



塔尔寺

Kumbum Monastery

青海人民出版社



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拉科·益西多杰 著

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1. 门洞塔
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4. 米那活佛院
5. 京公馆
6. 下酥油花院
7. 小金瓦殿(护法神殿)
8. 时轮塔
9. 长寿殿
10. 法台府邸
11. 巴周活佛院
12. 管家活佛院
13. 赛多活佛院
14. 印经院
15. 寺院事务处
16. 医明经院
17. 释迦佛殿 金刚殿
18. 大金瓦殿
19. 弥勒佛殿
20. 大经堂
21. 文殊菩萨殿
22. 三世达赖灵塔殿
23. 时轮经院
24. 却西活佛院
25. 密宗经院
26. 上酥油花院
27. 夏日辩经院
28. 阿嘉活佛院





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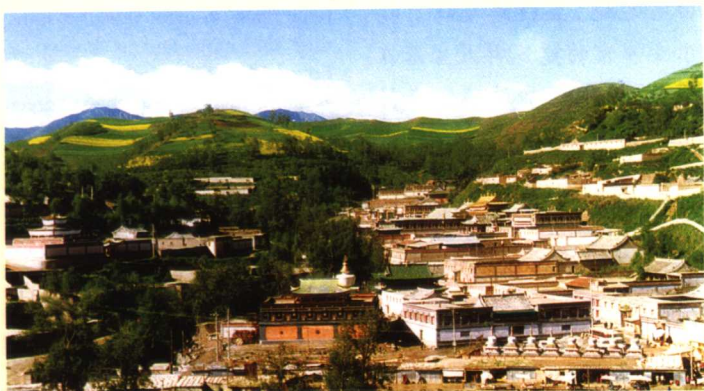
塔尔寺简介

Brief Introduction to Kumbum Monastery



塔尔寺简介

Brief Introduction to Kumbum Monastery



塔尔寺全景

塔尔寺，藏语称“贡本贤巴林”，是藏传佛教格鲁派创始人宗喀巴大师的诞生地，我国藏传佛教格鲁派著名六大丛林之一。塔尔寺位于青海东部湟水之滨的

Kumbum Monastery, called "Gunbum Simhanada" in Tibetan, is the birthplace of Tsong kha-pa, the founder of the Gelugpai sect. It is one of the six greatest monasteries of the Gelugpai sect of Tibetan Buddhism.

Located at Lotus Mountain,



塔尔寺

Kumbum Monastery

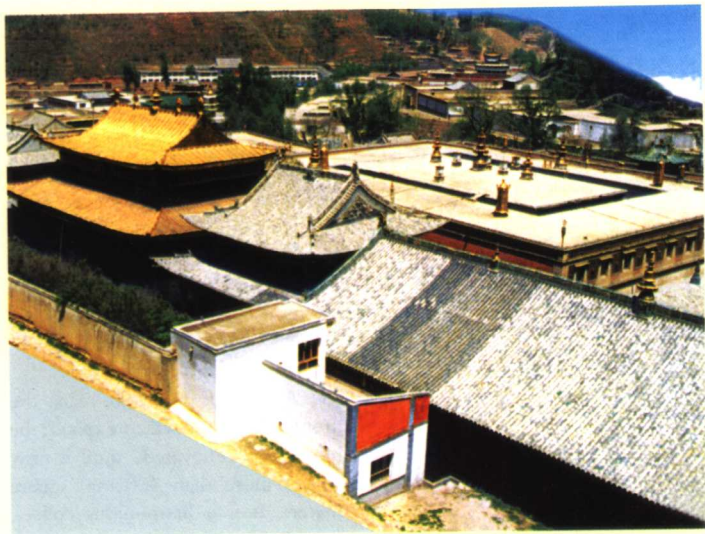
“莲花山”中(青海省湟中县鲁沙尔镇南隅),距青海省会西宁市中心 28 千米。四周由八座形似八瓣莲花的山峰所环抱。夏秋时节山色青翠,显青莲花状;冬春时节山峰白雪皑皑,呈白莲花状。塔尔寺恢宏的建筑群就坐落在莲花山中,犹如莲蕊。在这里俯仰天地,地形妙如八瓣莲,天空宛若八辐金刚轮,这是法轮常转,妙谛永存的象征。据传,在宗喀巴出生时,因剪断脐带而其殷红甘露滴入土中,后在此处(今塔尔寺大金瓦殿处)长出一棵伞状翠绿的菩提树,据说有十万叶片,每个叶片上显出一尊狮子吼佛像(释迦牟尼第七幻身),共十万尊佛像,树杆上显出文殊菩萨七字心咒。明洪武十二年(1379 年),宗喀巴大师之母按儿子的嘱托以菩提树和狮子吼佛像为塔

on the bank of the Huang River on the eastern Qinghai Tibet Plateau, which lies in the south of Lushaer Town, Huangzhong County, Qinghai Province. Kumbum Monastery is 28 kilometers from Xining, the capital of Qinghai Province. Around the monastery are eight low hills resembling an eight-petalled lotus, thus the monastery is known as Lotus Mountain. In summer and autumn, the site resembles a green lotus owing to the green-clothed slopes, while in winter and spring, it looks like a white lotus because of the snow-covered slopes. The monastery is the "pistil of the lotus". This is auspicious because Buddhists believe that such a lotus is a sign of the eight-spoked Dharma Wheel, which symbolizes that the Buddha's holy teaching will last for ever.

On the site where Tsong Kha-Pa was born(now stands the Grand Golden Tiled Hall), a green umbrella-shaped pipal tree grew up as a result of red nectar dripping into the soil when the umbilical cord was cut. The pipal tree is reputed to have 100,000 leaves, on each leaf is an image of the Lion-roaring Buddha, and the branches of the tree are marked with the

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塔尔寺主要建筑群

心藏建成一座聚莲宝塔，绕塔顶礼，至今已有 600 多年的历史，这是塔尔寺最早的建筑。明嘉靖三十九年(1560 年)，高僧贡巴哇·仁钦宗哲坚赞在莲花山之南的贡巴隆哇内修建了一座禅堂，供僧人诵经修禅。明万历五年(1577 年)，在聚莲宝塔的南

Seven -Word Heart Mantra of Manjusri.

In 1379 (the 12th year of the Hongwu reign, Ming Dynasty), Tsong Kha-pa's mother had a lotus stupa built to store the Bodhi tree and leaf images that were enclosed in the centre. This is the earliest and most precious building at Kumbum Monastery, which has been over six hundred years up to date. In 1560 (the 39th year of the Jiaqing reign, Ming Dynasty), a



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Kumbum Monastery

侧兴建了一座佛、法、僧俱全的弥勒佛殿。因先有聚莲塔，后有弥勒寺，所以汉语称为“塔尔寺”。自弥勒佛殿建成400多年来，经不断增建、扩建、重建、修葺，形成了一座占地40余万平方米，殿宇恢宏、亭楼峙耸、佛塔林立、僧舍栉比、依山就势、错落有致、色彩华丽、装饰精美的古刹建筑群。以藏式为主，藏汉艺术风格相结合是塔尔寺建筑的主要特色。山门、汉藏式牌坊、汉白玉、草白玉、青石栏杆、善逝八塔、红墙碧瓦、金顶绿树、经轮幡幢、宝瓶、法轮等绘成一幅神圣而神秘的佛刹景观。

塔尔寺设显宗、密宗、医药、时轮四大学院。入寺僧伽先习显教，后修密法，讲闻经、律、论三藏佛典，修持戒、定、慧三学，历代高僧辈出。

塔尔寺是中华民族的珍

highly renerated master, Rinchen Tsongzhe Gyantsan, had a small meditation temple built for the monks to practise Buddhist sutra. A few years later in 1577 (the 5th year of the Wanli reign, Ming Dynasty), he ordered the construction of another great building—the Maitreya Hall, which stands to the right of Lotus Stupa. Afterwards, the monastery has been known as " Taer si" in Chinese, meaning " monastery with a stupa" .

In the ensuing 400 years, the monastery continued to expand, be rebuilt and renovated, until it now covers more than 400,000 square meters. It is a harmonious collection of beautiful and varied examples of classic architecture, including temples, pavillions, residences, halls and stupas. Most buildings are in Tibetan style. The combination of Han and Tibetan styles is the main architectural characteristic of Kumbum Monastery. The pagodas, stupas, red walls, green tiles, golden roofs, green trees, Dharma wheels, colorful streamers, monastery vases, golden deer, and auspicious unicorns combine to create a holy, solemn and mysterious monastic scene.

The monastery has four institutes. They are the Esoteric

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贵文化遗产,它不仅以瑰丽壮观的建筑艺术闻名于世,而且是藏族文化艺术荟萃的宝库。琳琅满目的雕刻艺术和各种造型精美的佛像、法物圣器,或镏金饰珠,或浑朴无华;历代皇帝御赐和

Institute, the Medicine Institute, the Exoteric Institute and the Kalachakra Institute. The monks first study the Exoterics and then practise the Esoterics. In order to study the holy Dharma, they must learn Buddhist Sutra, the Vinaya and the Shaastras and practise the three higher trainings of moral discipline, meditative concentration



名人敬献的珍品、匾额、封诏等重要文物,不少是稀世珍品;浩翰的藏文古籍藏书是研究藏学的珍贵文献;被誉为“艺术三绝”的酥油花、壁画、堆绣更是藏族艺苑中的奇葩。古往今来,塔尔寺成为国内外信徒、专家学者和游人朝礼、考察研究和游

and the wisdom of "understanding emptiness." Eminent monks came forth in large numbers in the history of the monastery.

Being a precious cultural relic of China, Kumbum Monastery is more than an architectural treasure house. It is a repository of Tibetan culture and art, including various sculptures, beautiful statues and religious artifacts. Some are gilded, some are studded with jewels, and



塔尔寺

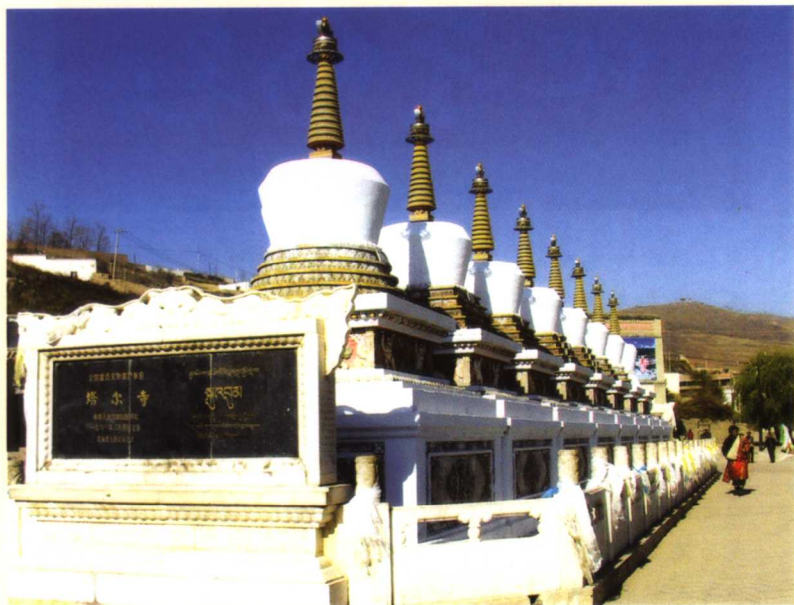
Kumbum Monastery

览的佛教圣地，现为全国重点文物保护单位。

famous visitors, as well as a vast collection of ancient Tibetan books, are displayed. Renowned as the "Three wonders of Art" of Kumbum Monastery, the butter sculptures, applique embroidery and frescoes are all unique flowers in Tibetan art garden.

In the past and presently, Kumbum Monastery is a place of pilgrimage, a sanctuary for scholars and a magnet for lovers of art and beauty. It has now been a national heritage site of China.

others are natural and unadomed. A large number of precious horizontal inscribed placards and other gifts from emperors and



佛祖释迦牟尼

Buddha Sakyamuni



佛祖释迦牟尼

Buddha Sakyamuni



释迦牟尼佛像

释迦牟尼，亦译“释迦文”，姓乔答摩，本名悉达多。释迦，种族名，意为“能”；牟尼，意为“仁”、“寂”。合为“能

Sakyamuni was the founder of Buddhism. Gautama was his surname and Siddhartha was his given name. Sakya was the name of a clan, which means "able";



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仁”、“能寂”，意即释迦族“圣人”他是佛教创始人，被尊为佛陀，“释迦牟尼”是佛教徒对他的尊称。相传，释迦牟尼是古印度北部迦毗罗卫国（今尼泊尔南部提罗拉科特附近）人，其父净饭王，其母摩耶夫人。据佛历推算，己未年（公元前542年）六月十五日入胎，庚申年四月初八日诞生。其生母摩耶夫人是临国拘利族天臂国王之女，临近分娩时，按印度习俗，应回父母家中，她路过蓝毗尼园时，生在无忧树下。分娩后7天生母去世，由姨母摩诃波提抚养成人。对佛的生卒年，在不同的佛教派别中有不同的推算方法。释迦牟尼少年时精通64种技艺，娶耶输陀罗姬为妃，妃嫔环侍度日，生子罗睺罗。29岁（一说19岁）时，由于他厌恶宫廷生活，同情民

Muni means "benevolence" and "quietness" and Sakyamuni means "sage of the Sakyas". The founder of Buddhism is highly esteemed to be Buddha (the Awakened). "Sakyamuni" is an honorable form of address used by his disciples.

Legend has it that Sakyamuni was from Kapilavastu in the north of Ancient India. His father was King of Suddhodhana and his mother was Maya. According to the Tibetan Calendar, his mother Maya became pregnant on the 15th day of the sixth lunar month in shiwei year (542B.C.) and gave birth to him on the 8th day of the fourth lunar month in gengshen year. Because the mother was a daughter of the King of Kshatriya, she had to return to her parents' home to give birth. (This was an Ancient Indian custom). On the way home, when she was passing Lumbini Park, she gave birth to Sakyamuni under the Woriless Tree. After seven days, Sakyamuni's mother died and he was reared by his aunt (his mother's sister). Different sects have different ideas for his exact birth date.

It is said that Sakyamuni was very wise and mastered 64 skills in his early youth. Later, he married