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II. The Etymology of Geumgangsán



Treasure: Goryeo Taejo's Painting of Homage to the

Bodhisattva (曇無竭菩薩) is Dharmodgata Bodhisattva in Sanskrit, rendered by meaning as Beopseong (法盛), Beopyong (法勇), Beopsang (法上), Beopd of the Prajñāpāramitā sutras of the 8,000-verse and 25,000-verse lineages appears the story of Sadāprarudita Bodhisattva (常悲, also called Buja is was relocated to the end of the first assembly in the Mahāprajñāpāramitā Sūtra, a notable fact within the otherwise narrative-free Prajñāpāramitā s

Long ago, he sought the perfection of wisdom (prajñāpāramitā) with his whole mind (一心).

From the sky came a voice: "Go eastward and seek it. Then you will attain that teaching."

He went as told, but there was nothing there.

ed and cried out, seeking ever more intensely, the Buddha's form appeared in the sky and said: "Far to the east lies a city called Gandhavatī (香城, th

"It is adorned with the seven treasures, covered in gold, and lined with jeweled trees."

"In its ponds the lotuses are in full bloom, and it is a place where the people know no distress."

ty is the paradise of the Dhammugala Bodhisattva. There the Bodhisattva, delighting together with many female attendants, expounds the teaching of

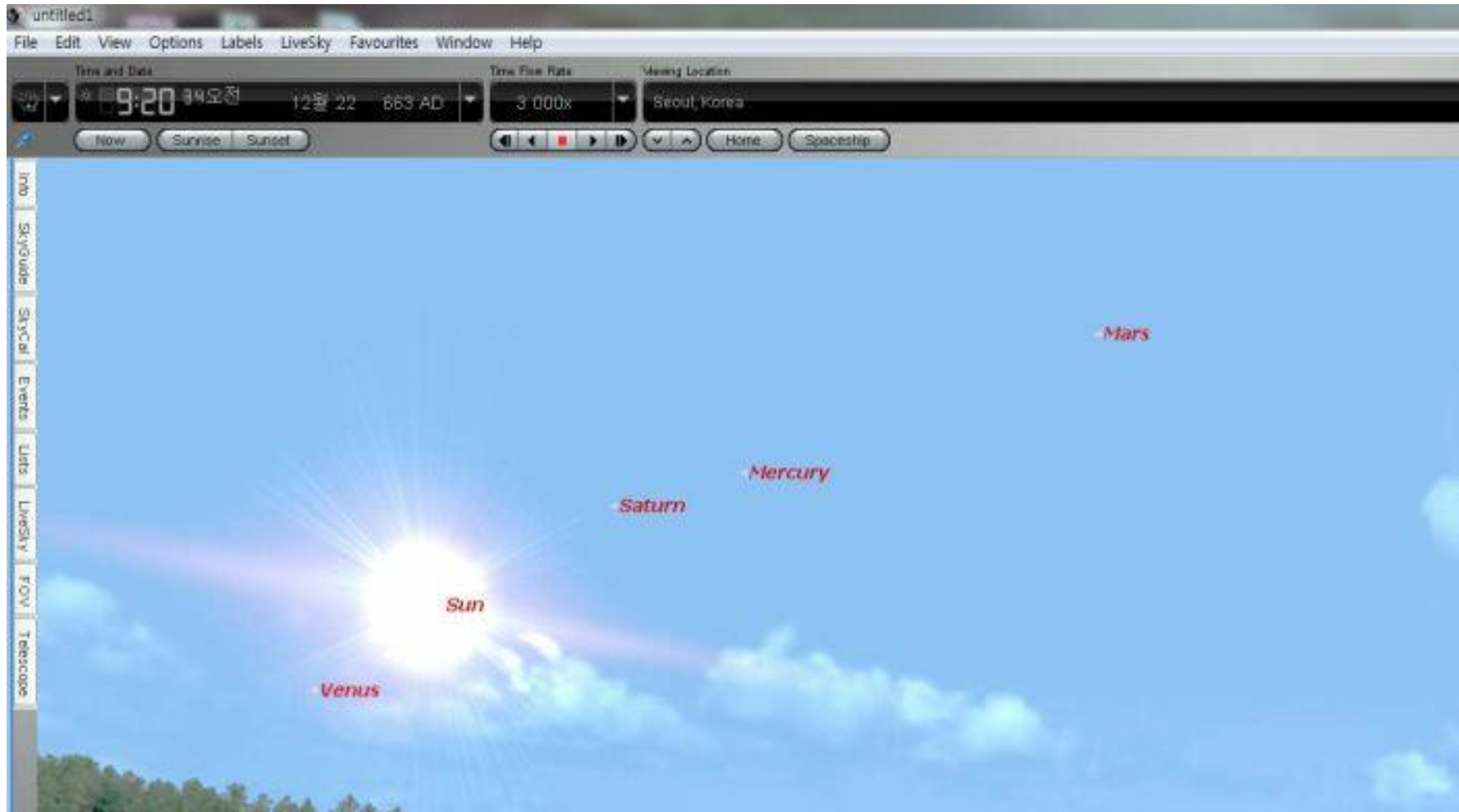
"So go and seek out that place," he taught.

Shizutani Masao and Suguro Shinjō, trans. Mun Eul-sik, Mahāyāna Buddhism, vol. 3: Early Mahāyāna Sutras (Haengbokhan Sesang, 2013), pp. 42-

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Year	Figure	Content
661	Uisang	Studied in Tang China for nine years, from 661 to 670. Having obtained intelligence of Tang's war plans against Silla, Uisang returned home at once and championed state-protecting Buddhism—a representative monk of the state-protecting Buddhist tradition.
697~700	Fazang, the Third Patriarch of Huayan	A fellow student of Uisang. Fazang, the Third Patriarch of the Chinese Huayan school, sent Uisang a letter together with the two-fascicle Huayan jing tanxuan ji (華嚴經探玄記), his commentary on the Sixty-fascicle Avataṃsaka, still unfinished, asking Uisang to review it. The integration of Yogācāra Huayan and Madhyamaka Huayan (as recorded by Choe Chi-won).
787	Chengguan	In the third year of the Zhenyuan (貞元) era under Emperor Dezong of Tang, he succeeded to Fazang's Huayan lineage. "Near the eastern side of the Eastern Sea there is a mountain called Geumgang (Diamond). Although it is not entirely gold, gold is found everywhere—above, below, on all four sides and around, and even in the sand of the streams running through the mountain—so that seen from afar it appears wholly of gold. Moreover, the people of Haedong have transmitted from of old that sages sometimes appear on this mountain."

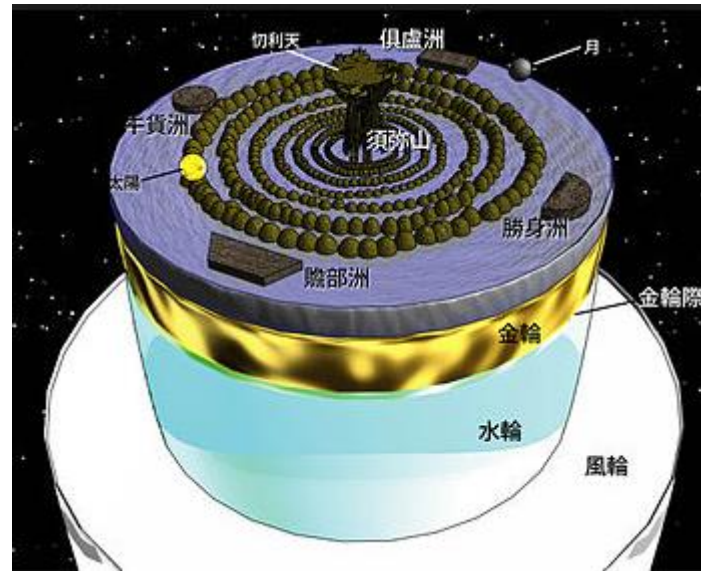
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The heavens at the winter solstice of 663, when Baekje fell, and the 1,980-year cycle of four sixty

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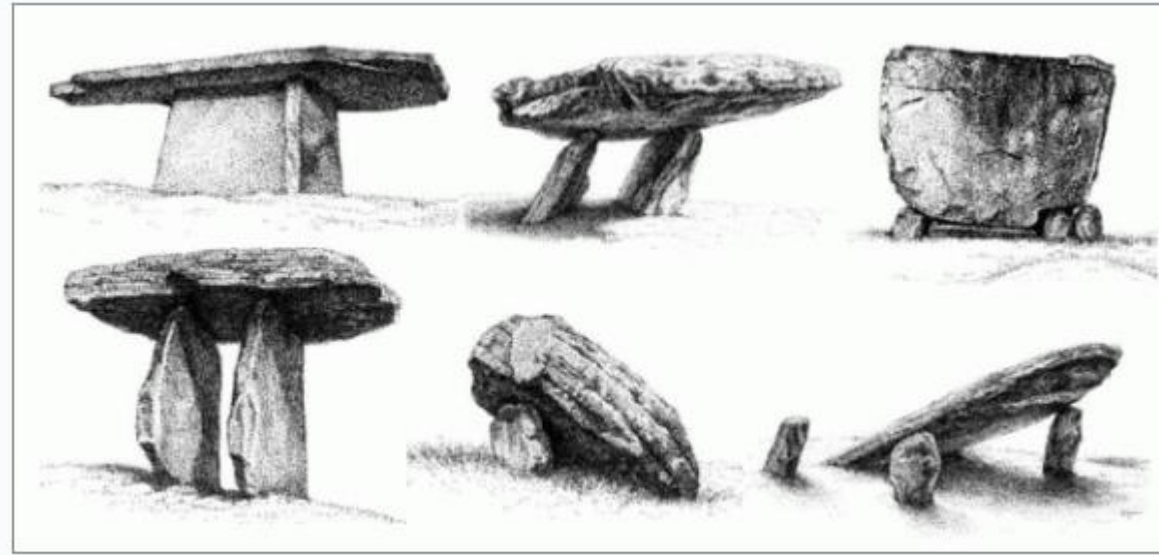
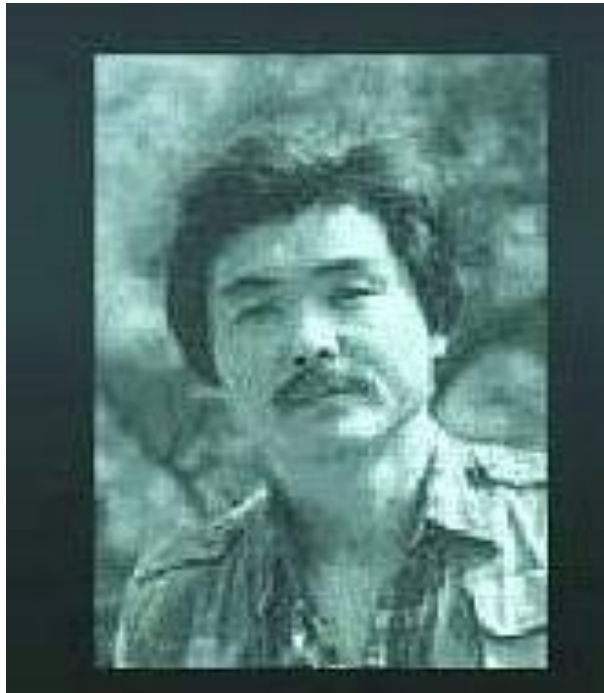
Geumgangsan = Mount Sumeru, and the reason the Avatamsaka Sūtra appeared: the descendants of the Śākya clan—the Scythians
The Shakya clan called themselves descendants of the sun



**Nine Mountains and Eight Seas = the Eight
Legions of Devas and Nāgas**
**The trichiliocosm, the ninth mountain, the
Three Divine Mountains**

**A place of practice for Buddhas
of the past**

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