

Middle Discourses

Bhikkhu Sujato

MIDDLE DISCOURSES

A lucid translation of the Majjhima Nikāya



translated and introduced by
BHIKKHU SUJATO

VOLUME 2

MN 51–100

THE MIDDLE FIFTY

MAJJHIMAPAṄṆĀSA

Middle Discourses is a translation of the Majjhimanikāya by Bhikkhu Sujato.

Creative Commons Zero (CC0)

To the extent possible under law, Bhikkhu Sujato has waived all copyright and related or neighboring rights to *Middle Discourses*.

This work is published from Australia.

This translation is an expression of an ancient spiritual text that has been passed down by the Buddhist tradition for the benefit of all sentient beings. It is dedicated to the public domain via Creative Commons Zero (CC0). You are encouraged to copy, reproduce, adapt, alter, or otherwise make use of this translation. The translator respectfully requests that any use be in accordance with the values and principles of the Buddhist community.

Web publication date 2018

This edition 2026-07-29 12:23:16

Publication type paperback

Edition ed5

Number of volumes 3

Publication ISBN 978-1-76132-065-1

Volume ISBN 978-1-76132-067-5

Publication URL <https://suttacentral.net/editions/mn/en/sujato>

Source URL <https://github.com/suttacentral/bilara-data/tree/published/translation/en/sujato/sutta/mn>

Publication number scpub3

Map of Jambudipa is by Jonas David Mitja Lang, and is released by him under Creative Commons Zero (CC0).

Published by SuttaCentral

*SuttaCentral,
c/o Alwis & Alwis Pty Ltd
Kaurua Country,
Suite 12,
198 Greenhill Road,
Eastwood,
SA 5063,
Australia*

Contents

Summary of Contents

viii

THE MIDDLE FIFTY

The Chapter on Householders

MN 51	With Kandaraka (<i>Kandarakasutta</i>)	3
MN 52	The Wealthy Citizen (<i>Aṭṭhakanāgarasutta</i>)	15
MN 53	A Trainee (<i>Sekhasutta</i>)	20
MN 54	With Potaliya the Householder (<i>Potaliyasutta</i>)	27
MN 55	With Jīvaka (<i>Jīvakasutta</i>)	35
MN 56	With Upāli (<i>Upālisutta</i>)	39
MN 57	The Ascetic Who Behaved Like a Dog (<i>Kukkuravatikasutta</i>)	58
MN 58	With Prince Abhaya (<i>Abhayarājakumārasutta</i>)	64
MN 59	The Many Kinds of Feeling (<i>Bahuvedanīyasutta</i>)	68
MN 60	A Sure Bet (<i>Apaṇṇakasutta</i>)	73

The Chapter on Mendicants

MN 61	Advice to Rāhula at Ambalaṭṭhika (<i>Ambalaṭṭhikarāhulovādasutta</i>)	91
MN 62	The Longer Advice to Rāhula (<i>Mahārāhulovādasutta</i>)	96
MN 63	The Shorter Discourse With Mālunkeyaputta (<i>Cūlamālukyāsutta</i>)	103

MN 64	The Longer Discourse With Māluṅkya (<i>Mahāmālukyasutta</i>)	108
MN 65	With Bhaddāli (<i>Bhaddālisutta</i>)	115
MN 66	The Simile of the Quail (<i>Laṭukikopamasutta</i>)	126
MN 67	At Cātumā (<i>Cātumasutta</i>)	135
MN 68	At Naḷakapāna (<i>Naḷakapānasutta</i>)	142
MN 69	With Gulissāni (<i>Goliyānisutta</i>)	150
MN 70	At Kīṭāgiri (<i>Kīṭāgisutta</i>)	155

The Chapter on Wanderers

MN 71	To Vacchagotta on the Three Knowledges (<i>Tevijjavacchasutta</i>)	167
MN 72	With Vacchagotta on Fire (<i>Aggivacchasutta</i>)	171
MN 73	The Longer Discourse With Vacchagotta (<i>Mahāvacchasutta</i>)	176
MN 74	With Dighanakha (<i>Dīghanakhasutta</i>)	184
MN 75	With Māgaṇḍiya (<i>Māgaṇḍiyasutta</i>)	190
MN 76	With Sandaka (<i>Sandakasutta</i>)	203
MN 77	The Longer Discourse with Sakuludāyī (<i>Mahāsakuludāyīsutta</i>)	216
MN 78	With Uggāhamāna Samaṇamaṇḍikāputta (<i>Samaṇamuṇḍikasutta</i>)	239
MN 79	The Shorter Discourse With Sakuludāyī (<i>Cūḷasakuludāyīsutta</i>)	246
MN 80	With Vekhanasa (<i>Vekhanasasutta</i>)	257

The Chapter on Kings

MN 81	With Ghaṭikāra (<i>Ghaṭikārasutta</i>)	263
MN 82	With Raṭṭhapāla (<i>Raṭṭhapālasutta</i>)	273
MN 83	About King Maghadeva (<i>Maghadevasutta</i>)	290
MN 84	At Madhurā (<i>Madhurasutta</i>)	298
MN 85	With Prince Bodhi (<i>Bodhirājakumārasutta</i>)	305

MN 86	With Aṅgulimāla (<i>Aṅgulimālasutta</i>)	326
MN 87	Born From the Beloved (<i>Piyajātikasutta</i>)	336
MN 88	The Foreign Cloth (<i>Bāhitikasutta</i>)	342
MN 89	Shrines to the Teaching (<i>Dhammacetiyasutta</i>)	347
MN 90	At Kaṇṇakattala (<i>Kaṇṇakattalasutta</i>)	355

The Chapter on Brahmins

MN 91	With Brahmāyu (<i>Brahmāyusutta</i>)	363
MN 92	With Sela (<i>Selasutta</i>)	379
MN 93	With Assalāyana (<i>Assalāyanasutta</i>)	389
MN 94	With Ghoṭamukha (<i>Ghoṭamukhasutta</i>)	402
MN 95	With Caṅki (<i>Caṅkīsutta</i>)	414
MN 96	With Esukārī (<i>Esukārīsutta</i>)	427
MN 97	With Dhanañjāni (<i>Dhanañjānisutta</i>)	433
MN 98	With Vāseṭṭha (<i>Vāseṭṭhasutta</i>)	441
MN 99	With Subha (<i>Subhasutta</i>)	454
MN 100	With Saṅgārava (<i>Saṅgāravasutta</i>)	466
	Colophon	480

Summary of Contents

The Chapter on Householders (*Gahapativagga*) This chapter is addressed to a diverse range of lay people.

MN 51: With Kandaraka (*Kandarakasutta*) The Buddha discusses mindfulness meditation with lay practitioners. Contrasting the openness of animals with the duplicity of humans, he explains how to practice in a way that causes no harm to oneself or others.

MN 52: The Man From the City of Aṭṭhaka (*Aṭṭhakanāgarasutta*) Asked by a householder to teach a path to freedom, Venerable Ānanda explains no less than eleven meditative states that may serve as doors to the deathless.

MN 53: A Trainee (*Sekhasutta*) The Buddha is invited by his family, the Sakyans of Kapilavatthu, to inaugurate a new community hall. He invites Venerable Ānanda to explain in detail the stages of spiritual practice for a lay trainee.

MN 54: With Potaliya the Householder (*Potaliyasutta*) When Potaliya got upset at being referred to as “householder”, the Buddha quizzed him as to the true nature of attachment and renunciation.

MN 55: With Jīvaka (*Jīvakasutta*) The Buddha’s personal doctor, Jīvaka, hears criticisms of the Buddha’s policy regarding eating meat, and asks him about it.

MN 56: With Upāli (*Upālisutta*) The Buddha disagrees with a Jain ascetic on the question of whether physical or mental deeds are more important. When he hears of this, the Jain disciple Upāli

decides to visit the Buddha and refute him, and proceeds despite all warnings.

MN 57: The Ascetic Who Behaved Like a Dog (*Kukkuravatikasutta*) Some ascetics in ancient India undertook extreme practices, such as a vow to behave like an ox or a dog. The Buddha meets two such individuals, and is reluctantly pressed to reveal the kammic outcomes of such practice.

MN 58: With Prince Abhaya (*Abhayarājakumārasutta*) The leader of the Jains, Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta, gives his disciple Prince Abhaya a dilemma to pose to the Buddha, supposing that this will show his weakness. Things don't go quite as planned.

MN 59: The Many Kinds of Feeling (*Bahuvedanīyasutta*) The Buddha resolves a disagreement on the number of kinds of feelings that he taught, pointing out that different ways of teaching are appropriate in different contexts, and should not be a cause of disputes. He goes on to show the importance of pleasure in developing higher meditation.

MN 60: Unfailing (*Apaṇṇakasutta*) The Buddha teaches a group of uncommitted householders how to use a rational reflection to arrive at practices and principles that are guaranteed to have a good outcome, even if we don't know all the variables.

The Chapter on Mendicants (*Bhikkhuvagga*) Ten discourses to monks, many of them focusing on matters of discipline.

MN 61: Advice to Rāhula at Ambalaṭṭhika (*Ambalaṭṭhikarāhulovādasutta*) Using the “object lesson” of a cup of water, the Buddha explains to his son, Rāhula, the importance of telling the truth and reflecting on one's motives.

MN 62: The Longer Advice to Rāhula (*Mahārāhulovādasutta*) The Buddha tells Rāhula to meditate on not-self, which he immediately puts into practice. Seeing him, Venerable Sāriputta advises him to develop breath meditation, but the Buddha suggests a wide range of different practices first.

MN 63: The Shorter Discourse With Mālunīya (*Cūḷamālukyāsutta*) A monk demands that the Buddha answer his metaphysical

questions, or else he will disrobe. The Buddha compares him to a man struck by an arrow, who refuses treatment until he can have all his questions about the arrow and the archer answered.

MN 64: The Longer Discourse With Māluṅkya (*Mahāmālukya-sutta*) A little baby has no wrong views or intentions, but the underlying tendency for these things is still there. Without practicing, they will inevitably recur.

MN 65: With Bhaddāli (*Bhaddālisutta*) A monk refuses to follow the rule forbidding eating after noon, but is filled with remorse and forgiven.

MN 66: The Simile of the Quail (*Laṭukikopamasutta*) Again raising the rule regarding eating, but this time as a reflection of gratitude for the Buddha in eliminating things that cause complexity and stress. The Buddha emphasizes how attachment even to little things can be dangerous.

MN 67: At Cātumā (*Cātumasutta*) After dismissing some unruly monks, the Buddha is persuaded to relent, and teaches them four dangers for those gone forth.

MN 68: At Naḷakapāṇa (*Naḷakapāṇasutta*) Those who practice do so not because they are failures, but because they aspire to higher freedom. When he speaks of the attainments of disciples, the Buddha does so in order to inspire.

MN 69: With Gulissāni (*Goliyānisutta*) A monk comes down to the community from the wilderness, but doesn't behave properly. Venerable Sāriputta explains how a mendicant should behave, whether in forest or town.

MN 70: At Kiṭṭāgiri (*Kiṭṭāgirisutta*) A third discourse that presents the health benefits of eating in one part of the day, and the reluctance of some mendicants to follow this.

The Chapter on Wanderers (*Paribbājakavagga*) The Buddha in dialog with ascetics and wanderers.

MN 71: To Vacchagotta on the Three Knowledges (*Tevijjavacchasutta*) The Buddha denies being omniscient, and sets forth

the three higher knowledges that form the core of his awakened insight.

MN 72: With Vacchagotta on Fire (*Aggivacchasutta*) Refusing to take a stance regarding useless metaphysical speculations, the Buddha illustrates the spiritual goal with the simile of a flame going out.

MN 73: The Longer Discourse With Vacchagotta (*Mahāvaccasutta*) In the final installment of the “Vacchagotta trilogy”, Vacchagotta lets go his obsession with meaningless speculation, and asks about practice.

MN 74: With Dīghanakha (*Dīghanakhasutta*) Deftly outmaneuvering an extreme skeptic, the Buddha discusses the outcomes of belief and disbelief. Rather than getting stuck in abstractions, he encourages staying close to the feelings one experiences.

MN 75: With Māgaṇḍiya (*Māgaṇḍiyasutta*) Accused by a hedonist of being too negative, the Buddha recounts the luxury of his upbringing, and his realization of how little value there was in such things. Through renunciation he found a far greater pleasure.

MN 76: With Sandaka (*Sandakasutta*) Venerable Ānanda teaches a group of wanderers how there are many different approaches to the spiritual life, many of which lead nowhere.

MN 77: The Longer Discourse with Sakuludāyī (*Mahāsakuludāyisutta*) Unlike many teachers, the Buddha’s followers treat him with genuine love and respect, since they see the sincerity of his teaching and practice.

MN 78: With Uggāhamāna Samaṇamaṇḍikāputta (*Samaṇamaṇḍikasutta*) A wanderer teaches that a person has reached the highest attainment when they keep four basic ethical precepts. The Buddha’s standards are considerably higher.

MN 79: The Shorter Discourse With Sakuludāyī (*Cūḷasakuludāyisutta*) A wanderer teaches his doctrine of the “highest splendor” but is unable to give a satisfactory account of what that means. The Buddha memorably compares him to someone who is in love with an idealized women who he has never met.

MN 80: With Vekhanasa (*Vekhanasasutta*) Starting off similar to the previous, the Buddha goes on to explain that one is not converted to his teaching just because of clever arguments, but because you see in yourself the results of the practice.

The Chapter on Kings (*Rājavagga*) Various dialogs with kings and princes, many of whom followed the Buddha.

MN 81: With Ghaṭikāra (*Ghaṭikārasutta*) The Buddha relates an unusual account of a past life in the time of the previous Buddha, Kassapa. At that time he was not interested in Dhamma, and had to be forced to go see the Buddha. This discourse is important in understanding the development of the Bodhisattva doctrine.

MN 82: With Raṭṭhapāla (*Raṭṭhapālasutta*) A wealthy young man, Raṭṭhapāla, has a strong aspiration to go forth, but has to prevail against the reluctance of his parents. Even after he became a monk, his parents tried to persuade him to disrobe. The discourse ends with a moving series of teachings on the fragility of the world.

MN 83: About King Maghadeva (*Maghadevasutta*) A rare extended mythic narrative, telling of an ancient kingly lineage and their eventual downfall.

MN 84: At Madhurā (*Madhurasutta*) In Madhurā, towards the north-western limit of the Buddha's reach during his life, King Avantiputta asks Venerable Mahākaccāna regarding the brahmanical claim to be the highest caste.

MN 85: With Prince Bodhi (*Bodhirājakumārasutta*) Admitting that he used to believe that pleasure was to be gained through pain, the Buddha explains how his practice showed him the fallacy of that idea.

MN 86: With Aṅgulimāla (*Aṅgulimālasutta*) Ignoring warnings, the Buddha ventures into the domain of the notorious killer Aṅgulimāla and succeeds in converting him to the path of non-violence. After becoming a monk Aṅgulimāla still suffered for his past deeds, but only to a small extent. He uses his new commitment to non-violence to help a woman in labor.

- MN 87: Born From the Beloved (*Piyajātikasutta*)** A rare glimpse into the marital life of King Pasenadi, and how he is led to the Dhamma by his Queen, the incomparable Mallikā. She confirms the Buddha's teaching that our loved ones bring us sorrow; but that's not something a husband, father, and king wants to hear.
- MN 88: The Foreign Cloth (*Bāhitikasutta*)** King Pasenadi takes a chance to visit Venerable Ānanda, where he asks about skillful and unskillful behavior, and what is praised by the Buddha. He offers Ānanda a valuable cloth in gratitude.
- MN 89: Shrines to the Teaching (*Dhammacetiyyasutta*)** King Pasenadi, near the end of his life, visits the Buddha, and shows moving devotion and love for his teacher.
- MN 90: At Kaṇṇakattala (*Kaṇṇakattalasutta*)** King Pasenadi questions the Buddha on miscellaneous matters: caste, omniscience, and the gods among them.
- The Chapter on Brahmins (*Brāhmaṇavagga*)** The Buddha engages with the powerful caste of brahmins, contesting their claims to spiritual authority.
- MN 91: With Brahmāyu (*Brahmāyusutta*)** The oldest and most respected brahmin of the age sends a student to examine the Buddha, and he spends several months following his every move before reporting back. Convinced that the Buddha fulfills an ancient prophecy of the Great Man, the brahmin becomes his disciple.
- MN 92: With Sela (*Selasutta*)** A brahmanical ascetic named Keṇiya invites the entire Saṅgha for a meal. When the brahmin Sela sees what is happening, he visits the Buddha and expresses his delight in a moving series of devotional verses.
- MN 93: With Assalāyana (*Assalāyanasutta*)** A precocious brahmin student is encouraged against his wishes to challenge the Buddha on the question of caste. His reluctance turns out to be justified.

- MN 94: With Ghoṭamukha (*Ghoṭamukhasutta*)** A brahmin denies that there is such a thing as a principled renunciate life, but Venerable Udena persuades him otherwise.
- MN 95: With Caṅki (*Caṅkīsutta*)** The reputed brahmin Caṅki goes with a large group to visit the Buddha, despite the reservations of other brahmins. A precocious student challenges the Buddha, affirming the validity of the Vedic scriptures. The Buddha gives a detailed explanation of how true understanding gradually emerges through spiritual education.
- MN 96: With Esukārī (*Esukārīsutta*)** A brahmin claims that one deserves service and privilege depending on caste, but the Buddha counters that it is conduct, not caste, that show a person's worth.
- MN 97: With Dhanañjāni (*Dhanañjānisutta*)** A corrupt tax-collector is redeemed by his encounter with Venerable Sāriputta.
- MN 98: With Vāseṭṭha (*Vāseṭṭhasutta*)** Two brahmin students ask the Buddha about what makes a brahmin: birth or deeds? The Buddha points out that, while the species of animals are determined by birth, for humans what matters is how you chose to live. This discourse anticipates the modern view that there are no such things as clearly defined racial differences among humans.
- MN 99: With Subha (*Subhasutta*)** Working hard is not valuable in and of itself; what matters is the outcome. And just as in lay life, spiritual practice may or may not lead to fruitful results.
- MN 100: With Saṅgārava (*Saṅgāravasutta*)** Angered by the devotion of a brahmin lady, a brahmin visits the Buddha. He positions himself against traditionalists and rationalists, as someone whose teaching is based on direct experience.

THE MIDDLE FIFTY

THE CHAPTER ON HOUSEHOLDERS

With Kandaraka

Kandarakasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Campā 1.1
on the banks of the Gaggārā Lotus Pond together with a large Saṅgha
of mendicants.¹

Then Pessa the elephant marshal's son and Kandaraka the wan- 1.3
derer went to the Buddha. When they had approached, Pessa bowed
and sat down to one side.² But the wanderer Kandaraka exchanged
greetings with the Buddha and stood to one side. He looked around
the mendicant Saṅgha, who were so very silent, and said to the Bud-
dha:

“It's incredible, worthy Gotama, it's amazing! How the mendicant 2.1
Saṅgha has been led to practice properly by the worthy Gotama!
The perfected ones, the fully awakened Buddhas in the past or the
future who lead the mendicant Saṅgha to practice properly at best
do so like the worthy Gotama does in the present.”³

1. Campā is modern Champapur near Bhagalpur in Bihar state, not far from West Bengal. It is near the eastern-most reach of the Buddha's journeys. Campā was the capital of Aṅga, one of the sixteen “great nations” (*mahājanapadā*). It was a flourishing trade center, and became a sacred city for the Jains. | *Gaggārā*, an onomatopoeic reduplication (“gargle”), is the name of a number of rivers and whirlpools in Sanskrit (cp. the modern Ghaggar River in north-west India).

2. Thag 1.77 is attributed to a certain “elephant driver's son”, but according to the commentary this was a different person. Otherwise, neither of these appear elsewhere.

3. Kandaraka's status as a (non-Buddhist) wanderer does not preclude his faith in the Buddha.

- 3.1 “That’s so true, Kandaraka! That’s so true!”⁴ The perfected ones, the fully awakened Buddhas in the past or the future who lead the mendicant Saṅgha to practice properly at best do so like I do in the present.
- 3.6 For in this mendicant Saṅgha there are perfected mendicants, who have ended the defilements, completed the spiritual journey, done what had to be done, laid down the burden, achieved their heart’s goal, utterly ended the fetter of continued existence, and are rightly freed through enlightenment. And in this mendicant Saṅgha there are trainee mendicants who are consistently ethical, living consistently, alert, living alertly.⁵ They meditate with their minds firmly established in the four kinds of mindfulness meditation. What four?
- 3.10 It’s when a mendicant meditates by observing an aspect of the body—keen, aware, and mindful, rid of covetousness and displeasure for the world. They meditate observing an aspect of feelings—keen, aware, and mindful, rid of covetousness and displeasure for the world. They meditate observing an aspect of the mind—keen, aware, and mindful, rid of covetousness and displeasure for the world. They meditate observing an aspect of principles—keen, aware, and mindful, rid of covetousness and displeasure for the world.”
- 4.1 When he had spoken, Pessa said to the Buddha:
- 4.2 “It’s incredible, sir, it’s amazing! How well described by the Buddha are the four kinds of mindfulness meditation! They are in order to purify sentient beings, to get past sorrow and crying, to make an end of pain and sadness, to discover the system, and to realize extinguishment.⁶ For we white-clothed laypeople also from time to

4. We do not hear anything about Kandaraka after this exchange.

5. *Nipaka* (“alert”) is explained in the Pali tradition as “wise”. The root *pāl*, rather, suggests the sense “on guard, alert”, which is supported by such phrases as “mindfully alert and on guard” (*ārakkhasatino nipakkasatino*, AN 5.114:3.1), where *nipaka* parallels *ārakkha* (“guarding”). Likewise, the Vedic sense is “one who keeps watch, a protector” (Rig Veda 4.45.6, 10.44.4).

6. *Yāva supaññatta* is also at DN 18:22.3; it is a variation of the standard *yāva subhāsita*.

time meditate with our minds well established in the four kinds of mindfulness meditation.⁷ We meditate observing an aspect of the body ... feelings ... mind ... principles—keen, aware, and mindful, rid of covetousness and displeasure for the world.

It's incredible, sir, it's amazing! How the Buddha knows what's 4.9
best for sentient beings, even though humans continue to be so shady, rotten, and tricky. For human beings are shady, sir, while beasts are obvious. For I can drive an elephant in training, and while going back and forth in Campā it'll try all the tricks, bluffs, ruses, and feints that it can. But my bondservants, servants, and workers behave one way by body, another by speech, and their minds another. It's incredible, sir, it's amazing! How the Buddha knows what's best for sentient beings, even though humans continue to be so shady, rotten, and tricky. For human beings are shady, sir, while beasts are obvious.”

“That's so true, Pessa! That's so true! For human beings are shady, 5.1
while beasts are obvious. Pessa, these four individuals are found in the world. What four?

1. One individual mortifies themselves, committed to the practice of mortifying themselves.⁸
2. One individual mortifies others, committed to the practice of mortifying others.
3. One individual mortifies themselves and others, committed to the practice of mortifying themselves and others.
4. One individual doesn't mortify either themselves or others, committed to the practice of not mortifying themselves or others. They live without wishes in this very life, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine.⁹

7. The Buddha sometimes taught devotional meditations such as the six recollections for lay people, but passages such as this show there was no fundamental difference between lay and monastic meditations.

8. “Mortifies themselves” is *attantapo*.

9. “With self become divine” (*brahmabhūtena attanā*) deliberately echoes Upaniṣadic language. Pali is sometimes said to lack reference to the cosmic Brahman

- 5.11 Which one of these four individuals do you like the sound of?”
- 5.12 “Sir, I don’t like the sound of the first three individuals. I only like the sound of the last individual, who doesn’t mortify either themselves or others.”
- 6.1 “But why don’t you like the sound of those three individuals?”
- 6.2 “Sir, the individual who mortifies themselves does so even though they want to be happy and recoil from pain. That’s why I don’t like the sound of that individual. The individual who mortifies others does so even though others want to be happy and recoil from pain. That’s why I don’t like the sound of that individual. The individual who mortifies themselves and others does so even though both themselves and others want to be happy and recoil from pain. That’s why I don’t like the sound of that individual. The individual who doesn’t mortify either themselves or others—living without wishes, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine—does not torment themselves or others, both of whom want to be happy and recoil from pain. That’s why I like the sound of that individual. Well, now, sir, I must go. I have many duties, and much to do.”
- 6.13 “Please, Pessa, go at your convenience.” And then Pessa the elephant marshal’s son approved and agreed with what the Buddha said. He got up from his seat, bowed and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right, before leaving.¹⁰
- 7.1 Then, not long after he had left, the Buddha addressed the mendicants: “Mendicants, Pessa the elephant marshal’s son is astute. He has great wisdom. If he had sat here an hour so that I could

(in neuter), having only the personal *Brahmā* (in masculine). The grammatical case of *brahma-* in the compound here is undetermined, yet no scholar of Sanskrit would hesitate to interpret the common phrase *brahmabhūtātmā* in the sense “self become one with the cosmic divinity Brahman”. Surely the Pali draws from the same sense, using it to describe Nibbāna.

10. Presumably Kandaraka left too. This sutta has an odd structure, as the bulk of the teaching occurs after the protagonists leave. This has the ring of a genuinely random encounter.

have analyzed these four individuals in detail, he would have greatly benefited. Still, even with this much he has already greatly benefited.”

“Now is the time, Blessed One! Now is the time, Holy One! May 7.6
the Buddha analyze these four individuals in detail. The mendicants will listen and remember it.”

“Well then, mendicants, listen and apply your mind well, I will 7.8
speak.”

“Yes, sir,” they replied. The Buddha said this: 7.9

“And what individual mortifies themselves, committed to the prac- 8.1
tice of mortifying themselves? It’s when an individual goes naked, ignoring conventions. They lick their hands, and don’t come or wait when called. They don’t consent to food brought to them, or food prepared for them, or an invitation for a meal.¹¹ They don’t receive anything from a pot or bowl; or from someone who keeps sheep, or who has a weapon or a shovel in their home; or where a couple is eating; or where there is a woman who is pregnant, breastfeeding, or who lives with a man; or where there’s a hound waiting or flies buzzing. They accept no fish or meat or beer or wine, and drink no fermented gruel. They go to just one house for alms, taking just one mouthful, or two houses and two mouthfuls, up to seven houses and seven mouthfuls. They feed on one saucer a day, two saucers a day, up to seven saucers a day. They eat once a day, once every second day, up to once a week, and so on, even up to once a fortnight. They live committed to the practice of eating food at set intervals.

They eat herbs, millet, wild rice, poor rice, water lettuce, rice 8.6
bran, scum from boiling rice, sesame flour, grass, or cow dung. They survive on forest roots and fruits, or eating fallen fruit.

They wear robes of sunn hemp, mixed hemp, corpse-wrapping 8.7
cloth, rags, lodh tree bark, antelope hide (whole or in strips), kusa grass, bark, wood-chips, human hair, horse-tail hair, or owls’ wings. They tear out their hair and beard, committed to this practice. They

11. For these practices, which were pursued by the Buddha before his awakening, see notes at MN 12:45.1.

constantly stand, turning down seats. They squat, committed to the endeavor of squatting. They lie on a mat of thorns, making a mat of thorns their bed. They're devoted to ritual bathing three times a day, including at dusk. And so they live committed to practicing these various ways of mortifying and tormenting the body. This is called an individual who mortifies themselves, being committed to the practice of mortifying themselves.

9.1 And what individual mortifies others, committed to the practice of mortifying others? It's when an individual is a slaughterer of sheep, pigs, or poultry, a hunter or trapper, a fisher, a bandit, an executioner, a butcher, a jailer, or someone with some other kind of cruel livelihood. This is called an individual who mortifies others, being committed to the practice of mortifying others.

10.1 And what individual mortifies themselves and others, being committed to the practice of mortifying themselves and others? It's when an individual is an anointed aristocratic king or a well-to-do brahmin.¹² He has a new ceremonial hall built to the east of the citadel. He shaves off his hair and beard, dresses in a rough antelope hide, and smears his body with ghee and oil. Scratching his back with antlers, he enters the hall with his chief queen and the brahmin high priest.¹³

12. The same vivid description of ritual is found at MN 94:12.2 and AN 4.198:6.2. | The passage features many details close to the sacrifice as described in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, especially chapter 3, to which I refer below. Of course the attitude is the exact opposite.

13. *Santhāgāra* is normally a hall to gather for business, a "town hall". Here, however, the term draws on the idiom *yajñasya samsthā*, ("completion/establishment of the sacrifice"), which is so common the term "sacrifice" may be left out as implied (eg. 13.2.4.2). Thus it is "a building for completing the sacrifice" (commentary: *yaññasāla*). | The hall for sacrifice, referred to simply as *śālā* (3.1.1), is oriented to the east, for "the east is the quarter of the gods" (3.1.1.6). | Shaving hair and beard before the sacrifice is described in detail (3.1.2). | The anointing is with *navanīta* ("fresh butter", 3.1.3.7ff.). | The sacrificer wears clean linen (3.1.2.13), but sits on antelope hide (3.2.1.1), scratching himself with the horn (3.2.1.31; cf. Rig Veda 7.18.7). | The wife's fertility cleanses and heals (3.5.3.13, 3.8.2). A king enters the "fire chamber" (*agnyāgāra*) with four wives (13.4.1.8).

There he lies on the bare ground strewn with grass.¹⁴ The king feeds on the milk from one teat of a cow that has a calf of the same color. The chief queen feeds on the milk from the second teat. The brahmin high priest feeds on the milk from the third teat. The milk from the fourth teat is served to the sacred flame. The calf feeds on the leftovers.¹⁵ He says: ‘Slaughter this many bulls, bullocks, heifers, goats, rams, and horses for the sacrifice! Fell this many trees and reap this much grass for the sacrificial equipment!’¹⁶ His bondservants, servants, and workers do their jobs under threat of punishment and danger, weeping with tearful faces. This is called an individual who mortifies themselves and others, being committed to the practice of mortifying themselves and others.

And what individual doesn’t mortify either themselves or others, 11.1
but lives without wishes, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with
self become divine?

It’s when a Realized One arises in the world, perfected, a fully 12.1
awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy,
knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher
of gods and humans, awakened, blessed. He has realized with his
own insight this world—with its gods, Māras, and divinities, this
population with its ascetics and brahmins, gods and humans—and
he makes it known to others. He teaches Dhamma that’s good in the
beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, meaningful and

14. He lies down to sleep in the evening (3.2.2.22), with his wives, but refraining from sex (13.4.1.9). | The spreading of grass is a regular feature of Vedic ritual (eg. 3.6.3.14).

15. After shaving, the sacrificer consumes milk (3.1.2.1) from all four teats or fewer (9.5.1.6), breaking his fast with milk cooked with rice or barley (3.2.2.10, 14). | Milk is drawn from specific teats (3.4.4.26, 9.5.1; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 5.8.1). | Milk is cooked from a white cow with white calf (5.3.2.1), or in another rite from a black cow with white calf (9.2.3.30).

16. The slaughter of animal victims is described in detail (3.7.3). | The sacrificer ought not use the worldly term “slaughter” (Pali *haññantu* = Sanskrit *jahi*), rather “make them agree”, “persuade” (*saṃjñāpaya*, 3.8.1.15) so they look forward to being sacrificed (3.7.3.4). | Trees are felled to make the stake (*yūpa*) to which the animals are tied, while grass (*darbha*) is strewn on the altar (3.6.4).

well-phrased. And he reveals a spiritual practice that's entirely full and pure.

13.1 A householder hears that teaching, or a householder's child, or someone reborn in a good family. They gain faith in the Realized One and reflect: 'Life at home is cramped and dirty, life gone forth is wide open. It's not easy for someone living at home to lead the spiritual life utterly full and pure, like a polished shell. Why don't I shave off my hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness?' After some time they give up a large or small fortune, and a large or small family circle. They shave off hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness.

14.1 Once they've gone forth, they take up the training and livelihood of the mendicants. They give up killing living creatures, renouncing the rod and the sword. They're scrupulous and kind, living full of sympathy for all living beings. They give up stealing. They take only what's given, and expect only what's given. They keep themselves clean by not thieving. They give up unchastity. They are chaste, set apart, refraining from the vulgar act of sex. They give up lying. They speak the truth and stick to the truth. They're honest and dependable, and don't trick the world with their words. They give up backbiting. They don't repeat in one place what they heard in another so as to divide people against each other. Instead, they reconcile those who are divided and support those who are united, delighting in harmony, loving harmony, speaking words that promote harmony. They give up harsh speech. They speak in a way that's mellow, pleasing to the ear, endearing, going to the heart, polite, and likable and agreeable to the people. They give up talking nonsense. Their words are timely, true, and meaningful, in line with the teaching and training. They say things at the right time which are valuable, reasonable, succinct, and beneficial. They refrain from injuring plants and seeds. They eat in one part of the day, abstaining from eating at night and food at the wrong time. They refrain from seeing shows of dancing, singing, and music. They refrain from attir-

ing and adorning themselves with garlands, fragrance, and makeup. They refrain from high and luxurious beds. They refrain from receiving gold and currency, raw grains, raw meat, women and girls, male and female bondservants, goats and sheep, chickens and pigs, elephants, cows, horses, and mares, and fields and land. They refrain from running errands and messages; buying and selling; falsifying weights, metals, or measures; bribery, fraud, cheating, and duplicity; mutilation, murder, abduction, banditry, plunder, and violence.

They're content with robes to look after the body and almsfood to look after the belly. Wherever they go, they set out taking only these things. They're like a bird: wherever it flies, wings are its only burden. In the same way, a mendicant is content with robes to look after the body and almsfood to look after the belly. Wherever they go, they set out taking only these things. When they have this spectrum of noble ethics, they experience a blameless happiness inside themselves. 15.1

When they see a sight with their eyes, they don't get caught up in the features and details. If the faculty of sight were left unrestrained, bad unskillful qualities of covetousness and displeasure would become overwhelming. For this reason, they practice restraint, protecting the faculty of sight, and achieving its restraint. When they hear a sound with their ears ... When they smell an odor with their nose ... When they taste a flavor with their tongue ... When they feel a touch with their body ... When they know an idea with their mind, they don't get caught up in the features and details. If the faculty of mind were left unrestrained, bad unskillful qualities of covetousness and displeasure would become overwhelming. For this reason, they practice restraint, protecting the faculty of mind, and achieving its restraint. When they have this noble sense restraint, they experience an unsullied bliss inside themselves. 16.1

They act with situational awareness when going out and coming back; when looking ahead and aside; when bending and extending the limbs; when bearing the outer robe, bowl and robes; when eating, drinking, chewing, and tasting; when urinating and defecating; 17.1

when walking, standing, sitting, sleeping, waking, speaking, and keeping silent.

18.1 When they have this spectrum of noble ethics, this noble contentment, this noble sense restraint, and this noble mindfulness and situational awareness, they frequent a secluded lodging—a wilderness, the root of a tree, a hill, a ravine, a mountain cave, a charnel ground, a forest, the open air, a heap of straw.

19.1 After the meal, they return from almsround, sit down cross-legged, set their body straight, and bring mindfulness to the present. Giving up covetousness for the world, they meditate with a heart rid of covetousness, cleansing the mind of covetousness. Giving up ill will, they meditate with a mind rid of ill will, full of sympathy for all living beings, cleansing the mind of ill will and malevolence. Giving up dullness and drowsiness, they meditate with a mind rid of dullness and drowsiness, perceiving light, mindful and aware, cleansing the mind of dullness and drowsiness. Giving up restlessness and remorse, they meditate without restlessness, their mind peaceful inside, cleansing the mind of restlessness and remorse. Giving up doubt, they meditate having gone beyond doubt, not undecided about skillful qualities, cleansing the mind of doubt.

20.1 They give up these five hindrances, corruptions of the heart that weaken wisdom. Then, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, they enter and remain in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected.

21.1 As the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, they enter and remain in the second absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of immersion, with internal clarity and mind at one, without placing the mind and keeping it connected.

22.1 And with the fading away of rapture, they enter and remain in the third absorption, where they meditate with equanimity, mindful and aware, experiencing for themselves the bliss of which the noble ones declare, ‘Equanimous and mindful, one meditates in bliss.’

With the giving up of pleasure and pain and the disappearance of 23.1
former happiness and sadness, they enter and remain in the fourth
absorption, without pleasure or pain, with pure equanimity and
mindfulness.

When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this— 24.1
purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady,
and imperturbable—they extend it toward recollection of past lives.
They recollect many kinds of past lives, that is, one, two, three, four,
five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred
thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons
of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and
expanding. They remember: ‘There, I was named this, my clan was
that, I looked like this, and that was my food. This was how I felt
pleasure and pain, and that was how my life ended. When I passed
away from that place I was reborn somewhere else. There, too, I was
named this, my clan was that, I looked like this, and that was my
food. This was how I felt pleasure and pain, and that was how my
life ended. When I passed away from that place I was reborn here.’
And so they recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features
and details.

When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this— 25.1
purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady,
and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the death
and rebirth of sentient beings. With clairvoyance that is purified
and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being
reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or
a bad place. They understand how sentient beings pass on according
to their deeds: ‘These dear beings did bad things by way of body,
speech, and mind. They denounced the noble ones; they had wrong
view; and they chose to act out of that wrong view. When their body
broke up, after death, they were reborn in a place of loss, a bad place,
the underworld, hell. These dear beings, however, did good things
by way of body, speech, and mind. They never denounced the noble
ones; they had right view; and they chose to act out of that right

view. When their body broke up, after death, they were reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm.’ And so, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. They understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds.

26.1 When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the ending of defilements. They truly understand: ‘This is suffering’ ... ‘This is the origin of suffering’ ... ‘This is the cessation of suffering’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering’.

27.1 They truly understand: ‘These are defilements’ ... ‘This is the origin of defilements’ ... ‘This is the cessation of defilements’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of defilements’. Knowing and seeing like this, their mind is freed from the defilements of sensuality, desire to be reborn, and ignorance. When they’re freed, they know they’re freed.

27.4 They understand: ‘Rebirth is ended, the spiritual journey has been completed, what had to be done has been done, there is nothing further for this place.’

28.1 This is called an individual who neither mortifies themselves or others, being committed to the practice of not mortifying themselves or others. They live without wishes in this very life, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine.”

28.3 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, the mendicants approved what the Buddha said.

The Wealthy Citizen

Aṭṭhakanāgarasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.¹⁷ At one time Venerable Ānanda was staying 1.1
near Vesālī in the little village of Beluva.¹⁸

Now at that time the householder Dasama, a wealthy citizen, had 1.3
arrived at Pāṭaliputta on some business.¹⁹ He went to the Chicken
Monastery, approached a certain mendicant, bowed, sat down to
one side, and said to him,²⁰ “Sir, where is Venerable Ānanda now
staying? For I want to see him.”

“Householder, Venerable Ānanda is staying near Vesālī in the little 2.4
village of Beluva.”

17. This discourse is repeated at AN 11.16.

18. The Buddha spent his last rains retreat here (SN 47.9:1.5, DN 16:2.22.3). The fact that the Buddha is not mentioned and the setting at Pāṭaliputta suggest that he had already passed away.

19. *Dasama* means “tenth”, explained by the commentary as meaning he was tenth in line in his family. | *Aṭṭhakanāgara* is usually taken to be the name of a city, but neither the city nor the possessive form *nāgara* appear elsewhere. Since all we know of him is that he was very rich; since the Pali is in the habit of naming people after their prominent quality; and since we find elsewhere a man named after his wealth (Dhaniya at Snp 1.2), perhaps we should take *aṭṭhaka* from *artha* in the sense of “wealthy”, which agrees with the later Sanskrit sense of *nāgara* as “prominent citizen”.

20. With the rise of Pāṭaliputta, the “Chicken Monastery” (*kukkuṭārāma*) became an important center after the Buddha’s passing. Malalasekera (*Dictionary of Pali Proper Names*) suggests it was the same monastery later renowned as Aśokārāma. Ānanda stayed there often (SN 45.18–20, SN 47.21–3), which explains why Dasama expected to find him there.

- 3.1 Then the householder Dasama, having concluded his business there, went to the little village of Beluva in Vesālī to see Ānanda. He bowed, sat down to one side, and said to Ānanda:²¹
- 3.2 “Honorable Ānanda, is there one thing that has been rightly explained by the Blessed One—who knows and sees, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha—practicing which a diligent, keen, and resolute mendicant’s mind is freed, their defilements are ended, and they arrive at the supreme sanctuary from the yoke?”²²
- 3.3 “There is, householder.”
- 3.4 “And what is that one thing?”
- 4.1 “Householder, it’s when a mendicant, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected. Then they reflect: ‘Even this first absorption is produced by choices and intentions.’²³ They understand: ‘But whatever is produced by choices and intentions is impermanent and liable to cessation.’ Abiding in that they attain the ending of defilements.²⁴ If they don’t attain the ending of defilements, with the ending of the five lower fetters they’re reborn spontaneously, because of their passion and love for that meditation. They are extinguished there, and are not liable to return from that world.²⁵ This is one thing that has been rightly explained by the Blessed One—who knows and sees, the perfected one, the fully

21. Beluva was immediately north of Vesālī, so about a day’s walk from Pāṭali-putta. But Dasama could doubtless afford a carriage.

22. A number of “one things” are taught throughout the suttas. It seems Dasama wanted a simple summary, but Ānanda wished to challenge him.

23. This illustrates the development of insight based on absorption. After emerging from the attainment, the meditator reflects on the nature of that experience, realizing that even the most blissful and peaceful of states is still “chosen and intended” (*abhisankhataṃ abhisañcetaṃ*), i.e. constructed by volition.

24. Insight must persist to bear fruit.

25. “Passion and love for that meditation” (*teneva dhammarāgena tāya dhammanandiyā*); here *dhamma* means the state of meditation, i.e. the *jhāna*. This is the “higher fetter” of *rūparāga*, the desire for birth in the Brahmā realms of luminous form.

awakened Buddha—practicing which a diligent, keen, and resolute mendicant’s mind is freed, their defilements are ended, and they arrive at the supreme sanctuary from the yoke.

Furthermore, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected 5.1
are stilled, they enter and remain in the second absorption ... third
absorption ... fourth absorption ...

Furthermore, a mendicant meditates spreading a heart full of 8.1
love to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the
fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around,
they spread a heart full of love to the whole world—abundant, ex-
pansive, limitless, free of enmity and ill will. Then they reflect: ‘Even
this heart’s release by love is produced by choices and intentions.’
They understand: ‘But whatever is produced by choices and in-
tentions is impermanent and liable to cessation.’ ...

Furthermore, a mendicant meditates spreading a heart full of 9.1
compassion ... rejoicing ... equanimity ...

Furthermore, householder, a mendicant, going totally beyond per- 12.1
ceptions of form, with the disappearance of perceptions of impinge-
ment, not focusing on perceptions of diversity, aware that ‘space
is infinite’, enters and remains in the dimension of infinite space.
Then they reflect: ‘Even this attainment of the dimension of infinite
space is produced by choices and intentions.’ They understand: ‘But
whatever is produced by choices and intentions is impermanent and
liable to cessation.’ ...

Furthermore, a mendicant, going totally beyond the dimension 13.1
of infinite space, aware that ‘consciousness is infinite’, enters and
remains in the dimension of infinite consciousness. ...

Furthermore, a mendicant, going totally beyond the dimension 14.1
of infinite consciousness, aware that ‘there is nothing at all’, enters
and remains in the dimension of nothingness. Then they reflect:
‘Even this attainment of the dimension of nothingness is produced by
choices and intentions.’ They understand: ‘But whatever is produced
by choices and intentions is impermanent and liable to cessation.’
Abiding in that they attain the ending of defilements. If they don’t

attain the ending of defilements, with the ending of the five lower fetters they're reborn spontaneously because of their passion and love for that meditation. They are extinguished there, and are not liable to return from that world. This too is one thing that has been rightly explained by the Blessed One—who knows and sees, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha—practicing which a diligent, keen, and resolute mendicant's mind is freed, their defilements are ended, and they arrive at the supreme sanctuary from the yoke.”²⁶

15.1 When he said this, the householder Dasama said to Venerable Ānanda, “Honorable Ānanda, suppose a person was looking for the entrance to a treasure trove. And all at once they'd come across eleven entrances! In the same way, I was searching for the door to freedom from death. And all at once I found eleven doors to freedom from death for cultivation.²⁷ Suppose a person had a house with eleven doors. If the house caught fire they'd be able to flee to safety through any one of those doors. In the same way, I'm able to flee to safety through any one of these eleven doors to freedom from death.”²⁸ Sir, those of other religions seek a fee for the tutor. Why shouldn't I make an offering to Venerable Ānanda?”²⁹

16.1 Then the householder Dasama, having assembled the Saṅgha from Vesālī and Pāṭaliputta, served and satisfied them with his own hands with delicious fresh and cooked foods. He clothed each and every mendicant in a pair of garments, with a set of three robes

26. Ānanda omits the final formless attainment, neither perception nor non-perception, which is not regarded as a basis for insight due to its extreme subtlety. See too MN 64:15.5.

27. “For cultivation”: variants include *bhāvanāya*, *savanāya*, and *sevanāya*. The center point of these is *sevanāya*, which is a synonym of *bhāvanāya* and near-homonym of *savanāya*. Also, the sense of *savanāya* should be “for hearing”, but he has already heard them, so they are now “for cultivation”.

28. Kaṭha Upaniṣad 2.2.1 speaks of “a city with eleven doors of the unborn”. Śaṅkara identifies these as the apertures of the body: eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, navel, genitals, anus, and the spiritual opening at the crown of the head.

29. “Fee for the teacher”: *ācariyadhana*. | “Other religions” is in reference to the Brahmanical *dakṣiṇā*.

for Ānanda. And he had a dwelling worth five hundred built for Ānanda.³⁰

30. This lavish demonstration of Dasama's wealth is an early indication of the largess enjoyed by the Saṅgha in Pāṭaliputta. Over a century later, under Ashoka, so many corrupt individuals entered the Saṅgha seeking profits that a Council had to be held to expel them.

MN 53

A Trainee

Sekhasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying in the land of the Sakyans, near Kapilavatthu in the Banyan Tree Monastery.
- 2.1 Now at that time a new town hall had recently been constructed for the Sakyans of Kapilavatthu. It had not yet been occupied by an ascetic or brahmin or any human at all.³¹ Then the Sakyans of Kapilavatthu went up to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him:
- 2.3 “Sir, a new town hall has recently been constructed for the Sakyans of Kapilavatthu. It has not yet been occupied by an ascetic or brahmin or any human at all. May the Buddha be the first to use it, and only then will the Sakyans of Kapilavatthu use it. That would be for the lasting welfare and happiness of the Sakyans of Kapilavatthu.” The Buddha consented with silence.
- 3.2 Then, knowing that the Buddha had consented, the Sakyans got up from their seat, bowed and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on their right. Then they went to the new town hall, where they spread carpets all over, prepared seats, set up a water jar, and placed an oil lamp. Then they went back to the Buddha, bowed, stood to one side, and told him of their preparations, saying, “Please, sir, come at your convenience.”

31. The completion of a town hall was celebrated by a talk for the Sakyans at SN 35.243:1.2 and the Mallas at DN 33:1.2.1. Such halls were community meeting places that played a central role in civic society and communal decision-making in democratic republics such as the Mallas and the Sakyans. The Buddha's participation is a sign of his support for their civic and democratic process.

Then the Buddha robed up and, taking his bowl and robe, went to the new town hall together with the Saṅgha of mendicants. Having washed his feet, he entered the town hall and sat against the central column facing east. The Saṅgha of mendicants also washed their feet, entered the town hall, and sat against the west wall facing east, with the Buddha right in front of them. The Sakyans of Kapilavatthu also washed their feet, entered the town hall, and sat against the east wall facing west, with the Buddha right in front of them. 4.1

The Buddha spent much of the night educating, encouraging, firing up, and inspiring the Sakyans with a Dhamma talk. Then he addressed Venerable Ānanda, “Ānanda, speak about the practicing trainee to the Sakyans of Kapilavatthu as you feel inspired. My back is sore, I’ll stretch it.” 5.1

“Yes, sir,” Ānanda replied. And then the Buddha spread out his outer robe folded in four and laid down in the lion’s posture—on the right side, placing one foot on top of the other—mindful and aware, and focused on the time of getting up. 5.5

Then Ānanda addressed Mahānāma the Sakyan:³² 6.1

“Mahānāma, a noble disciple is accomplished in ethics, guards the sense doors, eats in moderation, and is dedicated to wakefulness. They have seven good qualities, and they get the four absorptions—blissful meditations in this life that belong to the higher mind—when they want, without trouble or difficulty.”³³ 6.2

And how is a noble disciple accomplished in ethics? It’s when a noble disciple is ethical, restrained in the monastic code, conducting themselves well and resorting for alms in suitable places. Seeing danger in the slightest fault, they keep the rules they’ve undertaken. That’s how a noble disciple is ethical. 7.1

And how does a noble disciple guard the sense doors? When a noble disciple sees a sight with their eyes, they don’t get caught up in the 8.1

32. By convention, speech is addressed to the most senior member of the group.

33. This is a version of the Gradual Training. It is generally oriented toward monastics, as the Gradual Training usually is, but the inclusion of the “seven good qualities” appears to be a nod toward adapting it for a lay audience.

features and details. If the faculty of sight were left unrestrained, bad unskillful qualities of covetousness and displeasure would become overwhelming. For this reason, they practice restraint, protecting the faculty of sight, and achieving its restraint. When they hear a sound with their ears ... When they smell an odor with their nose ... When they taste a flavor with their tongue ... When they feel a touch with their body ... When they know an idea with their mind, they don't get caught up in the features and details. If the faculty of mind were left unrestrained, bad unskillful qualities of covetousness and displeasure would become overwhelming. For this reason, they practice restraint, protecting the faculty of mind, and achieving its restraint. That's how a noble disciple guards the sense doors.

9.1 And how does a noble disciple eat in moderation? It's when a noble disciple reflects rationally on the food that they eat: 'Not for fun, indulgence, adornment, or decoration, but only to sustain this body, to avoid harm, and to support spiritual practice. In this way, I shall put an end to old discomfort and not give rise to new discomfort, and I will have the means to keep going, blamelessness, and a comfortable abiding.' That's how a noble disciple eats in moderation.

10.1 And how is a noble disciple dedicated to wakefulness? It's when a noble disciple practices walking and sitting meditation by day, purifying their mind from obstacles. In the first watch of the night, they continue to practice walking and sitting meditation. In the middle watch, they lie down in the lion's posture—on the right side, placing one foot on top of the other—mindful and aware, and focused on the time of getting up. In the last watch, they get up and continue to practice walking and sitting meditation, purifying their mind from obstacles. That's how a noble disciple is dedicated to wakefulness.

11.1 And how does a noble disciple have seven good qualities?³⁴ It's when a noble disciple has faith in the Realized One's awakening:

34. These are illustrated with a simile of a citadel at AN 7.67. They partly overlap with other factors of the Gradual Training; but then, these things are not meant to be exclusive.

‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’

They have a conscience. They’re conscientious about bad conduct 12.1
by way of body, speech, and mind, and conscientious about having
any bad, unskillful qualities.

They exercise prudence. They’re prudent when it comes to bad 13.1
conduct by way of body, speech, and mind, and prudent when it
comes to acquiring any bad, unskillful qualities.

They’re very learned, remembering and keeping what they’ve 14.1
learned. These teachings are good in the beginning, good in the mid-
dle, and good in the end, meaningful and well-phrased, describing a
spiritual practice that’s entirely full and pure. They are very learned
in such teachings, remembering them, rehearsing them, mentally
scrutinizing them, and penetrating them theoretically.

They live with energy roused up for giving up unskillful qualities 15.1
and embracing skillful qualities. They’re strong, staunchly vigorous,
not slacking off when it comes to developing skillful qualities.

They’re mindful. They have utmost mindfulness and alertness, 16.1
and can remember and recall what was said and done long ago.³⁵

35. This agrees with the pre-Buddhist sense of *sati* (Sanskrit *smṛti*, *smara*), “to remember, keep in mind” (Rig Veda 7.104.07, 10.61.4, 10.106.9; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 13.8.1.2; Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 5.15.1; Chāndogya Upaniṣad 7.13–14, 8.12.3; Kena Upaniṣad 4.5). Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 2.3.2.3–4 speaks of one who performs the fire ritual while understanding, “In me those gods reside” and thereby wins and traverses all the worlds (since the gods and their worlds = heavens exist inside them; see SN 2.26:5.2 and note there). When such a one leaves the ritual ground they continue to “attend” (*upasthāna* = Pali *upatthāna*) the sacred fire through remembering it (*smara*), and thus staying near it in their mind. “Memory” is critical to the practice of “remembering” scripture (Chāndogya Upaniṣad 6.7). A skilled reciter enters an uninterrupted flow state where the text is vividly present. In this sense, mindfulness can be understood as the element of continuity that knits consciousness together in a coherent stream. Thus when practicing “mindfulness of breathing” one pays continuous attention to the breaths, not “forgetting” what one is doing.

- 17.1 They're wise. They have the wisdom of arising and passing away which is noble, penetrative, and leads to the complete ending of suffering. That's how a noble disciple has seven good qualities.
- 18.1 And how does a noble disciple get the four absorptions—blissful meditations in this life that belong to the higher mind—when they want, without trouble or difficulty? It's when a noble disciple, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption ... second absorption ... third absorption ... fourth absorption. That's how a noble disciple gets the four absorptions—blissful meditations in this life that belong to the higher mind—when they want, without trouble or difficulty.
- 19.1 When a noble disciple is accomplished in ethics, guards the sense doors, eats in moderation, and is dedicated to wakefulness; and they have seven good qualities, and they get the four absorptions—blissful meditations in this life that belong to the higher mind—when they want, without trouble or difficulty, they are called a noble disciple who is a practicing trainee. Their eggs are unspoiled, and they are capable of breaking out of their shell, becoming awakened, and achieving the supreme sanctuary from the yoke. Suppose there was a chicken with eight or ten or twelve eggs. And she properly sat on them to keep them warm and incubated. Even if that chicken doesn't wish, 'If only my chicks could break out of the eggshell with their claws and beak and hatch safely!' Still they can break out and hatch safely.
- 19.5 In the same way, when a noble disciple is practicing all these things they are called a noble disciple who is a practicing trainee. Their eggs are unspoiled, and they are capable of breaking out of their shell, becoming awakened, and achieving the supreme sanctuary from the yoke.
- 20.1 Relying on this supreme purity of mindfulness and equanimity, that noble disciple recollects their many kinds of past lives.³⁶ That is:

36. The fourth jhāna.

one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. ... And so they recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features and details. This is their first breaking out, like a chick from an eggshell.

Relying on this supreme purity of mindfulness and equanimity, 21.1 that noble disciple, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, sees sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. ... They understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds. This is their second breaking out, like a chick from an eggshell.

Relying on this supreme purity of mindfulness and equanimity, 22.1 that noble disciple realizes the undefiled freedom of heart and freedom by wisdom. And they live having realized it with their own insight in this very life due to the ending of defilements. This is their third breaking out, like a chick from an eggshell.

A noble disciple's conduct includes the following: being accomplished in ethics, guarding the sense doors, moderation in eating, being dedicated to wakefulness, having seven good qualities, and getting the four absorptions when they want, without trouble or difficulty. 23.1

A noble disciple's knowledge includes the following: recollecting 24.1 their past lives, clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, and realizing the undefiled freedom of heart and freedom by wisdom, having realized it with their own insight in this very life due to the ending of defilements.

This noble disciple is said to be 'accomplished in knowledge', and 25.1 also 'accomplished in conduct', and also 'accomplished in knowledge and conduct'.

And the divinity Sanāṅkumāra also spoke this verse:³⁷ 25.2

37. Sanāṅkumāra ("Everyyoung") became a Hindu deity closely associated with the worship of Krishna. He first appears in the seventh chapter of the Chāndogya

- 25.3 ‘The aristocrat is best among people
 who take clan as the standard.
 But one accomplished in knowledge and conduct
 is best among gods and humans.’
- 25.7 And that verse was well sung by the Divinity Sanañkumāra, not
 poorly sung; well spoken, not poorly spoken, beneficial, not harmful,
 and it was approved by the Buddha.”
- 26.1 Then the Buddha got up and said to Venerable Ānanda,
 “Good, good, Ānanda! It’s good that you spoke to the Sakyans
 of Kapilavatthu about the practicing trainee.”
- 26.4 That is what Venerable Ānanda said, and the Teacher concurred.
 Satisfied, the Sakyans of Kapilavatthu approved what Venerable
 Ānanda said.

Upaniṣad. The occasion he spoke this verse is recorded at SN 6.11, and it is repeated several times in the suttas, for example at DN 3:1.28.2, where it has a better contextual justification.

With Potaliya the Householder

Potaliyasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying in the land 1.1
of the Aṅguttarāpaṇs, near the town of theirs named Āpaṇa.³⁸

Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl 2.1
and robe, entered Āpaṇa for alms. He wandered for alms in Āpaṇa.
After the meal, on his return from almsround, he went to a certain
forest grove for the day's meditation. Having plunged deep into it,
he sat at the root of a certain tree to meditate.

Potaliya the householder also approached that forest grove while 3.1
going for a walk. He was well dressed in sarong and cloak, with
parasol and sandals. Having plunged deep into it, he went up to the
Buddha, and exchanged greetings with him.³⁹ When the greetings
and polite conversation were over, he stood to one side, and the
Buddha said to him, "There are seats, householder. Please sit if you
wish."

38. Aṅga was the country to that controlled the Ganges to the east of both Magadha and Vesālī. The region of Aṅga north of both the Ganges and the Mahī was known as Aṅguttarāpa, "Aṅga North of the Water". The market town of Āpaṇa was evidently the chief settlement of the region.

39. A wanderer called Potaliya appears at AN 4.100. | "Sarong" (*nivāsana*) is lay attire at AN 3.39:1.4 and monastic at Kd 1:25.9.1, while "cloak" (*pāvuraṇa*) is lay attire at SN 7.14:1.2 and monastic at Bi NP 11 and Bi NP 12. These are evidently similar to the monastic *antaravāsaka* and *saṅghāṭi*. | Parasols and sandals were considered inappropriate luxuries for monastics (Bi Pc 84, Kd 15:23.2.19, Kd 5:12.1.5), and it was considered disrespectful to teach someone thus attired (Bu Sk 57, Bu Sk 62). There was, however, an exemption in all cases for health reasons, and monastics were allowed sandals outside of a village.

- 3.4 When he said this, Potaliya was angry and upset. Thinking, “The ascetic Gotama addresses me as ‘householder’!” he stayed silent.
- 3.5 For a second time . . . and a third time the Buddha said to him, “There are seats, householder. Please sit if you wish.”
- 3.8 When he said this, Potaliya was angry and upset. Thinking, “The ascetic Gotama addresses me as ‘householder’!” he said to the Buddha, “Worthy Gotama, it is neither proper nor appropriate for you to address me as ‘householder.’”
- 3.10 “Well, householder, you have the features, attributes, and signs of a householder.”⁴⁰
- 3.11 “Worthy Gotama, it’s because I have turned down all work and cut off all business.”
- 3.12 “Householder, in what way have you turned down all work and cut off all business?”
- 3.13 “Worthy Gotama, all the money, grain, gold, and silver I used to have has been handed over to my children as their inheritance. And in this matter I do not advise or reprimand them, but live with nothing more than food and clothes.⁴¹ That’s how I have turned down all work and cut off all business.”
- 3.15 “The cutting off of business as you describe it is one thing, householder, but the cutting off of business in the Noble One’s training is quite different.”
- 3.16 “But what, sir, is cutting off of business in the Noble One’s training? Sir, please teach me this.”
- 3.18 “Well then, householder, listen and apply your mind well, I will speak.”⁴²

40. Monastics were criticized as being “just like householders” for wearing sandals (Kd 5:12.1.3) and sunshades (Kd 15:23.2.8, Bi Pc 8).

41. This explains the cutting off of “business” (*vohāra*) as not getting involved in the family money. | The word “reprimand” (*anupavādi*) is adapted from its worldly sense here to an ethical one below (MN 54:6.4).

42. The Buddha appears to be breaking his own rule against teaching someone with sandals and parasol. The Chinese parallel avoids this awkward situation by saying that Potaliya had set aside his parasol and sandals (MA 203 at T i 773a29).

“Yes, sir,” said Potaliya. 3.19

The Buddha said this: 4.1

“Householder, these eight things lead to the cutting off of business 4.2
in the Noble One’s training.⁴³ What eight? Killing living creatures
should be given up, relying on not killing living creatures. Stealing
should be given up, relying on not stealing. Lying should be given up,
relying on speaking the truth. Backbiting should be given up, relying
on not backbiting. Greed and lust should be given up, relying on not
being greedy and lustful. Blaming and insulting should be given up,
relying on not blaming and not insulting. Anger and distress should
be given up, relying on not being angry and distressed. Arrogance
should be given up, relying on not being arrogant.⁴⁴ These are the
eight things—stated in brief without being analyzed in detail—that
lead to the cutting off of business in the Noble One’s training.”

“Sir, please teach me these eight things in detail out of sympathy.” 5.1

“Well then, householder, listen and apply your mind well, I will 5.2
speak.”

“Yes, sir,” said Potaliya. The Buddha said this: 5.3

“‘Killing living creatures should be given up, relying on not killing 6.1
living creatures.’ That’s what I said, but why did I say it? It’s when
a noble disciple reflects:⁴⁵ ‘I am practicing to give up and cut off
the fetters that might cause me to kill living creatures. But if I were
to kill living creatures, because of that I would reprimand myself;
sensible people, after examination, would criticize me; and when
my body breaks up, after death, I could expect to be reborn in a bad
place. And killing living creatures is itself a fetter and a hindrance.
The distressing and feverish defilements that might arise because of
killing living creatures do not occur in someone who does not kill
living creatures.’ ‘Killing living creatures should be given up, relying

43. While all these items are standard, this list of eight does not appear elsewhere. It must have been a personal teaching for Potaliya.

44. The Buddha leaves Potaliya’s cardinal sin for last.

45. The practice of ethics arises from reasoned contemplation rather than from commandments or culture.

on not killing living creatures.’ That’s what I said, and this is why I said it.

7.1 ‘Stealing ... lying ... backbiting ... greed and lust ... blaming and insulting ... anger and distress ...

13.1 Arrogance should be given up, relying on not being arrogant.’ That’s what I said, but why did I say it? It’s when a noble disciple reflects: ‘I am practicing to give up and cut off the fetters that might cause me to be arrogant. But if I were to be arrogant, because of that I would reprimand myself; sensible people, after examination, would criticize me; and when my body breaks up, after death, I could expect to be reborn in a bad place. And arrogance is itself a fetter and a hindrance. The distressing and feverish defilements that might arise because of arrogance do not occur in someone who is not arrogant.’ ‘Arrogance should be given up by not being arrogant.’ That’s what I said, and this is why I said it.

14.1 These are the eight things—stated in brief and analyzed in detail—that lead to the cutting off of business in the Noble One’s training. But just this much does not constitute the cutting off of business in each and every respect in the Noble One’s training.”

14.3 “But, sir, how is there the cutting off of business in each and every respect in the Noble One’s training? Sir, please teach me this.”

14.5 “Well then, householder, listen and apply your mind well, I will speak.”

14.6 “Yes, sir,” said Potaliya. The Buddha said this:

1. The Dangers of Sensual Pleasures

15.1 “Householder, suppose a dog weak with hunger was hanging around a butcher’s shop.⁴⁶ A deft butcher or their apprentice would toss

46. This list of similes is also found at MN 22:3.8, AN 5.76:11.2, and Thig 16.1:41.1, as well as in various parallels to these texts. There, the list is expanded from seven to ten (with minor variations in parallels), and it is quoted as a familiar teaching without any need for explanation. Several of the similes require explanation to make sense; for example “fruit on a tree”, by itself, hardly evokes suffering. Note too that the explanation below at MN 54:20.2 mentions the

them a skeleton scraped clean of flesh and smeared in blood. What do you think, householder? Gnawing on such a fleshless skeleton, would that dog still get rid of its hunger?”

“No, sir. Why not? Because that skeleton is scraped clean of flesh and smeared in blood. That dog will eventually get weary and frustrated.” 15.5

“In the same way, a noble disciple reflects: ‘With the simile of a skeleton the Buddha said that sensual pleasures give little gratification and much suffering and distress, and they are all the more full of drawbacks.’ Having truly seen this with right understanding, they shun equanimity based on diversity and develop only the equanimity based on unity, where all kinds of grasping to the worldly pleasures of the flesh cease without remainder. 15.9

Suppose a vulture or a crow or a hawk was to grab a scrap of meat and fly away.⁴⁷ Other vultures, crows, and hawks would keep chasing it, pecking and clawing.⁴⁸ What do you think, householder? If that vulture, crow, or hawk doesn’t quickly let go of that scrap of meat, wouldn’t that result in death or deadly suffering for them?” 16.1

“Yes, sir.” ... 16.5

“Suppose a person carrying a blazing grass torch was to walk against the wind. What do you think, householder? If that person doesn’t quickly let go of that blazing grass torch, wouldn’t they burn their hands or arm or other major or minor limb, resulting in death or deadly suffering for them?” 17.1

“Yes, sir.” ... 17.4

“Suppose there was a pit of glowing coals deeper than a man’s height, full of glowing coals that neither flamed nor smoked. Then a 18.1

town of Āpaṇa where the discourse is set. These considerations suggest that the list of similes, together with their explanations, first appeared here.

47. In similar passages (SN 19.1:3.2, SN 55.21:2.4, Bu Pj 4:9.3.2) we find “crow” (*kāka*) rather than text’s “heron” (*kaṇka*). The Chinese parallel at MA 203 does indeed have 烏 (“crow”). Given the behavior described here, I think it’s likely the original was, in fact, crow.

48. The verbs here are uncertain and readings vary considerably. Compare Rig Veda 6.46.14 where horse-racers compete “like birds over raw flesh”.

person would come along who wants to live and doesn't want to die, who wants to be happy and recoils from pain. Two strong men would grab them by the arms and drag them toward the pit of glowing coals. What do you think, householder? Wouldn't that person writhe and struggle to and fro?"

18.6 "Yes, sir. Why is that? For that person knows: 'If I fall in that pit of glowing coals, that'd result in my death or deadly pain.'" ...

19.1 "Suppose a person was to see delightful parks, woods, meadows, and lotus ponds in a dream. But when they woke they couldn't see them at all. ...

20.1 Suppose a man had borrowed some goods—a gentleman's carriage and fine jeweled earrings—and preceded and surrounded by these he proceeded through the middle of Āpaṇa. When people saw him they'd say: 'This must be a wealthy man! For that's how the wealthy enjoy their wealth.' But when the owners saw him, they'd take back what was theirs. What do you think? Would that be enough for that man to get upset?"

20.7 "Yes, sir. Why is that? Because the owners took back what was theirs." ...

21.1 "Suppose there was a dense forest grove not far from a town or village. And there was a tree laden with fruit, yet none of the fruit had fallen to the ground. And along came a person in need of fruit, wandering in search of fruit. Having plunged deep into that forest grove, they'd see that tree laden with fruit. They'd think: 'That tree is laden with fruit, yet none of the fruit has fallen to the ground. But I know how to climb a tree. Why don't I climb the tree, eat as much as I like, then fill my pouch?' And that's what they'd do. And along would come a second person in need of fruit, wandering in search of fruit, carrying a sharp axe. Having plunged deep into that forest grove, they'd see that tree laden with fruit. They'd think: 'That tree is laden with fruit, yet none of the fruit has fallen to the ground. But I don't know how to climb a tree. Why don't I chop this tree down at the root, eat as much as I like, then fill my pouch?' And so they'd chop the tree down at the root. What do you think, householder? If

the first person, who climbed the tree, doesn't quickly come down, when that tree fell wouldn't they break their hand or arm or other major or minor limb, resulting in death or deadly suffering for them?"

"Yes, sir."

21.19

"In the same way, a noble disciple reflects: 'With the simile of the fruit tree the Buddha said that sensual pleasures give little gratification and much suffering and distress, and they are all the more full of drawbacks.' Having truly seen this with right understanding, they shun equanimity based on diversity and develop only the equanimity based on unity, where all kinds of grasping to the worldly pleasures of the flesh cease without remainder.⁴⁹"

21.20

Relying on this supreme purity of mindfulness and equanimity, that noble disciple recollects their many kinds of past lives. That is: one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. ... They recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features and details.

22.1

Relying on this supreme purity of mindfulness and equanimity, that noble disciple, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, sees sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. ... They understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds.

23.1

Relying on this supreme purity of mindfulness and equanimity, that noble disciple realizes the undefiled freedom of heart and freedom by wisdom. And they live having realized it with their own insight in this very life due to the ending of defilements.

24.1

That's how there is the cutting off of business in each and every respect in the Noble One's training.

25.1

49. "Equanimity based on diversity" (*upekkhā nānattā*) is indifference regarding the senses (MN 137:18.1). Here it also relates to Potaliya's refusal to be involved in family business. | "Equanimity based on unity" refers to the advanced meditations based on the fourth *jhāna* (MN 137:19.1).

25.2 What do you think, householder? Do you regard yourself as having cut off business in a way comparable to the cutting off of business in each and every respect in the Noble One's training?"

25.4 "Who am I compared to one who has cut off business in each and every respect in the Noble One's training? I am far from that. Sir, I used to think that the wanderers following other religions were thoroughbreds, and I fed them and treated them accordingly, but they were not actually thoroughbreds. I thought that the mendicants were not thoroughbreds, and I fed them and treated them accordingly, but they actually were thoroughbreds.⁵⁰ But now I shall understand that the wanderers following other religions are not actually thoroughbreds, and I will feed them and treat them accordingly. And I shall understand that the mendicants actually are thoroughbreds, and I will feed them and treat them accordingly. The Buddha has inspired me to have love, confidence, and respect for ascetics!

26.1 Excellent, sir! Excellent! As if he were righting the overturned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what's there, the Buddha has made the teaching clear in many ways. I go for refuge to the Buddha, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the Buddha remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life."

50. Notice how *bhikkhū* ("mendicants") specifically indicates Buddhist monastics.

MN 55
With Jīvaka
Jivakasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Rā- 1.1
jagaha in the Mango Grove of Jīvaka Komārabhacca.⁵¹

Then Jīvaka went up to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, 2.1
and said to him:

“Sir, I have heard this: ‘They slaughter living creatures specially 3.1
for the ascetic Gotama. The ascetic Gotama knowingly eats meat
prepared on his behalf: this is a deed he caused.’⁵² I trust those who
say this repeat what the Buddha has said, and do not misrepresent
him with an untruth? Is their explanation in line with the teaching?
Are there any legitimate grounds for rebuttal and criticism?”

“Jīvaka, those who say this do not repeat what I have said. They 4.1
misrepresent me with what is false and untrue.

In three cases I say that meat may not be eaten: it’s seen, heard, or 5.1
suspected.⁵³ These are three cases in which meat may not be eaten.

51. Jīvaka was the Buddha’s doctor. His story is told in Kd 8, where we learn that he was abandoned on a trash heap by his mother Sālavatī, only to be discovered and raised by Prince Abhaya of Magadha, a Jain (MN 58). He was called “Survivor” (*jīvaka*) and “Raised by a Prince” (*komārabhacca*). In later Ayurveda, *kaumārabhṛtya* means “paediatrics”, and a lost treatise on that subject is attributed to Jīvaka (*Jivakatantra*).

52. This was an accusation made against the Buddha by Jains (AN 8.12:31.2, Kd 6:31.13.1). They objected only to eating meat “killed on purpose for him”, and so by implication not all eating of meat. This is consistent with several Jain scriptural passages indicating that ascetics may, under certain strictures, eat meat (*Ācāraṅgasūtra* 2.1.10.5–6, *Bhagavatisūtra* 557 (p. 1261a), *Kalpasūtra* (*Sāmācārī* 17), *Dasaveyāliyasutta* 5–1.73).

53. The relevant Vinaya rule makes the meaning clear: “When you know it was killed on purpose for you” (Kd 6:31.14.4). To allay suspicion of improper meat,

- 5.4 In three cases I say that meat may be eaten: it's not seen, heard, or suspected. These are three cases in which meat may be eaten.
- 6.1 Take the case of a mendicant living supported by a town or village. They meditate spreading a heart full of love to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around, they spread a heart full of love to the whole world—abundant, expansive, limitless, free of enmity and ill will. A householder or their child approaches and invites them for the next day's meal. The mendicant accepts if they want.
- 6.5 When the night has passed, they robe up in the morning, take their bowl and robe, and approach that householder's home, where they sit on the seat spread out. That householder or their child serves them with delicious almsfood. It never occurs to them, 'It's so good that this householder serves me with delicious almsfood! I hope they serve me with such delicious almsfood in the future!' They don't think that. They eat that almsfood untied, uninfluenced, unattached, seeing the drawback, and understanding the escape.
- 6.12 What do you think, Jīvaka? At that time is that mendicant intending to hurt themselves, hurt others, or hurt both?"
- 6.14 "No, sir."
- 6.15 "Aren't they eating blameless food at that time?"
- 7.1 "Yes, sir. Sir, I have heard that The Divinity abides in love. Now, I've seen the Buddha with my own eyes,⁵⁴ and it is the Buddha who truly abides in love."
- 7.6 "Any greed, hate, or delusion that might give rise to ill will has been given up by the Realized One, cut off at the root, made like

mendicants are also required to check the provenance of meat before eating (Kd 6:23.9.9).

54. Reading *tam ... idam* as the accusative of relation, and *me* as instrumental, for which compare *yena brahmā sakkhiditṭho* at DN 13:12.1. The point of the passage is that he has merely *heard* that Brahmā abides in love, but he *witnesses* that the Buddha does so.

a palm stump, obliterated, and is unable to arise in the future.⁵⁵ If that's what you were referring to, I grant it."

"That's exactly what I was referring to." 7.8

"Take the case, Jīvaka, of a mendicant living supported by a town or village. They meditate spreading a heart full of compassion ... 8-10.1

They meditate spreading a heart full of rejoicing ... 8-10.3

They meditate spreading a heart full of equanimity to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around, they spread a heart full of equanimity to the whole world—abundant, expansive, limitless, free of enmity and ill will. A householder or their child approaches and invites them for the next day's meal. The mendicant accepts if they want. 8-10.4

When the night has passed, they robe up in the morning, take their bowl and robe, and approach that householder's home, where they sit on the seat spread out. That householder or their child serves them with delicious almsfood. It never occurs to them, 'It's so good that this householder serves me with delicious almsfood! I hope they serve me with such delicious almsfood in the future!' They don't think that. They eat that almsfood untied, uninfatuated, unattached, seeing the drawback, and understanding the escape. 8-10.8

What do you think, Jīvaka? At that time is that mendicant intending to hurt themselves, hurt others, or hurt both?" 8-10.15

"No, sir." 8-10.17

"Aren't they eating blameless food at that time?" 8-10.18

"Yes, sir. Sir, I have heard that The Divinity abides in equanimity. Now, I've seen the Buddha with my own eyes, and it is the Buddha who truly abides in equanimity." 11.1

"Any greed, hate, or delusion that might give rise to cruelty, discontent, or aversion has been given up by the Realized One, cut off 11.6

55. Greed, hate, and delusion are the fundamental underlying defilements that give rise to "ill will", the opposite of love.

at the root, made like a palm stump, obliterated, and is unable to arise in the future.⁵⁶ If that's what you were referring to, I grant it."

11.8 "That's exactly what I was referring to."

12.1 "Jivaka, anyone who slaughters a living creature specially for the Realized One or the Realized One's disciple brims with much wickedness for five reasons.

12.2 When they say: 'Go, fetch that living creature,' this is the first reason.

12.4 When that living creature experiences pain and sadness as it's led along by a collar, this is the second reason.

12.5 When they say: 'Go, slaughter that living creature,' this is the third reason.

12.7 When that living creature experiences pain and sadness as it's being slaughtered, this is the fourth reason.

12.8 When they serve the Realized One or the Realized One's disciple with unallowable food, this is the fifth reason.

12.9 Anyone who slaughters a living creature specially for the Realized One or the Realized One's disciple brims with much wickedness for five reasons."

13.1 When he had spoken, Jivaka said to the Buddha: "It's incredible, sir, it's amazing! The mendicants indeed eat allowable food. The mendicants indeed eat blameless food. Excellent, sir! Excellent! ... From this day forth, may the Buddha remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life."⁵⁷

56. Just as ill will is the opposite of love, "cruelty" (*vihesā*), "discontent" (*arati*), and "repulsion" (*paṭigha*) are the respective opposites of compassion, rejoicing, and equanimity (MN 62:18.2 ff).

57. This sutta marks the occasion of Jivaka's conversion. It would seem that he had previously harbored doubts due to his Jain upbringing. Elsewhere he appears as a devotee of the Buddha. AN 1.256:1.1 records that he was the foremost disciple with "confidence in a person", establishing that he was a stream-enterer. The occasion of his stream-entry, however, is not recorded in Pali.

MN 56

With Upāli

Upālisutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Nālandā 1.1
in Pāvārika's Mango Grove.⁵⁸

At that time the Jain ascetic of the Nātika clan was residing at 2.1
Nālandā together with a large assembly of Jain ascetics.⁵⁹ Then the
Jain ascetic Dīgha Tapassī wandered for alms in Nālandā. After the
meal, on his return from almsround, he went to Pāvārika's Mango
Grove. There he approached the Buddha, and exchanged greetings
with him.⁶⁰

When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he stood 2.3
to one side. The Buddha said to him, "There are seats, Tapassī. Please
sit if you wish."

58. Pāvārika means "blanket-weaver". Places were often named for their primary economic activity. Probably there was a community of blanket weavers and the park was owned by their leading merchant.

59. Jain tradition holds that Mahāvīra passed at a Pāvā near Nālandā. Buddhist texts know only the Pāvā of the Mallians to the north. Evidently there has been some confusion, and perhaps "Pāvārika's mango grove", the site of discussions with Jains here and at SN 42.8 and SN 42.9, is the Pāvā known to the Jains. Note, however, that the earliest Jain source for Mahāvīra's passing, the Kalpasutra, does not say where Pāvā is. But it does say the events were commemorated by the rulers of Kāśī and Kosala, and the Mallians and the Licchavis. The absence of Magadha and the presence of Malla sit better with the location of Pāvā in Malla rather than Magadha.

60. In Sanskrit, Dīrghatapasvin was a common name, or rather epithet, for ascetics, meaning "long fervor" in honor of lengthy dedication to practices such as starvation. It is presumably the Dīgha Tapassī of this sutta who is inscribed in a Buddhist stupa at Bharhut teaching a group of students. At least one of his students appears to be holding a small stick, which may be a pictorial representation of the subject of this discourse.

- 3.1 When he said this, Dīgha Tapassī took a low seat and sat to one side. The Buddha said to him, “Tapassī, how many kinds of deed does the Jain ascetic of the Ñātika clan describe for performing bad deeds?”
- 3.4 “Reverend Gotama, the Jain Ñātika doesn’t usually speak in terms of ‘deeds’. He usually speaks in terms of ‘rods.’”⁶¹
- 3.6 “Then how many kinds of rod does the Jain Ñātika describe for performing bad deeds?”
- 3.7 “The Jain Ñātika describes three kinds of rod for performing bad deeds: the physical rod, the verbal rod, and the mental rod.”
- 3.9 “But are these kinds of rod all distinct from each other?”
- 3.10 “Yes, each is quite distinct.”
- 3.11 “Of the three rods thus analyzed and differentiated, which rod does the Jain Ñātika describe as being the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds: the physical rod, the verbal rod, or the mental rod?”
- 3.12 “The Jain Ñātika describes the physical rod as being the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds, not so much the verbal rod or the mental rod.”⁶²
- 3.13 “Do you say the physical rod, Tapassī?”
- 3.14 “I say the physical rod, Reverend Gotama.”
- 3.15 “Do you say the physical rod, Tapassī?”
- 3.16 “I say the physical rod, Reverend Gotama.”

61. The term “rod” implies violence and punishment unlike the more neutral “deed”. This usage is found in such Jain texts as Uttarādhyāyanaśūtra 8.10. It was evidently common enough that it could be referred to obliquely as the “three rods” (20.60; see too Isibhāṣiṃ 25.2, 35.0.6). It is also found in Mahābhārata 12.228.034c.

62. In Jainism, all three “rods” create *karma*, which in Jainism is a kind of subtle matter (*pudgala*) that adheres to and obscures the soul (Tattvārthasūtra 6.1–2). Thus all *karma* is material. Nonetheless, according to Dr. Hiralal Jain, *Jainism in Buddhist Literature*, the Jain position is not that physical actions are more important, since all three kinds of action must be intentional. Rather, it is that intentional actions performed through the body have a greater weight than those performed by speech or by thought alone. *Karma* in the Jain system is the result of such intentional action, which clings to the soul as a form of matter.

“Do you say the physical rod, Tapassī?” 3.17

“I say the physical rod, Reverend Gotama.” 3.18

Thus the Buddha made Dīgha Tapassī stand by this point up to the third time. 3.19

When this was said, Dīgha Tapassī said to the Buddha, “But Reverend Gotama, how many kinds of rod do you describe for performing bad deeds?” 4.1

“Tapassī, the Realized One doesn’t usually speak in terms of ‘rods.’ He usually speaks in terms of ‘deeds.’”⁶³ 4.3

“Then how many kinds of deed do you describe for performing bad deeds?” 4.5

“I describe three kinds of deed for performing bad deeds: physical deeds, verbal deeds, and mental deeds.” 4.6

“But are these kinds of deed all distinct from each other?” 4.8

“Yes, each is quite distinct.” 4.9

“Of the three deeds thus analyzed and differentiated, which deed do you describe as being the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds: physical deeds, verbal deeds, or mental deeds?” 4.10

“I describe mental deeds as being the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds, not so much physical deeds or verbal deeds.” 4.11

“Do you say mental deeds, Reverend Gotama?” 4.12

“I say mental deeds, Tapassī.” 4.13

“Do you say mental deeds, Reverend Gotama?” 4.14

“I say mental deeds, Tapassī.” 4.15

“Do you say mental deeds, Reverend Gotama?” 4.16

“I say mental deeds, Tapassī.” 4.17

Thus the Jain ascetic Dīgha Tapassī made the Buddha stand by this point up to the third time, after which he rose from his seat and went to see the Jain Ātīka. 4.18

63. The terms *daṇḍa* (“rod” or “punishment”) and *kamma* (“deed”) are synonymous in Jainism. The three *daṇḍas* of body, speech, and mind are also found in Manusmṛti 12.8.

- 5.1 Now at that time the Jain Ñātika was sitting together with a large assembly of Bālaki laypeople headed by Upāli.⁶⁴ The Jain Ñātika saw Dīgha Tapassī coming off in the distance and said to him, “So, Tapassī, where are you coming from in the middle of the day?”
- 5.5 “Just now, sir, I’ve come from the presence of the ascetic Gotama.”
- 5.6 “But did you have some discussion with him?”
- 5.7 “I did.”
- 5.8 “And what kind of discussion did you have with him?” Then Dīgha Tapassī informed the Jain Ñātika of all they had discussed. When he had spoken, the Jain Ñātika said to him, “Good, good, Tapassī! The Jain ascetic Dīgha Tapassī has answered the ascetic Gotama like a learned disciple who rightly understands their teacher’s instructions. For how significant is the measly mental rod when compared with the solid physical rod? Rather, the physical rod is the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds, not so much the verbal rod or the mental rod.”
- 7.1 When he said this, the householder Upāli said to him, “Good, sir! Well done, Dīgha Tapassī! The Honorable Tapassī has answered the ascetic Gotama like a learned disciple who rightly understands their teacher’s instructions. For how significant is the measly mental rod when compared with the solid physical rod? Rather, the physical rod is the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds, not so much the verbal rod or the mental rod.
- 7.6 I’d better go and refute the ascetic Gotama’s doctrine regarding this point. If he stands by the position that he stated to Dīgha Tapassī, I’ll take him on in debate and drag him to and fro and round about, like a strong man would grab a fleecy sheep and drag it to and fro and round about! Taking him on in debate, I’ll drag him to and fro and round about, like a strong brewer’s worker would toss a large

64. Bālaki is obscure. The commentary says it could mean either “foolish” (which seems harsh) or “from the village of the child salt miners” (which is obscure and distant, MN 128:7.1). A Dṛpta Bālāki of the Gārgya clan features in Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 2.1.1, so perhaps it was a proper name (from *balāka*, “crane”).

brewer's sieve into a deep lake, grab it by the corners, and drag it to and fro and round about! Taking him on in debate, I'll shake him down and about and give him a beating, like a strong brewer's mixer would grab a strainer by the corners and shake it down and about, and give it a beating! I'll play a game of hemp-washing with the ascetic Gotama, like a sixty-year-old elephant would plunge into a deep lotus pond and play a game of hemp-washing! Sir, I'd better go and refute the ascetic Gotama's doctrine on this point."

"Go, householder, refute the ascetic Gotama's doctrine on this point. For either I should do so, or Dīgha Tapassī, or you."⁶⁵ 7.12

When he said this, Dīgha Tapassī said to the Jain Nātika, "Sir, I don't believe it's a good idea for the householder Upāli to rebut the ascetic Gotama's doctrine. For the ascetic Gotama is deceitful. He knows a conversion trick, and uses it to convert the disciples of other religions."⁶⁶ 8.1

"It is impossible, Tapassī, it cannot happen that Upāli could become Gotama's disciple.⁶⁷ But it is possible that Gotama could become Upāli's disciple. Go, householder, refute the ascetic Gotama's doctrine on this point. For either I should do so, or Dīgha Tapassī, or you." 8.4

For a second time ... and a third time, Dīgha Tapassī said to the Jain Nātika, "Sir, I don't believe it's a good idea for the householder Upāli to rebut the ascetic Gotama's doctrine. For the ascetic Gotama is deceitful. He knows a conversion trick, and uses it to convert the disciples of other religions." 9.1

"It is impossible, Tapassī, it cannot happen that Upāli could become Gotama's disciple. But it is possible that Gotama could become Upāli's disciple. Go, householder, refute the ascetic Gotama's doc- 9.5

65. It is rather a shame that neither in Buddhist nor Jain tradition is there a record of the two actually meeting.

66. It's tempting to translate *āvaṭṭaniṃ māyaṃ* as "conversion magic", but *māyā* doesn't seem to have the sense of literal magic in the Suttas. Rather, the Buddha is accused of some kind of trick or con.

67. This is a setup intended to satirize Mahāvīra's claims to omniscience.

trine on this point. For either I should do so, or Dīgha Tapassī, or you.”

9.9 “Yes, sir,” replied the householder Upāli to the Jain Nātika. He rose from his seat, bowed, and respectfully circled him, keeping him on his right. Then he went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him, “Sir, did the Jain ascetic Dīgha Tapassī come here?”

9.11 “He did, householder.”

9.12 “But did you have some discussion with him?”

9.13 “I did.”

9.14 “And what kind of discussion did you have with him?”⁶⁸

9.15 Then the Buddha informed Upāli of all they had discussed.

10.1 When he said this, the householder Upāli said to him, “Good, sir, well done by Tapassī! The Jain ascetic Dīgha Tapassī has answered the ascetic Gotama like a learned disciple who rightly understands their teacher’s instructions. For how impressive is the measly mental rod when compared with the solid physical rod? Rather, the physical rod is the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds, not so much the verbal rod or the mental rod.”

10.6 “Householder, so long as you debate on the basis of truth, we can have some discussion about this.”

10.7 “I will debate on the basis of truth, sir. Let us have some discussion about this.”

11.1 “What do you think, householder? Take a Jain ascetic who is sick, suffering, gravely ill. They turn down cold water and use only hot water.⁶⁹ Not getting cold water, they might die. Now, where does the Jain Nātika say they would be reborn?”

68. Upāli makes sure to hear the Buddha’s side before proceeding.

69. Jain ascetics could not use cold water on account of the living creatures therein. Ācāraṅgāsūtra 2.2.1.8 says a *nigaṇṭha* must not stay at a lay person’s house because they may fall ill and be treated with, among other things, cold water (see also 2.6.2.2 and 2.1.7.7). Uttarādhyāyanasūtra 1.1.3.7 dismisses the Buddhist claim that mere filtering is sufficient to render water allowable (see also 2.4).

“Sir, there are gods called ‘mind-bound’. They would be reborn there. Why is that? Because they died with mental attachment.”⁷⁰ 11.5

“Think about it, householder! You should think before answering. What you said before and what you said after don’t match up. But you said that you would debate on the basis of truth.” 11.8

“Even though the Buddha says this, still the physical rod is the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds, not so much the verbal rod or the mental rod.” 11.13

“What do you think, householder? Take a Jain ascetic who is restrained in the fourfold constraint, is restrained in all that is to be restrained, is bridled in all that is to be restrained, has shaken off evil in all that is to be restrained, and is curbed in all that is to be restrained.⁷¹ When going out and coming back they injure many little creatures.⁷² Now, what result does the Jain Ñātika say they would incur?” 12.1

“Sir, the Jain Ñātika says that unintentional acts are not very blameworthy.” 12.5

“But if they are intentional?” 12.6

“Then they are very blameworthy.” 12.7

“But where does the Jain Ñātika say that intention is classified?” 12.8

“In the mental rod, sir.” 12.9

70. It is not clear from the text why they must have attachment.

71. MS has *nigaṇṭho nāṭaputto*, but I follow PTS *nigaṇṭho*, in line with the pattern in this sutta and with the parallel at DN 2:29.4. | At Isibhāsiyāim 29.19, Vardhamāna (Mahāvīra) teaches that a sage is *savva-vārihim vārie*, “restrained in all restraints”, which clearly parallels our current passage. In that passage, “restraint” refers to stopping the influx of defilements through the five senses, neither delighting in the pleasant nor loathing the unpleasant. | Read *vārie* as future passive participle (cf. Sanskrit *vārya*). | *Dhuta* in the sense “shaken off (evil by means of ascetic practices)” is a characteristic Jain term. | For *sabbavāriphuṭo* compare *ophuṭo* at MN 99:15.5. In both cases *phuṭ* appears in a string of terms from the root *var*, and is possibly a corrupted form, or at least has the same meaning.

72. Jain ascetics use a soft broom to sweep the path before them to avoid this.

- 12.10 “Think about it, householder! You should think before answering. What you said before and what you said after don’t match up. But you said that you would debate on the basis of truth.”
- 12.15 “Even though the Buddha says this, still the physical rod is the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds, not so much the verbal rod or the mental rod.”
- 13.1 “What do you think, householder? Is this Nālandā successful and prosperous, populous and full of people?”
- 13.3 “Indeed it is, sir.”
- 13.4 “What do you think, householder? Suppose a man were to come along with a drawn sword and say: ‘In one hour I will reduce all the living creatures within the bounds of Nālandā to one heap and mass of flesh!’ What do you think, householder? Could he do that?”
- 13.10 “Sir, even ten, twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty men couldn’t do that. How impressive is one measly man?”
- 13.12 “What do you think, householder? Suppose an ascetic or brahmin with psychic power, who has achieved mastery of the mind, were to come along and say: ‘I will reduce Nālandā to ashes with a single malevolent act of will!’ What do you think, householder? Could he do that?”
- 13.18 “Sir, an ascetic or brahmin with psychic power, who has achieved mastery of the mind, could reduce ten, twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty Nālandās to ashes with a single malevolent act of will. How significant is one measly Nālandā?”
- 13.20 “Think about it, householder! You should think before answering. What you said before and what you said after don’t match up. But you said that you would debate on the basis of truth.”
- 13.25 “Even though the Buddha says this, still the physical rod is the most blameworthy for performing bad deeds, not so much the verbal rod or the mental rod.”

“What do you think, householder? Have you heard how the wildernesses of Daṇḍaka, Kāliṅga, Mejjha, and Mātāṅga came to be that way?”⁷³ 13.26

“I have, sir.” 13.28

“What have you heard?” 14.1

“I heard that it was because of a malevolent act of will by seers that the wildernesses of Daṇḍaka, Kāliṅga, Mejjha, and Mātāṅga came to be that way.” 14.2

“Think about it, householder! You should think before answering. What you said before and what you said after don’t match up. But you said that you would debate on the basis of truth.” 14.3

“Sir, I was already delighted and satisfied by the Buddha’s very first simile.⁷⁴ Nevertheless, I wanted to hear the Buddha’s various solutions to the problem, so I thought I’d oppose you in this way. 15.1

Excellent, sir! Excellent! As if he were righting the overturned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what’s there, the Buddha has made the teaching clear in many ways. I go for refuge to the Buddha, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the Buddha remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.” 15.3

73. This passage is referenced at Mil 5.1.6:16.3. | Daṇḍaka was a vast wilderness covering much of the Deccan; it features heavily in the Rāmāyaṇa. Vettam Mani’s *Puranic Encyclopedia* informs us that Daṇḍa was a son of Ikṣvāku, founder of the solar dynasty, who gave Daṇḍa the country between the mountains Himālaya and Vindhya. But Daṇḍa raped Arā, the daughter of the hermit Śukra. Śukra destroyed the country of Daṇḍa in a rain of fire. See too Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa 3.5. Buddhist accounts may be found in the Sarabhaṅga Jātaka at Ja 522 and Mahāvastu 99. This sage is possibly noted by name at MN 116:6.13. | Kāliṅga was a coastal realm in modern Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Its downfall is related in Ja 522, although that was a kammic result of vile sin against ascetics rather than by psychic power. | Mejjha’s destruction is told in Ja 497. There, Mātāṅga features as a wise sage, and it is not clear to me how this relates to the wilderness of that name. In the suttas, the person Mātāṅga was regarded as an enlightened sage of the past (MN 116:6.17, Snp 1.7:26.1).

74. As at DN 23:30.1.

- 16.1 “Householder, you should act after careful consideration. It’s good for well-known people such as yourself to act after careful consideration.”⁷⁵
- 16.2 “Now I’m even more delighted and satisfied with the Buddha, since he tells me to act after careful consideration. For if the followers of other religions were to gain me as a disciple, they’d carry a banner all over Nālandā, saying: ‘The householder Upāli has become our disciple!’ And yet the Buddha says: ‘Householder, you should act after careful consideration. It’s good for well-known people such as yourself to act after careful consideration.’
- 16.7 For a second time, I go for refuge to the Buddha, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the Buddha remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”
- 17.1 “For a long time now, householder, your family has been a well-spring of support for the Jain ascetics. You should consider giving to them when they come.”
- 17.2 “Now I’m even more delighted and satisfied with the Buddha, since he tells me to consider giving to the Jain ascetics when they come. I have heard, sir, that the ascetic Gotama says this: ‘Gifts should only be given to me, not to others.’⁷⁶ Gifts should only be given to my disciples, not to the disciples of others. Only what is given to me is very fruitful, not what is given to others. Only what is given to my disciples is very fruitful, not what is given to the disciples of others.’ Yet the Buddha encourages me to give to the Jain ascetics. Well, sir, we’ll know the proper time for that.
- 17.10 For a third time, I go for refuge to the Buddha, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the Buddha remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”
- 18.1 Then the Buddha taught the householder Upāli step by step, with a talk on giving, ethical conduct, and heaven. He revealed the drawbacks of sensual pleasures, so sordid and corrupt, and the benefit of

75. As at AN 8.12:26.1.

76. The same calumny is reported at AN 8.12:27.6 and AN 3.57:1.4.

renunciation. And when he knew that Upāli's mind was ready, pliable, rid of hindrances, elated, and confident he revealed the special teaching of the Buddhas: suffering, its origin, its cessation, and the path. Just as a clean cloth rid of stains would properly absorb dye, in that very seat the stainless, immaculate vision of the Dhamma arose in Upāli: "Everything that is liable to arise is liable to cease." Then Upāli saw, attained, understood, and fathomed the Dhamma. He went beyond doubt, got rid of indecision, and became self-assured and independent of others regarding the Teacher's instructions.

He said to the Buddha, "Well, now, sir, I must go. I have many duties, and much to do." 18.9

"Please, householder, go at your convenience." 18.10

And then the householder Upāli approved and agreed with what the Buddha said. He got up from his seat, bowed and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right. Then he went back to his own home, where he addressed the gatekeeper, "My good gatekeeper, from this day forth close the gate to Jain monks and nuns, and open it for the Buddha's monks, nuns, laymen, and laywomen. If any Jain ascetics come, say this to them: 'Wait, sir, do not enter.'⁷⁷ From now on the householder Upāli has become a disciple of the ascetic Gotama. His gate is closed to Jain monks and nuns, and opened for the Buddha's monks, nuns, laymen, and laywomen. If you require almsfood, wait here, they will bring it to you."

"Yes, sir," replied the gatekeeper. 19.8

Dīgha Tapassī heard that Upāli had become a disciple of the ascetic Gotama. He went to the Jain Ñātika and said to him, "Sir, they say that the householder Upāli has become a disciple of the ascetic Gotama." 20.1

"It is impossible, Tapassī, it cannot happen that Upāli could become Gotama's disciple. But it is possible that Gotama could become Upāli's disciple." 20.5

77. This is even harsher than it appears, for one of the Jains' rules is not to wait when invited for food (*natitṭhabhaddantiko*, eg. MN 12:45.1).

- 20.7 For a second time ... and a third time, Dīgha Tapassī said to the Jain Nātika, “Sir, they say that the householder Upāli has become a disciple of the ascetic Gotama.”
- 20.10 “It is impossible, Tapassī, it cannot happen that Upāli could become Gotama’s disciple. But it is possible that Gotama could become Upāli’s disciple.”
- 20.12 “Well, sir, I’d better go and find out whether or not Upāli has become Gotama’s disciple.”
- 20.13 “Go, Tapassī, and find out whether or not Upāli has become Gotama’s disciple.”
- 21.1 Then Dīgha Tapassī went to Upāli’s home. The gatekeeper saw him coming off in the distance and said to him, “Wait, sir, do not enter. From now on the householder Upāli has become a disciple of the ascetic Gotama. His gate is closed to Jain monks and nuns, and opened for the Buddha’s monks, nuns, laymen, and laywomen. If you require almsfood, wait here, they will bring it to you.”
- 21.8 Saying, “No, worthy man, I do not require almsfood,” he turned back and went to the Jain Nātika and said to him, “Sir, it’s really true that Upāli has become Gotama’s disciple. Sir, I couldn’t get you to accept that it wasn’t a good idea for the householder Upāli to rebut the ascetic Gotama’s doctrine. For the ascetic Gotama is deceitful. He knows a conversion trick, and uses it to convert the disciples of other religions. The householder Upāli has been converted by the ascetic Gotama’s conversion trick!”
- 21.13 “It is impossible, Tapassī, it cannot happen that Upāli could become Gotama’s disciple. But it is possible that Gotama could become Upāli’s disciple.”
- 21.15 For a second time ... and a third time, Dīgha Tapassī told the Jain Nātika that it was really true.
- 21.20 “It is impossible ...
- 21.22 Well, Tapassī, I’d better go and find out for myself whether or not Upāli has become Gotama’s disciple.”
- 22.1 Then the Jain Nātika went to Upāli’s home together with a large following of Jain ascetics. The gatekeeper saw him coming off in the

distance and said to him: “Wait, sir, do not enter. From now on the householder Upāli has become a disciple of the ascetic Gotama. His gate is closed to Jain monks and nuns, and opened for the Buddha’s monks, nuns, laymen, and laywomen. If you require almsfood, wait here, they will bring it to you.”

“Well then, my good gatekeeper, go to Upāli and say: ‘Sir, the Jain 22.8
Ñātika is waiting outside the gates together with a large following of Jain ascetics. He wishes to see you.’”

“Yes, sir,” replied the gatekeeper. He went to Upāli and relayed 22.11
what was said. Upāli said to him, “Well, then, my good gatekeeper, prepare seats in the hall of the middle gate.”

“Yes, sir,” replied the gatekeeper. He did as he was asked, then 22.15
returned to Upāli and said, “Sir, seats have been prepared in the hall of the middle gate. Please go at your convenience.”

Then Upāli went to the hall of the middle gate, where he sat on 23.1
the highest and finest seat. He addressed the gatekeeper, “Well then, my good gatekeeper, go to the Jain Ñātika and say to him: ‘Sir, Upāli says you may enter if you wish.’”

“Yes, sir,” replied the gatekeeper. He went to the Jain Ñātika and 23.5
relayed what was said.

Then the Jain Ñātika went to the hall of the middle gate together 23.8
with a large following of Jain ascetics. Previously, when Upāli saw the Jain Ñātika coming, he would go out to greet him and, having wiped off the highest and finest seat with his upper robe, he would embrace him and sit him down.⁷⁸ But today, having seated himself on the highest and finest seat, he said to the Jain Ñātika, “There are seats, sir. Please sit if you wish.”

When he said this, the Jain Ñātika said to him: “You’re mad, 25.1
householder! You’re a moron! You said: ‘I’ll go and refute the ascetic Gotama’s doctrine.’ But you come back caught in the vast net of his doctrine. Suppose a man went to deliver a pair of testicles, but came

78. *Pariggahetvā* (“embrace”) is used in only one other passage, where it refers to a nurse cradling a baby’s head (AN 5.7:1.9, MN 58:7.6).

back castrated. Or they went to deliver eyes, but came back blinded. In the same way, you said: ‘I’ll go and refute the ascetic Gotama’s doctrine.’ But you come back caught in the vast net of his doctrine. You’ve been converted by the ascetic Gotama’s conversion trick!”

26.1 “Sir, this conversion trick is excellent. This conversion trick is lovely! If my loved ones—relatives and kin—were to be converted by this, it would be for their lasting welfare and happiness. If all the aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, and menials were to be converted by this, it would be for their lasting welfare and happiness. If the whole world—with its gods, Māras, and divinities, this population with its ascetics and brahmins, gods and humans—were to be converted by this, it would be for their lasting welfare and happiness. Well then, sir, I shall give you a simile. For by means of a simile some sensible people understand the meaning of what is said.

27.1 Once upon a time, there was an old brahmin, elderly and senior. His wife was a young brahmin lady who was pregnant and about to give birth.⁷⁹ Then she said to the brahmin, ‘Go, brahmin, buy a baby monkey from the market and bring it back so it can be a playmate for my child.’⁸⁰

27.4 When she said this, the brahmin said to her, ‘Wait, my dear, until you give birth. If your child is a boy, I’ll buy you a male monkey, but if it’s a girl, I’ll buy a female monkey.’

27.8 For a second time ... For a third time she said to the brahmin, ‘Go, brahmin, buy a baby monkey from the market and bring it back so it can be a playmate for my child.’

27.11 Then that brahmin, because of his love for the brahmin lady, bought a male baby monkey at the market, brought it to her, and said,

79. The age at which girls were considered ready for marriage was sixteen.

80. Though the word is not used, this is the *dohaḷa*, the desire of a (usually pregnant) woman that is as unstoppable as it is irrational. In numerous Jātaka stories as well as across Indian storytelling generally, it serves to send a hero on his journey. For a developed *dohaḷa* story in the canon, see the legend of Dīghāvu (Kd 10:2.3.1).

‘I’ve bought this male baby monkey for you so it can be a playmate for your child.’

When he said this, she said to him, ‘Go, brahmin, take this monkey 27.13
to Rattapāṇi the dyer and say, “Worthy Rattapāṇi, I wish to have
this monkey dyed the color of yellow greasepaint, pounded and
re-pounded, and pressed on both sides.”’

Then that brahmin, because of his love for the brahmin lady, took 27.16
the monkey to Rattapāṇi the dyer and said, ‘Worthy Rattapāṇi, I wish
to have this monkey dyed the color of yellow greasepaint, pounded
and re-pounded, and pressed on both sides.’

When he said this, Rattapāṇi said to him, ‘Sir, this monkey can 27.18
endure a dying, but not a pounding or a pressing.’

In the same way, the doctrine of the foolish Jains looks fine ini- 27.20
tially—for fools, not for the astute—but can’t endure being scruti-
nized or pressed.

Then some time later that brahmin took a new pair of garments to 27.21
Rattapāṇi the dyer and said, ‘Worthy Rattapāṇi, I wish to have this
new pair of garments dyed the color of yellow greasepaint, pounded
and re-pounded, and pressed on both sides.’

When he said this, Rattapāṇi said to him, ‘Sir, this pair of garments 27.23
can endure a dying, a pounding, and a pressing.’

In the same way, the doctrine of the Buddha looks fine initially— 27.25
for the astute, not for fools—and it can endure being scrutinized
and pressed.”

“Householder, the king and his retinue know you as a disciple of 28.1
the Jain Ñātika. Whose disciple should we remember you as?”

When he had spoken, the householder Upāli rose from his seat, 29.1
arranged his robe over one shoulder, raised his cupped palms in the
direction of the Buddha, and said to the Jain Ñātika, “Well then, sir,
hear whose disciple I am:

The attentive one, free of delusion, 29.3

with hard-heartedness dissolved, victor in battle;⁸¹
 he's untroubled and very even-minded,
 with the virtue of an elder and the wisdom of a saint,
 immaculate in the midst of it all:⁸²
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple.

29.9 He has no indecision, he's content,
 joyful, he has spat out the world's bait;
 he has completed the ascetic's task as a man,
 a man who bears his final body;
 he's beyond compare, he's stainless:
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple.

29.15 He's free of doubt, he's skillful,
 he's a trainer, an excellent charioteer;
 supreme, with brilliant qualities,
 confident, his light shines forth;
 he has cut off conceit, he's a hero:
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple.

29.21 The boss bull, immeasurable,
 profound, sagacious;
 he is the maker of sanctuary, knowledgeable,
 firm in principle and restrained;
 he has slipped his chains and is liberated:
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple.

29.27 He's a giant, living remotely,
 he's ended the fetters and is liberated;
 he's skilled in debate and cleansed,

81. Read *khīla* as *khila*, a reference to the five kinds of hard-heartedness. For similar idioms see Snp 4.16:19.2 and SN 8.8:8.2 = Thag 21.1:34.2.

82. "In the midst of it all" is *vessantara*, as in the famous Jātaka of that name (Ja 547). MA 133 here has 安隱, where 隱 represents *antara*, and 安 may be *sama*. *Vessa* in the sense of "all" is rare in Pali.

with banner lowered, desireless;⁸³
 he's tamed, and doesn't proliferate:
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple.

He is the seventh seer, free of deceit,⁸⁴ 29.33
 with three knowledges, he has attained to divinity,
 he has bathed, he knows philology,⁸⁵
 he's tranquil, he understands what is known;
 he is Sakka the Able, Purindada the Firstgiver:⁸⁶
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple.

The Noble One, evolved, 29.39
 he has attained the goal and explains it;
 he is mindful, discerning,
 neither leaning forward nor pulling back,⁸⁷
 he's unstirred, attained to mastery:
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple.

Transcendent, he practices absorption,⁸⁸ 29.45
 no inner thoughts arising, he is pure,⁸⁹

83. "Banner lowered" is explained at MN 22:35.1.

84. The idea of the seven sages, long proverbial in Vedic culture, was adapted for Gotama in DN 14, where he is the seventh recorded Buddha. Readings of this phrase in various texts and commentaries also allow the sense, "best of seers".

85. The terms here are all Brahmanical, so we should take *padaka* in the usual sense of "philology" as in eg. MN 91:2.1.

86. *Sakka* (*śakra*) was originally an epithet of Indra, the "able one". | *Purandara* ("Fortbreaker") is another epithet (eg. Rig Veda 1.102.7). The Buddha reforms it to *Purindada* ("Firstgiver") at SN 11.12:2.1. But Indra's generosity is long renowned, eg. Rig Veda 1.10.6c: "He is the able one, and he will be able for us—Indra who distributes the goods" (*sa śakra uta naḥ śakad indro vasu dayamānaḥ*).

87. These terms refer to *samādhi* at SN 1.38:8.2 and AN 9.37:8.2.

88. At Thig 14.1:14.1 *samuggata* refers to a lily rising above the waters; at SN 10.7:10.2 to rising above suffering.

89. See Ud 4.1:23.2, where *anu(g)gata* refers to thoughts that "arise" in the mind.

independent and fearless;⁹⁰
 secluded, he has reached the peak,
 crossed over, he helps others across:
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple.

29.51 He's peaceful, his wisdom is vast,
 with great wisdom, he's free of greed;
 he is the Realized One, the Holy One,
 unrivaled, unequaled,
 self-assured, and subtle:
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple.

29.57 He has cut off craving and is awakened,
 free of fuming, unsullied;
 a mighty spirit worthy of offerings,⁹¹
 best of men, inestimable,
 grand, he has reached the peak of glory:
 he is the Buddha, and I am his disciple."

30.1 "But when did you compose these praises of the ascetic Gotama's
 beautiful qualities, householder?"⁹²

30.2 "Sir, suppose there was a large heap of many different flowers. A
 deft garland-maker or their apprentice could tie them into a colorful
 garland. In the same way, the Buddha has many beautiful qualities
 to praise, many hundreds of such qualities.⁹³ Who, sir, would not
 praise the praiseworthy?"

90. Readings are unclear; I follow Thai *appabhīṭassa*.

91. The Chinese here evidently reads *akkha* ("eye"), but in the context of offerings I think *yakkha* ("spirit") fits better. Conversion legends of *yakkhas* tell how the cruel offerings of sacrifice are replaced with the harmless offerings to the Buddha. Perhaps it was later adjusted to *akkha* as the *yakkha* developed a poor reputation in later Buddhism.

92. "When did you compose" is also at DN 21:1.6.4.

93. Upāli is playing on the dual senses of *vaṇṇa* as both "praise" and "beauty". In doing so, he implicitly answers Mahāvīra's question: he is adept at poetic improvisation (*paṭibhāna*).

Unable to bear this honor paid to the Buddha, the Jain Ñātika 31.1
spewed hot blood from his mouth there and then.⁹⁴

94. The Pali commentary says this was the cause of his death in Pāvā soon after, which supports the contention that Pāvā is Pāvārika. The Jain Kalpasūtra, however, tells a very different story, of a triumphant leader who, having lived a long and exemplary life, mindfully departed this world in honor and dignity, to the consternation of the gods.

The Ascetic Who Behaved Like a Dog

Kukkuravatikasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying in the land of the Koliyans, where they have a town named Haliddavasana.⁹⁵
- 2.1 Then Puṇṇa the Koliyan, a cow votary, and the naked ascetic Seniya, a dog votary, went to the Buddha. Puṇṇa bowed to the Buddha and sat down to one side, while Seniya exchanged greetings and polite conversation with him before sitting down to one side curled up like a dog.⁹⁶
- 2.2 Puṇṇa said to the Buddha, “Sir, this naked ascetic Seniya the dog votary does a hard thing: he eats food placed on the ground. For a long time he has undertaken that observance to behave like a dog. Where will he be reborn in his next life?”
- 2.6 “Enough, Puṇṇa, let it be. Don’t ask me that.”⁹⁷
- 2.7 For a second time ... and a third time, Puṇṇa said to the Buddha, “Sir, this naked ascetic Seniya does a hard thing: he eats food placed

95. The Koliyans were south-eastern neighbors of the Sakyans, with whom they had close ties in marriage and customs. | Haliddavasana (“yellow-clothes”) is also the scene of SN 46.54, which discusses similarities and differences between Buddhism and wanderers when it comes to meditation.

96. The cow votary (*govatika*) is attested in Sanskrit (eg. Mahābhārata 5.97.13). Elsewhere, non-Buddhist texts mention cat votaries (Manu 4.30), snake votaries, fish votaries, those who live like beasts (*mṛgacaryā*), and others, but not, so far as I am aware, dog votaries. The cow and dog observances are found in later Buddhist texts (Yogācārabhūmi 157.10, Mahākarmavibhaṅga 44.19, Śikṣāsamuccaya 332.3, etc.) evidently drawing from this sutta. Thus, while no parallel of this sutta has survived, it was known in northern Buddhist traditions and must have been lost due to a failure of transmission.

97. Also at SN 42.2 and SN 42.3.

on the ground. For a long time he has undertaken that observance to behave like a dog. Where will he be reborn in his next life?”

“Clearly, Puṇṇa, I’m not getting through to you when I say: 2.12
‘Enough, Puṇṇa, let it be. Don’t ask me that.’ Nevertheless, I will answer you.

Take someone who develops the dog observance fully and un- 3.1
interruptedly. They develop a dog’s ethics, a dog’s mentality, and a dog’s behavior fully and uninterruptedly. When their body breaks up, after death, they’re reborn in the company of dogs. But if they have such a view: ‘By this precept or observance or fervent austerity or spiritual practice, may I become one of the gods!’ This is their wrong view. An individual with wrong view is reborn in one of two places, I say: hell or the animal realm. So if the dog observance succeeds it leads to rebirth in the company of dogs, but if it fails it leads to hell.”

When he said this, Seniya cried and burst out in tears. 4.1

The Buddha said to Puṇṇa, “This is what I didn’t get through to 4.2
you when I said: ‘Enough, Puṇṇa, let it be. Don’t ask me that.’”

Seniya said, “Sir, I’m not crying because of what the Buddha said. 4.5
But, sir, for a long time I have undertaken this observance to behave like a dog. Sir, this Puṇṇa is a cow votary. For a long time he has undertaken that observance to behave like a cow.⁹⁸ Where will he be reborn in his next life?”

“Enough, Seniya, let it be. Don’t ask me that.” 4.10

For a second time ... and a third time Seniya said to the Buddha, 4.11
“Sir, this Puṇṇa is a cow votary. For a long time he has undertaken

98. From a text of a later date, the cow observance is described thus: “One should bathe in the urine of a cow, maintain himself with milk, and move with the cows, eating after they had eaten. It is known as *govrata*. One would become free from the sins in a month. He would attain the world of cows and reach heaven” (Agni Purāṇa 292:12–13a, Gangadharan’s translation). This is not a penance for burning off sin, but rather a way of elevating oneself through the sacred nature of the cow. It is not clear, however, if this is the same as the observance in the Buddha’s day.

that observance to behave like a cow. Where will he be reborn in his next life?”

4.16 “Clearly, Seniya, I’m not getting through to you when I say: ‘Enough, Seniya, let it be. Don’t ask me that.’ Nevertheless, I will answer you.

5.1 Take someone who develops the cow observance fully and uninterruptedly. They develop a cow’s ethics, a cow’s mentality, and a cow’s behavior fully and uninterruptedly. When their body breaks up, after death, they’re reborn in the company of cows.⁹⁹ But if they have such a view: ‘By this precept or observance or fervent austerity or spiritual practice, may I become one of the gods!’ This is their wrong view. An individual with wrong view is reborn in one of two places, I say: hell or the animal realm. So if the cow observance succeeds it leads to rebirth in the company of cows, but if it fails it leads to hell.”

6.1 When he said this, Puṇṇa cried and burst out in tears.

6.2 The Buddha said to Seniya, “This is what I didn’t get through to you when I said: ‘Enough, Seniya, let it be. Don’t ask me that.’”

6.5 Puṇṇa said, “Sir, I’m not crying because of what the Buddha said. But, sir, for a long time I have undertaken this observance to behave like a cow. I am quite confident that the Buddha is capable of teaching me so that I can give up this cow observance, and the naked ascetic Seniya can give up that dog observance.”

6.9 “Well then, Puṇṇa, listen and apply your mind well, I will speak.”

6.10 “Yes, sir,” he replied. The Buddha said this:

7.1 “Puṇṇa, I declare these four kinds of deeds, having realized them with my own insight.¹⁰⁰ What four?

1. There are dark deeds with dark results;
2. bright deeds with bright results;

99. This means to be reborn as a cow, rather than in the *goloka*, which in Hinduism is a heaven for cows.

100. See AN 4.233ff.

3. dark and bright deeds with dark and bright results; and¹⁰¹
4. neither dark nor bright deeds with neither dark nor bright results, which lead to the ending of deeds.¹⁰²

And what are dark deeds with dark results? It's when someone 8.1 makes hurtful choices by way of body, speech, and mind. Having made these choices, they're reborn in a hurtful world, where hurtful contacts strike them. Touched by hurtful contacts, they experience hurtful feelings that are absolutely painful—like the beings in hell. This is how a being is born from a being. For your deeds determine your rebirth, and when you're reborn contacts strike you. This is why I say that sentient beings are heirs to their deeds. These are called dark deeds with dark results.

And what are bright deeds with bright results? It's when someone 9.1 makes pleasing choices by way of body, speech, and mind. Having made these choices, they are reborn in a pleasing world, where pleasing contacts strike them. Touched by pleasing contacts, they experience pleasing feelings of absolute happiness—like the gods of universal beauty. This is how a being is born from a being. For your deeds determine your rebirth, and when you're reborn contacts strike you. This is why I say that sentient beings are heirs to their deeds. These are called bright deeds with bright results.

And what are dark and bright deeds with dark and bright results? 10.1 It's when someone makes both hurtful and pleasing choices by way of body, speech, and mind. Having made these choices, they are reborn in a world that is both hurtful and pleasing, where hurtful and pleasing contacts strike them. Touched by both hurtful and pleasing contacts, they experience both hurtful and pleasing feelings that are a mixture of pleasure and pain—like humans, some gods, and some beings in the underworld. This is how a being is born from

101. By treating ethical decisions via a tetralemma, the Buddha rejects the “law of the excluded middle” and the consequent belief that acts must be either right or wrong.

102. These are the intentions associated with the noble eightfold path.

a being. For what you do brings about your rebirth, and when you're reborn contacts strike you. This is why I say that sentient beings are heirs to their deeds. These are called dark and bright deeds with dark and bright results.

11.1 And what are neither dark nor bright deeds with neither dark nor bright results, which lead to the ending of deeds? It's the intention to give up dark deeds with dark results, bright deeds with bright results, and both dark and bright deeds with both dark and bright results. These are called neither dark nor bright deeds with neither dark nor bright results, which lead to the ending of deeds.

11.4 These are the four kinds of deeds that I declare, having realized them with my own insight."

12.1 When he had spoken, Puṇṇa the Koliyan said to the Buddha, "Excellent, sir! Excellent! ... From this day forth, may the Buddha remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life."¹⁰³

13.1 And Seniya the naked ascetic said to the Buddha, "Excellent, sir! Excellent! ... I go for refuge to the Buddha, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. Sir, may I receive the going forth, the ordination in the Buddha's presence?"¹⁰⁴

14.1 "Seniya, if someone formerly ordained in another sect wishes to take the going forth, the ordination in this teaching and training, they must spend four months on probation. When four months have passed, if the mendicants are satisfied, they'll give the going forth,

103. Puṇṇa the layman goes for refuge, while Seniya the ascetic goes forth.

104. In the early period, there was no distinction between "going forth" (*pabbajjā*) and "ordination" (*upasampadā*). They refer to two sides of the same coin: leaving the home life and entering the ascetic life. Ordination was originally granted by the Buddha with the simple call, "Come mendicant!" (Kd 1:6.32.1). As the community grew, the Buddha authorized the Saṅgha to perform the "going forth and ordination" (Kd 1:12.1.1). Later still, the novice (*sāmaṇera*) platform was introduced for teenagers and became known as "going forth" (Kd 1:54.3.2). Finally, the novice ordination was standardized for all ordinands, even if it was a mere preliminary for the "full ordination".

the ordination into monkhood.¹⁰⁵ However, I recognize individual differences in this matter.”¹⁰⁶

“Sir, if four months probation are required in such a case, I’ll 14.3
spend four years on probation. When four years have passed, if
the mendicants are satisfied, let them give me the going forth, the
ordination into monkhood.”

And the naked ascetic Seniya received the going forth, the or- 15.1
dination in the Buddha’s presence. Not long after his ordination,
Venerable Seniya, living alone, withdrawn, diligent, keen, and res-
olute, soon realized the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in
this very life. He lived having achieved with his own insight the goal
for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homeless-
ness.

He understood: “Rebirth is ended; the spiritual journey has been 15.3
completed; what had to be done has been done; there is nothing
further for this place.” And Venerable Seniya became one of the
perfected.

105. This probation is laid down in the Vinaya at Kd 1:38.1.5. The candidate shaves, dons the robes, takes refuge, and asks for probation. They must show good conduct and restraint, diligence in duties, and enthusiasm for the Buddha’s teachings and practice.

106. In addition to individual exceptions, there are general exceptions for dread-locked fire-worshipping ascetics, since they believe in kamma, and for the Buddha’s relatives (Kd 1:38.11.3).

With Prince Abhaya

Abhayarājakumārasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrels' feeding ground.¹⁰⁷
- 2.1 Then Prince Abhaya went up to the Jain ascetic of the Ñātika clan, bowed, and sat down to one side. The Jain Ñātika said to him,¹⁰⁸ "Come, prince, refute the ascetic Gotama's doctrine. Then you will get a good reputation: 'Prince Abhaya refuted the doctrine of the ascetic Gotama, so mighty and powerful!'"
- 3.4 "But sir, how am I to do this?"
- 3.5 "Here, prince, go to the ascetic Gotama and say to him: 'Sir, may the Realized One utter speech that is disliked by others?'"¹⁰⁹ When

107. This sutta is framed as a response to a challenge by Mahāvira, the Jain leader. It shows the Buddha's characteristic dry humor to undermine religious pretensions (see eg. MN 76:21.4, DN 11:82.7). The dialogue slyly shows the Buddha defeating Mahāvira by using one of Mahāvira's key methods against him.

108. Prince Abhaya ("fearless") raised Jīvaka after discovering him abandoned Kd 8:1.4.5. In this sutta he appears as an acolyte of Mahāvira, while in SN 46.56 he asks the Buddha about Pūraṇa Kassapa. Apart from these details he is unknown in the early texts. Commentaries say he was the son of King Bimbisāra by one of his queens, Padumavati of Ujjeni, making him half-brother to Ajātasattu. They also say that following Bimbisāra's death, Abhaya went forth and spoke the verse at Thag 1.26. | Not to be confused with Abhaya the Licchavi of AN 3.74 and AN 4.196; nor with the author of Thag 1.98; nor is Thig 2.8 addressed to his mother, but that of the nun Abhayā (Thig 2.9).

109. The Jain doctrine *anekantavāda* ("doctrine of many-sidedness", "non-categorical doctrine") posits that in metaphysical propositions, one must conditionally affirm multiple possibilities so as to illuminate the complex, multifaceted nature of reality. An aspect of *anekantavāda* is the *syadvada*, which frames all statements with *syā*, "it may be". This uses the optative tense to conditionally

he's asked this, if he answers: 'He may, prince,' say this to him, 'So what then, sir, is the difference between you and an ordinary person?'¹¹⁰ For even an ordinary person may utter speech that is disliked by others.' But if he answers, 'He may not, prince,' say this to him: 'So why then, sir, did you declare of Devadatta: "Devadatta is going to a place of loss, to hell, there to remain for an eon, irredeemable"?'¹¹¹ Devadatta was angry and upset with what you said.'

When you put this dilemma to him, the Buddha won't be able 3.16
to either spit it out or swallow it down. He'll be like a man with an iron cross stuck in his throat, unable to either spit it out or swallow it down."

"Yes, sir," replied Abhaya. He rose from his seat, bowed, and 4.1
respectfully circled the Jain Ñātika, keeping him on his right. Then he went to the Buddha, bowed, and sat down to one side.

Then he looked up at the sun and thought, "It's too late to refute 4.2
the Buddha's doctrine today. I shall refute his doctrine in my own home tomorrow." He said to the Buddha, "Sir, would the Buddha, together with three other monks, please accept tomorrow's meal from me?" The Buddha consented with silence.

Then, knowing that the Buddha had consented, Abhaya rose from 5.1
his seat, bowed, and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right, before leaving.

Then when the night had passed, the Buddha robed up in the 5.2
morning and, taking his bowl and robe, went to Abhaya's home, and sat down on the seat spread out. Then Abhaya served and satisfied the Buddha with his own hands with delicious fresh and cooked foods.

affirm or deny without making absolute statements. The same tense is employed here by Mahāvīra in order to trap the Buddha on the horns of a dilemma (*ubhatokotika*). Needless to say, this is not how he is presented in Jain texts.

110. When springing the trap, the voice shifts from the respectful third person to the familiar second person.

111. Mahāvīra is quoting from the Buddha at AN 8.7:1.7 = Kd 17.4.7.1. This dates this sutta to the last years of the Buddha's life, after the rebellion of Devadatta and the ascension of Ajātasattu, and shortly before Mahāvīra's passing.

- 5.4 When the Buddha had eaten and washed his hand and bowl, Abhaya took a low seat, sat to one side, and said to him, “Sir, may the Realized One utter speech that is disliked by others?”
- 6.3 “This matter is not categorical, prince.”¹¹²
- 6.4 “Then the Jains have lost in this, sir.”
- 6.5 “But prince, why do you say that the Jains have lost in this?”
- 6.7 Then Abhaya told the Buddha all that had happened.
- 7.1 Now at that time a little baby boy was sitting in Prince Abhaya’s lap. Then the Buddha said to Abhaya, “What do you think, prince? If—because of your negligence or his nursemaid’s negligence—your boy were to put a stick or stone in his mouth, what would you do to him?”
- 7.5 “I’d try to take it out, sir. If that didn’t work, I’d cradle his head with my left hand and take it out using a hooked finger of my right hand, even if it drew blood. Why is that? Because I have sympathy for the boy, sir.”
- 8.1 “In the same way, prince, the Realized One does not utter speech that he knows to be untrue, false, and pointless, and which is disliked by others. The Realized One does not utter speech that he knows to be true and correct, but which is harmful and disliked by others. The Realized One knows the right time to speak so as to explain what he knows to be true, correct, and beneficial, but which is disliked by others.”¹¹³ The Realized One does not utter speech that he knows to be untrue, false, and pointless, but which is liked by others. The Realized One does not utter speech that he knows to be true and correct, but which is harmful, even if it is liked by others. The Realized One knows the right time to speak so as to explain what

112. The Buddha solves the dilemma by avoiding a categorical statement, thus beating the Jains at their own game. Unlike the Jains, the Buddha did not advocate giving non-categorical answers as a general principle; different questions require different approaches when answering (AN 3.67, MN 136:5.3). Cf. AN 3.78 and AN 3.21:9.1.

113. For the phrase “speak so as to explain” (*vācāya veyyākaraṇāya*) I follow the commentary.

he knows to be true, correct, and beneficial, and which is liked by others. Why is that? Because the Realized One has sympathy for sentient beings.”¹¹⁴

“Sir, there are astute aristocrats, brahmins, householders, or ascetics who come to see you with a question already planned. Do you think beforehand that if they ask you like this, you’ll answer like that, or does the answer just strike you on the spot?” 9.1

“Well then, prince, I’ll ask you about this in return, and you can answer as you like. What do you think, prince? Are you skilled in the various parts of a chariot?” 10.1

“I am, sir.” 10.4

“What do you think, prince? When they come to you and ask: ‘What’s the name of this chariot part?’ Do you think beforehand that if they ask you like this, you’ll answer like that, or does the answer appear to you on the spot?” 10.5

“Sir, I’m well-known as a charioteer skilled in a chariot’s parts. All the major and minor parts are well-known to me. The answer just appears to me on the spot.” 10.9

“In the same way, when astute aristocrats, brahmins, householders, or ascetics come to see me with a question already planned, the answer just strikes me on the spot. Why is that? Because the Realized One has clearly penetrated the principle of the teachings, so that the answer just strikes him on the spot.” 11.1

When he had spoken, Prince Abhaya said to the Buddha, “Excellent, sir! Excellent! ... From this day forth, may the Buddha remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.” 12.1

114. Here the optatives are gone and the Buddha states his views directly, showing that just because a question is not “categorical” does not mean that it cannot be given a definitive answer. However, it cannot be answered all-at-once or “categorically”, but must be broken into parts by “analysis” before answering.

The Many Kinds of Feeling

Bahuvedanīyasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattthi in Jeta’s Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s monastery.
- 1.3 Then the chamberlain Pañcakaṅga went up to Venerable Udāyī, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him,¹¹⁵ “Sir, how many feelings has the Buddha spoken of?”
- 1.5 “Chamberlain, the Buddha has spoken of three feelings: pleasant, painful, and neutral. The Buddha has spoken of these three feelings.”
- 1.8 When he said this, Pañcakaṅga said to Udāyī, “Sir, Udāyī, the Buddha hasn’t spoken of three feelings. He’s spoken of two feelings: pleasant and painful. The Buddha said that neutral feeling is included as a peaceful and subtle kind of pleasure.”
- 2.1 For a second time, Udāyī said to Pañcakaṅga, “The Buddha hasn’t spoken of two feelings, he’s spoken of three.” For a second time, Pañcakaṅga said to Udāyī, “The Buddha hasn’t spoken of three feelings, he’s spoken of two.”

115. Pañcakaṅga features as a prominent devotee of the Buddha in MN 78, MN 127, and in a parallel to the current sutta at SN 36.19. As *thapati* (“chamberlain”) he was the ranking official under Pasenadi. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 5.4.4.17–18 tells us that royal authority goes from the king, to the king’s brother, to the *thapati*, to the village head. Similarly, Atharva Veda 2.32.4a and 5.23.11a mention the *thapati* directly after the king. SN 55.6:15.1 shows the *thapati* was trusted with the most intimate and sensitive duties of the court. Elsewhere we learn that they shared the meal and carriage with the king, accompanying him on military campaigns (MN 89:18.1), while SN 55.6:1.4 shows them engaged in governing the provinces. Thus the *thapati* was the highest non-royal official in the court, entrusted with governing, advising, and security of the household. | There are several individuals called Udāyī, and it is not possible to distinguish them all.

And for a third time, Udāyī said to Pañcakaṅga, “The Buddha 3.1
hasn’t spoken of two feelings, he’s spoken of three.”

And for a third time, Pañcakaṅga said to Udāyī, “The Buddha 3.6
hasn’t spoken of three feelings, he’s spoken of two.”

But neither was able to persuade the other. 3.11

Venerable Ānanda heard this discussion between Udāyī and Pa- 4.1
ñcakaṅga. Then he went up to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one
side, and informed the Buddha of all they had discussed. When he
had spoken, the Buddha said to him,

“Ānanda, the explanation by the mendicant Udāyī, which the 5.1
chamberlain Pañcakaṅga didn’t agree with, was quite correct. But
the explanation by Pañcakaṅga, which Udāyī didn’t agree with, was
also quite correct.¹¹⁶ In one explanation I’ve spoken of two feelings.
In another explanation I’ve spoken of three feelings, or five, six,
eighteen, thirty-six, or a hundred and eight feelings.¹¹⁷ I’ve explained
the teaching in all these different ways. This being so, you can expect
that those who don’t concede, approve, or agree with what has been
well spoken will fight, quarrel, and dispute, continually wounding
each other with barbed words. I’ve explained the teaching in all
these different ways. This being so, you can expect that those who do
concede, approve, or agree with what has been well spoken will live
in harmony, appreciating each other, without quarreling, blending
like milk and water, and regarding each other with kindly eyes.

There are these five kinds of sensual stimulation. What five? Sights 6.1
known by the eye, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant,
sensual, and arousing. Sounds known by the ear ... Smells known
by the nose ... Tastes known by the tongue ... Touches known by
the body, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual,
and arousing. These are the five kinds of sensual stimulation. The

116. The Buddha’s reply here develops the theme of “non-categorical” state-
ments introduced in the previous sutta, showing that the same reality can be
spoken of in many different ways.

117. These are all explained in SN 36.22.

pleasure and happiness that arise from these five kinds of sensual stimulation is called sensual pleasure.

7.1 There are those who might say that this is the highest pleasure and happiness that sentient beings experience. But I don't grant them that. Why is that? Because there is another pleasure that is finer than that.¹¹⁸ And what is that pleasure? It's when a mendicant, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected. This is a pleasure that is finer than that.

8.1 There are those who would say that this is the highest pleasure and happiness that sentient beings experience. But I don't grant them that. Why is that? Because there is another pleasure that is finer than that. And what is that pleasure? It's when, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, a mendicant enters and remains in the second absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of immersion, with internal clarity and mind at one, without placing the mind and keeping it connected. ...

9.1 There is another pleasure that is finer than that. And what is that pleasure? It's when, with the fading away of rapture, a mendicant enters and remains in the third absorption, where they meditate with equanimity, mindful and aware, experiencing for themselves the bliss of which the noble ones declare, 'Equanimous and mindful, one meditates in bliss.' ...

10.1 There is another pleasure that is finer than that. And what is that pleasure? It's when, with the giving up of pleasure and pain and the disappearance of former happiness and sadness, a mendicant enters and remains in the fourth absorption, without pleasure or pain, with pure equanimity and mindfulness. ...¹¹⁹

118. In discussing the path, the Buddha focuses on pleasure.

119. This validates Pañcakaṇḍa's view that neutral feeling can be reckoned as a subtle kind of pleasure.

There is another pleasure that is finer than that. And what is that 11.1
pleasure? It's when a mendicant, going totally beyond perceptions
of form, with the disappearance of perceptions of impingement, not
focusing on perceptions of diversity, aware that 'space is infinite',
enters and remains in the dimension of infinite space. ...

There is another pleasure that is finer than that. And what is that 12.1
pleasure? It's when a mendicant, going totally beyond the dimension
of infinite space, aware that 'consciousness is infinite', enters and
remains in the dimension of infinite consciousness. ...

There is another pleasure that is finer than that. And what is that 13.1
pleasure? It's when a mendicant, going totally beyond the dimension
of infinite consciousness, aware that 'there is nothing at all', enters
and remains in the dimension of nothingness. ...

There is another pleasure that is finer than that. And what is that 14.1
pleasure? It's when a mendicant, going totally beyond the dimen-
sion of nothingness, enters and remains in the dimension of neither
perception nor non-perception. This is a pleasure that is finer than
that.

There are those who would say that this is the highest pleasure and 15.1
happiness that sentient beings experience. But I don't grant them
that. Why is that? Because there is another pleasure that is finer than
that. And what is that pleasure? It's when a mendicant, going totally
beyond the dimension of neither perception nor non-perception,
enters and remains in the cessation of perception and feeling. This is
a pleasure that is finer than that.¹²⁰

It's possible that wanderers of other religions might say, 'The as- 16.1
cetic Gotama spoke of the cessation of perception and feeling, and
he includes it in happiness. What's up with that?'

When wanderers of other religions say this, you should say to 16.4
them, 'Reverends, when the Buddha describes what's included in
happiness, he's not just referring to pleasant feeling. The Realized

120. Since all feeling is conditioned, and what is conditioned is suffering, the
cessation of feeling is reckoned as pleasurable.

One describes pleasure as included in happiness wherever it is found,
and in whatever context.’”

- 16.7 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Ānanda approved what the Buddha said.

A Sure Bet

Apaṇṇakasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.¹²¹ At one time the Buddha was wandering in the land of the Kosalans together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants when he arrived at a village of the Kosalan brahmins named Sālā.¹²²

The brahmins and householders of Sālā heard: 2.1

“It seems the ascetic Gotama—a Sakyan, gone forth from a Sakyan family—wandering in the land of the Kosalans has arrived at Sālā, together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants. He has this good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ He has realized with his own insight this world—with its gods, Māras, and divinities, this population with its ascetics and brahmins, gods and humans—and he makes it known to others. He teaches Dhamma that’s good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, meaningful and well-phrased. And he 2.2

121. This sutta subverts the imagery of gambling by reasoning toward logical certitude in a world of apparently random chances. Gambling was a major feature of Vedic culture, with the moving confession of Rig Veda 10.34 recounting the thrill and loss of the game. The gods were invoked to ensure success (Atharvaveda 7.109). Even kings bowed to the dice (Rig Veda 10.34.8), so that the Rājasūya consecration ceremony is secured with a (loaded) game of dice (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 5.4.4.6, 23). Numerous tales of kings losing their realms at dice, most notably Yudhiṣṭhira in the Mahābhārata, show that the power and danger of gambling was not merely symbolic.

122. The same framing narrative recurs at MN 41, where the topic of rebirth is also at stake.

reveals a spiritual practice that's entirely full and pure. It's good to see such perfected ones."

3.1 Then the brahmins and householders of Sālā went up to the Buddha. Before sitting down to one side, some bowed, some exchanged greetings and polite conversation, some held up their cupped palms toward the Buddha, some announced their name and clan, while some kept silent. The Buddha said to them:

4.1 "So, householders, is there any teacher you're happy with, in whom you have acquired grounded faith?"¹²³

4.2 "No, sir."

4.3 "Since you haven't found a teacher you're happy with, you should undertake and implement this sure bet teaching.¹²⁴ For when the sure bet teaching is undertaken, it will be for your lasting welfare and happiness. And what is the sure bet teaching?

5.1 There are some ascetics and brahmins who have this doctrine and view: 'There's no meaning in giving, sacrifice, or offerings. There's no fruit or result of good and bad deeds. There's no afterlife. There's no such thing as mother and father, or beings that are reborn spontaneously. And there's no ascetic or brahmin who is rightly comport and rightly practiced, and who describes the afterlife after realizing it with their own insight.'¹²⁵

6.1 And there are some ascetics and brahmins whose doctrine directly contradicts this. They say: 'There is meaning in giving, sacrifice, and offerings. There are fruits and results of good and bad deeds. There

123. The Brahmanical community was in a period of questioning and transition, with multiple different perspectives offered by both Brahmins and ascetics.

124. While the contextual sense of the key term *apaṇṇaka* ("sure bet") is clear, the etymology has proven a puzzle. I propose that it is a gambling term, and *pañña* appears as a form of the number five. While a set of four dice was "perfect" (*kaṭṭa*), the fifth "losing" (*kali*) die was all-powerful, since just one extra die meant you lose everything (Rig Veda 10.34.2, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 5.4.4.6). *Apaṇṇaka* is therefore literally a "set without a fifth" and metaphorically a "sure bet", a choice that is "without fail".

125. At DN 2:23.2 this is presented as the moral view of Ajita of the Hair Blanket, who justifies it with a materialist theory.

is an afterlife. There are such things as mother and father, and beings that are reborn spontaneously. And there are ascetics and brahmins who are rightly comported and rightly practiced, and who describe the afterlife after realizing it with their own insight.’¹²⁶

What do you think, householders? Don’t these doctrines directly contradict each other?” 6.4

“Yes, sir.” 6.6

“Since this is so, consider those ascetics and brahmins whose view is that there’s no meaning in giving, etc. You can expect that they will shun good conduct by way of body, speech, and mind, and undertake and implement bad conduct by way of body, speech, and mind. Why is that? Because those ascetics and brahmins don’t see that unskillful qualities are full of drawbacks, sordidness, and corruption, or that skillful qualities have the benefit and cleansing power of renunciation. 7.1

Moreover, since there actually is another world, their view that there is no other world is wrong view. Since there actually is another world, their thought that there is no other world is wrong purpose. Since there actually is another world, their speech that there is no other world is wrong speech. Since there actually is another world, in saying that there is no other world they contradict those perfected ones who know the other world. Since there actually is another world, in persuading another that there is no other world they are persuading them to accept an untrue teaching. And on account of that they glorify themselves and put others down. So they give up their former ethical conduct and are established in unethical conduct. And that is how these many bad, unskillful qualities come to be with wrong view as condition—wrong view, wrong purpose, wrong speech, contradicting the noble ones, persuading others to accept untrue teachings, and glorifying oneself and putting others down. 8.1

126. The positive side is of course the Buddha’s view.

- 9.1 A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘If there is no other world, when this individual person’s body breaks up they will keep themselves safe.¹²⁷ And if there is another world, when their body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell. But let us grant that those who say that there is no other world are correct.¹²⁸ Regardless, that individual is still criticized by sensible people in this very life as being an immoral individual of wrong view, a nihilist.’¹²⁹ But if there really is another world, they hold a losing hand on both counts.¹³⁰ For they are criticized by sensible people in this very life, and when their body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell. They have wrongly undertaken this sure bet teaching in such a way that it encompasses the positive outcomes of one side only, leaving out the skillful premise.¹³¹
- 10.1 Since this is so, consider those ascetics and brahmins whose view is that there is meaning in giving, etc. You can expect that they will shun bad conduct by way of body, speech, and mind, and undertake

127. Given that they no longer exist, how are they safe? Bodhi’s “will have made himself safe” is unlikely, as it is future perfect, a rare sense that requires the past participle. Anyway he hasn’t “made himself” anything, he just happens to live in a world without moral consequences. Horner notes the problem without offering a solution, there are no parallels, and commentaries are silent. I think the text is corrupt.

128. The syntax of this sentence is tricky. *Kāmaṃ* is “willingly”, which together with *hotu* conveys the sense “let us grant ...”. *Māhu* resolves to *mā ahu*, a simple negation rather than a prohibition. For *kāmaṃ* with *mā* and imperative, compare SN 11.4:7.1.

129. “Nihilist” is *natthikavāda*, “one whose doctrine is that there is nothing”. While this view is discussed many times in the suttas, the word *natthikavāda* is elsewhere only applied to a specific pair of persons, Vassa and Bhañña of Ukkala (MN 117:38.1, SN 22.62:13.2, AN 4.30:8.2).

130. “Losing hand” is *kaliggāha*.

131. It is difficult to choose between “skillful” and “wholesome” as renderings for *kusala*. “Skillful” sticks closer to the root sense, while “wholesome” is more idiomatic. But the context here well illustrates that the root sense is still alive in the language, as the “skillful” option is that which wisely aligns cause and effect with one’s own well-being.

and implement good conduct by way of body, speech, and mind. Why is that? Because those ascetics and brahmins see that unskillful qualities are full of drawbacks, sordidness, and corruption, and that skillful qualities have the benefit and cleansing power of renunciation.

Moreover, since there actually is another world, their view that 11.1 there is another world is right view. Since there actually is another world, their thought that there is another world is right purpose. Since there actually is another world, their speech that there is another world is right speech. Since there actually is another world, in saying that there is another world they don't contradict those perfected ones who know the other world. Since there actually is another world, in persuading another that there is another world they are persuading them to accept a true teaching. And on account of that they don't glorify themselves or put others down. So they give up their former unethical conduct and are established in ethical conduct. And that is how these many skillful qualities come to be with right view as condition—right view, right purpose, right speech, not contradicting the noble ones, persuading others to accept true teachings, and not glorifying oneself or putting others down.

A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: 'If there is an- 12.1 other world, when this individual's body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm. But let us grant that those who say that there is no other world are correct. Regardless, that individual is still praised by sensible people in this very life as being a moral individual of right view, who affirms a positive teaching.' So if there really is another world, they hold a winning hand on both counts.¹³² For they are praised by sensible people in this very life,

132. "Winning hand" (*kaṭaggaha*) is an expression from the classical Vedic game of chance. The details are obscure and would have changed over time, but it seems that a large quantity of *vibhītaka* ("bedda") nuts were cast in a hollow, from which players took a handful. If the number of nuts was divisible by four, it was said to be a "perfect" (*kaṭa*; see Rīg Veda 1.132.1, etc.) "hand" (*gāha*). | *Apaṇṇaka* and *kaṭaggāha* are also connected at SN 42.13:23.5; compare the

and when their body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm. They have rightly undertaken this sure bet teaching in such a way that it encompasses the positive outcomes of both sides, leaving out the unskillful premise.

13.1 There are some ascetics and brahmins who have this doctrine and view: ‘The one who acts does nothing wrong when they punish, mutilate, torture, aggrieve, oppress, intimidate, or when they encourage others to do the same. They do nothing wrong when they kill, steal, break into houses, plunder wealth, steal from isolated buildings, commit highway robbery, commit adultery, and lie.’¹³³ If you were to reduce all the living creatures of this earth to one heap and mass of flesh with a razor-edged chakram, no evil comes of that, and no outcome of evil. If you were to go along the south bank of the Ganges killing, mutilating, and torturing, and encouraging others to do the same, no evil comes of that, and no outcome of evil. If you were to go along the north bank of the Ganges giving and sacrificing and encouraging others to do the same, no merit comes of that, and no outcome of merit. In giving, self-control, restraint, and truthfulness there is no merit or outcome of merit.’

14.1 And there are some ascetics and brahmins whose doctrine directly contradicts this. They say: ‘The one who acts does a bad deed when they punish, mutilate, torture, aggrieve, oppress, intimidate, or when they encourage others to do the same. They do a bad deed when they kill, steal, break into houses, plunder wealth, steal from isolated buildings, commit highway robbery, commit adultery, and lie. If you were to reduce all the living creatures of this earth to one heap and mass of flesh with a razor-edged chakram, evil comes of that, and

“gem” thrown like a loaded die at AN 3.118:4.6 and AN 10.217:17.1. Good rebirth is further compared to a “winning hand” at MN 129:49.1. And at Ja 1:2.4, a wise person would “take up” (*ganhe*) a sure bet, namely a winning hand. 133. At DN 2:17.2, this denial of the doctrine of kamma is attributed to Pūraṇa Kassapa. He may have subscribed to hard determinism, so that we have no choice in what we do. He may also have believed that we should keep moral rules as a social contract, but that this had no effect on the afterlife. | In such contexts, *kar-* means “punish, inflict” (MN 129:29.2).

an outcome of evil. If you were to go along the south bank of the Ganges killing, mutilating, and torturing, and encouraging others to do the same, evil comes of that, and an outcome of evil. If you were to go along the north bank of the Ganges giving and sacrificing and encouraging others to do the same, merit comes of that, and an outcome of merit. In giving, self-control, restraint, and truthfulness there is merit and outcome of merit.’

What do you think, householders? Don’t these doctrines directly contradict each other?” 14.7

“Yes, sir.” 14.9

“Since this is so, consider those ascetics and brahmins whose view is that the one who acts does nothing wrong when they punish, etc. You can expect that they will shun good conduct by way of body, speech, and mind, and undertake and implement bad conduct by way of body, speech, and mind. Why is that? Because those ascetics and brahmins don’t see that unskillful qualities are full of drawbacks, sordidness, and corruption, or that skillful qualities have the benefit and cleansing power of renunciation. 15.1

Moreover, since action actually does have an effect, their view that action is ineffective is wrong view. Since action actually does have an effect, their thought that action is ineffective is wrong purpose. Since action actually does have an effect, their speech that action is ineffective is wrong speech. Since action actually does have an effect, in saying that action is ineffective they contradict those perfected ones who teach that action is effective. Since action actually does have an effect, in persuading another that action is ineffective they are persuading them to accept an untrue teaching. And on account of that they glorify themselves and put others down. So they give up their former ethical conduct and are established in unethical conduct. And that is how these many bad, unskillful qualities come to be with wrong view as condition—wrong view, wrong purpose, wrong speech, contradicting the noble ones, persuading others to accept untrue teachings, and glorifying oneself and putting others down. 16.1

17.1 A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘If there is no effective action, when this individual’s body breaks up they will keep themselves safe. And if there is effective action, when their body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell. But let us grant that those who say that there is no effective action are correct. Regardless, that individual is still criticized by sensible people in this very life as being an immoral individual of wrong view, one who denies the efficacy of action.’¹³⁴ But if there really is effective action, they hold a losing hand on both counts. For they are criticized by sensible people in this very life, and when their body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell. They have wrongly undertaken this sure bet teaching in such a way that it encompasses the positive outcomes of one side only, leaving out the skillful premise.

18.1 Since this is so, consider those ascetics and brahmins whose view is that the one who acts does a bad deed when they punish, etc. You can expect that they will shun bad conduct by way of body, speech, and mind, and undertake and implement good conduct by way of body, speech, and mind. Why is that? Because those ascetics and brahmins see that unskillful qualities are full of drawbacks, sordidness, and corruption, and that skillful qualities have the benefit and cleansing power of renunciation.

19.1 Moreover, since action actually does have an effect, their view that action is effective is right view. Since action actually does have an effect, their thought that action is effective is right purpose. Since action actually does have an effect, their speech that action is effective is right speech. Since action actually does have an effect, in saying that action is effective they don’t contradict those perfected ones who teach that action is effective. Since action actually does have an effect, in persuading another that action is effective they are persuading them to accept a true teaching. And on account of that they don’t

134. “One who denies the efficacy of action” is *akiriyavāda*.

glorify themselves or put others down. So they give up their former unethical conduct and are established in ethical conduct. And that is how these many skillful qualities come to be with right view as condition—right view, right purpose, right speech, not contradicting the noble ones, persuading others to accept true teachings, and not glorifying oneself or putting others down.

A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘If there is effective action, when this individual’s body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm. But let us grant that those who say that there is no effective action are correct. Regardless, that individual is still praised by sensible people in this very life as being a moral individual of right view, who affirms the efficacy of action.’ So if there really is effective action, they hold a winning hand on both counts. For they are praised by sensible people in this very life, and when their body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm. They have rightly undertaken this sure bet teaching in such a way that it encompasses the positive outcomes of both sides, leaving out the unskillful premise. 20.1

There are some ascetics and brahmins who have this doctrine and view: ‘There is no cause or reason for the corruption of sentient beings.’¹³⁵ Sentient beings are corrupted without cause or reason. There’s no cause or reason for the purification of sentient beings. Sentient beings are purified without cause or reason. There is no power, no energy, no human strength or vigor. All sentient beings, all living creatures, all beings, all souls lack control, power, and energy. Molded by destiny, circumstance, and nature, they experience pleasure and pain in the six classes of rebirth.’ 21.1

And there are some ascetics and brahmins whose doctrine directly contradicts this. They say: ‘There is a cause and reason for the corruption of sentient beings. Sentient beings are corrupted with 22.1

135. At DN 2:20.2 this view is attributed to the Bamboo-staffed Ascetic Gosāla, the founder of the Ājīvikas and teacher of fatalism. It is attributed to Pūraṇa Kassapa at SN 22.60:2.2.

cause and reason. There is a cause and reason for the purification of sentient beings. Sentient beings are purified with cause and reason. There is power, energy, human strength and vigor. It is not the case that all sentient beings, all living creatures, all beings, all souls lack control, power, and energy, or that, molded by destiny, circumstance, and nature, they experience pleasure and pain in the six classes of rebirth.’

22.9 What do you think, householders? Don’t these doctrines directly contradict each other?”

22.11 “Yes, sir.”

23.1 “Since this is so, consider those ascetics and brahmins whose view is that there’s no cause or reason for the corruption of sentient beings, etc. You can expect that they will shun good conduct by way of body, speech, and mind, and undertake and implement bad conduct by way of body, speech, and mind. Why is that? Because those ascetics and brahmins don’t see that unskillful qualities are full of drawbacks, sordidness, and corruption, or that skillful qualities have the benefit and cleansing power of renunciation.

24.1 Moreover, since there actually is causality, their view that there is no causality is wrong view. Since there actually is causality, their thought that there is no causality is wrong purpose. Since there actually is causality, their speech that there is no causality is wrong speech. Since there actually is causality, in saying that there is no causality they contradict those perfected ones who teach that there is causality. Since there actually is causality, in persuading another that there is no causality they are persuading them to accept an untrue teaching. And on account of that they glorify themselves and put others down. So they give up their former ethical conduct and are established in unethical conduct. And that is how these many bad, unskillful qualities come to be with wrong view as condition—wrong view, wrong purpose, wrong speech, contradicting the noble ones, persuading others to accept untrue teachings, and glorifying oneself and putting others down.

A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘If there is 25.1
 no causality, when this individual’s body breaks up they will keep
 themselves safe. And if there is causality, when their body breaks
 up, after death, they will be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the
 underworld, hell. But let us grant that those who say that there is
 no causality are correct. Regardless, that individual is still criticized
 by sensible people in this very life as being an immoral individual
 of wrong view, one who denies causality.’¹³⁶ But if there really is
 causality, they hold a losing hand on both counts. For they are criti-
 cized by sensible people in this very life, and when their body breaks
 up, after death, they will be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place,
 the underworld, hell. They have wrongly undertaken this sure bet
 teaching in such a way that it encompasses the positive outcomes of
 one side only, leaving out the skillful premise.

Since this is so, consider those ascetics and brahmins whose view 26.1
 is that there is a cause and reason for the corruption of sentient
 beings, etc. You can expect that they will shun bad conduct by way
 of body, speech, and mind, and undertake and implement good
 conduct by way of body, speech, and mind. Why is that? Because
 those ascetics and brahmins see that unskillful qualities are full of
 drawbacks, sordidness, and corruption, and that skillful qualities
 have the benefit and cleansing power of renunciation.

Moreover, since there actually is causality, their view that there is 27.1
 causality is right view. Since there actually is causality, their thought
 that there is causality is right purpose. Since there actually is causal-
 ity, their speech that there is causality is right speech. Since there
 actually is causality, in saying that there is causality they don’t con-
 tradict those perfected ones who teach that there is causality. Since
 there actually is causality, in persuading another that there is causality
 they are persuading them to accept a true teaching. And on account
 of that they don’t glorify themselves or put others down. So they
 give up their former unethical conduct and are established in ethical

136. “One who denies causality” is *ahetukavāda*.

conduct. And that is how these many skillful qualities come to be with right view as condition—right view, right purpose, right speech, not contradicting the noble ones, persuading others to accept true teachings, and not glorifying oneself or putting others down.

28.1 A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘If there is causality, when this individual’s body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm. But let us grant that those who say that there is no causality are correct. Regardless, that individual is still praised by sensible people in this very life as being a moral individual of right view, who affirms causality.’ So if there really is causality, they hold a winning hand on both counts. For they are praised by sensible people in this very life, and when their body breaks up, after death, they will be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm. They have rightly undertaken this sure bet teaching in such a way that it encompasses the positive outcomes of both sides, leaving out the unskillful premise.

29.1 There are some ascetics and brahmins who have this doctrine and view: ‘There are no totally formless states of meditation.’¹³⁷

30.1 And there are some ascetics and brahmins whose doctrine directly contradicts this. They say: ‘There are totally formless states of meditation.’

30.4 What do you think, householders? Don’t these doctrines directly contradict each other?”

30.6 “Yes, sir.”

31.1 “A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘Some ascetics and brahmins say that there are no totally formless meditations, but I have not seen that. Some ascetics and brahmins say that

137. The four “formless states” (*aruppā*) are attained with the “total” (*sabbaso*) surmounting of form. While the previous views characterize prominent ascetic movements, the final view relates to the formless meditations, the cardinal teaching of the contemplative movement of the Kosalan brahmins, represented by such figures as Ājāra Kālāma and Uddaka Rāmaputta (MN 36:14.9) or the sixteen brahmins of the Pārāyanavagga (Snp 5.1ff.). The Buddha elevates his teaching by directly addressing the highest and best of contemporary Brahmanical practices.

there are totally formless meditations, but I have not known that. Without knowing or seeing, it would not be appropriate for me to take one side and declare, ‘This is the only truth, anything else is futile.’ If those ascetics and brahmins who say that there are no totally formless meditations are correct, it is possible that it’s a sure bet I will be reborn among the gods who are formed and made of mind. If those ascetics and brahmins who say that there are totally formless meditations are correct, it is possible that it’s a sure bet I will be reborn among the gods who are formless and made of perception. Now, owing to form, bad things are seen: taking up the rod and the sword, quarrels, arguments, and disputes, accusations, backbiting, and lies. But those things don’t exist where it is totally formless.’ Reflecting like this, they simply practice for disillusionment, dispassion, and cessation regarding forms.

There are some ascetics and brahmins who have this doctrine and view: ‘There is no such thing as the total cessation of continued existence.’¹³⁸ 32.1

And there are some ascetics and brahmins whose doctrine directly contradicts this. They say: ‘There is such a thing as the total cessation of continued existence.’ 33.1

What do you think, householders? Don’t these doctrines directly contradict each other?” 33.4

“Yes, sir.” 33.6

“A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘Some ascetics and brahmins say that there is no such thing as the total cessation of continued existence, but I have not seen that. Some ascetics and brahmins say that there is such a thing as the total cessation of 34.1

138. This denies the basic tenet of dependent origination. *Bhava* means “being”, but in the pregnant philosophical sense of “continued existence”, which often takes the form of “future lives”. It can be broader than that, however, as with the Upaniṣadic doctrine of eternal unity of the contingent personal self with the absolute universal divinity. Since the Brahmins saw the cosmos as an expression of divinity, to them, existence must be inherently good and the cessation of existence abhorrent.

continued existence, but I have not known that. Without knowing or seeing, it would not be appropriate for me to take one side and declare, ‘This is the only truth, anything else is futile.’ If those ascetics and brahmins who say that there is no such thing as the total cessation of continued existence are correct, it is possible that it’s a sure bet I will be reborn among the gods who are formless and made of perception. If those ascetics and brahmins who say that there is such a thing as the total cessation of continued existence are correct, it is possible that I will be fully extinguished in this very life. The view of those ascetics and brahmins who say that there is no such thing as the total cessation of continued existence is close to greed, yoking, relishing, attachment, and grasping. The view of those ascetics and brahmins who say that there is such a thing as the total cessation of continued existence is close to non-greed, non-yoking, non-relishing, non-attachment, and non-grasping.’ Reflecting like this, they simply practice for disillusionment, dispassion, and cessation regarding future lives.

35.1 Householders, these four individuals are found in the world. What four?

1. One individual mortifies themselves, committed to the practice of mortifying themselves.
2. One individual mortifies others, committed to the practice of mortifying others.¹³⁹
3. One individual mortifies themselves and others, committed to the practice of mortifying themselves and others.
4. One individual doesn’t mortify either themselves or others, committed to the practice of not mortifying themselves or others. They live without wishes in this very life, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine.

36.1 And what individual mortifies themselves, committed to the practice of mortifying themselves? It’s when a person goes naked, ig-

139. See MN 51:8.1.

noring conventions. ... And so they live committed to practicing these various ways of mortifying and tormenting the body. This is called an individual who mortifies themselves, being committed to the practice of mortifying themselves.

And what individual mortifies others, committed to the practice 37.1
of mortifying others? It's when an individual is a butcher of sheep, pigs, poultry, or deer, a hunter or fisher, a bandit, an executioner, a butcher of cattle, a jailer, or has some other cruel livelihood. This is called an individual who mortifies others, being committed to the practice of mortifying others.

And what individual mortifies themselves and others, being com- 38.1
mitted to the practice of mortifying themselves and others? It's when an individual is an anointed aristocratic king or a well-to-do brahmin. He has a new ceremonial hall built to the east of the citadel. He shaves off his hair and beard, dresses in a rough antelope hide, and smears his body with ghee and oil. ...¹⁴⁰ His bondservants, servants, and workers do their jobs under threat of punishment and danger, weeping, with tearful faces. This is called an individual who mortifies themselves and others, being committed to the practice of mortifying themselves and others.

And what individual doesn't mortify either themselves or others, 39.1
committed to the practice of not mortifying themselves or others, living without wishes in this very life, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine?

It's when a Realized One arises in the world, perfected, a fully 40-54.1
awakened Buddha ... A householder hears that teaching, or a householder's child, or someone reborn in some good family. ... They give up these five hindrances, corruptions of the heart that weaken wisdom. Then, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, they enter and remain in the first absorption ... second absorption ... third absorption ... fourth absorption.

140. The Pali here is abbreviated, and I have expanded partially for clarity. For the full text, see MN 51:10.8.

- 55.1 When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward recollection of past lives. ... They recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features and details.
- 55.3 When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the death and rebirth of sentient beings. With clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. ... They understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds.
- 55.5 When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the ending of defilements. They truly understand: ‘This is suffering’ ... ‘This is the origin of suffering’ ... ‘This is the cessation of suffering’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering’. They truly understand: ‘These are defilements’ ... ‘This is the origin of defilements’ ... ‘This is the cessation of defilements’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of defilements’. Knowing and seeing like this, their mind is freed from the defilements of sensuality, desire to be reborn, and ignorance. When they’re freed, they know they’re freed.
- 55.10 They understand: ‘Rebirth is ended, the spiritual journey has been completed, what had to be done has been done, there is nothing further for this place.’
- 56.1 This is called an individual who neither mortifies themselves or others, being committed to the practice of not mortifying themselves or others. They live without wishes in this very life, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine.”
- 57.1 When he had spoken, the brahmins and householders of Sālā said to the Buddha, “Excellent, worthy Gotama! Excellent! As if he were

righting the overturned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what's there, worthy Gotama has made the teaching clear in many ways. We go for refuge to the worthy Gotama, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha.¹⁴¹ From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember us as lay followers who have gone for refuge for life.”

141. They are also said to have gone forth at MN 41:44.4.

THE CHAPTER ON MENDICANTS

Advice to Rāhula at Ambalaṭṭhika

Ambalaṭṭhikarāhulovādasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.¹⁴² At one time the Buddha was staying near 1.1
Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrels' feeding ground.

Now at that time Venerable Rāhula was staying at Ambala- 2.1
ṭṭhikā.¹⁴³ Then in the late afternoon, the Buddha came out of retreat
and went to Ambalaṭṭhika to see Venerable Rāhula. Rāhula saw the
Buddha coming off in the distance. He spread out a seat and placed
water for washing the feet. The Buddha sat down on the seat spread
out, and washed his feet. Rāhula bowed to the Buddha and sat down
to one side.

Then the Buddha, leaving a little water in the pot, addressed Rā- 3.1
hula, "Rāhula, do you see this little bit of water left in the pot?"

"Yes, sir." 3.3

"That's how little of the ascetic's nature is left in those who are not 3.4
ashamed to tell a deliberate lie."

Then the Buddha, discarding what little water was left in the pot, 4.1
said to Rāhula, "Do you see this little bit of water that was discarded?"

"Yes, sir." 4.3

142. The Buddha teaches his son Rāhula the dangers of lying, using gestures to illustrate his point. The simple subject matter and child-friendly methods support the commentary's claim that this was when Rāhula was still a boy, soon after he ordained (Kd 1:54.1.1). | This sutta is among those recommended for study by the Saṅgha by King Ashoka in Minor Rock Edict No. 3, the Calcutta-Bairāt rock inscription from Viratnagar in Rajasthan. There it is described as "the exhortation to Rāhula spoken by the Lord Buddha concerning falsehood" (*laghulo-vāde musā-vādaṃ adhigicya bhagavatā budhena bhāsīte*).

143. The commentary says this is a building next to the Bamboo Grove rather than the site of the royal rest-house mentioned at DN 1:1.2.1.

- 4.4 “That’s how the ascetic’s nature is discarded in those who are not ashamed to tell a deliberate lie.”
- 5.1 Then the Buddha, turning the pot upside down, said to Rāhula, “Do you see how this pot is turned upside down?”
- 5.3 “Yes, sir.”
- 5.4 “That’s how the ascetic’s nature is turned upside down in those who are not ashamed to tell a deliberate lie.”
- 6.1 Then the Buddha, turning the pot right side up, said to Rāhula, “Do you see how this pot is vacant and hollow?”
- 6.3 “Yes, sir.”
- 6.4 “That’s how vacant and hollow the ascetic’s nature is in those who are not ashamed to tell a deliberate lie.”
- 7.1 Suppose there was a royal bull elephant with tusks like draft-poles, able to draw a heavy load, pedigree and battle-hardened. In battle it uses its fore-feet and hind-feet, its fore-quarters and hind-quarters, its head, ears, tusks, and tail, but it still protects its trunk.¹⁴⁴ So its rider thinks: ‘This royal bull elephant still protects its trunk. It has not yet given its life.’ But when that royal bull elephant ... in battle uses its fore-feet and hind-feet, its fore-quarters and hind-quarters, its head, ears, tusks, and tail, and its trunk, its rider thinks: ‘This royal bull elephant ... in battle uses its fore-feet and hind-feet, its fore-quarters and hind-quarters, its head, ears, tusks, and tail, and its trunk. It has given its life. Now there is nothing that royal bull elephant would not do.’
- 7.9 In the same way, when someone is not ashamed to tell a deliberate lie, there is no bad deed they would not do, I say. So you should train like this: ‘I will not tell a lie, even for a joke.’¹⁴⁵

144. The Buddha shows his mastery of pedagogy. He begins with movement and gestures to illustrate what for a boy could easily have been a dull and abstract teaching. Then he continues to engage the boy’s interest by comparing the mendicant life to war-elephants.

145. This does not mean that one cannot tell jokes, or even that the jokes cannot speak of things that are not true. To be guilty of lying, one must try to deliberately create a false belief in the other person. If I say, “A monk, a priest, and a rabbi brought a donkey into a bar”, it is obviously not something I expect people to

What do you think, Rāhula? What is the purpose of a mirror?"¹⁴⁶ 8.1

"It's for checking your reflection, sir." 8.3

"In the same way, deeds of body, speech, and mind should be done only after repeated checking."¹⁴⁷ 8.4

When you want to act with the body, you should check on that same deed: 'Does this act with the body that I want to do lead to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both? Is it unskillful, with suffering as its outcome and result?' If, while checking in this way, you know: 'This act with the body that I want to do leads to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both. It's unskillful, with suffering as its outcome and result.' To the best of your ability, Rāhula, you should not do such a deed.¹⁴⁸ But if, while checking in this way, you know: 'This act with the body that I want to do doesn't lead to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both. It's skillful, with happiness as its outcome and result.' Then, Rāhula, you should do such a deed. 9.1

While you are acting with the body, you should check on that same act: 'Does this act with the body that I am doing lead to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both? Is it unskillful, with suffering as its outcome and result?' If, while checking in this way, you know: 'This act with the body that I am doing leads to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both. It's unskillful, with suffering as its outcome and result.' Then, Rāhula, you should desist from such a deed. But 10.1

believe. This point is illustrated in the background story for this sutta in the Mūlasarvāstivāda Vinayavibhaṅga and Mahāprajñāpāramitopadeśaśāstra, which say that Rāhula had been mischievously telling visitors the Buddha was at the Vulture's Peak when in reality he was in the Bamboo Grove. In this case, he deliberately created a false belief in order to send people in the wrong direction. 146. Mirrors of polished bronze were the selfies of the day, a vanity of youth (MN 77:33.18). They were forbidden for monastics except when ill (Kd 15:2.4.1).

147. The Buddha illustrates the abstract concept of introspection with what is perhaps the most fundamental metaphor: the sight of one's own face. See also Chāndogya Upaniṣad 8.7.4 and Kaṭha Upaniṣad 2.3.5.

148. *Sasakkam* is from *sa* ("own") + *sakka* ("ability").

if, while checking in this way, you know: ‘This act with the body that I am doing doesn’t lead to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both. It’s skillful, with happiness as its outcome and result.’ Then, Rāhula, you should continue doing such a deed.

11.1 After you have acted with the body, you should check on that same act: ‘Does this act with the body that I have done lead to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both? Is it unskillful, with suffering as its outcome and result?’ If, while checking in this way, you know: ‘This act with the body that I have done leads to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both. It’s unskillful, with suffering as its outcome and result.’ Then, Rāhula, you should confess, reveal, and clarify such a deed to the Teacher or a sensible spiritual companion. And having revealed it you should restrain yourself in future. But if, while checking in this way, you know: ‘This act with the body that I have done doesn’t lead to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both. It’s skillful, with happiness as its outcome and result.’ Then, Rāhula, you should live in rapture and joy because of this, training day and night in skillful qualities.

12.1 When you want to act with speech, you should check on that same deed:¹⁴⁹ ‘Does this act of speech that I want to do lead to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both? ...’ ...

14.1 If, while checking in this way, you know: ‘This act of speech that I have done leads to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both. It’s unskillful, with suffering as its outcome and result.’ Then, Rāhula, you should confess, reveal, and clarify such a deed to the Teacher or a sensible spiritual companion. And having revealed it you should restrain yourself in future. But if, while checking in this way, you know: ‘This act of speech that I have done doesn’t lead to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both. It’s skillful, with happiness as its outcome and result.’ Then, Rāhula, you should live in rapture and joy because of this, training day and night in skillful qualities.

149. The threefold awareness of actions before, during, and after is emphasized in the Vinaya analysis of the rule against deliberate lying (Bu Pc 1:2.2.2).

When you want to act with the mind, you should check on that 15.1
same deed: ‘Does this act of mind that I want to do lead to hurting
myself, hurting others, or hurting both? ...’ ...

If, while checking in this way, you know: ‘This act of mind that I 17.1
have done leads to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both.
It’s unskillful, with suffering as its outcome and result.’ Then, Rāhula,
you should be horrified, repelled, and disgusted by that deed.¹⁵⁰ And
being repelled, you should restrain yourself in future. But if, while
checking in this way, you know: ‘This act with the mind that I have
done doesn’t lead to hurting myself, hurting others, or hurting both.
It’s skillful, with happiness as its outcome and result.’ Then, Rāhula,
you should live in rapture and joy because of this, training day and
night in skillful qualities.

All the ascetics and brahmins of the past, future, and present who 18.1
purify their physical, verbal, and mental actions do so after repeatedly
checking. So Rāhula, you should train yourself like this: ‘I will purify
my physical, verbal, and mental actions after repeatedly checking.’”

That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Rāhula ap- 18.6
proved what the Buddha said.

150. Acts of mind are not covered under the Vinaya and so need not be confessed, unlike those of body (MN 61:11.6) and speech (MN 61:14.6). They are matters of personal integrity rather than social reinforcement.

The Longer Advice to Rāhula

Mahārāhulovādasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD.¹⁵¹ At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattthī in Jeta’s Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s monastery.
- 2.1 Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Sāvattthī for alms. And Venerable Rāhula also robed up and followed behind the Buddha.¹⁵²
- 3.1 Then the Buddha looked back at Rāhula and said, “Rāhula, you should truly see any kind of form at all—past, future, or present; internal or external; solid or subtle; inferior or superior; far or near: *all* form—with right understanding: “This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.”
- 3.3 “Only form, Blessed One? Only form, Holy One?”¹⁵³
- 3.4 “Form, Rāhula, as well as feeling and perception and choices and consciousness.”
- 4.1 Then Rāhula thought, “Who would go to the village for alms today after being advised directly by the Buddha?” Turning back, he sat down cross-legged at the root of a certain tree, setting his body straight, and bringing mindfulness to the present.¹⁵⁴

151. Compared to MN 61, now the Buddha is assigning advanced practices to Rāhula, recommending a diverse range of different meditations. | The unusual structure raises questions as to its historicity, which I will discuss in my final note, having noted relevant details along the way.

152. According to the commentary, Rāhula was now eighteen years old, situating this sutta several years after MN 61.

153. The commentary says that the Buddha admonished him because he was admiring his father’s beauty, thinking that he looked similar. See MN 61:8.2, which similarly implies that vanity was a weakness of Rāhula.

154. He decides to meditate rather than eat for that day.

Venerable Sāriputta saw him sitting there,¹⁵⁵ and addressed him, 5.1
 “Rāhula, develop mindfulness of breathing. When mindfulness of
 breathing is developed and cultivated it’s very fruitful and beneficial.”

Then in the late afternoon, Rāhula came out of retreat, went to 6.1
 the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him:

“Sir, how is mindfulness of breathing developed and cultivated to 7.1
 be very fruitful and beneficial?”¹⁵⁶

“Rāhula, the interior earth element is anything internal, personal, 8.1
 that’s hard, solid, and appropriated. This includes:¹⁵⁷ head hair, body
 hair, nails, teeth, skin, flesh, sinews, bones, bone marrow, kidneys,
 heart, liver, diaphragm, spleen, lungs, intestines, mesentery, undi-
 gested food, feces; or anything else internal, personal, that’s hard,
 solid, and appropriated. This is called the interior earth element.
 The interior earth element and the exterior earth element are just the
 earth element. This should be truly seen with right understanding
 like this: ‘This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.’ When
 you truly see with right understanding, you grow disillusioned with
 the earth element, detaching the mind from the earth element.

155. Rāhula would have still been a novice (*sāmaṇera*) as he was not yet twenty. It was Sāriputta who ordained him (Kd 1:54.2.7).

156. The Pali text has a striking narrative form. The Buddha encourages Rāhula to contemplate form; then Sāriputta urges him in breath meditation; but when Rāhula asks the Buddha about that, the Buddha ignores him (until much later in the sutta) and instead expands on his instructions on form. The Chinese parallel (EA 17.1 at T ii 581c–582c) paints quite a different picture. Sāriputta does not appear at all, and it is the Buddha who instructs Rāhula when he is meditating, teaching him not just mindfulness of breathing but also the meditations on the ugliness of the body and the divine abidings. Then, when Rāhula approaches him later to ask further about mindfulness of breathing, the Buddha teaches him this right away, omitting entirely the long section on the elements. Both suttas agree on teaching Rāhula a range of meditations, but the Pali implies that he needed to mature his mind with a range of other meditations before attempting mindfulness of breathing, a situation of which Sāriputta was not aware.

157. This largely follows MN 140:14.4 and MN 28:4.1, the latter of which was taught by Sāriputta. There the expanded teaching is clearly situated within the contemplation of form, whereas here it is somewhat abrupt.

- 9.1 And what is the water element? The water element may be interior or exterior. And what is the interior water element? Anything internal, personal, that's water, watery, and appropriated. This includes: bile, phlegm, pus, blood, sweat, fat, tears, grease, saliva, snot, synovial fluid, urine; or anything else internal, personal, that's water, watery, and appropriated. This is called the interior water element. The interior water element and the exterior water element are just the water element. This should be truly seen with right understanding like this: 'This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.' When you truly see with right understanding, you grow disillusioned with the water element, detaching the mind from the water element.
- 10.1 And what is the fire element? The fire element may be interior or exterior. And what is the interior fire element? Anything internal, personal, that's fire, fiery, and appropriated. This includes: that which warms, that which ages, that which heats you up when feverish, that which properly digests food and drink; or anything else internal, personal, that's fire, fiery, and appropriated. This is called the interior fire element. The interior fire element and the exterior fire element are just the fire element. This should be truly seen with right understanding like this: 'This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.' When you truly see with right understanding, you grow disillusioned with the fire element, detaching the mind from the fire element.
- 11.1 And what is the air element? The air element may be interior or exterior. And what is the interior air element? Anything internal, personal, that's air, airy, and appropriated. This includes: winds that go up or down, winds in the belly or the bowels, winds that flow through the limbs, in-breaths and out-breaths; or anything else internal, personal, that's air, airy, and appropriated. This is called the interior air element. The interior air element and the exterior air element are just the air element. This should be truly seen with right understanding like this: 'This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.' When you truly see with right understanding, you grow

disillusioned with the air element, detaching the mind from the air element.

And what is the space element? The space element may be interior or exterior. And what is the interior space element? Anything internal, personal, that's space, spacious, and appropriated. This includes: the ear canals, nostrils, and mouth; and the space for swallowing what is eaten and drunk, the space where it stays, and the space for excreting it from the nether regions; or anything else internal, personal, that's space, spacious, and appropriated.¹⁵⁸ This is called the interior space element. The interior space element and the exterior space element are just the space element. This should be truly seen with right understanding like this: 'This is not mine, I am not this, this is not my self.' When you truly see with right understanding, you grow disillusioned with the space element, detaching the mind from the space element.

Rāhula, meditate like the earth. For when you meditate like the earth, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind. Suppose they were to toss both clean and unclean things on the earth, like feces, urine, spit, pus, and blood. The earth isn't horrified, repelled, and disgusted because of this.¹⁵⁹ In the same way, meditate like the earth. For when you meditate like the earth, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind.

Meditate like water. For when you meditate like water, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind. Suppose they were to wash both clean and unclean things in the water, like feces, urine, spit, pus, and blood. The water isn't horrified, repelled, and disgusted because of this. In the same way, meditate like water. For

158. The MS edition has an extended passage here that appears to be imported from the Abhidhamma (eg, Vb 3:10.5). It would translate as: "space, spacious, void, voidness, opening, openness, untouched, and appropriated by flesh and blood."

159. This simile and those that follow on water, fire, and wind are found at AN 9.11:4.1, where they are also spoken by Sāriputta.

when you meditate like water, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind.

15.1 Meditate like fire. For when you meditate like fire, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind. Suppose a fire were to burn both clean and unclean things, like feces, urine, spit, pus, and blood. The fire isn't horrified, repelled, and disgusted because of this. In the same way, meditate like fire. For when you meditate like fire, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind.

16.1 Meditate like wind. For when you meditate like wind, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind. Suppose the wind were to blow on both clean and unclean things, like feces, urine, spit, pus, and blood. The wind isn't horrified, repelled, and disgusted because of this. In the same way, meditate like the wind. For when you meditate like wind, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind.

17.1 Meditate like space. For when you meditate like space, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind. Just as space is not established anywhere,¹⁶⁰ in the same way, meditate like space. For when you meditate like space, pleasant and unpleasant contacts will not occupy your mind.

18.1 Meditate on love. For when you meditate on love any ill will will be given up.

19.1 Meditate on compassion. For when you meditate on compassion any cruelty will be given up.

20.1 Meditate on rejoicing. For when you meditate on rejoicing any discontent will be given up.

21.1 Meditate on equanimity. For when you meditate on equanimity any aversion will be given up.

22.1 Meditate on ugliness. For when you meditate on ugliness any lust will be given up.

160. This phrase is unique in the early texts. It is quoted by name in Mil 7.4.6:5.4.

Meditate on impermanence. For when you meditate on imper- 23.1
manence any conceit ‘I am’ will be given up.

Develop mindfulness of breathing. When mindfulness of breath- 24.1
ing is developed and cultivated it’s very fruitful and beneficial. And
how is mindfulness of breathing developed and cultivated to be very
fruitful and beneficial?

It’s when a mendicant—gone to a wilderness, or to the root of 25.1
a tree, or to an empty hut—sits down cross-legged, sets their body
straight, and brings mindfulness to the present. Just mindful, they
breathe in. Mindful, they breathe out.¹⁶¹

Breathing in heavily they know: ‘I’m breathing in heavily.’ Breath- 26.1
ing out heavily they know: ‘I’m breathing out heavily.’ Breathing in
lightly they know: ‘I’m breathing in lightly.’ Breathing out lightly
they know: ‘I’m breathing out lightly.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll
breathe in experiencing the whole body.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll
breathe out experiencing the whole body.’ They practice like this:
‘I’ll breathe in stilling the physical process.’ They practice like this:
‘I’ll breathe out stilling the physical process.’

They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe in experiencing rapture.’ They 27.1
practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe out experiencing rapture.’ They prac-
tice like this: ‘I’ll breathe in experiencing bliss.’ They practice like
this: ‘I’ll breathe out experiencing bliss.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll
breathe in experiencing the mental process.’ They practice like this:
‘I’ll breathe out experiencing the mental process.’ They practice like
this: ‘I’ll breathe in stilling the mental process.’ They practice like
this: ‘I’ll breathe out stilling the mental process.’

They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe in experiencing the mind.’ 28.1
They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe out experiencing the mind.’ They
practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe in gladdening the mind.’ They practice
like this: ‘I’ll breathe out gladdening the mind.’ They practice like
this: ‘I’ll breathe in immersing the mind in samādhi.’ They practice
like this: ‘I’ll breathe out immersing the mind in samādhi.’ They

161. For notes on this practice, see MN 118:17.2.

practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe in freeing the mind.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe out freeing the mind.’

- 29.1 They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe in observing impermanence.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe out observing impermanence.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe in observing fading away.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe out observing fading away.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe in observing cessation.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe out observing cessation.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe in observing letting go.’ They practice like this: ‘I’ll breathe out observing letting go.’

- 30.1 Mindfulness of breathing, when developed and cultivated in this way, is very fruitful and beneficial. When mindfulness of breathing is developed and cultivated in this way, even as the final breaths cease they are known, not unknown.”

- 30.3 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Rāhula approved what the Buddha said.¹⁶²

162. The Chinese parallel presents a fuller picture of Rāhula’s progress at this point, saying he went away, developed *jhānas*, and became an arahant, before returning to announce this to the Buddha, who praised him as the foremost of those desiring training. In the Pali, Rāhula’s awakening occurs differently in MN 147, while he is praised for desiring training at AN 1.209:1.1. | It is not easy to assess the historical authenticity of this sutta. The Chinese version presents a more coherent narrative that may indicate less corruption. Yet it expands the ending, making the sutta a comprehensive account of Rāhula’s progress. The collection from which it stems, the Ekottarikāgama, is the latest and least orthodox of extant Āgama collections, and it could be that it has streamlined a knotty narrative. The Pali, with its abrupt narrative transition and its implication that Sāriputta got his meditation instructions wrong, has more of the randomness of natural dialogue. Yet the fact that the portions extra to the Chinese include not only the person of Sāriputta, but also teachings associated with Sāriputta, is hard to explain as a loss of text. Perhaps both texts have been expanded from a simpler original where the Buddha teaches meditation to his son.

The Shorter Discourse With Mālun̄kyaputta

Cūḷamālukiyaṣutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattḥī 1.1
in Jeta's Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery.

Then as Venerable Mālun̄kyaputta was in private retreat this 2.1
thought came to his mind:¹⁶³

"There are several convictions that the Buddha has left unde- 2.2
clared; he has set them aside and turned them down. For example:
the cosmos is eternal, or not eternal, or finite, or infinite; the soul
and the body are one and the same, or the soul is one thing, the body
another; after death, a realized one still exists, or no longer exists,
or both still exists and no longer exists, or neither still exists nor no
longer exists. The Buddha does not explain these points to me. I
don't endorse that, and do not accept it. I'll go to him and ask him
about this. If he gives me a straight answer on any of these points,
I will lead the spiritual life under him. If he does not explain these
points to me, I shall resign the training and return to a lesser life."

Then in the late afternoon, Mālun̄kyaputta came out of retreat 3.1
and went to the Buddha. He bowed, sat down to one side, and told
the Buddha of his thoughts. He then continued:

163. Mālun̄kyaputta was, according to Pali commentaries, the son of the lady Mālun̄kyā of Kosala. Alternatively, Sanskrit dictionaries give *māluka* as the name of a people or a mixed caste, although I have not been able to trace any further details. His conversion is not recorded as he appears always as a monk in Pali. This discourse and MN 64 depict him as somewhat of a fool, but it seems that he persisted, and late in life sought teachings in meditation and ultimately realized arahantship, of which we have two different accounts (AN 4.257, SN 35.95). The latter contains an extensive set of verses attributed to him, which are repeated at Thag 16.5. A second set of his verses are at Thag 6.5.

- 3.2 “If the Buddha knows that the cosmos is eternal, please tell me. If you know that the cosmos is not eternal, tell me. If you don’t know whether the cosmos is eternal or not, then it is straightforward to simply say: ‘I neither know nor see.’ If you know that the cosmos is finite, or infinite; that the soul and the body are one and the same, or is the soul one thing, the body another; that after death, a realized one still exists, or no longer exists, or both still exists and no longer exists, or neither still exists nor no longer exists, please tell me. If you don’t know any of these things, then it is straightforward to simply say: ‘I neither know nor see.’”
- 4.1 “What, Māluṅkyaputta, did I ever say to you: ‘Come, Māluṅkyaputta, lead the spiritual life under me, and I will declare these things to you’?”
- 4.4 “No, sir.”
- 4.5 “Or did you ever say to me: ‘Sir, I will lead the spiritual life under the Buddha, and the Buddha will declare these things to me’?”
- 4.8 “No, sir.”
- 4.9 “So it seems that I did not say to you: ‘Come, Māluṅkyaputta, lead the spiritual life under me, and I will declare these things to you.’ And you never said to me: ‘Sir, I will lead the spiritual life under the Buddha, and the Buddha will declare these things to me.’ In that case, you futile man, who are you and what do you disavow?
- 5.1 Suppose someone were to say this: ‘I will not lead the spiritual life under the Buddha until the Buddha declares to me that the cosmos is eternal, or that the cosmos is not eternal ... or that after death a realized one neither still exists nor no longer exists.’ That would still remain undeclared by the Realized One, and meanwhile that individual would die.
- 5.6 Suppose a man was struck by an arrow thickly smeared with poison. His friends and colleagues, relatives and kin would get a surgeon to treat him. But the man would say: ‘I won’t extract this arrow as long as I don’t know whether the man who wounded me was an

aristocrat, a brahmin, a peasant, or a menial.¹⁶⁴ He'd say: 'I won't extract this arrow as long as I don't know the following things about the man who wounded me: his name and clan; whether he's tall, short, or medium; whether his skin is black, brown, or dingy; and whether he comes from such-and-such village, town, or city. I won't extract this arrow as long as I don't know whether the bow that wounded me was straight or recurved;¹⁶⁵ whether the bow-string is made of swallow-wort fibre, sunn hemp fibre, sinew, sanseveria fibre, or spurge fibre;¹⁶⁶ whether the shaft is made from a bush or a plantation tree; whether the shaft was fitted with feathers from a vulture, a heron, a hawk, a peacock, or a stork; whether the shaft was bound with sinews of a cow, a buffalo, a black lion, or an ape;¹⁶⁷ and whether the arrowhead was spiked, razor-tipped, barbed, made of iron or a calf's tooth, or lancet-shaped.'¹⁶⁸ That man would still not have learned these things, and meanwhile they'd die.

In the same way, suppose someone was to say: 'I will not lead the spiritual life under the Buddha until the Buddha declares to me that the cosmos is eternal, or that the cosmos is not eternal . . . or that after death a realized one neither still exists nor no longer exists.' That 5.31

164. "Extract this arrow" (*imaṃ sallam āharissāmi*): in his Ayurvedic text A-ṣṭāṅgharḍayasamhitā, Vāgbhaṭa devotes the entirety of chapter 1.28 to this procedure (*śalyāharaṇavidhi*).

165. It would appear that *dhanu* is the general word for "bow", of which *cāpa* and *kodaṇḍa* are specialized varieties. These bows appear with others in a list of weapons at Arthaśāstra 2.18.8. While it is not clear what these were exactly, *kodaṇḍa* is sometimes used for "eyebrows", suggesting that the bow of that name was of the recurve type favored by horsemen, and the *cāpa* by contrast may have been straight.

166. The identifications for these are from Nāṇatusita's notes to Bodhi's translation.

167. The animals *bherava* ("terrifier", variant *roruva* "roarer") and *semhāra* are otherwise unknown. The commentary explains them as "black lion" and "monkey".

168. Again from Nāṇatusita. Note that calves lose their teeth, and the roots are evidently quite sharp.

would still remain undeclared by the Realized One, and meanwhile that individual would die.

- 6.1 It's not true that if there were the view 'the cosmos is eternal' there would be the living of the spiritual life.¹⁶⁹ It's not true that if there were the view 'the cosmos is not eternal' there would be the living of the spiritual life. When there is the view that the cosmos is eternal or that the cosmos is not eternal, there is rebirth, there is old age, there is death, and there is sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress. And it is the defeat of these things in this very life that I advocate. It's not true that if there were the view 'the cosmos is finite' ... 'the cosmos is infinite' ... 'the soul and the body are one and the same' ... 'the soul is one thing, the body another' ... 'a realized one still exists after death' ... 'a realized one no longer exists after death' ... 'a realized one both still exists and no longer exists after death' ... 'a realized one neither still exists nor no longer exists after death' there would be the living of the spiritual life. When there are any of these views there is rebirth, there is old age, there is death, and there is sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress. And it is the defeat of these things in this very life that I advocate.

- 7.1 So, Mālun̄kyaputta, you should remember what I have not declared as undeclared, and what I have declared as declared. And what have I not declared? I have not declared the following: 'the cosmos is eternal,' 'the cosmos is not eternal,' 'the cosmos is finite,' 'the world is infinite,' 'the soul and the body are one and the same,' 'the soul is one thing, the body another,' 'a realized one still exists after death,' 'a realized one no longer exists after death,' 'a realized one both still exists and no longer exists after death,' 'a realized one neither still exists nor no longer exists after death.'

- 8.1 And why haven't I declared these things? Because they aren't beneficial or relevant to the fundamentals of the spiritual life. They

169. This is a double conditional, the sense being that if the pre-condition is met (locative absolute), the subsequent act would follow (conditional). The form echoes Mālun̄kyaputta's conditions, which is why the syntax here is more convoluted than in similar cases elsewhere.

don't lead to disillusionment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening, and extinguishment. That's why I haven't declared them.

And what have I declared? I have declared the following: 'this 9.1
is suffering,' 'this is the origin of suffering,' 'this is the cessation of
suffering,' 'this is the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering.'

And why have I declared these things? Because they are beneficial 10.1
and relevant to the fundamentals of the spiritual life. They lead to
disillusionment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening,
and extinguishment. That's why I have declared them. So, Mālunkya-
putta, you should remember what I have not declared as undeclared,
and what I have declared as declared."

That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Mālunkya-putta 10.6
approved what the Buddha said.

The Longer Discourse With Māluṅkya

Mahāmālukyāsutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattḥī in Jeta’s Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s monastery. There the Buddha addressed the mendicants, “Mendicants!”
- 1.5 “Venerable sir,” they replied. The Buddha said this:
- 2.1 “Mendicants, do you remember the five lower fetters taught by me?”
- 2.2 When he said this, Venerable Māluṅkyaputta said to him, “Sir, I remember them.”
- 2.4 “But how do you remember them?”
- 2.5 “I remember the lower fetters taught by the Buddha as follows: substantialist view,¹⁷⁰ doubt, misapprehension of precepts and observances, sensual desire, and ill will. That’s how I remember the five lower fetters taught by the Buddha.”
- 3.1 “Who on earth do you remember being taught the five lower fetters in that way?¹⁷¹ Wouldn’t the wanderers of other religions fault you using the simile of the infant? For a little baby doesn’t even have a concept of ‘substantial reality’, so how could substantialist view possibly arise in them? Yet the underlying tendency to substantialist

170. As at SN 45.179, AN 10.13, etc. They are “lower fetters” because they bind sentient beings to rebirth in lower planes.

171. Given that Māluṅkyaputta got the answer right, it is not clear why the Buddha adopted the reproving tone that he would normally use in response to a dangerously mistaken view (MN 22:6.1). The commentary explains that he had the view that fetters were only present when active, hence the Buddha’s simile to follow. Regardless, as compared to MN 63, Māluṅkyaputta is making progress, as he gives a serious answer to an important question and appears to no longer be on the verge of disrobing.

view still lies within them. A little baby doesn't even have a concept of 'teachings', so how could doubt about the teachings possibly arise in them? Yet the underlying tendency to doubt still lies within them. A little baby doesn't even have a concept of 'precepts', so how could misapprehension of precepts and observances possibly arise in them? Yet the underlying tendency to misapprehension of precepts and observances still lies within them. A little baby doesn't even have a concept of 'sensual pleasures', so how could desire for sensual pleasures possibly arise in them? Yet the underlying tendency to sensual desire still lies within them. A little baby doesn't even have a concept of 'sentient beings', so how could ill will for sentient beings possibly arise in them? Yet the underlying tendency to ill will still lies within them. Wouldn't the wanderers of other religions fault you using the simile of the infant?"¹⁷²

When he said this, Venerable Ānanda said to the Buddha, "Now is the time, Blessed One! Now is the time, Holy One! May the Buddha teach the five lower fetters. The mendicants will listen and remember it." 4.1

"Well then, Ānanda, listen and apply your mind well, I will speak." 4.4

"Yes, sir," Ānanda replied. The Buddha said this: 4.5

"Ānanda, take an unlearned ordinary person who has not seen the noble ones, and is neither skilled nor trained in the teaching of the noble ones. They've not seen true persons, and are neither skilled nor trained in the teaching of the true persons. Their heart is overcome and mired in substantialist view, and they don't truly understand the escape from substantialist view that has arisen. That substantialist view is entrenched in them, not eliminated: it is a lower fetter. 5.1

Their heart is overcome and mired in doubt, and they don't truly understand the escape from doubt that has arisen. That doubt is entrenched in them, not eliminated: it is a lower fetter. 5.5

172. For other accounts of infant development in relation to defilements, see AN 10.99:6.2 and MN 38:26.1.

- 5.8 Their heart is overcome and mired in misapprehension of precepts and observances, and they don't truly understand the escape from misapprehension of precepts and observances that has arisen. That misapprehension of precepts and observances is entrenched in them, not eliminated: it is a lower fetter.
- 5.11 Their heart is overcome and mired in sensual desire, and they don't truly understand the escape from sensual desire that has arisen. That sensual desire is entrenched in them, not eliminated: it is a lower fetter.
- 5.14 Their heart is overcome and mired in ill will, and they don't truly understand the escape from ill will that has arisen. That ill will is entrenched in them, not eliminated: it is a lower fetter.
- 6.1 But a learned noble disciple has seen the noble ones, and is skilled and trained in the teaching of the noble ones. They've seen true persons, and are skilled and trained in the teaching of the true persons. Their heart is not overcome and mired in substantialist view, and they truly understand the escape from substantialist view that has arisen. That substantialist view, along with any underlying tendency to it, is given up in them.
- 6.4 Their heart is not overcome and mired in doubt, and they truly understand the escape from doubt that has arisen. That doubt, along with any underlying tendency to it, is given up in them.
- 6.7 Their heart is not overcome and mired in misapprehension of precepts and observances, and they truly understand the escape from misapprehension of precepts and observances that has arisen. That misapprehension of precepts and observances, along with any underlying tendency to it, is given up in them.
- 6.10 Their heart is not overcome and mired in sensual desire, and they truly understand the escape from sensual desire that has arisen. That sensual desire, along with any underlying tendency to it, is given up in them.
- 6.13 Their heart is not overcome and mired in ill will, and they truly understand the escape from ill will that has arisen. That ill will, along with any underlying tendency to it, is given up in them.

There is a path and a practice for giving up the five lower fetters. 6.16
 It's not possible to know or see or give up the five lower fetters without relying on that path and that practice. Suppose there was a large tree standing with heartwood. It's not possible to cut out the heartwood without having cut through the bark and the softwood. In the same way, there is a path and a practice for giving up the five lower fetters. It's not possible to know or see or give up the five lower fetters without relying on that path and that practice.

But it is possible to know and see and give up the five lower fetters 7.1
 by relying on that path and that practice.

Suppose there was a large tree standing with heartwood. It is 8.1
 possible to cut out the heartwood after having cut through the bark and the softwood. In the same way, there is a path and a practice for giving up the five lower fetters. It is possible to know and see and give up the five lower fetters by relying on that path and that practice. Suppose the Ganges River was full to the brim so a crow could drink from it. Then along comes a feeble person, who thinks: 'By swimming with my arms I'll safely cross over to the far shore of the Ganges.' But they're not able to do so. In the same way, when the Dhamma is being taught to them for the cessation of substantial reality, those whose mind does not leap forth, gain confidence, settle down, and become decided should be regarded as being like that feeble person. Suppose the Ganges River was full to the brim so a crow could drink from it. Then along comes a strong person, who thinks: 'By swimming with my arms I'll safely cross over to the far shore of the Ganges.' And they are able to do so.

In the same way, when the Dhamma is being taught to them for the 8.13
 cessation of substantial reality, those whose mind leaps forth, gains confidence, settles down, and becomes decided should be regarded as being like that strong person.

And what, Ānanda, is the path and the practice for giving up the 9.1
 five lower fetters? It's when a mendicant—due to the seclusion from attachments, the giving up of unskillful qualities, and the complete settling of physical discomforts—quite secluded from sensual plea-

suress, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected.¹⁷³ They contemplate the phenomena there—including in form, feeling, perception, choices, and consciousness—as impermanent, as suffering, as diseased, as a boil, as a dart, as gloom, as an affliction, as alien, as breaking apart, as empty, as not-self.¹⁷⁴ They turn their mind away from those things, and apply it to the element free of death: ‘This is peaceful; this is sublime—that is, the stilling of all activities, the letting go of all attachments, the ending of craving, fading away, cessation, extinguishment.’ Abiding in that they attain the ending of defilements. If they don’t attain the ending of defilements, with the ending of the five lower fetters they’re reborn spontaneously, because of their passion and love for that meditation. They are extinguished there, and are not liable to return from that world. This is the path and the practice for giving up the five lower fetters.

10-12.1 Furthermore, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, a mendicant enters and remains in the second absorption ... third absorption ... fourth absorption. They contemplate the phenomena there—including in form, feeling, perception, choices, and consciousness—as impermanent ... They turn their mind away from those things ... If they don’t attain the ending of defilements, they’re reborn spontaneously ... and are not liable to return from that world. This too is the path and the practice for giving up the five lower fetters.

13.1 Furthermore, a mendicant, going totally beyond perceptions of form, with the disappearance of perceptions of impingement, not focusing on perceptions of diversity, aware that ‘space is infinite’,

173. The opening clause is a unique addition to the standard *jhāna* formula. | In later texts, “seclusion from attachments” (*upadhiviveka*) signified arahantship (Mnd 14:10.1), but here it must have a less exalted sense. Perhaps it refers to leaving behind the material things to which one is attached (SN 1.2). | For “bodily discomfort”, see MN 127:16.7.

174. This shows the development of insight based directly on the absorption.

enters and remains in the dimension of infinite space. They contemplate the phenomena there—included in feeling, perception, choices, and consciousness—as impermanent ... They turn their mind away from those things ... If they don't attain the ending of defilements, they're reborn spontaneously ... and are not liable to return from that world. This too is the path and the practice for giving up the five lower fetters.

Furthermore, a mendicant, going totally beyond the dimension 14.1
of infinite space, aware that 'consciousness is infinite', enters and remains in the dimension of infinite consciousness. They contemplate the phenomena there—included in feeling, perception, choices, and consciousness—as impermanent ... They turn their mind away from those things ... If they don't attain the ending of defilements, they're reborn spontaneously ... and are not liable to return from that world. This too is the path and the practice for giving up the five lower fetters.

Furthermore, a mendicant, going totally beyond the dimension 15.1
of infinite consciousness, aware that 'there is nothing at all', enters and remains in the dimension of nothingness. They contemplate the phenomena there—included in feeling, perception, choices, and consciousness—as impermanent ... They turn their mind away from those things ... If they don't attain the ending of defilements, they're reborn spontaneously ... and are not liable to return from that world. This too is the path and the practice for giving up the five lower fetters.”¹⁷⁵

“Sir, if this is the path and the practice for giving up the five lower 16.1
fetters, how then are some mendicants here released in heart while others are released by wisdom?”¹⁷⁶

“In that case, I say it is the disparity of their faculties.”¹⁷⁷ 16.2

175. The final formless attainment is omitted as at MN 52:14.7.

176. “Released in heart” and “released by wisdom” indicate an emphasis on either immersion or wisdom respectively.

177. The Buddha makes the same point at SN 48.13 and SN 48.16. For more on the “disparity of faculties”, see MN 66:14.6.

- 16.3 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Ānanda approved what the Buddha said.

With Bhaddāli

Bhaddālisutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvaththi in Jeta's Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery. There the Buddha addressed the mendicants, "Mendicants!" 1.1

"Venerable sir," they replied. The Buddha said this: 1.5

"Mendicants, I eat my food in one sitting per day.¹⁷⁸ Doing so, I find that I'm healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably. You too should eat your food in one sitting per day. Doing so, you'll find that you're healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably." 2.1

When he said this, Venerable Bhaddāli said to the Buddha,¹⁷⁹ "Sir, I'm not going to attempt to eat my food in one sitting per day. For when eating once a day I might feel remorse and regret."¹⁸⁰ 3.1

"Well then, Bhaddāli, eat one part of the meal in the place where you're invited, and bring the rest back to eat. Eating this way, too, you will sustain yourself."¹⁸¹ 4.1

178. The practice of eating one meal a day is encouraged but not required by Vinaya. At MN 21:7.4 the Buddha reminisced about the days when he merely needed to mention it and monks would follow suit. | In the related story at MN 70:1.3, the Buddha encouraged not eating at night, to which monks also objected, occasioning the laying down of a Vinaya rule (Bu Pc 37), although at least some of the monks later came to regret their objections, recognizing that the Buddha had acted for their welfare (MN 66:6.4).

179. Bhaddāli does not appear elsewhere in early texts.

180. The commentary says that he feared he would not be able to sustain his monkhood. Chinese parallels at this point indicate that he feared discomfort (EA 49.7 at T ii 800b29, T 1425 at T xxii 359b14).

181. *Ekāsano* here in Mahāsaṅgīti edition appears superfluous, as it is missing in most editions.

- 4.3 “Sir, I’m not going to attempt to eat that way, either. For when eating that way I might also feel remorse and regret.” Then, as this rule was being laid down by the Buddha and the Saṅgha was undertaking it, Bhaddāli announced he would not attempt to keep it. Then for the whole of that three months Bhaddāli would not see the Buddha face to face, as happens when someone doesn’t fulfill the training according to the Teacher’s instructions.¹⁸²
- 5.1 At that time several mendicants were making a robe for the Buddha, thinking that when his robe was finished and the three months of the rains residence had passed the Buddha would set out wandering.
- 6.1 Then Bhaddāli went up to those mendicants, and exchanged greetings with them. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side. The mendicants said to Bhaddāli, “Reverend Bhaddāli, this robe is being made for the Buddha. When it’s finished and the three months of the rains residence have passed the Buddha will set out wandering. Come on, Bhaddāli, learn your lesson. Don’t make it hard for yourself later on.”
- 7.1 “Yes, reverends,” Bhaddāli replied. He went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him, “I made a mistake, sir. It was foolish, stupid, and unskillful of me that, as this rule was being laid down by the Buddha and the Saṅgha was undertaking it, I announced I would not attempt to keep it. Please, sir, accept my mistake for what it is, so I will restrain myself in future.”
- 8.1 “Indeed, Bhaddāli, you made a mistake. It was foolish, stupid, and unskillful of you that, as this rule was being laid down by the Buddha

182. “Would not see the Buddha face to face” is a loose rendering of *na bhagavato sammukhībhāvaṃ adāsi*. The idiom can be captured more literally at DN 3:2.6.2; when King Pasenadi meets Pokkharasāti, he does not “grant him an audience face to face” (*tassa ... sammukhībhāvampi na dadāti*) but only behind a curtain.

and the Saṅgha was undertaking it, you announced you would not attempt to keep it.¹⁸³

And you didn't realize this situation: 'The Buddha is staying in 9.1
Sāvathī, and he'll know me as the mendicant named Bhaddāli who doesn't fulfill the training according to the Teacher's instructions.'

And you didn't realize this situation: 'Several monks have com- 9.5
menced the rains retreat in Sāvathī ... several nuns have commenced the rains retreat in Sāvathī ... several laymen reside in Sāvathī ... several laywomen reside in Sāvathī, and they'll know me as the mendicant named Bhaddāli who doesn't fulfill the training according to the Teacher's instructions. ...

Several ascetics and brahmins who follow various other religions 9.21
have commenced the rains retreat in Sāvathī, and they'll know me as the mendicant named Bhaddāli, one of the senior disciples of Gotama, who doesn't fulfill the training according to the Teacher's instructions.' You also didn't realize this situation."

"I made a mistake, sir. It was foolish, stupid, and unskillful of 10.1
me that, as this rule was being laid down by the Buddha and the Saṅgha was undertaking it, I announced I would not attempt to keep it. Please, sir, accept my mistake for what it is, so I will restrain myself in future."

"Indeed, Bhaddāli, you made a mistake. It was foolish, stupid, and 10.3
unskillful of you that, as this rule was being laid down by the Buddha and the Saṅgha was undertaking it, you announced you would not attempt to keep it.

What do you think, Bhaddāli? Suppose I was to say this to a 11.1
mendicant who is freed both ways:¹⁸⁴ 'Please, mendicant, be a bridge for me to cross over the mud.' Would they cross over themselves, or struggle to get out of it, or just say no?"

"No, sir."

11.4

183. When someone genuinely confesses, the Buddha makes a point to acknowledge what they had done, without dismissing it and thereby discounting the inner work they had achieved to get to this point.

184. This set of seven noble disciples is detailed at MN 70:14.1.

11.5 “What do you think, Bhaddāli? Suppose I was to say the same thing to a mendicant who is freed by wisdom, or a direct witness, or attained to view, or freed by faith, or a follower of teachings, or a follower by faith: ‘Please, mendicant, be a bridge for me to cross over the mud.’ Would they cross over themselves, or struggle to get out of it, or just say no?”

11.13 “No, sir.”

12.1 “What do you think, Bhaddāli? At that time were you freed both ways, freed by wisdom, a direct witness, attained to view, freed by faith, a follower of teachings, or a follower by faith?”

12.3 “No, sir.”

12.4 “Weren’t you vacuous, hollow, and mistaken?”

13.1 “Yes, sir.”

13.2 I made a mistake ... Please, sir, accept my mistake for what it is, so I will restrain myself in future.”

13.4 “Indeed, Bhaddāli, you made a mistake. ... But since you have recognized your mistake for what it is, and have dealt with it properly, I accept it. For it is growth in the training of the Noble One to recognize a mistake for what it is, deal with it properly, and commit to restraint in the future.

14.1 Bhaddāli, take a mendicant who doesn’t fulfill the training according to the Teacher’s instructions. They think, ‘Why don’t I frequent a secluded lodging—a wilderness, the root of a tree, a hill, a ravine, a mountain cave, a charnel ground, a forest, the open air, a heap of straw. Hopefully I’ll realize a superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones.’ So they frequent a secluded lodging. While they’re living withdrawn, they’re reprimanded by the Teacher, by sensible spiritual companions after examination, by deities, and by themselves. Being reprimanded in this way, they don’t realize any superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones. Why is that? Because that’s how it is when someone doesn’t fulfill the training according to the Teacher’s instructions.

But take a mendicant who does fulfill the training according to the Teacher's instructions. They think, 'Why don't I frequent a secluded lodging—a wilderness, the root of a tree, a hill, a ravine, a mountain cave, a charnel ground, a forest, the open air, a heap of straw. Hopefully I'll realize a superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones.' They frequent a secluded lodging—a wilderness, the root of a tree, a hill, a ravine, a mountain cave, a charnel ground, a forest, the open air, a heap of straw. While they're living withdrawn, they're not reprimanded by the Teacher, by sensible spiritual companions after examination, by deities, or by themselves. Not being reprimanded in this way, they realize a superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones. 15.1

Quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, they enter and remain in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected. Why is that? Because that's what happens when someone fulfills the training according to the Teacher's instructions. 16.1

Furthermore, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, a mendicant enters and remains in the second absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of immersion, with internal clarity and mind at one, without placing the mind and keeping it connected. Why is that? Because that's what happens when someone fulfills the training according to the Teacher's instructions. 17.1

Furthermore, with the fading away of rapture, a mendicant enters and remains in the third absorption, where they meditate with equanimity, mindful and aware, experiencing for themselves the bliss of which the noble ones declare, 'Equanimous and mindful, one meditates in bliss.' Why is that? Because that's what happens when someone fulfills the training according to the Teacher's instructions. 17.4

Furthermore, with the giving up of pleasure and pain and the disappearance of former happiness and sadness, a mendicant enters and remains in the fourth absorption, without pleasure or pain, with pure equanimity and mindfulness. Why is that? Because that's 17.7

what happens when someone fulfills the training according to the Teacher's instructions.

18.1 When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward recollection of past lives. They recollect many kinds of past lives, that is, one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. ... They recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features and details. Why is that? Because that's what happens when someone fulfills the training according to the Teacher's instructions.

19.1 When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the death and rebirth of sentient beings. With clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. They understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds: 'These dear beings did bad things by way of body, speech, and mind. ... they're reborn in the underworld, hell. These dear beings, however, did good things by way of body, speech, and mind. ... they're reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm.' And so, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman ... they understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds. Why is that? Because that's what happens when someone fulfills the training according to the Teacher's instructions.

20.1 When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the ending of defilements. They truly understand: 'This is suffering' ... 'This is the origin of suffering' ... 'This is the cessation of suffering' ... 'This is the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering'. They truly understand: 'These are defilements' ... 'This is the origin of

defilements’ ... ‘This is the cessation of defilements’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of defilements’.

Knowing and seeing like this, their mind is freed from the defilements of sensuality, desire to be reborn, and ignorance. When they’re freed, they know they’re freed. 21.1

They understand: ‘Rebirth is ended, the spiritual journey has been completed, what had to be done has been done, there is nothing further for this place.’ Why is that? Because that’s what happens when someone fulfills the training according to the Teacher’s instructions.” 21.3

When he said this, Venerable Bhaddāli said to the Buddha, “What is the cause, sir, what is the reason why they punish some monk, repeatedly pressuring him?”¹⁸⁵ And what is the cause, what is the reason why they don’t similarly punish another monk, repeatedly pressuring him?” 22.1

“Take a monk who is a frequent offender with many offenses. When admonished by the monks, he dodges the issue, distracting the discussion with irrelevant points. He displays annoyance, hate, and bitterness. He doesn’t proceed properly, he doesn’t fall in line, he doesn’t proceed to get past it, and he doesn’t say: ‘I’ll do what pleases the Saṅgha.’ In such a case, the monks say: ‘Reverends, this monk is a frequent offender, with many offenses. When admonished by the monks, he dodges the issue, distracting the discussion with irrelevant points. He displays annoyance, hate, and bitterness. He doesn’t proceed properly, he doesn’t fall in line, he doesn’t proceed to get past it, and he doesn’t say: “I’ll do what pleases the Saṅgha.” It’d be good for the venerables to examine this monk in such a way that this disciplinary issue is not quickly settled.’ And that’s what they do. 23.1

Take some other monk who is a frequent offender with many offenses. When admonished by the monks, he doesn’t dodge the 24.1

185. Read *pavayha* per MN 122:27.3 for Mahāsaṅgīti’s *pasayha* here. | Vinaya matters are dealt with separately by the monks and nuns, hence I use “monk” rather than “mendicant” here.

issue, distracting the discussion with irrelevant points. He doesn't display annoyance, hate, and bitterness. He proceeds properly, he falls in line, he proceeds to get past it, and he says: 'I'll do what pleases the Saṅgha.' In such a case, the monks say: 'Reverends, this monk is a frequent offender, with many offenses. When admonished by the monks, he doesn't dodge the issue, distracting the discussion with irrelevant points. He doesn't display annoyance, hate, and bitterness. He proceeds properly, he falls in line, he proceeds to get past it, and he says: "I'll do what pleases the Saṅgha." It'd be good for the venerables to examine this monk in such a way that this disciplinary issue is quickly settled.' And that's what they do.

25.1 Take some other monk who is an occasional offender without many offenses. When admonished by the monks, he dodges the issue ... In such a case, the monks say: 'Reverends, this monk is an occasional offender without many offenses. When admonished by the monks, he dodges the issue ... It'd be good for the venerables to examine this monk in such a way that this disciplinary issue is not quickly settled.' And that's what they do.

26.1 Take some other monk who is an occasional offender without many offenses. When admonished by the monks, he doesn't dodge the issue ... In such a case, the monks say: 'Reverends, this monk is an occasional offender without many offenses. When admonished by the monks, he doesn't dodge the issue ... It'd be good for the venerables to examine this monk in such a way that this disciplinary issue is quickly settled.' And that's what they do.

27.1 Take some other monk who gets by with mere faith and fondness. In such a case, the monks say: 'Reverends, this monk gets by with mere faith and fondness. Suppose we punish him, repeatedly pressuring him—¹⁸⁶ no, let him not lose what little faith and fondness he has!'

186. This reads like a broken sentence; they got half way through, then realized the implications of what they were saying.

Suppose there was a person with one eye. Their friends and colleagues, relatives and kin would protect that one eye: ‘Let them not lose the one eye that they have!’ In the same way, some monk gets by with mere faith and fondness. In such a case, the monks say: ‘Reverends, this monk gets by with mere faith and fondness. Suppose we punish him, repeatedly pressuring him—no, let him not lose what little faith and love he has!’ This is the cause, this is the reason why they punish some monk, repeatedly pressuring him. And this is the cause, this is the reason why they don’t similarly punish another monk, repeatedly pressuring him.” 28.1

“What is the cause, sir, what is the reason why there used to be fewer training rules but more enlightened mendicants?¹⁸⁷ And what is the cause, what is the reason why these days there are more training rules and fewer enlightened mendicants?” 29.1

“That’s how it is, Bhaddāli. When sentient beings are in decline and the true teaching is disappearing there are more training rules and fewer enlightened mendicants. The Teacher does not lay down training rules for disciples as long as certain defiling influences have not appeared in the Saṅgha.¹⁸⁸ But when such defiling influences appear in the Saṅgha, the Teacher lays down training rules for disciples to protect against them.” 30.1

And they don’t appear until the Saṅgha has attained a great size, an abundance of material support and fame, learning, and seniority. But when the Saṅgha has attained these things, then such defiling influences appear in the Saṅgha, and the Teacher lays down training rules for disciples to protect against them. 31.1

There were only a few of you there at the time when I taught the exposition on the simile of the thoroughbred colt.¹⁸⁹ Do you remember that, Bhaddāli?” 32.1

187. This question was also asked by Kassapa at SN 16.13.

188. This echoes the Buddha’s words to Sāriputta at Bu Pj 1:3.4.6.

189. While there are many suttas on a thoroughbred, the simile taught here does not appear elsewhere in the Pali canon. Perhaps this is in reference to MN 107:3.2, which, however, only has one line in common.

- 32.3 “No, sir.”
- 32.4 “What do you believe the reason for that is?”
- 32.5 “Sir, it’s surely because for a long time now I haven’t fulfilled the training according to the Teacher’s instructions.”
- 32.6 “That’s not the only reason, Bhaddāli. Rather, for a long time I have encompassed your mind and known: ‘While I’m teaching, this futile man doesn’t pay attention, apply the mind, concentrate wholeheartedly, or actively listen to the teaching.’ Still, Bhaddāli, I shall teach the exposition on the simile of the thoroughbred colt. Listen and apply your mind well, I will speak.”
- 32.11 “Yes, sir,” Bhaddāli replied. The Buddha said this:
- 33.1 “Suppose a deft horse trainer were to obtain a fine thoroughbred. First of all he’d make it get used to wearing the bit. Because it has not done this before, it still resorts to some twists, ducks, and dodges. But with regular and gradual practice its bad behavior is extinguished.¹⁹⁰
- 33.4 When it has done this, the horse trainer next makes it get used to wearing the harness. Because it has not done this before, it still resorts to some twists, ducks, and dodges. But with regular and gradual practice its bad behavior is extinguished.
- 33.7 When it has done this, the horse trainer next makes it get used to walking in procession, circling, prancing, galloping, charging, the protocols and customs of court, and in the very best speed, fleetness, and camaraderie.¹⁹¹ Because it has not done this before, it still resorts to some twists, ducks, and dodges. But with regular and gradual practice its bad behavior is extinguished.

190. For the phrase *tasmim̐ thāne parinibbāyati* (“its bad behavior is extinguished”, literally “it is extinguished regarding that state”) I follow the commentary, which specifies that *tasmim̐ thāne* refers to the twists and dodges that cease rather than the good habits that are developed.

191. *Rājagūṇe* occurs in Mil 5.1.4, where it distinguishes royal officials from ordinary ones. I take it and *rājavan̐se* to refer to “the protocols and traditions of court” rather than “kingly qualities”.

When it has done this, the horse trainer next rewards it with a grooming and a rub down. A fine royal thoroughbred with these ten factors is worthy of a king, fit to serve a king, and reckoned as a factor of kingship. 33.10

In the same way, a mendicant with ten qualities is worthy of offerings dedicated to the gods, worthy of hospitality, worthy of a religious donation, worthy of veneration with cupped palms, and is the supreme field of merit for the world. What ten? It's when a mendicant has an adept's right view, right purpose, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right immersion, right knowledge, and right freedom. A mendicant with these ten qualities is worthy of offerings dedicated to the gods, worthy of hospitality, worthy of a religious donation, worthy of veneration with cupped palms, and is the supreme field of merit for the world." 34.1

That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Bhaddāli approved what the Buddha said. 34.5

The Simile of the Quail

Laṭukikopamasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying in the land of the Aṅguttarāpans, near the town of theirs named Āpaṇa.
- 2.1 Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Āpaṇa for alms. He wandered for alms in Āpaṇa. After the meal, on his return from almsround, he went to a certain forest grove for the day's meditation. Having plunged deep into it, he sat at the root of a certain tree to meditate.
- 3.1 Venerable Udāyī also robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Āpaṇa for alms. He wandered for alms in Āpaṇa. After the meal, on his return from almsround, he went to that forest grove for the day's meditation. Having plunged deep into it, he sat at the root of a certain tree to meditate. Then as Venerable Udāyī was in private retreat this thought came to his mind:
- 4.1 "The Buddha has rid us of so many things that bring suffering and gifted us so many things that bring happiness! He has rid us of so many unskillful things and gifted us so many skillful things!"
- 5.1 Then in the late afternoon, Udāyī came out of retreat and went to the Buddha. He bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him:
- 6.1 "Just now, sir, as I was in private retreat this thought came to mind: 'The Buddha has rid us of so many things that bring suffering and gifted us so many things that bring happiness! He has rid us of so many unskillful things and gifted us so many skillful things!'

For we used to eat at dusk, at daybreak, and at the wrong time 6.4
of day.¹⁹² But then there came a time when the Buddha addressed
the mendicants, saying, ‘Please, mendicants, give up that meal at
the wrong time of day.’ At that, sir, we became sad and upset, ‘But
these faithful householders give us delicious fresh and cooked foods
at the wrong time of day. And the Blessed One tells us to give it
up! The Holy One tells us to let it go!’ But when we considered our
fondness and respect for the Buddha, and our sense of conscience
and prudence, we gave up that meal at the wrong time of day. Then
we ate at dusk and daybreak.

But then there came a time when the Buddha addressed the men- 6.11
dicants, saying, ‘Please, mendicants, give up that meal at the wrong
time of night.’¹⁹³ At that, sir, we became sad and upset, ‘But that’s
considered the more delicious of the two meals. And the Blessed
One tells us to give it up! The Holy One tells us to let it go!’ Once it
so happened that a certain person got some soup during the day. He
said, ‘Come, let’s set this aside; we’ll enjoy it together this evening.’
Nearly all meals are prepared at night, only a few in the day. But
when we considered our love and respect for the Buddha, and our
sense of conscience and prudence, we gave up that meal at the wrong
time of night.

In the past, mendicants went wandering for alms in the dark of 6.19
the night. They walked into a swamp, or fell into a sewer, or collided
with a thorn bush, or collided with a sleeping cow, or encountered
youths escaping a crime or on their way to commit one, or were
invited by a lady to commit a lewd act.¹⁹⁴

192. This sutta distinguishes the “wrong time of day”, i.e. the afternoon, and the “wrong time of night”, i.e. any time when it is dark. The common expression “eating at night and at the wrong time” (MN 27:13.9) thus refers to both these periods. The Vinaya rule defines *vikāla* for the purpose of this rule to include both afternoon and nighttime (Bu Pc 37:2.1.5), and it is this understanding that prevails in the tradition.

193. Recorded at MN 70:1.3.

194. “Youths escaping a crime or on their way to commit one” (*katakammehipi akatakammehipi*) follows the commentary. See also AN 5.77:5.3.

- 6.20 Once it so happened that I was wandering for alms in the dark of the night. A woman washing a pot saw me by a flash of lightning. Startled, she cried out, ‘Woe is me! It’s a damn goblin!’¹⁹⁵
- 6.24 When she said this, I said to her, ‘Sister, I am no goblin. I’m a mendicant waiting for alms.’
- 6.27 ‘Die, mendicant’s father! Die, mendicant’s mother!’¹⁹⁶ Better to have your belly sliced open with a sharp meat cleaver than to wander for alms in the dark of night for the sake of your belly!’
- 6.29 Recollecting that, I thought, ‘The Buddha has rid us of so many things that bring suffering and gifted us so many things that bring happiness! He has rid us of so many unskillful things and gifted us so many skillful things!’”
- 7.1 “This is exactly what happens when some futile people are told by me to give something up. They say,¹⁹⁷ ‘What, such a trivial, trifling thing as this? This ascetic is much too strict!’ They don’t give it up, and they nurse bitterness toward me; and for the mendicants who want to train, that becomes a strong, firm, stout bond, a tie that has not rotted, and a heavy yoke.¹⁹⁸
- 8.1 Suppose a quail was tied with a vine, and was waiting there to be injured, caged, or killed. Would it be right to say that, for that quail, that vine is weak, feeble, rotten, and insubstantial?”

195. Goblins (*pisāca*) and other fiends roamed freely at night, kept at bay only by means of potent spells (eg. Rig Veda 1.133.5a, Atharva Veda 1.16, 5.29, 6.32, 8.6). | This interjection is found at Ja 525:2.1, Ja 547:62.3, and Kd 15:10.2.4. In all cases read *abhum me*; also accept the Vinaya reading *pisāco vatāyan*. Rig Vedic *abhva* means “formless, void”, while in Atharva Veda 4.17.5 and 7.23.1 it describes a fiend who is to be banished.

196. *Mārī* is obscure, but the Chinese parallel is framed as a curse, which makes sense for the Pali too (MA 192 at T i 741b9). Agni Purāna 137 provides a *mahāmārī* spell for bringing death. | *Ātu* is explained in the commentary as “father”. The Chinese parallel agrees that both parents are meant. | For the uttering of a curse upon the relatives of the cursed, see Atharva Veda 2.32.4 (*hatamātā*), 5.29.6.

197. The idiom *evameva pana* has an adversarial sense.

198. The “mendicants who want to train” are those who are good-hearted and sincere in their practice, but still struggle to overcome defilements.

“No, sir. For that quail, that vine is a strong, firm, stout bond, a tie 8.5
that has not rotted, and a heavy yoke.”

“In the same way, when some futile people are told by me to give 8.7
something up, they say, ‘What, such a trivial, trifling thing as this?
This ascetic is much too strict!’ They don’t give it up, and they nurse
bitterness toward me; and for the mendicants who want to train, that
becomes a strong, firm, stout bond, a tie that has not rotted, and a
heavy yoke.

But when some gentlemen are told by me to give something up, 9.1
they say, ‘What, we just have to give up such a trivial, trifling thing
as this, when the Blessed One tells us to give it up, the Holy One
tells us to let it go?’ They give it up, and they don’t nurse bitterness
toward me; and when the mendicants who want to train have given
that up, they live relaxed, unruffled, surviving on charity, their hearts
free as a wild deer. For them, that bond is weak, feeble, rotten, and
insubstantial.

Suppose there was a royal bull elephant with tusks like draft-poles, 10.1
able to draw a heavy load, pedigree and battle-hardened. And it was
bound with a strong harness. But just by twisting its body a little,
it would break apart its bonds and go wherever it wants. Would it
be right to say that, for that bull elephant, that strong harness is a
strong, firm, stout bond, a tie that has not rotted, and a heavy yoke?”

“No, sir. For that bull elephant, that strong harness is weak, feeble, 10.5
rotten, and insubstantial.”

“In the same way, when some gentlemen are told by me to give 10.7
something up, they say, ‘What, we just have to give up such a trivial,
trifling thing as this, when the Blessed One tells us to give it up, the
Holy One tells us to let it go?’ They give it up, and they don’t nurse
bitterness toward me; and when the mendicants who want to train
have given that up, they live relaxed, unruffled, surviving on charity,
their hearts free as a wild deer. For them, that bond is weak, feeble,
rotten, and insubstantial.

Suppose there was a poor man, with few possessions and little 11.1
wealth. He had a single broken-down hovel open to the crows, not

the best sort; a single broken-down couch, not the best sort; a single pot for storing grain, not the best sort; and a single wifey, not the best sort. He'd see a mendicant sitting in meditation in the cool shade, their hands and feet well washed after eating a satisfying meal.¹⁹⁹ He'd think, 'The ascetic life is so very pleasant! The ascetic life is so very healthy! If only I could shave off my hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness.' But he's not able to give up his broken-down hovel, his broken-down couch, his pot for storing grain, or his wifey—none of which are the best sort—in order to go forth. Would it be right to say that, for that man, those bonds are weak, feeble, rotten, and insubstantial?"

11.12 "No, sir. For that man, they are a strong, firm, stout bond, a tie that has not rotted, and a heavy yoke."

11.15 "In the same way, when some futile people are told by me to give something up, they say, 'What, such a trivial, trifling thing as this? This ascetic is much too strict!' They don't give it up, and they nurse bitterness toward me; and for the mendicants who want to train, that becomes a strong, firm, stout bond, a tie that has not rotted, and a heavy yoke.

12.1 Suppose there was a rich householder or householder's child, affluent, and wealthy. He had a vast amount of gold ingots, grain, fields, lands, wives, and male and female bondservants.²⁰⁰ He'd see a mendicant sitting in meditation in the cool shade, their hands and feet well washed after eating a satisfying meal. He'd think, 'The ascetic life is so very pleasant! The ascetic life is so very healthy! If only I could shave off my hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness.' And he is able to give up his vast amount of gold ingots, grain, fields, lands, wives, and male and female bondservants in order to go forth. Would it be right to

199. A similar phrase is attributed to Sāriputta in the Jain *Isibhāsiyāim* 38.2.

200. Several sizes of gold coins were reckoned in ancient India, of which the *nikkha* ("gold ingot") was the largest.

say that, for that householder, they are a strong, firm, stout bond, a tie that has not rotted, and a heavy yoke?”

“No, sir. For that householder, those bonds are weak, feeble, rotten, and insubstantial.” 12.10

“In the same way, when some gentlemen are told by me to give something up, they say, ‘What, we just have to give up such a trivial, trifling thing as this, when the Blessed One tells us to give it up, the Holy One tells us to let it go?’ They give it up, and they don’t nurse bitterness toward me; and when the mendicants who want to train have given that up, they live relaxed, unruffled, surviving on charity, their hearts free as a wild deer. For them, that bond is weak, feeble, rotten, and insubstantial.” 12.13

Udāyī, these four individuals are found in the world. What four? 13.1

Take a certain individual practicing to give up and let go of attachments. As they do so, memories and thoughts connected with attachments beset them. They tolerate them and don’t give them up, dispel them, eliminate them, and obliterate them. I call this individual ‘fettered,’ not ‘detached.’ Why is that? Because I understand the disparity of faculties as it applies to this individual.²⁰¹ 14.1

Take another individual practicing to give up and let go of attachments. As they do so, memories and thoughts connected with attachments beset them. They don’t tolerate them, but give them up, dispel them, eliminate them, and obliterate them. I also call this individual ‘fettered,’ not ‘detached.’ Why is that? Because I understand the disparity of faculties as it applies to this individual. 15.1

Take another individual practicing to give up and let go of attachments. As they do so, memories and thoughts connected with attachments beset them every so often, due to the loss of mindfulness. Slowly mindfulness arises, then they quickly give up, dispel, eliminate, and obliterate those thoughts. Suppose there was an iron cauldron that had been heated all day, and a person let two or three 16.1

201. “Disparity of faculties” refers to the differing capabilities of individuals, so *imasmim puggale* must be locative of reference.

drops of water fall onto it. Slowly the drops fall, but then they quickly dry up and evaporate.

- 16.7 In the same way, take an individual practicing to give up and let go of attachments. As they do so, memories and thoughts connected with attachments beset them every so often, due to the loss of mindfulness. Slowly mindfulness arises, but then they quickly give up, dispel, eliminate, and obliterate those thoughts. I also call this individual ‘fettered’, not ‘detached’. Why is that? Because I understand the disparity of faculties as it applies to this individual.
- 17.1 Take another individual who, understanding that attachment is the root of suffering, is freed with the ending of attachments.²⁰² I call this individual ‘detached’, not ‘fettered’. Why is that? Because I understand the disparity of faculties as it applies to this individual. These are the four individuals found in the world.
- 18.1 Udāyī, these are the five kinds of sensual stimulation. What five? Sights known by the eye, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual, and arousing. Sounds known by the ear ... Smells known by the nose ... Tastes known by the tongue ... Touches known by the body, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual, and arousing. These are the five kinds of sensual stimulation.
- 19.1 The pleasure and happiness that arise from these five kinds of sensual stimulation is called sensual pleasure—a filthy, ordinary, ignoble pleasure. Such pleasure should not be cultivated or developed, but should be feared, I say.
- 20.1 Take a mendicant who, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption ... second absorption ... third absorption ... fourth absorption.

202. In this idiom, the locative *saṅkhaye* acts as an instrumental or ablative of cause (*saṅkhayā*), that is, “with” or “due to” (rather than “in”) the ending of attachments. In similar contexts, *khayā* is usually ablative.

This is called the pleasure of renunciation, the pleasure of seclusion, the pleasure of peace, the pleasure of awakening. Such pleasure should be cultivated and developed, and should not be feared, I say. 21.1

Take a mendicant who, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption. This belongs to the perturbable, I say. And what there belongs to the perturbable? Whatever placing of the mind and keeping it connected has not ceased there is what belongs to the perturbable. 22.1

Take a mendicant who, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, enters and remains in the second absorption. This belongs to the perturbable, I say. And what there belongs to the perturbable? Whatever rapture and bliss has not ceased there is what belongs to the perturbable. 23.1

Take a mendicant who, with the fading away of rapture, enters and remains in the third absorption. This belongs to the perturbable. And what there belongs to the perturbable? Whatever bliss with equanimity has not ceased there is what belongs to the perturbable. 24.1

Take a mendicant who, giving up pleasure and pain, enters and remains in the fourth absorption. This belongs to the imperturbable, I say. 25.1

Take a mendicant who, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption. But this is not enough, I say: give it up, go beyond it. And what goes beyond it? 26.1

Take a mendicant who, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, enters and remains in the second absorption. That goes beyond it. But this too is not enough, I say: give it up, go beyond it. And what goes beyond it? 27.1

Take a mendicant who, with the fading away of rapture, enters and remains in the third absorption. That goes beyond it. But this too is not enough, I say: give it up, go beyond it. And what goes beyond it? 28.1

Take a mendicant who, giving up pleasure and pain, enters and remains in the fourth absorption. That goes beyond it. But this too 29.1

is not enough, I say: give it up, go beyond it. And what goes beyond it?

30.1 Take a mendicant who, going totally beyond perceptions of form, with the disappearance of perceptions of impingement, not focusing on perceptions of diversity, aware that ‘space is infinite’, enters and remains in the dimension of infinite space. That goes beyond it. But this too is not enough, I say: give it up, go beyond it. And what goes beyond it?

31.1 Take a mendicant who, going totally beyond the dimension of infinite space, aware that ‘consciousness is infinite’, enters and remains in the dimension of infinite consciousness. That goes beyond it. But this too is not enough, I say: give it up, go beyond it. And what goes beyond it?

32.1 Take a mendicant who, going totally beyond the dimension of infinite consciousness, aware that ‘there is nothing at all’, enters and remains in the dimension of nothingness. That goes beyond it. But this too is not enough, I say: give it up, go beyond it. And what goes beyond it?

33.1 Take a mendicant who, going totally beyond the dimension of nothingness, enters and remains in the dimension of neither perception nor non-perception. That goes beyond it. But this too is not enough, I say: give it up, go beyond it. And what goes beyond it?

34.1 Take a mendicant who, going totally beyond the dimension of neither perception nor non-perception, enters and remains in the cessation of perception and feeling. That goes beyond it.

34.2 So, Udāyī, I even recommend giving up the dimension of neither perception nor non-perception. Do you see any fetter, large or small, that I don’t recommend giving up?”

34.4 “No, sir.”

34.5 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Udāyī approved what the Buddha said.

MN 67

At Cātumā

Cātumasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Cātumā 1.1
in a myrobalan grove.²⁰³

Now at that time five hundred mendicants headed by Sāriputta 2.1
and Moggallāna arrived at Cātumā to see the Buddha. And the
visiting mendicants, while exchanging pleasantries with the resident
mendicants, preparing their lodgings, and putting away their bowls
and robes, made a colossal racket.

Then the Buddha said to Venerable Ānanda, “Ānanda, who’s mak- 3.1
ing that colossal racket? You’d think it was fishermen hauling in a
catch!”

And Ānanda told him what had happened. 3.3

“Well then, Ānanda, in my name tell those mendicants that the 4.1
Teacher summons them.”

“Yes, sir,” Ānanda replied. He went to those mendicants and said, 4.3
“Venerables, the Teacher summons you.”

“Yes, reverend,” replied those mendicants. Then they rose from 4.5
their seats and went to the Buddha, bowed, and sat down to one
side. The Buddha said to them:

“Mendicants, what’s with that colossal racket? You’d think it was 4.6
fishermen hauling in a catch!”

And they told him what had happened. 4.7

“Go away, mendicants, I dismiss you. You are not to stay in my 5.1
presence.”

203. Cātumā is a Sakyan town mentioned only here. | The introduction is similar to Ud 3.3.

- 5.2 “Yes, sir,” replied those mendicants. They got up from their seats, bowed and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on their right. They set their lodgings in order and left, taking their bowls and robes.
- 6.1 Now at that time the Sakyans of Cātumā were sitting together at the town hall on some business. Seeing those mendicants coming off in the distance, they went up to them and said, “Hello venerables, where are you going?”
- 6.5 “Reverends, the mendicant Saṅgha has been dismissed by the Buddha.”
- 6.6 “Well then, venerables, sit here for an hour. Hopefully we’ll be able to restore the Buddha’s confidence.”
- 6.7 “Yes, respectable sirs,” replied the mendicants.
- 7.1 Then the Sakyans of Cātumā went up to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him:
- 7.2 “May the Buddha be happy with the mendicant Saṅgha! May the Buddha welcome the mendicant Saṅgha! May the Buddha support the mendicant Saṅgha now as he did in the past! There are mendicants here who are junior, recently gone forth, newly come to this teaching and training. If they don’t get to see the Buddha they may change and fall apart. If young seedlings don’t get water they may change and fall apart. In the same way, there are mendicants here who are junior, recently gone forth, newly come to this teaching and training. If they don’t get to see the Buddha they may change and fall apart. If a young calf doesn’t see its mother it may change and fall apart. In the same way, there are mendicants here who are junior, recently gone forth, newly come to this teaching and training. If they don’t get to see the Buddha they may change and fall apart. May the Buddha be happy with the mendicant Saṅgha! May the Buddha welcome the mendicant Saṅgha! May the Buddha support the mendicant Saṅgha now as he did in the past!”
- 8.1 Then the divinity Sahampati knew the Buddha’s train of thought. As easily as a strong person would extend or contract their arm, he vanished from the realm of divinity and reappeared in front of the

Buddha. He arranged his robe over one shoulder, raised his cupped palms toward the Buddha, and said:

“May the Buddha be happy with the mendicant Saṅgha! May the 9.1
Buddha welcome the mendicant Saṅgha! May the Buddha support
the mendicant Saṅgha now as he did in the past! There are mendicants here who are junior, recently gone forth, newly come to this teaching and training. If they don’t get to see the Buddha they may change and fall apart. If young seedlings don’t get water they may change and fall apart. ... If a young calf doesn’t see its mother it may change and fall apart. In the same way, there are mendicants here who are junior, recently gone forth, newly come to this teaching and training. If they don’t get to see the Buddha they may change and fall apart. May the Buddha be happy with the mendicant Saṅgha! May the Buddha welcome the mendicant Saṅgha! May the Buddha support the mendicant Saṅgha now as he did in the past!”

The Sakyans of Cātumā and the divinity Sahampati were able to 10.1
restore the Buddha’s confidence with the similes of the seedlings and the calf.

Then Venerable Mahāmoggallāna addressed the mendicants, “Get 11.1
up, reverends, and pick up your bowls and robes. The Buddha’s confidence has been restored by the Sakyans of Cātumā and the divinity Sahampati with the similes of the seedlings and the calf.”

“Yes, reverend,” replied those mendicants. Then they rose from 12.1
their seats and, taking their bowls and robes, went to the Buddha, bowed, and sat down to one side. The Buddha said to Venerable Sāriputta, “Sāriputta, what did you think when the mendicant Saṅgha was dismissed by me?”

“Sir, I thought this: ‘The Buddha has dismissed the mendicant 12.3
Saṅgha. Now he will remain passive, dwelling in blissful meditation in this life, and so will we.’”

- 12.6 “Hold on, Sāriputta, hold on! Don’t you ever think such a thing again!”²⁰⁴
- 13.1 Then the Buddha addressed Venerable Mahāmoggallāna, “Moggallāna, what did you think when the mendicant Saṅgha was dismissed by me?”
- 13.3 “Sir, I thought this: ‘The Buddha has dismissed the mendicant Saṅgha. Now he will remain passive, dwelling in blissful meditation in this life. Meanwhile, Venerable Sāriputta and I shall lead the mendicant Saṅgha.’”
- 13.6 “Good, good, Moggallāna! For either I should lead the mendicant Saṅgha, or else Sāriputta and Moggallāna.”
- 14.1 Then the Buddha said to the mendicants:
- 14.2 “Mendicants, when you go into the water you should anticipate four dangers.²⁰⁵ What four? The dangers of waves, gharials, whirlpools, and sharks. These are the four dangers that you should anticipate when you go into the water.
- 15.1 In the same way, an individual gone forth from the lay life to homelessness in this teaching and training should anticipate four dangers. What four? The dangers of waves, gharials, whirlpools, and sharks.
- 16.1 And what, mendicants, is the danger of waves?²⁰⁶ It’s when a gentleman has gone forth out of faith from the lay life to homelessness, thinking: ‘I’m swamped by rebirth, old age, and death; by sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress. I’m swamped by suffering, mired in suffering. Hopefully I can make an end to this entire mass of suffering.’ When they’ve gone forth, their spiritual companions advise and instruct them: ‘You should go out like this, and come back like that. You should look to the front like this, and to the side like that. You should contract your limbs like this, and extend them

204. The PTS reading is preferable: *na kho te Sāriputta puna pi evarūpaṃ cittaṃ uppādetabbanti*.

205. Also at AN 4.122.

206. Indian literature uses the wave as metaphor for a “surge” of disturbing emotion.

like that. This is how you should bear your outer robe, bowl, and robes.²⁰⁷ They think: ‘Formerly, as laypeople, we advised and instructed others.’²⁰⁸ And now these mendicants—who you’d think were our children or grandchildren—imagine they can advise and instruct us!’ They resign the training and return to a lesser life. This is called a mendicant who resigns the training and returns to a lesser life for fear of the danger of waves. ‘Danger of waves’ is a term for anger and distress.

And what, mendicants, is the danger of gharials?²⁰⁹ It’s when 17.1
a gentleman has gone forth out of faith from the lay life to homelessness, thinking: ‘I’m swamped by rebirth, old age, and death; by sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress. I’m swamped by suffering, mired in suffering. Hopefully I can make an end to this entire mass of suffering.’ When they’ve gone forth, their spiritual companions advise and instruct them: ‘You may eat, consume, taste, and drink these things, but not those. You may eat what’s allowable, but not what’s unallowable. You may eat at the right time, but not at the wrong time.’ They think: ‘Formerly, as laypeople, we used to eat, consume, taste, and drink what we wanted, not what we didn’t want. We ate and drank both allowable and unallowable things, at the right time and the wrong time. And these faithful householders give us delicious fresh and cooked foods at the wrong time of day. But these guys imagine they can gag our mouths!’ They resign the training and return to a lesser life. This is called one who resigns the training and

207. These activities are elsewhere framed as the practice of “situational awareness” (MN 10:8.1).

208. When challenged, he uses the plural as a defense mechanism, disguising his personal reaction as an undefined “us”, implicating the Saṅgha as a whole.

209. The gharial is a large crocodilian of the Ganges. The adult male has a distinctive “pot” (*ghara*) at the tip of its snout, from which it takes its name. The Pali *kumbhila* (Sanskrit *kumbhīra*) similarly stems from *kumbha*, “pot”. Gharials can be seen breaking water to swallow fish, their long toothy snouts making them an apt symbol for gluttony. | Referenced by the nun Sumedhā in her verses at Thig 16.1:55.3.

returns to a lesser life because they're afraid of the danger of gharials. 'Danger of gharials' is a term for gluttony.

- 18.1 And what, mendicants, is the danger of whirlpools?²¹⁰ It's when a gentleman has gone forth out of faith from the lay life to homelessness, thinking: 'I'm swamped by rebirth, old age, and death; by sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress. I'm swamped by suffering, mired in suffering. Hopefully I can make an end to this entire mass of suffering.' When they've gone forth, they robe up in the morning and, taking their bowl and robe, enter a village or town for alms without guarding body, speech, and mind, without establishing mindfulness, and without restraining the sense faculties. There they see a householder or their child amusing themselves, supplied and provided with the five kinds of sensual stimulation. They think: 'Formerly, as laypeople, we amused ourselves, supplied and provided with the five kinds of sensual stimulation. And it's true that my family is wealthy.'²¹¹ I can both enjoy my wealth and make merit.' They resign the training and return to a lesser life. This is called one who resigns the training and returns to a lesser life for fear of the danger of whirlpools. 'Danger of whirlpools' is a term for the five kinds of sensual stimulation.

- 19.1 And what, mendicants, is the danger of sharks?²¹² It's when a gentleman has gone forth out of faith from the lay life to homelessness, thinking: 'I'm swamped by rebirth, old age, and death; by sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress. I'm swamped by suffering, mired in suffering. Hopefully I can make an end to this entire mass of suffering.' When they've gone forth, they robe up in the

210. *Āvaṭṭa* means a "whirlpool", but also to "revert". Cf. the "return to a lesser life" (*hīnāyāvattati*).

211. Here he reverts to the singular in his reflections. Obviously not all of his spiritual companions enjoy the same cushion.

212. The *susukā* is said to be a carnivorous fish (*caṇḍamaccha*). The Sanskrit form *śuṣkala* is said to mean both a species of fish and also "flesh". The pun appears to be between *susukā* and *susukāḷakesā*, a stock description of attractive young people with "pristine black hair". The bull shark, which is one of several shark species prowling the Ganges, has black-tipped fins.

morning and, taking their bowl and robe, enter a village or town for alms without guarding body, speech, and mind, without establishing mindfulness, and without restraining the sense faculties. There they see a lady scantily clad, with revealing clothes. Lust infects their mind, so they resign the training and return to a lesser life. This is called one who resigns the training and returns to a lesser life for fear of the danger of sharks. ‘Danger of sharks’ is a term for ladies.

These are the four dangers that an individual who gone forth 20.1
from the lay life to homelessness in this teaching and training should anticipate.”

That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, the mendicants approved 20.2
what the Buddha said.

At Naḷakapāna

Naḷakapānasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying in the land of the Kosalans near Naḷakapāna in the grove of flame-of-the-forest trees.²¹³
- 2.1 Now at that time several very well-known gentlemen had gone forth out of faith from the lay life to homelessness in the Buddha's name—²¹⁴ The venerables Anuruddha, Bhaddiya, Kimbila, Bhagu, Koṇḍañña, Revata, Ānanda, and other very well-known gentlemen.²¹⁵
- 3.1 Now at that time the Buddha was sitting in the open, surrounded by the mendicant Saṅgha. Then the Buddha spoke to the mendicants about those gentlemen: “Mendicants, those gentlemen who have gone forth out of faith from the lay life to homelessness in my name—I trust they're satisfied with the spiritual life?” When this was said, the mendicants kept silent.
- 3.5 For a second and a third time the Buddha asked the same question. For a third time, the mendicants kept silent.
- 4.1 Then it occurred to the Buddha, “Why don't I question just those gentlemen?”²¹⁶ Then the Buddha said to Venerable Anuruddha,

213. The Buddha is recorded as visiting this grove in two other discourses, which share a common narrative; both deal with the growth of spiritual qualities (AN 10.67, AN 10.68).

214. This makes it sound like they had gone forth recently, which would date this discourse to the early years of the dispensation.

215. Pali editions vary a little in the exact monks mentioned.

216. Reading *te va* as in PTS. Here the Buddha switches from addressing the monks as a whole to addressing just Anuruddha and his friends.

“Anuruddha and friends, I hope you’re satisfied with the spiritual life?”

“Indeed, sir, we are satisfied with the spiritual life.” 4.5

“Good, good, Anuruddha and friends! It’s appropriate for gentlemen like yourselves, who have gone forth out of faith from the lay life to homelessness, to be satisfied with the spiritual life. Since you’re blessed with youth, in the prime of life, with pristine black hair, you could have enjoyed sensual pleasures; yet you have gone forth from the lay life to homelessness. But you didn’t go forth to escape a summons by a king or a summons for a bandit, or because you were in debt or in fear, or in order to make a living.²¹⁷ Rather, didn’t you go forth thinking: ‘I’m swamped by rebirth, old age, and death; by sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress. I’m swamped by suffering, mired in suffering. Hopefully I can make an end to this entire mass of suffering’?” 5.1

“Yes, sir.” 5.8

“But, Anuruddha and friends, when a gentleman has gone forth like this, what should he do? Take someone who doesn’t achieve the rapture and bliss that are secluded from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities, or something even more peaceful than that. Their mind is still occupied by desire, ill will, dullness and drowsiness, 6.1

217. Also at SN 22.80:6.4 and Iti 91:2.4. The terms here follow the same sequence as in the Vinaya account of ordination. Generally, ordination should not be given in such cases, but if it is given, those performing it incur an offense of wrong-doing. | Soldiers joined the Saṅgha to escape military service, so the Buddha said one should not ordain those in service to a king (Kd 1:40.1.1). | Several rules regarding ordination of criminals were passed, the thrust of which is that wanted outlaws should not be ordained (Kd 1:41.1.1). | Another man ordained to escape debt (Kd 1:46.1.1). | “In fear” (*bhayaṭṭa*) is the only item that does not straightforwardly correspond to the Vinaya sequence, where instead the ordination of slaves appears at this point (Kd 1:47.1.1). But a connection is suggested by the verses of the water-carrier Puṇṇikā, who speaks of living “in fear” of her masters’ abuse and beatings. | Seventeen boys ordained as novices to get a nice livelihood (Kd 1:49.1.1).

restlessness and remorse, doubt, discontent, and sloth.²¹⁸ That's someone who doesn't achieve the rapture and bliss that are secluded from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities, or something even more peaceful than that.

6.4 Take someone who does achieve the rapture and bliss that are secluded from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities, or something even more peaceful than that. Their mind is not occupied by desire, ill will, dullness and drowsiness, restlessness and remorse, doubt, discontent, and sloth. That's someone who does achieve the rapture and bliss that are secluded from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities, or something even more peaceful than that.

7.1 Is this what you think of me? 'The Realized One has not given up the defilements that are corrupting, leading to future lives, hurtful, resulting in suffering and future rebirth, old age, and death. That's why, after appraisal, he uses some things, endures some things, avoids some things, and dispels some things.'²¹⁹

7.4 "No sir, we don't think of you that way. We think of you this way: 'The Realized One has given up the defilements that are corrupting, leading to future lives, hurtful, resulting in suffering and future rebirth, old age, and death. That's why, after appraisal, he uses some

218. This is the first absorption, lacking which the mind is full of hindrances. It appears that here the Buddha is explaining the benefits of absorption to Anuruddha, making this the first of several suttas concerned with Anuruddha's meditative progress (MN 128, AN 3.130, MN 31).

219. Of the seven methods given at MN 2:4.1, this omits "seeing", "restraint", and "developing". The Buddha is asking whether his use of the four remaining methods gives the impression he is secretly acting from defilements. It seems to me that this question is speaking to a common tendency among young, idealistic practitioners to expect the teacher to completely transcend worldly activities. But then they see the teacher eating food (like someone desiring taste) or avoiding dangerous situations (like someone worried about their body). When they do such things, it comes from a place of attachment, so it is only natural to wonder if the same applies to the teacher as well. Someone who has experienced, at minimum, the first absorption has known what it is like for the mind to be temporarily free of such attachments, hence would not have such thoughts.

things, endures some things, avoids some things, and dispels some things.’”

“Good, good, Anuruddha and friends! The Realized One has 7.10
given up the defilements that are corrupting, leading to future lives,
hurtful, resulting in suffering and future rebirth, old age, and death.
He has cut them off at the root, made them like a palm stump, oblit-
erated them so they are unable to arise in the future. Just as a palm
tree with its crown cut off is incapable of further growth, in the same
way, the Realized One has given up the defilements so they are un-
able to arise in the future. That’s why, after appraisal, he uses some
things, endures some things, avoids some things, and dispels some
things.

What do you think, Anuruddha and friends? What advantage 8.1
does the Realized One see in declaring the rebirth of his disciples
who have passed away: ‘This one is reborn here, while that one is
reborn there?’”²²⁰

“Our teachings are rooted in the Buddha. He is our guide and our 8.4
refuge. Sir, may the Buddha himself please clarify the meaning of
this. The mendicants will listen and remember it.”

“The Realized One does not declare such things for the sake of 9.1
fawning or flattering people, nor for the benefit of possessions, honor,
or popularity, nor thinking, ‘So let people know about me!’ Rather,
there are gentlemen of faith who are full of sublime joy and gladness.
When they hear that, they apply their minds to that end. That is for
their lasting welfare and happiness.

Take a monk who hears this: ‘The monk named so-and-so has 10.1
passed away. The Buddha has declared that he was enlightened.’
And he’s either seen for himself, or heard from someone else, that
that venerable had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such

220. At SN 44.9 the six ascetic teachers are each said to do this, and the Buddha does it at DN 16:2.5.1 = DN 18:1.4. | This can be seen as a preemptive teaching to Anuruddha, who was to master the clairvoyance that makes such insights possible. The Buddha wants him to know that such abilities should only be used for pure reasons.

meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that monk's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, he applies his mind to that end. That's how a monk lives at ease.

11.1 Take a monk who hears this: 'The monk named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of the five lower fetters, he's been reborn spontaneously and will become extinguished there, not liable to return from that world.' And he's either seen for himself, or heard from someone else, that that venerable had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that monk's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, he applies his mind to that end. That too is how a monk lives at ease.

12.1 Take a monk who hears this: 'The monk named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of three fetters, and the weakening of greed, hate, and delusion, he's a once-returner. He'll come back to this world once only, then make an end of suffering.' And he's either seen for himself, or heard from someone else, that that venerable had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that monk's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, he applies his mind to that end. That too is how a monk lives at ease.

13.1 Take a monk who hears this: 'The monk named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of three fetters he's a stream-enterer, not liable to be reborn in the underworld, assured, destined for awakening.' And he's either seen for himself, or heard from someone else, that that venerable had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that monk's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, he applies his mind to that end. That too is how a monk lives at ease.

14.1 Take a nun who hears this: 'The nun named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that she was enlightened.' And she's either seen for herself, or heard from someone else, that that sister had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or

such freedom. Recollecting that nun's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, she applies her mind to that end. That's how a nun lives at ease.

Take a nun who hears this: 'The nun named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of the five lower fetters, she's been reborn spontaneously and will become extinguished there, not liable to return from that world.' And she's either seen for herself, or heard from someone else, that that sister had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that nun's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, she applies her mind to that end. That too is how a nun lives at ease. 15.1

Take a nun who hears this: 'The nun named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of three fetters, and the weakening of greed, hate, and delusion, she's a once-returner. She'll come back to this world once only, then make an end of suffering.' And she's either seen for herself, or heard from someone else, that that sister had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that nun's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, she applies her mind to that end. That too is how a nun lives at ease. 16.1

Take a nun who hears this: 'The nun named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of three fetters she's a stream-enterer, not liable to be reborn in the underworld, assured, destined for awakening.' And she's either seen for herself, or heard from someone else, that that sister had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that nun's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, she applies her mind to that end. That too is how a nun lives at ease. 17.1

Take a layman who hears this: 'The layman named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of the five lower fetters, he's been reborn spontaneously and will become extinguished there, not liable to return from that world.' And he's either seen for himself, or heard from someone else, that 18.1

that venerable had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that layman's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, he applies his mind to that end. That's how a layman lives at ease.

19.1 Take a layman who hears this: 'The layman named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of three fetters, and the weakening of greed, hate, and delusion, he's a once-returner. He'll come back to this world once only, then make an end of suffering.' And he's either seen for himself, or heard from someone else, that that venerable had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that layman's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, he applies his mind to that end. That too is how a layman lives at ease.

20.1 Take a layman who hears this: 'The layman named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of three fetters he's a stream-enterer, not liable to be reborn in the underworld, assured, destined for awakening.' And he's either seen for himself, or heard from someone else, that that venerable had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that layman's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, he applies his mind to that end. That too is how a layman lives at ease.

21.1 Take a laywoman who hears this: 'The laywoman named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of the five lower fetters, she's been reborn spontaneously and will become extinguished there, not liable to return from that world.' And she's either seen for herself, or heard from someone else, that that sister had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that laywoman's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, she applies her mind to that end. That's how a laywoman lives at ease.

22.1 Take a laywoman who hears this: 'The laywoman named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of three fetters, and the weakening of greed, hate, and delusion, she's

a once-returner. She'll come back to this world once only, then make an end of suffering.' And she's either seen for herself, or heard from someone else, that that sister had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that laywoman's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, she applies her mind to that end. That too is how a laywoman lives at ease.

Take a laywoman who hears this: 'The laywoman named so-and-so has passed away. The Buddha has declared that, with the ending of three fetters she's a stream-enterer, not liable to be reborn in the underworld, assured, destined for awakening.' And she's either seen for herself, or heard from someone else, that that sister had such ethics, such qualities, such wisdom, such meditation, or such freedom. Recollecting that laywoman's faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom, she applies her mind to that end. That too is how a laywoman lives at ease. 23.1

So it's not for the sake of fawning or flattering people, nor for the benefit of possessions, honor, or popularity, nor thinking, 'So let people know about me!' that the Realized One declares the rebirth of his disciples who have passed away: 'This one is reborn here, while that one is reborn there.' Rather, there are gentlemen of faith who are full of joy and gladness. When they hear that, they apply their minds to that end. That is for their lasting welfare and happiness." 24.1

That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Anuruddha approved what the Buddha said. 24.6

With Gulissāni

Goliyānisutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrels' feeding ground.
- 2.1 Now at that time a wilderness mendicant of boorish behavior named Gulissāni had come down to the midst of the Saṅgha on some business.²²¹ There Venerable Sāriputta spoke to the mendicants about Gulissāni:
- 3.1 “Reverends, a wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha should have respect and reverence for his spiritual companions. If he doesn't, there'll be some who say: ‘What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he has no respect and reverence for his spiritual companions?’²²² That's why a wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha should have respect and reverence for his spiritual companions.
- 4.1 A wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha should be careful where he sits, thinking:²²³ ‘I shall sit so that I don't intrude

221. Gulissāni (variant Goliyāni) is only known here. | The term *padasamācāro* (Mahāsaṅgīti editions) or *padarasamācāro* (Buddha Jayanthi, PTS, and Thai editions) is unique and uncertain. The commentary does not gloss it linguistically, but explains, “of weak conduct, of coarse conduct”. The reading *padara* is preferred in Cone's *Dictionary of Pali* in the sense “cleft”. But I propose we read with Sanskrit *padra*, “village”. This explains the confusion in Pali readings, as the Sanskrit is midway between *pada* and *padara*. The point is that he was supposed to be a forest monk, yet he behaved “boorishly” as if he were from the village.

222. “Autonomous” is *seri*, literally “self-moving”, i.e. living at one's own pleasure like a deer (Thag 19.1:54.1; see MN 75:13.4).

223. “Careful” is *kusala*, literally “skillful”.

on the senior monks and I don't block the junior monks from a seat.' If he doesn't, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he's not careful where he sits?''²²⁴ That's why a wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha should be careful where he sits.

A wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha should 4.7 know even the supplementary regulations.²²⁵ If he doesn't, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he doesn't even know the supplementary regulations?' That's why a wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha should know even the supplementary regulations.

A wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha shouldn't 5.1 enter the village too early or return too late in the day.²²⁶ If he does so, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he enters the village too early or returns too late in the day?' That's why a wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha shouldn't enter the village too early or return too late in the day.

A wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha shouldn't 6.1 have relations with families before or after the meal.²²⁷ If he does so, there'll be some who say: 'This wilderness venerable, staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, must be used to wandering

224. The PTS reading *ābhisamācārika* here is spurious.

225. "Supplementary regulations" (*ābhisamācārika*) is a Vinaya term for minor rules of training as distinguished from those that are fundamental to the spiritual life (Kd 1:36.12.2). In the Mahāsaṅghika Lokuttaravāda school, these became collected as a treatise named *Abhisamācārikadharmā*.

226. The perils of wandering the village at night are illustrated at MN 66:6.20; see also DN 31:9.1.

227. In the Vinaya rule Bu Pc 46, Upananda the Sakyan was in the habit of visiting several families before and after the meal, upsetting the donors and monastics at the scheduled offering. The rule is not meant to be absolute, as the Vinaya grants many exceptions.

about at the wrong time, since he behaves like this when he's come to the Saṅgha.' That's why a wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha shouldn't have relations with families before or after the meal.

7.1 A wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha shouldn't be restless and fickle. If he is, there'll be some who say: 'This wilderness venerable, staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, must be used to being restless and fickle, since he behaves like this when he's come to the Saṅgha.' That's why a wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha shouldn't be restless and fickle.

8.1 A wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha shouldn't be scurrilous and loose-tongued. If he is, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he's scurrilous and loose-tongued?' That's why a wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha shouldn't be scurrilous and loose-tongued.

9.1 A wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha should be easy to admonish, with good friends. If he's hard to admonish, with bad friends, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he's hard to admonish, with bad friends?' That's why a wilderness monk who has come to stay in the Saṅgha should be easy to admonish, with good friends.

10.1 A wilderness monk should guard the sense doors. If he doesn't, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he doesn't guard the sense doors?' That's why a wilderness monk should guard the sense doors.

11.1 A wilderness monk should eat in moderation. If he doesn't, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he eats too much?' That's why a wilderness monk should eat in moderation.

12.1 A wilderness monk should be committed to wakefulness. If he isn't, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness

venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he's not committed to wakefulness?' That's why a wilderness monk should be committed to wakefulness.

A wilderness monk should be energetic. If he isn't, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he's not energetic?' That's why a wilderness monk should be energetic. 13.1

A wilderness monk should be mindful. If he isn't, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he's not mindful?' That's why a wilderness monk should be mindful. 14.1

A wilderness monk should have immersion. If he doesn't, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he doesn't have immersion?' That's why a wilderness monk should have immersion. 15.1

A wilderness monk should be wise. If he isn't, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he's not wise?' That's why a wilderness monk should be wise. 16.1

A wilderness monk should make an effort in regards to the teaching and training.²²⁸ There are those who will question a wilderness monk about the teaching and training. If he is stumped, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he is stumped by a question about the teaching and training?' That's why a wilderness monk should make an effort to learn the teaching and training. 17.1

228. In the suttas, *abhivinaya* means "about the training" just as *abhidhamma* means "about the teaching" (eg. AN 3.140:4.4). Over time, such discussions "about" the fundamentals came to be thought of as a separate body of analytical texts called *abhidhamma* and *abhivinaya*. Thus in the late canonical Parivāra, compiled in Sri Lanka, the analysis (*vibhatti*) of a Vinaya rule is called *abhivinaya* (Pvr 1.1:3.33).

- 18.1 A wilderness monk should practice meditation to realize the peaceful liberations that are formless, transcending form. There are those who will question a wilderness monk about the formless liberations. If he is stumped, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he is stumped by a question about the formless liberations?' That's why a wilderness monk should practice meditation to realize the peaceful liberations that are formless, transcending form.
- 19.1 A wilderness monk should practice meditation to realize the superhuman state. There are those who will question a wilderness monk about the superhuman state. If he is stumped, there'll be some who say: 'What's the point of this wilderness venerable's staying alone and autonomous in the wilderness, since he doesn't know the goal for which he went forth?'²²⁹ That's why a wilderness monk should practice meditation to realize the superhuman state."
- 19.7 When Venerable Sāriputta said this, Venerable Mahāmoggallāna said to him, "Reverend Sāriputta, should these things be undertaken and followed only by wilderness monks, or by those who live within a village as well?"
- 19.9 "Reverend Moggallāna, these things should be undertaken and followed by wilderness monks, and still more by those who live within a village."²³⁰

229. Normally the "superhuman states" are in plural as they include absorptions, various advanced meditative abilities, and the stages of realization. Unusually, the form is singular here, denoting the "goal for which one goes forth", namely arahantship. This point is confirmed in the Chinese parallel, which speaks of the ending of defilements (MA 26 at T i 456a3).

230. Those who live in a village are closer to temptations and need to be even more on their guard.

At Kīṭāgiri

Kīṭāgirisutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was wandering in the 1.1
land of the Kāsis together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants. There
the Buddha addressed the mendicants:

“Mendicants, I abstain from eating at night.²³¹ Doing so, I find 2.1
that I’m healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably.
You too should never eat at night. Doing so, you’ll find that you’re
healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably.”

“Yes, sir,” they replied. 2.5

Then the Buddha, traveling stage by stage in the land of the Kāsis, 3.1
arrived at a town of the Kāsis named Kīṭāgiri, and stayed there.

Now at that time the mendicants who followed Assaji and Pun- 4.1
abbasuka were residing at Kīṭāgiri.²³² Then several mendicants went
up to them and said, “Reverends, the Buddha never eats at night,
and neither does the mendicant Saṅgha. Doing so, they find that

231. While I have not been able to trace a Jain rule regarding eating in the afternoon, not eating at night (*rattibhojanā*) was a standard practice of Jain ascetics (Uttarādhyaṇa 19.30, 13.2; Dasaveyāliya 4.6, 6.26; Sūyagaḍa 1.2.3.3). It was adopted early into the Gradual Training (MN 27:13.9). The failure of mendicants to comply led to the laying down of a formal Vinaya rule (Bu Pc 37). But some came to regret their objections, recognizing that the Buddha had acted for their welfare (MN 66:6.4). | The related practice of eating in one sitting is, by contrast, not required in the Vinaya, but was encouraged (MN 21:7.4, MN 65:2.1).

232. Assaji and Punabbasuka were a pair of shameless monks known for corrupting lay folk with their superficial charm (Bu Ss 13:1.1.2, Kd 11:13.1.1) and for misdirecting Saṅgha lodgings (Kd 16:16.1.1), while leading others down the same path. | Assaji is not to be confused with the good monk who was one of the first five mendicants (MN 35:3.1).

they're healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably. You too should abstain from eating at night. Doing so, you'll find that you're healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably."

4.7 When they said this, the mendicants who followed Assaji and Punabbasuka said to them, "Reverends, we eat at dusk, at daybreak, and at the wrong time of day. Doing so, we find that we're healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably. Why should we give up what is apparent in the present to chase after what takes effect over time?²³³ We shall eat at dusk, at daybreak, and at the wrong time of day."

5.1 Since those mendicants were unable to persuade the mendicants who were followers of Assaji and Punabbasuka, they approached the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and told him what had happened.

6.1 So the Buddha addressed one of the monks, "Please, monk, in my name tell the mendicants who follow Assaji and Punabbasuka that the Teacher summons them."

6.4 "Yes, sir," that monk replied. He went to those mendicants and said, "Venerables, the Teacher summons you."

6.6 "Yes, reverend," those mendicants replied. They went to the Buddha, bowed, and sat down to one side.

6.7 The Buddha said to them, "Is it really true, mendicants, that several mendicants went to you and said: 'Reverends, the Buddha never eats at night, and neither does the mendicant Saṅgha. Doing so, they find that they're healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably. You too should never eat at night. Doing so, you'll find that you're healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably.' When they said this, did you really say to them: 'Reverends, we eat

233. They are twisting the meaning of well-known properties of the Dhamma, which is "apparent in the present" and "immediately effective" (*sandiṭṭhiko akāliko*, MN 7:6.2). In this they are following the example of Māra, who makes the exact same argument (SN 1.20:4.4, SN 4.21:1.7). The fallacy is that it is sensual pleasures that take time—for they bind you to rebirth—whereas the Dhamma may be realized in this life.

at dusk, at daybreak, and at the wrong time of day. Doing so, we find that we're healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably. Why should we give up what is apparent in the present to chase after what takes effect over time? We shall eat at dusk, at daybreak, and at the wrong time of day.’”

“Yes, sir.” 6.17

“Mendicants, have you ever known me to teach the Dhamma like this: no matter what this individual experiences—pleasurable, painful, or neutral—their unskillful qualities decline and their skillful qualities grow?”²³⁴ 6.18

“No, sir.” 6.19

“Haven’t you known me to teach the Dhamma like this: ‘When someone feels this kind of pleasant feeling, unskillful qualities grow and skillful qualities decline. But when someone feels that kind of pleasant feeling, unskillful qualities decline and skillful qualities grow. When someone feels this kind of painful feeling, unskillful qualities grow and skillful qualities decline. But when someone feels that kind of painful feeling, unskillful qualities decline and skillful qualities grow. When someone feels this kind of neutral feeling, unskillful qualities grow and skillful qualities decline. But when someone feels that kind of neutral feeling, unskillful qualities decline and skillful qualities grow?’”²³⁵ 7.1

“Yes, sir.” 7.2

“Good, mendicants! Now, suppose I hadn’t known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced this with wisdom:²³⁶ ‘When someone feels this kind of pleasant feeling, unskillful qualities grow and skillful qualities decline.’ Not knowing this, would it be appropriate for me to say: ‘You should give up this kind of pleasant feeling?’” 8.1

“No, sir.” 8.5

234. The Buddha, even in the face of such intransigence, begins by establishing common ground and giving encouragement.

235. See MN 137:9.3.

236. Having found an initial common ground, the Buddha takes time to establish that his teaching is grounded on experience.

- 8.6 “But I have known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced this with wisdom: ‘When someone feels this kind of pleasant feeling, unskillful qualities grow and skillful qualities decline.’ Since this is so, that’s why I say: ‘You should give up this kind of pleasant feeling.’ Now, suppose I hadn’t known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced this with wisdom: ‘When someone feels that kind of pleasant feeling, unskillful qualities decline and skillful qualities grow.’ Not knowing this, would it be appropriate for me to say: ‘You should enter and remain in that kind of pleasant feeling?’”
- 8.11 “No, sir.”
- 8.12 “But I have known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced this with wisdom: ‘When someone feels that kind of pleasant feeling, unskillful qualities decline and skillful qualities grow.’ Since this is so, that’s why I say: ‘You should enter and remain in that kind of pleasant feeling.’
- 8.14 Now, suppose I hadn’t known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced this with wisdom: ‘When someone feels this kind of painful feeling, unskillful qualities grow and skillful qualities decline.’ Not knowing this, would it be appropriate for me to say: ‘You should give up this kind of painful feeling?’”
- 8.17 “No, sir.”
- 9.1 “But I have known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced this with wisdom: ‘When someone feels this kind of painful feeling, unskillful qualities grow and skillful qualities decline.’ Since this is so, that’s why I say: ‘You should give up this kind of painful feeling.’ Now, suppose I hadn’t known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced this with wisdom: ‘When someone feels that kind of painful feeling, unskillful qualities decline and skillful qualities grow.’ Not knowing this, would it be appropriate for me to say: ‘You should enter and remain in that kind of painful feeling?’”
- 9.6 “No, sir.”
- 9.7 “But I have known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced this with wisdom: ‘When someone feels that kind of painful feeling, unskillful qualities decline and skillful qualities grow.’ Since this is

so, that's why I say: 'You should enter and remain in that kind of painful feeling.'

Now, suppose I hadn't known, seen, understood, realized, and 10.1
experienced this with wisdom: 'When someone feels this kind of
neutral feeling, unskillful qualities grow and skillful qualities decline.'
Not knowing this, would it be appropriate for me to say: 'You should
give up this kind of neutral feeling'?"

"No, sir." 10.4

"But I have known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced 10.5
this with wisdom: 'When someone feels this kind of neutral feeling,
unskillful qualities grow and skillful qualities decline.' Since this is so,
that's why I say: 'You should give up this kind of neutral feeling.' Now,
suppose I hadn't known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced
this with wisdom: 'When someone feels that kind of neutral feeling,
unskillful qualities decline and skillful qualities grow.' Not knowing
this, would it be appropriate for me to say: 'You should enter and
remain in that kind of neutral feeling'?"

"No, sir." 10.10

"But I have known, seen, understood, realized, and experienced 11.1
this with wisdom: 'When someone feels that kind of neutral feeling,
unskillful qualities decline and skillful qualities grow.' Since this is
so, that's why I say: 'You should enter and remain in that kind of
neutral feeling.'

Mendicants, I don't say that all these mendicants still have work 12.1
to do with diligence.²³⁷ Nor do I say that all these mendicants have
no work to do with diligence. I say that mendicants don't have work
to do with diligence if they are perfected, with defilements ended,
having completed the spiritual journey, done what had to be done,
laid down the burden, achieved their heart's goal, utterly ended the
fetter of continued existence, and become rightly freed through en-

237. Now the Buddha shows that it is not just him, but others also, who have benefited from sincere practice.

lightenment. Why is that? They’ve done their work with diligence. They’re incapable of being negligent.

13.1 I say that mendicants still have work to do with diligence if they are trainees, who haven’t achieved their heart’s desire, but live aspiring to the supreme sanctuary from the yoke. Why is that? Thinking: ‘Hopefully this venerable will frequent appropriate lodgings, associate with good friends, and control their faculties. Then they might realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life, and live having achieved with their own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.’ Seeing this fruit of diligence for those mendicants, I say that they still have work to do with diligence.

14.1 Mendicants, these seven individuals are found in the world. What seven? One freed both ways, one freed by wisdom, a direct witness, one attained to view, one freed by faith, a follower of teachings, and a follower by faith.

15.1 And what individual is freed both ways? It’s an individual who has direct meditative experience of the peaceful liberations that are formless, transcending form. And, having seen with wisdom, their defilements have come to an end.²³⁸ This individual is called freed both ways. And I say that this mendicant has no work to do with diligence. Why is that? They’ve done their work with diligence. They’re incapable of being negligent.

238. The first two of the seven are both fully perfected arahants. The arahant “freed both ways” is defined by their mastery of formless meditations, which they understand with wisdom (DN 15:36.3, AN 9.45). | “Direct meditative experience” is an oblique rendering of *kāyena phusitvā*, since in the “formless” meditations, *kāya* cannot mean “body”. Like other meditative terms, the sense of the word gradually grows more subtle as meditation deepens. In preliminary passages it simply means “the body” as contemplated in meditation. As meditation deepens it takes more of a sense of experience as it happens in the body. Finally, as physical perception fades, *kāya* loses any sense of materiality and simply means direct personal experience of meditative states or even of Nibbāna.

And what individual is freed by wisdom? It's an individual who 16.1
 does not have direct meditative experience of the peaceful liberations
 that are formless, transcending form. Nevertheless, having seen with
 wisdom, their defilements have come to an end.²³⁹ This individual is
 called freed by wisdom. I say that this mendicant has no work to do
 with diligence. Why is that? They've done their work with diligence.
 They're incapable of being negligent.

And what individual is a direct witness?²⁴⁰ It's an individual who 17.1
 has direct meditative experience of the peaceful liberations that are
 formless, transcending form. And, having seen with wisdom, some
 of their defilements have come to an end. This individual is called
 a direct witness. I say that this mendicant still has work to do with
 diligence. Why is that? Thinking: 'Hopefully this venerable will fre-
 quent appropriate lodgings, associate with good friends, and control
 their faculties. Then they might realize the supreme culmination
 of the spiritual path in this very life, and live having achieved with
 their own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from
 the lay life to homelessness.' Seeing this fruit of diligence for this
 mendicant, I say that they still have work to do with diligence.

And what individual is attained to view? It's an individual who 18.1
 doesn't have direct meditative experience of the peaceful liberations
 that are formless, transcending form. Nevertheless, having seen with
 wisdom, some of their defilements have come to an end. And they
 have clearly seen and clearly contemplated with wisdom the teach-
 ing and training proclaimed by the Realized One. This individual is
 called attained to view. I say that this mendicant also still has work to
 do with diligence. Why is that? Thinking: 'Hopefully this venerable
 will frequent appropriate lodgings, associate with good friends, and

239. Of course these arahants have practiced absorption, which is an essential part of the eightfold path. But because of their strong insight, they have not needed to further develop the ultimate refinement of the formless attainments.

240. The next three may be once-returners, non-returners, or on the path to perfection (AN 3.21:9.3). | A "direct witness" (*kāyasakkhi*) is distinguished by their mastery of immersion including formless attainments (AN 9.43).

control their faculties. Then they might realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life, and live having achieved with their own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.’ Seeing this fruit of diligence for this mendicant, I say that they still have work to do with diligence.

19.1 And what individual is freed by faith? It’s an individual who doesn’t have direct meditative experience of the peaceful liberations that are formless, transcending form. Nevertheless, having seen with wisdom, some of their defilements have come to an end. And their faith is settled, rooted, and planted in the Realized One. This individual is called freed by faith. I say that this mendicant also still has work to do with diligence. Why is that? Thinking: ‘Hopefully this venerable will frequent appropriate lodgings, associate with good friends, and control their faculties. Then they might realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life, and live having achieved with their own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.’ Seeing this fruit of diligence for this mendicant, I say that they still have work to do with diligence.

20.1 And what individual is a follower of teachings? It’s an individual who doesn’t have direct meditative experience of the peaceful liberations that are formless, transcending form. And having seen with wisdom, their defilements have not come to an end. And they accept the teachings proclaimed by the Realized One after deliberating them with a degree of wisdom. And they have the following qualities:²⁴¹ the faculties of faith, energy, mindfulness, immersion, and wisdom. This individual is called a follower of teachings. I say that this mendicant also still has work to do with diligence. Why is that? Thinking: ‘Hopefully this venerable will frequent appropriate

241. For “and having seen with wisdom, their defilements have not come to an end”, accept the reading of BJT and PTS, (*paññāya cassa disvā āsavā aparikkhīṇā honti*). The Mahāsaṅgīti says that “certain” defilements have ended, but it is stream-entry that marks the initial breaking of fetters, while the follower of teachings (and the follower by faith below) are still on the path to stream-entry.

lodgings, associate with good friends, and control their faculties. Then they might realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life, and live having achieved with their own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.' Seeing this fruit of diligence for this mendicant, I say that they still have work to do with diligence.

And what individual is a follower by faith? It's an individual who 21.1 doesn't have direct meditative experience of the peaceful liberations that are formless, transcending form. And having seen with wisdom, their defilements have not come to an end. And they have a degree of faith and fondness for the Realized One. And they have the following qualities: the faculties of faith, energy, mindfulness, immersion, and wisdom.²⁴² This individual is called a follower by faith. I say that this mendicant also still has work to do with diligence. Why is that? Thinking: 'Hopefully this venerable will frequent appropriate lodgings, associate with good friends, and control their faculties. Then they might realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life, and live having achieved with their own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.' Seeing this fruit of diligence for this mendicant, I say that they still have work to do with diligence.

Mendicants, I don't say that enlightenment is achieved right away. 22.1 Rather, enlightenment is achieved by gradual training, progress, and practice.

And how is enlightenment achieved by gradual training, progress, 23.1 and practice? It's when someone in whom faith has arisen approaches a teacher. They pay homage, actively listen, hear the teachings, remember the teachings, examine their meaning, and accept them after deliberation. Then enthusiasm springs up; they make

242. Even the least of the noble ones possesses the five spiritual faculties, which include absorption.

an attempt, weigh up, and strive. Striving, they directly realize the ultimate truth, and see it with penetrating wisdom.²⁴³

24.1 Mendicants, there has not been that faith,²⁴⁴ that approaching, that paying homage, that listening, that hearing the teachings, that remembering the teachings, that examining their meaning, that acceptance after deliberation, that enthusiasm, that making an attempt, that weighing up, or that striving. You're on a bad path, mendicants! You're practicing the wrong way!²⁴⁵ How far these futile men have strayed from this teaching and training!

25.1 There is an exposition in four statements, which a sensible person would quickly understand when it is recited.²⁴⁶ I shall recite it for you, mendicants. Try to understand it."

25.3 "Sir, who are we next to those who understand the teaching?"²⁴⁷

26.1 "Even with a teacher who values things of the flesh, is an heir in things of the flesh, who lives caught up in things of the flesh, you wouldn't get into such haggling: 'If we get this, we'll do that. If we don't get this, we won't do it.' What then of the Realized One, who lives utterly detached from things of the flesh?

27.1 For a faithful disciple who is practicing to fathom the Teacher's instructions, this is in line with the teaching: 'The Buddha is my Teacher, I am his disciple. The Buddha knows, I do not know.' For a faithful disciple who is practicing to fathom the Teacher's instructions, the Teacher's instructions are nourishing and nutritious. For a faithful disciple who is practicing to fathom the Teacher's instructions, this is in line with the teaching: 'Gladly, let only skin, sinews,

243. Parallel passages at AN 8.82:2.1 and AN 10.83:4.1 add "ask questions" after "pay homage", which seems preferable.

244. Finally the Buddha admonishes them.

245. The *vi-* in *vippaṭṭipanna* indicates not separation ("lost your way") but (moral) depravity (eg. Bu Pj 1:9.7.11, SN 3.6:1.4). | The suffix *-attha* is second plural present of *atthi* ("you are"), whereas the same form at DN 9:34.19 is imperative ("you should").

246. This refers to the four injunctions below that begin with "for a faithful disciple".

247. This idiomatic expression is paralleled at MN 95:34.12.

and bones remain! Let the flesh and blood waste away in my body! I will not relax my energy until I have achieved what is possible by human strength, energy, and vigor.’ For a faithful disciple who is practicing to fathom the Teacher’s instructions, one of two results can be expected: enlightenment in this very life, or if there’s residue left behind, non-return.”

That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, the mendicants approved 27.9
what the Buddha said.

THE CHAPTER ON WANDERERS

To Vacchagotta on the Three Knowledges

Tevijjavacchasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.²⁴⁸ At one time the Buddha was staying near 1.1
Vesālī, at the Great Wood, in the hall with the peaked roof.

Now at that time the wanderer Vacchagotta was residing in the 2.1
Single Lotus monastery for the wanderers.²⁴⁹

Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl 3.1
and robe, entered Vesālī for alms. Then it occurred to him, “It’s too
early to wander for alms in Vesālī. Why don’t I visit the wanderer
Vacchagotta at the Single Lotus Monastery?” So that’s what he did.

Vacchagotta saw the Buddha coming off in the distance, and said 4.1
to him, “Let the Blessed One come, sir! Welcome to the Blessed
One, sir! It’s been a long time since you took the opportunity to
come here. Please, sir, sit down, here, a seat is ready.”

The Buddha sat down on the seat spread out, while Vacchagotta 4.7
took a low seat and sat to one side. Then Vacchagotta said to the
Buddha:

248. This begins the “Vacchagotta trilogy”, a series of three suttas tracing Vacchagotta’s spiritual development. These are supplemented by an entire Saṃyutta of questions (SN 33). In this sutta he shows an attitude of curiosity and respect, and gains a degree of faith in the Buddha. | This is not the same person as the lay brahmin Vacchagotta of Venāgapura at AN 3.63:2.1.

249. Vacchagotta is a clan name; his personal name is not recorded. The Vaccha clan stems from the Vedic seer Vatsa, author of Rig Veda 8.6–11. Several notable figures of this clan are known, including a lineage master in Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad 4.5.3, but there is nothing to identify them with the Vacchagotta of the suttas. Given Vacchagotta’s evident interest in the ascetic traditions, it is noteworthy that a certain Śayyambha Vatsagotra, father of Manaka, was said to be a direct disciple of Mahāvīra (Kalpasūtra 10.3).

- 5.1 “Sir, I have heard this:²⁵⁰ ‘The ascetic Gotama claims to be all-knowing and all-seeing, to know and see everything without exception, thus:²⁵¹ “Knowledge and vision are constantly and continually present to me, while walking, standing, sleeping, and waking.” I trust those who say this repeat what the Buddha has said, and do not misrepresent him with an untruth? Is their explanation in line with the teaching? Are there any legitimate grounds for rebuttal and criticism?”
- 5.5 “Vaccha, those who say this do not repeat what I have said. They misrepresent me with what is false and untrue.”²⁵²
- 6.1 “So how should we answer so as to repeat what the Buddha has said, and not misrepresent him with an untruth? How should we explain in line with his teaching, with no legitimate grounds for rebuttal and criticism?”
- 6.2 “‘The ascetic Gotama has the three knowledges.’ Answering like this you would repeat what I have said, and not misrepresent me

250. At AN 3.57 he similarly asks the Buddha to confirm his teachings on generosity. At SN 44.9, meanwhile, he asks a somewhat related question about the six ascetic teachers and their divining of afterlife destinies.

251. Such extraordinary claims were not unprecedented, as both the Jain leader Mahāvīra (MN 14:17.2, MN 79:6.7) and Pūraṇa Kassapa (AN 9.38:2.1) are said to claim omniscience in the Pali canon. Extant Jain texts have no shortage of such claims (eg. Sūyagaḍa 1.6, Kalpasūtra 1, Bhagavatisūtra 4.10, etc.), and it seems likely that this was part of Mahāvīra’s teachings. Sources for Pūraṇa Kassapa are slim, but he was regarded as a great teacher of the Ājīvakas, whose founder the bamboo-staffed ascetic Gosāla was said to be omniscient (Basham, *History and Doctrines of the Ājīvikas*, 275–6).

252. At AN 4.24:2.1 the Buddha claims to know whatever is “seen, heard, thought, known, attained, sought, and explored by the mind”, which is a complete knowledge of subjective experience. In the curious dialogue at MN 90:8.5 the Buddha denies that anyone “will know” all things simultaneously. The Milindapañha reversed this to the positive statement that the Buddha could know all things, just not simultaneously (Mil 5.1.2:1.2). The Buddha’s omniscience became the standard view of the later books of the Pali canon (Cnd 10:5.2, Bv 2:55.3, Pp 1.6:2.1, Kv 3.1:5.3, etc.).

with an untruth. You would explain in line with my teaching, and there would be no legitimate grounds for rebuttal and criticism.²⁵³

For, Vaccha, whenever I want, I recollect my many kinds of past 7.1
lives. That is: one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. I remember: ‘There, I was named this, my clan was that, I looked like this, and that was my food. This was how I felt pleasure and pain, and that was how my life ended. When I passed away from that place I was reborn somewhere else. There, too, I was named this, my clan was that, I looked like this, and that was my food. This was how I felt pleasure and pain, and that was how my life ended. When I passed away from that place I was reborn here.’ And so I recollect my many kinds of past lives, with features and details.

And whenever I want, with clairvoyance that is purified and su- 8.1
perhuman, I see sentient beings passing away and being reborn— inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. I understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds.

And I have realized the undefiled freedom of heart and freedom 9.1
by wisdom. I live having realized it with my own insight in this very life due to the ending of defilements.

‘The ascetic Gotama has the three knowledges.’ Answering like 10.1
this you would repeat what I have said, and not misrepresent me with an untruth. You would explain in line with my teaching, and there would be no legitimate grounds for rebuttal and criticism.”

When he said this, the wanderer Vacchagotta said to the Buddha, 11.1
“Worthy Gotama, are there any laypeople who, without giving up

253. The Buddha’s knowledge is specific and functional: it serves the purpose of liberation.

the fetter of lay life, make an end of suffering when the body breaks up?”²⁵⁴

11.3 “No, Vaccha.”

12.1 “But are there any laypeople who, without giving up the fetter of lay life, go to heaven when the body breaks up?”

12.2 “There’s not just one hundred laypeople, Vaccha, or two or three or four or five hundred, but many more than that who, without giving up the fetter of lay life, go to heaven when the body breaks up.”

13.1 “Worthy Gotama, are there any Ājīvaka ascetics who make an end of suffering when the body breaks up?”

13.2 “No, Vaccha.”

14.1 “But are there any Ājīvaka ascetics who go to heaven when the body breaks up?”

14.2 “Vaccha, when I recollect the past ninety-one eons, I can’t find any Ājīvaka ascetics who have gone to heaven, except one;²⁵⁵ and he taught the efficacy of deeds and action.”²⁵⁶

15.1 “In that case, worthy Gotama, that sectarian fold is empty even of the chance to go to heaven.”²⁵⁷

15.2 “Yes, Vaccha, that sectarian fold is empty even of the chance to go to heaven.”

15.3 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, the wanderer Vacchagotta approved what the Buddha said.

254. Vacchagotta uses the phrase *gihisaṃyojana* (“fetter of lay life”) for the inner attachment to lay life, which is not overcome by the mere act of joining a religious order. Compare the Buddha’s term *gehasita*, the thoughts and memories “of the lay life” (MN 21:6.2, MN 119:4.7, MN 125:23.5, MN 137:9.3). See also MN 54, where the external “signs” of a householder are connected with the fetters.

255. This goes back to the time of the Buddha Vipassī (DN 14:1.4.1).

256. Thus denying the basic doctrines of both Gosāla (DN 2:20.2) and Pūraṇa Kassapa (DN 2:17.2).

257. The Buddha is speaking of the Ājīvakas, who denied moral causality, not of non-Buddhist paths generally.

With Vacchagotta on Fire

Aggivacchasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.²⁵⁸ At one time the Buddha was staying near 1.1
Sāvattthī in Jeta's Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery.

Then the wanderer Vacchagotta went up to the Buddha and ex- 2.1
changed greetings with him. When the greetings and polite con-
versation were over, he sat down to one side and said to the Buddha:

"Worthy Gotama, is this your view: 'The cosmos is eternal. This 3.1
is the only truth, anything else is futile'?"

"That's not my view, Vaccha." 3.3

"Then is this your view: 'The cosmos is not eternal. This is the 4.1
only truth, anything else is futile'?"

"That's not my view, Vaccha." 4.3

"Then is this your view: 'The cosmos is finite. This is the only 5.1
truth, anything else is futile'?"

"That's not my view, Vaccha." 5.3

"Then is this your view: 'The cosmos is infinite. This is the only 6.1
truth, anything else is futile'?"

"That's not my view, Vaccha." 6.3

"Then is this your view: 'The soul and the body are one and the 7.1
same. This is the only truth, anything else is futile'?"

"That's not my view, Vaccha." 7.3

258. This sutta depicts Vacchagotta, having gained a degree of faith as depicted in MN 71, questioning the Buddha regarding the undeclared points. This is just a taste of Vacchagotta's curiosity, as the 55 suttas of SN 33 all deal with the same topic, as do SN 44.7, SN 44.8, and SN 44.11. Underlying all these questions is the assumption of a self, which Vacchagotta asks directly about at SN 44.10.

- 8.1 “Then is this your view: ‘The soul is one thing, the body another. This is the only truth, anything else is futile’?”
- 8.3 “That’s not my view, Vaccha.”
- 9.1 “Then is this your view: ‘A realized one still exists after death. This is the only truth, anything else is futile’?”
- 9.3 “That’s not my view, Vaccha.”
- 10.1 “Then is this your view: ‘A realized one no longer exists after death. This is the only truth, anything else is futile’?”
- 10.3 “That’s not my view, Vaccha.”
- 11.1 “Then is this your view: ‘A realized one both still exists and no longer exists after death. This is the only truth, anything else is futile’?”
- 11.3 “That’s not my view, Vaccha.”
- 12.1 “Then is this your view: ‘A realized one neither still exists nor no longer exists after death. This is the only truth, anything else is futile’?”
- 12.3 “That’s not my view, Vaccha.”
- 13.1 “Worthy Gotama, when asked these ten questions, you say: ‘That’s not my view.’ Seeing what drawback do you avoid all these convictions?”
- 14.1 “Each of these ten convictions is the thicket of views, the desert of views, the twist of views, the dodge of views, the fetter of views. They’re beset with suffering, distress, anguish, and fever. They don’t lead to disillusionment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening, and extinguishment. Seeing this drawback I avoid all these convictions.”
- 15.1 “But does the worthy Gotama have any convictions at all?”
- 15.2 “A realized one has done away with convictions.²⁵⁹ For a realized one has seen: ‘Such is form, such is the origin of form, such is the disappearance of form. Such is feeling, such is the origin of feeling,

259. The Buddha, or indeed any arahant, has no “convictions” (*ditthigata*), i.e. theories to attach to, since his “right view” (*sammāditthi*) is grounded in what he has “seen” (*dittha*).

such is the disappearance of feeling. Such is perception, such is the origin of perception, such is the disappearance of perception. Such are choices, such is the origin of choices, such is the disappearance of choices. Such is consciousness, such is the origin of consciousness, such is the disappearance of consciousness.’ That’s why a Realized One is freed by not grasping with the ending, fading away, cessation, giving up, and letting go of all conceiving, all churning, and all I-making, mine-making, or underlying tendency to conceit, I say.”²⁶⁰

“But worthy Gotama, when a mendicant’s mind is freed like this, 16.1
where are they reborn?”

“‘They’re reborn’ doesn’t apply, Vaccha.” 16.2

“Well then, are they not reborn?” 16.3

“‘They’re not reborn’ doesn’t apply, Vaccha.” 16.4

“Well then, are they both reborn and not reborn?” 16.5

“‘They’re both reborn and not reborn’ doesn’t apply, Vaccha.” 16.6

“Well then, are they neither reborn nor not reborn?” 16.7

“‘They’re neither reborn nor not reborn’ doesn’t apply, Vaccha.” 16.8

“Worthy Gotama, when asked all these questions, you say: ‘It 17.1
doesn’t apply.’ I fail to understand this point, worthy Gotama; I’ve
fallen into confusion. And I’ve now lost even the degree of clarity I
had from previous discussions with the worthy Gotama.”

“No wonder you don’t understand, Vaccha, no wonder you’re con- 18.1
fused.²⁶¹ For this principle is deep, hard to see, hard to understand,
peaceful, sublime, beyond the scope of logic, subtle, comprehensi-
ble to the astute. It’s hard for you to understand, since you have a
different view, creed, and belief, and another discipline and denomi-
nation.

260. At Thag 14.2, *mathita* means “oppressed, weighed down”, and the same sense probably applies at Thag 1.102. At Dhp 349, however, the root sense of “churn” fits the context of “thoughts”, while at MN 90:12.14 it refers to starting a fire by “churning” with a fire-drill, a common Vedic usage (Rig Veda 3.23.1a, 3.29.12a, 8.48.6a; Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 2.1.4.8, 3.7.3.3, etc.). Its unique appearance in this context anticipates the simile of fire.

261. Vacchagotta’s confusion on this same point is addressed at SN 44.9:5.3.

- 18.4 Well then, Vaccha, I'll ask you about this in return, and you can answer as you like.²⁶²
- 19.1 What do you think, Vaccha? Suppose a fire was burning in front of you. Would you know: 'This fire is burning in front of me'?"
- 19.4 "Yes, I would, worthy Gotama."
- 19.6 "But Vaccha, suppose they were to ask you: 'This fire burning in front of you: what does it depend on to burn?' How would you answer?"²⁶³
- 19.9 "I would answer like this: 'This fire burning in front of me burns in dependence on grass and logs as fuel.'"²⁶⁴
- 19.11 "Suppose that fire burning in front of you was extinguished. Would you know:²⁶⁵ 'This fire in front of me is quenched'?"
- 19.13 "Yes, I would, worthy Gotama."
- 19.15 "But Vaccha, suppose they were to ask you: 'This fire in front of you that is quenched: in what direction did it go—east, south, west, or north?' How would you answer?"
- 19.18 "It doesn't apply, worthy Gotama. The fire depended on grass and logs as fuel. When that runs out, and no more fuel is added, the fire is reckoned to have become quenched due to lack of fuel."
- 20.1 "In the same way, Vaccha, any form by which a realized one might be described has been given up, cut off at the root, made like a palm stump, obliterated, and unable to arise in the future.²⁶⁶ A realized one is freed from reckoning in terms of form. They're deep, immea-

262. When Vacchagotta is out of his depth, the Buddha helps him by coming back to a simple, grounded metaphor.

263. The language in this passage echoes key Buddhist doctrinal terms. Here, "depend" is *paṭicca*.

264. "Fuel" is *upādāna*, normally translated as "grasping".

265. "Extinguished" is *nibbāyeyya*, a verbal form of Nibbāna.

266. Here "realized one" (*tathāgata*) pertains to any arahant, as at SN 54.12. The Pali commentary and one of the Chinese parallels here (SA2 196 at T ii 445a18) agree in saying that a "living being" (*satta*) is meant. However, *tathāgata* and *satta* are exact verbal parallels: *tathā* ("real") + *gata* ("come to the state of") and *sa* ("real") + *tta* ("state of"). Thus it seems likely that this was originally intended as a mere verbal gloss to explain the compound.

surable, and hard to fathom, like the ocean. ‘They’re reborn,’ ‘they’re not reborn,’ ‘they’re both reborn and not reborn,’ ‘they’re neither reborn nor not reborn’—none of these apply.

Any feeling ... perception ... choices ... consciousness by which a realized one might be described has been given up, cut off at the root, made like a palm stump, obliterated, and unable to arise in the future. A realized one is freed from reckoning in terms of consciousness. They’re deep, immeasurable, and hard to fathom, like the ocean. ‘They’re reborn,’ ‘they’re not reborn,’ ‘they’re both reborn and not reborn,’ ‘they’re neither reborn nor not reborn’—none of these apply.” 20.5

When he said this, the wanderer Vacchagotta said to the Buddha: 21.1

“Worthy Gotama, suppose there was a large sal tree not far from a town or village. And because it’s impermanent, its branches and foliage, bark and shoots, and softwood would fall off. After some time it would be rid of branches and foliage, bark and shoots, and softwood, pure, and consolidated in the core. In the same way, worthy Gotama’s dispensation is rid of branches and foliage, bark and shoots, and softwood, pure, and consolidated in the core. 21.2

Excellent, worthy Gotama! ... From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”²⁶⁷ 22.1

267. Vacchagotta had already gone forth as a wanderer, so it is surprising that he calls himself a “lay follower” (*upāsaka*). The Chinese parallels simply say that he left without taking refuge (SA 962 at T ii 246a17 and SA2 196 at T ii 445c8). Given that the Pali tradition repeats him going for refuge in the next sutta (MN 73:15.2), it seems likely that this detail was added by mistake here.

The Longer Discourse With Vacchagotta

Mahāvaccasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD.²⁶⁸ At one time the Buddha was staying near Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrels' feeding ground.
- 2.1 Then the wanderer Vacchagotta went up to the Buddha and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side and said to the Buddha, "For a long time I have had discussions with the worthy Gotama. Please teach me in brief what is skillful and what is unskillful."
- 3.3 "Vaccha, I can teach you what is skillful and what is unskillful in brief or in detail. Still, let me do so in brief. Listen and apply your mind well, I will speak."
- 3.6 "Yes, worthy sir," Vaccha replied. The Buddha said this:
- 4.1 "Greed is unskillful, contentment is skillful.²⁶⁹ Hate is unskillful, love is skillful. Delusion is unskillful, understanding is skillful. So there are these three unskillful things and three that are skillful.
- 5.1 Killing living creatures, stealing, and sexual misconduct; speech that's false, backbiting, harsh, or nonsensical; covetousness, ill will, and wrong view: these things are unskillful. Refraining from killing living creatures, stealing, and sexual misconduct; refraining from speech that's false, divisive, harsh, or nonsensical; contentment,

268. The final episode in the Vacchagotta trilogy sees our hero rise above his useless metaphysical quandaries and seek a better way to live. The Buddha's patience is rewarded as Vacchagotta finally achieves his goal.

269. Elsewhere (eg. MN 9:4.1) a distinction is drawn between greed, hate, and delusion as the *root* of the unskillful, while the ten kinds of action are the unskillful (and the same applies to the skillful).

good will, and right view: these things are skillful. So there are these ten unskillful things and ten that are skillful.

When a mendicant has given up craving so it is cut off at the root, made like a palm stump, obliterated, and unable to arise in the future, that mendicant is perfected. They've ended the defilements, completed the spiritual journey, done what had to be done, laid down the burden, achieved their heart's goal, utterly ended the fetter of continued existence, and are rightly freed through enlightenment." 6.1

"Leaving aside the worthy Gotama, is there even a single monk disciple of Worthy Gotama who has realized the undefiled freedom of heart and freedom by wisdom, and lives having realized it with their own insight in this very life due to the ending of defilements?"²⁷⁰ 7.1

"There are not just one hundred such monks who are my disciples, Vaccha, or two or three or four or five hundred, but many more than that." 7.3

"Leaving aside the worthy Gotama and the monks, is there even a single nun disciple of Worthy Gotama who has realized the undefiled freedom of heart and freedom by wisdom, and lives having realized it with their own insight in this very life due to the ending of defilements?" 8.1

"There are not just one hundred such nuns who are my disciples, Vaccha, or two or three or four or five hundred, but many more than that." 8.3

"Leaving aside the worthy Gotama, the monks, and the nuns, is there even a single layman disciple of Worthy Gotama—white-clothed and chaste—who, with the ending of the five lower fetters, is 9.1

270. Two devas mentally ask Mahāvīra a similar question at Bhagavatisūtra 4.5.59; the answer was seven hundred.

reborn spontaneously, to be extinguished there, not liable to return from that world?”²⁷¹

9.3 “There are not just one hundred such chaste laymen who are my disciples, Vaccha, or two or three or four or five hundred, but many more than that.”

10.1 “Leaving aside Worthy Gotama, the monks, the nuns, and the chaste laymen, is there even a single layman disciple of the worthy Gotama—white-clothed, enjoying sensual pleasures, following instructions, and responding to advice—who has gone beyond doubt, got rid of indecision, and lives self-assured and independent of others regarding the Teacher’s instruction?”²⁷²

10.3 “There are not just one hundred such laymen enjoying sensual pleasures who are my disciples, Vaccha, or two or three or four or five hundred, but many more than that.”

11.1 “Leaving aside Worthy Gotama, the monks, the nuns, the chaste laymen, and the laymen enjoying sensual pleasures, is there even a single laywoman disciple of Worthy Gotama—white-clothed and chaste—who, with the ending of the five lower fetters, is reborn spontaneously, to be extinguished there, not liable to return from that world?”

11.3 “There are not just one hundred such chaste laywomen who are my disciples, Vaccha, or two or three or four or five hundred, but many more than that.”

12.1 “Leaving aside Worthy Gotama, the monks, the nuns, the chaste laymen, the laymen enjoying sensual pleasures, and the chaste laywomen, is there even a single laywoman disciple of the worthy Go-

271. Devoted layfolk would regularly keep the five precepts, which forbid sexual misconduct, and undertake the eight precepts, including celibacy, on the sabbath. However it seems that then, as today, there is a less formalized class of layfolk who would undertake the eight precepts continuously. White-robed, celibate layfolk are mentioned in DN 29:12.11, where they are a property of a fully-developed and prosperous religion. Celibate laypeople are also referred to at AN 5.180 and AN 10.75:2.2. Such layfolk have the potential to realize non-return, since that requires the complete letting go of all forms of desire.

272. That is, they are stream-enterers.

tama—white-clothed, enjoying sensual pleasures, following instructions, and responding to advice—who has gone beyond doubt, got rid of indecision, and lives self-assured and independent of others regarding the Teacher’s instruction?”

“There are not just one hundred such laywomen enjoying sensual pleasures who are my disciples, Vaccha, or two or three or four or five hundred, but many more than that.” 12.3

“If the worthy Gotama was the only one to succeed in this teaching, not any monks, then this spiritual path would be incomplete in that respect. But because both the worthy Gotama and monks have succeeded in this teaching, this spiritual path is complete in that respect. 13.1

If the worthy Gotama and the monks were the only ones to succeed in this teaching, not any nuns ... chaste laymen ... laymen enjoying sensual pleasures ... chaste laywomen ... 13.5

laywomen enjoying sensual pleasures, then this spiritual path would be incomplete in that respect. But because Worthy Gotama, monks, nuns, chaste laymen, laymen enjoying sensual pleasures, chaste laywomen, and laywomen enjoying sensual pleasures have all succeeded in this teaching, this spiritual path is complete in that respect. 13.21

Just as the Ganges River slants, slopes, and inclines toward the ocean, and keeps pressing into the ocean, in the same way Worthy Gotama’s assembly—with both laypeople and renunciates—slants, slopes, and inclines toward extinguishment, and keeps pressing upon extinguishment. 14.1

Excellent, worthy Gotama! ... I go for refuge to the worthy Gotama, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. May I receive the going forth, the ordination in the worthy Gotama’s presence?” 15.1

“Vaccha, if someone formerly ordained in another sect wishes to take the going forth, the ordination in this teaching and training, they must spend four months on probation. When four months have passed, if the mendicants are satisfied, they’ll give the going forth, 16.1

the ordination into monkhood. However, I recognize individual differences in this matter.”

16.3 “Sir, if four months probation are required in such a case, I’ll spend four years on probation. When four years have passed, if the mendicants are satisfied, let them give me the going forth, the ordination into monkhood.” And the wanderer Vaccha received the going forth, the ordination in the Buddha’s presence.

17.1 Not long after his ordination, a fortnight later, Venerable Vaccha-gotta went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him, “Sir, I’ve reached as far as possible with the knowledge and understanding of a trainee. Please teach me further.”

18.1 “Well then, Vaccha, further develop two things: serenity and discernment. When you have further developed these two things, they’ll lead to the penetration of many elements.

19.1 As far as you want, you will be capable of realizing these things, since each and every one is within range: ‘May I wield the many kinds of psychic power: multiplying myself and becoming one again; materializing and dematerializing; going unobstructed through a wall, a rampart, or a mountain as if through space; diving in and out of the earth as if it were water; walking on water as if it were earth; flying cross-legged through the sky like a bird; touching and stroking with the hand the sun and moon, so mighty and powerful; controlling the body as far as the realm of divinity.’

20.1 Whenever you want, you will be capable of realizing these things, since each and every one is within range: ‘With clairaudience that is purified and superhuman, may I hear both kinds of sounds, human and heavenly, whether near or far.’

21.1 As far as you want, you will be capable of realizing these things, since each and every one is within range: ‘May I understand the minds of other beings and individuals, having encompassed them with my mind. May I understand mind with greed as “mind with greed”, and mind without greed as “mind without greed”; mind with hate as “mind with hate”, and mind without hate as “mind without hate”; mind with delusion as “mind with delusion”, and mind

without delusion as “mind without delusion”; constricted mind as “constricted mind”; and scattered mind as “scattered mind”; expansive mind as “expansive mind”, and unexpansive mind as “unexpansive mind”; mind that is not supreme as “mind that is not supreme”, and mind that is supreme as “mind that is supreme”; mind immersed in samādhi as “mind immersed in samādhi”, and mind not immersed in samādhi as “mind not immersed in samādhi”; freed mind as “freed mind”, and unfreed mind as “unfreed mind”.

As far as you want, you will be capable of realizing these things, 22.1 since each and every one is within range: ‘May I recollect many kinds of past lives. That is: one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. May I remember: “There, I was named this, my clan was that, I looked like this, and that was my food. This was how I felt pleasure and pain, and that was how my life ended. When I passed away from that place I was reborn somewhere else. There, too, I was named this, my clan was that, I looked like this, and that was my food. This was how I felt pleasure and pain, and that was how my life ended. When I passed away from that place I was reborn here.” May I recollect my many past lives, with features and details.’

Whenever you want, you will be capable of realizing these things, 23.1 since each and every one is within range: ‘With clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, may I see sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place—and understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds: “These dear beings did bad things by way of body, speech, and mind. They denounced the noble ones; they had wrong view; and they chose to act out of that wrong view. When their body broke up, after death, they were reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell. These dear beings, however, did good things by way of body, speech, and mind. They never denounced the noble ones; they had right view; and they chose to act out of

that right view. When their body broke up, after death, they were reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm.” And so, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, may I see sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. And may I understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds.’

24.1 As far as you want, you will be capable of realizing these things, since each and every one is within range: ‘May I realize the undefiled freedom of heart and freedom by wisdom, and live having realized it with my own insight in this very life due to the ending of defilements.’”

25.1 And then Venerable Vacchagotta approved and agreed with what the Buddha said. He got up from his seat, bowed and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right, before leaving.

26.1 Then Vacchagotta, living alone, withdrawn, diligent, keen, and resolute, soon realized the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life. He lived having achieved with his own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.

26.2 He understood: “Rebirth is ended; the spiritual journey has been completed; what had to be done has been done; there is nothing further for this place.” And Venerable Vacchagotta became one of the perfected.

27.1 Now at that time several mendicants were going to see the Buddha. Vacchagotta saw them coming off in the distance, went up to them, and said, “Hello venerables, where are you going?”

27.5 “Reverend, we are going to see the Buddha.”

27.6 “Well then, reverends, in my name please bow with your head to the Buddha’s feet and say: ‘Sir, the mendicant Vacchagotta bows with his head to your feet and says, “I have served the Blessed One! I have served the Holy One!”’”

28.1 “Yes, reverend,” they replied. Then those mendicants went up to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him, “Sir, the

mendicant Vacchagotta bows with his head to your feet and says: ‘I have served the Blessed One! I have served the Holy One!’”

“I’ve already encompassed Vacchagotta’s mind and understood 28.5 that he has the three knowledges, and is very mighty and powerful. And deities also told me about this.”²⁷³

That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, the mendicants approved 28.9 what the Buddha said.

273. Vacchagotta’s attainment is also confirmed in his verse at Thag 1.112.

With Dīghanakha

Dīghanakhasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD.²⁷⁴ At one time the Buddha was staying near Rājagaha, on the Vulture’s Peak Mountain in the Boar’s Cave.
- 2.1 Then the wanderer Dīghanakha went up to the Buddha, and exchanged greetings with him.²⁷⁵ When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he stood to one side and said to the Buddha, “Worthy Gotama, this is my doctrine and view: ‘Nothing is acceptable to me.’”²⁷⁶

274. This sutta records the occasion of the full enlightenment of the Buddha’s greatest disciple, Sāriputta, as well as the conversion of Dīghanakha. The commentary says this became the occasion for a unique four-factored gathering: it is the full moon in the month of Māgha; 1,250 mendicants spontaneously assemble; all were arahants with the six high knowledges; all were ordained by the “come, mendicant” formula. Today this is celebrated in the Makha Puja festival in Thailand.

275. Dīghanakha means “Long-nails”; it must have been a nickname. Long nails are forbidden in the Vinaya (Kd 15:27.1.21) and also to the one performing a Brahmanical consecration (*dikṣā*, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 3.1.2). Further, EA 34.4 says that long nails (爪長), uncut hair, and unwashed robes were disgraceful characteristics of ascetics. Ācārāṅgasūtra 2.8.5 speaks of the ascetic practice of abandoning the care of the hair of the head, beard, and nails. | Dīghanakha was Sāriputta’s nephew according to the Pali commentaries (not here, but in MN 111, SN 11.2, etc.) and northern texts such as Mahāprajñāpāramitā-upadeśa-śāstra, Mahāvibhāṣā, and Avadānaśataka.

276. Dīghanakha’s view “nothing is acceptable to me” (*sabbam me nakkhamati*) is obscure, which seems to be the point. Sanskrit and Tibetan parallels to this passage are identical to the Pali, so when some Chinese translations say “no view” or “no teaching” is acceptable, this is probably because the translators felt the need to clarify, echoing the common expression, “the acceptance of a view after consideration” (*ditṭhiniijjhānakkhanti*). This reading fits the text, but the sense may be broader than that. The closest phrasing in Pali is at DN 25:10.11, where

“This view of yours, Aggivessana—²⁷⁷ is that acceptable to you?”²⁷⁸ 2.5

“If I were to accept this view, worthy Gotama, it would make no difference, it would make no difference!” 2.7

“Well, Aggivessana, there are many more in the world who say, ‘It would make no difference! It would make no difference!’ But they don’t give up that view, and they grasp another view. And there are a scant few in the world who say, ‘It would make no difference! It would make no difference!’ And they give up that view by not grasping another view. 3.1

There are some ascetics and brahmins who have this doctrine and view: ‘Everything is acceptable to me.’ There are some ascetics and brahmins who have this doctrine and view: ‘Nothing is acceptable to me.’ There are some ascetics and brahmins who have this doctrine and view: ‘Some things are acceptable to me and some things are not.’ Regarding this, the view of the ascetics and brahmins to whom everything is acceptable is close to greed, bondage, approving, attachment, and grasping. The view of the ascetics and brahmins to whom nothing is acceptable is far from greed, bondage, approving, attachment, and grasping.” 4.1

When he said this, the wanderer Dīghanakha said to the Buddha, “Worthy Gotama commends my conviction! He recommends my conviction!” 5.1

“Now, regarding the ascetics and brahmins to whom some things are acceptable and some things are not. Their view of what is accept- 5.3

“this is not acceptable to me” (*idaṃ me nakkhamati*) refers to food that a picky monk rejects. Views about acceptable food are recorded in detail in Jain texts, and we may presume that other orders had similar systems. Strictness in such matters is seen as a sign of virtue, escalating ultimately to the refusal of all food. 277. Aggivessana is his Brahmanical clan name.

278. While this displays the Buddha’s ready wit, like much good humor it plays on a deeper anxiety. For it is easy to say that one believes in nothing, but the state of unknowing is psychologically unstable, as minds seek answers. When someone claims to hold no views, their skepticism is how they hide their views from themselves.

able is close to greed, bondage, approving, attachment, and grasping. Their view of what is not acceptable is far from greed, bondage, approving, attachment, and grasping.

6.1 When it comes to the view of the ascetics and brahmins to whom everything is acceptable, a sensible person reflects like this: ‘I have the view that everything is acceptable. Suppose I were to obstinately stick to this view and insist, “This is the only truth, anything else is futile.” Then I’d argue with two individuals—an ascetic or brahmin to whom nothing is acceptable, and an ascetic or brahmin to whom some things are acceptable and some things are not. And when there’s arguing, there’s dispute; when there’s dispute there’s distress; and when there’s distress there’s harm.’ So, considering in themselves the potential for argument, dispute, distress, and harm, they give up that view by not grasping another view. That’s how those views are given up and let go.

7.1 When it comes to the view of the ascetics and brahmins to whom nothing is acceptable, a sensible person reflects like this: ‘I have the view that nothing is acceptable. Suppose I were to obstinately stick to this view and insist, “This is the only truth, anything else is futile.” Then I’d argue with two individuals—an ascetic or brahmin to whom everything is acceptable, and an ascetic or brahmin to whom some things are acceptable and some things are not. And when there’s arguing, there’s dispute; when there’s dispute there’s distress; and when there’s distress there’s harm.’ So, considering in themselves the potential for argument, dispute, distress, and harm, they give up that view by not grasping another view. That’s how those views are given up and let go.

8.1 When it comes to the view of the ascetics and brahmins to whom some things are acceptable and some things are not, a sensible person reflects like this: ‘I have the view that some things are acceptable and some things are not. Suppose I were to obstinately stick to this view and insist, “This is the only truth, anything else is futile.” Then I’d argue with two individuals—an ascetic or brahmin to whom everything is acceptable, and an ascetic or brahmin to whom nothing is

acceptable. And when there's arguing, there's dispute; when there's dispute there's distress; and when there's distress there's harm.' So, considering in themselves the potential for argument, dispute, distress, and harm, they give up that view by not grasping another view. That's how those views are given up and let go.

Aggivessana, this body is formed. It's made up of the four principal states, produced by mother and father, built up from rice and porridge, liable to impermanence, to wearing away and erosion, to breaking up and destruction. You should see it as impermanent, as suffering, as diseased, as a boil, as a dart, as gloom, as an affliction, as alien, as breaking apart, as empty, as not-self. Doing so, you'll give up desire, affection, and subservience to the body.²⁷⁹ 9.1

There are these three feelings: pleasant, painful, and neutral. At a time when you feel a pleasant feeling, you don't feel a painful or neutral feeling; you only feel a pleasant feeling. At a time when you feel a painful feeling, you don't feel a pleasant or neutral feeling; you only feel a painful feeling. At a time when you feel a neutral feeling, you don't feel a pleasant or painful feeling; you only feel a neutral feeling. 10.1

Pleasant, painful, and neutral feelings are impermanent, conditioned, dependently originated, liable to end, vanish, fade away, and cease. 11.1

Seeing this, a learned noble disciple grows disillusioned with pleasant, painful, and neutral feelings. Being disillusioned, desire fades away. When desire fades away they're freed. When they're freed, they know they're freed. 12.1

They understand: 'Rebirth is ended, the spiritual journey has been completed, what had to be done has been done, there is nothing further for this place.' 12.3

279. For *kāyanvayatā* ("subservience to the body") see MN 36:4.4. The inclusion of this rare phrase here suggests that Jain-like practices such as starvation may be indicated.

- 13.1 A mendicant whose mind is freed like this doesn't side with anyone or dispute with anyone. They use the language of the world to communicate without getting stuck on it."²⁸⁰
- 14.1 Now at that time Venerable Sāriputta was standing behind the Buddha fanning him. Then he thought, "It seems the Buddha speaks of giving up and letting go of all these things through direct knowledge." Reflecting like this, Venerable Sāriputta's mind was freed from the defilements by not grasping.²⁸¹
- 15.1 And the stainless, immaculate vision of the Dhamma arose in the wanderer Dīghanakha: "Everything that is liable to arise is liable to cease." Then Dīghanakha saw, attained, understood, and fathomed the Dhamma. He went beyond doubt, got rid of indecision, and became self-assured and independent of others regarding the Teacher's instructions. He said to the Buddha:
- 16.1 "Excellent, worthy Gotama! Excellent! As if he were righting the overturned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what's there, worthy Gotama has made the teaching clear in many ways. I go for refuge to the worthy Gotama, to the teaching, and to

280. See DN 9:53.5.

281. Sāriputta became a stream-enterer on hearing a short teaching from the monk Assaji (Kd 1:23.5.6), whereupon he told his friend Moggallāna. They both promptly left their former teacher Sañjaya, a traumatic loss to Sañjaya and his community. AN 4.172:2.1 says that Sāriputta became enlightened a fortnight after he ordained, a detail confirmed in multiple parallels to this passage; MN 111:2.8 details the practice he undertook in that fortnight. This means that the current discussion must have taken place only a fortnight after leaving Sañjaya. Now, Sañjaya's philosophy was to systematically avoid taking any position (DN 2:32.2), which is similar to Dīghanakha's doctrine. It seems likely, then, that Dīghanakha was a disciple of Sañjaya. This supposition finds support in several parallels, which say Dīghanakha was annoyed to learn that Sāriputta had rejected other teachers and gone over to the Buddha (eg. Avadānaśataka, Vaidya 1958a 256: *sarve tīrthakarā nigrhītāḥ*; also in Mahāprajñāpāramitā-upadeśa-śāstra and Mahāvibhāṣā). These sources do not specify Sañjaya, but who else could it be?

the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”²⁸²

282. The Pali is alone in saying Dīghanakha became a lay follower, as all parallels report that he ordained and became an arahant. As with Vacchagotta at MN 72:22.2, it is unlikely that a wanderer would become a lay follower and the Pali is probably in error. | The Mahāprajñāpāramitā-upadeśa-śāstra, Tibetan Mūla-Sarvāstivāda-Vinaya, and Avadānaśataka say that, having cut his long nails before ordination, he was known by his actual name, Koṣṭhila, that is, the monk known in Pali as Mahākoṭṭhita. This contradicts the Pali tradition, but as Anālayo shows, there are several inconsistencies in the Pali accounts, so the northern tradition is credible (*Comparative Study*, vol. 1, p. 406, note 88).

With Māgaṇḍiya

Māgaṇḍiyasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD.²⁸³ At one time the Buddha was staying in the land of the Kurus, near the Kuru town named Kammāsadamma, on a grass mat in the fire chamber of a brahmin of the Bhāradvāja clan.
- 2.1 Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Kammāsadamma for alms. He wandered for alms in Kammāsadamma. After the meal, on his return from almsround, he went to a certain forest grove for the day’s meditation. Having plunged deep into it, he sat at the root of a certain tree to meditate.
- 3.1 Then as the wanderer Māgaṇḍiya was going for a walk he approached that fire chamber.²⁸⁴ He saw the grass mat spread out there

283. The wanderer Māgaṇḍiya appears outraged at the presence of the Buddha, who he thinks stands in opposition to life itself since he opposes sensual enjoyment. It soon turns out that he misunderstands the Buddha’s teachings on sensuality, as the Buddha’s aim is not to prevent people from experiencing pleasure but to elevate them so they can enjoy a higher form of pleasure.

284. A Māgaṇḍiya appears here and in Snp 4.9, where he uses his beautiful daughter to tempt the Buddha (cited and discussed at SN 22.3). As to the protagonist of Snp 4.9, the Pali commentary, *Divyāvadāna* 36—which calls him Mākandika—and the Chinese parallel in the *Arthapada* (T iv 180) say he too was from the Kuru country. Now, the *Mahābhārata* and other Sanskrit sources name Mākandī as a city or province on the banks of the Ganges, in the *Pañcāla* kingdom south of *Hastināpura*. This more-or-less agrees with Māgaṇḍiya’s home in the Kuru country, and suggests his name means “the man from Mākandī”. *Divyāvadāna* 36 and Sanskrit fragment say the Mākandika of Snp 4.9 was also a wanderer, which does not contradict the position of the Pali commentaries and the *Arthapada* that he was a brahmin. At AN 5.294–302:1.1, *māgaṇḍika* is listed as a type of ascetic; these could well be students of Māgaṇḍiya. *Kathāsaritsāgara* 15 tells the comic farce of an ascetic from Mākandikā on the banks of the Ganges, who fell in love with the daughter of a merchant and went to ridiculous lengths

and asked the brahmin of the Bhāradvāja clan, “Worthy Bhāradvāja, who has this grass mat been spread out for? It looks like an ascetic’s bed.”

“There is the ascetic Gotama, a Sakyan, gone forth from a Sakyan family. He has this good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ This bed has been spread for that worthy Gotama.” 4.1

“Well, it’s a sad sight, worthy Bhāradvāja, a very sad sight indeed, to see a bed for the worthy Gotama, that baby-killer!”²⁸⁵ 5.1

“Be careful what you say, Māgaṇḍiya, be careful what you say. Many astute aristocrats, brahmins, householders, and ascetics are devoted to the worthy Gotama. They’ve been guided by him in the noble system, the skillful teaching.” 5.4

“Even if I was to see the worthy Gotama face to face, worthy Bhāradvāja, I would say to his face: ‘The ascetic Gotama is a baby-killer.’ Why is that? For so it came to me while sleeping.”²⁸⁶ 5.7

to obtain her, only to end up a laughing-stock. This story could well have begun life as a comic inversion of Snp 4.9. Reading all these sources together, we can posit that there was a brahmin wanderer from Mākandī on the Ganges in Kuru-Pāñcāla, who gained a certain fame and following as a teacher, but whose hedonism was his downfall. The Pali commentaries further specify that the Māgaṇḍiya of the current sutta is the nephew of the one at Snp 4.9.

285. *Bhūṇahan* is Sanskrit *bhrūṇahan*. The earliest sense is “fetus-killer”, found in Rig Veda 10.155.2a—where a grotesque demoness is cursed as one who “slays all fetuses” (*sarvā bhrūṇāny āruṣī*)—and also at Atharvaveda 6.1112.3c (*bhrūṇaghni*). Later it took on the sense “murderer of a brahmin”. It is used in Pali for one one who destroys the life of a developed fetus or a child (Ja 358:1.1, Ja 544:105.2). The term is sometimes included in a list of depraved people where the sense “baby-killer” is not explicit (AN 7.64:22.1, Snp 3.10:16.2, Ja 530:21.1, Ja 543:142.2; also at Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 4.3.22). | The brahmin of Veraṇja calls the Buddha a variety of names at AN 8.11.

286. *Sutta* can mean “discourse” or “sleeping”. I do not know anywhere else in the Pali where non-Buddhist texts are referred to as *sutta*. Further, it would seem unlikely that they had such a prophecy of the Buddha, and no early Brahmanical texts have anything like this. On the other hand, the Upaniṣads feature many

- 5.11 “If you don’t mind, I’ll tell the ascetic Gotama about this.”
- 5.12 “Don’t worry, worthy Bhāradvāja. You may tell him exactly what I’ve said.”
- 6.1 With clairaudience that is purified and superhuman, the Buddha heard this discussion between the brahmin of the Bhāradvāja clan and the wanderer Māgaṇḍiya. Coming out of retreat, he went to the brahmin’s fire chamber and sat on the grass mat. Then the brahmin of the Bhāradvāja clan went to the Buddha and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side. The Buddha said to him, “Bhāradvāja, did you have a discussion with the wanderer Māgaṇḍiya about this grass mat?”
- 6.6 When he said this, the brahmin, shocked and awestruck, said to the Buddha, “I wanted to mention this very thing to the worthy Gotama, but you brought it up before I had a chance.”
- 7.1 But this conversation between the Buddha and the brahmin was left unfinished. Then as the wanderer Māgaṇḍiya was going for a walk he approached that fire chamber. He went up to the Buddha, and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side, and the Buddha said to him:
- 8.1 “Māgaṇḍiya, the eye likes sights, it loves them and enjoys them. That’s been tamed, guarded, protected and restrained by the Realized One, and he teaches Dhamma for its restraint. Is that what you were referring to when you called me a baby-killer?”
- 8.5 “That’s exactly what I was referring to. Why is that? For so it came to me while sleeping.”

passages on sleep and dream, and the importance of the visions therein (eg. Brhadāranyaka Upaniṣad 2.1.18). Also, *avacarati* is not, so far as I know, used for the “transmission” of scripture, but it is used for the “descent” from heaven (Rig Veda 10.59.9a), a usage fitting well the appearance of a vision in a dream. | The plural *no* (“our”) here is not significant, as Māgaṇḍiya refers to himself with the royal “we”.

“The ear likes sounds ... The nose likes smells ... The tongue 8.9
likes tastes ... The body likes touches ... The mind likes ideas, it
loves them and enjoys them. That’s been tamed, guarded, protected
and restrained by the Realized One, and he teaches Dhamma for its
restraint. Is that what you were referring to when you called me a
baby-killer?”

“That’s exactly what I was referring to. Why is that? For so it came 8.24
to me while sleeping.”

“What do you think, Māgaṇḍiya? Take someone who used to 9.1
amuse themselves with sights known by the eye, which are likable,
desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual, and arousing. Some time
later—having truly understood the origin, disappearance, gratifica-
tion, drawback, and escape of sights, and having given up craving and
dispelled passion for sights—they would live rid of thirst, their mind
peaceful inside. What would you have to say to them, Māgaṇḍiya?”

“Nothing, worthy Gotama.” 9.4

“What do you think, Māgaṇḍiya? Take someone who used to 9.5
amuse themselves with sounds known by the ear ... smells known
by the nose ... tastes known by the tongue ... touches known by
the body, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual,
and arousing. Some time later—having truly understood the origin,
disappearance, gratification, drawback, and escape of touches, and
having given up craving and dispelled passion for touches—they
would live rid of thirst, their mind peaceful inside. What would you
have to say to them, Māgaṇḍiya?”

“Nothing, worthy Gotama.” 9.12

“Well, when I was still a layperson I used to amuse myself, supplied 10.1
and provided with sights known by the eye ... sounds known by the
ear ... smells known by the nose ... tastes known by the tongue ...
touches known by the body, which are likable, desirable, agreeable,
pleasant, sensual, and arousing. I had three stilt longhouses—one
for the rainy season, one for the winter, and one for the summer. I
stayed in a stilt longhouse without coming downstairs for the four
months of the rainy season, where I was entertained by musicians—

none of them men. Some time later—having truly understood the origin, disappearance, gratification, drawback, and escape of sensual pleasures, and having given up craving and dispelled passion for sensual pleasures—I live rid of thirst, my mind peaceful inside. I see other sentient beings who are not free from sensual pleasures being consumed by craving for sensual pleasures, burning with passion for sensual pleasures, indulging in sensual pleasures. I don’t envy them, nor do I hope to enjoy that. Why is that? Because there is a satisfaction that is apart from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities, which even equals heavenly pleasure.²⁸⁷ Enjoying that satisfaction, I don’t envy what is inferior, nor do I hope to enjoy it.

11.1 Suppose there was a householder or a householder’s child who was rich, affluent, and wealthy. And they would amuse themselves, supplied and provided with the five kinds of sensual stimulation. That is, sights known by the eye ... sounds ... smells ... tastes ... touches known by the body, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual, and arousing. Having practiced good conduct by way of body, speech, and mind, when their body breaks up, after death, they’d be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm, in the company of the gods of the thirty-three. There they’d amuse themselves in the Garden of Delight, escorted by a band of nymphs, supplied and provided with the five kinds of heavenly sensual stimulation. Then they’d see a householder or a householder’s child amusing themselves, supplied and provided with the five kinds of sensual stimulation.

11.7 What do you think, Māgaṇḍiya? Would that god—amusing themselves in the Garden of Delight, escorted by a band of nymphs, supplied and provided with the five kinds of heavenly sensual stimulation—envy that householder or householder’s child their five kinds of human sensual stimulation, or return to human sensual pleasures?”

287. *Samadhigayha tiṭṭhati* means “stands at the same level”, “equals” not “surpasses” (Iti 23:2.1, MN 78:8.8).

“No, worthy Gotama. Why is that? Because heavenly sensual pleasures are better than human sensual pleasures.” 11.8

“In the same way, Māgaṇḍiya, when I was still a layperson I used to amuse myself with sights ... sounds ... smells ... tastes ... touches known by the body, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual, and arousing. Some time later—having truly understood the origin, disappearance, gratification, drawback, and escape of sensual pleasures, and having given up craving and dispelled passion for sensual pleasures—I live rid of thirst, my mind peaceful inside. I see other sentient beings who are not free from sensual pleasures being consumed by craving for sensual pleasures, burning with passion for sensual pleasures, indulging in sensual pleasures. I don’t envy them, nor do I hope to enjoy that. Why is that? Because there is a satisfaction that is apart from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities, which even equals heavenly pleasure. Enjoying that satisfaction, I don’t envy what is inferior, nor do I hope to enjoy it. 12.1

Suppose there was a person affected by leprosy, with sores and blisters on their limbs. Being devoured by worms, scratching with their nails at the opening of their wounds, they’d cauterize their body over a pit of glowing coals.²⁸⁸ Their friends and colleagues, relatives and kin would get a surgeon to treat them. The surgeon would make medicine for them, and by using that they’d be cured of leprosy. They’d be healthy, happy, autonomous, master of themselves, able to go where they wanted. Then they’d see another person affected by leprosy, with sores and blisters on their limbs, being devoured by worms, scratching with their nails at the opening of their wounds, cauterizing their body over a pit of glowing coals. 13.1

What do you think, Māgaṇḍiya? Would that person envy that other person affected by leprosy for their pit of glowing coals or for taking medicine?” 13.6

288. “Person affected by leprosy” is *kutṭhī puriso*

- 13.8 “No, worthy Gotama. Why is that? Because you need to take medicine only when there’s a disease. When there’s no disease, there’s no need for medicine.”
- 14.1 “In the same way, Māgaṇḍiya, when I was still a layperson I used to amuse myself with sights ... sounds ... smells ... tastes ... touches known by the body, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual, and arousing. Some time later—having truly understood the origin, disappearance, gratification, drawback, and escape of sensual pleasures, and having given up craving and dispelled passion for sensual pleasures—I live rid of thirst, my mind peaceful inside. I see other sentient beings who are not free from sensual pleasures being consumed by craving for sensual pleasures, burning with passion for sensual pleasures, indulging in sensual pleasures. I don’t envy them, nor do I hope to enjoy that. Why is that? Because there is a satisfaction that is apart from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities, which even equals heavenly pleasure. Enjoying that satisfaction, I don’t envy what is inferior, nor do I hope to enjoy it.
- 15.1 Suppose there was a person affected by leprosy, with sores and blisters on their limbs. Being devoured by worms, scratching with their nails at the opening of their wounds, they’d cauterize their body over a pit of glowing coals. Their friends and colleagues, relatives and kin would get a surgeon to treat them. The surgeon would make medicine for them, and by using that they’d be cured of leprosy. They’d be healthy, happy, autonomous, master of themselves, able to go where they wanted. Two strong men would grab them by the arms and drag them toward the pit of glowing coals.
- 15.6 What do you think, Māgaṇḍiya? Wouldn’t that person writhe and struggle to and fro?”
- 15.8 “Yes, worthy Gotama. Why is that? Because that fire is really painful to touch, fiercely burning and scorching.”
- 15.11 “What do you think, Māgaṇḍiya? Is it only now that the fire is really painful to touch, fiercely burning and scorching, or was it painful previously as well?”

“That fire is painful now and it was also painful previously. That 15.13
 person was affected by leprosy, with sores and blisters on their limbs.
 Being devoured by worms, scratching with their nails at the opening
 of their wounds, their sense faculties were impaired. So even though
 the fire was actually painful to touch, they had a distorted perception
 that it was pleasant.”

“In the same way, sensual pleasures of the past, future, and present 16.1
 are painful to touch, fiercely burning and scorching. These sentient
 beings who are not free from sensual pleasures—being consumed
 by craving for sensual pleasures, burning with passion for sensual
 pleasures—have impaired sense faculties. So even though sensual
 pleasures are actually painful to touch, they have a distorted percep-
 tion that they are pleasant.

Suppose there was a person affected by leprosy, with sores and 17.1
 blisters on their limbs. Being devoured by worms, scratching with
 their nails at the opening of their wounds, they’re cauterizing their
 body over a pit of glowing coals. The more they scratch their wounds
 and cauterize their body, the more their wounds become foul, stink-
 ing, and infected. But still, they derive a degree of pleasure and
 gratification from the itchiness of their wounds. In the same way,
 I see other sentient beings who are not free from sensual pleasures
 being consumed by craving for sensual pleasures, burning with pas-
 sion for sensual pleasures, indulging in sensual pleasures. The more
 they indulge in sensual pleasures, the more their craving for sensual
 pleasures grows, and the more they burn with passion for sensual
 pleasures. But still, they derive a degree of pleasure and gratification
 from the five kinds of sensual stimulation.

What do you think, Māgaṇḍiya? Have you seen or heard of a king 18.1
 or a royal minister of the past, future, or present, amusing themselves
 supplied and provided with the five kinds of sensual stimulation,
 who—without giving up craving for sensual pleasures and dispelling
 passion for sensual pleasures—lives rid of thirst, their mind peaceful
 inside?”

“No, worthy Gotama.”

18.3

18.4 “Good, Māgaṇḍiya. Neither have I. On the contrary, all the ascetics or brahmins of the past, future, or present who live rid of thirst, their minds peaceful inside, do so after truly understanding the origin, disappearance, gratification, drawback, and escape of sensual pleasures, and after giving up craving and dispelling passion for sensual pleasures.”

19.1 Then on that occasion the Buddha expressed this heartfelt sentiment:

19.2 “Health is the ultimate blessing;²⁸⁹
extinguishment, the ultimate happiness.
Of paths, the ultimate is eightfold—
it’s safe, and leads to freedom from death.”

19.6 When he said this, Māgaṇḍiya said to him, “It’s incredible, worthy Gotama, it’s amazing! How well said this was by the worthy Gotama! ‘Health is the ultimate blessing; extinguishment, the ultimate happiness.’ I’ve also heard that wanderers of the past, the tutors of tutors, said: ‘Health is the ultimate blessing; extinguishment, the ultimate happiness.’²⁹⁰ And it agrees, worthy Gotama.”

19.13 “But Māgaṇḍiya, when you heard that wanderers of the past said this, what is that health? And what is that extinguishment?” When he said this, Māgaṇḍiya stroked his own limbs with his hands, saying:

19.16 “This is that health, worthy Gotama, this is that extinguishment! For I am now healthy and happy, and have no afflictions.”²⁹¹

20.1 “Māgaṇḍiya, suppose a person was blind from birth. They couldn’t see sights that are dark or bright, or blue, yellow, red, or magenta. They couldn’t see even and uneven ground, or the stars, or the moon and sun. They might hear a sighted person saying: ‘White cloth is really nice, it’s attractive, stainless, and clean.’ They’d

289. The first two lines appear also as the first and last lines of Dhṛp 204, as well as in many parallels for that verse.

290. I have not been able to trace such a saying. Kaṭṭha Upaniṣad 2.4.2 identifies the supreme divinity as “ultimate happiness”.

291. Compare DN 1:3.20.2.

go in search of white cloth. But someone would cheat them with a dirty, soiled garment, saying: ‘My man, here is a white cloth for you, it’s attractive, stainless, and clean.’ They’d take it and put it on, expressing their gladness: ‘White cloth is really nice, it’s attractive, stainless, and clean.’

What do you think, Māgaṇḍiya? Did that person blind from birth 20.10
do this knowing and seeing, or out of faith in the sighted person?”

“They did so not knowing or seeing, but out of faith in the sighted 20.13
person.”

“In the same way, the wanderers of other religions are blind and 21.1
sightless. Not knowing health and not seeing extinguishment, they still recite this verse: ‘Health is the ultimate blessing; extinguishment, the ultimate happiness.’ For this verse was recited by the perfected ones, fully awakened Buddhas of the past:

‘Health is the ultimate blessing; 21.4
extinguishment, the ultimate happiness.
Of paths, the ultimate is eightfold—
it’s safe, and leads to freedom from death.’

These days it has gradually become a verse used by ordinary peo- 21.8
ple. But Māgaṇḍiya, this body is a disease, a boil, a dart, a gloom, an affliction. Yet you say of this body: ‘This is that health, this is that extinguishment!’ Māgaṇḍiya, you don’t have the noble vision by which you might know health and see extinguishment.”

“I am quite confident that the worthy Gotama is capable of teach- 22.1
ing me so that I can know health and see extinguishment.”

“Māgaṇḍiya, suppose a person was blind from birth. They 22.3
couldn’t see sights that are dark or bright, or blue, yellow, red, or magenta. They couldn’t see even and uneven ground, or the stars, or the moon and sun. Their friends and colleagues, relatives and kin would get a surgeon to treat them. The surgeon would make medicine for them, but when they used it their eyes were not cured and they still could not see clearly. What do you think, Māgaṇḍiya? Wouldn’t that doctor just get weary and frustrated?”

- 22.10 “Yes, worthy Gotama.”
- 22.11 “In the same way, suppose I were to teach you the Dhamma, saying: ‘This is that health, this is that extinguishment.’ But you might not know health or see extinguishment, which would be wearying and troublesome for me.”
- 23.1 “I am quite confident that the worthy Gotama is capable of teaching me so that I can know health and see extinguishment.”
- 23.3 “Māgaṇḍiya, suppose a person was blind from birth. They couldn’t see sights that are dark or bright, or blue, yellow, red, or magenta. They couldn’t see even and uneven ground, or the stars, or the moon and sun. They might hear a sighted person saying: ‘White cloth is really nice, it’s attractive, stainless, and clean.’
- 23.7 They’d go in search of white cloth. But someone would cheat them with a dirty, soiled garment, saying: ‘My man, here is a white cloth for you, it’s attractive, stainless, and clean.’ They’d take it and put it on. Their friends and colleagues, relatives and kin would get a surgeon to treat them. The surgeon would make medicine for them: emetics, purgatives, ointment, counter-ointment, or nasal treatment. And when they used it their eyes would be cured so that they could see clearly. As soon as their eyes were cured they’d lose all desire for that dirty, soiled garment. Then they would consider that person to be no friend, but an enemy, and might even think of murdering them:²⁹² ‘For such a long time I’ve been cheated, tricked, and deceived by that person with this dirty, soiled garment when he said, “My man, here is a white cloth for you, it’s attractive, stainless, and clean.”’
- 24.1 In the same way, Māgaṇḍiya, suppose I were to teach you the Dhamma, saying: ‘This is that health, this is that extinguishment.’ You might know health and see extinguishment. And as soon as your vision arises you might give up desire for the five grasping aggregates. And you might even think: ‘For such a long time I’ve been cheated, tricked, and deceived by this mind. For what I have been grasping

292. For “consider (*daheyya*) as a friend”, see SN 22.85:14.15.

is only form, feeling, perception, choices, and consciousness. My grasping is a requirement for continued existence. Continued existence is a requirement for rebirth. Rebirth is a requirement for old age and death, sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress to come to be.²⁹³ That is how this entire mass of suffering originates.”

“I am quite confident that the worthy Gotama is capable of teaching me so that I can rise from this seat cured of blindness.” 25.1

“Well then, Māgaṇḍiya, you should associate with true persons. 25.3 When you associate with true persons, you will hear the true teaching. When you hear the true teaching, you’ll practice in line with the teaching. When you practice in line with the teaching, you’ll know and see for yourself: ‘These are diseases, boils, and darts. And here is where diseases, boils, and darts cease without remainder.’ When my grasping ceases, continued existence ceases. When continued existence ceases, rebirth ceases. When rebirth ceases, old age and death, sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress cease. That is how this entire mass of suffering ceases.”

When he said this, Māgaṇḍiya said to him, “Excellent, worthy Gotama! Excellent! As if he were righting the overturned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what’s there, worthy Gotama has made the teaching clear in many ways. I go for refuge to the worthy Gotama, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. May I receive the going forth, the ordination in the worthy Gotama’s presence?” 26.1

“Māgaṇḍiya, if someone formerly ordained in another sect wishes 27.1 to take the going forth, the ordination in this teaching and training, they must spend four months on probation. When four months have passed, if the mendicants are satisfied, they’ll give the going forth, the ordination into monkhood. However, I recognize individual differences in this matter.”

293. The text integrates the aggregates and dependent origination (also at SN 22.80:9.10).

- 27.3 “Sir, if four months probation are required in such a case, I’ll spend four years on probation. When four years have passed, if the mendicants are satisfied, let them give me the going forth, the ordination into monkhood.”
- 28.1 And the wanderer Māgaṇḍiya received the going forth, the ordination in the Buddha’s presence. Not long after his ordination, Venerable Māgaṇḍiya, living alone, withdrawn, diligent, keen, and resolute, soon realized the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life. He lived having achieved with his own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.
- 28.3 He understood: “Rebirth is ended; the spiritual journey has been completed; what had to be done has been done; there is nothing further for this place.” And Venerable Māgaṇḍiya became one of the perfected.

With Sandaka

Sandakasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Kosambī in Ghosita's monastery. 1.1

Now at that time the wanderer Sandaka was residing at the cave of the wavy leaf fig tree together with a large assembly of around five hundred wanderers.²⁹⁴ 2.1

Then in the late afternoon, Venerable Ānanda came out of retreat and addressed the mendicants: "Come, reverends, let's go to the Devakata Pool to see the cave."²⁹⁵ 3.1

"Yes, reverend," they replied. Then Ānanda together with several mendicants went to the Devakata Pool. 3.3

Now at that time, Sandaka and the large assembly of wanderers were sitting together making an uproar, a colossal racket. They engaged in all kinds of low talk, such as talk about kings, bandits, and chief ministers; talk about armies, threats, and wars; talk about food, drink, clothes, and beds; talk about garlands and fragrances; talk about family, vehicles, villages, towns, cities, and countries; talk about women and heroes; street talk and well talk; talk about the departed; motley talk; tales of land and sea; and talk about being reborn in this or that place. 4.1

Sandaka saw Ānanda coming off in the distance, and hushed his own assembly, "Be quiet, good fellows, don't make a sound. The ascetic Ānanda, a disciple of the ascetic Gotama, is coming. He is 4.3

294. Neither Sandaka nor this location appear to be known elsewhere.

295. Evidently an excursion for sightseeing was popular. As well as simply enjoying nature, such trips give the mendicants a chance to check out possible places to stay for meditation.

included among the disciples of the ascetic Gotama, who is residing near Kosambī.²⁹⁶ Such venerables like the quiet, are educated to be quiet, and praise the quiet. Hopefully if he sees that our assembly is quiet he'll see fit to approach." Then those wanderers fell silent.

5.1 Then Venerable Ānanda went up to the wanderer Sandaka, who said to him, "Come, worthy Ānanda! Welcome, worthy Ānanda! It's been a long time since you took the opportunity to come here. Please sit down, here, a seat is ready." Ānanda sat down on the seat spread out, while Sandaka took a low seat and sat to one side. Ānanda said to Sandaka, "Sandaka, what were you sitting talking about just now? What conversation was left unfinished?"

5.10 "Worthy Ānanda, leave aside what we were sitting talking about just now. It won't be hard for you to hear about that later. It'd be great if Mister Ānanda himself would give a Dhamma talk explaining his own denomination."

5.13 "Well then, Sandaka, listen and apply your mind well, I will speak."

5.14 "Yes, worthy sir," replied Sandaka. Venerable Ānanda said this:

6.1 "Sandaka, these things have been explained by the Blessed One, who knows and sees, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha: four ways that negate the spiritual life, and four kinds of unreliable spiritual life. A sensible person would, to the best of their ability, not practice such spiritual paths, and if they did practice them, they wouldn't succeed in the system of the skillful teaching."

6.2 "But worthy Ānanda, what are the four ways that negate the spiritual life, and the four kinds of unreliable spiritual life?"

7.1 "Sandaka, take a certain teacher who has this doctrine and view: 'There's no meaning in giving, sacrifice, or offerings. There's no fruit or result of good and bad deeds. There's no afterlife. There's no such thing as mother and father, or beings that are reborn spontaneously. And there's no ascetic or brahmin who is rightly comported and

296. This sentence is redundant as it stands. But wherever this idiom occurs elsewhere, it specifies that the person is a lay disciple (DN 25:3.5, MN 78:3.7, AN 10.93:2.7, AN 10.94:3.4). Perhaps the text here has been corrupted and originally specified that Ānanda was a *monastic* disciple.

rightly practiced, and who describes the afterlife after realizing it with their own insight.²⁹⁷ This person is made up of the four principal states. When they die, the earth in their body progresses and proceeds to the substance of earth. The water in their body progresses and proceeds to the substance of water. The fire in their body progresses and proceeds to the substance of fire. The air in their body progresses and proceeds to the substance of air. The faculties are transferred to space.²⁹⁸ Four men with a bier carry away the corpse. Their footprints show the way to the cremation ground. The bones become bleached. Offerings dedicated to the gods end in ashes. Giving is a doctrine of morons. When anyone affirms a positive teaching it's just hollow, false nonsense. Both the foolish and the astute are annihilated and destroyed when their body breaks up, and they don't exist after death.'

A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: 'This teacher 8.1 has such a doctrine and view. If what that teacher says is true, both I who have not accomplished this and one who has accomplished it have attained exactly the same level. Yet I'm not one who says that both of us are annihilated and destroyed when our body breaks up, and we don't exist after death. But it's superfluous for this teacher to go nude, bald, persisting in squatting, tearing out their hair and beard. For I'm living at home with my children, using sandalwood imported from Kāsi, wearing garlands, fragrance, and makeup, and accepting gold and currency. Yet I'll have exactly the same destiny in the next life as this teacher. What do I know or see that I should lead the spiritual life under this teacher? This negates the spiritual life.' Realizing this, they leave disappointed.

297. Attributed to Ajita of the hair blanket at DN 2:23.2. | The denial of "mother and father" is usually interpreted as the denial of moral duty toward one's parents. However, I think it is a doctrine of conception which denies that a child is created by the mother and father. Rather, the child is produced by the four elements, with parents as mere instigators and incubators.

298. This is a materialist analysis of the person. | The word *kāya* ("substance") is central to Jainism. *Ācārāṅgasūtra* 8.1.11 speaks of the "substances" of earth, water, fire, and air as being imbued with life so one should avoid damaging them.

- 9.1 This is the first way that negates the spiritual life.
- 10.1 Furthermore, take a certain teacher who has this doctrine and view: ‘The one who acts does nothing wrong when they punish, mutilate, torture, aggrieve, oppress, intimidate, or when they encourage others to do the same. Nothing bad is done when they kill, steal, break into houses, plunder wealth, steal from isolated buildings, commit highway robbery, commit adultery, and lie.’²⁹⁹ If you were to reduce all the living creatures of this earth to one heap and mass of flesh with a razor-edged chakram, no evil comes of that, and no outcome of evil. If you were to go along the south bank of the Ganges killing, mutilating, and torturing, and encouraging others to do the same, no evil comes of that, and no outcome of evil. If you were to go along the north bank of the Ganges giving and sacrificing and encouraging others to do the same, no merit comes of that, and no outcome of merit. In giving, self-control, restraint, and truthfulness there is no merit or outcome of merit.’
- 11.1 A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘This teacher has such a doctrine and view. If what that teacher says is true, both I who have not accomplished this and one who has accomplished it have attained exactly the same level. Yet I’m not one who says that when both of us act, nothing wrong is done. But it’s superfluous for this teacher to go nude, bald, persisting in squatting, tearing out their hair and beard. For I’m living at home with my children, using sandalwood imported from Kāsi, wearing garlands, fragrance, and makeup, and accepting gold and currency. Yet I’ll have exactly the same destiny in the next life as this teacher. What do I know or see

299. Attributed to Pūraṇa Kassapa at DN 2:17.2. | This is a denial of the doctrine of kamma. While his doctrine appears to be morally nihilistic, it seems unlikely this was Pūraṇa Kassapa’s full teaching. He may have subscribed to hard determinism, so that we have no choice in what we do. He may also have believed that we should keep moral rules as a social contract, but that this had no effect on the afterlife. | In such contexts, *kar-* means “punish, inflict” (MN 129:29.2).

that I should lead the spiritual life under this teacher? This negates the spiritual life.’ Realizing this, they leave disappointed.

This is the second way that negates the spiritual life. 12.1

Furthermore, take a certain teacher who has this doctrine and view: ‘There is no cause or reason for the corruption of sentient beings.’³⁰⁰ Sentient beings are corrupted without cause or reason. There’s no cause or reason for the purification of sentient beings. Sentient beings are purified without cause or reason. There is no power, no energy, no human strength or vigor.³⁰¹ All sentient beings, all living creatures, all beings, all souls lack control, power, and energy. Molded by destiny, circumstance, and nature, they experience pleasure and pain in the six classes of rebirth.’ 13.1

A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘This teacher has such a doctrine and view. If what that teacher says is true, both I who have not accomplished this and one who has accomplished it have attained exactly the same level. Yet I’m not one who says that both of us are purified without cause or reason. But it’s superfluous for this teacher to go nude, bald, persisting in squatting, tearing out their hair and beard. For I’m living at home with my children, using sandalwood imported from Kāsi, wearing garlands, fragrance, and makeup, and accepting gold and currency. Yet I’ll have exactly the same destiny in the next life as this teacher. What do I know or see that I should lead the spiritual life under this teacher? This negates the spiritual life.’ Realizing this, they leave disappointed. 14.1

This is the third way that negates the spiritual life. 15.1

Furthermore, take a certain teacher who has this doctrine and view: ‘There are these seven substances that are not made, not derived, not created, without a creator, barren, steady as a mountain 16.1

300. This is the first part of the view attributed to the Bamboo-staffed Ascetic Gosāla at DN 2:20.2 and to Pūraṇa Kassapa at SN 22.60:2.2. | This denies the principle of causality and the efficacy of action. The fatalistic teachings of the Ājīvikas led to them becoming popular as prognosticators.

301. The otherwise parallel passage has a different phrasing at DN 2:20.5.

peak, standing firm like a pillar.³⁰² They don't move or deteriorate or obstruct each other. They're unable to cause pleasure, pain, or both pleasure and pain to each other. What seven? The substances of earth, water, fire, air; pleasure, pain, and the soul is the seventh. These seven substances are not made, not derived, not created, without a creator, barren, steady as a mountain peak, standing firm like a pillar. They don't move or deteriorate or obstruct each other. They're unable to cause pleasure, pain, or both pleasure and pain to each other. And here there is no one who kills or who makes others kill; no one who learns or who educates others; no one who understands or who helps others understand.³⁰³ If you chop off someone's head with a sharp sword, you don't take anyone's life. The sword simply passes through the gap between the seven substances. There are 1.4 million main wombs, and 6,000, and 600; 500 deeds, and five, and three; deeds and half-deeds; 62 paths of practice, 62 sub-eons, six classes of rebirth, and eight stages in a person's life; 4,900 Ājīvaka ascetics, 4,900 wanderers, and 4,900 dragon abodes; 2,000 lordships, 3,000 hells, and 36 realms of dusky sky; seven percipient embryos, seven non-percipient embryos, seven knotless embryos, seven gods, seven mental heavens, seven goblins, seven streams, seven castoff incarnations and 700 castoff incarnations, seven downfalls and 700 downfalls, seven dreams and 700 dreams, and 8.4 million great eons—through all of which the foolish and the astute transmigrate before making an end of suffering.³⁰⁴ And here there is no such thing as this: "By this precept or observance or fervent austerity or spiritual practice I shall force unripened deeds to bear their fruit, or eliminate old deeds by experiencing their results little by little"—for that can-

302. This combines the view attributed to Pakudha Kaccāyana (DN 2:26.2) with the second part of Gosāla's view (DN 2:20.7). There are several inconsistencies in the presentation of these views in Pali, and still more when parallels are considered. These were closely-related teachers, who often practiced together for a time, and it is hardly surprising that they should share some views in common, or that their exact views have become confused.

303. Compare AN 8.16:1.3.

304. For explanations, see my note at DN 2:20.7.

not be. Pleasure and pain are allotted. Transmigration lasts only for a limited period, so there's no increase or decrease, no getting better or worse. It's like how, when you toss a ball of string, it rolls away unraveling. In the same way, after transmigrating the foolish and the astute will make an end of suffering.'

A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: 'This teacher 17.1 has such a doctrine and view. If what that teacher says is true, both I who have not accomplished this and one who has accomplished it have attained exactly the same level. Yet I'm not one who says that after transmigrating both of us will make an end of suffering. But it's superfluous for this teacher to go nude, bald, persisting in squatting, tearing out their hair and beard. For I'm living at home with my children, using sandalwood imported from Kāsi, wearing garlands, fragrance, and makeup, and accepting gold and currency. Yet I'll have exactly the same destiny in the next life as this teacher. What do I know or see that I should lead the spiritual life under this teacher? This negates the spiritual life.' Realizing this, they leave disappointed.

This is the fourth way that negates the spiritual life. 18.1

These are the four ways that negate the spiritual life that have been 19.1 explained by the Blessed One, who knows and sees, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha. A sensible person would, to the best of their ability, not practice such spiritual paths, and if they did practice them, they wouldn't succeed in the system of the skillful teaching."

"It's incredible, worthy Ānanda, it's amazing, how these four ways 20.1 that negate the spiritual life have been explained by the Buddha. But worthy Ānanda, what are the four kinds of unreliable spiritual life?"³⁰⁵

305. This section deals with religious claims to truth, which sound confident but turn out to be unreliable. *Anassāsika* ("unreliable") normally describes "conditions", where it is a synonym of *anicca* and *adhuva* (AN 7.66:2.3, DN 17:2.16.4, SN 15.20:2.12, SN 22.96:4.14). For its opposite *assāsa* as "certainty" see MN 11:3.2 and MN 93:6.7.

- 21.1 “Sandaka, take a certain teacher who claims to be all-knowing and all-seeing, to know and see everything without exception, thus: ‘Knowledge and vision are constantly and continually present to me, while walking, standing, sleeping, and waking.’ They enter an empty house; they get no almsfood; a dog bites them; they encounter a wild elephant, a wild horse, and a wild cow; they ask the name and clan of a woman or man; they ask the name and path to a village or town. When asked, ‘Why is this?’ they answer: ‘I had to enter an empty house, that’s why I entered it. I had to get no almsfood, that’s why I got none. I had to get bitten by a dog, that’s why I was bitten. I had to encounter a wild elephant, a wild horse, and a wild cow, that’s why I encountered them. I had to ask the name and clan of a woman or man, that’s why I asked. I had to ask the name and path to a village or town, that’s why I asked.’³⁰⁶
- 22.1 A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘This teacher makes such a claim, but they answer in such a way. This spiritual life is unreliable.’ Realizing this, they leave disappointed.
- 23.1 This is the first kind of unreliable spiritual life.
- 24.1 Furthermore, take another teacher who is an oral transmitter, who takes oral transmission to be the truth.³⁰⁷ They teach by oral transmission, by the lineage of testament, by canonical authority. But when a teacher takes oral transmission to be the truth, some of that is well learned, some poorly learned, some true, and some otherwise.
- 25.1 A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘This teacher takes oral transmission to be the truth. He teaches by oral transmission, by the lineage of testament, by canonical authority. But when a teacher takes oral transmission to be the truth, some of that is well learned, some poorly learned, some true, and some otherwise. This spiritual life is unreliable.’ Realizing this, they leave disappointed.

306. Not only did the Buddha deny this kind of strong omniscience, he took pains to point out its absurdity.

307. As do some brahmins (MN 95:14.1).

This is the second kind of unreliable spiritual life. 26.1

Furthermore, take another teacher who relies on logic and inquiry. 27.1
They teach what they have worked out by logic, following a line of inquiry, expressing their own perspective. But when a teacher relies on logic and inquiry, some of that is well reasoned, some poorly reasoned, some true, and some otherwise.

A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘This teacher 28.1
relies on logic and inquiry. They teach what they have worked out by logic, following a line of inquiry, expressing their own perspective. But when a teacher relies on logic and inquiry, some of that is well reasoned, some poorly reasoned, some true, and some otherwise. This spiritual life is unreliable.’ Realizing this, they leave disappointed.

This is the third kind of unreliable spiritual life. 29.1

Furthermore, take another teacher who is dull and stupid. Be- 30.1
cause of that, whenever they’re asked a question, they resort to verbal flip-flops and endless flip-flops:³⁰⁸ ‘I don’t say it’s like this. I don’t say it’s like that. I don’t say it’s otherwise. I don’t say it’s not so. And I don’t deny it’s not so.’

A sensible person reflects on this matter in this way: ‘This teacher 31.1
is dull and stupid. Because of that, whenever they’re asked a question, they resort to verbal flip-flops and endless flip-flops: “I don’t say it’s like this. I don’t say it’s like that. I don’t say it’s otherwise. I don’t say it’s not so. And I don’t deny it’s not so.” This spiritual life is unreliable.’ Realizing this, they leave disappointed.

This is the fourth kind of unreliable spiritual life. 32.1

These are the four kinds of unreliable spiritual life that have been 33.1
explained by the Blessed One, who knows and sees, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha. A sensible person would, to the best of their ability, not practice such spiritual paths, and if they

308. *Vikkhepa* is “flip-flopping”. | *Amarā* is explained in the commentary as either “undying” or “eel-like”. However, *amarā* in the sense of “eel” is found only in the commentary to this term so is probably spurious.

did practice them, they wouldn't complete the system of the skillful teaching."

34.1 "It's incredible, worthy Ānanda, it's amazing, how these four kinds of unreliable spiritual life have been explained by the Buddha. But, worthy Ānanda, what would a teacher say and explain so that a sensible person would, to the best of their ability, practice such a spiritual path, and once practicing it, they would complete the system of the skillful teaching?"

35-42.1 "Sandaka, it's when a Realized One arises in the world, perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed. ... He gives up these five hindrances, corruptions of the heart that weaken wisdom. Then, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, he enters and remains in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected. A sensible person would, to the best of their ability, lead the spiritual life with a teacher under whom they achieve such a high distinction, and, once practicing it, they would complete the system of the skillful teaching.

43.1 Furthermore, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, a mendicant ... enters and remains in the second absorption ...³⁰⁹ third absorption ... fourth absorption. A sensible person would, to the best of their ability, lead the spiritual life under a teacher who achieves such a high distinction, and, once practicing it, they would complete the system of the skillful teaching.

47.1 When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward recollection of past lives. They recollect many kinds of past lives. That is: one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons

309. *Bhikkhu* here seems improbable, yet it is attested in the manuscripts.

of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. ... They recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features and details. A sensible person would, to the best of their ability, lead the spiritual life with a teacher under whom they achieve such a high distinction, and, once practicing it, they would complete the system of the skillful teaching.

When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this— 48.1
purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the death and rebirth of sentient beings. With clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. ... They understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds. A sensible person would, to the best of their ability, lead the spiritual life with a teacher under whom they achieve such a high distinction, and, once practicing it, they would complete the system of the skillful teaching.

When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this— 49.1
purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the ending of defilements. They truly understand: ‘This is suffering’ ... ‘This is the origin of suffering’ ... ‘This is the cessation of suffering’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering.’ They truly understand: ‘These are defilements’ ... ‘This is the origin of defilements’ ... ‘This is the cessation of defilements’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of defilements’.

Knowing and seeing like this, their mind is freed from the de- 50.1
filements of sensuality, desire to be reborn, and ignorance. When they’re freed, they know they’re freed.

They understand: ‘Rebirth is ended, the spiritual journey has 50.3
been completed, what had to be done has been done, there is nothing further for this place.’ A sensible person would, to the best of their ability, lead the spiritual life with a teacher under whom they achieve

such a high distinction, and, once practicing it, they would complete the system of the skillful teaching.”

51.1 “But worthy Ānanda, when a mendicant is perfected—with defilements ended, who has completed the spiritual journey, done what had to be done, laid down the burden, achieved their heart’s goal, utterly ended the fetter of continued existence, and is rightly freed through enlightenment—could they still enjoy sensual pleasures?”

51.2 “Sandaka, a mendicant who is perfected—with defilements ended, who has completed the spiritual journey, done what had to be done, laid down the burden, achieved their heart’s goal, utterly ended the fetter of continued existence, and is rightly freed through enlightenment—can’t transgress in five respects. A mendicant with defilements ended can’t deliberately take the life of a living creature, take something with the intention to steal, have sex, tell a deliberate lie, or store up goods for their own enjoyment like they used to as a layperson. A mendicant who is perfected can’t transgress in these five respects.”

52.1 “But worthy Ānanda, when a mendicant is perfected, would the knowledge and vision that their defilements are ended be constantly and continually present to them, while walking, standing, sleeping, and waking?”

52.3 “Well then, Sandaka, I shall give you a simile. For by means of a simile some sensible people understand the meaning of what is said. Suppose there was a person whose hands and feet had been amputated. Would they be aware that their hands and feet had been amputated constantly and continually, while walking, standing, sleeping, and waking? Or would they be aware of it only when they checked it?”

52.9 “They wouldn’t be aware of it constantly, only when they checked it.”

52.13 “In the same way, when a mendicant is perfected, the knowledge and vision that their defilements are ended is not constantly and continually present to them, while walking, standing, sleeping, and waking. Rather, they are aware of it only when they checked it.”

“But Reverend Ānanda, in this teaching and training, how many 53.1
are emancipated?”³¹⁰

“There are not just one hundred who are emancipated, Sandaka, 53.2
or two or three or four or five hundred, but many more than that in
this teaching and training.”

“It’s incredible, worthy Ānanda, it’s amazing! Namely, that there’s 53.3
no glorifying one’s own teaching and putting down the teaching
of others. The Dhamma is taught in its own field, and so many
emancipated are recognized. But these Ājīvakas, sons of she whose
sons are dead, glorify themselves and put others down. And they
only recognize three who have been emancipated:³¹¹ Nanda Vaccha,
Kisa Saṅkicca, and the bamboo-staffed ascetic Gosāla.”

Then the wanderer Sandaka addressed his own assembly, “Go, 54.1
good fellows. The spiritual life is lived under the ascetic Gotama.
It’s not easy for me to forsake possessions, honor, or popularity now.”
And that’s how the wanderer Sandaka sent his own assembly to lead
the spiritual life under the Buddha.

310. “(Those who are) emancipated” is *niyyātāro*, a unique occurrence of an agent noun from *niyyāti*, “to go out”. This was probably a technical term in Sandaka’s system.

311. The commentary takes *mata* as “dead” and the compound *puttamatāya* as genitive feminine, yielding the sense, “she whose sons are dead”, explaining that Sandaka thought, “Those Ājīvakas are surely dead; their mother is she whose sons are dead”. Perhaps, however, “she whose sons are dead” is an allusion to a child-killing *yakkhinī* such as Hārītī of Madhurā or Kālī in the commentary to Dhṛp 5, thus having the force, “sons of a she-devil”. Either way this is a curse or slur intruding into a passage whose intent is to highlight the Buddha’s fair-minded treatment of others. A near-identical phrase is used of brutal bandits at Ja 79:1.3. The compound is inverted at SN 5.3:2.1, but seems to have the same meaning.

The Longer Discourse with Sakuludāyī

Mahāsakuludāyisutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD.³¹² At one time the Buddha was staying near Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrels' feeding ground.
- 2.1 Now at that time several very well-known wanderers were residing in their monastery in the peacocks' feeding ground. They included Annabhāra, Varadhara, Sakuludāyī, and other very well-known wanderers.³¹³
- 3.1 Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Rājagaha for alms. Then it occurred to him, "It's too early to wander for alms in Rājagaha. Why don't I visit the wanderer Sakuludāyī at the monastery for the wanderers in the peacocks' feeding ground?"
- 4.1 So the Buddha went to the monastery for the wanderers.
- 4.2 Now at that time, Sakuludāyī was sitting together with a large assembly of wanderers making an uproar, a colossal racket. They engaged in all kinds of low talk, such as talk about kings, bandits,

312. Beginning as a discussion on why certain teachers are given due respect, the Buddha creates one of the most comprehensive accounts of his system of meditation, drawing in almost all the different perspectives and approaches to *samādhi*.

313. The Buddha addresses these wanderers at AN 4.30, where he teaches four fundamental principles of any holy life, and at AN 4.185, where he teaches four "truths of the brahmins". These are all respectful engagements that highlight common ground. | Annabhāra means "food-carrier" and indicates a humble origin (Thag 16.9:19.1). | Varadhara means "bearer of good fortune"; it is probably a name for the earth. | Sakuludāyī also appears in MN 79. His name ("one who rises up with his own family") is ironic, given that his attempt to go forth is frustrated by his followers at MN 79:46.2.

and chief ministers; talk about armies, threats, and wars; talk about food, drink, clothes, and beds; talk about garlands and fragrances; talk about family, vehicles, villages, towns, cities, and countries; talk about women and heroes; street talk and well talk; talk about the departed; motley talk; tales of land and sea; and talk about being reborn in this or that place.

Sakuludāyī saw the Buddha coming off in the distance, and hushed 4.4 his own assembly, “Be quiet, good fellows, don’t make a sound. Here comes the ascetic Gotama. The venerable likes quiet and praises quiet. Hopefully if he sees that our assembly is quiet he’ll see fit to approach.” Then those wanderers fell silent.

Then the Buddha approached Sakuludāyī, who said to him, “Let 5.1 the Blessed One come, sir! Welcome to the Blessed One, sir! It’s been a long time since you took the opportunity to come here. Please, sir, sit down, this seat is ready.” The Buddha sat down on the seat spread out, while Sakuludāyī took a low seat and sat to one side.

The Buddha said to him, “Udāyī, what were you sitting talking 5.10 about just now? What conversation was left unfinished?”

“Sir, leave aside what we were sitting talking about just now. It 6.1 won’t be hard for you to hear about that later.

Sir, a few days ago several ascetics and brahmins who follow vari- 6.3 ous other religions were sitting together at the debating hall, and this discussion came up among them: “The people of Aṅga and Magadha are so fortunate, so very fortunate! For there are these ascetics and brahmins who lead an order and a community, and tutor a community. They’re well-known and famous religious founders, deemed holy by many people. And they have come down for the rainy season residence at Rājagaha. They include Pūraṇa Kassapa, the bamboo-staffed ascetic Gosāla, Ajita of the hair blanket, Pakudha Kaccāyana, Sañjaya Belaṭṭhiputta, and the Jain ascetic of the Nātika clan. This ascetic Gotama also leads an order and a community, and tutors a community. He’s a well-known and famous religious founder, deemed holy by many people. And he too has come down for the

rains residence at Rājagaha. Which of these ascetics and brahmins is honored, respected, revered, and venerated by their disciples? And how do their disciples, honoring and respecting them, remain loyal?’

6.17 Some of them said: ‘This Pūraṇa Kassapa leads an order and a community, and tutors a community. He’s a well-known and famous religious founder, deemed holy by many people. But he’s not honored, respected, revered, and venerated by his disciples. And his disciples, not honoring and respecting him, don’t remain loyal to him. Once it so happened that he was teaching an assembly of many hundreds. Then one of his disciples made a noise, “My good fellows, don’t ask Pūraṇa Kassapa about that. He doesn’t know that. I know it. Ask me about it, and I’ll answer you.” Once it so happened that Pūraṇa Kassapa didn’t get his way, though he called out with raised arms, “Be quiet, good fellows, don’t make a sound. They’re not asking you, they’re asking me! I’ll answer you!” Indeed, many of his disciples have left him after refuting his doctrine: “You don’t understand this teaching and training. I understand this teaching and training. What, you understand this teaching and training? You’re practicing wrong. I’m practicing right. I stay on topic, you don’t. You said last what you should have said first. You said first what you should have said last. What you’ve thought so much about has been disproved. Your doctrine is refuted. Go on, save your doctrine! You’re trapped; get yourself out of this—if you can!” That’s how Pūraṇa Kassapa is not honored, respected, revered, venerated, and esteemed by his disciples. On the contrary, his disciples, not honoring and respecting him, don’t remain loyal to him. Rather, he’s reviled, and rightly so.’³¹⁴

6.34 Others said: ‘This bamboo-staffed ascetic Gosāla ... Ajita of the hair blanket ... Pakudha Kaccāyana ... Saṅjaya Belatthiputta ... This Jain ascetic of the Nātika clan leads an order and a community, and tutors a community. He’s a well-known and famous religious

314. Taking *dhamma* here in the sense of “right, legitimate”, rather than “teaching”, as the example criticizes him not his teaching.

founder, deemed holy by many people. But he's not honored, respected, revered, and venerated by his disciples. And his disciples, not honoring and respecting him, don't remain loyal to him. Once it so happened that he was teaching an assembly of many hundreds. Then one of his disciples made a noise, "My good fellows, don't ask the Jain Nātika about that. He doesn't know that. I know it. Ask me about it, and I'll answer you." Once it so happened that the Jain Nātika didn't get his way, though he called out with raised arms, "Be quiet, good fellows, don't make a sound. They're not asking you, they're asking me! I'll answer you!" Indeed, many of his disciples have left him after refuting his doctrine: "You don't understand this teaching and training. I understand this teaching and training. What, you understand this teaching and training? You're practicing wrong. I'm practicing right. I stay on topic, you don't. You said last what you should have said first. You said first what you should have said last. What you've thought so much about has been disproved. Your doctrine is refuted. Go on, save your doctrine! You're trapped; get yourself out of this—if you can!" That's how the Jain Nātika is not honored, respected, revered, and venerated by his disciples. On the contrary, his disciples, not honoring and respecting him, don't remain loyal to him. Rather, he's reviled, and rightly so.'

Others said: 'This ascetic Gotama leads an order and a commu- 6.55
nity, and tutors a community. He's a well-known and famous religious founder, deemed holy by many people. He's honored, respected, revered, and venerated by his disciples. And his disciples, honoring and respecting him, remain loyal to him. Once it so happened that he was teaching an assembly of many hundreds. Then one of his disciples cleared their throat. And one of their spiritual companions nudged them with their knee, to indicate, "Hush, venerable, don't make sound! Our teacher, the Blessed One, is teaching!" While the ascetic Gotama is teaching an assembly of many hundreds, there is no sound of his disciples coughing or clearing their throats. That large crowd is poised expectantly at the ready, thinking, "Whatever the Buddha teaches, we shall listen to it." It's like when there's a

person at the crossroads pressing out pure dwarf-bee honey,³¹⁵ and a large crowd is poised expectantly at the ready. In the same way, while the ascetic Gotama is teaching an assembly of many hundreds, there is no sound of his disciples coughing or clearing their throats. That large crowd is poised expectantly at the ready, thinking, “Whatever the Buddha teaches, we shall listen to it.” Even when disciples of the ascetic Gotama, having clashed with their spiritual companions, resign the training and return to a lesser life, they speak only praise of the Teacher, the teaching, and the Saṅgha. They blame only themselves, not others: “We were unlucky, we had little merit. For even after going forth in such a well explained teaching and training we weren’t able to practice for life the perfectly full and pure spiritual life.”³¹⁶ They become monastery workers or lay followers, and they proceed having undertaken the five precepts. That’s how the ascetic Gotama is honored, respected, revered, and venerated by his disciples. And that’s how his disciples, honoring and respecting him, remain loyal to him.”

- 7.1 “But Udāyī, how many qualities do you see in me, because of which my disciples honor, respect, revere, and venerate me; and honoring and respecting me, they remain loyal to me?”
- 8.1 “Sir, I see five such qualities in the Buddha.”³¹⁷ What five?
- 8.3 The Buddha eats little and praises eating little. This is the first such quality I see in the Buddha.
- 8.5 Furthermore, the Buddha is content with any kind of robe, and praises such contentment. This is the second such quality I see in the Buddha.

315. *Khuddā* (literally “small one”) is said to be a species of small bee, also known in Sanskrit as *kṣudrā*. The “dwarf bee” (*apis florea*) fits the bill, as it is a small wild honeybee found in India.

316. For “having clashed” (*sampayojetvā*), see SN 11.24:1.2.

317. This is an example of what the Buddha says in DN 1:1.7.1, “When an ordinary person speaks praise of the Realized One, they speak only of trivial, insignificant details of mere ethics.”

Furthermore, the Buddha is content with any kind of almsfood, 8.7
and praises such contentment. This is the third such quality I see in
the Buddha.

Furthermore, the Buddha is content with any kind of lodging, 8.9
and praises such contentment. This is the fourth such quality I see
in the Buddha.

Furthermore, the Buddha is secluded, and praises seclusion. This 8.11
is the fifth such quality I see in the Buddha.

These are the five qualities I see in the Buddha, because of which 8.13
his disciples honor, respect, revere, and venerate him; and honoring
and respecting him, they remain loyal to him.”

“Suppose, Udāyī, my disciples were loyal to me because I eat little. 9.1
Well, there are disciples of mine who eat a tumbler of food, or half a
tumbler; they eat a wood-apple, or half a wood-apple. But sometimes
I even eat this bowl full to the brim, or even more. So if it were the
case that my disciples are loyal to me because I eat little, then those
disciples who eat even less would not be loyal to me.

Suppose my disciples were loyal to me because I’m content with 9.4
any kind of robe. Well, there are disciples of mine who have rag robes,
wearing shabby robes. They gather scraps from charnel grounds,
rubbish dumps, and shops, make them into a patchwork robe and
wear it. But sometimes I wear robes offered by householders that
are strong, yet next to which bottle-gourd down is coarse.³¹⁸ So if it
were the case that my disciples are loyal to me because I’m content
with any kind of robe, then those disciples who wear rag robes would
not be loyal to me.

Suppose my disciples were loyal to me because I’m content with 9.7
any kind of almsfood. Well, there are disciples of mine who eat
only almsfood, wander indiscriminately for almsfood, happy to eat
whatever they glean. When they’ve entered an inhabited area, they
don’t consent when invited to sit down. But sometimes I even eat

318. For Mahāsaṅgīti *satthalūkhāni* accept PTS and BJT reading *yattha lūkhāni*.
| *Alābu* is “bottle gourd”, which is covered in a fine down.

by invitation boiled fine rice with the dark grains picked out, served with many soups and sauces. So if it were the case that my disciples are loyal to me because I'm content with any kind of almsfood, then those disciples who eat only almsfood would not be loyal to me.

9.10 Suppose my disciples were loyal to me because I'm content with any kind of lodging. Well, there are disciples of mine who stay at the root of a tree, in the open air. For eight months they don't go under a roof. But sometimes I even stay in bungalows, plastered inside and out, draft-free, with doors fastened and windows shuttered. So if it were the case that my disciples are loyal to me because I'm content with any kind of lodging, then those disciples who stay at the root of a tree would not be loyal to me.

9.13 Suppose my disciples were loyal to me because I'm secluded and I praise seclusion. Well, there are disciples of mine who live in the wilderness, in remote lodgings. Having ventured deep into remote lodgings in the wilderness and the forest, they live there, coming down to the midst of the Saṅgha each fortnight for the recitation of the monastic code. But sometimes I live crowded by monks, nuns, laymen, and laywomen; by rulers and their chief ministers, and monastics of other religions and their disciples. So if it were the case that my disciples are loyal to me because I'm secluded and praise seclusion, then those disciples who live in the wilderness would not be loyal to me.

9.16 So, Udāyī, it's not because of these five qualities that my disciples honor, respect, revere, and venerate me; and honoring and respecting me, they remain loyal to me.

10.1 There are five other qualities because of which my disciples honor, respect, revere, and venerate me; and honoring and respecting me, they remain loyal to me. What five?

10.3 Firstly, my disciples esteem me for the higher ethics: 'The ascetic Gotama is ethical. He possesses the entire spectrum of ethical conduct to the highest degree.' Since this is so, this is the first quality because of which my disciples are loyal to me.

Furthermore, my disciples esteem me for my excellent knowledge and vision: “The ascetic Gotama only claims to know when he does in fact know. He only claims to see when he really does see. He teaches based on direct knowledge, not without direct knowledge. He teaches based on reason, not without reason. He teaches with a demonstrable basis, not without it.”³¹⁹ Since this is so, this is the second quality because of which my disciples are loyal to me. 12.1

Furthermore, my disciples esteem me for my higher wisdom: “The ascetic Gotama is wise. He possesses the entire spectrum of wisdom to the highest degree. It’s not possible that he would fail to foresee grounds for future criticism, or to legitimately and completely refute the doctrines of others that come up.”³²⁰ What do you think, Udāyī? Would my disciples, knowing and seeing this, break in and interrupt me?” 13.1

“No, sir.” 13.6

“That’s because I don’t expect to be instructed by my disciples. Invariably, my disciples expect instruction from me. 13.7

Since this is so, this is the third quality because of which my disciples are loyal to me. 13.9

Furthermore, my disciples come to me and ask how the noble truth of suffering applies to the suffering in which they are swamped and mired. And I provide them with a satisfying answer to their question.³²¹ They ask how the noble truths of the origin of suffering, the cessation of suffering, and the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering apply to the suffering in which they are swamped and mired. And I provide them with satisfying answers to their ques- 14.1

319. This is a good example of why *sappāṭihāriya* means “with demonstrable basis”, not “with miracles”.

320. *Vādapatha* is found here and at AN 4.8:5.1 in the sense of “criticism”. Compare *vacanapatha*, which is always used in the sense of “harsh words”, “criticism” (eg. AN 4.114:9.2). Compare English “give a talking to”, “have words with”. At Snp 5.7:8.5, however, *vādapatha* is used in the sense “ways of speech”.

321. The Buddha does not merely teach a satisfying theory, he applies it to address the specific suffering with which individuals are afflicted (*yena dukkhena dukkhotiṇṇā*).

tions. Since this is so, this is the fourth quality because of which my disciples are loyal to me.

15.1 Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to develop the four kinds of mindfulness meditation.³²² It's when a mendicant meditates by observing an aspect of the body—keen, aware, and mindful, rid of covetousness and displeasure for the world. They meditate observing an aspect of feelings ... mind ... principles—keen, aware, and mindful, rid of covetousness and displeasure for the world. And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.³²³

16.1 Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to develop the four right efforts. It's when a mendicant generates enthusiasm, tries, makes an effort, exerts the mind, and strives so that bad, unskillful qualities don't arise. They generate enthusiasm, try, make an effort, exert the mind, and strive so that bad, unskillful qualities that have arisen are given up. They generate enthusiasm, try, make an effort, exert the mind, and strive so that skillful qualities arise. They generate enthusiasm, try, make an effort, exert the mind, and strive so that skillful qualities that have arisen remain, are not lost, but increase, mature, and are fully developed. And many of my

322. The fifth quality as presented here constitutes one of the most comprehensive presentations of meditation in any early Buddhist text. The Chinese parallel (MA 207 at T i 783b16) simply says that the Buddha taught disciples to transcend doubt and reach the far shore, which makes the same point far more economically. It seems likely that the Pali text has been expanded. | From here through to MN 77:21.3 the Buddha presents the seven sets of practices later renowned as the 37 “qualities on the side of awakening” (*bodhipakkhiyadhammā*).

323. “Perfection” is *pāramī*, here a term for arahantship. The concept of “perfections” as a set of qualities developed by a Bodhisattva over many lifetimes is not found in any early text. It was introduced several centuries after the Buddha in the Cariyāpiṭaka (Cp 1) and throughout the latest texts of the Pali canon (Bv 1:78.1, Thi Ap 28:64.2, Kp 8:15.2, Pvr 3:3.2, Mil 5.1.4:13.1). Similar conceptions were meanwhile developing in other schools, eventually becoming a key doctrine of Mahāyāna.

disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they 17.1
use to develop the four bases of psychic power. It's when a mendicant develops the basis of psychic power that has immersion due to enthusiasm, and active effort. They develop the basis of psychic power that has immersion due to energy, and active effort. They develop the basis of psychic power that has immersion due to mental development, and active effort. They develop the basis of psychic power that has immersion due to inquiry, and active effort. And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they 18.1
use to develop the five faculties. It's when a mendicant develops the faculties of faith, energy, mindfulness, immersion, and wisdom, which lead to peace and awakening. And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they 19.1
use to develop the five powers. It's when a mendicant develops the powers of faith, energy, mindfulness, immersion, and wisdom, which lead to peace and awakening. And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they 20.1
use to develop the seven awakening factors. It's when a mendicant develops the awakening factors of mindfulness, investigation of principles, energy, rapture, tranquility, immersion, and equanimity, which rely on seclusion, fading away, and cessation, and ripen as letting go. And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they 21.1
use to develop the noble eightfold path. It's when a mendicant develops right view, right purpose, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right immersion. And

many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

22.1 Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to develop the eight liberations.³²⁴

22.2 Having physical form, they see forms.³²⁵ This is the first liberation.

22.4 Not perceiving form internally, they see forms externally.³²⁶ This is the second liberation.

22.6 They're focused only on beauty.³²⁷ This is the third liberation.

22.8 Going totally beyond perceptions of form, with the disappearance of perceptions of impingement, not focusing on perceptions of diversity, aware that 'space is infinite', they enter and remain in the dimension of infinite space. This is the fourth liberation.

22.10 Going totally beyond the dimension of infinite space, aware that 'consciousness is infinite', they enter and remain in the dimension of infinite consciousness. This is the fifth liberation.

22.12 Going totally beyond the dimension of infinite consciousness, aware that 'there is nothing at all', they enter and remain in the dimension of nothingness. This is the sixth liberation.

22.14 Going totally beyond the dimension of nothingness, they enter and remain in the dimension of neither perception nor non-perception. This is the seventh liberation.

324. The eight liberations (*vimokkhā*) are an alternative way of describing the meditative experiences of *jhāna*. Elsewhere they are listed at DN 15:35.1, DN 16:3.33.1, DN 33:3.1.168, DN 34:2.1.191, AN 8.66, and referred to at AN 4.189:1.8 and Thag 20.1:33.1. At AN 8.120 and MN 137:27.1 they are listed but not called the eight liberations.

325. Someone sees a meditative vision based on the perception of their own body, such as through mindfulness of breathing or one's own body parts. Such "visions" or "forms" (*rūpā*) are the lights or other meditation phenomena that today are sometimes called *nimitta*. | The first three liberations all cover the four *jhānas*.

326. A meditator grounds their practice on some external focus, such as a light, the sight of a corpse, or an external element such as earth.

327. This is a practice based on wholly pure and exalted meditation, such as the meditation on love, or the sight of a pure brilliant color like the sky.

Going totally beyond the dimension of neither perception nor 22.16
non-perception, they enter and remain in the cessation of perception
and feeling. This is the eighth liberation.

And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained per- 22.18
fection and consummation of insight.

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they 23.1
use to develop the eight dimensions of mastery.³²⁸

Perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally, limited, 23.2
both pretty and ugly.³²⁹ Mastering them, they perceive: ‘I know and
see.’ This is the first dimension of mastery.

Perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally, limit- 23.5
less, both pretty and ugly. Mastering them, they perceive: ‘I know
and see.’ This is the second dimension of mastery.

Not perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally, 23.8
limited, both pretty and ugly. Mastering them, they perceive: ‘I know
and see.’ This is the third dimension of mastery.

Not perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally, 23.11
limitless, both pretty and ugly. Mastering them, they perceive: ‘I
know and see.’ This is the fourth dimension of mastery.

Not perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally, 23.14
blue, with blue color and blue appearance.³³⁰ They’re like a flax
flower that’s blue, with blue color and blue appearance. Or a cloth
from Varanasi that’s smoothed on both sides, blue, with blue color
and blue appearance. In the same way, not perceiving form internally,
someone sees forms externally, blue, with blue color and blue ap-

328. These are another way of describing the different experiences of *jhāna*. Also at AN 8.65, AN 10.29:6.1, DN 16:3.24.1, DN 33:3.1.142, and DN 34:2.1.160.

329. An “ugly” form is the mental image that arises in such contemplations as the parts of the body. A “beautiful” image arises from practices such as mindfulness of breathing.

330. This is the meditation where one contemplates an external color, either a prepared disk or a natural phenomena such as the sky or a flower, which eventually gives rise to a “counterpart” image. Today such meditations are called *kaṣiṇa* following the Visuddhimagga, but for the original sense of *kaṣiṇa* see below (MN 77:24.1).

pearance. Mastering them, they perceive: 'I know and see.' This is the fifth dimension of mastery.

23.19 Not perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally that are yellow, with yellow color and yellow appearance. They're like a champak flower that's yellow, with yellow color and yellow appearance. Or a cloth from Varanasi that's smoothed on both sides, yellow, with yellow color and yellow appearance. In the same way, not perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally that are yellow, with yellow color and yellow appearance. Mastering them, they perceive: 'I know and see.' This is the sixth dimension of mastery.

23.24 Not perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally that are red, with red color and red appearance. They're like a scarlet mallow flower that's red, with red color and red appearance. Or a cloth from Varanasi that's smoothed on both sides, red, with red color and red appearance. In the same way, not perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally that are red, with red color and red appearance. Mastering them, they perceive: 'I know and see.' This is the seventh dimension of mastery.

23.29 Not perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally that are white, with white color and white appearance. They're like the morning star that's white, with white color and white appearance. Or a cloth from Varanasi that's smoothed on both sides, white, with white color and white appearance. In the same way, not perceiving form internally, someone sees forms externally that are white, with white color and white appearance. Mastering them, they perceive: 'I know and see.' This is the eighth dimension of mastery.

23.34 And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

24.1 Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to develop the ten universal dimensions of meditation.

24.2 Someone perceives the meditation on universal earth above, below, across, undivided and limitless.

They perceive the meditation on universal water ... the meditation on universal fire ... the meditation on universal air ... the meditation on universal blue ... the meditation on universal yellow ... the meditation on universal red ... the meditation on universal white ... the meditation on universal space ... the meditation on universal consciousness above, below, across, undivided and limitless.³³¹ 24.3

And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight. 24.12

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to develop the four absorptions.³³² 25.1

It's when a mendicant, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected. They drench, steep, fill, and spread themselves with rapture and bliss born of seclusion. There's no part of the body that's not spread with rapture and bliss born of seclusion.³³³ It's like when a deft bathroom attendant or their apprentice pours bath powder into a bronze dish, sprinkling it little by little with water. They knead it until the ball of bath powder is soaked and saturated with moisture, spread through inside and 25.2

331. That Pali *kaṣiṇa* (Sanskrit *krtsna*) means “universal”, “totality” is shown by this passage where it is “undivided and limitless”. It is a name for the state of absorption, not for the meditation disk used in preliminary practice. Yājñavalkya says that, just as salt is “entirely” salty, the Self is an “entire mass of consciousness” (*krtsnaḥ prajñānaghana eva*, Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 4.5.13).

332. From here, the text introduces the absorptions and higher knowledges, illustrated as in DN 2 with a few differing similes. The absorptions and three higher knowledges also appear with similes at MN 39.

333. As a meditator proceeds, their subjective experience of the “body” evolves from tactile sense impressions (*phoṭṭhabba*), to the interior mental experience of bliss and light (*manomayakāya*), to the direct personal realization of highest truth (MN 70:23.2: *kāyena ceva paramasaccaṃ sacchikaroti*).

out; yet no moisture oozes out.³³⁴ In the same way, a mendicant drenches, steeps, fills, and spreads themselves with rapture and bliss born of seclusion. There's no part of the body that's not spread with rapture and bliss born of seclusion.

26.1 Furthermore, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, a mendicant enters and remains in the second absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of immersion, with internal clarity and mind at one, without placing the mind and keeping it connected. They drench, steep, fill, and spread themselves with rapture and bliss born of immersion. There's no part of the body that's not spread with rapture and bliss born of immersion. It's like a deep lake fed by spring water. There's no inlet to the east, west, north, or south, and the heavens would not properly bestow showers from time to time.³³⁵ But the stream of cool water welling up in the lake drenches, steeps, fills, and spreads throughout the lake. There's no part of the lake that's not spread through with cool water.³³⁶ In the same way, a mendicant drenches, steeps, fills, and spreads themselves with rapture and bliss born of immersion. There's no part of the body that's not spread with rapture and bliss born of immersion.

27.1 Furthermore, with the fading away of rapture, a mendicant enters and remains in the third absorption. They meditate with equanimity, mindful and aware, experiencing for themselves the bliss of which the noble ones declare, 'Equanimous and mindful, one meditates in bliss.' They drench, steep, fill, and spread themselves with bliss free of rapture. There's no part of the body that's not spread with bliss free of rapture. It's like a pool with blue water lilies, or pink or white lotuses. Some of them sprout and grow in the water without

334. The kneading is the "placing the mind and keeping it connected", the water is bliss, while the lack of leaking speaks to the contained interiority of the experience.

335. Again the simile emphasizes the water as bliss, while the lack of inflow expresses containment and unification.

336. The water welling up is the rapture, which is the uplifting emotional response to the experience of bliss.

rising above it, thriving underwater. From the tip to the root they're drenched, steeped, filled, and soaked with cool water. There's no part of them that's not soaked with cool water.³³⁷ In the same way, a mendicant drenches, steeps, fills, and spreads themselves with bliss free of rapture. There's no part of the body that's not spread with bliss free of rapture.

Furthermore, with the giving up of pleasure and pain and the disappearance of former happiness and sadness, a mendicant enters and remains in the fourth absorption. It is without pleasure or pain, with pure equanimity and mindfulness. They sit spreading their body through with pure bright mind. There's no part of the body that's not spread with pure bright mind.³³⁸ It's like someone sitting wrapped from head to foot with white cloth. There's no part of the body that's not spread over with white cloth.³³⁹ In the same way, they sit spreading their body through with pure bright mind. There's no part of the body that's not spread with pure bright mind. And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight. 28.1

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to understand this:³⁴⁰ "This body of mine is formed. It's made up of the four principal states, produced by mother and father, built up from rice and porridge, liable to impermanence, to wearing away and 29.1

337. The meditator is utterly immersed in stillness and bliss.

338. The equanimity of the fourth *jhāna* is not dullness and indifference, but a brilliant and radiant awareness.

339. The white cloth is the purity and brightness of equanimity. The commentary explains this as a person who has just got out of a bath and sits perfectly dry and content.

340. Here these practices are simply listed one after another, but normally the following knowledges are said to be made possible by the fourth absorption (eg. DN 2:83.1). | The first two knowledges—"knowledge and vision" of the mind attached to body, and the mind-made body—are found only here, DN 2:83.1, and DN 10:2.21.3.

erosion, to breaking up and destruction.³⁴¹ And this consciousness of mine is attached to it, tied to it.³⁴² Suppose there was a beryl gem that was naturally lustrous, eight-faceted, well-worked, transparent and clear, endowed with all good qualities. And it was strung with a thread of blue, yellow, red, white, or golden brown. And a person with clear eyes were to take it in their hand and examine it: ‘This beryl gem is naturally lustrous, eight-faceted, well-worked, transparent and clear, endowed with all good qualities. And it’s strung with a thread of blue, yellow, red, white, or golden brown.’³⁴³

29.9 In the same way, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to understand this: ‘This body of mine is formed. It’s made up of the four principal states, produced by mother and father, built up from rice and porridge, liable to impermanence, to wearing away and erosion, to breaking up and destruction. And this consciousness of mine is attached to it, tied to it.’

29.12 And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

30.1 Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to create from this body another body—formed, mind-made, whole in its major and minor limbs, not deficient in any faculty.³⁴⁴

341. This is the “coarse” (*olārika*) body. The obvious impermanence of the body invites the tempting but fallacious notion that the mind or soul is permanent, which is dispelled by deeper insight.

342. This distinction should not be mistaken for mind-body dualism. These are not fundamental substances but experiences of a meditator.

343. Strung gems were loved in India from the time in the Harappan civilization, millennia before the Buddha.

344. The “mind-made body” is the interior mental representation of the physical body. In ordinary consciousness it is proprioception, which here is enhanced by the power of meditation. The higher powers in Buddhism are regarded as extensions and evolutions of aspects of ordinary experience, not as metaphysical realities separate from the world of mundane experience. Note that it is still “physical” (*rūpī*) even though it is mind-made. This is the subtle (*sukhuma*) body, which is an energetic experience of physical properties by the mind. | *Sabbaṅga* has the sense “whole and healthy of limb” (Rig Veda 10.161.5c, Atharva Veda 8.2.8c, 11.3.32ff.). One is reborn with “whole body” (*sarvatanu*, Atharva Veda

Suppose a person was to draw a reed out from its sheath. They'd think: 'This is the reed, this is the sheath. The reed and the sheath are different things. The reed has been drawn out from the sheath.' Or suppose a person was to draw a sword out from its scabbard. They'd think: 'This is the sword, this is the scabbard. The sword and the scabbard are different things. The sword has been drawn out from the scabbard.' Or suppose a person was to draw a snake out from its slough. They'd think: 'This is the snake, this is the slough. The snake and the slough are different things. The snake has been drawn out from the slough.' In the same way, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to create from this body another body—formed, mind-made, whole in its major and minor limbs, not deficient in any faculty.

And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight. 30.12

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to wield the many kinds of psychic power: multiplying themselves and becoming one again; materializing and dematerializing; going unobstructed through a wall, a rampart, or a mountain as if through space; diving in and out of the earth as if it were water; walking on water as if it were earth; flying cross-legged through the sky like a bird; touching and stroking with the hand the sun and moon, so mighty and powerful. They control the body as far as the realm of divinity. Suppose a deft potter or their apprentice had some well-prepared clay. They could produce any kind of pot that they like.³⁴⁵ Or suppose a deft ivory-carver or their apprentice had some well-prepared ivory. They could produce any kind of ivory item that they like. Or suppose a deft goldsmith or their apprentice had some well-prepared gold. They could produce any kind of gold item that 31.1

5.6.11c, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 11.1.8.60, 12.8.3.31). | *Paccariga* means “minor limb”, for example the fingers or internal organs.

345. These similes hark back to the descriptions of the purified mind as pliable and workable.

they like.³⁴⁶ In the same way, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to wield the many kinds of psychic power ...

31.6 And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

32.1 Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use so that, with clairaudience that is purified and superhuman, they hear both kinds of sounds, human and heavenly, whether near or far.³⁴⁷ Suppose there was a powerful horn blower. They'd easily make themselves heard in the four quarters.³⁴⁸ In the same way, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use so that, with clairaudience that is purified and superhuman, they hear both kinds of sounds, human and heavenly, whether near or far.

32.4 And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

33.1 Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to understand the minds of other beings and individuals, having encompassed them with their own mind.³⁴⁹ They understand mind with greed as 'mind with greed', and mind without greed as 'mind without greed'; mind with hate as 'mind with hate', and mind without hate as 'mind without hate'; mind with delusion as 'mind with delusion', and mind without delusion as 'mind without delusion'; constricted mind as 'constricted mind', and scattered mind as 'scattered mind'; expansive mind as 'expansive mind', and unexpansive

346. This simile is extended in detail at AN 3.101.

347. "Clairaudience" is a literal rendition of *dibbasota*. The root sense of *dibba* is to "shine" like the bright sky or a divine being. The senses of clarity and divinity are both present. The Buddha occasionally used this ability for teaching, as at MN 75:6.1.

348. This simile appears misplaced (see eg. MN 99:24.4). At DN 2:90.1 we find the simile of being able to clearly identify sounds along the road, which fits better.

349. Note that the Indic idiom is not the "reading" of minds, which suggests hearing the words spoken in inner dialogue. While this is exhibited by the Buddha (eg. AN 8.30:2.1), the main emphasis is on the comprehension of the overall state of mind.

mind as ‘unexpansive mind’; mind that is not supreme as ‘mind that is not supreme’, and mind that is supreme as ‘mind that is supreme’; mind immersed in samādhi as ‘mind immersed in samādhi’, and mind not immersed in samādhi as ‘mind not immersed in samādhi’; freed mind as ‘freed mind’, and unfreed mind as ‘unfreed mind’. Suppose there was a woman or man who was young, youthful, and fond of adornments, and they check their own reflection in a clean bright mirror or a clear bowl of water. If they had a spot they’d know ‘I have a spot’, and if they had no spots they’d know ‘I have no spots.’³⁵⁰ In the same way, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to understand the minds of other beings and individuals, having encompassed them with their own mind ...

And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight. 33.36

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to recollect the many kinds of past lives. That is: one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. ‘There, I was named this, my clan was that, I looked like this, and that was my food. This was how I felt pleasure and pain, and that was how my life ended. When I passed away from that place I was reborn somewhere else. There, too, I was named this, my clan was that, I looked like this, and that was my food. This was how I felt pleasure and pain, and that was how my life ended. When I passed away from that place I was reborn here.’ And so they recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features and details.³⁵¹ Suppose a per- 34.1

350. Again the simile emphasizes how clear and direct the experience is. Without deep meditation, we have some intuitive sense for the minds of others, but it is far from clear.

351. Here begins the “three knowledges” (*tevijjā*), a subset of the six direct knowledges. The first two of these play an important role in deepening understanding of the nature of suffering in *saṃsāra*. | Empowered by the fourth *jhāna*, memory breaks through the veil of birth and death, revealing the vast expanse of time and dispelling the illusion that there is any place of eternal rest

son was to leave their home village and go to another village. From that village they'd go to yet another village. And from that village they'd return to their home village. They'd think: 'I went from my home village to another village. There I stood like this, sat like that, spoke like this, or kept silent like that. From that village I went to yet another village. There too I stood like this, sat like that, spoke like this, or kept silent like that. And from that village I returned to my home village.'³⁵² In the same way, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use to recollect the many kinds of past lives.

34.4 And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

35.1 Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use so that, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. They understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds: 'These dear beings did bad things by way of body, speech, and mind. They denounced the noble ones; they had wrong view; and they chose to act out of that wrong view. When their body broke up, after death, they were reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell. These dear beings, however, did good things by way of body, speech, and mind. They never denounced the noble ones; they had right view; and they chose to act out of that right view. When their body broke up, after death, they were reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm.' And so, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. They understand how sentient beings pass on according

or sanctuary in the cycle of transmigration. The knowledge of these events is not hazy or murky, but clear and precise, illuminated by the brilliance of purified consciousness.

352. The word for "past life" is *pubbanivāsa*, literally "former home", and the imagery of houses is found in the second of the three knowledges as well. Recollection of past lives is as fresh and clear as the memory of a recent journey.

to their deeds.³⁵³ Suppose there were two houses with doors. A person with clear eyes standing in between them would see humans entering and leaving a house and wandering to and fro.³⁵⁴ In the same way, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they use so that, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being reborn ...

And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight. 35.4

Furthermore, I have explained to my disciples a practice that they 36.1 use to realize the undefiled freedom of heart and freedom by wisdom. And they live having realized it with their own insight in this very life due to the ending of defilements.³⁵⁵ Suppose that in a mountain glen there was a lake that was transparent, clear, and unclouded. A person with clear eyes standing on the bank would see the clams and mussels, and pebbles and gravel, and schools of fish swimming about or staying still. They'd think: 'This lake is transparent, clear, and unclouded. And here are the clams and mussels, and pebbles and gravel, and schools of fish swimming about or staying still.'³⁵⁶

In the same way, I have explained to my disciples a practice that 36.3 they use to realize the undefiled freedom of heart and freedom by

353. Here knowledge extends to the rebirths of others as well as oneself. Even more significant, it brings in the understanding of cause and effect; *why* rebirth happens the way it does. Such knowledge, however, is not infallible, as the Buddha warns in DN 1:2.5.3 and MN 136. The experience is one thing; the inferences drawn from it are another. One should draw conclusions only tentatively, after long experience. | "Clairvoyance" renders *dibbacakkhu* ("celestial eye"), for which see Chāndogya Upaniṣad 8.12.5, "the mind is its [the self's] celestial eye" (*mano'sya daivam cakṣuḥ*).

354. This simile is found in Majjhima at MN 39:20.3 and MN 130:2.1. A slightly different simile is found in the Dīgha at DN 2:96.1 and DN 10:2.33.1.

355. This is the experience of awakening that is the true goal of the Buddhist path. The defilements—properties of the mind that create suffering—have been curbed by the practice of ethics and suppressed by the power of *jhāna*. Here they are eliminated forever.

356. Once again the pool of water represents the mind, but now the meditator is not immersed in the experience, but looks back and reviews it objectively.

wisdom. And they live having realized it with their own insight in this very life due to the ending of defilements.

36.4 And many of my disciples meditate on that having attained perfection and consummation of insight.

37.1 This is the fifth quality because of which my disciples are loyal to me.

38.1 These are the five qualities because of which my disciples honor, respect, revere, and venerate me; and honoring and respecting me, they remain loyal to me.”

38.2 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, the wanderer Sakuludāyī approved what the Buddha said.

With Uggāhamāna Samaṇamaṇḍikāputta

Samaṇamuṇḍikasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattḥī 1.1
in Jeta's Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery.

Now at that time the wanderer Uggāhamāna Samaṇamaṇḍikāpu- 1.3
tta was residing together with around five hundred wanderers in
Mallikā's single-halled monastery for philosophical debates, hedged
by pale-moon ebony trees.³⁵⁷

Then the chamberlain Paṇcakaṅga left Sāvattḥī in the middle of 2.1
the day to see the Buddha.³⁵⁸ It occurred to him, "It's the wrong time
to see the Buddha, as he's in retreat. And it's the wrong time to see
the esteemed mendicants, as they're in retreat. Why don't I go to
Mallikā's monastery to visit the wanderer Uggāhamāna?" So that's
what he did.

Now at that time, Uggāhamāna was sitting together with a large 3.1
assembly of wanderers making an uproar, a colossal racket. They
engaged in all kinds of low talk, such as talk about kings, bandits,
and chief ministers; talk about armies, threats, and wars; talk about
food, drink, clothes, and beds; talk about garlands and fragrances;

357. Uggāhamāna appears to have the sense "argumentative" found in the Sanskrit *udgrāha* but not otherwise attested in Pali. Both sense and reading of *Samaṇamaṇḍikā* are unclear. He appears nowhere else. | Mallikā was the chief queen of Pasenadi, and her place is mentioned in a similar context at DN 9:1.3. The commentary explains that the brahmins, Jains, and others would assemble there to "debate their beliefs" (*samayaṃ pavadanti*), a rare early usage of *samaya* in this sense. | Read *ācīra* in the sense of "boundary, hedge" (Commentary: *timbarūrukkhapantiyā parikkhattattā*; cf. Sanskrit *prācīra*, "enclosure, hedge, fence, wall").

358. Previously featuring in MN 59:1.3.

talk about family, vehicles, villages, towns, cities, and countries; talk about women and heroes; street talk and well talk; talk about the departed; motley talk; tales of land and sea; and talk about being reborn in this or that place.

3.3 Uggāhamāna saw Pañcakaṅga coming off in the distance, and hushed his own assembly, “Be quiet, good fellows, don’t make a sound. Here comes Pañcakaṅga, a disciple of the ascetic Gotama. He is included among the white-clothed lay disciples of the ascetic Gotama, who is residing in Sāvathī. Such venerables like the quiet, are educated to be quiet, and praise the quiet. Hopefully if he sees that our assembly is quiet he’ll see fit to approach.” Then those wanderers fell silent.

4.1 Then Pañcakaṅga approached Uggāhamāna, and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side. Uggāhamāna said to him:

5.1 “Householder, when an individual person has four qualities I describe them as an invincible ascetic—accomplished in the skillful, excelling in the skillful, attained to the highest attainment.³⁵⁹ What four? It’s when they do no bad deeds with their body; speak no bad words; think no bad thoughts; and don’t earn a living by bad livelihood. When an individual possesses these four qualities I describe them as an invincible ascetic.”

6.1 Then Pañcakaṅga neither approved nor rejected the wanderer Uggāhamāna’s statement. He rose from his seat, thinking, “I will learn the meaning of this statement from the Buddha himself.”

7.1 Then he went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and informed the Buddha of all that had been discussed.

8.1 When he had spoken, the Buddha said to him, “Chamberlain, if what Uggāhamāna says is true, a little baby boy is an invincible as-

359. The “invincible ascetic” (*samaṇam ayojjham*) appears only here. The Sanskrit *ayodhya* occurs in the Atharva Veda as an epithet of Indra (19.13.7) and of the gods’ “impregnable” fortress (10.2.31). It seems to be a special term for an enlightened being in Uggāhamāna’s system; compare Upaka’s “Infinite Victor” (*anantajina*) of MN 26:25.22.

cetic—accomplished in the skillful, excelling in the skillful, attained to the highest attainment. For a little baby doesn't even have a concept of 'a body', so how could they possibly do a bad deed with their body, aside from just wriggling? And a little baby doesn't even have a concept of 'speech', so how could they possibly speak bad words, aside from just crying? And a little baby doesn't even have a concept of 'thought', so how could they possibly think bad thoughts, aside from just whimpering? And a little baby doesn't even have a concept of 'livelihood', so how could they possibly earn a living by bad livelihood, aside from their mother's breast? If what Uggāhamāna says is true, a little baby boy is an invincible ascetic—accomplished in the skillful, excelling in the skillful, attained to the highest attainment.

When an individual person has four qualities I describe them, 8.8
not as an invincible ascetic—accomplished in the skillful, excelling in the skillful, attained to the highest attainment—but as having achieved the same level as a little baby. What four? It's when they do no bad deeds with their body; speak no bad words; think no bad thoughts; and don't earn a living by bad livelihood. When an individual possesses these four qualities I describe them, not as an invincible ascetic, but as having achieved the same level as a little baby.

When an individual person has ten qualities, chamberlain, I describe 9.1
them as an invincible ascetic—accomplished in the skillful, excelling in the skillful, attained to the highest attainment.

The following things must be understood, I say. 'These are unskill- 9.2
ful behaviors.' 'Unskillful behaviors stem from this.' 'Here unskillful behaviors cease without remainder.' 'Someone practicing like this is practicing for the cessation of unskillful behaviors.'

'These are skillful behaviors.' 'Skillful behaviors stem from this.' 9.10
'Here skillful behaviors cease without remainder.' 'Someone practicing like this is practicing for the cessation of skillful behaviors.'

'These are unskillful thoughts.' 'Unskillful thoughts stem from 9.18
this.' 'Here unskillful thoughts cease without remainder.' 'Some-

one practicing like this is practicing for the cessation of unskillful thoughts.’

9.26 ‘These are skillful thoughts.’ ‘Skillful thoughts stem from this.’ ‘Here skillful thoughts cease without remainder.’ ‘Someone practicing like this is practicing for the cessation of skillful thoughts.’

10.1 And what, chamberlain, are unskillful behaviors? Unskillful deeds by way of body and speech, and bad livelihood. These are called unskillful behaviors.

10.4 And where do these unskillful behaviors stem from? Where they stem from has been stated. You should say that they stem from the mind. What mind? The mind takes many and diverse forms. But unskillful behaviors stem from a mind that has greed, hate, and delusion.

10.10 And where do these unskillful behaviors cease without remainder? Their cessation has also been stated. It’s when a mendicant gives up bad conduct by way of body, speech, and mind, and develops good conduct by way of body, speech, and mind; they give up wrong livelihood and earn a living by right livelihood. This is where these unskillful behaviors cease without remainder.

10.14 And how is someone practicing for the cessation of unskillful behaviors? It’s when a mendicant generates enthusiasm, tries, makes an effort, exerts the mind, and strives so that bad, unskillful qualities don’t arise. They generate enthusiasm, try, make an effort, exert the mind, and strive so that bad, unskillful qualities that have arisen are given up. They generate enthusiasm, try, make an effort, exert the mind, and strive so that skillful qualities arise. They generate enthusiasm, try, make an effort, exert the mind, and strive so that skillful qualities that have arisen remain, are not lost, but increase, mature, and are fully developed. Someone practicing like this is practicing for the cessation of unskillful behaviors.

11.1 And what are skillful behaviors? Skillful deeds by way of body and speech, and purified livelihood are included in behavior, I say. These are called skillful behaviors.

And where do these skillful behaviors stem from? Where they stem from has been stated. You should say that they stem from the mind. What mind? The mind takes many and diverse forms. But skillful behaviors stem from a mind that is free from greed, hate, and delusion. 11.4

And where do these skillful behaviors cease without remainder? Their cessation has also been stated. It's when a mendicant behaves ethically, but they are not determined by ethical behavior.³⁶⁰ And they truly understand the freedom of heart and freedom by wisdom where these skillful behaviors cease without remainder. 11.10

And how is someone practicing for the cessation of skillful behaviors? It's when a mendicant generates enthusiasm, tries, makes an effort, exerts the mind, and strives so that bad, unskillful qualities don't arise ... so that unskillful qualities are given up ... so that skillful qualities arise ... so that skillful qualities that have arisen remain, are not lost, but increase, mature, and are fully developed. Someone practicing like this is practicing for the cessation of skillful behaviors. 11.14

And what are unskillful thoughts? Purposes of sensuality, of malice, and of cruelty. These are called unskillful thoughts. 12.1

And where do these unskillful thoughts stem from? Where they stem from has been stated. You should say that they stem from perception. What perception? Perception takes many and diverse forms. Perceptions of sensuality, malice, and cruelty—unskillful thoughts stem from this. 12.4

And where do these unskillful thoughts cease without remainder? Their cessation has also been stated. It's when a mendicant, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it 12.11

360. Taking the suffix *-maya* in the same sense as *tammaya*; see my note on MN 47:13.4. The point is that they are not formed by and hence limited by the scope of ethics.

connected. This is where these unskillful thoughts cease without remainder.

12.15 And how is someone practicing for the cessation of unskillful thoughts? It's when a mendicant generates enthusiasm, tries, makes an effort, exerts the mind, and strives so that bad, unskillful qualities don't arise ... so that unskillful qualities are given up ... so that skillful qualities arise ... so that skillful qualities that have arisen remain, are not lost, but increase, mature, and are fully developed. Someone practicing like this is practicing for the cessation of unskillful thoughts.

13.1 And what are skillful thoughts? Thoughts of renunciation, good will, and harmlessness. These are called skillful thoughts.

13.4 And where do these skillful thoughts stem from? Where they stem from has been stated. You should say that they stem from perception. What perception? Perception takes many and diverse forms. Perceptions of renunciation, good will, and harmlessness—skillful thoughts stem from this.

13.11 And where do these skillful thoughts cease without remainder? Their cessation has also been stated. It's when, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, a mendicant enters and remains in the second absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of immersion, with internal clarity and mind at one, without placing the mind and keeping it connected. This is where these skillful thoughts cease without remainder.

13.15 And how is someone practicing for the cessation of skillful thoughts? It's when a mendicant generates enthusiasm, tries, makes an effort, exerts the mind, and strives so that bad, unskillful qualities don't arise ... so that unskillful qualities are given up ... so that skillful qualities arise ... so that skillful qualities that have arisen remain, are not lost, but increase, mature, and are fully developed. Someone practicing like this is practicing for the cessation of skillful thoughts.

14.1 Chamberlain, when an individual person has what ten qualities do I describe them as an invincible ascetic—accomplished in the skillful, excelling in the skillful, attained to the highest attainment?

It's when a mendicant has an adept's right view, right purpose, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right immersion, right knowledge, and right freedom. When an individual possesses these ten qualities, I describe them as an invincible ascetic—accomplished in the skillful, excelling in the skillful, attained to the highest attainment.”

That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Pañcakaṅga the chamberlain approved what the Buddha said. 14.4

The Shorter Discourse With Sakuludāyī

Cūlasakuludāyisutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrels' feeding ground. Now at that time the wanderer Sakuludāyī was residing together with a large assembly of wanderers in their monastery in the peacocks' feeding ground.
- 2.1 Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Rājagaha for alms. Then it occurred to him, "It's too early to wander for alms in Rājagaha. Why don't I visit the wanderer Sakuludāyī at the monastery for the wanderers in the peacocks' feeding ground?" Then the Buddha went to the monastery for the wanderers.
- 3.1 Now at that time, Sakuludāyī was sitting together with a large assembly of wanderers making an uproar, a colossal racket. They engaged in all kinds of low talk, such as talk about kings, bandits, and chief ministers; talk about armies, threats, and wars; talk about food, drink, clothes, and beds; talk about garlands and fragrances; talk about family, vehicles, villages, towns, cities, and countries; talk about women and heroes; street talk and well talk; talk about the departed; motley talk; tales of land and sea; and talk about being reborn in this or that place.
- 3.3 Sakuludāyī saw the Buddha coming off in the distance, and hushed his own assembly, "Be quiet, good fellows, don't make a sound. Here comes the ascetic Gotama. The venerable likes quiet and praises quiet. Hopefully if he sees that our assembly is quiet he'll see fit to approach." Then those wanderers fell silent.

Then the Buddha approached Sakuludāyī, who said to him, “Let 4.1
the Blessed One come, sir! Welcome to the Blessed One, sir! It’s
been a long time since you took the opportunity to come here.
Please, sir, sit down, this seat is ready.” The Buddha sat down on
the seat spread out, while Sakuludāyī took a low seat and sat to one
side. The Buddha said to him, “Udāyī, what were you sitting talking
about just now? What conversation was left unfinished?”

“Sir, leave aside what we were sitting talking about just now. It 5.1
won’t be hard for you to hear about that later. When I don’t come to
the assembly, they sit and engage in all kinds of low talk. But when
I have come to the assembly, they sit gazing up at my face alone,
thinking,³⁶¹ ‘Whatever the ascetic Udāyī teaches, we shall listen to
it.’³⁶² But when the Buddha has come to the assembly, both myself
and the assembly sit gazing up at your face, thinking, ‘Whatever the
Buddha teaches, we shall listen to it.’”

“Well then, Udāyī, suggest something for me to talk about.” 6.1

“Sir, a few days ago someone was claiming to be all-knowing and 6.2
all-seeing, to know and see everything without exception, thus:
‘Knowledge and vision are constantly and continually present to
me, while walking, standing, sleeping, and waking.’ When I asked
them a question about the first beginning, they dodged the issue,
distracted the discussion with irrelevant points, and displayed an-
noyance, hate, and bitterness. That reminded me of the Buddha:³⁶³
‘Surely it must be the Blessed One, the Holy One who is so skilled in
such matters.’”

“But Udāyī, who was it that made such a claim and behaved in 6.6
such a way?”

361. Cp. SN 56.39:1.2. At DN 2:35.2 this is the attitude of a servant to the king.

362. The same phrase is used of the Buddha’s assembly at MN 77:6.64, but with a different attitude: the Buddha’s assembly is poised expectantly, while Udāyī’s is gazing up at his face.

363. For the Mahāsaṅgīti *sati* (“reminded”), PTS reads *pīti* here, but the phrase occurs at MN 89:4.2 and DN 9:6.32, both times with *sati*.

- 6.7 “It was the Jain ascetic of the Nātika clan, sir.”³⁶⁴
- 7.1 “Udāyī, someone who can recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features and details, might ask me a question about the first beginning, or I might ask them a question about the first beginning. And they might satisfy me with their answer, or I might satisfy them with my answer.
- 7.3 Someone who, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, understands how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds might ask me a question about the final end, or I might ask them a question about the final end. And they might satisfy me with their answer, or I might satisfy them with my answer.
- 7.5 Nevertheless, Udāyī, leave aside the first beginning and the final end.³⁶⁵ I shall teach you the Dhamma: ‘When this exists, this comes to be; due to the arising of this, this arises.’³⁶⁶ When this doesn’t exist, that is not; due to the cessation of this, that ceases.’”
- 8.1 “Well sir, I can’t even recall with features and details what I’ve undergone in this incarnation.³⁶⁷ How should I possibly recollect my many kinds of past lives with features and details, like the Bud-

364. The same claim is recorded at MN 14:17.2.

365. *Pubbanta* and *aparanta* (literally “prior end” and “posterior end”) are technical terms found exclusively in Buddhism, and only used in the context of speculative views. It seems the Buddha had a contextual reason to avoid the generic words for “past” (*atīta*) and “future” (*anāgata*), and I reflect that in my translation. *Pubbanta* is semantically identical with *pubbakoti*, the “first point” of existence or transmigration (SN 48.50:5.3). This is emphasized by Nāgarjuna, who introduces the terms *pubbanta* and *aparanta* immediately after discussing the “first point” of transmigration, and associates them with the “extremes” (*anta*) of eternalism and annihilationism (*Mūlamadhyamakakārikā* 25.20–23). Thus such talk is not merely about the past as in what happened yesterday, or the future as in what I’ll do next week, but unmoored speculations about the “first beginning” and the “final end”.

366. The Buddha does not claim to see every fact and detail, but he comprehends the principle that underlies all suffering.

367. *Attabhāva* is literally “the state of the self”, and refers to the body in which consciousness has been incarnated. While *attā* usually has a psychological or metaphysical sense, it sometimes means the “body”, a usage found also in the Sanskrit *ātman* (eg. *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad* 1.2.4).

dha? For I can't even see a mud-goblin right now.³⁶⁸ How should I possibly, with clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, see sentient beings passing away and being reborn, like the Buddha? But then the Buddha told me, 'Nevertheless, Udāyī, leave aside the first beginning and the final end. I shall teach you the Dhamma:

"When this exists, this comes to be; due to the arising of this, this arises. When this doesn't exist, this doesn't come to be; due to the cessation of this, this ceases." But that is even more unclear to me. Perhaps I might satisfy the Buddha by answering a question about my own denomination."

"But Udāyī, what is your own denomination?" 9.1

"Sir, it's this: 'This is the ultimate splendor, this is the ultimate splendor.'" ³⁶⁹ 9.2

"But what is that ultimate splendor?" 9.4

"Sir, the ultimate splendor is the splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer." 9.6

"But what is that ultimate splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer?" 9.7

"Sir, the ultimate splendor is the splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer." 9.8

"Udāyī, you could draw this out for a long time. You say, 'The ultimate splendor is the splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer.' But you don't describe that splendor. Suppose a man was to say, 'Whoever the finest lady in the land is, it is her that I want, her I desire!' They'd say to him, 'My man, that finest lady in the land who you desire—do you know whether she's an aristocrat, a brahmin, a peasant, or a menial?' Asked this, he'd say, 'No.' They'd say to him, 'My friend, that finest lady in the land who you desire—do you know her name or clan? Whether she's tall or short or medium? Whether her skin is black, brown, or dingy? Whether she comes from such-

368. The curious mud-goblin (*pamsupisācaka*) is similarly mentioned at Ud 4.4:7.3.

369. For more on this theory see note on MN 80:2.4.

and-such village, town, or city?’ Asked this, he’d say, ‘No.’ They’d say to him, ‘My man, do you desire someone who you’ve never even known or seen?’ Asked this, he’d say, ‘Yes.’

10.14 What do you think, Udāyī? This being so, doesn’t that man’s statement turn out to have no demonstrable basis?”

10.16 “Clearly that’s the case, sir.”

10.17 “In the same way, you say, ‘The ultimate splendor is the splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer.’ But you don’t describe that splendor.”

11.1 “Worthy sir, suppose there was a beryl gem that was naturally lustrous, eight-faceted, well-worked. When placed on a cream rug it would shine and glow and radiate. Such is the splendor of the self that is healthy after death.”³⁷⁰

12.1 “What do you think, Udāyī? Which of these two has a finer splendor: such a beryl gem, or a firefly in the dark of night?”

12.3 “A firefly in the dark of night, sir.”

13.1 “What do you think, Udāyī? Which of these two has a finer splendor: a firefly in the dark of night, or an oil lamp in the dark of night?”

13.3 “An oil lamp in the dark of night, sir.”

14.1 “What do you think, Udāyī? Which of these two has a finer splendor: an oil lamp in the dark of night, or a great mass of fire in the dark of night?”

14.3 “A great mass of fire in the dark of night, sir.”

15.1 “What do you think, Udāyī? Which of these two has a finer splendor: a great mass of fire in the dark of night, or the morning star in the clear and cloudless heavens at the crack of dawn?”

15.3 “The morning star in the clear and cloudless heavens at the crack of dawn, sir.”

16.1 “What do you think, Udāyī? Which of these two has a finer splendor: the morning star in the clear and cloudless heavens at the crack

370. The statement on the “splendor of the self after death” is not found in the parallel at MA 208.

of dawn, or the full moon at midnight in the clear and cloudless heavens on the fifteenth day sabbath?”

“The full moon at midnight in the clear and cloudless heavens on the fifteenth day sabbath, sir.” 16.3

“What do you think, Udāyī? Which of these two has a finer splendor: the full moon at midnight in the clear and cloudless heavens on the fifteenth day sabbath, or the sun at midday in the clear and cloudless heavens in the last month of the rainy season, in autumn?” 17.1

“The sun at midday in the clear and cloudless heavens in the last month of the rainy season, in autumn, sir.” 17.3

“Beyond this, Udāyī, I know very many gods on whom the luminosity of the sun and moon makes no impression.³⁷¹ Nevertheless, I do not say: ‘The splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer.’ But of the splendor inferior to a firefly you say, ‘This is the ultimate splendor.’ And you don’t describe that splendor.” 18.1

“The Blessed One has cut short the discussion! The Holy One has cut short the discussion!” 19.1

“But Udāyī, why do you say this?” 19.2

“Sir, it says this in our own denomination: ‘This is the ultimate splendor, this is the ultimate splendor.’ But when pursued, pressed, and grilled on our own denomination, we turned out to be vacuous, hollow, and mistaken.” 19.4

“But Udāyī, is there a world of absolute happiness? And is there a grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness?” 20.1

“Sir, it says this in our own denomination: ‘There is a world of absolute happiness. And there is a grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness.’” 20.2

“Well, what is that grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness?” 21.1

371. *Ābhā nanubhonti* (“luminosity makes no impression”) is glossed as *obhāsam na vaḷaṇṇanti*, “does not partake of the light”. At AN 4.127:1.4 the same phrase, in regard to the space where the light of the sun does not reach, is glossed *pabhā nappahonti*, i.e. “light is ineffective”. Compare *ananubhūtam* at MN 49:11.1.

- 21.2 “Sir, it’s when someone gives up killing living creatures, stealing, sexual misconduct, and lying. And they proceed having undertaken some kind of mortification.³⁷² This is the grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness.”
- 22.1 “What do you think, Udāyī? On an occasion when someone refrains from killing living creatures, is their self absolutely happy at that time, or does it have both pleasure and pain?”
- 22.3 “It has both pleasure and pain.”
- 22.4 “What do you think, Udāyī? On an occasion when someone refrains from stealing ... sexual misconduct ... lying, is their self absolutely happy at that time, or does it have both pleasure and pain?”
- 22.10 “It has both pleasure and pain.”
- 22.11 “What do you think, Udāyī? On an occasion when someone proceeds having undertaken some kind of mortification, is their self absolutely happy at that time, or does it have both pleasure and pain?”
- 22.13 “It has both pleasure and pain.”
- 22.14 “What do you think, Udāyī? Is an absolutely happy world realized by relying on a practice of mixed pleasure and pain?”
- 23.1 “The Blessed One has cut short the discussion! The Holy One has cut short the discussion!”
- 23.2 “But Udāyī, why do you say this?”
- 23.4 “Sir, it says this in our own denomination: ‘There is a world of absolute happiness. And there is a grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness.’³⁷³ But when pursued, pressed, and grilled on our own denomination, we turned out to be vacuous, hollow, and mistaken.
- 23.7 But sir, is there a world of absolute happiness? And is there a grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness?”

372. *Vā* here is conjunctive.

373. “Grounded practice” is *ākāravatī paṭipadā*, for which compare the “grounded faith” (*ākāravatī saddhā*) of MN 47:16.1 and MN 60:4.1.

“There is a world of absolute happiness, Udāyī. And there is a grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness.” 24.1

“Well sir, what is that grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness?” 24.2

“It’s when a mendicant, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption. As the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, they enter and remain in the second absorption. With the fading away of rapture, they enter and remain in the third absorption. This is the grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness.” 25.1

“Sir, that’s not the grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness. At that point an absolutely happy world has already been realized.” 25.5

“No, Udāyī, at that point an absolutely happy world has not been realized. This is the grounded practice for realizing a world of absolute happiness.” 25.6

When he said this, Sakuludāyī’s assembly made an uproar, a colossal racket, “In that case, we are lost, together with our denomination! We are lost, together with our denomination! We know nothing higher than this!” 26.1

Then Sakuludāyī, having quieted those wanderers, said to the Buddha, “Well sir, at what point is an absolutely happy world realized?” 26.4

“It’s when, with the giving up of pleasure and pain and the disappearance of former happiness and sadness, a mendicant enters and remains in the fourth absorption. There are deities who have been reborn in a absolutely happy world. That mendicant associates with them, converses, and engages in discussion. It’s at this point that a absolutely happy world has been realized.” 27.2

“Surely the mendicants must lead the spiritual life under the Buddha for the sake of realizing this absolutely happy world?” 28.1

“No, Udāyī, the mendicants don’t lead the spiritual life under me for the sake of realizing this absolutely happy world. There are other 28.2

things that are finer, for the sake of which the mendicants lead the spiritual life under me.”

28.4 “But what are those finer things?”

29-36.1 “It’s when a Realized One arises in the world, perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed. . . .

37.1 They give up these five hindrances, corruptions of the heart that weaken wisdom. Then, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, they enter and remain in the first absorption. This is one of the finer things for the sake of which the mendicants lead the spiritual life under me.

38-40.1 Furthermore, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, a mendicant enters and remains in the second absorption . . . third absorption . . . fourth absorption. This too is one of the finer things.

41.1 When their mind has become immersed in samādhī like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward recollection of past lives. They recollect many kinds of past lives. That is: one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. They recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features and details. This too is one of the finer things.

42.1 When their mind has become immersed in samādhī like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the death and rebirth of sentient beings. With clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. They understand how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds. This too is one of the finer things.

When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this— 43.1
 purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady,
 and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the ending
 of defilements. They truly understand: ‘This is suffering’ ... ‘This
 is the origin of suffering’ ... ‘This is the cessation of suffering’ ...
 ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering’. They
 truly understand: ‘These are defilements’ ... ‘This is the origin of
 defilements’ ... ‘This is the cessation of defilements’ ... ‘This is the
 practice that leads to the cessation of defilements’.

Knowing and seeing like this, their mind is freed from the de- 44.1
 filements of sensuality, desire to be reborn, and ignorance. When
 they’re freed, they know they’re freed.

They understand: ‘Rebirth is ended, the spiritual journey has 44.3
 been completed, what had to be done has been done, there is nothing
 further for this place.’ This too is one of the finer things. These are the
 finer things for the sake of which the mendicants lead the spiritual
 life under me.”

When he had spoken, Sakuludāyī said to the Buddha, “Excellent, 45.1
 sir! Excellent! As if he were righting the overturned, or revealing the
 hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the
 dark so people with clear eyes can see what’s there, the Buddha has
 made the teaching clear in many ways. I go for refuge to the Buddha,
 to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. Sir, may I receive the
 going forth, the ordination in the Buddha’s presence?”

When he said this, Sakuludāyī’s assembly said to him, “Worthy 46.1
 Udāyī, don’t lead the spiritual life under the ascetic Gotama. You
 have been a tutor; don’t live as a pupil. You’ll end up like a water jar
 that turns into a water ladle.³⁷⁴ Worthy Udāyī, don’t lead the spiritual
 life under the ascetic Gotama. You have been a tutor; don’t live as

374. “Water ladle” (*udāñcanika*, variant *uddekanika*, commentary *udakavāraka*)
 is a unique term. Read *udāñchanika* in the sense “(ladle) for drawing water” (cp.
 Sanskrit *ākaraṣa* for Pali *añchana*). | The terms *udakamaṇika* (“water jar”) and
udāñchanika (“water ladle”) pun on Udāyī’s name.

a pupil.” And that’s how the wanderer Sakuludāyī’s own assembly prevented him from leading the spiritual life under the Buddha.

With Vekhanasa

Vekhanasasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattthī 1.1
in Jeta's Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery.

Then the wanderer Vekhanasa went up to the Buddha, and ex- 2.1
changed greetings with him.³⁷⁵ When the greetings and polite con-
versation were over, he stood to one side, and expressed this heartfelt
sentiment in the Buddha's presence: "This is the ultimate splendor,
this is the ultimate splendor."³⁷⁶

"But Kaccāna, why do you say: 'This is the ultimate splendor, this 2.5
is the ultimate splendor.' What is that ultimate splendor?"

"Worthy Gotama, the ultimate splendor is the splendor compared 2.8
to which no other splendor is finer."

375. Vekhanasa, the "descendant of Vikhānasa" was, according to the commen-
tary, the teacher of Sakaludāyī and came to defend his teaching. The Vekhanasas
were Vedic poets. They became known in later Sanskrit texts as an order of
forest-dwelling ascetics, who evolved into the modern Vaikhānasa Vishnavite
tradition. This sutta may be the earliest reference to a tradition of Vekhanasa
ascetics, creating a link between the Vedic poets and the later tradition. The
Buddha calls him by his personal or clan name Kaccāna.

376. The Rig Veda features two Vaikhānasa poems, one of which describes Soma
as "most resplendent" (*śubhraśastamaḥ*, Rig Veda 9.66.26), a phrase notably
parallel in meaning to the Pali "ultimate splendor" (*paramo vaṇṇo*). These verses
are rich with similar imagery: Soma is a "gleaming light" (24) whose "glittering
drops" "flash with radiance" (25), "pervading with rays" (27), a "heaven-bright
milk" (30). This poem is ascribed to "a hundred Vaikhānasas", suggesting that an
order already existed at the time. Perhaps the Vekhanasa lineage developed their
philosophy from these verses, which they had recited over so many centuries
that the original referent, Soma, was forgotten.

- 2.9 “But what is that ultimate splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer?”
- 2.10 “Worthy Gotama, the ultimate splendor is the splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer.”
- 3.1 “Kaccāna, you could draw this out for a long time. You say, ‘The ultimate splendor is the splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer.’ But you don’t describe that splendor.
- 3.3 Suppose a man was to say, ‘Whoever the finest lady in the land is, it is her that I want, her I desire!’
- 3.5 They’d say to him, ‘My man, that finest lady in the land who you desire—do you know whether she’s an aristocrat, a brahmin, a peasant, or a menial?’
- 3.7 Asked this, he’d say, ‘No.’
- 3.8 They’d say to him, ‘My friend, that finest lady in the land who you desire—do you know her name or clan? Whether she’s tall or short or medium? Whether her skin is black, brown, or dingy? Whether she comes from such-and-such village, town, or city?’
- 3.10 Asked this, he’d say, ‘No.’
- 3.11 They’d say to him, ‘My man, do you desire someone who you’ve never even known or seen?’
- 3.13 Asked this, he’d say, ‘Yes.’
- 3.14 What do you think, Kaccāna? This being so, doesn’t that man’s statement turn out to have no demonstrable basis?”
- 3.16 “Clearly that’s the case, worthy Gotama.”
- 3.17 “In the same way, you say, ‘The ultimate splendor is the splendor compared to which no other splendor is finer.’ But you don’t describe that splendor.”
- 4.1 “Worthy Gotama, suppose there was a beryl gem that was naturally lustrous, eight-faceted, well-worked. When placed on a cream rug it would shine and glow and radiate. Such is the splendor of the self that is healthy after death.”
- 5.1 “What do you think, Kaccāna? Which of these two has a finer splendor: such a beryl gem, or a firefly in the dark of night?”
- 5.3 “A firefly in the dark of night.”

“What do you think, Kaccāna? Which of these two has a finer 6.1
splendor: a firefly in the dark of night, or an oil lamp in the dark of
night?”

“An oil lamp in the dark of night.” 6.3

“What do you think, Kaccāna? Which of these two has a finer 7.1
splendor: an oil lamp in the dark of night, or a great mass of fire in
the dark of night?”

“A great mass of fire in the dark of night.” 7.3

“What do you think, Kaccāna? Which of these two has a finer 8.1
splendor: a great mass of fire in the dark of night, or the morning
star in the clear and cloudless heavens at the crack of dawn?”

“The morning star in the clear and cloudless heavens at the crack 8.3
of dawn.”

“What do you think, Kaccāna? Which of these two has a finer 9.1
splendor: the morning star in the clear and cloudless heavens at the
crack of dawn, or the full moon at midnight in the clear and cloudless
heavens on the fifteenth day sabbath?”

“The full moon at midnight in the clear and cloudless heavens on 9.3
the fifteenth day sabbath.”

“What do you think, Kaccāna? Which of these two has a finer 10.1
splendor: the full moon at midnight in the clear and cloudless heav-
ens on the fifteenth day sabbath, or the sun at midday in the clear and
cloudless heavens in the last month of the rainy season, in autumn?”

“The sun at midday in the clear and cloudless heavens in the last 10.3
month of the rainy season, in autumn.”

“Beyond this, Kaccāna, I know very many gods on whom the 11.1
luminosity of the sun and moon makes no impression. Nevertheless,
I do not say: ‘The splendor compared to which no other splendor
is finer.’ But of the splendor inferior to a firefly you say, ‘This is the
ultimate splendor.’ And you don’t describe that splendor.

Kaccāna, there are these five kinds of sensual stimulation. What 12.1
five? Sight known by the eye, which are likable, desirable, agreeable,
pleasant, sensual, and arousing. Sounds known by the ear ... Smells
known by the nose ... Tastes known by the tongue ... Touches

known by the body, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual, and arousing. These are the five kinds of sensual stimulation.

13.1 The pleasure and happiness that arises from these five kinds of sensual stimulation is called sensual pleasure. ‘From the senses comes sensual pleasure. Beyond sensual pleasure is the pleasure that surmounts the sensual, which is said to be the best of these.’³⁷⁷

14.1 When he said this, Vekhanasa said to the Buddha, “It’s incredible, worthy Gotama, it’s amazing! How well said this was by the worthy Gotama! ‘From the senses comes sensual pleasure. Beyond sensual pleasure is the pleasure that surmounts the sensual, which is said to be the best of these.’ Worthy Gotama, from the senses comes sensual pleasure. Beyond sensual pleasure is the pleasure that surmounts the sensual, which is said to be the best of these.”

14.6 “Kaccāna, since you have a different view, creed, and belief, and another discipline and denomination, it’s hard for you to understand the senses, sensual pleasure, and the pleasure that surmounts the sensual. There are mendicants who are perfected, who have ended the defilements, completed the spiritual journey, done what had to be done, laid down the burden, achieved their heart’s goal, utterly ended the fetter of continued existence, and are rightly freed through enlightenment. They can understand the senses, sensual pleasure, and the pleasure that surmounts the sensual.”

15.1 When he said this, Vekhanasa became angry and upset. He even attacked and badmouthed the Buddha himself, saying, “The ascetic Gotama will be worsted!” He said to the Buddha, “This is exactly what happens with some ascetics and brahmins. Not knowing the first beginning or seeing the final end, they nevertheless claim: ‘We understand: “Rebirth is ended, the spiritual journey has been com-

377. The introductory *iti* (“so they say”) indicates that the Buddha is quoting a saying, which may not have originated with him. | The “pleasure that surmounts the sensual” (*kāmaggasukha*) is defined by the commentary as Nibbāna, which explains why the Buddha says below that only arahants can truly understand this saying (MN 80:14.8). | Compare with the passage on extracting cream of ghee, which uses parallel syntax (DN 9:52.1, SN 34.1:1.9, AN 4.95:4.1).

pleted, what had to be done has been done, there is nothing further for this place.” Their statement turns out to be a joke—mere words, vacuous and hollow.”

“Kaccāna, there are some ascetics and brahmins who, not knowing the first beginning or seeing the final end, nevertheless claim: ‘We understand: “Rebirth is ended, the spiritual journey has been completed, what had to be done has been done, there is nothing further for this place.”’ There is a legitimate refutation of them. Nevertheless, Kaccāna, leave aside the first beginning and the final end. Let a sensible person come—neither devious nor deceitful, a person of integrity. I teach and instruct them. Practicing as instructed they will soon know and see for themselves, ‘So this is how to be rightly released from the bond, that is, the bond of ignorance.’ Suppose there was a little baby bound with swaddling up to the neck. As they grow up and their senses mature, they’re accordingly released from those bonds. They’d know ‘I’m released,’ and there would be no more bonds. 16.1

In the same way, let a sensible person come—neither devious nor deceitful, a person of integrity. I teach and instruct them. Practicing as instructed they will soon know and see for themselves, ‘So this is how to be rightly released from the bond, that is, the bond of ignorance.’” 16.11

When he said this, Vekhanasa said to the Buddha, “Excellent, worthy Gotama! . . . From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.” 17.1

THE CHAPTER ON KINGS

With Ghaṭikāra

Ghaṭikārasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.³⁷⁸ At one time the Buddha was wandering in 1.1
the land of the Kosalans together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants.
Then the Buddha left the road, and at a certain spot he smiled.

Then Venerable Ānanda thought, “What is the cause, what is the 2.2
reason why the Buddha smiled? Realized Ones do not smile for no
reason.”

So Ānanda arranged his robe over one shoulder, raised his cupped 2.5
palms toward the Buddha, and said, “What is the cause, what is the
reason why the Buddha smiled? Realized Ones do not smile for no
reason.”

“Once upon a time, Ānanda, there was a market town in this spot 3.1
named Vebhaliṅga. It was successful and prosperous, populous and
full of people.³⁷⁹ And Kassapa, a blessed one, a perfected one, a fully

378. This lively story is one of the most developed of the early canonical Jātakas. The popularity of the story is attested by the many parallels, which include a retelling of the story by the deity who had been Ghaṭikāra (SN 1.50). Ghaṭikāra’s virtues as an ideal lay follower are extolled; his kindness, faith, and contentment, and especially his practice of economic harmlessness through rejection of the contractual market economy.

379. Each of the occasions when the Buddha smiled in this way served as an introduction to an uplifting story of the past. In MN 83, the Buddha tells of the fabled king Maghadeva of Mithilā, who went forth and practice the divine meditations. AN 5.180, like the current sutta, tells the story of a virtuous layperson in the time of Kassapa Buddha. Both the Kassapa stories are set in Kosala. | Vebhaliṅga is known only from this context and there are many variant readings. | Here the compound *gāmanigama*, elsewhere “village or town” clearly means “market town”. The same idiom is found in Sanskrit versions of this text (*vaibhiṅgī nāma grāmanigamo*, Mūlasarvāstivāda Vinaya 17.390).

awakened Buddha, lived supported by Vebhaliṅga. It was here, in fact, that he had his monastery, where he advised the mendicant Saṅgha while seated.”

4.1 Then Ānanda spread out his outer robe folded in four and said to the Buddha, “Well then, sir, may the Blessed One sit here! Then this piece of land will have been occupied by two perfected ones, fully awakened Buddhas.” The Buddha sat down on the seat spread out. When he was seated he said to Venerable Ānanda:

5.1 “Once upon a time, Ānanda, there was a market town in this spot named Vebhaliṅga. It was successful and prosperous, populous and full of people. And Kassapa, a blessed one, a perfected one, a fully awakened Buddha, lived supported by Vebhaliṅga. It was here, in fact, that he had his monastery, where he advised the mendicant Saṅgha while seated.

6.1 The Buddha Kassapa had as chief supporter in Vebhaliṅga a potter named Ghaṭikāra. Ghaṭikāra had a dear friend named Jotipāla, a student.³⁸⁰ Then Ghaṭikāra addressed Jotipāla, ‘Come, dear Jotipāla, let’s go to see the Blessed One Kassapa, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha.’³⁸¹ For I deem it holy to see that Blessed One.’³⁸²

380. Various texts of the northern Sarvāstivāda movement, including the Madhyama-āgama and the Saṅghabhedavastu, speak instead of the potter Nandipāla and the Brahmin youth Uttara. | Ghaṭikāra (“potter”) Nandipāla is also referred to by his clan name Bhaggava. | Jotipāla means “guardian of the sacred flame”, i.e. someone who maintains the Vedic fire ritual, as attested by another Jotipāla of the past (DN 19:47.26). Yet another Jotipāla was a religious founder of the past (AN 6.54:18.1, AN 7.73:2.5). The name seems to appear only in Buddhist sources. Given that it is always in legendary contexts, it is probably a vocational epithet like Ghaṭikāra.

381. Kassapa (Sanskrit Kaśyapa) means “tortoise”. It is a common Brahmanical clan name, stemming from an ancient figure reckoned as the eldest of the “seven sages”, to whom some Vedic verses are attributed. Further details of the Buddha Kassapa’s time are found at DN 14:1.4.6, SN 15.20:4.1, and SN 48.57:3.1.

382. *Sādhussammata* is normally an epithet of (real or supposed) saints. Here it is the “sight” (*dassana*) of the saint that is deemed holy. This is an early example of the belief known in Hinduism as *darshana*, that the sight of a holy person, place, or object was auspicious and conveyed blessings on the seer. This topic is also treated at Snp 4.4 and AN 6.30.

When he said this, Jotipāla said to him, ‘Enough, dear Ghaṭīkāra. 6.6
What’s the use of seeing that shaveling, that fake ascetic?’

For a second time ... and a third time, Ghaṭīkāra addressed Joti- 6.9
pāla, ‘Come, dear Jotipāla, let’s go to see the Blessed One Kassapa,
the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha. For I deem it holy to
see that Blessed One.’

For a third time, Jotipāla said to him, ‘Enough, dear Ghaṭīkāra. 6.13
What’s the use of seeing that shaveling, that fake ascetic?’

‘Well then, dear Jotipāla, let’s take some bathing cleanser and go 6.16
to the river to bathe.’³⁸³

‘Yes, dear,’ replied Jotipāla. So that’s what they did. 6.17

Then Ghaṭīkāra addressed Jotipāla, ‘Dear Jotipāla, the Buddha 7.1
Kassapa’s monastery is not far away. Let’s go to see the Blessed One
Kassapa, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha. For I deem
it holy to see that Blessed One.’

When he said this, Jotipāla said to him, ‘Enough, dear Ghaṭīkāra. 7.5
What’s the use of seeing that shaveling, that fake ascetic?’

For a second time ... and a third time, Ghaṭīkāra addressed Joti- 7.8
pāla, ‘Dear Jotipāla, the Buddha Kassapa’s monastery is not far away.
Let’s go to see the Blessed One Kassapa, the perfected one, the fully
awakened Buddha. For I deem it holy to see that Blessed One.’

For a third time, Jotipāla said to him, ‘Enough, dear Ghaṭīkāra. 7.13
What’s the use of seeing that shaveling, that fake ascetic?’

383. *Sotti* is uncertain. I take it as from the root *suc* in the sense “cleanser”. However, it may be related to Sanskrit *śukti* (from the same root), which is mentioned by Varāhamihira as an ingredient in perfumed bath powders fit for a king (*Bṛhat Saṃhitā* 77). There, it is probably either powdered or ashen oyster shell, which is included as an exfoliant in some modern soaps, or else perfume from a plant whose leaves or flowers resemble oysters. The commentary, identifying it with the *kuruvindakasutti* that was banned for mendicants at Kd 15:1.3.18, evidently derives it from *sutta* (“string”) and explains it as a string of resin-balls compounded with *kuruvindaka* (itself uncertain, possibly a herb). However, these explanations all seem dubious, as Pali texts treat *sotti* as a normal means of washing, and should not require specialized ingredients or methods (AN 3.70:8.2, MN 93:10.5).

- 8.1 Then Ghaṭikāra grabbed Jotipāla by the skirt-hem and said,³⁸⁴ ‘Dear Jotipāla, the Buddha Kassapa’s monastery is not far away. Let’s go to see the Blessed One Kassapa, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha. For I deem it holy to see that Blessed One.’
- 8.5 So Jotipāla undid his skirt-hem and said to Ghaṭikāra,³⁸⁵ ‘Enough, dear Ghaṭikāra. What’s the use of seeing that shaveling, that fake ascetic?’
- 9.1 Then Ghaṭikāra grabbed Jotipāla by the hair of his freshly-washed head and said,³⁸⁶ ‘Dear Jotipāla, the Buddha Kassapa’s monastery is not far away. Let’s go to see the Blessed One Kassapa, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha. For I deem it holy to see that Blessed One.’
- 9.5 Then Jotipāla thought, ‘Oh lord, how incredible, how amazing, how this potter Ghaṭikāra, though of lowly birth, should presume to grab me by the hair of my freshly-washed head!’³⁸⁷ This must be no ordinary matter.’ He said to Ghaṭikāra, ‘You’d even milk it to this extent, dear Ghaṭikāra?’³⁸⁸
- 9.11 ‘I even milk it to this extent, dear Jotipāla. For that is how holy I deem it to see that Blessed One.’
- 9.13 ‘Well then, dear Ghaṭikāra, release me, we shall go.’

384. The *ovaṭṭikā* is the turned-over hem of a skirt or sarong that holds it up (see Bu NP 10:1.2.7).

385. Leaving him, apparently, naked standing in the water.

386. Manusmṛti 4.83 forbids grabbing hair (*keśagraha*), which was an act of dominance in wrestling. It is forbidden in anger, notes Medhātithi’s commentary, but permitted in sex. Mahābhārata 5.91.11a beautifully explains how such rules are meant to be understood in context: “The learned regard him to be a wretch who does not by his solicitation seek to save a friend who is about to sink in calamity. Striving to the best of his might, even to the extent of seizing him by the hair, one should seek to dissuade a friend from an improper act. In that case, he that acts so, instead of incurring blame, reaps praise” (Kisari Mohan Ganguli’s translation, Section 93, Bhagavat-yāna Parva).

387. Pottery is said to be a low craft at Bu Pc 2:2.1.30.

388. *Dohī* is “milking”, as in *anavasesadohī* “milk dry”, an idiom which is used in the sense of “pushing things too far” (MN 33:13.1, AN 11.17:12.1).

Then Ghaṭṭikāra the potter and Jotipāla the student went to the 10.1
Buddha Kassapa. Ghaṭṭikāra bowed and sat down to one side, but
Jotipāla exchanged greetings with the Buddha and sat down to one
side.

Ghaṭṭikāra said to the Buddha Kassapa, ‘Sir, this is the student 10.2
Jotipāla, my dear friend. Please teach him the Dhamma.’ Then the
Buddha Kassapa educated, encouraged, fired up, and inspired Gha-
ṭṭikāra and Jotipāla with a Dhamma talk. Then they got up from their
seat, bowed and respectfully circled the Buddha Kassapa, keeping
him on their right, before leaving.

Then Jotipāla said to Ghaṭṭikāra, ‘Dear Ghaṭṭikāra, you have heard 11.1
this teaching, so why don’t you go forth from the lay life to home-
lessness?’

‘Don’t you know, dear Jotipāla, that I provide for my blind old 11.3
parents?’

‘Well then, dear Ghaṭṭikāra, I shall go forth from the lay life to 11.4
homelessness.’

Then Ghaṭṭikāra and Jotipāla went to the Buddha Kassapa, bowed 12.1
and sat down to one side. Ghaṭṭikāra said to the Buddha Kassapa,
‘Sir, this is the student Jotipāla, my dear friend. Please give him the
going forth.’ And Jotipāla the student received the going forth, the
ordination in the Buddha’s presence.

Not long after Jotipāla’s ordination, a fortnight later, the Buddha 13.1
Kassapa—having stayed in Vebhaliṅga as long as he pleased—set
out for Varanasi.³⁸⁹ Traveling stage by stage, he arrived at Varanasi,
where he stayed near Varanasi, in the deer park at Isipatana. King

389. Varanasi, one of the oldest cities in the world, was the capital of the Kāśī kingdom. It lost its status as an independent kingdom shortly before the Buddha, when it was taken over by Kosala. It appears in countless Buddhist stories of the past as the dominant city of the region in what appears to be a timeless and ageless past. However, despite its great antiquity, it is a historical settlement, of which the discovered remains date back to perhaps 1200 BCE; it was a capital city from perhaps 800 BCE. It would have enjoyed its status as a major city for a period of a few hundred years before the Buddha, during which time all these stories were set.

Kikī of Kāsi heard that he had arrived.³⁹⁰ He had the finest carriages harnessed. He then mounted a fine carriage and, along with other fine carriages, set out in full royal pomp from Varanasi to see the Buddha Kassapa. He went by carriage as far as the terrain allowed, then descended and approached the Buddha Kassapa on foot. He bowed and sat down to one side. The Buddha educated, encouraged, fired up, and inspired him with a Dhamma talk.

14.5 Then King Kikī said to the Buddha, ‘Sir, would the Buddha together with the mendicant Saṅgha please accept tomorrow’s meal from me?’ The Buddha Kassapa consented with silence.

15.1 Then, knowing that the Buddha had consented, King Kikī rose from his seat, bowed, and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right, before leaving. And when the night had passed, King Kikī had delicious fresh and cooked foods prepared in his own home—soft saffron rice with the dark grains picked out, served with many soups and sauces. Then he had the Buddha informed of the time, saying,³⁹¹ ‘Sir, it’s time. The meal is ready.’

17.1 Then Kassapa Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, went to the home of King Kikī, where he sat down on the seat spread out together with the Saṅgha of mendicants. Then King Kikī served and satisfied the mendicant Saṅgha headed by the Buddha with his own hands with delicious fresh and cooked foods.

390. Kikī (“blue jay”) is also the king in the time of Kassapa at DN 14:1.12.20. No king of this name appears to be attested in Puranic lineages. By the time of the Buddha, the much-conquered city of Varanasi was subject to first Kosala and then Magadha. This sutta establishes, however, that the true ancient king of the city was in fact a disciple of the past Buddha. | The suttas of this chapter all deal with kings in one way or another. Leaving aside the final five, all of which feature Pasenadi of Kosala, we encounter royalty of Kuru, Kāśī, Videha, Sūrasena, Bhaggā, and indirectly of Avanti and Kosambī. Thus the chapter serves to show that not just the well-known cases of Pasenadi and Bimbisāra, as well as the republican nations such as Vajjī and Sakya, were devoted to the Buddha, but the overwhelming majority of the kings of the time. Many, perhaps all, of these kings belong to what the Puranas later called the “lunar” dynasty, in contrast with the Buddha’s “solar” lineage.

391. For “soft saffron rice” prefer the reading *pañḍumudikassa*.

When the Buddha Kassapa had eaten and washed his hand and bowl, King Kikī took a low seat and sat to one side. There he said to the Buddha Kassapa, ‘Sir, would the Buddha please accept my invitation to reside in Varanasi for the rainy season? The Saṅgha will be looked after in the same style.’³⁹² 17.3

‘Enough, Great King. I have already accepted an invitation for the rains residence.’ 17.7

For a second time ... and a third time King Kikī said to the Buddha Kassapa, ‘Sir, would the Buddha please accept my invitation to reside in Varanasi for the rainy season? The Saṅgha will be looked after in the same style.’ 17.9

‘Enough, Great King. I have already accepted an invitation for the rains residence.’ 17.13

Then King Kikī, thinking, ‘The Buddha does not accept my invitation to reside for the rains in Varanasi,’ became sad and upset. Then King Kikī said to the Buddha Kassapa, ‘Sir, do you have another supporter better than me?’³⁹³ 17.15

‘Great king, there is a market town named Vebhaliṅga, where there is a potter named Ghaṭikāra. He is my chief supporter. Now, Great King, when you thought, “The Buddha does not accept my invitation to reside for the rains in Varanasi,” you became sad and upset. But Ghaṭikāra doesn’t get upset, nor will he. 18.1

Ghaṭikāra has gone for refuge to the Buddha, the teaching, and the Saṅgha. He doesn’t kill living creatures, steal, commit sexual misconduct, lie, or consume intoxicants of beer, wine, and liquor. He has experiential confidence in the Buddha, the teaching, and the Saṅgha, and possesses the ethics loved by the noble ones. He is free of doubt regarding suffering, its origin, its cessation, and the practice that leads to its cessation.³⁹⁴ He eats in one part of the day; 18.6

392. The king is promising that the offerings for the whole Saṅgha will be as luxurious as the ones just offered.

393. The Buddha does not take the bait of describing someone as “better”; rather, he describes Ghaṭikāra’s qualities.

394. This shows him to be one of the noble ones.

he's chaste, ethical, and of good character.³⁹⁵ He has set aside gems and gold, and quit using gold and currency.³⁹⁶ He has put down the shovel and doesn't dig the earth with his own hands.³⁹⁷ He takes what has crumbled off by a riverbank or been dug up by mice, and brings it back in a carrier. When he has made a pot, he says, "Anyone may leave bagged sesame, mung beans, or chickpeas here and take what they wish."³⁹⁸ He provided for his blind old parents. And since he has ended the five lower fetters, Ghaṭikāra will be reborn spontaneously and will become extinguished there, not liable to return from that world.³⁹⁹

- 19.1 This one time, Great King, I was staying near the market town of Vebhaliṅga. Then I robed up in the morning and, taking my bowl and robe, went to the home of Ghaṭikāra's parents, where I said to them, "Excuse me, where has Bhaggava gone?"⁴⁰⁰
- 19.4 "Your supporter has gone out, sir. But take rice from the pot and sauce from the pan and eat." So that's what I did. And after eating I rose from my seat and left.⁴⁰¹
- 19.6 Then Ghaṭikāra went up to his parents and said, "Who took rice from the pot and sauce from the pan, ate it, and left?"
- 19.8 "It was the Buddha Kassapa, my dear."

395. This is equivalent to the eight precepts.

396. The same is said of Buddhist mendicants at SN 42.10:2.4. This parallels the ten precepts of the *sāmaṇera*, which forbid using money (Kd 1:56.1.14).

397. Also said of ancient Brahmanical hermits at DN 27:22.6. Digging the earth is an offense for mendicants (Bu Pc 10).

398. He made a living by purely voluntary exchange rather than contractual obligations.

399. He is a non-returner.

400. The Buddha uses Ghaṭikāra's clan name, as he does at SN 1.50:11.2.

401. This appears to technically violate Bu Pc 40, which requires that food be given with the hands, not simply by speech. However, not all Buddhas lay down the exact same Vinaya rules. Several parallels explain this by saying that Kassapa was following the customs of the mystical land of Uttarakuru (MA 63 at T i 502a19; T i 502b8; Saṅghabhedavastu 17:391 at Gnoli 1978a:27,14 and D (1) 'dul ba, ga 8a3), where no one had any possessions (DN 32:7.4).

Then Ghaṭṭikāra thought, “I’m so fortunate, so very fortunate, in 19.9
that the Buddha Kassapa trusts me so much!” Then joy and happi-
ness did not leave him for a fortnight, or his parents for a week.

Another time, Great King, I was staying near that same market 20.1
town of Vebhaliṅga. Then I robed up in the morning and, taking my
bowl and robe, went to the home of Ghaṭṭikāra’s parents, where I said
to them, “Excuse me, where has Bhaggava gone?”

“Your supporter has gone out, sir. But take porridge from the 20.4
pot and sauce from the pan and eat.” So that’s what I did. And after
eating I rose from my seat and left.

Then Ghaṭṭikāra went up to his parents and said, “Who took por- 20.6
ridge from the pot and sauce from the pan, ate it, and left?”

“It was the Buddha Kassapa, my dear.” 20.8

Then Ghaṭṭikāra thought, “I’m so fortunate, so very fortunate, to 20.9
be trusted so much by the Buddha Kassapa!” Then joy and happiness
did not leave him for a fortnight, or his parents for a week.

Another time, Great King, I was staying near that same market 21.1
town of Vebhaliṅga. Now at that time my hut leaked. So I addressed
the mendicants,

“Mendicants, go to Ghaṭṭikāra’s home and find some grass.” 21.4

When I said this, those mendicants said to me, “Sir, there’s no 21.5
grass there, but his workshop has a grass roof.”⁴⁰²

“Then go to the workshop and strip the grass.” So that’s what they 21.7
did.

Then Ghaṭṭikāra’s parents said to those mendicants, “Who’s strip- 21.9
ping the grass from the workshop?”

“It’s the mendicants, sister. The Buddha’s hut is leaking.” 21.11

“Take it, sirs! Take it, dearest ones!” 21.12

Then Ghaṭṭikāra went up to his parents and said, “Who stripped 21.13
the grass from the workshop?”

402. *Āvesana* is found here and at MN 140:2.1 of a potter’s workshop, at Kd 15:11.5.15 of a sewing hut, and is mentioned at Manu 9.264 as an “artisan’s workshop” (*kārukāveśana*).

- 21.15 “It was the mendicants, dear. It seems the Buddha’s hut is leaking.”
- 21.16 Then Ghaṭikāra thought, “I’m so fortunate, so very fortunate, to be trusted so much by the Buddha Kassapa!” Then joy and happiness did not leave him for a fortnight, or his parents for a week.
- 21.20 Then the workshop remained with the atmosphere for a roof for the whole three months, but the heavens did not rain on it. And that, Great King, is what Ghaṭikāra the potter is like.’
- 21.22 ‘Ghaṭikāra the potter is fortunate, very fortunate, to be so trusted by the Buddha Kassapa.’
- 22.1 Then King Kikī sent around five hundred loads of rice, soft saffron rice, and suitable sauce to Ghaṭikāra.⁴⁰³ Then one of the king’s men approached Ghaṭikāra and said, ‘Sir, these five hundred loads of rice, soft saffron rice, and suitable sauce have been sent to you by King Kikī of Kāsi. Please accept them.’
- 22.5 “The king has many duties, and much to do. I have enough.⁴⁰⁴ Let this be for the king himself.’
- 23.1 Ānanda, you might think: ‘Surely the student Jotipāla must have been someone else at that time?’⁴⁰⁵ But you should not see it like this. I myself was the student Jotipāla at that time.”
- 23.5 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Ānanda approved what the Buddha said.

403. “Suitable sauce” (*tadupiyaṇca sūpeyyam*) is also at DN 17:2.15.10 and SN 22.96:4.10, where it describes a similarly luxurious meal. | A secondary theme of this parable is to highlight the different attitudes to offering. Kikī is generous, but his offering is extravagant and indulgent, and ultimately serves his desires, whereas Ghaṭikāra is concerned only to help with what is needed at the time.

404. The two words *alam me* encapsulate the radical basis of a Buddhist economy.

405. This phrase marks canonical Jātaka stories at DN 17:2.14.2, MN 83:21.2, AN 3.15:5.2, and AN 9.20:5.2.

With Raṭṭhapāla

Raṭṭhapālasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.⁴⁰⁶ At one time the Buddha was wandering in the land of the Kurus together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants when he arrived at a town of the Kurus named Thullakoṭṭhika.⁴⁰⁷ 1.1

The brahmins and householders of Thullakoṭṭhika heard: 2.1

“It seems the ascetic Gotama—a Sakyan, gone forth from a Sakyan family—has arrived at Thullakoṭṭhika, together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants. He has this good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ He has realized with his own insight this world—with its gods, Māras, and divinities, this population with its ascetics and brahmins, gods and humans—and he makes it known to others. He teaches Dhamma that’s good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, meaningful and well-phrased. And he reveals a spiritual practice that’s entirely full and pure. It’s good to see such perfected ones.” 2.2

Then the brahmins and householders of Thullakoṭṭhika went up to the Buddha. Before sitting down to one side, some bowed, some exchanged greetings and polite conversation, some held up their 3.1

406. The story of Raṭṭhapāla, the “guardian of the nation”, has become one of the most famous and beloved parables from early Buddhism. It is a testament to a young man’s resolution to go forth out of faith, a quality for which he was later honored (AN 1.210:1.1). But the power of Raṭṭhapāla’s determination should not overshadow the moving conversation he has with King Koravya at the end.

407. Thullakoṭṭhika (“place of fat granaries”; Sanskrit *sthūlakoṣṭhaka*) only appears in the story of Raṭṭhapāla.

cupped palms toward the Buddha, some announced their name and clan, while some kept silent. When they were seated, the Buddha educated, encouraged, fired up, and inspired them with a Dhamma talk.

- 4.1 Now at that time a gentleman named Ratṭhapāla, the son of the leading clan in Thullakoṭṭhika, was sitting in the assembly. He thought, “As I understand the Buddha’s teaching, it’s not easy for someone living at home to lead the spiritual life utterly full and pure, like a polished shell.⁴⁰⁸ Why don’t I shave off my hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from lay life to homelessness?”
- 5.1 Then, having approved and agreed with what the Buddha said, the brahmins and householders of Thullakoṭṭhika got up from their seat, bowed and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on their right, before leaving.
- 6.1 Soon after they left, Ratṭhapāla went up to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him, “Sir, as I understand the Buddha’s teaching, it’s not easy for someone living at home to lead the spiritual life utterly full and pure, like a polished shell. I wish to shave off my hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness. Sir, may I receive the going forth, the ordination in the Buddha’s presence? May the Buddha please give me the going forth!”
- 6.6 “But, Ratṭhapāla, do you have your parents’ permission?”⁴⁰⁹

408. From this point, the narrative is largely echoed in the story of Sudinna (Bu Pj 1:5.1.7), with, however, a very different outcome. While the exact relationship between these shared narratives is not easy to determine, it seems likely that Sudinna’s story adopted elements of Ratṭhapāla’s.

409. This Vinaya rule is not mentioned elsewhere in the suttas, although it was required also of Sudinna (Bu Pj 1:5.1.14). It was instituted on the emotional request of the Buddha’s own father, who was distraught when his grandson Rāhula went forth while still a boy (Kd 1:54.4.2). It originally applied to novices, who went forth as young as fifteen or “when old enough to scare crows” (Kd 1:51.1.14). Over time the requirements for ordination tend to become stricter as things required in a particular context are applied generally. If this is the case here, the process must have happened quickly, so that even in the canonical full ordination procedure a candidate, who must be twenty years at least, must have

“No, sir.”

6.7

“Raṭṭhapāla, Buddhas don’t give the going forth to the child of parents who haven’t given their permission.” 6.8

“I’ll make sure, sir, to get my parents’ permission.”

6.9

Then Raṭṭhapāla rose from his seat, bowed, and respectfully circled the Buddha. Then he went to his parents and said, “Mum and dad, as I understand the Buddha’s teachings, it’s not easy for someone living at home to lead the spiritual life utterly full and pure, like a polished shell. I wish to shave off my hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness. Please give me permission to go forth.” 7.1

When he said this, Raṭṭhapāla’s parents said to him, “But, dear Raṭṭhapāla, you’re our only child. You’re dear to us and we love you. You’re pampered and raised in comfort. You know nothing of suffering. Even when you die we will lose you against our wishes. So how can we allow you to go forth while you’re still alive?” 7.5

For a second time ... For a third time, Raṭṭhapāla asked his parents for permission, but got the same reply. 7.10

Then Raṭṭhapāla thought, “My parents don’t allow me to go forth.” He laid down right there on the bare ground, saying,⁴¹⁰ “I’ll either die right here or go forth.” And he refused to eat, up to the seventh meal. 7.20

Then Raṭṭhapāla’s parents said to him, “Dear Raṭṭhapāla, you’re our only child. You’re dear to us and we love you. You’re pampered and raised in comfort. You know nothing of suffering. When you die we will lose you against our wishes. So how can we allow you to go 8.1

permission of their parents (Kd 1:76.1.12). However, there are many people who cannot get such permission, such as orphans. Thus if one does give the going-forth to someone without permission of the parents, it is a minor offense of wrong-doing for the mendicant performing the ordination, but it does not invalidate it (Kd 1:54.6.5).

410. A similar method was employed by Bhaddā Kuṇḍalakesā, according to the commentary to Thig 5.9. She lay face down until her parents allowed her to marry the man she desired, who was, unfortunately, a convicted criminal. The marriage did not end well, but she persevered and ultimately triumphed.

forth from lay life to homelessness while you're still living? Get up, Ratṭhapāla! Eat, drink, and amuse yourself. While enjoying sensual pleasures, delight in making merit. We don't allow you to go forth. When you die we will lose you against our wishes. So how can we allow you to go forth while you're still alive?"

8.11 When they said this, Ratṭhapāla kept silent.

8.12 For a second time, and a third time, Ratṭhapāla's parents made the same request.

9.1 And for a third time, Ratṭhapāla kept silent. Ratṭhapāla's parents then went to see his friends. They told them of the situation and asked for their help.

10.1 Then Ratṭhapāla's friends went to him and said, "Our dear Ratṭhapāla, you are your parents' only child. You're dear to them and they love you. You're pampered and raised in comfort. You know nothing of suffering. When you die your parents will lose you against their wishes. So how can they allow you to go forth while you're still alive? Get up, Ratṭhapāla! Eat, drink, and amuse yourself. While enjoying sensual pleasures, delight in making merit. Your parents will not allow you to go forth. Even when you die your parents will lose you against their wishes. So how can they allow you to go forth while you're still alive?"

10.11 When they said this, Ratṭhapāla kept silent.

10.12 For a second time ... For a third time, Ratṭhapāla's friends made the same request. And for a third time, Ratṭhapāla kept silent.

11.1 Then Ratṭhapāla's friends went to his parents and said, "Mum and dad, Ratṭhapāla is lying there on the bare ground saying: 'I'll either die right here or go forth.' If you don't allow him to go forth, he'll die there. But if you do allow him to go forth, you'll see him again afterwards. And if he doesn't enjoy the renunciate life, where else will he have to go? He'll come right back here. Please give Ratṭhapāla permission to go forth."

11.2 "Then, dears, we give Ratṭhapāla permission to go forth. But once gone forth he must visit his parents."

Then Raṭṭhapāla's friends went to him and said, "Get up, Raṭṭha- 11.10
pāla! Your parents have given you permission to go forth from lay life
to homelessness. But once gone forth you must visit your parents."

Raṭṭhapāla got up and regained his strength. He went to the Bud- 12.1
dha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him, "Sir, I have my
parents' permission to go forth from the lay life to homelessness.
May the Buddha please give me the going forth."

And Raṭṭhapāla received the going forth, the ordination in the 13.1
Buddha's presence. Not long after Venerable Raṭṭhapāla's ordination,
a fortnight later, the Buddha—having stayed in Thullakoṭṭhika as
long as he pleased—set out for Sāvattihī. Traveling stage by stage, he
arrived at Sāvattihī, where he stayed in Jeta's Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's
monastery.

Then Venerable Raṭṭhapāla, living alone, withdrawn, diligent, 14.1
keen, and resolute, soon realized the supreme culmination of the
spiritual path in this very life. He lived having achieved with his own
insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay
life to homelessness.⁴¹¹

He understood: "Rebirth is ended; the spiritual journey has been 14.2
completed; what had to be done has been done; there is nothing
further for this place." And Venerable Raṭṭhapāla became one of the
perfected.

Then he went up to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, 15.1
and said to him, "Sir, I would like to visit my parents, if the Buddha
allows it."

Then the Buddha focused on encompassing Raṭṭhapāla's mind. 15.3
When he knew that it was impossible for Raṭṭhapāla to resign the
training and return to a lesser life, he said, "Please, Raṭṭhapāla, go at
your convenience."

411. While the conventional phrase "soon" (*nacirasseva*) is used, the commen-
tary says it was twelve years, which would explain why his family did not imme-
diately recognize him.

- 16.1 And then Raṭṭhapāla rose from his seat, bowed, and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right. Then he set his lodgings in order and, taking his bowl and robe, set out for Thullakoṭṭhika. Traveling stage by stage, he arrived at Thullakoṭṭhika, where he stayed in King Koravya's deer range. Then Raṭṭhapāla robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Thullakoṭṭhika for alms. Wandering indiscriminately for almsfood, he approached his own father's house.
- 17.1 Now at that time Raṭṭhapāla's father was having his hair dressed in the hall of the middle gate.⁴¹² He saw Raṭṭhapāla coming off in the distance and said,
- 17.4 "Our dear and beloved only son was made to go forth by these shavelings, these fake ascetics!" And at his own father's home Raṭṭhapāla received neither alms nor a polite refusal, but only abuse.
- 18.1 Now at that time a family bondservant wanted to throw away the previous night's porridge. So Raṭṭhapāla said to her, "If that's to be thrown away, sister, pour it here in my bowl." As she was pouring the porridge into his bowl, she recognized the features of his hands, feet, and voice.⁴¹³
- 18.5 She then went to his mother and said, "Please, madam, you should know this. Master Raṭṭhapāla has arrived."
- 18.8 "If you speak the truth, wench, I'll make you a free woman!"
- 18.9 Then Raṭṭhapāla's mother went to his father and said, "Please householder, you should know this. It seems our son Raṭṭhapāla has arrived."
- 19.1 Now at that time Raṭṭhapāla was eating last night's porridge by a wall. Then Raṭṭhapāla's father went up to him and said, "Dear

412. This is a sign of the dandified life expected of Raṭṭhapāla. Hairstyles for upper class men of the time were quite fancy, or at least they are depicted so in the early sculptures at Sanchi.

413. This detail is remarkably similar to the *Odyssey* 19:361–475, where due to the marks on his feet, the maidservant Eurycleia recognizes Odysseus on his return even though his own wife did not.

Raṭṭhapāla! How can you be eating last night's porridge?⁴¹⁴ Why not go to your own home?"⁴¹⁵

"Householder, how could those of us who have gone forth from the lay life to homelessness have a house? We are homeless, householder. I came to your house, but there I received neither alms nor a polite refusal, but only abuse."

"Come, dear Raṭṭhapāla, let's go to the house." 19.9

"Enough, householder. My meal is finished for today." 19.10

"Well then, dear Raṭṭhapāla, please accept tomorrow's meal from me." Raṭṭhapāla consented with silence. 19.11

Then, knowing that Raṭṭhapāla had consented, his father went back to his own house. He made a heap of gold, both coined and uncoined, and hid it under mats. Then he addressed Raṭṭhapāla's former wives, "Please, daughters-in-law, adorn yourselves in the way that our son Raṭṭhapāla found you most adorable." 20.1

And when the night had passed Raṭṭhapāla's father had delicious fresh and cooked foods prepared in his own home, and announced the time to the Venerable Raṭṭhapāla, saying, "Sir, it's time. The meal is ready." 21.1

Then Raṭṭhapāla robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, went to his father's home, and sat down on the seat spread out. Raṭṭhapāla's father, revealing the heap of gold, both coined and uncoined, said to him, "Dear Raṭṭhapāla, this is your maternal fortune. There's another paternal fortune, and an ancestral one. You can both enjoy your wealth and make merit. Come, return to a lesser life, enjoy wealth, and make merit!" 22.1

"If you'd follow my advice, householder, you'd have this heap of gold, both coined and uncoined, loaded on a cart and carried away to be dumped in the middle of the Ganges River. Why is that? Because 22.5

414. The same syntax recurs at AN 5.166:11.2, where it is clear the future tense expresses indignation rather than future time.

415. In the Vinaya, the exchange between Raṭṭhapāla and his father is expressed in verse (Bu Ss 6:1.5.1).

this will bring you nothing but sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.”

23.1 Then Raṭṭhapāla’s former wives each clasped his feet and said, “What are they like, master, the nymphs for whom you lead the spiritual life?”

23.3 “Sisters, I don’t lead the spiritual life for the sake of nymphs.”⁴¹⁶

23.4 Saying, “Our master Raṭṭhapāla addresses us as sisters!” they fainted right away.

24.1 Then Raṭṭhapāla said to his father, “If there is food to be given, householder, please give it. But don’t harass me.”

24.4 “Eat, dear Raṭṭhapāla. The meal is ready.” Then Raṭṭhapāla’s father served and satisfied Venerable Raṭṭhapāla with his own hands with delicious fresh and cooked foods.

24.6 When he had eaten and washed his hand and bowl, he spoke this verse while standing right there:

25.1 “See this fancy puppet,⁴¹⁷
a body built of sores,
diseased, obsessed over,
in which nothing lasts at all.

25.5 See this fancy figure,
with its gems and earrings;
it is bones swathed in skin,
made pretty by its clothes.

25.9 Rouged feet
and powdered face
may be enough to beguile a fool,

416. Raṭṭhapāla refers to his former wives as sisters, an indication that he sees them in accordance with the advice in SN 35.127:1.6, to regard women of one’s own age as a sister. Notably, he has already used the same respectful term when addressing the household maid, whereas his mother uses the disrespectful “wench” (*je*).

417. The following verses are also found in Raṭṭhapāla’s verses at Thag 16.4.

but not a seeker of the far shore.

Hair in eight braids 25.13
 and eyeshadow
 may be enough to beguile a fool,
 but not a seeker of the far shore.

A rotting body all adorned 25.17
 like a freshly painted makeup box
 may be enough to beguile a fool,
 but not a seeker of the far shore.

The hunter laid his snare, 25.21
 but the deer didn't spring the trap.
 I've eaten the bait and now I go,
 leaving the trapper to lament."

Then Raṭṭhapāla, having spoke this verse while standing, went to 26.1
 King Koravya's deer range and sat at the root of a tree for the day's
 meditation.

Then King Koravya addressed his gamekeeper,⁴¹⁸ "My good game- 27.1
 keeper, tidy up the park of the deer range. We will go to see the
 scenery."

"Yes, Your Majesty," replied the gamekeeper. While tidying the 27.4
 deer range he saw Raṭṭhapāla sitting in meditation. Seeing this, he
 went to the king, and said, "The deer range is tidy, Your Majesty.
 And the gentleman named Raṭṭhapāla, the son of the leading clan in
 Thullakoṭṭhika, of whom you have often spoken highly, is meditating
 there at the root of a tree."

"Well then, my good gamekeeper, that's enough of the park for 27.8
 today. Now I shall pay homage to the worthy Raṭṭhapāla."

And then King Koravya said, "Distribute the fresh and cooked 28.1
 foods that have been prepared there." He had the finest carriages

418. Koravya (Sanskrit *kauravya* or *kaurava*) is the conventional name for
 descendants of the legendary Kuru, founding king of the Kurus.

harnessed. Then he mounted a fine carriage and, along with other fine carriages, set out in full royal pomp from Thullakoṭṭhika to see Raṭṭhapāla. He went by carriage as far as the terrain allowed, then descended and approached Raṭṭhapāla on foot, together with a group of eminent officials. They exchanged greetings, and, when the greetings and polite conversation were over, he stood to one side and said to Raṭṭhapāla:

- 28.3 “Here, worthy Raṭṭhapāla, sit on this elephant rug.”
 28.4 “Enough, Great King, you sit on it. I’m sitting on my own seat.”
 28.6 So the king sat down on the seat spread out, and said:
 29.1 “Worthy Raṭṭhapāla, there are these four kinds of decay. Because of these, some people shave off their hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness. What four? Decay due to old age, decay due to sickness, decay of wealth, and decay of relatives.
- 30.1 And what is decay due to old age? It’s when someone is old, elderly, and senior, advanced in years, and has reached the final stage of life. They reflect: ‘I’m now old, elderly, and senior. I’m advanced in years and have reached the final stage of life. It’s not easy for me to acquire more wealth or to increase the wealth I’ve already acquired. Why don’t I shave off my hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness?’ So because of that decay due to old age they go forth. This is called decay due to old age. But worthy Raṭṭhapāla is now a youth, young, with pristine black hair, blessed with youth, in the prime of life.⁴¹⁹ You have no decay due to old age. So what did you know or see or hear that made you go forth?

419. While Raṭṭhapāla’s age is not given, he seems quite young when he went forth. He addresses his parents with the familiar “mum and dad”; permission of his parents is required; his friends play a major role influencing his decisions; and he lies on the ground refusing to move until he gets what he wants from his parents. All this sounds like a teenager. True, he was married, but such marriages could be arranged young. And now here, twelve years later according to the commentary, he is still a young man.

And what is decay due to sickness? It's when someone is sick, 31.1
suffering, gravely ill. They reflect: 'I'm now sick, suffering, gravely
ill. It's not easy for me to acquire more wealth or to increase the
wealth I've already acquired. Why don't I go forth from the lay life
to homelessness?' So because of that decay due to sickness they go
forth. This is called decay due to sickness. But worthy Raṭṭhapāla
is now rarely ill or unwell. Your stomach digests well, being neither
too hot nor too cold. You have no decay due to sickness. So what
did you know or see or hear that made you go forth?

And what is decay of wealth? It's when someone is rich, affluent, 32.1
and wealthy. But gradually their wealth dwindles away. They reflect:
'I used to be rich, affluent, and wealthy. But gradually my wealth has
dwindled away. It's not easy for me to acquire more wealth or to
increase the wealth I've already acquired. Why don't I go forth from
the lay life to homelessness?' So because of that decay of wealth they
go forth. This is called decay of wealth. But worthy Raṭṭhapāla is the
son of the leading clan here in Thullakoṭṭhika. You have no decay of
wealth. So what did you know or see or hear that made you go forth?

And what is decay of relatives? It's when someone has many 33.1
friends and colleagues, relatives and kin. But gradually their relatives
dwindle away. They reflect: 'I used to have many friends and col-
leagues, relatives and kin. But gradually they've dwindled away. It's
not easy for me to acquire more wealth or to increase the wealth I've
already acquired. Why don't I shave off my hair and beard, dress
in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness?' So
because of that decay of relatives they go forth. This is called decay
of relatives. But worthy Raṭṭhapāla has many friends and colleagues,
relatives and kin right here in Thullakoṭṭhika. You have no decay
of relatives. So what did you know or see or hear that made you go
forth?

There are these four kinds of decay. Because of these, some people 34.1
shave off their hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from
the lay life to homelessness. Worthy Raṭṭhapāla has none of these.
So what did you know or see or hear that made you go forth?"

- 35.1 “Great king, the Blessed One who knows and sees, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha has taught these four summaries of the teaching for recitation. It was after knowing and seeing and hearing these that I went forth from the lay life to homelessness.⁴²⁰
- 35.2 What four?
- 36.1 ‘The world is unstable and swept away.’ This is the first summary.
- 36.3 ‘The world has no shelter and no savior.’ This is the second summary.
- 36.5 ‘The world has no owner—you must leave it all behind and pass on.’ This is the third summary.
- 36.7 ‘The world is wanting, insatiable, the slave of craving.’ This is the fourth summary.
- 37.1 The Blessed One who knows and sees, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha taught these four summaries of the teaching. It was after knowing and seeing and hearing these that I went forth from the lay life to homelessness.”
- 38.1 “‘The world is unstable and swept away.’ So the worthy Raṭṭhapāla said. How should I see the meaning of this statement?”
- 38.4 “What do you think, Great King? When you were twenty or twenty-five years of age, were you well-versed at riding elephants, horses, and chariots, and at archery and swordsmanship? Were you strong in thigh and arm, capable, and battle-hardened?”⁴²¹
- 38.6 “I was, worthy Raṭṭhapāla. Sometimes it seems as if I had superpowers then. I don’t see anyone who could have equaled me in strength.”
- 38.8 “What do you think, Great King? These days are you just as strong in thigh and arm, capable, and battle-hardened?”
- 38.10 “No, worthy Raṭṭhapāla. For now I am old, elderly, and senior, I’m advanced in years and have reached the final stage of life. I am

420. While these four summaries reflect key teachings of the Buddha, they are not found as such in early texts.

421. For *alamatto* read *alamattho*, “capable”.

eighty years old. Sometimes I intend to step in one place, but my foot goes somewhere else.”

“This is what the Buddha was referring to when he said: ‘The world is unstable and swept away.’” 38.13

“It’s incredible, worthy Raṭṭhapāla, it’s amazing, how well said this was by the Buddha. For the world is indeed unstable and swept away. 38.16

In this royal court you can find divisions of elephants, cavalry, chariots, and infantry. They will serve to defend us from any threats. Yet you said: ‘The world has no shelter and no savior.’ How should I see the meaning of this statement?” 39.1

“What do you think, Great King? Do you have any chronic ailments?” 39.5

“Yes, I do. Sometimes my friends and colleagues, relatives and kin surround me, thinking: ‘Now the king will die! Now the king will die!’” 39.7

“What do you think, Great King? Can you get your friends and colleagues, relatives and kin to help: ‘Please, my dear friends and colleagues, relatives and kin, all of you here share my pain so that I may feel less pain.’ Or must you alone feel that pain?” 39.10

“I can’t get my friends to share my pain. Rather, I alone must feel it.” 39.14

“This is what the Buddha was referring to when he said: ‘The world has no shelter and no savior.’” 39.17

“It’s incredible, worthy Raṭṭhapāla, it’s amazing, how well said this was by the Buddha. For the world indeed has no shelter and no savior. 39.20

In this royal court you can find abundant gold, both coined and uncoined, stored above and below ground. Yet you said: ‘The world has no owner—you must leave it all behind and pass on.’ How should I see the meaning of this statement?” 40.1

“What do you think, Great King? These days you amuse yourself, supplied and provided with the five kinds of sensual stimulation. But is there any way to ensure that in the next life you will continue 40.5

to amuse yourself in the same way, supplied and provided with the same five kinds of sensual stimulation? Or will others make use of this property, while you pass on according to your deeds?”

40.8 “There’s no way to ensure that I will continue to amuse myself in the same way. Rather, others will take over this property, while I pass on according to my deeds.”

40.11 “This is what the Buddha was referring to when he said: ‘The world has no owner—you must leave it all behind and pass on.’”

40.14 “It’s incredible, worthy Raṭṭhapāla, it’s amazing, how well said this was by the Buddha. For the world indeed has no owner—you must leave it all behind and pass on.

41.1 You also said this: ‘The world is wanting, insatiable, the slave of craving.’ How should I see the meaning of this statement?”

41.4 “What do you think, Great King? Do you reign over the prosperous land of Kuru?”

41.6 “Indeed I do.”

41.7 “What do you think, Great King? Suppose a trustworthy and dependable man were to come from the east. He’d approach you and say: ‘Please, Great King, you should know this. I come from the east. There I saw a large country that is successful and prosperous, populous and full of people. They have many divisions of elephants, cavalry, chariots, and infantry. And there’s plenty of money and grain, plenty of gold, coined and uncoined, worked and unworked, and plenty of women for the taking. With your current forces you can conquer it. Conquer it, Great King!’ What would you do?”

41.18 “I would conquer it and reign over it.”

41.19 “What do you think, Great King? Suppose a trustworthy and dependable man were to come from the west, north, south, or from over the ocean.⁴²² He’d approach you and say the same thing. What would you do?”

41.33 “I would conquer it and reign over it.”

422. This is a rare acknowledgement of the existence of lands over the seas.

“This is what the Buddha was referring to when he said: ‘The world is wanting, insatiable, the slave of craving.’⁴²³ And it was after knowing and seeing and hearing this that I went forth from the lay life to homelessness.” 41.34

“It’s incredible, worthy Raṭṭhapāla, it’s amazing, how well said this was by the Buddha. For the world is indeed wanting, insatiable, the slave of craving.” 41.37

That is what Venerable Raṭṭhapāla said. Then he went on to say: 42.1

“I see rich humans in the world who, 42.3
because of delusion, give not
the wealth they’ve earned.
Greedily, they hoard their riches,
yearning for ever more sensual pleasures.

A king who conquered the earth by force, 42.7
ruling the land from sea to sea,
unsatisfied with the near shore of the ocean,
would still yearn for the further shore.

Not just the king, but others too, 42.11
reach death not rid of craving.
They leave the body still wanting,
for in this world sensual pleasures never satisfy.

Relatives lament, their hair disheveled, 42.15
saying ‘Ah! Alas! They’re not immortal!’
They take out the body wrapped in a shroud,
heap up a pyre, and burn it there.

423. This passage is a counterweight to the ideal of the Wheel-turning Monarch, who “after conquering this land girt by sea, reigns by principle, without rod or sword” (eg. MN 91:5.8). The Wheel-turning Monarch is in turn a Buddhist recasting of the Brahmanical notion of a king who rules by favor of the gods as demonstrated in the horse sacrifice. The idea of a righteous king whom all obey without coercion belongs rightly to legend, while as Raṭṭhapāla so eloquently, not to mention bravely, points out, the very desire to rule is founded on craving.

- 42.19 It's poked with stakes while being burnt,
in just a single cloth, all wealth gone.
Relatives, friends, and companions
can't help you when you're dying.
- 42.23 Heirs take your riches,
while beings fare on according to their deeds.
Riches don't follow you when you die;
nor do children, wife, wealth, nor kingdom.
- 42.27 Longevity isn't gained by riches,
nor does wealth banish old age;
for the attentive say this life is short,
it's perishable and not eternal.
- 42.31 The rich and the poor feel its touch;
the fool and the attentive one feel it too.
But the fool lies stricken by their own folly,
while the attentive don't tremble at the touch.
- 42.35 Therefore wisdom's much better than wealth,
since by wisdom
 you reach consummation in this life.
But if because of delusion
 you don't reach consummation,
you'll do evil deeds in life after life.
- 42.39 One who enters a womb and the world beyond,
will transmigrate from one life to the next.
While someone of little wisdom,
 placing faith in them,
also enters a womb and the world beyond.
- 42.43 As a bandit caught in a window
is punished for his own bad deeds;

so after departing, in the world beyond,
people are punished for their own bad deeds.

Sensual pleasures are diverse, sweet, delightful;
appearing in disguise they disturb the mind.⁴²⁴ 42.47
Seeing danger in sensual stimulations,
I went forth, O King.

As fruit falls from a tree, so the sons of Manu fall,⁴²⁵ 42.51
young and old, when the body breaks up.
Seeing this, too, I went forth, O King;
it's a sure bet that the ascetic life is better."

424. *Virūparūpena* appears at DN 24:1.17.8, Ja 522:18.3, and Ja 526:56.2, where it always has the meaning "in disguise".

425. *Māṇava*, which normally means "Vedic student", is occasionally used in the poetic sense of *manussa* ("humans"). Both words mean "descendant of the first man, Manu".

About King Maghadeva

Maghadevasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD.⁴²⁶ At one time the Buddha was staying near Mithilā in the Maghadeva Mango Grove.⁴²⁷ Then the Buddha smiled at a certain spot.
- 2.2 Then Venerable Ānanda thought, “What is the cause, what is the reason why the Buddha smiled? Realized Ones do not smile for no reason.”
- 2.5 So Ānanda arranged his robe over one shoulder, raised his cupped palms toward the Buddha, and said, “What is the cause, what is the reason why the Buddha smiled? Realized Ones do not smile for no reason.”
- 3.1 “Once upon a time, Ānanda, right here in Mithilā there was a just and principled king named Maghadeva, a great king who stood by his duty.⁴²⁸ He justly treated brahmins and householders, and

426. Versions of this story are told in the Maghadeva Jātaka (Ja 9) and Nimi Jātaka (Ja 541).

427. Mithilā was the capital of Videha, to the north east of the Vajjian federation, nestled against the Himalayas. Mithilā was a dominant kingdom before the Buddha, its king Janaka featuring prominently in early Upaniṣads. It features rarely in the suttas (MN 91, Thig 6.2, Thig 13.4) and had apparently declined in importance. It is unclear whether Mithilā had been subsumed into the Vajjian federation or remained as a minor independent kingdom until conquered by Magadha some years later. DN 19:36.7 establishes the mythic origins of the land from a Buddhist perspective, whereas Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 1.4.1.10–19 depicts its origins in terms of the spread of fire-worship from the west by the founding king Māthava Videgha with his priest Gotama Rāhūgaṇa.

428. Maghadeva (“bounteous god”) is from the Vedic *magha* (“bounty”; see SN 11.12:1.3). Pali variants are *makhādeva* and *māghadeva*, while Sanskrit sources usually have *mahādeva*; a Bharhut stūpa inscription has *maghādeva*. |

people of town and country. And he observed the sabbath on the fourteenth, fifteenth, and eighth of the fortnight.

Then, after many years, many hundred years, many thousand years 4.1
had passed, King Maghadeva addressed his barber,⁴²⁹ ‘My dear barber, when you see grey hairs growing on my head, please tell me.’

‘Yes, Your Majesty,’ replied the barber. 4.3

When many thousand years had passed, the barber saw grey hairs 4.4
growing on the king’s head. He said to the king, ‘The messengers of the gods have shown themselves to you. Grey hairs can be seen growing on your head.’⁴³⁰

‘Well then, my dear barber, carefully pull them out with tweezers 4.7
and place them in my cupped hands.’

‘Yes, Your Majesty,’ replied the barber, and he did as the king 4.8
said.⁴³¹

The king gave the barber a prize village, then summoned the crown 4.9
prince and said, ‘Dear prince, the messengers of the gods have shown themselves to me. Grey hairs can be seen growing on my head. I have enjoyed human pleasures. Now it is time to seek heavenly pleasures.’⁴³² Come, dear prince, rule the realm.⁴³³ I shall shave off my hair and beard, dress in other robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness.⁴³⁴

For “stood by his duty” (*dhamme ðhito*) compare “standing by the tree’s duty” (*rukkhadhamme ðhito*) at AN 6.54:12.4. In such instances, *dhamma* anticipates the later Hindu notion of *svadharma*, i.e. the duty appropriate for one’s station. 429. Maghadeva’s story of renunciation shares much in common with that of Daḷhanemi (DN 26:2.1).

430. Such “messengers of the gods” appear as reminders for the dangers of mortality in MN 130 and AN 3.36.

431. This event is depicted in a Barhut relief.

432. It is an expected virtue of a good ruler to retire when signs of aging appear. | The notion that spiritual practice is for the elderly is expressed at Bi Pc 21:1.4, where sex workers teased nuns, suggesting they enjoy themselves while young and ordain when old. The Buddhist position is that Dhamma can be practiced at any age.

433. *Rajjam* means “realm” rather than “kingship”.

434. The signs of the renunciate predate Buddhism.

- 4.16 For dear prince, you too will one day see grey hairs growing on your head. When this happens, after giving a prize village to the barber and carefully instructing the crown prince in kingship, you should shave off your hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness. Keep up this good practice that I have founded. Do not be my final man. When a pair of men are living, the one who breaks such good practice is their final man. Therefore I say to you, “Keep up this good practice that I have founded. Do not be my final man.”
- 5.1 And so, after giving a prize village to the barber and carefully instructing the crown prince in kingship, King Maghadewa shaved off his hair and beard, dressed in ocher robes, and went forth from the lay life to homelessness here in this mango grove. He meditated spreading a heart full of love to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around, he spread a heart full of love to the whole world—abundant, expansive, limitless, free of enmity and ill will. He meditated spreading a heart full of compassion ... rejoicing ... equanimity to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around, he spread a heart full of equanimity to the whole world—abundant, expansive, limitless, free of enmity and ill will.
- 6.1 For 84,000 years King Maghadewa played games as a child, for 84,000 years he acted as viceroy, for 84,000 years he ruled the realm, and for 84,000 years he led the spiritual life after going forth here in this mango grove.⁴³⁵ And having developed the four divine medita-

435. 84,000 is 12 times 7 times 1000, where 12 is the months of the year (a full cycle) and in addition, a multiple of 4, the number of fullness and balance. 7 signifies the entire cycle of birth and death, being the days of the week and the visible “planets” (Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn). 1000 is a major multiplier. Thus the overall sense of 84,000 is an abundant fullness (especially of time), in which sense it became a popular mystic number in Buddhism.

tions, when his body broke up, after death, he was reborn in a good place, a realm of divinity.⁴³⁶

Then, after many years, many hundred years, many thousand years 7.1
had passed, King Maghadeva's son addressed his barber, 'My dear barber, when you see grey hairs growing on my head, please tell me.' And all unfolded as in the case of his father. And having developed the four divine meditations, when his body broke up, after death, Maghadeva's son was reborn in a good place, a realm of divinity.

And a lineage of 84,000 kings, sons of sons of King Maghadeva, 10.1
shaved off their hair and beard, dressed in ocher robes, and went forth from the lay life to homelessness here in this mango grove. They meditated spreading a heart full of love ... compassion ... rejoicing ... equanimity to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around, they spread a heart full of equanimity to the whole world—abundant, expansive, limitless, free of enmity and ill will. For 84,000 years they played games as a child, for 84,000 years they acted as viceroy, for 84,000 years they ruled the realm, and for 84,000 years they led the spiritual life after going forth here in this mango grove.⁴³⁷ And having developed the four divine meditations,

436. Living the "spiritual (divine) life" (*brahmacariya*), he practiced the "divine meditations" (*brahmavihāra*) and was reborn in the "divine realm of Brahṃā" (*brahmaloka*). The Buddha is presenting an idealized vision of the ancient Brahmanical path as a coherent spiritual practice guided by the notion of *brahma* as spiritual or divine excellence (see too MN 99:22.14, DN 13:38.2). | As the exemplar of an ideal Brahmanized king, Maghadeva is perhaps to be identified with Māthava Videgha, the founder and Brahmanizer of Mithilā. His name ought probably be read *mādhava* ("possessor of *madhu*") where *madhu* ("honey") is a common term for Soma. Māthava Videgha was the first king who carried out the Soma rites in the region, bringing Agni to "burn over" (civilize) the newly-brahmanized land.

437. This totals 28.224 billion years, while the current estimate of the age of the Universe is half that at about 13.8 billion years; we are estimated to be less than half way through the current Universe. Thus the Buddhist scope of time falls within the same order of magnitude as modern cosmology. Similar durations emerge from different contexts in the suttas. The lifespan of the lowest Brahma

when their bodies broke up, after death, they were reborn in a good place, a realm of divinity.

12.1 Nimi was the last of those kings, a just and principled king, a great king who stood by his duty.⁴³⁸ He justly treated brahmins and householders, and people of town and country. And he observed the sabbath on the fourteenth, fifteenth, and eighth of the fortnight.

13.1 Once upon a time, Ānanda, while the gods of the thirty-three were sitting together in the Hall of Clear Right, this discussion came up among them: ‘The people of Videha are so fortunate, so very fortunate to have Nimi as their king. He is a just and principled king, a great king who stands by his duty. He justly treats brahmins and householders, and people of town and country. And he observes the sabbath on the fourteenth, fifteenth, and eighth of the fortnight.’

13.6 Then Sakka, lord of gods, addressed the gods of the thirty-three, ‘Good fellows, would you like to see King Nimi?’

13.8 ‘We would.’

13.9 Now at that time it was the fifteenth day sabbath, and King Nimi had bathed his head and was sitting upstairs in the royal longhouse to observe the sabbath. Then, as easily as a strong person would extend or contract their arm, Sakka vanished from the thirty-three gods and reappeared in front of King Nimi. He said to the king, ‘You’re fortunate, Great King, so very fortunate. The gods of the thirty-three were sitting together in the Hall of Clear Right, where they were singing your praises.’⁴³⁹ They would like to see you. I shall send a chariot harnessed with a thousand thoroughbreds for you, Great

realm is implied to be 37 billion years (AN 3.70:34.4), while the duration in hell is about 25 billion (AN 10.89:15.3 = Snp 3.10:8.1).

438. Nimi is widely known in Sanskrit literature as one of the three main sons of Ikṣvāku (Okkāka), the legendary ancestor of the solar dynasty and the source of the Sakyan royal lineage (Bhāgavata Purāṇa 9.6.4). As the king of Videha, Nimi was the direct ancestor of Mahājanaka (Rāmāyaṇa 1.71.3). While his legends underwent proliferation, it seems the kernel of the story is common, as Mahābhārata says that “Nimi, the ruler of the Videhas, gave away his kingdom” (14.234 of Kisari Mohan Ganguli’s translation).

439. For “sing his praises” (*kittayamānarūpā*) see DN 18:4.8.

King. Mount the heavenly chariot, Great King, without wavering!’
King Nimi consented with silence.

Then, knowing that the king had consented, as easily as a strong 13.22
person would extend or contract their arm, Sakka vanished from
King Nimi and reappeared among the gods of the thirty-three.

Then Sakka, lord of gods, addressed his chariot handler Mātali, 14.1
‘Come, dear Mātali, harness the chariot with a thousand thorough-
breds. Then go to King Nimi and say, “Great king, this chariot has
been sent for you by Sakka, lord of gods. Mount the heavenly chariot,
Great King, without wavering!”’

‘Yes, lord,’ replied Mātali. He did as Sakka asked, and said to the 14.5
king, ‘Great king, this chariot has been sent for you by Sakka, lord of
gods. Mount the heavenly chariot, Great King, without wavering!
But which way should we go—the way of those who experience the
result of bad deeds, or the way of those who experience the result of
good deeds?’

‘Take me both ways, Mātali.’⁴⁴⁰ 14.9

Mātali brought King Nimi to the Hall of Clear Right. Sakka saw 15.1
King Nimi coming off in the distance, and said to him: ‘Come, Great
King! Welcome, Great King! The gods of the thirty-three who
wanted to see you were sitting together in the Hall of Clear Right,
where they were singing your praises. The gods of the thirty-three
would like to see you. Enjoy heavenly glory among the gods!’

‘Enough, good fellow. Send me back to Mithilā right away. That 15.13
way I shall justly treat brahmins and householders, and people of
town and country. And I shall observe the sabbath on the fourteenth,
fifteenth, and eighth of the fortnight.’⁴⁴¹

Then Sakka, lord of gods, addressed his chariot handler Mātali, 16.1
‘Come, dear Mātali, harness the chariot with a thousand thorough-
breds and send King Nimi back to Mithilā right away.’

440. Despite this, no journey to the lower realms is mentioned here, which
perhaps indicates textual loss. It is, however, told in detail in Ja 541.

441. PTS and BJT editions have the expected *upavasissāmi* (“I shall observe”)
for Mahāsaṅgīti’s *upavasāmi* (“I observe”).

- 16.3 ‘Yes, lord,’ replied Mātali, and did as Sakka asked. And there King Nimi justly treated his people, and observed the sabbath.
- 16.5 Then, after many years, many hundred years, many thousand years had passed, King Nimi addressed his barber, ‘My dear barber, when you see grey hairs growing on my head, please tell me.’ And all unfolded as before.
- 17-19.1 And having developed the four divine meditations, when his body broke up, after death, King Nimi was reborn in a good place, a realm of divinity.
- 20.1 But King Nimi had a son named Kaḷāra Janaka.⁴⁴² He didn’t go forth from the lay life to homelessness. He broke that good practice. He was their final man.
- 21.1 Ānanda, you might think, ‘Surely King Maghadeva, by whom that good practice was founded, must have been someone else at that time?’ But you should not see it like this. I myself was King Maghadeva at that time. I was the one who founded that good practice, which was kept up by those who came after.
- 21.7 But that good practice doesn’t lead to disillusionment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening, and extinguishment. It only leads as far as rebirth in the realm of divinity.⁴⁴³ But now I have founded a good practice that does lead to disillusionment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening, and extinguishment.

442. The Janakas were the famed kingly house of Videha, here framed as the source of the kingdom’s decline. A King Janaka was Sītā’s father in the Rāmāyaṇa, and one discussed philosophy with Yājñavalkya in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad. A Janaka is also featured in the Jātakas (Ja 539). It seems impossible to determine which, if any, are the same person.

443. According to the doctrine of the “perfections” (*pāramī*), which emerged around two to four centuries after the Buddha’s passing, the practices he undertook in past lives laid the foundation for awakening in this life. Here, however, the Buddha states that his former practices did not lead to awakening. Rather, since they were based on the wrong view of eternal bliss in the Brahmā realm, they only led to a good rebirth so long as that kamma lasted. It is the eightfold path, which the Buddha discovered in his final life, which leads to awakening. The same saying in a similar context is found at DN 19:61.4.

And what is that good practice? It is simply this noble eightfold path, that is: right view, right purpose, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right immersion. This is the good practice I have now founded that leads to disillusionment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening, and extinguishment. 21.9

Ānanda, I say to you: ‘You all should keep up this good practice that I have founded. Do not be my final men.’⁴⁴⁴ When a pair of men are living, the one who breaks such good practice is their final man. Ānanda, I say to you: ‘You all should keep up this good practice that I have founded. Do not be my final men.’” 21.13

That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, Venerable Ānanda approved what the Buddha said. 21.18

444. The Buddha changes to the plural so as to include the whole Saṅgha.

At Madhurā

Madhurasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD.⁴⁴⁵ At one time Venerable Mahākaccāna was staying near Madhurā in the Nut Grass Grove.⁴⁴⁶
- 2.1 King Avantiputta of Madhurā heard,⁴⁴⁷ “It seems the ascetic Kaccāna is staying near Madhurā in the Nut Grass Grove. He has this good reputation: ‘He is astute, competent, intelligent, learned, a brilliant speaker, eloquent, mature, a perfected one.’ It’s good to see such perfected ones.”

445. The fact that the Buddha is not mentioned usually signifies a discourse set after his passing, which is confirmed toward the end of this sutta.

446. Madhurā (Sanskrit Mathurā), located on the north-western trade route, between modern Agra and Delhi, was the capital of Śūrasena. Painted Grey Ware at the site attests to its settlement in the Vedic era, long before the Buddha’s day with its characteristic Northern Black Polished Ware, which is also found there. Early suttas place the Buddha on the road to Madhurā (AN 4.43), and attribute one short sutta where he complained about how bad it was (AN 5.220). SA 36 in Chinese translation places him at the Umbrella Mango Tree Park on the bank of the Bhadra River, where he gave a discourse whose Pali parallel is in Sāvattihī (SN 22.43). Despite its minor role in early Buddhism, it soon became a major Buddhist center, and as spiritual home of the great arahants Śāṇavāsin, Upagupta, and Moggaliputtatissa played a major role in spreading Buddhism.

447. Avanti’s northern capital Ujjeni lay 600 km south of Madhurā. The commentary explains that the former king of Madhurā (perhaps the Subāhu of Lalitavistara 3.24 = Vaidya 16 who ruled when the Bodhisatta was born) had married the sister of Pajjota, king of Avanti, hence their son was named “Son of Avanti”. The unification of their houses was, according to the Purāṇas, in fact a reunification, as both descended from the lunar Yadava lineage. The Yadavas were said to have settled as far as the key port on the Arabian sea at Dvāraka. Avantiputta, however, is not attested outside of this sutta, for which the Chinese parallel says rather, “the king of Mathurā, a western prince”.

And then King Avantiputta had the finest carriages harnessed. 3.1
 He mounted a fine carriage and, along with other fine carriages,
 set out in full royal pomp from Madhurā to see Mahākaccāna. He
 went by carriage as far as the terrain allowed, then descended and
 approached Mahākaccāna on foot. They exchanged greetings, and
 when the greetings and polite conversation were over, the king sat
 down to one side and said to Mahākaccāna:

“Worthy Kaccāna, the brahmins say:⁴⁴⁸ ‘Only brahmins are the 4.1
 best class; other classes are inferior.’⁴⁴⁹ Only brahmins are the light
 class; other classes are dark.’⁴⁵⁰ Only brahmins are purified, not
 others.’⁴⁵¹ Only brahmins are the the Divinity’s bosom sons, born
 from his mouth, born of the Divinity, created by the Divinity, heirs

448. Kaccāna appears in Madhurā also at AN 2.38, where he has a discussion on a similar topic with the brahmin Kandarāyana. Kaccāna often stayed at Avanti, both before and after the Buddha’s passing, where he also dealt with the question of the status of the brahmins (SN 35.132). The commentary says he was in fact the son of the chief priest (*purohita*) of Avanti, which would explain his connection with Avanti, his discussions on the topic of brahminhood, and his skill in analyzing scripture. Kaccāna ultimately established Buddhism in the region, from where it was later brought to Sri Lanka by another “son of Avanti”, the great monk Mahinda.

449. This verse is also at DN 27:3.6 and MN 93:5.4. | For “best class” (*seṭṭho vaṇṇo*) see *varṇasreṣṭhaḥ* at Mahābhārata 1.24.4c.

450. Mahābhārata 12.181.5 says that brahmins are the white class, aristocrats red, peasants yellow, and menials black. Underlying this is an assumption of the superiority of the fair-skinned northerners of Indo-Aryan descent over the dark-skinned natives (see DN 3:1.10.3).

451. I cannot trace this statement to Brahmanical texts, and indeed they have a strong tendency to push back against the idea that only brahmins can find purity.

of the Divinity.’⁴⁵² What does the worthy Kaccāna have to say about this?”

5.1 “Great king, that’s just hearsay in the world. And here’s a way to understand that it’s just hearsay in the world.

5.9 What do you think, Great King? Suppose an aristocrat prospers in money, grain, silver, or gold. Wouldn’t there be aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, and menials who would get up before him and go to bed after him, and be obliging, behaving nicely and speaking politely?”

5.14 “There would, worthy Kaccāna.”

5.18 “What do you think, Great King? Suppose a brahmin ... a peasant ... a menial prospers in money, grain, silver, or gold. Wouldn’t there be menials, aristocrats, brahmins, and peasants who would get up before him and go to bed after him, and be obliging, behaving nicely and speaking politely?”⁴⁵³

5.39 “There would, worthy Kaccāna.”

5.43 “What do you think, Great King? If this is so, are the four classes equal or not? Or how do you see this?”

5.46 “Certainly, worthy Kaccāna, in this case these four classes are equal. I can’t see any difference between them.”

5.48 “And here’s another way to understand that the claims of the brahmins are just hearsay in the world.

6.1 What do you think, Great King? Take an aristocrat who kills living creatures, steals, and commits sexual misconduct; uses speech that’s false, backbiting, harsh, or nonsensical; and is covetous, malicious,

452. An allusion to the famous *Puruṣasūkta* (Rig Veda 10.90.12): “His (the cosmic Man’s) mouth became the brahmin, his arms became the ruler (*rājanya*, an alternate name for the *khattiyas*), his thighs became the peasant (*vaiśya*); the menial (*sūdra*) was born from his feet.” This belongs to the latest portion of the Rig Veda, and probably represents a time when the system of four castes was established in the late Vedic period, some centuries before the Buddha. Apart from this, the Rig Veda hardly mentions any of these as castes, let alone all four together. | “Bosom” (*orasa*) indicates a rightful heir; see DN 27:9.4 for more details. | “Born of his mouth” indicates the special role brahmins take in reciting the Vedas; they are the vehicle for God’s word in the world.

453. Then as now, it would seem, wealth trumps birth.

and has wrong view. When their body breaks up, after death, would they be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell, or not? Or how do you see this?”

“Such an aristocrat would be reborn in a bad place. That’s what I think, but I’ve also heard it from the perfected ones.”⁴⁵⁴ 6.4

“Good, good, Great King! It’s good that you think so, and it’s good that you’ve heard it from the perfected ones. What do you think, Great King? Take a brahmin . . . a peasant . . . a menial who kills living creatures, steals, and commits sexual misconduct; uses speech that’s false, backbiting, harsh, or nonsensical; and is covetous, malicious, and has wrong view. When their body breaks up, after death, would they be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell, or not? Or how do you see this?” 6.6

“Such a brahmin, peasant, or menial would be reborn in a bad place. That’s what I think, but I’ve also heard it from the perfected ones.” 6.13

“Good, good, Great King! It’s good that you think so, and it’s good that you’ve heard it from the perfected ones. What do you think, Great King? If this is so, are the four classes equal or not? Or how do you see this?” 6.15

“Certainly, worthy Kaccāna, in this case these four classes are equal. I can’t see any difference between them.” 6.20

“And here’s another way to understand that the claims of the brahmins are just hearsay in the world.” 6.22

What do you think, Great King? Take an aristocrat who doesn’t kill living creatures, steal, or commit sexual misconduct. They don’t use speech that’s false, backbiting, harsh, or nonsensical. And they’re contented, kind-hearted, with right view. When their body breaks up, after death, would they be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm, or not? Or how do you see this?” 7.1

“Such an aristocrat would be reborn in a good place. That’s what I think, but I’ve also heard it from the perfected ones.” 7.4

454. *Arahataṃ* is genitive plural.

- 7.6 “Good, good, Great King! It’s good that you think so, and it’s good that you’ve heard it from the perfected ones. What do you think, Great King? Take a brahmin, peasant, or menial who doesn’t kill living creatures, steal, or commit sexual misconduct. They don’t use speech that’s false, backbiting, harsh, or nonsensical. And they’re contented, kind-hearted, with right view. When their body breaks up, after death, would they be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm, or not? Or how do you see this?”
- 7.11 “Such a brahmin, peasant, or menial would be reborn in a good place. That’s what I think, but I’ve also heard it from the perfected ones.”
- 7.13 “Good, good, Great King! It’s good that you think so, and it’s good that you’ve heard it from the perfected ones. What do you think, Great King? If this is so, are the four classes equal or not? Or how do you see this?”
- 7.18 “Certainly, worthy Kaccāna, in this case these four classes are equal. I can’t see any difference between them.”
- 7.20 “And here’s another way to understand that the claims of the brahmins are just hearsay in the world.
- 8.1 What do you think, Great King? Take an aristocrat who breaks into houses, plunders wealth, steals from isolated buildings, commits highway robbery, and commits adultery. Suppose your men arrest him and present him to you, saying: ‘Your Majesty, this man is a bandit, a criminal. Punish him as you will.’ What would you do to him?”
- 8.6 “I would have him executed, fined, or banished, or dealt with as befits the crime. Why is that? Because he’s lost his former status as an aristocrat, and is just reckoned as a bandit.”
- 8.9 “What do you think, Great King? Take a brahmin, peasant, or menial who breaks into houses, plunders wealth, steals from isolated buildings, commits highway robbery, and commits adultery. Suppose your men arrest him and present him to you, saying: ‘Your Majesty, this man is a bandit, a criminal. Punish him as you will.’ What would you do to him?”

“I would have him executed, fined, or banished, or dealt with as 8.14
befits the crime. Why is that? Because he’s lost his former status as a
brahmin, peasant, or menial, and is just reckoned as a bandit.”

“What do you think, Great King? If this is so, are the four classes 8.17
equal or not? Or how do you see this?”

“Certainly, worthy Kaccāna, in this case these four classes are 8.20
equal. I can’t see any difference between them.”

“And here’s another way to understand that the claims of the brah- 8.22
mins are just hearsay in the world.

What do you think, Great King? Take an aristocrat who shaves off 9.1
their hair and beard, dresses in ocher robes, and goes forth from the
lay life to homelessness. They abstain from killing living creatures,
stealing, and lying. They abstain from eating at night, eat in one part
of the day, and are chaste, ethical, and of good character. How would
you treat them?”

“I would bow to them, rise in their presence, or offer them a seat. 9.4
I’d invite them to accept robes, almsfood, lodgings, and medicines
and supplies for the sick. And I’d organize their lawful guarding and
protection. Why is that? Because they’ve lost their former status as
an aristocrat, and are just reckoned as an ascetic.”

“What do you think, Great King? Take a brahmin, peasant, or 9.7
menial who shaves off their hair and beard, dresses in ocher robes,
and goes forth from the lay life to homelessness. They abstain from
killing living creatures, stealing, and lying. They abstain from eating
at night, eat in one part of the day, and are chaste, ethical, and of
good character. How would you treat them?”

“I would bow to them, rise in their presence, or offer them a seat. 9.10
I’d invite them to accept robes, almsfood, lodgings, and medicines
and supplies for the sick. And I’d organize their lawful guarding and
protection. Why is that? Because they’ve lost their former status as
a brahmin, peasant, or menial, and are just reckoned as an ascetic.”

“What do you think, Great King? If this is so, are the four classes 9.13
equal or not? Or how do you see this?”

- 9.16 “Certainly, worthy Kaccāna, in this case these four classes are equal. I can’t see any difference between them.”
- 9.18 “This is another way to understand that this is just hearsay in the world: ‘Only brahmins are the best class; other classes are inferior. Only brahmins are the light class; other classes are dark. Only brahmins are purified, not others. Only brahmins are the Divinity’s bosom sons, born from his mouth, born of the Divinity, created by the Divinity, heirs of the Divinity.’”
- 10.1 When he had spoken, King Avantiputta of Madhurā said to Mahākaccāna, “Excellent, worthy Kaccāna! Excellent! As if he were righting the overturned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what’s there, the worthy Kaccāna has made the teaching clear in many ways. I go for refuge to the worthy Kaccāna, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the worthy Kaccāna remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”
- 10.6 “Great king, don’t go for refuge to me. You should go for refuge to that same Blessed One to whom I have gone for refuge.”
- 10.8 “But where is that Blessed One at present, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha?”
- 10.9 “Great king, the Buddha has already become fully quenched.”
- 11.1 “Worthy Kaccāna, if I heard that the Buddha was within ten leagues, or twenty, or even up to a hundred leagues away, I’d go a hundred leagues to see him. But since the Buddha has become fully quenched, I go for refuge to that fully quenched Buddha, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the worthy Kaccāna remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”

With Prince Bodhi

Bodhirājakumārasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying in the land 1.1
of the Bhaggas at Crocodile's Bellow, in the deer park at Bhesakaḷā's
Wood.

Now at that time a new stilt longhouse named Pink Lotus had 2.1
recently been constructed for Prince Bodhi. It had not yet been
occupied by an ascetic or brahmin or any human at all.⁴⁵⁵

Then Prince Bodhi addressed the student Saṅjikāputta, "Please, 3.1
dear Saṅjikāputta, go to the Buddha, and in my name bow with your
head to his feet. Ask him if he is healthy and well, nimble, strong,
and living comfortably. And then ask him whether he would accept
tomorrow's meal from me together with the mendicant Saṅgha."

"Yes, worthy sir," Saṅjikāputta replied. He did as Prince Bodhi 4.1
asked, and the Buddha consented with silence.

Then, knowing that the Buddha had consented, Saṅjikāputta rose 4.7
from his seat, went to Prince Bodhi, and said, "I gave your message
to the worthy Gotama, and he accepted."

And when the night had passed Prince Bodhi had delicious fresh 5.1
and cooked foods prepared in his own home. He also had the Pink
Lotus longhouse spread with white cloth down to the last step of the

455. The commentary says that Bodhi's father was Udena, king of Kosambī, while his mother was Vāsuladattā, daughter of King Pajjota of Avanti, whose marriage became one of the great romantic legends of Indian story. Bodhi would then be the first cousin once removed of King Avantiputta of Madhurā (MN 84). It seems that the Bhaggas were vassals of the Vacchas of Kosambī. The ending of our text shows that Bodhi was conceived in Kosambī and raised at Crocodile's Bellow, where he was currently dwelling as suzerain.

staircase. Then he said to Saṅjikāputta, “Please, dear Saṅjikāputta, go to the Buddha, and announce the time, saying, ‘Sir, it’s time. The meal is ready.’”

5.4 “Yes, worthy sir,” Saṅjikāputta replied, and he did as he was asked.

6.1 Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, went to Prince Bodhi’s home.

7.1 Now at that time Prince Bodhi was standing outside the gates waiting for the Buddha. Seeing the Buddha coming off in the distance, he went out to greet him. After bowing and inviting the Buddha to go first, he approached the Pink Lotus longhouse. But the Buddha stopped by the last step of the staircase.

7.5 Then Prince Bodhi said to him, “Sir, let the Blessed One ascend on the cloth! Let the Holy One ascend on the cloth! It will be for my lasting welfare and happiness.” But when he said this, the Buddha kept silent.

7.9 For a second time ... and a third time, Prince Bodhi said to him, “Sir, let the Blessed One ascend on the cloth! Let the Holy One ascend on the cloth! It will be for my lasting welfare and happiness.”

7.13 Then the Buddha glanced at Venerable Ānanda.⁴⁵⁶ So Ānanda said to Prince Bodhi, “Fold up the cloth, Prince. The Buddha will not step upon white cloth.”⁴⁵⁷ The Realized One has sympathy for future generations.”⁴⁵⁸

456. With just a glance Ānanda knew what to do.

457. According to the commentary, Bodhi was childless. He thought that if the Buddha stepped on the cloth it would show that he would have a child in the future, whereas if he did not then he would have no child. In the commentary to Dhṛp 157, the Buddha confirms to Bodhi that he will have no child. Under this explanation, then, by refusing to step on the cloth the Buddha was giving Bodhi an answer. The canonical account, however, reads as if the Buddha is simply refusing to indulge Bodhi’s superstition. Nonetheless, the fact that the Vinaya account (see below) concerns a woman who cannot have a child confirms that the blessing concerns fertility.

458. Pali editions vary between “has regard” (*apaloketi*) and “has compassion” (*anukampati*), while the Chinese and Sanskrit fragments agree on “compassion”. The reading *apaloketi* (or *oloketi* in the Dhammapada commentary) seems to

So Prince Bodhi had the cloth folded up and the seats spread 8.1
out upstairs in the longhouse. Then the Buddha ascended the long-
house and sat on the seats spread out together with the Saṅgha of
mendicants.

Then Prince Bodhi served and satisfied the mendicant Saṅgha 9.1
headed by the Buddha with his own hands with delicious fresh and
cooked foods.⁴⁵⁹ When the Buddha had eaten and washed his hand
and bowl, Prince Bodhi took a low seat, sat to one side, and said
to him, “Sir, this is what I think: ‘Pleasure is not gained through
pleasure; pleasure is gained through pain.’”⁴⁶⁰

“Prince, before my awakening—when I was still unawakened but 10.1
intent on awakening—I too thought, ‘Pleasure is not gained through
pleasure; pleasure is gained through pain.’”⁴⁶¹

Some time later, while still with pristine black hair, blessed with 11.1
youth, in the prime of life—though my mother and father wished
otherwise, weeping with tearful faces—I shaved off my hair and
beard, dressed in ocher robes, and went forth from the lay life to
homelessness. Once I had gone forth I set out to discover what is
skillful, seeking the supreme state of sublime peace. I approached

have arisen to conform with the idea that the Buddha was looking into the future
to see if Bodhi would have a child.

459. The discourse thus far is also found at Kd 15:21.1.1. The Vinaya version
omits the following teaching, and instead provides an occasion for the Buddha
to make it a minor offense to step on a cloth covering (Kd 15:21.3.6). But when
a woman who is either barren or has miscarried (*apagatagabbha*) complains, the
Buddha made a compassionate exception for stepping on a cloth for superstitious
laypeople (*maṅgalikā*) seeking blessings (Kd 15:21.4.11). The commentary
says this only applies for women without child or with a difficult pregnancy.

460. This is a Jain view (MN 14:20.1). This lends support to the Jain tradition
that claims Bodhi’s grandfather Pajjota as a disciple. | Bodhi’s spirituality was
inclusive: he is close to the brahmin Saṅjikāputta, inquires into Buddhism,
asserts a Jain view, and practices superstitions.

461. The Buddha confirms that this Jain view drove his practices before awak-
ening.

Ālāra Kālāma and said to him,⁴⁶² ‘Reverend Kālāma, I wish to lead the spiritual life in this teaching and training.’

11.4 Ālāra Kālāma replied, ‘Stay, venerable. This teaching is such that a sensible person can soon realize their own denomination with their own insight and live having achieved it.’

11.7 I quickly memorized that teaching. As far as lip-recital and verbal repetition went, I spoke the doctrine of knowledge, the elder doctrine. I claimed to know and see, and so did others. Then it occurred to me, ‘It is not solely by mere faith that Ālāra Kālāma declares: “I realize this teaching with my own insight, and live having achieved it.” Surely he meditates knowing and seeing this teaching.’

12.1 So I approached Ālāra Kālāma and said to him, ‘Reverend Kālāma, to what extent do you say you’ve realized this teaching with your own insight?’ When I said this, he declared the dimension of nothingness.

12.4 Then it occurred to me, ‘It’s not just Ālāra Kālāma who has faith, energy, mindfulness, immersion, and wisdom; I too have these things. Why don’t I make an effort to realize the same teaching that Ālāra Kālāma says he has realized with his own insight?’ I quickly realized that teaching with my own insight, and lived having achieved it.

12.12 So I approached Ālāra Kālāma and said to him, ‘Reverend Kālāma, is it up to this point that you realized this teaching with your own insight, and declare having achieved it?’

12.14 ‘I have, reverend.’

12.15 ‘I too have realized this teaching with my own insight up to this point, and live having achieved it.’

12.16 ‘We are fortunate, reverend, so very fortunate to see a venerable such as yourself as one of our spiritual companions! So the teaching that I’ve realized with my own insight, and declare having achieved it, you’ve realized with your own insight, and dwell having achieved it. The teaching that you’ve realized with your own insight, and dwell having achieved it, I’ve realized with my own insight, and declare

462. See MN 26:15.1 for notes.

having achieved it. So the teaching that I know, you know, and the teaching you know, I know. I am like you and you are like me. Come now, reverend! We should both lead this community together.’ And that is how my tutor Āḷāra Kālāma placed me, his pupil, on the same position as him, and honored me with high praise.

Then it occurred to me, ‘This teaching doesn’t lead to disillusionment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening, and extinguishment. It only leads as far as rebirth in the dimension of nothingness.’ Realizing that this teaching was inadequate, I left disappointed. 12.24

I set out to discover what is skillful, seeking the supreme state of sublime peace. I approached Uddaka son of Rāma and said to him, ‘Reverend, I wish to lead the spiritual life in this teaching and training.’ 12.27

Uddaka replied, ‘Stay, venerable. This teaching is such that a sensible person can soon realize their own denomination with their own insight and live having achieved it.’ 12.29

I quickly memorized that teaching. As far as lip-recital and verbal repetition went, I spoke the doctrine of knowledge, the elder doctrine. I claimed to know and see, and so did others. 12.32

Then it occurred to me, ‘It is not solely by mere faith that Rāma declared: “I realize this teaching with my own insight, and live having achieved it.” Surely he meditated knowing and seeing this teaching.’ 12.34

So I approached Uddaka son of Rāma and said to him, ‘Reverend, to what extent did Rāma say he’d realized this teaching with his own insight?’ When I said this, Uddaka son of Rāma declared the dimension of neither perception nor non-perception. 13.1

Then it occurred to me, ‘It’s not just Rāma who had faith, energy, mindfulness, immersion, and wisdom; I too have these things. Why don’t I make an effort to realize the same teaching that Rāma said he had realized with his own insight?’ I quickly realized that teaching with my own insight, and lived having achieved it. 13.4

So I approached Uddaka son of Rāma and said to him, ‘Reverend, had Rāma realized this teaching with his own insight up to this point, and declared having achieved it?’ 13.12

- 13.14 'He had, reverend.'
- 13.15 'I too have realized this teaching with my own insight up to this point, and live having achieved it.'
- 13.16 'We are fortunate, reverend, so very fortunate to see a venerable such as yourself as one of our spiritual companions! So the teaching that Rāma had realized with his own insight, and declared having achieved it, you've realized with your own insight, and dwell having achieved it. The teaching that you've realized with your own insight, and dwell having achieved it, Rāma had realized with his own insight, and declared having achieved it. So the teaching that Rāma directly knew, you know, and the teaching you know, Rāma directly knew. Rāma was like you and you are like Rāma. Come now, reverend! You should lead this community.' And that is how my spiritual companion Uddaka son of Rāma placed me in the position of a tutor and honored me with high praise.
- 13.24 Then it occurred to me, 'This teaching doesn't lead to disillusionment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening, and extinguishment. It only leads as far as rebirth in the dimension of neither perception nor non-perception.' Realizing that this teaching was inadequate, I left disappointed.
- 14.1 I set out to discover what is skillful, seeking the supreme state of sublime peace. Traveling stage by stage in the Magadhan lands, I arrived at the town of Senā in Uruvelā. There I saw a delightful park, a lovely grove with a flowing river that was clean and charming, with smooth banks. And nearby was a village to resort to for alms.
- 14.3 Then it occurred to me, 'This park is truly delightful, a lovely grove with a flowing river that's clean and charming, with smooth banks. And nearby there's a village to resort to for alms. This is good enough for striving for a gentleman wanting to strive.' So I sat down right there, thinking, 'This is good enough for striving.'
- 15.1 And then these three similes, which were neither supernaturally inspired, nor learned before in the past, occurred to me.
- 16.1 Suppose there was a green, sappy log, and it was lying in water. Then a person comes along with a drill-stick, thinking to light a fire

and produce heat. What do you think, Prince? By drilling the stick against that green, sappy log lying in water, could they light a fire and produce heat?"

"No, sir. Why is that? Because it's a green, sappy log, and it's lying in the water. That person will eventually get weary and frustrated." 16.6

"In the same way, there are ascetics and brahmins who don't live withdrawn in body and mind from sensual pleasures. They haven't internally given up or stilled desire, affection, infatuation, thirst, and passion for sensual pleasures. Regardless of whether or not they suffer painful, sharp, severe, acute feelings due to exertion, they are incapable of knowledge and vision, of supreme awakening. This was the first example that occurred to me. 17.1

Then a second example occurred to me. 18.1

Suppose there was a green, sappy log, and it was lying on dry land far from the water. Then a person comes along with a drill-stick, thinking to light a fire and produce heat. What do you think, Prince? By drilling the stick against that green, sappy log on dry land far from water, could they light a fire and produce heat?" 18.2

"No, sir. Why is that? Because it's still a green, sappy log, despite the fact that it's lying on dry land far from water. That person will eventually get weary and frustrated." 18.7

"In the same way, there are ascetics and brahmins who live withdrawn in body and mind from sensual pleasures. But they haven't internally given up or stilled desire, affection, infatuation, thirst, and passion for sensual pleasures. Regardless of whether or not they suffer painful, sharp, severe, acute feelings due to exertion, they are incapable of knowledge and vision, of supreme awakening. This was the second example that occurred to me. 18.11

Then a third example occurred to me. 19.1

Suppose there was a dried up, withered log, and it was lying on dry land far from the water. Then a person comes along with a drill-stick, thinking to light a fire and produce heat. What do you think, Prince? By drilling the stick against that dried up, withered log on dry land far from water, could they light a fire and produce heat?" 19.2

19.7 “Yes, sir. Why is that? Because it’s a dried up, withered log, and it’s lying on dry land far from water.”

19.10 “In the same way, there are ascetics and brahmins who live withdrawn in body and mind from sensual pleasures. And they have internally given up and stilled desire, affection, infatuation, thirst, and passion for sensual pleasures. Regardless of whether or not they suffer painful, sharp, severe, acute feelings due to exertion, they are capable of knowledge and vision, of supreme awakening. This was the third example that occurred to me. These are the three similes, which were neither supernaturally inspired, nor learned before in the past, that occurred to me.

20.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘Why don’t I, with teeth clenched and tongue pressed against the roof of my mouth, squeeze, squash, and scorch mind with mind?’ So that’s what I did, until sweat ran from my armpits. It was like when a strong man grabs a weaker man by the head or throat or shoulder and squeezes, squashes, and crushes them. In the same way, with teeth clenched and tongue pressed against the roof of my mouth, I squeezed, squashed, and crushed mind with mind until sweat ran from my armpits. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I’d pushed too hard with that painful striving.

21.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘Why don’t I practice the breathless absorption?’ So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose. But then winds came out my ears making a loud noise, like the puffing of a blacksmith’s bellows. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I’d pushed too hard with that painful striving.

22.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘Why don’t I keep practicing the breathless absorption?’ So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose and ears. But then severe winds ground my head, like a strong man was drilling into my head with a sharp point. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid,

but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving.

Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I keep practicing the breathless absorption?' So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose and ears. But then I got a severe headache, like a strong man was tightening a strong leather strap around my head. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving. 23.1

Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I keep practicing the breathless absorption?' So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose and ears. But then severe winds carved up my belly, like a deft butcher or their apprentice was slicing my belly open with a sharp meat cleaver. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving. 24.1

Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I keep practicing the breathless absorption?' So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose and ears. But then there was a severe burning in my body, like two strong men grabbing a weaker man by the arms to burn and scorch him on a pit of glowing coals. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving. 25.1

Then some deities saw me and said, 'The ascetic Gotama is dead.' Others said, 'He's not dead, but he's dying.' Others said, 'He's not dead or dying. The ascetic Gotama is a perfected one, for that is how the perfected ones live.' 26.1

Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I practice completely cutting off food?' But deities came to me and said, 'Good fellow, don't practice totally cutting off food. If you do, we'll infuse heavenly nectar into your pores and you will live on that.' Then it occurred to me, 'If I claim to be completely fasting while these deities are infusing 27.1

heavenly nectar in my pores, that would be a lie on my part.’ So I refused those deities, saying, ‘There’s no need.’

28.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘Why don’t I just take a little bit of food each time, a handful of broth made from mung beans, horse gram, chickpeas, or green gram?’ So that’s what I did, until my body became severely emaciated. Due to eating so little, my major and minor limbs became like the joints of an eighty-year-old or a dying man, my bottom became like a camel’s hoof, my vertebrae stuck out like beads on a string, and my ribs were as gaunt as the broken-down rafters on an old barn. Due to eating so little, the gleam of my eyes sank deep in their sockets, like the gleam of water sunk deep down a well. Due to eating so little, my scalp shriveled and withered like a green bitter-gourd in the wind and sun. Due to eating so little, the skin of my belly stuck to my backbone, so that when I tried to rub the skin of my belly I grabbed my backbone, and when I tried to rub my backbone I rubbed the skin of my belly. Due to eating so little, when I tried to urinate or defecate I fell face down right there. Due to eating so little, when I tried to relieve my body by rubbing my limbs with my hands, the hair, rotted at its roots, fell out.

29.1 Then some people saw me and said, ‘The ascetic Gotama is black.’ Some said, ‘He’s not black, he’s brown.’ Some said, ‘He’s neither black nor brown. The ascetic Gotama has dingy skin.’ That’s how far the pure, bright complexion of my skin had been ruined by taking so little food.

30.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘Whatever ascetics and brahmins have experienced painful, sharp, severe, acute feelings due to exertion—whether in the past, future, or present—this is as far as it goes, no-one has done more than this. But I have not achieved any superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones by this severe, grueling work. Could there be another path to awakening?’

31.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘I recall sitting in the cool shade of a black plum tree while my father the Sakyan was off working. Quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, I entered and remained in the first absorption, which has the rapture

and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected. Could that be the path to awakening?’ Stemming from that memory came the understanding: ‘*That* is the path to awakening!’

Then it occurred to me, ‘Why am I afraid of that pleasure, for it has nothing to do with sensual pleasures or unskillful qualities?’ Then it occurred to me, ‘I’m not afraid of that pleasure, for it has nothing to do with sensual pleasures or unskillful qualities.’ 32.1

Then it occurred to me, ‘I can’t achieve that pleasure with a body so severely emaciated. Why don’t I eat some solid food, some rice and porridge?’ So I ate some solid food. Now at that time the group of five mendicants were attending on me, thinking, ‘The ascetic Gotama will tell us of any truth that he realizes.’ But when I ate some solid food, they left disappointed in me, saying, ‘The ascetic Gotama has become indulgent; he has strayed from the struggle and returned to indulgence.’ 33.1

After eating solid food and gathering my strength, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, I entered and remained in the first absorption ... second absorption ... third absorption ... fourth absorption. When my mind had immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—I extended it toward recollection of past lives. I recollected many past lives. That is: one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. And so I recollected my many kinds of past lives, with features and details. This was the first knowledge, which I achieved in the first watch of the night. Ignorance was banished and knowledge arose; darkness was banished and light arose, as happens for a meditator who is diligent, keen, and resolute. 34-37.1

When my mind had immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—I extended it toward knowledge of the death and 38.1

rebirth of sentient beings. With clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, I saw sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. I understood how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds.

39.1 This was the second knowledge, which I achieved in the middle watch of the night. Ignorance was banished and knowledge arose; darkness was banished and light arose, as happens for a meditator who is diligent, keen, and resolute.

40.1 When my mind had immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—I extended it toward knowledge of the ending of defilements. I truly understood: ‘This is suffering’ ... ‘This is the origin of suffering’ ... ‘This is the cessation of suffering’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering.’ I truly understood: ‘These are defilements’ ... ‘This is the origin of defilements’ ... ‘This is the cessation of defilements’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of defilements.’

41.1 Knowing and seeing like this, my mind was freed from the defilements of sensuality, desire to be reborn, and ignorance. When it was freed, I knew it was freed.

41.3 I understood: ‘Rebirth is ended; the spiritual journey has been completed; what had to be done has been done; there is nothing further for this place.’

42.1 This was the third knowledge, which I achieved in the last watch of the night. Ignorance was banished and knowledge arose; darkness was banished and light arose, as happens for a meditator who is diligent, keen, and resolute.

43.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘This principle I have discovered is deep, hard to see, hard to understand, peaceful, sublime, beyond the scope of logic, subtle, comprehensible to the astute. But people like clinging, they love it and enjoy it. It’s hard for them to see this topic; that is, specific conditionality, dependent origination. It’s also hard for them to see this topic; that is, the stilling of all activities, the letting go

of all attachments, the ending of craving, fading away, cessation, extinguishment. And if I were to teach this principle, others might not understand me, which would be wearying and troublesome for me.' And then these verses, which were neither supernaturally inspired, nor learned before in the past, occurred to me:

'I've struggled hard to realize this, 43.8
there's no need to reveal it now!
Those mired in greed and hate
can't really understand this teaching.

It goes against the stream, subtle, 43.12
deep, obscure, and very fine.
Those besotted by greed cannot see,
for they're cloaked in a mass of darkness.'

So, as I reflected like this, my mind inclined to remaining passive, 43.16
not to teaching the Dhamma.

Then the divinity Sahampati, knowing my train of thought, 44.1
thought, 'Oh lord! The world will be lost, the world will perish! For
the mind of the Realized One, the perfected one, the fully awakened
Buddha, inclines to remaining passive, not to teaching the Dhamma.'

Then, as easily as a strong person would extend or contract their 44.3
arm, the divinity Sahampati vanished from the realm of divinity and
reappeared in front of me. He arranged his robe over one shoulder,
raised his cupped palms toward me, and said, 'Sir, let the Blessed One
teach the Dhamma! Let the Holy One teach the Dhamma! There
are beings with little dust in their eyes. They're in decline because
they haven't heard the teaching. There will be those who understand
the teaching!'

That is what the divinity Sahampati said. Then he went on to say: 44.8

'Among the Magadhans there appeared in the past 44.10
an impure teaching thought up by the stained.
Fling open the door to freedom from death!

Let them hear the teaching
the immaculate one discovered.

44.14 Standing high on a rocky mountain,
you can see the people all around.
In just the same way, All-seer, so intelligent,
having ascended the Temple of Truth,

44.18 rid of sorrow, look upon the people
swamped with sorrow, overcome by rebirth and old
age.
Rise, hero! Victor in battle, caravan leader,
wander the world free of debt.
Let the Blessed One teach the Dhamma!
There will be those who understand!’

45.1 Then, understanding the Divinity’s invitation, I surveyed the
world with the eye of a Buddha, because of my compassion for sen-
tient beings. And I saw sentient beings with little dust in their eyes,
and some with much dust in their eyes; with keen faculties and with
weak faculties, with good qualities and with bad qualities, easy to
teach and hard to teach. And some of them lived seeing the danger
in the fault to do with the next world, while others did not. It’s like a
pool with blue water lilies, or pink or white lotuses. Some of them
sprout and grow in the water without rising above it, thriving un-
derwater. Some of them sprout and grow in the water reaching the
water’s surface. And some of them sprout and grow in the water but
rise up above the water and stand with no water clinging to them.
In the same way, I saw sentient beings with little dust in their eyes,
and some with much dust in their eyes. Then I replied in verse to
the divinity Sahampati:

45.6 ‘Flung open are the doors to freedom from death!
Let those with ears to hear commit to faith.
Thinking it would be troublesome, Divinity,
I did not teach

the sophisticated, sublime Dhamma among mankind.’

Then the divinity Sahampati, knowing that his request for me to 45.10
teach the Dhamma had been granted, bowed and respectfully circled
me, keeping me on his right, before vanishing right there.

Then it occurred to me, ‘Who should I teach first of all? Who 46.1
will quickly understand the teaching?’ Then it occurred to me, ‘That
Ālāra Kālāma is astute, competent, intelligent, and has long had little
dust in his eyes. Why don’t I teach him first of all? He’ll quickly
understand the teaching.’ But a deity came to me and said, ‘Sir, Ālāra
Kālāma passed away seven days ago.’

And knowledge and vision arose in me, ‘Ālāra Kālāma passed away 46.10
seven days ago.’ Then it occurred to me, ‘This is a great loss for Ālāra
Kālāma. If he had heard the teaching, he would have understood it
quickly.’

Then it occurred to me, ‘Who should I teach first of all? Who 47.1
will quickly understand the teaching?’ Then it occurred to me, ‘That
Uddaka son of Rāma is astute, competent, intelligent, and has long
had little dust in his eyes. Why don’t I teach him first of all? He’ll
quickly understand the teaching.’ But a deity came to me and said,
‘Sir, Uddaka son of Rāma, passed away just last night.’

And knowledge and vision arose in me, ‘Uddaka son of Rāma, 47.10
passed away just last night.’ Then it occurred to me, ‘This is a great loss
for Uddaka. If he had heard the teaching, he would have understood
it quickly.’

Then it occurred to me, ‘Who should I teach first of all? Who 48.1
will quickly understand the teaching?’ Then it occurred to me, ‘The
group of five mendicants were very helpful to me. They looked after
me during my time of resolute striving. Why don’t I teach them
first of all?’ Then it occurred to me, ‘Where are the group of five
mendicants staying these days?’ With clairvoyance that is purified
and superhuman I saw that the group of five mendicants were staying
near Varanasi in the deer park at Isipatana.

49.1 So, when I had stayed in Uruvelā as long as I pleased, I set out for Varanasi.

49.2 While I was traveling along the road between Gayā and Bodhgaya, the Ājīvaka ascetic Upaka saw me and said, ‘Reverend, your faculties are so very clear, and your complexion is pure and bright. In whose name have you gone forth, reverend? Who is your Teacher? Whose teaching do you believe in?’

49.6 I replied to Upaka in verse:

49.7 ‘I am the vanquisher of all, the knower of all,
unsullied in the midst of all things.
I’ve given up all, freed in the ending of craving.
Since I know for myself, whose follower should I be?

49.11 I have no tutor.
There is no one like me.
In the world with its gods,
I have no rival.

49.15 For in this world, I am the perfected one;
I am the supreme Teacher.
I alone am fully awakened,
cooled, quenched.

49.19 I am going to the city of Kāsi
to roll forth the Wheel of Dhamma.
In this world that is so blind,
I’ll beat the drum of freedom from death!’

49.23 ‘According to what you claim, reverend, you ought to be the Infinite Victor.’

49.24 ‘The victors are those who, like me,
have reached the ending of defilements.
I have conquered bad qualities, Upaka—
that’s why I’m a victor.’

When I had spoken, Upaka said: ‘If you say so, reverend.’ Shaking 49.28
his head, he took a wrong turn and left.

Traveling stage by stage, I arrived at Varanasi, and went to see the 50.1
group of five mendicants in the deer park at Isipatana. The group of
five mendicants saw me coming off in the distance and stopped each
other, saying, ‘Here comes the ascetic Gotama. He’s so indulgent; he
strayed from the struggle and returned to indulgence. We shouldn’t
bow to him or rise for him or receive his bowl and robe. But we can
set out a seat; he can sit if he likes.’

Yet as I drew closer, the group of five mendicants were unable to 50.7
stop themselves per their own agreement. Some came out to greet
me and receive my bowl and robe, some spread out a seat, while
others set out water for washing my feet. But they still addressed me
by name and as ‘reverend.’

So I said to them, ‘Mendicants, don’t address me by name and 51.1
as “reverend”. The Realized One is Perfected, a fully awakened Bud-
dha. Listen up, mendicants: I have achieved freedom from death!
I shall instruct you, I will teach you the Dhamma. By practicing
as instructed you will soon realize the supreme culmination of the
spiritual path in this very life. You will live having achieved with your
own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the
lay life to homelessness.’

But they said to me, ‘Reverend Gotama, even by that conduct, 51.6
that practice, that grueling work you did not achieve any superhu-
man distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones.
How could you have achieved such a state now that you’ve become
indulgent, strayed from the struggle and fallen into indulgence?’

So I said to them, ‘The Realized One has not become indulgent, 51.8
strayed from the struggle and fallen into indulgence. The Realized
One is Perfected, a fully awakened Buddha. Listen up, mendicants:
I have achieved freedom from death! I shall instruct you, I will teach
you the Dhamma. By practicing as instructed you will soon realize
the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life. You

will live having achieved with your own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.’

51.13 But for a second time they said to me, ‘Reverend Gotama ... you’ve fallen into indulgence.’

51.15 So for a second time I said to them, ‘The Realized One has not become indulgent ...’

51.20 But for a third time they said to me, ‘Reverend Gotama ... you’ve fallen into indulgence.’

52.1 So I said to them, ‘Mendicants, have you ever known me to speak like this before?’

52.3 ‘No, sir.’

52.4 ‘The Realized One is Perfected, a fully awakened Buddha. Listen up, mendicants: I have achieved freedom from death! I shall instruct you, I will teach you the Dhamma. By practicing as instructed you will soon realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life. You will live having achieved with your own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.’

53.1 I was able to persuade the group of five mendicants. Then sometimes I advised two mendicants, while the other three went for alms. Then those three would feed all six of us with what they brought back. Sometimes I advised three mendicants, while the other two went for alms. Then those two would feed all six of us with what they brought back.

54.1 As the group of five mendicants were being advised and instructed by me like this, they soon realized the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life. They lived having achieved with their own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.”

55.1 When he had spoken, Prince Bodhi said to the Buddha, “Sir, when a mendicant has the Realized One as trainer, how long would it take for them to realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life?”

“Well then, prince, I’ll ask you about this in return, and you can answer as you like. What do you think, prince? Are you skilled in the art of wielding a hooked goad while riding an elephant?”⁴⁶³ 55.3

“Yes, sir.” 55.6

“What do you think, prince? Suppose a man were to come along thinking, ‘Prince Bodhi knows the art of wielding a hooked goad while riding an elephant. I’ll train in that art under him.’ If he’s faithless, he wouldn’t achieve what he could with faith. If he’s unhealthy, he wouldn’t achieve what he could with good health. If he’s devious or deceitful, he wouldn’t achieve what he could with honesty and integrity. If he’s lazy, he wouldn’t achieve what he could with energy. If he’s stupid, he wouldn’t achieve what he could with wisdom. What do you think, prince? Could that man still train under you in the art of wielding a hooked goad while riding an elephant?” 56.1

“Sir, if he had even a single one of these factors he couldn’t train under me, let alone all five.” 56.17

“What do you think, prince? Suppose a man were to come along thinking, ‘Prince Bodhi knows the art of wielding a hooked goad while riding an elephant. I’ll train in that art under him.’ If he’s faithful, he’d achieve what he could with faith. If he’s healthy, he’d achieve what he could with good health. If he’s honest and has integrity, he’d achieve what he could with honesty and integrity. If he’s energetic, he’d achieve what he could with energy. If he’s wise, he’d achieve what he could with wisdom. What do you think, prince? Could that man still train under you in the art of wielding a hooked goad while riding an elephant?” 57.1

“Sir, if he had even a single one of these factors he could train under me, let alone all five.” 57.17

463. According to the commentary, it was Pajjota’s desire to learn the art of training elephants from Bodhi’s father Udena that, after a colorful series of events, ultimately led to the joining of their houses and the birth of Bodhi. While the story is framed as a romantic adventure, it shows the strategic importance of trained elephants for royal power.

58.1 “In the same way, prince, there are these five factors that support meditation.⁴⁶⁴ What five? It’s when a noble disciple has faith in the Realized One’s awakening: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ They are rarely ill or unwell. Their stomach digests well, being neither too hot nor too cold, but just right, and fit for meditation. They’re not devious or deceitful. They reveal themselves honestly to the Teacher or sensible spiritual companions. They live with energy roused up for giving up unskillful qualities and embracing skillful qualities. They’re strong, staunchly vigorous, not slacking off when it comes to developing skillful qualities. They’re wise. They have the wisdom of arising and passing away which is noble, penetrative, and leads to the complete ending of suffering. These are the five factors that support meditation.

59.1 When a mendicant with these five factors that support meditation has the Realized One as trainer, they could realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in seven years. Let alone seven years, they could realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in six years, or as little as one year. Let alone one year, when a mendicant with these five factors that support meditation has the Realized One as trainer, they could realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in seven months, or as little as one day. Let alone one day, when a mendicant with these five factors that support meditation has the Realized One as trainer, they could be instructed at dusk and achieve distinction at daybreak, or be instructed at daybreak and achieve distinction at dusk.”

60.1 When he had spoken, Prince Bodhi said to the Buddha, “Oh, the Buddha! Oh, the teaching! Oh, how well explained is the teaching! For someone could be instructed at dusk and achieve distinction

464. *Padhāna* is literally to “fix” or “place” and hence to “try” or “strive”. Its core application is to apply oneself to spiritual practices, and hence in Buddhism it overlaps in meaning with “meditation”; a *padhānasāla* is a “meditation hall”. Here the five factors are qualities that are essential foundations for meditation.

at daybreak, or be instructed at daybreak and achieve distinction at dusk.”

When he said this, Saṅjikāputta said to Prince Bodhi, “Though 61.1
the worthy Bodhi speaks like this, you don’t go for refuge to the
worthy Gotama, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha.”

“Don’t say that, dear Saṅjikāputta, don’t say that! I have heard 61.5
and learned this in the presence of my lady mother.⁴⁶⁵ This one time
the Buddha was staying near Kosambī in Ghosita’s monastery. Then
my pregnant lady mother went up to the Buddha, bowed, sat down
to one side, and said to him, ‘Sir, the prince or princess in my womb
goes for refuge to the Buddha, the teaching, and the mendicant
Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the Buddha remember them as a
lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.’

Another time the Buddha was staying here in the land of the 61.11
Bhaggas at Crocodile’s Bellow, in the deer park at Bhesakaḷā’s Wood.
Then my nursemaid, carrying me on her hip, went to the Buddha,
bowed, stood to one side, and said to him, ‘Sir, this Prince Bodhi
goes for refuge to the Buddha, to the teaching, and to the mendicant
Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the Buddha remember him as a
lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.’

Now for a third time I go for refuge to the Buddha, to the teaching, 61.15
and to the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the Buddha
remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”

465. His “lady mother” (*ayyā*), as noted above, was Queen Vāsuladattā, daughter of Pajjota and wife of Udena. | This is the only place in the Pali canon where the idiom “heard and learned this in the presence” is applied to anyone other than the Buddha.

With Aṅgulimāla

Aṅgulimālasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattḥī in Jeta's Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery.
- 2.1 Now at that time in the realm of King Pasenadi of Kosala there was a bandit named Aṅgulimāla. He was violent, bloody-handed, a hardened killer, merciless to living beings.⁴⁶⁶ He laid waste to villages, towns, and countries. He was constantly murdering humans, and he wore their fingers as a necklace.⁴⁶⁷
- 3.1 Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Sāvattḥī for alms. Then, after the meal, on his return from almsround, he set his lodgings in order and, taking his bowl and robe, he walked down the road that led to Aṅgulimāla.

466. This is a rare sutta where the Buddha's words take a back seat to dramatic narrative. The reform of the serial killer Aṅgulimāla became one of the most popular stories in Buddhism, with its message of redemption even for the most wicked. The narrative with extensive backstory has been elaborated in the Pali commentaries and several parallels, with various overlaps and divergences, where events become inflated to an implausible degree. The tendency to exaggeration is found even here, for example in the claim that Aṅgulimāla laid waste to entire countries.

467. Aṅgulimāla's eponymous grotesquerie of a "finger garland" is explained by the commentary and some parallels as being a count of his victims killed by order of his former Brahmanical teacher, who assigned him this task out of jealousy. This unlikely scenario was rejected by Richard Gombrich (*How Buddhism Began*, pg. 151), who proposed that Aṅgulimāla belonged to a violent cult. The shared core of canonical accounts, however, ascribe no religious motivation to his acts: he is just a killer. He is driven by untrammelled will to power, the need to show he is stronger and better.

The cowherds, shepherds, farmers, and travelers saw him on the road, and said to him, “Don’t take this road, ascetic. On this road there is a bandit named Aṅgulimāla. He is violent, bloody-handed, a hardened killer, merciless to living beings. He has laid waste to villages, towns, and countries. He is constantly murdering humans, and he wears their fingers as a necklace. People travel along this road only after banding closely together in groups of ten, twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty. Still they meet their end by Aṅgulimāla’s hand.”⁴⁶⁸ But when they said this, the Buddha went on in silence. 3.3

For a second time ... and a third time, they urged the Buddha to turn back. 3.12

But when they said this, the Buddha went on in silence. 4.1

The bandit Aṅgulimāla saw the Buddha coming off in the distance, and thought, “Oh lord, how incredible, how amazing! People travel along this road only after banding closely together in groups of ten, twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty. Still they meet their end by my hand. But still this ascetic comes along alone and unaccompanied, like a conqueror.”⁴⁶⁹ Why don’t I take his life? 4.2

Then Aṅgulimāla donned his sword and shield, fastened his bow and arrows, and followed behind the Buddha. But the Buddha used his psychic power to will that Aṅgulimāla could not catch up with him no matter how hard he tried, even though the Buddha kept walking at a normal speed. 5.1

Then Aṅgulimāla thought, “Oh lord, how incredible, how amazing! Previously, even when I’ve chased a speeding elephant, horse, chariot or deer, I’ve always caught up with them. But I can’t catch up with this ascetic no matter how hard I try, even though he’s walking at a normal speed.”⁴⁷⁰ 5.3

468. *Attha* in *hatthattha* means “death, end” (commentary: *attham vināsam*).

469. For “like a conqueror” (*pasayha maññe*) compare how the “fierce-fanged lion, king of beasts” wanders as conqueror at Snp 1.3:38.1. Aṅgulimāla sees the Buddha’s strength as a challenge; he needs to prove himself the mightiest.

470. The decisive turn comes when Aṅgulimāla must admit he is not the strongest.

- 5.7 He stood still and said, “Stop, stop, ascetic!”
- 5.9 “I’ve stopped, Āṅgulimāla—now you stop.”
- 5.10 Then Āṅgulimāla thought, “These ascetics who follow the Sakyan speak the truth. Yet while walking the ascetic says: ‘I’ve stopped, Āṅgulimāla—now you stop.’ Why don’t I ask him about this?”
- 6.1 Then he addressed the Buddha in verse:
- 6.2 “While walking, ascetic, you say ‘I’ve stopped.’⁴⁷¹
And I have stopped, but you tell me I’ve not.
I’m asking you this, ascetic:
how is it you’ve stopped and I have not?”
- 6.6 “Āṅgulimāla, I have forever stopped—
I’ve laid aside violence toward all creatures.⁴⁷²
But you can’t stop yourself
from harming living creatures;
that’s why I’ve stopped, but you have not.”
- 6.10 “Oh, at long last a renowned great seer,
an ascetic has followed me into this deep wood.⁴⁷³
Now that I’ve heard your verse on Dhamma,
I shall live without evil.”
- 6.14 With these words,
the bandit hurled his sword and weapons
down a cliff into an abyss.
He venerated the Holy One’s feet,
and requested the going forth right away.
- 6.18 Then the Buddha, the compassionate great seer,
the Teacher of the world with its gods,
said to him, “Come, monk!”

471. These verses in this sutta are found in Āṅgulimāla’s verses at Thag 16.8.

472. This phrase is shared with the Jains, Sūyagaḍa 14.23: *savvehi pāṇehi nihāya daṇḍam*.

473. Read *samaṇo paccapādi* per Thag 16.8:3.2.

And with that he became a monk.

Then the Buddha set out for Sāvathī with Venerable Aṅgulimāla 7.1
as his second monk. Traveling stage by stage, he arrived at Sāvathī,
where he stayed in Jeta's Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery.

Now at that time a crowd had gathered by the gate of King Pase- 8.1
nadi's royal compound making a colossal racket, "In your realm, Your
Majesty, there is a bandit named Aṅgulimāla. He is violent, bloody-
handed, a hardened killer, merciless to living beings. He has laid
waste to villages, towns, and countries. He is constantly murdering
humans, and he wears their fingers as a necklace. Your Majesty must
put a stop to him!"

Then King Pasenadi drove out from Sāvathī in the middle of the 9.1
day with around five hundred horses, heading for the monastery. He
went by carriage as far as the terrain allowed, then descended and
approached the Buddha on foot. He bowed and sat down to one
side. The Buddha said to him,

"What is it, Great King? Is King Seniya Bimbisāra of Magadha 9.4
angry with you, or the Licchavis of Vesālī, or some other opposing
ruler?"

"No, sir. In my realm there is a bandit named Aṅgulimāla. He is 10.1
violent, bloody-handed, a hardened killer, merciless to living beings.
... I shall put a stop to him."⁴⁷⁴

"But, Great King, suppose you were to see that Aṅgulimāla had 11.1
shaved off his hair and beard, dressed in ocher robes, and gone forth
from the lay life to homelessness. And that he was refraining from
killing living creatures, stealing, and lying; that he was eating in one
part of the day, and was chaste, ethical, and of good character. What
would you do to him?"

474. It is Pasenadi's duty, not the Buddha's, to defend his citizens. Yet while the Buddha had already identified the problem, taken action, and solved it, Pasenadi is just now coming to the Buddha to announce his intention to do something about it. A certain criticism of Pasenadi's weakness can be discerned here.

- 11.2 “I would bow to him, rise in his presence, or offer him a seat. I’d invite him to accept robes, almsfood, lodgings, and medicines and supplies for the sick. And I’d organize his lawful guarding and protection.⁴⁷⁵ But sir, how could such an immoral, evil man ever have such virtue and restraint?”
- 12.1 Now at that time Venerable Āṅgulimāla was sitting not far from the Buddha. Then the Buddha pointed with his right arm and said to the king, “Great king, this is Āṅgulimāla.”
- 12.4 Then the king became frightened, scared, his hair standing on end. Knowing this, the Buddha said to him, “Do not fear, Great King. You have nothing to fear from him.”⁴⁷⁶ Then the king’s fear died down.
- 12.8 Then the king went over to Āṅgulimāla and said, “Sir, is the master really Āṅgulimāla?”
- 12.10 “Yes, Great King.”
- 12.11 “What clans were your father and mother from?”
- 12.12 “My father was a Gagga, and my mother a Mantāṇī.”⁴⁷⁷
- 12.13 “Sir, may Master Gagga son of Mantāṇī be happy. I’ll make sure that you’re provided with robes, almsfood, lodgings, and medicines and supplies for the sick.”
- 13.1 But at that time Venerable Āṅgulimāla lived in the wilderness, ate only almsfood, and owned just three robes. So he said to the king, “Enough, Great King. My robes are complete.”
- 13.4 Then the king went back to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him, “It’s incredible, sir, it’s amazing! How the Buddha tames those who are wild, pacifies those who are violent, and extinguishes those who are unquenched! For I was not able to tame him with the rod and the sword, but the Buddha tamed

475. As Ajātasattu would for a runaway slave who ordained at DN 2:36.2.

476. Also per Ajātasattu (DN 2:10.8).

477. Gagga is a clan descended from the Vedic seer Garga Bhāradvāja (Rig Veda 6.47). Clan members feature prominently throughout Brahmanical literature (Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 2.1, 3.6, 3.8; Praśna Upaniṣad 4, etc.), none of whom, however, share Āṅgulimāla’s depravity. | Mantāṇī, spelled Maitrāyaṇī in Sanskrit (Mahāvastu 3.377, cf. Puṇṇa son of Mantāṇī at MN 24:2.4), is shared with the Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā, the oldest ritual text of the Black Yajurveda.

him without rod or sword.⁴⁷⁸ Well, now, sir, I must go. I have many duties, and much to do.”

“Please, Great King, go at your convenience.” Then King Pasenadi rose from his seat, bowed, and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right, before leaving. 13.10

Then Venerable Aṅgulimāla robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Sāvattihī for alms. Then as he was wandering indiscriminately for almsfood he saw a woman undergoing a distressing obstructed labor.⁴⁷⁹ Seeing this, it occurred to him, “Oh, beings undergo such travail!⁴⁸⁰ Oh, beings undergo such travail!” 14.1

Then after wandering for alms in Sāvattihī, after the meal, on his return from almsround, he went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and told him what had happened. The Buddha said to him, “Well then, Aṅgulimāla, go to that woman and say this: 14.6

‘Ever since I was born, sister, I don’t recall having intentionally taken the life of a living creature. By this truth, may both you and your baby be safe.’⁴⁸¹ 15.2

“But sir, wouldn’t that be telling a deliberate lie? For I have intentionally killed many living creatures.” 15.3

“In that case, Aṅgulimāla, go to that woman and say this: 15.5

‘Ever since I was born in the noble birth, sister, I don’t recall having intentionally taken the life of a living creature. By this truth, may both you and your baby be safe.’⁴⁸² 15.6

478. This heads off a potential criticism of Buddhism that it would allow criminals to flourish. Non-violent approaches are not just morally superior but more effective.

479. *Mūḷha* here has the sense of “gone astray” in reference to obstructed labor that prevents birth; see Ud 2.8:1.4.

480. *Kilissanti* here has the sense “undergo distress or travail”. Compare *garbhakleśa* in Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa 22.45 with the sense, “travails of childbirth”.

481. The asseveration of truth—the belief that “by this truth” (*tena saccena*, also at Snp 2.1) effective results could be won—can be traced to Rig Veda 1.21.6 (*tena satyena*).

482. This is still used as a blessing for pregnant women in Theravada. | “Noble birth” is a unique way of referring to ordination. It echoes the *upanayana* initiation, where the teacher is said to become pregnant with the student and give

- 15.7 “Yes, sir,” replied Āṅgulimāla. He went to that woman and said:
- 15.8 “Ever since I was born in the noble birth, sister, I don’t recall having intentionally taken the life of a living creature. By this truth, may both you and your baby be safe.”
- 15.9 Then that woman was safe, and so was her baby.
- 16.1 Then Āṅgulimāla, living alone, withdrawn, diligent, keen, and resolute, soon realized the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life. He lived having achieved with his own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness.
- 16.2 He understood: “Rebirth is ended; the spiritual journey has been completed; what had to be done has been done; there is nothing further for this place.” And Venerable Āṅgulimāla became one of the perfected.
- 17.1 Then Venerable Āṅgulimāla robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Sāvattḥī for alms. Now at that time someone threw a stone that hit Āṅgulimāla, someone else threw a stick, and someone else threw gravel. Then Āṅgulimāla—with cracked head, bleeding, his bowl broken, and his outer robe torn—went to the Buddha.
- 17.4 The Buddha saw him coming off in the distance, and said to him, “Endure it, brahmin! Endure it, brahmin! You’re experiencing in this very life the result of deeds that might have caused you to be tormented in hell for many years, many hundreds or thousands of years.”⁴⁸³
- 18.1 Later, Venerable Āṅgulimāla was experiencing the bliss of release while in private retreat. On that occasion he expressed this heartfelt sentiment:

birth to them as a brahmin (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 11.5.4; also see notes to MN 26:15.2ff.).

483. For the residual effects of kamma, compare such suttas as SN 56.49, where for a stream-enterer the suffering that has disappeared is like a great mountain, while that which remains is like seven pebbles. For Āṅgulimāla as an arahant there is even less, but not none at all.

- “He who once was heedless,
but turned to heedfulness,
lights up the world,
like the moon freed from clouds. 18.3
- Someone whose bad deed
is supplanted by the good,
lights up the world,
like the moon freed from clouds. 18.7
- A young mendicant
devoted to the Buddha’s teaching,
lights up the world,
like the moon freed from clouds. 18.11
- May even my enemies
hear a Dhamma talk! 18.15
- May even my enemies
devote themselves to the Buddha’s teaching!
May even my enemies associate with those good men
who establish others in the Dhamma!
- May even my enemies
hear Dhamma at the right time,
from those who teach acceptance,
praising acquiescence;
and may they follow that path! 18.19
- For then they’d never wish harm
upon myself or others. 18.23
- Having arrived at ultimate peace,⁴⁸⁴
they’d look after creatures firm and frail.⁴⁸⁵

484. *Pappuyya* is absolute.

485. Creatures “firm and frail” (*tasathāvare*) is a common Jain idiom. Examples include *tasesu thāvaresu ya* (Uttarādhyaṇa 5.8); *je keṇi tasathāvarā* (Sūyagaḍa

- 18.27 For while irrigators guide water,
fletchers bend arrows straight,
and carpenters bend timber straight,
the astute tame themselves.
- 18.31 Some tame by using the rod,
some with goads, and some with whips.
But the unaffected one tamed me
without rod or sword.
- 18.35 My name is ‘Harmless’,⁴⁸⁶
though I used to be harmful.
The name I bear today is true,
for I do no harm to anyone.
- 18.39 I used to be a bandit,
the notorious Āṅgulimāla.
Swept away in a great flood,
I went to the Buddha as a refuge.
- 18.43 I used to have blood on my hands,
the notorious Āṅgulimāla.
See the refuge I’ve found—
the leash to existence is eradicated.
- 18.47 I’ve done many of the sort of deeds
that lead to a bad destination.
The result of my deeds has already struck me,
so I enjoy my food free of debt.
- 18.51 Fools and simpletons
devote themselves to negligence.

3.4.20); *tasam vā thāvaram vā* (Dasaveyāliya 4.1.42); *tasa-jīvā ya thāvarattāe* (Ācāraṅgasūtra 9.1.14).

486. Āṅgulimāla became known as “Harmless” (Ahimsaka) after his awakening.

But the wise protect diligence
as their best treasure.

Don't devote yourself to negligence, 18.55
or delight in erotic intimacy.
For if you're diligent and practice absorption,
you'll attain abundant happiness.

It was welcome, not unwelcome, 18.59
the advice I got was good.
Of the well-explained teachings,
I arrived at the best.

It was welcome, not unwelcome, 18.63
the advice I got was good.
I've attained the three knowledges
and fulfilled the Buddha's instructions."

Born From the Beloved

Piyajātikasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD.⁴⁸⁷ At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattthī in Jeta’s Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s monastery.
- 2.1 Now at that time a certain householder’s dear and beloved only child passed away. After their death he didn’t feel like working or eating.⁴⁸⁸ He would go to the cremation ground and wail, “Where are you, my only child? Where are you, my only child?”
- 3.1 Then he went to the Buddha, bowed, and sat down to one side. The Buddha said to him, “Your faculties, householder, are those of one who is unstable in their own mind; there is a deterioration in your faculties.”
- 3.3 “And how, sir, could there be no deterioration of my faculties? For my dear and beloved only child has passed away. Since their death I haven’t felt like working or eating. I go to the cremation ground and wail: ‘Where are you, my only child? Where are you, my only child?’”
- 3.8 “That’s so true, householder! That’s so true, householder! For our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.”

487. King Pasenadi had what seems to be his first conversation and conversion with the Buddha in SN 3.1. However, it would seem his faith was still weak, as he is frustrated by the devotion of his chief queen, Mallikā (“Jasmine”). Ultimately, her wise counsel persuades him. Similar conversations with Mallikā on attachment to loved ones are found at SN 3.8 and Ud 5.1. King Pasenadi’s commitment to non-attachment was sorely tested with the birth of a daughter (SN 3.16), and when Mallikā passed away (AN 5.49).

488. An unusual use of *paṭibhāti* (“feel like”); commentary glosses *ruccati*.

“Sir, who on earth could ever think such a thing! For our loved ones are a source of joy and happiness.” Disagreeing with the Buddha’s statement, rejecting it, he rose from his seat and left. 3.10

Now at that time several gamblers were playing dice not far from the Buddha. That householder approached them and told them what had happened. 4.1

“That’s so true, householder! That’s so true, householder! For our loved ones are a source of joy and happiness.” 4.17

Thinking, “The gamblers and I are in agreement,” the householder left. 4.19

Eventually that topic of discussion reached the royal compound.⁴⁸⁹ Then King Pasenadi addressed Queen Mallikā,⁴⁹⁰ “Mallikā, your ascetic Gotama said this: ‘Our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.’” 5.1

“If that’s what the Buddha said, Great King, then that’s how it is.” 5.5

“No matter what the ascetic Gotama says, Mallikā agrees with him: ‘If that’s what the Buddha said, Great King, then that’s how it is.’ You’re just like a pupil who agrees with everything their tutor says. Go away, Mallikā, get out of here!” 5.6

Then Queen Mallikā addressed the brahmin Nālījaṅgha, “Please, brahmin, go to the Buddha, and in my name bow with your head to his feet. Ask him if he is healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably. And then say: ‘Sir, did the Buddha make this statement: “Our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, 6.1

489. Also a scene for gossip in AN 3.60 and AN 10.45.

490. In addition to the conversations on the theme of attachment to loved ones, unrelated incidents with Mallikā appear at AN 4.197, Bu Pc 53:1.1, and Bu Pc 83:1.2.7. She is listed as an eminent lay disciple (AN 8.91–117:1.1) and maintained a monastery for philosophical debates (MN 78:1.3). This is what we know of her from early texts, while later Jātakas and other scriptures tell many colorful tales about her and her unique marriage. | Śvetāmbara Jains hold that, in the far distant past, the nineteenth founding teacher (*tīrthaṅkara*) was the lady Malli (Triṣaṣṭiśalākāpuruṣacaritra 6.6). Perhaps the Buddhist stories of the wise lady Mallikā helped inspire this legend.

sadness, and distress”?’ Remember well how the Buddha answers and tell it to me. For Realized Ones say nothing that is not so.”

6.9 “Yes, ma’am,” he replied. He went to the Buddha and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side and said to the Buddha, “Worthy Gotama, Queen Mallikā bows with her head to your feet. She asks if you are healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably. And she asks whether the Buddha made this statement: ‘Our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.’”

7.1 “That’s right, brahmin, that’s right! For our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.

8.1 And here’s a way to understand how our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress. Once upon a time right here in Sāvathī a certain woman’s mother passed away. And because of that she went mad and lost her mind. She went from street to street and from square to square saying, ‘Has anyone seen my mother? Has anyone seen my mother?’

9-14.1 And here’s another way to understand how our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.

9-14.2 Once upon a time right here in Sāvathī a certain woman’s father ... brother ... sister ... son ... daughter ... husband passed away. And because of that she went mad and lost her mind. She went from street to street and from square to square saying, ‘Has anyone seen my husband? Has anyone seen my husband?’

15-21.1 And here’s another way to understand how our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.

15-21.2 Once upon a time right here in Sāvathī a certain man’s mother ... father ... brother ... sister ... son ... daughter ... wife passed away. And because of that he went mad and lost his mind. He went from street to street and from square to square saying, ‘Has anyone seen my wife? Has anyone seen my wife?’

15-21.14 And here’s another way to understand how our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.

Once upon a time right here in Sāvathī a certain woman went to 22.1
live with her relative's family. But her relatives wanted to divorce her
from her husband and give her to another, who she didn't want. So
she told her husband about this. But he cut her in two and disem-
boweled himself, thinking, 'We shall be together after death.' That's
another way to understand how our loved ones are a source of sor-
row, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress."

Then Nālijaṅgha the brahmin, having approved and agreed with 23.1
what the Buddha said, rose from his seat, went to Queen Mallikā, and
told her of all they had discussed. Then Queen Mallikā approached
King Pasenadi and said to him, "What do you think, Great King?
Do you love Princess Vajirī?"⁴⁹¹

"Indeed I do, Mallikā." 24.3

"What do you think, Great King? If she were to decay and perish, 24.4
would sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress arise in you?"

"If she were to decay and perish, my life would fall apart. How 24.6
could sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress not arise in
me?"

"This is what the Buddha was referring to when he said: 'Our 24.7
loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and
distress.'

What do you think, Great King? Do you love Queen Vāsabhā? 25.1

...

Do you love your son, General Viḍḍabha? ... 26.1

Do you love me?" 27.1

"Indeed I do love you, Mallikā." 27.2

"What do you think, Great King? If I were to decay and perish, 27.3
would sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress arise in you?"

"If you were to decay and perish, my life would fall apart. How 27.5
could sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress not arise in
me?"

491. She was probably the daughter born to Pasenadi and Mallikā in SN 3.16.

- 27.6 “This is what the Buddha was referring to when he said: ‘Our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.’
- 28.1 What do you think, Great King? Do you love the realms of Kāsi and Kosala?”⁴⁹²
- 28.3 “Indeed I do, Mallikā. It’s due to the bounty of Kāsi and Kosala that we use sandalwood imported from Kāsi and wear garlands, fragrance, and makeup.”
- 28.5 “What do you think, Great King? If these realms were to decay and perish, would sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress arise in you?”
- 28.7 “If they were to decay and perish, my life would fall apart. How could sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress not arise in me?”
- 28.8 “This is what the Buddha was referring to when he said: ‘Our loved ones are a source of sorrow, lamentation, pain, sadness, and distress.’”
- 29.1 “It’s incredible, Mallikā, it’s amazing, how far the Buddha sees with penetrating wisdom, it seems to me. Come, Mallikā, rinse my hands.”⁴⁹³
- 29.4 Then King Pasenadi rose from his seat, arranged his robe over one shoulder, raised his cupped palms toward the Buddha, and expressed this heartfelt sentiment three times:
- 29.5 “Homage to him, the blessed one, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha!
- 29.6 Homage to him, the blessed one, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha!

492. Kosala is the native realm of Pasenadi. Kāsi had formerly been an independent kingdom, but was taken over by Pasenadi’s father Mahākosala. Towards the end of the Buddha’s life it was contested between Kosala and Magadha (SN 3.14, SN 3.15). Ultimately it became part of the greater Magadhan empire.

493. I think the king held his hands over a bowl and Mallikā poured water over them.

Homage to him, the blessed one, the perfected one, the fully 29.7
awakened Buddha!”

The Foreign Cloth

Bāhitikasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattthī in Jeta’s Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s monastery.
- 2.1 Then Venerable Ānanda robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Sāvattthī for alms. He wandered for alms in Sāvattthī. After the meal, on his return from almsround, he went to the Eastern Monastery, the stilt longhouse of Migāra’s mother, for the day’s meditation.
- 3.1 Now at that time King Pasenadi of Kosala mounted the Single Lotus Elephant and drove out from Sāvattthī in the middle of the day.⁴⁹⁴ He saw Ānanda coming off in the distance and said to the chief minister Sirivaḍḍha,⁴⁹⁵ “My dear Sirivaḍḍha, isn’t that Venerable Ānanda?”
- 3.5 “Indeed it is, Great King.”
- 4.1 Then King Pasenadi addressed a man, “Please, my man, go to Venerable Ānanda, and in my name bow with your head to his feet. Say to him, ‘Sir, King Pasenadi of Kosala bows with his head at your feet.’ And then say, ‘Sir, if you have no urgent business, please wait a while out of sympathy.’”
- 5.1 “Yes, Your Majesty,” that man replied. He did as the king asked.
- 6.1 Ānanda consented with silence.
- 6.2 Then King Pasenadi rode on the elephant as far as the terrain allowed, then descended and approached Ānanda on foot. He bowed, stood to one side, and said to Ānanda, “Sir, if you have no urgent

494. “Single lotus” (*ekapuṇḍarika*) appears as an auspicious epithet in a prayer for wealth at Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 6.3.6.

495. Different persons of the same name appear in SN 47.29 and Thag 1.41.

business, it would be nice of you to go to the bank of the Aciravati River out of sympathy.”

Ānanda consented with silence. 7.1

He went to the river bank and sat at the root of a certain tree on a seat spread out. Then King Pasenadi rode on the elephant as far as the terrain allowed, then descended and approached Ānanda on foot. He bowed, stood to one side, and said to Ānanda, “Here, Venerable Ānanda, sit on this elephant rug.” 7.2

“Enough, Great King, you sit on it. I’m sitting on my own seat.” 7.5

So the king sat down on the seat spread out, and said, “Honorable Ānanda, would the Buddha engage in the sort of behavior—by way of body, speech, or mind—that is faulted by ascetics and brahmins?”⁴⁹⁶ 8.1

“No, Great King, the Buddha would not engage in the sort of behavior that is faulted by sensible ascetics and brahmins.” 8.4

“It’s incredible, sir, it’s amazing! For I couldn’t fully express the question, but Venerable Ānanda’s answer completed it for me.”⁴⁹⁷ I don’t believe that praise or criticism of others spoken by incompetent fools, without examining or scrutinizing, is the most important thing. Rather, I believe that praise or criticism of others spoken by competent and intelligent people after examining and scrutinizing is the most important thing. 9.1

But Honorable Ānanda, what kind of bodily behavior is faulted by sensible ascetics and brahmins?”⁴⁹⁸ 10.1

496. The commentary says that Pasenadi’s actions were occasioned by the brutal murder of the wanderer Sundarī. Unscrupulous ascetics urged her to visit the Jeta Grove, then killed her so that blame would fall on the Buddha and his community (Ud 4.8). However, nothing in this sutta or its parallel at MA 214 supports this connection.

497. Ānanda completed Pasenadi’s phrasing by adding “sensible” (*viññūhi*), since the Buddha’s conduct was in fact faulted by foolish ascetics and brahmins.

498. This passage describes bad actions from five perspectives, showing that the Buddha’s analysis of morality was not based on a single factor.

- 10.2 “Unskillful behavior.”⁴⁹⁹
- 10.3 “But what kind of bodily behavior is unskillful?”
- 10.4 “Blameworthy behavior.”⁵⁰⁰
- 10.5 “But what kind of bodily behavior is blameworthy?”
- 10.6 “Hurtful behavior.”⁵⁰¹
- 10.7 “But what kind of bodily behavior is hurtful?”
- 10.8 “Behavior that results in suffering.”⁵⁰²
- 10.9 “But what kind of bodily behavior results in suffering?”
- 10.10 “Bodily behavior that leads to hurting yourself, hurting others, and hurting both,⁵⁰³ and which makes unskillful qualities grow while skillful qualities decline. That kind of bodily behavior is faulted by sensible ascetics and brahmins.”
- 11.1 “But what kind of verbal behavior ... mental behavior is faulted by sensible ascetics and brahmins?” ...
- 12.4 “Mental behavior that leads to hurting yourself, hurting others, and hurting both, and which makes unskillful qualities grow while skillful qualities decline. That kind of mental behavior is faulted by sensible ascetics and brahmins.”
- 13.1 “Sir, does the Buddha praise giving up all these unskillful things?”
- 13.2 “Great king, the Realized One has given up all unskillful things and possesses skillful things.”
- 14.1 “But sir, what kind of bodily behavior is not faulted by sensible ascetics and brahmins?”⁵⁰⁴

499. “Unskillful” (*akusala*) is an unwholesome quality of the mind, so this is the psychological dimension of immorality. What is unskillful is that which leads to the result opposite to that desired: we want happiness, but it leads to suffering.

500. “Blameworthy” (*sāvajja*) behavior is that which makes one liable to criticism by others. This is the social dimension of immorality.

501. “Hurtful” (*sabyābajjha*) refers to the fact that bad conduct is characterized by hurtful affliction both in its action and its consequences.

502. “Results in suffering” (*dukkhavipāka*) through painful kammic consequences in this life or the future.

503. Bad conduct does not just affect oneself, but reverberates in space, by harming others, and in time, by promoting the growth of even more unskillful qualities.

504. The analysis is inverted for good conduct.

- “Skillful behavior.” 14.2
- “But what kind of bodily behavior is skillful?” 14.3
- “Blameless behavior.” 14.4
- “But what kind of bodily behavior is blameless?” 14.5
- “Pleasing behavior.” 14.6
- “But what kind of bodily behavior is pleasing?” 14.7
- “Behavior that results in happiness.” 14.8
- “But what kind of bodily behavior results in happiness?” 14.9
- “Bodily behavior that leads to pleasing yourself, pleasing others, and pleasing both, and which makes unskillful qualities decline while skillful qualities grow. That kind of bodily behavior is not faulted by sensible ascetics and brahmins.” 14.10
- “But what kind of verbal behavior ... mental behavior is not faulted by sensible ascetics and brahmins?” ... 15.1
- “Mental behavior that leads to pleasing yourself, pleasing others, and pleasing both, and which makes unskillful qualities decline while skillful qualities grow. That kind of mental behavior is not faulted by sensible ascetics and brahmins.” 16.6
- “Sir, does the Buddha praise embracing all these skillful things?” 17.1
- “Great king, the Realized One has given up all unskillful things and possesses skillful things.”⁵⁰⁵ 17.2
- “It’s incredible, sir, it’s amazing! How well this was said by Venerable Ānanda! I’m delighted and satisfied with what you’ve expressed so well. So much so that if an elephant-treasure was suitable for you, I would give you one. If a horse-treasure was suitable for you, I would give you one. If a prize village was suitable for you, I would give you one. But, sir, I know that these things are not suitable for you.”⁵⁰⁶ 18.1
- This foreign cloth was sent to me by King Ajātasattu of Magadha, son of the princess of Videha, packed in a parasol case. It’s exactly

505. Ānanda emphasizes that the Buddha does not just praise these things, he embodies them fully.

506. See eg. MN 94:16.19.

sixteen measures long and eight wide.⁵⁰⁷ May Venerable Ānanda please accept it out of sympathy.”

18.12 “Enough, Great King. My three robes are complete.”

19.1 “Sir, we have both seen this Aciravatī River when it has rained heavily in the mountains, and the river overflows both its banks. In the same way, Venerable Ānanda can make a set of three robes for himself from this foreign cloth,⁵⁰⁸ and you can share your old robes with your fellow monks. In this way my religious donation will come to overflow, it seems to me. Please accept the foreign cloth.”

20.1 So Ānanda accepted it.

20.2 Then King Pasenadi said to him, “Well, now, sir, I must go. I have many duties, and much to do.”

20.5 “Please, Great King, go at your convenience.” Then King Pasenadi approved and agreed with what Ānanda said. He rose from his seat, bowed, and respectfully circled Ānanda, keeping him on his right, before leaving.

21.1 Soon after he left, Ānanda went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and told him what had happened. He presented the cloth to the Buddha.

22.1 Then the Buddha said to the mendicants,

22.2 “Mendicants, King Pasenadi is lucky, so very lucky, to get to see Ānanda and pay homage to him.”

22.4 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, the mendicants approved what the Buddha said.

507. The Chinese parallel at MA 214 has 繖, which supports the reading *chatta* (“parasol”).

508. *Bāhitikā*, which occurs only here, is explained by the commentary as cloth that is “foreign” or “imported”. We find Sanskrit *bāhya* in this sense at Arthaśāstra 2.22.1.

Shrines to the Teaching

Dhammacetiyasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying in the land 1.1
of the Sakyans, near the Sakyan town named Medaḷumpa.⁵⁰⁹

Now at that time King Pasenadi of Kosala had arrived at 2.1
Townsville on some business.⁵¹⁰

Then he addressed Dīgha Kārāyana, “My good Kārāyana, harness 2.2
the finest chariots. We will go to a park and see the scenery.”

“Yes, Your Majesty,” replied Dīgha Kārāyana. He harnessed the 2.4
chariots and informed the king, “Your Majesty, the finest chariots
are harnessed. Please go at your convenience.”

Then King Pasenadi mounted a fine carriage and, along with other 3.1
fine carriages, set out in full royal pomp from Townsville, heading
for the park grounds.⁵¹¹ He went by carriage as far as the terrain
allowed, then descended and entered the park on foot.

As he was going for a walk in the park he saw roots of trees that 4.1
were impressive and inspiring, quiet and still, far from the madding
crowd, remote from human settlements, and fit for retreat. The

509. This town, the spelling of which is uncertain, is not mentioned elsewhere.

510. “Townsville” is a literal rendering of *nagaraka*. I translate it in homage to the town in northern Queensland where a chance encounter with a roadside joey set me on the path to the Dhamma.

511. The word *ārāma*, from a root meaning “to enjoy”, originally referred to a cultivated and pleasant parkland enjoyed for recreation. Such places were favorite dwelling places for ascetics, and became the sites for developed monasteries. In this sutta we see both senses. Here Pasenadi enjoys an *ārāma* (“park”) for recreation. Below we see the Buddha staying in an *ārāma* with a community of mendicants, featuring substantial private dwellings (*vihāra*) with lockable doors; in other words, a “monastery” (MN 89:8.1).

sight reminded him right away of the Buddha: “These roots of trees, so impressive and inspiring, are like those where we used to pay homage to the Blessed One, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha.”⁵¹²

- 4.4 He addressed Dīgha Kārāyana, “These roots of trees, so impressive and inspiring, are like those where we used to pay homage to the Blessed One, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha. My good Kārāyana, where is that Buddha at present?”
- 5.1 “Great king, there is a Sakyan town named Medaḷumpa. That’s where the Buddha is now staying.”
- 5.3 “But how far away is that town?”
- 5.4 “Not far, Great King, it’s three leagues. We can get there while it’s still light.”
- 5.7 “Well then, harness the chariots, and we shall go to see the Buddha.”
- 5.8 “Yes, Your Majesty,” replied Dīgha Kārāyana. He harnessed the chariots and informed the king, “Your Majesty, the finest chariots are harnessed. Please go at your convenience.”
- 6.1 Then King Pasenadi mounted a fine carriage and, along with other fine carriages, set out from Townsville to Medaḷumpa. He reached the town while it was still light and headed for the monastery grounds. He went by carriage as far as the terrain allowed, then descended and entered the monastery on foot.
- 7.1 At that time several mendicants were walking mindfully in the open air. King Pasenadi of Kosala went up to them and said, “Sirs, where is the Blessed One at present, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha? For I want to see him.”
- 8.1 “Great king, that’s his dwelling, with the door closed. Approach it quietly, without hurrying; go onto the porch, clear your throat, and knock on the door-panel. The Buddha will open the door.” The king

512. Evidently the Buddha used to meditate on emptiness in these very woods (MN 121:3.1).

right away presented his sword and turban to Digha Kārāyana, who thought, “Now the king seeks privacy. I should wait here.”⁵¹³

Then the king approached the Buddha’s dwelling, cleared his throat and knocked on the door-panel, and the Buddha opened the door. 8.5

King Pasenadi entered the dwelling, and bowed with his head to the Buddha’s feet, caressing them and covering them with kisses, and pronounced his name:⁵¹⁴ “Sir, I am Pasenadi, king of Kosala! I am Pasenadi, king of Kosala!” 9.1

“But, Great King, for what reason do you demonstrate such utmost deference for this body, conveying your manifest love?” 9.4

“Sir, I infer about the Buddha from the teaching:⁵¹⁵ ‘The Blessed One is a fully awakened Buddha. The teaching is well explained. The Saṅgha is practicing well.’⁵¹⁶ It happens, sir, that I see some ascetics and brahmins leading the spiritual life only for a limited period: ten, twenty, thirty, or forty years. Some time later—nicely bathed and anointed, with hair and beard dressed—they amuse themselves, supplied and provided with the five kinds of sensual stimulation.⁵¹⁷ But here I see the mendicants leading the spiritual life entirely full and pure as long as they live, to their last breath.⁵¹⁸ I don’t see any other spiritual life elsewhere so full and pure. That’s why I infer this about the Buddha from the teaching: ‘The Blessed One is a fully awakened Buddha. The teaching is well explained. The Saṅgha is practicing well.’ 10.1

513. Kārāyana’s response gives no hint of anything other than loyal service.

514. For similar gestures, see Koṇḍañña at SN 8.9:1.2, the brahmin Mānatthaddha (“Stuck-up”) at SN 7.15:3.2, the brahmin Brahmāyu at MN 91:34.1, and Pasenadi again at AN 10.30:2.2.

515. See SN 12.33 and notes for discussion.

516. This is an abbreviated form of the full devotions to the Triple Gem.

517. He knows this because they worked for him as spies (SN 3.11:7.3, Ud 6.2:8.3).

518. While Buddhist mendicants may disrobe at any time, their intention is to practice for life.

11.1 Furthermore, kings fight with kings, aristocrats fight with aristocrats, brahmins fight with brahmins, householders fight with householders. A mother fights with her child, child with mother, father with child, and child with father. Brother fights with brother, brother with sister, sister with brother, and friend fights with friend.⁵¹⁹ But here I see the mendicants living in harmony, appreciating each other, without dispute, blending like milk and water, and regarding each other with kindly eyes. I don't see any other assembly elsewhere so harmonious. So I infer this about the Buddha from the teaching: 'The Blessed One is a fully awakened Buddha. The teaching is well explained. The Saṅgha is practicing well.'

12.1 Furthermore, I have walked and wandered from monastery to monastery and from park to park. There I've seen some ascetics and brahmins who are thin, haggard, pale, and veiny—hardly a captivating sight for people, you'd think.⁵²⁰ It occurred to me: 'Clearly these venerables lead the spiritual life dissatisfied, or they're hiding some bad deed they've done. That's why they're thin, haggard, pale, and veiny—hardly a captivating sight for people, you'd think.' I went up to them and said: 'Venerables, why are you so thin, haggard, pale, and veiny—hardly a captivating sight for people, you'd think?' They say: 'We have jaundice, Great King.'⁵²¹ But here I see mendicants always smiling and joyful, obviously happy, with cheerful faces, living relaxed, unruffled, surviving on charity, their hearts free as a wild deer. It occurred to me: 'Clearly these venerables have realized a higher distinction in the Buddha's instructions than they had before. That's why these venerables are always smiling and joyful, obviously happy, with cheerful faces, living relaxed, unruffled, surviving on charity, their hearts free as a wild deer.' So I infer this about the

519. PTS text includes brother with brother.

520. This is a standard description of monastics who are unhappy and dissatisfied for whatever reason, eg. Bu Ss 1:1.1.3.

521. The commentary glosses *kularogo* ("family sickness"), showing it must accept the reading *bandhu* ("relative"). However, the parallel at MA 213 has 白病, which supports the variant *paṇḍukarogino* ("jaundice").

Buddha from the teaching: ‘The Blessed One is a fully awakened Buddha. The teaching is well explained. The Saṅgha is practicing well.’

Furthermore, as an anointed aristocratic king I am able to execute, 13.1
fine, or banish those who are guilty. Yet when I’m sitting in court they interrupt me.⁵²² And I can’t get them to stop interrupting me and wait until I’ve finished speaking.⁵²³ But here I see the mendicants while the Buddha is teaching an assembly of many hundreds, and there is no sound of his disciples coughing or clearing their throats. Once it so happened that the Buddha was teaching an assembly of many hundreds. Then one of his disciples cleared their throat. And one of their spiritual companions nudged them with their knee, to indicate: ‘Hush, venerable, don’t make a sound! Our teacher, the Blessed One, is teaching!’ It occurred to me: ‘Oh lord, how incredible, how amazing, how an assembly can be so well trained without rod or sword!’⁵²⁴ I don’t see any other assembly elsewhere so well trained.⁵²⁵ So I infer this about the Buddha from the teaching: ‘The Blessed One is a fully awakened Buddha. The teaching is well explained. The Saṅgha is practicing well.’

Furthermore, I’ve seen some astute aristocrats who are subtle, 14.1
accomplished in the doctrines of others, hair-splitters. You’d think they live to demolish convictions with their intellect.⁵²⁶ They hear: ‘So, gentlemen, that ascetic Gotama will come down to such-and-such village or town.’ They formulate a question, thinking: ‘We’ll approach the ascetic Gotama and ask him this question. If he answers like this, we’ll refute him like that; and if he answers like that,

522. Read *aḍḍa* (variants *attha*, *aṭṭa*) which in Sanskrit has the senses “solve, infer, argue, discern”. The commentary interprets *aḍḍakaraṇa* as the “place of judgment” i.e. the court, which is clearly the case at DN 17:1.11.1.

523. Pasenadi speaks of his frustrations in judging at SN 3.7. He was getting old and passing his duties to his son.

524. The future tense *bhavissati* here expresses surprise or wonder, for which compare AN 4.36:1.6.

525. For the poor behavior of other ascetics, see MN 77:6.21.

526. This passage on conversion of disputants is also found at MN 27:4.2.

we'll refute him like this.' When they hear that he has come down they approach him. The Buddha educates, encourages, fires up, and inspires them with a Dhamma talk. They don't even get around to asking their question to the Buddha, so how could they refute his answer? Invariably, they become his disciples. So I infer this about the Buddha from the teaching: 'The Blessed One is a fully awakened Buddha. The teaching is well explained. The Saṅgha is practicing well.'

15.1 Furthermore, I see some astute brahmins ... some astute householders ... some astute ascetics who are subtle, accomplished in the doctrines of others, hair-splitters. ... They don't even get around to asking their question to the Buddha, so how could they refute his answer? Invariably, they ask the Buddha for the chance to go forth. And he gives them the going-forth. Soon after going forth, living withdrawn, diligent, keen, and resolute, they realize the supreme culmination of the spiritual path in this very life. They live having achieved with their own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from the lay life to homelessness. They say: 'We were almost lost! We almost perished! For we used to claim that we were ascetics, brahmins, and perfected ones, but we were none of these things. But now we really are ascetics, brahmins, and perfected ones!' So I infer this about the Buddha from the teaching: 'The Blessed One is a fully awakened Buddha. The teaching is well explained. The Saṅgha is practicing well.'

18.1 Furthermore, these chamberlains Isidatta and Purāṇa share my meals and my carriages. I give them a livelihood and bring them renown. And yet they don't show me the same level of deference that they show to the Buddha. Once it so happened that while I was leading a military campaign and testing Isidatta and Purāṇa I took up residence in a cramped house. They spent much of the night discussing the teaching, then they lay down with their heads toward where the Buddha was and their feet toward me. It occurred to me: 'Oh lord, how incredible, how amazing! These chamberlains Isidatta and Purāṇa share my meals and my carriages. I give them

a livelihood and bring them renown. And yet they don't show me the same level of deference that they show to the Buddha. Clearly these venerables have realized a higher distinction in the Buddha's instructions than they had before.⁵²⁷ So I infer this about the Buddha from the teaching: 'The Blessed One is a fully awakened Buddha. The teaching is well explained. The Saṅgha is practicing well.'

Furthermore, the Buddha is an aristocrat, and so am I. The Buddha 19.1 is Kosalan, and so am I.⁵²⁸ The Buddha is eighty years old, and so am I.⁵²⁹ Since this is so, it's proper for me to act with such utmost deference for the Buddha and convey my manifest love.

Well, now, sir, I must go. I have many duties, and much to do." 20.1

"Please, Great King, go at your convenience." Then King Pase- 20.3 nadi rose from his seat, bowed, and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right, before leaving.⁵³⁰

Soon after the king had left, the Buddha addressed the mendi- 21.1 cants: "Mendicants, before he got up and left, King Pasenadi spoke shrines to the teaching. Learn these shrines to the teaching! Memo-

527. They were at least stream-enterers (SN 55.6:18.1, AN 6.120–139:1.12), and died as once-returners (AN 6.44:2.3, AN 10.75:2.2). | The king refers to his subordinates with *āyasmā*, normally reserved for addressing mendicants. When used by lay people of other lay people it indicates deep respect, often, as here, in reference to noble individuals on the path (MN 68:18.5, SN 55.54:2.2), or else used by a criminal beseeching the mercy of the crowd (AN 4.244:2.2).

528. The Sakyans were vassals of Kosala (Sn̐ 3.1:18.4).

529. This sets these events in the last year of the Buddha's life.

530. While the sutta and its parallels do not hint at anything other than a respectful visit to the Buddha, there is a tradition that this event led to Pasenadi's downfall. Apparently, Dīgha Kārāyana blamed Pasenadi for the death of his uncle, Pasenadi's former general Bandhula. Seeking revenge, he took the royal insignia and crowned Pasanadi's dubious son Viḍḍabha (MN 90:6.1) in his stead. Abandoned and alone, Pasenadi sought shelter in Rājagaha with his nephew Ajātasattu, but arrived too late and died while spending the night outside the walls. The details are improbable—why flee his friends the Sakyans for the untrustworthy Ajātasattu, 500 km distant? And why would a city watch bar a king in need? Nonetheless, the outline of this story is found widely, not just in the Pali commentary (see Ja 465, T 1451 at T xxiv 238c1, T 211 at T iv 583a16, D (6) 'dul ba, tha 86a7).

rise these shrines to the teaching! Remember these shrines to the teaching! These shrines to the teaching are beneficial and relate to the fundamentals of the spiritual life.”

21.7 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, the mendicants approved what the Buddha said.

At Kaṇṇakatthala

Kaṇṇakatthalasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.⁵³¹ At one time the Buddha was staying near 1.1
Ujuṇṇā in the deer park at Kaṇṇakatthala.⁵³²

Now at that time King Pasenadi of Kosala had arrived at Ujuṇṇā 2.1
on some business. Then he addressed a man, “Please, my man, go
to the Buddha, and in my name bow with your head to his feet. Ask
him if he is healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably.
And then say: ‘Sir, King Pasenadi of Kosala will come to see you
today when he has finished breakfast.’”

“Yes, Your Majesty,” that man replied. He did as the king asked. 2.7

The sisters Somā and Sakulā heard this.⁵³³ While the meal was 3.1
being served, they approached the king and said, “Great king, since
you are going to the Buddha, please bow in our name with your head
to his feet. Ask him if he is healthy and well, nimble, strong, and
living comfortably.”

531. The narrative of this sutta is entertainingly chaotic, with characters appearing and disappearing at random, many of whom are unknown or little-known elsewhere. This is a lifelike impression of how hard it is to maintain a rational dialogue among the comings and goings. Historically it gives a brief but telling character portrait of Viḍūḍabha, the ill-starred prince of Kosala.

532. Ujuṇṇā was a Kosalan town at which the Buddha discussed asceticism with the naked ascetic Kassapa in DN 8. | “Deer parks” were nature reservations where the animals were safe from hunters.

533. These sisters were apparently both married to the King and, like his chief queen Mallikā, were devoted to the Buddha. Somā is perhaps the devout laywoman mentioned at AN 8.91–117:1.1, but is probably not the bhikkhunī of the same name mentioned at SN 5.2 and Thig 3.8. Sakulā likewise is probably not the same person as the bhikkhunī mentioned in Thig 5.7 and AN 1.242:1.1.

- 4.1 When he had finished breakfast, King Pasenadi went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him, “Sir, the sisters Somā and Sakulā bow with their heads to your feet. They ask if you are healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably.”
- 4.3 “But, Great King, couldn’t they get any other messenger?”
- 4.4 So Pasenadi explained the circumstances of the message. The Buddha said, “May the sisters Somā and Sakulā be happy, Great King.”
- 5.1 Then the king said to the Buddha, “I have heard, sir, that the ascetic Gotama says this: ‘There is no ascetic or brahmin who will ever claim to be all-knowing and all-seeing, to know and see everything without exception: that is not possible.’⁵³⁴ I trust those who say this repeat what the Buddha has said, and do not misrepresent him with an untruth? Is their explanation in line with the teaching? Are there any legitimate grounds for rebuttal and criticism?”
- 5.5 “Great king, those who say this do not repeat what I have said. They misrepresent me with what is false and untrue.”
- 6.1 Then King Pasenadi addressed General Viḍḍabha,⁵³⁵ “General, who introduced this topic of discussion to the royal compound?”
- 6.3 “It was Sañjaya, Great King, the brahmin of the Ākāsa clan.”⁵³⁶
- 7.1 Then the king addressed a man, “Please, my man, in my name tell Sañjaya that King Pasenadi summons him.”
- 7.4 “Yes, Your Majesty,” that man replied. He did as the king asked.

534. The Buddha was well aware of the fact that people did, in fact, make such claims, as he discussed them several times (eg. MN 76:21.1). He just thought the claims were wrong. One unique detail of the phrasing here is that it is in future tense (also used below at MN 90:8.5). The implication seems to be that not only is it the case that no one currently makes such claims, but that no one ever will in the future. | Compare with other statements on omniscience at MN 14:17.3 and MN 71:5.2.

535. The King’s son and heir, whose disastrous reign heralded the destruction of the Sakyans and the collapse of the Kosalan empire.

536. *Ākāsa* here is the Pali form of Sanskrit *āgastya*, the clan descending from the Vedic seer Agastya.

Then the king said to the Buddha, “Sir, might the Buddha have 8.1
spoken in reference to one thing, but that person believed it was
something else? How then do you recall making this statement?”

“Great king, I recall making this statement: “There is no ascetic or 8.4
brahmin who will ever know all and see all simultaneously: that is
not possible.”⁵³⁷

“What the Buddha says appears reasonable. 8.6

Sir, there are these four classes: aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, 9.1
and menials. Is there any difference between them?”

“Of the four classes, two are said to be preeminent—the aristo- 9.4
crats and the brahmins. That is, when it comes to bowing down,
rising up, greeting with cupped palms, and observing proper eti-
quette.”⁵³⁸

“Sir, I am not asking you about this life, but about the life to come.” 10.1

“Great king, there are these five factors that support meditation. 10.6
What five? It’s when a mendicant has faith in the Realized One’s
awakening: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha,
accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world,
supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans,
awakened, blessed.’ They are rarely ill or unwell. Their stomach
digests well, being neither too hot nor too cold, but just right, and
fit for meditation. They’re not devious or deceitful. They reveal
themselves honestly to the Teacher or sensible spiritual companions.
They live with energy roused up for giving up unskillful qualities and
embracing skillful qualities. They’re strong, staunchly vigorous, not
slacking off when it comes to developing skillful qualities. They’re
wise. They have the wisdom of arising and passing away which is
noble, penetrative, and leads to the complete ending of suffering.
These are the five factors that support meditation. There are these
four classes: aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, and menials. If they had

537. Consciousness is conditioned, so any instance of knowing depends on a particular stimulus. At MN 76:52.5 the Buddha discusses the related point of whether knowledge is continuous, illustrating it with a simile of an amputee.

538. The Buddha acknowledges the social distinctions between the classes.

these five factors that support meditation, that would be for their lasting welfare and happiness.”

11.1 “Sir, there are these four classes: aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, and menials. If they had these five factors that support meditation, would there be any difference between them?”

11.5 “In that case, I say it is the disparity of their efforts in meditation. Suppose there was a pair of elephants or horses or oxen in training who were well tamed and well trained. And there was a pair who were not tamed or trained. What do you think, Great King? Wouldn’t the pair that was well tamed and well trained perform the tasks of the tamed, and reach the level of the tamed?”

11.9 “Yes, sir.”

11.10 “But would the pair that was not tamed and trained perform the tasks of the tamed and reach the level of the tamed, just like the tamed pair?”

11.11 “No, sir.”

11.12 “In the same way, there are things that must be attained by someone with faith, health, integrity, energy, and wisdom. It’s not possible for a faithless, unhealthy, deceitful, lazy, witless person to attain them.”

12.1 “What the Buddha says appears reasonable. Sir, there are these four classes: aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, and workers. If they had these five factors that support meditation, and if they practiced rightly, would there be any difference between them?”

12.6 “In that case, I say that there is no difference between the freedom of one and the freedom of the other. Suppose a person took dry teak wood and lit a fire and produced heat. Then another person did the same using sāl wood, another used mango wood, while another used wood of the cluster fig. What do you think, Great King? Would there be any difference between the fires produced by these different kinds of wood, that is, in the flame, color, or luminosity?”

12.13 “No, sir.”

“In the same way, when fire has been churned by energy and produced by effort, I say that there is no difference between the freedom of one and the freedom of the other.”⁵³⁹ 12.14

“What the Buddha says appears reasonable. But sir, do gods survive?”⁵⁴⁰ 13.1

“But what exactly are you asking?”⁵⁴¹ 13.3

“Whether those gods come back to this place or not.” 13.5

“Those gods who are afflicted come back to this place, but those who are unafflicted do not come back.”⁵⁴² 13.6

When he said this, General Viḍḍabha said to the Buddha, “Sir, will the gods who are afflicted topple or expel from their place the gods who are unafflicted?”⁵⁴³ 14.1

Then Venerable Ānanda thought, “This General Viḍḍabha is King Pasenadi’s son, and I am the Buddha’s son. Now is the time for one son to confer with another.” So Ānanda addressed General Viḍḍabha, “Well then, general, I’ll ask you about this in return, and you can answer as you like. What do you think, general? As far as 14.3

539. *Nimmathita* refers to the process whereby a flame is produced by “churning” with a fire-drill. See Rig Veda 3.23.1a, 3.29.12a, 6.48.5, 8.48.6a, etc.

540. The sense of *atthi devā* (“do gods survive?”) is made clear by the following discussion. Compare *atthi attā* (“the self survives”) at SN 44.10:1.3 and MN 2:8.2 in the same sense. In such cases the verb *atthi* implies continued existence in a future life. We find a similar usage in Kaṭha Upaniṣad 1.20, where Naciketa wonders what happens to a man after he dies, as “some say he survives, while others say he does not survive” (*astīty eke nāyam astitī caike*).

541. Questions with *atthi* (“exists”, “survives”) about the self and rebirth are routinely met indirectly. Here the Buddha asks for clarification; at SN 44.10:1.3 he avoids answering; at MN 100:42.5 he answers in an oblique fashion. The reason for this seems to be that the verb *atthi* conveys the metaphysical implication of “eternal existence”. The king clarifies that he wants to know what happens when a god passes away, showing that he is asking about rebirth rather than eternal existence.

542. This builds on the discussion with Pasenadi in MN 88:10.6, where “hurtful” or “afflicted” (*sabyābajjha*) behavior leads to suffering, elsewhere described as rebirth in a “hurtful” realm (eg. MN 57:8.2).

543. In a few words we learn a lot about how Viḍḍabha sees himself: he is an afflicted god.

the dominion of King Pasenadi of Kosala extends, where he rules as sovereign lord, can he topple or expel from that place any ascetic or brahmin, regardless of whether they are good or bad, or whether or not they are genuine spiritual practitioners?”

14.11 “He can, worthy.”⁵⁴⁴

14.12 “What do you think, general? As far as the dominion of King Pasenadi does not extend, where he does not rule as sovereign lord, can he topple or expel from that place any ascetic or brahmin, regardless of whether they are good or bad, or whether or not they are genuine spiritual practitioners?”

14.14 “He cannot, worthy.”

14.15 “What do you think, general? Have you heard of the gods of the thirty-three?”

14.17 “Yes, worthy, I’ve heard of them, and so has the worthy King Pasenadi.”

14.20 “What do you think, general? Can King Pasenadi topple or expel from their place the gods of the thirty-three?”

14.22 “King Pasenadi can’t even see the gods of the thirty-three, so how could he possibly topple or expel them from their place?”

14.23 “In the same way, general, the gods who are afflicted can’t even see the gods who are unafflicted, so how could they possibly topple or expel them from their place?”⁵⁴⁵

15.1 Then the king said to the Buddha, “Sir, what is this mendicant’s name?”⁵⁴⁶

15.3 “Ānanda, Great King.”

15.4 “A joy he is, and a joy he seems! What Venerable Ānanda says seems reasonable. But sir, does a divinity survive?”

15.7 “But what exactly are you asking?”

544. *Bho* (“worthy”) is typically used by brahmins; he also uses it in reference to the king below.

545. Compare the discussion in the Jain *Viyāhapaṇṇatti* 6.9.144, where pure gods are beyond the scope of impure gods.

546. If Pasenadi does not know Ānanda, this must be a very early encounter, perhaps his first.

“Whether that divinity comes back to this place or not.” 15.9

“A divinity who is afflicted comes back to this place, but one who is unafflicted does not come back.” 15.10

Then a certain man said to the king, “Great king, Sañjaya, the brahmin of the Ākāsa clan, has come.” 16.1

Then King Pasenadi asked Sañjaya, “Brahmin, who introduced this topic of discussion to the royal compound?” 16.3

“It was General Viḍūḍabha, Great King.” 16.5

But Viḍūḍabha said, “It was Sañjaya, Great King, the brahmin of the Ākāsa clan.”⁵⁴⁷ 16.6

Then a certain man said to the king, “It’s time to go, Great King.” 17.1

So the king said to the Buddha, “Sir, I asked you about omniscience, and you answered. I endorse and accept this, and am satisfied with it. I asked you about purification in the four classes, about the gods, and about divinities, and you answered in each case. Whatever I asked the Buddha about, he answered. I endorse and accept this, and am satisfied with it. Well, now, sir, I must go. I have many duties, and much to do.” 17.3

“Please, Great King, go at your convenience.” 17.16

Then King Pasenadi approved and agreed with what the Buddha said. Then he got up from his seat, bowed and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right, before leaving. 18.1

547. Not only does Viḍūḍabha exhibit poor leadership by blaming a subordinate, he is evidently lying about it.

THE CHAPTER ON BRAHMINS

With Brahmāyu

Brahmāyusutta

So I have heard. At one time the Buddha was wandering in the land of the Videhans together with a large Saṅgha of five hundred mendicants.⁵⁴⁸

Now at that time the brahmin Brahmāyu was residing in Mithilā. He was old, elderly, and senior, advanced in years, having reached the final stage of life; he was a hundred and twenty years old. He had mastered the three Vedas, together with their vocabularies and ritual performance, their phonology and word classification, and the testaments as fifth. He knew them word-by-word, and their grammar. He was well versed in cosmology and the marks of a great man.⁵⁴⁹

548. Videha was famous as the site of philosophical conversations in the Br̥hadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, especially between Yājñavalkya and King Janaka. In my view, this sutta is constructed to show the Buddha's conversion of a senior brahmin in Yājñavalkya's tradition, possibly even a direct student.

549. This brahmin seems to only be known from this sutta. | A few other people are said to have reached the advanced age of 120: Pasenadi's grandmother (SN 3.22:2.1), some brahmins (AN 3.51, AN 3.52), and Dhammasavapitu who went forth at 120 (Thag 1.108). | "Vocabularies" is *nighaṇḍu* (Sanskrit *nighaṇṭu*), known from the Nirukta of Yāska. | *Keṭubha* lacks an obvious Sanskrit form. The commentary explains, "The study of proper and improper actions for the assistance of poets." This suggests a connection with ritual performance, which is the special area of the Śatapatha Br̥hmaṇa. There we often find phrases such as *kṛtam bhavati*, "it is performed", of which *keṭubha* is perhaps a contraction. | *Akkhara* (literally "syllable") is explained by the commentary as *sikkhā* (Sanskrit *śikṣā*), which is the study of pronunciation. This can be traced back to Pāṇini, and is sometimes referred to as *akṣara-samāmnāya*, "collation of syllables". | *Pabheda* is found in Buddhist Sanskrit texts as *padaprabheda*, "classification of words", such as into the different parts of speech. The commentary identifies it with *nirutti*. | *Padaka* is one skilled in the *padapāṭha* recitation of Vedas, which

- 3.1 He heard: “It seems the ascetic Gotama—a Sakyan, gone forth from a Sakyan family—is wandering in the land of the Videhans, together with a large Saṅgha of five hundred mendicants. He has this good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ He has realized with his own insight this world—with its gods, Māras, and divinities, this population with its ascetics and brahmins, gods and humans—and he makes it known to others. He teaches Dhamma that’s good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, meaningful and well-phrased. And he reveals a spiritual practice that’s entirely full and pure. It’s good to see such perfected ones.”
- 4.1 Now at that time the brahmin Brahmāyu had a pupil named Uttara. He too had mastered the Vedic curriculum.⁵⁵⁰ Brahmāyu told Uttara of the Buddha’s presence in the land of the Videhans, and added: “Please, dear Uttara, go to the ascetic Gotama and find out whether or not he lives up to his reputation.⁵⁵¹ Through you I shall learn about the worthy Gotama.”⁵⁵²
- 5.1 “But sir, how shall I find out whether or not the ascetic Gotama lives up to his reputation?”
- 5.3 “Dear Uttara, the thirty-two marks of a great man have been handed down in our hymns. A great man who possesses these has

separates the individual words. | For “testaments” (*itihāsa*) see *itihāsa-purāṇa* in Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 11.5.6.8, explained by the commentator there as legends of creation and olden times. | “Cosmology” (*lokāyata*) here is a branch of Vedic learning, not the heterodox school known by this name in later times (AN 9.38, SN 12.48).

550. Uttara is a common name and it is unclear if this is the same person as any of the other Uttaras.

551. Similar quests were enjoined by Pokkharasāti on Ambaṭṭha (DN 3:1.4.8), and by the elderly brahmin Bāvari on his sixteen students Snp 5.1:22.1.

552. Following PTS and BJT editions, which read *tayā* for *tathā*.

only two possible destinies, no other.⁵⁵³ If he stays at home he becomes a king, a wheel-turning monarch, a just and principled king. His dominion extends to all four sides, he achieves stability in the country, and he possesses the seven treasures.⁵⁵⁴ He has the following seven treasures:⁵⁵⁵ the wheel, the elephant, the horse, the jewel, the woman, the householder, and the commander as the seventh treasure. He has over a thousand sons who are valiant and heroic, crushing the armies of his enemies.⁵⁵⁶ After conquering this land girt by sea, he reigns by principle, without rod or sword. But if he goes forth from the lay life to homelessness, he becomes a perfected one, a fully awakened Buddha, who has cast off the world's veil. But, dear Uttara, I am the one who gives the hymns, and you are the one who receives them."

"Yes, worthy sir," replied Uttara. He got up from his seat, bowed, 6.1 and respectfully circled Brahmāyu, keeping him on his right, before setting out for the land of the Videhans where the Buddha was wandering. Traveling stage by stage, he came to the Buddha and

553. In Buddhist texts the marks are presented as the fulfillment of Brahmanical prophecy, but they are not found in any Brahmanical texts of the Buddha's time. However, later astrological texts such as the *Gārgīyajyotiṣa* (1st century BCE?) and *Bṛhatsamhitā* (6th century CE?) contain references to many of these marks, albeit in a different context, so it seems likely the Buddhist texts are drawing on now-lost Brahmanical scriptures. | The notion of a two-fold course for a great hero—worldly success or spiritual—can be traced back as far as the epic of *Gilgamesh*.

554. The idea of the wheel-turning monarch draws from the Vedic horse sacrifice, which establishes the authority of a king from sea to sea. The Buddhist telling is divested of all coarse and violent elements. The wheeled chariot gave military supremacy to the ancient Indo-Europeans, allowing them to spread from their ancient homeland north of the Black Sea. In Buddhism, the wheel, which also has solar connotations, symbolizes unstoppable power. For a legendary account of such a king, see the *Mahāsudassanasutta* (DN 17). *Rig Veda* 8.63.8 speaks of Indra as the "wheel turner".

555. Various "treasures" (*ratana*) or "gems" of a king are discussed in such texts as *Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa* 5.3.1. They are described in detail at MN 129:34.1ff.

556. The sacrificial horse on its journey across the land is protected by a hundred sons.

exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side, and scrutinized his body for the thirty-two marks of a great man. He saw all of them except two, which he had doubts about: whether the private parts are sheathed in a foreskin, and the largeness of the tongue.

6.8 Then it occurred to the Buddha, “This student Uttara sees all the marks except two, which he has doubts about: whether the private parts are sheathed in a foreskin, and the largeness of the tongue.”

7.1 So the Buddha used his psychic power to will that Uttara would see his private parts sheathed in a foreskin. And he stuck out his tongue and stroked back and forth on his ear holes and nostrils, and covered his entire forehead with his tongue.

8.1 Then Uttara thought, “The ascetic Gotama possesses the thirty-two marks. Why don’t I follow him and observe his deportment?” So Uttara followed the Buddha like a shadow for seven months.⁵⁵⁷

8.5 When seven months had passed he set out wandering toward Mithilā. There he approached the brahmin Brahmāyu, bowed, and sat down to one side. Brahmāyu said to him, “Well, dear Uttara, does the worthy Gotama live up to his reputation or not?”

8.9 “He does, sir. The worthy Gotama possesses the thirty-two marks.⁵⁵⁸

9.1 He has well-planted feet.⁵⁵⁹

9.3 On the soles of his feet there are thousand-spoked wheels, with rims and hubs, complete in every detail.⁵⁶⁰

557. In AN 4.192 the Buddha says it is only possible to really know a person’s character by living with them for a long time.

558. The marks are also listed at DN 14:1.32.7 and analyzed in kammic terms at DN 30:1.2.4. Here I list the related marks in the *Bṛhatsaṃhitā* as identified by Nathan McGovern (*On the Origins of the 32 Marks of a Great Man*, *Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Studies*, 2016, vol. 39, pp. 207–247).

559. This echoes the posture of the newborn bodhisatta, and has the same meaning: that he will become awakened by “standing on his own two feet”.

560. These are solar symbols, evoking the sun as the “twelve-spoked wheel of truth” (*Rig Veda* 1.164.11). They leave marks that were seen by Doṇa (AN 4.36:1.3). They are often depicted in Buddhist art, signifying the perfection and

He has stretched heels. ⁵⁶¹	9.4
He has long fingers. ⁵⁶²	9.5
His hands and feet are soft and tender. ⁵⁶³	9.6
He has serried hands and feet. ⁵⁶⁴	9.7
The tops of his feet are arched. ⁵⁶⁵	9.8
His calves are like those of an antelope. ⁵⁶⁶	9.9
When standing upright and not bending over, the palms of both hands touch the knees. ⁵⁶⁷	9.10
His private parts are sheathed in a foreskin. ⁵⁶⁸	9.11
He is golden colored; his skin shines like lustrous gold. ⁵⁶⁹	9.12
He has delicate skin, so delicate that dust and dirt don't stick to his body. ⁵⁷⁰	9.13
His hairs grow one per pore. ⁵⁷¹	9.14
His hairs stand up; they're blue-black and curl clockwise. ⁵⁷²	9.15
His body is tall and straight-limbed. ⁵⁷³	9.16

completeness of the traces that the Buddha leaves behind in his teachings and practice. Bṛhatsamhitā 69.17 lists several auspicious marks, including the wheel.

561. Described as “abundantly long” at DN 30:1.12.8.

562. Same at Bṛhatsamhitā 68.36.

563. Tender feet at Bṛhatsamhitā 68.2.

564. Bṛhatsamhitā 68.2 has *śliṣṭāṅgulī* (“compact or sticky fingers”). The commentary denies that the Pali *jāla* means a physical web. I think it means that the fingers and toes were usually held together rather than splayed, hence not letting things slip through the fingers.

565. *Ussaṅkha* means “(curved) up like a shell”, while Bṛhatsamhitā 68.2 says “curved up like a tortoise”. The descriptive verse at DN 30:1.21.12 shows that it refers to the tops of the feet.

566. These are presumably the long, elegant rear calves of the Indian Blackbuck.

567. This agrees with Bṛhatsamhitā 68.35.

568. Same at Bṛhatsamhitā 68.8.

569. Bṛhatsamhitā 68.102 says kings have a shining complexion.

570. Bṛhatsamhitā 68.102 mentions a “clean complexion” (*śuddha*).

571. Same at Bṛhatsamhitā 68.5.

572. Bṛhatsamhitā 68.26 says those with hairs turning right become kings.

573. Here *brahm-* is an adjective from $\sqrt{\text{brah}} + \text{ma}$, equivalent to the Sanskrit *bṛm̐h*, having the sense “grown, extended”. The Sanskrit form here is *bṛhadṛjugātra*.

- 9.17 He has bulging muscles in seven places.⁵⁷⁴
 9.18 His chest is like that of a lion.⁵⁷⁵
 9.19 He is filled out between the shoulders.⁵⁷⁶
 9.20 He has the proportional circumference of a banyan tree: the span of his arms equals the height of his body.⁵⁷⁷
 9.21 His torso is cylindrical.
 9.22 He has ridged taste buds.⁵⁷⁸
 9.23 His jaw is like that of a lion.
 9.24 He has forty teeth.
 9.25 His teeth are even.⁵⁷⁹
 9.26 His teeth have no gaps.
 9.27 His teeth are perfectly white.
 9.28 He has a large tongue.⁵⁸⁰
 9.29 He has the voice of the Divinity, like a cuckoo's call.

574. Hands, feet, shoulders, and chest (DN 30:1.13.5).

575. Bṛhatsamhitā 68.18 compares not the chest but the hips with a lion.

576. Bṛhatsamhitā 68.27 says the heart is raised and muscular.

577. Bṛhatsamhitā 69.13 has the same proportions without the simile. These are the normal human proportions, yet we cannot touch our knees without bending. The only way these marks could be reconciled is if the arms were extra long and the length of the legs below the knees was extra long as well. And this is exactly what we are told: the ankles are stretched and long, and the calves are like those of an antelope, whose rear calves are long proportionate to the thigh. Thus in this regard the marks appear to be internally consistent, though not describing normal human anatomy.

578. "Ridged taste buds" is *rasaggasaggi*. *Rasa* can mean either "taste" or "nutrition", but the use of *ojā* in DN 30:2.9.8 confirms the latter. *Gasa* is "swallow" and per DN 30:2.7.4 it is the "conveyance of savor" (*rasaharaṇīyo*). *Agga* often means "best", but this is derived from the primary sense of "peak". The descriptors *uddhagga* ("raised") at DN 30:2.7.4 and *susaṇṭhitā* ("prominent") at DN 30:2.9.8 confirm that the latter is meant. The mark refers to taste buds raised in noticeable ridges on the tongue that absorb nutrition and aid digestion. It has often been interpreted as "excellent (*aggi*) sense (*gasa*) of taste (*rasa*)", but this, being imperceptible to others, is rather a secondary consequence of the mark.

579. Even, gapless, and white teeth are at Bṛhatsamhitā 68.52.

580. Same at Bṛhatsamhitā 68.53.

- His eyes are indigo.⁵⁸¹ 9.30
- He has eyelashes like a cow's.⁵⁸² 9.31
- Between his eyebrows there grows a tuft, soft and white like cotton-wool. 9.32
- The crown of his head is like a turban.⁵⁸³ 9.33
- These are the thirty-two marks of a great man possessed by the worthy Gotama. 9.34
- When he's walking he takes the first step with the right foot.⁵⁸⁴ He 10.1
 doesn't lift his foot too far or place it too near. He doesn't walk too
 slow or too fast. He walks without knocking his knees or ankles to-
 gether.⁵⁸⁵ When he's walking he keeps his thighs neither too straight
 nor too bent, neither too tight nor too loose. When he walks, only
 the lower half of his body moves, and he walks effortlessly. When
 he turns to look he does so with the whole body.⁵⁸⁶ He doesn't look
 directly up or down. He doesn't look all around while walking, but
 focuses a plough's length in front. Beyond that he has unhindered
 knowledge and vision.⁵⁸⁷
- When entering an inhabited area he keeps his body neither too 11.1
 straight nor too bent, neither too tight nor too loose.
- He turns around neither too far nor too close to the seat. He 12.1
 doesn't lean on his hand when sitting down. And he doesn't just
 plonk his body down on the seat. When sitting in inhabited areas he
 doesn't fidget with his hands or feet. He doesn't sit with his knees or
 ankles crossed. He doesn't sit with his hand holding his chin. When
 sitting in inhabited areas he doesn't shake, tremble, quake, or get

581. At Thig 13.1:6.2 Ambapālī describes her eyes as *abhinīla*. While some Indians do indeed have blue eyes, this probably describes a black so deep it appears blue.

582. Cows have long and elegant eyelashes.

583. The *uṇhisa* is depicted as a bulge on the Buddha's crown.

584. From here Uttara describes the Buddha's conduct, showing his keen observation of details.

585. *Adduva* means "knee" according to the commentary.

586. This is the so-called "elephant look" (DN 16:4.1.2).

587. As at Snp 3.1:6.4.

nervous, and so he is not nervous at all. When sitting in inhabited areas he still practices seclusion.

13.1 When receiving water for rinsing the bowl, he holds the bowl neither too straight nor too bent, neither too tight nor too loose.

14.1 He receives neither too little nor too much water. He rinses the bowl without making a sloshing noise, or spinning it around. He doesn't put the bowl on the ground to rinse his hands; his hands and bowl are rinsed at the same time. He doesn't throw the bowl rinsing water away too far or too near, or splash it about. When receiving rice, he holds the bowl neither too straight nor too bent, neither too close nor too loose. He receives neither too little nor too much rice. He eats sauce in a moderate proportion, and doesn't put too much sauce on his portions. He chews over each portion two or three times before swallowing. But no grain of rice enters his body unchewed, and none remain in his mouth. Only then does he raise another portion to his lips. He eats experiencing the taste, but without experiencing greed for the taste.

14.11 He eats food thinking of eight reasons: 'Not for fun, indulgence, adornment, or decoration, but only to sustain this body, to avoid harm, and to support spiritual practice. In this way, I shall put an end to old discomfort and not give rise to new discomfort, and I will have the means to keep going, blamelessness, and a comfortable abiding.'⁵⁸⁸

15.1 After eating, when receiving water for washing the bowl, he holds the bowl neither too straight nor too bent, neither too tight nor too loose. He receives neither too little nor too much water. He washes the bowl without making a sloshing noise, or spinning it around. He doesn't put the bowl on the ground to wash his hands; his hands and bowl are washed at the same time. He doesn't throw the bowl washing water away too far or too near, or splash it about.

588. This is the traditional reflection on the meal (MN 2:14.2).

After eating he doesn't put the bowl on the ground too far away 16.1
or too close. He's not careless with his bowl, nor does he spend too
much time on it.

After eating he sits a while in silence, but doesn't wait too long to 17.1
give the verses of appreciation. After eating he expresses appreciation
without criticizing the meal or expecting another one.⁵⁸⁹ Invariably,
he educates, encourages, fires up, and inspires that assembly with a
Dhamma talk. Then he gets up from his seat and leaves.

He walks neither too fast nor too slow, without wanting to get out 18.1
of there.

He wears his robe on his body neither too high nor too low, neither 19.1
too clinging nor too loose. The wind doesn't blow his robe off his
body. And dust and dirt don't stick to his body.

When he has gone to the monastery he sits on a seat spread out 20.1
and washes his feet. But he doesn't waste time with pedicures. When
he has washed his feet, he sits down cross-legged, sets his body
straight, and brings mindfulness to the present. He has no intention
to hurt himself, hurt others, or hurt both. He only wishes for the
welfare of himself, of others, of both, and of the whole world. In
the monastery when he teaches Dhamma to an assembly, he neither
flatters them nor rebukes them. Invariably, he educates, encourages,
fires up, and inspires that assembly with a Dhamma talk.

The sound of his voice has eight qualities: it is clear, comprehen- 21.3
sible, charming, audible, lucid, undistorted, deep, and resonant. He
makes sure his voice is intelligible as far as the assembly goes, but
the sound doesn't extend outside the assembly. And when they've
been inspired with a Dhamma talk by the worthy Gotama they get

589. This is the *anumodanā* recited for the meal offering. Examples are found at DN 16:1.31.1, Snp 3.7:34.3 = MN 92:25.6, SN 55.26:20.1, Kd 1:15.14.4, and Kd 1:1.5.1. | It is worth noting that no early *anomodanā* uses the imperative verb form *-tu* signifying giving a blessing (eg. *bhavatu sabbamaṅgalaṃ*, "may all blessings be"). They strictly use the indicative *-ti* to teach cause and effect: if you do this, that happens.

up from their seats and leave looking back at him alone, and not forgetting their lesson.

22.1 I have seen the worthy Gotama walking and standing; entering inhabited areas, and sitting and eating there; sitting silently after eating, and expressing appreciation; going to the monastery, sitting silently there, and teaching Dhamma to an assembly there. Such is the worthy Gotama; such he is and more than that.”

23.1 When he had spoken, the brahmin Brahmāyu rose from his seat, arranged his robe over one shoulder, raised his cupped palms toward the Buddha, and uttered this aphorism three times:

23.2 “Homage to him, the blessed one, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha!

23.3 Homage to him, the blessed one, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha!

23.4 Homage to him, the blessed one, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha!

23.5 Hopefully, some time or other I’ll get to meet him, and we can have a discussion.”

24.1 And then the Buddha, traveling stage by stage in the Videhan lands, arrived at Mithilā, where he stayed in the Maghadeva Mango Grove.⁵⁹⁰

24.3 The brahmins and householders of Mithilā heard: “It seems the ascetic Gotama—a Sakyan, gone forth from a Sakyan family—has arrived at Mithilā, where he is staying in the Maghadeva Mango Grove. He has this good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ He has realized with his own insight this world—with its gods, Māras, and divinities, this population with its ascetics and brahmins, gods and humans—and he makes it known to others. He teaches Dhamma that’s good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, meaningful

590. The story of Maghadeva is told in MN 83.

and well-phrased. And he reveals a spiritual practice that's entirely full and pure. It's good to see such perfected ones."

Then the brahmins and householders of Mithilā went up to the Buddha. Before sitting down to one side, some bowed, some exchanged greetings and polite conversation, some held up their cupped palms toward the Buddha, some announced their name and clan, while some kept silent. 25.1

The brahmin Brahmāyu also heard that the Buddha had arrived. So he went to the Maghadeva Mango Grove together with several disciples. 26.1

Not far from the grove he thought, "It wouldn't be appropriate for me to go to see the ascetic Gotama without letting him know beforehand."⁵⁹¹ 26.3

So he addressed one of his young students: "Here, young student, go to the ascetic Gotama and in my name bow with your head to his feet. Ask him if he is healthy and well, nimble, strong, and living comfortably. And then say: 'Worthy Gotama, the brahmin Brahmāyu is old, elderly, and senior, advanced in years, having reached the final stage of life; he is a hundred and twenty years old. He has mastered the three Vedas, together with their vocabularies and ritual performance, their phonology and word classification, and the testaments as fifth. He knows them word-by-word, and their grammar. He is well versed in cosmology and the marks of a great man. Of all the brahmins and householders residing in Mithilā, Brahmāyu is said to be the foremost in wealth, hymns, lifespan, and fame. He wants to see the worthy Gotama.'"

"Yes, worthy sir," that young student replied. He did as he was asked, and the Buddha said, "Please, student, let Brahmāyu come at his convenience." 26.17

The young student went back to Brahmāyu and said to him, "Your request for an audience with the ascetic Gotama has been granted. Please go at your convenience." 27.1

591. This shows his deep respect and politeness.

28.1 Then the brahmin Brahmāyu went up to the Buddha. The assembly saw him coming off in the distance, and made way for him, as he was well-known and famous.

28.4 Brahmāyu said to that retinue, “Enough, gentlemen. Please sit on your own seats. I shall sit here by the ascetic Gotama.”

29.1 Then the brahmin Brahmāyu went up to the Buddha, and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side, and scrutinized the Buddha’s body for the thirty-two marks of a great man. He saw all of them except two, which he had doubts about: whether the private parts are sheathed in a foreskin, and the largeness of the tongue. Then Brahmāyu addressed the Buddha in verse:

29.8 “I have learned of the thirty-two
marks of a great man.
There are two that I don’t see
on the body of the worthy Gotama.

29.12 Are the private parts sheathed in a foreskin,
O supreme man?
Though called by a word of the feminine gender,⁵⁹²
perhaps your tongue is a manly one?⁵⁹³

29.16 Perhaps your tongue is large,
as we have been informed.
Please stick it out in its full extent,
and so, O seer, dispel my doubt.

29.20 For my welfare and benefit in this life,
and happiness in lives to come.
And I ask you to grant the opportunity
to ask whatever I desire.”

592. “Tongue” in Pali is the feminine *jivhā*.

593. Read *narassikā*.

Then it occurred to the Buddha, “Brahmāyu sees all the marks 30.1
except two, which he has doubts about: whether the private parts
are sheathed in a foreskin, and the largeness of the tongue.”

So the Buddha used his psychic power to will that Brahmāyu 30.5
would see his private parts sheathed in a foreskin. And he stuck out
his tongue and stroked back and forth on his ear holes and nostrils,
and covered his entire forehead with his tongue.

Then the Buddha replied to Brahmāyu in verse: 30.7

“The thirty-two marks of a great man 31.1
that you have learned
are all found on my body:
so do not doubt, brahmin.

I have known what should be known,⁵⁹⁴ 31.5
and developed what should be developed,
and given up what should be given up:
and so, brahmin, I am a Buddha.

For your welfare and benefit in this life, 31.9
and happiness in lives to come:
I grant you the opportunity
to ask whatever you desire.”

Then Brahmāyu thought: 32.1

“My request has been granted. Should I ask him about what is 32.2
beneficial in this life or the next?” Then he thought, “I’m well versed
in the benefits that apply to this life, and others ask me about this.
Why don’t I ask the ascetic Gotama about the benefit that specifically
applies to lives to come?”

So Brahmāyu addressed the Buddha in verse: 32.9

594. This four-line verse encompasses the four noble truths with their duties: suffering is to be known; the origin of suffering is to be given up; the path is to be developed. The third noble truth, the witnessing of Nibbāna, is implied in the final line.

- 32.10 “How do you become a brahmin?⁵⁹⁵
 And how do you become a knowledge master?
 How a master of the three knowledges?
 And how is one called a scholar?
- 32.14 How do you become a perfected one?
 And how a consummate one?
 How do you become a sage?
 And how is one declared to be awakened?”
- 33.1 Then the Buddha replied to Brahmāyu in verse:
- 33.2 “One who knows their past lives,
 sees heaven and places of loss,
 and has attained the end of rebirth:
 such a sage has perfect insight.
- 33.6 They know their mind is pure,
 completely freed from greed;
 they’ve given up birth and death,
 and have completed the spiritual journey.
 Gone beyond all things,
 such a one is declared to be awakened.”
- 34.1 When he said this, Brahmāyu got up from his seat and arranged his robe over one shoulder. He bowed with his head to the Buddha’s feet, caressing them and covering them with kisses, and pronounced his name: “I am the brahmin Brahmāyu, worthy Gotama! I am the brahmin Brahmāyu!”

595. For some reason, the Buddha does not actually answer these questions, except the final two on the sage and the awakened one. Most of the others are technical terms in Brahmanism, and they are elsewhere defined by the Buddha in his own terms (eg. MN 39:23.1ff.). The Chinese parallels at MA 161 and T 76 have fewer items than the Pali, but do a better job of matching the answers to the questions.

Then that assembly, their minds full of wonder and amazement, 35.1
 thought, “Oh lord, how incredible, how amazing, that Brahmāyu,
 who is so well-known and famous, should show the Buddha such
 utmost deference.” Then the Buddha said to Brahmāyu, “Enough,
 brahmin. Get up, and sit in your own seat, since your mind has such
 confidence in me.” So Brahmāyu got up and sat in his own seat.

Then the Buddha taught him step by step, with a talk on giving, 36.1
 ethical conduct, and heaven. He revealed the drawbacks of sensual
 pleasures, so sordid and corrupt, and the benefit of renunciation.
 And when the Buddha knew that Brahmāyu’s mind was ready, pli-
 able, rid of hindrances, elated, and confident he revealed the special
 teaching of the Buddhas: suffering, its origin, its cessation, and the
 path. Just as a clean cloth rid of stains would properly absorb dye, in
 that very seat the stainless, immaculate vision of the Dhamma arose
 in the brahmin Brahmāyu: “Everything that is liable to arise is liable
 to cease.”

Then Brahmāyu saw, attained, understood, and fathomed the 36.9
 Dhamma. He went beyond doubt, got rid of indecision, and be-
 came self-assured and independent of others regarding the Teacher’s
 instructions. He said to the Buddha:

“Excellent, worthy Gotama! Excellent! As if he were righting 37.1
 the overturned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path
 to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes
 can see what’s there, worthy Gotama has made the teaching clear in
 many ways. I go for refuge to the worthy Gotama, to the teaching,
 and to the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the worthy
 Gotama remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for
 life. Would you and the mendicant Saṅgha please accept tomorrow’s
 meal from me?” The Buddha consented with silence. Then, knowing
 that the Buddha had consented, Brahmāyu rose from his seat, bowed,
 and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his right, before
 leaving.

And when the night had passed Brahmāyu had delicious fresh and 38.1
 cooked foods prepared in his own home. Then he had the Buddha

informed of the time, saying, “It’s time, worthy Gotama, the meal is ready.”

38.3 Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, went to the home of the brahmin Brahmāyu, where he sat down on the seat spread out together with the Saṅgha of mendicants. For seven days, Brahmāyu served and satisfied the mendicant Saṅgha headed by the Buddha with his own hands with delicious fresh and cooked foods.

39.1 When the seven days had passed, the Buddha left to wander in the Videhan lands. Not long after the Buddha left, Brahmāyu passed away.

39.3 Then several mendicants went up to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said to him, “Sir, Brahmāyu has passed away. Where has he been reborn in his next life?”

39.6 “Mendicants, the brahmin Brahmāyu was astute. He practiced in line with the teaching, and did not trouble me about the teachings. With the ending of the five lower fetters, he’s been reborn spontaneously and will become extinguished there, not liable to return from that world.”

39.8 That is what the Buddha said. Satisfied, the mendicants approved what the Buddha said.

With Sela

Selasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.⁵⁹⁶ At one time the Buddha was wandering 1.1
together with a large Saṅgha of 1,250 mendicants in the land of the
Aṅguttarāpāṇs when he arrived at a town of theirs named Āpaṇa.

The matted-hair ascetic Keṇiya heard: “It seems the ascetic Go- 2.1
tama—a Sakyan, gone forth from a Sakyan family—has arrived at
Āpaṇa, together with a large Saṅgha of 1,250 mendicants. He has this
good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened
Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower
of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of
gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ He has realized with his own
insight this world—with its gods, Māras, and divinities, this pop-
ulation with its ascetics and brahmins, gods and humans—and he
makes it known to others. He proclaims a teaching that’s good in
the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, meaningful
and well-phrased. And he reveals a spiritual practice that’s entirely
full and pure. It’s good to see such perfected ones.”

So Keṇiya approached the Buddha and exchanged greetings with 3.1
him.⁵⁹⁷ When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he
sat down to one side. The Buddha educated, encouraged, fired up,
and inspired him with a Dhamma talk.

596. This entire sutta is repeated at Snp 3.7.

597. Keṇiya features also in the Vinaya, where at this point he offered the Buddha and the Saṅgha a drink in the evening, reasoning that the Brahmanical sages of the past did likewise (Kd 6:35.1.2). As a result, the Buddha allowed fruit juice and other drinks in the evening.

- 3.4 Then he said to the Buddha, “Would Worthy Gotama together with the mendicant Saṅgha please accept tomorrow’s meal from me?”
- 3.6 When he said this, the Buddha said to him, “The Saṅgha is large, Keṇiya; there are 1,250 mendicants. And you are devoted to the brahmins.”
- 3.8 For a second time, Keṇiya asked the Buddha to accept a meal offering. “Never mind that the Saṅgha is large, with 1,250 mendicants, and that I am devoted to the brahmins. Would Worthy Gotama together with the mendicant Saṅgha please accept tomorrow’s meal from me?” And for a second time, the Buddha gave the same reply. For a third time, Keṇiya asked the Buddha to accept a meal offering. “Never mind that the Saṅgha is large, with 1,250 mendicants, and that I am devoted to the brahmins. Would Worthy Gotama together with the mendicant Saṅgha please accept tomorrow’s meal from me?” The Buddha consented with silence.
- 4.1 Then, knowing that the Buddha had consented, Keṇiya rose from his seat and went to his own hermitage. There he addressed his friends and colleagues, relatives and kin, “My friends and colleagues, relatives and kin: please listen! The ascetic Gotama together with the mendicant Saṅgha has been invited by me for tomorrow’s meal. Please help me out with the manual preparations.”⁵⁹⁸
- 4.5 “Yes, worthy sir,” they replied. Some dug ovens, some chopped wood, some washed dishes, some set up a water jar, and some spread out seats. Meanwhile, Keṇiya set up the pavilion himself.
- 5.1 Now at that time the brahmin Sela was residing in Āpaṇa. He had mastered the three Vedas, together with their vocabularies and ritual performance, their phonology and word classification, and the testaments as fifth. He knew them word-by-word, and their grammar. He was well versed in cosmology and the marks of a great man. And he was teaching three hundred young students to recite the hymns.

598. “Manual preparations” is *kāyaveyyāvaṭikaṃ*. Ten kinds of service are enumerated in the Jain Tattvārthasūtra 9.24.

And at that time Keṇiya was devoted to Sela. Then Sela, while 6.1
going for a walk escorted by the three hundred young students,
approached Keṇiya's hermitage. He saw the preparations going on,
and said to Keṇiya, "Worthy Keṇiya, is your son or daughter being
married? Or are you setting up a big sacrifice? Or has King Seniya
Bimbisāra of Magadha been invited for tomorrow's meal?"⁵⁹⁹

"There is no marriage, Worthy Sela, and the king is not coming. 8.1
Rather, I am setting up a big sacrifice. The ascetic Gotama has arrived
at Āpaṇa, together with a large Saṅgha of 1,250 mendicants. He
has this good reputation: 'That Blessed One is perfected, a fully
awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy,
knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher
of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.' He has been invited by me
for tomorrow's meal together with the mendicant Saṅgha."

"Did you say 'the awakened one'?"⁶⁰⁰ 9.1

"I said 'the awakened one.'" 9.2

"Did you say 'the awakened one'?" 9.3

"I said 'the awakened one.'" 9.4

Then Sela thought: "It's hard to even find the word 'awakened one' 10.1
in the world. The thirty-two marks of a great man have been handed
down in our hymns. A great man who possesses these has only two
possible destinies, no other. If he stays at home he becomes a king, a
wheel-turning monarch, a just and principled king. His dominion
extends to all four sides, he achieves stability in the country, and
he possesses the seven treasures. He has the following seven trea-
sures: the wheel, the elephant, the horse, the jewel, the woman, the
householder, and the commander as the seventh treasure. He has
over a thousand sons who are valiant and heroic, crushing the armies
of his enemies. After conquering this land girt by sea, he reigns by
principle, without rod or sword. But if he goes forth from the lay

599. Aṅga was subject to Magadha at that time. | This passage is partially echoed in the account of Anāthapiṇḍika's conversion (Kd 16:4.1.10).

600. Anāthapiṇḍika responded in the same way when hearing of the Buddha (Kd 16:4.2.10). Also compare Bāvari's elation at Snp 5.1:19.1.

life to homelessness, he becomes a perfected one, a fully awakened Buddha, who casts off the veil from the world.”

11.1 He said, “But Keṇiya, where is the Blessed One at present, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha?”

11.2 When he said this, Keṇiya pointed with his right arm and said, “There, worthy Sela, at that line of blue forest.”

12.1 Then Sela, together with his young students, approached the Buddha. He said to his young students, “Come quietly, gentlemen, tread gently. For the Buddhas are intimidating, like a lion living alone.”⁶⁰¹ When I’m consulting with the ascetic Gotama, don’t interrupt. Wait until I’ve finished speaking.”

13.1 Then Sela went up to the Buddha, and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side, and scrutinized the Buddha’s body for the thirty-two marks of a great man.

13.4 He saw all of them except two, which he had doubts about: whether the private parts were sheathed in a foreskin, and the largeness of the tongue.

13.7 Then it occurred to the Buddha, “Sela sees all the marks except two, which he has doubts about: whether the private parts are sheathed in a foreskin, and the largeness of the tongue.”

14.1 The Buddha used his psychic power to will that Sela would see his private parts sheathed in a foreskin. And he stuck out his tongue and stroked back and forth on his ear holes and nostrils, and covered his entire forehead with his tongue.

15.1 Then Sela thought, “The ascetic Gotama possesses the thirty-two marks completely, lacking none. But I don’t know whether or not he is an awakened one.”⁶⁰² I have heard that brahmins of the past who were elderly and senior, the tutors of tutors, said, ‘Those who are perfected ones, fully awakened Buddhas reveal themselves

601. *Durāsada* (“intimidating”) is also at AN 4.42:4.1, which shows that the sense is that they are hard to defeat in debate.

602. As his verses make clear, Sela has not ruled out the possibility that Gotama’s destiny is to become a wheel-turning monarch rather than a Buddha.

when praised.⁶⁰³ Why don't I extoll him in his presence with fitting verses?"

Then Sela extolled the Buddha in his presence with fitting verses: 15.7

"O Blessed One, your body's perfect,⁶⁰⁴ 16.1
you're radiant, handsome, lovely to behold;
golden colored,
with teeth so white; you're strong.

The characteristics 16.5
of a handsome man,
the marks of a great man,
are all found on your body.

Your eyes are clear, your face is fair, 16.9
you're formidable, upright, majestic.
In the midst of the Saṅgha of ascetics,
you shine like the sun.

You're a mendicant fine to see, 16.13
with skin that shines like lustrous gold.
But with such excellent appearance,
what do you want with the ascetic life?

You're fit to be a king, 16.17
a wheel-turning monarch, chief of charioteers,
victorious in the four quarters,
lord of the Black Plum Tree Land.

Aristocrats, nobles, and kings 16.21
ought follow your rule.
Gotama, may you reign
as king of kings, lord of mankind!"

603. This idea is not found elsewhere in the Pali.

604. These are also found in Sela's verses at Thag 16.6.

- 17.1 “I am a king, Sela,
the supreme king of the teaching.
By the teaching I roll forth the wheel
which cannot be rolled back.”⁶⁰⁵
- 18.1 “You claim to be awakened,
the supreme king of the teaching.
‘I roll forth the teaching’:
so you say, Gotama.
- 18.5 Then who is your general,⁶⁰⁶
the disciple who follows the Teacher’s way?
Who keeps rolling the wheel
of the teaching you rolled forth?”
- 19.1 “By me the wheel was rolled forth,”
said the Buddha,
“the supreme wheel of the teaching.
Sāriputta, taking after the Realized One,
keeps it rolling on.”⁶⁰⁷
- 19.6 I have known what should be known,⁶⁰⁸
and developed what should be developed,
and given up what should be given up:
and so, brahmin, I am a Buddha.
- 19.10 Dispel your doubt in me—
make up your mind, brahmin!
The sight of a Buddha

605. This is of course a reference to the first sermon (SN 56.11).

606. The title “General of the Dhamma” belongs to Sāriputta (Ud 2.8:16.2, Thag 18.1:33.1).

607. *Anujāta* is said at Iti 74:4.1 to be a child who “takes after” the good qualities of their parents.

608. As at MN 91:31.5.

is hard to find again.⁶⁰⁹

I am a Buddha, brahmin, 19.14
 the supreme surgeon,
 one of those whose appearance in the world
 is hard to find again.

A manifestation of divinity, unequalled, 19.18
 crusher of Māra's army;
 having subdued all my opponents,
 I rejoice, fearing nothing from any quarter."

"Pay heed, sirs, to what 20.1
 is spoken by the Clear-eyed One.
 The surgeon, the great hero,
 roars like a lion in the jungle.

A manifestation of divinity, unequalled, 20.5
 crusher of Māra's army;
 who would not be inspired by him,
 even one born in a dark class?⁶¹⁰

Those who wish may follow me; 20.9
 those who don't may go.
 Right here, I'll go forth in his presence,
 the one of such outstanding wisdom."

"Sir, if you endorse 21.1
 the teaching of the Buddha,
 we'll also go forth in his presence,
 the one of such outstanding wisdom."

609. *Abhiñhaso* means "repeatedly". Here the force of the saying is, I think, "It is hard enough to encounter a Buddha even once, let alone repeatedly."

610. The "dark class" refers to those born in an unfortunate state (AN 6.57:11.1). Sela is saying that the Buddha's path is for everyone, not just the fortunate.

- 22.1 “These three hundred brahmins
with cupped palms held up, ask:
‘May we lead the spiritual life
in your presence, Blessed One?’”
- 23.1 “The spiritual life is well explained,”
said the Buddha,
“apparent in the present life, immediately effective.
Here the going forth isn’t in vain
for one who trains with diligence.”
- 24.1 And the brahmin Sela together with his assembly received the
going forth, the ordination in the Buddha’s presence.
- 25.1 And when the night had passed Keṇiya had delicious fresh and
cooked foods prepared in his own hermitage. Then he had the Bud-
dha informed of the time, saying, “It’s time, worthy Gotama, the
meal is ready.”
- 25.3 Then the Buddha robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl
and robe, went to Keṇiya’s hermitage, where he sat down on the seat
spread out together with the Saṅgha of mendicants. Then Keṇiya
served and satisfied the mendicant Saṅgha headed by the Buddha
with his own hands with delicious fresh and cooked foods. When
the Buddha had eaten and washed his hand and bowl, Keṇiya took a
low seat and sat to one side. The Buddha expressed his appreciation
with these verses:
- 26.1 “The foremost of sacrifices
is the offering to the sacred flame;⁶¹¹

611. *Yaññā* is a truncated genitive plural (“of sacrifices”). | *Mukha* means origi-
nally “mouth”, hence “opening”, “entrance”; but also “face”, hence “front”, “fore-
most”. The fire is the foremost sacrifice, but fire is also a “mouth”, since “however
much one may put into a fire, it burns it all up all” (Bṛhadāranyaka Upaniṣad
5.14.8). This sense of “consume” or “subsume” is alive in these verses as well. For
example, the Sāvitrī “subsumes” other hymns, for merely one line is equivalent
to all three Vedas (5.14.2).

the Sāvitrī is the foremost of prayer;⁶¹²
 of humans, the king is the foremost;
 the ocean's the foremost of rivers;

the foremost of stars is the moon; 26.5
 the sun is the foremost of blazes;
 for those who sacrifice seeking merit,
 the Saṅgha is the foremost."

When the Buddha had expressed his appreciation to Keṇiya the 26.9
 matted-hair ascetic with these verses, he rose from his seat and left.

Then Venerable Sela and his assembly, living alone, withdrawn, 27.1
 diligent, keen, and resolute, soon realized the supreme culmination
 of the spiritual path in this very life. They lived having achieved with
 their own insight the goal for which gentlemen rightly go forth from
 the lay life to homelessness.

They understood: "Rebirth is ended; the spiritual journey has 27.2
 been completed; what had to be done has been done; there is nothing
 further for this place." And Venerable Sela together with his assembly
 became perfected.

Then Sela with his assembly went to the Buddha. He arranged his 28.1
 robe over one shoulder, raised his joined palms toward the Buddha,
 and said:

"This is the eighth day since 28.2
 we went for refuge, O Clear-eyed One.

612. The Sāvitrī (or Gāyatrī) is a famous verse recited daily by brahmin priests at dawn: "Might we make our own that desirable effulgence of god Savitar, who will rouse forth our insights" (Rig Veda 3.62.10, Jamison/Brereton). It was the "head" of metres (*śiro gāyatrīyaḥ*, Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 8.6.2.3, 8.6.2.6), and was "praised as the foremost of recitations" (*gāyatrāṇy uktha mukhanai śamsanti*, Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa 17.7.1). It was the first verse taught a new initiate (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 11.5.4.13). | *Chandas* can be either "meter" or a metrical song of praise, especially a Vedic hymn. The Sāvitrī is a Vedic text, not a meter, so the latter meaning must apply here. Its root is "desire", retaining the sense of "prayer" as a song of praise and supplication.

In these seven days, Blessed One,
we've become tamed in your teaching.

28.6 You are the Buddha, you are the Teacher,⁶¹³
you are the sage who has overcome Māra;
you have cut off the underlying tendencies,
you've crossed over, and you bring humanity across.

28.10 You have transcended attachments,
your defilements are shattered;
like a lion free of grasping,
with fear and dread given up.

28.14 These three hundred mendicants
stand with cupped palms raised.
Stretch out your feet, great hero:
let these giants bow to the Teacher.”

613. This verse and the next are also at Snp 3.6:49.1.

With Assalāyana

Assalāyanasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.⁶¹⁴ At one time the Buddha was staying near 1.1
Sāvattthī in Jeta’s Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s monastery.

Now at that time around five hundred brahmins from abroad 2.1
were residing in Sāvattthī on some business.⁶¹⁵ Then those brahmins
thought, “This ascetic Gotama advocates purification for all four
classes. Who is capable of debating with him about this?”

Now at that time the student Assalāyana was residing in Sāvattthī. 3.1
He was young, tonsured, and sixteen years old. He had mastered
the three Vedas, together with their vocabularies and ritual perfor-
mance, their phonology and word classification, and the testaments
as fifth. He knew them word-by-word, and their grammar. He was
well versed in cosmology and the marks of a great man.⁶¹⁶

614. This discourse records how the brahmin student Assalāyana took on the Buddha on the question of the four classes, an attempt that Assalāyana knew was doomed from the start. Like similar contests such as the Ambaṭṭhasutta (DN 3), it is rich in historical connections.

615. Similar gatherings were noted at Campā (DN 4:4.1) and Opāsāda (MN 95:7.1).

616. While this description is similar to that of brahmin students such as Ambaṭṭha (DN 3:1.3.1), it is only here and at MN 95:11.2 that we find the additional details that they are tonsured and sixteen years of age. | “Tonsured” (*vuttasira*) literally means “circlehead” and it refers to the practice of shaving off all but a topknot (cf. *nivṛttacūḍaka* at Manusmṛti 5.67). According to Manusmṛti 2.65, the ceremony of tonsure (there called *keśānta*) is to be given to brahmins at sixteen, so this must be meant here. Contrast the usual brahmanical pejorative of *muṇḍaka* (“shaveling”, MN 81:6.8).

- 3.2 Then those brahmins thought, “This Assalāyana is capable of debating with the ascetic Gotama about this.”⁶¹⁷
- 4.1 So they approached Assalāyana and said to him, “This ascetic Gotama advocates purification for all four classes. Please, worthy Assalāyana, debate with the ascetic Gotama about this.”
- 4.4 When they said this, Assalāyana said to them, “They say that the ascetic Gotama is a speaker of principle. But speakers of principle are hard to debate. I’m not capable of debating with the ascetic Gotama about this.”⁶¹⁸
- 4.8 For a second time, those brahmins said to him “This ascetic Gotama advocates purification for all four classes. Please, worthy Assalāyana, debate with the ascetic Gotama about this. For you have lived as a wanderer.”⁶¹⁹ And for a second time, Assalāyana refused.
- 4.16 For a third time, those brahmins said to him, “This ascetic Gotama advocates purification for all four classes. Please, worthy Assalāyana, debate with the ascetic Gotama about this. For you have lived as a wanderer. Don’t admit defeat before going into battle!”
- 4.21 When they said this, Assalāyana said to them, “Clearly, worthy sirs, I’m not getting through to you when I say: ‘They say that the ascetic Gotama is a speaker of principle. But speakers of principle are

617. Assalāyana may be identified with Kauśalyaścāśvalāyana (“Assalāyana of Kosala”) who asked the sage Pippalāda about the nature of *prāṇa* (breath/life energy) in Praśna Upaniṣad 3. He was probably a grandson or further descendant (as indicated by the *naḍādi* formation of his name) of the Aśvala of Videha who debated Yājñavalkya (see note below).

618. This dialogue is modeled after the debate at Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 3.1 between Yājñavalkya and Aśvala. Foreign brahmins had come to Videha from Kuru and Pañcāla, the older-established and more prestigious Brahmanical lands (cf. the “western brahmins” of SN 42.6:2.1 and AN 10.176:1.5). King Janaka offered an extravagant prize of a thousand cows with gold-tipped horns for the greatest brahmin among them. But none dared step forward, so Yājñavalkya started to drive the cows home. Aśvala, the priest in charge of litany (*hotṛ*) for Janaka, challenged him to a debate, but was ultimately silenced.

619. This agrees with Praśna Upaniṣad 1.2, where Assalāyana, along with his fellow-seekers, is asked to live another year in fervor, spiritual practice, and faith (*bhūya eva tapasā brahmacariyeṇa śraddhayā samvatsaram*).

hard to debate. I'm not capable of debating with the ascetic Gotama about this.' Nevertheless, I shall go at your bidding."

Then Assalāyana together with a large group of brahmins went to the Buddha and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side and said to the Buddha:

"Worthy Gotama, the brahmins say: 'Only brahmins are the best class; other classes are inferior.'⁶²⁰ Only brahmins are the light class; other classes are dark. Only brahmins are purified, not others. Only brahmins are the Divinity's bosom sons, born from his mouth, born of the Divinity, created by the Divinity, heirs of the Divinity.' What do you say about this?"

"But Assalāyana, brahmin women are seen menstruating, being pregnant, giving birth, and breastfeeding. Yet even though they're born from a brahmin womb they say: 'Only brahmins are the best class; other classes are inferior. Only brahmins are the light class; other classes are dark. Only brahmins are purified, not others. Only brahmins are the Divinity's bosom sons, born from his mouth, born of the Divinity, created by the Divinity, heirs of the Divinity.'"

"Even though you say this, still the brahmins maintain their belief."

"What do you think, Assalāyana? Have you heard that in Greece and Persia and other foreign lands there are only two classes, masters

620. This verse is also at DN 27:3.6 and MN 84:9.19.

and bonded servants; and that masters may become servants, and servants masters?”⁶²¹

6.6 “Yes, I have heard that.”

6.7 “Then what is the source of the brahmins’ certainty and forcefulness in this matter that they make this claim?”

7.1 “Even though you say this, still the brahmins maintain their belief.”

7.4 “What do you think, Assalāyana? Suppose an aristocrat were to kill living creatures, steal, and commit sexual misconduct; to use speech that’s false, backbiting, harsh, or nonsensical; and to be covetous, malicious, with wrong view. When their body breaks up, after death, they’d be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell. Would this happen only to an aristocrat, and not to a brahmin? Or suppose a peasant, or a menial were to act in the same way. Would that result befall only a peasant or a menial, and not to a brahmin?”

7.8 “No, worthy Gotama. If they acted the same way, the same result would befall an aristocrat, a brahmin, a peasant, or a menial. For if any of the four classes were to kill living creatures, steal, and commit

621. “Greece” (*yona*, from “Ionia”) and “Persia” (*kamboja*) are loose exonyms indicating the regions dominated by Greek and Iranian culture. | The Greeks and other foreigners are mentioned in Ashokan edicts, but this is the only reference to Greece in an early Buddhist text. The Sanskrit *yavana* appears shortly after the Buddha in Pāṇini 4.1.49. The Indic terms are derived from the Persian *yauna*, first attested in an inscription of Darius I (522–486 BCE), who conquered three Indian realms: *gandāra* (Gandhāra), *hindush* (Indus valley), and *thatagūṣ* (Sattagydia, around modern Bannu in Pakistan). Soldiers from these realms served under Achaemenid kings from this time. Moreover, several Greek and Achaemenid coins dating back as far as Darius I have been found in the Kabul hoard as well as the Shaikhan Dheri hoard at the site of Puṣkalāvati, capital of Gandhāra. | “Persia” is one of the sixteen great nations (AN 3.70:28.2). It was the home of horses, lying to the west of Gandhāra (Pakistan) in modern Afghanistan. This was the easternmost extent of Iranian culture, and the passage here shows how different it was considered compared to the other nations. At this date, I think *kamboja* meant not just the specific location in Afghanistan, but more generally the Iranian peoples west of Gandhāra, just as *yona* (“Ionian”) is used for all people of Greek culture. | The perceived difference in slave culture mirrors the Greek ambassador Megasthenes who, writing over a century later, said there were no slaves in India.

sexual misconduct; to use speech that's false, backbiting, harsh, or nonsensical; and to be covetous, malicious, with wrong view, then, when their body breaks up, after death, they'd be reborn in a place of loss, a bad place, the underworld, hell."

"Then what is the source of the brahmins' certainty and forcefulness in this matter that they make this claim?" 7.14

"Even though you say this, still the brahmins maintain their belief." 8.1

"What do you think, Assalāyana? Suppose a brahmin were to refrain from killing living creatures, stealing, and sexual misconduct; from using speech that's false, backbiting, harsh, or nonsensical; and from covetousness, malice, and wrong view. When their body breaks up, after death, they'd be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm. Would this happen only to a brahmin, and not to an aristocrat, a peasant, or a menial?" 8.4

"No, worthy Gotama. If they acted the same way, the same result would befall an aristocrat, a brahmin, a peasant, or a menial. For if any of the four classes were to refrain from killing living creatures, stealing, and sexual misconduct; from using speech that's false, backbiting, harsh, or nonsensical; and from covetousness, malice, and wrong view, then, when their body breaks up, after death, they'd be reborn in a good place, a heavenly realm." 8.6

"Then what is the source of the brahmins' certainty and forcefulness in this matter that they make this claim?" 8.12

"Even though you say this, still the brahmins maintain their belief." 9.1

"What do you think, Assalāyana? Is only a brahmin capable of developing a heart of love, free of enmity and ill will for this region, and not an aristocrat, peasant, or menial?"⁶²² 9.4

622. The next three examples are (1) meditating on love, (2) bathing, and (3) starting a fire. All of these reflect activities characteristic of brahmins: (1) the "divine meditations" (*brahmavihāra*) that originated as contemplation on the qualities of divinity, (2) ritual bathing to wash away sin, and (3) worship of Agni on the fire altar.

- 9.6 “No, worthy Gotama. Aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, and menials can all do so. For all four classes are capable of developing a heart of love, free of enmity and ill will for this region.”
- 9.12 “Then what is the source of the brahmins’ certainty and forcefulness in this matter that they make this claim?”
- 10.1 “Even though you say this, still the brahmins maintain their belief.”
- 10.4 “What do you think, Assalāyana? Is only a brahmin capable of taking some bathing cleanser, going to the river, and rinsing off dust and dirt, and not an aristocrat, peasant, or menial?”
- 10.6 “No, worthy Gotama. All four classes are capable of doing this.”
- 10.11 “Then what is the source of the brahmins’ certainty and forcefulness in this matter that they make this claim?”
- 11.1 “Even though you say this, still the brahmins maintain their belief.”
- 11.4 “What do you think, Assalāyana? Suppose an anointed aristocratic king were to gather a hundred people of various births and say to them:⁶²³ ‘Please worthy sirs, let anyone here who was born in a family of aristocrats, brahmins, or chieftains take a drill-stick made of teak, sal, *salaḷa*, sandalwood, or cherry wood, light a fire and produce heat.⁶²⁴ And let anyone here who was born in a family of corpse-workers, hunters, bamboo-workers, chariot-makers, or scavengers take a drill-stick made from a mutt’s drinking trough, a

623. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 11.5 relates how Purūravas, longing to be reunited with his queen, the nymph Urvaśī, was required by the Gandharvas to make a special fire. It must be generated by wood from a tree that grew from the ashes of celestial fire provided by themselves, the upper drill-stick of *aśvattha* (i.e. Bodhi tree) and the lower stick of *śamī*. In that legend, the essence of the fire is determined by its divine origin, against which the Buddha poses a naturalistic explanation.

624. This seems to be the only mention of the *padumaka* tree in Pali. It may be the Sanskrit *padmaka*, for which one possible identification is *Prunus cerasoides*, the wild Himalayan cherry. | Here we find both *sāka* and *sāla*, so I translate *sāka* as “teak”, whereas at DN 3:1.15.10 I have *sakhua*, an alternate name for the sal tree. | For *salaḷa* see note on SN 52.8:1.1.

pig's trough, a dustbin, or castor-oil wood, light a fire and produce heat.⁶²⁵

What do you think, Assalāyana? Would only the fire produced 11.8
by the high class people with good quality wood have flames, color,
and radiance, and be usable as fire, and not the fire produced by the
low class people with poor quality wood?"

"No, worthy Gotama. The fire produced by the high class people 11.11
with good quality wood would have flames, color, and radiance, and
be usable as fire, and so would the fire produced by the low class
people with poor quality wood. For all fire has flames, color, and
radiance, and is usable as fire."⁶²⁶

"Then what is the source of the brahmins' certainty and forceful- 11.15
ness in this matter that they make this claim?"

"Even though you say this, still the brahmins maintain their belief." 12.1

"What do you think, Assalāyana?⁶²⁷ Suppose an aristocrat boy 12.4
was to sleep with a brahmin girl, and they had a child.⁶²⁸ Would that

625. *Caṇḍālas* ("corpse-workers") are frequently depicted as the lowest of untouchables as seen by Brahmins. However, the usual rendering of "outcast" is unsatisfactory, as all the groups here are defined positively by their occupation, and moreover some, such as the scavengers, would also have been untouchable. The Pali commentaries equate the *caṇḍāla* with the *chavaka* (or *chapaka*) of Bu Sk 69:1.12.1, a "corpse disposer" (*chavachaddakacaṇḍālā*; see also *chavakacaṇḍālo* at Mil 5.4.7:2.4). They were known for their "bone-washing" ceremony (DN 1:1.13.2, AN 10.107:1.1). This agrees with Rāmāyana 1.58.10, which describes a *caṇḍāla* as dark-complexioned, dirty, with disheveled hair, his body smeared with graveyard ash. Mahāvamśa 10.91–94 tells how King Paṇḍukābhaya employed *caṇḍālas* for cleaning streets and toilets, bearing the dead, and watching over cemeteries, with their village adjoining the cemetery.

626. A similar argument is made regarding consciousness at MN 93:11.5.

627. The complex question of intercaste children is usually governed by the assumption that the father supplies the "seed" which the mother merely incubates. Kauṭilya, however, notes a variety of opinions on this question (Arthaśāstra 3.7.1–3). | Assalāyana's views do not agree with the more developed doctrine found in later texts.

628. Since the brahmins declared their own class the highest, such a union is considered to be *pratiloma* ("contrary to the natural order"). Arthaśāstra 3.7.28 says such a child is a *sūta*; Manusmṛti 10.11 agrees, adding that their livelihood is a charioteer (10.47).

child be called an aristocrat after the father or a brahmin after the mother?”

12.7 “They could be called either.”

13.1 “What do you think, Assalāyana? Suppose a brahmin boy was to sleep with an aristocrat girl, and they had a child.⁶²⁹ Would that child be called an aristocrat after the mother or a brahmin after the father?”

13.4 “They could be called either.”

14.1 “What do you think, Assalāyana? Suppose a mare were to couple with a donkey, and she gave birth to a mule. Would that mule be called a horse after the mother or a donkey after the father?”

14.4 “It’s a mule, as it is a crossbreed. I see the difference in this case, but not in the previous cases.”

15.1 “What do you think, Assalāyana? Suppose there were two young students who were brothers who had shared a womb. One was an educated reciter, while the other was not an educated reciter.⁶³⁰ Who would the brahmins feed first at an offering of food for ancestors, an offering of a dish of milk-rice, a sacrifice, or a feast for guests?”

15.4 “They’d first feed the young student who was an educated reciter. For how could an offering to someone who is not an educated reciter be very fruitful?”

16.1 “What do you think, Assalāyana? Suppose there were two young students who were brothers who had shared a womb. One was an educated reciter, but was unethical, of bad character, while the other was not an educated reciter, but was ethical and of good character. Who would the brahmins feed first?”

16.4 “They’d first feed the young student who was not an educated reciter, but was ethical and of good character. For how could an

629. Baudhāyana Dharmasūtra 1.9.17 says that the child of a brahmin father and aristocrat mother is a brahmin. Manusmṛti 10.6 admits the same, though due to the “defect” of the mother they are considered “like” a brahmin.

630. “Shared a womb” is *sodariya*, the only occurrence of this term in early Pali. | This thought experiment anticipates the modern method of studying twins to eliminate variables in development.

offering to someone who is unethical and of bad character be very fruitful?”

“Firstly you relied on birth, Assalāyana, then you switched to education, then you switched to abstemious behavior.⁶³¹ Now you’ve come around to believing in purification for the four classes, just as I advocate.” When he said this, Assalāyana sat silent, dismayed, shoulders drooping, downcast, depressed, with nothing to say. 17.1

Knowing this, the Buddha said to him: 18.1

“Once upon a time, Assalāyana, seven brahmin seers settled in leaf huts in a wilderness region. They had the following harmful misconception:⁶³² ‘Only brahmins are the best class; other classes are inferior. Only brahmins are the light class; other classes are dark. Only brahmins are purified, not others.’⁶³³ Only brahmins are the Divinity’s true-born sons, born from his mouth, born of the Divinity, created by the Divinity, heirs of the Divinity.’ 18.2

631. Here *tape* (“fervent austerity”) stands for ethical conduct, hence I translate “abstemious behavior”. Some manuscripts omit it, but I think it is required by the sense.

632. The “seven brahmin seers” (Sanskrit *saptarṣi*, (eg. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 13.8.1.9, Atharva Veda 4.11.9c, Vājasaneyi Saṁhitā 13.26b) were renowned sages to whom the Vedic lineages (*gottā*) were attributed. As the sutta’s conclusion will show, they are introduced here to demonstrate that the fallacy of geneology has been there since the beginning. | A similar practice of living in wilderness is described at MN 25:9.5, SN 11.9, DN 23:21.3, DN 3:2.3.3, and DN 27:22.9. Chāndogya Upaniṣad 5.10.1–5 compares the forest contemplatives destined for the Brahmā realm with the ritualists who are reborn on the moon before returning to earth.

633. Mahābhārata 12.181.5 says that brahmins are the white class, aristocrats red, peasants yellow, and menials black.

- 18.6 The seer Devala the Dark heard about this.⁶³⁴ So he did up his hair and beard, dressed in magenta robes, put on his lined sandals, grasped a golden staff, and appeared in the courtyard of the seven brahmin seers.⁶³⁵ Then he wandered about the yard saying, ‘Where, oh where have those brahmin seers gone? Where, oh where have those brahmin seers gone?’
- 18.14 Then those brahmin seers said, ‘Who’s this wandering about our courtyard like a village lout? Let’s curse him!’
- 18.19 So they cursed Devala the Dark, ‘Be ashes, lowlife!’⁶³⁶ Be ashes, lowlife!’ But the more the seers cursed him, the more attractive, good-looking, and lovely Devala the Dark became.⁶³⁷
- 18.23 Then those brahmin seers said, ‘Our fervor is in vain! Our spiritual path is fruitless! For when we used to curse someone to become ashes, ashes they became. But the more we curse this one, the more attractive, good-looking, and lovely he becomes.’
- 18.29 ‘Worthy sirs, your fervor is not in vain; your spiritual path is not fruitless. Please let go of your malevolence toward me.’
- 18.31 ‘We let go of our malevolence toward you. But who are you, worthy sir?’
- 18.33 ‘Have you heard of the seer Devala the Dark?’
- 18.35 ‘Yes, worthy sir.’

634. Asita Devala is probably meant to be the legendary seer known as Asita or Devala son of Kāśyapa who composed Rig Veda 9.5–24, although they seem to share little but the name. He is an example of the “dark hermit” archetype, irrupting within Brahmanical traditions to subvert from within, relying on his mysterious power of otherness. See also Asita Kaṇhasiri (or Kāladevala, Snp 3.11:1.1), Kaṇha (DN 3:1.23.6), Kaṇhadīpāyana (Cp 31:1.2), and Sāma (Cp 33:1.1). Such encounters show how the contention between Vedic ritualism and native contemplatives challenged and elevated both traditions. In this way they invert the stereotype of Brahmanical colorism, paving the way for the ascension of the dark god Krishna.

635. His behavior is disrespectful, like that of Vepacitti, and unlike that of Sakka at SN 11.9. But the context is different, for there the seers were of good character and deserving of respect, whereas here they embrace wrong views.

636. See Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 6.6.3.10.

637. Compare SN 11.22:1.7.

‘I am he, worthy sir.’ Then they approached Devala and bowed to him. 18.36

Devala said to them, ‘I heard that when the seven brahmin seers had settled in leaf huts in a wilderness region, they had the following harmful misconception:⁶³⁸ “Only brahmins are the best class; other classes are inferior. Only brahmins are the light class; other classes are dark. Only brahmins are purified, not others. Only brahmins are the Divinity’s bosom sons, born from his mouth, born of the Divinity, created by the Divinity, heirs of the Divinity.”’ 18.38

‘That’s right, worthy sir.’ 18.44

‘But do you know whether your birth mother only had relations with a brahmin and not with a non-brahmin?’ 18.45

‘We don’t know that.’ 18.47

‘But do you know whether your birth mother’s mothers back to the seventh generation only had relations with brahmins and not with non-brahmins?’ 18.48

‘We don’t know that.’ 18.50

‘But do you know whether your birth father only had relations with a brahmin woman and not with a non-brahmin?’ 18.51

‘We don’t know that.’ 18.53

‘But do you know whether your birth father’s fathers back to the seventh generation only had relations with brahmins and not with non-brahmins?’ 18.54

‘We don’t know that.’ 18.56

‘But do you know how an embryo is conceived?’ 18.57

‘We do know that, worthy sir. An embryo is conceived when these three things come together—the mother and father come together, 18.59

638. This passage accurately conveys that caste was not just criticized by Buddhism, it was actively contested within Brahmanical circles. As just one of many examples, Yudhiṣṭhira said, “It is not by reason of family or study or learning that one is of high caste, but because of behavior alone” (Mahābhārata 3.297.61).

the mother is in the fertile phase of her menstrual cycle, and the virile spirit is ready.’⁶³⁹

18.62 ‘But do you know for sure whether that virile spirit is an aristocrat, a brahmin, a peasant, or a menial?’⁶⁴⁰

18.64 ‘We don’t know that.’

18.66 ‘In that case, worthy sir, don’t you know what you are?’

18.68 ‘In that case, worthy sir, we don’t know what we are.’

18.70 Given that even those seven brahmin seers could not prevail when pursued, pressed, and grilled by the seer Devala on their own geneal-

639. The *gandhabba* (normally “centaur”, here “virile spirit”) is, per the commentary, the being to be reborn. He represents the element of male sexuality in procreation. He is “father, begetter, kinsman”, by whose knowledge one becomes the “father’s father” (Arthavāda 2.1.2–3). He is said to guard (Rig Veda 9.83.4) or steal (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 3.2.4) or actually be (Rig Veda 9.86.36) the vitalizing liquid Soma, who is extracted on an altar as semen is extracted in the vagina (Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 6.4.3). He thus lies within the waters (Rig Veda 9.86.36, 10.10.4) or within the womb (Rig Veda 10.177.2). It seems that, since semen is “a man’s essence” (Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 6.4.1, Aitareya Upaniṣad 2.1), the seed of past lovers—curses against whom are helpfully provided (Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 6.4.9–12)—remains in the womb. This is why the *gandhabba* possesses women (Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 1.7.1, 3.3.1) and, unless placated with proper worship, might become a “hairy one” who devours embryos (Atharva Veda 8.6.23, see 8.6.18–19). To ward against such risks, in the rites of marriage and procreation, the *gandharva* king Viśvāśa, a playboy and deadbeat father, is asked to “rise up” out of the woman (Rig Veda 10.85.21–22, Atharva Veda 14.2.33–6, Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 6.4.19) and find his pleasures with another, so that the husband may father the child. This contrasts with the Pali passage, where the *gandhabba* “is ready” for conception; in other words, a being is driven by their karma to be born there.

640. Chāndogya Upaniṣad 5.10.3–7 details the “path of the fathers” after death; they follow a winding path to the moon Soma, only to return as rain, grow as plants, be eaten, and ultimately be emitted as semen, thus determining the caste of the child. It seems from this passage, however, that this doctrine, convincing as it may seem, was not sufficient to allay male anxiety over paternity. Indeed, the very baroque nature of these conceptions show the doctrinal and ritual lengths required to fix paternity.

ogy,⁶⁴¹ how could you prevail now being grilled by me on your own genealogy when you and your denomination do not so much as pick up the last spoonful?”⁶⁴²

When he had spoken, Assalāyana said to him, “Excellent, worthy 19.1 Gotama! ... From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”

641. The syntax of this passage mirrors AN 6.18:4.12 and Kd 16:6.4.1. In each case, *te hi nāma* introduces a passage referring to events of the past whose outcome is framed in future tense (from the past point of view).

642. *Puṇṇo dabbigāho* is a highly specific reference to a detail of the Sākamedha ritual that marks the beginning of winter. From the rice offering on the first day, a pot is set aside until the next morning, when the very last “full spoon” (*pūrṇā darvi*) is scraped up, with the invocation, “Full, O spoon, fly off, and fly back to us well filled!” (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 2.5.3.16–17, Kauṣītaki Brāhmaṇa 5.6.20; invocation found at Atharva Veda 3.10.7c, Maitrāyaṇī Saṃhitā 1.10.2, Vājasaneyi Saṃhitā 3.49a). This ensures that present prosperity will be renewed after the barren cold season (just as life is renewed after death, or as last season’s grain is sown on the field). The implication is that present-day brahmins don’t even fulfill the rites of continuity in their own tradition, so how can they assert the continuity of caste over generations? | *Yesam* refers back to *te* of the previous portion, i.e. the seven brahmin seers, whose tradition modern brahmins are supposed to continue.

With Ghoṭamukha

Ghoṭamukhasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD.⁶⁴³ At one time Venerable Udena was staying near Varanasi in the Khemiya Mango Grove.⁶⁴⁴
- 2.1 Now at that time the brahmin Ghoṭamukha had arrived at Varanasi on some business.⁶⁴⁵ Then as he was going for a walk he went to the Khemiya Mango Grove. At that time Venerable Udena was walking mindfully in the open air. Ghoṭamukha approached and exchanged greetings with him.
- 2.5 Walking alongside Udena, he said, “My ascetic, there is no such thing as a principled renunciate life;⁶⁴⁶ that’s what I think. Yet I have not seen honorable ones such as yourself, or a relevant teaching.”
- 3.1 When he said this, Udena stepped down from the walking path, entered his dwelling, and sat down on the seat spread out.⁶⁴⁷ Ghoṭamukha also stepped down from the walking path and entered the

643. As usual, the lack of mention of the Buddha at the start suggests that this sutta is set after his passing away, a detail confirmed at the end. This sutta attests to the continued influence of Buddhism among the wealthy and influential as they adapted to the new realities after the Buddha’s passing.

644. Neither monk nor monastery are mentioned elsewhere in early texts.

645. This may be the Ghoṭamukha (“Beard-face”) of Kauṭilya’s *Arthaśāstra* 5.5.11. On the question of when a courtier should know that his king is displeased with him, a series of expert opinions are cited, each one bewilderingly cryptic. Ghoṭamukha says such a king is like a “wet cloth”. The key to these clues is provided in a particular story, which is deliberately unmentioned, presumably because of the delicacy of the subject.

646. *Ambho samaṇa* (“my ascetic”) is a unique form of address.

647. Udena takes care to ensure the setting is appropriate for a serious discussion.

dwelling, where he stood to one side. Udena said to him, “There are seats, brahmin. Please sit if you wish.”

“I was just waiting for you to sit down. For how on earth could one such as I presume to sit first without being invited?” 3.6

Then he took a low seat and sat to one side, where he said, “My ascetic, there is no such thing as a principled renunciate life; that’s what I think. Yet I have not seen worthy ones such as yourself, or a relevant teaching.” 4.1

“Brahmin, we can discuss this. But only if you grant what should be granted, and reject what should be rejected. And if you ask me the meaning of anything you don’t understand, saying:⁶⁴⁸ ‘Sir, why is this? What does that mean?’” 4.6

“Let us discuss this. I will do as you say.” 4.8

“Brahmin, these four individuals are found in the world. What four?” 5.1

1. One individual mortifies themselves, committed to the practice of mortifying themselves.
2. One individual mortifies others, committed to the practice of mortifying others.
3. One individual mortifies themselves and others, committed to the practice of mortifying themselves and others.
4. One individual doesn’t mortify either themselves or others, committed to the practice of not mortifying themselves or others. They live without wishes in this very life, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine.

Which one of these four individuals do you like the sound of?” 5.8

648. Ghoṭamukha was unfamiliar with the forms of address, admits he has never seen a mendicant, talks to Udena while he is walking meditation, and does not know when he should sit down. Udena, noticing his awkwardness, makes sure that Ghoṭamukha understands that he can engage in a conversation without impropriety.

- 5.9 “Worthy Udena, I don’t like the sound of the first three individuals. I only like the sound of the last individual, who doesn’t mortify either themselves or others.”
- 6.1 “But why don’t you like the sound of those three individuals?”
- 6.2 “Worthy Udena, the individual who mortifies themselves does so even though they want to be happy and recoil from pain. That’s why I don’t like the sound of that individual. The individual who mortifies others does so even though others want to be happy and recoil from pain. That’s why I don’t like the sound of that individual. The individual who mortifies themselves and others does so even though both themselves and others want to be happy and recoil from pain. That’s why I don’t like the sound of that individual. The individual who doesn’t mortify either themselves or others—living without wishes, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine—does not torment themselves or others, both of whom want to be happy and recoil from pain. That’s why I like the sound of that individual.”
- 7.1 “There are, brahmin, these two groups of people. What two? There’s one group of people who, being obsessed with jeweled earrings, seeks partners and children, male and female bondservants, fields and lands, and gold and currency.
- 7.4 And there’s another group of people who, not being obsessed with jeweled earrings, has given up partner and children, male and female bondservants, fields and lands, and gold and currency, and goes forth from the lay life to homelessness.
- 7.5 Now, brahmin, that individual who doesn’t mortify either themselves or others—in which of these two groups of people do you usually find such an individual?”
- 7.9 “I usually find such an individual in the group that has gone forth from the lay life to homelessness.”
- 8.1 “Just now I understood you to say: ‘My ascetic, there is no such thing as a principled renunciate life; that’s what I think. Yet I have not seen honorable ones such as yourself, or a relevant teaching.’”

“Well, I obviously had my reasons for saying that, worthy Udena.⁶⁴⁹ But there is such a thing as a principled renunciate life. That’s what I think, and that’s how you should remember me. Now, these four individuals that you’ve spoken of in a brief summary: please explain them to me in detail, out of sympathy.” 8.5

“Well then, brahmin, listen and apply your mind well, I will speak.” 9.1

“Yes, worthy sir,” replied Ghoṭamukha. Udena said this: 9.2

“What individual mortifies themselves, committed to the practice of mortifying themselves?⁶⁵⁰ It’s when an individual goes naked, ignoring conventions. They lick their hands, and don’t come or wait when called. They don’t consent to food brought to them, or food prepared on their behalf, or an invitation for a meal. They don’t receive anything from a pot or bowl; or from someone who keeps sheep, or who has a weapon or a shovel in their home; or where a couple is eating; or where there is a woman who is pregnant, breastfeeding, or who lives with a man; or where there’s a hound waiting or flies buzzing. They accept no fish or meat or beer or wine, and drink no fermented gruel. They go to just one house for alms, taking just one mouthful, or two houses and two mouthfuls, up to seven houses and seven mouthfuls. They feed on one saucer a day, two saucers a day, up to seven saucers a day. They eat once a day, once every second day, up to once a week, and so on, even up to once a fortnight. They live committed to the practice of eating food at set intervals. They eat herbs, millet, wild rice, poor rice, water lettuce, rice bran, scum from boiling rice, sesame flour, grass, or cow dung. They survive on forest roots and fruits, or eating fallen fruit. They wear robes of sunn hemp, mixed hemp, corpse-wrapping cloth, rags, lodh tree bark, antelope hide (whole or in strips), kusa grass, bark, wood-chips, human hair, horse-tail hair, or owls’ wings. They tear out their hair and beard, committed to this practice. They constantly stand, turning down seats. They squat, committed to the 10.1

649. The commentary glosses *sānuggahā* with *sakāraṇā*, “with reason”.

650. For details, see notes at MN 12:45.1, MN 27:11.1, and MN 51:8.1.

endeavor of squatting. They lie on a mat of thorns, making a mat of thorns their bed. They're devoted to ritual bathing three times a day, including at dusk. And so they live committed to practicing these various ways of mortifying and tormenting the body. This is called an individual who mortifies themselves, being committed to the practice of mortifying themselves.

11.1 And what individual mortifies others, committed to the practice of mortifying others? It's when an individual is a slaughterer of sheep, pigs, poultry, or deer, a hunter or fisher, a bandit, an executioner, a butcher of cattle, a jailer, or has some other cruel livelihood. This is called an individual who mortifies others, being committed to the practice of mortifying others.

12.1 And what individual mortifies themselves and others, being committed to the practice of mortifying themselves and others? It's when an individual is an anointed aristocratic king or a well-to-do brahmin. He has a new ceremonial hall built to the east of the citadel. He shaves off his hair and beard, dresses in a rough antelope hide, and smears his body with ghee and oil. Scratching his back with antlers, he enters the hall with his chief queen and the brahmin high priest. There he lies on the bare ground strewn with grass. The king feeds on the milk from one teat of a cow that has a calf of the same color. The chief queen feeds on the milk from the second teat. The brahmin high priest feeds on the milk from the third teat. The milk from the fourth teat is served to the sacred flame. The calf feeds on the leftovers. He says: 'Slaughter this many bulls, bullocks, heifers, goats, rams, and horses for the sacrifice! Fell this many trees and reap this much grass for the sacrificial equipment!' His bondservants, servants, and workers do their jobs under threat of punishment and danger, weeping with tearful faces. This is called an individual who mortifies themselves and others, being committed to the practice of mortifying themselves and others.

13.1 And what individual doesn't mortify either themselves or others, committed to the practice of not mortifying themselves or others, liv-

ing without wishes in this very life, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine?

It's when a Realized One arises in the world, perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed. He has realized with his own insight this world—with its gods, Māras, and divinities, this population with its ascetics and brahmins, gods and humans—and he makes it known to others. He teaches Dhamma that's good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, meaningful and well-phrased. And he reveals a spiritual practice that's entirely full and pure. 14.1

A householder hears that teaching, or a householder's child, or someone reborn in a good family. They gain faith in the Realized One, and reflect: 'Life at home is cramped and dirty, life gone forth is wide open. It's not easy for someone living at home to lead the spiritual life utterly full and pure, like a polished shell. Why don't I shave off my hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness?' After some time they give up a large or small fortune, and a large or small family circle. They shave off hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness. Once they've gone forth, they take up the training and livelihood of the mendicants. They give up killing living creatures, renouncing the rod and the sword. They're scrupulous and kind, living full of sympathy for all living beings. 15.1

They give up stealing. They take only what's given, and expect only what's given. They keep themselves clean by not thieving. 16.1

They give up unchastity. They are chaste, set apart, refraining from the vulgar act of sex. 16.2

They give up lying. They speak the truth and stick to the truth. They're honest and dependable, and don't trick the world with their words. 16.3

They give up backbiting. They don't repeat in one place what they heard in another so as to divide people against each other. Instead, 16.4

they reconcile those who are divided and support those who are united, delighting in harmony, loving harmony, speaking words that promote harmony.

16.5 They give up harsh speech. They speak in a way that's mellow, pleasing to the ear, endearing, going to the heart, polite, and likable and agreeable to the people.

16.6 They give up talking nonsense. Their words are timely, true, and meaningful, in line with the teaching and training. They say things at the right time which are valuable, reasonable, succinct, and beneficial.

16.7 They refrain from injuring plants and seeds. They eat in one part of the day, abstaining from eating at night and food at the wrong time. They refrain from seeing shows of dancing, singing, and music. They refrain from attiring and adorning themselves with garlands, fragrance, and makeup. They refrain from high and luxurious beds. They refrain from receiving gold and currency, raw grains, raw meat, women and girls, male and female bondservants, goats and sheep, chickens and pigs, elephants, cows, horses, and mares, and fields and land. They refrain from running errands and messages; buying and selling; falsifying weights, metals, or measures; bribery, fraud, cheating, and duplicity; mutilation, murder, abduction, banditry, plunder, and violence.

17.1 They're content with robes to look after the body and almsfood to look after the belly. Wherever they go, they set out taking only these things. They're like a bird: wherever it flies, wings are its only burden. In the same way, a mendicant is content with robes to look after the body and almsfood to look after the belly. Wherever they go, they set out taking only these things. When they have this spectrum of noble ethics, they experience a blameless happiness inside themselves.

18.1 When they see a sight with their eyes, they don't get caught up in the features and details. If the faculty of sight were left unrestrained, bad unskillful qualities of covetousness and displeasure would become overwhelming. For this reason, they practice restraint, protecting the faculty of sight, and achieving its restraint. When they hear a

sound with their ears ... When they smell an odor with their nose ... When they taste a flavor with their tongue ... When they feel a touch with their body ... When they know an idea with their mind, they don't get caught up in the features and details. If the faculty of mind were left unrestrained, bad unskillful qualities of covetousness and displeasure would become overwhelming. For this reason, they practice restraint, protecting the faculty of mind, and achieving its restraint. When they have this noble sense restraint, they experience an unsullied bliss inside themselves.

They act with situational awareness when going out and coming back; when looking ahead and aside; when bending and extending the limbs; when bearing the outer robe, bowl and robes; when eating, drinking, chewing, and tasting; when urinating and defecating; when walking, standing, sitting, sleeping, waking, speaking, and keeping silent. 19.1

When they have this spectrum of noble ethics, this noble contentment, this noble sense restraint, and this noble mindfulness and situational awareness, they frequent a secluded lodging—a wilderness, the root of a tree, a hill, a ravine, a mountain cave, a charnel ground, a forest, the open air, a heap of straw. 20.1

After the meal, they return from almsround, sit down cross-legged, set their body straight, and bring mindfulness to the present. Giving up covetousness for the world, they meditate with a heart rid of covetousness, cleansing the mind of covetousness. Giving up ill will and malevolence, they meditate with a mind rid of ill will, full of sympathy for all living beings, cleansing the mind of ill will. Giving up dullness and drowsiness, they meditate with a mind rid of dullness and drowsiness, perceiving light, mindful and aware, cleansing the mind of dullness and drowsiness. Giving up restlessness and remorse, they meditate without restlessness, their mind peaceful inside, cleansing the mind of restlessness and remorse. Giving up doubt, they meditate having gone beyond doubt, not undecided about skillful qualities, cleansing the mind of doubt. 21.1

- 22.1 They give up these five hindrances, corruptions of the heart that weaken wisdom. Then, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, they enter and remain in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected.
- 23.1 As the placing of the mind and keeping it connected are stilled, they enter and remain in the second absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of immersion, with internal clarity and mind at one, without placing the mind and keeping it connected.
- 24.1 And with the fading away of rapture, they enter and remain in the third absorption, where they meditate with equanimity, mindful and aware, experiencing for themselves the bliss of which the noble ones declare, ‘Equanimous and mindful, one meditates in bliss.’
- 25.1 With the giving up of pleasure and pain and the disappearance of former happiness and sadness, they enter and remain in the fourth absorption, without pleasure or pain, with pure equanimity and mindfulness.
- 26.1 When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—they extend it toward recollection of past lives. They recollect many kinds of past lives. That is: one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. They remember: ‘There, I was named this, my clan was that, I looked like this, and that was my food. This was how I felt pleasure and pain, and that was how my life ended. When I passed away from that place I was reborn somewhere else. There, too, I was named this, my clan was that, I looked like this, and that was my food. This was how I felt pleasure and pain, and that was how my life ended. When I passed away from that place I was reborn here.’ And so they recollect their many kinds of past lives, with features and details.

When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this— 27.1
 purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady,
 and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the death
 and rebirth of sentient beings. With clairvoyance that is purified
 and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and being
 reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or
 a bad place. They understand how sentient beings pass on according
 to their deeds: ‘These dear beings did bad things by way of body,
 speech, and mind. They denounced the noble ones; they had wrong
 view; and they chose to act out of that wrong view. When their body
 broke up, after death, they were reborn in a place of loss, a bad place,
 the underworld, hell. These dear beings, however, did good things
 by way of body, speech, and mind. They never denounced the noble
 ones; they had right view; and they chose to act out of that right
 view. When their body broke up, after death, they were reborn in
 a good place, a heavenly realm.’ And so, with clairvoyance that is
 purified and superhuman, they see sentient beings passing away and
 being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good
 place or a bad place. They understand how sentient beings pass on
 according to their deeds.

When their mind has become immersed in samādhi like this— 28.1
 purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady,
 and imperturbable—they extend it toward knowledge of the ending
 of defilements. They truly understand: ‘This is suffering’ ... ‘This
 is the origin of suffering’ ... ‘This is the cessation of suffering’ ...
 ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering’. They
 truly understand: ‘These are defilements’ ... ‘This is the origin of
 defilements’ ... ‘This is the cessation of defilements’ ... ‘This is the
 practice that leads to the cessation of defilements’.

Knowing and seeing like this, their mind is freed from the de- 29.1
 filements of sensuality, desire to be reborn, and ignorance. When
 they’re freed, they know they’re freed.

- 29.3 They understand: ‘Rebirth is ended, the spiritual journey has been completed, what had to be done has been done, there is nothing further for this place.’
- 30.1 This is called an individual who neither mortifies themselves or others, being committed to the practice of not mortifying themselves or others. They live without wishes in this very life, quenched, cooled, experiencing bliss, with self become divine.”
- 31.1 When he had spoken, Ghoṭamukha said to him, “Excellent, worthy Udena! Excellent! As if he were righting the overturned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what’s there, the worthy Udena has made the teaching clear in many ways. I go for refuge to the worthy Udena, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the worthy Udena remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”
- 32.1 “Brahmin, don’t go for refuge to me.⁶⁵¹ You should go for refuge to that same Blessed One to whom I have gone for refuge.”
- 32.3 “But worthy Udena, where is the Blessed One at present, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha?”
- 32.4 “Brahmin, the Buddha has already become fully quenched.”
- 32.5 “Worthy Udena, if I heard that the worthy Gotama was within ten leagues, or twenty, or even up to a hundred leagues away, I’d go a hundred leagues to see him.
- 32.11 But since the worthy Gotama has become fully quenched, I go for refuge to that worthy Gotama, to the teaching, and to the Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the worthy Udena remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life. Worthy Udena, the king of Aṅga gives me a regular daily allowance. I will give you one portion of that.”⁶⁵²

651. As at MN 84:10.6.

652. The mention of the king of Aṅga is unique. Aṅga had been conquered by Bimbisāra long ago and became part of Magadha. There is a faint memory of a time when Rājagaha was a city of Aṅga (Ja 546:36.2), but Aṅga’s glory days were long past. Perhaps “king of Aṅga” was a title of the king of Magadha, or

“But brahmin, what does the king of Aṅga give you as a regular daily allowance?” 33.2

“Five hundred dollars.”⁶⁵³ 33.3

“It’s not proper for us to receive gold and currency.” 33.4

“If that’s not proper, I will have a dwelling built for the worthy Udena.”⁶⁵⁴ 33.5

“If you want to build me a dwelling, then build an assembly hall for the Saṅgha at Pāṭaliputta.”⁶⁵⁵ 33.6

“Now I’m even more delighted and satisfied with the worthy Udena, since he encourages me to give to the Saṅgha. So with this allowance and another one I will have an assembly hall built for the Saṅgha at Pāṭaliputta.” 33.7

And so he had that hall built. And these days it’s called the “Ghoṭamukhī”. 33.9

else of a vassal ruler. | *Niccabhiikkhā* at Ja 398:4.1 refers to the daily offering of food to a *yakkha*, which must be the early meaning. But here and at SN 3.13:4.4 it refers to money.

653. A *kaḥāpaṇa* is in the ballpark of a US dollar. At AN 10.46 the wages for an honest day’s work start at half a *kaḥāpaṇa*, which compares with the poverty line in modern India of 38 rupees/day or 48 US cents. The upper level income is a thousand *kaḥāpaṇas* per day, so Ghoṭamukha’s allowance made him a rich man.

654. A *vihāra* was a “dwelling” in a monastery, not, as in later usage, an entire monastery.

655. This reflects the central role of the new capital of Pāṭaliputta after the Buddha died (DN 16:1.28.7). Compare the similar offering at MN 52:16.1.

With Caṅkī

Caṅkīsutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was wandering in the land of the Kosalans together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants when he arrived at a village of the Kosalan brahmins named Opāsāda.⁶⁵⁶ He stayed in the Godswood of sal trees to the north of Opāsāda.⁶⁵⁷
- 2.1 Now at that time the brahmin Caṅkī was living in Opāsāda. It was a crown property given by King Pasenadi of Kosala, teeming with living creatures, full of hay, wood, water, and grain, a royal park endowed to a brahmin.⁶⁵⁸
- 3.1 The brahmins and householders of Opāsāda heard: “It seems the ascetic Gotama—a Sakyan, gone forth from a Sakyan family—has arrived at Opāsāda together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants. He is staying in the Godswood to the north. He has this good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world,

656. Opāsāda does not appear anywhere else. We later hear of Caṅkī’s long-house (*pāsāda*), a luxurious residence to the north of the town on the way to the Godswood. Perhaps, then, Opāsāda means “below the mansion”.

657. A grove in which offerings were made to the gods.

658. Caṅkī is regularly mentioned along with other senior brahmins Tārukkha, Pokkharasāti, Jānussoṇi, and Todeyya (DN 13:2.2, MN 98:2.2, MN 99:13.5, Snp 3.9:1.4). His name is obscure; spelled *caṅgī* in Sanskrit, it is perhaps related to the *gaṭāgate caṅgimā* of Mahā-subhāṣita-Saṃgraha 7235-1, where it refers to the sensual walk of a young woman; dictionaries record the sense “beautiful” for Kannada *caṅgi* and Sanskrit *caṅgiman*. | “Royal park” is *rājadāya* (cp. *migadāya*, “deer park”). | A *brahmadeyya* is a gift of land by a king to a brahmin, which was an outstanding feature of Indian feudalism. Similar grants are mentioned in the Dīgha Nikāya at DN 3:1.2.1, DN 5:1.4, DN 12:1.3, and DN 23:1.4.

supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ He has realized with his own insight this world—with its gods, Māras, and divinities, this population with its ascetics and brahmins, gods and humans—and he makes it known to others. He teaches Dhamma that’s good in the beginning, good in the middle, and good in the end, meaningful and well-phrased. And he reveals a spiritual practice that’s entirely full and pure. It’s good to see such perfected ones.”

Then, exiting Opāsāda, they formed into companies and headed 4.1
north to the Godswood.

Now at that time the brahmin Caṅkī had retired to the upper floor 5.1
of his stilt longhouse for his midday nap.⁶⁵⁹ He saw the brahmins and householders heading for the Godswood, and addressed his butler,⁶⁶⁰ “My butler, why are the brahmins and householders heading north for the Godswood?”

“The ascetic Gotama has arrived at Opāsāda together with a large 6.1
Saṅgha of mendicants. He is staying in the Godswood to the north. He has this good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ They’re going to see that worthy Gotama.”

“Well then, go to the brahmins and householders and say to them: 6.5
‘Sirs, the brahmin Caṅkī asks you to wait, as he will also go to see the ascetic Gotama.’”

“Yes, worthy sir,” replied the butler, and did as he was asked. 6.8

Now at that time around five hundred brahmins from abroad were 7.1
residing in Opāsāda on some business. They heard that the brahmin Caṅkī was going to see the ascetic Gotama. They approached Caṅkī

659. Also a favored siesta location for Soṇadaṇḍa (DN 5:3.1), Kūṭadanta (DN 4:3.1), and Pāyāsi (DN 23:3.1).

660. The *khatta* (“butler”; Sanskrit *kṣattr*) was a senior member of the household staff, responsible for management of activities (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 5.3.1.7).

and said to him, “Is it really true that you are going to see the ascetic Gotama?”

7.6 “Yes, gentlemen, it is true.”

8.1 “Please don’t! It’s not appropriate for you to go to see the ascetic Gotama;⁶⁶¹ it’s appropriate that he comes to see you.

8.4 You are well born on both your mother’s and father’s side, stemming from a clean vessel, with irrefutable and impeccable genealogy back to the seventh paternal generation.⁶⁶² For this reason it’s not appropriate for you to go to see the ascetic Gotama; it’s appropriate that he comes to see you.

8.7 You’re rich, affluent, and wealthy. ...

8.8 You recite and remember the hymns, and have mastered the three Vedas, together with their vocabularies and ritual performance, their phonology and word classification, and the testaments as fifth. You know them word-by-word, and their grammar. You are well versed in cosmology and the marks of a great man. ...

8.9 You are attractive, good-looking, lovely, of surpassing beauty. You have divine looks and lustre, remarkable to behold. ...⁶⁶³

8.10 You are ethical, mature in ethical conduct. ...

8.11 You’re a good speaker who enunciates well, with a polished, clear, and articulate voice that expresses the meaning. ...

661. Compare DN 4:5.2 and DN 5:6.2.

662. *Jātivāda* is sometimes translated as “doctrine of birth”, but the context here shows this cannot be the case. It refers to the genealogical records of the family lineage. | The *gahaṇī* (“vessel”) is elsewhere the organ associated with digestion (MN 90:10.10). Apparently the even warmth of the mother’s belly was felt to ripen the embryo like a meal being digested.

663. *Brahmavarcasa* (“divine lustre”) commonly describes a spiritual or ethereal beauty due to ritual (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 13.1.9, 2.3.1, 4.1.1), or simply the healthy glow from time in the sun, which if overdone leads to sunburn (eg. Taittiriya Saṃhita 2.10.2). *Brahmavarṇa* (“divine looks”), on the other hand, seems unknown in the Vedic tradition. | For Mahāsaṅgīti *vacchasī* read *vaccasī* (Sanskrit *varcasin*), “possessing lustre”.

You're the tutor of tutors for many, and teach three hundred young students to recite the hymns. ...⁶⁶⁴ 8.12

You're honored, respected, revered, venerated, and esteemed by King Pasenadi of Kosala and the brahmin Pokkharasāti. ... 8.13

You live in Opāsāda, a crown property given by King Pasenadi of Kosala, teeming with living creatures, full of hay, wood, water, and grain, a royal park endowed to a brahmin. 8.15

For all these reasons it's not appropriate for you to go to see the ascetic Gotama; it's appropriate that he comes to see you." 8.16

When they had spoken, Caṅkī said to those brahmins: 9.1

"Well then, gentlemen, listen to why it's appropriate for me to go to see the ascetic Gotama, and it's not appropriate for him to come to see me. 9.2

He is well born on both his mother's and father's side, stemming from a clean vessel, with irrefutable and impeccable genealogy back to the seventh paternal generation. For this reason it's not appropriate for the ascetic Gotama to come to see me; rather, it's appropriate for me to go to see him. 9.4

When he went forth he abandoned abundant gold, both coined and uncoined, stored above and below ground. ... 9.7

He went forth from the lay life to homelessness while still a youth, young, with pristine black hair, blessed with youth, in the prime of life. ... 9.8

Though his mother and father wished otherwise, weeping with tearful faces, he shaved off his hair and beard, dressed in ochre robes, and went forth from the lay life to homelessness. ... 9.9

He is attractive, good-looking, lovely, of surpassing beauty. He has divine looks and lustre, remarkable to behold. ... 9.10

He is ethical, possessing ethical conduct that is noble and skillful. 9.11

...

664. Notice that the royal endowment was not just for a luxury residence, it was the site of a major international college. Kings invested in education.

- 9.12 He's a good speaker who enunciates well, with a polished, clear, and articulate voice that expresses the meaning. ...
- 9.13 He's a tutor of tutors. ...
- 9.14 He has ended sensual desire, and is rid of caprice. ...
- 9.15 He teaches the efficacy of deeds and action. He doesn't wish any harm upon the community of brahmins. ...
- 9.16 He went forth from an eminent family of unbroken aristocratic lineage. ...
- 9.17 He went forth from a rich, affluent, and wealthy family. ...
- 9.18 People come from distant lands and distant countries to question him. ...⁶⁶⁵
- 9.19 Many thousands of deities have gone for refuge for life to him. ...
- 9.20 He has this good reputation: 'That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.' ...
- 9.22 He has the thirty-two marks of a great man. ...
- 9.23 King Seniya Bimbisāra of Magadha and his wives and children have gone for refuge for life to the ascetic Gotama. ...⁶⁶⁶
- 9.24 King Pasenadi of Kosala and his wives and children have gone for refuge for life to the ascetic Gotama. ...⁶⁶⁷
- 9.25 The brahmin Pokkharasāti and his wives and children have gone for refuge for life to the ascetic Gotama. ...⁶⁶⁸
- 9.26 The ascetic Gotama has arrived to stay in the Godswood to the north of Opāsāda. Any ascetic or brahmin who comes to stay in our village district is our guest, and should be honored and respected as such. For this reason, too, it's not appropriate for the worthy Gotama to come to see me; rather, it's appropriate for me to go to see him.

665. "Distant land" (*tiroraṭṭha*) is defined at Bi Pc 38:2.6 as "any land other than where one is living".

666. Bimbisāra's refuge is at Kd 1:22.11.4.

667. Pasenadi's refuge is at SN 3.1:14.5.

668. Refuge of Pokkharasāti and family is at DN 3:2.22.4.

This is the extent of the worthy Gotama's praise that I have memorized. But his praises are not confined to this, for the praise of the worthy Gotama is limitless. The possession of even a single one of these factors makes it inappropriate for Worthy Gotama to come to see me; rather, it's appropriate for me to go to see him. Well then, gentlemen, let's all go to see the ascetic Gotama." 9.33

Then Caṅkī together with a large group of brahmins went to the Buddha and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side. 10.1

Now at that time the Buddha was sitting engaged in some polite conversation together with some very senior brahmins. And the student Kāpaṭika was sitting in that assembly. He was young, tonsured, and sixteen years old. He had mastered the three Vedas, together with their vocabularies and ritual performance, their phonology and word classification, and the testaments as fifth. He knew them word-by-word, and their grammar. He was well versed in cosmology and the marks of a great man.⁶⁶⁹ While the senior brahmins were conversing together with the Buddha, he interrupted. 11.1

669. This student's education is like that of Assalāyana (MN 93:3.1), but his character could not be more different. His name has a variety of spellings in Pali and Sanskrit, but the correct form is *kāpaṭika* from *kaṭa*, "fraud". Kauṭilya explains that fraudulent students (*chātrah kāpaṭikah*) were spies installed by kings to test the loyalty of subjects (Arthaśāstra 1.10.11, 1.11.1–2), for which they were paid handsomely (5.3.22). Note that the Buddha calls him Bhāradvāja; this follows the convention in Pali that brahmins of that name are distinguished by epithets, often unflattering: Bhāradvāja the Farmer (Sn 1.4:1.3), Bhāradvāja the Fire-Worshiper (Sn 1.7:1.4), Bhāradvāja the Alms-Gatherer (SN 35.127:1.1), Bhāradvāja the Builder (SN 7.17:1.2), Bhāradvāja the Rude (SN 7.2:1.2), Bhāradvāja the Fiend (SN 7.3:1.2), Bhāradvāja the Bitter (SN 7.4:1.2), and so on. Thus Kāpaṭika would have been an epithet recognizing that he was the king's spy, a practice to which Pāsenadi openly admits (SN 3.11:7.1, Ud 6.2:8.1). This was the downside of building a religious institution on the king's largess. Whether he was recognized as a spy at the time, or the epithet was applied later, is uncertain, but at some point it seems the meaning was forgotten and the epithet was taken to be his proper name.

- 11.4 Then the Buddha rebuked Kāpaṭika, “Venerable Bhāradvāja, don’t interrupt the senior brahmins.⁶⁷⁰ Wait until they’ve finished speaking.”
- 11.7 When he had spoken, Caṅkī said to the Buddha, “Worthy Gotama, don’t rebuke the student Kāpaṭika. He’s a gentleman, learned and astute, who enunciates well. He is capable of debating with the worthy Gotama about this.”
- 12.1 Then it occurred to the Buddha,⁶⁷¹ “Clearly the student Kāpaṭika will talk about the scriptural heritage of the three Vedas. That’s why the brahmins put him at the front.”
- 12.4 Then Kāpaṭika thought, “When the ascetic Gotama looks at me, I’ll ask him a question.” Then the Buddha, knowing Kāpaṭika’s train of thought, looked at him.
- 12.7 Then Kāpaṭika thought, “The ascetic Gotama is engaging with me. Why don’t I ask him a question?” Then he said, “Worthy Gotama, regarding that which by the lineage of testament and by canonical authority is the ancient hymnal of the brahmins, the brahmins come to the categorical conclusion:⁶⁷² ‘This is the only truth, anything else is futile.’ What do you say about this?”
- 13.1 “Well, Bhāradvāja, is there even a single one of the brahmins who says this:⁶⁷³ ‘I know this, I see this: this is the only truth, anything else is futile’?”
- 13.4 “No, worthy Gotama.”
- 13.5 “Well, is there even a single tutor of the brahmins, or a tutors’ tutor, or anyone back to the seventh generation of tutors, who says this:⁶⁷⁴ ‘I know this, I see this: this is the only truth, anything else is futile’?”

670. It is rare for the Buddha to address a lay person as “venerable” (*āyasmā*). It seems the form is excessively polite to soften the rebuke.

671. This passage is unique to to this sutta.

672. The “lineage of testament” (*itihitihaparamparā*); “canonical authority” (*piṭakasampadā*); “ancient hymnal” (*porāṇaṃ mantapadam*): these refer to the Vedas.

673. Compare MN 99:9.8.

674. Compare DN 13:12.1.

“No, worthy Gotama.”

13.8

“Well, what of the ancient seers of the brahmins, namely Aṭṭhaka, Vāmaka, Vāmadeva, Vessāmitta, Yamadaggi, Aṅgīrasa, Bhāradvāja, Vāseṭṭha, Kassapa, and Bhagu? They were the authors and propagators of the hymns. Their hymnal was sung and propagated and compiled in ancient times; and these days, brahmins continue to sing and chant it, chanting what was chanted and teaching what was taught.⁶⁷⁵ Did even they say: ‘We know this, we see this: this is the only truth, anything else is futile?’”

13.9

“No, worthy Gotama.”

13.13

“So, Bhāradvāja, it seems that there is not a single one of the brahmins, not even anyone back to the seventh generation of tutors, nor even the ancient seers of the brahmins who say: ‘We know this, we see this: this is the only truth, anything else is futile.’”

13.14

Suppose there was a queue of blind men, each holding the one in front: the first one does not see, the middle one does not see, and the last one does not see.⁶⁷⁶ In the same way, it seems to me that the brahmins’ statement turns out to be like a queue of blind men: the

13.23

675. The ten names in Pali include the seven authors of the so-called “family books” of the Rig Veda (Maṇḍalas 2–8). As founders of poetic lineages, we often find works by their descendants, which are not always confined to their dedicated family book. Poems by the other three authors are mostly outside the family books. Thus the sages listed here cover most of the Rig Veda, although the Vedic tradition records many other authors as well. | Atri Bhauma (Maṇḍala 5, rather than Aṣṭaka Vaiśvāmītra of 10.104); Vamra(ka) Vaikhānasa (10.99; see 9.66); Vāmadeva Gautama (Maṇḍala 4); Viśvāmītra Gāthina (Maṇḍala 3); Jamadagni Bhārgava was a descendant of Bhṛgu (several hymns mostly in Maṇḍalas 9 and 10); Aṅgīrasa is identified with Agni as the founder of a lineage of poet-singers (Maṇḍala 8); Bharadvāja Bārhaspatya (Maṇḍala 6); Vasiṣṭha Maitrāvaruṇī (Maṇḍala 7); Kaśyapa Mārīca (several hymns mostly in Maṇḍalas 9 and 10); Bhṛgu was the bringer of fire from heaven whose adoptive descendant was Grtsamada Bhārgava Śaunaka (Maṇḍala 2).

676. The “blind following the blind” is also at MN 95:13.24 and MN 99:9.25. Maitrī Upaniṣad 7.8–9 turns it around, saying that the blind teach false doctrines aimed at destroying the Vedas, “the doctrine of not-self” (*nairātmyavāda*), an obvious reference to Buddhists. We also find it at Kaṭha Upaniṣad 1.2.5, Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad 1.2.8, Mahābhārata 2.38.3, and the Jain Sūyagaḍa 1.1.2.19.

first one does not see, the middle one does not see, and the last one does not see. What do you think, Bhāradvāja? This being so, doesn't the brahmins' faith turn out to be baseless?"

14.1 "The brahmins don't just honor this because of faith, but also because of oral transmission."⁶⁷⁷

14.2 "First you relied on faith, now you speak of oral transmission. These five things can be seen to turn out in two different ways in this very life. What five? Faith, endorsement, oral transmission, reasoned train of thought, and acceptance of a view after deliberation.⁶⁷⁸ Even though you have full faith in something, it may be vacuous, hollow, and false. And even if you don't have full faith in something, it may be true and real, not otherwise. Even though you fully endorse something ...⁶⁷⁹ something may be well transmitted ... something may be well thought out ... something may be well deliberated, it may be vacuous, hollow, and false. And even if something is not well deliberated, it may be true and real, not otherwise. For a sensible person who is preserving truth this is not sufficient to come to the categorical conclusion:⁶⁸⁰ 'This is the only truth, anything else is futile.'"

15.1 "But worthy Gotama, how do you define the preservation of truth?"

15.3 "If a person has faith, they preserve truth by saying, 'Such is my faith.' But they don't yet come to the categorical conclusion: 'This

677. "Faith" is *saddhā* (see note on MN 26:15.9) | "Oral transmission" is *anusava*. While the idea of oral tradition was of course central to Vedism, we don't seem to find the term until later (eg. Bhāgavata Purāṇa 5.8.29; Śrīdhara's commentary on Bhagavad-Gītā 18.3). | See too MN 76:24.1.

678. *Parivittakka* means "train of thought", as when the Buddha reads Kāpaṭika's thoughts above (MN 95:12.6). *Ākāra* in this context means "reason", as at MN 47:10.2; the current sutta expands on the ideas there. | *Khanti* is usually better rendered "acceptance" than the common "patience".

679. *Ruci* means "liking, preference", and from there takes the sense of "endorsing" an idea or belief, in which case it can be translated as "belief" or "opinion".

680. This sutta introduces the important epistemological distinction between the "preservation of truth" (*saccānurakkhaṇā*), the "awakening to the truth" (*saccānubodha*), and the "attainment of the truth" (*saccānuppatti*).

is the only truth, anything else is futile.’ If a person endorses something ... or has received an oral transmission ... or has a reasoned train of thought about something ... or has accepted a view after deliberation, they preserve truth by saying, ‘Such is the view I have accepted after deliberation.’ But they don’t yet come to the categorical conclusion: ‘This is the only truth, anything else is futile.’ That’s how the preservation of truth is defined, Bhāradvāja. I describe the preservation of truth as defined in this way.⁶⁸¹ But this is not yet the awakening to the truth.”

“That’s how the preservation of truth is defined, worthy Gotama. 16.1 We regard the preservation of truth as defined in this way. But worthy Gotama, how do you define awakening to the truth?”

“Bhāradvāja, take the case of a mendicant living supported by a 17.1 town or village. A householder or their child approaches and scrutinizes them for three qualities: qualities that arouse greed, things that provoke hate, and things that promote delusion.⁶⁸² ‘Does this venerable have any qualities that arouse greed? Such qualities that, were their mind to be overwhelmed by them, they might say that they know, even though they don’t know, or that they see, even though they don’t see; or that they might encourage others to do what is for their lasting harm and suffering?’ Scrutinizing them they find: ‘This venerable has no such qualities that arouse greed. Rather, that venerable has bodily and verbal behavior like that of someone without greed. And the principle that they teach is deep, hard to see, hard to understand, peaceful, sublime, beyond the scope of logic, subtle, comprehensible to the astute. It’s not easy for someone with greed to teach this.’

Scrutinizing them in this way they see that they are purified of 18.1 qualities that arouse greed. Next, they scrutinize them for qualities that provoke hate. ‘Does this venerable have any qualities that pro-

681. This is essentially the standard used in references today: one should accurately represent one’s sources.

682. For these phrases, compare AN 4.117 and AN 5.144.

voke hate? Such qualities that, were their mind to be overwhelmed by them, they might say that they know, even though they don't know, or that they see, even though they don't see; or that they might encourage others to do what is for their lasting harm and suffering?' Scrutinizing them they find: 'This venerable has no such qualities that provoke hate. Rather, that venerable has bodily and verbal behavior like that of someone without hate. And the principle that they teach is deep, hard to see, hard to understand, peaceful, sublime, beyond the scope of logic, subtle, comprehensible to the astute. It's not easy for someone with hate to teach this.'

19.1 Scrutinizing them in this way they see that they are purified of qualities that provoke hate. Next, they scrutinize them for qualities that promote delusion. 'Does this venerable have any qualities that promote delusion? Such qualities that, were their mind to be overwhelmed by them, they might say that they know, even though they don't know, or that they see, even though they don't see; or that they might encourage others to do what is for their lasting harm and suffering?' Scrutinizing them they find: 'This venerable has no such qualities that promote delusion. Rather, that venerable has bodily and verbal behavior like that of someone without delusion. And the principle that they teach is deep, hard to see, hard to understand, peaceful, sublime, beyond the scope of logic, subtle, comprehensible to the astute. It's not easy for someone with delusion to teach this.'

20.1 Scrutinizing them in this way they see that they are purified of qualities that promote delusion. Next, they place faith in them. When faith has arisen they approach the teacher. They pay homage, actively listen, hear the teachings, remember the teachings, examine their meaning, and accept them after deliberation. Then enthusiasm springs up; they make an attempt, weigh up, and strive. Striving, they directly realize the ultimate truth, and see it with penetrating

wisdom.⁶⁸³ That's how the awakening to truth is defined, Bhāradvāja. I describe the awakening to truth as defined in this way. But this is not yet the attainment of truth."

"That's how the awakening to truth is defined, worthy Gotama. 21.1 I regard the awakening to truth as defined in this way. But worthy Gotama, how do you define the attainment of truth?"

"By the cultivation, development, and making much of these very 21.4 same things there is the attainment of truth.⁶⁸⁴ That's how the attainment of truth is defined, Bhāradvāja. I describe the attainment of truth as defined in this way."

"That's how the attainment of truth is defined, worthy Gotama. 22.1 I regard the attainment of truth as defined in this way. But what quality is helpful for arriving at the truth?"

"Striving is helpful for arriving at the truth. If you don't strive, you 22.4 won't arrive at the truth. You arrive at the truth because you strive. That's why striving is helpful for arriving at the truth."

"But what quality is helpful for striving?" 23.1

"Weighing up the teachings is helpful for striving ...⁶⁸⁵ 23.3

Making an attempt is helpful for weighing up the teachings ...⁶⁸⁶ 24.1

Enthusiasm is helpful for making an attempt ... 25.1

Acceptance of the teachings after deliberation is helpful for en- 26.1 thusiasm ...

Examining the meaning of the teachings is helpful for accepting 27.1 them after deliberation ...

Remembering the teachings is helpful for examining their mean- 28.1 ing ...

683. Here we see the meaning of the Buddhist "grounded faith" (*ākāravatī saddhā*, MN 47:16.1, MN 60:4.1) as opposed to "blind faith". But faith is only the beginning of the long and demanding process described here.

684. Typically this distinction refers to the stream-enterer and the arahant.

685. *Tulanā* is literally "weighing", here in the applied sense of "evaluating".

686. Here, "making an attempt" (*ussāha*) is making an effort to understand the teachings, while "striving" (*padhāna*) is making an effort in meditation.

- 29.1 Hearing the teachings is helpful for remembering the teachings
 ...
- 30.1 Active listening is helpful for hearing the teachings ...
- 31.1 Paying homage is helpful for active listening ...
- 32.1 Approaching is helpful for paying homage ...
- 33.1 Faith is helpful for approaching a teacher. If you don't give rise to faith, you won't approach a teacher. You approach a teacher because you have faith. That's why faith is helpful for approaching a teacher."
- 34.1 "I've asked the worthy Gotama about the preservation of truth, and he has answered me. I endorse and accept this, and am satisfied with it. I've asked the worthy Gotama about awakening to the truth, and he has answered me. I endorse and accept this, and am satisfied with it. I've asked the worthy Gotama about the attainment of truth, and he has answered me. I endorse and accept this, and am satisfied with it. I've asked the worthy Gotama about the things that are helpful for the attainment of truth, and he has answered me. I endorse and accept this, and am satisfied with it. Whatever point I have asked the worthy Gotama about he has answered me. I endorse and accept this, and am satisfied with it.
- 34.11 Worthy Gotama, I used to think this: 'Who are these shavelings, fake ascetics, primitives, black spawn from the feet of our kinsman next to those who understand the teaching?' The Buddha has inspired me to have fondness, confidence, and respect for ascetics!
- 35.1 Excellent, worthy Gotama! ... From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life."⁶⁸⁷

687. That Kāpaṭika should sincerely go for refuge does not conflict with him being a spy; it is a conversion story. In authoritarian countries today, spies are regularly placed in monasteries for the same reason. There are stories of how, after being placed for many years and seeing not a hotbed of sedition but a place for wisdom and goodness, such spies feel shame and genuinely convert to Buddhism.

MN 96

With Esukāri

Esukārīsutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattthī 1.1
in Jeta's Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika's monastery.

Then Esukāri the brahmin went up to the Buddha, and exchanged 2.1
greetings with him.⁶⁸⁸ When the greetings and polite conversation
were over, he sat down to one side and said to the Buddha:

“Worthy Gotama, the brahmins prescribe four kinds of service:⁶⁸⁹ 3.1
for a brahmin, an aristocrat, a peasant, and a menial. This is the
service they prescribe for a brahmin: ‘A brahmin, an aristocrat, a
peasant, and a menial may all serve a brahmin.’⁶⁹⁰ This is the service
they prescribe for an aristocrat: ‘An aristocrat, a peasant, and a menial
may all serve an aristocrat.’ This is the service they prescribe for a
peasant: ‘A peasant or a menial may serve a peasant.’ This is the
service they prescribe for a menial: ‘Only a menial may serve a
menial. For who else will serve a menial?’ These are the four kinds
of service that the brahmins prescribe. What do you say about this?”

“But brahmin, did the whole world authorize the brahmins to 4.1
prescribe these four kinds of service?”

“No, worthy Gotama.” 4.2

688. This brahmin appears only here, and there is little to distinguish him personally. A king of the same name features in a Jātaka (Ja 509). Could *esukāri* be equivalent to *ayaskārī*, “blacksmith”?

689. To “serve” can be to look after, nurse, or care for (AN 5.76:3.5, DN 31:29.2), to offer religious devotions (MN 12:61.2), or even provide sexual favors (Bu Ss 4:1.2.7).

690. Manusmṛti 2.238 ff. allows that in abnormal times a brahmin may receive teachings from lower castes, except menials.

- 4.3 “It’s as if they were to force a chop on a poor, penniless person, telling them, ‘Eat this meat and pay for it!’ In the same way, the brahmins have prescribed these four kinds of service without the consent of those ascetics and brahmins.⁶⁹¹
- 5.1 Brahmin, I don’t say that you should serve everyone, nor do I say that you shouldn’t serve anyone. I say that you shouldn’t serve someone if serving them makes you worse, not better. And I say that you should serve someone if serving them makes you better, not worse.
- 6.1 If they were to ask an aristocrat this, ‘Who should you serve? Someone in whose service you get worse, or someone in whose service you get better?’ Answering rightly, an aristocrat would say, ‘Someone in whose service I get better.’
- 7.1 If they were to ask a brahmin ... a peasant ... or a menial this, ‘Who should you serve? Someone in whose service you get worse, or someone in whose service you get better?’ Answering rightly, a menial would say, ‘Someone in whose service I get better.’
- 7.7 Brahmin, I don’t say that an eminent family makes you a better or worse person. I don’t say that exceptional beauty makes you a better or worse person.⁶⁹² I don’t say that exceptional wealth makes you a better or worse person.
- 8.1 For some people from eminent families kill living creatures, steal, and commit sexual misconduct. They use speech that’s false, back-biting, harsh, or nonsensical. And they’re covetous, malicious, with wrong view. That’s why I don’t say that an eminent family makes you a better person.
- 8.3 But some people from eminent families also refrain from killing living creatures, stealing, and sexual misconduct. They refrain from

691. The reference to “these” ascetics and brahmins intrudes here, since none have been mentioned. In the parallel passage at AN 6.57:9.4 it fits, so it may well have come from there.

692. The commentary explains (*uḷāraṇṇatā*) as “high class”. That may be correct, but normally in Pali it refers to beauty (DN 18:10.1, Ja 458:15.3, Vv 29:1.1).

using speech that's false, divisive, harsh, or nonsensical. And they're content, kind-hearted, with right view. That's why I don't say that an eminent family makes you a worse person.

And some people who are exceptionally beautiful ... And some 8.5
people who are exceptionally wealthy kill living creatures ... and have wrong view. That's why I don't say that exceptional wealth makes you a better person. But some people who are exceptionally wealthy also refrain from killing living creatures ... and have right view. That's why I don't say that any of these things makes you a better or worse person.

Brahmin, I don't say that you should serve everyone, nor do I say 9.1
that you shouldn't serve anyone. And I say that you should serve someone if serving them makes you grow in faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom. I say that you shouldn't serve someone if serving them doesn't make you grow in faith, ethics, learning, generosity, and wisdom."

When he had spoken, Esukārī said to him: 10.1

"Worthy Gotama, the brahmins prescribe four kinds of wealth: 10.2
for a brahmin, an aristocrat, a peasant, and a menial.⁶⁹³ The wealth they prescribe for a brahmin is living on alms.⁶⁹⁴ A brahmin who scorns his own wealth, living on alms, fails in his duty like a guard who steals. The wealth they prescribe for an aristocrat is the bow and quiver.⁶⁹⁵ An aristocrat who scorns his own wealth, the bow and quiver, fails in his duty like a guard who steals. The wealth

693. Within limits, one from a higher caste may adopt the livelihood of a lower, but not the other way around (Vāsiṣṭha Dharmasūtra 2.22–3).

694. "Living on alms" (*bhikkhācariya*, Sanskrit *bhikṣācarya*) is acknowledged as the best livelihood for the sages of old at Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 3.5.1, 4.4.22. The later Vāsiṣṭha Dharmasūtra 2.13 says there are six occupations for a brahmin: study, recitation, sacrificing for oneself, or for others, giving, and receiving gifts. Manusmṛti 1.88 is similar.

695. Vāsiṣṭha Dharmasūtra 2.16 and 2.18 say aristocrats and peasants share three the same as brahmins—recital, sacrifice, and giving. Their special livelihood is the use of weapons. Manusmṛti 1.89 says more diplomatically "protection of the people" (*prajānām rakṣaṇam*).

they prescribe for a peasant is farming and animal husbandry.⁶⁹⁶ A peasant who scorns his own wealth, farming and animal husbandry, fails in his duty like a guard who steals. The wealth they prescribe for a menial is the scythe and flail.⁶⁹⁷ A menial who scorns his own wealth, the scythe and flail, fails in his duty like a guard who steals. These are the four kinds of wealth that the brahmins prescribe. What do you say about this?”

11.1 “But brahmin, did the whole world authorize the brahmins to prescribe these four kinds of wealth?”

11.2 “No, worthy Gotama.”

11.3 “It’s as if they were to force a chop on a poor, penniless person, telling them, ‘Eat this meat and pay for it!’

11.4 In the same way, the brahmins have prescribed these four kinds of wealth without the consent of these ascetics and brahmins.

12.1 I assert that a person’s own wealth is the noble, transcendent teaching.⁶⁹⁸ But they are reckoned by recollecting the traditional family customs of their mother and father wherever they are incarnated. If they incarnate in a family of aristocrats they are reckoned as an aristocrat. If they incarnate in a family of brahmins they are reckoned as a brahmin. If they incarnate in a family of peasants they are reckoned as a peasant. If they incarnate in a family of menials they are reckoned as a menial.

12.7 It’s like fire, which is reckoned according to the very same condition dependent upon which it burns. A fire that burns dependent on logs is reckoned as a log fire. A fire that burns dependent on twigs is reckoned as a twig fire. A fire that burns dependent on grass is

696. Vāsiṣṭha Dharmasūtra 2.19 says farming, trade, husbandry, and money-lending. This reflects a more developed economy in this later text. Manusmṛti 1.90 is similar.

697. Vāsiṣṭha Dharmasūtra 2.20 says that the only work of a menial is to serve the other castes (*teṣāṃ paricaryā*). Manusmṛti 1.91 is similar, emphasizing “unbegrudged obedience” (*śuśrūṣāmanasūyayā*).

698. For *lokuttaram dhammam* as “transcendental teaching”, see SN 20.7:1.6, AN 2.47:1.5, AN 5.79:5.2.

reckoned as a grass fire. A fire that burns dependent on cow-dung is reckoned as a cow-dung fire.

In the same way, I assert that a person's own wealth is the noble, transcendent teaching. But they are reckoned by recollecting the traditional family customs of their mother and father wherever they are incarnated. 12.12

Suppose someone from a family of aristocrats goes forth from the lay life to homelessness. Relying on the teaching and training proclaimed by the Realized One they refrain from killing living creatures, stealing, and sex. They refrain from using speech that's false, divisive, harsh, or nonsensical. And they're content, kind-hearted, with right view. They succeed in the system of the skillful teaching. 13.1

Suppose someone from a family of brahmins ... peasants ... menials goes forth from the lay life to homelessness. Relying on the teaching and training proclaimed by the Realized One ... they succeed in the system of the skillful teaching. 13.2

What do you think, brahmin? Is only a brahmin capable of developing a heart of love free of enmity and ill will for this region, and not an aristocrat, peasant, or menial? 14.1

"No, worthy Gotama. Aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, and menials can all do so. For all four classes are capable of developing a heart of love free of enmity and ill will for this region." 14.3

"In the same way, suppose someone from a family of aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, or menials goes forth from the lay life to homelessness. Relying on the teaching and training proclaimed by the Realized One ... they succeed in the system of the skillful teaching. 14.9

What do you think, brahmin? Is only a brahmin capable of taking some bathing cleanser, going to the river, and rinsing off dust and dirt, and not an aristocrat, peasant, or menial?"⁶⁹⁹ 15.1

"No, worthy Gotama. All four classes are capable of doing this." 15.3

699. This is an allusion to the Brahmanical practice of ritual bathing. See MN 7:18.5 and notes there.

- 15.9 “In the same way, suppose someone from a family of aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, or menials goes forth from the lay life to homelessness. Relying on the teaching and training proclaimed by the Realized One ... they succeed in the system of the skillful teaching.
- 16.1 What do you think, brahmin? Suppose an anointed aristocratic king were to gather a hundred people born in different classes and say to them: ‘Please gentlemen, let anyone here who was born in a family of aristocrats, brahmins, or chieftains take a drill-stick made of teak, sal, *salaḷa*, sandalwood, or cherry wood, light a fire and produce heat. And let anyone here who was born in a family of corpse-workers, hunters, bamboo-workers, chariot-makers, or scavengers take a drill-stick made from a mutt’s drinking trough, a pig’s trough, a dustbin, or castor-oil wood, light a fire and produce heat.’
- 16.5 What do you think, brahmin? Would only the fire produced by the high class people with good quality wood have flames, color, and radiance, and be usable as fire, and not the fire produced by the low class people with poor quality wood?”
- 16.8 “No, worthy Gotama. The fire produced by the high class people with good quality wood would have flames, color, and radiance, and be usable as fire, and so would the fire produced by the low class people with poor quality wood. For all fire has flames, color, and radiance, and is usable as fire.”
- 16.12 “In the same way, suppose someone from a family of aristocrats, brahmins, peasants, or menials goes forth from the lay life to homelessness. Relying on the teaching and training proclaimed by the Realized One they refrain from killing living creatures, stealing, and sex. They refrain from using speech that’s false, divisive, harsh, or nonsensical. And they’re content, kind-hearted, with right view. They succeed in the system of the skillful teaching.”
- 17.1 When he had spoken, Esukārī said to him, “Excellent, worthy Gotama! Excellent! ... From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”

With Dhanañjāni

Dhanañjānisutta

SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Rājagaha in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrels' feeding ground. 1.1

Now at that time Venerable Sāriputta was wandering in the Southern Hills together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants.⁷⁰⁰ Then a certain mendicant who had completed the rainy season residence in Rājagaha went to the Southern Hills, where he approached Venerable Sāriputta, and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side. Sāriputta said to him, "Reverend, I hope the Buddha is healthy and strong?" 2.1

"He is, reverend." 2.5

"And I hope that the mendicant Saṅgha is healthy and strong." 2.6

"It is." 2.7

"Reverend, at the rice checkpoint at the city gate there is a brahmin named Dhanañjāni.⁷⁰¹ I hope that he is healthy and strong?" 2.8

700. The Southern Hills (*dakkhiṇāgiri*, "Deccan") is the Vindhya Range that lies on the southern border of Magadha, leading southwest to Avanti. The Buddha and his disciples visited there so rarely that people complained (Kd 1:53.1.3). Nonetheless, the present narrative suggests that Sāriputta had stayed there for an extended period of time, long enough to lose touch with his friends back home.

701. The "rice checkpoint at the city gate" (*taṇḍulapālidvārā*) was a gate of Rājagaha where rice would be inspected and tolls collected. Here *pālī* has the sense "guard" (cp. Sanskrit *pālin*). This was not Dhanañjāni's residence, but where he worked and, it would seem, skimmed off funds for his own benefit. | Kauṭilya discusses corruption among government servants (*Arthaśāstra* 2.9), sets out the duties of the toll collector (2.21), and lists the various tolls (2.22).

- 2.10 “He too is well.”
- 2.11 “But is he diligent?”
- 2.12 “How could he possibly be diligent? Dhanañjāni robs the brahmins and householders in the name of the king, and he robs the king in the name of the brahmins and householders.⁷⁰² His wife, a lady of faith who he married from a family of faith, has passed away.⁷⁰³ And he has taken a new wife who has no faith.”
- 2.16 “Oh, it’s bad news to hear that Dhanañjāni is negligent. Hopefully, some time or other I’ll get to meet him, and we can have a discussion.”
- 3.1 When Sāriputta had stayed in the Southern Hills as long as he pleased, he set out for Rājagaha. Traveling stage by stage, he arrived at Rājagaha, where he stayed in the Bamboo Grove, the squirrels’ feeding ground.
- 4.1 Then he robed up in the morning and, taking his bowl and robe, entered Rājagaha for alms. Now at that time Dhanañjāni was having his cows milked in a cow-shed outside the city. Then Sāriputta wandered for alms in Rājagaha. After the meal, on his return from almsround, he approached Dhanañjāni.
- 4.4 Seeing Sāriputta coming off in the distance, Dhanañjāni went to him and said, “Here, worthy Sāriputta, drink some fresh milk before the meal time.”
- 4.7 “Enough, brahmin, I’ve finished eating for today. I shall be at the root of that tree there for the day’s meditation. Come see me there.”
- 4.11 “Yes, worthy sir,” replied Dhanañjāni.
- 5.1 When Dhanañjāni had finished breakfast he went to Sāriputta and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side. Sāriputta said to him, “I hope you’re diligent, Dhanañjāni?”
- 5.4 “How can I possibly be diligent, worthy Sāriputta? I have to provide for my mother and father, my wives and children, and my bond-

702. Dhanañjāni is a Pali variation of the Vedic *dhanañjaya*, “winner of wealth”, an apt description of his activities. See too note on SN 7.1:1.3.

703. A faithful laywoman named Dhanañjāni features in MN 100 and SN 7.1, but this was a different person.

servants and workers. And I have to make the proper offerings to friends and colleagues, relatives and kin, guests, ancestors, deities, and king. And then this body must also be fattened and built up.”⁷⁰⁴

“What do you think, Dhanañjāni? Suppose someone was to be- 6.1
have in an unprincipled and immoral way for the sake of their parents. Because of this the wardens of hell would drag them to hell. Could they get out of being dragged to hell by pleading that they had acted for the sake of their parents? Or could their parents save them by pleading that the acts had been done for their sake?”

“No, worthy Sāriputta. Rather, even as they were wailing the 6.4
wardens of hell would cast them down into hell.”

“What do you think, Dhanañjāni? Suppose someone was to be- 7.1
have in an unprincipled and immoral way for the sake of their wives and children ... bondservants and workers ... friends and colleagues ... relatives and kin ... guests ... ancestors ... deities ... king ... fattening and building up their body. Because of this the wardens of hell would drag them to hell. Could they get out of being dragged to hell by pleading that they had acted for the sake of fattening and building up their body? Or could anyone else save them by pleading that the acts had been done for that reason?”

“No, worthy Sāriputta. Rather, even as they were wailing the 15.3
wardens of hell would cast them down into hell.”

“Who do you think is better, Dhanañjāni? Someone who, for the 16.1
sake of their parents, behaves in an unprincipled and immoral manner, or someone who behaves in a principled and moral manner?”

“Someone who behaves in a principled and moral manner for the 16.3
sake of their parents. For principled and moral conduct is better than unprincipled and immoral conduct.”

704. The five “proper offerings” correspond with the five to whom *bali* offerings are made (AN 4.61:15.2, AN 5.41:4.2). | In agreement with *brūhetabbo* (“to be built up”), *pīṇetabbo* is from *pīṇa* in the sense “fatten” rather than “gladden”.

- 16.6 “Dhanañjāni, others have livelihoods that are both profitable and legitimate. By means of these it’s possible to provide for your parents, avoid bad deeds, and practice the path of goodness.
- 17.1 Who do you think is better, Dhanañjāni? Someone who, for the sake of their wives and children ... bondservants and workers ... friends and colleagues ... relatives and kin ... guests ... ancestors ... deities ... king ... fattening and building up their body, behaves in an unprincipled and immoral manner, or someone who behaves in a principled and moral manner?”
- 25.3 “Someone who behaves in a principled and moral manner. For principled and moral conduct is better than unprincipled and immoral conduct.”
- 25.6 “Dhanañjāni, others have livelihoods that are both profitable and legitimate. By means of these it’s possible to fatten and build up your body, avoid bad deeds, and practice the path of goodness.”
- 26.1 Then Dhanañjāni the brahmin, having approved and agreed with what Venerable Sāriputta said, rose from his seat and left.
- 27.1 Some time later Dhanañjāni became sick, suffering, gravely ill. Then he addressed a man, “Please, my man, go to the Buddha, and in my name bow with your head to his feet. Say to him: ‘Sir, the brahmin Dhanañjāni is sick, suffering, gravely ill. He bows with his head to your feet.’ Then go to Venerable Sāriputta, and in my name bow with your head to his feet. Say to him: ‘Sir, the brahmin Dhanañjāni is sick, suffering, gravely ill. He bows with his head to your feet.’ And then say: ‘Sir, please visit Dhanañjāni at his home out of sympathy.’”
- 27.11 “Yes, sir,” that man replied. He did as Dhanañjāni asked. Sāriputta consented with silence.
- 28.1 He robed up, and, taking his bowl and robe, went to Dhanañjāni’s home, where he sat down on the seat spread out and said to Dhanañjāni, “I hope you’re keeping well, Dhanañjāni, I hope you’re all right. I hope your pain is fading, not growing; that its fading is evident, not its growing.”

“I’m not keeping well, Mister Sāriputta, I’m not getting by. My 29.1
 pain is terrible and growing, not fading; its growing is evident, not
 its fading. The winds piercing my head are so severe, it feels like a
 strong man drilling into my head with a sharp point. I’m not keeping
 well. The pain in my head is so severe, it feels like a strong man
 tightening a strong leather strap around my head. I’m not keeping
 well. The winds slicing my belly are so severe, like a deft butcher or
 their apprentice were slicing open a cow’s belly with a sharp meat
 cleaver. I’m not keeping well. The burning in my body is so severe,
 it feels like two strong men grabbing a weaker man by the arms to
 burn and scorch him on a pit of glowing coals. I’m not keeping well,
 Mister Sāriputta, I’m not getting by. My pain is terrible and growing,
 not fading; its growing is evident, not its fading.”

“Dhanañjāni, which do you think is better:⁷⁰⁵ hell or the animal 30.1
 realm?”

“The animal realm is better.” 30.3

“Which do you think is better: the animal realm or the ghost 30.4
 realm?”

“The ghost realm is better.” 30.6

“Which do you think is better: the ghost realm or human life?” 30.7

“Human life is better.” 30.9

“Which do you think is better: human life or as one of the gods 30.10
 of the four great kings?”

“The gods of the four great kings.”⁷⁰⁶ 30.12

“Which do you think is better: the gods of the four great kings or 30.13
 the gods of the thirty-three?”

705. Compare the Buddha’s teaching to Mahānāma at SN 55.54.

706. The “gods of the four great kings” (*cātumahārājikā devā*) are deities born in a realm subject to the overlords known as the Four Great Kings: Kuvera (also called Vessavaṇa) lord of spirits (*yakkha*) in the north; Dhataratṭha lord of centaurs (*gandhabba*) in the east; Virūḷha lord of goblins (*kumbhaṇḍa*) in the south; and Virūpakkha lord of dragons (*nāga*) in the west (see DN 32). Sanskrit sources sometimes multiply their number to eight (eg. Śivapurāṇa 2.2.22.43).

- 30.15 “The gods of the thirty-three.”⁷⁰⁷
- 30.16 “Which do you think is better: the gods of the thirty-three or the gods of Yama?”
- 30.18 “The gods of Yama.”⁷⁰⁸
- 30.19 “Which do you think is better: the gods of Yama or the joyful gods?”
- 30.21 “The joyful gods.”⁷⁰⁹
- 30.22 “Which do you think is better: the joyful gods or the gods who love to create?”
- 30.24 “The gods who love to create.”⁷¹⁰

707. The “gods of the thirty-three” (*tāvatisā devā*), who are subjects of Sakka (also called Indra), enjoy refined sensual delights. The number is a reduplication of the trinity. In Buddhist texts they are not enumerated, but Yājñavalkya reckons them as eight Vasus, eleven Rudras, twelve Ādityas, plus Indra and Prajāpati (Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 3.9.2). The final pair are elsewhere said to be Dyaus (“Heaven” = Zeus) and Pṛthivī (“Earth”), or the twin Aśvins.

708. Gods in this realm (spelled *yāma*, “of Yama”) are subjects of Yama, the god who guards the paths to the land of the dead (SN 1.33:10.3, MN 130:3.1, Dh 235). He was the son of Vivasvat (the sun) and brother of Manu, and as the first person to die, Rig Veda 10.4 tells us that he discovered the paths to the lands of the dead that he now guards with his pair of hounds. Yama is a righteous god, but sinners see him as horrifying due to their own guilt (Brahma Purāṇa 106.46).

709. The “joyful gods” (*tusitā devā*) were known to the Jains, who classed them among the gods of the world’s end (*lokāntika*; Tattvārthasūtra 4.25; Viyāha-panṇatti 5.3.95). Later Hindu tradition says they were the sons of Kaśyapa through Aditi, otherwise known as the twelve Ādityas: Viṣṇu, Śakra, Tvaṣṭṛ, Dhātṛ, Aryaman, Pūṣan, Vivasvat, Savitr, Mitra, Varuṇa, Bhaga, and Amśu. (Agnipurāṇa 19.1–3, Liṅgapurāṇa 63.22b–26). In Buddhism, this realm is famed as the final home of Bodhisattas before they descend to the human realm to become Buddhas.

710. These deities (*nimmānaratī devā*) are said to create whatever delights they wish and enjoy them, living in a world of their own projection. They seem to be primarily Buddhist, perhaps influenced by such passages as Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 4.3.9, which says that in dreams, on the boundary between this world and the next, one creates (*svayaṃ nirmāya*) a new reality that is revealed by one’s inner light. They are, however, mentioned in later texts such as Viṣṇu Purāṇa 3.2.30 as one of three groups of thirty, and Mārkaṇḍeyapurāṇa 44, which adds that they preside over the months, seasons, and days.

“Which do you think is better: the gods who love to create or the gods who control what is created by others?” 30.25

“The gods who control what is created by others.”⁷¹¹ 30.27

“Which do you think is better: the gods who control what is created by others or the realm of divinity?” 31.1

“Worthy Sāriputta speaks of the realm of divinity! Worthy Sāriputta speaks of the realm of divinity!” 31.3

Then Sāriputta thought: 31.5

“These brahmins are devoted to the realm of divinity. Why don’t I teach him a path to the company of Divinity?” 31.6

“Dhanañjāni, I shall teach you a path to the company of Divinity. Listen and apply your mind well, I will speak.” 31.8

“Yes, worthy sir,” replied Dhanañjāni. Venerable Sāriputta said this: 31.10

“And what is a path to company with Divinity?⁷¹² Firstly, a mendicant meditates spreading a heart full of love to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around, they spread a heart full of love to the whole world—abundant, expansive, limitless, free of enmity and ill will. This is a path to company with Divinity. 32.1

Furthermore, a mendicant meditates spreading a heart full of compassion ... 33-35.1

They meditate spreading a heart full of rejoicing ... 33-35.2

They meditate spreading a heart full of equanimity to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around, they spread a heart full of equanimity to the whole world—abundant, expansive, 33-35.3

711. Deities in this, the highest of the sensual realms, control the visions seen by others (*paranimmitavasavattī*). Their most famous member is Māra, who uses this skill for wicked ends. Again they seem primarily Buddhist, although we probably hear an echo of them in Mahābhārata 12,325.004E, which lists the *parinirmita* and *vaśavartin* as two separate groups.

712. While it is possible to be reborn in even the highest of the sensual realms through the power of ordinary goodness, rebirth in the Brahmā and higher realms requires the development of absorption meditation.

limitless, free of enmity and ill will. This is a path to company with Divinity.”

- 36.1 “Well then, Mister Sāriputta, in my name bow with your head to the Buddha’s feet. Say to him: ‘Sir, the brahmin Dhanañjāni is sick, suffering, gravely ill. He bows with his head to your feet.’” Then Sāriputta, after establishing Dhanañjāni in the inferior realm of divinity, rose from his seat and left while there was still more left to do. Not long after Sāriputta had left, Dhanañjāni passed away and was reborn in the realm of divinity.
- 37.1 Then the Buddha said to the mendicants, “Mendicants, Sāriputta, after establishing Dhanañjāni in the inferior realm of divinity, rose from his seat and left while there was still more left to do.”
- 38.1 Then Sāriputta went to the Buddha, bowed, sat down to one side, and said, “Sir, the brahmin Dhanañjāni is sick, suffering, gravely ill. He bows with his head to your feet.”
- 38.4 “But Sāriputta, after establishing Dhanañjāni in the inferior realm of divinity, why did you get up from your seat and leave while there was still more left to do?”
- 38.5 “Sir, I thought: ‘These brahmins are devoted to the realm of divinity. Why don’t I teach him a path to the company of Divinity?’”
- 38.7 “And Sāriputta, the brahmin Dhanañjāni has passed away and been reborn in the realm of divinity.”⁷¹³

713. This is a rare instance of someone taking rebirth due to deathbed kamma. Presumably Dhanañjāni had developed absorption based on the divine meditations, which overpowered the limited bad kamma he had made previously (MN 99:24.3). Another instance of kamma at death influencing rebirth is found at SN 42.3:2.7, where a warrior who dies in battle goes to hell. In Theravada circles today, it is commonly held that one’s mental state at death determines one’s rebirth. These examples show that this is true only in exceptional cases where one is actively making strong good or bad kamma at that time.

With Vāsetṭha

Vāsetṭhasutta

SO I HAVE HEARD.⁷¹⁴ At one time the Buddha was staying in a forest 1.1
near Icchānaṅgala.

Now at that time several very well-known well-to-do brahmins 2.1
were residing in Icchānaṅgala. They included the brahmins Caṅkī,
Tārukkha, Pokkharasāti, Jānussoṇi, Todeyya, and others.⁷¹⁵

Then as the students Vāsetṭha and Bhāradvāja were going for a 3.1
walk they began to discuss the question:⁷¹⁶ “How do you become a
brahmin?”

Bhāradvāja said this: “When you’re well born on both your 3.3
mother’s and father’s side, stemming from a clean vessel, with ir-
refutable and impeccable genealogy back to the seventh paternal
generation—⁷¹⁷ then you’re a brahmin.”

Vāsetṭha said this: “When you’re ethical and accomplished in 3.6
doing your duties—⁷¹⁸ then you’re a brahmin.”

714. This sutta is repeated verbatim at Snp 3.9.

715. Also at DN 13:2.2 and MN 99:13.5.

716. We meet Vāsetṭha and Bhāradvāja as the students of Pokkharasāti and Tārukkha respectively in DN 13, at the end of which they went for refuge. Some time later they must have sought the monkhood, as in DN 27:1.3 they are living in the Saṅgha awaiting ordination.

717. The ideal of brahminhood was a long-standing one, and so was the conflict over what exactly made someone a brahmin. Bhāradvāja expresses the most obvious and socially widespread understanding that it is simply a matter of birth.

718. *Vattasampanno* (Sanskrit *vr̥ttasampanna*) means “one of good conduct, one who has fulfilled their duties” rather than having a technical sense of fulfilling religious observances or rites. For example, Manusmṛti 8.179 advises that one should deposit money with someone who is “of good conduct, knows the law, and speaks the truth” (*vr̥ttasampanne dharmajñe satyavādini*). See also

- 4.1 But neither was able to persuade the other.
- 5.1 So Vāseṭṭha said to Bhāradvāja, “Worthy Bhāradvāja, the ascetic Gotama—a Sakyan, gone forth from a Sakyan family—is staying in a forest near Icchānaṅgala. He has this good reputation: ‘That Blessed One is perfected, a fully awakened Buddha, accomplished in knowledge and conduct, holy, knower of the world, supreme guide for those fit for training, teacher of gods and humans, awakened, blessed.’ Come, let’s go to see him and ask him about this matter. As he answers, so we’ll remember it.”
- 5.7 “Yes, worthy sir,” replied Bhāradvāja.
- 6.1 So they went to the Buddha and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, they sat down to one side, and Vāseṭṭha addressed the Buddha in verse:
- 7.1 “We’re both authorized masters
of the three Vedas.
I’m a student of Pokkharasāti,⁷¹⁹
and he of Tārukkha.⁷²⁰

eg. Mahābhārata 3.188.90b, 13.61.029a, Rāmāyaṇa 1.47.25c). | Compare the discussion at DN 4:21.1, where the Buddha leads Soṇadaṇḍa to agree that the essential qualities of a brahmin were ethical conduct and wisdom.

719. Pokkharasāti’s conversion to Buddhism is recorded in DN 3, which marks a turning point in the embracing of Buddhism by leading brahmins. The suttas of the Dīgha Nikāya that follow reverberate with the consequences of this encounter. He was one of the most influential brahmins of his time, although the Buddha elsewhere denied that he had any special knowledge (MN 99:15.5). Brahmanical texts know him as an influential teacher around the time of the Buddha; his name is spelled Pauṣkarasādi in Sanskrit. He is cited on grammar by Kātyāyana and Patañjali, and in the Taittirīya-prātiśākhya; on allowable food and theft in the Āpastamba Dharmasūtra; and on Vedic ritual in the Śāṅkhāyana-Āraṇyaka. MN 99:10.3 clarifies that he is of the Upamañña lineage.

720. In Pali we never meet Tārukkha and he is only mentioned in his absence. Bhāradvāja advocates his path at DN 13:5.2 but without details. There is a Tārūkṣya of Aitareya Āraṇyaka 3.1.6.1 whose view was that union (with Brahmā) arose with the conjunction of speech and breath; this was discussed alongside the views of many other brahmins. In Rig Veda 8.46.32 a certain Balbūtha Tarukṣa the Dāsa makes an offering to a sage. Sāyaṇa, the Vedic commentator,

- We're fully qualified 7.5
 in all the Vedic experts teach.
 As philologists and grammarians,
 we match our tutors in recitation.
 We have a dispute
 regarding genealogy.
- For Bhāradvāja says that 7.11
 one is a brahmin due to birth,
 but I declare it's because of one's deeds.
 Oh Clear-eyed One, know this as our debate.
- Since neither of us was able 7.15
 to convince the other,
 we've come to ask you, sir,
 renowned as the awakened one.
- As people honor with cupped palms 7.19
 the moon on the cusp of waxing,
 bowing, they revere
 Gotama in the world.
- We ask this of Gotama, 7.23
 the Eye arisen in the world:⁷²¹
 is one a brahmin due to birth,
 or else because of deeds?
 We don't know, please tell us,
 so we can recognize a brahmin."

says that Balbūtha Tarukṣa was a guardian of cows, evidently alluding to the Aitareya Āraṇyaka, which describes Tārūṣya as a guardian of his teacher's cows, thus locating Tārūṣya in the lineage of Tarukṣa. Hiranyakeśigṛhyasūtra 2.8.19 also mentions him as a teacher, there spelled Tarukṣa.

721. The Buddha as "eye" evokes the common (eg. Rig Veda 1.164.14, 5.40.8, 5.59.5, 10.10.9) Vedic image of the Sun as the "eye of all" (*viśvacakṣāḥ*, 7.63.1), the "eye" for "eyes to see" (10.158.4), moving as an unaging wheel through the sky (1.164.14). See DN 16:5.6.3.

- 8.1 “I shall explain to you,”
 said the Buddha,
 “accurately and in sequence,
 the taxonomy of living creatures,
 for species are indeed diverse.
- 8.6 Know the grass and trees,
 though they lack self-awareness.
 They’re defined by birth,
 for species are indeed diverse.⁷²²
- 8.10 Next there are bugs that crawl or fly,⁷²³
 and so on, to ants and termites.
 They’re defined by birth,
 for species are indeed diverse.
- 8.14 Know the quadrupeds, too,
 both small and large.
 They’re defined by birth,
 for species are indeed diverse.
- 8.18 Know, too, the long-backed snakes,
 crawling on their bellies.
 They’re defined by birth,
 for species are indeed diverse.
- 8.22 Next know the fish,
 whose habitat is the water.
 They’re defined by birth,

722. Notice how the Buddha responds clearly, yet without immediately contradicting either of them. As usual, he begins by identifying common ground, pointing out things that they will all agree on.

723. *Paṭaṅga* is either “cloth-goer” (in reference to an insect’s wings) or “flyer” (from *pata*, “fly”). It seems to be a general term for flying insects, including moths, butterflies, grasshoppers, etc. It is often, as here, paired with *kīṭa*, suggesting a contrast between earthbound and airborne bugs.

for species are indeed diverse.

Next know the birds, 8.26
 winged chariots in flight.
 They're defined by birth,
 for species are indeed diverse.

While the differences between these species 9.1
 are defined by birth,
 the differences between humans
 are not defined by birth.⁷²⁴

Not by hair nor by head, 9.5
 not by ear nor by eye,
 not by mouth nor by nose,
 not by lips nor by eyebrow,

not by shoulder nor by neck, 9.9
 not by belly nor by back,
 not by buttocks nor by breast,
 not by groin nor by genitals,

not by hands nor by feet, 9.13
 not by fingers nor by nails,
 not by knees nor by thighs,
 not by color nor by voice:
 none of these are defined by birth
 as it is for other species.

In specific human bodies 9.19
 you can't find such distinctions.
 The distinctions among humans

724. Having established common ground, the Buddha does not hesitate to disagree with Bhāradvāja.

are spoken of by convention.⁷²⁵

- 10.1 Anyone among humans
who lives off keeping cattle:
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as a farmer, not a brahmin.
- 10.5 Anyone among humans
who lives off various professions:⁷²⁶
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as a professional, not a brahmin.
- 10.9 Anyone among humans
who lives off trade:
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as a trader, not a brahmin.
- 10.13 Anyone among humans
who lives off serving others:
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as a servant, not a brahmin.
- 10.17 Anyone among humans
who lives off stealing:
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as a bandit, not a brahmin.
- 10.21 Anyone among humans
who lives off archery:
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as a warrior, not a brahmin.

725. The Buddha rejects any essentialist theory of human differentiation.

726. *Sippa* here is usually translated “craft”, but this refers primarily to occupations making things by hand. In DN 2 there is a long list of *sippa*, only a few of which are “crafts”. “Profession” fits better.

Anyone among humans 10.25
 who lives off priesthood:
 know them, Vāseṭṭha,
 as a sacrificer, not a brahmin.⁷²⁷

Anyone among humans 10.29
 who taxes village and nation,⁷²⁸
 know them, Vāseṭṭha,
 as a ruler, not a brahmin.

I don't call someone a brahmin 11.1
 after the mother's womb they're born from.
 If they still have attachments,
 they're just someone who says 'worthy'.⁷²⁹
 Having nothing, taking nothing:
 that's who I declare a brahmin.⁷³⁰

Having cut off all fetters 11.7
 they have no anxiety;
 they've slipped their chains and are detached:

727. The Buddha has been carefully leading up to this rhetorical thrust: a true brahmin is not one who performs the traditional rituals revered by the brahmins.

728. Read *bhuñjati* at MN 98:10.30 with *yathābhuttaṇca bhuñjatha* at DN 17:1.9.4, DN 26:6.7, and MN 129:35.7. Translators have rendered these with “eat”, “enjoy”, or “govern”. But compare the archaic English “use” meaning “the benefit or profit of lands”. Thus *yathābhuttaṇca bhuñjatha* means “use as has been used”, i.e. “maintain the current level of taxation”.

729. *Bho* (“worthy”) is a term of address used by brahmins when speaking to one another or to mendicants.

730. The Buddha categorically rejects Bhāradvāja's genealogical understanding of a brahmin and endorses Vāseṭṭha's understanding in terms of good conduct. Nonetheless, while a brahmin must have good conduct, the true meaning of the word lies in liberation and transcendence. In this, the Buddha's position approaches that of Yājñavalkya, who argued that a brahmin, knowing the Self, gives up desire for sons, wealth, and heaven and wanders seeking alms (*Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad* 3.5.1); ultimately, only one who knows the imperishable is a brahmin (3.8.10).

that's who I declare a brahmin.

- 11.11 They've cut the strap and harness,
the halter and bridle too;
with cross-bar lifted, they're awakened:⁷³¹
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.15 Abuse, killing, caging:
they endure these without anger.
Patience is their powerful army:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.19 Not irritable or pretentious,
dutiful in precepts and observances,
tamed, bearing their final body:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.23 Like water from a lotus leaf,
like a mustard seed off the point of a pin,
sensual pleasures slip off them:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.27 They understand for themselves
the end of suffering in this life;
with burden put down, detached:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.31 Deep in wisdom, intelligent,
expert in the path and what is not the path;⁷³²
arrived at the highest goal:

731. For an explanation of the "cross-bar", see MN 22:31.1 and note.

732. The compound *maggāmagga* can be read either as "what is the path and what is not the path", or as "the variety of paths" (compare *phalāphala*, "all sorts of fruit"). However, this was the central topic of conversation between Vāseṭṭha and Bhāradvāja at DN 13:3.1, where they were concerned to distinguish one path as correct.

that's who I declare a brahmin.

Mixing with neither 11.35
 householders nor the homeless;
 a migrant with no bastion, few in wishes:⁷³³
 that's who I declare a brahmin.

They've laid aside violence 11.39
 against creatures firm and frail;
 not killing or making others kill:
 that's who I declare a brahmin.⁷³⁴

Not fighting among those who fight, 11.43
 quenched among those who have taken up arms,
 not grasping among those who grasp:
 that's who I declare a brahmin.

They've discarded greed and hate, 11.47
 along with conceit and contempt,
 like a mustard seed off the point of a pin:
 that's who I declare a brahmin.

The words they utter 11.51
 are polished, informative, and true,
 and don't offend anyone:
 that's who I declare a brahmin.

They don't steal anything in the world, 11.55
 long or short,

733. The "migrant with no shelter" (*anokasārī*) is defined at SN 22.3:5.1 as one free of attachments.

734. A brahmin is identified with Mitra, the "friendly" god of alliances (Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa 4.1.4). The Brahmanical tradition endorses harmlessness except in the sacrifice (Chāndogya Upaniṣad 8.15.1), which can be read as either sheer hypocrisy or as a sacred and effective limitation on the scope of killing. Either way, the Buddha made no such exception.

tiny or huge, beautiful or ugly:
that's who I declare a brahmin.

- 11.59 They have no hope⁷³⁵
for this world or the next;
with no need for hope, detached:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.63 They have no clinging,
knowledge has freed them of indecision,
they've arrived at the objective of freedom from death:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.67 They've escaped the chain
of both good and bad deeds;
sorrowless, stainless, pure:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.71 Pure as the spotless moon,
clear and undisturbed,
they've ended relish for rebirth:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.75 They've got past this grueling swamp
of delusion, transmigration.
Meditating in stillness, free of indecision,
they have crossed over to the far shore.
They're quenched by not grasping:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 11.81 They've given up sensual pleasures,
and have gone forth from lay life;

735. *Āsā* is probably the Pali word that comes closest to “hope” in the sense of longing for a positive destiny in the future. Hope is not a virtue in Buddhism, which is focused on what is visible in the present.

they've ended rebirth in the sensual realm:
that's who I declare a brahmin.

They've given up craving, 11.85
and have gone forth from lay life;
they've ended craving to be reborn:
that's who I declare a brahmin.

They've thrown off the human yoke, 11.89
and slipped out of the heavenly yoke;
unyoked from all yokes:
that's who I declare a brahmin.

Giving up desire and discontent, 11.93
they're cooled and free of attachments;
a hero, master of the whole world:
that's who I declare a brahmin.

They know the passing away 11.97
and rebirth of all beings;
unattached, holy, awakened:
that's who I declare a brahmin.

Gods, centaurs, and humans 11.101
don't know their destiny;
the perfected ones with defilements ended:
that's who I declare a brahmin.

They have nothing before or after, 11.105
or even in between.
Having nothing, taking nothing:
that's who I declare a brahmin.

Captain of the herd, excellent hero, 11.109
great seer and victor;
unstirred, washed, awakened:

that's who I declare a brahmin.

- 11.113 They who know their past lives,
see heaven and places of loss,
and have attained the end of rebirth:
that's who I declare a brahmin.
- 12.1 For name and clan are formulated
as mere convention in the world.
Produced by mutual agreement,
they're formulated in each case.
- 12.5 For a long time this misconception
has prejudiced those who don't understand.
Ignorant, they declare
that one is a brahmin by birth.
- 12.9 You're not a brahmin by birth,
nor by birth a non-brahmin.
You're a brahmin by your deeds,
and by deeds a non-brahmin.⁷³⁶
- 12.13 You're a farmer by your deeds,
by deeds you're a professional;
you're a trader by your deeds,
by deeds are you a servant;
- 12.17 you're a bandit by your deeds,
by deeds you're a warrior;
you're a sacrificer by your deeds,
by deeds you're a ruler.

736. The Buddha comes down on Vāseṭṭha's side, as also at Snp 1.7:24.4. Despite this definitive statement, the Buddha goes on to indicate the limits of deeds.

In this way the astute regard deeds 13.1
in accord with truth.

Seeing dependent origination,
they're expert in deeds and their results.

Deeds make the world go on, 13.5
deeds make people go on;
sentient beings are bound by deeds,
like a moving chariot's linchpin.

By fervor and spiritual practice, 13.9
by restraint and by self-control:
that's how to become a brahmin,
this is the supreme brahmin.⁷³⁷

Accomplished in the three knowledges, 13.13
peaceful, with rebirth ended,
know them, Vāseṭṭha,
as the Divinity and Sakka to the wise."⁷³⁸

When he had spoken, Vāseṭṭha and Bhāradvāja said to him, “Ex- 14.1
cellent, worthy Gotama! Excellent! As if he were righting the over-
turned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost,
or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what's
there, worthy Gotama has made the teaching clear in many ways.
We go for refuge to the worthy Gotama, to the teaching, and to the
mendicant Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama
remember us as lay followers who have gone for refuge for life.”

737. The text implies that a “supreme brahmin” is one who has transcended all deeds, for they bind one to transmigration.

738. A liberated person is revered in Buddhism like God in theistic religions.

With Subha

Subhasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was staying near Sāvattthī in Jeta’s Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s monastery.
- 2.1 Now at that time the student Subha, Todeyya’s son, was residing in Sāvattthī at a certain householder’s home on some business.⁷³⁹ Then Subha said to that householder, “Householder, I have heard that⁷⁴⁰ Sāvattthī does not lack for perfected ones. What ascetic or brahmin might we pay homage to today?”
- 2.6 “Sir, the Buddha is staying near Sāvattthī in Jeta’s Grove, Anāthapiṇḍika’s monastery. You can pay homage to him.”
- 3.1 Acknowledging that householder, Subha went to the Buddha and exchanged greetings with him. When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side and said to the Buddha:

739. The same Subha later met the Buddha in MN 135, where he asked about kamma, and, following the Buddha’s passing, met with Ānanda in DN 10. | Subha’s father Todeyya was a prominent brahmin, often mentioned alongside Pokkharasāti. The two apparently lived not far from each other, as, according to the commentary, Todeyya was named for his village of Tudi outside of Sāvattthī (see Pāṇini’s Aṣṭādhyāyī 4.3.94).

740. This passage suggests this was Subha’s first meeting with the Buddha.

“Worthy Gotama, the brahmins say: ‘Laypeople succeed in the system of the skillful teaching, not renunciates.’⁷⁴¹ What do you say about this?” 4.1

“On this point, student, I speak after analyzing the question,⁷⁴² not one-sidedly. I don’t praise wrong practice for either laypeople or renunciates. Because of wrong practice, neither laypeople nor renunciates succeed in the system of the skillful teaching. I praise right practice for both laypeople and renunciates. Because of right practice, both laypeople and renunciates succeed in the system of the skillful teaching.” 4.4

“Worthy Gotama, the brahmins say: ‘Since the work of the lay life has many obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings it is very fruitful.’⁷⁴³ But since the work of the renunciate has few obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings it is not very fruitful.’ What do you say about this?” 5.1

“On this point, too, I speak after analyzing the question, not one-sidedly. Some work has many obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and when it fails it’s not very fruitful. Some work has many obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and when it succeeds it is very fruitful. Some work has few obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and when it fails it’s not very fruitful. Some work has few obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and when it succeeds it is very fruitful.” 5.5

741. The “the system of the skillful teaching” (or perhaps “principle”, *nāyaṃ dhammaṃ kusalaṃ*), though attributed to the brahmins, is a very Buddhist-sounding phrase; I have not been able to identify anything similar in Brahmanical texts. The sentiment, however, is Brahmanical, since Vedism was for a long time practiced by householders, and the renunciate path advocated by Yājñavalkya was still controversial (see eg. Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 4.4.22).

742. “One who speaks after analyzing the question” is *vibhajjavāda*, a term that in later years characterized the Buddha’s teachings as a whole, or else a school or group of schools of whom the Sri Lankan Theravāda was one. The term is also used in Jainism (Sūyagaḍa 14.22).

743. Compare passages such as AN 3.60:4.2, DN 5:23.1, and AN 5.96:1.3.

- 6.1 And what work has many obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and when it fails it's not very fruitful? Farming. And what work has many obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and when it succeeds it is very fruitful? Again, it is farming. And what work has few obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and when it fails it's not very fruitful? Trade. And what work has few obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and when it succeeds it is very fruitful? Again, it's trade.
- 7.1 The lay life is like farming in that it's work with many obligations and when it fails it's not very fruitful; but when it succeeds it is very fruitful. The renunciate life is like trade in that it's work with few obligations and when it fails it's not very fruitful; but when it succeeds it is very fruitful."
- 8.1 "Worthy Gotama, the brahmins prescribe five things for making merit and succeeding in the skillful."
- 8.3 "If you don't mind, please explain these in this assembly."
- 8.5 "It's no trouble when good fellows such as yourself are sitting here."
- 8.6 "Well, speak then, student."
- 9.1 "Worthy Gotama, truth is the first thing. Fervor is the second thing.⁷⁴⁴ Chastity is the third thing. Recitation is the fourth thing. Generosity is the fifth thing. These are the five things that the brahmins prescribe for making merit and succeeding in the skillful. What do you say about this?"
- 9.8 "Well, student, is there even a single one of the brahmins who says this:⁷⁴⁵ 'I declare the result of these five things after realizing it with my own insight'?"

744. Given that this is said to be a practice for householders, it would seem that *tapas* here means "fervor" rather than "mortification". | A somewhat similar list of four things is found at Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 4.4.22: a brahmin realizes the Self by means of study of Vedas, sacrifice, generosity, and the fervor of fasting (*vedānuvacanena ... yajñena dānena tapasānāśakena*). Chāndogya Upaniṣad 8.5.3 further identifies fasting with *brahmacariya* and living in the forest.

745. Compare MN 95:13.1.

“No, worthy Gotama.” 9.10

“Well, is there even a single tutor of the brahmins, or a tutor’s tutor, or anyone back to the seventh generation of tutors, who says this: ‘I declare the result of these five things after realizing it with my own insight?’” 9.11

“No, worthy Gotama.” 9.13

“Well, what of the ancient seers of the brahmins, namely Aṭṭhaka, Vāmaka, Vāmadeva, Vessāmitta, Yamadaggi, Aṅgīrasa, Bhāradvāja, Vāsetṭha, Kassapa, and Bhagu? They were the authors and propagators of the hymns. Their hymnal was sung and propagated and compiled in ancient times; and these days, brahmins continue to sing and chant it, chanting what was chanted and teaching what was taught. Did even they say: ‘We declare the result of these five things after realizing it with our own insight?’” 9.14

“No, worthy Gotama.” 9.17

“So, student, it seems that there is not a single one of the brahmins, not even anyone back to the seventh generation of tutors, nor even the ancient seers of the brahmins who says: ‘We declare the result of these five things after realizing it with our own insight.’” 9.18

Suppose there was a queue of blind men, each holding the one in front: the first one does not see, the middle one does not see, and the last one does not see. In the same way, it seems to me that the brahmins’ statement turns out to be comparable to a queue of blind men: the first one does not see, the middle one does not see, and the last one does not see.” 9.25

When he said this, Subha became angry and upset with the Buddha because of the simile of the queue of blind men. He even attacked and badmouthed the Buddha himself, saying, “The ascetic Gotama will be worsted!” He said to the Buddha: 10.1

“Worthy Gotama, the brahmin Pokkharasāti Upamañña of the Subhaga Forest says:⁷⁴⁶ ‘This is exactly what happens with some as- 10.3

746. The Subhaga Forest outside Ukkatṭha was the scene of cosmic drama demonstrating the superiority of the Buddha over the brahmins, likely chosen because it was Pokkharasāti’s home (MN 1:1.2, MN 49:2.1; see also DN

cetics and brahmins. They claim to have a superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones. But their statement turns out to be a joke—mere words, vacuous and hollow. For how on earth can a human being know or see or realize a superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones? That is not possible.’”⁷⁴⁷

11.1 “But student, does Pokkharasāti understand the minds of all these ascetics and brahmins, having encompassed them with his mind?”

11.2 “Worthy Gotama, Pokkharasāti doesn’t even understand the mind of his own bonded maid Puṇṇikā, so how could he know all those ascetics and brahmins?”

12.1 “Suppose there was a person blind from birth. They couldn’t see sights that are dark or bright, or blue, yellow, red, or magenta. They couldn’t see even and uneven ground, or the stars, or the moon and sun. They’d say: ‘There’s no such thing as dark and bright sights, and no one who sees them. There’s no such thing as blue, yellow, red, magenta, even and uneven ground, stars, moon and sun, and no one who sees these things. I don’t know it or see it, therefore it doesn’t exist.’”⁷⁴⁸ Would they be speaking rightly?”

14:3.29). | The Upamañña clan (*gotra*) traces to Upamanyu Vāsiṣṭha, the author of three verses in homage of Indra and Soma (Rig Veda 9.97.13–15). The association with Soma worship continued with Prācīnaśāla son of Upamanyu, who worshiped the Self in the sky only, which, though limited, brings an abundance of Soma libations and food in the family (Chāndogya Upaniṣad 5.12; cf. Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad 2.1.3). An Upamanyu descendant hailed from Kamboja (Persia); his teacher Madragāra Śauṅgāyani was from the neighboring Madra (Varṇśa-Brahmaṇa 1.17). It is perhaps this Upamanyu who is cited for his linguistic expertise in Yaska’s Nirukta (1.1, etc.). Insofar as any conclusions can be drawn from all this, it agrees with the sutta depiction of Pokkharasāti as a family man, devoted to Brahmanical traditions, and learned in the Vedas. Later, the Purāṇas would depict an Upamanyu as a devotee of Śiva.

747. This attitude sharply contrasts with DN 3:1.2.6, where he is inspired to hear of the Buddha’s reputation for meditative insight. Presumably this was earlier. He may have grown more interested in the Buddha over time, as his reputation spread.

748. A logic still all too familiar today.

“No, worthy Gotama. There are such things as dark and bright sights, and one who sees them. There is blue, yellow, red, magenta, even and uneven ground, stars, moon and sun, and one who sees these things. So it’s not right to say this: ‘I don’t know it or see it, therefore it doesn’t exist.’” 12.14

“In the same way, Pokkharasāti is blind and sightless. It is quite impossible for him to know or see or realize a superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones. 13.1

What do you think, student? There are well-to-do brahmins of Kosala such as the brahmins Caṅkī, Tārukkha, Pokkharasāti, Jānussoṇi, and your father Todeyya. What’s better for them: that their speech agrees or disagrees with the consensus of opinion?” 13.3

“That it agrees, worthy Gotama.” 13.6

“What’s better for them: that their speech is thoughtful or thoughtless?” 13.7

“That it is thoughtful.” 13.8

“What’s better for them: that their speech follows reflection or is unreflective?” 13.9

“That it follows reflection.” 13.10

“What’s better for them: that their speech is beneficial or worthless?” 13.11

“That it’s beneficial.” 13.12

“What do you think, student? If this is so, does Pokkharasāti’s speech agree or disagree with the consensus of opinion?” 14.1

“It disagrees, worthy Gotama.” 14.3

“Is it thoughtful or thoughtless?” 14.4

“Thoughtless.” 14.5

“Is it reflective or unreflective?” 14.6

“Unreflective.” 14.7

“Is it beneficial or worthless?” 14.8

“Worthless.” 14.9

“Student, there are these five hindrances. What five? The hindrances of sensual desire, ill will, dullness and drowsiness, restlessness and remorse, and doubt. These are the five hindrances. Po- 15.1

kkharasāti is obstructed, hindered, engulfed, and enveloped by these five hindrances.⁷⁴⁹ It is quite impossible for him to know or see or realize a superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones.

16.1 There are these five kinds of sensual stimulation. What five? There are sights known by the eye, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual, and arousing. There are sounds known by the ear ... smells known by the nose ... tastes known by the tongue ... touches known by the body, which are likable, desirable, agreeable, pleasant, sensual, and arousing. These are the five kinds of sensual stimulation.

16.9 Pokkharasāti enjoys these five kinds of sensual stimulation, tied, infatuated, attached, blind to the drawbacks, and not understanding the escape. It is quite impossible for him to know or see or realize a superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones.

17.1 What do you think, student? Which would have better flames, color, and radiance: a fire that depends on grass and logs as fuel, or one that does not?”

17.3 “If it were possible for a fire to burn without depending on grass and logs as fuel, that would have better flames, color, and radiance.”

17.4 “But it isn’t possible, except by psychic power. Rapture that depends on the five kinds of sensual stimulation is like a fire that depends on grass and logs as fuel. Rapture that’s apart from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities is like a fire that doesn’t depend on grass and logs as fuel.

17.7 And what is rapture that’s apart from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities? It’s when a mendicant, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, enters and remains in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion,

749. For *ophuṭṭo* compare *sabbavāriphuṭṭo* at MN 56:12.2. In both cases *phuṭ* appears in a string of terms from the root *var*, and is possibly a corrupted form, or at least has the same meaning.

while placing the mind and keeping it connected. This is rapture that's apart from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities.

Furthermore, as the placing of the mind and keeping it connected 17.10 are stilled, they enter and remain in the second absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of immersion, with internal clarity and mind at one, without placing the mind and keeping it connected. This too is rapture that's apart from sensual pleasures and unskillful qualities.

Of the five things that the brahmins prescribe for making merit 18.1 and succeeding in the skillful, which do they say is the most fruitful?"

"Generosity." 18.2

"What do you think, student? Suppose a brahmin was setting 19.1 up a big sacrifice. Then two brahmins came along, thinking, "We shall participate in the big sacrifice of the brahmin named so-and-so." Then one of those brahmins thought: 'Oh, I hope that I alone get the best seat, the best drink, and the best almsfood in the refectory, not some other brahmin.'⁷⁵⁰ But it's possible that some other brahmin gets the best seat, the best drink, and the best almsfood in the refectory. Thinking, 'Some other brahmin has got the best seat, the best drink, the best almsfood,' they get angry and upset. What do the brahmins say is the result of this?"

"Worthy Gotama, brahmins don't give gifts so that others will 19.11 get angry and upset. Rather, they only give gifts that are born from sympathy."

"In that case, isn't this a sixth ground for making merit, namely, 19.14 being born from sympathy?"

"In that case, this is a sixth ground for making merit,⁷⁵¹ namely, 19.16 being born from sympathy."

750. The same thought can occur to mendicants too (MN 5:15.2).

751. Accepting his initial idea of generosity in deed, the Buddha leads Subha to agree on the importance of inner motivation as well.

- 20.1 “Of the five things that the brahmins prescribe for making merit and succeeding in the skillful, where do you usually find them: among laypeople or renunciates?”
- 20.3 “Mostly among renunciates, and less so among lay people. For a layperson has many obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and they can’t always tell the truth, be fervent, be chaste, rehearse a lot, or be very generous. But a renunciate has few obligations, duties, issues, and undertakings, and they can always tell the truth, be fervent, be chaste, rehearse a lot, and be very generous. Of the five things that the brahmins prescribe for making merit and succeeding in the skillful, I usually find them among renunciates, and less so among laypeople.”
- 21.1 “I say that the five things prescribed by the brahmins for making merit are prerequisites of the mind for developing a mind free of enmity and ill will.
- 21.3 Take a mendicant who speaks the truth. Thinking, ‘I’m truthful,’ they find inspiration in the meaning and the teaching, and find joy connected with the teaching. And I say that joy connected with the skillful is a prerequisite of the mind for developing a mind free of enmity and ill will.
- 21.7 Take a mendicant who is fervent ... is chaste ... rehearses a lot ... and is very generous. Thinking, ‘I’m very generous,’ they find inspiration in the meaning and the teaching, and find joy connected with the teaching. And I say that joy connected with the skillful is a prerequisite of the mind for developing a mind free of enmity and ill will. I say that these five things prescribed by the brahmins for making merit are prerequisites of the mind for developing a mind free of enmity and ill will.”
- 22.1 When he had spoken, Subha said to him, “Worthy Gotama, I have heard that the ascetic Gotama knows a path to company with divinity.”
- 22.4 “What do you think, student? Is the village of Naḷakāra nearby?”
- 22.6 “Yes it is, sir.”

“What do you think, student? Suppose a person was born and raised in Naḷakāra. And as soon as they left the town some people asked them for the road to Naḷakāra. Would they be slow or hesitant to answer?” 22.7

“No, worthy Gotama. Why is that? Because they were born and raised in Naḷakāra. They’re well acquainted with all the roads to the village.” 22.10

“Still, it’s possible they might be slow or hesitant to answer. But the Realized One is never slow or hesitant when questioned about the realm of divinity or the practice that leads to the realm of divinity. I understand the Divinity, the realm of divinity, and the practice that leads to the realm of divinity, practicing in accordance with which one is reborn in the realm of divinity.” 22.13

“Worthy Gotama, I have heard that the ascetic Gotama teaches a path to company with divinity. Please teach me that path.”⁷⁵² 23.1

“Well then, student, listen and apply your mind well, I will speak.” 23.4

“Yes, worthy sir,” replied Subha. The Buddha said this: 23.5

“And what is a path to company with divinity? Firstly, a mendicant meditates spreading a heart full of love to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around, they spread a heart full of love to the whole world—abundant, expansive, limitless, free of enmity and ill will. When the heart’s release by love has been developed like this, any limited deeds they’ve done don’t remain or persist there. Suppose there was a powerful horn blower. They’d easily make themselves heard in the four quarters. In the same way, when the heart’s release by love has been developed like this, any limited 24.1

752. As at DN 13:39.2. Sāriputta teaches a similar path at MN 97:31.3, but without being asked.

deeds they've done don't remain or persist there.⁷⁵³ This is a path to company with divinity.

25-27.1 Furthermore, a mendicant meditates spreading a heart full of compassion ...

25-27.2 They meditate spreading a heart full of rejoicing ...

25-27.3 They meditate spreading a heart full of equanimity to one direction, and to the second, and to the third, and to the fourth. In the same way above, below, across, everywhere, all around, they spread a heart full of equanimity to the whole world—abundant, expansive, limitless, free of enmity and ill will. When the heart's release by equanimity has been developed and cultivated like this, any limited deeds they've done don't remain or persist there. Suppose there was a powerful horn blower. They'd easily make themselves heard in the four quarters. In the same way, when the heart's release by equanimity has been developed and cultivated like this, any limited deeds they've done don't remain or persist there. This too is a path to company with divinity.”

28.1 When he had spoken, Subha said to him, “Excellent, worthy Gotama! Excellent! As if he were righting the overturned, or revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what's there, worthy Gotama has made the teaching clear in many ways. I go for refuge to the worthy Gotama, to the teaching, and to the mendicant Saṅgha.⁷⁵⁴ From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember me as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life. Well, now, worthy Gotama, I must go. I have many duties, and much to do.”⁷⁵⁵

753. The mind in *jhāna* is so powerful that it effectively overrides any limited kamma, including ordinary good or bad deeds. Unless they have committed serious crimes with a fixed kammic result such as matricide, etc., the meditator will be reborn in a Brahmā realm.

754. He is said to have gone for refuge again in MN 135:21.4 and DN 10:2.37.9.

755. Echoing his earlier acknowledgment of the many duties of lay folk at MN 99:5.2.

“Please, student, go at your convenience.” And then Subha ap- 29.1
proved and agreed with what the Buddha said. He got up from his
seat, bowed and respectfully circled the Buddha, keeping him on his
right, before leaving.

Now at that time the brahmin Jānussoṇi drove out from Sāvattthī 30.1
in the middle of the day in an all-white chariot drawn by mares. He
saw the student Subha coming off in the distance, and said to him,
“So, worthy Bhāradvāja, where are you coming from in the middle of
the day?”

“Just now, good fellow, I’ve come from the presence of the ascetic 30.5
Gotama.”

“What do you think of the ascetic Gotama’s lucidity of wisdom? 30.6
Do you think he’s astute?”

“Worthy sir, who am I to judge the ascetic Gotama’s lucidity of wis- 30.7
dom? You’d really have to be on the same level to judge his lucidity
of wisdom.”

“Worthy Bhāradvāja praises the ascetic Gotama with high praise 30.9
indeed.”

“Who am I to praise the ascetic Gotama? He is praised by the 30.10
praised as the best among gods and humans. The five things that the
brahmins prescribe for making merit and succeeding in the skillful
he says are prerequisites of the mind for developing a mind free of
enmity and ill will.”

When he had spoken, Jānussoṇi got down from his chariot, ar- 31.1
ranged his robe over one shoulder, raised his cupped palms toward
the Buddha, and expressed this heartfelt sentiment three times,
“King Pasenadi of Kosala is lucky, so very lucky that the Realized
One, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha is living in his
realm!”

With Saṅgārava

Saṅgāravasutta

- 1.1 SO I HAVE HEARD. At one time the Buddha was wandering in the land of the Kosalans together with a large Saṅgha of mendicants. Now at that time a brahmin lady named Dhanañjānī was residing at Caṇḍalakappa. She was devoted to the Buddha, the teaching, and the Saṅgha. Once, she tripped and expressed this heartfelt sentiment three times:⁷⁵⁶
- 2.3 “Homage to him, the blessed one, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha!
- 2.4 Homage to him, the blessed one, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha!
- 2.5 Homage to him, the blessed one, the perfected one, the fully awakened Buddha!”
- 3.1 Now at that time the student Saṅgārava was residing in Caṇḍalakappa. He was young, newly tonsured; he was sixteen years old. He had mastered the three Vedas, together with their vocabularies and ritual performance, their phonology and word classification, and the testaments as fifth. He knew them word-by-word, and their

756. A brahmin lady of the same name also trips and utters praise of the Buddha in SN 7.1. Nonetheless, most other details of the stories are different, including the location and the subsequent teaching. There, her husband gets angry and goes to confront the Buddha, but is converted by his teaching on the harm of anger. The historical relation between these two texts is unclear. Regardless, they do attest to the use of Buddhist invocations from an early date. A similar invocation is expressed for the Great Steward at DN 19:58.5.

grammar. He was well versed in cosmology and the marks of a great man.⁷⁵⁷

Hearing Dhanañjānī's exclamation, he said to her, "The brahmin lady Dhanañjānī is a disgrace! Though brahmins proficient in the three Vedas are found, she will praise that shaveling, that fake ascetic."⁷⁵⁸

"But dearest boy, you don't understand the Buddha's ethics and wisdom. If you did, you'd never think of abusing or insulting him."

"Well then, ma'am, let me know when the Buddha arrives in Caṇḍalakappa."

"I will, dearest," she replied.

And then the Buddha, traveling stage by stage in the Kosalan lands, arrived at Caṇḍalakappa, where he stayed in the mango grove of the Todeyya brahmins.

Dhanañjānī heard that he had arrived. So she went to Saṅgārava and told him, adding, "Please, dearest boy, go at your convenience."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Saṅgārava. He went to the Buddha and exchanged greetings with him.⁷⁵⁹ When the greetings and polite conversation were over, he sat down to one side and said to the Buddha:

757. A "brahmin" Saṅgārava of Sāvattī appears in a number of discourses, and his spiritual progression can be traced. He practiced purification in water (SN 7.21) and (apparently later) asked the Buddha about sacrifice (AN 3.60). He further asked how hymns are remembered (SN 46.55, AN 5.193). In all these discourses he was said to have gone for refuge at the end, as does the Saṅgārava of the current discourse. Finally he asks the more meaningful spiritual question about the near shore and far shore (AN 10.117, AN 10.169). It is possible that the teenage "student" (*māṇava*) Saṅgārava living at Caṇḍalakappa graduated and moved to nearby Sāvattī where he became known as the "brahmin" Saṅgārava. This would only make sense, however, if we disregard the statements on going for refuge, as he clearly followed the Brahmanical path for quite some time. See too note on SN 46.55:2.2.

758. The relationship between Saṅgārava and Dhanañjānī is not specified in the text, but she was probably the wife of his brahmin teacher.

759. Text drops a *-ti*, apparently by mistake; *evaṃ bhoti* should be *evaṃ bhotīti*.

- 6.1 “Worthy Gotama, there are some ascetics and brahmins who claim to have mastered the fundamentals of the spiritual life having attained perfection and consummation of insight in this life.⁷⁶⁰ Where do you stand regarding these?”
- 7.1 “I say there is a disparity among those who claim to have mastered the fundamentals of the spiritual life having attained perfection and consummation of insight in this life. There are some ascetics and brahmins who are oral transmitters. Through oral transmission they claim to have mastered the fundamentals of the spiritual life. For example, the brahmins who are proficient in the three Vedas. There are some ascetics and brahmins who solely by mere faith claim to have mastered the fundamentals of the spiritual life. For example, those who rely on logic and inquiry.⁷⁶¹ There are some ascetics and brahmins who, having directly known for themselves the principle regarding teachings not learned before from another, claim to have mastered the fundamentals of the spiritual life. I am one of those. And here’s a way to understand that I am one of them.
- 9.1 Before my awakening—when I was still unawakened but intent on awakening—I thought: ‘Life at home is cramped and dirty, life gone forth is wide open. It’s not easy for someone living at home to lead the spiritual life utterly full and pure, like a polished shell. Why don’t I shave off my hair and beard, dress in ocher robes, and go forth from the lay life to homelessness?’ Some time later, while still with pristine black hair, blessed with youth, in the prime of life—though my mother and father wished otherwise, weeping with tearful faces—I shaved off my hair and beard, dressed in ocher robes, and went forth from the lay life to homelessness.

760. For the phrase “having attained perfection and consummation of insight”, see MN 77:15.6.

761. Elsewhere, reason and faith are regarded as two distinct means of knowledge (eg. MN 95:14.5), and their conflation here is probably a redaction error. In the Sanskrit parallel, faith applies to all the means of knowledge, in the sense that they have faith in those means. (Lixiang Zhang, *Das Śaṅkarasūtra*, 2004, cited in Anālayo, *Comparative Study* volume 2.)

Once I had gone forth I set out to discover what is skillful, seeking 9.6
the supreme state of sublime peace. I approached Āḷāra Kālāma and
said to him,⁷⁶² ‘Reverend Kālāma, I wish to lead the spiritual life in
this teaching and training.’

Āḷāra Kālāma replied, ‘Stay, venerable. This teaching is such that a 9.8
sensible person can soon realize their own denomination with their
own insight and live having achieved it.’

I quickly memorized that teaching. As far as lip-recital and ver- 9.11
bal repetition went, I spoke the doctrine of knowledge, the elder
doctrine. I claimed to know and see, and so did others.

Then it occurred to me, ‘It is not solely by mere faith that Āḷāra 9.13
Kālāma declares: “I realize this teaching with my own insight, and
live having achieved it.” Surely he meditates knowing and seeing this
teaching.’

So I approached Āḷāra Kālāma and said to him: ‘Reverend Kālāma, 10.1
to what extent do you say you’ve realized this teaching with your own
insight?’ When I said this, he declared the dimension of nothingness.

Then it occurred to me, ‘It’s not just Āḷāra Kālāma who has faith, 10.4
energy, mindfulness, immersion, and wisdom; I too have these
things. Why don’t I make an effort to realize the same teaching that
Āḷāra Kālāma says he has realized with his own insight?’ I quickly
realized that teaching with my own insight, and lived having achieved
it.

So I approached Āḷāra Kālāma and said to him, ‘Reverend Kālāma, 10.12
is it up to this point that you realized this teaching with your own
insight, and declare having achieved it?’

‘I have, reverend.’ 10.14

‘I too have realized this teaching with my own insight up to this 10.15
point, and live having achieved it.’

‘We are fortunate, reverend, so very fortunate to see a venerable 10.16
such as yourself as one of our spiritual companions! So the teaching
that I’ve realized with my own insight, and declare having achieved

762. See MN 26:14.1ff. for notes.

it, you've realized with your own insight, and dwell having achieved it. The teaching that you've realized with your own insight, and dwell having achieved it, I've realized with my own insight, and declare having achieved it. So the teaching that I know, you know, and the teaching you know, I know. I am like you and you are like me. Come now, reverend! We should both lead this community together.'

10.23 And that is how my tutor Ālāra Kālāma placed me, his pupil, on the same position as him, and honored me with high praise.

10.24 Then it occurred to me, 'This teaching doesn't lead to disillusionment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening, and extinguishment. It only leads as far as rebirth in the dimension of nothingness.' Realizing that this teaching was inadequate, I left disappointed.

11.1 I set out to discover what is skillful, seeking the supreme state of sublime peace. I approached Uddaka son of Rāma and said to him, 'Reverend, I wish to lead the spiritual life in this teaching and training.'

11.3 Uddaka replied, 'Stay, venerable. This teaching is such that a sensible person can soon realize their own denomination with their own insight and live having achieved it.'

11.6 I quickly memorized that teaching. As far as lip-recital and verbal repetition went, I spoke the doctrine of knowledge, the elder doctrine. I claimed to know and see, and so did others.

11.8 Then it occurred to me, 'It is not solely by mere faith that Rāma declared: "I realize this teaching with my own insight, and live having achieved it." Surely he meditated knowing and seeing this teaching.'

11.11 So I approached Uddaka son of Rāma and said to him, 'Reverend, to what extent did Rāma say he'd realized this teaching with his own insight?' When I said this, Uddaka son of Rāma declared the dimension of neither perception nor non-perception.

11.14 Then it occurred to me, 'It's not just Rāma who had faith, energy, mindfulness, immersion, and wisdom; I too have these things. Why don't I make an effort to realize the same teaching that Rāma said he had realized with his own insight?' I quickly realized that teaching with my own insight, and lived having achieved it.

So I approached Uddaka son of Rāma and said to him, ‘Reverend, 12.1
had Rāma realized this teaching with his own insight up to this point,
and declared having achieved it?’

‘He had, reverend.’ 12.3

‘I too have realized this teaching with my own insight up to this 12.4
point, and live having achieved it.’

‘We are fortunate, reverend, so very fortunate to see a venerable 12.5
such as yourself as one of our spiritual companions! So the teaching
that Rāma had realized with his own insight, and declared having
achieved it, you’ve realized with your own insight, and dwell having
achieved it. The teaching that you’ve realized with your own insight,
and dwell having achieved it, Rāma had realized with his own insight,
and declared having achieved it. So the teaching that Rāma directly
knew, you know, and the teaching you know, Rāma directly knew.
Rāma was like you and you are like Rāma. Come now, reverend!
You should lead this community.’ And that is how my spiritual com-
panion Uddaka son of Rāma placed me in the position of a tutor and
honored me with high praise.

Then it occurred to me, ‘This teaching doesn’t lead to disillusion- 12.13
ment, dispassion, cessation, peace, insight, awakening, and extin-
quishment. It only leads as far as rebirth in the dimension of neither
perception nor non-perception.’ Realizing that this teaching was
inadequate, I left disappointed.

I set out to discover what is skillful, seeking the supreme state of 13.1
sublime peace. Traveling stage by stage in the Magadhan lands, I
arrived at the town of Senā in Uruvelā. There I saw a delightful park,
a lovely grove with a flowing river that was clean and charming, with
smooth banks. And nearby was a village to resort to for alms. Then
it occurred to me, ‘This park is truly delightful, a lovely grove with
a flowing river that’s clean and charming, with smooth banks. And
nearby there’s a village to resort to for alms. This is good enough for
striving for a gentleman wanting to strive.’ So I sat down right there,
thinking: ‘This is good enough for striving.’

- 14.1 And then these three similes, which were neither supernaturally inspired, nor learned before in the past, occurred to me.⁷⁶³ Suppose there was a green, sappy log, and it was lying in water. Then a person comes along with a drill-stick, thinking to light a fire and produce heat. What do you think, Bhāradvāja? By drilling the stick against that green, sappy log lying in water, could they light a fire and produce heat?”
- 14.7 “No, worthy Gotama. Why is that? Because it’s a green, sappy log, and it’s lying in the water. That person will eventually get weary and frustrated.”
- 14.11 “In the same way, there are ascetics and brahmins who don’t live withdrawn in body and mind from sensual pleasures. They haven’t internally given up or stilled desire, affection, infatuation, thirst, and passion for sensual pleasures. Regardless of whether or not they suffer painful, sharp, severe, acute feelings due to exertion, they are incapable of knowledge and vision, of supreme awakening. This was the first example that occurred to me.
- 15.1 Then a second example occurred to me. Suppose there was a green, sappy log, and it was lying on dry land far from the water. Then a person comes along with a drill-stick, thinking to light a fire and produce heat. What do you think, Bhāradvāja? By drilling the stick against that green, sappy log on dry land far from water, could they light a fire and produce heat?”
- 15.7 “No, worthy Gotama. Why is that? Because it’s still a green, sappy log, despite the fact that it’s lying on dry land far from water. That person will eventually get weary and frustrated.” “In the same way, there are ascetics and brahmins who live withdrawn in body and mind from sensual pleasures. But they haven’t internally given up or stilled desire, affection, infatuation, thirst, and passion for sensual pleasures. Regardless of whether or not they suffer painful, sharp, severe, acute feelings due to exertion, they are incapable of

763. See MN 36:17.1ff. for notes.

knowledge and vision, of supreme awakening. This was the second example that occurred to me.

Then a third example occurred to me. Suppose there was a dried up, withered log, and it was lying on dry land far from the water. Then a person comes along with a drill-stick, thinking to light a fire and produce heat. What do you think, Bhāradvāja? By drilling the stick against that dried up, withered log on dry land far from water, could they light a fire and produce heat?" 16.1

"Yes, worthy Gotama. Why is that? Because it's a dried up, withered log, and it's lying on dry land far from water." 16.7

"In the same way, there are ascetics and brahmins who live withdrawn in body and mind from sensual pleasures. And they have internally given up and stilled desire, affection, infatuation, thirst, and passion for sensual pleasures. Regardless of whether or not they suffer painful, sharp, severe, acute feelings due to exertion, they are capable of knowledge and vision, of supreme awakening. This was the third example that occurred to me. These are the three similes, which were neither supernaturally inspired, nor learned before in the past, that occurred to me. 16.10

Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I, with teeth clenched and tongue pressed against the roof of my mouth, squeeze, squash, and scorch mind with mind?' So that's what I did, until sweat ran from my armpits. It was like when a strong man grabs a weaker man by the head or throat or shoulder and squeezes, squashes, and crushes them. In the same way, with teeth clenched and tongue pressed against the roof of my mouth, I squeezed, squashed, and crushed mind with mind until sweat ran from my armpits. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving. 17.1

Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I practice the breathless absorption?' So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose. But then winds came out my ears making a severe noise, like the puffing of a blacksmith's bellows. My energy was roused up and 18.1

unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving.

19.1 Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I keep practicing the breathless absorption?' So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose and ears. But then severe winds ground my head, like a strong man was drilling into my head with a sharp point. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving.

20.1 Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I keep practicing the breathless absorption?' So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose and ears. But then I got a severe headache, like a strong man was tightening a strong leather strap around my head. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving.

21.1 Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I keep practicing the breathless absorption?' So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose and ears. But then severe winds carved up my belly, like a deft butcher or their apprentice was slicing my belly open with a sharp meat cleaver. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving.

22.1 Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I keep practicing the breathless absorption?' So I cut off my breathing through my mouth and nose and ears. But then there was a severe burning in my body, like two strong men grabbing a weaker man by the arms to burn and scorch him on a pit of glowing coals. My energy was roused up and unflagging, and my mindfulness was established and lucid, but my body was disturbed, not tranquil, because I'd pushed too hard with that painful striving.

23.1 Then some deities saw me and said, 'The ascetic Gotama is dead.' Others said, 'He's not dead, but he's dying.' Others said, 'He's not

dead or dying. The ascetic Gotama is a perfected one, for that is how the perfected ones live.'

Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I practice completely cutting off food?' 24.1

But deities came to me and said, 'Good fellow, don't practice totally cutting off food. If you do, we'll infuse heavenly nectar into your pores and you will live on that.' 24.3

Then it occurred to me, 'If I claim to be completely fasting while these deities are infusing heavenly nectar in my pores, that would be a lie on my part.' So I refused those deities, saying, 'There's no need.' 24.7

Then it occurred to me, 'Why don't I just take a little bit of food each time, a handful of broth made from mung beans, horse gram, chickpeas, or green gram?' So that's what I did, until my body became severely emaciated. Due to eating so little, my major and minor limbs became like the joints of an eighty-year-old or a dying man, my bottom became like a camel's hoof, my vertebrae stuck out like beads on a string, and my ribs were as gaunt as the broken-down rafters on an old barn. Due to eating so little, the gleam of my eyes sank deep in their sockets, like the gleam of water sunk deep down a well. Due to eating so little, my scalp shriveled and withered like a green bitter-gourd in the wind and sun. Due to eating so little, the skin of my belly stuck to my backbone, so that when I tried to rub the skin of my belly I grabbed my backbone, and when I tried to rub my backbone I rubbed the skin of my belly. Due to eating so little, when I tried to urinate or defecate I fell face down right there. Due to eating so little, when I tried to relieve my body by rubbing my limbs with my hands, the hair, rotted at its roots, fell out. 25.1

Then some people saw me and said: 'The ascetic Gotama is black.' 26.1 Some said: 'He's not black, he's brown.' Some said: 'He's neither black nor brown. The ascetic Gotama has dingy skin.' That's how far the pure, bright complexion of my skin had been ruined by taking so little food.

Then it occurred to me, 'Whatever ascetics and brahmins have experienced painful, sharp, severe, acute feelings due to exertion— 27.1

whether in the past, future, or present—this is as far as it goes, no-one has done more than this. But I have not achieved any superhuman distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the noble ones by this severe, grueling work. Could there be another path to awakening?’

28.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘I recall sitting in the cool shade of a black plum tree while my father the Sakyan was off working. Quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, I entered and remained in the first absorption, which has the rapture and bliss born of seclusion, while placing the mind and keeping it connected. Could that be the path to awakening?’ Stemming from that memory came the understanding: ‘*That* is the path to awakening!’

29.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘Why am I afraid of that pleasure, for it has nothing to do with sensual pleasures or unskillful qualities?’ Then it occurred to me, ‘I’m not afraid of that pleasure, for it has nothing to do with sensual pleasures or unskillful qualities.’

30.1 Then it occurred to me, ‘I can’t achieve that pleasure with a body so severely emaciated. Why don’t I eat some solid food, some rice and porridge?’ So I ate some solid food.

30.5 Now at that time the group of five mendicants were attending on me, thinking, ‘The ascetic Gotama will tell us of any truth that he realizes.’ But when I ate some solid food, they left disappointed in me, saying, ‘The ascetic Gotama has become indulgent; he has strayed from the struggle and returned to indulgence.’

31-33.1 After eating solid food and gathering my strength, quite secluded from sensual pleasures, secluded from unskillful qualities, I entered and remained in the first absorption ... As the placing of the mind and keeping it connected were stilled, I entered and remained in the second absorption ... third absorption ... fourth absorption.

34.1 When my mind had immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—I extended it toward recollection of past lives. I recollected many past lives. That is: one, two, three, four, five, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand

rebirths; many eons of the world contracting, many eons of the world expanding, many eons of the world contracting and expanding. And so I recollected my many kinds of past lives, with features and details.

This was the first knowledge, which I achieved in the first watch of the night. Ignorance was banished and knowledge arose; darkness was banished and light arose, as happens for a meditator who is diligent, keen, and resolute. 35.1

When my mind had immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—I extended it toward knowledge of the death and rebirth of sentient beings. With clairvoyance that is purified and superhuman, I saw sentient beings passing away and being reborn—inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, in a good place or a bad place. I understood how sentient beings pass on according to their deeds. 36-38.1

This was the second knowledge, which I achieved in the middle watch of the night. Ignorance was banished and knowledge arose; darkness was banished and light arose, as happens for a meditator who is diligent, keen, and resolute. 36-38.3

When my mind had immersed in samādhi like this—purified, bright, flawless, rid of corruptions, pliable, workable, steady, and imperturbable—I extended it toward knowledge of the ending of defilements. I truly understood: ‘This is suffering’ ... ‘This is the origin of suffering’ ... ‘This is the cessation of suffering’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of suffering.’ I truly understood: ‘These are defilements’ ... ‘This is the origin of defilements’ ... ‘This is the cessation of defilements’ ... ‘This is the practice that leads to the cessation of defilements.’ 39.1

Knowing and seeing like this, my mind was freed from the defilements of sensuality, desire to be reborn, and ignorance. When it was freed, I knew it was freed. 40.1

I understood: ‘Rebirth is ended; the spiritual journey has been completed; what had to be done has been done; there is nothing further for this place.’ 40.3

- 41.1 This was the third knowledge, which I achieved in the last watch of the night. Ignorance was banished and knowledge arose; darkness was banished and light arose, as happens for a meditator who is diligent, keen, and resolute.”
- 42.1 When he had spoken, Saṅgārava said to the Buddha,⁷⁶⁴ “The striving of the worthy Gotama was indeed assiduous and that of a true person,⁷⁶⁵ since he is a perfected one, a fully awakened Buddha. But worthy Gotama, do gods survive?”⁷⁶⁶
- 42.5 “I’ve understood about gods in terms of causes.”⁷⁶⁷
- 42.7 “But worthy Gotama, when asked ‘Do gods survive?’ why did you say that you have understood about gods in terms of causes? That being so, is it not hollow and false?”⁷⁶⁸

764. This final passage has been widely misunderstood. K.R. Norman (“The Buddha’s View of Devas”) argued that the passage is corrupt, and Bodhi, while not endorsing Norman’s emendations, agrees. However, while there are difficulties in readings and interpretations, for the most part the Pali makes good sense. The opening showed Saṅgārava being overreactive and dogmatic, an impression reinforced here by his sudden changes of topic and misunderstandings. Note too that the Saṅgārava of AN 3.60 is evasive and a little rude, reminiscent of the prickly and unpredictable personality on display in the current sutta. I think the bulk of the difficulties simply represent a lively but somewhat chaotic exchange, although textual corruption cannot be ruled out. However, note that Sanskrit fragments indicate that in that version this discussion happened before the bulk of the sutta teachings. I agree with Anālayo that the Sanskrit form makes better sense (*Comparative Study*, volume ii, page 583).

765. Read *aṭṭhita* as *ā+ṭhita*, “assiduous”; see Ja 242:2.1 in the same sense, and compare Sanskrit *āsthita*. | I follow the variant *vata* rather than *vataṃ*, as exclamations with repeated *vata* are idiomatic.

766. The sense of *atthi devā* is established from such passages as MN 90:13.2.

767. *Ṭhānaso* here means “in terms of cause” or “by way of cause”. It typically appears in the context of kamma and rebirth, followed by a verb of knowing, eg. *ṭhānaso hetuso vipākam yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti*, “understands results (of kamma) in terms of grounds and causes” (MN 12:11.2). The Buddha’s point is that the survival of gods is not a metaphysical absolute but depends on their kamma. | As usual, the Buddha answers such questions framed with *atthi* indirectly; see note on MN 90:13.2. | That *adhideva* means “about the gods” is established at MN 90:17.8.

768. Normally such a phrase would include a reference to the Buddha’s speech (as eg. MN 80:3.15). But this is lacking in the Pali so I omit it.

“When asked ‘Do gods survive’, whether you reply ‘Gods survive’ 42.9
or ‘I’ve understood in terms of causes’ a sensible person would come
to the categorical conclusion in this matter that gods survive.”⁷⁶⁹

“But why didn’t you say that in the first place?”⁷⁷⁰ 42.12

“It is agreed by the eminent in the world that gods survive.”⁷⁷¹ 42.13

When he had spoken, Saṅgārava said to the Buddha, “Excellent, 43.1
worthy Gotama! Excellent! As if he were righting the overturned, or
revealing the hidden, or pointing out the path to the lost, or lighting
a lamp in the dark so people with clear eyes can see what’s there,
worthy Gotama has made the Teaching clear in many ways. I go for
refuge to the worthy Gotama, to the teaching, and to the mendicant
Saṅgha. From this day forth, may the worthy Gotama remember me
as a lay follower who has gone for refuge for life.”

769. This should be read in light of SN 12.15:2.2, where “survival” or “existence” (*atthita*) is understood by seeing “origin” (*samudaya*), while non-existence is understood by seeing “cessation”. Here too the survival of gods is understood in terms of cause.

770. The Buddha’s answer relied on the implication that since gods depend on causes they “survive” in the sense of being reborn, but not in the sense of eternal existence. Saṅgārava didn’t follow the argument.

771. I think the Buddha felt that since it is agreed “by the eminent” (*uccena*)—which would include the brahmanical teachers of Saṅgārava—that gods are real, this could be assumed. So the Buddha’s response was aimed at clarifying the *kind* of existence that gods have, namely, a conditioned and impermanent existence determined by the kamma. When faced with the same question at MN 90:13.2, the Buddha’s immediate response was to ask for a clarification, so the confusion did not arise.

Colophon

The Translator

Bhikkhu Sujato was born as Anthony Aidan Best on 4/11/1966 in Perth, Western Australia. He grew up in the pleasant suburbs of Mt Lawley and Attadale alongside his sister Nicola, who was the good child. His mother, Margaret Lorraine Huntsman née Pinder, said “he’ll either be a priest or a poet”, while his father, Anthony Thomas Best, advised him to “never do anything for money”. He attended Aquinas College, a Catholic school, where he decided to become an atheist. At the University of WA he studied philosophy, aiming to learn what he wanted to do with his life. Finding that what he wanted to do was play guitar, he dropped out. His main band was named Martha’s Vineyard, which achieved modest success in the indie circuit.

A seemingly random encounter with a roadside joey took him to Thailand, where he entered his first meditation retreat at Wat Ram Poeng, Chiang Mai in 1992. Feeling the call to the Buddha’s path, he took full ordination in Wat Pa Nanachat in 1994, where his teachers were Ajahn Pasanno and Ajahn Jayasaro. In 1997 he returned to Perth to study with Ajahn Brahm at Bodhinyana Monastery.

He spent several years practicing in seclusion in Malaysia and Thailand before establishing Santi Forest Monastery in Bundanoon, NSW, in 2003. There he was instrumental in supporting the establishment of the Theravada bhikkhuni order in Australia and advocating for women’s rights. He continues to teach in Australia and globally,

with a special concern for the moral implications of climate change and other forms of environmental destruction. He has published a series of books of original and groundbreaking research on early Buddhism.

In 2005 he founded SuttaCentral together with Rod Bucknell and John Kelly. In 2015, seeing the need for a complete, accurate, plain English translation of the Pali texts, he undertook the task, spending nearly three years in isolation on the isle of Qi Mei off the coast of the nation of Taiwan. He completed the four main Nikāyas in 2018, and the early books of the Khuddaka Nikāya were complete by 2021. All this work is dedicated to the public domain and is entirely free of copyright encumbrance.

In 2019 he returned to Sydney where he established Lokanta Vihara (The Monastery at the End of the World).

Creation Process

Primary source was the digital Mahāsaṅgīti edition of the Pali Tīpiṭaka. Translated from the Pali, with reference to several English translations, especially those of Bhikkhu Bodhi.

The Translation

This translation was part of a project to translate the four Pali Nikāyas with the following aims: plain, approachable English; consistent terminology; accurate rendition of the Pali; free of copyright. It was made during 2016–2018 while Bhikkhu Sujato was staying in Qimei, Taiwan.

About SuttaCentral

SuttaCentral publishes early Buddhist texts. Since 2005 we have provided root texts in Pali, Chinese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, and other languages, parallels between these texts, and translations in many

modern languages. Building on the work of generations of scholars, we offer our contribution freely.

SuttaCentral is driven by volunteer contributions, and in addition we employ professional developers. We offer a sponsorship program for high quality translations from the original languages. Financial support for SuttaCentral is handled by the SuttaCentral Development Trust, a charitable trust registered in Australia.

About Bilara

“Bilara” means “cat” in Pali, and it is the name of our Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) software. Bilara is a web app that enables translators to translate early Buddhist texts into their own language. These translations are published on SuttaCentral with the root text and translation side by side.

About SuttaCentral Editions

The SuttaCentral Editions project makes high quality books from selected Bilara translations. These are published in formats including HTML, EPUB, PDF, and print.

You are welcome to print any of our Editions.