ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PRONOUNCEMENTS ON MA NI

Ma ni bka' 'bum

INTRODUCTION

This text contains a heterogeneous collection of 'treasure' works (gter ma), largely relating to the

deity of Great Compassion (Mahākaruṇā). The mantra associated with the deity is known as the Ma

ni mantra, hence the title of the collection. The historical sections include biographical material on

the emperor Songtsen Gampo (Srong brtsan sgam po), who is said to be an emanation of the deity

Tukjé Chenpo (*Thugs rje chen po*, known also as Chenrezig, *sPyan ras gzigs*).

The miscellany of texts included in the several manuscript and published versions of the

collection vary. Traditionally, the author is said to be Songtsen Gampo himself, whose writings

where rediscovered as treasure texts in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Current scholarship

suggests that the primary authors of the rediscovered texts were Druptob Ngodrup (Grub thob

dngos grub) in the twelfth century, Nyangrel Nyima Ozer (Nyang ral nyi ma 'od zer) (1136–1204),

and Jetsun Shakya Zangpo (rJe btsun shakya bzang po) in the thirteenth century.

The version used for the extracts reproduced here is from a xylograph, known as the Punakha

version (from sPu na kha monastery in Bhutan). The xylograph blocks are likely to have been carved

in the late seventeenth century (Kapstein 1992: 163). A reproduction of the xylograph print was

published in 1975 by Trayang and Jamyang Samten, and presented in two volumes. In this version,

volume 1 contains mythical-historical works, and volume 2 consists of texts on Great Compassion

meditation and ritual practices.

The sections of interest regarding Tibetan law are contained in volume 1, part A, sections 2 and

3, which contain different (but similar) accounts of the life of Songtsen Gampo.

Sources

Ma ni bka' 'bum: A Collection of Rediscovered Teachings Focussing upon the Tutelary Deity

Avalokiteśvara (Mahākaruṇika), reproduced from a print from the no longer extant Spuṇs-thaṇ

blocks. 1975. Trayang and Jamyang Samten (eds), New Delhi.

TBRC: W19225

Also used for occasional Tibetan spelling variations:

Chos rgyal srong btsan sgam po. 2011. Ma ni bka' 'bum. rDo sbis tshe ring rdo rje (ed.) Lhasa: Bod

ljongs mi dmangs dpe skrun khang.

1

References

Aris, Michael. 1979. *Bhutan: The Early History of a Himalayan Kingdom*. Warminster: Aris & Phillips. pp. 8–24.

Kapstein, Matthew. 1992. Remarks on the *Maṇi bKa' 'bum* and the Cult of Avalokiteśvara in Tibet. In S.D. Goodman and R.M. Davidson (eds), *Tibetan Buddhism: Reason and Revelation*. Albany: State University of New York.

Macdonald, Ariane. 1968. Histoire et philologie tibétaines. In the *Annuaire* 1968–1969 of the École pratique des hautes études. 4e section, Sciences historiques et philologiques, pp. 527–35.

Vostrikov, A.I. (H.C. Gupta, trans.) 1994. *Tibetan Historical Literature*. Richmond (Surrey): Curzon Press, pp. 52–57.

OUTLINE

The Tibetan passages follow the 1975 edition, which reproduces a xylograph taken from blocks kept at Punakha (Spungs thang), including its page numbers. The headings reflect the section descriptions in the text itself, with added numbering. Occasional alternative spellings, placed in brackets, are derived from the 2011 Beijing edition.

Volume 1

Part A: The first volume from the writings of the protector of religion, King Songtsen Gampo: a prayer to the lineage lamas, the history, and so forth.

- 1 The great history (*lo rgyus chen mo*), named the personal instructions of the 1,000 Buddhas (36 chapters and an epilogue, pp. 1–194)
- 2 On the deeds and life story of the dharma-protector King Songtsen Gampo (28 chapters, pp. 194–366)
- 3 The twenty-one deeds of the king(21 chapters and an epilogue, pp. 366–423)

Part B: The dharma cycle of rituals of great compassion (mahākaruṇā) created by the dharmaprotector King Songtsen Gampo

(pp. 423-625)

Volume 2

Part A: The second volume from the writings of the protector of religion, King Songtsen Gampo: his personal instructions (pp. 1–617)

Part B: Personal instructions from the protector of religion, King Songtsen Gampo: realization of sublime Namké Gyalpo ('Phags pa Nam kha'i rgyal po) and some other pieces (pp. 619–711)

EXTRACTS

Volume 1

Part A

Section 2: On the deeds and life story of the dharma-protector King Songtsen Gampo

- Chapter 1: Enhancing the people of Tibet, descended from the monkey and the rock ogress.
- Chapter 2: The inception of the true doctrine in Tibet.
- Chapter 3: Entering the womb.
- Chapter 4: Birth.
- Chapter 5: The invention of a Tibetan script and translation of the doctrine.
- Chapter 6: The empowerment and the emanation of pure lands.
- Chapter 7: Establishing the law.
- Chapter 8: Inviting and bringing the tutelary deity.
- Chapter 9: The arrival of supports for body, speech, and mind.
- Chapter 10: The arrival of the tutelary deity, self-born in the Tibetan region.
- Chapter 11: The invitation of Princess Tritsun (Khri btsun), emanation of the goddess Lhamo Tronyerchen (Khro gnyer can), who comes to Tibet and meets the king.
- Chapter 12: Nepali Queen Tritsun erects Marpori (dMar po ri).
- Chapter 13: The invitation of the Chinese Queen Kong jo (Kong jo)¹ to Tibet and how the ministers compete in trickery.
- Chapter 14: The building of temples, which fully pacify the four parts (of central Tibet) and the border regions.
- Chapter 15: The building of temples of the tutelary deity and enforcement of the law.
- Chapter 16: Dharma translation and treasure (gter ma) concealment.
- Chapters 17—28: Earlier incarnations of King Songtsen Gampo.

¹ Kongjo is also known as Wencheng.

Chapter 7: Establishing the Law.

Songtsen Gampo becomes king at the age of thirteen, with his parents' approval, and establishes his rule in accordance with Buddhist principles and blessings.

[1975, p. 204, l.6]

五ळळ. શૂં ૹૄ૯ૹ. યુવી નિજયન્ય કુંસ્ટ. ત્યન્ટ્રેન્ટ્રી મિજા. યે. મેળ. તલ્લા. નેટ્ઝા. નેચી. ત્યન્ટ્રને નુંસી નિજ્ને કુંસ્ય. તું કુંસ્ય. તું જે ત્યાં કુંસ્ય. તું કુંસ્ય. તું જે તું કુંસ્ય. તું જે તુ તું જે તુ

So, in order to guide the Tibetan kingdom towards the doctrine (*chos*), the king established laws based on the sutra of the ten virtues. He explained that, 'In former times, when the twelve minor kings created law here in Tibet, non-virtuous activities were carried out and there was no happiness. But since I am a king who protects the doctrine, all areas of Tibet will be established in virtue. When there is no religious law, people are influenced by non-virtue and behave in ways that cause suffering, and as a result they are reborn in the three lower realms. As for the non-virtues, in physical terms, they are threefold: taking others' lives, taking what is not given, and sexual misconduct. In terms of speech, they are fourfold: lying, slander, harsh words, and gossip. In terms of the mind, they are three: covetousness, maliciousness, and wrong views. In brief, the ten non-virtues ought to be avoided by those under my dominion and in my realm. If someone kills, compensation is required. If someone steals, nine-fold compensation must be paid. If someone engages in sexual misconduct, a payment is required. If someone lies, he should take an oath. In this way, the four root laws are established.

[1975, p. 205, I.5]

Furthermore, the subjects under my dominion ought to generate faith in the Three Divine Jewels. They ought to practise and accomplish the true doctrine. They ought to repay the

kindness of their parents. They ought to respect those who have (good) qualities. They ought to respect the upper classes and elders. They ought to be honest with relatives and friends. They ought to give help to their fellow countrymen and neighbours. They ought to talk straightforwardly and with humility. They ought to follow the nobility assiduously. They ought to be careful about food and wealth. They ought not to cut themselves off from those who have previously been kind. Debts ought to be repaid on time and there should be no deception with bre and srang measures. They ought to act fairly towards everyone and without jealousy. They should not listen to the bad things that close friends say, but maintain their own judgement. They should speak gently and discreetly. They ought to act with forbearance and magnanimity. In this way, the sixteen pure human norms will establish the basis of the law.' He took great pains to proclaim the law (bka' khrims). The laws were established.

Chapter 11: The invitation of Princess Tritsun, emanation of the goddess Lhamo Tronyerchen (Khro gnyer can), who comes to Tibet and meets the king

King Songtsen Gampo sends his minister, Gar (mGar), to Nepal to negotiate with King Ozer Gocha ('Od zer go cha) for the hand of Princess Tritsun in marriage.

[1975, p. 224, I.2]

जट्टिंग्स्ट, ज्यं, ब्रिट, यट, व्रोक्निंग, स्वान्त्रं क्राव्य ब्रिट, स्वान्त्रं क्राव्य हेन्य स्वान्त्रं क्राव्य क्षात्रं क

The King of Nepal laughed scornfully. Without giving any answer, he closed his eyes and thought for a long time. He said, 'You will not become a relative of mine. I am superior to you, since I have created laws of the ten virtues. You are king of a barbarous region, without any law. If you are able to establish law in your kingdom, I will grant you my daughter. If not, I will not let her be given. Relay that to your king and ask for an answer'. Then [the minister] remembered that he had been told, 'Offer this box!'

The minister Gar offers the bejewelled golden box to the king.

[1975, p. 224, l.6]

Then the king opened the box. In it was a letter written in Nepalese, which he read. It said: 'You, King of Nepal in the south, have created laws. I, King of Tibet, have no law. As you, King, are pleased with the law, if you order the despatch of Princess Khri btsun, in one day I will manifest five thousand physical bodies. They will manifest in the whole kingdom of snowy Tibet: will this (means of) establishing the laws of the ten virtues not be wonderful?'

The King of Nepal, now referred to as Ratna Deva, (Ratna dhe wa) agrees to the marriage and then addresses his daughter Princess Tritsun about her impending journey to Tibet.

[1975, p.229, l.3]

|टट्चा,बा,अकूट्-ावेषक्र,सेक्चे,झुंचु,खुंट् |ट्र,पटंपु,वांषेष्वःश्चें,सें.कुंट्यं,खूट्-ला |चूंचाब्यःअकुट्-ट्वा,पटंथं,शुट्-क्चेंट-क्चेंक्च्य्,झैंक्च,झें.लुब्या |ट्यःकूब्य.शुट्-क्वेंक्च्यं,सुट्यं,ट्यांपर,झिंश्च्यांस्व्या

'Although the true doctrine does not exist (there), it is a place with royal laws;

Although the Buddhist sangha does not exist, the king is an emanation.

To such a place, daughter, you will go.

The image of Shakyamuni is my object of offering'.

Chapter 13: The invitation of the Chinese Queen Kongjo (kong jo) to Tibet and how the ministers compete in trickery

Minister Gar is then sent to China to negotiate the hand of Princess Kongjo (also known as Princess Wencheng) in another marriage for King Songtsen Gampo. He is set a number of tests, which he succeeds in completing through trickery and cleverness. The Chinese king then tells his daughter that she must go to Tibet, but she objects.

[1975, p. 240, l.5]

ारे'वा'यार कें'व 'रे'गवेव 'सु'त्र' यादा कें वादा केंबा'त्र विष्या केंद्र 'गुर केरा विक्रवा केर 'पि 'त' पर 'रे' के 'य

So she [the princess] said: 'Neither will I meet with my relatives and nor are there Buddhist doctrine or material enjoyments. To that place without law, I will not go.'

Chapter 15: The founding of temples for the tutelary deity and enforcement of the law

The Queens Wencheng of China, Tritsun of Nepal, and Ruyongza (Ru yong bza') of Zhangzhung (Zhang zhung) build temples in Tibet.

[1975, p. 277, l.1]

In order for a thousand emanations to punish the sinful, [the queens] sat on thrones and chairs, surrounded by various executioners. People who had done evil deeds had their heads cut off, their eyes were pulled out, their skin was flayed, they were thrown into fires, buried in holes, left immersed in water, lifted into the air, beaten with sticks, and so on. With punishments of [these] various kinds, people were intimidated.

[1975, p. 277, l. 4]

શૈર. પૂં ક્ષિવાયત્ર પ્રશ્ને ક્ષેત્રાન્ય કૃષ્ટ ક્ષિત્રયા સ્થયે તરાયું સદ્ય ત્યાં ક્ષિત્રયા પ્રથમ કૃષ્ટ ક્ષિત્રયા સથય કૃષ્ટ કૃષ

At that time, in Li yul [Khotan], there were two novice monks who had venerated the exalted 'Jam dpal [Mañjuśrī] for twelve years, without success. One night they decided there was little hope of the exalted one's compassion because they had already chanted many mantras. [But] in a dream, 'Jam dpal told them: 'You and I do not have a karmic connection, but you have a karmic connection with Thugs rje chen po [Mahākaruṇā]. He has manifested in Tibet, where he is called King Songtsen Gampo. Since he is acting for the benefit of sentient beings, you should go there.' Although the two did not know where Tibet was, they left, keeping King Songtsen Gampo in their minds. They arrived in Tibet and found the king's law being enforced. Severed heads were piled on the ground. Seeing blood flowing like a stream, they were frightened and panicked. They said: 'What kind of emanation is this? He is a sinful king,' and they fled. The king realized the two were turning back. Not allowing them to run away, he summoned them, and they became even more frightened. Then the king, using the language of Li yul, asked the two novices what spiritual attainments they wished for. They asked to return to their own

country. The king gave the pair a container full of sand, and sent them off, saying, 'Lie down and think of your homeland.' As soon as they did so, the two novices arrived in their country and found that the sand had turned to gold. They became extraordinarily devoted to the king and became *dgra bcom pa* ('arhats' who had exhausted their defilements).

That was the construction of temples for the tutelary deities and the enforcement of the law.

Section 3: The Twenty-One Deeds of the King

- Chapter 1: The speech of Thugs rje chen po (Mahākaruṇā) and the self-arising sutras of the holy dharma first coming to Tibet.
- Chapter 2: The emanation prince enters the womb of the queen.
- Chapter 3: The emanation prince's birth.
- Chapter 4: Training in writing, the Buddhist doctrine, mastery of meditation.
- Chapter 5: Empowerment and emanation of pure lands.
- Chapter 6: Establishing the laws of the ten virtues and founding Tibet's religious law.
- Chapter 7: Invitation to the naturally-occurring deity of Great Compassion (Mahākaruṇā).
- Chapter 8: The three self-arising statues which liberate people from the suffering of fear.
- Chapter 9: The emanated king's supports of body, speech, and mind, and his miraculous prophecy.
- Chapter 10: Marriage to Princess Tritsun, emanation of the goddess Lhamo Tronyerma (Khro gnyer ma).
- Chapter 11: The invitation of Princess Kongjo, and their marriage.
- Chapter 12: The activities of Kongjo demonstrating geomancy.
- Chapter 13: The creation of temples in order to suppress the limbs of the negative geomantic demoness.
- Chapter 14: The creation of a self-arising statue.
- Chapter 15: The building of the temple.
- Chapter 16: The establishment of the laws.
- Chapter 17: Establishing Tibet and Khams in happiness and consecrating temples.
- Chapter 18: The emanated king establishes all Tibet and Khams in the dharma.
- Chapter 19: The concealment of treasures.
- Chapter 20: How the teachings of Great Compassion arise and are hidden as treasure.
- Chapter 21: The emanated king spreads the teaching and demonstrates his body subsiding.

Epilogue

Chapter 5: Empowerment and emanation of pure lands

Songtsen Gampo becomes king of Tibet as a teenager, with his parents' approval. Several deities manifest to empower him.

[1975, p. 374, l. 1]

ट्यूयःत्रायां चर्याःभ्रेयः थरः हिट्यंयः टेटट्यं स्थाः ट्यं प्रयाच्यां ट्यः याच्याः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः प्रयाच्याः स्थाः स्थाः प्रयाच्याः स्थाः स्

At the age of thirteen, the emanation prince formed a resolution: 'Now, this snowy kingdom must be civilized through the dharma. Since people born here are children of the father monkey and mother rock ogress, belonging to the class of animals, they are uncivilized; they must be tamed by being punished severely, using harsh methods. For that, a very powerful man is needed. After I have gone to the capital, I will be empowered.'

Chapter 6: Establishing the laws of the ten virtues and founding Tibet's religious law

King Songtsen Gampo establishes the laws of Tibet on the basis of Buddhist morality.

[1975, p. 375, l. 6]

Then the royal emanation, in order to cause the sentient beings of snowy Tibet to accept the Buddhist doctrine, made laws based on the sutra of the ten virtues. [The king declared] 'Since in former times there was no religious law at all, the twelve lesser kingdoms were disorganized and there were sinful traditions of royal law. In the kingdom of Tibet there was no happiness. Since I am a king who protects the doctrine, the whole of Tibet will be secure in the doctrine and in virtue. If there is no religious law, those who perform the ten non-virtues will experience the non-liberating suffering of the three lower realms.'

[1975, p.376 l. 3]

वार्ष्ट्र-अभ्यत्ति,जारपञ्च तम् नाक्ष्यत्वाचित्रः स्वान्तान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तान्त्रः स्वान्तान्तः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वन्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्व

य.कथ.घषय.कट..टी.त्याप.ब्रिथय.टट.त्याप.वेथ.कुट.शह्ट.टूरी टिवी.टा.यहेपु.ब्रिथय.ज.यक्षय.वेषा चूट.कूबाड्राष्ट्राय.क्यू.ट्रिट.ट्राप्त.कुव.कुव.वेषा हिष्य.वे.श्रेट.कुवाड्राथय.क्यू.वेषा.श्रेय.वेषा.श्रेय.क्य.पूर्वा.वेष्य.वे.श्रेट.क्या विषय.वे.श्रेट.क्या.वेष्य.वेष्य.वे.श्रेय.क्य.वेष्य.श्रेय.क्य.वेष्य.वेष्य.वेष्य.वे.श्रेय.क्य.वेष्य.

The ten non-virtues comprise three physical ones: killing sentient beings, stealing others' wealth, and seizing others' women. The four non-virtues of speech are: speaking harmful lies, divisive speech with an attitude of antagonism towards others, enjoying saying abusive things, and exposing the faults of others through gossip. The mental non-virtues are threefold: harbouring a harmful attitude, the miserliness that delights in what one has and others do not have, and harbouring wrong views leading to contemplation of untrue doctrine. These are the ten non-virtues of the trio of body, speech, and mind, and I command (that) those within my dominions should reject them. The four root laws have been established throughout the royal kingdom of Tibet. Do not kill through fighting; (if you do), blood money will be due. Do not steal from one another; if you steal, compensation for theft will be due. Do not engage in sexual misconduct; if you do, compensation is due. Do not tell lies; if you do, you must swear an oath. In this way, I have made the laws and severe edicts in snowy Tibet.'

After making the laws of the ten virtues, the religious law was established in Tibet. The sixth chapter.

Chapter 16: The establishment of the laws

[1975, p. 407, l.1]

टट.श.सवा.होब.लुब.लुब.लुब.लुट.कूब.ल.वोडिट.कूब.ल.वोडिट.सर.ट्योप.त्यवा यहूबोब्य.सुट.कूब.लुश्चया.चेह्यस्य.लावा री.बंब.कूप.वोट.वि.बी अवू.जू.तकट.ल.टट.। भट.लबो.सुबेब.ल.टट.। शुबी.एडुबे.ल.टट.। कट.ल.बुक्ट.ल.कूप.श.कट.लट.हील.वंब प्रविधा.होच.त्य.कूप.त्य.वेब.लू.च्.वकट.ल.टट.। भट.लबो.सुबेब.ल.टट.। शुबी.एडुबे.ल.टट.। कट.ल.बुक्ट.ल.कूप.हीब.श.कट.लट.हील.वंब.होच्य.ही. प्रविधा.होच.त्य.कूप.त्य.क्षेत.त्य.त्य.चेब.च.चर्च्य.होच्यव.त्य.वा.होच्यव.त्य.वा.होच्यव.त्य.होच्य.होच्य.होच्य.ह

After that, the emanation king made laws of the ten virtues. Later, he made the royal law, and at the time of the building of Lhasa, punishments were meted out to emanated people. By a cliff on the western side of ICags ri, heads were cut off, arms and legs were severed, eyes were gouged out, and the execution of punishments was continuously manifested. Since the people of snowy Tibet were the progeny of a father monkey and mother rock ogress, they were hard to control and it was difficult to guide them to the doctrine. So he intimidated them, to protect the religious law.

[1975, p. 407, I.3]

भैता येथा क्षे.पट..टामें स्थानेस् कुवा,गुय लूट, ग्रीयारेट जूटा ताला हूं कुय लूटा नाया भेता में ताया में त्या ये स्थान स

यर.हुचे.त.रेटा, चेटा.हुचाब.कैट. रपु.ाव.च.कर.त.वाकूट.त.कैच.च.कर.त.परीच.चवा, भैजा.च्.धेवाबाह, कुचे.त्र.......कृप.परीच.नरीट.टे.परीच.च्य-रचवा.व्या रूपु.कुची.त.कुचे.त्र.परीच.चय.परी,रिची.श्वेबा.चेबा.ट्रेबा.तावी भैजा.तूचा.करी.तायवरी.तापू.च्य-रूपी हि.च.भैजा.त्र.चु.चवीबा.ट्रेबा.च्ये.ही.वाट.वाकूचीबा.ता.रेटा. श्रृपःचेबा भैजा.त्र.चीटाचे.वचीबाब.ट्रेबा.चुटा.ताय.जीटवा.श्री.हीचे.व्.वी रिचे.य.खेबा.तापु.चु.जा.करी.तायवरी.तायवरी.तायवरी.तायवरी.चा.चेटा.वाच्याचा.

At that time in Li yul (Khotan), two novice monks had been venerating Thugs rje chen po [Mahākaruṇā]. They both dreamed that a white man said to them: 'Thugs rje chen po has now manifested as a king in the dBus region of Tibet. He is building a hundred and eight temples and you should go there to see him.' So, since they practised asceticism as Buddhists, they set off, and arrived in Tibet. They asked where the king was residing. When they got to Yar lung, [at the] so-called dBu ra (Enclosure of Heads), [they found] an enclosure for the punishment of emanated people and the severing of arms and legs and so forth, and a great wall of corpses. 'Who has done this?' they asked. They were told that these were the king's punishments. Then, having been told that the king was not living there—he was building a temple in Lhasa—they went to Lhasa. To the west of a willow grove, punishments were being carried out continuously. They said, 'The king is not Thugs rje chen po, he is a demon (bdud),' and turned back.

[1975, p.408, l.1]

The king realized this and issued an order to a minister to set off on a black horse: 'Two Khotanese men attired like monks have arrived, and have turned to go back. Bring those two to me.' The minister rode off and brought them into the presence of the king. [The king] asked, 'What have you come for?' [They answered:] 'We were told that the king of Tibet is Thugs rje chen po spyan ras gzigs [Mahākaruṇā Avalokiteśvara], and have come to see him. You are punishing many people; why do you carry out such bad deeds?' [The king] said, 'All right, if you wish to see Spyan ras gzigs, come with me.' They went to Ne'u bye ma gling pa, where the king took off his head covering to show the eleven-faced one [Avalokiteśvara] and A mi de ba [Amitābha]. He said: 'I am Thugs rje chen po. Since taking over the kingdom, I have not harmed so much as a hair of a single sentient being.' Then he asked them what spiritual achievements they wished for. They said that their homeland was far away and they would like to return there. The king presented each with a handful of sand and said: 'Put it in a package in your clothing,

shut your eyes, and think of your country.' Instantly, they were in their country and the sand had changed to gold. They acquired faith and each attained the level of dgra bcom pa (arhats who had exhausted their defilements).

Chapter 17: Establishing Tibet and Khams in happiness and consecrating temples

[1975, p. 410, l. 3]

स्टिन्द्राच्ट्राचानकवान्त्रम् वृद्धावश्रवान्त्रम् त्यान्यम् स्ति। ब्रिंबावाञ्चवाचश्रुभवाने। ब्रेट्स्ना वस्त्रान्द्रम् व्रिंबाराश्चर्यान्त्रम् व्रावस्य व्रिंबान्त्रम् व्रावस्य व्रावस्य विश्वान्त्रम् विश्वान्त्रम्

After he had manifested as one with the seven [precious accoutrements of a *cakravartin* king], he went to all three regions and nine sub-regions of Tibet and Khams and made the laws of the ten virtues. He built one hundred and eight temples and made the religious law, which was like a silken knot. The whole of Tibet was content. He equalized the hungry and wealthy, and made [them] active, [progress] upward, and independent.

[1975, p. 411, l. 5]

After the doctrine was established, everyone became virtuous and [the king] saw that they had attained liberation. The people of the three regions of Tibet and Khams and the nine sub-regions saw that the emanation King Songtsen Gampo had established the laws of ten virtues, equalized the hungry and the wealthy, and erected one hundred and eight temples. They realized that he was exceedingly kind. The subjects—his outer entourage and his inner court—also saw that the king had brought together all his Tibetan subjects spiritually, and had consecrated temples.

Establishing Tibet and Khams in happiness and consecrating temples. The seventeenth chapter.

Chapter 18: The emanated king establishes all Tibet and Kham in the dharma

In a chapter on translators and translations, after a passage on the benefits of learning to write and recite religious texts (both Bonpo and Buddhist) for the sake of the sick and the dead, the chapter ends with the following.

[1975, p.414, l. 5]

[The king] commanded that the doctrine, which benefits both the living and the dead, be practised. He gave orders that whatever else was done, literature should be written and read. The religious law, like a silken knot, loosened what was tight and tightened what was loose. It bound the religious loosely and the sinful tightly.

The emanation king establishes the whole of Tibet and Khams in the dharma. The eighteenth chapter.

Chapter 21: The emanated king spreads the teaching and demonstrates his body subsiding

[1975, p.418, l. 3]

Then the king said, 'We ought to pay homage to the tutelary deity Thugs rje chen po'. After they paid homage in the presence of Thugs rje chen po in the temple hall, [the king] spoke face to face with the minister sNa chen po: 'Great Zhang minister, in this snowy kingdom royal law should be transformed into religious law. May my descendants act according to the royal and religious laws. Five generations after me, an emanation of 'Jam dpal, named Khri srong sde btsan, will arise as a dharma protector king. He will spread the true doctrine and will, himself, finally become truly and completely enlightened.'

VOLUME 2

Part A contains 80 chapters, consisting of the personal instructions (*zhal gdams*) on the stages of the Buddhist path (*lam rim*) by the dharma-protector King Songtsen Gampo, ranging from the faults of samsara to the pith instructions on self-liberation.

Chapter 1

The eight instructions concerning request and receiving [Buddhist dharma].

Chapter 2

The eight instructions concerning recognition instruction.

Chapter 3

Concerning the twelve command instructions.

[1975, p. 34, l.5]

टब.बूट.तपूर.तपुर.चा १९,ट्र.बूट.वट्ट.कु.क्षवर.कुथा श्रिय.टतूव.बटक.पट्ट.कु.कवर.कुट.वटक.पट्ट.क्र.क्षव.ट्र.कु.बटक.पट्ट.कु.क्षवर.च्ट्र.च्ट्र.कु.क्षवर.च्ट्र.च्ट्र.कु.क्षवर.च्ट्र.कु.क्षवर.च्ट्र.च्ट्र.कु.क्षवर.च्ट्र.च्ट्र.कु.क्षवर.च्ट्र.च

The manifestation of Mahākarunika, the religious protector, King Songtsen Gampo, taught his son as follows: 'Listen to me, divine prince. If you do not rule according to the dharma, your worldly kingship will become the cause of a hellish cycle of existence. In this life, you should rule in accordance with the dharma. Serve your religious masters and promulgate their teachings.

Then follow instructions to care for both outer and inner retinue with peace and provisions, to care for wives and respect ancestors, to engage in religious practice, and to act with compassion.

[1975, p.35, l.2]

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Practise the ten virtues, which form a ladder to the higher realms. Reject the ten non-virtues, which lead to the precipice of a cycle of inferior existence.

There is then an admonishment to act with the next life in mind and to practise generosity.

[1975, p.35, l.3]

ट्या.तम् ब्रूट्या भ्रियः व्रिश्यः तम् त्वरूषाः योटः कृताः टटः टवः ब्यूट्टः कृत्यः व्रिश्यः वर्षः व्यत्येश्वयः व भियः कृटः श्रम् अवतः यः विश्वयः योटः कृतः वर्षः व

Even though your dominions have extended their borders, you will go alone at the time of death, so you should practise the veneration of Mahākarunika. You cannot stay in the fine palace forever, so you must meditate on the pure Buddha-realms.

Even though the royal law has been strictly imposed (*bsdams*), it is the cause of sin and bad rebirth, so you must establish the religious law (*chos khrims*) well.

Then follows advice on how to rule, including training in meditation, treating subjects as one would one's children, keeping the tantric vows, and acting in accordance with the dharma. The section concludes with:

[1975, p.36, l.3]

|झ.च्या.चेता.चे.ता.वाटशवाता क्या.व्येट.क्या.टट.टर्डंच.क्या.टापु.खता.वाटशवा.य्रा

This is the instruction to a divine prince for bringing together kingship and the dharma.

Part B of volume 2 has six sections, four of them royal advice on the more esoteric aspects of Buddhist praxis, culminating with two sections of general advice to his subjects in the snowy land.