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> अमूच् जी र व्हिट् जाराट्या चुका राष्ट्री र तर राजी। । टीका उत्तर र अहट्र जाराट्या चुका राष्ट्री र तर राजी। । यहूट अक्षका जा मुका क्ष्यों का सूचा का अहट्र कुटा। । यहूट अक्षका जा मुका क्ष्यों का सूचा का सहट्र जा से चा का र र जुर जी स्वा जिका जा है र जा से चा जा का सूचा जा का सूचा का सूचा का सूचा जा का सूचा का सूच का सूचा का सूचा का सूच का सूच

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पश्चितात्त्विष्यः प्रमूट् सूट्। हे.ह्मेश्वाद्यात्राचात्रात्वेशः कूर्याः सूच्यात्राञ्च्याः त्यादः विवाद्यायाः प्रमूट्शः वोष्यात्राचात्रात्राचात्राञ्च्याः सूच्याः सूच्याः प्रमूचः प्रम

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१ पुष्टि ।

ব্রিম-প্রবাধ-প্রীম-মাম্ম-মাম

पुश्चेन्द्रै 'यादेर'यर'दु' अव्यदि (Rumend) बेद्र| वया पुर्या कु शर्देख्यायावेषायवेष्णुयानेम। कुप्तयाषास्रस्रस्यसम्याप्तमः १५ पिन्। र्रमञ्जीत्वत्रात्रातुःभीत्मश्चर्टा क्रुषाक्चितालानीयातुः हुन्द्रा वैटाक्चितः निरः में .स्यः हे ब .यो हु.सू र .वी शतपु .से. प्रयः यो शरः या चे र शत्य शत्ये र । १) ग्रॅट:ब्रिंट:क्रेंट:क्रुंब्रक्षचकाय:कुवार्यः(सुर:क्रेंट्व्व) व्रकावार्यः, ५८:४ पर्श्ये क्रा. (श्रे.ती. देस) श्रै.यर्तिकाशक्ष्रिश्ची. स्था. मी श्री. सूच. मी हिं क्रा. मी सिक्ता र् अ.स. न्याया के वास्त्र ह्रेन गीय वीच ता खेरा सक्य वास्त्र हर ह्रेन ता श्चे.उर्चिटश.तपु.वोषश.लुषी <u>কু</u>ধা.ঞ্চিতা.প্রী.৮খ.প্রাই.প্রতার ধ্রম तर विवाय यस मृतुः भि. दशकी हिया से वाय सार्टर स्वयमा इब निर्मुतः स्वाधासुः पर्दुवाधायतः हैं दिस हिन ग्वाबधायदे त्यास्रम् स्वास्यः श्चु पङ्गमभाने भारति । देरामा श्चुति प्रेनि साने वा गार्मि । अ) **त्रुम्**येयश्चेपः कुर्वाश्चर्या सुर्वेश्वर्या स्त्रास्त्रीय । स्त्रास्त्री पर्हें) चेता ट्रेट.सट.स.श्रट.ज.प्रे.ज्र.र.ग्रे.५.३४। ऋषकूच.ग्रेट.यस.के.टन. सामक्रमसायम् ही जे. १६५ ८८। सवन सूर्य वर्षा ही जे. १८५ लुबी

า สมารๆ ปั้รๆ

र्याप्तिः प्रदेश्यः स्त्राप्तिः व्याप्ति । स्वर्णाः स्वर्णः स्वरं स

सकेंद्रित्रं क्र स्थाद्रण में द्रिया व्याप्य देश्य प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्

- २०१४८। इर्म्यायक्ष्म् द्वर्क्ष्म् क्ष्म्यादेर्क्ष्म् क्ष्म्यावक्ष्म् क्ष्म्याद्वर्म् क्ष्म्याद्वर्म् विष्णाविष्णः विष्णः विषणः विष्णः विषणः व
- ૧) અર્જેન્ 'हेब' ન્ય-'શું 'વા આ છે ક્યા અ પૈકું વા સાથા તા કર્યા છું ખેતા નિક્ષેત્ર છે ક્યા સાથા તા કર્યા છું ખેતા નિક્ષેત્ર કર્યા છું ખેતા નિક્ષેત્ર છે ક્યા સાથા તા કર્યા છે કર્યા સાથા તા કર્યા છે કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા

वीच्यः विश्व संत्रीत् संत्राच्यः ही त्या ००० विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विषयः

न सुरुषे रहुन।

यश्चर्यात्रम् सक्त्वात्म् वास्त्रम् वास्त्रम्

- परुषःश्वरः मेट्रा हूँ ब्रायशः द्यायः सुन् । सुन । सुन् ।
- भ) देव.वेट.चेर.धेर.विर.वेश.बेश.शटश.केश.ज.तेज.वव.चेथ.स्र्री। भ) देव.वेट.चेर.धे.शक्शश्र.वेश.बेश.जं.वेश.ज्येश.ज्येश.क्षेश.शश्र.व.हेंट.व्री.त्र.
- स्ये क्षे. अश्चर त्य्याः क्षेत्रः स्याः स्या भ) स्याद्य त्य्याः क्षित्रः सहस्यः स्याः स्य
- ्री र.च.त्तृतः क्विषाः सं क्ष्यं ताज्याचिष क्षाः ताचिषाः चार्षे राषाः विष्यः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषय १) ट्रेट.सट.ज्ञाःजाह्यः विषयः प्रत्यः क्ष्यः ताच्यः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषयः विषय

र न्यून्सः अर्क्टनः र्रे : स्प्त्रा

चिट.क्वेट.हूंबोबात्तर.श्रह्चे.ता.सेबातक्ता.जूर्या । भ्रेजा.बीट.श्रु.बोल्.श्रट्थ.तर.श्रट्य.सेश.येशा । श्राचा.श्रे.ला.चेट.क्वेट.सुट.दी । व्यच.श्राश्चेट.येश.तयर.ता.हूंब.लूट.सुरा ।

ततुः चेष्यः स्था ।

यःश्चिरः ततुः इषा चेटः क्षियः स्वेटः स्वेटः देः अहूषः तत्रः हूषायः तः यर्ष्यः चेषः वर्ष्यः स्वेषः स्

- स्यान्त्रविष्यान्त्रह्न्त्रम्णुण्यान्त्राद्धेत्रच्नुण्यान्त्रम्ण्याः स्वान्त्रम्ण्याः स्वान्त्रम्ण्याः स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान्त्यस्य स्वान्त्रस्य स्वान
- न) अर्केट् हेब की हूँ हूँ र अ हैन्य जी त्वी तार करी है र हूँ ब तार त्वी वाका
- १) नर्रेष्वयसुर्येद्यंदेर्देवयद्वयस्य स्वेषास्य स्वार्धित

- हेब'न्गर'येन्। क्रेंब'य'न्नर'येर'र्चेब'न्नयभनेर'पत्वगर हेल्याबर्थान्य स्वर्थः बेर'र्ह्मेश'हे'चुट'र्स्क्य'वेट'न्टेश'स'प्येब'य'ग्वब्द'र्स्स्यस'यश्चेग्यप्य'व्यवस्य प्येबा ने'योर्येन'बेर'प्येचियंत्रे'ग्वह'र्ह्मे'य'बेर।
- हुँ ज.श.ट्रे.लुब.खुब.चुब्र.सूर्य.हूँ ज.श्वर.भूँ क्टर.च.ट्र.हू.सू.ह्र.ज.चेशेट.सूर्य. १) शकूर.हेब.कुब.सूर्य.हूँ ज.शवर.भूँ क्टर.च.ट्र.हू.सू.ह्र.ज.चेशेट.सूर्य. १) शकूर.हेब.कुब.सूर्य.हूँ ज्ञालश.सी.हूँ ज.शवर.के.चिट.लूरी सेवोश.ग्री.
- तर्वे कुषात्रमृतात्मियामिटमा साम्यमान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्याः वेत्रम्यान्त्रम्याः वेत्रम्याः वित्रम्याः वित्रम्यः वित्रम्याः वित्रम्यः वित्रम्यः वित्रम्याः वित्रम्याः वित्रम्याः वित्रम्याः वित्रम्याः वित्रम्यः वित्रम्यः
- ची.भुं.सुं.कूट्रत्तर्वार्थरत्वा ट्वा.पर्ट्यत्तरात्तरःतुत्विट्टियाचीत्वारःत्वेटःभ्रे.श्रवःशूव्यायाव्यत्तरःयःट्वःशूर त्र) शक्ट्रम्प्रतःत्रातःतुत्वित्वारःद्वाय्वेटःभ्रेष्य्वे श्रव्यायाव्यत्तरःयः स्वार्थरः त्र) शक्ट्रम्प्रतः
- क्रम्, श्रिट, शूर्यामा, गूर्टी यो, ग्रें ग्रेंट्र, प्रें मा, ग्रेंट्र, स्वा, ग्रेंट्र, स्वा, ग्रेंट्र, प्रेंच्य यट्र, ज्यामा, यच्चे, श्रीट, ज्ञी, त्यव, त्या क्र्या, प्रेंट्र, प्रेंच्या, प्रेंच्या, त्या, त्या,

५ कुवार्यदेश्वा

- चिट.क्ट.क्ट्र.क्ट्र.क्ट्र.चन.क्ट्र.क्ट्री बीट.क्ट्रय.क्ट्रय.क्ट्रय.त.त्रक्ष.क्ट्री.इं.ड्रॅट.क्ट्रय.त्राव्य व्हे.शह्ट.त्रु.चन.त्र्येत्र.क्ट्रय.क्ट्रय.त्र इं.तक्ट्रय.क्ट्रय.क्ट्रय.त.त्रक्ष.क्ट्री.इं.ड्रॅट.क्ट्रय.त्राव्य क्ट्रय.त्र्येत्र.क्ट्रय.त्र्येत्य. १) क्रैज.त्र्य.क्ट्रय.त.त्रक्ष.क्ट्रय.त्र्येत.क्ट्रय.
- तानुः श्रीतान्त्राम् । स्टाइतः क्रिंतः के त्यामा ह्रामान्य ताय में प्रते त्यामा क्रमान्नी व्याप्तान्त्रा त्यामा क्रमान्य प्रत्या क्रमान्य क्रमान्य प्रत्या क्रमान्य प्रत्या क्रमान्य प्रत्या क्रमान्य क्

५ श्रु:राहा

म्नवारानासीसारात्व्यूर्यास्त्रम् रास्त्रम् व्यव्यात्यू । स्यारा म्यार्थात्य्यूर्यास्त्रम् राम्यात्यात्यस्य । स्यारा म्यार्थात्यस्य स्याप्त्यस्य । स्यारा म्यार्थात्यस्य स्याप्त्यस्य ।

- क. तृत्यः संग्रही **बी तृत्यः** की वा की ट. ग्री. स्रोत्यसः संग्राचे स्थान्य संस्थान्य । वोष्यः देवः सक्ट्राहेषः भ) देवः स्थः स्थानक्ट्राहेषः क्षयः स्थाने स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान्यः स्थान

- तम्रम् र्सून्य वट्यूर्य चैम्यम् सून्य म्यास्त्रम् विम्यस्त्रम् सून्य प्रत्याम् स्त्रम् सून्य सून

र्थिया

२८.५वील.८पूर्य.वी.र्हेर.बी.लयश्चर्य.क्षेत्र.बी.ज्य. ४४० लय.त्यं श्राह्य. सूच.वी.कुथ.शु.लूटी ड्रेन्ट्र.की.ट्रि.शह्टी.वट.टे.तयाय.तक्षेत्र.वी.लवी. सूच.वी.कुथ.शु.लूटी ड्रेन्ट्र.की.ट्रि.शह्टी.वट.टे.तयाय.तक्षेत्र.वी.लवी. २८.५वील.८पूर्व.वी.क्ष्र्य.बी.ज्यावाड्य.की.ल्.वी.लय. ४४० लुव.ली.शह्.द्रश्च. २८.५वील.८पूर्व.वी.क्ष्र्य.बी.ल्.वी.क्ष्या.लय.की.क्ष्या.लय.

5 क्रियुट खेवे दि।

में मिश्रियात्त्र विषयात्त्र विषयात्त्य विषयात्त्र विषयात्त

- पट्टि.जश्राश्चियंत्रं स्थान्त्रं स्यान्त्रं स्थान्त्रं स्यान्त्रं स्थान्त्रं स्थान्त्रं

1 454.4.24

स्याप्त स्वर्धा प्रवास्त्र विकार में क्षेत्र स्वर्ध क्षेत्र प्राप्त स्वर्ध क्षेत्र प्राप्त स्वर्ध क्षेत्र प्राप्त स्वर्ध क्षेत्र प्राप्त स्वर्ध क्षेत्र स्वर्ध क्षेत्र प्राप्त स्वर्ध क्षेत्र स्वर्ध स्वर्ध क्षेत्र स्वर्ध स्वर्ध क्षेत्र स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर स्वर्ध स्वर्

- कैताक्षी. ट्ये. शुट्रे. शुट्टे. शुट्रे. शुट्रे. शुट्रे. शुट्रे. शुट्रे. शुट्रे. शुट्रे. शुट्ट
- अर्क्टिन देव प्रतिमावस्य स्वाप अपिया स्वया अपिता स्वया स्
- ५) दे'दर'हे'पते 'क्ट्रेंस'हेर'पु:कुर'प'लेग'र्थेद्र'पत्रे'चेदुते हेर'पु:लेश'

चर्ना चर्यात्र अस्त्र स्त्र अस्य क्षा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हिस्य क्षेत्र क

- ५) लट्यान्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

८ बहुबुर्व्यन्।

यहेब.त.क्रिश.तर.शह्ट.ज.सेब.तक्ष्य.ज्यी । सं.शु.तक्ष्य.त्य.योष.क्षीका.र्या.शक्ट्ट.द्री। श्र.क्षेय.ते.जूट.तर.क्ष्य.क्षेय.ज्य.क्षेय.ज्य. श्रेट.त.चेलेका.व.ट्रग.श्रेट.जूब.ध्य.क्षेया । व्यूचर.शु.यह बा.बी.लेका.टे.यटेट.क्ष्यश्चाया । प्रा.हेबेब्य.हेंब्य.त.टेब.चे.ट्रा.हेब्य.क्षेया । व्यूचर.क्षे.क्षेय.तर.क्ष्य.त्य.क्षेय.ज्य.क्षेया । व्यूचर.क्षे.क्षेय.तर.क्षेत्र.त्य.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.चेवा ।

वर्दे धेवा

क्ट्रिश्मश्रिट्तं क्ट्रिश्मश्रिट्तं

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द्वे त्याय प्रत्य प्रत

- शहतात्त्र्य् श्रीवर् क्रीयाच्चतः क्ष्याचिराद्यां व्योषा।

 योश्चनाः स्वाचनाः व्याच्चाः व्याच्याः व्याच्चाः व्याच्याः व्याचः व्याच्याः व्याचः व्याचः व्याच्याः व्याः व्याच्याः व्याच्याः व्याच्याः व्याच्याः व्याच्याः व्याच्याः व्

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- क्री.क्रूट.क्रिय.संग्रह्म संग्रह्म प्राप्त स्थान्त्र संग्रह्म स्थान्त्र संग्रह्म संग्रहम संग्रह
- त्रविक्षण्यत्वेष्ण्यः विक्षण्यः विक्

१७ बुबुबु

चर्षेचेशः (Nalanda) Bihar) र्ह्न्यः मान्यस्य मान्यस्य स्वास्य स्वास्य

११ स्थर्केग में रा

য়ःट्यःतर्वःचरःश्रह्यःवःस्वावःवस्वःव्यः वक्षःश्रेरःहेःहःकःचुवःस्नुःचनेवाःवशः। इःश्रक्तिःदुरःवेःशःविःविवाःवशः।। इःश्रक्तिःदुरःवेःशःचिवाःवशः।।

रू अर्केन में र था गु ने द न र (Kushinagar) बेर । अर र से खु न र यर र रे पु (Uttar Pradesh) धेद ।

- पर्ह्नचारात्यात्रात्र्यात्रीयक्ष्यां निर्मायात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्रीयक्ष्यां विराद्धयात्रात्रात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्रात्रात्र्यात्रात्रात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्र्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्या
- चर्टः खेचाबाजान खेबात्तुः चिष्याच्याच्याः देरासुवानु राज्याः इत्यान्यतः १) सुन्तु राज्यान्य स्वयान्य स्वयाच्याः देरासुवानु स्वयान्य स्वयान्य स्वयान्य स्वयान्य स्वयान्य स्वयान्य स्वयान

योषश्यात्रयं स्वीया विषयं ने राज्ञात्र स्वीत् स्वी

16 7.7.07

- स्वा.कथ.र्ट्.इट.खुवा.वीट.लूट्। तव्रांश्रश.र्ष्ट्रथ.वट.क्येट.क्येट.खुवा.टट्। वाश्रप्र.ट्रे.टाखेटश.इप्र.च्य. स्वा.वाक्रुवा.व्यवश.वाश्रप्र.चांच्टश.शह्ट्रत.ट्रप्र.लूट्। इ.क्.च्य.व्य.ह्य. सी.ल.ह.च्र.या.ल.ख्य.तत्य.च्या.सेवा.व्येश.टट्। च्रि.जू. ४० सेचश.सी.चेवा. १) क्रूश.क्येज.ल.मू.या.केज.जू.वाथेट.थ्य.च्रि.जू. १४ तत्य.हेय.तज्ञत.सेचश.
- २) ट्रे.ब्रम्क्रीयायेट्यात्तरः ह्रेंब्रायदेः सुन्यक्ष्यः क्रेब्र्स्व्याच्याः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स

चेष्यान्ने चोसीसाह्न हैं चोटे थे दे चोषा त्राप्त के विषय त्राप्त स्था स्था के साम के स्था के साम के स्था के स् साम के स्था क

१५ रुराहेरियश्वयायळवा

- १) रे.भ्रेर.टे.रेनज.र्स्य.चे.च.र्य.स्वेय.स्व.रट. स्वेय.स्व.त्य.स्व.त्य.स्व. १) रे.भ्रेर.टे.रेनज.र्स्य.चे.च.र्य.स्वेय.स्व.रट. स्वेय.स्व.त्य.स्व.त्य.स्व.
- १) लट.पूर्ट.शुरु.क्य.की.द्र.पूर्तु.वर.क्रियश्मी.घट.की.यलश.यलूर्यं वंश <u>ઌૄૻ</u>૮.ઌઌૢ૱ૢ૽ૼૡૢૼૺઌૺઌઌૢ૿ૺૹ૾ૺ.ૡૺૹૺ.ઌૹ૾ૼૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾ઌૹૻઌૢઌ૾ૡઌૺઌૢ૱ઌ૽ઌૢઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૽ઌ૽ૺઌૢઌૺૢઌૢઌૺૺ</u> देवः सर्व मुः वर्षा स्वायाः स्वारी से माना वर्षा सर्वे व्यवस्वायिः पश्रजायक्रवातावा हूँबायावाला क्री. इ.च वा के वा तुत्र विचा में हुँ बा तार्य से पश पश्रवात्रास्वादेराव्याचेत्रवात्ववाराचेता क्वाद्यावञ्चवाराज्य हेत्ये (मुश्चे.सं.र) प्रत्यायका.मृत्यासर अहता.परु.ज्.मैं सालूर व्रटा क व स . र्येदे इसम्बर्ग्ना र्रम् र्विर्प्यसेयायळव हे स्वेच दुन्त्य वृत्त्व स्वामा ह्वेया मुक्रुयंत्रुष्ववाचीर्यीजायःयवायाः श्रर्तातः (य) ह्रून्टः क्रयः विवायर्वे वाची वियः ५८ मिट पु र्श्वेषायाचनायापुराष्ट्रिपायेशयापळवापुरेयापुरा। दें हे न्नप्तः *૽૽ૼ*૽ૢ૽ૺૹ૽ૺઌૡૢૻૺઌૻઌૢૼઌ૽ૼૺઌૹ૽ઌઌૻૹઌ૽૽૽૽ૢ૽૽૽ૢ૽૽ૼૢૼૼ૽૽ૡૢઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૻઌ૱ઌ૱ૹૢ૽ૺઌ वह्रममः सुःरुटःचवेः ५ रः हिंद् वक्कृतःवस्त्रमः यवे महान्। वर्मवायः स्वारुः यर्र्र्डिव:ब्रुय:य:सर्रः यर्र्र्डि:येव:५४:व्रॅव्यःव्यावविष:विवः ३अ.श्रुवाश्चासीट.तपु.वाष्ट्रशालट.लुष्ट्रान्ट्री

१५ वहेबसासु-दुर-ववे-दुर-विद्

यह नाम अप्तार्थित प्राप्ति निर्मा अप्तार्थित प्राप्ति । विद्या अप्तार्थित अप

१व पत्रमासुरमासक्रिन्हेबा

५८० ह्म १८० विकास स्मित्र विकास समित्र विकास समित्र

- हेब.क्री.ट्रेट.बिटाबुबा.क.ट्र.बोट्र.जजुषका.हूब.विट.ट्र.चुट्रक.लूट्री तथ.टेश.जाूक्ट.क्.क्रैट.बोर्बट्य.तपु.चचेट.क्रैब.ट्र.्। उचेक.सैट्य.प्रकूट्र. १) बोबेक.ट्रेट.क्रूक.क्रेज.ब्रै.च.चबट.तूब.बोर्श्यत्व.च.चथेच.त.चुब्री हूब्र.
- न) दे:दरःके:पवः सम्पादरःहें क्षेण्यक्ष्यस्यवे सम्बद्धे स्ट्रम्के सकेंद्रः हेन्रम्वयः सन्दर्भा

१५ क्रि.ब्रेंगश्रद्यवारी

हिर्म्यक्षिरः वयः तृष्टुच्यः भीरः श्रह्यः कीः सूर्। भीः स्वरः स्वरः सुच्यः सुच्यः सुच्यः स्वरः सुच्यः सुच

१८ सूद्धा

মন্টা (Sanchi)IÔ)মন্ত ই'ম'ট্'ম'ট্'মিট'(Madhya Pradesh) हैं.पैज.थ.वोष्ट्र अंत्रिया है.जु.ष्ट्र अंत्र श्रे.जुंद्र प्रट.शूट व अक्ष्य. मुरुपाना त्वारा है अरा है अरा खेर हो प्रस्ता वर्षे अरा है जो पर हो प्रेची श्रम्थात्राज्याक्ष्माम्याचरायराययात्रात्राच्यात्राच्याच्यात्राच मूट ३४। वोषेक दे थे त्या मूर्याया कुट तरह ती क्षावित में त्वेष वेष कुर है हो ता वी देरे हेर द्वें द पायबेर या पेर प्येद वा सुर या हिर परे पुर से राय हिर या त्रुक्त.मुंग्रिक्ष.मुन्द्र.मुन त्रियमः प्रम्पत्। स्रम् द्वितः स्रोत्या वित्रः त्यय स्त्रास्यः स्वर्धः स्वरः यह स्र व.नर.स्वेंचलाग्रीःदेर्घर्'र्'लव दिलास्विता हेरास्पर अर्केर हेव समन ষ্ট্রি.বুবি.র্ছুম.ট্রি.বু.এর্মম.২৮.। ষ্ট্রি.বুবি.র্ছম.ট্র.বু. ১২০০ ধন.এর্লমেন. नःइनाधिता नत्रमण्चीः अर्केन्देन्द्रमानयः क्रिमः नुद्देवेः न्द्रभेगान्यम् न्याः म्यान्यक्रिमा मकूर, देय के कूर, दुव, रे क्रावानर, द्रमावानिक, वी विट वाचर वी प्रेवा विर विश्व चंसीयान्ड्रेचारान्वर्,देरमूह्तास्य देशात्रु,द्राटामुनान्वव्यात्र्वेचारातुःचार्यरा ८८.अक्ट्रियंत्रेट्र.अक्ट्राकुराकुराकुरायायेक्ट्रियायायुक्तिया বর্রিটেইটে ক্লিক্টর আমিথ ক্রেমপ্রাত্ত বর্ত্ত মূধ্য ক্রমণ্ট্রা ক্লিকে ক্রামিথ र्रे.भ.मूर्। सर्थाक्रियाग्रीःश्चेसारचसात्रह्रेयक्ष्यीवचारेटा क्रूमाक्षेताला र् अविषयान्तिकार्मियातिः सहर् हिषा इसाहर सर रे व्हिन्यारे सासु नर्गित्। ৾য়ৢ৾৾৾৾৾৾৾ড়৾৾৾য়৴ৼ৾৻৽য়ৣ৾ৼ৸৻৾৸ঀ৾য়য়৻৸ঽয়৸ড়ৢ৾ঀ৸ড়ৢ৾ঀ৸ড়ৢ৾ঢ়৸

- त्रुंचर्यः द्रयः संत्रुंचर्यः संत्रुंच्यः संत्रुंच्यः द्र्याः संत्रुंच्यः द्रयः संत्रुंच्यः संत्रुंचः संत्रुंच्यः संत्रुंचः संत्रुंच्यः संत्रुंचयः संत्रुंच्यः संत्रुंच्यः संत्रुंचः संत्रुंच्यः संत्रुंच्यः संत्
- याना ची.सेबा.बी.सेवा.चठका.ट्र्सा.सी.श्राक्ट्रा.की.लूटी सेवा.खुबा.प्रवा.सूट.खुका.जूब्ट्.जटीबा ट.की.जटी.विट.खुबा.तू.ट्र.कू. कु.वा.क्ट्य.ट्रमूथ.ताक्र्य.तू.लूट.त्रपुट.त्रपुट.सेबाश.सी.वीसंतु.सेचश.सी.वाख्टरश.त्रु.ट्रमूथ. सी.शक्ट्या.चेट.चायुका.ट्रा. हूंख.त्रपुट.सेबाश.सी.वीसंतु.सेचश.सी.वाख्टरश.सू.वाचश. सी.शक्ट्या.चेट.चायुका.ट्रा.चे.द्रप्ट.प्रेवा.त्रपेवास.कुब.तू.क्षा.चायुका.कुश.सू.वाचश. सी.शक्ट्य.चेव्य.त्रपुट.चेव्य.तू.प्रेव.त्रपुट.सेवास.सी.वीस.सी.कुर.स्त्रपा.चीया. सू.स.त्रपु.सेब.कुब.तू.पुट.चेट.द्रपा.सी.श.स्त्रपुट.सेब.स्तर.चीटश.वाची.त्रपा.सू.चीवास. मू.स.त्रपुट.सेब.कुब.तू.पुट.ची.त्रपुट.सेब.स्तर.ची.स.ची.सा.वाचश.वाची.त्रपा.सू.ची.वाच.
- यवर व्यवस्था हिस्युर विषय अविश्व स्वया श्री दिर प्रस्ति स्वया विषय स्वया स्वय

१० भे वे द्

ড়৾৾৽বি'ঽৢৄৗ (Ellora) য়৾৽ৼৢ৾৽ঽ৾৽ঀ৾ঢ়৾ (Maharashtra)য়ঢ়৻ৼৄ৾ঀ৾৽ড়৾ঀ৾৽ড়৾ঀ৾৽ৼয়ৢ৾৽ इं'द्रि'(Auran gabad) ग्रेंट हिर'द्रर विषा है। प्रमा के माले में प्रेंदि द्रिया स्वा पर्वे विश्व भरत्र स्वा तार्टा विषय र्वा हर अवः (यस हे) रहा ह्रु.(श्रे.ह्रंचेश.तपु.क्रूश.जीचेश) बुश.तपु.चेचे.तिचे.लुशे हीं.जू. ५५० ष्या. १५० वर शुर्युक्षेत्रवर्षे व्यावीर्यस्यवेत्यव्यविद्यावेत्रविद्यान्त्रविद्या चर्यास्यात्वरः १० चर्ष्वात्रः भूगार्ष्यः स्वायान्तरा चर्यास्यात्वरः १ यरः षरशःक्रिशःग्रीःस्रान्यक्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः विवाःस्ति । वालकः वालः दिवाः स्वाःस्वाः लियोग्री जान्य अप निर्माहित हैं जिल्ला कि निर्माह का स्वारी के स्व त. दे. कृ. य. ताथा वर्षीया वर्षिया वर्षाया याच्या सामा वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया वर्षाया र्रे.शूट.ये स.ह्री वो स.टाष्ट्रे. सक्स मार्या हे. सम्म म. क्रांता वद्रीवर्षियाचावर्रिक्षाम्भावत्राचीयातालाभ्याम्भभात्राकुम्मान्त्राकुम् र् क्रिंद्रियालका धार्या महित्र क्रांची त्या क्रिंद्रियालका क्रिंद्र क्रिंद्र क्रांची त्या वनान्दा अरहतन्त्रः कुः केन्या केना स्वाप्य में निषा

19 WEAT

अम्ब मू (Ajanta) अपे के मू म्हार अम्ब स्वा के वा हि म खुम या वा में वाका <u>त्र</u>ीयःक्ट्रेर्यः प्रस्व द्वियाः प्रिया स्वित्रा यो द्विया या प्रतित । या प्रस्ति । या प्रस्ति । या प्रस्ति । या प्र चर्षे, जूरी चर्चा स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्व म्री.इ.म्राक्षमाक्र्यं क्षिं र्टाक्र्यं क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रं कार्यात् रीवर्ता वा जानी द्वी.जन्मीयर्। जाजा ही नाति । रहरायी सनी से नार हिना से नार ह इ.कुथ.त्राच सर त्राष्ट्रपु के प्वर लाय जारे पु ही यर वी त्र में त्राप्ति हु मिला जाया. तर्यत्रात्रं विवासियाः । या सः क्रे वे र्ताः हो ही की सक्ष्ये सामेशा बर. में . केंच था. दूर अर्थे न तालकाविरकालुको चर्चासेचा ६ घरार्ट्राजकार्चीयातपुर्यायः ४४ लूरे. ततुःक्ष्मभःक्षेत्रः त्रीत्र। यात्रः द्रार्शः ह्याः स्ट्राः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः वर्षेत्रः तर्रा वर्षेत्रः वर्षे र्मुस्रास्त्रास्त्रेह्नः स्त्रेन् क्रिसः द्वेन प्रायः विवाधित्र विवाधित्र विवाधित्र विवाधित्र विवाधित्र विवाधित ૢૢૼ૱પઃ<૽ૢૢૺઌઃઌૢૻૣ૽ઽ૽ઌૡૢઌૹઃઽઌ૽ૺૢૢૹૢ૽ૢ૽ઌ૱૱૱ઌ૽ૼૡ૽ઌ૽૽ઽૢઽ૽ઽૢ૽ૺૡ૽ૢૼ૱ૢ૽ૼૹ૽ૢૼ૱ૢ૽ૹ૽ૢૼ૱ ततु.स्री.पश्चेत्रात्वातात्वीया चिवा.सेवा. ५ चतु.चट.शकूट.हेब.खुवा. ८८.क्रूब.सर्चा.क्रंचका.र्ज्ञश.लूरी चवा.सेवा.कर. १० त.क्रूशका.कुब.लुब. वा देव.यट. में दूव. अकूर हेय. दें मार्ड मार्ड मार्ड मार्च मा चांचु.चांकुचा.जथा.चींच.ता चचा.सैचा. ३५ त्यु.बेट.श्रटश्रःकीशःसी.चर्र्डशश्रः यद्रत्यु**र्वे, भू**. त्येष्वे अत्राद्धे अत्राद्धे व्यक्षे स्वित्ते क्षे क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्ष चेवातिवा. ४० त्युवटारीयारशाक्रीयाश्चीत्रायार्यात्यात्यात्रात्यात्या चनाःसैनाःयनायः विनाःनार्माः चेदः प्रविदाः स्वाः स्वाः सेनाः द्रेनाः सेनाः सेनाः सेनाः सेनाः सेनाः सेनाः सेनाः बर त्रच्च तस्रिष त्यीत शरी तर्य त्या त्या त्या त्या क्या ग्री र त्या है । स्था है । स्था है । स्था है । स्था त

ह्यानार्देब ५८ दे त्रशास्त्र द्वाप्त्र प्रस्ते प्रति र त्रहार वे प्रसामना ह्या थे। १८८ धिका

11 ই'ৰ্ফ'অ'অ'আ

नन गानाने दिश्वियाश्री

ताचित्रचात्रीटाशाश्रीहित्। लूटशाचीयाव्यटातालुयात्राक्त्रीयात्र्याक्ष्यात्राच्यात्र्यात्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्यात्

१६ सर्के यह उदा

त्यः उर्वेट चेष्याच्याच्या वेया वेया । लाभक्य भक्त्वाची ट्राणी । तयः चे या या म्ह्राणी । लू. क्ये जेया ची येया चेट भक्ष्यया ।

अर्के.तर्थः कथे.ता.की.वीर.सेट.टे.र.स्ता.शर.(Bamalsar) बुरी ही. अ.ठवा.(Himachal) शरव ईतु अष्ट द्वित विस्था श्वी विस्था है स्याया वा बकारवर्षाकारविष्यावराष्ट्राचा अस्तर्भाता के अस्तर्भा के अस्तर्भा के अस्तर्भा के अस्तर्भा अस्तर्भा अस्तर्भा अस् र्येवे से निरामित है है कि वासाया सिर्मा मानि साम मानि से मिला से प्रमुख से प्रमुख से सिर्मा से प्रमुख से प्रमुख . संसार्था अत्र : इ. २ : पार्ये वाया हे सासु : पार्वे द : दे सार्वे अ: सी : पोर्वे २ : पोर्वे ३ : पार्वे ३ : प तर अहूर ये अ. शूच रेत्ये . वेश्ये . व श्वेष . व श्वेर . व श्वेष . अ. श्वेष . य तर.श.रतिर.शक्रू.रे.पर्झैर.पषु.सैपथ.वी.ये.तर्थ.अश्चेस.खेश.वीवशःसू। अर्क्क.तश्च.कथ.की.प्र.क्ष्ट्रायनास्त्रेनान्त्रे.श्च्याः त्र्राय क्ष्ये.त्रांनी.प्र.तश्चरतिंदाः चयन.र्सेट.शक्रभन.ज.चर्षेचन.चयन.८८.। ट्रु.उच्चन.से.झे.झेश.भय.हे. र प्रते सूच सुन गुर र्थे । প৯.५५.मूट.प्रिन.मी.वश.है५.घ८.२.भथ.हे.न.न.प्रिमल.ज.हीन.तपु.पर्टूबे. `र्नेट'र्पेन्। क्वेन'न्देव'व्येब'यक्षेव'चुब'य'न्ट'क्ववब'केव्युबद्ध'र'य'प्यट' શ્ર.તા.કેમ.ર્ક્તુ, કેશ. વિશ્વયાન જરાતમાં નોવાયો

אע בישקיקיאן

દ'એન્ડ'' (Jalandher) ત્રે'અ'જવા'(Himachal) અદવ 'હેલે 'गूट' ર દુદ 'વિદયા પેંદ્રસ' ગુનુશ સું' ક્રુ' રહ્યા સ' વ્યાલેશ 'સ્પેં]

- भ हार भारत क्षा के तार से निवास के तार से निव
- ७) गूटॱरार्टेट'र्गुवार्'हेब'र्ड्स्व'र्ह्स्यार्ट्सेव'र्स्वेन्य'त्वेन'मान्तर'स्रेक्रट'निक्र्य' गुबारक्षकेव'र्ये'मेर्ट्र'र्यादेहें हे स्वन्सेवि'स्नु'हेब'विन'गुट'सहवाकु'र्येट्।

१८ गु.मु.द्वे.वी.पा

त्र प्रदेश ने पूर्य प्राप्त है या नि है ने प्राप्त है या प्राप्त है या

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द्वस्य प्रस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति । विस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति । विस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस् स्त्रात् प्रस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति । विस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति । विस्ति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति । विस्ति प्रस्ति । विस्ति । विस्ति प्रस्ति । विस्ति । विस् चीत.त्तर.चेश.सूरी त्वर.ट्रचं.झूट.चं.क्ष्य.तक्षय.त्त.ट्रश.कूथ.ट्रत्तत्वचट.च्राशा श्रष्ट.ज् इ.च्येटब.च्री.कूं.क्षेत्र.श्रक्स्.इट.प्रीतु.केल.त्त्त्वटट.चवेट.च्राच्येश्वरात्ये.च्रचतात्वचट.च्राच्येश्वरात्ये.च्रच्यात्वे.च्रिया.च्रथ्याच्यु.क्ष्यात्व्य्त्ये.(२००५ १.१०) क्षेत्रा व्यवश.क्ष्यं.ट्र. पश्चशता जु.ट्रेज.त्ट्र.च्ये.च.११ क्षे.स.जु.क्ष्य.तट्ट्र.क्षेत्र.(२००५ १.१००) क्षेत्रा व्यवश.क्ष्य.च्ये.च्रिय.च

बुर पद्धवे द्ये देया

- १ मुप'पर्रेर्
- न अर्देन पर मुह प्वते अर्दे। (अर्दे रुप।)
- त्र वेषानुःगुक्तानुवासर्हेन्द्रान्धी
- ५ र्वे क्रियान्य स्टार्टिय ने प्राप्त
- प वन्नरार्ट्ट्रिस्स्रस्यापर्मेन्यावे नामस्याधिन
- ५ रे.पि.म्.पंस्य.की.प्रथात्र
- न वीयःक्रुषःचक्चिरःद्रुपःष्रसाधर।
- ५ वयपुर्यक्रियाद्वराधिया

あらて美り

जास्तयःवर्श्वैरःविश्वाद्यंश्वरःस्ट्यं रचे प्रश्नेतःस्ट्यःश्वरःस्ट्रयः स्ट्रियःस्ट्रयःस्यःस्ट्रयःस्ट्ययःस्ट्रयःस्ट्ययःस्ट्रयःस्ट्ययःस्ट्ययःस्ट्रयःस्ट्यःस्ट्यःस्ट्यःस्यःस्ट्यःस्ट्यःस्ट्

पूर्याक्षेश्वात्वावाद्धश्चात्रम् श्चेराचना स्ट्रियाचा स्ट्रियाचा स्ट्रियाची स्ट्रियाची

२००५ सुपु. अ.१० क्रम. २५ व. वीट प्रक्रम. मी ब्रास्म स्वीट सुम्म स्वीट सुम्म स्वाप्त स

GUIDE TO SACRED BUDDHIST PLACES

Golog Damchoe Palsang. 2004

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11. Koshambi	Koshambi	58
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You vanquished the forces of evil who others could not subdue; And you possess a magnificent body like a mountain of gold To you I prostrate, O king of Shakyas!

Initially you developed Bodhicitta, the mind of enlightenment Then you perfected the two-fold accumulations—merits and wisdom, Becoming the sole savior of infinte beings in this aeon To you, I deeply pray.

The Tibetan version of 'A Guide to Holy places' is actually written to guide those who are like me with no knowledge of either Hindi or English, who face difficulty in finding the route to the great holy places and identifying them. There are clear guide books on the famous eight great holy places, but there are some holy places, the history of which is still vague.

Referring to the books in Hindi and English and to other guide books, I intend to make this guide book as authentic as possible and to clear away doubts that many of us have. Should any errors or discrepancies arise in this book, I request the readers to send their comments, corrections and suggestions, so that it does not create doubts and ambiguities to pilgrims and tourists.

Dharma friends, when you visit Buddhist holy places, you should know the events that took place there, the scriptures or discourses that were compiled there by the great pandits, the great teachings that were given and the practices followed by the eighty Mahasiddhas and so forth. These places were first blessed by Buddhas and Bodhisattvas. This is the time when people in turn will be blessed by their visits to these holy places. If pilgrims are well informed about these places before their visits, then their visit will be worthwhile.

There are three kinds of pilgrimage - mediocre, superior and very superior. Nowadays, though many people go on pilgrimage, most

of them do it in a hurried unorganized way. It is really saddening to know that the benefit these people gain is very small and disproportionate to the great difficulties they undergo to reach these holy places. Some people go on pilgrimage simply to follow the tradition of visiting those places without even understanding their importance. Pilgrimage of this kind is mostly a waste of money without any benefit.

My very good friends suggested that it would be beneficial to write a guide book to holy places, referring to all the catalogues of holy places. Following their advice, I have written on the following places:

- 1. Lumbini the birthplace of Buddha
- 2. Namdak-drong the place where Buddha left the life of a householder and became a monk
- 3. Niranjana the place where Buddha practiced austerities for six years.
- 4. Bodhgaya the place where Buddha attained enlightenment
- 5. Rajgir the place where Buddha reconciled the divided Sangha
- 6. Varanasi the place of the first turning of the wheel of Dharma
- 7. Gridhakuti the place of the second turning of the wheel of Dharma
- 8. Vaishali the place of the third turning of the wheel of Dharma
- 9. Nalanda the place where Buddha blessed with long life
- 10. Shravasti the place where Buddha in order to subdue evils, spent the summer retreat for twenty-five years.
- 11. Sankansya the place where Buddha, after spending one summer in the thirty-third heaven giving the three categories of teachings to his mother, stepped down to earth again.
- 12. Kaushambi the place where Buddha was invited by the minister, known as Dangchen in Tibetan, and spent one year.
- 13. Kushinagar -the place where Buddha passed away and

entered Mahaparinirvana

In Agama-kshudraka (Lung phran tshegs) the Buddha said, "After I die, righteous men and women with faith should visit and remember these four great places and lead their lives accordingly. The four great places are where the Buddha was born; the Buddha attained Enlightenment; the Buddha turned the wheel of the teachings revealing the twelve links of dependent origination; and the Buddha passed into Mahaparinirvana. O Bikshus! After I pass away, there will be those who circumambulates these stupas, offers prostrations, chants their prayers and has faith in me will go to a higher realm." The Buddha made several similar statements in other sutras. Four other equally important places are Nalanda, the place blessed with long life, Shravasti, the place where heretics were subjugated, Sankanshya, the place where the Buddha descended from the thirtythree heaven, and finally Rajgir, the place of reconciliation. These places are considered as the eight great Buddhist holy places as Buddha lived in these places.1

'dGe chos gsung rtsom, Vol. 3, p.314

Lumbini: the birthplace

I prostrate to the son of Shakya, Who took birth, after ten full months, in the propitious Lumbini grove. The Brahma and Shakra came to pay homage And you with your great signs proved that you belonged to the lineage of enlightenment.

The place is currently known as Rumendi. In Sino Lila in Nepal, which is about 12 kms. from the India-Nepal border is the image of Mayadevi, an Ashoka pillar and a newly constructed temple on the remnants of the banyan tree.

1. Prince Gautama was born to King Suddhodhana from Kapilavastu and Queen Mayadevi in the year 566 in the garden of Lumbini near Kapilavastu. The name he was given, when translated into Tibetan, was Donkun Drub.

This is the sacred place where the Buddha was born. King Ashoka visited this place twenty years after he became a Buddhist.

- 2. A pillar was erected in this place to commemorate the birth of the Buddha. The inscriptions on the pillar indicate that Buddha was born here.
- 3. Towards the north of Lumbini, 5-6 kms away, the ruins of Kapilavastu can be visited. Nowadays, the place is called Tilora Koti. The distance from Kushinagar to the India–Nepal border is 146 kms; it is 188 kms. from Shravasti and 305 kms. from Varanasi.

Loriyanandangir

I prostrate to you, who seeing worldly affairs as essenceless Renounced the life of a lay householder Setting forth to stupas of Namdak-drong You sought ordination from yourself, to become a monk.

Namdak-drong (the immaculate town) is presently located in Loriyanandhanhagir. It is located in the place Loriya in Bihar. The route is from Bodhagaya to Patna via Modehari and Bedeya village. From there it is 25 kms. to Loriya. To the west of this village is the stupa of Namdak-drong.

- 1. This was the place where Buddha, after having cut his hair, became monk. It is said that a hunter came along and gave him a piece of saffron cloth in this very place. It is indeed a huge Stupa. It has seven hundred and thirty steps in its circumference. The top of the Stupa has been destroyed. To the south of the stupa is a small lake. It is said that not many people visited it in the past.
- 2. Towards the east of the Stupa outside the mainroad is the

Ashoka Pillar with lion's image on the top and the inscription written in Pali. The place itself is commonly known as the Ashoka Pillar. The route is shorter from Kushinagar and Lumbini. A village called Namdak-drong in the heart of Gaya is also considered as Namdak-drong. Nowadays in this place there is a big Hindu temple, and nothing that seem to be a Buddhist place is seen. It is 205 kms. to Bediya from Patna by train and from Bodhagaya by road to Loriya is 412 kms.

Neranjna

I prostrate to you, who aspiring to attain enlightenment Dwelt in austerity at Niranjana River for six long years, Having attained the perfection of perseverance, You attained the highest stage of concentration.

Across the sandy bank to the river Niranjana from Bodhgaya viz Tengi is the place where Buddha underwent penance for six years.

- 1. One can visit the bodhi tree and a new image of Buddha practicing austerities.
- 2. Towards the north-east direction is the place where a Brahmin girl, called Sujata, offered the Buddha milk collected from a thousand cows and skimmed seven times.
- 3. Across the great bridge in the front of Bodgaya is the place where someone known in Tibetan as Tsatsang Tashi Zedan offered *kusha* grass to the Buddha.
- 4. It has been said that the Buddha lived there for seven years.

Bodhgaya

I prostrate to the one, who to bring fruit to the inconceivable efforts Sat under the Bodhi tree in Magadha.

Seated in cross-legged posture you attained the enlightenment To become the supreme Buddha.

It is known as Bodhgaya in India and in Tibetan as Dorje-dhan. It is in Bihar within the jurisdiction of Gaya city. After six years of austerities on the riverbank of Niranjanana, he went to Bodhgaya and sat under the bodhi tree where he attained Enlightenment.

- 1. Gandola Stupa at Bodhgaya is believed to have been built by the youngest son of a Brahmin lady Zasa. It is also said that King Ashoka built it. The pinnacle of the stupa was built by Nagarjuna. Some of the Buddha's relics have been interred in the stupa. The fencing wall around the stupa is also believed to have been built by Nagarjuna. It is said there is a throne in the upper storey that belonged to famous statue of the Buddha Shakyamuni of Lhasa.
- 2. To the south of the stupa is a wide square courtyard where the grass that served as Buddha's mat was scattered.
- 3. To the east of the stupa is a white stupa similar to that of Gandola and it is the place where Buddha burned down all the banyan trees that were not genuine with rays radiating from his mouth. This is the reason why the place is called 'Gandola the Radiats Rays of Light'.
- 4. Towards the right of the stupa is a temple of the goddess Tara. The small image of Tara in the niche is said to be the very image that spoke to which the Lord Atisha at Bodhgaya.
- 5. The lake in the south is believed to be the residing place of the Naga king called Tangzung in Tibetan. The Buddha is said to have stayed there for seven days. It is a very sacred place as the sky remained shrouded with clouds for an unusual period of time. In front of the entrance to the walled lake stands the Ashoka Pillar.

- 6. One can visit a Mandala drawn on a round stone in front of the stupa. It is believed to have been drawn by a Tibetan master Sangey Yeshey. It was a cremation ground and is commonly known in Tibetan as the Ha Ha Goepa. Most pilgrims miss this place.
- 7. Towards the north of the stupa are smaller stupas, containing relics such as the nails and hair of Arhats. It is believed that if we throw our hair and nails there, we will be born in the higher realms.
- It is in Bodh Gaya, that Guru Padmasambhava manifested in the form of Guru Senge Dadok and defeated the heretics.
- 9. Towards the north of the stupa is a big image of the Buddha, erected by Japanese devotees, and there are temples of Burma, Bhutan, China, Thailand, Nepal and Japan. It is 9 kms. from Bodhgaya to the town of Gaya.

Rajgir

Rajgir (Tib. Gyalpoe Khab) was the powerful capital of Magadha. It is 11 km from Nalanda.

- 1. In the center of the town is a hot spring, where the ruins of the ancient enclosure can be seen even today. The hill, where the hot spring is situated, is one of the five great hills and it is called Ngoyang in Tibetan. To the north of the hot spring is hill called Kyasang in Tibetan. On the top of the hill is a stupa built by the Japanese.
- 2. Not far from the hot spring is a cave, where, under the patronage of king Ajatashatru of Magadha, the great Shravakas Ananda, Upali and Mahakashyapa compiled the

- Sutra, Vinaya and Abhidharma respectively amidst an assembly of 500 Arhats.
- 3. While the King Bimbisara and his retinue went to pay homage to the Buddha, the wheel of the chariot, in which the king was seated, sank into the ground. The print of the wheel is still seen on the way to Bodhgaya from Gridhakuta.

Sarnath

I prostrate to you, who through your compassion for all Turned the wheel of Dharma In Varanasi and other holy places To lead all followers through the paths of Three Vehicles.

A small village known as Sarnath near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh is one of the Buddhist holy places.

- 1. The Buddha turned the first wheel of the teachings on the Four Noble Truths in the deer park near the village of Sarnath. The ruins of a big temple built there a long time ago can be seen. On the spot where the Buddha taught stands a small stupa. Near the stupa is the Ashoka Pillar on which is writing that is two thousand years old.
- 2. Towards the east of the Ashoka pillar is the Dhamekh stupa, which was built during the Gupta period. It is one of the biggest stupas in that area.
- 3. To the east of Dhamekh Stupa is Mulagandhkuti Vihar built by great Dharmapala who came from Sri Lanka. It has the shape of a stupa externally and internally is a big hall with a small library and a shrine. Two bone relics of the Buddha are said to have been enshrined there. One of them was brought from the stupa in the village of Taxila

(Tib. Do-jog) and other one from Nagarjunakonda. They are encased in an amulet box made of precious jewels and placed in a stone frame outside of which is an inscription written two thousand years ago stating "This is Buddha's bone." It was the place where Dharmapala took full ordination.

- 4. On full moon day during the eleventh month of every year these relics are displayed for public view. At that time many people from different places come there.
- 5. To the South-west of this main stupa, at a distance of about half a kilometer is the ruin of a stupa, which is said to be the spot where the first five disciples met the Buddha for the first time. On the way to this place on the right side is a museum of antique objects.
- 6. To the South of the stupa, at a distance of more than a mile is the Central Institute of Tibetan Higher studies. It has a big library that houses a number of Buddhist scriptures. It is 221kms from Bodhgaya to Varanasi and is accessible both by train and bus.

Gridhakuta

This is the place where the Buddha turned the second wheel of the teachings and taught the Perfection of Wisdom Sutras to his disciples like Subhuti and Maitreya and many others.

- 1. Motor vehicles can reach to a certain point comfortably and from there it is some walking distance to the Buddha's preaching place. The Japanese stupa is not very far from there.
- 2. One has to go by a chairlift in order to see the Japanese stupa. In the Water Iron-snake year corresponding to 1701,

on the fifteenth day of the fourth Tibetan month, when the sixth Dalai Lama Rigzin Tsangyang Gyatso visited this place, to his eyes the cliff appeared to be a piled high with scriptures written in Sanskirt script. It is true that virtuous beings see things differently than those who are not virtuous do. It is possible to discuss what is within our capacity to understand but it is difficult to understand what is beyond our ordinary intelligence. One should understand this difference. One must have unwavering faith in the teachings. We ordinary people always prefer colorful temples and have no feelings of faith when we see ruins and empty temples.

Vaishali

Vaishali is located near the place called Mujabpur. It is said that the Buddha came to this place three times.

- 1. The place is one of the eight great holy places, as it was here that a group of monkeys offered honey to the Buddha. The Buddha prophesied that (in Tibetan) the place would be known as Sangay Drangtsi'i Yang. After he passed away one of his relics taken by Licchava was interred in the stupa built there and this stupa is one of the eight great reliquary stupas.
- 2. It is the place where the sutra of the Medicine Buddha was taught and where the third turning of the wheel of the teachings took place. One hundred and ten years after the Buddha passed away, the second compilation of the teachings by seven hundred Arhats took place under the patronage of King Ashoka. There is a pillar with a lion image on the top. It could have been built by King Ashoka. (This may be this pillar that the Chinese traveler Huein Tsang mentioned).

- 3. To the south of the stupa and the pillar is a symbol of iron spokes believed to have been miraculously created by Buddha.
- 4. Near this place to the south is a small pond known as monkey pond. It is said that monkeys dug out this pond for Buddha.
- 5. To the west of Gaya, on the top of a hill is a place also regarded as Vaishali. People with faith take them both as one and the same.
- 6. It is 102 kms from Patna (Patliputra, Tib. Kyanar Bui Drongkher), the birthplace and capital of King Ashoka, who is known for building many famous stupas that once dotted the place. Patna is 125 kms from Bodh Gaya.

Shravasti

Shravasti (*Tib.* Nyenyoe) Nowadays the place is known by the name Sahetamahad. It is in a small town called Baretsa in Uttar Pradesh. It is one night's journey to Shravasti from Varanasi.

- 1. Shravasti is one of the main places where the Buddha spent his life. The Buddha spent twenty years of summer retreat in the courtyard of Jetavana Sangha and in the palace gardens. He spent five years in the eastern garden of the deer park. Thus, altogether he spent twenty-five years there. Shariputra, Maugalyana, the five disciples, the sixteen Arhats, Kashyapa, Udayin, Ashvapa and the eighty Arhats, who were the Buddha's disciples, are said to have lived here for a long time. This is also the place where the Buddha showed great miracles and defeated six heretics in this place.
- 2. To the north of the palace gardens is a brick wall, which is

said to be the place where Buddha tamed the evil forces (Mara). It was the place where Angulimala and Devadatta, after generating faith in the Buddha, accepted the teachings. So far there is no written manuscript to confirm this.

Sankansya

This place is called Sankansya. also known as Sankhala, and is in Uttar Pradesh. It is nearer from Fatehgarh by road. It is 11 kms from Pakhan railway station.

- 1. The Buddha, having spent one summer retreat in the thirty-third heaven (where Buddha gave teachings on higher knowledge to his mother and the gods of that heaven), stepped down here in this. This place is called Lhabab in Tibetan. The Buddha is said to have gone there after he subdued heretics at Shravasti. It is one of the eight blessed holy places mentioned in the sutras. There is a small Jain temple built on a mound.
- 2. There is a pillar with an image of elephant measuring more than six feet on the top, which was built by King Ashoka. From Delhi it takes six hours to reach this place by road. It is 500 kms. from Varanasi. There are no hotels or shops, so all visitors are advised to carry necessary food and bedding.

Kaushambhi

It is in Uttar Pradesh. From Varanasi it is 132 kms. to Allahabad and from there it is 40 kms. to Baberu, where Kaushambhi is located.

1. There are remains of a temple and an Ashoka pillar surrounded by iron fence. To the east, not far from there, are

the remains of an old village surrounded by fence.

- 2. A minister of Kaushambhi called Dangchen in Tibetan invited the Buddha to Kaushambhi and he is said to have stayed there for one year. To the south of the remains of the temple is a Jain temple.
- 3. Allahabad is located at the confluence of the rivers Yamuna and Ganga. The confluence is regarded as very sacred by Hindus.

Nalanda

Nalanda is one of the principal centers of Buddhism. At the time when Chinese pilgrim Tsunpa Thangsen visited this place, thousands of monks lived there. Some sources report that the Buddha visited this place many times.

- Nagarjuna, Aryadeva, Shantaraksita, Chandrakirti and many other great Buddhist masters came from Nalanda monastery.
- 2. It is also said that Buddhism had spread to Tibet and China from here. There are many ruins of Nalanda University and surrounding temples. On the south-west perimeter is a square-shaped stupa. You will see beautiful images of the Buddha, of stupas and of gods carved on the walls of the stupa. Arya Nagarjuna was ordained in this monastery and it is also the place where Shariputra was born.
- 3. A Tibetan translator Thumi Sambhota stayed here for six years.
- 4. Not very far from this place, towards the big road, is a museum, where antique images of the Buddha made of

bronze are kept. The writing of the Gupta period is displayed there, and seeing it will certainly benefit those wishing to know more. It is nearer from Patna. It is 164 kms. from Bodhgaya and 11 kms. from Rajgir.

Kushinagar

I prostrate to you, who to lead lazy ones in the Dharma Disassembled the indestructible adamantine-hard body And passed beyond sorrow In the pure land of Kushinagar.

Kushinagar (Tib. Tsachok Drong) is situated in Uttar Pradesh.

- 1. This was the place where at the age of eighty the Buddha entered Mahaparinirvana between two Sal trees. Some remains of the Mahaparinirvana stupa built by King Ashoka can still be seen. It is said that the place was restored later during the Gupta period. Here one can visit a splendid image of the Buddha in the posture of Mahaparinirvana. Near this temple is Phuntshog Chopheling temple, a branch of Namgyal Monastery. To benefit visitors, there is a guesthouse where they can stay free of cost. Information is provided regarding transport facilities.
- 2. The place where Buddha's last rites were performed lies at about 2 kms to the east of the reliquary temple. There is the Mulakuta Bandana stupa, made of piled earth, which is believed to be the stupa with head ornament mentioned in the sutra. This place is known as Rambar and also simply as 'the place where Buddha's last rites were performed'. One must try to visit this place. Kushinagar is 359 kms. from Sarnath.

3. On the way to Doreya from Kushinagar, a distance of 22 kms., is a place called Sathiya where the Buddha had his last meal. Very few people visit this place.

Barabar

Fifteen miles north of Gaya is the holy place of two brothers, known in Tibetan as Chulung Woesung and Gaya Woesung. It is known as Barabar in India. Its old name was Uruvela. Their brother, Tengay Wo Sung, became a monk after recognizing the vast knowledge of the Buddha. On the other side of the place his brothers and others saw skins, barks and staffs thrown in the river Niranjana. They then feared that their brother could be in trouble, so they searched for him. But when they reached the place, they found their brother in monk's robes, sitting with five hundred monks, listening to the Buddha's teaching. After this the two brothers also took ordination before a large assembly of the spiritual community. This is recounted in volume CA of mDo sde section of Tengyur.

- 1. During the 12th year of King Ashoka's reign, he built two caves known as Ajibhikaya and, later, another one in his 21st year. The caves are in this place. On the hill is a small museum of antiquities. There is also a newly erected stone pillar with the image of lion on the top.
- 2. A little further from the place is a rock known in Tibetan as *Kawa Dolpa* in the center of an open space. In front of the rock are the ruins of an old temple and an image of the Buddha made of black stone. One will see many tilting stone pillars there.
- 3. Gayagori is in the town of Gaya itself. The Indian people know the place by the name Ramsil. On the hill is a big Hindu temple. This is the very place where the Buddha taught sutras like *Gayagori Sutra* (Gayagori Dho), *Mahaparinirvana sutra*(Tharpa Chenpoe Dho), *Mahamega sutra* (Trin Chenmoe Dho) and *Mahaberi sutra* (Ngawoche'i

Dho). The place is near to Bodhgaya, yet many miss it.

Durgashri

Sitavana (Tib. Silwa Tsal) is located at 7 kms. east of Bodhgaya.

- Near the top of the hill is a meditation cave of the glorious Shavari. At the door stands a life tree of the six-armed Mahakala and on the rock are the same syllables OM and AH, which are believed to be self-originated.
- 2. A water from south flows from either sides of the inner recess of Durgashri hill. A little further from the place is another hill called Nagpo Tsegpai Ri in Tibetan. The forest in front of this hill is called Sitavana in the sutras. It is said that when the Buddha was on the way to Rajgir from Gayagori, he spent one night in this forest. King Bimbisara is believed to have met the Buddha here for the first time. Chaglo, in his biography wrote, "to the north-west of Nalanda there is an empty space inside the dense forest known as Sitavan, which is actually the real one, but many of us take the one in Bodhgaya as the real". This has to be researched further. In the section of concise scripture of Pad ma bKa' thang, it is written that, "here in the cremation ground of Sitavana, Guru Padmasambhava meditated on bDud rtsi; saw vision of all the gods of bDud rtsi." The text further states: "in the south of cremation ground, underwent penance after renouncing the royal life". The sutra also reports that Guru Rinpoche taught Yogini living in these eight cremation grounds. It also could be the place where Guru Rinpoche after subduing gods and demons, put them under the vows to protect the Buddha's teachings. Probably, after this event, Guru Rinpoche came to be known as "Guru Light of the Sun".

Jigsu Rungwae Durthroe

Jigsu Rungwae Durthroe (Lit. the frightening charnel ground) is located to the south-west of Bodhgaya. After travelling for a distance of about three hours, one has to walk to the top of the nearby hill as there is no motorable road to reach Jigsu Rungwae Durthroe. Just near the cremation ground is a Hindu temple. On climbing further, one will see rocks on which images of the Buddha have been carved. To the west of the cremation ground is a meditation cave, said to belong to Nagarjuna. Below the cave is a lake. There are very few written sources about this cremation ground and not much could be drawn from the few sources.

Amravati

Amravati is known as Palden Drepung in Tibetan. It is situated close to Vijayawada in Andra Pradesh. It is about one hour journey from Guntur.

- 1. As requested by the Dharma king called Dawa Zangpo in Tibetan, the Buddha taught the Kalachakra Root Tantra (Dus 'khor rtsa rgyud) in this place. There is a museum at the site where the Amravati stupa was built.
- 2. Near the museum are the remains of an old stupa erected out of mud bricks and stones.

Nagarjunakonda

Nagarjunakonda (*Tib.* Lhochok Palgyi Ri) is in southern state of Andhra Pradesh. It takes one hour by road from Amravati Stupa to Nagarjunakonda. A further hour's journey by boat will take you to the living place of Nagarjuna and his disciple Aryadeva.

1. A cowherd is said to have carried Nagarjuna across the river on his back. It is said that the cowherd in his next life was born as the king Sal Bandha. In due course the king,

having realized the misery of this worldly life, told the master Nagarjuna that he would renounce his royal life and adopt the spiritual life. He is said to have spent a long time meditating here. The body of Nagarjuna, believed to be under the protection of eight female spirits, is still there. It is said that, even though the master is no longer in living in human form, his representative, Nagabodhi's presence is still there in the form of moon rays. This has been mentioned in the *Biography of Eighty Mahasiddhas*.

- 2. Before 1958, there was only a river flowing nearby the site and there was no lake. Now the ruins of Maha Chaitya stands like an empty isle in the middle of the lake, formed by the collection of water from the river.
- 3. There is a museum looked after by Army welfare. In the ruins of the old temple is a larger than life-sized image of the Buddha. There is a small hut and a deep pool believed to be the place where Nagarjuna stayed.

Sanchi

Sanchi is in Madhya Pradesh. It is situated in Bhopal. From Delhi it is an overnight journey by train. It is 549 km. from Mumbai.

1. This place is considered one of the foremost Buddhist places in India. In the history of Singala, Sanchi is mentioned as Chaitiya Giri (Tib. Chorten Drong, meaning 'town of Stupas' or 'mountain of Stupas'). King Ashoka, after marrying the daughter of a merchant, built a temple on the top of the Chaitiya Giri. Prince Mahendra, Ashoka's son born from the merchant's daughter that started religious activities in Sri Lanka, also said to have gone from this place. One can see Sanchi stupa on a small hill to the east of Sanchi station. All the stupas here were certainly built between third and and the twelfth centuries. The stupa in

the centre is surrounded by wall fencing. On the top of the stupa is another three storeyed similar wall enclosure with three umbrellas stacked one over the other. Seeing the place with the relics of enlightened persons and the stupa itself gave me a feeling of the sacred. The great stone entrances on all four sides are carved with different uniquely beautiful images executed in a highly skillful manner. The mural paintings depicting the Buddha's life, King Ashoka's first visit to Bodhgaya and his activities, show clearly what is not clear in other places. On the top of the three slabs at each entrance, one can see the images of animals like lions and elephants placed back to back. There are also images of different birds like peacock painted on the wall.

- 2. The third stupa to the north of the great stupa is the one where the relics of the Buddha's great disciples Shariputra and Maugalyana are placed. They are known in Tibetan as Chogzung-nyi (two supreme disciples) and also Tonpai Nyanthoe Chenpo Namnyi (two great Sharavaka-disciple of Buddha). The remains of an old monastery built during the Gupta period can still be seen. We can also see the ruins of the assembly hall, a pillar and the monks' quarters.
- 3. According to some guide books not very far from Sanchi there are places by the name of Sonari, Satdhara, Bhojapur and Indhar, where more reliquary stupas and museums can be found.

Ellora

Ellora is located near Arungabad in Maharashtra.

There are twelve caves belonging to the Buddhist tradition and others belonging to the Brahmin and Jain traditions. It is believed that these caves were created between 550 to 750, namely within

a two hundred year period. The tenth cave belonged to Vishvakrama. The second cave has a huge image of the Buddha. There is the Tingthal cave and others where one can see many images of the Buddha. From Arungabad, it takes half an hour to Ellora. Kolasa cave is the biggest Hindu temple and the most beautiful. It is just at the bus stop. If one examines the inside of the temple, one cannot stop wondering how it was constructed. It takes half an hour from Aurangabad to Ellora and one hour to reach Ajanta.

Ajanta

This is in Maharashtra. After crossing clustered villages facing towards the south, one reaches a rock-face where twenty-seven caves have been created. These caves belonged to Buddhist tradition. Some of the pictures on the wall are coloured and others are not. Some of the caves are assembly halls, some are temples and some are meditation caves. For example - the first cave is the temple of the Lord of compassion, Kasapani and the exterior and interior designs are so beautiful they surpass imagination. The second one is regarded as very important but the actual reason is not known. The mural painting inside the cave is colourful and there is no image of Buddha here. The third cave houses the administrative office. The fourth cave is a large assembly hall constructed with thirty-two pillars. The breadth of each pillar is three times the length of both arms fully stretched. It is difficult to believe if you don't see it for yourself. The seventh cave has a huge image of the Buddha seated crossed-legged and at the door of the cave are a few images of the Buddha. In the ninth cave is a shrine. This cave contains colourful mural paintings. The sixteenth cave is another huge assembly hall. Inside the hall, there is a stone stupa and a beautiful huge pillar carved out of solid rock. The seventeenth cavehas mural paintings depicting the birth of the Buddha, Queen Mayadevi and Prince Rahula. In the twenty-sixth cave there is an image of the Buddha in the posture of Mahaparinirvana. Some of the caves are under renovation and some remained closed. There is only one cave without any decorations. The distance from Jhalkhaog

to Ajanta is 298 kms by train.

Bhetapur

Malaya (Tib. Riwo Malaya) is a range of low mountains lying close to Bhetapur in Karnataka. The place is believed to be a meditation cave of Pha Dampa Sangye. This place is one of the Buddhist sites hardly seen or heard before by even the regular pilgrims and tourists. Many people come to this place on pilgrimage. Riwo Malaya is the place where Madran Rida, the demon, was subdued and killed by Padmasambhava. Given that it is difficult to spot the place where these events had taken place, the entire range of Malaya mountain can be considered sacred as it is blessed by numerous practitioners. Major Tibetan monasteries such as Sera, Namdrol Ling and Tashi Lunpo are built in the Malaya.

Kenheri Caves

The Kenheri caves are located in Mumbai in Maharastra. The place is eight miles away from north Mumbai and are known as the caves of eighty Mahasiddhas. There are altogether one hundred and eight caves. Some of these caves are big assembly halls and many look like meditation caves. There are images placed in some of these caves. Half an hour's drive towards the east is a cave sacred to the Hindu tradition.

Rewalsar

Rewalsar is known as Tso Pema in Tibetan. It is located near Mandi in Himachal Pradesh. It is six hours' drive from Dharamsala. King Zahor's palace was in Mandi, which is now one of the oldest towns.

1. The princess Mandarava, the princess and others in Bengal followed Guru Padmasambhava and participated in turning the wheel of Dharma. The king was not happy

with this and tried to burn Guru Padmasambhava alive. But the fire turned into a lake and the Guru was seen standing on a lotus flower.

2. On the top of the hill overlooking the Lotus Lake is a cave where there is a huge image of Guru Padmasambhava in meditation posture. Next to the cave, there is a meditation cave of the Lady Mandarava. In Mandi near the bridge is the prison where Princess Mandarava was kept for twenty-five years as a punishment by the king.

Jalandhar

It is located in the Kangra District in Himachal Pradesh.

- 1 This is one of the twenty-four holy places in India. Je Goetsangpa is said to have lived there for half a year.
- 2 It is the place where His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama is presently residing.
- 3. One can still see the ruins of King Mashoka's palace behind the hill of Kangra Valley. We can also see the ruins of the place where Queen Phagma Lodoe, the mother of Prince Chockyi Gawa was born. Queen Phagma Lodoe was also called Mahamati and was the daughter of the King Mashoka.
- 4. In the center of Kangra valley is a big Hindu temple, which contains an image of Vajravarahi (Tib. Dorje Phagmo), considered very important both by Hindus and Buddhists.

Translated from the Tibetan by Meenakshi Rai.

朝聖指南

果洛丹曲巴桑 編

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以身語意虔誠禮敬並皈依怙主文殊菩薩

頌云:

悲智方便生於釋迦族 無為他勝摧滅魔軍眷 猶如黃金妙高威嚴身 釋迦之王我虔誠禮敬 釋尊汝初發菩提心資 修持圓滿福慧二資糧 彼時行持事業極廣 成為眾生怙主我讚嘆

如同我等,既不懂英語又不懂印度語者,為了實現朝聖的強烈願望,編寫了這本【朝聖指南】小冊子。 將通常印度八大聖地,均於各部朝聖指南書籍之中介紹 ,但因某些聖地未作詳細介紹,鑒於此本人與一些懂印 度語及英語的朝聖者,以及熟悉各聖地的朝聖者一起有 緣朝拜各聖地,借此良機以確鑿的內外道朝聖指南為主 要參考資料,進行編篡了這本小冊子。但相信從中必有 一些不詳之處,敬請讀者給予批評指教。因為以訛傳訛 ,會給眾人帶來昏慣,便成為惡趣之因。

本人在此敬請各位法友:不論您朝聖到那裡,首 先要了解其聖地之由來,是否是曾經佛陀所作事業之地 ?是歷代印度智者結集佛陀言教之地?還是印度八十大 聖居住地等。在了知諸先賢與眾不同之功德前提下,才 能產生您對聖地的信仰,有了這個信仰,才能實現您真 正圓滿的朝聖。當初,佛陀及諸菩薩加持這些聖地,今 天諸聖地加持我等之時, 尤其要了解各聖地之由來、功 德, 是您朝聖中的最大需要和功德。

依朝聖分上中下三等之說,當今朝聖者日益增多 。但是, 大多數匆匆忙忙, 只是走馬看花, 如此朝聖便 是勞而無獲。也有一些人

把朝聖作為一種旅遊觀光,到了聖地心猿意馬,後追前 行, 匆匆趕道, 正是浪費金錢而得不到可喜成就。

編纂這本朝聖小冊子, 也是諸法友的意願。順序 是按朝聖指南目錄進行編排的。

- 1. 佛陀出世地一藍毗尼
- 2. 佛陀剃度出家地-清淨城
- 3. 六年苦行地 尼連禪河
- 4. 成佛地一菩提伽耶
- 5. 僧伽和好一王舍城
- 6. 初轉決輪-婆羅奈斯
- 7. 再轉決輪一耆闍崛山
- 8. 三轉法輪一莊嚴城
- 9. 加持地一那爛陀
- 10. 顯神通處一舍衛國祇陀園
- 11. 降神處-桑伽尸國(曲女城)
- 12. 橋賞彌大臣邀請佛陀在此住
- 13 佛入滅處一拘尸那國 住一年一橋賞彌

在佛陀的一些授記中: 【吾入滅後各虔誠之善男子善女 子朝聖並隨念四聖地,直至壽盡。此四聖地為:世尊之 出世地、世尊之成佛地、世尊之三轉法輪地、世尊之入 涅槃地。吾入滅後比丘眾將在此轉繞佛塔、頂禮佛塔,對此而言,信奉吾者均往生極樂天界。】此外尚有:佛陀加持地為那爛陀、降魔地為舍衛國祇陀園、降神處為曲女城、僧伽和好處為王舍城。上述這些聖地統稱為八大聖地。如來八大佛塔亦在八大聖地。(摘自根敦群培的著作第三卷 314 頁。)

(一) 藍毗尼

頌云:

十月圓滿釋迦之太子 誕生吉祥藍毗尼園時 梵天帝釋恭敬斷聖相 確為菩提種姓我頂禮

迦毗羅衛城當今稱熱滿智(Rumend)。在今尼泊爾西部索那里二十五公里處。那裡有佛母摩耶夫人像,以菩提樹遺址為基地建立神殿,以及還有印度阿育王的石碑。這裡當地人稱「索那里」。

- 1. 迦毗羅衛城的淨飯王與摩耶夫人之子喬達摩生於公元 前 566 年,於迦毗羅衛城附近的藍毗尼花園中,乳名稱 悉達多。阿育王信仰佛教二十年後曾駕臨此地。
- 2. 為紀念佛陀降世,在那裡建立石碑,寫有【佛陀出世地】的記載。附近還有一座薩迦派寺院。
- 3. 從迦毗羅衛城以西的五、六公里處,有佛陀出世的藍 毗尼花園。當今此地稱「迪羅日阿果智」。從此地入 印到拘尸納城有 146 公里,到舍衛國祇陀園有 188 公 里,到婆羅奈斯有 305 公里。

(二) 清淨城

頌云:

觀見輪迴之事不真實 由天空從俗家出離去 於清淨塔前由己為己 落髮剃度出家我頂禮

清淨城,位於阿奴摩河岸,今稱羅日雅南達噶,地區名為羅日雅 Loriya,

今屬印度比哈爾省管轄。從菩提伽耶乘火車經過巴扎那、摩迪哈目到貝迪雅市。貝迪雅市以西北方向 25 公里處就是羅日雅聖地。那裡便是一小村莊,村莊西端有清淨佛塔。

- 1. 阿奴摩河岸的清淨佛塔所在地是佛陀剃度出家之地, 也是原先顯示獵人像者從屍林中揀到一片赤黃色夏布 供養給佛陀的地方。無論怎樣這裡給人的感覺的確與 眾不同,令人超凡脫俗,信仰之心油然而生。此塔繞 週一圈有 730 步,佛塔南側有一小池塘。此塔頂已毀 滅,據說過去來這裡的朝聖者很少。
- 2. 佛塔東側的不遠處有阿育王的獅子頂飾石碑,碑文是 古印度巴里文。用英語對印度人問「Ashoka Pillar 」會馬上找到它。從拘尸那城或迦毗羅衛城到此地最 近。當今這裡只有一座很大的印度教神殿以外,再也 看不到任何佛教神物。從菩提伽耶乘車到羅日雅有 412 公里。

(三) 尼連禪河

頌云:

思惟欲精進成就菩提 六年中於尼連禪河畔 苦行已精進臻至究竟 獲得最勝禪定我頂禮

尼連禪河, 位於菩提伽耶東兩公里處, 那裡是佛陀 六年苦行之地。

- 1. 此地有菩提樹及佛陀六年苦行時的佛像可朝拜。
- 2. 尼連禪河附近的東北側,有妙生女從一千黃牛乳中 提煉出的精華獻給佛陀紀念地。
- 3. 蘇諦耶給佛陀供養一束芒草為坐墊的地方。據說是 在今菩提伽耶以東的大橋東端。
- 4. 位於此地東北側,今稱里拉堅地方是佛陀沐浴之地。總之,在伽耶附近佛陀靜住七年。

(四) 聖地金剛座

頌云:

為令無始來精進具義 於瑪噶達菩提樹之前 跏趺不動現證佛陀果 圓滿實證菩提我頂禮 菩提伽耶印度語稱(Bodhgaya),通常稱金剛座。 今屬印度貝亥爾省管轄的伽耶市以南九公里處。佛陀在 尼連禪河旁苦行六年後,在伽耶菩提樹下成等正覺。

- 1. 據說當初菩提伽耶佛塔修建者是婆羅門摩迦薩之幼子,也有人說是阿育王所建。龍樹菩薩建立了塔頂之小佛塔,其內藏有佛陀舍利多達一藏升之說。佛塔外圍的石欄亦為隆樹菩薩所建。據說原先塔頂內曾安置拉薩釋迦牟尼佛像。
- 2. 佛塔南側有一四方平台,據說是佛陀之坐墊芒草拋棄之地。
- 3. 佛塔之東側有一尊白塔,當初佛陀盤坐于此地後尊容發光,除菩提樹之外其

他全被以光燒毀。故此,這個塔便稱發光塔。

- 5. 佛塔南側有度母神殿,壁面內端有一尊度母小佛像,據說此佛像是從前呼喚阿迪峽尊者的那尊度母。
- 6. 佛塔南側的池塘是龍王目支鄰陀之宮殿,佛陀在此 靜住七夜,以神通聚集不時雲霧。池塘門外有阿育 王石碑。
- 7. 佛塔石欄外圍,以東屍林中的立體石刻壇城為最。 根據根敦群培大師所言:「一些西藏歷史書籍中記 載:此立體石刻壇城,很可能是桑吉耶希大師所建 。」也有人認為:此地便是狂笑寒林。遺憾的是這 裡朝聖者甚少。
- 8. 佛塔北側鐵欄中的那些小型佛塔內,安置著眾多阿 羅漢的遺體。若朝聖者在那裡棄放指甲、頭髮之類 的東西可斷除惡道的說法。
- 9. 原先,蓮花生大師在菩提伽耶,以教與理對正要毀壞佛教的五百外道教徒進行折服謬論,並以威猛真言霹靂燃燒這些外道教徒,之後此地便稱蓮花生獅子吼聖地。

10. 佛塔以西大約三公里處,由日本修建的一尊大型佛 陀佛像。這裡還有緬甸、不丹、中國、泰國、尼泊 爾及日本的佛教神殿。也有西藏佛教寺院噶丹佩吉 林等。

(五) 王舍城

王舍城(Rajgir)是古印度中部最強大的摩竭陀國之首都,也是最著名的聖地一。從這裡到那爛陀有 11 公里。

- 1. 此地有眾喜園溫泉遺址。溫泉位於王舍城五座山之 一的貝布里山下。對面是白淨山,山頂有一座日本 修建的佛塔。
- 2. 眾喜園溫泉附近有一山洞,這裡是印度阿闍世王作施主,由五百阿羅漢中阿難陀結集經藏,光欽尊者結集論藏,其他弟子結集律藏之地。
- 3. 摩竭陀國的影勝王及其眾多隨眾家眷為供養及親近 佛陀,駕車前往佛陀足前時,岩石上留下的轍跡至 今還在靈鷲山南麓通往菩提伽耶公路右側尚能清晰 可見。

- (六)婆羅奈斯

頌云:

慈悲迅急垂見眾生已 於瓦拉那西等殊勝處 轉動法輪調伏諸化眾 置彼等於三乘我頂禮

婆羅奈斯(Sarnath)亦稱瓦拉那西,今屬印度俄 赤爾省管轄。

- 1. 這裡的鹿野苑,便是佛陀初轉法輪四聖諦之地,此 地有石欄圍著的小佛塔尊。另外,這裡還有一座很 大的寺院遺跡,附近還有阿育王的石碑碎塊等。
- 2. 以東不遠處有達摩噶佛塔,據說此佛塔建於印度古 布迪王朝(大約於公元六世紀。)也是婆羅奈斯最 大的佛塔之一。
- 3. 再以東有斯里蘭卡大居士達摩巴拉所建的姆拉甘迪古扎寺,外為佛塔,塔內有佛殿,殿內有佛陀的遺骨兩坨裝在用珠寶裝飾的石製盒子內,外用印度文寫有『佛陀遺骨』的記載。其來歷分別是多喬地方的一尊舊佛塔及印度南方龍樹山上,屬真佛陀遺骨。據說達摩巴拉居士後來便在此剃度出家了。
- 4. 每年藏曆十一月十五日來自各地的朝聖者可朝拜此 聖地舍利。
- 5. 佛塔西南側約一公里處有一尊殘破的佛塔,那便是 五比丘在鹿野苑初見佛陀之地。(依玄奘大師所記 ,此塔古時稱迎佛塔。)此塔頂部的八角神殿,是 外道教徒所建。在此不遠處的左側,有印度古董展 覽館。

6. 佛塔以南的兩公里處有流亡藏政府的一所高級學院 ,從菩提伽耶到婆羅奈斯問有 221 公里,朝聖者可 乘火車或公共汽車均可。

(七) 耆闍崛山

耆闍崛山(Gridhakuti),亦稱靈鷲山。佛陀曾在此山再轉法輪,為了弟子須菩提及彌勒佛等傳授【般若波羅蜜多經】。

- 1. 從車站步行上山,可以直接到達佛陀傳法處的靈鷲山,再到西側山頂,那裡有一尊由日本所建的佛塔
- 2. 若乘電動吊車,首先可到達日本所建佛塔處。據『六世達賴喇嘛倉央嘉措秘傳』,第十二繞雄辛巳年四月,第六世達賴喇嘛仁增倉央嘉措到靈鷲山時,這裡所見到的不是岩石和沙石構成的山,而是古印度天成體梵文卷聚集成山的記載。一般世人依各自的善根差別有淨相和不淨相之分,今天我們這裡所見到的是沙石構成的山,是不淨相。但在聖地加持各有情的今天,只要有【普賢上師言教】中所講的老婦人那般對狗牙生起佛牙的強烈信心力,便可現淨相。

(八) 毗舍離城

毗舍離城(Vaishali),亦稱莊嚴城。佛陀曾三次駕 臨此地,今屬印度貝亥爾省管轄。

- 1. 這裡是群猴供養蜂蜜給佛陀之地,也是八大聖地中 佛陀所授記,未來在此地將出世蜜音佛,並授記不 久之後,佛陀將要入涅槃。這裡還有毗耶離之舍利 佛塔。
- 2. 藥師經及三轉法輪的最後一次,教廣分別法輪是在 此地舉行。佛陀入涅槃後一百一十年,阿育王為施 主,由耶舍等七百阿羅漢第二次結集三藏。根據玄 奘大師所記: 阿育王石柱在毗舍離城的說法,也許 這裡的獅子頂飾之石碑正是阿育王石柱。
- 3. 石碑南側不遠處,有佛陀舍利出土遺址由鐵欄圍成的小亭便在此。
- 4. 在此以南,有一小池塘,稱猴子池塘。此地有很多 猴子,據說那池塘是這裡的猴子為佛陀沐浴而建。
- 5. 在伽耶市以西的山頂有一地方可代替莊嚴城之說。 不論是真還是代替物,只要您有信心,就有加持力 。
- 6. 巴扎那市是印度阿育王出生地,也是這裡的首都。 從巴扎那到貝夏里有 120 公里,從菩提伽耶到巴扎 那有 125 公里。

(九) 舍衛國祇陀園

頌云:

為摧滅其餘惡諍論故 外道六師提婆達多等 諸魔於扣莫吉被降伏 能仁戰勝魔敵我頂禮 以三世間無比之功德

於舍衛城顯現大神變 人天一切眾生皆供養 致使佛教興盛我頂禮

舍衛國祇陀園(Shravasti),今稱海扎瑪亥爾,是 印度額達爾省管轄。從婆羅奈斯乘火車一夜可到達此地

- 1. 舍衛國祇陀園是佛陀居住的主要地方,這裡的祇園精 舍內佛陀曾住了二十個夏季,以東的精舍內住五個夏季 ,總共在這裡佛陀住了二十五個夏季。佛陀弟子二勝、 五比丘、十六尊者、欽光佛、鄔陀夷等八十大聞聲弟子 的大部份都長期居住在這裡。佛陀在這裡以神通戰勝外 道論議派的六大導師。
- 2. 祇陀園北側有幾所紅磚砌成的小屋,據說這裡是佛陀 調伏魔怪及央掘摩羅和提婆達多從佛出家之地。但這只 是口傳而已,未找到可靠資料記載。

(十)天降-僧伽施國

天降聖地亦稱僧伽施國,即曲女城(Sankansya),今屬印度額達爾省管轄。從凡迪噶車站乘車較近,從 巴卡納火車站到僧伽施國間有11公里。

- 1. 佛陀為母親及忉利天之有情傳授論藏,在那裡夏住 完後返回南瞻部洲之僧伽施國。依顯教這裡也是八 大聖地之一,如今天降塔頂部已建有裸形派神殿。
- 2. 這裡有一大象飾頂的石碑高六肘,據說這石碑為阿育王所建。從新德里乘車到僧伽施國需要六個小時,從婆羅奈斯到僧伽施國間有 500 公里,此聖地無旅館及飯店,朝聖者事先要準備好足夠的食物及飲料。

(十一) 橋閃彌

聖地橋閃彌今屬額達爾省管轄,從婆羅奈斯到阿拉哈瓦達間有 132 公里,從阿拉哈瓦達到巴白如Baberu間有40公里,聖地橋閃彌便在巴白如地方。

- 1. 此地有一些寺院遺跡及阿育王石柱。以東不遠處有 城牆和古城遺跡清晰可見。
- 2. 據說橋閃彌某大臣邀請佛陀到此地居住一年。寺院 遺跡南側有一座裸形派神殿。
- 3. 雅穆那河與恒河匯合處,印度教徒視為極神聖之地,那裡有阿拉哈瓦達市。

(十二) 那爛陀

那爛陀(Nalanda)是印度佛教寺院中最著名的寺院,中國唐朝玄奘大師曾留學這裡時寺院有萬人僧侶之說。一些古籍中記載:佛陀在世時曾多次駕臨此地。

- 1. 龍樹菩薩、阿耶提婆、論師希瓦措、月稱大師等許 多著名佛教大師都出於那爛陀。
- 2. 當初佛教在中國和西藏的盛行也是從那爛陀傳播而來的,這裡有很多寺院建築物遺跡,西南角有一尊四方形佛塔,壁面上那美不勝收的符雕,使人觸目生信。據說龍樹菩薩當初也在那爛陀剃度出家,佛陀座前十大聞聲弟子之一的舍利子的出生地也是這裡。
- 3. 西藏騰彌桑布扎曾在那爛陀留學六年。
- 4. 佛塔對面有一所古董展覽館,內有許多宗教法器、 青銅佛像、石製佛像,以及印度古布迪王朝時期的 文字等。這裡與巴扎那市很近,從菩提伽耶到那爛 陀間有 164 公里,到王舍城有 11 公里。

(十三) 拘尸那城

頌云:

為快速激勵諸懈怠者 於乾淨地拘尸那城中 如金剛無死之身逝已 脫離憂苦涅槃我頂禮

拘尸納城(Kushinagar), 今屬額迪爾省管轄。

1. 這裡是佛陀享年八十歲時為有情顯示涅槃之地。當 初阿育王在這裡建立的一尊佛塔多年陷於地下之說 ,古布迪王朝時又得到重建。這裡的神殿中有一尊 佛光四射熠熠生輝的佛陀涅槃像。插言:這裡有一 所西藏寺院,名叫彭措林,該寺專門為朝聖者提供

- 2. 免費住宿,還為無力購買車票的朝聖者,寺院為他們購買車票等提供順緣,這實在值得贊許隨喜。
- 3. 此神殿以東 2 公里處,是末羅王的拘尸納城外婆羅樹林是佛陀遺體火化處,此地建有涅槃塔供奉遺骨于此,現存之涅槃塔稱冉巴佛塔,此塔是顯教中所提及的矮力士頭飾塔。從薩日阿那它到拘尸那城間有349 公里。
- 4. 從拘尸那城經過多熱雅途中 22 公里處有一聖地叫薩 查雅,據說此地是佛陀與弟子共進最後一餐之地, 這裡朝聖者甚少。

(十四) 巴若巴若

伽耶市以北的 15 公里處,有優樓頻羅伽葉之兩位 弟弟,那提伽葉和伽葉尊者之地,印度語對此地稱巴若 巴若。優樓頻羅伽葉見到佛陀之功德後,便轉信為釋迦 牟尼,並在佛陀足下剃度出家,他把全人皮、樹皮、騰 杖等外道法器全扔到尼連禪河中,兩位弟弟見到哥哥 的法器在河水中流淌時,以為哥哥優樓頻羅伽葉被盜匪 或水火毀滅了,便開始尋找尸體。後來發現哥哥優樓頻 羅伽葉身著袈裟與五百弟子一起在佛陀足前聽法。爾後 ,二位弟弟也在世尊足下剃度為僧。上述記載於【現證 菩提經】中。

- 1. 此地有阿育王即位 12 年後建立的阿吉布噶雅的兩個 修行山洞,即位 21 年後又建立一個修行洞。山腳有 一所古董展覽館及新建立的獅子頂飾石碑。
- 2. 從此地返回伽耶市途中不遠處,有一座極為壯觀的 石山出現在平地上,此山叫噶瓦昭巴拜,山前有寺 院遺跡和青石所製的佛陀像,以及一些東倒西歪的 石柱。

3. 聖地噶雅果日便在伽耶市內,印度人稱此地為然薩爾。山頂有一座很大的印度教神殿。原先佛陀曾在這裡講授【噶雅果日經】、【別解脫經】、【琉璃經】、【大法鼓經】等。雖這三個聖地與菩提伽耶很接近,但大多數朝聖者忽漏了此聖地。

(十五) 尸多婆那

尸多婆那寒林(Durgashri), 位於菩提伽耶以東七公 里處。

- 1. 此聖地山腰有具德獵人之修行洞,洞口有一棵檀香樹,稱怙主神樹。岩石上天然生成的__字處處可見
- 2. 從竹林精舍山左右平地之南側溪流而上,便可到納布扎拜山,即黑積山。此山前的平地上有一森林稱希達瓦那,這正是顯教所講的寒林尸多婆那。過去佛陀從噶雅果日到王舍城時,曾在此地住過一夜,記載有:當時這裡影勝王初次前來拜見佛陀的故事。「喬洛傳」中:「尸多婆那寒林在那爛陀西北的大森林中心有一空地便是。」據說這與上述之寒林可代替。八大堪畏尸林指南曰:「尸多婆那寒林修甘露,甘露功德神眾被親見。」又云:「南方尸多婆那寒林中,舍離國政禁行尋解脫。」依此蓮花生大師在八大尸林中為眾多空行女傳授密法,並調伏所有鬼神收伏為護法,就此共許日光蓮花大師之稱號。

(十六) 堪畏尸林

堪畏尸林位於菩提迦耶西南方。從菩提伽耶乘車 行駛三小時便到達一小村莊。到此地需要步行上山,山 上有一座巨大的磐石,磐石上部較平坦,那便是堪畏尸 林。附近有一些印度教神殿。通往山頂的路旁岩石上刻 有佛像,尸林西側山坡上有一山洞,稱龍樹菩薩修行山 洞,下面磐石凹陷處自然形成一小池,持水蔥綠,鮮艷 奪目,此景實在神妙莫測。因手頭資料不足,不敢妄加 言論。

(十七) 米積佛塔

米積佛塔,印度稱阿摩羅鉢迪(Amarvati),今屬安達爾省管轄。從功杜市乘車一小時便到達此地。

- 1. 依妙月王的請求,佛陀在此地講授【時輪根本經】 。今米積佛塔的代替物建立在此地展覽館內。
- 2. 據說在此附近有磚和石塊堆積的古佛塔遺跡。

(十八) 龍樹山

龍樹山,印度語稱摩訶支達雅(Mahacetiya),今屬安達爾省管轄的那噶居那岡札(Nagarjunakonda)。從阿摩羅鉢迪乘車一小時後,再乘船一小時便到達龍樹師徒修行地。

- 1. 此地龍樹菩薩曾身背牧人涉水渡河,並加持那裡的國王瑟苯達,國王對輪迴心生厭離,請求龍樹菩薩他將捨棄國政從佛修行。另外,原先八位夜叉女在這裡守護龍樹菩薩,據說她們現在仍然尚在。依印度出版的【八十大聖傳記】第73頁:「龍菩提為承嗣上師龍樹菩薩,而居住此地所發出的光,猶如夜間月光至今尚存。」
- 2. 公元 1958 年前這一帶只有河流而沒有湖泊,如今龍樹山卻成為四周湖水環繞的幽靜之地。
- 3. 這裡有一座印度軍警守護的展覽館,附近的古寺遺跡處有一尊站立的石製佛像,高達八尺多。還有龍樹菩薩的石屋,以及有一很深的沐浴池。

(十九) 聖地珊支

聖地珊支(Sanchi),今屬瑪蒂雅省管轄。從新德里 乘火車南行一夜可到達此地,從孟買乘火車向東北行駛 549 公里便到聖地珊支。

1. 珊支是印度境内最著名的佛教聖地,根據斯里蘭卡歷史記載: 珊支稱支迪雅古日,在那裡阿育王迎娶商人之女為妻,並在山頂建立佛教寺院。此聖地所建立的圓形佛塔,有的建於公元前3年,有的建於公元1200年中。中心佛塔周圍以石欄圍繞而成,圓形塔頂用石欄圍成四方,其中心頂部亦用石雕之三層寶傘作頂飾,美不勝收,見到這佛陀舍利安置之地及此佛塔後,深感驚奇。佛塔四周各有不同圖案的浮雕藝術所裝飾的石門,這些圖案有的是佛陀之

本生功德,有的是阿育王初次駕臨菩提伽耶的情景,各 門楣均有三層,兩端有獅子和大象圖案浮雕。另外,還 有孔雀及其他鳥類等浮雕,目不暇給,眼花撩亂,其他 聖地難以發現的奇絕浮雕,在此琳琅滿目,應有盡有。

- 2. 此佛塔北側之第三號佛塔內,珍藏著佛陀弟子舍利 子與目犍連兩位尊者的舍利之說。這裡尚有古布迪 王朝時期的古寺遺跡,今天還可以見到一些毀壞的 神殿、僧舍、石柱等殘垣斷壁。
- 3. 據詢問得知,附近尚有索那山、薩達拉、波札布、 安戴爾等聖地就有舍利子佛塔及展覽館等。

(二十) 依羅拉石窟

依羅拉石窟(Ellora),位於摩訶日阿悉達 (Maharashtra)地區的奧日安噶巴迪市(Aurangabad)附 近。此聖地有十二座石窟,其中有佛教、婆羅門教及 教石窟。據說這些石窟是公元 550 至公元 750 年的二 百年中所建立起來的,從中第十號為毗首羯摩石窟,二 號石窟中有一尊巨大的石製佛像。這裡大部分為佛教石 窟。格拉夏之稱的大石窟是印度教神殿,殿內石刻浮栩 栩如生,技藝精細巧妙,鬼斧神工,給人以不是人工所 能製成的感覺。從依羅拉石窟乘車一小時可達阿旃多石 窟。這兩座石窟是印度的藝術寶庫,也是全人類的藝術 寶庫。

(二十一) 阿旃多石窟

阿旃多石窟(Aianta),與上述依羅拉石窟為同一 地區管轄。此地是一向南川谷的壁面所建的二十七座石 窟,此石窟全為佛教聖地。其中有的是佛殿,有的是經 堂, 還有的是修行洞, 如: 一號石窟是觀音菩薩化身锅 薩流波尼神殿,如此精細逼真的石刻浮雕,實在令人不 可思議。二號石窟據說極為珍貴,但遺憾的是本人未能 了解到如此珍贵石窟之内藏含義。三號石窟是這裡的工 作人員及保衛人員辦公室。四號石窟是由三十二個巨大 的石刻浮雕石柱構成的宏大神殿, 每根石柱周長有三 , 其規模實在讓人難以置信。七號石窟內有一尊巨大的 石製佛陀跏趺坐像, 其殿門抱廈也有一些佛像。九號石 窟内有一尊佛塔及一些彩色壁畫。十六號石窟是一大廳 , 廳內的石製佛塔及精美浮雕裝飾的石柱各山一塊巨石 刻製而成。十七號石窟內有佛陀出世壁書, 妃子耶輸陀 羅和太子羅睺羅的壁畫。二十六號石窟內有佛陀涅槃像 。其他石窟正在維修,其中兩個石窟禁止入內。從孟買 到阿旃多石窟有298公里。

(二十二) 香山瑪拉雅

香山瑪拉雅位於印度南方卡那札卡地區的拜古地方。此地只有帕·當巴桑杰的修行洞之外,沒有其他佛教聖地。但是,這裡朝聖者甚多。云:「瑪拉雅香山霹靂燃燒之頂,威猛法力征服瑪詹日札魔」,依此偈句,便認為此地是香山瑪拉雅。如同所言:「心生信仰者蓮

花生與其無離合」。無論怎樣這裡必定是證地菩薩加持之地,只要我們有信仰,清淨現分,便無任何差別。

此地有西藏三大寺之一的色拉寺,還有塔克喬南 照寺(意為:妙乘證得解脫寺)及扎西倫布寺。

(二十三) 甘亥日石窟

甘亥日石窟(Kanheri Caves)位於孟買市(Bombay)以北約五公里處,通常認為這裡是印度八十大聖之修行地。這裡共有一百零八座石窟,其中有的是經堂,有的相似修行洞,一些石窟中尚有佛像。另外,孟買以東某些島上還有類似石窟,據說那些皆為印度教神殿。

(二十四) 聖地蓮花湖

頌云:

學利土西北隅 蓮花蕊心胚叢中 證得稀奇勝悉地 稱之尊名蓮花生 蓮花湖印度語稱日阿威薩(Rewalsar),今屬亥瑪慶省(Himachal)管轄。從達蘭薩拉乘車向東行駛六小時便可達蓮花湖聖地,歷史上這裡是印度薩霍爾王統治區。

- 1. 此聖地是從前蓮花生大師駕臨薩霍爾地,為薩霍爾 公主曼達拉威講授教法時,薩霍爾王誤認為蓮花生 大師在誘騙公主,便以活焚酷刑處死蓮花生大師。 但大師用神通力將火變為水,形成蓮花湖。稱大師 為古如桑布瓦,意為蓮花生大師。
- 2. 蓮花湖西側有一座山,此山頂有蓮花生大師修行洞 ,洞內有蓮花生大師的巨大佛像。附近還有公主曼 達拉威修行洞。在薩霍爾王國首都曼迪市橋頭附近 有薩霍爾王懲罰公主曼達拉威時的地牢,據說當時 給公主判了二十五年刑罰。

(二十五) 伽爛達

伽爛達(Jalandhe)聖地今屬亥瑪慶省(Himachal)管轄。

- 1. 根據朝聖指南:這裡是二十四聖地之一的印度西部伽爛達聖地,果蒼巴大師在此地居住近半年。
- 2. 第十四世達賴喇嘛之流亡根據地在達蘭薩拉。
- 3. 達蘭薩拉以南的崗日阿城背部有法王瑪旭噶王宮遺跡,那裡也是王太子法喜之母一聖母智慧女的出生地。【珍恩達瓦傳奇】中記載: 「伽爛達是法王瑪旭噶王宮,聖母摩訶瑪迪瑪是法王瑪旭噶之女,亦稱聖母智慧女。」

4. 崗日阿城中心有一座印度教大神殿,殿內有金剛亥 母佛像,此佛像便成為印度教及佛教二者的共同信 仰處。

(二十六) 迪洛巴

1. 屬於古印度八十四位大成就者之一的迪洛巴尊者之修行洞位於印度北方的亥瑪慶省境內。從達蘭薩拉到巴旦科赤途中要經過所謂迪洛巴的村莊,此聖地便在那裡由東向西流淌的小河邊。原先這一帶稱「薩達布日」。大成就者迪洛巴在那裡修行密宗生圓次第長達六年後獲得大成就。一些人對那洛巴上師德洛巴與這裡所講的,也曾做過榨油工的帝洛巴混為一談,兩者是否是同一人,在【八十大成就者傳記】中各有詳細記載。

如今我們還可以瞻仰在這裡的噶舉派尼姑寺收藏當時帝洛巴曾做榨油工時的木製用具。

(二十七) 噶夏普巴

- 1. 翻越古里姆那勒北部的若唐山口,便抵達此聖地。
- 2. 那裡有三世主觀世音菩薩的佛像。
- 3. 據說附近有印度二十四聖地之一的瑪日達聖地。

云:

食糌粑之實有價,及報父母之恩德。 動筆留下此手跡,皆為文殊之恩惠。 先輩對此甚無需,然同我等朝聖者。 以作幼童入門基,利他之心編此書。

第十七繞雄水馬年藏曆四月一日(公元 2002 年 5 月 13 日)開始編寫,本年藏曆十一月十五日(公元 2003 年 1 月 16 日),比丘丹曲巴桑在聖地金剛座之龍王目支鄰陀池旁編寫完成。吉祥圓滿!

夏爾宗德丹譯

2003, 10, 25

參考資料:

【已離經】、【遍及所知】第一品、【八十聖 者傳記】、【根敦群培著作】第三集,尼泊爾及錫金出 版的【聖地指南】,以及【日喀洛旦朝聖指南】。

