



The Essential Amrita of Profound Meaning
Oral Instructions and Practical Advice Bestowed Upon
Fortunate Followers, Eye-opener to What is to
be Adopted and Abandoned

by Terchen Chokgyur Dechen Zhikpo Lingpa

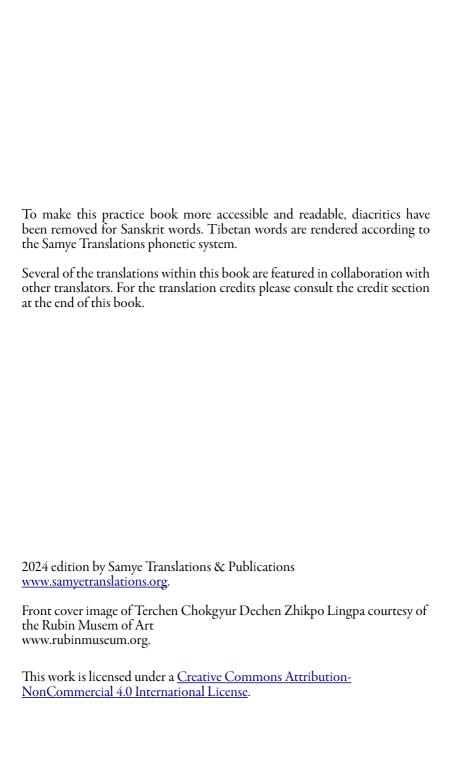


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Introduction

The Essential Amrita of Profound Meaning is a collection of twenty-four pieces of heart advice that the Great Tertön Chokgyur Dechen Zhikpo Lingpa gave upon the request of various disciples on various occasions. The series consist of pithy and poetic pieces of instructions written in verse, and together cover the entire spectrum of the Buddhist path to awakening. The advices are tuned towards the specific students or audience who requested the advice, and as such frequently contain personal instructions and heart advices. The advices are mostly untitled in the original text. Titles have been added by the translators, based on the information provided in the colophons of each advice. The collection of beautiful and profound pieces of advice presents a unique insight in the student teacher relationship of one of the greatest Tibetan treasure revealers of the 19th century.

्र इसःगुरुष्य निवृत्यति परि निर्मुतः सूर्वा

गुन्यः भुद्दे रेन्द्रम्भः दुष्प इत्याद्यम् अर्क्ष्याम् सुर्याद्याः क्रियाद्याः सुर्याद्याः वः ःत्रिः द्वीः गुवः पुर्वादे । तर्दर-वेवाः श्वयः यः या विवेचा । व्यक्रवाः देयवः येरः श्चुः स्यूर्ण विस्तर्यस्य विश्वता विश्वत्याम् विश्वत्य विश्वता विश्वत्य स्थान २८.१ १४८.२.५हुर्य.प्रमासमान्त्री विषास्त्रयःस्त्रीयमानाःसुर्यःवी विविधामान्त्राः दर्बेद हो महिष्यम विषयमा द्वी हुँ स्वर्विय दर्बे विदः नुप्ततुवाय हो हर्ष र्नुष्यंत्रेन्त्र्यःश्चा विष्यायःस्ट्रिन्यदेःसुष्या विद्यासिनः ह्यूक्यःयकाः सूत्रः यहर ब्रेंब्ययः स्टाया । हिर्दाय विवादिया ब्रेंद्रा । विकेश्यावया विवादिया । म्रोडेर-रर्क नदिश्च-रेमा ।इयानदे श्रीव-रम्युद्ध-र्ममम ।दर्मे वर्मायर नदिशे नेयां ग्रामानवारेवाद्यीयाने विन्तु स्वान्यताच्या । द्वाराकवारिवाद्यीयाने तृर्ः भगवित्राक्कित्राराचाद्राष्ट्रात्रीत्रा रित्रीक्किरःधिरात्राचसीराद्र्या सित्रीतायात्रारः यदः श्रीतेश । र्ट्स्या देव श्रीय हे त्र्ट्। । व्यट्स्य व्टर् त्यायटा । विययहः देव क्रीय.क्रे.यूट्री स्थिक्रीयर.यय.क्रु.यूरी रियाय.जय.क्रु.यूट्री यिक्ट्री वाद्यादावते सी देश । विद्यादा विद्यादा । विद्यादा विद्यादा । र्मयायर्कतार्यस्थित्रकेष्ट्रा मि.ज.रयायः यद्रश्चारी विष्यार्क्षेयायार प्रमु देर्दः। इंद्युत्यन्त्रायः नतिः स्रो विद्याः स्त्राः विद्युत्तः । विद्युत्तः स्त्राः विद्युत्तः स्त्राः स्त्रा नेसः इर्रस्टरम्बर्यान्तरायर्द्यार्वरा विकान्तरस्यास्त्रमञ्जाम ।गुन्दीसाने . होत्यः तहूर्याः दूरः। । इत्यादाः योदः सदिः योदः योद्यावाया । यो स्यादः विष्यादाः योदः । द्रमः भनेल्स्युः सम्प्रदेशमः । गानिक्षियतः देन् स्ट्रियः निर्युयः निर्मानाः बार.च। भिष्यक्रास्त्रच.ये.वे.वे.च्.। विषयः सर प्रह्मावरा विषयमित्र सेर परि मुर्जे सिर्म ग्राप्त सेर मुर्जे विर क्रुंबर:चत्रे:द्र्यो ।क्षायमाक्रियायममावियाद्र्ः। ।वस्य:२२:क्र.चद्र:क्ष.ट्रेम। ।२२: अर्करः र स्वीकार्यस्ति । विरावको प्रति की निष्य क्षित्र हिर स्वीकार हिर स्वीकार हिर स्वीकार हिर स्वीकार हिर स्व

यावतः हेर्-रावे क्षे नेया | क्रियः सुरस्य देव श्रीया है विरा | स्क्रीर रव के नवे की ने ग्रेनिशक्तिस्ति। भूमः प्रहेस्य देटा विस्ति स्टेनिके नदि सी गानि ग्रीम श्रीमा हिस् स्थ त्रवर न्याप्ति वित्र प्राप्त वित्र प्राप्त प्राप्त का स्थाप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र जैय !भ्रुंय.रथ.भ्रेंय.शैरीयरीय । विराधीय.र्यीयोगसीट.इस.इस । विरास. इचःम् ध्रेनः ध्रेन्यः व्यव्यात्वात्वरः मृद्धंन दुन। निर्यः र मृत्यः व्यव्यात्वर्गा । सनः यपुरे श्रीत्वर्भायम्था श्रिस्ट रत्यम्यान्त्रेत्र । ।यावयाः श्रीकृष्ट यः ।विनावयःद्वस्कुःशुरःय। ।क्वेंबेयवराद्वरःद्वरःय। ।केव्ययम्बद्धयः केर् वः। व्याप्तान्त्राच्यान् वर्षेत्रप्तान् वर्षेत्रप्तान् वर्षेत्रप्तान् वर्षेत्रप्तान्त्रप्तान्त्रप्तान्त्रप्तान नयुः सुर्यः प्रेयः प्रवीदः सुरः। विव्यायान्य साम्प्रतान्त्र । विव्यायान्य विव्यायान्य । पुरः व्यापयीयःर्थक्षः कृषा विद्ययः सरायह्यः सरारायायः सरा विद्यीयः सामार र्राट.क्रुयीय.रीया विषयत.स्र्य.क्रिक्य.यीय.प्र्र.। विश्वाय.यवर.रथ.क्री...वी जुर्यायाः केयाः गीयः श्रीः याषुः या । वाष्ट्रयाः नयायः यादः या विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्याः विद्या वः। व्यादःविवादश्चरः सदः द्वादः देद। विवादः विवादगुदः सद्वादः देद। हिः यः चन्नर र ने वे विष्ठ : प्रमासुमारे र पा हिला सुदे विषय हैन मामुमा । नुःयःनवरःन्द्रस्येन्द्र। सिंन्द्रःर्रास्यविधेष्टेद्र। सिंन्वरःनक्किविधिकेर्वास्त्री 'युःब्रे-पन्नर-दन् सेन्'न | दिनादःविनाःसुनायःग्रीःनाप्परःसर्के । दिनादःविनासेन्'दर्गरःसूः ञ्चा इत्राच्येराधेरामाबुराधेरायेरा विमायाविमायाच्यायाच्या र्जेंच.चाक्षेत्रा.दी.च्या विद्यांत्वर.चेत्रा.च.च्या.च्यांत्रचेत्रा.चीच्यांत्रचेता.चाक्षेत्र ब्रुॅंटः। "दयादःविवाद्धीःसर्वोत्तरःचर्डेटः। प्रिःवेःचार्ययःववत्योदःव। स्थिरःचेदीःचुःवेः बाहुराजा मिजारापुर, पर्वेश बुर पुरा परियो विषय् केरे. यं यह र स्वापुर, यो विश्वेस ब्रु.क्रॅट.स्वर्या-वक्षेत्र.रक्षा रियोकाटव.ये.ब्रु.चक्रेव.तद्यी विवाह्य.क्षट.ह्य.वैट. तर्वा । इंब्रेंब्रानाम्बर्गन्तवस्योरावा । स्रिमार्ग्याचार्यस्याचारावारा । तिमाराविमा न्दार्शनः तर्शेषायदा वियायः वियायाद्वीरेशः द्वियः स्त्रिनः । गावः द्वीः यज्ञनः रोजिन्नेनः

क्षरः भन्ने स्वायका क्षेष्ट्रेका स्वायन । विन्ते क्ष्रीतः स्वायः स्वायः विष्ट्रायः विन्ता । लूर्या भिन्नात्रपुरम्यापकुरपुर्वे विश्वस्तुवायर्नुलूर्लय्ना विर्द्रम्यान्या क्त्रीं प्राप्तेर। विक्षान्दातक्त्रीर क्षेत्रक्ता विक्रानेत्र कार्रक्षित्र वी विक्षानेत्र गुर्वाचीयायगुरावेदा क्षेत्रावेदावययायाँदावर्ची विर्याद्यस्याके कुरायेदा वः। स्वन्द्रात्रातुन्द्रीराष्ट्रीद्राप्तः। ध्रियाद्राद्राद्राद्वेय ।द्रावित्राद्वेयाद्वयाद्वीय लूर्जुरी क्षियक्षियां धुर्या विद्यायात्राया क्षिया म्रुवायवयाः मुः स्प्रियः यो । विष्ठं ययः यो न्येयायः यो । विषयायः ययः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषय क्र्यःशूटः। ब्रिंदियंगःवर्धें,यःलूर्यंत्रुरी क्रिंगःतःक्रै्रियःशुःस्थन्नाता रिग्नेयःतावयः ગ્રીયાયાર્વો વિત્રા વિત્રા ત્રાને ક્રીના ત્રાના વિત્રયાન હોવાના વર્ષો ક્યા વિત્રયાના વર્ષો ક્યા વિત્રયાના વર્ષો ક્યા नर्रे क्रीमः भ्रीनमः वनमः सर्मि । क्रमः नविषः भ्रीनः स्वामः वा । भ्रीनः प्रमानः स्वामः लुव.तथा विर.रट.र्जय.यर्जन.शर.लट.। विश्वयःश.यवट.र्ज.र्ट.पर्जी विश्व. टर्भुश्वीयात्रायदेखा विकासात्र्यायात्र्यायात्रेयायात्रेयायात्रेयायात्रेयायात्रेयायात्रेयायात्रेयायात्रेयायात्र यमः १८वर्षात्र्राकु्यरापरा वितुमादिरायममायर्थेराभूयमा वितृत्राक्रमः ्रस्त्री: केर् यम्। प्रमान्यस्य । विर्मे देशस्य विष्यस्य विष्यस्य । विष्यस्य विष्यस्य । ब्र्यार र रेन्द्राय मुनर स्था । विर स्थाय मानव रेन्द्र सून वुया । विराय ग्रीविर पर स्थेर वः। । । विस्त्रेयभाग्यस्याये । विष्युयायः विस्त्रायः विस्त्रायः विस्त्रायः विस्त्रायः विस्त्रायः विस्त्रायः विस यक्रैंब्रस्युंब्रक्तेंब्रहेस्ब्रेन्ब्र विषयात्मा म्यान्य स्वर्म्य स्वर्मित्य विषय स्वर्मित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वर्मित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वर्मित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वर्मित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वर्मित्य स्वर्मित्य स्वर्मित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्यस्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्भित्य स्वरम्यस्य स्वरम्यस्य स्वरम् म्र्रमः भूत्रमायाक्षान्त्रम्यात्रम्या । व्यात्रम्याद्वस्य । व्याप्यव्याद्वस्य । यसूर्यान्यूर्या वियानयाकुक्षन्त्रान्या वियानययाचीन्त्रयायान्यः क्षरः, १८वृष्यपायस्युवायारे हो क्षियायायबरादब्धेन व । ५वटावी बेवा

The Source of Permanent Benefit and Bliss

Since everyone wants to be happy,
If you place your trust completely
In the guru and the Three Jewels,
Both this and future lives will be virtuous.

Unless you are called in,
Whether you are of high rank or low, monastic or lay, male or female,
It is not appropriate to enter.
If you invite yourself in without being summoned,
You will be called crazy.

If those who are meant to enter
Do so at the wrong time,
The work and virtuous deeds
Of both residents and guests will be interrupted and delayed.

Also, those seated inside Should not chatter meaninglessly; It fosters attachment and aversion.

If you maintain the activities that are in accord with the Dharma—Writing, reading, study, reflection, and meditation—You will accomplish great things for yourself and others.

Don't laze around like an animal In a state of sloth and apathy.

The time of death is uncertain.

Those who indulge excessively in sleep Will risk incurring its nine faults¹.

Those who roam and hang around Will pay the price of a bad reputation.

Those who are constantly meddling

Will pay the price of encountering misfortune.

Those who talk incessantly
Will see their virtuous deeds carried away by the wind.

Those who slander others Will only buy their own suffering.

Those who chatter in crowds Will pay the price of disputes.

Those who are constantly thinking Will be afflicted by great troubles and worries.

Those who delight in killing Will soon lose their own life.

Those who have great lust Will pay the price of suffering.

Those who take joy in stealing Will end up starving to death.

Those who take joy in lying Will end up in quarrels and disputes.

Those who are too fond of drink
Will end up parading their hidden faults to others.

A guru who fails to act in accord with the Dharma Will be despised by everyone.

Monastics who fail to keep their vows Will be destroyed by the scorn of the masses. Those who are cunning and deceitful Will be regarded as demons by all.

Those who are devious and sly Will be regarded as a curse by all.

Those who lack conscience about keeping their promises Will fall to a lowly state, no matter how high their rank.

A person without modesty
Is not attractive, even if physically beautiful.

Men and women who are promiscuous Will earn a reputation throughout the land.

Those who are fond of mocking others Will only reveal their own faults.

Those who are sassy and sarcastic Will be viewed as an enemy by all.

Those who get caught up in philosophical debate Will pay the price of abandoning the Dharma.

Those who are evil-hearted Will be shunned like poison by their companions.

Those who have greed and lust for wealth Will be regarded by all as dogs.

Those who are extremely selfish Will never succeed in their plans.

If servants and aides are two-faced and unfaithful, Though they may be entertaining, No one will want to keep their company. To your face they're overly pleasant,
While always whispering behind your back.
They incite conflict and stir up rumors right and left,
Always greedy for food,
Lusting after drink, and thinking of nothing else.
Don't stay here in this land of poverty-creating spirits².
Quickly, get rid of them, these agents of sedition!

These sorts of people, even if they were made of gold itself, Would drag you down if you employed them. Do not give work to such villains!

They will be your ruin, your own destruction.

You should follow even a beggar, If he is someone who speaks sparingly, thinks not in excess, Who is honest and sincere, And who listens to everything that accords with the Dharma.

If you stay in solitude, without company, Excellent qualities will arise.

If you have just a few wholesome friends, You will accomplish great good.

If you don't do anything, but just have grand plans, It is unlikely in the end that anything will come of them. Easy tasks, when accumulated, Amount in the end to great things accomplished.

If there were no such thing as good and bad people, What would be the ground for right and wrong, Or the source of the difference between excellent and lowly?

If there were no difference between places in terms of better and worse, Then in some places summer would also be winter, And in others winter would also be summer

If there were no difference between horses in terms of better and worse,

Then why is the same distance covered slowly by certain mounts

And by others in just two or three steps?

If there were no difference between men in terms of better and worse.

Then why are some men inept,

And others so capable and accomplished?

If there were no difference between women in terms of better and worse,

Then why are some women oceans of great fortune,

And others always utterly lacking?

Some women are honest and wise, and others not;

You can see this from how some are magnets for a hundred men,

While others even manage to drive a wedge between siblings.

There are young men of greater and lesser courage;

Some conquer their enemies and protect their friends,

While others cannot be trusted with secrets and sell them out to strangers.

If there were no difference between fair and dark complexion,

Then a beggar's beautiful daughter would be fit as the wife of a king.

If there were no better and worse in terms of attributes,

Then why have there been so many siddhas

Who've rejected queens by the thousand

To take a girl of low caste as their consort³?

If there were no difference between pure and degenerate vows,

Then though all renunciates may wear the same yellow robe,

Why is it that some will fall into the lower realms,

While others will attain the higher realms?

Though everyone wishes for the best,

Happiness and suffering come according to one's karma.

There are only very few who are really happy and well.

If there is happiness in samsara, Why does birth end in death?

If power and wealth were of real import, Why do those who have it end up losing their assets to foes and disputes, Only to be reborn in their next lives in the lower realms?

If practicing the Dharma is of no import, Why is it that practitioners receive such respect in this life, And in their next life journey to the pure realms?

If there is no difference in the degree of people's merit, Why is it that, though everyone may strive equally, Only a few become rich?

If you wonder whether the Three Jewels are compassionate or not, Give yourself over to them fully, And you'll find yourself invincible to all terror and fear.

If you wonder whether confessing misdeeds makes a difference or not, It must, since even those who've committed deeds of immediate retribution Have attained arhatship by confessing.

If you wonder whether cause and effect is unfailing or not, People who indulge in negativity are exhausting their virtue. Though they amass power, wealth, and renown, In the end they will be reduced to misery.

In this present degenerate age,
People who engage in negativity
Are given protection by demons of the dark side,
So in this life they may enjoy happiness and well-being.
Yet when they die and fall down to hell,
There is no way the demons can help them there.

Those who live by the Dharma,
Since they're burning up their misdeeds,
May experience a great deal of sickness and suffering,
Yet in the end they will move on to an excellent state.

In this present degenerate age,
People who live according to the Dharma
Are tormented by the demons of the dark side
And so encounter many difficulties.
Yet when they die and journey onward to the pure realms,
The demons have no chance of harming them there.

Since Dharma practitioners face many difficulties
And sinners experience happiness and well-being,
Some people may think that virtue and misdeeds bear no results.
Such people have severed the very root of virtue,
Something graver even than killing a hundred people.
There is no way for such people to gain rebirth in the higher realms.

If there is no difference between the Greater and Lesser Vehicles, Why is it that the śravakas accomplish merely their own benefit, While bodhisattvas are able to fulfill the benefit of others?

If skillful means don't make a difference, Why is it that bodhisattvas take three countless eons to reach awakening, While, through mantra, the fruition can be attained in a single lifetime?

If the degree of diligence doesn't make a difference, Though they traverse the same path, Why do some progress swiftly and others take a long time?

If you say there's no need to study, How will you reflect without studying? And how can you meditate without reflection? If there's no difference between people's intelligence, Though many people may study and reflect in the same way, Why is it that only a few become extremely learned?

If there's no difference between strong and weak faith, Though many people are bound to their guru, Why do only a few accomplish his vision?

If there's no difference in people's spiritual fortune, Why is it that, though they may receive empowerment in the same way, Primordial wisdom awakens in only a few?

If there's no difference in the purity of people's samaya, Why is it that, though they may practice in the same way, The result for some is excellent and for others poor?

If there's no difference in the sharpness of people's faculties, Why is it that, though they may travel the path in the same way, Only a few accomplish the rainbow body?

By comprehending all of these distinctions
And then accepting and rejecting accordingly,
All those of poor and lowly status
Will be uplifted into an excellent and wholesome state.

If you entreat the wisdom hearts of the Three Jewels, There is nothing you will not accomplish. And if you make use of the skillful means of secret mantra, You will be all the more effective still.

In the springtime of the minds of the faithful,
The guru's speech, like the cuckoo's call,
Rings out in verses of Dharma.
May these be a direct cause for rebirth in the higher realms,
The summertime pleasure grove of benefit and bliss!

May there be the auspiciousness That in the immortal vidyadharas' gathering places, Youthful means and insight may revel in unity!

Chokgyur Lingpa gave this oral advice, explaining the source of permanent benefit and b liss, to his retinue and followers in Dzözhol Gyurme Ling (Unchanging Sanctuary). Losal Karma Drupchok transcribed it.

भू र्षेत् नन्ग स्थयः या निर्धयः या

न्नः वाद्रोन् व्यक्ति। वासुवायः वार्वेयः वाद्यदेवय। । विद्याः वाद्यः क्रियः द्वाद्यः वाद्यः विद्यः विद्यः विद्य क्रुश्चियम। वितायव्वेर यर्गाय्रीमासम्यत्ये स्मृत्यासम्या क्रेंब्रह्मा:प्पंब:चन्मा:बुक्का | श्री:क्रें:प्पेन्का:बार्युन:प्यःवेत्र:वका:बाया | श्री:हमा:पक्रे:चा लूर.र्र.लूच.यरचा.क्ष्मा विकु.र्रम.यमचाम.तपु.बुर.क्ष्मम.तेप.र्र.सीमा विव.सुर. र्जुना-चर्ज्ञाना-साम् । हिंशु-साम् साम् । । हिंशु-साम स्वाप्त-साम साम साम । । १८%। र्केष्ट्रश्रःश्चिभ्रात्वेयाः सूर्यः नयरेयाः प्रथमा । याध्यःश्चीः श्चीयश्चः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः चन्दः। विक्रित्त्वर्षेत्रवार्षेत्रवार्षेत्रवार्षेत्रवार्षेत्रवित्तर्वार्षेत्रवार्षेत्रवार्षेत्रवार्षेत्रवार्षेत् यमः मोर्चून् । निवासेन् न्यारा सकेन् सा होन् प्रवासन् । या स्यास्य बायदादर्शे नेर्ट्स ने बाद्ये नेर्ट्स ने बाद्ये वाद्य प्राप्त के बाद्य प्राप्त के बाद्य प्राप्त के बाद्य प्राप्त के बाद्य क्सराः द्विर्णुः स्त्रस्याः स्त्रुवः रह्या महिनाः स्त्राः । हिनाः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्र यर्याक्ष्यमा भिर्मेट कुरायाकेष दे तर्जा रीया मान्यस्था विषय पर स्थित हैया श्चिर्यानेना प्रतिया स्थान । विद्या स्थान । विद्या स्थान । विष्ठेन र्राषा कुरा की कार विवासित प्राप्त वादियाया है विवास वार की क्याप्परःश्रेमाम्बर्दित्यानुदार्धेवायद्याक्यम। श्रिमाम्बर्दिन्नुदारादेशस्य पाददीः लुवः इर्म्याञ्चरान्वाच्याः ह्यार्थन्याः लूवः यर्याः व्यवा विश्वाः क्राः ह्याः ह्याः ह्याः ह्याः ह्याः वार्मुब्रह्मस्य । हिंबरबोद्यामेंबरदह्मरायाचेद्यस्य वात्रम्याम्बरम्य । वात्रमायुराया यालमःयाल्यः विभायाञ्चमः न्यूमा विभायाञ्चरः म्यूनः याञ्चेनः व्यव्याचन्याः व्यामा र्हेंच.ज.यम्ब.यम्ट.विम.ब.चलट.के.केममा स्थितियम.विमम.मम् स्थित् यर्याक्ष्मका । विर्टाष्ट्रकाररायावयायाक्षेत्रास्टर्ये स्वर्ट्यका । विद्यात्याते स्वरास्याते लुच-पर्याक्काना । भू-र्सुर्-पाक्षेच-ता-भू-र्सिर-रचा-र-र्म-। । पाक्षेच-ता-प्रीर-रमुकाना-वा-कु.लूच.यरचा.क्ष्मा विष्ट.क्रॅ.चीया.व.ला.रंचाया.चायया.वी.क्री विलूचा.हार.क्रॅ.चूया. चुन्नकृताः भूनः निवासम् । विद्यायः सुरायः स्वास्यः । विद्यायः स्वास्यः । विद्यायः स्वास्यः । विद्यायः स्वास्यः

ब्रुवि.त.ब्र्ट्यन्त्रनुचा.ल्य.चर्चा.क्ष्ममा वि.षात्र.च.ची.र.व.ची.ल.चसूट.व्याया.कृ विस्था. र्था येशकाराका भ्रीटका कृषा जूब पर्या स्थाना । विषय स्था सुरा व स्थित व स्था स्थाना । भुै। । द्वारायम् संस्वार्यम् प्रियाप्तम् स्थाय। । द्वियाप्तम् यस्यस्य पर्य १ हेर ज दीया यभूर क्रीय जीया ज़िय पर्या इसमा । । य दी य सह गी व क्री स य धीव। । वर्षेत्राचीन्याचार्याचारायात्राचारायात्राचारायाः वर्षेत्राचीन्त्रीचारायाः वर्षेत्राचीन्त्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचित्रच्याच्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्ये वर्ये वर्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्षेत्रीचार्ये वर्ये वर् लुवं । विषय: १.४ ५ वर्ग्यरण नुवान्त्र स्वान्त्र स्वान्त्र । विषय: १.४ ५ वर्षः विष्यः क्रि. वर्षः विष्यः क्रि. त्यों। भ्रम्भारायवर रे.मीभानेमाण्येन यर्गाक्समा । प्रकृर क्समायहर प्रते कुने नमवान्त्रप्रित्। निमायान्त्रप्रिन्तायात्रकरार्येष्यन्त्रत्त्राह्मस्यम्। निमान्त्राह्मस्यम् बादे की त्या क्वें व्याप्त हों विश्व कि का त्या विश्व कि विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्य विष्य विष्य विश्व विश्व विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य विष्य विष ब्रम्भियान्तरः नगायः याद्येषा विवाषाः देशानायान्य म्हूब्रम् वृत्तिवानन्त्रात्वा । व्रायाः र्जूर-क्रियायममायविष्ठ-द्रात्त्र्यो । व्रिट-क्रम्य-यन्-यर-पत्वम्य-विष्य-प्रवास्त्र क्रायाः । द्वेत्रेत्रेत्यक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक क्यमा भ्रमुप्तरे व्याकर क्री ते स्थानमा । मान्यर प्राचे प्राचे स्थानमा न्तुंचा १३४०:रायर:रर.केंबलूब.यरचा.स्.शू.अश्वाता.ल्.किय.अष्ट्या.की.र.ग्रीर:त्यायमू.विय.की.या.स्.

Advice for Patrons of the Dharma

I pray to the guru and the Three Jewels. Bless us that we may be in accord with the Dharma.

I, the yogi, will sing a helpful song.
All of you patrons, pay attention and listen.
Our life slips away, mired in distraction.
It is impermanent, patrons, and all will end in death.

When you die, all your gathered wealth will be left behind, So don't accumulate pointless misdeeds, patrons. The sublime Dharma alone will help you in the next life, So apply the sacred Dharma immediately, patrons!

The ultimate refuge is the undeceiving Three Jewels, So make offering, praises, and supplications, patrons! By assisting worldly gods, you will do a lot of harm, So don't perform these useless blood sacrifices, patrons!

The living buddha is one's own guru,
So always do whatever pleases them, patrons!
The living spiritual heroes and sky-goers are your kith and kin,
So love and care for your friends and family, patrons!
The destined deity of Tibet is Avalokiteshvara,
So supplicate him constantly, patrons!

The friends to be protected are the sentient beings of the six classes, So protect them with loving kindness and compassion, patrons! The enemies to subdue are the five poisons, So subdue them with whatever remedy you can, patrons!

The root cause of hell is the act of killing,
So never, ever kill, patrons!
The main reason for killing is the wish for meat,
So give up the harmful sustenance of flesh and blood, patrons!

Families are impermanent, like meetings in the market place, So don't hold meaningless grudges, patrons! Whether they be pleasant or not, we need our neighbors, So don't be hostile to your neighbors, patrons!

If you beat your livestock, your luck will decline, So look after your livestock with love, patrons! Anger destroys both self and others, and lays waste the roots of virtue, So don't hate your enemies, patrons!

Friends in youth may become enemies in old age, So don't be too attached to friends, patrons! If you are stingy, you will be reborn as a hungry ghost, So give food and clothing to your servants, patrons!

You can't carry your food and wealth to your next abode, So be generous with the poor and needy, patrons! If children respect their parents, they accumulate much merit, So when your parents are old, cherish them, patrons!

By offering butter lamps, you'll have an attractive body in your next life, So offer lamps to the deities, patrons! By making prostrations and circumambulations, your physical obscurations will

So make prostrations and circumambulate sacred objects, patrons!

Talk is the source of all disputes, So don't chatter needlessly, patrons! The essence of the Dharma is the six syllables, So chant the *maṇi*⁴ at all times, patrons!

be purified,

If you are good-hearted, whatever you do will become Dharma, So cultivate a good heart, patrons!

The cause for exhausting merit is harmful thoughts,

So don't hold on to harmful thoughts, patrons!

You can't trust people of these degenerate times, So place your trust in the Dharma, patrons! If you want advice, then look to Buddha's words, For they clearly teach about good and bad, patrons!

Don't place your hopes in people, but supplicate the deities, And all your aims will be met in accord with the Dharma! As for me, I am not staying here; I am going to another land. I bid you all to take good care, patrons!

Although we might not meet again in this particular life, I aspire that we will meet in future lives, patrons!

May all men and women who hear this song
Enter the gateway to true, lasting happiness!

Orgyen Chokgyur Lingpa spoke this to faithful male and female patrons, as he was taking his leave.

र् मुनायायायवगान्वीयायदेशवयामन्त्रया

Some Advice to Take to Heart

If you don't trust the Three Jewels, What's the use of taking refuge?

If you don't give rise to altruism and compassion, What's the use of proclaiming bodhicitta?

If you don't see the good qualities of the guru, What's the use of practicing supplication?

If you don't adopt and abandon in accord with karma, What's the use of receiving oral instructions?

If you don't subdue the afflictions, What's the use of receiving mind teachings?

Forget about attaining awakening; There's no certainty you won't go to the lower realms.

Many people, high and low, powerful and weak, Asked me to write a supplication, Though I don't see any benefit in doing so. Faithful ones, take this to heart!

Chokgyur Lingpa wrote this at Evam Dharma Camp.

्र केंगायमानुः सेंदासासेंदाने सामितासी सम्

म्यक्रियम्बर्ध्यः अक्ष्मचित्रः म्रीट्र स्वर्धान्यः म्रीट्र स्वर्धान्यः स्वर्धानः स्वर्धान्यः स्वर्धान्यः स्वर्धान्यः स्वर्धानः स्वर्धान्यः स्वर्यत्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः

Pithy Advice on Checking One's Progress on the Path

To see if you're aware of impermanence or not, Check if your plans are long or short term.

To see if you perceive samsara as flawed or not, Check if you have attachment or not.

To see if you'll attain liberation in the future or not, Check if your conduct is good or bad.

To see if you'll attain awakening in this life or not, Check if you display the signs of progress in generation and completion.

To see if you've given rise to loving kindness and compassion or not, Check how you take care of those in need.

To see if you've tamed the demon of anger or not, Check how much hatred you have toward your enemies.

To see if you've tamed the ogre of attachment or not, Check how attached you are to your loved ones.

To see if you've dispelled the obscuring demon of ignorance or not, Check how much you cling in hope and fear.

To see if you've purified the three poisons or not, Check how free from grasping you've become.

You'll know if your Dharma practice has become the path or not, By thoroughly examining your own mind.

This was written by Chokgyur Lingpa at the request of the Galap Dzong Lama, Könchok Tenzin Chökyi Lodrö (Rare and Supreme Upholder of the Doctrine, Intelligence of the Dh arma). May it bring goodness!

খু রথ:বাব্যুখা

इं न्ग्रिव अर्क्ष्मा गुवायनुका या मोर्क्षिय या यनेवका । मुन्न स्ट्रिक्य मार्थका न् न्युवाय र जीवा छीका न्नोन्ध्रेन्-नुर्देशन्नेर्द्धारान्त्रास्यस्य हो विस्यायनुत्यानान्याः सुन्नान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्र जरामिष्यं सुर्वा स्थानिष्यं विषया । विषया विषया विषया विषया विषया विषया । मुन्नम् देश्वर्यः स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रा विवास्त्रेयः श्री मान्यः स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास्य विवास्त्रेयः स्ट्रास्य स्ट्रास पर्यंशः र्हे.सर.ज. धूर्य वि. अपु. यगीयः यग्नुष्यः दृषाः क्यांश्वः सद्दी वित्रवाश्वः सः दृः वि षाष्ट्रपृष्ठ्र। विषयः क्रियोयः क्रीयायस्यायः त्यायायाः हेर्याखी विषयः क्रियायः ल्रेट्यायान्यायाच्या विकेषान्यायान्यायाच्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्याया अष्ट्र-क्री क्रिया-योप्य-अप्तेया-भ्रीनुर-र-र-मो-अध्यक्षा-या-द्रेक्षा विस्-र-र-क्रि-(ग्री-क्रीन्) जाश्चार्यहर्मा विविधः क्रिन् क्रिक्षेत्र जायह्याय स्विधार हिमाय स्वयाय स्विधार स्व लुराधिन। रि.पर्यपु.कू.यनर्.क्रीय.क्ष्यात्रवी रिट.क्री.ज.क्ष्याक्रीक्ष्या र्दयाः । १८वेरि. १ छुट वह छेवा बोह राजा । बो वालवा वा केंबा राजन हों वा हो । र्देते।वाधीयाहे।यद्। ।वदीवद्वे कुम्चवदाग्राम देशकर्म हो । ।वस पर्वे न प्राप्त हो । यहतः इने छोतर प्रत्या क्षुन या है वितर है वर्गाया प्रति हो से वितर है से वितर है से वितर है से वितर है से वितर बियाबब हेर्र न्वोब पर केंब्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र होर्र र। अर्केवा ह्युर द्वीर प्रयादीयापानवी

Words of Advice

To the foremost embodiment of the Three Jewels, we supplicate! Bless us, so our mindstreams are imbued with the three vows⁵!

Forget about the two-hundred and fifty rules⁶ — It's incredible how these people act like fully ordained monks Yet don't even know how to put on their robes properly! I suggest you refer to the teachings of the Vinaya.⁷

Forget about altruistic thoughts of cherishing others more than oneself—It's incredible how these people feign bodhicitta
When they lack even the slightest kind-hearted thought!
I suggest you refer to the Great Vehicle sutras.

Forget about the hundred-thousand samayas—
It's incredible how these people pretend to be tantric practitioners
While remaining unaffected by their guru's chastisements!
I suggest you refer to the codes of conduct for secret mantra.

Forget about maintaining an undistracted mind at all times— It's incredible how these people act like meditation masters Without recollecting death even for the slightest instant! Inquire within your own mind why genuine practice isn't happening.

These people point their fingers at the faults of others Without ever investigating their own shortcomings. Even their own noses are shamed by the words that spew from their mouths! What benefit could there be from their teachings?

Randomly spouting Dharma teachings to others
When your own mind lacks even the faintest connection
To any aspect of the Dharma—
This is really no different from a mani mantra squawked by a parrot.

How absurd is this type of studying and teaching!

Attaining liberation is surely bound to be difficult!
Wouldn't you agree? Please ask your own mind.
It would be tremendous if, for once, you could turn your attention inwards.

This was written by Chokgyur Lingpa at the request of Chödar (Spreading Dharma), the head of the Zhendzong monastery. May this bring goodness!

य यः स्वाः हुन हारा यो व

श्री मिल्या स्थानि स्थ

The Fivefold Practice

For the preliminaries, thoroughly cultivate loving kindness and compassion.

For the main practice consisting of faith, the generation stage, and non-concept,

Engender devotion to the guru as the actual buddha himself,

And understand your body to be the deity's form, speech, and heart.

When you rest the observer in the immediacy of awareness,

You remain in the non-conceptual, in non-dual empty clarity;

Free from fixation, no matter what unobstructed appearances arise.

Afterwards, dedicate toward great awakening the two accumulations.

This fivefold practice is the heart of the path.8

This was written by the Drikung follower, Könchok (Rare and Supreme), also known as C hokgyur Dechen Lingpa.

र्भ ह्येन सम्मानाम्स्रमा

. छो:सःर्नेंड नरुन्द्वेनिक्स्यवे:सम्बद्धाः प्रमाण । स्थि:सेन्द्रम्यायः वेन्द्रम्यायः स्वाप्तः । स्युःसः नर्शः श्रेयः कु.जे। विश्वाना तर्राचन्यमा श्राद्वीयः कुमार्श्चितमा विर्थरः स्वानित्र स् मीयः । वटःमी देव ब्राट्य वदः देमाया तहें व्यया । मी.र. प्रमु स्त्रुतः स्त्रुतः स्त्रुतः स्त्रुतः स्त्रुतः । मायायाः य क्लन्द्रम । मु:रु:प्रज्ञःश्चरःश्चे । मुर्ग्यायः प्रदेननाः स्त्रितःश्चेन्यः स्त्रितः स्त्रितः क्के.र्याय:यःक्रेब.त्यं यांचेला । । । । । । । । यांच्यं यांचे । यांच्यं यांचे । यांच्यं यांचे । यांच्यं यांचे श्चर्या । वार्ष्यायायदेवयार्था वेदार्थिय । विद्रुप्त स्वेदार्थे लुना १५१६८४५ कुनाबर चना हुंगाना । यी.२.५५ ख्रैं सी.की. । यानुना न पर्वनमःस्रित्वीस्रित्र्वीत्रार्क्षेत्रमा विस्त्रित्वस्यम् स्रुप्तिमान्स्याः स्रुप्तिमान्स्याः स्रुप्तिमान्स्याः यदः यद्दर् द्वारीका विद्यायिक विद्या न्त्र्य । विक्रिट्ट्र्ब्ह्र्यमानपद्धः इटः ब्रीट्ट्यमा । व्यवः च्यानव्यदः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः । र्नेत्रमान्नेर त्येष्ट्रां चरित्रमार्था गुना विचरित्र तुर्थ स्वत्य स्ट्रम् मर्वेष्य विचरित्रमा पहुर्यतमायर द्याम्ना । यह मुर्ग क्रियं मुन्न मुन्न । विवास माया । गीयायह्राका विकारिया स्टाइनिया विक्रामित विक्रामित विक्रामित का मिला हिल्ली हिला है। हिर्-१८:५डिर:बोर-विवा । १.४४:५डिर:ई.डिर:क्व्य:चर। । १.४१:५९६४:छिर:५८:५डवराः बोर्नस्र । विर्मेनिदेश्यान्त्रियान्त्रियान्त्रियाः । विर्नेनिस्स्रिक्तियाः न्त्री । हेर्मा यर्कतारीय चतारा अष्ट्र्या है। विस्टिन्य देनता दें ही यही सामुचया दि स्ट्रिं ही स योजूजायाञ्चय। रि.र्टरायोजूबारेटा स्त्रेजाजैबाका विषयाञ्चला रि.र्टरायोज्यायाच्या याः । भीवायानार नयानान्वीयान्देशस्त्राच्या । विद्यापुर नद्वीयान्देशस्य याः । देशका जुर् कुर पर्ट् कुरा पार्ट्यूषा वार हा अकुरा हा संदार्थिया । वार्क्या षा.चर्याचार.चया.ट्री । झूषा.ट्रेंब.झूं.य.ट्रेंचाया.कूट.झा.य.क्वीरा । व्रूचा.तथा.झा.तथा.या.वा

यर नममा | नममानमानुष्ठन नहर मानुभाव। | मिला मर विराम समान । यहेट दुरावा विविवासे न विभाग विकास के स्वाप्त यवाही दिन्दम्बायायव्यव्यास्टन्येवायरान्वीया दिन्दम्बायार्थयायरावायेवावा । यझूबाका:ग्राट:योबर:र्ट.वा.झूट:स्योका विवर:ता.वा.झूट:केवाका:जुब:री विज्ञुवा:सीव. इ.स..च.स.च.इ.क्की विश्चेत्रात्मातीयकी.कूर्यत्यम् । विश्वातवीसः वश्वातायधेयाताः । न्त्रीयाः हि.लट्.पार्यूर.यद्यु.यद्युर.यद्या विर्मे द्वान्यायायाः अन् । विश्वास्त्रेन्यः विवादः निष्यात् । विश्वास्त्रेन्यः विवादः । विश्वास्त्रे । विश्वस्त्रे । विश्वस्ते । विश्वस्त्रे । विश्वस्ते । विश्वस्त्रे । विश्वस्ते । विश्वस्ते । रिलायव्येत्रायक्र्यक्मेर्ज्ञ्चाराक्षेत्। विलायव्येत्राज्ञ्चाराद्वालीयाज्ञेत्। विवाय र्मयोग्राह्महाम्याराजा विद्यालट्षाह्मवान्त्रहास्यान्त्रहास्यान्त्रहास्यान्त्रहास्यान्त्रहास्यान्त्रहास्यान्त्र કુર.ત્યેત્રય.ર્ક્સ્વોય.કુ.યલુ.તાલા વિવાય.ર્વય.લુ.લીય.ટ્વ.ર્ક્સવ.લાકૂરી ોટ્.તાર.ક્રી૪.ટી. व्यान्त्रेंबाबा । भुषायने कुनु में मूर्वा । भून किया ह्या हुन याने र यो नि बुतः बी तकी है 'ते वा न्यक्षा | निक्कत् हु 'ये वा स्वीत है हैं। | नि. सु न हो से स्वीत स्वाय स्वाय स्वीत स्व इम् । इस्ट्रीम् देख्यायाय्ययाञ्चायाययाञ्चा । वित्यदे हेयासुन्द सेन्द्रन्तु । वावदानुन्याः जायम् यर प्रमुद्धार । विः द्वीर स्वया स्रोत् । स्वया स्या स्वया स् बाचरी क्रि.यदुषु:चन्नुर:बचकाःक्रुंबा:बाबी विर:बादुबा:लबा:क्रुंटव:ब्रूंट:क्रुं वि: यमन्यायान्यम् वर्षाः । यम् वर्षाः वर्षाः । वर्षाः वर्षाः । वर्षाः वर्षेत्रा विज्ञित्र र वीयर र वर्षेयवया विव्युर विवयं से सैयार वः । मुनानम्यानर्वे त्र्वाययं । विष् कुर्य-चिर-क्रुंच-श्रुन्नश्न-देशदन्त्री विधाय-ग्रीट-धाय-दिर्ग-द्राची विधिवन्नि:चश्रुःचश्रव्य-वि जार्स्ट्री क्रिंकाक्रिस्ट्रंट्रियर्चा विमानास्त्रहर्स्यमासुस्राद्धारामास्त्रहर् र्याः केश्वारादः क्रूयायायया ज्ञूरा । यथा दे रगार द्या क्षः यथाया ज्ञुः ग्राहः । व्यञ्जीयाराः त्रियाःग्रहः स्टः तः श्रीदा विकाः श्रीदः तसम्याना समाः श्रीत्यमः श्रीदा । विकादीः सहः मीनाः श्रीहः । र्नोकःस् । विनयःस्रायाकाः स्पायः नःस्ति । विनयः यायाकाः सञ्चरः नरः स्रा ।

त्युर्यः यदुः मैः अष्ट्र्यः श्रीः अध्यः श्रीः । विधाः यक्ताः र्याः यः मृत्यः स्वाः विधाः क् मुर्यक्र्यामाग्रीमायरमा क्रियमायमानुरानामुनमाम् । पूर्वामायरमा र्रायाम्प्रेम्यायती भ्रिनायर सुरायासु तिमासकेया विस्टर पते क्रायके विस्टर रक्कितःबन्धा विस्तर्भक्किक्वास्त्रम् । विष्ट्रम् । विष्टुम् पर्दः त्वेषात्रयः शुरु कर्ता विश्वकर्षयः श्वेदः प्रमाध्ययः दुष्यः योदा विश्वेदः दुर्गाद्यः यक्केषः यर्थियात्त्राता स्मियमाग्रीक्षेटात्र्रायेमायमायाः। हि.क्षेरावैटालटावयमायाय्यः स्रम् इस्त्रे हिन्दे स्ट्रिय हिन्दा महिना विकास स्था चर्यकुर्द्धः त्रामुद्धा | निर्मेत्रः वृद्धिमाना स्वाद्धिः वृद्धिमा । स्वाद्धिः वृद्धः व्ययः सार्वसः वा । शिकारा ने ने ने से बहुता हिकारा दी । शिका मार्के ने हुन स्थित हो ने ना निवर कुष्ट्रिस्कुरःस्ररःक्रुर्न। । ररःको स्हरःस्रायस्रुरःस्यःस्र्यास्य। । पर्रेदःस्यःस्यासरः यालुषाराङ्गी क्षि.चयु.कूराचधु.झंरषारा.रेटा ।लय.जया.क्षेत्रा.चश्चेर.कर.लरा ह्मरः। भ्रावयत्त्रद्भवाक्र्यां द्भियायकता विषयः म्रायावर्ष्ट्र म्रायायविष् क्यमः । श्वर पद र्क्नार र में पद र श्रुचर र स्था प्रति । विस्तर र स्था प्रति स्था स्था । विस्तर र स्था स्था स्था । बिरःक्यःश्रुःब्र्यःतमा विरःक्यःमक्र्याःषुःभ्रम्भः नर्धेनः द्र्ममा विषःस्माः ब्रैंरः यायः श्रृंत्र्वेदः। प्रह्मानस्यान्त्रम्याम्बद्धंस्यस्यानाः । विस्तरासुसार्क्रान्यन्ता यपुःजराजायकुर्यः । वाषवःजायसुरः यायहवायः । वार्षास्त्रुकायावयः क्यमानश्चमान्त्री विवास्त्रिः क्रमानविगीवः देशस्य विवासम्बर्धानः सम्प्रान्तानः स्वीतः <u>ৡৼ৾৾</u> ৾৻৴৶ৢ৾৾৾৾৴য়ৢ৾৻য়য়৻য়ৼৣ৾য়ৢ৾য়৻য়ৠৣ৾ঀৢৢৢৢ৸ৢৠৢয়৻য়য়য়য়য়৻য়য়ৼৢঢ়৾৻য়য়ৄয়৸য় वर्हेत्। भगर्षिक्षुकोत्पर इत्येषिका । मानम्पायम् स्वापर द्वापिका क्रुम.चर्ष.पीय.पे.क्रीरी ।रे.क्रेर.क्र्.चर.क्ष्रमम.चष्रीर.च्रिक्रमी ।क्रै.क्ष.च्रम.त.इ.र.चरु. जयः १३ जयायायर र्ज्यायाया राज्येयाया । विस्यास्य अया विद्यासास्य त्तयःतीयाः जानु वीकारः देवरः मुर्दा विकारः याः याः यम्भेषाः वास्ति वास्ति विकारः वास्ति वास्ति वास्ति वास्ति व ज्यान्तेन विकासीर स्ट्रा निकासीर स्ट्रा निकासी विकासी निकासी विकासी विका

जिया वु.सी. ८८. ८या वु.र्जयाया । तारी. वु.यारया मैया ताया राज्या । व्रि. ८ या वि तपु.८८.२.च.के। विश्वयःक्रियोयाःके हुँ हैं जासूयोयाःच। विविधयःवाञ्चाः ही योष्टरा ક્રિંગ ઊંટ જિયા મુજાયા ત્ર કેર્મુંટ 'રેટ. ! કિયા એ જે અયા તરા જી ઊંજી દા! ! પ્યાન પાયા રહ્યા જીવા. <u> इ.वेंया.बींटः। विवारा.धु.केशवा.तारा.बींरा.व.वी विवायपु.वेंटा.टाबा.की.वसुंशाता हि.वी.</u> चलवालिजः हेर् क्री क्षेत्रका विश्वास्य प्रकृति संस्वति होत्यका विश्वका सहित् होते. रा.लट.वेट.चर.चरीटका विक्ट्रीट्रा.च्रीड्रेश.क्रु.इ.च्री विक्वाका.स्.स्या.क्री. सवस्य अन्। निष्धिरः श्लेन्द्रवस्य वर्धेन्द्र स्ट्रियः नविष्ण । क्रिन्स्रेगावः श्री अधरः श्लेपावी । यस्रेर्-इथा.चिथा.स्यायम् स्वायास्या । यार्ट्रास्य स्वायास्य स्वायास्य । यम्रमानायवर स्ट्रिन्। सिर्भेरे त्राचेतायुर क्षियाद्रा विविधानायुर्भे विविधानायुर्भे २८.१ १ श्रुमग्र.केर.तीजा.२८.तीजा.२४.५५४०। वि.म.मुर्ग.८८.२.२.५४४१८१०। वि.म. कुन इत्या स्रादी त्यसा प्रीव विष्णा निष्णा निष्ण लूटराजायर्जु। किंशुच्चित्रीर यर्जुश्ची विश्वरिवेट क्ये केंद्रीयर्जु। विवारि ्रमुत्रेत्रत्वरात्या । दिश्चयारायसादमाचारायकूराचीरःया । क्रि.क्षेटाट्याचीतव्यसादीः यमभानुर में तर्वमानु सूर्य । विरमास वर्गानु रे रे रे से विरमानु स्थान ब्रैंटि.कटा विस्तर भ्रायकीर श्रीर तार तस्ता दिश्चिर विस्तर क्या की राजहाँ दि वयमान्द्रियाची विवाचने क्रियाचने क्रियाचने क्रियाचमान्त्री विश्वेमान्यमान्त्री पर्चिर! १५ द्वीर अष्ट्र्या १५ रूपाय क्या वितर् पर्या १पूर् पाक्षेत्र पति प्रमुक्ता क्षेत्र । वित्र पति मानवा पर्ये पत्र प्रमुक्ता । पुरः भेषकुःयःवेषापुरःकःगुरंतमा क्षिरःवेषाःभेषाबाःशिकाःधरमावी विरिधानाः

रायर विकार्त्र में जीती विवासी रायर मार्थ सामार्थ मार्थ मार्थ सामार्थ सामार्थ सामार्थ सामार्थ सामार्थ सामार्थ स बी:यर:या पिर्न:गुर:ने:याबी:यू:चरा वियानान्यकानञ्जूयावावारानायाः। । चुर्यान्यः चुन्नः चुन्नः योङ्गार्भेया । यियात्यः यटः देः यञ्चयाः यतः सी । वर्गः दुपः यटः ययः लय. इ.स. विक्रांचर था. विरादे तर्या विरादे हैं स्वापिक विकास क्रीं १क्ट्याचेरद्वीत्रायायायायायाया विषयायायायाचेर् क्षराय्याचेत्रया दि.स्.प्रस्तु.दैया.दु.स्या.वुरी दि.ज.चस्रीट्रह्याया.स.प्रैट. लूर्! !ग्रु:सैया:वैर:लर:सैंज:कैर:लुरी विर:वेश:यर्य:युक्त:वा:पुन: वि. वयार्खेयाद्यिम्याद्येयार्थेयार्थेयार्थेयाची विकासम्बद्धाः विकासम्बद्धाः विकासम्बद्धाः विकासम्बद्धाः न्यायः । द्वेंबर्युरः चाया सुद्धें स्पर् । व्युनः वेच स्वरं वेद्यस्य स्वरं । यर्षेष्रात्रियात्राक्षे । १दुष्याद्यात्राक्षेत्रात्र्रीयात्र्ये राज्यता । विष्यावार्यस्त्रीया देशासदी विषय स्वतः सुर्वेद्धाना हिम्मासदी विस्तर सुर्वेद्धान स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स नाहर्। भ्यमाह्मानान्द्रार्ट्यायार्वाना । द्वीर्वानान्द्रार्ट्यार्वाना रमोर्क्षयः यहरावसारमोरमञ्जेबाद्यसा ।रमोरदर्वाक्ससाग्रीसावयसावसा यमेग्रमः इत्यूर्वेमायम्भायसेयायर पेत्। वेमार्केन् र्केमायवन्स्य र्नुष्मा लयास्त्र नेतरा तर्याय प्याप प्याप प्राप्त विद्या हिसा स्त्री स्त् प्रिन्या | १८५:४न सूर्य के वास्त्राया | सूर्याया क्षेत्रीय द्वेत प्रित्र प्रवास । वृष्ट्रयः योश्वरःयोञ्चयात्राञ्चरःयात्रुषी वियाञ्चर्यायोष्ट्रेरःध्ययोञ्चर्यःयात्राश्चरः हेत्यत्व व्यात्वेषात्रोत्। । । ५५ त्यात्र्य प्रति त्यात्व प्रति त्यात्व व्याप्त त्यात्व व्याप्त त्यात्व व्याप परः। भुक्तियायर्थेरः तरः रहेकालुः यहः। । हः परः लयः यहित्यकायहः इतः द्वीका । पर्दः त्यान्त्रे न के विषयः प्याप्त स्त्रे न स्त्राची स्त्रि स्त्रे न स्त्रि स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्रे स्त्र न्त्रिं।

क्षैत्रसीटारायांत्रीयातार्यम् वात्रक्षित्र कुचा। चित्रसीटारायांत्रीयाचीरायांत्रियाचीतायांत्रायकूर्यांत्रूर्यांत्रेत्राचेतात्रम् । वात्यानूरः स्रेत्रित्राक्षये तृत्याये वायवाय्यायाः इवातायाच्यात्रत्येत्रस्यात्रस्याच्ये स्वतंत्रस्यासूर्याच्चेत्रः चित्रस्य विवाद्येत्रत्येत्रस्य स्वतंत्रस्य स्व

Advice for Disciples

How amazing! With the four hundred and four amritas, You pacify the outer diseases. Lotus Guru, Divine Healer, I supplicate you, bless me!

With the eighty-four thousand amritas, You destroy the afflictions, the inner diseases. Lotus Guru, Divine Healer, I supplicate you, bless me!

With the five wisdom amritas You purify the five poisons, the secret diseases. Lotus Guru, Divine Healer, I supplicate you, bless me!

You delight in the amrita of great joy, And cleanse into basic space All secret innermost dualistic clinging. Lotus Guru, Divine Healer, I supplicate you, bless me!

With the amrita of great bliss, May we realize the simplicity of illness. Lotus Guru, Divine Healer, I supplicate you, bless me!

The moon-like amrita of pure intention Arises from the ocean of merit. May it dispel all the anguish of beings And allow the light of virtue to dawn.

Sage who has realized the tantras' meaning, You hold a vase filled with the elixir of pith instructions. Grant, I pray, to those beings who yearn for truth, The power to pacify the illnesses of all.

Holding the science of healing in the palm of your hand, You quell all illness. Great sages, You destroy all diseases—outer, inner, and other. Guru, may we be inseparable!

Common doctors care for the health of their patients But you, the king of physicians, Fill our veins with the life-blood of liberation. King of Medicine, may we be inseparable!

From now until awakening, never parted from you, vidyadhara, May beings be released from all illnesses and harmful spirits, And so be established in supreme well-being.

With the cool amrita of Dharma,
The chronic diseases of the afflictions are completely pacified
And one is set free from every kind of suffering.
Bless us, that we may become the glorious guide
That establishes all beings in this supreme state!

Constantly, you must supplicate like that.

Now, fortunate lady, keep on listening:

You must study at length, noble lady.

You must reflect most carefully, learned doctor.

You must meditate intently, dear disciple.

If you wish to practice, you should study.
Without proper study, how will you be able to reflect?
Those who do not study and reflect
Cannot cut through their doubts and misconceptions during meditation.

It's of no use just to study; You must reflect whole-heartedly on what you've learned. If you don't use reflection to investigate and refine your knowledge, You will be led astray into diversions and pitfalls, time and time again.

It's of no use just to reflect; You must meditate well on your reflections. The view that is gained through study and reflection Is mere intellectual understanding, of course.

If you rely on an intellectual understanding of the view, It's like jumping without wings into a yawning abyss. Meditation alone will not be of any help; All the signs of progress need to arise.

If the signs of progress do not gradually arise, It is a sign that your meditation has failed to strike the vital points. When practice fails to strike the vital points, it is never effective; Even if you meditate for a long time, it will only make you tired.

Before any meditation, you must attend to the preliminaries:
Namely, developing a stable mind of renunciation.
For in this dungeon of samsara,
Amid the countless beings that wander through the six realms,
A precious human birth is incredibly hard to find.

There are other barbaric border lands where humans are in plenty, But those who attain the eighteen freedoms and advantages are few. Even those who have found these freedoms and advantages Will never actually have sufficient fortune to encounter The secret mantra teachings of the Vajra Vehicle.

Yet now, here you are, entering into the secret mantra. Those who would squander and waste this opportunity, Are heartless individuals indeed.

Therefore, having entered the short path of secret mantra, Now make this human life meaningful!

If you don't exert yourself urgently, with haste, Know this body to be like a bubble, a fleeting flash of lightning. If you can't be sure that things will last from one moment to the next, How can you think you won't die tonight?

People who've reached their eighties
Still talk and seek out ways of prolonging their lives.
Are their hearts made of steel, or what?!
After dying, they'll be destined for the lower realms.
How and why could it be otherwise?

Forget all the misdeeds, obscurations, and habits Endlessly amassed throughout beginningless time;

A mere instance of the misdeeds accrued in attempts to prolong this current life Is enough to cause a fall to the lower realms.

As we find ourselves falling into the abyss, If we do not take hold of ourselves, To hope for another's assistance is plain self-treachery.

And so, if we fool ourselves,
And are reborn in the lower realms,
The suffering that awaits us will be more than we can bear.
We cannot even imagine how it might be.

Since the thought of such suffering can even rip asunder The great hearts of the bodhisattvas, How could the rest of us even conceive of it?

Woe and alas! This state of affairs

Has arisen from desire and anger and ignorance,

And all that is unwholesome, the great mass of negativity.

My accumulated karma, be it virtuous or not, Will ripen upon me eventually, even if the eon ends. Even the noble ones can't protect me from the way it must mature. This karma, I must purify alone. If unskilled in methods, I will find this difficult, But if skilled in methods, purification becomes easy.

There is no end to the ocean of samsara,
With its fierce churning waves of ferocious suffering,
Brimming with hordes of water monsters—the three poisons.

Wretched, with no refuge, we drown. Besides the Three Jewels, What has the power to save us?

Out at sea, in the middle of this ocean of samsara, We find ourselves aboard a ship of skillful means. If we do not make haste and swiftly sail to shore, The ship will sink and with it our only chance To escape drowning at the bottom of the ocean.

Therefore, take the Three Jewels as the very heart of refuge— The buddha, Dharma, and sangha! No matter what happens, drop all other methods! Surrender and trust completely—this is so important!

The very ground of all good qualities
Is said to be the seven vows of personal liberation.
In brief, these are the vows of householders and renunciates.

If you are unable to ordain and become a renunciate,
There is always the upasaka discipline of householders,
Which is to give up the principal four misdeeds:
Killing, lying, stealing, and sexual misconduct—
Such as adultery with another's spouse, or desertion of one's own.

There is, as well, the branch precept of abandoning intoxicants—

Substances that provoke unwholesome deeds. Additionally, talk that is divisive, harsh, or idle; And covetousness, ill will, and all wrong view, These are to be abandoned, While adopting their opposites, the ten virtues.

Though you may keep these vows of personal liberation, They will not lead to the attainment of unsurpassable awakening. For this, you must generate supreme bodhicitta, The mind that is utterly set upon awakening.

Aspire to the conduct of the bodhisattvas, the victorious ones' heirs, And apply yourself as best you can in any practice That brings equal benefit to self and other.

Do not forsake even a single being.

The evil four black deeds to be fully abandoned are Deceiving your preceptors, your teachers, and parents; Regretting wholesome actions; disparaging others; And making fools of others through deceit and hypocrisy.

The honorable four white deeds to be fully taken up are Fulfilling the instructions of preceptors, teachers, and parents; Delighting in the pursuit of virtuous activities; Readily praising others and the bodhisattvas; And securing the welfare of others with honest sincerity.

These paths of personal liberation and bodhicitta Are the lengthy paths of the causal vehicle. If the short path of secret mantra is not taken up, Ultimate buddhahood will not be attained.

Therefore, now, from a qualified guru

Receive the vase empowerment from the mandala, the pure reflection.

Receive the secret empowerment from the Lord and Lady.

Based on the secret empowerment, you receive the third empowerment,

And from the ultimate nature of mind you receive the fourth.

Consider the guru to be like your heart; See your Dharma siblings as the deity; Know your body to be wisdom form, Your speech to be mantra, And your mind to be buddha.

Witness the world and its inhabitants as utterly pure. Do not discuss with others the view and conduct Or any other details of secret mantra; keep them secret.

Ultimate, self-aware bodhicitta,
Luminosity free of all distinctions,
The motivation of relative bodhicitta,
And the essence drop—do not let any of these decline.

Uphold as best you can the branch samayas.

If transgressions do occur,

Go before the guru or visualize the deity

As the object of your confession, the power of support.

Regret your wrongdoing with the power of remorse. Do mantra recitation, read the sutras and tantras, Make prostrations and circumambulations, And verbally confess your misdeeds.

All these are the power of the antidote applied. Pledge that you will never again commit violations, And thus make a conscious vow, the power of resolve, Like building a dam with powerful fortifications.

There is no better method of confession; Even misdeeds of immediate retribution are said to be purified this way. Without such remorse and forming resolve, The mere act of confession is of no help at all. So, you need heartfelt remorse and sincere resolve.

The final consummation of all the tantras
Is ultimate generation and fierce heat.
In brief, paying close attention to cause and effect,
Nurturing a kind and benevolent heart,
Having the pride of knowing that "I am the deity,"
Reciting mantra constantly, like the flow of a river,
And just letting be, without action or artifice,
In the nature of mind where subject and object merge together—
This is the path of natural awakening.

Dedicate all virtue, worldly or undefiled,
To the limitless number of wandering beings.
Do not dedicate it toward a godly or human rebirth;
Dedicate it as the cause for unsurpassable awakening.

If virtue is dedicated with a focus on attaining
The pleasant fruition of rebirth as a god or human,
The result will be like the fruit of a plantain tree;
Experienced just once, it then exhausts itself for good.

Yet if it is dedicated to unsurpassable awakening, The result is like the fruit of the Wishfulfilling Tree; As soon as one fruit is plucked, another one will ripen. The results, no matter how many enjoy them, Will never be exhausted, but will continue to multiply.

Therefore, dedicate virtue as the cause for awakening. If you exert yourself in that, even in this very lifetime You will be free of all fear, and bliss will grow, And your every wish will be accomplished.

Then, in the next life you will be reborn In Sukhavati, the pure realm of bliss, And there you will gradually awaken to buddhahood.

These are the points you should know to be supreme; Understand that they contain all the key points of Sūtra and Mantra. Please reflect and review this daily, And, without question, it will become a helpful reminder.

When death will come, we do not know, So practice sincerely, from the core of your heart. Otherwise, in spite of receiving many pith instructions, The meaning will be lost to you.

The instructions of the countless realized masters of the past Still exist, yet people aren't interested in looking at them. Instead, they make many requests for oral instructions, But even then—when these are given and noted down—They read them just once, and then hide them away in some bag. Not even once a year are they taken out and read.

This kind of approach only tires both teacher and student.

"I'm going to practice the Dharma later," they say emptily.

"I am practicing," they say,

As they busily chant smoke offerings, libations, and wrathful mantras.

Their hearts, in this way, through being attached to this life, Gradually become harder than lumps of iron.

What's to become of them at the time of death?

"I am trained in generation and completion stages," they say, "and in the practices of the subtle channels and winds.

I have indeed produced children, but they are all tulkus." 10

From within, their self-clinging hasn't been cut through, Yet outwardly they act like yogis who have dissolved fixation. Tirelessly, they enjoy women and drink, Frittering away their energies, body, and wealth. "I am a mantradhara," they say;¹¹
But when it comes to death,
The path of liberation will be hard for them to grasp.

To not consider them as people who have lost their vows, But to accept them instead as siddhas— This is shocking, astonishing!

If, never having revealed even a syllable's worth of authentic treasure scroll, They are nonetheless accepted as treasure revealers, This will bring the swift demise of the profound treasure teachings.

Nevertheless, there remain still many fortunate beings. Rely only on those whose secret view and conduct Are in absolute harmony with mantra.

Do not rely on those of perverted behavior.

There must be the full set of signs of progress on the path.

By virtue of necessity, having given up the novice monk vows,

I myself have adopted those of the upasaka.

The ordained sangha serve and support me.

As for the ordained sangha,
Their study and reflection are now flourishing;
There are many with good education who elucidate the Dharma,
And even a few who have gained a foothold on the path.

I myself, however, am an ordinary being—
Certainly a householder and sponsor of the Dharma.
There are a few with great faith and pure perception
Who look upon me as a master of mantra,
It is rather like the saying, "seeing a stone as a lump of gold."
Aside from having revealed a few profound treasures,
I have not even a sesame seed's measure of good qualities.

Faithful mother and son,
You have been my companions for so long,
And never noticing my faults,
You have asked for teachings, many times.
For this reason, I have written down some advice
Just as it sprang to mind.

Whatever virtue has been gathered here,
May it become the cause of unsurpassable awakening
For all limitless numbers of beings, without a single exception.

In response to the request made by Kyiga (Joyful), companion to the mother of Dechen C hödrön (Dharma Lamp of Great Bliss), a sky-goer emanation, and by Drölma (Tara) and her son at the mountain hermitage at Gyamgyal Gang Gül Yutso, I, Chokgyur Lingpa, wrote these words at Khala Rongo, the sacred place of the Great Glorious One. May they bring goodness!

७७। हेबलवेयाची स्नेट रेंग्रेस्य चल्हा

<u>ૄૄ૽ૼ</u> સુચ[ા] ક્રુચમાવા વાર્યું વાર્યું વાર્યું સામાન કર્યા સુધા કર્યા છે. ક્રુચમાં સુધા સુધા સુધા સુધા સુધા મુક્ત સુધા મુક્તા સુધા મુક્ત સુધા</sup> મુક્ત સુધા મુક્ત મુ अटसःक्रुसःक्रुतःसः प्रद्वाद्वादा । सादेः धार्यमः स्वानः स्वानः त्रद्वायः वर्षेदः चदवा । स्रोटः देवः इन्द्रम्य सर्वे वा श्रुर स्त्रीता । विष्टु प्येया स्वा इस्य श्री हिन्द्र स्त्री । प्या नगायः चर्क्चर्-गीब्रक्कीः चर्षयायात्रस्य विषया । विषयाः योरः चयाः वर्ष्ट्ययाः परित्रस्य वर्षः स्मित्रया । विंद् वेद्रावस्था भेद्रसारा स्वरायाची । विद्रायर दुःतसवासायवे वताविहर हेद्री । वरा नर्स्रुवाकाः सूत्रः सुन्तः सुन्देवाकाः अरः। हित्रः त्रवेवाः सुन्देवाः सुन्देवाः सुन्देवाः स्वर् श्चीर्यानुतरे देशायेदाय। वित्यदे कुरायाया श्चीत्रास्त्र त्येदा हिंदार्या वित्र हिंदारा न्वेतः हुन्तात्। वितायदे प्यतः प्यात्रः देतः क्षेत्रः ह्याः यय। विषयः क्षुः वर्ष्ययः ययवातः ययः क्षे ક્યત્મારું.દ. વિતુર ૠુઁા ૠુઁઆ વાસું ક્યાયાદૂરી વિરાધમાર વિદ્યાસ સું ત્યાં ક્યાયા ક્યા व्हेंबः । इंडर र नी नवें बिर्च ने नवें बिर्च ने नवें बिर्च ने निर्म निर्म निर्म निर्म निर्म ने निर्म निर्म निर्म र्क्स्यानितः याद्येदः यादे त्याः श्रीया विषयः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः य विषयः याद्याः योद्याः योद्याः श्रीयाः विषयः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः याद्याः य वर्दर-दर-गुब-धीब-बिर-चन्नर-दब्बोद्। विवर-केब-सार्व-पिर्व-व-व-पुर-श्रीका । रर्इर्वेन् सेन् सेन्या स्वाप्त स्वाप्त विष्या विषया स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व ब्रैं तर्रेग्न के अवस्था सुन के नायका केरी विज्ञान के नायका केरा तर्भाकेर द्यायोग उदादर तर्मा भिरासी ने स्था ने शुर्-जःबर-बर्मुर्या वियत्वेर्दिबर-इयाश्चर-शुष्राधा-शुष्राधा-धिष्राधा-ध्रीर-इ.चर-छ्यः मुम्पराक्तिमा भिवसायासीयाक्तिसाद्वाद्वर्यन्यायासीयासीयात्वात्वरा यी.य.टब.ह्या.ब्रीट्या वि.जका.ब्री.यचीया.क्रीय.ब्री.यदा.ब्रीया विष्या.ब्रीट.च्री.द्रयाया.जा. लट.लट.उपरी विजयायमूर्य.मुंब क्रूचीय क्रूचीय हुँचीय हुँची विजय र नुमूब क्रूचीयी. त्तरः त्याक्रेर् संस्था । व्यरः श्लेरः हे याय त्यों ताः श्लेषः संस्था । क्रियायाययाया स्थायः । वि

चबर र व ता क्षे क्षेत्र प्रमा | र र क्षेत्र प्रमा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हो व र र र व श्रेयश्चरम्ब्राम्ब्राम्भ्याम् देवायानामा द्वरा । निया स्पर्नि, दुन्नेन स्वर्ति स्वर्ति । स्वर् न्नोर्ह्येट क्रम्या क्रिया पर्देश क्रिया विषया न्नोन्नक्षेत्रक्षानुम्क्राचेराक्ष्यायायायाया । नुम्क्षेत्रक्षयान्नोक्तिक्ष्यायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायाय र्जर क्रेंट ज.श.रेग्रेच ज्यारा | दिश्क्ष्यीय सी.यार ज.सर पर्र्याया | दिश्क्षेत्र रामानीम् । त्यानीम् । प्रमानीम् । प्रमानीम् । विदेशः । र्रीय की श्री र त्राया नियम त्राया विश्व विश्व श्री विश्व श्री स्था विश्व श्री विश्व श्र यशिषातर्यकार्यरायकुषि । हि.येषार्यरायक्रीर्युषाय्त्रेरात्र्यरा । वरायावरा न्नरः सञ्जूरः नर्सेका पतिः न्नरः। । व्यक्तेना नेका रंगाने केवा नर्सेका पतिः न्नरः। । निर्वः वाधर रीया क्रिया नेयर ह्यां वाक्ष्य लीया नियर राष्ट्री नाती ह्या वेका नेयर ह्यां वाक्ष्य । र्ट्यायक्रैंट. मुर्यायाद्र्यायहूच्यायुर्याद्र्यायाद्र्यायाच्याच्या विवा मित्र परिके के किया है। ज्यार प्रमाण परिके मित्र के किया विवास मान्य प्रमाण हेर्यायात्रकरावाद्यापारक्षरासूदा । साञ्चायावे स्वापार्वे रायदायात्राम्या । वि गहर्षरसुरक्षियावस्त्रिरक्षेत्। व्रिकार्यस्तरस्त्रिया दिवा हेंग्रन्य प्रस्त में निष्य हेन्य हैन्य विषय विषय स्तर्भ स्त्रिय स्तर्भ स्तर्भ स्तर्भ स्तर्भ स्तर्भ स्तर्भ स्तर न्मूट्यायम् स्थायक्रीटाश्चायम् योषायप्यति । । त्याक्षाः स्थारम् स्थायाः स्थायाः श्रीरयार्थर। विश्विवासीय सूचीयासूचीयानसूर्ये विषयान्य हिन्यसूर्या <u> </u>हुर्यातरीय:अर्टे.क्री.क्र्य: पि.वि.विय:क्याया:क्रीर:येय:यय:येर:क्रीय:युव्यया वि.य:प्र. रोसरा-रिवेर सेन् सेंस्य मुख्य सेंस्य | १८८ रोसरा मुख्य सेन् सुद्ध स्ट द्वारा न या यस्यिक्षेत्रीत्रे में देवीयान्य विद्यान्त्रीया विद्यान्त्रीया विद्यान्त्रीया विद्यान्त्रीया स्रूर विर हेर्न्य हेर्र या हेर्। । यर यविव वेर्र या राया या यो र हेर्र या स्वता । वर्षे तर्दे भीत भीता मां महित हो मां नहीं ने निया महित हो महित महित मां भीत महित हो महित महित मां महित महित महित महित योबर्। १र्ने खेर र्ने वृह्मा वचा छेमा राजेब योबर चर्चे हो । रिको च या र खेरा हे विकास युका । श्रीर-जिमानश्रीजारूर-अष्ट्रमाश्चीर-मीका । सुंक्षियोयालाजासेयो-रनजाद्यीस्योकासी. यर प्रमाणा । जिमानायिका क्रुयोयास्यकानर्ज्ञ प्रमाणके प्रमाणके । वि:स्रीर

A Teaching on The Essence of Dependent Origination

To all the lord gurus, we make this supplication! Guru of especially great kindness, please grant your blessings!

Lord Padmasambhava, king of the awakened ones, Is my very father, and I his heart son. I am Chokgyur Lingpa, the tantric priest who lives up to his name!

The glorious forest hermitage, the Lhoyel cave, Is where all the transmissions of the great father reside. Now, at this time when folks have gathered at this place, I have discovered a treasure illustrious and profound, Which shall benefit all of Tibet and Kham.

There are auspicious omens in plenty, not manufactured, but spontaneously present.

I shall give some teachings on the essence of dependent origination.¹² In answer to the questions of the mother Dekyi (Bliss and Joy) and her son, I shall sing a song that is easily understood, that is brief yet clear.

To attain a body with the freedoms and advantages is no easy task. Yet even this attainment is impermanent and will not last forever. Thus, when you start to consider karma, cause and effect, you no longer dawdle.

Generally speaking, the suffering of samsara is all but impossible to bear. The beings of this wicked age are especially so very miserable. If you find disenchantment in all this, then practice the divine Dharma!

Just take a look outside at what people of this wicked age do,
Then look within at your own relentless wants and needs—
Consider this carefully, and you'll see there is absolutely no point to it all!

If you are to practice the Dharma genuinely, first give rise to renunciation. Then, with trust in the unfailing refuge of the Three Jewels, Place all your hope and trust in them.

Our path—the precious teachings of the Buddha— Has unfolded here in Tibet, and flourished in all locations, Without distinction of good and bad.

Thus, maintain pure perception toward all other practitioners And enter a school that is free from controversy. Maintain a strong footing in that tradition, while not disparaging others.

Cut through all your misunderstandings and doubts
Under the care of a learned and accomplished master.

If you repeatedly request teachings from all over,

Your practice will turn into a hodgepodge and you'll be faced with samaya lapse s.

You won't be able to extract the marrow from any of the various practices And your Dharma will be like a beggar's *tsampa* flour.¹³

There is no need for such things, so give up your mockery.

Care equally for all mother-like beings scattered throughout the six realms With loving kindness, compassion, and bodhicitta.

Take up the refuge vow and request the lay vows—
Forsake killing, stealing donations, and inciting dispute!
Forsake deception and cursing—they don't help anyone!
Forsake your ceaseless activities and all your wicked substances¹⁴—there is no end to them!

To quell the conditions which are non-conducive to the stages and paths,

Exert yourself again and again in all the types of practices for purifying the obscurations.

To complete the accumulations, the conditions conducive to progress upon the p ath,

Make offerings to the merit field that is the Three Jewels,

And, with compassion, give generously to beings.

It is not through relying on high and low objects when gathering the accumulations,

But through pure and altruistic intention alone, that purification will take place.

Bringing all types of desirous and conceptual thoughts to a halt, And acting with carefulness—this is the meaning of the Vinaya.

These are the vows to be upheld by those who are fully ordained. Household practitioners with long hair and white robes Should train in the lay vows right up to bodhicitta. Bodhicitta is simply a virtuous frame of mind.

Even if an action may appear to be non-virtuous, Nevertheless, by definition, bodhicitta is for others' benefit. It's like, for example, bloodletting by a doctor.¹⁵ You should benefit others without any expectations for yourself.

Secret Mantra is the core of the entire Dharma. Here, one offers the three types of service¹⁶ To a qualified master, and receives the four empowerments.

The external, or vase empowerment empowers you to practice the generation sta ge.

The internal, or secret empowerment empowers you to train with the subtle chan nels and winds.

The supreme, or wisdom empowerment empowers you to train in great bliss.

The ultimate, or word empowerment is the Great Perfection itself.

Once you have received these four empowerments, You should train in their intents, their true meanings. Then, traversing the four stages of vidyadharas,¹⁷ Directly or indirectly and so forth, You shall seize the ultimate kingdom of the five kayas.

These few points have been but a general explanation of Dharma practice, my d ears.

If you can understand this, then you will naturally come to understand The general framework of the Dharma.

That said, please now make this the root and heart of your practice:

If one does not receive the gracious guru's blessings, It will be extremely difficult for realization ever to dawn in one's mind.

Thus, practice guru yoga toward your father guru, time and again! With complete surrender, let your words and intentions¹⁸ be in agreement! Meditate on the guru as inseparable from your own mind. This will allow for realization to naturally dawn.

य श्वीत्रस्य या महस्रमा

Advice for Kyilü

I bow to the gurus of the wisdom, sign, and oral lineages, Who directly reveal our primordial self-awareness!

For the practice of the Great Perfection, the heart of the path,
At the outset you need a steady attitude of renunciation.
As the obscurations are purified, adverse conditions on the path are pacified
And the accumulations are perfected, bringing conducive conditions
Through the gathering of vast stores of merit.

You need to tame afflicted thoughts and master the sutras, And, cutting through attachment and aversion, give rise to all-pervading bodhici tta,

And the supreme devotion of seeing the guru and your mind as inseparable.

When your mind—clear, aware, and uninterrupted— Is left free of seer and seen, free from hope and fear, Concepts are just like rainfall on a lake.

Things appear in myriad ways, yet are empty in essence And luminous by nature, vividly experienced. The way things really are transcends seeing, hearing, and expression.

To be steadily and constantly alert, without distraction—this is the point. Focusing intensely on this practice of the most profound intent, Think solely of beings' benefit in whatever virtue you perform, And seal with dedications the accumulation of all such excellent actions.

This was written by Chokling, in response to the request of Kyilü, in the glorious forest ne ar the southern Yelphuk Cave.

भू नग्निंब अर्केन न्ययः क्रेंब यः नन्ययः या

Advice for Könchok Paldrön

Könchok Paldrön (Rare and Supreme Glorious Lamp),¹⁹ be seated on this rare a nd supreme seat!

Könchok Paldrön, exert yourself in the rare and supreme taming of the mind!

Könchok Paldrön, train yourself in rare and supreme bodhicitta!

Könchok Paldrön, realize the two rare and supreme stages!²⁰

भ नगःविशः खुर्जे व्यागन्यवास्।

र्राष्ट्रवानग्राष्ट्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्यवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवान्त्रवा नमया द्वास्त्रेरेराणरायान्यक्षात्र्यान्वेत् । । नगुनसुर्वे प्यानस्त्रा क्यानुत्र । व्याह्मायके मुक्तान्यान्यान्या । व्याने ने स्थाने मुक्ताने । युर्! रेच्यायात्राचाचराषुरायाष्ट्रियेरात्रुं विष्यायात्रुवेत्यरायाः जुब्ही । विवाहिया केशका श्रीया जुब्हिय व्यवस्था । विवाहिया विवाहिया विवाहिया विवाहिया विवाहिया विवाहिता । नुमानामा विवाह्मामाम्बर्भाम्भामाम्बर्भाम्भामाम्बर्भामा रर.अर.ग्रुजा रि.क्षर.हेर्यायाय.पर्युर.चर.पश्चिमयात्रा.श्चरी विम्नवारा.मुम्नवा यभ्रेरियवर तुर्वाच्चर ब्रीर वी वित्रुर यद्ध यीय क्षेत्र या वित्र र् न्यक्रेम्या निम्नद्वामन्यस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य निम्नयः द्वित्र स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य शुरं तथात्रायी क्रियाग्री वराया यह या तथा स्थित वर्षा है । वर्षा वर्षा है । वर्षा वर्षा है । त्तरः हैव। दिन्यशायः वृद्रः जयाः वृद्रः क्र्यान्ययन। विष्ठः तर्द्रवः व्यक्षाः वृद्यः व्यक्षाः वृद्यः व्यक्षाः बोर्। भेर्द्वरायाम्बुरादाबाहित्वावाम्बा । स्विदायायहेरादाबाहित्वास्त्राम्बेदा र्नुमाकुवासेरानानतुरानुसवाधिवाधित। विराहित्यदेवामदेनमाकवायाधिनामदेशिया षा.चर्सुषा.कैयोथा.चर्चार.कु.सर्व.बुर.व.लर.। स्नियश.सैचर्या.सैचर्या.चैव.रथा.बीवृयोथा.रेचर.रेव. नमाक्रम विद्वितः नवर वस्त्रमः कर्षर व्यवस्त्वा विश्वस्य स्थिते विद्वारा स्थान चन्ध्रः इविनायेन्त्रः वर्रास्याद्यायायेव। विविद्यवर्षायायेवर स्वीस्त्रीर प्रत्या ल्रेन् इंट्रिक्सक्याक्रीयानर हेर हेरासर क्रिया गावित्ववर भ्रुपी वेदिन हुःवेदासर क्रीयः । इ.धा.सर.क्रींट्या.यं.सी.टंटा.बुटा.ध्यायायकर। । क्रि.चा.कृचा.यट्या.कीया.कृचा.सप्र.

स्ट्यां श्रीद्राध्टा देशी चर त्या।

श्री स्वाया है स्वया है स्वाया है स्वाय

Advice for Tashi Lhamo

Faithful Tashi Lhamo, if you want to attain awakening, Consider how hard it is to win this human body, with its freedoms and riches. Your life may be long, but it's as fleeting as last night's dream. Even though you've reached ninety, still you prepare to live on!

If you don't keep in mind impermanence and death,
You can call it Dharma practice, but it will only be scraps of advice.
Mountain dwellers, spiritual vagabonds, and the like—
None of them, these days, have any skill in applying the teachings.

If your intentions are good and you sound the *maṇi* horn,²¹ Then even as a householder you can easily attain buddhahood. Generally, to encounter the Dharma is extremely hard, But actually to meet a master who teaches Secret Mantra? That's the impossible made possible!

Nowadays, to be a true practitioner of Secret Mantra,
There's no other way but to apply this single practice:
Know all thoughts as the dharmakaya!
This is the essential pith instruction of the Great Perfection and Great Seal.
In an instant, all five poisons are freed in their own place.

If you realize this, it is impossible to keep wandering in samsara. And if you combine this with the excellent intention of bodhicitta, Even samsaric activities will become the Dharma.

If you request oral instructions but fail to practice them, It's like listening to a folk singer's rambling tunes. The most profound oral instructions are the Buddha's Word, Yet these days they pile up in basements like so much family junk.

It's not that there's no one explaining the Dharma, It's that there's no one listening to the vital meaning with all their heart. What's the use, then, of laying out the Dharma, like market wares? "I'll practice the Dharma later!" they say. Such a lie!

So, whatever it is you're doing, exert yourself in Dharma. There's always enough free time to recite the mani. If you keep to your mala, you'll recite and reap benefit. If you forget your mala, you'll forget to recite the mani.

So keep to your mala always, for there's value
From the imprints created by the maṇi's repetition.
Some say, "What's the benefit of reciting mantra without meditation?"
They don't know that simply recalling Avalokiteshvara from time to time is eno ugh.

If you've obtained all the empowerments of the peaceful and wrathful deities, And you squint at the sun or a butter lamp's light,

The orbs that appear are your own intrinsic awareness.

They come from nowhere else but your own heart's center.

Merely recognize this and you'll be liberated in the bardo for sure. Know it as the light of the ever-excellent kaya, Samantabhadra's wisdom form. If you train, step-by-step, the kayas and pure realms will arise. This is a pith instruction for attaining awakening in a single life.

When the guru who grants you mind teachings Is able to turn your mind to the Dharma, They are your true root guru.

Constant devotion to them is essential.

If your samaya degenerates, you'll have veered from the path.

So always be careful to keep your samaya pure.

If you accomplish whatever the guru commands, you'll maintain pure samaya.

Even if you don't practice, pure samaya will be enough.

The emissary of all the buddhas is the guru. By connecting with them, you've connected with all the buddhas. When you please the guru, all the buddhas are pleased. The victorious one's compassionate embrace is vital!

There are those, of course, who don't benefit your mind.
Though they've a high throne, they aren't your root guru.
Though they show great kindness, they aren't your root guru.
Though you may be very close, they aren't your root guru.
So, know how to recognize your root guru!

While going to build the temple at Kela Norbu Phünsum²² at the request of Tashi Lhamo, the realized one, Chokgyur Zhikpo Lingpa, the slightly crazed man whose delusion has c ollapsed, spoke this in common verse, easy to understand, in the temple of Tsalapön. It w as then hastily written down by Mati Ratna (Karmé Khenpo Rinchen Dargyé). May all w ho encounter it be born in the realm of sambhogakaya, the body of perfect enjoyment!

भ वाद्ययः स्वाः वाद्यः देखाः

लू.ये.क्री पार्टर प्रटेश भीय विया कुंट कुष कुरा क्री.सी विश्वास सामा पर्देश यहे कुष. ज्राद्मा हिन्स् । विद्याति हेर हेर् से क्रिया ही ज्या ही विद्या है विद्य है विद्या है कुर्त्यः श्चः राष्ट्रीः च्रिंदरः बार्क्ट्रा विचः प्रमः क्रिक्टेरः प्रवः प्रवः विचः यात्रायः विदः। विवायकार वि षाचयः चेताः नथाः चीरुषः चीरुषाः अति । चेत्रीः स्थेनः ह्याः स्वि निष्पः स्थेनः ह्याः स्थाः चित्राः स्थाः स्थाः वर्षा इ.म.हमानझूराने तर्ने द्वीते मान्यने ने ज्यामा । सुर्धा सुति मायस्य सर्वे मास्तु प्रचित्रमान्त्रे, चैतु रे पुरे चोष्या सी कूँच त्यूक्त वायूक्त वाया स्टर् प्रमाना मिष्य ता प्रविधीमा तपु रिमासी मि यानिर केव केवा ग्री क्या देवि वियानियाया केवा हिन दर देशनाया सुवान सुवान ग्री श्रीनश्चेताञ्चा व्यायार वर तर्दे ह्या नर्द्या स्थापन हे अत्तर्व हा स्थापर द्या 'सम्भाद्रचेब'सर 'दर्जे गोदु'र्कंद 'दु'डीब'बन्ग दर्गेबि'सर्केम'गसुस्र'पीद 'या द्वांचिब'दु' श्चीयमायम् पहुर्याप्तर्र्यापहुर्यापर्द्रद्यार दुर्या हुर्याप्याप्तर्या श्वीय स्थाप्तर्या स्थाप्तर्या स्थाप्तर्या स्थाप शरमाञ्चिमानमानम् नर्सुम् । श्चै।मार्दुमा हुःग्।रुःग्।रुःग्।रुःग्।दुःग्।दुःगानमाद्वेन्।रुन्।स्नानते । रविर स्रोर. देनसुषात्म रेथा यशिषात्मर सामिषाक्वीया सुरायरे यश्चरा यश्चिमा पर्देवः ज्ञासरः यापद्वेया देवया द्वत्ये हिर्देशामित्यक्रामित्वा यापद्वापाया जयन्दर्भनम् वृत्वायरः विकायवृत्ते देवा विश्वादी क्रियाचा विश्वादा विश्वादा विश्वादा विश्वादा विश्वादा विश्वादा चि.रं.चुरे.सर.योक्री योशीयारा.जं.चुरे.कुषायय.तु.रं.कुर.रं.याकेया.तर.यथवा ह्या. इव.सप्र.क्ष्म.द्री सैर.क्ष्म.सर्थिय.स.वय.ह्य.इव.स.घ.चा सैर.क्ष्म.स.वेथ.इव. बारचुरा स्निन्द्रवान्दर्श्वयान्तर्भवयान्त्रवा रवाक्रीस्नवयास्वान्तरायाः यक्षेत्रात्तरः भ्री देशाचयाः सीताः भ्रोतः सीताः देशेताः देशेताः देशेताः सीताः सीताः सीताः सीताः सीताः सीताः सी क्यां हेवा वीश्वाक्षात्ववावाश्वाक्षात्वीदाक्षर दास्राक्षेत्र याचनश्वात्वात्वीत्वा वीवाश्वा शेयाचेनाशायदेवादी नार्केचिक्षाःह्रमायाद्वा देःयशायदेशयादाःक्षेत्रहो द्वापा ्रयाः स्ट्रा भ्रीतिमा हमायवैरः इसमायायस्यायमा र्युमासेरः र्योद्धासेरः र

अन्य द्वर स्वाय कर में में स्ट्रीय ति वृत्ति । व्यवस्थित ति वृत्ति स्वाय के स्वय के स्

Heart Advice in a Nutshell

Om svasti! The Dharma body of great emptiness pervades both samsara and nirv ana.

The perfect enjoyment²³ of great bliss is luminous yet distinct.

The emanation body manifests in myriad ways for beings' various needs.

I venerate, atop the crown of my head, the guru who embodies these three kayas

Your profound and vast qualities are boundless.

Your activities free beings from the ocean of karma and afflictions.

All connections with you are meaningful, bringing beings to the purified state.

Your attainment is simply amazing, unsurpassed.

By placing my mind, free of distraction, in that state beyond mind—
Meditation beyond extremes on the profound, innate Dharma,
With the perfect place, perfect time, perfect teacher, and perfect retinue—
And by training one-pointedly in that,

I can discover ultimate bliss and excellence in this and future lives.

When the teacher and his entire retinue were seated in meditation in the supreme sacred place of wisdom form, the solitary place named Kyijam Nyida, the guru, the great treasure revealer, the king of Dharma, gave this oral instruction which was then noted down:

At first, with a sincere longing to attain liberation, and with pure renunciation, g o to a solitary place and find a cave. There, recall the Three Jewels and, if you w ish, recite a liturgy for refuge. It is also permissible not to [recite refuge liturgy], depending on the situation. Then, exhale the stale breath three times and imagin e that your misdeeds and obscurations have been completely purified. Visualize the Lotus Born Guru indivisible from your own gracious root guru on the crown of your head, and recite the "Six Vajra-Line Supplication

"24" once. Dissolve the guru into yourself. Having done that, begin the main part of the session and enter equipoise.

Beginners should first of all search for the mind's stillness, movement, and awar eness. Secondly, they should examine that which is looked at and the looker. Thi rdly, they should let be, in equipoise, within the looker.

The way one recognizes is as follows. To recognize after three moments is the le sser recognition. To recognize after two moments is the middling recognition. To recognize after one moment is the best recognition. When one has the best kind of recognition, whatever thoughts arise should immediately vanish without trace as soon as you look at them. Then, by extending the duration of that recognition, you should become uninterrupted and unshaken by thoughts, like rain falling on a lake.

As for dispelling obstacles and enhancing, the main point is to reflect on imperm anence. In addition, reflect on compassion, faith, pure perception, disenchantme nt, and renunciation. By doing so, an awareness of the futility of samsaric pursui ts and confidence in karmic cause and effect will naturally arise. When these tho ughts occur effortlessly, it is a sign extraordinary realization has dawned within your mind.

Finishing the session, dedicate the virtue of the meditation to all sentient beings, infinite in number, to attain awakening. Everything you have done in samsara, fr om the very beginning until now, has been meaningless. But today, this session of meditation has been extremely meaningful, so you should arouse a deep-felt j oy. Maintaining a joyful and vivid recollection of the great kindness of the guru and the Three Jewels, do not forget the practice as you undertake your daily activities

Those of the very highest faculties rest solely in luminosity during meditative eq uipoise, and in post-meditation they train in compassion, and other virtuous actions. The yogin who has perfected the practice has no distinction between equipo ise and post-meditation; everything is unity.

भ वयाम्यम्यस्य स्रम्यानवुग्रम्

कुमार्श्वरमत्त्रभम्भीयम्भारम् स्थान्त्रभारम् वी त्यः सूर् सुर स्याद्ये र्ट्स सूर्य मसूर्य मी स्थान्त्रभारम् स्थान्त्रभा स्थान्त्रभारम् स्थान्त्रभा स्थान्त्

Advice in Brief

Rest the mind within the looker and, from within the state of vivid emptiness, let thoughts be spontaneously self-liberated without imputation or fixation.

Mañjushri taught the following instruction to the Sakya master Künga Nyingpo:

If you are attached to this life, you are not a Dharma practitioner.

If you are attached to samsara, you lack renunciation.

If you are attached to your own benefit, you lack bodhicitta.

If clinging arises, that is not the view.

The mahasiddha Karma Pakshi (the 2nd Karmapa) taught:

With the best looseness, the best meditation occurs.

With middling looseness, middling meditation occurs.

With lesser looseness, lesser meditation occurs.

The Master of Uddiyana said:

Don't be attached to the meditation. Deconstruct [your attachment] again and again. To let be in the uncontrived state is called cutting through (*trek chö*).

Please be sure to keep these instructions in mind.

This was written by Chokgyur Lingpa, the direct disciple of Pema Tötreng Tsal (Mighty S kull-Garlanded Lotus, Guru Rinpoché).

र्थ नुसम्बरः ह्यासायाम्बर्धाः य

म्रां याद्रोवियकेवी मासुयाया मेरियाया स्था । याद्रां येयाया स्वार्थिया । प्रिम्म श्रुरः। क्रिम हेर्गा से श्रुष्टी तीवया से गठिया नर्सुमा । स्राध्य से स्थारा स्वारम्यः यावीयबेट हो। निर्ह्मित्र क्यायकेवा है येथया यश्चेत्र वया। निर्ह्मित्र स्वा यावर सर प्रस्ता हिरा से प्रस्ति पर्से प्रस्ति । विषा कर सिरा से स्वा से स्वा से स्वा से स्वा से स्व क्रीक्षेट राजुरी सि.य.यटय क्रियायहूट यद सूया ग्रीय क्रिया क्रियाय है र से दें र जीया नयुः नञ्जेनः देशः नञ्जेस्य । नने सेन् चुरः नुः तह्ना नयेः हेना स्राद्धः । नास्य स्यासः है <u>इ.मुग्रातपु.पर्यमार्थे.मुग्रा विस्तर भूभमाः कुर्राद्य स्तृत्ये मुग्राप्त विस्तरमाः </u> यहूर्म् अर्म् कूर्म्यान्य स्टर्म् यावना विकार्म् याक्ष्य स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं मुल्रःभुद्भिरः यः ह्रेनियः क्रेन्यवर्गयायाया । ज्ञियः यक्कियः युव्यः युव्यः युव्यः युव्यः युव्यः युव्यः युव्यः ब्रीन्यान्याः ब्रेन्द्रम्यन्यात्यहत्यायाः नेत्रम्यायाः । न्त्रम्ययाः वर्षेत्रायाः प्रचेरः । हेर्म्यायम्भयायर्भेयाम्येयायमान्नीमानुराधिरायमा । । पर्दात्यायर्भेयाम्येया ल्रेट्यानायन्यात्वे । वाल्रेटाचर्क्यानाय्वे प्राप्तानायाः । विनेतिनः देव को र पर स्था के र से प्राप्त विश्व के स्था न्यानते त्युका तर्ने हें न स्पेर्ट साहेर्न । क्रें तर्ने र स्यास्त्र स्वान्त्र त्या विका त्युः । हे स्निन् स्रेव सुयानुसाधनः स्वायाया स्रोह्म गुरु स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्वीतः स्व

Advice for Bumtang Lama

Relying on the guru and the Three Jewels, You should uphold discipline, with your own mind as the witness. Don't scatter your thoughts. Train one-pointedly in calm-abiding. With the personal liberation vows, establish the foundation.

To begin with, arouse bodhicitta, the mind set on supreme awakening. In the middle, benefit others from a non-conceptual state. In conclusion, through excellent dedications and aspirations, Extract the essence of the Great Vehicle bodhicitta.

With the devotion that sees the guru as buddha,
Train in the generation stage that recognizes environment and beings as divine,
And attain the fruition of the Secret Mantra Vajra Vehicle—
The completion stage of the unity of bliss and emptiness.

In particular, rest in the awareness of mind essence. Abide in the inconceivable, inexpressible, clear-empty state. Whatever thoughts arise, like rain falling on a lake,

Are self-liberated. To maintain this is a Great Perfection pith instruction.

Were you to ask a hundred gurus, there would be no more than this. Were you to read a thousand volumes of scripture, it would all come down to this.

So now don't be too distracted, but apply yourself to meditation. Since study, reflection, and meditation are the highway of the path, You must exert yourself in them, and not get distracted!

Getting lost in distraction, accumulating wealth, just chatting idly—
Can you really bear to loaf around in such a meaningless way?
Don't you see the great looming abyss of samsara?!
Make meaningful this human body of yours, endowed with freedom!
Please, I beseech you, create the auspicious conditions for reaching awakening in this life.

This heart advice was given by Chokgyur Lingpa to Bumtang Lama of Mön. May it bring goodness!

र्भ अर्वेदिः इगायः गह्यसः ध

सम्बर्गन्त्रीयार्स्य विक्रम् विक्रम्

Advice for Göndrak

When you let the looker be, within awareness, It is free of color and form, vividly empty. Whatever thought arises, when you look at its essence It vanishes without trace, like clouds disappearing in the sky.

When free of the idea that thinks, "It is empty,"
At that moment you see the essence of mind.
At all times, treasure compassion, devotion, and diligence.
It is vital to act in accordance with cause and effect.

This was written by Chokgyur Lingpa at the request of Göndrak.

र्वे र्वेग्रयातकर.रेयर.जी.जा.योरेश्या.तो

योज्यस्तर्रास्याकातकरार्ययरात्राक्षित्। विरायद्यात्रास्यास्य विरास्त्रास्त्रीत्र वर्षाद्वरायाद्या विर्वरायाञ्चेत्रद्वात्याद्वरायाद्वरा विश्वयेत्रम् न्गार प्यर द द द द वा करा होता । वि दे त्या वर या वा व्या वि हो द व की वा वा वि वि र्थासुर प्राचतुर । स्मिनियासून चुर न न सेन चुर । सेन सम्मिन स्मिन चुर । सेन सम्मिन सम्मिन सम्मिन सम्मिन सम्मिन लूर्! भूम्सियाकुराजायोधर तपुःश्री रिराय रशास्त्राज्य कुरा मेश्रा रिरा स्र-ब्रुयाक्चीतेष्ट्रात्त्र। विस्रान्दर्क्षेत्रहेसान्द्र्वातान्त्रीयान्। विस्रान्धेसान्द्र्यान्त्री र्वेर गुर्वेन यन्त्रे हेर बेर्च बेर्च यन्त्री विनामक्षेत्र च प्रति क्षा चर वर्ष विस्तरि वि यार्ग्रेन्संत्रिः स्वाकार्वे तद्दी । श्विः यादास्य त्यार्थेन्स्य स्वादी । विदेशायायायायायायायायायायायायायायाया र्थान्त्रीया हि.य.म्राम्यान्यम्म् म्यान्त्रीयः हीया विस्तर्वेत्राम्यान्यस्य हेयाने र्नोत्तर्द्धेन्नमासुन्तर्द्वात्रम् । क्रिसेन्नर्गनिरंदुःस्माराया । देखानर्द्वातमा क्रियः प्रदेवयायाद्द्री विषयः क्रियोयः वस्त्रीतः द्रया वस्त्रीयः यात्रा विषायवया विदायः स् रपु:की । वैर:र्बेर:प्रह्य:क्र्य:के.यी.का । १८.सपु:र्ट्यूर्य:वैर:र्यूका । व्हेर:र्बेर. मुष्रम् तार्यक्षेर्यम् । विह्नम् यात्रम् मान्यस् मुर्यायद्वः मु न्वेयाय। विद्याक्षियायम् अस्य क्षियायम् विद्यायाः विद्यायः विद्यायाः विद्यायायः विद्यायः विद्यायायः विद्यायः विद् यर्थन्य । स्थितः क्रियान्य प्रकार स्थान क्षित्र स्थान स्थान । प्रकार स्थान स्थान । प्रकार स्थान धुँचःकूर्यात्रात्यदी विचःकूत्रायस्यात्ययः नयाः विद्यात्वेत्रा विद्यात्रास्त्रीयः देवरः सः मूर्यामार्ज्यामारकर.र्यमार्भाजामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थामार्थाम सर्केम सुर द्वीर प्रश्निक या द्वी

Advice for the Mantra Holder Wanglu

Listen, Wanglu, mantradhara!

If you want to gain a foothold on the path to liberation, Keep impermanence vividly in mind.

See samsara as flawed, Have confidence in the undeceiving refuge, See the sublime guru as buddha, And make supplications.

Though you're already grey, you're still planning to stick around. How can such a person ever gain liberation?

When you're happy and with a full stomach, you take up your mala. When hungry and suffering, you perform misdeeds like killing. How can such a person ever gain liberation?

People who place their reliance on the Dharma, But ride high on their fake wisdom wings, Are like the self-destructive snake that is anger.

If you don't train in loving kindness and compassion, The root of Dharma will be rotten. If you're unable to give away the wealth you've accumulated, It's like the story of Draksep Drapa, all over again.

This life is like a guesthouse. You will stay much longer in future lives. It would be better for your accumulated wealth to be of use to you then. So, with that in mind, make offerings and give.

That behavior will create an unassailable wealth, certain to help you. By using it for a virtuous cause, You are burying an inexhaustible treasure. Seal this treasure with dedication

Practicing the generation stage of secret mantra
While grasping at appearances as concrete—
That is the seed of Rudra, the demon of ego-clinging.
It should be practiced as rainbow-like appearance-emptiness,
With pure perception, the essence of faith.

Looking with clinging at the emptiness of mind Will simply lead you astray. When you know how to let be, free of grasping, You are certain to become awakened in a single lifetime.

In general, this is sound advice for all Dharma practitioners. In particular, it is the heart samaya of mantradharas. For the teachers and disciples gathered here with faith and devotion, May there be the auspiciousness of the profound Dharma flourishing!

I, Chokgyur Lingpa wrote this at the request of the elder Wanglu and other mantradharas who beseeched me to give them some advice. May it bring goodness!

र्जे र्व्यायायकर.योबार.र्व्यायात्यायोर्वायाः

र्यामायक्ष्मायाक्ष्मियाक्ष्मियाक्ष्मियाः स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स हेम्बास्य स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वाम् । हेम्बास्य स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वाम् । हेम्बामायक्ष्मियाः स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वाम् स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वाम् स्वामायक्ष्मियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्ष्मियः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियाः स्वामायक्षियः स्वामायक्षेयः स्वामायक्षियः स्वामायक्षियः स्वामायक्षेयः स्

Advice for the Mantra Holder Sang-Ngak

To begin with, meditate persistently on impermanence.

Then, supplicate the gurus.

As the main part, rest the mind within the state of emptiness.

In conclusion, make excellent dedications and aspirations.

Chokgyur Lingpa wrote this at the request of the mantradhara Sang-Ngak (Secret Mantra).

শ শ্বীমার্কুঝান্ত্রীনশ্বনান্ত্রা

हेर्याकाय दे प्रावृष्ठ क्रिया पार्य | क्षिड्य स्वाका क्षा क्ष्र्य क्ष्रिय प्रावृक्ष प्

Advice on Meditation

If you want to practice well, You need steadfast renunciation— In short, the wish to attain awakening.

Refuge is the root of Dharma— You need to entrust and surrender yourself completely To the guru and Three Jewels.

As the cause for attaining unsurpassable awakening, Arouse bodhicitta, the mind set on supreme awakening, And practice solely for the benefit of others. This is profound indeed.

Rest without grasping within the nature of mind. When you realize the uncontrived and unfabricated nature, Then it qualifies as meditation.

Suppressing or chasing after the movement of thoughts Is fruitless rigidity, the worst kind of meditation.

Less grasping and attachment is a sign of realization.

Vast pure perception is a sign of realization.

Great compassion is a sign of realization.

Paying close attention to cause and effect is a sign of realization.

The opposites are signs of lack of realization. Dear one, keep this in your heart.

Chokgyur Lingpa wrote this. May it bring goodness!

र्भ र्व्यायायकर प्रयोगाय द्वार स्वायाय स्वायाय

यक्षरः इस क्षात्रावद्गाह् कुलर ह्र्य व्या विकायद्ग्रस्य विकाय विक

Advice for the Elder Mantra Holder Wangden

May the lord guru's blessings enter my heart. May I practice the path unerringly.

Most practitioners these days are all talk, no substance. If there's no one applying the crucial points in an essential way, What's the use of endless empowerments, transmissions, and instructions? Even if there is some benefit, it's only the words that have been obtained.

People desire so deeply the good reputation of being the petitioner; Yet, if there is no one making sincere requests for the Dharma, What's the use of oral instructions and spiritual songs? Even if there is some small benefit, it's of little real use.

The collected works of the many scholars and siddhas Drift around the old temples, aimlessly propping the walls. To really practice sincerely, you need to see samsara as flawed. This defines the best practitioner.

When even so called "siddhas"

Are so attached to samsara,

There's no need to mention other practitioners.

While failing to sever your own selfish desires, You claim to be serving the doctrine and beings, And you boast of being someone with great, noble intentions,²⁵ Yet the words that spew from your mouth only bring shame to your nose.

A beggar doesn't command the respect of a kingdom.²⁶ First of all, you should attain liberation for yourself. Only then does it make sense to work for others. All you practitioners, keep this in your hearts.

At the request of the glorious, elderly, lay mantradhara Wangden (Powerful), at the Evam Dharma Camp in the sanctuary of Yangdzong Sky Treasury, I (Chokgyur Lingpa) sang w hatever came to mind as a song.

र् वहीतर् हेर्ने ग्रीन्त्र ख्वायान्ययाम्

यम् देशयात्मायपुर्या ति मृत्येद्र तर्रे में क्रियेट स्वार्म्य स्वार्म्य स्वार्म्य स्वार्म्य विश्वार्म्य स्वार्म्य स

Advice for the Faithful of Upper Tridu

You of great fortune, who wish to practice the sacred Dharma, Don't let this human body you've obtained this one time go to waste!

Since the time of death is uncertain, ramp up your diligence. Since karmic cause and effect do not deceive, Persevere in adopting and discarding accordingly.

Since samsara is suffering, you should yearn for liberation. Since the refuge objects, the Three Jewels, are excellent, You should place your trust in them.

Since bodhicitta is the greatest wealth, focus on it ardently. Since misdeeds create suffering,
Confess and resolve to never commit them again.

Since awakening is attained by perfecting the accumulations, Make offerings and give.

To receive the stream of blessings, arouse devotion for the guru.

To attain the siddhis, practice the approach and accomplishment of the deity.

To dispel obstacles, make offerings to the sky-goers and Dharma protectors.

To increase your roots of virtue, make dedications and aspirations.

Neither invite thoughts of the future nor chase after thoughts of the past; These are the deluded appearances of your wild, discursive mind. You should simply let be, naturally.

When stillness or movement occur, don't pick and choose; Just maintain the essence, no matter what arises. Don't chase after thoughts; look at their essence.

Don't be mistaken as to what to look at: look at the looker itself. When you look, you will see no essence. There is neither basis nor root. At this point, relinquish all doubt as to whether or not this is it. In short, free of distraction, without meditating,
Maintain the practice—whether moving or sitting, throughout all activities.

At the request of the faithful of Upper Tridu, Chokgyur Lingpa spoke this and the old man called Drön (Guest) transcribed it.

भ न्ग्रीब सकेंगानसूब तहेंब या मन्स्र या

क्रेंट्यायान्त्रोत्याकेंगायस्वायस्वायस्यास्यास्यास्याः । । । त्यारास्यायस्यायस्यायस्या प्रमां भ्रमित्यविस्त्रेयार्ड्स्यव्हर्म्यमार्ड्स्यायाया पिरमायेत्यार्यम्यायार्थ्यस्य लुन्नः भ्यासीर-ट्रूर-क्षेत्रनासक्र,यार-क्रुत्त्र-यधुर-चुन्ना ।र-र्रेर-प्रह्म्नारा-क्रुक्यना १५२३ विश्वास्त्राम्यान्त्राच्यां निर्देश विश्वास्त्राच्यान्त्रम् । विद्राः यः इत्राचत्रेतः वरः इत्रयाः या । स्त्रव्यक्ते स्त्रुरः चायाः वर्षेतः स्त्रीरः । स्त्रुरः वर्षे वर्षेत्रयाः वर्षे ब्रुम.यम.सी मिथा.क्रीर.पायमाता.यार्जुय.तर.ची व्रिय.ब्राट्म.रीयो.क्रिप.यर.रूपामा. ग्रहः मुखानमेन परान्त्री विस्तर हेना तम् । विस्तर हेना स्वापन । विस्तर मुखान । विस्तर मुखान । धीव। । इंदेशायनुद्दारामाराधीवायायीयायाँ याविराचायदीयायाच्यायदिदार्गिया । त्में हिंब लीब ब्रेडिंग हिंब है त्वराय में क्रिया मही । हिंद राज हिंब मारा राज है मारा राज है मारा राज है मारा ર્ક્ષું રૂપ્ત : તરેને : ગ્રી: ગુરૂ ન ગ્રીએ: બીવ: પ્રયાસ ન ગુરૂ : ગુરૂ : ગુરૂ : છેવ: કેએ: ને દેવ ને દેવ : જે : क्समः । वार्त्रहर्ने वर्ष्ट्या द्यार्थिय क्षार्थिय । विराद्येव वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे वर्षे बोर-इरी विषयः सूर-विर-२४१ श्रीर-३.५२४। क्रिय-क्रीय-क्री-अर्थ-४४२ विष्य-न्ययः इनेर सर में यर्केम न्ययः म्ययः स्थान । प्ययः मर ज्ञा क्षेत्र के येम ह बुरे! १८र्रेर.बु.चबर.हा.बुर.चर.रो रिग्र्यिकक्र्या.बु.चोधर.कु.चका.चका विहेर. क्यि।यथान्यस्यान्यः स्त्रीरः रे:ह्री सियोन्नः यष्ट्रिनः क्रीं-स्त्रुनः सम्बन्धः स्त्रा विवायनः तर ब्रैट्यत्युय्येषा मध्येत्रः । भ्रिट् ख्रेम् ब्रिट्र ख्राच्या नदःशुः ब्राह्मन् । निर्मेयः वकः श्रीतः नः वुवः ब्राह्मन् । निः मेरः वाः त्रीयः श्रीतः व ষ্ট্রীর্যারমমান্তর্বারীমমান্তরাকাশা বিশ্বনার্যারমমান্তর্বারমমান্তর্বারী

Advice for Könchok Tenzin

You see piles of ordinary pebbles As all manner of precious medicinal stones. To you, Sage, I prostrate.

Om nare nore svaha

When the deluded Könchok Tenzin was traveling
Through the land that is polished by the humble,
He presented a dark blue crystal
Made from the mighty blue lapis lazuli and arura,
And, with a great racket, entreated me to accept it as an offering for a teaching.
I wrote this in response, while laughing, amazed and amused.

Regarding all such ideas, And for medical treatment and examination to go well, You should supplicate like this:

In order that the medical treatment for the illnesses
Of the body's four elements goes well,
Study acutely *The Four Tantras*.²⁷
Even though they may be old, you should rely on and learn from experts.

So that the wisdom treatment for the illnesses
Of the afflictions, the five poisons, goes well,
You should study the sutras and tantras,
And, even though they may be old, you should rely on and learn from a guru.

Moreover, if you don't develop renunciation, The root of your Dharma practice will be rotten. If you don't know what renunciation is, It means longing for freedom from samsara.

Pursuing a living for your own gain

And saying you want to help others—these are empty words. You say it's all for the benefit of others,
But in reality, you're just gathering offerings for yourself.

Gurus who are focused on personal gain
Are ensnared in their selfish desires.
Leaders who claim to be caring lovingly for their people,
But who create laws for their own benefit and gain—
They may be leaders by name, but in fact they are shameless.
Their hearts thump and pound when imposing their laws,
But when confronted by a Dharma monarch, they are humbly brought down.

These days everyone, high and low,
Does everything the wrong way around.
Your wish and hope is that everything goes well,
But you don't place your trust in the Three Jewels.
How I pity your poor countries!

Relying on spiritual friends
Who are well-versed in the practices of the two traditions, ²⁸
And on elders who've been through both suffering and joy,
And on those who are honest, learned, and outstanding,
You should act with care and precision.

If, on the other hand, you carelessly engage
In spiritual and secular tasks,
Then all the gurus will become frauds,
All the monks will violate their vows,
All the tantric practitioners will corrupt their samayas,
All the leaders will fall and become civilians,
All the doctors will become butchers,
All beings will encounter suffering,
And all women will be debased.

So, don't busy yourself with lots of activities, flitting from this to that.

Be steadfast, broad-minded, focus your mind on what is wholesome.

Consult experts, listen to elders' advice.

If it's an unusual situation, analyze it thoroughly.

If it's of great importance, apply yourself with fortitude and courage.

To act in this way is in harmony with both the Dharma and the mundane world.

Whatever you do, keep the Three Jewels in your heart.

Then everything you do will be virtuous.

May this discourse, the spring queen's melodious song, Sail in the boat of virtue and spread to every land. May the sprout of bliss and joy beautify the earth And be enjoyed as the glorious queen of the perfect summer!

A physician clothed in red who was enjoying the meadows placed a pouch full of stones i n front of me. He offered a piece of raw copper, and said he needed a supplication. But th en, absorbed in the children's game of stones, for a while I didn't respond. Then, since the secretary Lama Chögyal repeatedly asked me, pleading so much that my ears began to ac he, in the midst of these intelligent people, I finally spoke whatever came to mind in verse, laughing all the while, and Khenpo Rinchen Dargyé acted as the scribe.

भ न<u>ि</u>ब्स्यतः स्व

र्गे. २. तर्षे १. वर्षे १. वर्ष १. वर् <u> कुर्यात्पर्दः यत्त्रहूरी । याष्ट्रेरः कुँवः आपतः कुँरः हुँहः जा । । यतः राकाः क्रान्यः याप्तः याप्त्रेयः ।</u> कें। इंदेल्सेक्विंशक्यत्रेद्धेही दिवुंगहेर हुँयतवैटक्वैंशेटी विरायद्वायवा योध्याधुयात्त्रायप्ट्रेय। स्मिर झुँया इंश शिक्वीया नेटा अर्थेट था। इंग् नेया हुया नेया हु सी नेया है या है या याः । व्यायमः सुनः सुने सके सुन् स्था । किया विका स्थापिता स्थापिता स्थापिता । सुनः स्थाप योट्टेर.कुर्यत्वभिक्षण्य भिन्नात्वर्थकृषायायात्रीत्वर्यात् । निर्मुत्यायद्वर्यात्रम् सर्वाच्यात्राञ्ची विष्टिर क्रियानियर स्तिर क्रियानिय क्रिया विष्टा स्वाच्या स्वाच्या विष्टा स्वाच्या विष्टा स्वाच्या विष्टा स्वाच्या विष्टा स्वाच्या स्वाच स्वाच्या स्वाच्या स्वाच स्वाच्या स्वाच्या स्वाच्या स्वाच्या स्वाच्या स्वाच्या स्वाच्या विवा विश्वायतः हुर्नि, हेर्ड्डियः वाहेर क्ष्या इस्याया | नि.स. द्वीर प्रविवाया हुर्कुः वा । सु ष्यसाययमार्सेजार्रम्यस्याम् । विषयमाराष्ट्रमार्स्यन्वियः कृषे । विषयसरायितः क्र्यासिर.रेट.जूरीयो सिर.यर्सेय.क्यायाज्ञीयत्त्रीयं.ये.क्या रि.ह्वीर.क्र्ये.क्रंयालायः वया । विषेत्र केरा देया पर दर दे विदुवा । दे प्येत्र वावस्य क्षेत्रिका सहदायदे। । यानमा सक्ति। वेर तु तेर त्वर त्या । व्यून य तु मान सम् प्येन को । विषा द र ने क्रीर न जुर्याना निष्याना निष्याना स्त्राचित्र विष्याना निष्याना मुत्रमा भ्रमिष्टेर मूर्व दे प्रासाह द क्रिया मुद्रा माना मित्र नर यहेव वया यापा राया है । विष्ठिर हेव की प्रशुद्ध है है है है है है । विष्ठिर हेव है का य्यायान्यानुष्या विवायान्तरायानिनः सुर्देशस्यानः। विरयाद्देशस्यान्यास्यानुद्रितः र्ह्ना १८८मम् मास्टायमस्य द्वाद्वरम् । मूनान्तर्स्य क्वाद्वर्से र्षेत्रं विष्ठेरः द्वेत् गुरार्थेयः क्वयः र्येत्या विश्वरः विश्वता विष्ठाः विश्वता विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विष्ठाः विश पर् र्जुब र्यं मार्थ मार्थ हे वास्ता है वास्ता है वास्ता है वास्ता निर्मा है वास्ता मार्थ के वास्ता है वास्ता विर्यायायायिया क्रियायक्रीरायाक्षेत्रायायाञ्चरार्यायाया । ।रास्यावरार्यायाया थह्री भ्रीर प्रधिवाक्ष्य विष्ठेश र्केर रिशाय विवाला रिट अर के मूर् बाहुवा है. पर्देशः । मान्तरापरादे तर्दासरादे सक्षा । । नसासेया प्रेन्से निर्मास्या

सूर्यक्री श्रिक्याक्रियां चीर स्थान विक्रमा व

Words of Truth

Homage to Guru Padmasambhava.

Please grant me your blessings!

I will utter some words of truth here.

The fathers and sons²⁹ love to rebuke
The tertön Khachö Dorjé.³⁰
Here follow some of their reasons:
One justification they like to rely on
Is their claim that there's no reason for tertöns to appear at this time—
That's like chasing after an echo!

In the past, various scholars, practitioners, and eminent figures Roundly rejected Zhikpo Lingpa,³¹
Saying his teachings were false.
These days, he counts as one of the twelve Lingpas
Renowned among the hundred great tertöns.
He has been of great benefit to the Assembled Realization³² lineage.
His lineages of treasure empowerment and transmission
Are now rooted in the Mindrolling tradition.

The treasure teachings of Kajö Dorjé
Are now practiced and spread far and wide,
Principally by means of the lower Drukpa,³³
The venerable master Khamtrül³⁴ and his disciples.

His life story conforms to the treasure scriptures, And is accurate in terms of the prophecies. Therefore, is he not genuine? His teachings appear to be gradually spreading.

The sacred site he opened,
The supreme Blazing Light Jewel,
Is a very beneficial place for practice.
Prostrate there, and circumambulate well.

For the sake of excellent experiences and dreams, You should think that this site is genuine.

Since this tertön's writings
Include a mending ritual by Nyima Drakpa,³⁵
People reject him on that basis.
Indeed, the tertön Mingyur Dorjé³⁶
And the tertön Nyima Drakpa
Unkindly liked to criticize each other.

"Even Copper Kettle Head
Is seated in the lama's presence"

Imagine saying such a thing!

Even an accomplished tertön speaking to the king,

With talk of tiger skins and bone ornaments,

Could not coax the secret from its hole at such a time.

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Similarly, in the past, the two tertons
Zhikpo Lingpa and Ngari Panchen Pema Wangyal³⁹
Were in disagreement—
Both lineages vehemently criticized each other.
Now they are practiced in union.

The Karma and Drukpa fought in the past, And now they are mixed as one river— As are many others, just the same.

It is hard to tell whether or not samayas are broken. Therefore, other than the Buddha, Who could possibly judge Teachings and individuals?

If something conforms to the sutras and tantras And is beneficial to beings,
Then, it is said, it should be adopted.
Therefore, have pure perception toward all—

Do not incur the karma of forsaking the Dharma!

The Victorious One has taught that practicing while in doubt Hinders the buddhas' teachings—
Therefore, it is better to just leave be.

Ask yourself whether you should practice. Free from doubt, you can accomplish anything, Just like the old lady and the dog tooth relics.

Laity and monastics, high and low,
Tell us to distinguish between the good and the bad.
I really do not know how to distinguish such things,
But have addressed the current situation honestly.

From the site of Upper Gegyal, may these words of Chokgyur Lingpa bring virtue!

र् रेगायध्वाबुरार्केत् स्यायाग्नान्स्रयाया

चयःतपुः योष्ट्रेरः पहूर्षः स्रैयातपुः स्यापतुरः या । इयाः पहूरः विदः सूरः स्याः की स्रीयः सः पर्वेर यगप्र इंबक्री निर्देश सद्भुक्ष मीय इंच सहर समा सिंब सर सामग्री प्रेस ह्यू चतः महमा । ह्यु चर हो चना छन्। स्य देव महासा । । नाय विकास नाय हो हो से व त्रीयत्रेमत्र्वया । श्रिम् वे सर् छेर् के मार्स्य श्रुम श्रूम श्रुम श्रूम श्रुम श्रूम श्रू र्यानुर्ज्याया । वान्त्रेयाया प्रियान क्षेत्राया प्रियाम क्षेत्राया कष्त्राया कष्ट्राया कष्त्राया कष्त्राय कष्त्राया कष्त्राय कष्त्राया कष्त्राया कष्त्राया कष्त्राया कष्त्राय कष्त ल्य. भ्य. प्रमृत्या मुंद्री मुंद्रीय स्थान चाववः द्वाः संद्राः त्रवः विदः। विद्याचारः स्वाचारः स्वाचारः । विद्याचारः स्वाचारः । विद्याचारः । विद्याचारः । चबर रेजिय, व मावर च मावा है। । चिर क्रुच क्षेत्रका द्वर विकास विवास विवास । । क्रियःश्रमःश्रेर्द्रिन्यन्त्रायःतह्रमास्त्रमञ्जेषा ।श्रुःययनःश्रून्त्रम्यःश्रेत्रान्यस्यःय्र्न्। । <u>चुःचनाकुःसःचानानाः सद्यःक्रमःस्त्रःसः । । दूरमःस्ये दः नर्मोदः सः नक्कःसन्यःस्य स्वाःस्य स्वाःस्य ।</u> त्युर-५८:देवापदे:क्र्येंद्रश्चेंद्रश्चेंद्रयावाग्रहः। १२:इस्रसः चुत्रःस्रवः वाहदःवहद्रसः वर्ष्युद्रः स्रीतुस्य। क्षे'त्रद्युर हें हे रू'न्य श्वेते' श्वय दु'नवम् । दे धि के रा ने ना नि र के रा दे या श्वय है वि ग्राम् त्यत्त्वानाम् वर्षाः सुमः स्थानाम् वर्षाः स्थानाम् स्थानाम स्थानाम् स्थानाम् स्थानाम स्थाना यमायासः अहूरी जिर्दः रटः द्रयासः योदः योद्यासः यश्चित्रः योदः । विश्वीयः सरः भ्रावेशः गुन्धीर्था वेदानुप्ता । दोत्याराधीर्यान्याना ब्रुचा ब्रैन देवा को हा स्मुलिय को स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्व यश्चेषः वयमा चार्यात्राच्या विष्ठेरः सूर्वः श्वेषायञ्चे स्वायञ्च मान्त्रेषः वर्षः । विश्वामानाः सूर् त्रियाः <u>च</u>ेकाराकाः कोरः याः केरः। । चुर्नः (याः त्रेचेरः हेदः यचेत्यः यर्डेकः याः प्रेवे । । १५ वाकाः प्येदः । ग्रीन् न् त्रीया मायान स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन र्कर.वकालय.र्रोकार्यकाक्यर.यक्ट. मुचे । मुनेकार्ज्य योधेर र्रमेवार्टर र्र्यायोधेर र्रमेवालया। (बेटा) |याहेर:र्झेब:अर्क्या:यांकेश:ग्लीर:यान्यु:याशुअ:नटा) |द्वे:ओन:स्रे:य्युक्त:युक्त:

यद्याची विदेरक्षास्यकातीकावरक्षित्वर्ति। रिटल्पेरक्षातीस्य योट्रेर.केषावारी.चेरका रि.जवार्कारचवार्चैर.रेट.रे.केर.चर्षयावा सिर.ववार्ज्यूच. त्रशुर महिर हेर्ब घराया उत्ता |त्रामा ह्यून हो द्वानहर हेर्ब या नवना प्राप्ताया | हिर्मर हिर्म् क्रियावर संस्था सम्मा विष्य माने क्रिया हिर्म हिर्म हिर्म सम्मान स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स यहूरी । प्राम्न देश्वित्वयास्य प्रति ह्या सदि। । द्वर वी देव र्श्वायायाय पदी सहर् राजा । भ्रीतायानुयानवानः हता यानेर स्वेतः वितानुः यानः। । । यानः तः वितान्योत्यानवितः वयायानः .बु। ।प्पर:व:व्रम्थम:उर्:चहर:ब्रेंब्रम्थ:चत्वन:र:येनाम। ।दे:ब्रेव:न्वेना:बु:न्वेन्ना:बे:न्वेना:बे:न य.ब्री विश्वनार्कतः क्रि. २८. २४. मुजा च्री. न्यर्गा.क्री. व्यत्या.क्री. व्यत्या.क्री. व्यत्या.क्री. व्यत्या.क्री. व्यत्या.क्री. तर्स्यत् । इ.४८. ल.चेमायाच्यामायाच्यास्य हिन स्यान्याच्यास्य स्यान्य श्चर्याश्चिरः। दिश्चित्ररदार्द्रात्त्वरश्चित्रयाह्यात्वर्द्यप्रस्ति। विष्ठिरः सूत्र्वस्यसायात्वरः श्रुरि:क्यापायायम्। । व्यवासर यर्टर र्टर र्यास्त्रयायाप्त रायुया विस्व रादः र्येयः दरः याययः वरः कर्न्तुत्। इते वर्याधीन मनुदः विवाहः मानवारारः मानेया । द्वीवः मुंजिम्मीरामाञ्चराक्षेत्राचेराम् इति । विदेशिक्षात्रमानाम् विद्रानीत्राची विट्यायर्षुव् क्रिन् यद्यव प्यव प्यव त्यान देशा । वित्त प्रायत्य मुख्य क्षित् व विश्व व। ूरि.पर्याजाः श्रीवःश्चीरः श्चीजाः यद्यः जीरः र्यारः वार्याचा । विरः ग्वीरः श्चीरः याद्यावा वार्याः विराज्या नुव है ज़र्याया । प्रार कैंट राजयर है व ही र ज़ेय होया । वृ ही र से य ही य खावर न्वेन हैं अर्थे । विकास र विकास स्थित स दि: क्रुं अर्क्न अर दिस्ति। मिहेर हेन पीन न स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व ख्रावर नसूत्र सन्तो ततुत्र र्शेनामा | | वितेरमा सर्म सहत्त्र स्वर्शे विते प्राप्त स्वर्शे वित्र स्वर्शे । इकार्ग्रेयह्र्यत्त्रित्रः द्वीयायायञ्चेत्राचनः। विदः खेयायायहर् वर्द्रास्ट्रास्टर स्वाविदः धीवा

क्षीरःस्रास्त्रस्य । र्याह्म्यास्त्रस्य । र्याह्म्यास्त्रस्य । स्याह्म्यास्त्रस्य । स्याह्म्यास्त्रस्य । स्याह्म्यास्त्रस्य । स्याह्म्यास्त्रस्य । स्याह्म्यास्त्रस्य । स्याव्य । स्य । स्याव्य । स्य

Advice for the Vidyadhara Khyung Götsal

The hidden yogi who upholds the profound treasures, The vidyadhara Khyung Götsal himself, In his great kindness spoke excellent words Of auspicious connection for my long life, And offered abundant gifts of good fortune.

The questions he truthfully asked Were no bother, but truly delightful. I sincerely offer this humble answer Regarding general, particular, and specific points.

In general, if one follows the Dharma,
Whether criticized or praised,
One is purifying obscurations.
Unfounded blame will definitely prolong one's life.

Noble beings speak of their qualities privately, Ordinary people speak their praises shamelessly. Noble beings pay no attention to hollow fame. Fools pursue food and wealth.

Bodhisattvas strive for others' benefit.

Though the view and conduct of
Individual liberation, bodhisattvas, and Mantra are limitless,
Having a good intention is the main rule.

So, though it may be difficult to accept some as bodhisattvas, Those who've adopted the conduct of the victorious one's heirs Have pledged never to criticize anyone.

Regarding the particular, more than a hundred monasteries Accept the Dharma tradition of Nyima Drakpa. However much you refute it through scripture or reasoning, They will never change their school of thought.

Mingyur Dorjé classed him as a samaya violator, And his doctrine holders and treasure practitioners Were unanimously denounced by all the fathers and sons Of the Karma, Drukpa, Nedo, and Zurmang Kagyü.

Whichever scripture or reasoning one uses in justification, It is to no avail, and will be regarded as mere dry words. Thus, there is no sense in my arguing about this.

Venerable Situ, who had an incurable tongue sickness, Included Nyima Drakpa in his painting Of three-hundred tertöns, making him famous. He thus manipulated auspicious connections to alleviate the curse.

No one is saying you must actually do this practice. Eminent fathers and sons of the past have already put a stop To people practicing while holding onto doubt. Gena Tertön,⁴⁰ who was at first seen as a tertön, Was later rejected when obstacles arose.

As for me, I focus mainly on the oral lineage of the Early Translations, And supplement them with the treasure teachings
Of the two supreme tertöns, the thirteen Lingpas,
The five Drimé, and twenty-five Nüden.
So that I may have faith, I practice my own treasures.

Aside from that, I do not dispute any of the tertons Who came before, or live now, or are yet to come, But I leave them all be.

Regarding the specific, whenever you are first given a treasure, You should say that it is excellent.

You ask about the purpose of the empowerments and so forth Of the lord root guru from Karma monastery.⁴¹

In these degenerate times, there are numerous tertöns, good and bad. It is best to either receive them all, like boiling noodle soup,⁴² Or to leave them all equally aside.

Otherwise, receiving some and not others
Is a cause for attachment and aversion, and a condition for breaking samaya.
Those are my thoughts on the matter.

Lord, with your wisdom sight,⁴³ you receive them all: You have no particular experience of mistrust or criticism. That is why we met as teacher and disciple.

Disparagingly saying that tertons never talk to each other, These biased people who criticize and praise Are ablaze with exaggeration and denigration.

The behavior of people in these degenerate times is pointless. In particular, their confusion, under the sway of demons and evil forces, Harms the teachings and is an obstacle to the paths and levels.⁴⁴ Therefore, it is of utmost importance to be careful with one's thoughts.

I hear there are people who criticize the Mindrolling followers—
Yet Mindrolling is the primary basis of the Early Translation teachings!
It follows from both scriptures and reasoning that it accords with the genuine tantras.

If So, Zur, and Nup⁴⁵ have an authentic lineage,
Then their lineage holders at Mindrolling also conform to the tantras.
If Dam, Tsang, and Jam⁴⁶ conform to the scriptures,
Then the associated Minling⁴⁷ conform to the victorious one's scriptures.
If Nyang, Gur, and Ling are likewise authentic,
Then their Minling followers are endorsed through factual reasoning.

For you, too, it would be excellent to practice this tradition.

The Karma Kagyü are likewise closely connected to Minling— Why else would their view and philosophy be so similar? Above all, it is the Dharma lineage of Zhikpo Lingpa. Though the government told the Kagyü to exert their authority, Clearly stating in official documents not to assimilate their schools. The son of the Minling Tertön, Rinchen Namgyal, Is the root guru of Tsewang Norbu.⁴⁸

Beyond these, there are also many other reasons. A tertön should benefit equally the teachings and beings. If he establishes temples—the basis for the teachings— And sanghas—the root of the teachings—and so forth, He is upheld as glorious among beings; Spiritual service is the best way of practicing bodhicitta.

Within the Buddha's tradition, I follow the traditional way; The mother and child monastic assemblies⁴⁹ are concordant with this. For all these reasons, check for yourself whether thought and deed are virtuous.

Furthermore, here is my advice to you, based on the above: Kathok and Dorjeden⁵⁰ are in the Minling tradition; Palyül and Shechen also conform to this tradition; And Dzokchen Monastery—half of which is faithful To the teachings and practices of Nyima Drakpa, And the other half to those of Minling—is particularly remarkable.

This letter, together with inviolate, supreme samaya substances, completely trustworthy precious accomplished medicine, and a silken white scarf, is offered by Chokgyur Lingpa

৺ র্কুমানানাধ্যমান্ত্রীনম্বানান্ত্র

र्जूबारानासुबानार वनानिकानी कुराया कुबार में क्षा कर सुबार में किया है किया है किया है किया है किया है किया है लाबुखाराली विटानवीर्नेलाक्षेत्रकारीलेबरायुःस्वा विविवस्तर्भात्रास्या चक्किर.क्ष्मका । व्यार.ब्रेश.ब्रीर.त.ज्याका.ब्र.ब्रा.ब्रीर.। चीर.क्ष्य.क्षमका.क्री.क्र्याताद्व. वस्यवराजा स्थित्रदेश्वरस्वायरास्युः स्वत्यायराया । स्रोध्ययः वस्तु धर्यात्रयाक्ष्यात्रयात्रयात्रीरया विष्यप्रयाक्षेत्रयायाः भीत्रयायाः विष्यप्रयायाः क्रमाञ्चलोबायमानाचा । १८५:स्याचायाची विज्ञान स्थान क्रिट.जुर्चार्का.क्रुट.क्रुच विज्ञान्त्रः विज्ञान्त्रः हेन्यः विज्ञान्त्रः विज्ञान्त्रः गश्चारहेव केट र ट तर्हे हिं कोट र प्यापा । गाविव सर् श्री न प्यापावव गावे हैं र ट यर र्ह्नेट.! र्रे.तुमार्श्वेकाद्विममास्वेदारीया. क्रूयोमातातावी विहीरात्माः ग्रुटामादावर्टे. श्रीयमायार्थकायहूर्यातमाष्ट्रमाति विष्ट्रमा विष्ट्रमायार्थकायत्वे । इत्यःद्वीरः र्जयामार्जुमा विष्ट्रमा विष्ट्रमा वार्षामायत्वे । वं। १२वानायनवानीरायान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रय ब्रैंटि.सेंब.सेंबा.क्रूयोजा ब्रिंहि.च.तव.टेट्य.वार्टेट.बेंट.क्ब.चजट.केंह्रो डि.ज.जबा.केंग. नु.च.चर्च्याय.चर्ड्र,जूर्याया ।श्लिय.य.श्लेट.इं.र.ब.बट.यायय.श्लेर.खस्याया ।ट्रे.ब्लेर. न्यायाः स्वायाः क्षेत्रात्रा । विष्टुरः देवः व्यवस्य क्षेत्राद्वरः यस्याय। । द्रवः ग्रह्माया ग्रह्माया के व्याप्ते का स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्त नमः १८० वृत्रसम्बद्धित्यस्य क्षेत्रसाथिकमात्रहेवःव। । नमून्द्विसमाङ्गीः यात्रमायानेमा यगायात्वर स्वायाया । कर देखा द स्र्रेंबा पाया स्वाया । प्रयासे प्रयापाया । र्जूबासर मुरेबा विषासक्ता चुरा मुहार मित्रा विया विषा

Advice on the Way to Practice the Three Vows

Here follows some advice on the way to practice the three vows Within the mindstream of a single person,

And also the way that given individuals can practice

Whichever of the three they aspire to.

There are eight different personal liberation vows in the lesser vehicle. One should keep whichever of these one can to the best of one's ability; This is easy to understand.

For the trainings in the precepts of the bodhisattva,
It was taught by Noble acarya Nagarjuna and others
That the bodhicitta vow can be taken before taking the personal liberation vow.
This is because our Teacher gave this vow to gods, nagas, and demi-gods;
In other words he gave it to all beings, regardless of their physical form (the sup port).

Some say that, if one does not first take the personal liberation vow,
This will obstruct the aspect of the bodhisattva vow that binds faulty conduct.
In my own tradition, however, these two viewpoints are not contradictory;
If the personal liberation vow is taken first, that is indeed excellent,
But if not, it does not contradict the bodhisattva vow.

When we become followers of the victorious one, We become holders of the threefold refuge and By forsaking selfish aims we pursue the benefit of others. Thereby, all harm toward others is naturally avoided.

To practice like that is the perfect discipline.

In general, the lower teachings are contained within the upper.

This is known by all, and there are valid scriptures and reasonings showing just t his.

In mantra, as well, to attain the four empowerments one must keep the mantric p recepts.

With the samaya of the guru, the embodiment of the Three Supreme Ones, One becomes the supreme upholder of the threefold refuge.

It may be said that engaging in union is impure conduct (non-celibacy) And therefore in contradiction with the vows.

However, by not grasping at one's partner as "mine,"

But seeing him or her as divine,

By realizing one's partner to be like an illusion,

And by understanding the true nature of the afflictions to be bliss-emptiness,

The act is liberated through skillful means.

This then becomes perfect pure conduct (celibacy), free of attachment and grasp ing.

Actions that are of direct benefit, like killing Short-Speared One,⁵¹ Are praised as great deeds, his death an excellent death; It's not only compassionate, but an action that elevates one to an exalted state.

Therefore, within the samayas of secret mantra,

The personal liberation and bodhisattva vows are obtained, and through skillful means exalted.

The Vinaya is included within both mantra and bodhisattva teachings.

However, if one were to assume the guise of an actual renunciate Without having obtained in proper ritual the vow of personal liberation, It is well known that such behavior would be in transgression Of the general discipline of the teachings.

As for alcohol, if consumed beyond measure, it makes one heedless With regards to all three vows.

Therefore, it is restricted at all levels. This is an important point.

Written by Chokgyur Lingpa. May it bring auspiciousness!



भ गहेर के त्यर्के ग्रामुर यहे के त लेग रेंग्ब्रीर या Terchen Chokgyur Dechen Zhikpo Lingpa



Samye Institute

Samye Monastery was Tibet's first and foremost Buddhist monastery. Its importance to the religious history of Tibet cannot be overstated, for here Tibetan Buddhism was established, tested, defended, and upheld for well over a millennium. Inspired by this grand accomplishment, and intending to continue this incredible legacy, Samye Institute upholds an online platform that connects students to these profound teachings of the Buddhadharma in a modern and accessible way.

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Samye Translations

Once Samye monastery had been built, one of Guru Padmasambhava's main projects was to translate the Dharma into the Tibetan language. Taking this vast and profound translation project as our inspiration, Samye Translations aspired to follow in the footsteps of the Mahaguru, and like the translators at Samye monastery once did, translate and spread the Dharma in all languages throughout the world.

Samye Translations in particular looks to Prince Murup Tsenpo, a heart-disciple of Guru Padmasambhava who was praised for his translation efforts as Lhasé Lotsawa, is thus as our chief role model, for he embodies our aspiration to benefit the world through providing authentic sources for practice and realization. This sublime being was reborn thirteen generations later as the great treasure revealer Chokgyur Dechen Lingpa.

The core mission of Samye Translations is to help preserve and disseminate the Dharma by translating Buddhist practices and teachings and making them available in print as well as online. While our main focus is to support followers of the *Profound Treasures of Chokgyur Lingpa (Chokling Tersar)* by providing essential materials for their study and practice, we also translate texts from all Buddhist traditions, both ancient and modern, hailing from the time of Shakyamuni Buddha right up to our present age.

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- 1 According to the chos rnam kun btus, the nine faults of sleep are: (1) sleeping on y our back; (2) sleeping with your face down; (3) sleeping without clothes;
- (4) sleeping with your hands over your sense faculties; (5) sleeping facing the west; (6) sleeping in the homes of worldly people; (7) sleeping among large groups of
- worldly people; (8) sleeping in a place of contagion; and (9) sleeping alone. O rgyan Nor brang, Chos rnam kun btus (Beijing: Krung po'i bod rig pa dpe skrun khang, 2008), vol. 2, 1970.
- 2 Poverty-creating spirits (*bse rag*) are a type of malicious spirit that prevent people from attaining wealth, prosperity, and good fortune. They personify envy and miserliness and are exorcised during wealth and good luck rituals.
- 3 Mahasiddhas are known to display conduct that challenges our concepts of good a nd bad. Taking a low caste consort over a queen is an example of this type of Mahasiddha activity.
- 4 The mani is the six syllable mantra of Avalokiteshvara: *om mani peme hung*. In the treasure (*terma*) tradition, Avalokiteshvara's seed syllable hriḥ is added to the end of the mantra, making seven syllables.
- 5 The three sets of vows are the vows of personal liberation, the bodhisattva vows, and the samayas of secret mantra.
- 6 Chokgyur Lingpa is referring to the two hundred and fifty-three monastic precepts of fully ordained monks of the Mulasarvastivadin tradition of Vinaya.
- 7 The Vinaya ('dul ba) is one of the three pitakas, or collections of the Buddhist scriptures, concerned primarily with monastic discipline.
- 8 This is the fivefold practice of mahamudra that is unique to the Drikung Kagyu school: train in bodhicitta, visualize your body as the deity, visualize the guru as the deity, train in the non-conceptual view, and seal with dedications and aspirations.
- 9 Upasaka (*dge bsnyen*) vows are one of the seven types of personal liberation vows. They are the vows of a male lay practitioner who has pledged to keep one, some, or all of the five precepts. For more, see Perfect Conduct: Ascertaining the Three Vows, by Ngari Panchen and Dudjom Rinpoche (Boston: Wisdom Publications, 1996).
- 10 The word tulku (*sprul sku*) literally means nirmanakaya, but is used in common speech to refer to any incarnate guru or accomplished practitioner.
- 11 A mantradhara (*sngags 'chang*) is a practitioner of secret mantra. The word literally means 'mantra holder'.
- 12 The Tibetan word *tendrel* (*rten 'brel*) can mean the auspicious connection of various causes and conditions, as well as the universal ebb and flow of the causes and conditions behind all phenomena, i.e. dependent origination. Given the context, *tendrel* is translated as "auspicious omens" in the first line, and "dependent origination" in the second, while the same word is used twice in Tibetan.
- 13 The image here is of a beggar receiving small donations of barley flour from many different people. Some is of high quality while other portions are bound to be of low quality.
- 14 We can imagine tobacco, alcohol, and the like.
- 15 That is to say, although a doctor may have to use a scalpel to inflict pain during a bloodletting or surgery, the doctor's ultimate aim is to help the patient.
- 16 The three ways of pleasing the guru are: (1) to offer material goods (*zang zing dbul ba*), (2) to offer service with one's body and speech (*bkur sti rim gro byed pa*), and (3) to apply and accomplish the guru's instructions and commands (*bka' bzhin sgrub pa*).

- 17 The four stages of vidyadhara are: 1) the matured vidyadhara (*rnam smin rig 'dzin*), (2) the vidyadhara with power over life (*tshe dbang rig 'dzin*), (3) the mahamudra vidyadhara (*phyag chen rig 'dzin*), and (4) the spontaneously accomplished vidyadhara (*lhun grub rig 'dzin*).
- 18 Literally, "mouth and heart" (*kha snying*).
- 19 Könchok Paldrön (dkon mchog dpal sgron) was Chokgyur Lingpa's daughter.
- 20 Namely, the generation stage and the completion stage.
- 21 Namely, the generation stage and the completion stage.
- 22 This is the place that was to become the seat of Tsiké Chokling Rinpoche, at the site of Norbu Pünsum, where Chokgyur Lingpa revealed the *Guru's Heart Practice: The Spontaneous Fulfiller of Wishes* (Tukdrup Sampa Lhündrup, *thugs sgrub bsam pa lhun grub*).
- 23 "Perfect enjoyment" (*longs spyod rdzogs*) refers to the sambhogakaya, the enjoy ment body.
- 24 Also known as the Düsum Sangyé, a treasure revealed by Chokgyur Lingpa.
- 25 This line could also be read as, "You claim that you've taken rebirth for the benefit of others;" i.e., that you are a genuine, accomplished being who takes rebirth voluntarily, motivated by compassion for others.
- 26 I.e., acting in this way, just as a beggar isn't shown respect by a kingdom, you will not gain others' respect.
- 27 *The Four Medical Tantras (rgyud bzhi)* that form the basis for traditional Tibetan medicine.
- 28 The tradition of the sacred Dharma (which includes spiritual ethics) and the tradition of secular ethics, or politics.
- 29 Literally "father and son," (yab sras) this term usually refers to lineage masters and their disciples. In light of what follows, it seems it is here a reference to the Kagyü masters and disciples.
- 30 Khachö Dorjé (mkha spyod rdo rje). No biographical information was found regarding this figure. However, the subsequent verses seem to suggest that he was a terön of the Drukpa Kagyü school.
- 31 Zhikpo Lingpa was a controversial tertön who was one of Chokgyur Lingpa's past incarnations.
- 32 The Assembled Realization (dGongs 'dus), see footnote 1 to "A Shower of Precious Blessings" p. 9
- 33 Medruk (*smad 'brug*) is a branch of the Drukpa Kagyü school.
- 34 Khamtrül (kham sprul) was an important master of the Drukpa Kagyü line.
- 35 Nyima Drakpa (nyi ma grags pa, 1647–1710) was a treasure revealer who was no t recognized by the Kagyü school. Therefore, citing one of his texts would have been a cause for rebuke by the Kagyü masters.
- 36 Mingyur Dorjé (mi 'gyur rdo rje).
- 37 "Even Copper Kettle Head (*zangs rdzi mgo*) / is seated in the lama's presence." A ccording to Khyabjé Khenpo, "Copper Kettle Head" was a derisive nickname given to Nyima Drakpa, due to his baldness. Though Chokgyur Lingpa cites this phrase as if it were a common saying, it is unclear who said it.
- 38 stag dang rus rgyan gleng mo'ng yod / gter ston grub thog rgyal po la / gsung na s bug gsang mi 'da'o. The meaning of these lines is unclear.
- 39 Ngari Panchen Pema Wangyal (mnga' ris pan chen padma dbang rgyal, 1487-
- 1542), important Nyingma scholar and tertön, an incarnation of Jikmé Lingpa, who i

- s most famous for Perfect Conduct: Ascertaining the Three Vows.
- 40 Gena Tertön (sges sna gter ston) was one of the earliest treasure revealers.
- 41 Karma Monastery (karma dgon) was the main seat of the Karmapas in Tibet. Acc ording to Khyabjé Khenpo, Chokgyur Lingpa's root guru there would have been Da pzang Rinpoché (zla bzang rin po che).
- 42 That is, mixing all the ingredients together in boiling water.
- 43 This might be a reference to the Karmapa.
- 44 The path and levels (*lam dang sa*) are the five paths and ten bhumis of the bodhis attva vehicle.
- 45 So, Zur, and Nup (so zur gnub) refer to three early masters of the oral lineage of the Early Translations.
- 46 The first three founding fathers of Kathok monastery: Kadampa Deshek Sherap S engé (ka dam pa bde gshegs shes rab seng ge, 1122-1192), founder of Kathok; Tsang Tön Dorjé Gyaltsen (gtsang ston rdo rje rgyal mtshan, 1126-1216), first Kathok rege nt; and Jampa Bum (byams pa 'bum, 1179-1252), second Kathok Regent.
- 47 Minling is a contraction of Mindrolling.
- 48 Katok Rigdzin Tsewang Norbu (1698–1755).
- 49 Possibly a reference to the Old and New Translation Schools.
- 50 Kathok, (ka: thog) Dorjeden (rdo rje ldan), and the other monasteries listed, are al l important Nyingma monasteries in Tibet.
- 51 This is a reference to the story of a ferry captain whose boat was carrying five bo dhisattvas in the guise of merchants. A robber on board planned to kill everyone and pirate the ship's cargo. The captain, a bodhisattva himself, saw the man's murderous intention and realized this crime would result in eons of torment for the murderer. In his compassion, the captain was willing to take hellish torment upon himself by killing the man, thus preventing horrific future karmic repercussion the robber would inherit. Knowing that the karmic suffering the robber would experience as a result of killing five bodhisattvas would be infinitely greater than the suffering of the murdered victims, the captain killed the robber. The captain's compassion was impartial; his motivation was utterly selfless. As told by Chagdud Tulku Rinpoche on www.sacred-texts.co



This twenty-six syllable mantra is from the Root Mañjuśrī Tantra. When it is placed inside texts, it prevents negative karma from being accrued by stepping on or over them.