

Chanting the Names of Mañjuśrī

Homage to ever-youthful Mañjuśrī!

1. The request

And then Vajradhara, the glorious,
Supreme subduer of the hard to tame,
The hero conquering of triple world,
The vajra lord and master of secrets, (1)

With eyes wide open like white lotuses,
And a face that's like a lily in full bloom,
Shaking about an excellent vajra
Over and over again with his two hands— (2)

Accompanied by countless Vajrapāṇis,
With features such as fierce, turbulent frowns,
Heroes, subduers of the hard to tame,
Appearing with heroic, hideous forms, (3)

And shaking in their hands their great vajras,
The tips of which shine forth intensively,
Great benefactors of sentient beings
Through skill, through insight, and through great compassion, (4)

With pleased and happy attitudes, joyful,
Their bodies those of wrathful deities,
Protectors who assist the buddhas' deeds,
Bowing their bodies reverentially— (5)

Paid homage to the fully awakened one,
The blessed one, protector, *tathāgata*.
And pressing together the palms of his hands,
He said before the Lord the following: (6)

'O omnipresent lord, for my benefit,
Out of concern for me and for my sake,
That I may reach perfect awakening
According to the Net of Illusion;¹ (7)

And for the sake of every living being—
Their ignorance sinking them in the mud,
Their thoughts disturbed by various afflictions—
So that they may obtain the highest fruit, (8)

¹The Net of Illusion can be understood as a proper name referring to the *Māyājālatantra* and the tantric system presented therein. Various esoteric and non-esoteric glosses of this name are possible: here, Vimalamitra states that the word hints at the unity of a special form of insight and means.

May you—the most supreme awakened one,
The blessed one, the world’s guru, teacher,
Who knows the great *samaya*’s reality,
Aware of wishes and abilities— (9)

Please teach to us the great name chanting of
The wisdom body of the Blessed One,
The great *uṣṇīṣa*, master of language,
The self-arising body of wisdom,
The wisdom deity called Mañjuśrī; (10)

These names with meaning both profound and vast;
Of great significance; peerless; tranquil;
With goodness at their start, middle, and end; (11)

Which by the buddhas of the past were taught,
And will be taught again by those to come;
And which today’s fully awakened ones
Proclaim not once but many times over; (12)

Which were respectfully recited in
This great tantra, the Net of Illusion,
By great Vajrapāṇis, innumerable,
Joyous upholders of the secret mantra. (!3)

And this I will uphold with firm resolve,
Until I reach my final liberation,
So that I may become, O protector,
Upholder of all secrets of the buddhas; (14)

In order to relieve every affliction,
So that all ignorance may be dispelled,
I shall reveal this to all sentient beings
According to their unique dispositions.’ (15)

Thus supplicating the *tathāgata*,
Vajrapāṇi, the master of secrets,
Pressing his palms together in reverence,
Stood with his body bowed before the lord. (16)

This concludes the sixteen verses showing the request.

2. The Reply

And then Śākyamuni, the Blessed One,
Fully awakened one, the best of men,
Extending from his mouth his handsome tongue,
A tongue that is so great in breadth and length, (17)

And gracing living beings by showing his smile—

A smile that fills the threefold world with light;
Subduing enemies, the four Māras;
Dispelling all three types of bad rebirth— (18)

With his mellifluous, Brahmā-like voice,
Resounding to the ends of all three worlds,
Replied as follows to Vajrapāṇi,
The ever powerful master of secrets: (19)

“That you, in being suffused with great compassion
And aiming to assist all living beings,
Are willing and prepare to hear from me
The chanting of the names, so filled with meaning, (20)

Of Mañjuśrī’s wisdom embodiment—
Chanting which purifies and quells evil—
That is most excellent, Vajradhara;
Most excellent of you, Vajrapāṇi! (21)

And so I shall, O master of secrets,
Teach this to you in a way most excellent.
Listen to it with single-minded focus.’
Then Vajrapāṇi replied, ‘How excellent!
That is most excellent, O blessed one.’ (23)

This concludes the six verses showing the reply.

3. The survey of the six families

And then Śākyamuni, the Blessed One—
Surveyed the whole great family of mantras,
The family bearing *vidyās* and *mantras*,
The family that by nature is threefold, (23)

The family that’s mundane and supramundane,
The great family of brightening the world,
The excellent *mahāmudrā* family,
And the great family of the great uṣṇīṣa. (24)

This concludes the two verses showing the survey of the six families.

4. The stage of awakening according to the Net of Illusion

And then, about the lord of speech,² he spoke
These verses, which include six kingly mantras,³
Which manifest from non-duality,
Which bear the qualities of non-arising: (25)

a ā i ī u ū e ai
o au aṃ aḥ sthito hr̥di |
jñāna-mūrtir ahaṃ buddho
*buddhānāṃ trya-dhva-vartinām ||*⁴ (26)

om vajra-tīkṣṇa
duḥkha-ccheda
prajñā-jñāna-mūrtaye
jñāna-kāya
vāgīśvara
*arapacanāye te namaḥ ||*⁵

This concludes the three verses showing the stages of awakening according to the Net of Illusion.

5. The great Vajradhātu maṇḍala

And so, he is the Blessed One, the Buddha,
Fully awakened, born of the letter *a*;
He is the letter *a*, foremost phoneme,⁶
Supreme-most syllable of great meaning, (28)

Without arising, from great vital force,⁷
Beyond any expression using words,
The foremost cause of every form of speech,
The shining forth of languages of all types, (29)

²Vimalamitra, as well as the witnesses we have consulted of the Nāmasaṅgīti's Tibetan translations, indicates that 'the lord of speech' is the Buddha: i.e., 'the Buddha, the lord of speech, spoke these verses'. Vilāsavajra and the Sanskrit witnesses of the Nāmasaṅgīti, however, indicate that 'the lord of speech' refers to Mañjuśrī. The latter reading and interpretation are, in our opinion, preferable on the grounds of grammar and sense, and we therefore reflect it in our English translation.

³The six mantra are expressed in verse 27.

⁴This mantra can be translated as follows: *a ā i ī u ū e ai o au aṃ aḥ*—I, the Buddha, located in the heart, am the wisdom body of all buddhas of the past, present, and future.

⁵This mantra can be translated as follow: *Om*, homage to you, Vajratīkṣṇa ('vajra-sharp'), Duḥkhaccheda ('eliminator of suffering'), Prajñājñānamūrti ('embodiment of insight-wisdom'), Jñānakāya ('wisdom body'), Vāgīśvara ('lord of speech'), Arapacana!

⁶The Sanskrit word *akṣara* (letter/phoneme/syllable) can also be understood to refer to an imperishable thing. This understanding is reflected in the Kangyur's Tibetan translation of the *Nāmasaṅgīti*: i.e., 'he is the ultimate, imperishable thing'.

⁷When used in reference to letters, the word *mahāprāṇa* means 'aspiration', which would normally not apply to a vowel such as *a*. Vimalamitra explains that the vowel *a* is unique in not depending on the teeth, nose, tongue, and so on for its articulation; rather, it arises simply from *prāṇa*, a person's vital force. Thus the word *mahāprāṇa* connotes something that is naturally arisen from the vital force alone.

Great feast⁸ who takes the form of great passion,
Producing bliss in every sentient being,
Great feast who takes the form of great anger,
Great enemy of every mental affliction, (30)

Great feast who is by nature great delusion,
Delusion's vanquisher for deluded minds,
Great feast who is in essence great fury,
Great adversary to all furiousness, (31)

Great feast who takes the form of great desire,
Destroyer of desire in all its forms;
He is great carnal lust; he is great bliss;
He is great happiness; he is great joy; (32)

With great appearance, with a great body,
With great complexion, with a great physique,
With great renown, the great munificent one,
Ruling a great and spacious *maṇḍala*, (33)

The holder of the great weapon of wisdom,
The foremost goad for great mental afflictions,
Of great glory, possessing great renown,
With great light, endowed with great brightness, (34)

Most wise upholder of the great illusion,
The great illusion's fulfiller of aims,
Raptured by rapture from the great illusion,
The great illusion's great illusionist, (35)

Foremost lord of great generosity,⁹
Supreme upholder of great discipline,
Steady maintainer of great forbearance,
With valour rooted in great diligence, (36)

Fixed in *samādhi* with great concentration,
Maintaining bodies rich in great wisdom,
Bearing great strength, with skilfully great methods,
With aspirations and knowledge like oceans, (37)

Boundless in being suffused with great friendliness,
Enriched with great compassion, the foremost mind,
The great wise one, the great intelligent one,
Great dexterous one, with great skilful methods, (38)

Commanding powers and great miracles,

⁸We use the word 'feast' in the sense of a festival, particularly one that involves religious worship.

⁹Beginning in this verse the tantra lists the ten pāramitās: 1. generosity; 2. discipline; 3. patience (forbearance); 4. diligence; 5. meditative concentration; 6. wisdom; 7. skilful means; 8. strength; 9. aspiration; and 10. knowledge.

Wielding great driving force, with speed most great,
Renowned as the great lord, of great majesty,
Most valorous owing to his great strength, (39)

Smashing the massive mountain of becoming,
Most firm from holding his supreme vajra,
The great cruel one, great terrifying lord,
Provoking fear in great fearsome creatures,¹⁰ (40)

Protector as the best of great *vidyās*,¹¹
Guru in being the best of great *mantras*,
Riding the way of the Great Vehicle,
He is the best of the Great Vehicle's way; (41)

This concluded the fourteen verses showing the great *maṇḍala* of the Vajradhātu.
! cd not smooth

6. The wisdom of the immaculate dharmadhātu

He is the great Buddha Vairocana,
The great sage who observes profound silence,¹²
Arising from the Way of Great Mantra,
The Way of Great Mantra in terms of essence, (42)
! d not smooth

Accomplished in the ten pāramitās,
Having the ten pāramitās as abode,
In whom the ten pāramitās are pure,
For whom the ten pāramitās are means, (43)

Protector, reigning over all ten grounds,¹³
Upon the ten grounds most firmly established,
In nature made pure by the ten knowledges,¹⁴
Bearing the purity of those ten knowledges, (44)
! 44d not smooth

¹⁰Vimalamitra understands what we translate as “fearsome beings” (Skt. mahābhaya; Tib. 'jigs chen) to refer to non-Buddhist gods such as Viṣṇu and Śiva. Vilāsavajra, similarly, understands the word to refer to Śiva in his Mahābhairava form.

¹¹Here we believe that a majority of witnesses of Tibetan translations have suffered from corruption, with the word ‘*rig*’ becoming ‘*rīgs*’. Following the corrupted text, we may translate the name, ‘the best of the great families’. This reading, along with its interpretations, appears to be common in Tibetan commentaries, including that of Vimalamitra. Witnesses of the text reading ‘*rig*’ (*vidyā*) can also be found, and these are almost certainly to be regarded as correct.

¹²At face value the Tietan could be taken to mean ‘endowed with great sagesness’.

¹³The ten grounds (*bhūmis*) refer to stages of the path to awakening that a bodhisattva traverses after having a perceptual realisation of highest reality.

¹⁴The ten knowledges (Skt. daśa jñānāni; Tib. shes pa bcu) are mentioned, for example, the *Abidharma-kośa* ch. 7. They are knowledge of: 1. dharma; 2. concordance; 3. conventions; 4. other minds; 5. suffering; 6. origin; 7. cessation; 8. the path; 9. exhaustion; 10. non-arising.

With the ten forms, intent on ten referents,¹⁵
 With the ten powers,¹⁶ omnipresent, sage lord,
 Accomplishing everyone's every aim,
 The great one, with the tenfold mastery,¹⁷ (45)
 ! c not smooth

Beginningless, free of complexities,
 By nature pure, reality in essence,
 Truth's proponent, speaking consistently,
 He whose actions align with what he says, (46)

Non-dual, the teacher of what is non-dual,
 Established at reality's summit,
 Having the roar of lion-like no self,
 Terrifying the deer-like bad seekers,¹⁸ (47)

With fruitful journeys, travelling everywhere,¹⁹
 Swift like the minds of all *tathāgatas*,
 Victor, slayer of foes, triumphant one,
 With great forces,²⁰ a universal monarch, (48)

Assembly master, teacher of assemblies,
 Assembly lord, assembly chief, ruler,
 Exerting great influence, precious load bearer,
 Not led by others, with the greatest way, (49)
 ! not smooth

The lord of speech, the master of expression,
 Skilful in words, language master, truth teller,
 With boundless words, the teacher of the truth,

¹⁵Commentators interpret these enumerations variously: Vilāsavajra understands the “ten forms” to be the ten ways of grasping to the self taught in the third chapter of the *Madhyāntavibhāga*, and the “ten referents” to be their remedies—i.e., the ten topics of mastery (which are mentioned in the same work, and which serve as the main topics of Mipham Rinpoche's *Gateway to Knowledge*). Vilāsavajra further explains that Mañjuśrī receives such names because he can appear both as phenomena that are in discord with awakening and as the remedies to such phenomena. Vimalamitra, by contrast, takes the “ten forms” to be the five aggregates and the five afflictions, and the “ten referents” to be the five wisdoms and five bodies.

¹⁶The ten powers refer ten forms of knowledge known as the powers of *taghāgatas* (Skt. *tathāgatabala*; Tib. *de bzhin gshegs pa'i stobs*): namely, knowledge of: 1. what is correct and incorrect; 2. the results of actions; 3. the diverse aspirations of beings; 4. the diverse dispositions of beings; 5. the quality of being's acumens; 6. the paths that lead in all directions; 7. all forms of meditative concentration and the like; 8. past lives; 9. death and rebirth; and 10. the destruction of defilements.

¹⁷Vilāsavajra and Vimalamitra both understand this to refer to the ten masteries (*vaśitā*; Tib. *dbang*): namely the power over: 1. life; 2. mind; 3. material provisions; 4. action; 5. birth; 6. aspirations; 7. resolve; 8. supernatural powers; 9. Dharma; and 10. knowledge.

¹⁸'Seekers' refer to those who seek awakening. They are described as 'bad' insofar as they do not follow the Buddhist path, and they are 'deer-like' because they are terrified by the roar of the lion-like 'no self' doctrine.

¹⁹Based on Vimalamitra's commentary, which contains a reading of the text found only in certain witnesses of the Tibetan translation (*kun tu 'gro ba'i don yod stobs*), we may translate the first quarter as, 'he who has strength that is fruitful for all beings'.

²⁰Here 'force' (*bala*; Tib. *stobs*) is most naturally understood in the sense of military force.

Providing instructions on fourfold truths, (50)
! not smooth

Neither reversing nor returning, rhino,
The leader of the *pratyekabuddhas*,²¹:
Gone forth through going forth in different ways,
The singular cause of the basic elements, (51)

Bhikṣu, *arhat*, defilements exhausted,
One free of passion, master of the senses,
Met with comfort, met with security,
For he, having cooled down, is without stains; (52)

Fully equipped with knowledge and its feet,²²
Sugata, supreme knower of the world,
Free of conceptualising ‘me’ and ‘mine’,
Established in the way of the two truths. (53)
! b not smooth

Upon the edge of *saṃsāra*’s far shore,
With work accomplished, resting on the bank,
Manifesting from untainted awareness,
Penetrating with his sword-like insight, (54)
! not smooth

Sublime Dharma, king of Dharma, the sun,
Supreme illuminator of the world,
The sovereign over Dharma, lord of Dharma,
Instructor of the path to excellence, (55)

Accomplisher of aims, fulfilling wishes,
Bereft of forming desires of any kind,
Free from thinking, a source that never runs out,
The *dharmadhātu*, supreme, beyond decay, (56)

Rich in merit, merit’s accumulation,
Wisdom, great unique wisdom, wisdom-rich,
Aware of what exists and what does not,
Replete with the twofold accumulation, (57)
! d not smooth

Yogi, king of the universe, eternal,
Meditation, meditation’s focus,
The master of intelligent thinking—

²¹ Vilāsavajra explains that ‘rhino’ refers to the *pratyekabuddhas* who lead solitary lives, whereas the following refers to *pratyekabuddhas* who congregate in groups.

²² This term (*vidyācaraṇasampanna*; Tib. *rig pa dang zhabs su/rkang par ldan pa*) is a stock epithet for the Buddha and refers to knowledge and good conduct, or, more technically, the Eightfold Path of the Nobles (namely, knowledge refers to right view, and its “feet” or supporting factors are the remaining seven branches).

For only by one self is he experienced—
The unmoving and ultimate beginning,
Who bears awakening's threefold body. (59)

Consisting of five kāyas, he is the Buddha,
Omnipresent, formed of the five wisdoms,²³
Wearing a crown made of the five buddhas,
With the five eyes,²⁴ bearing no attachments, (59)

Progenitor of all awakened ones,
The best and foremost offspring of the buddhas,
Rising up from the world through his insight,
Sourceless, dharma source, ending existence, (60)

Comprised of vajras, wholly firm and dense,
Newly born sovereign ruler of the world,
Emerging from the sky, and self arising,
A great inferno of knowledge of wisdom, (61)

A great beacon, the one who blazes forth,²⁵
The lamp of wisdom, he who is blazing,
A light for beings, the lantern of wisdom,
With great energy, radiating light, (62)

The king of vidyās, lord of supreme mantras,
The king of mantras, fulfilling great aims,
Great *uṣṇīṣa*, marvellous *uṣṇīṣa*,
Master of space, revealing everything, (63)

Foremost body of all awakened ones,
With eyes the joy of every living being,
Creator, manifesting varied forms,
Great sage, praiseworthy, venerable, (64)

Upholder of the three families,²⁶ *mantrin*,
Bearing the mantra of the great *samaya*,²⁷
Foremost keeper of the three precious gems,
Teacher of the three supreme vehicles; (65)

Victorious, with snare unfailing snare,
The great snatcher, the snare made of vajras,

²³Four of these five kāyas are the *dharmakāya*, *svabhāvakāya*, *sambhogakāya*, and *nirmāṇakāya*. The fifth is variously given as 'the body of ripening' (*vipākakāya*), 'the body of wisdom-dharma' (**jñānadharma-kāya), or the *vajra body* (*vajrakāya**). Vilāsavajra refers to the first of these, whereas Vimalamitra refers to the fourth.

²⁴The five eyes, which are five organs of superior vision, are the bodily eye, divine eye, insight eye, dharma eye, and buddha's eye.

²⁵Vairocana. The name Mahāvairocana occurs in verse 42.

²⁶The three families are those of Body, Speech, and Mind.

²⁷The great *samaya* may, as Vilāsavajra suggests, refer to a deity, or it may refer more generally to the pledges of the Vajrayāna.

The hook made of vajras, the supreme snare.²⁸
! not smooth

This concludes the twenty-four verses and three quarters showing the wisdom of the immaculate dharmadhātu.

7. The mirror-like wisdom

He is Vajrabhairava, the terrific, (66)

The king of anger,²⁹ six-faced, dreadful,
With six eyes, and with six arms, powerful,
A skeleton, baring his terrible fangs,
Halāhala,³⁰ of one hundred faces, (67)

Yama's killer,³¹ king over obstacles,³²
With vajra-like impetus, terrorising,
Vajra-hearted, with the renowned vajra,
Large-bellied, with the vajra of illusion, (68)

Born of the vajra, sovereign of the vajra,
Having the vajra as his core, like space,
Unmoving,³³ proud of his single dreadlock,
Clothed in the fresh hide of an elephant, (69)

The great terrific one, crying *hā hā*,
Screaming *hī hī*, instilling intense fear,
Laughing a screeching laugh and a booming laugh,
He is the vajra laugh, the mighty howl; (70)

He is Vajrasattva, the great *sattva*,
Great bliss, the sovereign of the vajra,
Ferocity of the vajra, great joy,
Voicing Vajrahūmkāra's *hum* syllables, (71)

Wielding as his weapon a vajra arrow,
With his vajra sword, slashing thoroughly,
Holder of all vajras, vajra bearer,
The sole vajra bearer, removing conflict, (72)

With frightening eyes like a vajra ablaze,
With hair that's like a vajra set alight,

²⁸A number of names in this verse correspond to well-known deities: Amoghapāśa (translated as 'with an unfailing snare') is a form of Lokeśvara, while Vajrapāśa (translated as 'the snare made of vajras') and Vajrāṅkuśa (translated as 'the hook made of vajras') are found as the door-keepers in a number of maṇḍalas.

²⁹Alternatively, 'King of wrathful deities'.

³⁰Halāhala is the poison that, according to Hindu mythology, was produced during the churning of the ocean.

³¹This translates the name Yamāntaka.

³²This translates the name Vighnarāja, a common epithet for Gaṇeśa.

³³This translates the name Acala.

Great entering, making the vajra enter,
With eyes like vajras, with a hundred eyes, (73)

The one whose body sprouts with vajra hairs,
Whose one body is marked by vajra hairs,
Whose fingernails advance with vajra tips,
Whose skin is compact like a vajra's core. (74)

Wearing a vajra garland splendidly,³⁴
Adorned with ornaments made of vajras,
Laughing his screech '*ha ha*', with a loud voice,
Six syllabled, sounding a vajra's rumble, (75)

The great Mañjuḥoṣa and the great sound,
Whose roar is unique in the threefold world,
He is the voice that reaches the ends of space,
The greatest of all those endowed with voices. (76)

This concludes ten verses and one quarter showing the mirror-like wisdom.

8. The wisdom of discernment

He is the one for whom there is the truth,
Reality, its summit, and no-self;³⁵
Unexpressed;³⁶ best teacher of emptiness;
Whose voice intones profound and vast teachings; (77)

The conch of Dharma, he whose sound is great,
The gong of Dharma, with great resonance,
Having entered unbounded nirvāṇa,³⁷
He is the Dharma drum of all ten quarters;

He is formless, with handsome form, supreme,
Endowed with diverse forms, comprised of mind,
With splendour that appears in every form,
Wielding control over every illusion, (79)

Invincible, known as a great master,
The great sovereign who rules the threefold world,
Abiding on the nobles' lofty path,
Great source of flourishing, the Dharma's crown, (80)

With a young form most unique in all worlds,
Elder, senior, father of living beings,

³⁴Garland (mālā; phreng ba) may refer to a mālā in the sense of rosary.

³⁵According to Vilāśavajra, the meaning of this epithet is that Mañjuśrī has knowledge of these four things: truth, reality, reality's summit, and no-self (the commentator glosses these four as slightly different aspects of the ultimate reality).

³⁶Literally 'without letters'; the Sanskrit name can also mean 'imperishable'.

³⁷Unbounded nirvāṇa (apratīṣṭhitanirvāṇa; Tib. mi gnas pa'i mya ngan las 'das pa) refers to the state of liberation that is bound to neither saṃsāra nor utter quiescence.

Who's ornamented by the thirty-two marks,
Most beautiful, most handsome in all worlds, (81)

Teacher of mundane knowledge and virtues,
Teacher to beings, supremely confident,
Protector, saviour, the world's trustworthy guide,
The unsurpassed refuge, and guardian, (82)

With enjoyments that reach the limits of space,
An ocean of the omniscient one's knowledge,
Breaking the eggshell that is ignorance,
Smashing the cage of cyclic existence, (83)

He who has quelled affliction in all forms,
Who crosses the ocean that is *saṃsāra*,
And crowned for the empowerment of wisdom,
He is adorned with the perfect buddhas; (84)

Quelling the pain of threefold suffering,
Bringing the trio³⁸ to an end, endless,
Arriving at the threefold liberation,
Completely free of every obscuration,
Having achieved sky-like equality, (85)

Passing beyond affliction's every stain,
Knowing the timelessness of all three times,
Most eminent³⁹ amongst all sentient beings,
The crown amongst those crowned with fine qualities, (86)

Completely free from all forms of substrates,⁴⁰
Well situated on the path of space,
Holding a splendid wish-fulfilling jewel,
Omnipresent, best of all precious gems, (87)

Great wish-fulfilling tree, most plentiful,
Supreme amongst the great vases of fortune,
A doer, fulfilling the aims of beings,
An ally, most beloved to all creatures, (88)

Knower of good and bad, knower of times,
The omnipresent knower of *samayas*,
Upholding *samayas*, occasion knower,

³⁸For Vimalamitra, 'the trio' here refers to the three poisons. Vilāsavajra interprets this name as meaning 'the end of the three', and the three refer to the Truth of Suffering, the Truth of Origin, and the Truth of Cessation; thus, Mañjuśrī is identified as the end of these three, the Truth of the Path.

³⁹Literally 'great elephant', or 'great *nāga*', 'amongst sentient beings'. The word *nāga* at the end of the compound frequently denotes pre-eminence in general.

⁴⁰For the Nāmasaṅgīti, we translate *upadhi* as 'substrate', but the word as a technical Buddhist term has a number of possible meanings, depending on context. For example, it can also mean 'remainder', 'body', or 'afflictions'. Tibetan translations of the Nāmasaṅgīti and other texts render this term in various ways.

Knower of varied aptitudes in beings,
Most skilled with liberation in three forms,⁴¹ (89)

Virtued, knower of virtues, Dharma knower,
Auspicious one, the source of auspiciousness,
Auspicious amongst all that is auspicious,
He is splendour, glory, good, and fortune; (90)

Great reassurance, and great celebration,
Great joy, and one for whom there is great pleasure,
Reverence, abundance, venerable action,
Great joy, a glorious master of splendour, (91)

Wished for, the greatest granter of what's wished,
Yielding refuge, the greatest source of refuge,
The greatest enemy of great dangers,
Dispeller of all danger in all forms, (92)

One with a tuft of hair, with a plume of hair,
With matted hair, with matted locks, chord-tied,⁴²
Wearing a crown, five faced, with five hair tufts,
Crowned with a flower garland of five strands, (93)

Upholding great observances, head shaven,
Best of observances, the chaste disciple,
In whom austerity has culminated,
With great austerity, bather, Gautama; (94)

Brahmin, Brahṁā, a knower of *brahman*,⁴³
He who has reached the *brahman nirvāṇa*,
Freedom, awakening and its branches,⁴⁴
Release, calmness, and full tranquillity;⁴⁵ (95)

He is *nirvāṇa*, quiescence, and peace,

⁴¹According to both Vimalamitra and Vilāsavajra, the three forms of liberations are that of śrāvakas, pratyekabuddhas, and buddhas.

⁴²'Chord-wearing' (Skt. *mauñjin*) indicates that Mañjuśrī wears the sacred chord of a brahmin. In some witnesses of the text, this name is swapped with the name *mauṇḍin* from the following verse, and this can be interpreted to mean that Mañjuśrī has a shaved head (as a renunciate) or that he carries a skull cup (as a practitioner of extreme asceticism). The Kangyur translation of the Nāmasaṅgīti indicates that *mauṇḍin* was read both in this verse and the next. Regardless, commentators tend to agree that this portion of the text shows how Mañjuśrī can appear with the garb and appearance of various Buddhist and non-Buddhist religious practitioners.

⁴³A 'brahmin' is a member of the bhramin caste, 'Brahṁā' refers to the deity known by that name, and '*brahman*' can be understood as ultimate reality. Commentators vary in their accounts of how these conventionally 'Hindu' terms relate to Mañjuśrī.

⁴⁴Vilāsavajra comments that 'the branches of awakening' (Skt. *vimokṣaṅga*) are the seven branches of awakening and the eight-branched path of noble beings. Vimalamitra, perhaps led by the Tibetan rendering the term 'branch' as *lus* ('body'), interprets as meaning 'the body of awakening'—i.e., the body that is achieved on achieving full liberation.

⁴⁵The word *śiva* may also be understood with the meaning 'good' or 'beneficial', or, although it is not mentioned by commentators, the god who bears the name Śiva.

Approaching fine entry into nirvāṇa,
The culmination, ending pleasure and pain,
Passionlessness, destruction of substrates, (96)

Beyond defeat, matchless, unmanifest,
Not making manifest, and not appearing,
Timeless, omnipresent, fully pervasive,
Subtle, seedless, free from defilement, (07)

Without stains, void of passion, passionless,⁴⁶
Defeating faults, he is affliction free;
Fully awake, by nature most awakened,
Omniscient, all knowing, and most supreme, (98)

Beyond reality as consciousness,
Pristine awareness, bearing non-dual form,
Free from conceptualisation, effortless,
Acting as all buddhas of all three times, (99)

Buddha, with no beginning and no end,
Primordial buddha, free from sequence,
With wisdom as his only eye, stainless,
With wisdom as his body, *tathāgata*, (100)

Sovereign of all language, the great debater,
The king of discourse, the best of orators,
The best and greatest among communicators,
The unassailable, the lion of speech, (101)

Seeing in all directions, true delight,
With garlands of fierce energy, most handsome,
Most radiant, lustre, the endless knot,⁴⁷
With shining rays in hand, providing light; (102)

\$ one feminine noun: dīpti; also *dyuti, if tatpuruṣa or uncompound.

Supreme and great physician, eminent,
Unparalleled in getting rid of pain,
A tree that's rich with every medicine,
Arch enemy against all maladies, (103)

The crown jewel of the triple world, lovely,

⁴⁶The names translated here as 'void of passion' and 'passionless' point toward the *guṇa* of *rajas*, from the triad of *sattva* (light/goodness), *rajas* (passion/energy), and *tamas* (darkness/inertia). This connection also suits the two names given in 98b, which connote freedom from disease related to the three humours (which are in turn based on the three *guṇas*). The Tibetan translation of the word *rajas* (*rdul*), while also referring to the *guṇa* in a technical context, can equally imply either a minute particle or a fault (*nyes rkyon*).

⁴⁷Alternatively, Mañjuśrī is 'Śrī's beloved' (*śrīvatsa*). According to Vailāsavajra, a mark which has the shape of a so-called endless knot is situated uniquely at the hearts of buddhas. Śrīvatsa is also a common epithet for Viṣṇu and the mark on his chest.

A shining star cluster, most glorious,
The end of space in all the ten directions,
Hoisting on high the Dharma's victory flag, (104)

Sharing one large umbrella with all beings,
His *maṇḍala* being love and empathy,
The glorious lotus lord of the dance,⁴⁸
Omnipresent with his jewel parasol, (105)

The great fierce energy of all buddhas,
Who possess the bodies of all buddhas,
The great union enjoyed with all buddhas,
The teaching unique to all buddhas, (106)

Most glorious with Vajraratna's blessing,
The sovereign ruler of Sarvaratna,
The master of Sarvalokeśvara,
Supreme monarch of Sarvavajradhara, (107)

The ultimate mind of Sarvabuddha,⁴⁹
Residing in the mind of every buddha,
For every buddha being their great body,
As well for each buddha their sweet speech, (108)
! c in not smooth

Magnificent light from the vajra sun,
With stainless beams streamed from the vajra moon,
Great passion of the passion-free and others,
With blazing rays of variegated colours, (109)

The vajra posture of the perfect Buddha,
Upholder of the Buddha's Dharma for beings,
Most glorious, born from the lotus Buddha,
The Omniscient One's knowledge treasurer, (110)

Sovereign, controller of varied illusions,
The greatest master of the Buddha's spells,
He is Vajratikṣṇa, the mighty sword,
Completely pure, the ultimate syllable; (111)

With vajra-Dharma as his great weapon
While on the Great Vehicle—pain's remedy,
Rich in vajra profundity, Jinajik,
With a vajra mind, knowing all as it is, (112)

Perfecting all perfections thoroughly,

⁴⁸Padmanarteśvara, a name commonly associated with Lokeśvara.

⁴⁹Vilāsavajra appears to treat Vajraratna and so on (i.e. the names in verse 107–108a) as proper names, and he, as Vimalamitra does too, identifies them with, respectively, Akṣobhya, Ratnasambhava, Amitābha, Amoghasiddhi, and Vairocana.

Whom all the bodhisattva grounds adorn,
The selflessness of pure phenomena,
The moon of true knowledge with his bright light, (113)

With great deeds from the Net of Illusion,
The master over all tantras, supreme,
Richly endowed with every vajra posture,
Fully furnished with every wisdom body, (114)

Completely good, with fine intelligence,
The embryo of earth,⁵⁰ sustaining beings,
Great embryo from which all buddhas form,
Whose emanation circles are diverse, (115)

The highest nature of all that exists,
Supportive of the nature of all things,
With *dharma*s unarisen, with goals for all,
Supportive of the nature of all *dharma*s, (116)

And bearing knowledge of all phenomena
In but an instant as the most wise one,
Realising vividly all phenomena,
He is a sage, with great intelligence,
One vanquishing all hosts of evil spirits, (117)

Unwavering, completely pure in nature,
Holding the true Buddha's awakening,
Being the direct perception of all buddhas,
He is the flame of wisdom, most luminous; (118)

This concludes the forty two verses showing the wisdom of discernment.

9. The wisdom of equality

The great fulfiller of desired aims,
The purifier of all evil states,
Protector, greatest of all living beings,
Who liberates all beings with great vigour,

Unmatched hero in battle with afflictions,
Crushing the pride of ignorance—the enemy,
The glorious mind⁵¹ grasping amorousness,
Bearing repulsive and heroic forms, (120)

The dancer moving his many hundreds
Of lengthy arms while setting down his stride,

⁵⁰The first three names mentioned in this verse are also the names of well-known bodhisattvas: Samantabhadra, Sumati, and Kṣitigarbha.

⁵¹Or, alternatively, 'the glorious letter *dhiḥ*'.

The dancer who covers the whole of space
And fills it with Śrīmat's one hundred arms,⁵² (121)

Standing atop the surface of the earth
That's covered by just one of his foot soles,
Standing atop the summit of the world⁵³
And holding it just with his big toenail, (122)

Whose aim is one; whose aim is non-dual Dharma;
Eternal one; whose aim is ultimate;
Whose mind consists in groups of consciousness
With varied cognisance, objects, and forms;

Enjoying every object of existence,
A passion-filled mind, relishing emptiness,
Transcending worldly passion and the like,
Taking great pleasure in the threefold world, (124)

White in complexion like pristine white clouds,
With radiance like beams from autumn moons,
With lustre equal to the morning sun's,
With nails projecting light with deep redness,⁵⁴ (125)

Whose handsome crown has sterling sapphires,
Whose hair has tips of deep sapphire blue,
With glory from the light of his great jewel,
Adorned with emanations of the buddhas, (126)

The shaker of a hundred worldly realms,
Having miraculous power as strength,⁵⁵
Suchness, maintainer of great mindfulness,
Samādhi king of fourfold mindfulness,⁵⁶ (127)

Fragrant with flowers of bodhi's branches,
An ocean of *thathāgata* qualities,
Knowing the journey of the eightfold path,
Knowing the path of true and perfect buddhas, (128)

The great attachment of all living beings,
Attachment-free, comparable to space,

⁵² According to Vilāsavajra, Śrīmat refers to Padmanarteśvara, who is mentioned in verse 105.

⁵³ The Sanskrit word translated here as 'the world' is *brahmāṇḍa*, lit. 'Brahmā egg', a term more commonly in non-Buddhist texts in reference to the universe.

⁵⁴ Or 'of great passion' (mahārāga).

⁵⁵ The four bases of miraculous powers (Skt. *caturṛddhipāda*, Tib. *rdzu 'phrul gyi rkang pa bzhi*) are: 1. intention (canda, 'dun pa); 2. diligence (vīrya, brtson 'grus); 3. attention (citta, sems pa); and 4. discernment (mīmāṃsā, dpyod pa).

⁵⁶ The four applications of mindfulness (catuḥ-smṛtyupasthāna, dran pa nye bar bzhag pa bzhi) are mindfulness of 1. body (kāya, lus), 2. feelings (vedanā, tshor ba), 3. mind (citta, sems), and 4. phenomena (dharma, chos).

When springing up in every creature's mind,
He is, for every being, as swift as mind; (129)

Knowing the aptitude of every being,
And captivating every creature's mind,
Knowing the essence of the aggregated,⁵⁷
Himself with fully pure five aggregates, (130)

Reaching the endpoint of all going forth,
Skilful at going forth in every way,
Established on all paths of going forth,
Teacher of going forth in all its forms, (131)

Using the twelve links to uproot becoming,
Bearing the fully purified twelve forms,⁵⁸
His own form being the way of fourfold truth,
He is one who has gained the eightfold knowledge;⁵⁹ (132)

Bearing the truth's meaning in twelve aspects,⁶⁰
Knowing reality in sixteen forms,⁶¹
Whose great awakening has twenty forms,⁶²
The true Buddha, omniscient, most supreme, (133)

Dispatching some ten million buddha bodies
With emanations inconceivable,
The final realisation of all moments,
Knowing for every mind each moment's object, (134)

And manifesting for the sake of all
With means derived from varied vehicles,
Having gone forth on all three vehicles,

⁵⁷A more literal translation may be, 'he who know the reality of the objects [subsumed in] the five aggregates'.

⁵⁸According to the commentators, this refers to the twelve sense sources (*āyatana*, *skye mched*) in their pure forms.

⁵⁹These eight knowledges are understood by *Vilāsavajra* as follows: knowledge of Dharma, knowledge of non-duality, knowledge of suffering, knowledge of the origin, knowledge of cessation, knowledge of the path, knowledge of destruction, and knowledge of non-arising. *Vimalamitra*, however, offers another interpretation: *Mañjuśrī* realises that the eight forms of consciousness (from eye consciousness through to the storehouse consciousness) are unarisen.

⁶⁰*Vilāsavajra* identifies these twelve aspects as the forms of the Four Truths as divided across the three turnings of the wheel of Dharma. *Vimalamitra*, by contrast, enumerates the twelve as the five families (*rigs lnga*), the five wisdoms (*ye shes lnga*), and insight (*shes rab*) and compassion (*snying rje*).

⁶¹*Vilāsavajra* explains that sixteen forms referred to here are sixteen moments of realisation of the Four Truths on the Path of Seeing. *Vimalamitra*, by contrast, enumerates these as the sixteen varieties of emptiness.

⁶²*Vilāsavajra* enumerates these twenty forms as four ways in which each of the five aggregates are not conceptualised. For example, by achieving awakening, one does not believe that (1) material form is the self, (2) the self is within material form, (3) material form is within the self, or (4) material form possesses the self. Multiple by five aggregates, these add up to twenty forms. *Vimalamitra*, on the other hand, understands these twenty forms as the transformation of the five elements, of the five aggregates, of the five afflictions, and of the five faculties.

Abiding in the single vehicle's fruit, (135)

With purified afflictive spheres⁶³ at heart,
Annihilator of all karmic spheres,
Having traversed all oceanic floods,⁶⁴
Having emerged from yoga's dark forest,⁶⁵ (136)

Casting off general, minor and complete
Afflictions and their latent tendencies;
Having great insight, means, and empathy;
Achieving fruitful aims for living beings; (137)

Being object-free by means of all perceptions,⁶⁶
With consciousness as object, with cessation,
Holding all beings as objects of his mind,
His knowledge being the mind of all the buddhas, (138)

Residing in the mind of every being,
Having become their minds' equality,
And satisfying the mind of every being,
He is for every being great mental joy; (139)

Confusion-free regarding points of doctrine,⁶⁷
Lacking erroneousness in all its forms,
With doubt-free thinking, knowing three objects,
With all objects, three properties by nature,⁶⁸ (140)

With objects of the five *skandhas*, three times,
Discerning thoroughly moment by moment,
Awakening in but a single moment,
His nature being equal to all buddhas, (141)

His body bodiless, the best of bodies,
Having realised the pinnacle of bodies,
Displaying his forms of every possible kind,
He is the great gem, most precious stone; (142)

This concludes the fourteen verses showing the wisdom of equality.

⁶³Vilāsavajra unpacks 'afflictive spheres' as referring to the eighteen spheres (*dhātu, kṣams*) beginning the eye sphere.

⁶⁴Vilāsavajra explains that 'oceanic floods' are the traditionally enumerated four floods—namely, the floods of desire, cyclic existence, views, and ignorance.

⁶⁵Vilāsavajra explains that here the practice of *yoga* is compared to a 'dark forest' because it is not easily traversed; Mañjuśrī has emerged from the practice of *yoga* and has arrived the state of *nirvāṇa*.

⁶⁶According to Vilāsavajra, the words 'all perceptions' (*sarvasaṃjñā*) refer to certain forms of mundane meditative concentration. Through these meditations, Mañjuśrī enters a state of objectless awareness.

⁶⁷An alternate reading and interpretation of this verse may read, 'one who has reached the end of accomplishment, confusion free'.

⁶⁸Vilāsavajra explains the final three cryptic names here as follows: 'three objects' are the past, present, and future; 'all objects' are all objects of the animate and inanimate world; and the 'three properties' are the three *guṇas* extensively described in Sāṅkhya philosophy.

10. The wisdom of performing actions

To be realised by all of the buddha,
The buddhas' unsurpassed awakening,
Devoid of syllables, yet born of mantra,
Bred of Great Mantra's threefold lineage,⁶⁹ (142)

The father to the meaning of all mantras,
The great *bindu*, bereft of syllables,
Five syllabled, the greatest empty one,⁷⁰
Bindu-void, with a hundred syllables,⁷¹ (144)

Endowed with every form, but free from form,
Bearing the half of half of sixteen *bindus*,⁷²
Without members, transcending every grouping,
Grasping the summit of the fourth *dhyāna*. (145)

Knowing the *dhyāna*'s each and every aspect,
Knowing *samādhis*' pedigrees and families,
The best of bodies as the *samādhi* body,
The king of every body of enjoyment, (146)

The best of bodies—emanation body,
The heir to emanations of the buddhas,
With varied emanations everywhere,
While benefiting all, however needed, (147)

The sovereign of the gods, the god of gods,
The lord of *asuras*, a deity ruler,
The sovereign of immortals, guru of gods,
The highest lord of *pramathas* ⁷³, Pramatha, (148)

Crossing the gloomy forest of existence,
The single teacher, guru of all beings,
In every directions of well-known worlds
He is the greatest teacher of the Dharma; (149)

Armoured in armour made of loving-kindness;
And shielded by the shield of his compassion;

⁶⁹ According to Vilāsavajra, the three lineages (i.e. families) are those of Vairocana, Akṣobhya, and Amitābha.

⁷⁰ Vilāsavajra and Vimalamitra both identify these syllables as the seeds of the five *tathāgatas*, but they diverge regarding precisely how these syllables are to be identified.

⁷¹ Some witnesses of the text in Sanskrit and Tibetan indicate that the name is 'one with six syllables'. Vilāsavajra identifies the six syllables as 'om vāgiśvara hūm', while Vimalamitra, reading 'one with a hundred syllables', interprets the hundred syllables as a generic large number that points to all the various mantras for which Mañjuśrī is the source.

⁷² Vilāsavajra refrains from offering a commentary on this line, but Vimalamitra clarifies that the four drops/*bindus* (i.e. 'half of half of sixteen') are the seed syllables *a ā aṃ aḥ*. This being a commonly quoted verse, a variety of highly esoteric interpretations can be found.

⁷³ Pramathas are a class of being otherwise known as *gaṇas*. They are known as serving as attendants to Śiva.

Holding a wisdom sword, arrow, and bow;
Ending the war with ignorance and *kleśas*; (150)

Hero, the *māras*' enemy and tamer,
Dispeller of the four *māras*' danger,
Defeater of all armies of *mārās*,
The true buddha, a guide to living beings, (151)

Worthy of reverence and respect-worthy,
Worthy of homage, always honourable,
Worthy of worship and most highly adored,
Worthy of obeisance, the highest guru, (152)

Spanning three worlds with just a single stride,
His step reaching the boundary of space,
Knowing the three,⁷⁴ well versed, and purified,
With six knowledges and six recollections, (153)

The bodhisattva and mahāsattva,
With great power, transcending worldly life,
Perfected from perfecting his insight,
Having obtained insight's reality, (154)

Knowing himself, knowing others, the whole,
For, wholly beneficial, he's man's best;
Surpassing all points of comparison,
The greatest master of knowledge and knowing, (155)

The foremost master of bestowing Dharma,
Teaching the meaning of the fourfold seal,
Supremely venerable amongst all beings
Engaged in going forth on the three paths, (156)

With glory purified by ultimate truth,
Most fortunate within the threefold world,
The glorious provider of all wealth,
The best amongst the glorious, Mañjuśrī. (157)

This concludes the fifteen verses on the wisdom of performing actions.

11. Praise for the wisdom of the five *tathāgatas*.

Homage to you, boon granter, best of vajras;
The summit of existence, homage to you;
Homage to you, whose source is emptiness;
O Buddha's awakening, homage to you; (156)

⁷⁴The three names in this verse quarter evoke the Vedic learning of a Brahman. Vilāsavajra understands 'Knowing the three' to refer to the three vedas: Rgveda, Yajurveda, and Sāmaveda. Vimalamitra comments that the three are the scriptures of the *tripiṭaka*, or else three bodies of a buddha.

O passion of the buddhas, homage to you;
Desire of the buddhas, I pay you homage;
O love of ever buddha, homage to you;
The joy of all the buddhas, I pay you homage; (158)

O smile of every buddha, homage to you;
The laugh of all the buddhas, I pay to you homage;
O speech of every buddha, homage to you;
The heart of all the buddhas, I pay to you homage; (160)

Arisen from non-being, homage to you;
Homage to you, arisen from the buddhas;
Arisen from the sky, homage to you;
Homage to you, born of pristine wisdom; (161)

O net of illusion, homage to you;
Homage to you, the buddhas' spectacle;
Homage to you, the everything of all;
O body of wisdom, homage to you! (162)

This concludes the five verses of praise for the wisdom of the five *tathāgatas*.

[Benefits - not translated; collation not checked]

Om! O you whose nature is the absence of all phenomena, whose vajra-essence is completely pure—*a ā aṃ aḥ!* All phenomena are by nature fully pure—to explain, they are fully pure based on state of complete purity that is Mañjuśrī, the wisdom body of all *tathāgatas*—*a āḥ!* Seize, seize the heart of all *tathāgatas*. *Om hūṃ hriḥ!* O Blessed One, wisdom body, lord of speech whose speech is great, he who is all Dharma, whose essence is the wisdom of the Dharma realm that's completely pure like stainless space—*āḥ!*

And then, Vajradhara, the glorious one,
Most pleased and satisfied, with folded palms,
Prostrated to the Buddha, the great protector,
The Blessed One, the one who has thus gone, (163)

And with a host of other various
Vajrapāṇis—the lords of *guhnyakas*,
Noble protectors and great wrathful kings—
He spoke the following intensive praise: (164)

Protector, we rejoice! How excellent!
What you have taught is truly excellent!
By you our lofty aim has been fulfilled,
which leads to true and full awakening; (165)

And so the aims of helpless mundane beings,
Who seek the fruits of perfect liberation.

Just this, taught in the Māyājāla's system,
Is the pure path that leads to excellence, (166)

For with largeness, vastness, and profundity,
With great meaning, fulfilling beings' aims,
Just this is the sphere of the awakened ones,
That's taught by every true and perfect buddha. (167)

Colophon:

This concludes the supreme chanting of the names of the Blessed One Mañjuśrī, the wisdom deity. Extracted from the noble *Net of Illusion*, a *mahāyoga* tantra in sixteen thousand parts, from its chapter on the net of *samāhi*, it was spoken by the Blessed One Śākyamuni, the *tathāgata*.