法王杜松虔巴和戈倉巴大師都曾允諾:「未來精勤實修大手印的行者們,透過專一地祈請,將能生起覺受和證悟。」因此,想要求得解脫和遍知佛果的我們,應該不要畏懼,要生起歡喜和意樂之心,來做如下的觀想和祈請:

清晰觀想自身為本尊,或者清晰觀想自己的凡夫身即是本尊。在自身的頭頂上一個手肘高處的虚空中,有一朵象徵不染輪迴過患的多彩蓮花,以及象徵方便和智慧雙運的日輪和月輪。在其上方,端坐著大寶法王噶瑪巴杜松虔巴,他和大恩傳授我們大手印口訣教授的根本上師無二無別。

法王的膚色淺藍, 示現年長者的樣貌, 滿頭銀髮, 現比丘相, 著三法衣, 頭戴配著金翎的黑寶冠。在法王的頭頂上, 端坐著<u>岡波巴大師中譯註1</u>, 年老白髮, 頭戴<u>岡波巴</u>法帽。在大師頭頂上有<u>密勒日</u>巴尊者, 膚色淺藍, 頭髮飄散, 身披白色布衣。尊者之上是<u>馬爾巴</u>大譯師, 有著紅褐色的皮膚, 長髮披散, 蓄山羊鬍, 身披紫黑大氅、紅色披風。其上是大智者<u>那洛巴</u>, 膚色紫黑; 其上是大成就者帝洛巴, 膚色是深藍色; 他們二位都束著頂髻, 以骨飾莊嚴, 身著成就者傳承的裝束。再上面端坐著<u>金剛總持</u>, 膚色是藍色, 兩手分別持有金剛杵和鈴, 置於心間, 穿戴圓滿報身佛的莊嚴, 和多種殊妙絹帛的服飾。

杜松虔巴的周圍,清晰聚集著於明光大手印得自在的噶舉上師眾:帕莫竹巴、達波貢初、帕榮巴、

中譯註1 藏文原文作「無比達波醫生」,岡波巴大師的別名。

吉天頌恭、湯巴札西巴、嶺惹巴貝瑪多傑、祥采巴尊珠札巴、雅桑巴等等。接著觀想從無量佛淨土,迎請如前所觀的上師眾們來到前方,並且融入頭頂自己所觀想的上師眾,合一無別。心專注一意在此所緣境上。

接著,以熱切的信心和虔敬,如遙呼上師一般地作祈請,以美妙的曲調唱頌祈請文。就算不會唱優美的曲調,因為經典說:「如狗嚎叫般地祈請。」瑜伽行者可以依照自己的覺受而隨興地唱頌曲調,這樣的曲調就是最好的莊嚴。透過如此祈請唱頌,行者們因為敬信感戴而全身寒毛直豎,淚如泉湧,覺受燦然增長。因此,禪修的開端,即是敬信仰幕之心。

接下來,所有傳承祖師皆化成光,融入到主尊杜松虔巴。然後杜松虔巴也化光,融入到自己。這時心中要想:「從金剛總持到根本上師,所有噶舉祖師們的身口意和我的身口意,如水融入水一般合一無分別,因而得到全然的加持。」這時,心中無論生起任何念頭,於心性當中都無所修整,遠離想要變得更好的期待,也沒有害怕變得糟糕的疑慮,只是直接在無造作、自然的自心本性中放鬆。這時如果妄念紛飛,也視其為大海的波濤一般,無有善惡的分別,如此而修定。這即是禪修的正行。

以上結合祈請和觀修的方式,具有極大的加持,這也可以說是<u>噶舉派</u>共同的祈請方式,而且非常有力量,因此應持續致力於清晰觀想和祈請。

一以祈請文為教本的禪修次第

分為:講說口訣傳承的殊勝,講說具此殊勝的主頌,以講說行持和道地而作的發願迴向等三部分。

1. 講說□訣傳承的殊勝

- 金剛總持帝洛那洛巴,
- 馬巴密勒法王 岡波巴,
- 普明三世遍知噶瑪巴,
- 四大八小傳承持有者,
- 直達采派具德竹巴等,
- 於甚深道大印得自在,
- 達波噶舉無比眾生怙,
- 於諸噶舉上師作祈請,
- 持有傳承記述祈加持。

這部分談到了:方便智慧無二的大密、第六佛部的金剛總持中澤註2,具備四種教傳的大瑜伽士帝洛 謝饒桑波,行持二十四種苦行、依靠象徵的灌頂而趨入雙運位的大班智達那洛巴,吉祥喜金剛化 身人形,精通兩種語言的**馬爾巴**確吉羅卓,雪域成就之王**密勒**薛巴多傑,以及由佛陀所授記的無比醫生**法王岡波巴**。以上是所有噶舉派別共同的祖師,接著是他們的弟子:從**普明三世遍知**的歷代尊勝**噶瑪巴**所分出的岡倉噶舉,殊勝岡波竹清寧波大師的達波噶舉,跋絨達瑪旺秋大師的跋絨噶舉,帕竹多傑嘉波大師的帕竹噶舉,以上是噶舉的四大教派;從眾生怙主帕莫竹巴大師所分出的直貢、達隆、竹巴、雅桑、綽普、修賽、也巴、瑪倉噶舉,是噶舉的八小教派;持有這些傳承的大師和成就者們,如天空的繁星般降臨。

尤其是傳自怙主吉天頌恭的**直**賈噶舉、傳自塘巴札西巴的**達**隆噶舉、傳自祥采巴尊珠札的**采**巴噶舉等三**派**,傳自大成就者林傑惹巴的弟子藏巴嘉惹的**具德竹巴**噶舉等,佛行事業如虚空般無盡。他們對於甚深金剛乘圓滿次第的究竟法門——近**道**大手印,得到了圓滿證悟,並以口訣的方式指引,如以指引三身、五具和一味等不同的教授方式開示弟子,使得眾多傳承的弟子們,因此而於大手**印得自在**。

向以上的上師們如此祈請:「不斷降臨的無比眾生怙主——達波噶舉等,我作祈請。我願追隨諸位 **噶舉上師**的腳步,如同您們一般聽聞密續口訣,修持不動搖的禪定,最終證得無修法身的佛位;我 願如是持有珍貴的傳承!祈願我能如同傳承祖師們的傳記記述的行持一般,此生即證得大手印殊 勝的成就。祈求您們的加持,讓我有力量帶領有緣的眾生,步入這條善妙的法道並且證得果位。」

此時,為了強烈生起對傳承祖師的虔誠和信心,應該閱讀由夏瑪卡覺巴大師所寫的《金剛總持傳》,同時讀誦帝洛巴、那洛巴、馬爾巴、密勒日巴和岡波巴大師的傳記,《噶舉道歌集》中馬爾巴四大弟子的傳承歷史、四大八小的法源、郭譯師旋努巴所撰寫的《青史》、巴沃祖拉成瓦大師所寫的《賢者喜宴》、遍知貝瑪噶波大師所寫的佛教歷史書《弘教大日》、司徒確吉炯內大師所寫的噶舉金鬘祖師的傳記《月水晶》等法源、傳記、歷史和法嗣源流。總而言之,應該盡力地透過閱讀這些書籍和其他各種方式,讓自己生起信心和虔誠。

在教導他人的時候,也要仰賴傳記和法源歷史,向學生解說祖師們一開始是如何為了求法,歷經千辛萬苦地依止上師,之後又如何捨棄世間俗務,樹立起實修的幢幡,最後如何在一生當中證得雙運金剛總持的果位,進而行持如虛空一般廣大的佛行事業等等不共的殊勝功德,讓學生能生起不退轉的堅固信心。

2. 講說具此殊勝的主頌

此段分為四個部分:共加行、不共加行、止的修持方法、觀的指引方式。

2.1 共加行

教云離欲即爲修行足,

中譯註2 文中標示超黑體字處,即為偈頌本文。

於諸飲食財寶無繫念, 斷離此世貪網之行者, 無著名聞利養祈加持,

就如教云:「斷離輪迴貪欲,即為修行之足。」對於今生諸種世間八法、飲食、財寶等受用、名聲等等一切現象,應該無有繫念和貪愛,要如同山林之子一般,身披薄霧清煙之衣,捨棄飲食、衣著和名聲。除了正法之外,絲毫沒有其他的想望,徹底斷離對此世的貪網,修持將心轉離輪迴的四種方法:思維具備十八暇滿的人身寶是極為難得的;思維無常,隨時都可能會死,任何人最終都會死亡,並且很快即將死亡;思維死時將隨善惡業而行,無法自主地選擇苦樂;思維無論隨業飄蕩而生於三界輪迴的任何一處,都無法脫離三種痛苦。修持這轉心的四共加行,由衷斷捨對三界輪迴的貪執。對修持如是斷離輪迴貪執的禪修足之行者,祈請祖師們加持:「祈願不要遇到各種名聞利養的暫時魔障,就算無法避免地遇到,也能無有執著。祈求您賜予加持!」這即是教導共加行的偈言。

此時,應該多閱讀<u>龍樹</u>菩薩撰寫的《親友書》、《俱舍論》前五品中提及的小乘和共法的輪迴定義、<u>岡波巴大師所著的《解脫莊嚴寶論》中的前行法、寂天</u>菩薩所寫的《入菩薩行論》第四品到第七品,以及<u>巴楚吉美確吉汪波</u>大師所寫的《普賢上師言教》,和<u>康楚雲滇嘉措</u>的《大手印了義炬》(此著作主要在教導前行)中關於「轉心四思維」的部分等。應拜讀這些相關著作,真正將心轉離輪迴。

為他人講授時,可以詳細解說以上的典籍,或是講解其主要涵義,讓學生了解總體的輪迴,特別是自己今生的目標,明瞭征服怨敵、護守親友等等世俗的事務,完全沒有任何意義。如此,他們就能確信:只有修持佛法才是唯一的長遠之計。

2.2 不共加行

教云虔敬即爲修行首,

上師開啓教誠寶藏門,

於諸恆常祈請之行者,

加持生起無偽之虔敬。

就如**教云**:「無偽(無造作)的**虔敬心,即為**大手印**修行**的不共加行,它猶如人**首**(頭部)一樣。」因此,生起虔敬心是非常重要的,而其支分,首先是依憑著基礎:

- 一、以皈依和發心建立修持的基礎;
- 二、藉由金剛薩埵修誦法,清淨自心的罪障,使自己成為堪能生起覺受和證悟的法器;
- 三、藉由獻供曼達而積聚福慧兩種資糧;

四、尤其是向**上師**們——為自己**開啟**如此甚深**教誡寶藏之門**的根本上師和傳承祖師們,**恆常祈請** 而精進地修持上師相應法。 此外,還有大手印不共的加行:禪修的所緣緣、增上緣、因緣和等無間緣等,讓此四緣能在心中生起等的修持。對於正確精進作上述修持之行者,祈請上師們賜予加持:「請**加持**讓我心中生起殊勝的無偽之虔敬。」如此,即是不共前行的總體及其分支。

此時,應該仔細研讀先前提到的《了義炬》、《普賢上師言教》中不共加行的部分、《入菩薩行論》的發心四品、戊初多美大師所著的《佛子行三十七頌》、《解脫莊嚴寶論》中皈依發心相關的章節、《隨念三寶經》、蔣貢羅卓泰耶所撰寫的《修心七要》的相關釋論等修心方面的典籍,並且心中憶念其義理,精進修持四十萬次的四加行,對其要點產生確信。同時,應該附帶地領受從皈依三寶開始的居士戒,一直到比丘戒的任何一個別解脫戒,和發菩提心的兩種菩提心戒,並且多閱讀《沙彌五十誦》、律典、三戒律等典籍,了解戒律內容和持戒方式,進而能夠精進地持守戒律。有時,出家眾也應該精進於布薩等清淨學處的三事儀軌。同時,應該修持自宗不共的馬爾巴、密勒日巴和岡波巴大師的上師相應法。

教導他人時,應該按照上述典籍的內容而教授,講解何謂皈依的對境、方式和利益;不懺悔罪障的過患,淨罪方面共同的懺罪四力的懺悔方式,不共的金剛薩埵修誦法的修持;獻供曼達方面,有總體積聚福慧二資糧的方法,個別的獻供曼達的方式,修「斷行」者施供身體而積聚資糧的法門;上師相應法方面,修持的根本即是虔誠心,此心依靠上師而生起,從上師身得受四種灌頂等,對這些涵義要清楚了解。七種別解脫戒和菩提發心的學處,要適宜地給予適當的對象,同時清晰講解相對應的所取所捨,讓學生們清楚明白實際修持的方法。

2.3 止的修持方法

教云毋逸即是修正行, 隨顯即悟體性自如如, 住於任運無整之行者, 遠離所修妄心祈加持。

在如此做完加行的修持之後,就如經典和口訣的教導所云:「毋逸於外境、亦不散於內相妄念,如此專一修持,即是禪修的正行。」直觀隨顯妄念體性——不去做修整改變的自如如,此無造作的平常心,不追憶過去、不計畫未來、亦不揀擇現在的心,對於住於如此任運自然、無整無作之行者,祈請上師加持:「願我能遠離一切『希望修得更好』、『擔心修得不好』、『我正在禪修』、『我不在禪修』、『有所修和能修者』、『掉舉昏沉』等等的執著妄心。祈求您們賜予加持。」以上這個偈文指出了如何修持止的禪修。

此時,應該仔細地閱讀小乘典籍如《俱舍論》後三品提及的道與補特伽羅的內容,大乘典籍中的《入菩薩行論》和《解脫莊嚴寶論》的〈禪定品〉,大手印不共的禪修次第——達波札西南傑的著作《月光大手印》,第九世法王<u>噶瑪巴旺秋多傑</u>的教言《了義海》、《除無明黯》、《直指法身》等著作中有關止禪的禪修次第內容。

禪修時,要準備好禪修墊,保持穩定,掌握住身體的要點。按照小乘的共法而言,如果貪欲強烈,應修不淨觀;瞋心強烈,應修慈悲觀;愚癡強烈,應修因緣觀;妄念強烈,應修數息等,應修持這些「淨行禪定法」。若以大乘的共法而言,依靠斷捨外取等俗世法,和內在貪心等妄念,來嫻熟止禪的修習。按照不共的口訣教法而言,可以依靠不淨物如小木條、小石子等而修止,或者依靠淨物,如佛像等而定心安住;或者依靠氣息來持心、無所依而持心等法門。要令止禪臻至圓滿,使其堪能成為修持觀禪的基礎。

此處也間接地教導了本尊生起次第的觀修方法。要修持本尊法,應該領受自宗<u>岡</u>倉噶舉的勝樂金 剛、紅觀音,和金剛亥母等三位本尊的灌頂和教授。同時應該領受喜金剛《二品續》和金剛亥母的 注疏等的教導和更深入的觀修指導,進而精進於外、內、密的修持。或者也可以熟習<u>時輪金剛、喜</u> 金剛、密集金剛三者等各自主要本尊的念修法門,精進修持直到生起暖兆。

在教導他人時,需要按照前述典籍和教本的內容,逐步地引導學生直到完全熟悉止禪的修持,不應該魯莽地直接給予觀禪的教授。應該要等到學生實際經驗到了止禪的徵兆生起後,才開始觀禪的教學。至於本尊的生起次第觀修和咒語持誦等法門,令成熟的灌頂、能解脫的教授等,也需依修持的次第而漸次地給予教導。

2.4 觀的指引方式

教云妄念體性即法身,

所顯非真宛然而顯現,

不滅幻有顯現之行者,

證悟輪涅不二祈加持。

在止的禪修圓滿之後,如同自在的成就者們教云:「如實了悟到任起妄念的體性,即是法身。」直觀心之體性時,心的體性(所顯)即是遠離一切認知分別,體性是非真、也不實存的空性。但是同時,其明分卻無礙地宛然而顯現:體性為空,自性為明,相狀無礙(不滅)之神妙變現(幻有),從三身中顯現。對於如是修持之行者,祈請上師們:「願能證悟『輪迴非過患、涅槃非功德』輪涅不二的平等性;祈求您們的加持。」這一段觀的禪修的偈文,即是在大手印禪修之上所給予的指引。

此時,應該多閱讀佛陀二轉法輪(無相法輪)所開示的空性次第的相關典籍,如《中論》、《入中論》等典籍;佛陀三轉法輪時所強調的明光如來藏的相關典籍,如《寶性論》、第三世法王<u>噶瑪巴讓炯多傑</u>的教言《明示如來藏》、《辨識智論》。另外,應該閱讀《入菩薩行論》和《解脫莊嚴寶論》當中的〈智慧品〉。透過理性地學習而對「空性法界和明性本智的無別雙運」有所肯定,進而生起確信。

同時,應該多學習《了義海》等三部大手印不共的甚深導引典籍,和《月光大手印》禪修次第當中 觀禪的相關教授,還有大手印本文和註釋合編的《勝王寶庫》等實修教本。重點是:切勿讓如此赤 裸的心性,被自己理智的假設和理解所染污,要能如實地證悟大手印的實相。 此處也附帶提到方便道的修持法:在圓滿了續典當中的唸修法之後,應該學習父續的圓滿次第法門「三寂靜」,和無二續的圓滿次第法「六和合」。尤其應該學習闡述自宗不共密意,由第三世法王 噶瑪巴讓炯多傑的所撰寫的教言《甚深內義》,其中包含整體續典,特別是母續圓滿次第的內容。 透過精進於「那洛六法」的修持,真正從內心展現大手印的覺受。

教導他人時,有關解脫道大手印的部分,應該依照前述的經典和禪修教本,透過見解的引薦,讓學生們生起確信,尤其是透過止靜時的指引、動念時的指引和顯現時的指引等方式,讓學員了解:相為心、心為空、空任運、任運自解。此時,應該按照班智達的「文字指引」和瑜伽士的「直接傳授」的方式,讓弟子由內心生起覺受並且體認出來,不要讓學生成為空唱高調和盲修瞎練的偏執行者。至於方便道的法門,只能傳授給那些精進志求解脫的弟子,切勿犯下「向有口無心之人揭示密意」的過失。

3. 以講說行持和地道而作的發願迴向

世世不離清淨上師草,

受用正法圓滿勝功德,

五道十地功德悉圓滿,

願速證得金剛持果位。

我們祈請:「在一切生生世世中,都能夠依止並且不離清淨具德的善知識和上師尊;透過聽聞、思維和實修,而得以**受用**甚深廣大**正法的圓滿殊勝功德**;祈**願五道十地的功德皆悉圓滿**,次第步上道地的位階,究竟能夠迅**速證得<u>金剛持</u>圓滿佛的果位。」此處,圓滿地說明了從最初的依止上師,一直到究竟成佛前的行持和五道十地的階次。**

此時,應該多去閱讀《解脫莊嚴寶論》的〈依止善知識品〉和〈五道十地果位事業品〉,《寶性論》的〈菩提〉、〈功德〉、〈事業〉三品,開示智度密意之道地次第的《現觀莊嚴論》等論典。另外,可多閱讀五道十地的相關論著,和清楚教導大手印不共修次第中的專一、離戲、一味、無修等四瑜伽,和每個瑜伽的上、中、下三次第,共十二次第內容的著作。應該要了解從初學者開始,一直到金剛總持果位之間的道、地、果的徵兆。

對於福薄而無法親見圓滿佛陀的我們而言,具有極大恩德的,就是具德的真正上師。恩德勝於千佛的上師,他的身體就是僧寶、言語就是法寶、心意就是佛陀的體性,應明瞭這一點,並且常隨上師,受用正法。

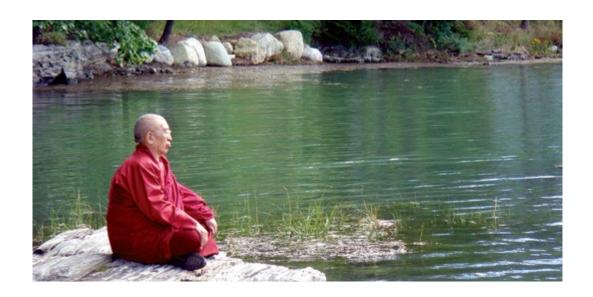
為他人講解時,要次第地為學生介紹上述諸多經典、教本中的道地功德;並且提醒學生要能常隨 具德的上師而受用正法;見解雖然如同天空般高廣,卻要從最細微處去謹慎地重視業力因果;雖 然證悟萬法皆空,仍要重視累積資糧、淨除罪障的功課。 對於那些無法學習大經大論,也無法精進於實修的法友,應該多為他們講說<u>岡波巴</u>大師的《聖道寶鬘論》、大手印口訣《八部道歌寶庫》,和遍知讓炯多傑的《一句心要語》等典籍。

要盡力地精進實修,生起寂靜調柔的學習徵兆,和無有煩惱的實修徵兆。

這篇〈金剛總持簡短祈請文〉的簡短釋論,是第十六世噶瑪巴開啟前往西方各國弘傳佛陀珍貴教法門扉之際,在眾多僧眾的請求之下寫成。然而,由於我先天、後天的功德淺薄,也不具備任何實修的覺受和證悟,無法以自身的力量來撰寫,因此內容都是引據昔日智者和成就者們的教言。如此,在文字的意義上能滿足那些喜歡略義的人們,同時也讓喜歡廣義、具備大智慧和精進的人們,了解如何去聞思大經大論和如實修持深義口訣的方法。

這篇釋論,是由法王噶瑪巴的末座弟子、釋迦比丘噶瑪羅卓仁露瑪威僧格,或者大眾慣稱堪布創古祖古的這位懶惰者,寫於錫金隆德講修法輪林的寺院中,僧眾結夏安居之處。

祈願撰寫此文的善妙功德,成為佛教珍寶廣弘開展的善因。



ॐ। विष्यानितः निर्मानित्याम् सारानित्यानित्यः स्वित्यान्यः क्ष्याः विष्यानित्यः स्वित्यानित्यः स्वित्यानित्यानित्यः स्वित्यानित्या

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अस्ति विषयः भ्रेषः चित्रः विषयः चित्रः विषयः अस्य विषयः विषयः

Calling the Glorious Karmapa Rigpe Dorje Longingly From Afar

Know me, guru.

You embody the activity of all who have triumphed:
The world's sole protector, the white lotus holder.
Protect us disciples from human deceit.
Universal and self-risen lord, Rigpe Dorje,
I ask you, I beg you, Gyalwang Karmapa;
With longing I call you, great Rigdröl Yeshe,
Please bless us by granting the power of your mind.

When Dharma, corrupted in five ways, had waned in The Land of Snows, then to rekindle its embers, With strong bodhichitta you donned the great armor And spread Buddha's teachings all over this earth.

I ask you, I beg you, Gyalwang Karmapa;
With longing I call you, great Rigpe Dorje.
Please bless us to reach the state of lasting joy.

"Since qualities all come from truly pure discipline,
Revere the Vinaya of genuine Dharma."
You lovingly repeat this profound advice,
Yet we are unable to practice like that.
Please look with compassion, Gyalwang Karmapa.
With longing I call you, great Rigpe Dorje.
Please bless us with stainless, unwavering discipline.

"The torch that clears darkness is wisdom from listening. By teaching and listening to scripture and science, Sustain all the teachings," you tell us with love, But we are unable to study like that.

Please look with compassion, Gyalwang Karmapa, With longing I call you, great Rigpe Dorje.

Please bless us with wisdom from study and thinking.

"The uncommon middle way empty of other
Is the third wheel's true and definitive meaning,
So hold this position," you tell us with love.
And yet all we do is repeat others' words.

Please look with compassion, Gyalwang Karmapa.
With longing I call you, great Rigpe Dorje.
Please bless us to realize the definitive view.

"Lord Marpa and Ngokpa's instructions—the lineage
Of tantras, creation, completion, six yogas—
Are doors that are swung open wide," you exhort us,
But still we go looking for rhinestones, not diamonds.
Please look with compassion, Gyalwang Karmapa.
With longing I call you, great Rigpe Dorje.
Please bless us with power to practice these teachings.

"If you can practice the main points of the instructions
Of the Kamtsang lineage of practice, there's no need
To hope to be a Vajra Holder next lifetime,"
You inspire us, and yet we still wallow in laziness.
Please look with compassion, Gyalwang Karmapa,
With longing I call you, great Rigpe Dorje.
Please bless us to achieve buddhahood in one lifetime.

You built a new seat and by spreading the Dharma Anew, you raised out of their ashes the teachings. You had this resolve and took up this activity, And yet we have failed to continue your work.

Please look with compassion, Gyalwang Karmapa, With longing I call you, great Rigpe Dorje.

Please bless us to benefit beings and the teachings.

At times when we strayed out of careless confusion, With love and compassion you never forsook us. To drive out our faults and develop our good traits You strove with inseparable insight and peace, With wisdom and means, both by day and by night, No matter how difficult, you were so kind as To care for us lovingly; now I recall this.

Please look with compassion, Gyalwang Karmapa. With longing I call you, great Rigpe Dorje. Please bless us to mix minds with you, indivisibly.

Now that I have prayed with the power of great longing, Like lion cubs, or the Garuda's new hatchling, "The students of students will surpass their teachers"—

Bless us that the meaning of the vajra transmissions

Our siddha ancestors gave ripens our beings.

After Drupön Dilyak Rinpoche earnestly asked me to write a Calling the Lama from Afar prayer for the Great Sixteenth Karmapa and accompanied his request with gifts, I who bear the name Thrangu, while beginning to teach "The Treasury of Abhidharma" at the holy site of Namo Buddha, remembered the Vajra Speech the Protector gave out of consideration of the great purposes for both beings and the teachings, and then wrote this supplication. Sarva mangalam.





悲切遙呼尊勝法王噶瑪巴日佩多傑祈請文

上師鑒知我!

一切諸佛事業之自性,手持白蓮世間唯一怙,守護我等徒眾離虛偽,自生遍主<u>日佩多傑</u>尊,祈請大寶法王<u>噶瑪巴</u>,悲切呼喚覺解本智尊, 傳賜心續聖化祈加持。

濁世衰損雪域佛聖教,壞時為使餘燼得復燃, 堅毅菩提發心披甲胄,廣弘佛陀聖教於世間; 祈請大寶法王<u>噶瑪巴</u>,悲切呼喚<u>日佩多傑</u>尊, 得證常樂果位祈加持。

「清淨戒律功德基之故,汝應善加珍護正律法。」 慈憫再再賜予深教誡,我等卻未如是而修持; 憐憫我等法王噶瑪巴,悲切呼喚日佩多傑尊, 具備無損淨戒祈加持。

「聞所成慧實為除黯炬,說聞經續諸學而護教。」 雖以慈愛如此常勸勉,我等卻未如是而行持; 憐憫我等法王噶瑪巴,悲切呼喚<u>日佩多傑</u>尊, 增長聞思智慧祈加持。

「三轉法輪了義經意趣,不共中觀他空持自宗。」 尊雖如是屢屢賜教示,我等仍舊人云而亦云; 憐憫我等法王<u>噶瑪巴,悲切呼喚日佩多傑</u>尊, 證悟了義見地祈加持。 「馬俄傳承續典生圓法,不共那洛六法大手印, 教訣寶藏門扉廣開啟。」雖如是教仍舊覓凡石; 憐憫我等法王<u>噶瑪巴</u>,悲切呼喚<u>日佩多傑</u>尊, 得能修持口訣祈加持。

「修傳噶瑪岡倉口訣要,若能實修於金剛總持地,即生得證不需依他生。」如是勸慰我等仍懈怠; 憐憫我等法王<u>噶瑪巴</u>,悲切呼喚<u>日佩多傑</u>尊, 一生即能成佛祈加持。

興建祖寺再弘經與論,為使教法餘燼能復燃,發心以為己任事業續,我等卻不護守善珍視; 憐憫我等法王<u>噶瑪巴</u>,悲切呼喚<u>日佩多傑</u>尊, 得成教眾大利祈加持。

我因放逸迷惑犯錯時,尊以慈心大悲未離棄: 為除我等過患增功德,方便智慧止觀雙運力, 無分畫夜不辭勞頓苦,眷顧我等大恩今憶持; 憐憫我等法王<u>噶瑪巴</u>,悲切呼喚<u>日佩多傑</u>尊, 師心我心合一祈加持。

以此悲切呼喚力祈請:「如彼獅王大鵬之幼子, 再傳弟子將較弟子勝。」成就祖師金剛語密意, 如實自續成熟祈加持。

由於迪雅竹奔仁波切殷重地請我寫一篇感念第十六世法王噶瑪巴的「遙呼上師祈請文」,名為創古祖古者,於聖地南無布達開始教授《俱舍論》的課程時,憶念起過去怙主為法為眾的利益而慈悲開示的許多金剛語,因此寫下了此篇祈請文。

吉祥圓滿!

विदःश्वीषाःग्रीःर्रेशःशर्के।

- ह्ये.वियःक्ष्राञ्चेतात्म क्षेतार्ययरःत्रक्ष्य
- हॅंबर्प्स्य (प्राचेट्बर्प्यक्ष्र्र्प्य) कुल्पर्वराग्राह्य

<u>(बचल चहुद चार्षेल वरेचल) ले हु दे दे की बहुब अर्थेद दे दे की बचल के हु एक दे हैं है हैं की दूर हैं की वर्ष हैं हैं हैं की दूर हैं की वर्ष के हुए हैं हैं हैं की दूर हैं की वर्ष के हैं हैं हैं की दूर हैं के विश्व कि हैं हैं कि वर्ष की है कि वर्ष की हैं कि वर्ष की है कि वर्ष की हैं कि व</u>

Ocean of Philosophy

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- 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〈行誼〉丹增南嘉〈教言〉創古仁波切

● 統籌 堪布丹傑 ● 主編 黃靖雅 ● 美術設計 自由落體設計 ● 譯者 英文〈法王祈壽讃〉〈長壽祈請文〉〈行誼〉大衛・噶瑪確佩〈教言〉卡爾・布讓侯、大衛・噶瑪確佩 / 中文 〈法王祈壽讃〉妙融法師〈長壽祈請文〉〈行誼〉〈教言〉堪布丹傑 ● 審譯 英文 倫竹丹確 / 中文 施心慧 ● 校對 藏文 堪布噶旺、阿旺欽列、丹增南嘉、阿闍黎噶瑪拉巴 / 英文 倫竹丹確 / 中文 黃靖雅 ● 圖片提供 唐・法伯(封面)布萊恩・米勒(p.36中、下)羅伯特・漢森・斯特姆(p.54石)史提夫・契瑟姆(p.68) 班瑪歐色多傑 ● 圖說 藏文、英文撰寫 大衛・噶瑪確佩 / 英譯中 陳碧君 ● 特別感謝 Suncolor Printing Co., Ltd. ● 出版國際噶舉大祈願法會

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