

# THE HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF LA-DVAGS

## I. Introductory Verses

(L MS.) Adorned with the thousand eyes of knowledge which surveys the three times, p. 19.  
Fruits of the merit of tenfold a hundred sacrifices of good deeds,  
May the Indra of strength, being addressed, give with his heavenly sword  
Answer to the intolerable lightnings strong with flickering desire.

(S MS.) Having been made to toss upon the breast of the gazelle-eyed one (Ri-  
dvags-mig-can, Mṛigākshī), [who is] religion itself,  
By the child's iron hook of the wonderfully sweet and all-knowing Gesar,  
This clear mirror of religion, reflecting nakedly the images of dancers in  
combination and separate,  
Is made a neck-ornament of Him of the Five Crests (Zur-phud-lña-pa,  
Pañcaśikha, i.e. Mañjuśrī).

### NOTES

The three times mentioned in the first verse are past, present, and future. Gesar (Kesar, Kyesar) is a well-known deity of the pre-Buddhist religion of Tibet. A book on history or geography is generally called a mirror.

## (A MS.) II. Account of the Origin of Tibet

Though, generally speaking, all constituents in themselves are altogether pure beyond the limits of speech, yet, on account of the ripening or not ripening of the succession of souls, the heavens are wholly enveloped in the delusion of subjective illusion, and the world contained therein appears in manifold forms and colours, more than we can grasp with our thoughts. According to the *Mdzod* (*Kośa*):

There were diffused ten millions and one hundred distinct suns and moons,  
And the 1,000 millions of gardens of lotuses, each consisting of four continents,  
Which are all surrounded by the circular rampart (*cakravāla*).

All these appear as enumerators of Śag-thub's (Buddha's) name.

How in the almsbowl in the hand of the holy Rñam-par-snañ-mdzad (Vairocana), [who is also called] Gañs-chen-mtsho-rgyal, this world of three thousand originated, although variously related in the traditions, if we summarize it, following the *Yontan-bsdud-pa*: The ether is the receptacle of the air; that (the air) the receptacle p. 20.  
of the mass of waters; that (the water) the receptacle of the great earth; that (the