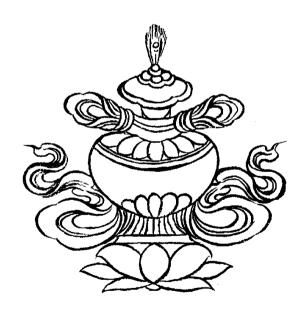
# २ । वित्रम्भून पञ्च श्चीर पत्रे भ्रु सके दिन्द्वेन । वित्र प्याप्त श्चीर प्रति स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप्त

## PEMA LINGPA DAY Guru Practice and Prayers



শৃষ্ণধুৰ ৰ্ক্তৰ্শ্বশৃষ্ণ শ্ব্ৰুৰ শ্বুৰ শ্বৰ্থা Edited & Translated by Karma Phuntsho त्म् त्रेंब्र्या अर्थः मैंकः र्र्व्याची त्रच्याची क्र्या श्रेष्य स्वावा व्यवाची क्र्या श्रेष्य स्वावा व्यव्याची क्र्या व्यव्याची क्र्या श्रेष्य स्वावा व्यव्याची क्र्या व्यव्याची क्रयाची व्यव्याची क्र्या व्यव्याची क्रयाची व्यव्याची क्र्या व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची क्रयाची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची व्यव्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची व्यव्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची क्र्याची व्यव्याची व्याची व्यव्याची व्यव्य

ISBN ক্রামান্ত্রী ব্রাজেশা 978-99980-917-0-2 ব্রামুর ক্রুমান্ত্রী মানা ব্যর র্মিক ব্রীক্রাই হী

नेन'यन्'नानेर'क्र्रेन'रेन'यद्दिन'केन'र्य'यद्वान्नीर'न्नेन्न'याक्रेन'ग्री'न्नीरन्य'स्यान्त्र्यान्य्यात्र्य'न्ने

This book is being distributed in order to remember Tertön Pema Lingpa during the celebrations for the 500<sup>th</sup> commemoration of his demise.



## *ব্*শাস:ক্রথ

#### **Table of Contents**

ন্র্পূনে বিশ্বস্থ্য যে	
Short Supplication	1
<u> </u>	
Biographical Supplication	2
য়ৢॱয়ঀ৾৾ॱয়ঀ৽৻ঀঀৣ৾য়	
Guru Practice	5
য়ঢ়৴ৡ৾ঀ৻ঀয়ৣয়ৢৼ৸ঽ৻য়ৼঀ৻য়য়৻ঀৼ৻য়ৢয়৻ঀৢ৻৸৻	11
Terton Pema Lingpa and His Legacies	20

## বার্রমেরেইনমন্মুশ্রমা।

#### Short Supplication by Pema Lingpa

लस्य मुद्दारा स्थूय प्रदेश स्ति हो स्वाप स्ति हो हो हो हो हो से स्वाप स्ति स्वाप स्वाप स्ति स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स स्वाप स्व

While staying in Pemaling in the Ox year, Lama Gedun Zangpo said: "I am deeply interested in the teachings of Drimed Ozer, and have faith in him. If you, my lord, are the incarnation of Drimed Ozer, grant me a supplication beautified by the eight names of Drimed Ozer." This is taken out from the teaching in response.

ल.बीर्ण.य.पर्नेयमा । रेतल.बीर.कुर.। । वय.बोर्ट.कुर्म्स.एब्स्.ल.स.संस्वीसमा । तथ्य.धीरमप्र.खेयस. ल्य.मीर्ज्याच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्याः । वयसस्य.प्रेर्ट्यीसार्थः प्राचित्रम्

Inspired by the aspirations and compassion of Ogyen You took birth consciously and became a paragon of the world. Through vital profound treasures, you love all beings like a mother. To exalted Pema Lingpa, I pray.

लीयाः ह्र्यायाः सुर्वात्राः स्था । ट्रिन् ह्र्यायाः भीता । स्थाः स्थाः

May the waves of your actions surge To help mature the minds of sentient beings like myself. Bless us to know the truth, perfect the various paths and stages And realize the primordial state of being.

## इस वर्गोर्भय वर्गन्य।

(মহান্ত্রীম্মন্ত্রাপ্র্রা)

#### Biographical Supplication by Pema Lingpa

षरगा देखर की इ.वे.द्वा दर्धें के देर दारी हे देव में के स्वाया हो देर त्या बरका बुवा क्वा दा विकास विकास विकास नार्केल तरेनका नहिना नाबर नम्हालेका लुका मधा हेते त्यव पुर तरे नाशुर कार्के।

While in Tabi in Kurtoe, artist Tshering requested: "O Precious Lord! Please grant me a supplication which I can use regularly in the morning and evening." This was taught in response to the request.

खे<sup>.</sup>सर्ने। ग्रांब नवरर्देर सेससर्निया स्वाद स्वादी सेरा । क्षि. क्वेबर्नेसे जा प्रेस सक्के क्ये २८। ।वर्क्चर्यःईबाःस्बरःदेशःवर्क्चरयञ्जःश्चरा ।वर्ष्यःयःवरेवबःक्रंःवर्वाःकुर्द्धेवः গ্রীপ:ইবিশা 1

Emaho! To Samantabhadra, Vajrasattva, Prahevajra and Shri Simha, To Ogyen Padmasambhava and Yeshe Tshogyal And to Pema Lingpa, who holds the sixfold lineage, I pray: please bless my mind.

नर्येषु ब्रुष्यानभार्धयोषा हुमारचा चस्रीजायम। विष्या मिला ब्राया व्याप्ती स्थानी বাৰক। । মুট্ৰ নেই অষক মান্ত্ৰীক আৰু মান্ত্ৰীক। । বাৰ্ষকে নেই নৰ মাৰ্থ নেই বাৰ্ विदःश्रीशःर्ह्मेनशा ।

Inspired by the aspirations and compassion of Padmasambhava Lhacham Pema Sel, the daughter of the dharma king Has taken the final rebirth as Pema Lingpa.

I pray to him: please bless my mind.

ૹ૽ૼ૱ૡૢઌ੶ૹ૾ૺ*૽*ૡૼ૱ૹૢૣ૾ઽૄ૽૱ૺૡૢઌ<sup>ૢ</sup>ઽૢઌૢૹ૽ઌ૱૽૽૱ૢૹ૽૱૱૱૱૱૱ૺૹ૱ઌ૽ૹ૽૽૽૽ૢ૽૱૽ૢ૿ઌ त्यूर्म्यक्ष । भ्र.ज.भक्ष्यः श्रैशः भ्रैजः श्रेशः त्युः श्रीरः । व्यूश्जः चः पर्ने प्रशः श्रुः चर्चाः ক্রুণ্ট্রীর স্ত্রীর্মার্রিনর্মা।

In the centre of this pitiable Mon land without freedom

At one score and seven, on the full moon night
From the face of Naring cliff, as foretold by dakinis,
He obtained the profound treasure of Ogyen.
I pray to Pema Lingpa: please bless my mind
बच न्युति विहेर विहास सम्बद्धार स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

From every immeasureably deep treasure site He revealed all kinds of profound treasures In order to tame the beings, and guide the world. I pray to Prince Pema Lingpa: please bless my mind.

As activities of his body, speech and mind,

क्री-ब्रिथ-ब्रीक-प्रूचका।। जुर्य। क्रिक-प्रीड्टका प्रब्धिम ख्रोदाक्षिका ख्राक्षा प्रमुद्धा । व्यक्षिक प्रवास क्रिक्य क्रिक्य क्रिक्य क्रि भी व्यक्ष प्रक्षिक क्रिक्य क्रिक्य क्रिक्य क्षिक्य क्षिक्य क्षिक्य क्षिक्य क्षिक्य क्षिक्य क्षिक्य क्षिक्य क्षि

Wherever he was, in all locations, he led on the right path
Those connected to him through empowerment and teachings,
And became the lord of the world in degenerate times.
I pray to Prince Pema Lingpa: please bless my mind.
ক্রিমেরের্ম্বর্মান্ত্রমান্তর্

Oh Prince Pema Lingpa! Emanation of the Buddhas.
Please hold beings like myself who have no refuge
With your compassion in all three times,
And lead us to the sphere of primordial purity.
ब्राया भुग्वस्था नवस्य स्वार्थस्य प्रतिस्था । स्वर्धेन मुग्दे से से प्रत्या स्वर्थस्य प्रतिस्था । विश्वस्था नवस्य स्वर्थस्य स्वर्धस्य स्वर्थस्य स्वर्यस्य स्वर्थस्य स्वर्यस्य स्व

I pray the lama lives a long life.
I pray the lama's activities grow and flourish.
Please bless us to be inseparable from the lama.

বন্নান্দনের্শ্রনিষ্ণান্দ্রা নিদ্দেশ পূর্বান্ধ্রনার্শ্রনার

May I and all sentient beings, Through the compassion of the excellent lama, Without need for much effort on the path Attain the unsurpassable Buddha state swiftly.

I pray the lama lives in good health.

## (त्युःग्रुट्यदेवाश्वर्।) स्रास्त्रदेशः

ष्यद्ञ्चदर्भिः दृधिद्ञ्चः द्वादेळें अः द्वादीः केदः अं। अंदः अंदिंगः अंवादेन विद्याद्वीदायः विवादा विद्यादे । त्र.र्र्माष.षष्ट्रच.यबरत्र्य.बिंब.ता र्ह्मेंज.क्षेष.कृष.त्र्याचाना र्र.य.क्षेंच.र्ष्मकाज.घःषपु.र्रंजा.पत्र्ट्र ५८१ इसम्बरम्बेलायनेवसाम्भेहेराया। हेवासारेसार्बेदायसार्दरावरुसायाचीमायदरावरात्राहेराया रदः भ्रम् देवा रद्धेवा वा ग्री रदः त्या इद सेंद्र सा धेद रपते सें वा न्या ग्री वा वि सुद्र वा हो। रर. मी. ही. मार्थिया. में. प्रांत्र प्रांत्री अ. प्रांत्र भी श्री. में. मार्थ होया श्री. में. में. में. चत्रेःत्वःसःश्चरद्वान्यःसःदेशःच्याचेःचहेन्न्रःत्युवःयःत्य। क्विवःन्रःकसुवायःन्देशःसूरः य्यायायहराया देवे तार्ष्यत् स्वर्म्य वर्मुत् भी स्वर्भात् स्वर्यात् स्वर्भात् स्वर्यात् स्वर्यात् स्वर्भात् स्वर्यात् स्वर्यात क्रिनःशंस्रशः न्यते द्वेन्या ग्रीशः नर्भे स्वराधेन्य स्वराधनम्या तहतः द्वेवायनस्यते । र्में रद्भावतात्वरात्रे भीवा वी पत्तुवार्याः स्वत्यस्य मुन्देश अद्भवत्य द्भावत्य वार्यत्य वार्यत्य वार्यत्य वार्यत्य न्यत्वर्ष [भ्रम्यत्वर्ष्यः वि] । सम्बूत्यीः त्वः यः देवः पंकि । देवः यर्हेत्यरत्गायः ययेः सुः देवः ठवा । नन्नाः भः रेषः नाववः दः सेन्। । क्षें नासुसः नासः मुन्यः सुन्यः सुः सके। । [श्रेस्यः नश्चेन्द्री] सूर्यिक्षासेन्यन्यायर्षेषा । न्यूषानुरक्ताःसूयाव्यादेशी । स्टानुरखे नेशर्ने वर्षे नेश्वात्र वर्षा । नालवर्ग्नेव न्यून प्रमासे अवान क्रेने र्ना ।

इतु.क्रिय.क्रीय.चाम्चयाया । ज्या.क्यीय.क्रीय.जया.धयाया.ह्या.य्या.च्यीयायया । जया. चीज.र्-रः। ।श्रीयायायपुर्धियाया.चीज.जयात्र्ये.क्यीरः। । वार्म्युया.चार्युयया.क्रीयायः धयाया.हुतु.चर्या.छेर्-रूचा.यहूय.त्रीय.यद्वीरः। । वार्म्यय.वित्रः वार्युः श्राययः यर्जुः श्राष्ट्रः रिचर्त्ता.पूर्यः रिवा.श्रेरः रूचा.यहूय.त्रीयः य्वीयः वित्रयः वार्युयः व्याच्यायायः वित्रयः वित्रयः वार्ये वार्ये त्रवेष:२न्द्रमेश:४:अदे:अद्ष:५;तुम्बा । ह्व:५मु:र्देम्डु:६:र्स:५धु५:ह्वदे:३। ।यः अक्ष्र-स्वाबान्द्र-पठबाने के नियम्ब्रियाया । श्वितायते भ्रीबायके वास्त्रा स्वाबाया । श्वितायते वास्त्र । श्वितायते वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र । श्वितायते वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र । श्वितायते वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र । श्वितायते वास्त्र वास म्चीरा ।वार्रायः पर्देवसः संस्वायः हेतेः स्वुतः स्वीयः वान्नेवाया । भ्रीयः समानिः खः ख्रेब:बुरब:यते:तुबा ।केद:सर्कद:सेन्यम्यम्यः वर्षेत्रःयम्यः विषा ।यहनुः चलम् ग्राम् इन्द्रेचदेचते दरः। । सः सः माङ्गेषः ग्राम् माः भीषः चर्यसः सः स्त्र्या । सर्वसः रतः रच स्व कुष ख्रायद्भा क्षेत्र । विश्वाया । विष्व व दुरे दुष सु र र रेवा विश्वाया र्नस्यःवेदा । क्रेंबः क्रीःचनाः कनायः चर्ड्बः प्रदेशकायुनायः च्रया । द्रनादः चर्तदेशः सूर्यः खुः ५८:श्रे.चक्रुब:हेट.। ।चःचःचादचेदक्रिंशःपत्रे:र्स्तुशःयःचादका ।चस्त्रःखुवाकाःसवरः ૹ૾ૢૺ૱ૢૼઌૻઌ<u>ૻ</u>ૹ૱ઌ૽૾ૢ૾૽ૹ૽૽ૢ૾૱ૢઌૹ૽ઌઌ૽૽૱૱ૢઌઌઌૢ૱ૹ૽ૢઌ૱ઌ૽ૢૹઌઌ૽૽૱ઌ तहैवा हेद न्वें वायते प्रवें प्रवेश केंवा का केंवा वाया केंवा वाया केंवा वाया प्रवास प्रवास प्रवास प्रवास प्रवास अर्न्न्य। दिश्याचालुरस्य भ्री.चार ह्यीचारात्रा भ्री.श्री.चार्या । क्र्रिय स्थित्यात्रात्रा स्थान चाक्रेम.मी.भी.पत्रात्रभादीर तार्वा ।रेनय.मू.शायय.पर्म्युपु.भूचामा.मीमा.सूरमा.चर्सूर. वला क्रियालात्रायम् मानी स्वारम् न्युःसीरा ।वार्ष्यानः । १र्ष्ट्रवःसः मास्यास्यात्रेयात्रेत्रेयान्युःषा ।स्युनःपदः न्वेवःवावयः धै<sup>.</sup>वो'र्जुन'रादे'नादथा ।र्खे'क्विद'र्द्रश'सहय'य'ठ्यर धै'नो'नाहरी ।रागादःर्वेना षाष्ट्रर प्रथा भी भारत हो विष्या । भिर्म में स्वीय श्वाय स्वीय स्व नः । दिश्यः नवराष्टिरायसम्बद्धाः चः केत्तुः बेच। ।वनः र्योषुः यष्ट्रिरः यथि श्रास्त्रः द्वयः स्वावया म्रियायाक्षेत्रः स्वाययाक्षेत्रा । गावाय वाययाक्षेत्रा । गावाय वाययाक्षेत्रा । गावाय वाययाक्षेत्रः वायय चतः परच इन् हेन्। । वनः बाहेरः सहयः सर्हन् कुषः श्रद्धः स्त्रेन्ते । वार्षेतः चः। । नुसाबर सेंबान्दर में नुष्टी सार्श्वेषाया वया । मानु द्वीत स्वाया माने साथ हुन स्वाया । मानु द्वीत स्वाया । मानु द्वीत स्वाया साथ स्वाया । मानु द्वीत स्वाया । मानु द्व

चकुच नेया किंद स्ट्रिस्य प्रयास्य स्तुत्य स्त्रीत विश्वाप न हो। वास्य मास् बेन्गाुबन्वबस्ध्वयाराण्ची वर्द्धन्। ।याबस्य व्यस्य द्वन्नर्वोस्य प्यागुबन्दनुय न्दा । चालदःप्य-क्रिंशःचमातःसःसुन्नःवसम् उन्। । १३सन्नःसेदःसवन्द्वीदःसेसन्। ग्रीः स्वायायन केरी विषया स्वाया ह्वाया सहित्तीय स्वया स्वाया विषया प्राया विषया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया वया हिन्ययान्दान्त्रेवार्क्षन्त्रम् स्वानायायवतात्र्येवा । यार्केनान्दायुवार्येदन्देवास्त्रम् इस्राम्हेश्वर्म । म्युनर्मन मुलार्स मुलार्स्य स्थान मुलान । निर्माम । श्रीकृत्रां में वार्षे अप्यानिक विकास में कार्य में कि वार्षे के व য়ৢৼয়<sup>৽</sup>ৼৼॱয়ৣ৾ড়৽ৼয়ৢয়৾য়য়ৼয়৾ঀয়য়য়৽ড়ৄয়৽ भ्रें र. हे वाला । वाबेला जीवाला साव र ही वासी जा स्वारा ही हिंदा है वाला वाला है। वाला वाला वाला है। वाला वाला श्चै.शर्रक्र्यःश्चरद्भेचवाराजा ।श्च.चर्श्चेवाश्चात्वरवारवार्यात्वर्यातार्वेदवायान्तराया। र्ब्वेद'चित्रेदेशकार्यदासूरचित्रेद्धिद्या ।क्रिका व्यक्तिःवन्द्रवारा सुदेर्नेदाक्षेत्रः च । श्लिबाबास्य कुणाचाकुणास्य स्यास्य स्यास्य । वार्ष्याचा । वार्ष्याचा । वार्ष्याचा । मिलावश्वरागीयाताहीय। १८वटरट.क्र्यामी एउन्नेजारा सट्येयाचीटा । जयास्य स्त्रा र्वे श्चेतः र्येयाययायायाम् । विवाः क्षः उतः यद्यन्यः सुद्रः स्वायम् विवर्षेः यदुःश्चित्रबासम्बितःश्चितास्त्रबास्यःश्चिदा ।वार्ष्रवातः । १३स्रबाद्यः हेवाबासदेः सातः <u> चुे.चयु.मू । मूर्य मूर्य मूर्य विचया हुया नवचा तार्य । मूर्य मुर्य मूर्य मूर्य मुर्य मुर्य मुर्य मुर्य मुर्य</u> श्चिमार्थायार्क्स । मिलानाइसर्थानी दर्मार्थायारमाईमार्थायारी । मिलानदेगार्द्रा उद्दुरम्भिल ख्रं श्रम् । व्यक्तिय । व्यक्तिय । व्यक्तिय । व्यक्तिय । व्यक्तिय । म्या । यन्त्रीन्यक्ष्याम्र्याप्यम् द्वार्थाः द्वार्थाः विष्याप्यम् विष्याः विष्यः विष्याः विष्

त्तुः देरे देत्र क्षैता श्रेश्वार श्रेश्वार । व्यक्ता वार्त्र । । इश्वश्वार श्वेश्वार । व्यव्या वार्ष्या वार्या वार्ष्या वार्या वार्या वार्ष्या वार्या वार्या वार्या वार्या वार्या वार्या वार्ष्या वार्या वार्य

मुन्ना । वर्वाची मुन्ना श्रुका श्रुक रहेर र्च्या वर्ष प्राप्त निष्ठ हेर रि.म् केर्न रि.म्

उन्वयन्तर्वस्यान्त्रम्यान् विद्यम्यस्य न्यात्र स्थायः स्थात्र स्थायः स्थात्र स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स

षायपुः स्वयं विद्योः स्वयः स्वयं। स्वयुः सः याः स्वयः स्वयुः सः यपुः सः याः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः ষ্ট্রী'বার্ত্তবা'র'অম'থে। ই'র্ক্তর'থে'বে'ব'বব'থ'ঞ্ম' মহ'দহ'বাণ্ট্রপ'স্ত্র'ঐদ্যম'রীম' यर'नबम्। देष्ट्ररम्बन्य प्रतानहनायमात्तुः स्रेति ही दत्तुनसासुमात्या स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित्र स्त्राचित चुस्रायते:न्वरार्वेच। सुस्राग्ची:श्चीनाय:न्व सुस्राग्ध्राञ्चीसाय:स्वरा सवसानु:श्चीय: भुःर्वेच। त्रुः अते वासुर वो द्वेदात्त्र चर्या त्यालु वासायसः दर वासर चते प्रदर्धन। रवा वी श्वीत पार्वा रवा वर्षा वर्षे र हो रेपाया रवरा वर्षा वर्षे रवा श्वी श्वी सते:ब्रुवाकाःग्री:ब्रीदाञ्चनकाःसंस्थाःयः लुवाकाःस्था वेषःस्वः धोः वेषःग्री:द्वादः र्वेवा १८१६ व. सूरकाराय क्षेत्रकाराय क्षेत्रक्षा स्थापार्यात्वरा वर्षा वर **३८.ती.सी.त्रा. १**केरस्वरचलुः धरकाराष्ट्रहरूकाल। श्रास्थ्रमालाहरूकाला स्थानीयासाह्त्यालाहरूका की स्थानीयासाही नबसान्नेन्त्री र्हेन प्राचन यन से न्नेन्यते प्रमान वार विषय ही रेर्ने त्या वहरावहरा स्यायायहर्षेत्रसेन् भी में स्याप्ति स्याप्ति स्याप्ति स्याप्ति स्याप्ति स्याप्ति स्याप्ति स्याप्ति स्याप्ति स्य षा.पूर्यातपु.ईषा.धू.कूर्य.मु.चर्था रेष्ट्रेरायस्या.मु.च्रेशायम् मार् यहूर्यात्रेन्यीः ररायात्रेया वो खूर्य । यश्रयात्रहूर् रराच्या पराये दे वे खूर्य । ह्यूंशाच्या रा. तुरी यहूर क्या अ. मुन्तर स्टा. क्रि. मुंच्या हुया ने क्षेत्र मुश्लेश स्था भी या थी थी या थी हे। कें:वर्नेरःष्यर्न्नाञ्चःसदेःशःर्देदःर्डरः। ज्ञःसेन्ग्रीःवड्यःद्यःर्डेनःर्ने। ।

यान्याः भूकाः सक्ष्याः स्वर्णः स्वर्ण

## बाहेर हेंब प्रज्ञान्त्रीर यदि अर्ध र द्वा स्वा स्वया

## য়ৢ৾৳৾ঀ৾য়ৼ৾ঀয়য়য়৾৾য়য়য়ৢয়

मृ यानेर क्रेंब रेवा तहेंब केव में प्यून श्लीर मा अर्केव देव रेवा से श्लीवर्ण यावर गावर तर्याक्ष्रामुद्राप्तव्युरम्वद्याप्तराप्त्रवेषायाचे प्रस्ता केव्यामुत्रा দ্রী:র্ব্রি-ফ্রি'বর্ডর-ক্রী'ব্রমর্জ্র'ফ্রে'মুঝ'বর্মু'বাম্বর্ম'বর্ম'বর্মানর্ম' इता नेत्रका गुरु सिंहेर में राहेर में राहेर स्वाप्त है स्वाप्त से मुर्ग स्वाप्त से मुर्ग स्वाप्त से से स्वाप्त अ<sup>-</sup>द्रमापतेः भ्रेन्याकृत्येदायतेः स्वापतः स्वापतः क्षिः क्षित्रः स्वापतः स् चार्या पर्येचातीलास्यपुर्धाःच। यीषासर्धरहपुः मुर्यपुराचीतीसामी स्वी यापुरी स्वी बरा चर्षात्राक्रीचराक्र्रहेर्णा है। त्रा १८०० ची. हेच. इंद्रह्म १५ ति. त्रा खी.र.बीथा.पर्सर.जाया.चीष्ट्रेया.रचीया.र्ट्य.चीय.च वर्त्ता.र्टर.। तीथा.तर्शे.ड्रीया.श.चीष्ट्रेया. मुःर्ज्ञन,जीःभ्रीःपर्विरमार्थेय क्रेरःगीपुःमश्चेरःअक्ष्राःर्ट्र्यःचीयःमिजाःखेःक्री लाःमनाः अयारचः चिरः क्ष्यः दरः याञ्चेयाः त्रारकः हैः देवीं दः यरः चलुवा शः यतेः श्लीच श्रा व्या श्रा श्री व्या श्रा हेवा न्यश्यः द्वाशः स्त्रिम् केश्वः केश्वः क्षाम् । स्वाप्तः व्यव्यः स्वर्षः । स्वाप्तः व्यव्यः स्वरं । स्वरं व्यव्य र्हेर हें श्वे अष्टिद्याय करी। नेयश्चर प्राया क्षेत्र प्राये भीर प्रावे प्राया विकास विकास हैं नर्जे त्यः र्श्वम् रापदे नर्जे देवा क्षुः स्त्यः र्स्तुः तुः यद्यावयः यदः शुद्र तुन

द्यनातुः नृग्निरक्षे निष्ण्यक्ष्यकास्त्री स्वर्तन्त्र्युवाक्षेत्रः विष्ण्यात्रे स्वर्ताः विष्णः विष

ची.श्रेत्र.वीचार्यस्थात्र्यात्रम्यात्र्याः श्रीच्याः अस्त्रम्यात्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्या

यानेर केंबा के यान्त कर्म स्थापन कार्य प्राप्त कार्य प्राप्त के स्थापन कार्य के स्थापन के स्थापन के स्थापन कार्य के स्थापन कार्य का स्थापन के स्थापन कार्य का स्थापन कार्य का स्थापन कार्य कार्य का स्थापन का स्थापन कार्य का

### श्चे.चोशेरश्चेचोश.ग्री.भैज.चर्षच

यहिर हूंब पर्यः श्रीर प्राया वर्षयः वी या ये देव प्रायः ह्या स्वायः स्व

नेमबुअःश्वेःगहिरःयश्चमत्त्रेशर्धन्यतेःश्लुःहेष। र्वन्य। न्यःस्यायःश्वेष्यःयतेःस्यः गहिरःर्द्धःन्तः। र्विःस्यःग्वेशःमर्वेःर्धन्यतेःर्वेशःकशःन्यः। न्यतःस्याय। र्वे।ख्या त्रःस्रेन्यतेः सुर्द्ध्यः क्रेन्यं देशः देरः श्रीः सुर्यः विषयः देशः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्वित त्रव्याः वीः हेरः विवेशा नवेषि स्वे। ववाः क्रिंदः स्वित्रः स्वेशः स्वे। विष्टः स्वेषः त्रव्याः वीः हेरः विवेशा नवेषि स्वे। विषयः स्वित्यः स्वित्रः स्वित्रः स्वे। विष्टेः स्वे। विक्रेः स्वे। विक्रे

नीवाकावादरक्षेत्रप्ति विराज्ये विराज्य

## র্কুঝ'সন্তুর্বস্বাস্থ্রমানুর্বা

स्वासम्बद्धा योष्ट्रास्त्रीयात्रम् स्वास्त्रम् स्वास्त्रम्

सैटक्ट्या हुं त्या स्वासाय नावय प्यटा संवीय वी यी ट्रक्ट्या हो से क्षेत्र प्रेट प्रेट्य के प्राप्त क्षेत्र स्व स्वास स् चनायः देवः के सः श्री विद्यान्त स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्री स्त्राः स्त्रीः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्र स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्रीः स्त्राः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्राः स्त्रः

## श्रे खें पर्यो पर्दे ब दर दस्य पर्दे र श्री मुख चल्य

चिरः छेत्रः ख्रीत् श्रीः चत्त्वा सं द्वेता ख्रीः चल्वा श्राव्य व्यव्य व्यव्यव्य व्यव्यव्य व्यव्यव्य व्यव्य व्यव्य

र्स्चनः अन्तर्भावत्त्रः विद्याः प्रदेशायः द्वीत्रः विद्याः वि

प्रविचान्तीः स्वाप्तः हुष क्रमः ख्राष्ट्री स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वाप

### देवाःबद्धरम्बस<u>्</u>य्याञ्चीःक्षवाःभिजा

## न् वेदियादश्यायुर्वाःश्रेःवीःश्ववाःसुत्या

यङ्गः ब्रीट्यते अर्हन्द्देशार्द्धायया वार्याचेशात्रह्यार्हेटार्हे अहतार्द्धवारासी मन्द्राचान्द्राचान्द्राचीत्रमान्द्राचीत्रमान्द्राचीत्रमान्द्रमान्द्राचीत्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रमान्द्रम यतेय्र्जःत्त्रीरम्भ्रेष्यर्भ्यार्थस्यायस्येम् नेषस्यान्त्रस्यान्द्रस्यान्त्रस्त्रस्य चीयः क्र्याचीर ही भूर. २००० त्या स्वाचित्रा शहर्म विषय हो वार्य विषय । विषय हो व त्रव्राध्यावर् साक्षीत्र्यं सुरस्यस्य स्थायम्यास्य वारायायायायायाया নার্য্যমার্ছ বৃত্তীর ক্রনথ নার্ছ । বৃদন্তম স্থ্র দক্তু বৃদ্দেইর ন্তু স্থ্রিব স্থ্য স্থ্রীথ র্দ্ত নার্থ এ श्वायम् अर्षेत् र्यास्त्रेशं स्माश्चरं स्राहरः र्रम्यारम्स् <u>२वें बर्षे कें अविश्वान बुर्से वारम् इत्ते बुर्म अहे देवे वे बर्म नश्या अविश्व</u> नुषारम्बाः 👊 'यदे'दर'। न्यत्यात्रव्युवायार्यद्वर्यो'केल्पबाद्युरस्वान्पराङ्गसः कुलक्षित्रात्तर्भे तु नहीं रहे। क्रें विश्वराशेन तु विश्वराप म तुर शेन तु तुर यम्बाकाम्। क्रें :धो:ख्रस्यद्वाकाय:चु:क्र्यःश्चेन्यानुवाकान्गारःवाठेवा:वी:देवा:खु: वर्डुवाबय:न्। वाहेर:केद:य्र्नु:ब्लीरयदे:केंब्र:खु:वाब्र:वगुर:खुवाब:ब्रे:बर्डन्ने। यन्: म्चीरळेंबाओं राम्यवाया मीबाया रेंचर। धनम्चीरञ्जामानुरस्यरञ्जुरवायरातुः ह्रो न्युःश्चीरमदेःह्यानकुरामुःगवेरयानकूर्रित्ररःकुराकुरम्वरस्यायय। राष्ट्रिदेःचरसः लरःश्रुवार्ष्ट्रेरवार्क्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रवास्त्रव चित्रेरःयन्त्रीरक्ष्यःचकुन्यद्वेयःयद्वयःख्नेयःकुन्रःख्याःचत्रवःश्वेःचव्यःहेर्धेन्यः জীব্য

#### Terton Pema Lingpa (1450-1521) and His Legacies

#### Karma Phuntsho

Most Bhutanese have heard of Pema Lingpa but only a few know who he is and his importance for Bhutan. His place of birth is today marked by a ramshackle stupa, which goes to indicate our inadequate regard for Pema Lingpa and poor understanding of his legacies. Thus, as the nation observes the first Pema Lingpa Day coinciding with the 499<sup>th</sup> commemoration of his demise, it is appropriate that we learn a bit about his life and legacies.

Pema Lingpa is without any doubt the most eminent Bhutanese religious figure. His life and works continue to shape Bhutan's religious, cultural and socio-political landscape. He is our cultural hero and spiritual ancestor, and he is also the only Bhutanese master, who has left a widespread impact on Buddhist practices and people beyond Bhutan.

Pema Lingpa's preeminence was largely due to his role as a treasure discoverer. Not only is Pema Lingpa considered as a major treasure discoverer (প্রিক্রেইন্ট্র্ক্রেইন্ট্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্র্ন্রেইন্ট্রন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্র্ন্

#### Pema Lingpa's Life and Deeds

The Bhutanese tradition believes that Pema Lingpa is one with Guru Rinpoche in his ultimate state. Yet, in the eyes of the sentient beings, Pema Lingpa claims that he took birth as Princess Pema Sel, who was the daughter of King Tri Songdetsen, Pema Ledreltsel and Longchen Rabjam in his previous lifestimes, when he took five pure and five impure births.

Pema Lingpa was born on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of Tiger Month, Iron Horse year, 1450, at Baribrang in the idyllic valley of Trhai in Bumthang,

with many auspicious omens. His father was Dhondup Zangpo of Somtrhang Choje family in Ura and mother was Pema Dolma. Not long after his birth, he was taken to Mani Gonpa and brought up by his maternal grandfather Jangchub as his mother gave birth to his younger brother. He was a bright boy who could learn basic literacy without instruction and also mastered carpentry, blacksmithy and other crafts known in his community.

The first significant event in Pema Lingpa's life occurred in 1476 when he was 27 by Bhutanese reckoning. A mendicant, considered to be an emanation of Padmasambhava, gave him a scroll containing instructions to extract the treasures from a cliff called Naringdra at the end of the valley. Following the instructions, Pema Lingpa approached Naringdra on the full moon night with five companions, and upon arriving at the spot, he fell into a trance and plunged into the riverine pool to enter a cave on the opposite side. He came out carrying with him a casket containing the yellow scrolls. This was his first act of treasure discovery.

The casket was brought to Baribrang and the dakini texts on the vellow scrolls transcribed into standard Tibetan script with the help of a scribe from Ura. He gave an exposition of his first treasure texts to a gathering, and while doing so he also received instructions from Yeshe Tshogyal in a vision on how to do the chanting and perform the sacred dance of dākinīs. Two months after the first discovery, Pema Lingpa revealed his second treasure. In a spectacular act witnessed by a huge crowd, he plunged into the deep pool at Naringdra with a butter lamp in his hand, swearing the oath: "If I am an emanation of a devil, may I die in this river. If I am the heart-son of Guru [Padmasambhava], may I return with the required treasure and this lamp still burning." He is said to have emerged from the pool with a statue of the Buddha and a skull containing sacred substances, the lamp still burning. Pema Lingpa is today mainly remembered for this feat of extracting treasure in public at Mebartsho

Pema Lingpa carried out many other acts of treasure discovery, which were initially concentrated in Bumthang, but gradually extended to other parts of Bhutan and sourthern Tibet. His final

treasure extraction took place in Samye temple in Central Tibet in 1513 when he revealed treasures from the central Buddha statue and the statue of the door guardian.

In addition to his acts of treasure discovery, he also held religious ceremonies to bestow the teachings and blessings of his treasures. In the middle of these ceremonies, he also performed other miracles such as leaving hand and foot prints on rocks. The ground would shake or the sky would be filled with rainbows during his religious acts. These acts of treasure discovery and miracles brought Pema Lingpa much fame and the high stature as a religious figure in his time. Pema Lingpa passed away in his seat of Tamshing on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of the first month, Iron Snake year, 1521, surrounded by his family members.

#### **Body, Speech and Mind Legacies**

Pema Lingpa is said to have revealed many treasure texts in accordance to the prophecies of Guru Rinpoche. These treasure texts, which were extracted from the physical world such as cliffs and statues, constitute the core of Pema Lingpa's teachings. In addition, he wrote down the vivid experiences he had in visions and dreams. These visions are spontaneous and dynamic projections and expressions of his inner psyche. He also composed many writings including prayers, supplications, hymns and instructions as mind-treasures erupting from his enlightened mind. These texts make up the teachings of Pema Lingpa, or the legacy of his sacred speech.

Dudjom Rinpoche compiled the texts into 21 volumes in 1976 but some 10 volumes are yet to be added. Containing religious works on guru worship, meditation practice, history, instructions, supplication, counsels, pilgrimage guides and biographies, the Pema Lingpa corpus has spread across the Himalayas from Kham in the east to Ladakh in the west, and have, in our times, reached even many countries beyond the Buddhist Himalayas.

Beside the religious teachings, he also revealed many sacred objects and substances. One finds today in many temples and family establishments in Bhutan a great number of statues and other religious objects, which are said to be treasures discovered by Pema Lingpa, and artefacts such as swords, armours and cooking pans, which are considered to be made by him. These objects represent the physical blessings of Pema Lingpa, or the legacy of his sacred body.

Pema Lingpa was an enthusiastic public figure, a charismatic leader, a caring spiritual guide for his followers and, above all, an earnest promulgator of his teachings. He was held in high esteem by his milieu, and he used his public stature and economic means – accumulated through religious services – for worthy causes. He played the role of a healer for the sick, mentor for those in training, and a mediator and conciliator to settle civil disputes. Living a highly mobile life for his time, he was a compassionate leader who cared for his world as he traversed his land. Such acts of compassion and his noble aspirations and prayers from the heart represent the spiritual blessings of Pema Lingpa, or the legacy of his enlightened mind.

#### Legacies of Spiritual and Family Lines

As Pema Lingpa's social and religious stature as a high lama grew, thousands of devotees flocked to him in order to receive his teachings and blessing. People came from Central Tibet, Kham, Dagpo, Kongpo, Ngari, Lhodrak, Latod, Mon and every region of Bhutan. His biography mentions some 300 eminent religious personalities holding the titles of *lama*, *lopen*, *trulku* and *terton*. They include Tshultrim Paljor, Karpo Kunga Drakpa, Drukpa Kunley, Dechen Karmo, Chogden Gonpo and Jangchub Lingpa, among others. Thousand of people gathered to receive his public sermons during his last trips to Tibet. On two occasions, he was seated on elevated thrones under which people would file through to receive his blessing.

After his demise, his spiritual and religious tradition spread even further through the persistent efforts of his disciples and spiritual heirs. Among them, the three incarnation lines associated with him became the principal promoters of the religious system he started. The Peling Sungtrul line, which started with his immediate rebirth

Tenzin Drakpa, is currently in its eleventh reincarnation, while the Peling Thugse line originating from his son Thugse Dawa Gyaltshen has seen ten incarnations. Pema Lingpa's grandson, Pema Thinley, gave rise to the Gangteng Tulku line, which is currently in its ninth incarnation. These three hierarchs make up, today, the supreme heads of the Pema Lingpa tradition, carry on the transmission of his teachings, and have played important roles in Bhutan's history.

We have sparse information on Pema Lingpa's personal and family life but we know from his biography that he had five sons including Koncho Zangpo, Dawa Gyaltshen, Drakpa Gyalpo, Kunga Wangpo and Sangdag. Dawa Gyaltshen gave rise to the *zhalngo* family of Prakhar, Kunga Wangpo to the religious nobilities of Khochung, Bidung, Kheri and Dungkar, and Sangdag to the religious lords of Tamshing, Tsakaling and Yagang.

These families emerged as a leading class of religious aristocrats, and through intermarriage with other important families dominated Bhutanese religious and political life. Above all, the Dungkar *choje* family gave rise to the Wangchuck dynasty, which has righteously ruled Bhutan for over a century, while Her Majesty, the current Queen, is a scion of the Prakhar family. Thus, Pema Lingpa's descendants continue to play exalted roles for the welfare of Bhutan.

#### Leadership and Economic Legacies

After Pema Lingpa established himself as a high lama with a large following, he also inadvertently became the *de facto* leader and champion for his native land, which roughly equates with Bhutan today. He guided and counselled the people of his land, including leaders such as Chokhor Deb brothers and the Dhung ruler of Ura, and took up the roles expected of a public figure. Beyond his native land, he had religious connections and interactions with important personalities of his time including the 7<sup>th</sup> Karmapa Chodrak Gyatsho, the 4<sup>th</sup> Zhamarpa Chokyi Drakpa, the Tibetan overlords of Lhodrak, Yargyab, Kyisho, Nagartse and Taglung, the Japa chieftain Tashi Dargye, King Dhondup Phag of Gyantse and King

Jophak Darma of Shar Dongkha in Tawang. These leaders received and treated Pema Lingpa with great honour and respect.

At the invitation of such patrons and disciples, Pema Lingpa frequented local places such as Bumthang, Mangde, Kurtoe, Ngenlung and Kheng. He travelled to Tawang twice and made some two dozen journeys northward to Tibet. Prior to Pema Lingpa, Bhutanese communities were mainly patrons of Tibetan figures and significant amounts of goods were transported from Bhutan to Tibet as offerings. Pema Lingpa effectively reversed this process by having many Tibetan leaders as his patrons and transporting goods from Tibet to Bhutan

During these travels, he would meet his patrons and disciples to bestow blessings, impart teachings and perform religious rituals. His autobiography provides lists of the various gifts offered to Pema Lingpa after these religious sessions, thus giving us insight into the economy, gift culture and religious piety of the people in his time. For instance, it is interesting to see how Pema Lingpa received on one occasion 18 pieces of valuable iron ware known as troh ( $\mathfrak{A}$ ).

The total he collected in the course of his travels is easily in the excess of a hundred. While returning from Tibet in 1483, there were forty horse loads of gifts shipped from Tibet. This must have vastly increased in the subsequent decades when he enjoyed high stature among Tibetan elites. Pema Lingpa's religious tours to Tibet and other places must have contributed a great deal to the local economy in his native land. Such economic activity continued during the times of his disciples, descendants and incarnations.

#### **Cultural and Artistic Legacies**

Pema Lingpa has also made significant contributions to cultural and artistic heritage of Bhutan. We have seen how numerous cultural artefacts are attributed to Pema Lingpa. These artefacts are treated with deep religious awe and cherished as priceless heirlooms in many Bhutanese households. In addition to embodied material culture, Pema Lingpa is also credited with artistic creations including dances, hymns, paintings and sculptures. Many sacred dances performed throughout Bhutan during festivals and

ceremonial occasions – including the Drum Dance of Drametse, which has been included on UNESCO's list of Masterpiece of World Intangible Heritage – are composed or inspired by Pema Lingpa.

#### **Institutional Legacies**

The most salient legacy of Pema Lingpa, however, is the numerous establishments founded by him and his spiritual and physical descendents. Pema Lingpa spent most of the gifts and alms he received on the construction and renovation of religious centres, sites and objects in central and eastern Bhutan. Among them, the first temple he built was Pemaling in his native village, but the most important and grandest is perhaps Tamshing monastery, his main seat in Bumthang, finished in 1505. He also renovated numerous sites including Mani Gonpa, Chal Lhakhang, Chokhor Lhakhang and Langmathil Lhakhang. After him, his sons and disciples went on to found many other monasteries and temples. These establishments have since served as the centres of Pema Lingpa's tradition and have become premier Buddhist institutions in Bhutan and southern Tibet.

In the seventeenth century, during the unification of Bhutan under Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, Pema Lingpa's tradition saw a new chapter although many other schools rapidly declined. Zhabdrung personally received the teachings of Pema Lingpa and his government transferred the reliquary holding Pema Lingpa's remains from Bumthang to Punakha. He treated the Pema Lingpa tradition with great respect, opening a symbiotic relationship between the glorious Drukpa Kagyu and the profound Pema Lingpa traditions bringing much benefaction to the new state of Bhutan.

Pema Lingpa is the most outstanding native of Bhutan, and a religious master, spiritual luminary and cultural doyen who continues to shape Bhutan through his many legacies of treasure texts, works of art, establishments, institutions and family lines. Thus, it is very pertinent that the nation which he has shaped pays tribute to him by observing a Pema Lingpa Day.

तर्वो त्याप्य प्रदेश मुद्देश महिना हिना । । निया स्व त्य मुना परि प्र स्व प्राप्त स्व प्र स्व प्र स्व प्र स्व के। ब्रिंग्यान्त्रम्भागुन्त्रम्भानत्रम्भान्त्रम्भान्त्रम्भानत्रम्भान्त्रम्भानत्रम् ब्युरुवे । प्युत्रार्खे्द्र्याः क्रीु: ५८: द्वी: च्वाः त्व्युवाः प्युत्रः त्रेरः । क्रीः स्रव्युद्धः क्रेरः तर्केः क्रीरः परः शु.चाचारा पुरा ।रेतजा केंब्र चें अपतु सेंग्रिक्ट, यहेंब्र तारेटा। ।रेची प्ररेश हें इसरा रेटा ब्रिट्मुश्यर्यर्भेन । शः श्रुरिक्षः न्वरक्षवः श्रीन्वह्रवः यः नृरः। । यवरशः इस्रशः नृवोः चर्डुते-न्धयायार्येन्यार्श्वेन्द्रिन्द्रिन्। यिवायाचाद्रेयाच्रेयास्त्रेन्यस्त्रेन्यस्त्रे मुला व्हिर्यायने तर्ह्या हीर मुद्दार अहलायर विवा विने प्यापन विवास क्वियायते योगाया । यतुन्देयाया द्वस्याया न्याने स्थिता स्थाने विष्या स्थाने स्थ त.श्वयः रेचा.क्र्यं प्रवर्श विश्वरंत्रपुर्धः मैला.शक्ष्यः वृत्त्रियं वर्षे व व चार्यायन्त्रेर्यायायात्रें रहीत्रस्यायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थायाः स्थाय द्धुचःबे'च'५८'। ।नक्षुचःगशुस्रःद्दसःभ्वानक्षुद्रस्यःगडेकाःद्रद्देदस्यदे। ।५वो'दर्नुदः र्रःश्चियःतपुःसियाःश्च्याःभ्रथायाया ।र्रायाःभिषःपत्रीयाःस्याःरयाःर्यरःश्चयाः 

त्रीत्मक्रात्त्रीत्माल्या।

यहिराह्मात्मक्ष्यात्मक्ष्याः विष्यान्त्रीत्मात्मक्ष्याः विष्याः विष्यः विष्याः विष्याः विष्यः विष्यः

Terton Pema Lingpa is Bhutan's most eminent ancestor, a pioneer of Bhutan's spiritual, cultural and artistic traditions, and a source of Bhutan's wellbeing as a whole. His legacies including treasure teachings, writings, religious and family lines, and artistic creations form the cornerstone of Bhutan's spiritual and temporal systems to this day. Therefore, as Bhutan observes Pema Lingpa Day, and remembers his kindness and contributions, this booklet provides some prayers and supplication to Pema Lingpa.

