

吉祥萨迦

AUSPICIOUS SAKYA

萨迦·班典顿玉 主编
Sakya Bandian Donyu

中西書局
ZHONGXI BOOK COMPANY

吉祥萨迦

AUSPICIOUS SAKYA

萨迦班禅额尔德尼·确吉坚参 主编
Sakya Bandian Duniyu

中西書局
ZONGXI BOOK COMPANY

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

吉祥萨迦/萨迦·班典顿玉主编. — 上海:中西书局, 2011.5

(吉祥萨迦文库)

ISBN 978-7-5475-0211-2

I. ①吉… II. ①萨… III. ①萨迦寺-简介-图集
IV. ①B947.275-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第006379号

吉祥萨迦文库

主 编 萨迦·班典顿玉

编 委 李家振 田 青 徐双春 李伟宁 崔明晨

吉祥萨迦

萨迦·班典顿玉 主编

监 制 西热嘉措

撰 文 丹珍旺姆

摄 影 曹立君

英 译 王 逍

英文审校 罗文华

策划编辑 王 琬

责任编辑 李 梅

装帧设计 江 波

出版发行 上海文艺出版(集团)有限公司(www.shwenyi.com)

中西书局 (www.zxpress.com.cn)

地 址 上海市打浦路443号荣科大厦17F(200023)

经 销 各地新华书店

印 刷 上海界龙艺术印刷有限公司

版 次 2011年5月第1版 2011年5月第1次印刷

开 本 889×1194 毫米 1/12

印 张 13

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5475-0211-2/B·005

定 价 258.00元

版权所有 侵权必究

印装错误可随时退换





目录/ CONTENTS

I 昆氏家族：缔造吉祥萨迦的伟大王族/1

Khön Family: The Royal Family that Founded

Auspicious Sakya /1

II 坛城宫殿：典藏璀璨萨迦的宏伟建筑/11

A Palace of Mandala: The Magnificent Architecture

Harboring Gleaming Sakya/11

III 显密兼修：传承尊胜萨迦的无上妙法/87

Exoteric and Esoteric Simultaneously: The Sublime

Dharma of Exalted Sakyapa/87

IV 千载功业：见证慈悲萨迦的永恒瞬间/105

Deeds through Centuries: Testimony to the

Everlasting Sakya Compassion/105

V 视觉映像：记录守望信仰的萨迦行者/125

Visual Sakya: Gazes of the Pious Itinerant

Monks of Sakyapa/125

昆氏家族/ 缔造吉祥萨迦的伟大王族

KHÖN FAMILY

THE ROYAL FAMILY THAT FOUNDED AUSPICIOUS SAKYA

公元1072年的某一天，贵族昆氏家族的后裔昆·贡却杰布（1034-1102）站在扎窝垅巴的山顶，极目远眺时发现峰峦起伏的奔波山状如一头卧象，巨象的腹部有一灰白色的山坡，泛着银光，坡下流淌着宁静的仲曲河水。他被这殊胜祥瑞的景象所吸引。他认为在此建起一座佛寺，必将利益于众生和佛教。于是，贡却杰布向这块土地的主人觉卧顿那巴及该地之领主象雄古热瓦请求购买，获得同意。随后征求四个僧人村庄和七个俗人村庄关于建寺的意见，众人万分欣喜。公元1073年（北宋熙宁六年），藏历阴水牛年的仲秋上弦日，仲曲河北、灰白土山旁，一座寺院正式落成，藏语名为“萨迦”，此即现在的萨迦北寺。“萨迦”意为灰白土。昆·贡却杰布是第一位称为萨迦昆氏的人。

萨迦初祖萨钦贡噶宁布像

Statue of Kunga Nyingpo, the first Patriarch of Sakya Order

萨迦初祖(中)、二祖(右)、三祖(左)像
Statues of First, Second, and Third Patriarch of Sakya Order

One day in 1072, Konchog Gyalpo (1034-1102), a descendant of Tibetan noble Khön Family, stood on the peak of Mt. Grabolung, overlooking the Ponpori Hills. It seemed to him that the Ponpori Hills were actually a sleeping elephant, whose 'belly' was a grey-colored slope gleaming silvery light, at the bottom of which ran the Trom Chu River. Konchong Gyalpo was obsessed with the auspicious scene, thinking that founding a monastery here must be beneficent to Buddhism and sentient beings. Thereupon, willing to buy the land, Konchong Gyalpo made a request to the landowner and local seignior, which was permitted. Next,

he consulted residents of 4 monk villages and 7 secular villages, where villagers were positive to have this project. In 1073 A.D, on the day with first-quarter moon in the mid-autumn month of Tibetan calendar, a new monastery was established on the north bank of Trom Chu River next to Ponpori Hills, whose Tibetan name was Sakya Monastery, which is the Northern Sakya Monastery today. Sakya means "pale earth" in Tibetan language, and Khön Konchog Gyalpo became the first of Sakya Khön family.

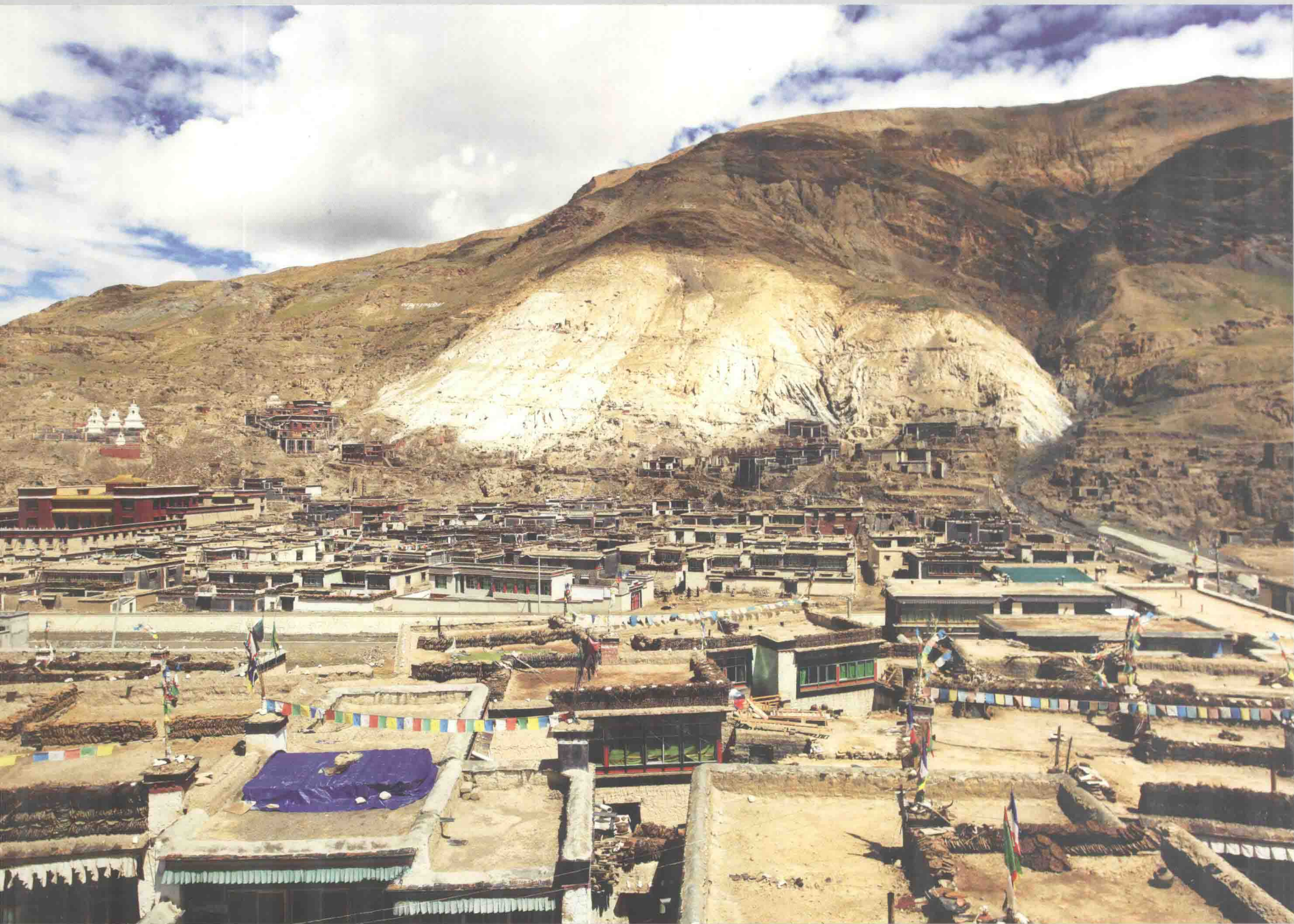


贡却杰布逝世后，其子贡噶宁布(1092-1158)主持萨迦寺。贡噶宁布学识渊博，使萨迦教法趋于完整，最终形成萨迦派，贡噶宁布被尊称为“萨钦”(萨迦大师)，为该派初祖。萨迦派采取血统和法统两种方式传承。贡噶宁布的次子索南孜摩为萨迦二祖；三子扎巴坚赞主持萨迦寺57年，为

三祖；四子贝钦沃布的长子贡噶坚赞(1182-1251)是萨迦派著名的人物，被尊称为萨迦班智达，简称萨班，是为四祖。

萨迦班智达(左)与八思巴(右)
Sakya Pandita and Dharma King Phagspa





萨迦县城及状如卧象的奔波山
Sakya County Downtown Area and Ponpori Hills in
Shape of a Lying-Elephant

After the death of Konchog Gyalpo, his son Kunga Nyingpo (1092-1158) became the head of the monastery. Kunga Nyingpo was an erudite scholar, who then polished the Sakya doctrines to be comprehensive, leading to the advent of Sakyapa (Sakya School), while Kunga Nyingpo was honored as "Sachen" (or "Great Sakyapa), as well as the first of the five Venerable Supreme Masters of Sakya Order (Namely, the First Patriarch). The head of Sakya Order has descended within both royal lineage of Khön family, and Sakya lineage of Buddhist Teachers. Sonam Tsemo, the second son of Kunga Nyingpo, succeeded his father and became

the Second Patriarch; his third son, Drakpa Gyaltsen, took charge of Sakya School for 57 years as the third great master, and his grandson Kunga Gyeltsen (1182-1251, the eldest son of Palchen Öpo, who was Kunga Nyingpo's fourth son) became the fourth one. Kunga Gyeltsen was an eminent figure of Sakya School, who was commonly known as Sakya Pandita.



奔波山下萨迦寺的宏大建筑群
Magnificent Mansions of Sakya Monastery under Ponpori Hills



公元13世纪初期，以成吉思汗为首的蒙古部落兴起，用武力统一中原。1244年蒙古西凉王阔端致函萨迦班智达贡噶坚赞，邀请其赴凉州（今甘肃武威）洽商吐蕃诸部归附事宜。1246年萨班贡噶坚赞率两侄子八思巴（1235-1280）和洽那多吉（1239-1267）前往凉州，1247年在凉州会见阔端，并写信说服西藏各派高僧和贵族归附蒙古。

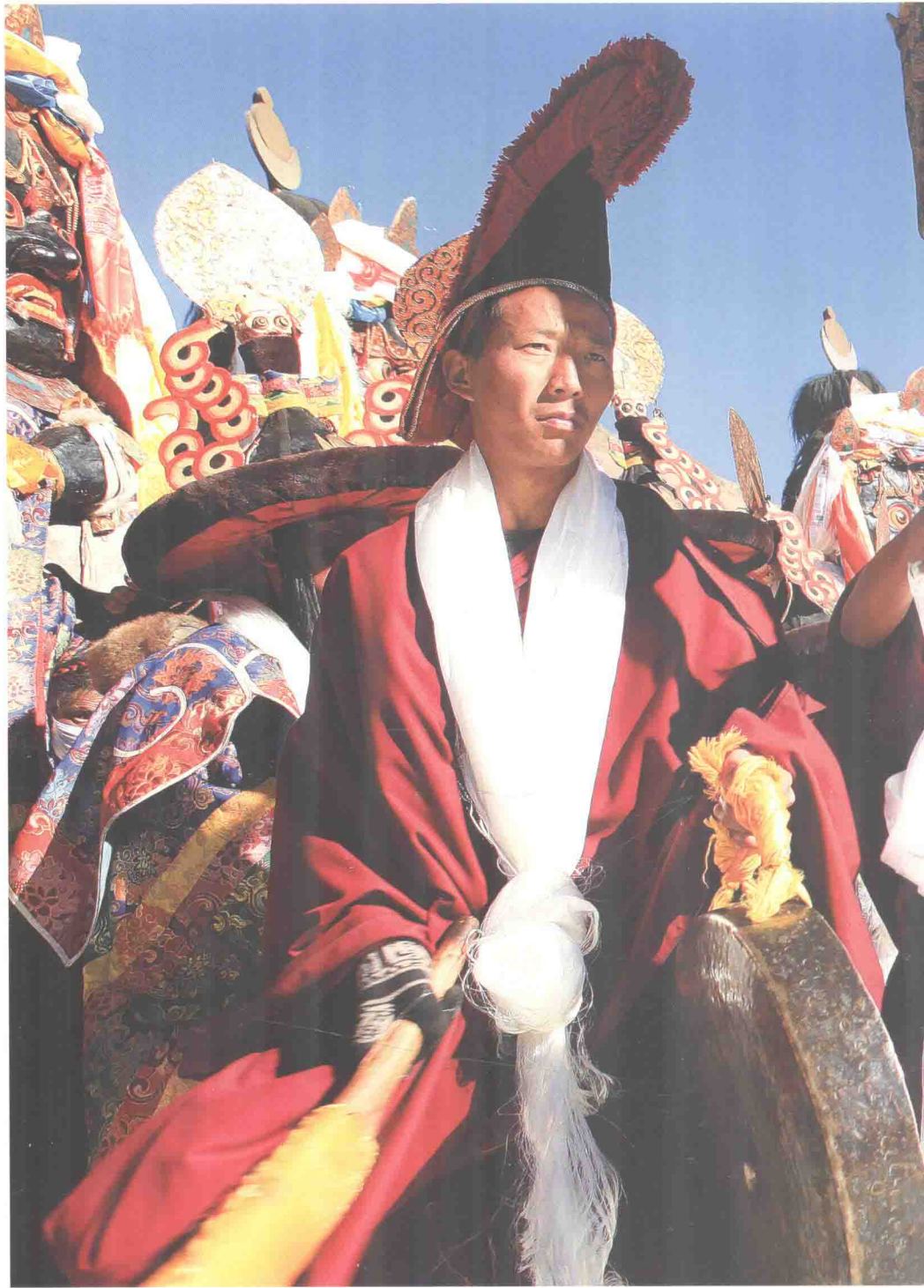
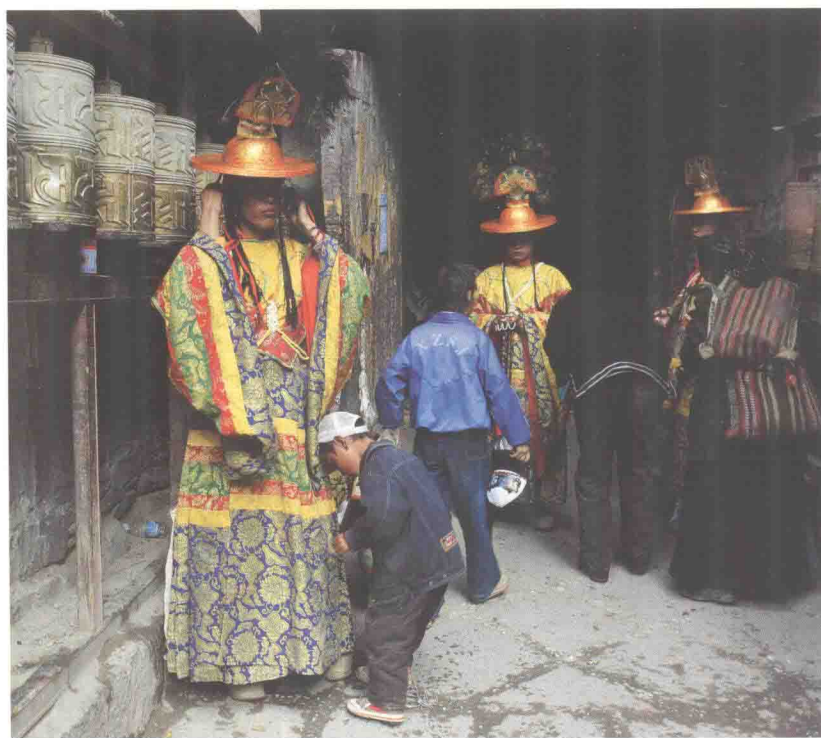
1253年八思巴受忽必烈的邀请，从凉州东行与忽必烈会晤于六盘山。1260年忽必烈即大汗位，封八思巴为“帝师”，赐玉印，命统天下释教。1265年八思巴受命返藏，扩建了萨迦北寺。1267年中央直接管辖藏区，在萨迦北寺设立管理地方政权的“本钦”（长官），建立了西藏地方政权萨迦王朝，西藏正式归入元朝中央政府统辖。在

萨迦班智达、八思巴法王两代萨迦祖师的努力下，西藏彻底结束了400年的分裂局面，并在促进元朝统一全国的事业上做出了巨大的贡献。



佛事活动
Buddhist Activities

千年历史的盛大法会传承至今
Dharma assembly with a history of thousand years



萨迦的岁月就在这静谧中从容走过
Seasons alternate in the calmness of Sakya

顶礼萨迦僧人
Deferential Sakya Monk

In early 13th century, the rising Mongolian clans under commands of Genghis Khan conquered the central plains of China and founded a new superpower. In 1244, Mongolian Prince Godan (a grandson of Genghis Khan) sent an "invitation" to Sakya Pandita to negotiate with him the Mongolian authorities over Tibetan clans. Sakya Pandita with two of his nephews—Phagspa (1235-1280) and Chana Dorje(1239-1267)—met Godan in 1247

(at Liangzhou) and finally consented to persuade Tibetan nobles and monks of various schools to submit to Mongolians. In 1253, at the invitation of Kublai Khan, Phagspa left to meet the king at Liupan Mountains. In 1260, Kublai Khan was crowned as Khan of Mongolian Empire (later then, Emperor of China), after which Phagspa was granted the title of "Tishri", meaning the Imperial Preceptor, the spiritual leader of all schools of Tibetan Buddhists.



传承着昆氏家族古老法系的萨迦僧众
Descending with ancient traditions of Khön Family

In 1265, Phagspa was commissioned to expand Northern Sakya Monastery back in Tibet. In 1267, the central government gained the jurisdiction over Tibet, and ordained a “Ponchen” (Chief Officer) at Northern Sakya Monastery to control the local regimes. Thus, the provincial regime “Sakya Dynasty” was established, whereupon Tibet was officially under control of Yuan Dynasty through feudal lordships. With the efforts of Sakya Pandita and

Dharma King Phagspa, Tibet eventually concluded its 400-year division, which was a huge contribution in terms of the unity of China.



坛城宫殿/
典藏璀璨萨迦的宏伟建筑

A PALACE OF MANDALA
THE MAGNIFICENT ARCHITECTURE HARBORING GLEAMING SAKYA

萨迦寺用象征文殊菩萨的红色、象征观音菩萨的白色和象征金刚手菩萨的青色来涂抹寺墙，所以萨迦派又被俗称为“花教”。萨迦寺分南北两处，建筑在仲曲河两岸。岸北称萨迦北寺，错落重叠，布满奔波山坡。岸南称萨迦南寺，方正森严，矗立在平坦的谷地上。1961年萨迦寺被国务院定为全国重点文物保护单位。

The Walls of Sakya Monastery were painted mainly by red, white, and indigo, which respectively represents Manjusri, Avalokiteshvara and Vajrapani. The monastery comprises of two parts—the Northern monastery, and southern monastery—separated by Trom Chu river. The half on north-bank is called the Northern Sakya Monastery, which are scattered up and down on the slopes of Ponpori Hills, while the Southern Sakya Monastery stands solemnly on the flat land down in the valley. In 1961, Sakya Monastery was proclaimed as National Historic Site & Cultural Heritage under State Protection by the State Council.