A TRANSLATION OF THE BIOGRAPHY OF THE MAHASIDDHA INDRABHUTI
WITH NOTES.

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THE LIFE OF GURJU I. NDRA. BHUTI

1. As for the account of Guru Indrabhuti;
2. In the country of Ugna., there were five hundred thousand cities.
3. Two kings ruled them.
4. Indrabhuti ruled the two hundred fifty thousand cities of Sampala.
5. At the same time, King Lra.andra ruled the two hundred fifty thousand cities of lasa ngka bu tu.
6. To the king of Samphola, Indrabhuti, there was a sister, Lalksha - ka.m. so-called, who was seven years old.
7. (Laka m -ka.m) was given to the son of the king of Lang kaburi, Jalandra, because of the asking (for her hand).
8. King Indrabhuti gathered all of his ministers, and while they were advising (him) (they said):
9. "Jalandra does not practice Dharma. Except for that, all other things are equal," and, so saying, it was promised to give (Lakshmi - kar).
10. To a messenger they said: "There is a difference between one who practices Dharma and one who does not practice Dharma. (Nevertheless) we will join families." And they sent him back.
11. After that, in the following year, the son (of Jalandra) came to Samphola.
12. He met with Laka m - kar, and then departed to his own country.
13. Indrabhuti bestowed and sent many presents of gold, silver, horses, cows, and the like.
14. He (the prince) set out towards his own country, and his father said: "Where is your wife?"
15. "Because the daughter was young, they wouldn't let her go," he said.
16. (The father) said: "That's proper!"
17. At that time, Indrabhuti had many wives.
18. Because they all had nothing but fritch in the Dharma, the nobility, together with the queens, after requesting from Lama Va. ba pu,
initiation and spiritual instruction, were striving for attainment.

19. When the lady had attained the age of sixteen years, Jalendra sent a message about the method of giving the lady into marriage.

20. Since the lady's mind was depressed towards the world, (she) did her siddhi.

21. While attaining the siddhi of 'earth-discovering', (she) welcomed sweepers and the like.

22. Those who had gone to heaven are made clear in the lady's own biography.

23. After that, King Jalendra gave a message to King Indrabhuti with news about the way the lady was doing: "The 'earth-discovering' which has brought about the generation of the lady is proper. (But) making oneself peaceful and blissful is not proper," he said.

24. After that, Indrabhuti's thought: "The usefulness of my sister's being born is piling up. To the fact that I am of little benefit to the kingdom, there is great retribution. It is necessary that I give it up and practice Dharma," he thought.

25. He entrusted the kingdom to his own son and made him attain a good house.

26. After twelve years, he attained to Mahamudra.

27. Since the retinue didn't know (about this), the son and the retinue of subjects set out to see (him).

28. They commenced to open the door of that one (house). From the sky, (they heard):

29. "Do not open the door. I am here," he (Indrabhuti) said.

30. Hearing this, (they) looked to the sky and they saw that he was dwelling (there).

31. Then there was born the joy of having attained as much as the first bhumi.

32. Saluting according to their faith, they sat down to one side.

33. Having stayed in the sky for seven days, the royal father, to the son and the retinue of subjects, said:

34. "Thought cannot penetrate the depth and extentless of the Dharma."

35. Together with the etiquette of seven hundred people, he went to heaven with this very body.

36. The account of Guru Indrabhuti is complete.
NOTES ON THE TRANSLATION

2. उर्ग्सम्: Skt. Uddhaya. Presently Swat State in the Paki-

3. सम्भोला: Spelling resembles Shambhala, a mythic Tibetan

4. 13. Indralahtt sends gifts as dowry. It is customary in many Eastern

5. 18. "nothing but faith in the Dharmä": This implies faith as opposed

6. 19. We assume that the wedding took place at this time. This would

7. 20. "mind was depressed toward the world": Tib. yid, 'byud.

8. 21. "earth-discovering" siddhi: We do not know just what this

9. 22. This topic is discussed in the biography of Lukshminarā, who is

10. 23. Probably Sandarla is upset with Lukshminarā's unorthodox behavior,

11. 24. This is the turning-point of Indralahiti's life, and is a common

12. 25. "attra a good house": Probably an idiom referring to

13. 27.
31. "the first bhumi": Tib. sa-dung-po.
32. "sat down to one side": A way of showing respect to an exalted person.
35. "went to heaven in this very body": This refers either to immortality or, more likely, to the siddhi of 'skywalking', which is spontaneously attained in many of these biographies. (Mircea Eliade, in his studies on Shamanism, concludes that references to flying are a way of speaking about ecstasy).
THE TIBETAN TEXT