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# 藏传佛教护法神及眷属画像 与供品图案

Paintings and Offerings Pictures of A Tibetal Buddhism  
Guardiam Deity and His Retinue

藏族文化研究出版社

云南民族出版社

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## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

藏传佛教护法神及眷属画像与供品图案 / 根秋登子整理.

昆明: 云南民族出版社, 2002. 4

ISBN 7-5367-1877-2

I . 藏… II . 根… III . 藏传佛教 – 佛像 – 图集

IV . B946.6–64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 015331 号

---

总 策 划: 李安泰

装帧设计: 彭 放

责任编辑: 张东平

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图 说 英 文 翻 译 : 熊文彬

《编者的话》英文翻译 : 陈观胜

图 片 提 供 者 : 杨文漪

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云南民族出版社出版发行

(昆明市大观路 94 号)

深圳市 (宝安) 新兴印刷厂印刷

开 本: 787 × 1092 1/16 印 张: 12.75 字 数: 118 千

2002 年 4 月第 1 版 2002 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—2000 定 价: 180.00 元

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书号: ISBN 7-5367-1877-2/J · 169

וְאַתָּה תִּשְׁלַח

ਤਥਾ ਛੋਟੀਆਂ ਹੋਰੀਆਂ ਸੁਵਾਨਾਵਾਕਿਆਵਕੁਣਾਓਿਕਾਲਾਦਾ। ਰੀਣਾਵਕੁਣਾਓਿਕਾਲਾਦਾ।  
ਰੀਕਾਲਾਦਾਵਾਨਾਵਾਕਿਆਵਕੁਣਾਓਿਕਾਲਾਦਾ। ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਕਾਲਾਦਾਵਾਨਾਵਾਕਿਆਵਕੁਣਾਓਿ  
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ਨਾਗਾਵਕੁਣਾਓਿਕਾਲਾਦਾ।

## 编者的话

具善怙主玛哈噶啦系佛教的一尊护法神。据《大宝藏经》载，玛哈噶啦，法力无边，勇猛超常，在释迦佛住世时，佛陀以五金刚髻灌顶并称其为众护法神至尊，因而居七十五怙主勇士之首，此后又在印度金刚座接受八大持明之授命誓言护法。吐蕃时期在桑耶寺莲花生大师和比丘虚空藏二人再次把玛哈噶啦奉为雪域佛教之殊胜护法神而成为西藏各教派众多护法神之主。

关于具善怙主的经典，闵林大译师之数种口传具善怙主念修仪轨，忿怒本尊加持法，却林甚深伏藏具善怙主念诵仪轨、业、灌顶等多种；朗·尼玛威色伏藏具善怙主密要，大智怙主调伏仪轨，吉祥勇猛击退酬补前行仪轨、酬补灵品、酬补仪轨序次等，仅在《大宝藏经》中具善怙主念修法的经典就有十余种 1600 多页。

在贡志仁波切撰《大宝藏经笔录》中说：第二世噶玛巴大师噶玛巴喜，天资功德，广弘佛法，名振四方，众神为仆，具善怙主和吉祥天母曾向大师显现真容并发誓言，从那时起噶玛噶居中具善怙主父母之念修盛兴，灌顶相续，加持力依然。

从 15 世纪以来噶玛噶居的高僧大德亲临云南纳西地

区，依靠丽江土司的支持和推崇，在此建立了 13 座藏传佛教噶居派寺院，完成了全部大藏经《甘珠尔》木刻印版的刻制，开始培养纳西族的佛学、艺术等各类人才，自东巴文化在纳西地区传播以来出现了这两个民族间第二次文化交流的高峰。

录入本画册的 96 幅画就是藏传佛教噶玛噶居派在云南藏区、纳西地区遗留下来的本尊念修仪轨、设坛、灌顶用的具善怙主眷属诸神画片，以及与该念修仪轨相配套的供品图案等。此画的完成年代约在 13 世纪。因此，这套画具有一定的史学、绘画、材料加工工艺等的研究价值和文物收藏价值。

编者根据云南民族出版社的委托，在参阅多种资料的基础上对图片进行分类，用藏汉两种文字加以注解，但由于至今未找到本画的真实仪轨经典，原作画片上的藏文注解错漏甚多，出版社只提供了复印件而无法从色彩上区分属相，加之编者对本尊酬补、击退等仪轨不是十分熟悉等原因，注释中难免有些错误，谨请读者赐教指正。

根秋登子写于康定

## **Editor's Note**

The Beneficent Deva Mahakala is a guardian deity of Tibetan Buddhism. According to the *Great Precious Treasury Sutra*, Mahakala was endowed with limitless power and unusual bravery. The Buddha empowered him with the Vajra Consecration and called him the head of Guardians. Thus he became the head of the seventy-five Guardians. Then the eight masters of awareness made him to vow as a Guardian of Buddhism at the Indian Vajra throne. In the Tubo period the Great Master Padmasambhava and bhikshu Akashagarbha worshipped him at the Samye Monastery as the Surpassing Guardian deity of Buddhism in the Snow Land. So Mahakala became the head of Guardians of all Tibetan Buddhist sects.

There are many sutras about the Benevolent Deva Mahakala: “Lotsawa Minling’s Oral Instruction on Religious Rituals of Meditative Practice of the Benevolent Deva”; “The Empowerment Method of the Wrathful Yidam”; the “Choling Sensheng *Terma* (a hidden treasure text) on the Rituals of Meditation, Karma and Consecration of the Benevolent Deva”; “Lang Nyima Ozer *Terma* on the Benevolent Deva’s Secret Essentials”; “Rituals of Taming and Recompense”; “Recompense Offerings and the Order of the Rituals,” etc. *The Great Precious Treasury Sutra* has more than ten scriptures of 1,600 pages on the Benevolent Deva’s meditative practice.

According to the *Notes on the Great Precious Treasury Sutra* by Kongtrul Rinpoche, Karma Pakshi, the second Karmapa Lama, had a wide reputation of propagating Buddhism and great merits, and the Benevolent Deva and Pelden Lamo showed themselves and made a vow to him. Since then the ‘yab-yum’ of the union of emptiness and bliss by the Benevolent Deva and his consort has been much practiced in the Karma Kagyu sect.

From the 15th century onward many eminent monks of the Karma Kagyu sect had come to the Naxi areas, where they built thirteen Tibetan Buddhist monasteries of Karma Kagyu sect with the support of local headmen of the Lijiang region and printed the whole *Kangyur* of the *Tripitaka* in wood-block edition. They began to train

Naxi talents of Buddhism and arts. When the Dongba culture spread in the ethnic Naxi areas, the second cultural exchange between the Tibetan and Naxi ethnic groups reached its acme.

The ninety-six pictures collected in the picture album are the remains of the paintings made by the Karma Kagyu followers in the Tibetan and Naxi areas in Yunnan. They are pictures of the Benevolent Deva and his retinue at the Yidam's practice of meditation, on the mandala and for consecration, and those of offerings for corresponding rituals of meditative practice. The paintings were made in the 13th century. They are of great value in the study of history, painting, material processing and cultural relics.

Entrusted by the Yunnan Ethnic Publishing House, the editor made a classification of the pictures and made notes of them in Tibetan and Chinese languages according to many materials. Owing to the lack of authentic scriptures for the paintings, there are many mistakes in the Tibetan notes on the original paintings. The pictures provided by the Publishing House to the editor are xeroxed and therefore the colours on them cannot be shown. Besides, the editor does not know well the Yidam's rituals of taming and recompense. So it is not easy to avoid mistakes in writing notes. We shall sincerely welcome any criticism or suggestion from our readers.

Konchok Tenzin  
at Kangding

## ବ୍ୟାକ୍ କଣ୍ଠ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ପରିକଳ୍ପନା ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କରିବାର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କରିବାର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ

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具善怙主



མჰაკ-მ-ე-ს-ს-ჭ-კ-

1

具善怙主尊

Mahakala mGon po legs Idan



མக්‍රාදු རුජා བක් ག ལර් ས །

2 前方怙主意尊者

Mahakala Thugs mchog mgon po at the front



གཡුත් རූග්‍රාම ຂේග ගර්වයි

3

左怙主语尊者

Mahakala gSung mchog mgon po on the left



བྱଧନ୍ତୁ ଶୁଦ୍ଧି ପର୍ବତୀ

4 右怙主身尊者

Mahakala sKuvi mgon po on the right



ଶୁଦ୍ଧାରୁଷିକାନାମଶୁଦ୍ଧାରୁଷିକାନାମ

5 后方功德怙主

Mahakala Yon tan gyi mgon po at the back

吉祥天母



षष्ठीवाद्यस्त्रियद्वयालक्ष्मी

6 第一层吉祥天母  
Shridevi on the first floor

耗神四女



耗神四女



ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା