

- An Explanation of the Direct Pointing Out of the Nature of Mind
- A Composition on Trekchö and Tögal
- A Commentary on the Inner Practice Words of Rigdzin Düpa
- A Commentary on Manjushri's Aspiration of the Great Perfection
- A Vast Commentary on Highest Awareness
- An Explanation of the Beacon of Certainty
- A Explanation of the Natural Freedom of Mind
- Dispelling Darkness within Mind: a commentary on the heart drops of the Unchanging Goodness shortly from the Blue-light Female Buddha
- A Commentary on the Treasury of the Natural State
- A Commentary on The Precious Treasury of the Basic Space of Phenomena & A Treasure Trove of Scriptural Transmission

Terma teachings include:

- The Heart Essence of the Vairochana
- The Gold Drops of Vairochana's Chronicle
- The Practice for the Three Roots of Guru

Tulku Tenpé Wangchuk Rinpoche's role significance in Buddhism

The works of Tenpé Wangchuk Rinpoche, just like the teachings of Dilgo Khyentse Rinpoche, completely cover the entire Buddhism of sutrayana and vajrayana and view different teachings of nine vehicles.

Rinpoche is a spiritually realized master, holding three Dharma lineages: Dzongchen Longchen Nyingtik, Palyul Namcho and Dudjom Tersar. His word is known for its beauty, fluency and clear logic.

In Tibetan Buddhism, Rinpoche has a special significance in giving Dzogchen (The Great Perfection) teaching. Rinpoche revived two large

monasteries: the Khangsar Taklung Monastery and Panak Monastery, and educated thousands of qualified monks. Most importantly, Rinpoche's teaching includes the spiritual nutrition of all the great masters in the past, and was expounded in a complete Buddhist path of different stages.



The Project of Translation and Publication

Approved and entrusted by Tulku Tsultrim Zangpo Rinpoche, the abbot of Taklung Monastery, Yingrik Drubpa Rinpoche hopes to have the special opportunity to translate the six volumes of "Dharma Collection of Tenpé Wangchuk" into English and Chinese languages to benefit a wider audience and more Buddhist practitioners. We are looking forward to collaborating with experts and organizations, to fulfill this exceptional activity of the Buddha.

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Translation and Publication Project

Dharma Collection of Tulku Tenpé Wangchuk Rinpoche





About Khangsar Tenpé Wangchuk Rinpoche

Khangsar Tenpé Wangchuk was born amidst miraculous signs in Akyong Khangsar in the Tibetan area of Golok at dawn on January 1st 1938. The time of his birth was marked by the conjunction of “four tigers”: he was born in the Earth Tiger year, in the tiger month, on the tiger day, and at dawn, which is the time of the tiger, according to Tibetan calendar system. He was soon recognized as the incarnation of Panak Önpö Rigdzin Dorje, who was an emanation of Yudra Nyingpo, one of Guru Rinpoche's twenty-five disciples.

He studied with Palyul Choktrul Jampal Gyepé Dorje, Akyong Tokden Rinpoche Lodrö Gyatso and other masters, gaining profound levels of realization, so that he met deities in visions and received prophecies from them, and his understanding of the sutras and tantras expanded to become limitlessly vast.

He revealed both earth and mind termas. Some of them he even unearthed in public, before crowds of people. Khenpo Jikmé Phuntsok declared him to be a great bodhisattva who had reached the more advanced stages (bhūmis). He established both Khangsar Taklung Monastery and Panak Monastery.

Rinpoche's life story of study, practice, and writing

Khangsar Tenpé Wangchu Rinpoche started to learn reading and writing from the age of 8. At 12, he began the learning and practice of Preliminary Practice (Ngöndro), Sadhana of Three Kayas, and the Manjusri Tantra. He was ordained as a monk at 14, then studied “Treatise on Three Types of Disciplines” by Pema Wangdrak “Bodhicaryavatara (The Way of the Bodhisattva)” by Shantideva.

At the age of 15, he went to Palyul Tarthang Monastery and studied “Compendium of Valid Cognition”, and “The majority of volumes of Mipham Rinpoche's collected works”. At 16, he studied “Mulamadhyamakakarika” (The Fundamental Verses on the Middle Way) by Nagarjuna, and “Madhyamakavatara” (Introduction to the Middle Way) by Chandrakirti. At 17, he studied “Abhidharmasamuccaya” (The Compendium of the Higher Teaching Philosophy) by Asanga.

At the age of 18, suggested by Palyul Choktrul Rinpoche, he went to Amchok Tsenyi, an important Geluk monastery located in southeastern Ngawa, Amdo, and studied “The Stanzas on the Practice of Holy Transcendental Wisdom” and “Treasury of Valid Reasoning”, a classic work on logic and epistemology by the great Sakya Pandita.

At the age of 21, social and political environments started to turn critical; Rinpoche studied and practiced “Neluk Rangjung” (The Vajra Essence), one of the five Dzogchen tantra termas revealed by Dudjom Lingpa through a Pure vision. After 23, he wrote “The Necklace Teardrop, an Elegy of Remembering Mother”, “The Epic of King Gesar, a Treasure City of the Kingdom of Adrak”, “The Seven Treasures for Horse Racing”, and “The Legend of Dzi, a Way to Identify Treasures of Jewelry Necklace”.

The age of 31, he was unfairly imprisoned for 12 years, during which he wrote “The Sporadic Drizzle, an Elegy of Impermanence” and “The Great Aspirational Prayer of Crystal Ladder to the Realm of the Copper-Colored Mountain”.

Works written by Tulku Tenpé Wangchuk Rinpoche include songs & poetries, teachings on mind training, termas and Dzogchen teachings.

Mind training teachings include:

- A commentary on The Thirty-Seven Verses on the Practice of a Bodhisattva
- A commentary on the Lotus Garden's Play
- A Self Explanation of Silent Metaphor
- A Commentary of the Four Contemplations that Turn the Mind Away from Samsara
- An Explanation of the Seven-Point Mind Training
- A Commentary on Prayer to be Reborn in Sukhavati, the heaven of Amitabha
- A Commentary on Samantabhadra's Aspiration to Good Actions
- A Commentary on Aspirational Prayer to Attain the Absolute Enlightenment
- A Brief Explanation of the Aspirational Prayer to the Realm of the Copper-Colored Mountain



Dzogchen teachings include:

- A Commentary on Great Perfection, the luminosity of the Rising Sun in Cloudless Sky
- A Commentary on Hitting the Essence in Three Words