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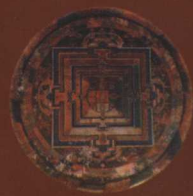
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薩迦寺

SAGYA MONASTERY







萨 迦 寺









萨迦寺全景。 *A panoramic view of the Sagya Monastery.*



# 薩迦寺

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SAGYA MONASTERY

梅 柴 编

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## 萨迦寺

萨迦寺坐落于西藏自治区萨迦县的奔波山下，是藏传佛教萨迦派的主寺。1961年被国务院定为全国重点文物保护单位。“萨迦”系藏语音译，意为灰白土。公元1073年(北宋熙宁六年)，吐蕃贵族昆氏家族的后裔昆·贡却杰布(1034~1102)发现奔波山南侧的一山坡，土呈白色，有光泽，现瑞相，即出资建起萨迦寺，逐渐形成萨迦派。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，所以萨迦派又俗称为“花教”。

萨迦寺大经堂拉康钦摩。



## Sagya Monastery

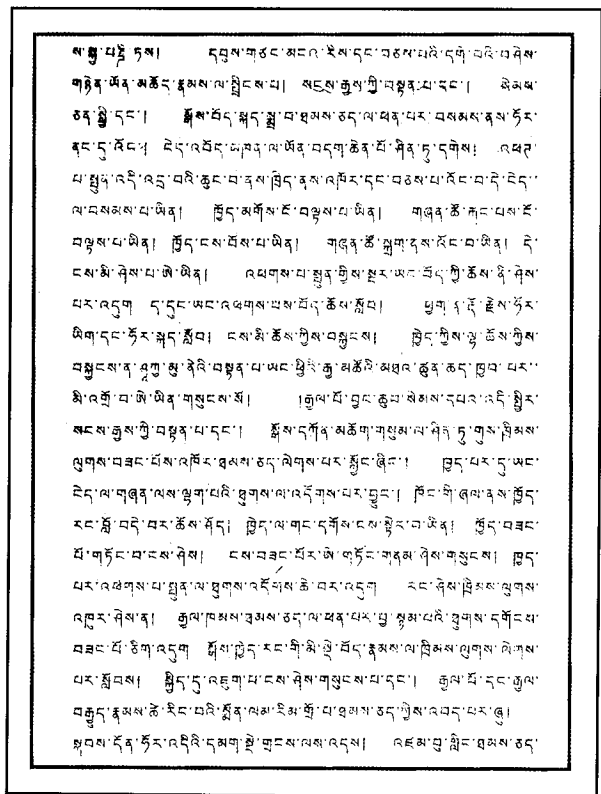
The Sagya Monastery, located at the foot of the Benbo Mountain in Sagya County, Tibet Autonomous Region, is the chief monastery of the Sagya Sect of Tibetan Buddhism. In 1961, the PRC State Council cited it as one of the cultural relic units subject to state protection. In Tibetan, Sagya means "white clay." In 1073, Kun Goinchu Gyibo (1034-1102), offspring of the Kun noble family of the Tubo Kingdom, discovered white clay at the southern slope of the Benbo Mountain, which he considered very auspicious. This prompted him to invest in the construction of the Sagya Monastery, from which the Sagya Sect was formed. The walls of the Sagya

*The Grand Sutra Hall of the  
Sagya Monastery.*

萨迦派采取血统和法统两种传承方式。贡却杰布卒后，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，被尊称为“萨钦”(萨迦大师)，为该派初祖。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萨班贡噶坚赞(1182-1251)是萨迦派著名的人物，也简称萨班，或萨迦班智达，是为四祖。

Monastery are painted red which symbolizes the Wisdom Buddha, white which symbolizes the Goddess of Mercy and green which symbolizes Vajra Buddha. For this reason, the Sagya Sect is also referred to as the "striped sect."

When Kun Goinchu Gyibo died, his son, Goinga Nyingbo (1092-1158) took over the role as the abbot of the Sagya Monastery. He was a knowledgeable man, which made it possible for him to make perfect the doctrines of the Sagya Sect. Because of his efforts, he was honored as Sachin, or the 1st Sagya Master. Goinga Nyingbo's second son, Soenam Zemo, was



公元1247年西藏宗教领袖萨迦班智达与成吉思汗孙阔端在凉州(今甘肃武威)会商。同年萨迦班智达致函卫、藏、阿里各地僧俗首领，强调“此蒙古王之军队，多至不可胜数，宇内当已悉附于彼。从彼者则祸福与共，非真诚归附，阳奉阴违者，则主不认其为臣属，且终必绝之。……”信中还谈到西藏地方接受蒙古汗国所规定的地方行政制度的基本办法。图为《萨迦世系史》所载萨迦班智达的信。

In 1247, Sagya Pandit, a religious leader of Tibet, met with Godan, grandson of Genghis Khan, in Liangzhou (present-day Wuwei, Gansu Province). In the same year, Pandit sent an open letter to monk and lay leaders in U-Tsang and Ngari, which says that the Mongolian troops could hardly be defeated and Tibet should pledge allegiance to them. The letter lists basic methods for Tibet to accept the administrative system as stipulated by the Mongol Kharnate. Picture shows the letter included in the Linage of the Sagya.



帝师是元朝中央的重要职官。从公元1270元八思巴受封帝师开始，一直到元朝灭亡，历代皇帝都封有帝师，共计14代。历任帝师俱为萨迦派僧人，多数出自萨迦法王家族。图为历代帝师表。

Imperial Tutor was an important official position during the Yuan Dynasty. In 1270, Pagba was granted the official title. After him, there were 13 others. All the Imperial Tutors were monks with the Sagya Sect, mostly coming from the clan of the Sagya Prince of Dharma. Shown here is a list of Imperial Tutors.

1. 拈主法王八思巴洛追坚赞(vgro mgon chos rje vphags pa blo gros rgyal mtshan, 1235—1280), 1260—1270年任国师, 1270—1280年任元世祖忽必烈的帝师。

Phagpa Lodro Gyaltsen (vPhags-pa blogros rgyal-mtshan, 1235-1280), State Tutor from 1260 to 1270, Imperial Tutor to the Yuan dynasty emperor Shizu (Kublai) from 1270 to 1280.

2. 仁钦坚赞(旧译亦怜真, rin chen rgyal mtshan, 1238—1279), 八思巴异母弟, 1276—1279年任元世祖忽必烈的帝师。

Rinchen Gyaltsen (Rin-chen rgyal- mtshan, 1238-1279), Imperial Tutor to the Yuan dynasty emperor Shizu (Kublai) during 1276-1279.

3. 达玛巴拉(旧译答儿麻八剌刺吉塔, dharma pa la rakashi ta, 1268—1287), 八思巴弟恰那多吉之子, 1281—1286年任元世祖忽必烈的帝师。

Dharmapala (Dharma pa-la rakashi-ta, 1269-1287), son of Chakna Dorje, who was phagpa's brother; Imperial Tutor to the Yuan dynasty emperor Shizu (Kublai) during 1281-1286.

4. 意希仁钦(旧译亦撒思连真, ye shes rin chen, 1249—1295), 八思巴的弟子, 公元1286—1291年任元世祖忽必烈的帝师。

Yeshe Rinchen (Ye-shes rin-chen, 1249-1295), Phagpa's disciple, Imperial Tutor to the Yuan dynasty emperor Shizu (Kublai) during 1286-1291.

5. 扎巴俄色(旧译乞刺斯八翰节儿, grags pa vod zer, 1246—1303), 八思巴的特从, 1291—1303年任元世祖忽必烈、元成宗完泽笃的帝师。

Drakpa Odsar (Grays-pa vod-zer, 1246-1303), Phagpa's personal attendant, (imperial Tutor to Yuan emperor Shizu (Kublai) and Yuan emperor Cheng Zong (Timur) during 1291-1303.

6. 仁钦坚赞(旧译擎真监藏, rin chen rgyal mtshan, 1257—1305), 第四任帝师意希仁钦之弟, 曾被元世祖忽必烈任命为萨迦细脱喇章的法台, 1303—1305年任元成宗完泽笃的帝师。

Richen Gyaltsen (Rin-chen rgyal-mtshan, 1257-1305), younger brother of the fourth imperial Tutor Yeshe Rinchen, He was appointed by Yuan emperor Shizu (Kublai) to be abbot of the Sakya Shitog Lhadrang, and became the Imperial Tutor of Yuan emperor Cheng Zong (Timur) from 1303 to 1305.

7. 桑结贝(sangs rgyas dpal, 1267—1314), 第五任帝师扎巴俄色之侄, 曾任萨迦寺住持, 1305—1314年任元成宗完泽笃、元武宗曲律、元仁宗普颜笃的帝师。

Sengye Pal (Sangs-rgyas deal, 1267-1314), nephew of the fifth Imperial Tutor Drakpa Odsar, He was once the abbot of the Sakya Monastery and then the Imperial Tutor to the Yuan emperors Cheng Zong (Timur), Wu Zong (Khaissan) and Ren Zong (Ayurbadral),

8. 贡噶洛追坚赞贝桑布(旧译公哥罗古罗思监藏班藏卜, kun dgav blo gros rgyal mtshan dpal bzang po, 1299—1327), 八思巴的侄孙, 1315—1327年任元仁宗普颜笃、元英宗格坚、元泰定帝也孙铁木儿的帝师。

Kunga Lodro Gyaltsen Palzangpo (Kun- dgav blo-gros rgyal-mtshan dpal-bzang-po, 1299-1327), Phagpa's grand-nephew, Imperial Tutor to the Yuan emperors Ren Zong (Ayurbad- rabal), Ying Zong (Shoodbal) and Tai Ding Di (Yesuntumur),

9. 旺出儿监藏(dbang phyug rgyal mtshan), 《元史·释老传》说他1323—1325年任元泰定帝也孙铁木儿的帝师。藏文史籍中未见记载, 很可能是第八任帝师贡噶洛追坚赞贝桑布不在北京时的代理人, 其事迹待考。

Wangchuk Gyaltsen (dbang-phyug rgyal- mtshan), Imperial Tutor to Tai Ding Di (Yesunte- mur) from 1323 through 1325 according to the "section on Famous Buddhist Monks and Taoist Priests" in the History of the Yuan Dynasty, However, there is no such record in Tibetan historical documents. He probably acted as a deputy for the eighth Imperial Tutor, Kunga Lodro Gyaltsen Palzangpo, when the latter was away from Beijing.

10. 贡噶雷必迥乃坚赞贝桑布(旧译公哥列思八冲纳思监藏班藏卜, kun dgav legs pavi vbyung gnas rgyal mtshan dpal bzang po, 1308—1341), 八思巴的侄孙, 1328—1329年任元泰定帝也孙铁木儿的帝师。

Kunga Legpa Jungne Gyaltsen Pal- zangpo (Kun-dgav legs-pavi vbyung-gnas rgyal- mtshan dpal-bzang-po, 1308-1341), Phagpa's grand-nephew, Imperial Tutor to Yuan emperor Tai Ding Di (Yesuntumur) during 1328-1329.

11. 仁钦扎西(旧译擎真持刺失思, rin chen bkra shis), 1329年起任帝师, 《元史·释老传》所列帝师至此为止。藏文史籍中未见关于他的记载, 可能也是临时代理, 到1332年就卸任了。

Rinchen Drashi (Rin-chen bkra-shis), Imperial Tutor from 1329 to 1332. He was the last Imperial Tutor recorded in the "section of Famous Buddhist Monks and Taoist Priests" in the History of the Yuan Dynasty, But there are no records of him in Tibetan historical documents, Probably he was also an acting Imperial Tutor.

12. 贡噶坚赞贝桑布(旧译公哥儿监藏班藏卜, kun dgav rgyal mtshan dpal bzang po, 1310—1358), 八思巴的侄孙, 1333—1358年任元顺帝妥欢帖睦尔的帝师。

Kunga Gyaltsen Palzangpo (Kun-dgav rgyai-mtshan dpal-bzang-po, 1310-1358), Phag- pa's grand-nephew, Imperial Tutor to Yuan emperor Shun Di (Togontumur).

13. 喇铁索南洛追(bla chen bsod nams blo gros, 1332—1362), 八思巴的侄曾孙, 汉文史籍未见记载, 《萨迦世系史》说他曾任帝师, 似应为1358—1326年任元顺帝妥欢帖睦尔的帝师。

Lachen Sonam Lodro (bla-chen bsodnams blo-gros, 1332-1362), Phagpa's great grand-nephew, There are no records about him in Chinese historical documents, Sakya's Lineal Description (Sa-skya dung-rabs) says he was appointed Imperial Tutor, It seems that he was the Imperial Tutor to Shun Di (Togontumur) from 1358 to 1362.

14. 喃加巴藏卜(mam rgyal dpal bzang po)元末于公元一三六二年以后任帝师, 入明后受封为“炽盛佛宝国师”, 见于汉文记载。

Namgyal Palzangpo (mam-rgyal dpal- bzang-po), appointed as Imperial Tutor after 1362 by the end of the Yuan dynasty, At the beginning of the Ming dynasty, he was appointed as dictate "state Tutor of Prosperous Buddhist Treasure", according to Chinese historical records.

長河西藏管軍招討使司招討使二員 壽慶二員  
 朵甘思招討使一員  
 朵甘思哈答李唐魚通等處錢糧總管府達魯  
 花赤一員 總管一員 副總管一員 參軍一員 都察院  
 丞孫一員 哈魯脫脫木孫一員 在邊境思定古剌  
 滅吉思千戶一員  
 亦思馬兒甘萬戶府達魯花赤一員 萬戶二員  
 烏思藏納里速古魯孫等三路宣慰使司都元帥  
 府宣慰使五員 同知三員 副使一員 經歷一員 錄  
 撫一員 捕盜司官一員 其屬附見  
 納里速古兒孫元帥二員  
 頭等五年別  
 烏思藏管軍古軍都元帥二員  
 都裏管軍招討使一員  
 烏思藏等處轉運一員  
 沙魯思地裏管民萬戶一員  
 珠里八田地裏管民萬戶一員  
 烏思藏田地裏管民萬戶一員  
 達兒麻加瓦田地裏管民官一員  
 撒刺田地裏管民官一員  
 山窩萬戶一員  
 各管別萬戶一員  
 思齊管民萬戶一員  
 伯木右魯萬戶一員  
 灣卜赤八千戶四員  
 牙里不義萬戶一員  
 札由瓦萬戶一員  
 牙里不義思八萬戶府達魯花赤一員 萬戶  
 員千戶一員 參軍脫脫木孫一員  
 迷兒軍萬戶府達魯花赤一員 萬戶二員 初  
 江八千戶一員 下兒八官一員  
 宣徽院秋正三品掌供玉食几箱 梁牲牛酒醴蔬菓  
 茶酒三杯 洲  
 元史卷三十七  
 五

元世祖忽必烈在西藏設立烏斯藏納里速古魯孫三路宣慰使司都元帥府，還設立十三個萬戶府，確定薩迦為十三個萬戶之首，並在薩迦設置一名本欽管理十三個萬戶。本欽萬戶等官員都由帝師推舉，中央任命。西藏正式成為中國的行政區域，得到中央政府認可的政教合一的組織形式自此形成。圖為《元史》關於設立三路宣慰使司都元帥府、十三萬戶的記載。

Kublai Khan, founder of the Yuan Dynasty, established pacification commissioner's offices in Tibet, plus 13 wanhu (10,000-household) offices headed by Sagya where one Boinqen Wanhu was put in charge of 13 wanhu offices. Boinqen Wanhu and other officials were recommended by the Imperial Tutor and appointed by the Central Government. From then on, Tibet became officially incorporated into China, and the organizational form characteristic of temporal and religious administration was formed. Pictured here are the part of the History of Yuan Dynasty on the establishment of the three pacification commissioner's offices and 13 wanhu offices.

公元13世纪初期,以成吉思汗为首的蒙古部落兴起,用武力统一了中原。1240年元朝阔端进兵西藏前,欲召见在各教派中声誉较高的萨班贡噶坚赞。1244年萨班贡噶坚赞率侄子八思巴(1235-1280)去凉州(今甘肃武威),1247年在凉州会见阔端,并写信说服西藏各派高僧和贵族接受了元朝的对藏条件,把西藏正式纳入了祖国的版图。忽必烈统一

the 2nd Sagya Master; his third son, Zhaba Gyaincain, who presided over the Sagya Monastery for 57 years, was the 3rd Sagya Master. Sapan Goinga Gyaincain(1182-1251);Goinga Nyingbo's fourth son Bechin Obo, was a noted figure of the Sagya Sect and served as the 4th Sagya Master. He was also known as Sapan or Sagya Pandit.

In the early 13th century, the Mongol tribe headed by Genghis Khan rose and gained control of the Central Plains. Before Godan, grandson of Genghis Khan, sent his troops into Tibet, he intended to meet Sapan Goinga Gyaincain who enjoyed the highest prestige among members of all the

元世祖忽必烈颁给萨迦派僧人拉杰·僧格贝的诏书(以八思巴字拼写的蒙古语)。

Kublai Khan issued an edict to Sagya Monk Lhagyi Sengebi (Mongolian words created in accordance with Pagba script).







1304 年，元朝帝师仁钦坚赞颁给萨迦派僧人保护寺院的法旨。

In 1304, Yuan Imperial Tutor Renqen Gyaincain issued an edict to Sagya monks ordering them to protect monasteries.