

0.1 Bhaddali (Excerpt)

0.1.0 bhaddālisuttaṃ (Excerpt)

1. Thus was heard by me. At one time the Auspicious One was dwelling in Sāvatti at Jeta's Grove, Anathapindika's Park. There, the Auspicious One did address the bhikkhus: O bhikkhus, I only ever eat a meal in one-sitting. But I, O bhikkhus, eating a meal in one-sitting, do perceive that little affliction and that little illness, a lightness and strength and a comfortable abiding. "Come you, O bhikkhus, you too must eat a meal only in one-sitting. You too, O bhikkhus, eating a meal in one-sitting, you will nevertheless perceive that little affliction and that little illness, a lightness and strength and a comfortable abiding."

evaṃ me sutam ekaṃ samayaṃ bhagavā sāvattiyaṃ viharati jetavane anāthapiṇḍikassa ārāme. tatra kho bhagavā bhikkhū āmantesi bhikkhavoti. bhadanteti te bhikkhū bhagavato paccassosum. bhagavā etadavoca: ahaṃ kho bhikkhave ekāsanabhojanaṃ bhuñjāmi. ekāsanabhojanaṃ kho ahaṃ bhikkhave bhuñjamāno appābādhataṇca sañjānāmi appātāṇkataṇca lahuṭṭhāṇca balaṇca phāsuvihāraṇca. etha tumhepi bhikkhave ekāsanabhojanaṃ bhuñjatha, ekāsanabhojanaṃ kho bhikkhave tumhepi bhuñjamānā appābādhataṇca sañjānissatha appātāṇkataṇca lahuṭṭhāṇca balaṇca phāsuvihāraṇcāti.

2. When thus was said, the venerable Bhaddali said this to the Auspicious One: “I, O Bhante, cannot endeavor to eat a meal in one-sitting. Indeed Bhante, there might be worry in me from eating a meal in one-sitting, there might be regret.” “Well now Bhaddali, the place at which you are invited [for alms], in that place, having eaten one portion, having also taken out one portion, [you] may eat. Thus eating too, you bhaddāli, do keep [yourself] going.” “Even so too, I, O Bhante, cannot endeavor to eat a meal in one-sitting. Indeed Bhante, there might be worry in me from eating a meal in one-sitting, there might be regret. So when the training rule was being made known by the Auspicious One, when the bhikkhu Sangha was upholding the training, the venerable Bhaddali declared his lack of endurance for undertaking the training. So then, the venerable Bhaddali, for all that three months, did not present [himself] face to face to the Auspicious One, as happens for one who does not fulfill the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.

evaṃ vutte āyasmā bhaddāli bhagavantam etadavoca:
'aḥaṃ kho bhante na ussaḥāmi ekāsanabhojanaṃ bhuñ-
jitum. ekāsanabhojanaṃ hi me bhante bhuñjato siyā
kukkuccaṃ, siyā vippaṭṭisāroti. tena hi tvaṃ bhaddāli
yattha nimantito assasi tattha ekadesaṃ bhuñjitvā eka-
desaṃ nīharitvā¹ pi bhuñjeyyāsi. evampi kho tvaṃ bhad-
dāli bhuñjamāno¹ yāpessasīti. evampi kho aḥaṃ bhante
na ussaḥāmi bhuñjitum. evampi hi me bhante bhuñ-
jato siyā kukkuccaṃ siyā vippaṭṭisāroti. atha kho āya-

¹bhuñjamāno ekāsano (machasaṃ) ■

smā bhaddāli bhagavatā sikkhāpade paññāpiyamāne
² bhikkhusaṅghe sikkhaṃ samādiyamāne anussāhaṃ
 pavedesi. atha kho āyasmā bhaddāli sabbantaṃ temā-
 saṃ na bhagavato sammukhībhāvaṃ adāsi yathā taṃ
 satthusāsane sikkhāya aparipūrakārī.

3. At that time, many bhikkhus were engaged in robe making for the Auspicious One, [with the expectation:] “With the passing away of three months, the Auspicious One will set out wondering when the robe is finished.” So then, by which [way led to] those bhikkhus, by that way the venerable Bhaddali approached. Having approached, he exchanged friendly greetings with those bhikkhus. Having exchange greetings of friendliness and courtesy, he sat down to one side. Having sat down to one side, those bhikkhus ever said this to the venerable Bhaddali. “This robe making [here] friend Bhaddali, is being done for the Auspicious One [with the expectation:] “With the passing away of three months, the Auspicious One will set out wondering when the robe is finished.” “Come now friend Bhaddali, pay good attention to this advice. Let it not come to be even more difficult for you afterwards.”

tena kho pana samayena sambahulā bhikkhū bhagavato cīvarakammaṃ karonti, niṭṭhitacīvaro bhagavā temāsaccayena cārikaṃ pakkamissatīti. atha kho āyasmā bhaddāli yena te bhikkhū tenupasaṅkami. upa-

²paññāpayamāne (sīmu) ■
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saṅkamitvā tehi bhikkhūhī saddhiṃ sammodi, sammodanīyaṃ kathaṃ sārāṇīyaṃ vītisāretvā ekamantaṃ nisīdi. ekamantaṃ nisinnaṃ kho āyasmantaṃ bhaddāliṃ te bhikkhū etadavocuṃ: 'idaṃ kho āvuso bhaddāli bhagavato cīvarakammaṃ karīyati. niṭṭhitacīvaro bhagavā temāsaccayena cārikaṃ pakkamissatī'ti. inghāvuso bhaddāli etaṃ desakaṃ³ sādhukaṃ manasi karohi. mā te pacchā dukkarataraṃ ahoṣīti.

4. “Yes friends.” The venerable Bhaddali having replied to those bhikkhus, by which [way led to] the Auspicious One, by that way he approached. Having approached the Auspicious One, having bowed down, he sat down to one side. Having sat down to one side, the venerable Bhaddali ever said this to the Auspicious One. A transgression overcame me, O Bhante, in that being so foolish, so deluded, so unskillful, when the training rule was being made known by the Auspicious One, when the bhikkhu Sangha was upholding the training, I declared my lack of endurance for undertaking the training. Bhante, may the Auspicious One forgive my transgression seen as transgression for the sake of future restraint.

evamāvusoti kho āyasmā bhaddāli tesam bhikkhūnaṃ paṭissutvā yena bhagavā tenupasaṅkami. upasaṅkamitvā bhagavantaṃ abhivādetvā ekamantaṃ nisīdi. ekamantaṃ nisinno kho āyasmā bhaddāli bhagavantaṃ

³dosakaṃ (sīmu, machasaṃ); desaṃ (syā) ■

etadavoca: accayo maṃ bhante accagamā yathābālaṃ yathāmūḷhaṃ yathā akusalaṃ, yohaṃ bhagavatā sikkhāpade paññāpiyamāne bhikkhusaṅghe sikkhaṃ samādiyamāne anussāhaṃ pavedesiṃ. tassa me bhante bhagavā accayaṃ accayato patigaṇhātu āyatīṃ saṃvarāyāti.

5. Certainly, a transgression overcame you Bhaddali, in that being so foolish, so deluded, so unskillful, when the training rule was being made known by me, when the bhikkhu Sangha was upholding the training, you declared your lack of endurance for undertaking the training.

taggha tvaṃ bhaddāli accayo accagamā yathābālaṃ yathāmūḷhaṃ yathā akusalaṃ, yaṃ tvaṃ mayā sikkhāpade paññāpiyamāne bhikkhusaṅghe sikkhaṃ samādiyamāne anussāhaṃ pavedesi.

6. On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this was not comprehended by you: “The Auspicious One dwells in [this] very Sāvatti. The Auspicious One will know me [thus:] indeed the bhikkhu Bhaddali, is one who does not fulfill the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.” On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this was not comprehended by you.

samayo’pi kho te bhaddāli appaṭividdho ahosi, bhagavā kho sāvattiyaṃ viharati. bhagavā’pi maṃ jānissati bhaddāli nāma bhikkhu satthu sāsane sikkhāya

aparipūrakārīti. ayampi kho te bhaddāli samayo appaṭividdho ahosi.

7. On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you: “Many bhikkhus have come to [this] very Sāvatti for the rains. Those too will know me [thus:] the bhikkhu named Bhaddali, is one who does not fulfill the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.” On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you.

samayo'pi kho te bhaddāli appaṭividdho ahosi. sambahulā kho bhikkhū sāvattiyam vassam upagatā, te'pi maṃ jānissanti: 'bhaddāli nāma bhikkhu satthusāsane sikkhāya aparipūrakārī'ti. ayampi kho te bhaddāli samayo appaṭividdho ahosi.

8. On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you: “Many bhikkhunis have come to [this] very Sāvatti for the rains. Those too will know me [thus:] the bhikkhu named Bhaddali, is one who does not fulfill the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.” On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you.

samayo'pi kho te bhaddāli appaṭividdho ahosi. sambahulā kho bhikkhuniyo sāvattiyam vassam upagatā, tā'pi maṃ jānissanti: 'bhaddāli nāma bhikkhu satthu-

sāsane sikkhāya aparipūrakārī'ti. ayampi kho te bhaddāli samayo appaṭividdho ahosi.

9. On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you: “Many male lay disciples dwell in [this] very Sāvatti. Those too will know me [thus:] the bhikkhu named Bhaddali, is one who does not fulfill the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.” On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you.

samayo'pi kho te bhaddāli appaṭividdho ahosi. sambahulā kho upāsakā sāvattiyam paṭivasanti. te'pi maṃ jānissanti: 'bhaddāli nāma bhikkhu satthusāsane sikkhāya aparipūrakārī'ti. ayampi kho te bhaddāli samayo appaṭividdho ahosi.

10. On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you: “Many female lay disciples dwell in [this] very Sāvatti. Those too will know me [thus:] the bhikkhu named Bhaddali, is one who does not fulfill the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.” On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you.

samayo pi kho te bhaddāli appaṭividdho ahosi: sambahulā kho upāsikā sāvattiyam paṭivasanti. tā'pi maṃ jānissanti: bhaddāli nāma bhikkhu satthusāsane sikkhāya aparipūrakārī'ti. ayampi kho te bhaddāli samayo appaṭividdho ahosi.

11. On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you: “Many ascetics and brāhmins of various sects have come to [this] very Sāvatti for the rains. Those too will know me [thus:] a certain elder bhikkhu named Bhaddali, a disciple of the ascetic Gotama, is one who does not fulfill the training.” On that occasion, O Bhaddali, this too was not comprehended by you.

samayo'pi kho te bhaddāli appaṭividdho ahosi: sambahulā kho nānā tittiyā samaṇabrāhmaṇā sāvattiyaṃ vassaṃ upagatā, te'pi maṃ jānissanti: 'bhaddāli nāma bhikkhu samaṇassa gotamassa sāvako therāṇṇatara satthusāsane sikkhāya aparipūrakārī'ti. ayampi kho te bhaddāli samayo appaṭividdho ahoṣīti.

12. A transgression overcame me, O Bhante, in that being so foolish, so deluded, so unskillful, when the training rule was being made known by the Auspicious One, when the bhikkhu Sangha was upholding the training, I declared my lack of endurance for undertaking the training. Bhante, may the Auspicious One forgive my transgression seen as transgression for the sake of future restraint. Certainly, a transgression overcame you Bhaddali, in that being so foolish, so deluded, so unskillful, when the training rule was being made known by me, when the bhikkhu Sangha was upholding the training, you declared your lack of endurance for undertaking the training.

accayo maṃ bhante accagamā yathābālaṃ yathāmūl-

haṃ yathā akusalaṃ, yo'haṃ bhagavatā sikkhāpade paññāpiyamāne bhikkhusaṅghe sikkhaṃ samādiyamāne anussāhaṃ pavedesiṃ. tassa me bhante bhagavā accayaṃ accayato patigaṇhātu āyatiṃ saṃvarāyāti, taggha tvaṃ bhaddāli accayo accagamā yathābālaṃ yathāmūlaṃ yathāakusalaṃ yaṃ tvaṃ mayā sikkhāpade paññāpiyamāne bhikkhusaṅghe sikkhaṃ samādiyamāne anussāhaṃ pavedesi.

13. So what do you think Bhaddali? [Suppose] here that I might say of a both ends liberated bhikkhu thus: “come you bhikkhu, be a bridge in the mud for me.” Would he cross over [the mud himself] or would he turn his body another [way], or would he say “no.” Certainly not Bhante. So what do you think Bhaddali? [Suppose] here that I might say of a wisdom liberated bhikkhu thus: “come you bhikkhu, be a bridge in the mud for me.” Would he cross over [the mud himself] or would he turn his body another [way], or would he say “no.” Certainly not Bhante. So what do you think Bhaddali? [Suppose] here that I might say of a body witness bhikkhu thus: “come you bhikkhu, be a bridge in the mud for me.” Would he cross over [the mud himself] or would he turn his body another [way], or would he say “no.” Certainly not Bhante. So what do you think Bhaddali? [Suppose] here that I might say of a view attainer bhikkhu thus: “come you bhikkhu, be a bridge in the mud for me.” Would he cross over [the mud himself] or would he turn

his body another [way], or would he say “no.” Certainly not Bhante. So what do you think Bhaddali? [Suppose] here that I might say of a faith liberated bhikkhu thus: “come you bhikkhu, be a bridge in the mud for me.” Would he cross over [the mud himself] or would he turn his body another [way], or would he say “no.” Certainly not Bhante. So what do you think Bhaddali? [Suppose] here that I might say of a dhamma follower bhikkhu thus: “come you bhikkhu, be a bridge in the mud for me.” Would he cross over [the mud himself] or would he turn his body another [way], or would he say “no.” Certainly not Bhante. So what do you think Bhaddali? [Suppose] here that I might say of a faith follower bhikkhu thus: “come you bhikkhu, be a bridge in the mud for me.” Would he cross over [the mud himself] or would he turn his body another [way], or would he say “no.” Certainly not Bhante. So what do you think Bhaddali? “Were you then, O Bhaddali, on that occasion, both ends liberated and wisdom liberated, or a body witness, or view attainer, or faith liberated, or dhamma follower and faith follower?”). Certainly not Bhante. “Were you not, O Bhaddali, on that occasion empty, barren, and at fault?” Yes Bhante. A transgression overcame me, O Bhante, in that being so foolish, so deluded, so unskillful, when the training rule was being made known by the Auspicious One, when the bhikkhu Sangha was upholding the training, I declared my lack of endurance for undertaking the training. Bhante, may the Auspicious One forgive my transgression seen as transgression for the sake of future restraint.

taṃ kiṃ maññasi bhaddāli: idhassa bhikkhu ubhato-
 bhāgavimutto, tamaḥaṃ evaṃ vadeyyaṃ: 'ehi me tvaṃ
 bhikkhu pañke saṅkamo hohī'ti. apinu so saṅkameyya
 vā aññena vā kāyaṃ sannāmeyya, noti vā vadeyyāti.
 no hetam bhante. taṃ kiṃ maññasi bhaddāli: 'idhassa
 bhikkhu paññāvimutto, tamaḥaṃ evaṃ vadeyyaṃ: 'ehi
 me tvaṃ bhikkhu pañke saṅkamo hohī'ti. apinu so
 saṅkameyya vā aññena vā kāyaṃ sannāmeyya, noti vā
 vadeyyāti. no hetam bhante. taṃ kiṃ maññasi bhad-
 dāli: idhassa bhikkhu kāyasakkhī, tamaḥaṃ evaṃ va-
 deyyaṃ: 'ehi me tvaṃ bhikkhu pañke saṅkamo hohī'ti.
 apinu so saṅkameyya vā aññena vā kāyaṃ sannāmeyya,
 noti vā vadeyyāti. no hetam bhante. taṃ kiṃ mañ-
 ñasi bhaddāli: idhassa bhikkhu diṭṭhappatto, tama-
 haṃ evaṃ vadeyyaṃ: 'ehi me tvaṃ bhikkhu pañke
 saṅkamo hohī'ti. apinu so saṅkameyya vā aññena vā
 kāyaṃ sannāmeyya, noti vā vadeyyāti. no hetam bhante.
 taṃ kiṃ maññasi bhaddāli: idhassa bhikkhu saddhāvi-
 mutto, tamaḥaṃ evaṃ vadeyyaṃ: 'ehi me tvaṃ bhik-
 khu pañke saṅkamo hohī'ti. apinu so saṅkameyya vā
 aññena vā kāyaṃ sannāmeyya, noti vā vadeyyāti. no
 hetam bhante. taṃ kiṃ maññasi bhaddāli: idhassa
 bhikkhu dhammānusārī, tamaḥaṃ evaṃ vadeyyaṃ: 'ehi
 me tvaṃ bhikkhu pañke saṅkamo hohī'ti. apinu so
 saṅkameyya vā aññena vā kāyaṃ sannāmeyya, noti
 vā vadeyyāti. no hetam bhante. taṃ kiṃ maññasi
 bhaddāli: idhassa bhikkhu saddhānusārī, tamaḥaṃ
 evaṃ vadeyyaṃ: 'ehi me tvaṃ bhikkhu pañke saṅ-
 kamo hohī'ti. apinu so saṅkameyya vā aññena vā kā-
 yaṃ sannāmeyya, noti vā vadeyyāti. no hetam bhante.

taṃ kiṃ maññasi bhaddāli: 'api nu tvaṃ bhaddāli tasmim̐ samaye ubhato bhāgavimutto vā hosi, paññāvimutto cā kāyasakkhī vā diṭṭhappatto vā saddhāvimutto vā dhammānusārī cā saddhānusārī vāti. no he-
taṃ bhante. nanu tvaṃ bhaddāli tasmim̐ samaye ritto
tuccho aparaddho'ti. evaṃ bhante. accayo maṃ bhante
accagamā yathābālaṃ yathāmūlhaṃ yathā akusalaṃ,
yohaṃ bhagavatā sikkhāpade paññāpiyamāne bhikkhu-
saṅghe sikkhaṃ samādiyamāne anussāhaṃ pavedesi.
tassa me bhante bhagavā accayaṃ accayato patigaṇ-
hātu āyatim̐ saṃvarāyāti.

14. Certainly, a transgression overcame you Bhaddali, in that being so foolish, so deluded, so unskillful, when the training rule was being made known by me, when the bhikkhu Sangha was upholding the training, you declared your lack of endurance for undertaking the training. But since you, O Bhaddali, having seen your transgression as transgression, make amends in accordance with the Dhamma for the sake of future restraint, we forgive you. For this is growth indeed, O Bhaddali, in the Noble Ones' discipline when, having seen one's transgression as transgression, one makes amends for the sake of future restraint.

taggha tvaṃ bhaddāli accayo accagamā yathābālaṃ
yathāmūlhaṃ yathā akusalaṃ yaṃ tvaṃ mayā sikkhā-
pade paññāpiyamāne bhikkhusaṅghe sikkhaṃ samā-

diyamāne anussāhaṃ pavedesi. yato ca kho tvam bhaddāli accayaṃ accayato disvā yathā dhammaṃ paṭikarosi. taṃ te mayaṃ patigaṇhāma. vuddhi hesā bhaddāli ariyassa vinaye yo accayaṃ accayato disvā yathā dhammaṃ paṭikaroti, āyatiṃ saṃvaram āpajjati.

15. Here, O Bhaddali, a certain bhikkhu is one who does not fulfill the training in the Teacher's dispensation. It occurs to him thus: What if I were to resort to secluded lodging, a wilderness, a root of a tree, a mountain glen, a hillside cave, a charnel ground, a lonely spot in the forest, the open air, a heap of straw. Perhaps I might realize a beyond-human dhamma, a distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the Noble Ones. He resorts to a secluded lodging, a wilderness, a root of a tree, a mountain glen, a hillside cave, a charnel ground, a lonely spot in the forest, the open air, a heap of straw. Of him dwelling thus withdrawn, the Teacher censures [him]. Having found out, his wise companions in the life of purity also censor [him]. The devas too censor [him]. He himself too censors himself. He being censored by the Teacher, also censored by his wise fellows in the life of purity having found out, also censored from the devas, also self-censored by he himself, he does not realize a beyond-human dhamma, a distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the Noble Ones. What is the reason for that? This is just so indeed, O Bhaddali, as happens of one who does not fulfill the training in the Teacher's dispensation.

idha bhaddāli ekacco bhikkhu satthusāsane sikkhāya aparipūrakārī⁴ hoti, tassa evaṃ hoti: yannūnāhaṃ vivittaṃ senāsaṇaṃ bhajeyyaṃ, araññaṃ rukkkhamūlaṃ pabbataṃ kandaraṃ giriguhaṃ susānaṃ vanapatthaṃ abbhokāsaṃ paḷālapuñjaṃ. appevanāmāhaṃ uttari-manussadhammā alamariyañāṇadassanavisesaṃ sacchikareyyanti. so vivittaṃ senāsaṇaṃ bhajati, araññaṃ rukkkhamūlaṃ pabbataṃ kandaraṃ giriguhaṃ susānaṃ vanapatthaṃ abbhokāsaṃ paḷālapuñjaṃ. tassa tathā vūpakaṭṭhassa viharato satthā'pi upavadati. anuvicca pi viññū sabrahmacārī upavadanti. devatā'pi upavadanti. attāpi attānaṃ upavadati. so satthārā'pi upavadito anuvicca viññūhi sabrahmacārīhi upavadito devatāhi'pi upavadito attanā'pi attānaṃ upavadito na uttarimanussadhammā⁵ alamariyañāṇadassanavisesaṃ sacchikaroti. taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ hetam bhaddāli hoti, yathā taṃ satthusāsane sikkhāya aparipūrakārissa.

16. Here, O Bhaddali, a certain bhikkhu is one who fulfills the training in the Teacher's dispensation. It occurs to him thus: What if I were to resort to secluded lodging, a wilderness, a root of a tree, a mountain glen, a hillside cave, a charnel ground, a lonely spot in the forest, the open air, a heap of straw. Perhaps I might realize a beyond-human dhamma, a distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the Noble Ones. He resorts

⁴satthusāsane aparipūrakārī hoti (pts) ■

⁵uttariṃ manussadhammā (syā) ■

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to a secluded lodging, a wilderness, a root of a tree, a mountain glen, a hillside cave, a charnel ground, a lonely spot in the forest, the open air, a heap of straw. Of him dwelling thus withdrawn, the Teacher does not censor [him]. Having found out, his wise companions in the life of purity also do not censor [him]. The devas too do not censor [him]. He himself too does not censor himself. He not being censored by the Teacher, also not censored by his wise fellows in the life of purity having found out, also not censored from the devas, also not self-censored by himself, he realizes a beyond-human dhamma, a distinction in knowledge and vision worthy of the Noble Ones. What is the reason for that? This is just so indeed, O Bhaddali, as happens of one who fulfills the training in the Teacher's dispensation.

idha bhaddāli ekacco bhikkhu satthusāsane sikkhāya paripūrakārī hoti, tassa evaṃ hoti: yannūnāhaṃ vivittaṃ senāsaṇaṃ bhajeyyaṃ, araññaṃ rukkhamaḷaṃ pabbataṃ kandaraṃ giriguhaṃ susānaṃ vanapatthaṃ abbhokāsaṃ paḷālapuñjaṃ. appevanāmāhaṃ uttari-manussadhammā alamariyaññadassanavisesaṃ sacchikareyyanti. so vivittaṃ senāsaṇaṃ bhajati, araññaṃ rukkhamaḷaṃ pabbataṃ kandaraṃ giriguhaṃ susānaṃ vanapatthaṃ abbhokāsaṃ paḷālapuñjaṃ. tassa tathā vūpakaṭṭhassa viharato satthā'pi na upavadati. anuvicca pi viññū sabrahmacārī na upavadanti. na devatā'pi na upavadanti. attā'pi attānaṃ na upavadati. so satthārā'pi anupavadito anuvicca viññūhi sabrahmacārīhi anupavadito devatāhi'pi anupavadito at-

tanā'pi attānaṃ anupavadito uttarimanussadhammā
alamariyañāṇadassanavisesaṃ sacchikaroti.

17. “Quite secluded from sense-desires, secluded from unwholesome dhammas, he enters and dwells in the first jhana, which is with thinking and pondering, with rapture and pleasure born of seclusion. What is the reason for that? This is just so indeed, O Bhaddali, as happens of one who fulfills the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.

so vivicceva kāmehi vivicca akusalehi dhammehi savi-
takkaṃ savicāraṃ vivekaṃ pītisukhaṃ paṭhamāṃ
jhānaṃ upasampajja viharati taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ
hetāṃ bhaddāli hoti yathātaṃ satthusāsane sikkhāya
paripūrakāriṣṣa.

18. Furthermore, O Bhaddali, with the subsiding of thinking and pondering, by gaining inner tranquility and oneness of mind, he enters upon and dwells in the second jhana, which is without thinking and pondering, with rapture and pleasure born of samadhi. What is the reason for that? This is just so indeed, O Bhaddali, as happens of one who fulfills the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.

puna ca paraṃ bhaddāli bhikkhu vitakkavicārānaṃ
vūpasamā ajjhataṃ sampasādanaṃ cetaso ekodibhā-

vaṃ avitakkam avicāram samādhijam pītisukham duttiyaṃ jhānaṃ upasampajja viharati. taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ hetam bhaddāli hoti yathā taṃ satthusāsane sikkhāya paripūrakārissa.

19. Furthermore, O Bhaddali, with detachment from rapture, dwelling equanimous, mindful and clearly comprehending, still experiencing in himself that pleasure of which the Noble Ones say: “He is an equanimous one, a mindful one, one who dwells in pleasure,” he enters upon and dwells in the third jhana. What is the reason for that? This is just so indeed, O Bhaddali, as happens of one who fulfills the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.

puna ca param bhaddāli bhikkhu pītiyā ca virāgā upekkhako ca viharati. sato ca sampajāno sukhañca kāyena paṭisaṃvedeti. yantaṃ ariyā ācikkhanti upekkhako satimā sukhavihārīti, tattiyaṃ jhānaṃ upasampajja viharati. taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ hetam bhaddāli hoti yathātaṃ satthusāsane sikkhāya paripūrakārissa.

20. Furthermore, O Bhaddāli, having given up [physical] pleasure and pain, and with the disappearance of former mental pleasure and mental pain, he enters upon and dwells in the fourth jhana, which is beyond pleasure and pain, with utter purity of mindfulness and equanimity. What is the reason for that? This is just so indeed, O Bhaddali, as happens of one who fulfills the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.

puna ca param bhaddāli bhikkhu sukhassa ca pahānā dukkhassa ca pahānā pubbeva somanassadomanassānaṃ atthaṅgamā adukkhaṃ asukhaṃ upekkhā satipārisuddhiṃ catutthaṃ jhānaṃ upasampajja viharati. taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ hetam bhaddāli hoti yathātaṃ satthusāsaṇe sikkhāya paripūrakārissa.

21. When his samadhi is thus purified, cleansed, unblemished, devoid of defilements, malleable, workable, steady, and attained to imperturbability, he directs it to knowledge of the recollection of past abodes. He recollects his manifold past abodes, that is, one birth, two births, three births, four births, five births, ten births, twenty births, thirty births, forty births, fifty births, a hundred births, a thousand births, a hundred thousand births, many aeons of world-contraction, many aeons of world expansion, many aeons of world-contraction and expansion thus: “There I was so named, of such a clan, with such an appearance, such was my nutriment, such my experience of pleasure and pain, such my life span; and passing away from there, I re-appeared elsewhere; and there too I was so named, of such a clan, with such an appearance, such was my nutriment, such my experience of pleasure and pain, such my life span; and passing away from there, I re-appeared here.” Thus with their aspects and particulars he recollects his manifold past abodes. What is the reason for that? This is just so indeed, O Bhaddali, as happens of one who fulfills the

training in the Teacher's dispensation.

so evaṃ samāhite citte parisuddhe pariyodāte anañ-
gaṇe vigatūpakkilese mudubhūte kammaniye t̥hite āneñ-
jappatte pubbenivāsānussatiñāṇāya cittaṃ abhininnā-
meti. so anekavihiṭaṃ pubbenivāsaṃ anussarati, sey-
yathīdaṃ: ekampi jātiṃ dvepi jātiyo, tissopi jātiyo ca-
tassopi jātiyo pañcapi jātiyo dasapi jātiyo vīsatiṃpi jā-
tiyo tiṃsampi jātiyo cattārīsampi jātiyo paññāsampi
jātiyo jātisatampi jātisahassampi jātisatasahassampi
anekepi saṃvaṭṭakappe anekepi vivaṭṭakappe anekepi
saṃvaṭṭavivaṭṭakappe amutrāsīṃ evannāmo evaṅgotto
evaṃvaṇṇo evamāhāro evaṃsukhadukkhapaṭisaṃvedī
evamāyupariyanto. so tato cuto amutra udapādiṃ ta-
trāpāsīṃ evannāmo evaṅgotto evaṃvaṇṇo evamāhāro
evaṃsukhadukkhapaṭisaṃvedī evamāyupariyanto. so
tato cuto idhūpapanno'ti. iti sākāraṃ sauddesaṃ ane-
kavihiṭaṃ pubbenivāsaṃ anussarati. taṃ kissa hetu:
evaṃ hetuṃ bhaddāli hoti yathā taṃ satthusāsane sik-
khāya paripūrakāriṣsa.

22. When his samadhi is thus purified, cleansed, un-
blemished, devoid of defilements, malleable, workable,
steady, and attained to imperturbability, he directs it to
knowledge of the passing away and reappearance of be-
ings. With the divine eye, which is purified and surpasses
the human, he sees beings passing away and reappear-
ing, inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, fortunate

and unfortunate. He understands how beings pass on according to their actions thus: “These worthy beings who were ill-conducted in body, speech, and mind, revilers of Noble Ones, wrong in their views, giving effect to wrong view in their actions, on the dissolution of the body, after death, have reappeared in a state of deprivation, in a bad destination, in perdition, even in hell; but these worthy beings who were well-conducted in body, speech, and mind, not revilers of Noble Ones, right in their views, giving effect to right view in their actions, on the dissolution of the body, after death, have reappeared in a good destination, even in the heavenly world.” Thus with the divine eye, which is purified and surpasses the human, he sees beings passing away and reappearing, inferior and superior, beautiful and ugly, fortunate and unfortunate, and he understands how beings pass on according to their actions. What is the reason for that? This is just so indeed, O Bhaddali, as happens of one who fulfills the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.

so evaṃ samāhite citte parisuddhe pariyodāte anaṅgaṇe vigatūpakkilese mudubhūte kammaniye ṭhite āneñjappatte sattānaṃ cūtūpapātāñāṇāya cittaṃ abhininnāmeti. so dibbena cakkhunā visuddhena atikkanta-mānusakena satte passati cavamāne upapajjamāne, hine paṇīte suvaṇṇe dubbaṇṇe sugate duggate yathākam-mūpage satte pajānāti. ime vata bhonto sattā kāyaduccaritena samannāgatā vacīduccaritena samannāgatā manoduccaritena samannāgatā ariyānaṃ upavādakā micchādiṭṭhikā micchādiṭṭhikammasamādānā, te

kāyassa bheda parammaraṇā apāyaṃ duggatiṃ vini-
 pātaṃ nirayaṃ upapannā, ime vā pana bhonto sattā
 kāyasucaritena samannāgatā vacīsucaritena samannā-
 gatā manosucaritena samannāgatā ariyānaṃ anupa-
 vādakā sammādiṭṭhikā sammādiṭṭhikammasamādānā,
 te kāyassa bheda parammaraṇā sugatiṃ saggaṃ lo-
 kaṃ upannā'ti. iti dibbena cakkhunā visuddhena atik-
 kantamānusakena satte passati cavamāne upapajja-
 māne hīne paṇīte suvaṇṇe dubbaṇṇe sugate duggate
 yathākammūpage satte pajānāti. taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ
 hetuṃ bhaddāli hoti yathā taṃ satthusāsane sikkhāya
 paripūrakāriṣṣa.

23. When his samadhi is thus purified, cleansed, un-
 blemished, devoid of defilements, malleable, workable,
 steady, and attained to imperturbability, he directs it
 to knowledge of the destruction of the asavas. He un-
 derstands as it has come to be: "This is suffering"; he
 understands as it has come to be: "This is the origin of
 suffering"; he understands as it has come to be: "This
 is the cessation of suffering"; he understands as it has
 come to be: "This is the way leading to the cessation of
 suffering." He understands as it has come to be: "These
 are the asavas"; he understands as it has come to be:
 "This is the origin of the asavas"; he understands as it
 has come to be: "This is the cessation of the asavas";
 he understands as it has come to be: "This is the way
 leading to the cessation of the asavas." When he knows
 and sees thus, his mind is liberated from the asava of
 sensual desire, from the asava of being, and from the

asava of ignorance. When it is liberated there comes the knowledge: “It is liberated.” He understands: “Birth is destroyed, the holy life has been lived, what had to be done has been done, there is no other for thusness.” What is the reason for that? This is just so indeed, O Bhaddali, as happens of one who fulfills the training in the Teacher’s dispensation.”

so evaṃ samāhite citte parisuddhe pariyodāte anaṅgaṇe vigaṭūpakkilese mudubhūte kammaniye ṭhite āneñjappatte āsavānaṃ khayañāṇāya cittaṃ abhininnāmeti. so idaṃ dukkhanti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. ayaṃ dukkhasamudayoti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. ayaṃ dukkhanirodhoti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. ayaṃ dukkhanirodhagāminīpaṭipadāti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. ime āsavāti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. ayaṃ āsavaśamudayoti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. ayaṃ āsavanirodhoti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. ayaṃ āsavanirodhagāminīpaṭipadāti yathābhūtaṃ pajānāti. tassa evaṃ jānato evaṃ passato kāmāsavā pi cittaṃ vimuccati. bhavāsavāpi cittaṃ vimuccati. avijjāsavā pi cittaṃ vimuccati. vimuttasmiṃ vimuttamiti ñāṇaṃ hoti. khīṇā jāti, vusitaṃ brahmacariyaṃ, kataṃ karaṇīyaṃ, nāparaṃ itthattāyāti pajānāti. taṃ kissa hetu: evaṃ hetuṃ bhaddāli hoti yathātaṃ satthusāsane sikkhāya paripūrakārissā'ti.

