

text in **red** (my editorial additions, which you **might not know**)

XZ 1.2

i.20

Gold Flower (Buddhist king), yokes dragons (*nagas*), touches ears to become invisible
women draw water from dragon-lake > dragons take human form, make sexy-time > breed disobedient half-dragons
wiped out by Gold Flower in alliance with Turks
etiology: abandoned town; dragon horses

i.22* Mutilated Member

Old-timey king searches for relics, leaves brother in charge
brother self castrates to protect reputation, leave his member in a box to brother, left with king's guard
folk-tale motif (e.g. *Egyptian Tale of Two Brothers*; *Potiphar's wife*, *Bellerophon*)
accused of violating king's harem, produces box to prove innocence
saves oxen from gelding, merit gets his own member restored
etiology: name of Extraordinary Monastery

XZ 1.3

i.26* Land of Horses (i.26-36)

Suli from the Chu River to Kesh (XZ 1.16), vassals of the Turks
the land, people and language called Suli; script uses ca.30 characters
outer garments of animal skin, inner garment linen
shave the tops of their heads, sometimes use silk headbands
tall but weak and pusillanimous; crafty and deceitful; greedy cheapskates
strong cultivate the land, others commerce

XZ 1.16

i.37* Land of Treasure (i.37-68)

Tukhara; bounded on north by Iron Gates, east Congling Mountains,
south Great Snowy Mountains, west Persia; Amu Darya flows west through country; naturally divided into twenty-seven
states; all vassals of the Turks
climate warm and damp, and epidemics prevail; priests take seasonal "rain-rest"
character of people, mean and cowardly; appear low and rustic; good faith and rectitude only when dealing with each
other
language differs somewhat — twenty-five letters to express everything,
writing goes left to right; more literature than Suli; most use fine cotton clothes, some use wool; gold and silver in
commerce, coins of different type.

XZ 1.28

i.45

Siyehu-khan, rebellious son of Yehu-khan of the Turks, **contemporary of Xuanzang**
tries to loot monastery; dreams of Vaisravana-deva; who penetrates his heart with sorrow; tries to repent; dies
etiology: statue of Vaisravana-deva

i.47*

at the time of the Buddha's Enlightenment; two **householders** (*grihapati*, "merchant-lord") offer cakes & honey
become his first disciples, gives them hair and nail cuttings; make a first model of a **stupa**
etiology: first disciples, first *stupa*

XZ 1.33

i.53

Shanakavasa, disciple of Ananda, wears garment made of the eponymous *shanaka* plant fiber ("hemp");
grew gigantic and robe grew with him; permanent when Law (*dharma*) is permanent; diminishes when law diminishes
etiology: monk's deep-red hemp robe

XZ 1.34

i.56

Kanishka-*raja* of Gandhara (1st CE); expanded north of Himalayas, gets Chinese hostages; summer north near Kapisa
etiology: monastery built for Chinese hostages as summer residence

i.59

Not long ago, petty and covetous, wicked and cruel king tries to loot monastery;
driven off by king of *devas* with parrot form; induced earthquake; king confesses fault

i.60

Rahula builds *stupa* w/o relics, dreams to ask king; takes relics from petitioner, put in *stupa*;
stupa closes on his robe, source of ooze
etiology: oily Rahula Stupa

i.62

spirit Shuna disturbs mountain spirit, who causes earthquake,
contest between Mt Aruna and Mt. **Shunagir**
etiology: annual ritual

i.63* Jealous *naga*

an **arhat** (*luohan*, 'saint') from **Gandhara** preached to **naga-raja** ('dragon-king') of this lake; transport by magic carpet;
a novice monk (**sramanera**) hitch-hikes; *naga* gives immortal food to *arhat*, plain to novice, who makes angry vow
uses religious merit, becomes *naga*, kills *naga-raja*, causes lake storms to destroy monastery; **Kanishka** learns of it;
builds a *sangharama*, gets destroyed 6 times; threatens to fill in lake

powers: "rides on the clouds, drives the winds, passes through space, and glides over the waters"

naga converts himself to an old **Brahman** (Hindu priest), says don't do it, no gain

Kanishka invokes full power of his accumulated merit; flames from shoulders

again converts self to an old **Brahman**, says don't do it; submits and asks for pity: "Because of my evil deeds I have
received a dragon form. The nature of *nagas* is fierce and wicked, so that they are unable to control themselves."

finally builds the *sangharama*; play cymbals/drum to drive off *naga*-evil

etiology: lake-side monastery and ritual

i.66

a relic miraculously ascends from a burning *stupa*, swirling up to the clouds

etiology: ?

i.67

when the Buddha (Tathagata) was alive, a mountain *deva* called **Pilusara** took elephant form;
offers hospitality to the Buddha and 1200 *arhats*; **Asoka** builds a *stupa* on mountain crag

etiology: Elephant-Strength *stupa* (etymology)

i.68

the Buddha (**Tathagata**) shares rice with *deva*, tossing his toothpick, which becomes a grove of trees

etiology: Monastery of the Willow Twig (etymology)

XZ 2a.-2r. India

i.69* Land of Elephants (*Indica* i.69-90)

XZ 2.2

i.94

dairy-shepherd of the king ; makes offering at the Stupa of the Predictive Assurance to become *naga*; dies and occupies a cave; the Buddha (**Tathagata**) come to visit and convinces him to follow *dharma* upon the nirvana of the Buddha, dragon receives shadow to look upon if he gets evil in his heart

etiology: Cave of the Shadow

i.96

king steals relics but then they return to their original places

XZ 2.3

i.99

The Buddha (**Sakya Tathagata**) sat beneath the sacred fig tree (*pippala*) and talked to Ananda (**his disciple**) about a **Kanishka**, who followed the *dharma* and raised the *stupa*; follows a hare to a shepherd boy w/ small stupa builds a bigger stone stupa nearby, but little one grows 3ft taller, repeats until 400ft tall realizes that he has erred in trying to surpass the divine, confesses, retreats

etiology: paired stupas

i.101* Golden Ants

large golden ants gnaw stones, leave gold (sand) trails

etiology: golden carvings

i.102

poor hired laborer hires a painter, can pay only one gold coin; another does the same painter does only one image; both return; miraculously splits in two

i.103

robbers try to steal image, image comes alive, scares robbers straight

etiology: deep-red hemp monk's robe

i.104

Parsvika, master of the Brahmans (learned Hindu), converts at age eighty to Buddhism; mocked by town's children; too old to give himself to meditation and to recite the *sutras*;

learns Three Pitakas, obtain the Six Miraculous Powers, reaches the Eight Deliverances

etiology: disciple Parsvika (**10th Buddhist Patriarch**)

i.105* Vasubandhu

learned Buddhist **Manorhita**, flourished a thousand years after the Nirvana of Buddha

Vikramaditya, King of Shravasti ordered his ministers to daily distribute gold coin to the poor, orphans, bereaved; going to run out of money, will have to raise taxes – pays out of his own pocket

when hunting, V. overpays a guide for good directions; M. overpays a barber (gets recorded by chief historian!)

V. is jealous, brings in 100s of scholars; Brahmans against Shramans; M. defeats 99, gets caught on smoke/fire

not allowed a defense, bites out tongue; writes to his disciple **Vasubandhu**, who defeats heretics

etiology: ministry of Vasubandhu (**20th Buddhist Patriarch**)

i.111

as a boy **Samaka-bodhisattva** nourished his parents; while gathering food for them was wounded by a hunting king; healed by medices that **Indra** applied to the wound

i.115* Panini

devas of long life descend and spread language and writing; **Brahma-deva** and **Shakra** established rules; requirements. *rishis* (enlightend Buddhist sages) have different forms of letters; men use them, but ignorant cannot men's lives reduced to a hundred years, when the *rishi Panini* was born; wished to reform rules of writing *Isvara-deva* supports his plan; writes syllabary; sends to king who spreads throughout land as standard
etiology: letters/writing of Panini-*rishi*

i.116* Panini-pupil

five hundred years after the Nirvana of the Buddha (**Tathagata**), a great **arhat** came to **Kashmir**; sees a Brahman (Hindu) chastising a boy when instructing in letters - why cause him pain? *arhat* smiles; Brahman asks why—children of the town adhere to the style of Panini-*rishi* the little boy was the *rishi* reincarnated, downgraded because the texts he produced were heretical better to focus on the holy teaching of the Buddha; an old decayed tree held five hundred bats; merchants sat beneath, light fire; merchant recites *sutras*, bats come to listen, endure flame; reincarnate as ascetic monks, became *arhats*; Kanishka and Parshvika summons those 500 saints and sages in Kashmir (**Fourth Buddhist Council, 1st CE**) so let the child leave – then great *arhat* (one of the former bats) disappears; the Brahman (and village) converts
etiology: Fourth Buddhist Council

i.111

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