

Rituals for the Blue-Clad Vajrapani

from the Words of the Buddha

क्यार अप्तर् । अञ्चले वे वे प्रायम इस्तर्म हे मास द्राया हु र है।

In the language of India: Arya-nilambara-dhara-vajrapani-kalpa-nama-dharani

र्वेन अन्तर्ता वसमायायाया व हे हे में या हेंव वे उव ही के माने या हा नदि मानुन्य।

In the language of Tibet: Pakpa lakna dorjé gö ngönpo chen gyi choga shejawé zung

In the English language: The Noble Incantation entitled 'The Rituals for the Blue-Clad Vajrapani'

न्ग्रीब्रायकेंगामासुस्रायासुमायकेयाये।

könchok sum la chaktsal lo

Homage to the Three Jewels!

गर्ने मुन्ने की से न्येन केन ये त्यमान हैं है में का सेन ये जन

nöjin gyi depön chenpo lak na dorjé gö ngönpochen

Homage to the overlord of yakshas, ¹ Blue-Clad Vajrapani,

यरमा क्रुया नार नाति सुर मी ही सा स्क्रीत सी माहे या सुर नावर ना

sangye gang gé lung gi jema nyé kyi jesu nangwa

Authorized by as many Buddhas as grains of sand in the river Ganges,

सके न मुस्मारा न्दा तक्राया

chewa tsikpa dang tsampa

You who appear baring your fangs;

श्रेमाओस्मामीसुराधीलर्जा

mik medak gi pungpo drawa

You whose eyes are like masses of flames;

न्त्रग्रास्त्रे सुर तनर न

uk meché tar barwa

You whose breath blazes with fiery tongues;

तहेग्रायति'र रे उत्

jikpé ngaro chen

You whose roar terrifies;

यग्यादाद्रम्दायम् वर्षे स्कुराक्चीत्रयाचकुत्रा

lakpa dang kangpa lu nor gyé kyi bü gyenpa

You whose hands and legs are adorned with the naga Vasuki;

त्रावनार्थकोरयावरः वेनिकाया

lu nakpo seral khar tokpa

You who sport the naga Kala as a sash;

म् द्वादार्वे दिराके देवादा वित्यम् प्रमान

lu gawo dang nyé gawo barwé na cha jepa

You who make the nagas Nanda and Upananda your earrings;

सुवायनर नदीरे वर्गे केदे हेन् यव हेन्या

drul barwé rinpoche chöpen tokpa

You who don a jeweled crown of blazing snakes;

श्रुवाम्प्रम्य स्वरं न

drul dukpa barwa zawa

You who consume blazing poisonous serpents;

বন্ধব:শ্রুম:ঘা

shyin gyepa

You whose visage is expansive;

श्चैन्यान्दान्य्यानान्य्याम्

minma dang tralwa düpa

You whose eyebrows and forehead are tensed;

पाःसिंसासासासुःसद्वाना

yasö ma chu nenpa

You whose upper teeth bite your lower lip;

ग्वितःहेत्रेकःग्रुट्रास्त्र

shinjé chajé chen

You whose accourrements are those of Yama;

श्वेर्म्मायूर त्युःग

ché lok tar gyuwa

You whose tongue moves as fast as lightning;

ন্ধ্যমনিক স্থ্ৰু অন্তৰ্ম

süpo ché drul zawa

You whose large belly digests snakes;

यग्यायम्बर्धायते द्वारायहेग्रायय होत्या

lakpa dabpé dré jikpar jepa

You who terrify with the sound of clapping hands;

त्र्वे मुयर्थे वद्यावन स्राप्त वर्ष प्राप्त वर्ष द्यारा

lü gyalpo dab zang karak su chingpa

You, on whose belt, Garuda, the ruler of nagas, is tied;

ष्णयायाबेशः श्रेतायर चेराया

a la la shyé drokpar jepa

You who proclaim, "A la la!"

क्कां अर्द्धेत्रः अन्याः सुः न्यमाः स्तिः न्यक्काः द्वीयः या

gyatsö zab su paktsé gyé tri yöpa kangpé pümor chinpa

You whose shins reach 80,000 leagues down to the depths of the ocean;

wangpo dang nyima trakpa la kurwa

You who bear Indra and Surya upon your shoulders;

ग्रुं चर्यका उद्देश वा यर हो दाया

lu tamché lakpar jepa

You who annihilate all nagas;

यरिक्चरमाष्ट्रवार् सूर्यामासमाग्रीवारियवियोगासमाग्रीराती

gegyang chenpo drokpé küntu trukpar jepa

You whose bellowing laughter makes everything tremble;

यित्रहेते यात्रुवारा उदा

shinjé zukchen

You who have the appearance of Yama;

[मस्रकाम्बुसायायहैम्कायरानुन्य]

kham sumpa jikpar jepa

You who frighten the three realms;

म् वित्रमात्रके नरानु न्याया सुमात्रक्या वि

lu nam chiwar jepa la chaktsal lo

You, the slayer of nagas!

Then, recite the vidya-mantra taught by as many blessed buddhas as there are grains of sand in the river Ganges:

हिंड्या इंड्रिन्तुं तु नाष्ण झे नाहा खो की दे ते तु त्यू नाम झारान है है। नहीं यू है ही स्थाप की की स्थाप की स

teyata bho bho vam naga adhipatayé idam nilam bara dhara shariram benza pani hridayam yah smati tramata utsadanam bhabi shyati

प्रस्ति व्हार्ज्हा नेज्ह्ना व्यक्तिहा व्यक्तिस्य व्यक्तिहा स्वर्णका व्यक्तिहा स्वर्णका व्यक्तिहा स्वर्णका व्यक्तिहा स्वर्णका व्यक्तिहा स्वर्णका स्वर्णका व्यक्तिहा स्वर्णका स्वर्णक

teyata buddha buddha vibuddha vibuddha mahi prapta hara hara naganam prahara prahara naganam chinda chinda naga hridayani bhinda bhinda naga marmani vishiryantu naga sharirani vispotaya naga nayanani

पृत्तेन्यार्रेन्त्रप्ति। श्रीरात्त्रप्ति व्यक्तियेन्त्रत्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रैप्त्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रेन्त्रप्त्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रेन्त्रप्त्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रप्त्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रप्त्रप्त्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रप्त्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रप्त्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रप्त्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रप्त्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रप्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रप्त्रपत्ति श्रम्भुष्ट्रप्ति श्रम्भ्यम्

teyata hung pé naga vidaranaya pé nagotsadanaya pé nilam vasanaya pé apratihata bala para kramaya pé kritantaya pé kritanta rupaya pé roshanaya pé trasanaya pé kumbhandotsadanaya pé preta pishaca vinashakaraya pé yaksha apasmara vinashakaraya pé hasa hasa dhara dhara maraya maraya nashaya nashaya sarva bighnam vinashakaraya pé sarva shatrun sangha vinashakaraya pé

अँद्वे त्यूँ न र इ.र नई त्रू है र हूँ न प है त्रू त्रू om nilam bhara dhara benza panir ajnapayati soha

देविकेंगाया

The rituals for this mantra are as follows:

শর্কি শ্রীক্ত্রীঝারীঝারা থা অন্ত্রে থা মূলাঝাত্রীঝারাচ্বা থো শাচিমারা বাচনাবমা বেল্রুমার্মি

If a person is infected by a yaksha, bless water with the mantra, sprinkle it on the person, and then the spirit will be expelled.

त्रु न र्र्जेन प्रस्ति न स्कून अन्य । ज्यारी सेतु भी सुना समानुति । If you wish to repel nagas, use a branch of meadowsweet or Nepalese pomegranate trees.²

धै'नुषाब'न्न पहें नुचेन क्ष्याय वे भुन्पबाद्यें। Against pretas and apasmaras,³ use a blessed thread.

देशकावन् कोन्यर द्यानान्ना वार्तेवाका स्रोतावान्ता धीना तर्कुकारा वार्ते सुन्य स्वेत सेंक

In order to dispel infectious diseases, hemiplegia, loss of appetite, use a blessed blue thread.

बेर वर्ने न बना नहेना श्रुप्त च वर्तना श्रे रॉना वेर श्रीक चर्तना का बहे। वाका नु न नो च न्य से निन चिर हेर्न इसका रुप्त श्रेंब वा नाको र श्री नेंद्र से चर्तन श्रेंब्र श्रीक चर्तनी का नहीं वाका नु न नो च न्य से निन चिर ह

If you desire wealth, fast for one day and burn incense. Thus within your dreams all the virtue and non-virtue will be revealed and eventually you will receive seven thousand gold coins.

ক্রীপাবদিবারার্থীয়েরমারের্ট্র বার্যাবশারির

If you wish to release a seal, use ash.

मुँ अवामान्त्री तर तर्ने न मुन्यामार ग्रीमा ग्रीमा

If you wish to unlock something, use mustard seeds.

तहेन्। प्राचनसम्बद्धाः प्राचन

वर्षः वर वर्षः वर

Against all dangerous diseases, tie a protection knot with a blessed blue thread and wear it around your neck. This will provide supreme protection.

Against grahas that befall children⁴ tie a protection knot with a blessed five-colored thread and wear it around your neck. This will provide supreme protection.

र्केश मुद्दा चर्त्तेन प्रश्न प्रदेश का मुद्दा प्रश्न होते। If you wish to avert thieves, use earth.

र्याया वे सृगाः वशानुवायर नुवे

For poison, use in cleansing with kusha grass.

বদ্বান্ধুদ্বেশ্ব ঐদ্গ্রীশ্বমান্ত্র্মান্তরি

In order to protect yourself, use it mentally or use water.

गान्त्र नशुर च ता ने सुर रा स्व रें का नुदे

To protect others, use a blessed blue thread.

For all these activities, recite the mantra three, seven, fourteen, twenty-one, or one hundred and eight times, and all will be accomplished.

अर्केन् हेन श्लुमान्द्र-प्रताय्वापते दुन-पुःशे हेना क्षेत्रेय अर्केन्द्री क्षाया क्षेत्र प्रताया क्षेत्र प्रताय क्षेत्र प्रताय क्षेत्र प्रताया क्षेत्र प्रताया क्षेत्र प्रताय क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रताय क्षेत्र क्

If you offer blue flowers and recite the mantra one thousand times in front of a stupa containing relics, you will reach accomplishment.

तसनाभारात्मना न में हैं नीभार्थेन पें उन की के नानेभानु नामें नानुमार्थे । | | This concludes The Noble "The Rituals for Blue-Clad Vajrapani" Incantation.

क्क मार क्षी आगव र्शे हूँ व मार्च ५८ । व्ये कृत मार्च सुरी दे तर र्शे व मार्च हुए।

This text was translated by the Indian pandita Jñanagarbha and the lotsawa monk, Lu'i Wangpo.⁵



Translation Origin

Translated by <u>Samye Translations</u> 2019, (Stefan Mang and Peter Woods). Many thanks to Wiesiek Mical for checking the Sanskrit mantra.

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- 1 Yakshas are a class of semi-divine beings that haunt or protect natural places and cities. They can be malevolent or benevolent, and are known for bestowing wealth and worldly boons.
- 2 The plant smyag shad likely refers to Spiraea arcuata, a type of meadowsweet. The plant bal po'i se'u (dadima) appears to be a type of pomegranate tree commonly found in Nepal.
- 3 Apasmara (bried byed) is the name for epilepsy, but also refers to the demon that causes epilepsy and loss of consciousness.
- 4 Grahas are a type of evil spirit known to exert a harmful influence on the human body and mind. Grahas are closely associated with the planets and other astronomical bodies.
- 5 The Tibetan edition and English translation of this text follow the Dergé recension (Toh. 748). However, we have replaced the translators' colophon with the one given in the Tibetan imperial translation catalogue (Idan dkar ma) as well as other editions of this dharani. As these sources confirm, this text was translated during the first dissemination of Buddhism to Tibet. The Dergé recension's colophon is identical with that of the commentary attributed to Nagarjuna (Toh. 2675). Since the Dergé recension of this dharani differs only slightly from that of the older version, there is reason to believe that the Dergé recension is a revised edition based on Nagarjuna's commentary (Toh. 2675). The colophon in the Dergé recension reads: "This text was translated by the Indian pandita Dipamkara Shrijñana and the Tibetan Lotsawa Gya Tsöndrü Sengé at the entrance gate of Shri Nalanda." (rgya kar gyi mkhan po dipamkara shrijñana dang/ bod kyi lo tsa ba rgya brtson 'grus seng ges dpal na len dra'i sgo 'gram du bsgyur/)