

印像·魔根

DEGE:IMPRESSIONS

金 平 JIN Ping

四川出版集团
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“德格”在藏语中意为“善地”

Dege means

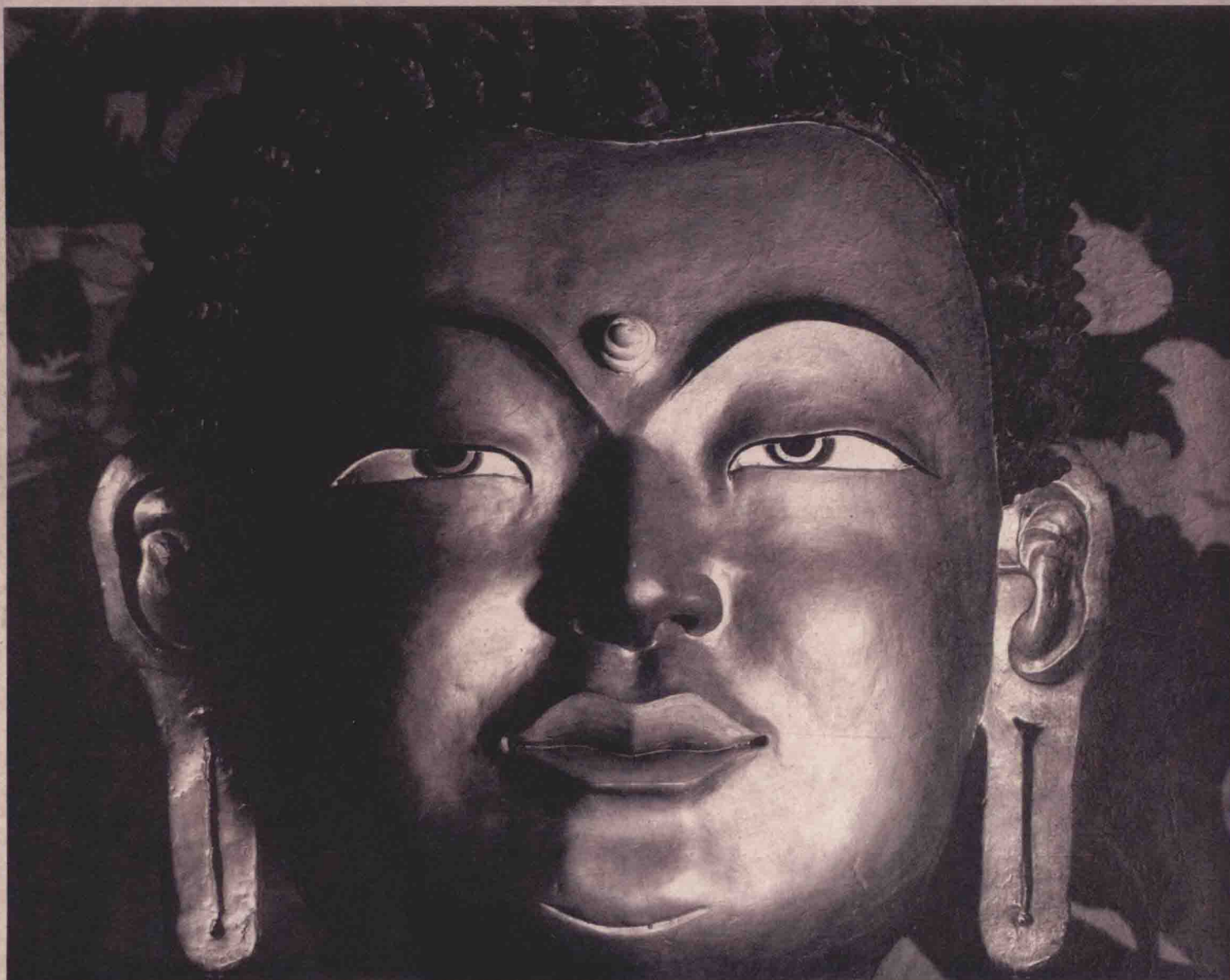
“land of benevolence” in Tibetan

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释迦牟尼佛，佛教创始人，出家前为印度释迦族王子 Buddha Shakyamuni, founder of Buddhism, who was once prince of the Shakya clan of India before he became a man of religion

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群山环抱之中的德格八邦印经院 The smaller sutra printing house of Dege's Palpung Monastery, sitting in the bosom of mountains.



传统手工印经书的作坊 The workshop for traditional manual sutra printing



德格印经院外景 The exterior of Dege Parkhang

德格

吉祥宝地印经院

这组坐落在吉祥宝地上的绛红色建筑群始建于公元1729年（清雍正七年）。

在277年的时间里，800多部藏文化典籍，30余万块经版在这里静静汇集，“德格三宝”之一的《般若八千颂》就在其中，传说它的翻译成书比这建筑还要早约500年。

制版、雕刻、书写、制墨、造纸、印制，今天这儿的工匠正在使用的工艺已经有800年历史。

修筑这个建筑，收集这些藏文化典籍，使这些工艺得以固守的是德格土司，其家族在这个地区的统治可上溯到公元617年，唐朝建立的前一年。

DEGE PARKHANG

The blessed sutra printing house

The crimson building complex sitting on this blessed land was built starting from 1729, the 7th year of Qing Emperor Yongzheng's reign.

For 277 years, more than 800 classics of Tibetan culture and more than 300,000 sutra printing blocks have been made and compiled here, including *Eight Thousand Eulogies of Prajna-Paramita Sutra*, one of the Three Treasures of Dege and a work translated from Sanskrit into Tibetan about 500 years ahead of the very existence of this building.

The techniques of copying the sutras, preparing and carving the printing blocks, making the ink and paper, and finally, printing the sutra have a history of 800 years and still remain the same among the workers here.

Clan headmen of Dege built this facility, collected the classics of Tibetan culture, and thus helped preserve the techniques, whose family started ruling this area since 617, one year before the founding of the glorious Tang dynasty.



确吉·登巴泽仁活佛，格鲁派大师，德格印经院的创建者 Chokyi Tenpa Tsering Rinpoche, a Geluk master and founder of Dege Parkhang

德格印经院的创始人确吉·登巴泽仁

印经院位于四川省甘孜藏族自治州西北部德格县境内金沙江东岸的更庆寺，属于古藏地的多康地区。这个地区自公元617年就归德格土司家族管辖。到了公元1729年（清雍正七年），这个家族第44代传人确吉·登巴泽仁世袭土司时，已是第十二世。也正是在这一年，他做了个决定：创建德格印经院。多康地区是民族迁徙的走廊，文化交流的枢纽，重要的地理位置使德格家族在藏区影响深远，而德格被提升为藏民族精神信仰制高点、藏文化三大发祥地之首，原因则完全在于德格印经院的建立。

确吉·登巴泽仁有智慧、有胆略，胸襟开阔，仁厚，具有远见卓识，32岁就被清政府册封为宣慰使司。他掌控德格政教大权期间，宗教、政治、经济各方面都很有作为。他的大胸襟大智慧特别体现在宗教方面，他在自己的辖区内推行兼容并包的宗教政策，积极扶持藏传佛教鼓励各类教派全面发展，使得藏传佛教五大教派在德格和平共处，教派之争消除，社会更加安定。也许正是遵循着这样的宗教思想，52岁时，登巴泽仁决定创建德格印经院。他要把藏传佛教典籍，把各派的学说典籍妥善保存并流传下去，而土司家族曾雕刻过多部《般若八千颂》《藏文文法》《长寿经》和寺庙常诵经文书版，经验丰富，实力强大，也具备创建印经院的物质条件。

Chokyi Tenpa Tsering, Founding Father of The Dege Sutra Printing House

The sutra printing house is located in the Gonchen Monastery in Dege County on the east bank of the Jinshajiang River northwest of Ganze Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province. This area was under the jurisdiction of Do-Kham in the ancient times, which had been ruled by the clan headmen of the Dege family since 617. When Chokyi Tenpa Tsering, the 44th heir of the family succeeded as the 12th headman in 1729, the 7th year of Emperor Yongzheng's reign, he made a decision of founding a sutra printing house in Dege. The old Do-Kham was a corridor of ethnic emigration and nexus of cultural exchange, which made the Dege family particularly influential in Tibet. However, the reason why Dege had further become a peak of Tibetan religion and number one out of the three birthplaces of Tibetan culture totally lies in the founding of the Dege Sutra Printing House.

Tenpa Tsering was a man of wisdom, courage, a broad mind, a kind heart and an unusual insight. He was granted the title of Pacification Superintendent by the Qing court at the age of 32. During his rule of Dege as its political and religious leader, he achieved substantially in religion, politics and economy. His wisdom and broadmindedness were best displayed in the tolerant and all-inclusive religious policy he adopted in his jurisdiction, which actively supported the overall development in harmony of all the five sects of Tibetan Buddhism and made the society more stable with the removal of sect disputes. This line of religious thought may also have led him to the decision of building a sutra printing facility in Dege when he was 52. He wanted to well preserve the sutras of Tibetan Buddhism and theories and classics of all sects to pass them to the coming generations. Having had carved numerous block editions of works like *Eight Thousand Eulogies of Prajna-Paramita Sutra*, *Grammar of the Tibetan Language*, *Sutra of Longevity* and other sutras regularly chanted in the monasteries, his family were experienced in printing and had enough resources to build such a facility.

传说

德格印经院的创建，民间有不少传说。

据传上天曾给德格十二世土司登巴泽仁三次昭示，让他在更庆欧普河畔创建印经院。

一天傍晚，登巴泽仁正在官寨附近散步，不远处的小山后，传来一群孩子的诵经声，但除他之外没有一人听见。

回来后，他将此事告诉八邦寺曲吉久勒喇嘛，大喇嘛上知天文下晓地理，

掐指一算认为这是佛祖要求登巴泽仁建立印经院的昭示；不久之后，又发生一件奇事，

西藏江达通普叶绒村的拉翁刻制了一部《长寿经》，准备将经版奉送给土司，

当驮着经版的牦牛行至土司听见诵经声的小山时，突然受惊将经版撒了一地，曲吉久勒喇嘛认为这是第二次建院昭示；

而第三次昭示则是佛祖直接托梦于曲吉久勒喇嘛本人。

因为这三次上天的昭示，登巴泽仁土司经过慎重考虑后，决定在官寨西南面的小山开工兴建德格印经院。

THE LEGEND

There are many folk legends on how the printing house was built.

One says that Tenpa Tsering was given three signs from Buddha to build the Parkhang on the bank of the

Gonchen Oupu River. One day in the evening,

Tenpa Tsering was taking a walk near his official building when he heard the chanting

by a group of children from a hill in the vicinity, but no one else could hear this.

He then told this phenomenon to Tai Situpa VII Chokyi Jungne, a accomplished Lama at the Palpung

Monastery who was knowledgeable in astronomy and geography.

The Lama did his astrological calculation and believed it was a sign from the Buddha asking Tenpa

Tsering to build a sutra printing house. Before long, another event occurred.

A man by the name Lhawang from a village at Tangpu in Jomda,

Tibet carved a block edition of Sutra of Longevity and planned to give it as a gift to the headman.

When the yaks carrying the printing blocks arrived at the hill where the headman heard the chanting the other day,

they were suddenly startled and the blocks dropped all over the place.

Lama Chokyi Jungne believed this was the second sign ordering to build the printing house.

The third sign came in a dream of the Lama himself when Buddha appeared and made the request.

With these three signs and careful consideration,

the headman decided to build Dege Parkhang on that hill southwest of his official building.



三世诸佛像（在佛教中，三世诸佛指过去佛、现在佛、未来佛的总集）
Portraits of the Three Buddhas,
which represents the Buddha in the past, the present and the future