२०। विनामिः केत्रः संस्थितः स्थानिः श्रेश्याः योतः सी। सेवाः नेवाः नेवाः नेवाः नेवाः स्थानिः सालेशः सी।

THE WHITE CRYSTAL ROSARY

The Practice of the Fivefold Mahāmudrā Made Easy to Understand

ॐा | दुशःम्शुशःकुषःचशःचश्वदःयवैःदशःर्वेशःगुव।। वयः श्रेवैःपश्यःश्वर्केम् द्वशःयःष्ट्रःःचश्वरःदे।। चश्चवःचवः द्वशःर्मेषःभीटःदुःषिदःश्वर्दःय।। ०थमेवः सें प्रतिःगुटःसःदेरःश्वर्षशःसुम्वर्वस्य।।

ष्विचःचन्मःन्द्रभःहेतःस्यःभ्रह्मःन।। चभ्रतःचन्नद्रभःवाद्यःश्रभःश्रेतःम्ब्रम्भःगः।। स्रतःचुटःचुरुषःन्द्रभःहेतःस्यःभ्रह्मःन।। स्रतःचुटःचुरुषःन्द्रभःहेतःस्यःभ्रेतःस्य।।

All the sublime Dharmas shown by the three times' Victors, By condensing them into five profound and supreme paths, He who leads the fortunate ones to the island of complete liberation,

Protector Drikungpa, I bow my head and pay homage to you.

Born from the excellent ocean of love and compassion, You who are an embodiment of the mind of awakening, The bestower of the fruit of benefits and joys to the fortunate transitory beings,

Universal Lord Dharmarāja, may you care.

द्वीमा श्राम्यास्त्रीयाः क्षीत्वास्त्रास्त्रा क्ष्मा स्वास्त्रास्त्रीयाः व्यास्त्रास्त्रीयाः विद्यास्त्रास्त्र प्राप्ताः वित्रास्त क्रिक्मा स्ट्री क्रा ब्रह्म मान्य मान्य क्रिक्स प्रक्ष मान्य क्रिक्स मान्य मान्य क्रिक्स मान्य मान्य क्रिक्स मान्

For the common preliminaries, with your body assuming the sevenfold posture of concentration, the first step is to contemplate the difficulty of finding a human life with freedoms and advantages. So, recognize the eight freedoms, the five personal endowments and the five circumstantial endowments. In terms of analogy, cause, and nature, contemplate how difficult it is to find them.

The second step is to contemplate the fact that life passes without halting for even a moment and there is no method whatsoever that can change that. Life is unpredictable and there are more circumstances for death and fewer for life. In these ways and so forth, contemplate death and impermanence.

The third step is to engage your very body in abandoning the ten wrongdoings and practicing the ten virtues. As for their results, there are four types: the results of separation, of maturation, concordant with the cause, and dominant. The result concordant with the cause is further classified into two: concordant with action and with experience.

As for karma, contemplate it in terms of unwavering, to be experienced, and uncertain karmas, and so forth.

Hot Hells:

Reviving; Black Line; Hot; Extremely Hot; Crying Out; Big

Crying Out; Crushing; Avici. Surrounding them are the Pit of Burning Embers; the Swamp of Rotten Corpses; the Forest of Sword Leaves; the Tree of Shalmali; the River of Burning Human Ashes.

Cold Hells:

The hells of Blisters; Blister Bursting; Crying Achu; Crying Kyhut; Chattering Teeth; Splitting Like an Utpala; Splitting like a Lotus; Splitting Like a Great Lotus. In addition to these are the Temporary and Neighboring Hells.

Hungry Ghosts: There are hungry ghosts with outer, inner, and common defilements, and the same related to food and drinks.

Animals:

There are animals that live in the ocean and those that are scattered.

Humans: There are the sufferings of birth, aging, sickness, death, and so forth.

Demi-gods: There are the sufferings of fighting, quarrelling, and so forth.

Gods:

The gods have the sufferings of five indications of death, which are: their body changing color, not enjoying the seat anymore, their garland ornaments fading, their clothes becoming dirty and their body producing odor. These and so forth, contemplate the defects of saṃsāra.

Following these words, first, the seven body postures of Vairocana are: On a comfortable seat, cross your legs in vajra position, straighten the spine, extend the shoulders, keep the neck slightly bent, set the hands in equipoise, touch the tongue to the roof of the mouth and set the gaze on the tip of the nose. Having assumed these seven postures of Vairocana, visualize the meanings of the above-mentioned preliminaries with:

८८.स्.सेंसेंच.स्यान्त्री

I. The Four Common Preliminaries

म् र्याय्र्वेर्यत्रेनेवर्षः क्षेत्राचा क्षेत्राच्या क्षेत्राचार्येत्राचराच्या व्यापात्रेत्राचराच्या व्यापात्रे

dal jor di ni shin tu nyé par ka/ kyé bu dön drup thop par gyur pa la/ gel té di la phen pa ma drup na/ chi né yang dak jorwar ga la gyur/

This life with freedoms and advantages is extremely difficult to find. Having found this wish-fulfilling great existence, if one does not accomplish its benefits, how will such an excellent situation be found in the future?

क् ळे'पद्रे'भे'क्षायपे'भ्रीमा'पद्रेक्षा रे'माबर'प्ययाकु'पर्यायाकु'द्रायायाकु' पर्यो'पप्रेक्षे'क्षायपे'भ्रीमा'पद्रेक्षा रे'माबर'प्ययाकु'पर्याप्यकुर्यायायाकु' ठेर्थाद्रा

tsé di mi tak tön khé trin dang dra/ drowé kye chi gar la ta dang tsung/ drowé tsé ni nam khé lok dra té/ ri zar bap chu wé kyang nyur gyok dro/

This life is impermanent, like an autumn cloud. The birth and death of transitory beings is like seeing a show. The life of transitory beings is like lightning in the sky, rushing faster than water down a steep mountain.

dü kyi nar té gyel po dro gyur na/ long chö dza dang nyen shé jé mi drang/ kyé bu dé ni gar dang gar dro yang/ lé di lü dang drip zhin jé su drang/

Sūtra of Instructions to the King (Råjåvavådaka-Sūtra) says: When his time comes, then even a king will pass, without his wealth, friends and relatives following him. No matter where he is, where he goes, it is his karma that follows like the body and its shadow.

हे.श्र.तथा द्रमाय.र्थेम.त्र्यूर.चंत्र.र्बेम.चर्ह्णा.वर्द्धी चश्रथ.थ.श्रुट.र्थेट.र्येम.त्र्यूत्र.

rik druk khorwé duk ngel di/ sam na nying lung drak po dang/

Lord Mila said: Fierce exasperation sets in, when one thinks of the sufferings in the six realms of saṃsāra.

yün ring mi dö chiwar ngé kyi tharpa nyurdu drub/ nyima nubpé drib so shyindu mi tak pharol dro ngé kyi/ lelo nyom lé pong la tsöndrü drakpo mé shyin por/

The Incomparable Dagpo said: Rush to seek liberation, as death is certain before long. Fleeting as a setting sun's shadow, going to the next world is certain. Get rid of laziness and indolence, and make effort as powerful as fire.

ભૂર-તા.ભદા તર્-મૈરિ-તા.શ.મૃષ્ટિશ-તાયું.મૃષ્ય-પૂર્વ-ભૂચ-તા ધ્યાના પ્રેય-તેને મેં ત્યાના પ્રવૃત્તી વશ્વ-તાલી તર્-મૈરી હતા. તર્મું સાત્ર પૃષ્ટી ક્રિય-તાલી ક્રિય-તાલી ક્રિય-તા. વશ્વ-તાલી પ્રાથમ ત્યાનું પ્રાથમ ત્યાનું સ્થાન ત્રામું સાત્ર ત્યાનું સુધ્ય ત્યાને ત્યાને ત્યાને સ્થાન ત્રામું સ હતા. ત્યાન ત્યાને ત્યાન ત્રામું ત્યાના મુખ્ય ત્યાને સુધ્ય ત્યાને સ્થાન ત્યાને ત્રામાન ત્યાને ત્યાન ત્યાને સ્થાન

When one meditates carefully in accordance with these words that is the root of all Dharmas, like the foundation-stone of a house. Therefore, it is necessary to meditate on this for three or seven days. The Great Protector Drikungpa said, "Those that others say are not profound are profound here." Therefore, most Dharma practitioners these days are hypocrites, with discrepancies between what they say and what they actually are, a defect resulting only from not having given rise to this in their minds. Therefore, it is important to always be sure of this.

ग्रहेशयाञ्चर्सेट्स्थ्येक्यरेट्स्य्येक्यरेट्स्य्येक्यरेट्स्य्येक्यरेट्स्य्येक्यरेट्स्य्येक्यरेट्स्य

र्न प्रत्यें श्चित्र पर्वे प्रदेश है।

I. Actual Refuge:

सर्द्र'च्ची'त्रस'सार्'त्रेय'मीया रमम्'न्यस्राची'र्स्ट्राचीत्रस्याची'र्स्ट्राचीत्रस्याची'र्स्ट्राचीत्रस्याची'र्

dün gyi nam khar ké chik gi/ pak sam gyi dong po chen po ü dang yel ga chok zhir gyé pé teng du/

Instantly, in the space in front of me, I visualize a big wish-

fulfilling tree. In its center and on the branches extending in the four directions there are five seats, each one comprised of four layers:

स्रोत्ते त्या स्राप्त स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स

seng gé dang pema nyi dé den zhi tsek nga ü ma tho zhing chok zhi chung zé mawa nam gom pé den ü mé teng du/ tsawé la ma dor jé chang la gyü pé la mé korwa/

a lion-throne, a lotus, a sun, and a moon, stacked one upon another. The one in the center is higher and those in the four directions are slightly lower. On the seat in the center is the root guru Vajradhara, surrounded by the lineage gurus.

dün gyi tri teng du pel khor lo dom pa la yi dam lha tsok kyi korwa/ yé su thup wang shakyé gyel po la/ kel pa zang pö sang gyé tong gi korwa/

On the throne in front is Ùrë Cakrasamvara, surrounded by the assembly of yidam deities.

On the right is Subduer King of Ùākyas, surrounded by the thousand buddhas of the fortunate eon.

मुन्न पुः न्याकेषार्थः भेते द्वारा प्रत्या । मार्थे क् पुः प्रत्या स्वाप्त प्रत्या । स्वाप्त प्रत्या स्वाप्त प्रत्य स्वाप्त प्रत्य स्वाप्त स्

gyap tu dam chö po ti nam par zhuk pa/ yön du thap kyi sem pa chen ré zik/shé rap kyi sem pa jam pel/

Behind is the sublime Dharma, sitting on the throne in the form of texts. On the left are Avalokiteśvara, the bodhisattva of method; Mañjuùrë, the bodhisattva of wisdom;

चक्चर'र्दा चुट'ळ्य'शेशश'र्यदे'र्ग'दर्द्द्रची'र्ळ्गशा

thu top kyi wang chuk sang dak/ zhen yang sa yi nying po la sok nyé wé sé gyé dang/jang chup sem pé gendün gyi tsok/

and Guhyapati, the lord of mighty power. In addition to them, there are the eight close disciples, such as Kṣitigarbha and so forth, and an assembly of bodhisattva sanghas.

য়ৢ৴ॱॻक़ॣॕॸॱॸॖॱक़ॺॱॻ॔ॱक़॓क़ॱॻ॔ॱक़ॕॺऒॎ॔ऒक़ॕॖॸॱॻॏढ़ॱॴढ़ॴ ॷॸॱॺऻॴॴॱॻॸॱज़ॻॗॸॱॻॸॱॺऻॴॴॱॻॸॖॻॱॴॱॸॣ॔ग़ॕॹॾॵॹॶॸॱॻॗऀॸॱॻऀॱॱॺऻॸॕॱॻ॔ॱॴॱॿॴ ॷॕॺऻॴॱॻ॔ऻऻ

mé kor du nak po chen po sok chö kyong wé sung ma nam trin gyi pung po tib pa tar sel war gyur/ konchok tham che kyang tso wo la zhel chog pa ö/

Below there are Dharma protectors, such as Mahåkåla and the like, gathered like cumulus clouds, and all objects of refuge are facing the chief.

অর্'অন্'ন্ত্র্'ম'ন্ত্রি'ন্ত্র্র্রিম'য়্র্ন্র্ন্র্মম'ম্ব্'ন্ত্র্র্ Combine this seven-limb prayer with meditation:

तसम्बारायात्रह्यान्यायाम्बितात्र्रायुः स्वारायायाया

phak pa jam pel zhön nur gyur pa la chak tsel lo/ Homage to the youthful Årya Mãnjuśrī.

ji nyé su dak chok chü jik ten na/ dü sum shek pa mi yi senggé kün/ dak gi ma lü dé dak tham ché la/ lü dang ngak yi dangwé chak gyio/

Each and every one of you, the lions among humans who go to awakening in the three times

in the worlds of ten directions, to all of you I pay homage with my body, speech, and sincere mind.

चनट में हुँ द पति हूँ द त्यस हूँ तस द्वा की वा चुता त त्यस स्व र ती द ती स्व र ती हैं द ति हैं से स्व र ती हैं विट मी हुं द पति हूँ द त्यस हूँ तस द वा मी स्वा त ता ता समस स्व र ती द ती स्व र ती हैं से स्व र ती से स्व र ती

zang po chö pé mön lam top dak gi/ gyelwa tham ché yi kyi ngön sum du/ zhing gi dül nyé lü rap tü pa yi/ gyelwa kün la rap tu chak tsel lo/

By the power of aspirations prayers to engage in the perfect conducts, all Victors are displayed vividly in the direct view of my mind. With as many bodies as atoms of the world, I bow down completely to all you Victors.

द्वां महित्र हैं प्रत्या है द्वार है प्रत्या है प्रत्या है या स्था है प्रत्या है प्रत्य है प्रत्या है प्रत्या है प्रत्या है प्रत्या है प्रत्या है प्रत्य है

dül chik teng na dül nyé sang gyé nam/ sang gyé sé kyi ü na zhuk pa dak/ dé tar chö kyi ying nam ma lü pa/ tham ché gyelwa dak gi gangwar mö/

On one atom are buddhas as many as all atoms, each amidst a host of bodhisattvas, and I visualize the expanse of all phenomena is completely filled with Victors in this way.

dé dak ngak pa mi zé gya tso nam/ yang kyi yen lak gya tsö dra kün gyi/ gyelwa kün gyi yön ten rap jö ching/ dewar shek pa tham ché dak gi tö/

Through an infinite ocean of praise for them, vocalized in an ocean of manyfold melodies,

I shall tell of the qualities of you Victors and praise all of you

Gone to Bliss.

સ્રાપ્તાનું સામાના સ્ત્રાપ્તાનું સ્ત્રાપતાનું સ્ત્રાપતાનું

mé tok dam pa trengwa dam pa dang/ sil nyen nam dang juk pa duk chok dang/ mar mé chok dang duk pö dam pa yi/ gyelwa dé dak la ni chö par gyi/

Superior flowers and superior garlands, musical instruments, ointments, and grand parasols, grand oil lamps and superior incense, I offer to you Victors.

ॺॱॻॿय़ॱॸॺॱॻॱढ़ॺॺऻॺॱॸढ़ॱॸॖऀॱॺक़ॕ॒ॺऻॱॸॗॴऻॱॿॖऀॱॺॱॸऀॱॸॱॺॱॺॶॺॱॻॱॸ॔ॱऻऻ ॸऒ॔ॸॱॻॱॿॖॸॱय़ॸॱय़ॺॺऻॺॱॸढ़ॱॺक़ॕॺऻॱॻॖॺॱॿॖऀॺऻऻॱॿॖऀ॓॔॔ॺॱॸ॓ॱॸ॓॔॔ॱॸॺॱॺॱॿऀॱॴक़ॕॸॱय़ॸॱॻॿॖऀऻऻ

na za dam pa nam dang dri chok dang/ ché ma phur ma ri rap nyam pa dang/ kö pa khyé par phak pé chok kün gyi/ gyelwa dé dak la ni chö par gyi/

Splendid costumes and ambrosial scents, heaps of incense powder as high as Mount Meru, and the most excellent of all marvelous arrays, I offer to you Victors.

सर्क्र, त्राचार क्षमा सुर्भ त्राची के त्राचा के त्राचा त्राची के त्राचा त्राची त्राचा त्राची त्राचा त्राची त्र स्वाची के त्राची त्राची के त्राची के त्राची के त्राची के त्राची के त्राची त्राची त्राची त्राची त्राची त्राची त

chö pa gang nam la mé gya chewa/ dé dak gyelwa tham ché la yang mö/ zang po chö la dé pé top dak gi/ gyelwa kün la chak tsel chö par gyi/

Offerings that are unsurpassed and vast are also intended for all Victors.

Through the power of faith in perfect conduct, I pay homage to you Victors and serve offerings.

त्र्रिःकम्बाल्रेश्चरःम्हिःस्मार्न्याःमिषान्। त्रुषान्याःस्मार्गःन्याःमिषान्।। स्मार्थाःस्मार्थःस्मार्यःस्मार्थःस्मार्यःस्मार्थःस्मार्यःस्मार्थःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्यःस्मार्

dö chak zhé dang ti muk wang gi ni/ lü dang ngak dang dé zhin yi kyi kyang/ dik pa dak gi gyi pa chi chi pa/ dé dak tham ché dak gi so sor shak/

Whatever wrongdoings I have committed with my body, speech, and mind influenced by attachment, anger, and ignorance, all these I confess one by one.

र्सुनायान्त्रः कुष्यान्तः त्राच्यान्यः व्याप्यः विश्वास्य विश्वास्य

chok chü gyelwa kün dang sang gyé sé/ rang gyel nam dang lop dang mi lop dang/ drowa kün gyi sö nam gang la yang/ dé dak kün gyi jé su dak yi rang/

I rejoice in the merit of the buddhas and bodhisattvas in ten directions, of solitary realizers, hearers, those still in training and those beyond, and of all transitory beings.

श्रम्थः मृत्यः प्रत्यः मृत्यः मृत स्वायः प्रकृत्याः मृत्यः प्रतृतः प्रदेशः मृत्यः मृत

gang nam chok chü jik ten drön ma nam/ jang chup rim par sang gyé ma chak nyé/ gön po dé dak dak gi tham ché la/ khor lo la na mé pa korwar kül/

You who are the lamps of the worlds in the ten directions, who have attained the desireless state of buddhahood through the stages of awakening, I beseech you all, the protectors of beings, to turn the supreme wheel of Dharma.

युः प्रत्यः भूकिः नाटः प्रलेदः देः द्रनाः या। वर्त्याः न्याः न्यतः भूकः प्रतः स्वेदः प्रते स्वेदः । यभ्रायः विदः नीः हुयः भ्रेदः प्रलुग्वायः प्रदः । यद्गः नीवाः व्यवः भ्रीयः प्रतः स्वेदः प्रतिः स्वेदः । nya ngen da tön gang zhé dé dak la/ drowa kün la phen zhing dewé chir/ kel pa zhing gi dül nyé zhuk par yang/ dak gi thel mo rap jar sölwar gyi/

With my palms put together I pray: Those of you who intend to enter parinirvåïa, please stay for eons as many as atoms of the earth for the happiness and well-being of all transitory beings.

त्री। ट्रेन्नाय-छ्टा:बट्:यट्नानीयाथ-या। वस्रय-छट्:ह्र्नाय-यये:युट:छ्य-युट:पर्ये प्रथा। युना:पर्यय-पर्यानीयाथ-या-प्रथा। ह्र्यासुःयीट:स्वाय-युन्य-छ्ट:यार्थ्य-यर्थे

chak tselwa dang chö ching shak pa dang/ jé su yi rang kül zhing sölwa yi/ gewa chung zé dak gi chi sak pa/ tham ché dzok pé jang chup chir ngo wo/

By paying homage, offering, confessing, rejoicing, beseeching, and praying, the small amount of virtue that I've accumulated, I dedicate all of it for the sake of complete awakening.

पर्हेर्यन्। Praise:

यत्यामुरायस्य उत्तर्यायते भ्रा देहे तहे व्यायते ते विष्य प्रायके ना

sang gyé tham ché dü pé ku/ dor jé dzin pé ngowo nyi/ kön chok sum gyi tsawa té/ la ma nam la chak tsel tö/

Embodiment of all the buddhas, the very essence of the Holder of Vajra, the root of the Three Jewels–gurus I pay homage and praise you.

श्चे' भेर'८८' त्रम्याया हे केत्र में प्यो। यर है 'यह माया चुर 'त्र या अर्ळत्मार तर्शेट 'त्रा। यर र प्याप्त प्रमाय क्षेत्र स्राप्त क्षेत्र स्राप्त क्षेत्र स्राप्त प्रमाय क्षेत्र स्राप्त स्राप्त स्राप्त स्र

kyé mé ngang na thuk jé chen po yi/ pé nyi jik jé dü tsen den teng du/ dü dül hung lé tro chen kur trül pa/ chöm den dewé chok la chak tsel lo/

Embodiment of great compassion arisen from the state of non-arising—on a seat of lotus, sun, Bhairava, and Kālarātri, the Tamer of Måras, the embodiment of great wrath manifested from the syllable hūî —Bhagavån Cakrasaṃvara, I pay homage and praise you.

न्नाःयःर्केशःश्रुतैःर्यः च्राः द्रश्रेम्यःयः स्रेन्यतैःश्रेटः न हेः धेश्रा म्राचुन्यः श्रुःश्रुः सर्वेतः सर्वेतः यद्याः प्रस्ताः स्राः स्राः स्राः स्राः स्राः स्राः स्राः स्राः स्राः स्

dak pa chö kü pho drang né/ mik pa mé pé nying tsé yi/ zuk ku gyu mar tön dzé pa/ phak mo yum la chak tsel tö/

From the pure palace of dharmakåya, out of the non-referential love in her heart, she who appears in the illusory form body—Mother Varåhë, I pay homage and praise you.

तक्तानर्हेन्। भीषान्यान्त्रम्भः क्षेत्रं स्थान्त्रान्त्री। तर्म् नत्रे न्त्रं स्थान्त्रान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्रान्त्री स्थान्त्रान्त्री स्थान्त्रान्त्री स्थान्त्रान्त्री स्थान्त्रान्त्री स्थान्त्रान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्रम्भान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्यी स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्यी स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्यी स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्री स्थान्य

jungwa zhi po nam dak ching/ yé shé zhi yi ngowo nyi/ khandro la ma dum kyé ma/ zuk chen ma té lha mo zhi/ drowé dön du kur trül pa/ khandro zhi la chak tsel tö/

Utter purity of the four elements; four wisdoms in essence; Dākinī, Lāma, Khandarohā, and Rūpinī, the four devës manifesting in forms for the benefit of transitory beings—four dākinīs, I pay homage and praise you.

व्ययश्राप्यात्र्यात्र्याच्याहे 'नैकुटु, मुचायाश्री, पविष्या चार्थया चार्थयाच्या विषया हो स्वीकुरी स्वीक्षा स्व

thap khé thuk jé shakyé rik su trung/ zhen gyi mi thup dü kyi pung jom pa/ ser gyi lhün po ta bur ji pé ku/ shakyé gyel po khyö la chak tsel tö/

Skillful and compassionate, born into the Ùākya clan, vanquisher of the hosts of måras invincible to others, with a body as magnificent as a mountain of gold—King of Śākyas, I pay homage and praise you.

श्चाप्तरायाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वापत्रयाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वाप्तरायाः स्वापत्रयाः स्वापत्य

ma sam jö mé shé rap pha röl chin/ ma kyé mi gak nam khé ngowo nyi/ so so rang rik yé shé chö yül wa/ dü sum gyelwé yum la chak tsel tö/

Perfection of wisdom beyond words, thoughts, and expressions, uncreated and unceasing like the very essence of space, perceivable by the wisdom of self-awareness—

Mother of the Victors of the three times, I pay homage and praise you.

तह्मान्त्रम् स्ट्रिस्य प्रमान्त्रम् स्ट्रिस्य स्याम् विषयः । विषयः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्

jam yang chak na dor jé chen ré zik/ sa yi nying po drip pa nam par sel/ nam khé nying po jam pa kün tu zang/ nyé wé sé chen gyé la chak tsel tö/

Mãnjuśrī, Vajrapāni, Avalokiteśvara, Kútigarbha, Nivāraṇaviṣkambhin, Ākāśagarbha, Maitreya, and Samantabhadra—The eight great heart sons, I pay homage and praise you.

चर्ड्भ'स्क'त्र्व'च्रेन्थ'चेश्व'स्'त्रा क्र्यंस्ट्री क्र्यंस्ट्रिट'स्ट्रेन्य्य'च्रेन्या चर्ड्भ'स्क्र्य'चर्रेन्य

chom den dé kyi chen nga ru/ drup pa dzé pé gang zak nam/ bu zhin kyong war zhel zhé pé/ chö kyong sung mé tsok la

You who vowed in the presence of the Bhagavån to protect the practitioners like your own children—the host of Dharma protectors, I pay homage and praise you.

चर्भूद्रप्यर प्रस्थायम्बर्धा उद्या विष्ट हुत्य गुरु चु ग्वाद्य भ्रेद ची। विष्ट हुत्य गुरु चु ग्वाद्य भ्रेद ची।

chak tsel tö/

tö par ö pa tham ché la/ zhing dül kün gyi drang nyé kyi/ lü tü pa yi nam kün tu/ chok tu dé pé tö par gyi/

To all those who are worthy of praise, I shall bow replicas of my body, as many as there are dust motes in the universe, and continuously give praise with utmost devotion.

श्चित्रयात्रम् प्तर्मा मालक त्रम् केमाया अनुसार पुर्वा प्रमानिक स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम

It is taught that one should take refuge together with the mass of other transitory beings:

है पर्यात्मान्द्रायाम्बर्भामात्रायाम्बर्धाः स्थाप्तात्मान्याः स्थाप्तात्मान्याः स्थाप्तात्मान्याः स्थाप्तात्मान्याः स्थाप्ताः स्थाप्ताः स्थाप्ताः स्थाप्ताः स्थाप्ताः स्थाप्ताः स्थाप्ताः स्थापताः स्यापताः स्थापताः स्यापताः स्थापताः स्थापताः स्थापताः स्थापताः स्थापताः स्थापताः स्थापतः स्थापताः स्थापताः स्थापतः स्थापताः स्थापतः स्थापताः स्थापताः

dak dang ma gyur nam khé tha dang nyam pé sem chen tham ché jang chup nying po la chi kyi bar du/

I and all mother sentient beings, equal to the infinity of the sky,

drin chen tsawa dang gyü par ché pé pel den la ma dam pa nam la kyap su chio/ yi dam kyil khor gyi lha tsok nam la kyap su chio/

take refuge in the kind, glorious, and sublime root and lineage gurus until we reach the heart of awakening. We take refuge in the assembly of yidam deities in the maṇḍala.

तस्वायः नपुः नेवो, तर्यः स्थायः सी नयः शे, शकुत्। शे. शकुर्।। यत्यः मैयः नपुः न्वे, तर्यः स्थायः सी नयः शे, शकुत्।। त्यः नपुः क्यः स्थायः ताः सी नयः

sang gyé chom den dé nam la kyap su chio/ dam pé chö nam la kyap su chio/ phak pé ge dün nam la kyap su chio/

We take refuge in all bhagavān buddhas. We take refuge in all sublime Dharmas. We take refuge in all noble saṅghas.

ર્વાત્રાસ્ટ્રાપા ક્ષામુદ્રત્યા કુષ્યાનું આવત તર્મા ર્જુસ ર્સુદ સુદ અંદ્રે સ્ત્રામાં એય છું : શુક્ર પ્રાપ્ય સ્ત્રમાં સ્ત્રમાં તા સુવયા

pawo khadro chö kyong sung mé tsok yé shé kyi chen dang den pa nam la kyap su chio/

We take refuge in the assembly of veras and dakines, and Dharma protectors who possess the eye of wisdom.

લેશામાં ક્રિયા ત્રંગા ત્રાપ્ત કેમ. ત્રલે ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપ્ત ત્રાપત ત્રા ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રાપત ત્રા

While thus reciting many times, it is very important to ensure that the recitation is not merely words but it blends with your mind. At the end of the session imagine that the retinues of the objects of refuge dissolve into the principal ones, the principal ones dissolve into light, and that dissolves into you. Then set your mind clearly in the thought-free state of non-elaboration and relax.

लट.उन्चर.चे.मुचाश.नट.श्रह्या त्रिचा.श्चाश.चाट.उन्मा.रट्टा श्चेनश.उन्मा.युचा.श्चाश.चे.पुटा श्चेनश.लील.वीट.चाशल.उन्देचश.लट. त्यीश.बुच.रचा ७चा.चर्चे.देचा.चाशीश.शश.चे.धुचा.श्चाश.वी.पुटा ब्राच्यट.ज्चा.चाशीश.बी.पुटा.चा.पूच.रटा. चोटश.चाश्चा.ची.श्चेचश.यटश.ट्र.श्चेचश.लील.चाशल.चयेच.इश्रा श्चेचश.उन्मा.चा.पुटा.चा.पुटा.चा.पुटा.चा.पुटा.चा.पुटा.च

During the period of accumulation, each morning, visualize the objects of refuge and recite the verses for taking refuge 100,000 times, together with prostrations. Otherwise, do the recitation with prostrations for three weeks or one week, or at least for three days. It is good to recollect the meanings of taking refuge, and to make efforts

गठेशयः भेगा भ्रीय र्धेट प्रोट र्सेट सेसस्य प्रभेस प्राची

II. Meditative Recitation of Vajrasattva, the Purifier of Wrongdoings and Obscurations:

हिन्द्र स्त्री है। प्रत्या क्षेत्र स्त्री स

rang gi chiwor pema dang dawé kyil khor gyi teng du/ hung lé dor jé kar po tsé nga pé tewa la hung gi tsen pa/

On my crown is a mandala of a lotus and a moon. Upon that is a hūm syllable that transforms into a white vajra with five spokes, with a hūm syllable at its navel,

યા ત્રા કું. કું. ત્રું શત્વના શત્તા સ્પૂર્યો માના શ્રા કું. કું. પ્રેય. ત્રું સાંત્રા કું. કું. ત્રું શત્યા કું. કું. ત્રું શત્યા ત્રું તે ત્રું શત્યા ત્રું ત્યા ત્રું શત્યા ત્રું શત

dé lé ö trö phak pa chö/ sem chen gyi dön jé tsur dü yong su gyur pa lé/ dor jé sem pa ku dok gang ri tser nyi mé ö kyi rek pa tar karwa/

from which emanate rays of light that make offerings to the noble beings, benefit sentient beings, gather back, and transform completely into Vajrasattva. His body is as white as the peak of a glacier in sunlight.

यः मार्थयः न्या । व्यथः यद्भः न्याः न्याः न्याः व्यथः स्त्रेनः स्त्रीयः सह्यः स्त्रेनः स्त्रेनः स्त्रेनः स्त्र व्यथः यद्भः न्याः न्याः न्याः न्याः व्यथः स्त्रेनः स्त्रीयः सहयः स्त्रेनः स्त्रे

zhel chik chak nyi kyi yé dor jé tsé nga pa thuk khar dzin ching/ yön dé yuwa jé pé dril bu kur ten pa/ zhap ché kyil dzé pa/ dar dang rin po ché gyen par gyur/

He has one face and two hands; the right hand holds a vajra with five spokes, held at his heart, and the left hand holds a vajra-handled bell, resting at his waist. His legs are partially crossed, and he is adorned with silks and jewel ornaments. *Thus visualize*

देते'म्बन्यम्ब्रुअ'र्छे'ख्रूः हुँ'मैथ'अर्ळन्य'य्यय'र्देद'दर्सेया थे'मेय'य'द्र्र्र्र्प्र् देन्यय'स्थ्रुब्र'द्र्या इः हुँ'नं'र्नेः द्र्याळेम्'य'द्र्र-द्र्येत्र्यं

dé né sum om ah hung gi tsen pa lé ö trö/ yé shé pa dang wang lha rik nga chen drang/ dzah hung bam hoh/ dam tsik pa dang yer mé du gyur

The three places of the thus-visualized Vajrasattva are marked with oî, åê, and hūî syllables. Rays of light emanate from them and invite the wisdom beings, the empowerment deities consisting of the five buddha families. jaê hūî baî hoê. They become inseparable from the commitment being.

द्यटः मी 'क्षेर 'क्षें' सक् ' हे 'हे मा अ 'यस ' दे मा स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्थाप

wang gi lhar om sar wa ta tha ga ta a bhi shinytsa tu mam/ zhé sölwa tap pé/ bum pé chü wang kur ku gang/ chu lhak ma lé rik ngé u gyen/ wang lhang dor sem la thim par gyur/

oî sarvatathågata abhiúeñctu måî. As I thus pray the empowerment deities, they bestow the empowerments by means of liquid from vases, which fills my body. The excess liquid transforms into the five buddha families as my crown ornaments, and the empowerment deities dissolve into Vajrasattva.

कॅंग्नइंग्नृत्यायारीयुराषामीयाः हेईस्यूत्र्। वयाम्स्यीयरात्रा

Offering:

om vajrasattva sapårivåra argham pratīccha svåhå/ om vajrasattva sapårivåra pādyam pratīccha svåhå/ om vajrasattva sapårivåra puṣpe pratīccha svåhå/ om vajrasattva sapårivåra dhūpe pratīccha svåhå/ om

vajrasattva sapårivåra āloke pratīccha svåhå/ oṃ vajrasattva sapårivåra gandhe pratīccha svåhå/ oṃ vajrasattva sapårivåra naivedye pratīccha svåhå/ oṃ vajrasattva sapårivåra śabda pratīccha svåhå.

भी.चाश्रभ.लूटश.ह्न्चेश.ची.शतु.क्र्च्चाश.क्षश.चाचिश्रःवाचिश्यःवाचिश्यःवाचिश्यःवाचिश्यःवाचिश्यःवाचिश्यःवाचिश्यःव भी.चाश्रभ.लूटश.ह्न्चेश.ची.शतु.क्र्च्चाश.क्षश.चा। ची.थट.चाश्रट.चाश्यःच्चेश.ची.य् भी.चाश्रभ.लूटश.ह्च्चाश.ची.शतु.क्र्य्चाश.क्षश.चा। ची.थट.चाश्रट.चाश्यःच्चेश.ची.य्

ku sum yong dzok la mé tsok nam la/ chi nang sang sum dé zhin nyi kyi chö/ dak lü long chö nang si yong zhé la/ la mé chok gi ngö drup tsel du söl/

To the gurus who fully embody the three kåyas, I offer the outer, inner, secret, and suchness offerings, with my body, wealth, and the whole phenomena of appearance and existence.

Please accept them and grant me the unsurpassed supreme attainment.

र्दे. हे. युन्य प्रत्यात खुन्य त्यता खुन्य त्य क्ष्या स्ट्रा हे. हे. युन्य खुन्य जुन्य क्ष्य विश्वा विश्वा

dor jé sem pa sem pa ché/ dor jé dé zhin shek pa kün/ dor jé dang po kün tu zang/ chak tsel chak na dor jé la/

I pay homage to the Vajra Holder, Vajrasattva, the Mahāsattva, the embodiment of all vajra tathågatas, the primordial vajra Samantabhadra. *Praise with this and so forth*.

र्वे श्रम्थाम्यः त्रुप्तरः प्रति प्रति स्त्रीः स्त्रेष्टाः प्रति स्त्राः स्त्रेष्टाः प्रति स्त्राः स

thuk kar dawé kyil khor gyi teng du hung lé yi gé gya pé ngak kyi yé kor du korwar mik té/

At the heart of Vajrasattva is a moon mandala. Upon it is a hūm syllable, surrounded by the hundred-syllable mantra rotating clockwise.

Having thus visualized recite:

oṃ vajrasattva samaya manupālaya vajrasattva tenopa tiṣṭa dṛiḍho me bhava/ suto ṣyo me bhava/ supo ṣyo me bhava/ anurakto me bhava/ sarva siddhi me prayacca/ sarva karma su ca me/ cittaṃ śrëyeḥ kuru hūṃ/ ha ha ha ha hoḥ/ bhagavån sarva tathāgata vajra mame muñca vajri bhava/ mahā samaya sattva åḥ/

ब्रैन्या ब्रैन्या ब्रैन्या

zhé chi nü dé tsé hung yik dang ngak treng lé ö trö/ sem chen gyi dik drip jang/

When I recite thus as many times as possible, rays of light emanate from the hūm syllable and the mantra garland that purify the wrongdoings and obscurations of sentient beings

यट्यःक्रुयःन्दःचुटःकुनःश्रेधयःन्दारःघधयःठन्धर्वेन्दःचेन्दःचुन्ययःन्यःचेशः यतुन्दःकेरोक्तुवःचनुनाःकुंध्येनाःन्दःश्वन्ययःवर्षेन्दःवःचेशः नेःवशःयतुन्दःकेरोक्तःचनयः

sang gyé dang jang chup sem pa tham ché chö ching thuk ka né yé shé kyi dü tsi gyün kuk/ hung yik dang ngak treng la thim/ dé lé dü tsi gyün bap

and make offerings to all buddhas and bodhisattvas. Then a stream of nectar of wisdom flows from Vajrasattva's heart, which concentrates and dissolves into the hūṃ syllable and the mantra garland.

भुग्नाटः ल्वार्याम्यायदेः अञ्चेतः भ्रेषः सूटः मीः स्वायाः म्यायाः मायाः स्वायः मायाः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्य

ku gang zhap yé pé té bong né thön/ rang gi chiwö tsuk né zhuk pé/ tsé khorwa thok mé kyi dik drip nyé tung gi tsok

tham ché dü söl gyi khuwé nam par

From them, the stream of nectar flows and fills his body, and then it exits from the big toe of his right foot and enters me through my crown, thereby expelling all my wrongdoings, obscurations,

र्त्माः र्सुम्भः न्याः प्रतिः र्भः न्याः स्वाः म्याः स्वयः व्याः स्वयः प्रतः स्वयः स्वयः

ög chok wang pö go dang ba pü bu ga nam né thön/ shül tham ché dü tsi o mé gyün ta bü gang war gom mo/

faults, and downfalls from beginningless lives, in the form of liquid charcoal, through the doors of my lower organs and the pores of my body. Like a stream of milk, the nectar fills my whole body. *Thus meditate, and at the end of the session, pray:*

gön po dak ni mi shé mong pa yi/ dam tsik lé ni gel zhing nyam/ la ma gön pö kyap dzö chik/

Protector, I, due to sheer ignorance and lack of knowledge, have violated and transgressed the samayas. Protector Guru! Please be my protector.

tsowo dor jé dzin pa té/ thuk jé chen pö dak nyi chen/ drowé tsowö dak la kyop/

You are the principal, the vajra-holder, the epitome of great compassion. Chief of transitory beings, please protect me.

लेखामार्खेयानान्त्रनायया र्हे हे खेळखान्यते ल्याक्यान्याणीन्तु र्षिन्णी न्याक्षेत्रा क्ष्याक्षेत्रा होता हे स

zhé sölwa tap pé/ dor jé sem pé zhel né rik kyi bu khyö kyi dam tsik nyam chak dik drip tham ché dak pa yin no/ As thus prayd, Vajrasattva says, "Child of the noble family! All your violations and breaches of samayas, your wrongdoings and obscurations, have been purified."

ब्रैसःम्बर्दः न्याः मुक्तः स्राः स्राः भ्रमः स्राः स्राः मिः त्याः प्रेक्षः स्याः प्रेक्षः स्याः स्राः स्राः स चुर्दः स्राः स स्राः स्

zhé nangwa jin né rang la thim pé/ rang gi lü ngak yi sum dang yer mé du gyur/

Thus, after he grants his approval, he dissolves into me and becomes inseparable with my body, speech, and mind. *Imagining thus, set your mind in equipoise on the truth of the union of appearance and emptiness.*

This is the most-praised among the purifiers of wrongdoings and obscurations. It is said that one could purify even the violations of root samayas by reciting the hundred-syllable mantra 100,000 times, without being distracted from Vajrasattva's body by anything else. Therefore, recite it 100,000 times.

माशुस्रायासङ्गत्रा शुः विदु देती

III. Instructions on Mandala:

स्वाप्तर्थं सङ्ग्राप्तरात्रहें सक्ते स्वाप्तरात्र स्वाप्तर स्वाप्त स्वाप्तर

Two kinds of mandalas are taught: the mandala for practice and the mandala for offering. Procure a mandala set, the size of which appropriately accords with the quality of its material. Clean it until it is free from stains and spots, and moisten it with saffron water. Place one heap in the center, one in each of the four directions, and place it on the altar.

ॄऀ॔ॐॴय़ॖॱॡॱॺ॔ॱक़ॣॸॱॸॖऀॺऻॱॺॏॺॱॺ॓क़ॆॗ॓ऀऀऎॱॺॖॎऀॱॸ॒ॸॱॻॹॖॱक़ॖऀॱक़ॣॖॖॖऀऎॱॺऻॸॖॺॱॻॡ॓ॱॻऄॖॺॺॱॎ ॸय़ॖॺॱॺॱॸॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॸॱॿॸॱॺऻॺॕॱॸऻऄॱऄॗॸॱॸॖऻॱॾॱॸऻऄॱक़ॣॱॺॱॸॕॱॾ॓ॱढ़क़ॸॱऒॱॸऻक़ॗॗॸॱॸऻऄॱक़ॣॱॺॺॱॸऻक़ॕ॔ॸॱ ॸऻ

tsom bu nga po ké chik gi senggé tri dang pema nyi dé den zhi tsek nga lé/ ü ma chung zé thowé teng du/ tsawé lama dor jé chang la gyü pé la mé korwa/ *visualization*: In an instant, the five heaps become five seats, each one comprised of four layers: a lion-throne, lotus, sun, and moon, stacked one upon another. On the seat in the center, which is slightly higher, is the guru Vajradhara, surrounded by the lineage gurus.

dün gyi tri teng du pel khor lo dom pa la/ yi dam lha tsok kyi korwa/ yé su thup wang shakyé gyel po la kel pa zang pö sang gyé tong gi korwa/

On the throne in front is Ùrë Cakrasamvara, surrounded by the assembly of yidam deities.

On the right is Munīndra, the King of Ùākyas, surrounded by the thousand buddhas of the fortunate eon.

मुनः मुः न्यायिः र्केयः र्यः मृतिः इयः ययः चतुन्यायः वार्येवः नुः प्रययः गुः येययः गुः येययः गुः येययः शुक् स्यः नुवाया स्यः स्यः गुः येययः न्यतः प्रह्यः द्याया अत्रः र्वेष्ट्रस्यः गुः न्यायः गुः येययः गुः येययः गुः ये

gyap tu dam pé chö po ti nam par zhuk pa/ yön du thap kyi sem pa chen ré zik/ shé rap kyi sem pa jam pel/ thu top kyi wang chuk sang dak/

Behind is the sublime Dharma, sitting on the throne in the form of texts. On the left are Avalokiteśvara, the bodhisattva of skilful means, Mañjuùrë, the bodhisattva of wisdom, and Guhyapati, the sovereign of power and strength.

ग्वित्या श्रीट में या श्रीट में या श्रीया श्रीय श्रीया श्रीय श्रीय

zhen yang sa yi nying po la sok pa nyé wé sé gyé/ jang chup sem pé gendün gyi tsok/ mé kor du nak po chen po sok chö kyong wé sung ma nam trin gyi phung po tip pa tar sel tap la/

In addition to them, there are the eight close disciples, such as Kṣitigarbha and so forth, and an assembly of bodhisattvas;

below them are the guardians of Dharma, such as Mahåkåla and the like, gathered like cumulus clouds.

दे.क्षर-माश्यान्तरे.क्षं. इश्वान्तर्भात्तर क्ष्मं श्रम्य स्वर्णः विश्वान्तर क्ष्मं श्रम्य स्वर्णः विश्वान्तर क्ष्मं श्रम्य स्वर्णः विश्वान्तर क्ष्मं स्वर्णः विश्वान्तर क्षम् विश्वान्तर कष्मम् विश्वान कष्मम् विश्वान्तर विश्वान्तर कष्मम् विश्वान्तर कष्मम् विश्वान्तर विश्वान्तर विश्वान विश्वान्तर विश्वान्तर विश्वान्तर विश्वान्तर विश्वान्तर विश्वान्य विश्वान्तर विश्वान्य विश्वान्तर विश्वा

dé tar selwé lha nam kyi tralwar om/ drin par a/ thuk kar hung gi tsen pa lé ö trö pé gom pa dang drawé yé shé pa chen drang/ dzah hung bam hoh/ nyi su mé par gyur/

The deities thus visualized have their foreheads marked with om, throats with åê, and hearts with hūm. Rays of light emanate from them and invite the wisdom beings, who look identical to the visualized deities. **Jaḥ hūṃ baṃ hoḥ**; they become inseparable [with me]

om vajra arghåm pratīccha svåhå/ om vajra pādyam pratīccha svåhå/ om vajra puṣpe pratīccha svåhå/ om vajra dhūpe pratīccha svåhå/ om vajra āloke pratīccha svåhå/ om vajra gandhe pratīccha svåhå/ om vajra naivedye pratīccha svåhå/ om vajra śabda pratīccha svåhå/

Thus, make offerings, and praise (as above) by reciting 'Embodiment of all the buddhas' and so forth.

If you have another mandala set, keep this one upon the shrine as offering mandala. If you don't have one, say, hýî vajra tiuûha and imagine the mandala residing in the space in front of you. Then hold the offering mandala in your hand, making sure the materials of the mandala and its heaps, and the procedure of placing them, are in accordance with the text:

om badzra bhu mi a hung/ zhi nam par dak pa wang chen ser gyi sa zhi/ om badzra re khe ah hung/ chi chak ri mu khyü kyi korwé ü su hung ri gyel po ri rap/

Om vajra bhūmi åḥ hūm: The base is utterly pure, a golden ground of great power. Om vajra rekhe aḥ hūm: Around the outside, it is encircled by a fence of iron mountains, and in the

center a hūm syllable transforms into Meru, the king of mountains.

त्मं चिट्ट. संज्ञान्त्र क्षेत्र स्ट्या संज्ञा क्षेत्र स्ट्या स्ट्रा स्ट

shar lü phak po/ lho dzam bu ling/ nup ba lang chö/ jang dra mi nyen/ shar du lü dang lü phak/ lhor nga yap dang nga yap zhen/ nup tu yo den dang lam chok dro/ jang du dra mi nyen dang dra mi nyen gyi da/

The east is Pūrvavideha, the south is Jambudvëpa, the west is Aparagodånëya, and the north is Uttarakuru. In the east are Deha and Videha, in the south are Cāmara and Aparacāmara, in the west are Śāthā and Uttaramantriṇa, and in the north are Kurava and Kaurava.

rin po ché ri wo/ pak sam gyi shing/ dö jö ba/ ma mö pé lo tok/ khor lo rin po ché/ nor bu rin po ché/ tsün mo rin po ché/ lön po rin po ché/ lang po rin po ché/ ta chok rin po ché/

There are: The mountain of jewels, the wish-fulfilling tree, the wish-fulfilling cow, and the harvest without sowing. The precious wheel, the precious gem, the precious queen, the precious minister, the precious elephant, the precious horse,

दश्या-दर्श्य-द्रिय-द्रिय-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-स्था क्षेत्य-स्था क्षेत्र-स्था क्

mak pön rin po ché/ ter chen pö bum pa/ gek pa ma/ trengwa ma/ lu ma/ gar ma/ mé tok ma/ duk pö ma/ nang sel ma/ dri chap ma/

the precious general, and the vase of great treasure. The goddess of grace, the goddess of garlands, the goddess of

song, the goddess of dance, the goddess of flowers, the goddess of incense, the goddess of light, and the goddess of perfume.

ध्रे.श. श्रे.चे.च्या. प्रुच्.से.चे.से.चे.से.चे.से.चे.सं.च

nyi ma/ dawa/ rin po ché duk/ chok lé nam par gyelwé gyel tsen/ ü su lha dang mi pel jor phün sum tsok pa ma tsangwa mé pa zhing kham nam par dak pa di nyi/

The sun, the moon, the precious umbrella, and the royal banner of victory over opponents.

With the excellent wealth of gods and men in the center, this mandala lacking nothing and completely pure—

देन उन र न दा कुर पर पठरायते द्रयाय प्रतास्त्र स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त प्रतास्त्र स्वाप्त प्रतास स्वाप्त स

drin chen tsawa dang gyü par ché pé penden la ma dam pa nam dang/ yi dam kyinkhor gyi lha tsok kön chok rin po ché nam pa sum dang/

All these, together with my body, wealth, and the root of virtue, I offer to the kind root guru and all the glorious gurus of the lineage, the assemblies of deities in the maṇḍalas of the yidam deities, the rare and excellent precious Three Jewels,

न्यतः र्त्तः आवतः तर्त्ते क्रिंशः श्रुंटः श्रुटः अः न्टः न्यङ्गः यः स्थ्यः त्यः न्त्रः त्यः स्थ्यः अर्थेटः यः स्थ्यः अर्थेटः यः त्यः यः यः स्थ्यः यः स्थ्यः त्यः विद्याः विद्

pawo khandro chö kyong sung ma dang ché pa nam la dak gi lü long chö gewé tsawa nam chö par bülwar gyio/ thuk jé drowé dön du zhé su söl/ zhé né dak la tok pa chok tu gyur pa kyé par dzé du söl/

the vīras and dākinīs, as well as the Dharma protectors. Please accept this with compassion for the benefit of transitory beings, and having accepted it, please cause the most excellent realization to arise in me.

য়ॱमिलेॱर्शेंब्र'कुष'चुम'ठेट'भे'र्नेम्'चण्या। रे'र्स्य'म्चीट'मिले'हे'त्त्रुष'चक्तुब्र'स'य्दे॥ ब्रह्मस'कुष'केट'य'द्रभेग्रा'ने'य्युय'च'धेश। वर्षे'ग्व'इस्र'दम'केट'र्'स्ट्रे'चर'र्नेमा

sa zhi pö chü juk ching mé tok tram/ ri rap ling zhi nyi dé gyen pa di/

sang gyé zhing la mik té bülwa yi/ dro kün nam dak zhing du kyewar shok/

The ground is sprinkled with scented water and strewn with flowers. It is adorned with Meru, the four continents, the sun and the moon. I visualize and offer these as buddha-fields: may all transitory beings be born in the pure lands.

भुं गशुभ र्लिट्या ह्रें ग्रास्त्रास्त्र स्त्रेत्र स्त्रिया स्त्रास्त्र स्त्रास्त्र स्त्रास्त्र स्त्रास्त्र स्त्र स्त्रास्त्र स्त्र स

चर्ना'खेरा'र्ज्ञर सुर हुर हुर होर जिंद्या चलेरा'या। तु सेर सर्केना नी रहेर्या नुचा च हुया हु

ku sum yong dzok la mé tsok nam la/ chi nang sang sum dé zhin nyi kyi chö/ dak lü long chö nang si yong zhé la/ la mé chok gi ngö drup tsel du söl/

To the gurus who fully embody the three kåyas, I offer the outer, inner, secret, and suchness offerings, with my body, wealth, and the whole phenomena of appearance and existence.

Please accept them and grant me the unsurpassed supreme accomplishment.

युग'तर्द्धत्र'न'र्न्दर'सर्देन्'डेट'न्यन्यम्य'या। वस्य उत्रहेंय्य प्रते नुट'कुन'स्ट्रेर्ना युग'तर्द्धत'न्द्रेर'न्यहेंद्री।

chak tselwa dang chö ching shak pa dang/ jé su yi rang kül zhing sölwa yi/

gewa chung zé dak gi chi sak pa/ tham ché dzok pé jang chup chir ngo/

Whatever merit I have gathered, through prostrations, offerings, confession, rejoicing,

beseeching, and praying—I dedicate them to all for the sake of complete awakening.

र्श्वम्यत्यान्त्रम् अस्ति स्वात्या स्वाप्त्यत्याः स्वाप्त्याः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वापत्यः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्तः स्व

Thus, offer the seven branches, and also make prostrations, circumambulations and so on, either actually or mentally, and finally imagine the fields of accumulations dissolving into yourself. During a period of accumulation, each morning visualize the fields of accumulation, which is the mandala for practice. Visualize the mandala for offering, and then, as explained earlier, recite the Thirty Seven Aspects to make the mandala for offering. After that, recite the verses: The ground is sprinkled with scented water etc., To the gurus who fully embody the three kåyas etc., and Whatever merit I have gathered through prostrations etc., and so forth, as many times as possible until sunrise.

र्टा। तद्वीटावुःस्वमः प्रवेदः व्यव्दाः वृःस्वमः मशुभः चुटः कः योगभः श्री। श्रीमः वर्षान्यः प्रविदः क्षमः प्रवेदः योगभा ध्राः ध्रमः प्रवेदः वर्षः प्रवेदः प्रवेदः योगभः वर्षः प्रवेदः वर्षः वर्षः प्रवेदः वर्षः प्रवेदः वर्षः प्रवेदः वर्षः वर्षः प्रवेदः वर्षः वर्षः प्रवेदः वर्षः वर्यः वर्षः वर्

Visualize the fields of accumulation at the beginning of the sessions at sunrise, sunset and evening. Recite the Thirty-Seven Aspects while placing the corresponding heaps. After that recite the three ślokas as many times as possible; it is also possible to prostrate while doing so. At the end of the evening session, imagine the fields of accumulation dissolving into you. It is good to make effort in this for one, three or seven weeks, or three days, whatever is possible. Moreover, during the practices of refuge and mandala, it is excellent to have the best number of prostrations 100,000; the intermediate number is 70,000; and the least is 30,000.

क् मिल्यम् मुर्भिर ह्यापर्ये रामर्श्वियाया है।

IV. Meditation on Guru Yoga:

र्मिट मी क्रिंग्या ब्रिट इस्थया स्टाया मधुया द्वारा या या सुया या पाट स्टाये हो सुटाय मित्र स्वी स्वर्था स्वर् स्वा सुर्था क्षेत्र स्वर्था स्टाया मधुया द्वारा स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्थ

You can either dissolve the above fields of accumulation into yourself, or it is also alright to not dissolve them, as that is said to be the most excellent wheel of protection. In some cases, the guru is also meditated as being on the crown. However, at this time, when you are to receive the four empowerments, it is as follows:

क् र्राचा अया यदि अतुव चि वका आष्टर से क्षेत्र के वि प्रायम प्रायम के किया या वि प्रायम के स्वायम के स्वयम के

rang tha mel pé dün gyi nam khar senggé chen po gyé kyi tek pé rin po ché tri yang shing gya chewé teng du pam lé pema/ a lé dawa/ ram lé nyi mé den la ngowo drin chen tsawé la ma yin pa la/

I am in my ordinary form. In the space in front of me is a vast

and spacious precious throne,

held up by eight great lions. On top of that is a seat made of a lotus arisen from paî, a moon arisen from åḥ, and a sun arisen from raî syllables.

इस्रायार्स् हे प्रकटा भुग्सर्देना र्सेना प्रविताया हिना युना नाष्ट्रिया नाष्ट्रसाया निया नाष्ट्रसाया निया नाष्ट्रसाया निया नाष्ट्रसाया नाष्ट्रसाय नाष्ट्रसाया नाष्ट्रसाय नाष्ट्

nam pa dor jé chang ku dok ngön po zhel chik chak nyi/ yé pé dor jé tsé nga pa dang/ yön pé dé yuwa jé pé dril bu thuk kar nölwa/

Sitting upon it is the kind root guru in essence, but Vajradhara in aspect, blue with one face and two hands. In his right hand is a vajra with five spokes and in his left hand is a bell with a vajra-handle; they are crossed together at his heart.

rel pé thor tsuk chen/ rü pa dang/ rin po ché na tsok pé u gyen/ nyen gyen/ gül gyen/ sé mo do/ do shel/ ka rak/ chak dup/ zhap dup la sok pé gyen pa/

His hair bound into a topknot, he is adorned with manyfold bone and precious ornaments, such as crown ornaments, ear ornaments, neck ornaments, necklaces, belt, bracelets, anklets and so forth.

dar na tsok kyi tö yok dang mé yok chen/ tsen zang po so nyi dang pé ché zang po gyé chü tré pa/ zhap dor jé kyil trung gi zhuk pe

Dressed in upper and lower garments of silk, he is embellished with the thirty-two major and eighty minor marks of awakening. He sits with his legs crossed in vajrāsana position. भ्रेट. तथा श्वे प्रंति भ्रेट. प्रायत् प्रायत् प्रायत् प्रायत् । यम्प्रायक्ष्यायाः विष्यत्यायम् । यम्प्रायक्ष्यायाः भ्रेट. प्रायत् । यम्प्रायक्ष्यायाः भ्रेट. प्रायत् । यम्प्रायक्ष्यायाः भ्रेट. प्रायत् । यम्प्रायक्ष्यायाः भ्रेट. प्रायत् । यम्प्रायत् । यस्यत् । यस्यत

teng né chiwö teng du gyü pé la ma dor jé chang la thuk gi bar ok mé teng du gong ma rim gyi tho tsek su zhuk par gyur/

Above his crown are the lineage gurus, one above the other, up to Vajradhara.

Having thus meditated, one is instructed to make the outer, inner, secret and suchness offerings, including one's body, wealth and the root of virtue, without holding anything back. To do that recite:

pel den la ma ku zhi wang chuk la/ dak lü ngak yi chi nang sang sum gyi/ ngö por drup gu chö pé dzé su bül/

To the glorious guru, the lord in four kåyas, I offer my body, speech, and mind, and all outer, inner, and secret objects that exist as offering substances.

सर्केर्न्नुर्भर्केर्न्स्यर्न्स्यर्न्स्यर्न्स्यर्न्स्यर्न्स्यर्न्स्यर्म्स्यर्भस्य

chö ja chö jé chö pé rang zhin chik/ tha dral ro nyam chen por bül lak kyi/ ja tsöl dralwé ngö drup tsel du söl/

The recipient of the offerings, the offerer, and the offering are one in nature. I offer this as the great one-taste devoid of extremes. May the effortless accomplishments be granted to me. *Thus make the offerings*.

हुँ व.चार्श्वराबटाश्वर्त्त्रकृतः विटार्मोर्त्त्रायम्बुत्ययते त्त्रायाः इत्यायाः व्याप्त्रायाः व्याप्त्रायाः व हर्षे व.चर्षः त्रित्ते व्याप्त्रायाः व्याप्त्रायाः व्याप्त्रायाः व्याप्त्रायाः व्याप्त्रायाः व्याप्त्रायाः व्य इ.चर्षः त्रायाः व्याप्त्रायाः वित्रायाः वित्र

If you prefer, recite Golden Castle and be sure you understand the meaning. As you pray by reciting the text of All Families, dissolve the lineage gurus in descending order; for example, Vajradhara dissolves into Tilipa and so forth, down to the root guru.

द्रम्याः स्वतः त्रुक्षः त्रुक द्रम्यतः स्वतः त्रुक्षः त्रुक द्रम्यतः स्वतः त्रुक्षः त्रुक

pel den la ma tsen nam kün rang zhin/ dak gi chiwor lü kyi thik lé la/ nyewar zhuk né bum wang gawé chü/ sé pé bak chak dak par dzé du söl/

Then to the root guru: Glorious guru endowed with all marks! By entering the essence of body at my crown, and with the liquid of joy of the vase empowerment, may you cleanse the habitual patterns of the awake state.

लेशन्त्रस्यान्यत्वर्षा स्टायत्त्रम्यस्य व्याप्तः स्वयः स स्वयः स्व स्वयः स्

zhé sölwa tap pé/ la ma dam pé tralwa né ö zer kar po trö/ rang gi tralwar thim/ sé pé né kap kyi drip pa jang/ bum pé wang thop/ ku dor jé trül ku ngön du jé so/

As he is thus prayed, a ray of white light emanates from the forehead of the sublime guru;

it dissolves into my forehead and purifies the obscurations of the awake state. I receive the vase empowerment and attain nirmāṇakāya, the vajra body.

ला। जूटशःश्चिरः ह्म्बाशः सः श्रेशशः उथः गीयः श्चीः श्वेरी। यदवाः वीः श्वेराः स्याः वीः श्वेषाः जुः

भे. प्रमः खेबोश. येश. बोशट. टेयट. शक्तुबो. टेबोट्ट. शुरायश. येट. चुट. शुरायश. येट. चुट. शुरायश. येथ. विट. शुरायश. येथ.

long chö dzok pa sem chen kün gyi ké/ dak gi drin par ngak gi thik lé la/ nyewar zhuk ne sang wang chok gé mé/ mi lam bü shing sek par dzé du söl/

Then: Saṃbhogakāya, the sounds of all sentient beings! By entering the essence of speech at my throat, and with the fire

of the supreme joy of the secret empowerment, may you burn the firewood of the dream state.

ब्रिया मार्थियः या प्रियः या स्था स्थान्यः या स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स भी अमीक् स्परः मेशः स्था स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्था स्थान्यः स

zhé sölwa tap pé/ la ma dam pé drin pa né ö zer mar po trö/ rang gi drin par thim pé/ mi lam gyi né kap kyi drip pa jang/ sangwé wang thop/ sung dor jé long ku ngön du jé so/

As he is thus prayed, a ray of red light emanates from the throat of the sublime guru; it dissolves into my throat and purifies the obscurations of the dream state. I receive the secret empowerment and attain saṃbhogakāya, the vajra speech.

यदा हे पद्वात्राक्षेत्र में क्ष्या है न्या है प्राप्त क्ष्या है प्राप्त क्ष्या है प्राप्त क्ष्या है प्राप्त क्षया है प्राप्त क्ष्य क्ष्य है प्राप्त क्ष्य है प्राप्त क्ष्य है प्राप्त क्ष्य है प्राप्त क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य है प्राप्त क्ष्य क्ष्य

jé tsün la ma mi tok chö kyi ku/ dak gi nying khar yi kyi thik lé la/ nyewar zhuk né shé rap yé shé kyi/ nyi thuk mün pa sang par dzé du söl/

Then: Lord guru, dharmakāya free of thoughts! By entering the essence of mind at my heart, and with the wisdom and knowledge empowerment, may you dispel the darkness of the deep-sleep state.

त्त्रीत्त्र व्या विषयः म्हिल्ला स्थान्य स्थान

zhé sölwa tap pé/ la ma dam pé thuk ka né ö zer thing ga trö/ rang gi nying gar thim pé/ nyi thuk gi né kap kyi drip pa jang/ shé rap yé shé kyi wang thop/ thuk dor jé chö ku ngön du jé so/

As he is thus prayed, a ray of deep blue light emanates from the heart of the sublime guru; it dissolves into my heart and purifies the obscurations of the deep-sleep state. I receive the wisdom-knowledge empowerment and attain dharmakāya, the vajra mind.

८०० तर्मे नदी सर्गे नदी सर्गे क्रिंग होता हो स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्

drowé gön po lhen chik kyé pé ku/ dak gi tewar yé shé thik lé la/

nyewar zhuk né shé rap chen pö wang/ kurwé pho mé gawa thop par dzö/

Then: Protector of transitory beings, the co-emergent body! By entering the essence of wisdom at my navel and conferring the great wisdom empowerment, may you enable me to attain the non-transitory joy.

ché sölwa tap pé/ la ma dam pé tewa né ö zer ser po trö/ rang gi tewar thim/ phowé né kap kyi drip pa jang/ wang zhi pa thop/ yé shé dor jé ngowo nyi ku ngön du jé so/

As he is thus prayed, a ray of yellow light emanates from the navel of the sublime guru;

it dissolves into my navel and purifies the obscurations of the moment of transference.

I receive the fourth empowerment and attain svabhāvikakāya, the vajra wisdom.

સ્ત્રમ્પાદા પોયા મેટ્ટે. ત્રાવતા મધ્યા સુત્રમાં માર્ટ્સ માર્યો સ્ત્રમાં માર્ટ્સ માર્થી માર્ટ્સ માર્થી સ્ત્રમાં માર્ટ્સ માર્યો સ્ત્રમાં માર્ટ્સ માર્થી માર્ચ્સ માર્થી માર્ચ્સ માર્થી માર્ચ્સ માર્થી માર્ચ્સ માર્થી માર્ચ્સ માર્થી માર્ચી માર્ચિસ માર્ચિસ માર્ચિસ માર્ચિસ માર્ચિસ માર્ચિસ માર્ચિસ માર્ચ્યા માર્ચિસ માર્ચ માર્ચિસ માર્ચિસ

kün tu dak dang kha nyam sem chen gyi/ dö mé lü ngak yi dang yé shé nam/ khyö kyi dor jé zhi dang nyam jor wé/ chok dé ngön du

khyö kyi dor jé zhi dang nyam jor wé/ chok dé ngön du gyurwar dzé du söl/

Again: At all times, by unifying the primordial body, speech,

mind, and wisdom of myself and all sentient beings—equal to space—with your four vajras, may you enable us to attain the supreme joy.

लेखामार्थेयाः चान्नचायम् त्रुः अप्तायः प्रेत्ताचीः मीटा सुरः लुः त्रथः स्टायः चीकायम् त्रुः अप्तायः स्त्रुः मार्थेदः सुम्बादः स्टायः मीटा सुरः स्वरः स्वरः

zhé sölwa tap pé/ la ma dam pa ö kyi gong bur zhu né rang la thim pé/ la mé ku sung thuk dang rang gi lü ngak yi sum yer mé du gyur/

As he is thus prayed, the sublime guru melts into a mass of light and dissolves into me; thereby the guru's body, speech, and mind and my body, speech, and mind become inseparable. Imagining thus, set your mind in equipoise.

म्द्राचार्यम् मुर्थम् मुद्राचे स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

Every morning during accumulation do this as explained above, and then after reciting the prayers from All Families, recite:

क्या यमातः ट्रेक् श्च. या क्षेत्र या श्वेता व्यावाः क्षेत्र या स्वावाः व्यावाः व्यावः व्यावाः व्यावाः व्यावाः व्यावः विष्यः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः विष्यः व्यावः विष्यः व्यावः विष्यः व्यावः विष्यः व्यावः विष्यः व्यावः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विषयः

pel den la ma ku zhi wang chuk/ dak po ka gyü/ yong kyi tsuk gyen/ drowé dé pön/ dam pé lam tön/ thuk jé nga dak/ gyalwé gyel tsap/ ka drin da dral/ tön pa da mé/

Glorious guru, lord of the four bodies, crown jewel of the entire Dagpo Kagyü, guide of transitory beings, one who shows the sublime path, master of compassion, regent of the Victors, matchless in kindness, unrivaled teacher,

र्दे हे प्रकट न्यट । ० अर्गे क र्से प्रचे गुट स्य के क र्से अष्टे क र्से । मर्शे अ त्य स्था विक र्से । युग्य हे या निक में अर्थे क र्से अपने के स्था के या के या

dor jé chang wang/ gön po dri gung pa chen po khyen no/ sölwa dep so/ thuk jé zik shik/ jin gyi lhop shik/ ngö drup nam nyi/ da ta tsöl chik/ dön nyi lhün drup dré bu tsöl lord Vajradhara, guardian Great Drikungpa—please think of me. I pray you. Please look upon me with your compassion. Please bless me and grant the two accomplishments this very moment. Please grant me the fruition of fulfilling the two benefits spontaneously.

र्श्वरामुश्चायात्रम् । त्रामुश्चायात्रम् । त्रिक्षेत्रस्य । त्रिक्षेत्रस्य । त्रिक्ष्यायात्रम् । त्रिक्ष्यायात्रम्यत्रम्यत्रम् । त्रिक्ष्यायात्रम् । त्रिक्ष्यायात्रम्

After one hundred of this prayer, recite either All Families or Lord of Family, and then make effort as mentioned before. At sunrise, recite from the passage where the lineage gurus gradually dissolve into one another, you receive the four empowerments from the root guru, and so on until the body, speech, and mind of the guru and your body, speech, and mind become inseparable. It is best to endeavor in this way until the qualities of devotion are developed. Otherwise, endeavor for three days or a week, whatever is possible.

द्राया अन्यात् मुर्या क्रिया मुर्या मुर्या क्रिया मुर्या क्रिया मुर्या मुर्या क्रिया मुर्या मुर्या मुर्या क्रिया मुर्या मुर्या

Furthermore, Lord Gampopa said, "Ours is a lineage of blessings." Therefore, if the guru's blessing is not received, there is no way mahāmudrā can arise in the mind; and when the guru's blessing is received, there will be no difficulties. Therefore, it is necessary to pay careful attention to the practice of guru yoga, and endeavor until your body-hairs stand on end, your eyes shed tears, your mouth wails, you drop all thoughts other than that of the guru, and your mind becomes overwhelmed by the blazing of experience within.

क्ष मासुस्रायाष्ट्रप्यम् र्हेन त्यों त्यामासुस्र हे।

III. Special Preliminary with Three Parts

รุट चें ग्रुबश्य अङ्ग्रीय यात्री 1.1. Meditation on Love:

प्रमुंश्राश्ची। न्यायः माश्चरः देशः प्रतिष्ठाः प्रतिष्ठाः प्रमुंशः भेष्ठे। दे भ्रीयः पर्यायः प्रतिष्ठाः प्रति

Clearly visualize your mother in front of you. Then think of her in terms of the four kindnesses, which are: giving birth to your body, giving life, showing what to adopt and what to discard, and enduring hardships. Through these reasonings or the like, as taught in the instructions on love, meditate on love and ensure that it arises in your mind. Once it is has arisen, expand it to all beings and meditate.

चलुक् स्रोभार वर्ष स्थाया स्वर् सूर्याचर्सुस्य संस्था स्वर्था स्वर्य स्वर्था स्वर्या स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्य स्वर्था स्वर्य स्वर्था स्वर्था स्वर्था स्

If it is difficult to make it arise, do as Lord Jigten Sumgön said: "Sentient beings are short of merit. Therefore, rather than for the father and mother, who are the kindest, they tend to develop love for those who have been of minor benefit. So meditate one-pointedly on the essence of love for anyone dear to you, such as your partner, a dear child, or a friend. Doing so you will get the taste of its flavor, and then meditate on it for all sentient beings." This instruction is a key point of immense profundity.

मारुषाया क्षेटा हे 'र्झेशया दी

1.2. Meditation on Compassion:

અર્ત્રા- જ્વાના ત્રુવાના ત્રુ અર્ત્રા- જ્વાના ત્રુવાના ત્રુ આ ત્રુવાના ત્રુવાના

If one were to see one's mother helplessly experiencing all the sufferings of the six realms simultaneously in one moment, without any way to protect her, how could one not feel compassion for her? As there would be nothing that could be done, one would feel a sense of sadness.

कुर्गा शर्ट्-इं-इश्रश्च-द्र-त्र-व्यक्त्रम् कुर्गा चिश्वास्त्रहेट. हुत् श्रुर्गा द्र-द्र-द्र-व्यक्त्रप्त-त्रक्त-त्र-व्यक्त्रप्त-त्र-व्यक्त्य-द्र-व्यक्त्य-द्र-व्यक्त्य-द्र-व्यक्त्य-द्र-व्यक्त्य-द्र-व्यक्त्य-द्र-व्यक्त्य-द्र-व्यक्त्य-द्र-व्यक्त्य-द्र-व्यक्त्य-व्यक्त-व्य

In this way or the like, meditate on compassion as taught in the instructions, and so, meditate on compassion that extends to all sentient beings in the hot hell, cold hell, hungry ghost, animal, demi-god, and god realms. In conclusion, meditate on compassion for all sentient beings in turn. Thus, it is very important to work hard until great compassion is fully mastered. The way to practice love and compassion and their benefits are as the text of instructions and the sūtras discuss. In particular, it is very important to endeavor in accordance with the Great Protector Drikungpa 's mind instructions.

ग्रुअय'य'तुद'ळुय'ग्रै'शेशश'यर्श्वेअ'याया

2. Meditation on Mind of Awakening:

सुनान्त्रप्ताः स्वान्य स्वान्त्रप्ताः स्वान्त्रप्ताः स्वान्त्रप्ताः स्वान्त्रप्ताः स्वान्त्रप्ताः स्वान्त्रप्त स्वान्त्रप्ताः स्वान्त्रपत्ताः स्वान्

dün gyi nam khar den zhi tsek kyi teng du/ tsawé la ma chom den dé sha kya thup pa ser dok tsen pé dzok shing/ chak yé sa nön dang/ yön nyam zhak/

(2.1) The First Cause: Developing the Perception of the Guru as the Buddha:

In the space in front of me, on a seat with the stack of four, I visualize my root guru in the form of Bhagavān Śākyamuni. He is golden in color and fully adorned with the major and minor marks. His right hand is in the earth-touching gesture and his left in the one of equipoise.

व्याः क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रं क्षायः तर्मे क्षेत्रं क

zhap dor jé kyil mo trung du zhuk pa/ chö gö sum den ö zer trowa la/

khor sang gyé dang nyé wé sé gyé la sok pé jang chup sem pa nam dang/ yi dam lha tsok khadro chö kyong sung mé tsok kyi korwar gyur/

Sitting with his legs crossed in the vajrāsana posture, he is dressed in the three Dharma robes and resplendent with rays of light. He is surrounded by retinues that include buddhas and bodhisattvas, such as the eight close disciples and so forth, assemblies of the yidam deities, and a multitude of

मिष्ठेशः सःर्क्षेनाशः कुर्वेशः योः वेशः योः क्षेत्रः योः त्राप्तः योः कृषः स्वाप्तः योः कृषः सः योः विष्यः सः व इतः विष्यः सः विष्यः विष्यः सः विष्य

(2.2) The Second Cause: Vast Accumulation, has two parts: 1. Accumulation of merit. 2. The accumulation of wisdom.

- 1. The accumulation of merit is to be done by reciting the *Seven Branches* at length, as taught in *Perfect Conduct* or *Engaging in the Bodhisattava Conduct*. To make it short, recite the verse '*By prostrating*....' and so forth.
- 2. The accumulation of wisdom is to set the mind for a moment in equipoise in the state which is free of thoughts.

न्यस्य स्त्रं स्त्र स्त्रं स्

sem chen tham ché dewa dang dewé gyu dang den par gyur chik/ sem chen tham ché duk ngel dang duk ngel gyi gyu dang dralwar gyur chik/ sem chen tham ché duk ngel mé pé dewa dang mi dralwar gyur chik/ sem chen tam ché nyé ring chak dang nyi dang dralwé tang nyom chen po la né par gyur chik/

(2.3) The Third Cause, Meditation on the Fourfold Immeasurable:

May all sentient beings have happiness and the causes of happiness. May all sentient beings be free from suffering and the causes of suffering. May all sentient beings not be separate from the happiness which is free from sorrow. May all sentient beings rest in great equanimity, free from attachment to the near and aversion to the far. Recite this and meditate, making sure it blends with your mind.

श्रिकार्याः श्रीयायाः वा देर्गार्यक्षात्रियाः विद्यात्रियाः श्रीयाः श्रीयाः विद्यात्रियाः विद्याः श्रीयाः श्रीयाः श्रीयाः विद्याः श्रीयाः श्रीयाः श्रीयाः विद्याः श्रीयाः श्रीयः श्री

द्या नुष्टाक्ताः सेस्रसः ते पश्चेतायम् विष्टा दे प्रतित्र प्रति । दे प्रतित्र प्रति । दे प्रतित्र प्रति । दे प

jang chup nying por chi kyi bar/ sang gyé nam la kyap su chi/ chö dang jang chup sem pa yi/ tsok la'ng dé zhin kyap su chi/ ji tar ngön gyi dé shek kyi/ jang chup thuk ni kyé pa dang/ jang chup sem pé lap pa la/ dé dak rim zhin né pa tar/ dé zhin dro la phen dön du/ jang chup sem ni kyé gyi zhing/ dé zhin du ni lap pa la/ rim pa zhin du lap par gyi/

(2.4.) Fourth Cause, Special Refuge:

Until the heart of awakening is reached, I take refuge in all the buddhas. Likewise, I take refuge in the Dharma, and in the assembly of bodhisattvas. Just as the sugatas in the past developed the aspiration for awakening and trained themselves gradually in the practices of bodhisattvas, I shall also develop the aspiration for awakening for the benefit of transitory beings and train myself gradually in the practices. Recite this as many times as possible.

Thus recite as many times possible.

_{र्रे} गशुस्रायाहेसाया

3. Conclusion has three parts:

त्रमा प्रमायः भूषान्यः भूष्यः स्वायः सुन्नः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्व स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः सुन्नः स्वायः स्वाय

3.1. Meditating on self-rejoicing. 3.2. Resolving not to discredit the family. 3.3. Guiding others in the meditation on rejoicing.

 $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1$

deng dü dak tsé dré bu yö/ mi yi si pa lek par thop/ dé ring sang gyé rik su kyé/ sang gyé sé su da gyur to/

3.1. At this time my life is fruitful. Having well attained a human existence, today I am born in the Buddha's family; now I have become a child of buddhas. *Thus recite*.

म्रेष्यायाची प्रतिस्मामीयाक्षेत्रया क्षेत्रयाची स्मायाप्या स्मायाप्या क्षेत्रयाची विषया सम्भायाची विषया सम्भायाची विषया सम्भायाची विषया सम्भायाची विषयाची विषयाची

da ni dak gi chi né kyang/ rik dang thün pé lé tsam té/ kyön mé tsün pé rik di la/ nyok par mi gyur dé tar ja/

3.2. Now, whatever it takes, through deeds conforming to this family, I shall ensure that this flawless noble family will not become sullied. *Thus recite*.

मध्यायकी प्रत्मामीयादे दिए क्षेत्राया प्रथम कर है। व्याप्त क्षेत्र क्

dak gi dé ring kyop pa tham ché kyi/ chen ngar drowa dé shek nyi dang ni/ bar du dewa drön du bö zin gyi/ lha dang lha min la sok gawar gyi/

3.3. Today in the presence of all buddhas, I have already invited transitory beings as my guests, to the very state of sugata, and the joys in the interim. Hence, gods, demi-gods and the like, be happy. Reciting this, clearly visualize the meaning of the words.

पश्चप्यानुः दे। Precepts:

Learn elsewhere about what to adopt and what to discard in regard to the precepts of the aspiration and engaged minds of awakening, and abide according to them. Each morning and evening, examine whether any precept was violated. If a violation is found, confess it during the session, or at least without delaying for a day. If no violation is found, meditate on rejoicing and seal it with dedication.

યજ્ઞમાના તેને ત્રાસ્ત્રાના સ્થાના ત્રાસ્ત્રાના સ્થાના ત્રામાના ત્રામાના ત્રામાના ત્રામાના ત્રામાના સ્થાના સ્થાન

In conclusion, during all activities, do not separate yourself from the thought of wishing all mother sentient beings, equal to the infinity of the sky, to have happiness, to be separated from suffering, and to be quickly established in the state of unsurpassed, perfect, and complete precious awakening. This includes all the vows of the bodhisattvas. If embraced by the generation of this thought, even a single root of virtue will have the three types of moral ethics and all of the six perfections included within it. Learn elsewhere about the benefits and so forth of meditating on the mind of awakening in this manner.

द्र-चित्। विश्वानिक्षः स्थान्यात्रात्त्रः देशः श्रव्यान्यात्त्रः स्वान्यः प्रत्यन्त्रः स्वान्यः विश्वान्यः स्व स्वान्यः स्वन्यः स्वान्यः स्वान्यः

The first cause, developing the perception of the guru as the buddha; the second cause, gathering vast accumulations of merit and wisdom; the third cause, meditation on the fourf immeasurables; and the fourth cause, special refuge: recite these as many times as possible in combination with meditation. At the end, recite: At this time my life is fruitful. Having well attained a human existence etc.; Now, whatever it takes, etc.; Today in the presence of all buddhas, etc. Recite these three ślokas seven times during the sunrise session and the same way in the other sessions. Practice thus for three days, a week or more, whatever is possible.

श्चि र्देन महिषाया दर्देन मिले यो द्रमा के या द्रा भी या द्रमें या व

II. Actual Meditation on the Yidam Deity

ॐॱॺॖॱॿॖॱॺॱड़क़ॱऒॱॴॱॶॾॣॕॶज़॓॔ऻॎऄ॔ॱॸऻड़॔ॱॶॾॗ॔ॱॺॸॱॿॖढ़ॺ। ॴॱॶॾॢॗঃ ॺॸॱड़क़ॱऒॱॴॱॶॾॣॕॶज़॓॔ऻॿ॓ॺॱढ़ॺॱॸग़ॱॴॷॺॱॷऀॱॺॸॱॷढ़ॱॺॸॱॿॗढ़ॺ।

om svabhāva śuddhā sarvadharmā svabhāva śuddho, 'ham/

om vajra śuddha sarva dharma vajra śuddho, 'ham/ om yoga śuddhā sarva dharmā yoga śuddho, 'haṃ/ Thus purify all phenomena within emptiness through these three mantras of complete purification.

क्षित्र हिना मोश्रास्त के त्राध्येषा श्री हिन्दी स्वाया प्रायति श्री स्वाया स्वया स्या स्वया स् न्नानी भेर्नेवान्यों नेवाणी के वनमानिवानी निवास के केंद्र में में केंद्र में मानुसा

ké chik gi rang nyi lhen kyé yap yum du selwé thuk kar nyi mé ü su hung nak pö tsen pa lé ö trö/ na tsok dor jé sa zhi dang/ ra ba/ dra ba/ gur/ la ré/ chi röl tu yé shé kyi mé barwé sungwé khor lo chen por gyur/

In an instant I visualize myself in the form of the co-emergent father and mother. In my heart is a sun disc with a black hūm syllable in its center which emanates rays of light and transforms into a ground of variegated vajras, a fence, lattices, a tent, and a canopy; an enourmous wheel of protection, which is blazing with the flames of wisdom.

rang lhar salwé né sum yi gé tsen pa lé ö trö/ nö zhel yé khang dang chü lhar gyur/tsur dü yi gé sum la thim/ rang lhar selwa yang tö mé né ö du zhuwa yi gé sum la thim/ yi gé teng ma nyi kyang hung la thim/ hung zhap kyu/ khok pa/ gowo/ da tsé/ thik lé/ na dé bar du dü né/ na da yang mi mik pa lé pé nyi teng du hung lé dor jé nak po hung gi tsen pa lé ö zer trö/

I visualize myself in the form of the deity. From my three places marked with the three syllables, rays of light emanate and transform the vessel (world) into a celestial mansion and its essences (sentient beings) into deities, and then the rays gather back and dissolve into the three syllables. I, visualized in the form of the deity, also melt into light from the upper and lower parts of my body, which then dissolves into the

three syllables. The upper two syllables also dissolve into the hūm syllable, and then the u of the hūm dissolves into the trunk, the trunk into the head, the head into the crescent moon, the crescent moon into the circle, and the circle into the nåda. When the nåda also disappears, a lotus-moon disc appears, upon which is a hūm syllable that transforms into a black vajra marked with a hūm syllable.

युनानायसर्हेन्द्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्वेन्वेन्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन्द्वेन

phak pa chö ching jin lap dü/ drowa tham ché kyi gyü jang tsur dü yong su gyur pa lé/ chom den dé khor lo dom pa ku dok nak po chen sum pa zhel gyi che wé nyu gu zhi chung zé tsik pa/ u tra dang min ma ma ra mar ser/ chak yé dor jé ngön po tsé nga pa dang/ yön dril bu dzin pé yum la khyü pa/

Rays of light emanate from it and make offerings to the noble beings, gather their blessings, purify the minds of all transitory beings and reabsorb into the black vajra, which then transforms completely into Bhagavān Cakrasaṃvara, who is black in color and has three eyes. The four fangs in his mouth are slightly clenched and he has reddish-yellow hair, eyebrows and mustache. With a blue vajra held in his right hand and a bell in his left hand, he embraces the mother.

शक्तरात्रात्र्रं श्रीयाः चैयारा हो सियाः मैं सियाः में सियाः में

chiwor rel pé chö pen dar yang kyi ching pé tser yi zhin gyi nor bu wang gi gyel po/ dün du na tsok dor jé/ yön du treng bé drelwé tö kam nga rin po ché tsé tren chen tra tsam su ching shing/ thö lön nga chü do shel chang ba/ rü chen gyi khor lo/ na cha/ gül gyen/ dup kor/ ka rak/ thal chen gyi min tsam dang kü sül juk pa té chak gya druk gi gyen pa/

His hair is made into a diadem, banded with silk ribbons on his crown. It is topped with the gem King of Power and has a variegated vajra in the front. On the left is a garland of five dry skulls, topped with jewels and tied along the edge of his hairline. Wearing a long necklace of fifty fresh skulls, he is adorned with six mudrās: a wheel, earrings, a necklace, bracelets, a sash made of human bones, and human ashes applied between his eyebrows and in the creases of his body.

स्त्रेन्य स्त्रेन्य स्त्रेन्य स्त्रेन्य स्त्रेन्य प्रम्य प्रम्य

gek pa/ pawa/ jik su rungwa/ gö dang/ shé dang/ ngam pa dang/ nying jé/ zhiwa/ ngo tsar wa té/ gar gü nyam dang den pa nyi/ ku tö la lang chen gyi ko lön dang/ ku mé la tak gi pak pé sham thap sölwa/ zhap yé kyangwé dü tsen ma mar mö nu mé bar dang/ yön kum pé jik jé nak pö gowo tap té dzi pa/

He has the nine moods of dance: enchanting, heroic, terrifying, laughing, abusive, awe-inspiring, compassionate, peaceful, and marvelous. The upper part of his body is clad in the fresh skin of an elephant, and the lower part of his body is clad in the skin of a tiger. His right foot, extended, is between Red Kālarātri's breasts, and with his left foot he tramples Black Bhairava's head by folding it back.

dé pang du yum dor jé phak mo ku dok mar mo cher bu bhaga la sok pé ku lé trak dzak pa/ chu druk lön pé lang tso chen/ zhel yap dang jorwa/ na tak yé su phak zhel nak pö tsen pa chen sum pa/ tra sil bur drölwa/ thö kam nga yi u gyen dang thö dum nga chü do shel chang zhing/ thö pé dum bü ka rak chen/ ok pak sil sil gyi dra dang/

Held in his lap is the mother Vajravarāhī. She is red in color and naked, dripping blood from her body such as her bhaga so forth. She is a youth of sixteen years and is in union with the father. She is bedecked with a black sow's head above her right ear and she has three eyes.

Her hair falling loose, her head is adorned with five dry skulls. Wearing a long necklace of fifty skulls, she has a belt of skulls, with ornaments that make the sound 'sil' 'sil.'

स्वानानिकाः श्रीः नायसः दें हे रहे रहाः सन्दाना नार्यसः वित्वानानिकाः नार्यस्त स्वानानिकाः नार्यस्त स्वानानिकाः नार्वे स्वानानिकाः नार्वे स्वानानिकाः नार्वे स्वानानिकाः नार्वे स्वानानिकाः स्व

chak nyi kyi yé dor jé tsé nga pa dang/ yön thö pa trak gi gangwa dzin pa/ zhap nyi yap kyi ké la khyü ching dewa chen pö nyam gyé pa/ kel pé mé barwé zi ji chen dri ma mé pé ö zer nga trowé trelwar dawa la om kar po/ drin par pema la ah mar po/ nying khar na tsok dor jé tewar hung nak po nam kyi tsen par gyur/

Of her two hands, in the right she is holding a five-pronged vajra and in the left, a skull-cup filled with blood. Embracing the father with her legs wrapped around his waist, she is aroused by the experience of great bliss. She is as magnificent as the apocalyptic fire, and emanates five rays of immaculate light. On her forehead is a white om on a moon; at her throat, a red åê on a lotus; and at her heart, a black hūm on the navel of a variegated vajra. *Thus, seal.*

र्टेश स्वाप्त त्याणी श्रेटायर खेँ जित्तामार ये। अर्थी चेंत्र व्याप्त श्रेर ये। श्वेण पुत्र श्वेष्ट प्रमासे श्वेण प्रमासे श्वेण

chom den dé kyi nying khar om ha kar po/ gowor na ma hi

ser po/ chi tsuk tu svaha hung mar po/ trak pa nyi su bau sha ta hé nak po/ mik nyi su hung hung ho mar ser/ yen lak tham ché la phat ham jang gu/ yum gyi tewar om bam mar mo/ nying khar ham yom ngön po/ khar trim mam mar mo/ gowor hring hring ser mo/ chi tsuk tu hung hung jang khu/ yen lak tham ché phat phat du kha nam kyi tsen par gyur/

At the heart of the bhagavān are white syllables om ha, on his head are yellow syllables nama hi, on his crown are red syllables svåhå hu, on his two shoulders are black syllables bauúaûa he, at his two eyes are orange syllables hūm hūm ho, and on all his limbs are green syllables phaû haî. These are six vëras with the father. With the mother: At the navel of the mother are red syllables om baî, at her heart are blue syllables haî yom, at her mouth are red syllables triî maî, on her head are yellow syllables hriî hriî, on her crown are green syllables hūm hūm and on all her limbs are smoky syllables phaû phaû.

phem! nying khé hung gi ö zer gyi chom den dé pel khor lo dom pa la ma yi dam sang gyé jang chup sem pé tsok dang ché pa dün gyi nam khar chen drang/

Pheî. From the hūṃ syllable in my heart, rays of light emanate and invite Bhagavān Ùrë Cakrasaîvara along with the assembly of gurus, yidam deities, buddhas, and bodhisattvas to the sky in front of me.

om vajra vëne hūm hūm phaû/ Likewise: om vajra vaîse hūm hūm phaû/ om vajra mrītange hūm hūm phaû/ om vajra murañje hūm hūm phaû/ om vajra håse hūm hūm phaû/ om vajra gërti hūm hūm phaû/ om vajra gërti hūm hūm phaû/ om vajra nīrti hūm hūm phaû/ om vajra pushpe hūm phaû/ om vajra dhūpe hūm hūm phaû/ om vajra dīpe hūm hūm phaû/ om vajra gandhe hūm hūm phaû/ Likewise:

कॅं कुर या यहें 'हुं 'हुं 'यता दे यहिक हु। दुः ये। इस हो। इस इर हा यहें 'हुं हुं यतः

om rūpa vajri hūm hūm phaû/ om råse vajri hūm hūm phaû/ om sparshe vajri hūm hūm phaû/ om dharmadhātu vajri hūm hūm phaû/

र्दः हुं नं ही भेने सम्पर्ट निया के नाम निया से निया से नाम निया

dza hung bam ho, yé shé pa dang dam tsik pa yer mé du gyur/ lar yang thuk ké hung lé ö trö pé wang gi lha rik nga khor dang ché pa chen drang/

jah hūṃ baî ho. The wisdom and commitment beings become inseparable. Once again, rays of light emanate from the hūṃ syllable in my heart and invite the five-family empowerment deities together with their retinues.

छैं। नहं भू ने र्भेन्य देन या विष्ठ हुन न्या है स्पूर्ण के स्था के से प्राप्त के स्था के स्

Offer the sixteen consorts, such as om vajra vëne and so forth, or make the fivefold offerings: om vajra pushpaî etc. until nevedyaî pratīccha svåhå, and then:

dé zhin shek pa tham ché kyi dak la ngön par wang kur du söl/ zhé sölwa tap pé/ wang gi lha nam kyi rin po ché bum pa dü tsi gangwa nam né/ oṃ sarva tathågata abhiúekata samaya ùrëye hūṃ/ zhé wang kur/ ku gang dri ma dak chu lhak ma lé yap la mi kyö pa dang/ yum la nam par nang dzé kyi u gyen ching wang gi lha nam rang nyi la thim par gyur/

May all the tathågatas confer the empowerments upon me completely! As I thus pray, all the empowerment deities hold the precious vases filled with nectar and confer the empowerments upon me, saying om sarva tathågata

abhiúekata samaya ùrëye hūm. The nectar fills my body and purifies the defilements. The excess water that overflows at the crown is transformed into the crown ornaments: Akúobhya on the father and Vairocana on the mother, and then the empowerment deities also dissolve into me.

चुर्यास्य स्वीत्वराम् स्वात्त्र स्व

If you wish to elaborate, make the outer, inner, secret and suchness offerings. To do it simply, offer the sixteen consorts. Also, while praising, if you wish to elaborate, recite the Eight Verses of Praise, once each for the father and the mother.

नशुःता हे:रु:गाःन्यतःन्यतःर्चे:क्वा द्रथःनगःर्दे:हे:न्यटःधुनाःन्टः।। हेथःकनाथःकनाथःयःके:द्रथयःग्री। र्दे:हे:यनाःश्रे:ने:तःत्नुना।

hé ru ka pel pawo ché/ nam dak dor jé wang chuk dang/ jé chak chak pa ché nam kyi/ dor jé phak mo dé la dü/

To simplify: I bow to Glorious Heruka, the great vëras, the completely pure vajra lord, and to Vajravaråhë the passionate for those who are of great passion.

च.कुच.य.च.व्याचात्र्या विचात्रश्चर्या क्ष्माचात्री. भ्राच्यात्रस्य प्रमात्रम्या विचात्रश्चर प्रमात्रस्य प्रमात्रम्य प्रमात्रस्य प्रमात्रम्य प्रमात्रस्य प्रमात्रम्य प्रमात्रस्य प्रमात्रम्य प्रमात्रस्य प्रमात्रम्य प्रमात्रस्य प्रमात्रम्य प्रमात्रस्य प्

chewa tsik shing jik chen po/ ngak kyi mé tok treng wé gyen/

sha chen rap tu söl dzé pa/ trag tung pel la chak tsel tö/

I pay homage to and praise the glorious blood drinker, the fang-clenching and dreadfully fearsome one, adorned with a garland of mantra-flowers, the supreme devourer of great flesh.

pelden dor jé khandro ma/ khandro ma yi khor lo gyur/ yé shé nga dang ku sum nyi/ drowa kyop la chak tsel tö/

I pay homage to and praise the glorious Vajraçåkëïë, the

turner of the dakīṇī-wheel, herself the five wisdoms and three bodies, the protector of transitory beings.

८ मुवायम्बर्ग्या औं स्ट्रास्त्री अं स्ट्रास्त्री स्वाप्ति के प्रति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वापति

Stabilization of Pride: om sarva vëra yoginë kåya våka cittaî vajra svabhåva åtmako, haî/

Thus, it is of utmost importance to stabilize the pride that you are definitely Cakrasaîvara.

नग्रदःसेदःमुक्षन्तस्य की

Blessing the Counting Målå:

यत् कृति स्रेट प्रमान स्रीट मेशा माल्या पर्ता। माणका प्रान्त माल्या प्रमान स्रीट मेशा माल्या प्रमान स्रीट प्या स्रीट प्रमान स्रीट प्रमान स्रीट प्रमान स्रीट प्रमान स्रीट प्रम

pé nyi teng du drang treng hrih lé pema gar wang mar po zhel chik chak zhi yé dang pö pema/ nyi pé da ma ru/ yön dang pö dril bu/ nyi pé thö pa dang kha tam ga nam pa/ thö pa kam lön dang/ chak gya druk gi gyen pa/ tak sham chen zhap yé kyang gi zhuk pao/

Sitting on a lotus and sun disc, the målå is in the form of a êri syllable, which transforms into Padmanateśvara, who is red in color with one face and four hands. In the first right hand, he has a lotus, and in the second, a çåmaru. In the first left hand he has a bell, and in the second, a skull and a khatvaîga. He is adorned with dry and fresh skulls and the six mudrås. Clad in a skirt of tiger skin, he sits with his right leg outstretched.

om padma narte shvaôi hūm hūm phat.

Recite this 21 times or more. After that, imagine the deity fully transforms into the counting målå.

र्ट्या स्थानिया स्या स्थानिया स्थानिया स्थानिया स्थानिया स्थानिया स्थानिया स्थानिया

yap kyi thuk kar nyi mé kyilkhor gyi ü su hung dang/ yum gyi thuk kar nyi mé kyilkhor gyi ü su bam gyi thar tsa ngak dang/ ngak treng lung dang lhen chik tu rang gi na buk yön né thön/ kham sum sem chen lhar né pé na buk yé par zhuk/ nying khar hung né pa la thim zhing hung lé ngak kyi trengwa sem chen gyi na buk yön pa né thön/ rang gi na buk yé par zhuk/ thuk ké hung la thim zhing khorwar gyur/

At the father's heart is a hūm syllable in the center of a sun maṇḍala, and at the mother's heart is a baî syllable in the center of a sun maṇḍala. The syllables are encircled by their root mantras, which, in a chain of mantras and together with the wind energy, exit from my left nostril and enter the right nostrils of sentient beings in the three realms—who are in the form of deities—and dissolve into the hūm syllable at their hearts. From that hūm syllable the chain of mantras exits from their left nostrils, enters my right nostril and dissolves into the hūm syllable at my heart and then it revolves around it. Visualizing thus, do the recitation.

Another option is: The chain of mantras from the hūm syllable in one's heart comes out from the mouth, enters the mother's mouth, enters the vajra via the lotus, and thus circulates. This is reciting with passion, and it is described as a more profound way of reciting.

Father's Essence Mantra:

om Ùrë vajra hehe ruru kaî hūm hūm phaû ḍākën jåla samvaraî svåhå/

के क्षेत्र की कि के कु क कु के के

His Quintessence Mantra:

om hrëê håha hūm hūm phaû/

ॴॖॴॹॖऀॱऄॗॸॱय़॔ॹॊ**॔ॲ॔ॱॸऻड़॔ॱॸॏ**ॱॸॕॱॶ॔ॱक़ॗऀॱफ़ॗ॔ॱॸॣ॔ॱॺ॔ॽड़

Mother's Essence Mantra:

om vajra vairocaniye hūm hūm phaû/

के क्षेट की के सम्त्रा मुड्डा हमी के महास्त्र के ले पूर् पूर्य मार के सम्त्री

Her Quintessence Mantra:

om sarva buddha dākëii vajra varianiye hūm hūm phaû/

त्त्रा न्हें त्राच्यात्त्रात्त्रा देश्यात्त्रा केंद्र प्रमेत्र प्

One is instructed to recite 400,000 of the root mantra, 600,000 of the essence mantra and 100,000 of the seed mantra. In regard to the meditative recitation of the yidam deity, it is best practiced according to the sådhana Treasury of Jewels, composed by the Universal Lord Vajraholder Dharmaråja. For those who are too poor in such effort, the way presented here is also adequate as a part of the Fivefold. [Practice].

ह्ये र्देन गर्स सम्मान सम्मान सम्मान

III. Practicing the Guru

क् दरमें तुष्याञ्चयाञ्चयम् वर्षे वरत् वर्षे वर्

I. Practicing the Guru as Nirmāṇakāya:

rang yi dam du selwé dün gyi thé tru gang ngam/ rang lé khé kyi thowé sar seng gé tri dang pé da nyi mé teng du/ tsawé la ma ten pé dak po shakya thup pa trül pé ku ku dok ser tso ma ta bu ü tsuk tor tar mi ngön pa/ zhap dor jé kyil trung du zhuk pa/

I visualize myself in the form of the yidam deity. At a distance of one cubit in front of me,

or in a position slightly higher than me, is a lion-throne, cushioned with a lotus, moon, and sun. Sitting upon it is the root guru, the lord of the teachings, the nirmāṇakāya

Śākyamuni, whose complexion is like refined gold, and the ūṣṇīṣa protuberance on his head is not seen when looked at. He sits with his legs crossed in the vajrasåna position.

त्रम् विमान्यस्य महित्र प्रत्याचित्रस्य स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स

chak yé sa nön dang yön nyam zhak/ na za gur gum gyi dok tar mar ser gyi chö gö sum dang den pa/ tsen zang po dang/ pé ché tham ché yong su dzok shing/ ö dang ö zer pak tu mé pa trowa lé/ gyü pé la ma dang sang gyé dang jang chup sem pa yi dam kyilkhor gyi lha tsok kyi kor né zhuk par gyur/

His right hand is in the earth-touching gesture and his left in the gesture of meditative equipoise. He is dressed in the three Dharma robes of saffron yellow color. He is fully endowed with the major and minor marks of perfection, and boundless rays of light shine from him. He sits, surrounded by the lineage gurus, buddhas, bodhisattvas, and the maṇḍala of yidam deities.

चन्नस्याप्तः स्टाम्प्रेस्त्रम् स्वाधः स्व स्वाधः स्व

Visualizing thus, make offering of the Seven Branches and so forth. Praise him either elaborately with The Twelve Deeds or The Nine Deeds, or simply by reciting from (gang tsé kang nyi tsowo khyö tam tsé/) As soon as you were born, the chief among two-legged beings, etc. until. (nyen yö zhuk pa dé la chak tsel lo/) I pay homage to he who dwells in Śrāvastī. Recite the prayers All Families and Lord of Family and so forth, and also pray fervently as follows:

dü sum sang gyé tham ché kyi ku sung thuk nyam pa nyi lhün drup gyün ché mé pé yön ten gyi ter du gyur pé/ dak dang kham sum gyi tha mel pé lü ngak yi sum nam par dak né/ la ma rin po ché ku sung thuk dang yer

mé par dzé du söl/

Precious guru, equal in body, speech, and mind to all the buddhas of the three times,

treasury of unending spontaneous qualities, I pray you. Please ensure the ordinary body,

speech and mind of the three realms and myself are completely purified and indivisible

from your awakened body, speech, and mind. Thus pray fervently.

Finally, the lineage gurus and so forth dissolve into the Buddha and he, transformed into a mass of light, dissolves into myself. Thus thinking, settle your mind in its uncontrived state.

To recite during the accumulation: Recite the short or simplified version of the Seven Branches and All Families. Apart from that, recite: (dü sum gyi sang gyé tham ché) All the buddhas of the three times until (dzé du söl) Please ensure the ordinary body, speech, and mind of myself and the three realms are completely purified and indivisible from your awakened body, speech, and mind." Having repeated this as many times as possible, dissolve the lineage gurus and Lord Buddha into yourself and engage in the post-session activities. Thereafter, repeat the prayers and accumulation as mentioned before; this applies to all sessions.

^{कृ} गठिषायार्वेट्यासूरासूरासूरायाती

II. Practicing the Guru as Sambhogakāya:

rang yi dam du selwé nying khar senggé tri teng du nying pema dap gyé kyi tewar nyi mé kyilkhor gyi teng du/ tsawé la ma long chö dzok pé ku nam nang gang chen tso ku dok kar po/ rin po ché u gyen/ nyen gyen/ gül gyen/ sé mo do/ ka rak/ chak dup la sok pé gyen dang/ dar na tsok kyi tö yok dang mé yok chen/ I visualize myself as the yidam deity, and in my heart, is a lion throne. Upon it, in the center of a heart-lotus with eight petals, is a sun maṇḍala, sitting upon which is my root guru in the sambhogakāya form of Vairocana, white in color like a lake of ice. He is adorned with precious ornaments, including a head ornament, earrings, necklace, long necklace, sashes, bracelets and so forth, and is dressed in manyfold upper and lower garments made of silk.

chak nyi nyam zhak gi teng du lhung zé pemé dong po dang ché pa nam shing/ zhap dor jé kyil trung du zhuk pa/ ku la zhing kham tham ché nang zhing/ zhing kham tham ché la kü khyap pa/ ö dang ö zer gyi tsok dang den pé trelwar dawa la om kar po/ drin par pema la ah mar po/ nying kar nyi ma la hung thing khé tsen pa/ hung gi thar gyü pé tsen ngak kyi korwar gyur/

With his two hands in the gesture of meditation, holding an alms bowl that has a stalk of lotus in it, he sits with his legs crossed in the vajrāsana position. All buddhafields reflect in his body, and his body pervades all buddhafields. He shines with a multitude of light rays, and his forehead is marked with a white syllable om on a moon, his throat with a red syllable åê on a lotus, and his heart with a blue syllable hūm on a sun. The hūm is encircled by the name mantras of the lineage gurus. Thus imagine.

Next are the outer, inner, secret, and suchness offerings. (Make these offerings, if feasible) To bless them, recite:

om vajra arghåm å hūm until ùabda å hūm/

om sarva tathågata guru deva ḍākëiī saparivårå arghåm

pratīccha svåhå until Ùabda pratīccha svåhå/

ॐग्गुॱउन्हां खूर् उद्घर्ष् देव्य स्हैं भंगभाकेर अर्के दिश्च दिना ॐग्गु दे नहीं खूर् उद्घर स्कें मा इस गू प्यार्थ मृत्या प्याप्ती अदा खादी मृत्या खु इत्ये निभान प्याप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वा

The Fivefold Offering: om guru vajråcarya puspaî and so forth.

Inner Offering: om guru vajråcarya nirmāņa sambhoga dharmakāya caturkåyapati sarva amrita om åê hūm.

Secret Offering: om guru vajråcarya carturkåyapati anuråga vajra svåbhava åtmako haî.

Suchness Offering: om guru vajråcarya caturkåya adyanutpanan tvarùūnyatā jñānavajra svåbhåva åtmako haî/

Recitation of the name mantras from Vajradhara down to the Root Guru:

oṃ åê namoguru vajra dhrikå mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru prajñā bhadra mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru jñāna siddhi mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru dharma mati mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru vajra dvaja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru jambudvīpa kirti mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru vajra råja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

om åê namo guru trelokyanåtha ratna ùrë bhadra mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru upadeya śīla vajra mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru puṇya kërti mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru kërti kara mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru vajra kërti mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna siddhi mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru kërti puṇya mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru vajra ratna mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru vajra råja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

om åê namo guru jambudvīpa dharma saya råja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru artha siddhi råja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna ùrë sya dvaja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru dharma råja ùrë bhadra mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna dharmasya dvaja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna dharma råja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

om åê namo guru sarvajñā ananta dharma sya dvaja ùrë bhadra mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru jayendra ratna sampanan mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

om åê namo guru puṇya ùrë sya sagara mahāmudrā

siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru dharma råja lakúmi mangala ùrë bhadra mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

om åê namo guru mangala sampanan kërti dvaja ùrë bhadra mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru vajra akúobyaê mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru dharma kërti karma vijayå sena mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna karma vijayā mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna karma bhadra mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna karma artha siddha dharmaråja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna ùåsana dhara dharúi mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna dharma dvaja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna ùåsana dhara dharma sya sūrya mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru padma sya dvaja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru dharma sya dvaja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru vidyā dhara mati dvaja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru dharma maïi ùrë bhadra mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

om åê namo guru ratna kåriïa sya sýrya mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna ùåsana dvaja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna ùåsana dhara dharma mati karma vijaya ùrë bhadra

mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna ùåsana dhara śānti mati mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

oṃ åê namo guru ratna ùåsana dhara dharma kara mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūṃ/

om åê namo guru ratna ùåsana dhara dharmaloka

mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/ om åê namo guru ratna ùåsana dhara karma åboga mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

Thus, recite the name mantras completely.

ङ्कान्यान्त्र होत्त्र प्रत्या क्षेत्र क्षेत

If that is not possible, combine the name mantras of Vajradhara, Kyopa Jigten Sumgön, and the root guru into one and recite:

om åê namo guru vajra dhôikå ratna ùrë dharma råja mahāmudrā siddhi phala hūm/

tsen ngak lé ö trö/ la mé ku gang/ chir trö phak pa chö ching jin lap dü né ngak treng la thim/ drowa tham ché kyi drip pa jang/ nam nang gi kur gyur/ jik ten gyi kham tham ché til gyi gang bu tar gangwar gyur/

Then rays of light emanate from the name mantras and fill the guru's body, emanate outside,

make offerings to the noble beings, gather their blessings, and dissolve back into the mantra garland, purifying the obscurations of all transitory beings, who become Vairocana, filling all worlds like sesame seeds in its pod. *Thus imagine*.

भवर-प्रेति:त्वःभः क्षभः तेर्-दुः लुः नः क्षनः मीःत्वः भः यः चिमाः भा भर्मः ने त्वः नः स्वाभः यद्वेदः न्दः ने द्वभः भ्रात्वः क्ष्यः प्रेतः व्याः व्या

thar chi la ma nam ö du zhuwa nang gi la ma la thim/ dé ö du zhuwa ngak treng dang dé nam thuk ké hung la thim/ hung yik zhap kyu/ khok pa/ gowo/ da tsé/ thik lé nå dé bar du dü té na da yang mik mé kyi ngang du zhak go/

At the end, the outer gurus dissolve into light, and that dissolves into the inner guru. He melts into light, and that dissolves into the mantra garland which dissolves into the syllable hūm at his heart. In the syllable hūm, the ü dissolves

into the trunk, the trunk into the head, the head into the crescent, the crescent into the sphere and the sphere into the nåda. Then settle in equipoise in a state wherein not even the nåda is a point of reference.

स्वायायाः चीटा यम् तयन् स्वरायाः स्वरायाः स्वरायाः स्वरायाः स्वरायाः स्वरायाः स्वरायाः स्वरायाः स्वरायाः स्वराय द्रियायाः स्वरायाः स्वराया

Thus, recite the name mantra with the visualization that everywhere is filled [with all beings in the form of Vairocana], like sesame seeds in their pod. At the end of the session, recite from, the outer gurus dissolve into light and so on until settle in equipoise in a state wherein not even the nåda is a point of reference. When reengaging in the session, do the prayers and visualization mentioned before, from within this state do the recitation as explained earlier. Ideally, do this for one month. Otherwise, for three weeks or until achieving some sign.

🕴 नासुस्रायार्केसासुरासुनायात्री

III. Practicing the Guru as Dharmakåya:

In general, dharmakāya does not exist as an entity or attribute. However, in order to integrate it into the path, the adherents of Secret Mantra visualize as follows:

स्याप्तित्वात्त्राच्यात्त्राच्याः स्वाप्तित्वात्त्राच्याः स्वाप्तित्वात्त्राः स्वापतित्वात्त्राः स्वापतित्वात्त्राः स्वापतित्वात्त्राः स्वापतित्वात्त्राः स्वापतित्वात्तित्त्राः स्वापतित्वात्तित्त्राः स्वापतित्वात्तित्वात्तित्त्वात्तित्तित्तित्तिः स्वापतित्वात्तित्तिः स्वापतित्वात्तित्तिः स्वापतित्वात्तिः स्वापतित्वात्तिः स्वापतित्वात्तित्वात्तिः स्वापतित्वात्तिः स्वापतित्वत्तिः स्वापतित्वत्तिः स्वापतित्वत्तिः स्वापतित्वत्तिः स्वापतित्वत्तिः स्वापतित्वतित्तिः स्वापतित्वतिः स्वापतित्वतिः स्वापतित्वतिः स्वापतित्वतिः स्वापतित्वतिः स्वापतित्वतिः स्वापतित्वतिः स्वापतिः स्वापतित्वतिः स्वापतिः स्वापतिः

rang yi dam du selwé dün gyi nam khar seng gé pé da nyi mé teng du/ tsawé la ma rik druk pa dor jé chang chen po ku dok nam kha nam par dak pa tar ngo sang/ zhel chik chak nyi pa dor jé dang dril bu thuk khar nölwa/ zhap nyi dor jé kyil trung dzé pa dar gyi na za dang rin po ché gyen pa tsen pé dzok shing ö zer trowa/ dé la zap tri nga den gyü pé la ma nam kyi trin phung tip pa tar kor né zhuk par gyur/

I visualize myself in the form of the yidam deity. In the space in front of me, on a lion throne with a cushion made of a lotus,

moon, and sun, is my root guru, the great Vajradhara, who embodies the sixth family. He is blue in color, like the sky in its complete purity. He has one face and his two hands, holding a vajra and a bell, are crossed at his heart. His legs are crossed in the vajrasåna position, and he is adorned with silk garments and precious jewels.

Fully embellished with the major and minor marks, he emanates rays of light. He sits surrounded by the lineage gurus of the Fivefold Profound Instruction, who are gathered like cumulus clouds. *Thus imagine.*

Make the outer, inner, secret, and suchness offerings and pray with All Families or the like. Generate intense longing devotion, and thus, when the visualization is clear and the mind is not swayed by sinking or agitation, continue for a longer period of time. If the mind is being swayed by sinking and agitation, make sure to be free from interruptions by thoughts.

श्रवमः प्रमित्रं प्रमित्रं में श्रव्या केश्वा हे 'त्र्या प्रमा हे हे 'त्र्या प्रमा हे हे 'त्र्या प्रमा हे हे 'त्र्या है है 'त्र्य है है 'त्र्या है है 'त्र्य है है 'त्र्या है है 'त्र्या है है 'त्र्य है है 'त्र्या है है 'त्र्य है है '

At the end: Imagine that the lineage gurus dissolve into Vajradhara, who melts into a mass of light and dissolves into the spot between my eyebrows.

क् यनियार्टे में कि दासूर सूराया दी

IV. Practicing the Guru as Svābhāvikakāya:

सुःर्र्यान् भूटः नदेः गुर्कार्ट्यः नहरू नहरू नहरू निष्यः पदेः त्वाः अतः हे निष्यः पदेः त्वाः अतः स्टः स्वाः यस स्टः मह्द्याः यस्यः स्वाः स्वाः स्टः स्वाः यसः स्व

The conventionally designated guru, who appears externally, is the natural play or natural expression of one's own mind, which is the ultimate guru. Therefore, resolve on the point that the guru and your own mind are inseparable. Then offer the Seven branches by reciting as follows:

हैं हे सेस्रय हैर दें तें हैर भी सी। क्षेत्र भी साम के त्यासी में के त्यासी है के स्मान के स्म

jé sem nyi ngowo nyi kyi ku/ lhün gyi drup ching dü ma ja/

ma sam shé jö yül lé dé/ jé rin po ché la chak tsel lo/

Mind itself is the lord Svābhāvikakāya; it is spontaneously present and uncompounded, beyond the objects of words, thoughts, knowledge, and

expression. To this precious lord I pay homage.

न्ट्रबःन्टःन्ट्रबःभनःत्व्यःत्वत्यःगुक्षा स्रेस्रबःभन्तःविगःनुःतन्सःयःया। गुक्रःनुःचन्नटःर्यसःत्वयुसःयःथा। न्नासेन्स्यर्वेन्यसःसर्वे।।

ngö dang ngö mé khor dé kün/ sem nyi chik tu dré pa la/ kün tu zang pör gyur pa yi/ la me chö pe chö par gyi/

The material and immaterial, all of saṃsāra and nirvāṇa, when mixed and mingled into one in the mind itsef, is the offering that is perfect in all aspects. With this unsurpassable offering I serve.

य.भज.पीय.टच.लुट.चारीश.जी। जिला.त्रम.जीम.ताश्रुण.जू.चच्चाया। स्ट.चार्थय.यश्रय.क्ट.कूचाय.यटय.चैत्रा। भी.चारीश.क्षेथ.जीय.पीय.ताजा।

rang zhen tham ché dzok sang gyé/ ku sum lhün gyi drup pa la/ tha mel lü ngak yi sum gyi/ trül par gyur pa thöl lo shak/

All others and I are fully awakened, and the three bodies are spontaneously present. Yet there is the confusion that body, speech, and mind are ordinary, which I disclose and confess.

र्टा त्रिक्त मार्दे द त्र श्राया श्रेट त्र श्री त्री त्र श्री त्री त्र श्री त्र श्री त्र श्री त्र त्री त्र श्री त्र श्री त्र श

rang zhin dö né sang gyé shing/ la mé kön chok sum po dang/ drowa kün gyi gewa la/ nying né gawé yi rang ngo/

In the primordially awakened nature, which is the unsurpassed Three Jewels, and in the virtues of all transitory beings, I rejoice from my heart with joy.

क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.प्यूच.ज्.चभूच.क्षच.च्या। तर्ज्.पीथ.शटश.क्य.क्य.शह्ट.चास्ता। क्षत.श्रम.क्षेच.यं.यं.चभूच.वीटा। क्ष्यां.पीय.तट्य.वीट.क्य.क्य.त्यं.पा.पंता

gyel sé nyur du sang gyé shing/ dzok pé jang chup thop pa nam/ chö kyi khor lo kor gyur né/ dro kün sang gyé thop dzé söl/ Bodhisattvas who have quickly attained buddhahood and thus have achieved complete awakening, may you turn the wheel of Dharma, and help all transitory beings attain buddhahood.

र्ह्रेन'या' शुन्न संहे' केन'यें 'स्रम्या। सु' हन से 'यन्य मार प्रलेन सा। से 'दन से प्रता मार प्रलेन सा। से 'दन से प्रता मार प्रलेन सा।

tön pa thuk jé chen po nam/ nya ngen dawa gang zhé pa/ ngön gyi dam cha gong dzö la/ nya ngen mi da zhuk su söl/

All teachers of great compassion who think of passing into nirvåïa, may you consider your past commitments and remain here without passing into nirvåïa.

dak dang drowa ma lü pe/ dü sum sak pé gewa dang/ dö né yö pé gewa di/ dro kün la mé jang chup nyur thop shok/

Through the virtues accumulated in the three times by myself and all transitory beings without exception, and by the primordially existenting virtue, may all transitory beings swiftly achieve unsurpassed awakening.

na mö nang si nam dak gi la ma la/ nang si zhir zheng su chö pa bül/

kham sum yong dröl du sölwa dep/ khorwa dong truk tu jin gyi lop/

Also: Namo! Guru who is the purity of appearance and existence: I make offerings to invoke you as the base of appearance and existence. I pray you for the liberation of all in the three realms. Please grant your blessing to stir saṃsāra from its depths.

Making offerings and prayers with these words and thereby realizing the guru and one's mind as indivisible is meditation on the 'guru.' Ultimately, 'offering' is to realize that the recipient of the offering, the one who offers and the act of offering, all three of them, are the guru's display. 'Prayer' is when there are no notions of a prayer, an object of prayer, and one who prays as distinct from one another; it is about generating, from the core of your heart and the depths of your bones, the notion of the guru as a buddha who is the embodiment of the four bodies, which he is; and 'supplicating with vigour or sharpness' means doing it with the power of continuous longing. If you wish to elaborate, practice the yoga of four sessions as taught in the The Enchanting Lake of Blessings. It is also excellent to make effort in accumulating recitations of Calling the Guru from Afar and 'Lama Khyeno' (Guru! Think of me), and to receive the four empowerments.

ह शुर्रेद्यम्बियार्स्यायार्द्रम्यार्द्रम्यार्म्यम्भित्रम्यार्म्यम्

IV. Meditation on Mahāmudrā, The True Essence of the Completion Stage

[Calm Abiding]

म् त्रिन्देशन्दः। द्र्रिन्दानाश्चेश्वया द्र्याः स्थान्य स्थान

It consists of two parts: 1. The gradual instructions. 2. The pointing-out. 1.1 Instructions on calm abiding 1.2 Instructions on special insight. 1.1 Instructions on calm abiding: The mind abides calmly, undiluted by elaborating thoughts; hence it is called 'calm abiding.' In order to practice this, there are two methods: 1.1.1 With sign. 1.1.2 Without sign. 1.1.1.1 With support. 1.1.1.2 Without support.

1.1.1 With support: Place an object which is not too bright as a reference point in front of you, and look at it straight on. Let the mind abide wide-awake in that very state of clarity-emptiness, as long as it can, without being distracted by anything. If the mind does not abide and thoughts pop up abruptly, cut them down on the spot and make it abide on the reference point by looking directly at it. Let the mind abide in its natural state, undiluted by thoughts of bringing the reference point in to the mind or directing the mind out to the reference point, or thinking of the mind and the reference

point as distinct from one another and so forth. Another option is to visualize the yidam deity through the process of the generation stage. Then look directly at the deity's form and set the mind thereon. Do whichever is more convenient.

म् मिश्रेश्वास्त्रेत्यः च्रीश्वास्त्रेत्वः स्वतः प्रचित्तः प्रचितः स्वतः स्व

1.1.1.2 Without support has two parts: 1.1.1.2.1 With breath. 1.1.1.2.2 Without breath.

abiding, and engaging of the breath. However, it should be undiluted by thoughts such as 'this is arising,' 'this is engaging,' and so forth. Use the breath only as a reference point and set the mind upon it for as long as the mind will abide on it.

1.1.1.2.2 Without breath: In this, using nothing as a support, set the mind in its natural state, whatever it is, without altering anything. If it is empty, set it upon the emptiness; if it is clear, set it upon the clarity. If thoughts pop up abruptly, cut them down on the spot, as before.

म् अक्ष्यं श्रीत्रायात् स्त्रीयात् स्टार्स् स्वायात् स्वायात् स्वायात् स्वायात् स्वायात् स्वायात् स्वायात् स्व स्वायात् स्वयात् स्वायात् स्वयायात् स्वयायात् स्वयायात् स्वयायात् स्वयायात् स्व

1.1.2 Without sign has two parts: 1.1.2.1 Tightening. 1.1.2.2 Loosening.

1.1.2.1 Tightening: Concentrate on the sitting posture of the body and the ways of gazing. At times, expel the stale air completely. Sharpen your awareness and resolve to prevent any thoughts of the three times from arising. Thus, cut down all fleeting thoughts on the spot, and set your mind in the state of clarity-emptiness.

1.1.2.2 Loosening: If you get tired of the above practice, or if the arising of thoughts gets out of control, let the body and mind

relax and abide in their natural states. Within this state state, if coarse afflictive thoughts arise, cut them down on the spot. If there are subtle movements of thoughts, leave them as they are, without attempting to block them.

For both of these, the pith instruction is to practice in short but repeated sessions by breaking up the continuity of clarity and progress. The reason is that if tightening is applied for too long, there is the fault of becoming subject to agitation, and if loosening is applied for too long, there is the fault of becoming subject to sinking and dullness.

However, this should conform to the type of one's disposition. For instance, if one has excessive earth element and is thus subject to sinking and dullness, whereby the awareness remains dim and disturbed, emphasize tightening.

If one has excessive scattering and agitation, like a monkey's mind, emphasize loosening; and if one has a balance of sinking and agitation, apply [tightening and loosening] alternately. If one does not know these key factors, there is the danger that there will be errors in the meditation.

ञ्जना अर्चे ८ ।

[Special Insight]

माध्रिमः सम्बाध्याः सम्वाध्याः सम्बाध्याः स

1.2 Instructions on special insight has two parts: 1.2.1 Establishing the manyfold appearances of the mind. 1.2.2 Clearing exaggerations in regard to the expressions of the base; establishing the nature of the mind. (1.2.1, continued) Establishing its dynamic energies, thoughts and appearances.

1.2.1 Establishing the manyfold appearances of the mind: When the mind is abiding vividly, look directly at its nature and examine: Is this that is abiding the body, or is it the mind? If it is the mind, it must be an entity. If so, what kind of shape and color does it have?

Does it have any shape such as square, semi-circular, round, and so forth? Any color such as white, red, black, and so forth? Where does it abide, outside the body, inside the body or in between them? When the eyes and the like, the sense organs, see forms, hear sounds, and so forth, does the mind work with each sense organ alternately or does it permeate them in general?

Likewise, where does it exist, in the five vital organs such as the heart and so forth, in the six vessels such as the intestines and so forth, or in the upper or lower part of the body? If one says it permeates the whole body, in what manner does it permeate it?

If it is the case that the mind and the body exist inseparably, as if mixed, then what happens to the mind when the body becomes a corpse? Likewise, carefully examine how it arises, remains, and goes, and so forth.

मुश्रम् रात्रमारम्भ्यस्य स्वराहेन्। चुम्यत्रम्भान्यः स्वराहेन्। नुस्यस्य स्वराहेन्।

मुश्यायाणीत्रात्वमा लटाशायाश्रात्राभ्रेशायाञ्चराष्ट्रमा स्थान्ता स्थान्त्रमा स्थान्यस्यान्यस्यस्यान्त्रमा स्थान्त्रमा स्थान्यस्यस्य स्थान्त्रमा स्थान्यस्यस्यान्य

(1.2.1, continued) Establishing its dynamic energies, thoughts and appearances: Look directly at the very thought that is enquiring into the mind, and carefully examine: what shape and color does it have? From where does it arise in the beginning? When does it arise? Where does it exist now? Where does it go in the end? It is crucial to scrutinize thus

until you gain a decisive certainty from within.

1.2.2 Clearing exaggerations in regard to the expressions of the base has four parts: 1.2.2.1 Determining thoughts are the mind. 1.2.2.2 Determining appearances are the mind. 1.2.2.3 Cutting the root of the abiding and moving of the mind. 1.2.2.4 Determining or resolving that whatever manifests is non-arising.

1.2.2.1 Determining thoughts are the mind: Within the state of the vividly abding mind, generate one thought. Look at it directly and analyze: Does it arise from the mind or not? Is it the mind itself or is it different? If it does arise from the mind, does it arise like rays from the sun? If that is the case, just as the sun and its rays that can be seen simultaneously, do the mind and the thought arise concurrently? One may suppose it arises like a child being born from its mother.

चै.चतुःश्चे.चूलतटः बैट.तूशः ताताशुः बैट.चतुः हुम। चीशः चक्षेश्वः वा चीच्चशः ट्रे.श्वंश्वः वाशः बैट.ट्रिशः वाह्यः चोशः चि.च. श्रुशः ताश्चः वाह्यः चीशः वाह्यः वाह्य

If so, as in the situation of both mother and child surviving, do both the thought and the mind survive? As in the situation of the mother dying when the child is born, does the mind die when the thought is born? As in the situation of the mother surviving but the child dying, does the mind survive and the thought die? As there is the possibility of both the mother and the child dying, do both the mind and the thought die? Ascertain carefully.

Likewise, if the mind and the thought are one and the same, is it because the mind manifests as the thought, or the thought manifests as the mind? If they are not the same, analyze carefully and identify the differences.

1.2.2.2 Determining appearances are the mind: Look directly at something in front of you, such as a pillar, and examine: Does this form arise from the mind or doesn't it? Is it the same as the mind or is it different? If it does not arise from the mind, then even the dead should be able to see it, but that is not the case.

र्वस्यत्रित्रा देन्त्रित्रः स्टाम्बर्यम्बर्यः मृत्र्यः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स स्वाप्तः स् मार्थकार्थात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त अभवाश्वरात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त् अभवाश्वरात्त्रत्त्रत्त्रात्त्रात्त्रात्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्रत्त्त्रत्त्रत्त्त्रत्त

If it does arise from the mind, then the pillar or the like ought to follow you when you move to a different place, but that is not the case. Similarly, analyze sound, smell, taste and touch in the same manner. Also, if the appearance and the mind are one and the same, is it because the mind itself is the appearance or because the appearance is mixed with the mind? If they are not the same, does the mind appear to be capable of sustaining on its own, independently? Analyze whether there is any difference.

1.2.2.3 Cutting the root of the abiding and moving of the mind: Look directly at the nature of the abiding mind, for instance during calm abiding. Then look directly at the nature of the moving thoughts, for instance while searching the mind during special insight. Is there is any difference between them? If yes, what is the difference? If there is no difference, why is there the differentiation of abiding and moving?

वचाःशक्त्याःत्राच्याःत्राच्याःत्राच्याः विद्याः विद्य

Also, within the abiding mind, there are some subtle aspects of movement, such as sensing 'it is abiding,' and during the movement there are also some aspects of abiding, such as sensing 'it is moving.' Examine these individually and determine well.

1.2.2.4 Determining or resolving that whatever manifests is non-arising: Without looking at any thought or the experiences related to the six collections, look directly at the very nature of mind itself. Is it something clear? Is it something empty? Is it more of a clarity? Is it more of an emptiness? Is it an indivisible union of clarity and emptiness? It is very crucial to carefully scrutinize in these

terms and so forth.

At this stage, if you rely on mere hearsay and theoretical understanding and never persevere to examine completely and conclusively, you will later find yourself trapped in a web of doubts. Because of not being able to reach a decisive conclusion at this stage, even some of the meditators who arrogantly assume themselves to be 'great and senior' have to keep looking just for pointing out instructions and methods for getting rid of obstacles.

子對기 [Pointing-out]

शुःश्ची-तातुःश्चिम्प्रां।

यातुःश्चिम्प्रां।

यातुःश्चिम्प्रां।

यातुःश्चिम्प्रां वात्र्यां नार्यां न

- 2. The pointing-out has three parts: 2.1 Pointing out co-emergent thoughts. 2.2 Pointing out co-emergent appearances. 2.3 Pointing out the co-emergent mind itself.
- 2.1 Pointing out co-emergent thoughts: Earlier, while establishing the thought and determining that the thought is the mind, if one found the thought and the mind to be different, one is yet to reach a decisive conclusion. If the thought is found to be like in the earlier example of the sun and its rays, it is so only from the perspective of the thought arising from the mind. However, although the sun and its rays appear individually, side by side, it is not possible for the mind and the thought to appear concurrently.

Also, if it is found to be like in the example of a child being born from its mother, it is so only from the perspective of one being born from the other. However, a mother and her child are beings with different minds, and so the mother dies and the child survives, the child dies and the mother survives, both die together, or both survive together, which is not possible with [the thought and the mind].

દેશન્યત્વે સ્ત્રિય્ય સ્ત્રાહ્ય સાર્ક્ષા લેશ્વર ક્ષેયા દ્વર્ય સ્ત્રાહ્યાં માર્ચિય પ્રાપ્ત માર્ચ મા

Therefore, gold and its stain can be used here as a mere example; it seems as if the thought co-emerges with the mind and obscures the dharmakāya nature of mind. However, the thought is naturally purified when one recognizes oneself; it becomes self-liberated in the context of indivisibility. When one understands this, it appears that the mind and the thought are the same neither by the mind being the thought nor by the thought being the mind.

For example, water and ice appear as two things due to warm and cold temperatures. However, the essence of each is nothing more than water. Likewise, the mind and the thought are separate only in aspect, but in essence they are always indivisible. Therefore, if one realizes that it can't be determined that they are either one or different, one has recognized co-emergent thought.

म्बेश्यः श्रीत्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त्र स्वात्त स्वात्त्र स्व

2.2 Pointing out co-emergent appearances: When you look directly at something in front of you, such as a pillar or a vase, it appears as if it is complete in its characteristics, true and real. That is purely an 'imputation,' imputed by the mind of confusion; it is 'powered by others,' as it is created by other conditions; when it's nature is subject to critical analysis, other than being a mere name, a mere word, it has no existence by its very nature, and realizing this is the 'thorough establishment.'

Just like form, the three characteristics apply also to sound, smell, taste, touch and so forth. Their mere appearance cannot be negated even by the Victors and the mere appearance is

empty by its very nature. Therefore, the appearance and the mind do not exist separately as independent entities; the appearance does not remain outside and the mind does not remain inside. In essence, they are not separable in terms of either clarity or emptiness.

Nor is it that the mind is mixed with the appearance or the appearance is mixed with the mind. The reality is that the mind and the appearance can be determined as being neither the same nor different. Realizing this is the recognition of coemergent appearance.

2.3 Pointing out the co-emergent mind itself: There are three stages of flawless calm abiding: basic, intermediate, and advanced. Of these, the last is a state of calm abiding, similar to an ocean undisturbed by waves, wherein the elaborations of thoughts are thoroughly pacified. However, it is not a vague state without thoughts; the six collections (six senses) are unimpeded and clear, and yet the consciousness, the essence of which is determined as being the indivisible union of clarity and emptiness, does not follow after them.

चतुः क्ष्यः थ्री क्ष्यां चर्छेचः श्री प्रदेशः वा स्टान्ययः चर्छेशः भ्री व्यतः क्ष्यः व्यतः क्ष्यः व्यतः व्यतः विश्वः व्यतः व्यतः विश्वः व्यतः विश्वः विश्वः

No matter how waves crash into the great ocean, nothing except the surface, not its depths, can be shaken. Likewise, the movements inside the abiding, the abiding inside the movements, and so forth, are nothing more than the limpid aspects of the of mind itself, and thus they self-liberate within the nature of the indivisible union of clarity and emptiness. That is the recognition of the co-emergent mind itself.

1. Identifying the ordinary mind: Identifying the meaning of 'ordinary mind' is very crucial, which, in the context of mahāmudrā itself, is illustrated by the words of Acārya Kotalipa, "The fatigued guests of the mind! Let's rest in the state of non-elaborations. This fresh, innate, natural mode is mahāmudrā beyond thoughts." The way the guests of the mind, who are fatigued by subject-object elaboration, rest in the state of non-elaboration includes three factors: the 'fresh,' the 'innate,' and, the 'natural mode.'

When the past has ceased and the future is yet to arise, the mind in the present moment is like a new [mind]. Hence, it is the 'fresh.' Though it is called 'fresh,' it is actually the original or the primordial mind itself. Hence, it is the 'innate.' One may ask, "Is the future mind not that?" In essence, the three times cannot be differentiated, and hence it is the 'natural mode,' the truth, which is not an object of thought, and thus it is the mahāmudrā beyond intellect.

Protector Maitreya said, "One sees with the intellect that nothing exists other than the mind. Thereafter, one realizes that the mind does not exist either. If the wise one sees that neither of them exist, devoid of them he dwells in expanse of dharma." As thus said, the outer vessel and the inner essence, all phenomena of saṃsāra and nirvåïa in their entirety, are one's own mind, and the mind is also empty by its very nature. The presence of appearances and the mind as two is also unperceivable and free from the elaborations of existence, non-existence, and so forth.

 In conclusion, the mind's natural condition, its natural disposition, is undiluted by any thoughts pertaining to the three times. Thus, it cannot be put into words, and yet it can be experienced. This vividly naked consciousness, which is neither a vague thoughtless state nor a follower of thoughts, is the 'ordinary mind.'

2. The actual way to sustain the practice has six parts: 2.1 Sustaining meditation in general. 2 2 Sustaining meditation by the beginning meditator in particular. 2.3 Sustaining by one who is slightly familiar with meditation. 2.4 Sustaining by one who is very familiar with meditation. 2.5 Integrating adverse circumstances into the path. 2.6 Sustaining what has been realized.

2.1. Sustaining meditation in general: To develop meditation is not enough; it must be properly sustained. For that, revulsion is like the legs or what holds meditation. Therefore, contemplate the sufferings of saṃsāra and hold in the innermost part of your mind that the present life is impermanent and without substance. Thus let go of mundane clinging and develop the will to practice all your life.

Devotion is like the head, or what enhances meditation. Therefore, do not separate yourself from the notion of the guru and the instruction lineage as real buddhas, and pray them from your heart with hope and trust.

Mindfulness is the main body, or what acts as sentinel of meditation. Therefore, do not sacrifice it in the post-session phases, and train yourself in never separating, at any time or in any situation, from mindfulness of the mode of existence.

Regard loving kindness and compassion as the activities of meditation; bring all sentient beings under your protection by meditating on loving kindness, compassion, and the mind of awakening, and with dedication and aspirations prayers. Regard teaching and propagating meditation to others before having mastered it oneself as a superficial benefit to others, an obstacle of måra, and keep to secluded places.

Regard modesty and shame as the armors of meditation; appoint your mind the inner witness, and from the outside, concentrate carefully on meditation by doing silent retreat in mountains, sealed huts, and so forth, and ensure that you are not ashamed but trusted by your guru, the Three Jewels, and fellow practitioners.

ललाला करा हुर सुरा हुर सुरा हुर महिरा साम स्वास स्व स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास हुर मुक्त स्वास स्

Moreover, as mentioned before, maintaining mindfulness without interruption is the ultimate key point; as Lord Jigten Sumgön said, "The main path of the buddhas of the three times is uninterrupted mindfulness at all times. If one doesn't know continuous mindfulness, flaunting of body and speech is of no moment." And, Lord Phagmodrupa said, "Look at the mind with no expectation of becoming clairvoyant or getting magical power and so forth. Do not withdraw from looking at the mind, and the ten powers, the eighteen unmixed qualities, the four fearlessnesses and so forth—all the qualities of awakening without exception—will definitely manifest in the first phase of bardo.

2.2 Sustaining meditation by the beginning meditator: In this regard, Lord Götsangpa said, "Look directly at your own mind. A non-existent entity, it can't be seen upon looking. Keep the [mind] relaxed in this state of non-existence; keep it carefree and relaxed with no grasping." Meditation should be sustained as thus said.

શ્રેશશા કું ત્રાનું કું ત્યા કું ત્રાનું કું ત્યાના કું ત્યાના કું ત્યાના કું ત્યાના કું ત્યાના કું ત્યાના કું માં ત્યાનું કું ત્યાના કું ત્યાનો આવા ત્યાં ત્યાના કું ત્યાના કુ For instance, upon looking directly at your own mind, there is nothing to see as the nature of mind, and you experience that it is not an existent entity. In this state, keep your mind relaxed in its natural mode or natural fashion. However, it should not remain a neutral [state of mind] but a clear and wide-awake wakefulness, without any point of reference and yielding to non-arising state; keep it in the non-grasping state of clarity and emptiness, free from grasping at negation, affirmation, emptiness or non-emptiness.

2.3 Sustaining by one who is slightly familiar with meditation: Except for looking directly at the nature of whatever appears, there is no need to make any concerted effort to set the [mind].

2.4 Sustaining by one who is very familiar with meditation: As a result of being free from grasping at meditation and meditator, there is nothing to meditate upon with deliberate effort, not even as much as a speck of dust.

In conclusion, it is as Atiùa said, "Whatever categories of Dharma was taught, the eighty and four thousand, leads towards and arrives at this dharm itself." Thus, it is said, "Nothing but the 'uncontrived ordinary mind' is the real essence of the subject matter of all sublime Dharma teachings, and in order to sustain the practice of it, there is nothing better than not grasping at whatever arises."

This statement appears to contain all the key points of practice within it, because grasping at 'I' and 'others' is the root of saṃsāra. Obstacles to the attainment of liberation are created

even by clinging to something positive such as the view, meditation, and conduct, not to mention clinging to something negative such as the three poisons. All flaws and faults arise from having grasping in the mind.

Therefore, the most excellent path is to set the mind free of grasping at experiences during meditation with and without signs, or at anything that appears and manifests, such as regular experiences in connection with ordinary habitual patterns.

क्र्यात्प्रतिन्त्रीनाश्चान्त्रान्त्रम् व्यवस्थान्त्रम् स्वान्त्रम् सानः श्वनः स्वानः स स्वानः स्वान

The Incomparable Dagpo said, "Grasping at nothing, no matter what appears, is the excellent path, beyond which one cannot push." And, "If there is no clinging, everything is in equality. If thus realized, there is no interruption in meditation." Saraha said, "Also let go of that to which you cling." All these statements seem to share the same point of view.

Some 'great meditators' are dependent upon conditions such as being away from the crowd, time and the lack of time, and at times they assert existence, and at times non-existence. However, that is because they have realized only the surface but not the depths of the mode of existence, which encompasses all of saṃsāra and nirvåïa, like the ocean and its waves. The point is that if the mind exists, mahāmudrā exists; if the mind does not exist, mahāmudrā does not exist. Therefore, there is no dependence at all on being away from the crowd and time and lack of time. So, do not harbor any sense of rejection, acceptance, hope, fear, doubt or worry, such as wondering 'is this mahāmudrā or not? Can this work as meditation or not?' Rather, always look directly at whatever arises or appears and sustain with nothing altered.

मृग्निश्च श्वरात्ति स्वार्ति स्वार्ति स्वार्ति स्वार्ति स्वार्त्ति स्वार्ति स्वर्ति स्वार्ति स्वार्ति

2.5 Integrating adverse circumstances into the path: Furthermore, as a form of activity related to mahāmudrā, one should identify the thoughts, afflictions, sickness, suffering, death, and so forth, and integrate them into the path. To do this there are many methods of integration into the path, such as that known as the Six Cycles of Equal Taste and so forth. However, Jigten Gönpo said, "An affliction that arises is a thought in itself, and grasping at it as such is also a thought. To do meditation as an antidote to it is also a thought. I do not contemplate this stack of three thoughts."

As he said, all these are only the undertakings of one's mind. Therefore, sustaining 'no distinction between the object to abandon and its antidote' and 'no grasping at whatever appears' is the 'single-sufficient [method of] integration into the path.' For instance, consider the phenomena of god and demon: the very thought that grasps at them as such is the obstructer or the harm-doer. There will be no other harm-doer once one has learned the key point of letting go of grasping.

द्यारायश्वर्ष्ट्यायाः स्वर्ष्ट्यायाः स्वर्षाय्यायाः स्वर्षायाः स्वर्षायाः स्वर्षायाः स्वर्षायाः स्वर्षायाः स्व स्वर्षायाः स्वर्ष्ट्यायाः स्वर्ष्ट्यायाः स्वर्षायाः स्वर्षायः स्वर्यः स्वर्षेतः स्वर्यः स्वर्

For example, the Rock Demoness appeared as an enemy of Jetsun Mila. Then too, the enemy was the very thought of grasping at her as the Rock Demoness. Other than that, the Rock Demoness did no harm whatsoever. Therefore, the forefathers described this as 'self-sufficient White' (Tib. dkar po chig thub), which means there is no need to depend on any

method of integration into the path other than this. When one has [mastered] a key point of practice such as this, the stronger the afflictions are, the greater the skill in realization. Therefore, one does not need to regard the afflictions as faults.

Ultimately, when it comes to mahāmudrā, not only afflictions, but also love, compassion, the mind of awakening, and deity practices are the same as 'thoughts,' with the difference merely being good or bad thoughts. Making no deliberate effort either to abandon or to pursue all of these, sustain whatever appears, with no modification. This is the most excellent key point in the practice. One is then called 'Naljor' (Tib. rnal=genuine, 'byor=arrive) as one has arrived at the point where there is the power to look at the genuine reality of one's own mind, and one is called 'Togden'. (Tib. rtogs=realize ldan=has) as one sees the nature of one's own mind and has the realization of it.

म्रीतः भ्रमा विश्वात्ता विश्वात्

Therefore, a single moment of meditation on the profound truth of the mode of existence is greater in merit than the practice of conditioned virtues for many eons. Thus, *The Stack of Jewels Sūtra (Ratnakuûa Maitri Siîhanåda Sūtra)* says, "Gaining patience in the profound Dharma for only a moment as brief as a finger-snap is inconceivably greater in merit than filling all the realms of the billion-fold worlds with stýpas as big as Mount Meru that are made of the seven types of precious materials." The Meeting of *Father and Son Sūtra (Pitåputra-samågamananåma-Sūtra)* says, "As compared to ten eons of practice of the five perfections, hearing of suchness is greater in merit.

perfections, hearing of suchness is greater in merit. Shariputra! He who meditates on suchness, just for the duration of finger-snap, progresses immeasurably farther than he who shows suchness to others for ten eons." Realizing the objects to abandon and their antidotes are indivisible purifies all wrongdoings and obscurations, including the habitual patterns; as Tilopa said, "Another analogy is the darkness accumulated over a thousand eons. The whole mass of such darkness is dispelled by a single lamp; likewise, a single moment of the luminosity of your mind dispels ignorance and all evil deeds and obscurations accumulated over eons."

त्रमाश्चर्यस्त में मार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्व हिन्दः प्रस्ति स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वार्थः स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्

It is said in *Nyi Da Drubpa*, "The yogis of superior faculties who follow mahāmudrā, the ultimate: through the practice of unwavering dhyåna, they practice the appropriate samådhi. In three years and two and a half months, it is said, they attain the supreme accomplishment." In general, give priority to dwelling in solitude, stop speaking, and get rid of the three attachments—to self, wealth, and samådhi.

According to Jigten Sumgyi Gönpo, method and wisdom enhance each other. Just as he said, the symbolic practices of virtue, such as the mind of awakening, precious moral ethics, generation stage, and others, should be practiced within the state of equipoise in the mode of unification, and the principal enhancement is nothing but devotion to the guru. Thus, Jigten Gönpo said, "What enhances mahāmudrā is devotion to the sublime guru."

ह्ये देव मासुस्राया हेवा दी

III Conclusion

द्वाराम् अक्षार्याच्यक्ष्या द्वाराचभ्रुक्या द्वाराचभ्रुक्या द्वीयायां विकास स्वार्थिक्या विकास द्वारा स्वार्थिक्या स्वार्येक्या स्वार्येक्या स्वार्थिक्या स्वार्थिक्या स्वार्येक्या स्वार्येक्या स्वार्येक्या स्वार्येक्या स्वार्थिक्या स्वार्येक्या स्वार्

ત્યું વર્તુ, સંવયાની, દ્ર્ક સ્થિત-ટેત્વ, યુ. શય-તા, કૃષ્ય, તા, તા, યુ. કૃષ્ટ, તા, તાંત્રા, કૃષ્ય, ત્યું, કૃષ્ય તાથા વર્તુ, સંવયાની, દ્રકૃષ્ટ, શ્રું વા-ટેત્વ, યુ. શય-તા, કૃષ્ય, તા, તા, યુ. કૃષ્ટ, તા, તા, તા, તા, તા, તા, તો

Dedication I:

It is about sealing with the utter purity of the three spheres. It consists of three factors: 1. The field.2. The intention. 3. The object.

1. The completely pure field: Choosing a higher field of merit is held to be a key point. For instance, a servant-caste, a pure Brāhmaṇa, a spotless monk, a possessor of wisdom, and a mantric vajra master: in this sequence, each field is said to be two thousand times greater than the one that precedes it, in terms of producing merit. As for the master, there are six types: 1. the one who reads sublime scriptures, 2. the one who gives, 3. the one who preaches, 4. the one who teaches pith instructions, 5. the one who confers empowerments, 6. the one who performs maṇḍala activities. Among them, the vajra master refers here to the one who gives the pith instructions; he is thus the completely pure field.

2. The completely pure object: Anything that is not an inappropriate gift, and is useful to the specific field.

देण्ट्यःश्री-प्रकृति। देण्ट्यःश्री-प्रकृतः देण्ट्यःश्री-प्रकृतः देण्ट्यःश्री-प्रकृतः देण्ट्यःश्री-प्रकृतः देण्ट्यःश्री-प्रकृतः देण्ट्यः देण्यः देण्ट्यः देण्यः देण्यः देण्यः देण्यः देण्यः देण्यः देण्यः देण्यः देण्यः दे

3. The completely pure intention: Undiluted by self-centered objectives such as hoping for reciprocation and good results, or desiring profit, fame, riches, honor, and so forth in this life, resolve to ensure that the Buddha's teachings remain long and all sentient beings, equal to the infinity of the sky, have happiness, are free from suffering, and quickly attain complete awakening. That is the intention of complete purity.

With an intention, as vast as this, take possession of and completely dedicate the virtues accumulated over the three times—for instance, the present root of virtue—by you and the six types of transitory beings in saṃsāra, and all the buddhas, bodhisattvas, ùravåkas, pratyekabuddhas, and so forth in nirvåïa, as well as the inherent root of virtue, which is

the element that is completely pure by nature, the essence of the sugata.

Dedication II.

Just as mentioned in the explanation of guru svabhåvikakåya, the field, the intention, and the object of dedication are to be realized as being the essence of the mind itself. That is, the dedication is to be carried out as if an illusion, without the notions of the one who dedicates, the one who is the recipient, and the objective of the dedication.

Moreover, it is very important to visualize a witness [for the dedication] and then continue reciting the words. Therefore, in the sky in your front, visualize the root guru surrounded by assemblies of yidam deities, along with all buddhas and bodhisattvas, and say:

क् न्यायाहे नर्द्वार्यके से व्यापता के स्वापता के स्वा

dam pa jé tsün rin po ché tsawa dang gyü par ché pé pelden la ma dam pa nam dang yi dam gyi lha tsok/ chok chu na zhuk pé sang gyé dang jang chup sem pa/ pawo dang pa mo neljoma dang khandrö tsok tham ché dak la gong su söl/

Sublime Precious Jetsün, glorious and sublime root and lineage gurus, assembly of yidam deities, buddhas, and bodhisattvas dwelling in the ten directions, and all assemblies of vëras, vëranis, yoginës and çåkënës, please heed me.

dak dang khor dé tham ché kyi dü sum du sak pa dang yö pé gewé tsawa di/ jik ten gyi chö gyé/ khorwé gyu zhi dang/ dré bu nyen thö dang rang sang gyé kyi sar min par mi gyur war

May these virtues accumulated in the three times by me and the entirety of saṃsāra and nirvåïa, and the inherent root of virtue, not result in the eight worldly dharmas, the four causes of saṃsāra, and the resultant states of śrāvakas and pratyekabuddhas,

मन्मान्दः मन्मा रुमा स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः मुन्याः मुन्याः मुन्याः मुन्याः स्थायाः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्

dak dang dak chak nam la dangwar jé pé dra/ nö par jé pé gek/ bar du chö pé kyen/

log dren dü dang dü kyi kyilkhor gyi tso jé pé/ ma nam kha dang nyam pé sem chen tham ché dewa dang den/ duk ngel dang dral/ nyur du la na mé pa yang dak par dzok pé jang chup rin po ché thop par gyur chik/ dak chak gi gewé tsawa gya chen po di thu la ten né/ lü ngak yi sum gyi sem chen tham ché la phen thok par gyur chik/

and may all mother sentient beings equal to the infinity of the sky have happiness, be separated from suffering, and quickly attain the unsurpassed, perfect, and complete precious awakening, particularly the enemies who hate us, the obstructers who harm us, the ones who create obstacles, the måras who mislead us, and the assembly of måras. By the power of this, our vast root of virtue, may we benefit sentient beings with our body, speech, and mind.

यदमामी क्रुप्ता र्वे क्रिक्स स्याप्त देवि क्रम्या के स्थाप मित्र स्थाप स्थाप के प्रमाण के प्रमा

dak gi gyü la nyön mong pa dö chak zhé dang ti muk nga gyel trak dok gi sam pa mi jungwar gyur chik/ drak pa

dang nyen pa nyé pa dang kur ti sok tsé di sam pa ké chik tsam yang mi jungwar gyur chik/

May the afflictive thoughts of attachment, aversion, ignorance, pride, and jealousy not arise in my mind-stream. May thoughts of name, fame, gain, respect, and so forth in this life not arise for even a moment.

चुसस्याप्तर्हेन्द्रित्तः स्वाप्तर्थस्य स्वाप्तर्थः स्वापत्तर्थः स्वाप्तर्थः स्वापत्तर्थः स्वापत्तर्यः स्वापत्तर

jam pa dang nying jé jang chup sem kyi dak gi gyü len té yong su dzin pé gewé shé nyen nam kha dang nyam pa zhik tu gyur né tsé di nyi la chak gya chen po chok gi ngö drup thop par gyur chik/

With my mind moistened by love, compassion, and the mind of awakening, may I become a wholehearted spiritual friend, as vast as space, and thus may I achieve the supreme accomplishment of mahāmudrā in this very life.

dak dang khor dé tham ché kyi dü sum du sak pa dang yö pé gewé tsa wa di dak dang sem chen tham ché nyur du la na mé pa yang dak par dzok pé jang chup rin po ché thop par gyur chik/

By the virtues accumulated by myself and the entirety of saṃsāra and nirvåïa, and by the inherent root of virtue, may all sentient beings and I quickly attain the unsurpassed, perfect, and complete precious awakening.

ठेबाहे प्रहेषा हेत्र मासुका ग्रीकार्येदे प्रार्थे प्राप्ये प्रार्थे प्रार्थे प्रार्थे प्रार्थे प्रार्थे प्रार्थे प्रार्

Thus, recite either the elaborate or the short version of Lord Jigten Sumgön's dedication prayer. Besides this, it is also possible to recite any preferred dedication and aspiration prayers found in the teachings of those who have accomplished the [sidddhi of] true words.

रटाम्बर्सायस्य उर्दे के प्राप्त ना सेवा सामित्र सामित्र सामित्र सामित्र सामित्र सामित्र सामित्र सामित्र सामित्र

यम्या। देव्यत्यः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः व्यव्या। द्रेयः य्रा विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्य

All of us have been wandering in saṃsāra from beginningless lives until now, only because of not knowing how to dedicate. Illimitable roots of virtue were created in the past. However, because of not knowing how to dedicate them for complete awakening, they were exhausted after producing one-time results such as saîsåric joy or the like.

Also, it is said in the Sūtra Taught by Inexhaustible Intellect (Akúayamatiênirdeùa Sūtra) that when a root of virtue is not dedicated for awakening, it may be exhausted by the four causes of exhaustion—which are proclaiming the virtue with pride, regretting it, hatred, and wrong view—and thus there is no certainty it will bring a result. Nevertheless, when supported by sublime dedication, even the tiniest root of virtue will not be exhausted until awakening is achieved, just as a drop of water placed in the ocean does not disappear as long as the ocean remains; it will increase higher and higher like a waxing moon. One accomplishes just as one dedicates and prays, as The Display of the Qualities of Manjuśri's Buddafield (Mañjuśrīkṣetraguïabyuha) says, "All phenomena accord with conditions; they lie on the tip of aspirations. Whatever aspiration prayer one does is accomplished right away."

यम् ३ श्रमास्य त्रीत् विद्यान्त्री।

यम् ३ श्रमास्य त्रीत् विद्यान्त्रीय विद्यान्यान्त्रीय विद्यान्य विद्यान्त्यान्त्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्रीय विद्यान्त्रीय विद्यान्त्रीय वि

Thus, the stages of instructions have been shown in detail,

together with the explanation of their meaning, in accordance with the experiential tradition of the lineage's forefathers.

Hereafter, practicing the Fivefold concisely on a regular basis is to integrate the complete practice of the Fivefold even in minor activities. For example, even while having a single morsel of food, if one generates the intention: "I am going to have it so that I can make all sentient beings attain awakening," it is the mind of awakening. Being the thoroughly established form of the generation stage, stabilizing the divine pride instantly, is the yidam deity. One's mind itself is the ultimate guru. However, also visualizing the conventionally designated guru clearly in one's heart or on the crown is guru meditation. Whatever occurs, letting go of it with no grasping is mahāmudrā, and knowing the mode of utter purity of the three spheres is dedication. That is how the complete Fivefold is practiced, even in a single moment.

दे'ष्ट्ररः चय'विद्'येग्वयं पर्याच्याप्ये हेबासु'त्दुबाया द्वर्याया द्वर्याया सुग्वयं हेबासु'त्रहेषास्य त्यापा वेद्याची प्रेत्रः विद्याची प्रेत्रः विद्याची

Thus, the Profound Instructions Come to a Perfect End. After This, I Shall Also Write Down a Few Key Words of Advice that were Given to the Gatherings, as I tind them to be the Quintessence of Dharma:

All of you gathered here have entered the door of Dharma, cut your hair, changed your form, and gradually taken the three vows. The purpose is for you and others to become free from saṃsāra and attain the state of complete liberation. Other than this, there is nothing whatsoever to seek.

Therefore, whether one wanders in saṃsāra or not, and whether one attains buddhahood or not, is dependent on the virtuous or non-virtuous actions of one's body, speech, and mind; on conforming or not conforming to the sublime

Dharma. Hence, examine carefully at all times to see whether or not you have violated the three vows.

क्रमाया में अध्या क्रिया में स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स

Due to the mind falling under the sway of afflictions, if you are stained by the faults and downfalls, such as the defeats (killing, stealing, sexual activities, and lying) and others, which are discordant with the precepts of prātimokṣa; or if you have violated the precepts of the mind of awakening, such as giving up on a sentient being, and others; or if you are guilty of downfalls of the root and branch samayas of the Secret Mantra, from the samaya of the vajra master, which is the root of all accomplishments, through the samayas of the yidam deities and vajra siblings, down to the samaya of eating and others, you must confess them, not delaying by even a day, with as deep a sense of remorse as if you had swallowed poison, and vow with a firm resolve to remain absolutely unstained by the same faults in the future. That is because the consequences thereof will not ripen on anyone else but yourself, and thus you can't afford to consign yourself to the hell realms and others where there are unbearable sufferings. The root of all faults lies in the mind falling under the sway of afflictions. In that case, the best is to resolve through mahāmudrā, the mode of existence, that the things to abandon and their antidotes are indivisible.

तर्ज्यात्रान्टात्यातान्तः क्षेत्रः क्षेटाचः क्षेत्रश्राहः क्षेत्रः चालुः क्षेत्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यक्षित्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यव्यक्षेत्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यवक्षेत्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यक्षेत्रः व्यवक्षेत्रः व्यवक्षेत्

If you are not successful with such a view and meditation, add

love, compassion, the mind of awakening, the stages of generation, and others to it. In conclusion, piling up all symbolic acts of virtue against them, abandon the afflictions.

After all, if your mind contradicts the Dharma, you will immediately become an object of rebuke by all. The rise or fall of Buddha's teachings also depends on whether or not the afflictions damage your mind's practice of moral ethics. Therefore, violating moral ethics is a matter of shame just for the sole reason that you have cut your hair and dressed as the Buddha.

This and so forth, think about many reasons and persist in getting rid of faults, and at all times, train yourself in the senses of shame, modesty, and heedfulness. One may wonder: The bodhisattvas seem to go against the lower vows if it is beneficial to others or when engaging in mantric conduct. How is one to deal with that?

म्बर् क्वीट्र्यत्म्वार्ट्यां क्ष्मां अहर्त्यार ब्रिया मार्थिया मा

In such situations, if one practices the higher vows precisely as taught, one not only keeps the lower vows intact, but also reaps the qualities of the higher vows. For example, the meal in the afternoon: when one blesses and transforms it into nectar with mantras and samådhi, such as the three syllables and the like, and enjoys it with divine pride, not only does one not commit a downfall of prātimokṣa, one also adheres to the mantric samaya of eating.

In this way, know how the three vows do not contradict each other. Abandon all objects to abandon, the adverse conditions; with joy, meditate on rejoicing in all the past conducts of your body, speech, and mind that conformed to the sublime Dharma, the objects of practice; resolve to increase the accumulation of virtue by a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold, in

the future, and seal the results thereof with dedication so that all sentient beings attain buddhahood. Thus, make sure the purposes of others and yourself are fulfilled.

Thus, I have excerpted the stages of recitation and meditation wherein one needs to make effort, in accordance with the Words of Dharmakërti. As for the accumulations, in this lucid writing, I have followed the oral teachings from the past, and also what is appropriate at the moment.

The reasons I have done so are that the people in the decadent age fall short in effort, and also to fulfill the wishes of a few aspirants, such as Gar Chotrim Rabzang and others, who requested me to make an easily accessible text of the Fivefold, the manuscript of which is in short supply. I also had the aspiration to do this, and I have found it a means to accumulate merit.

Composed by the monk of Ùåkya, Drikung Kyabgön Konchok Tenzin Drodul, (1724-1766) at Tashi Tshug Palace on the sacred days of the 1st Mongolian month in the Fire Bull Year. This is Virtuous!

क्याभ्रीट्रं तम्रोमा।

क्याभ्रीट्रं तम्रोमा।

क्याभ्रीट्रं तम्रोमा।

क्याभ्रीट्रं तम्रोमा।

क्याभ्राम् विष्ठं तम्रोमा विष्ठं तम्रोभ्या विष्ठं विष्ठं

This version of the Crystal Rosary has been reproduced based on the version found in the Drikung Treasury of Dharma. However, following Drubwang Nono Rinpoche's instruction in the Continuous Path to Awakening, a passage for inviting the wisdom beings has been added to the practice of Vajrasattva.

Also, the name mantras of some of the lineage holders that are missing in the Crystal Rosary have been added from the Words of Dharmakërti.

May this little endeavor also contribute to the flourishing of the doctrines of the Drikung Kagyu'ilneage in all directions and times, bringing joy and happiness to all migratory beings equal to the infinity of the sky, and fully accomplishing the heart-aspirations of my root gurus.