

# Cakkhupālattheravatthu

The Story of The Elder Cakkhupāla



SUFFERING PURSUES THE EVIL-DOER, AS THE CART-WHEEL THE HOOF OF THE DRAUGHT OX.

A Pāli workbook prepared by Yuttadhammo Bhikkhu

# Introduction

## Preamble

This workbook started as an online word-by-word translation exercise on our otherwise disused Pali forum (<http://pali.sirimangalo.org/forum>). As other duties encroached, the exercise was discontinued. Then, this year I was asked to teach Pali by several members of our community. In the beginning, after our grammar lessons, I would use random texts from the Tipitaka to point out examples of what we had studied, as a means of providing some level of guided immersion as quickly as possible. At one point in a course this August, I remembered the work done for our forum and printed up the first part of it in much the form that it is found in the workbook, giving it to my guinea pig student together with a dictionary and what basic grammar we had studied to date, and had him work on it by himself. The results were impressive, whether from his own aptitude or the nature of the exercise I can't say yet, but it was enough to make me continue translating and giving him the text as homework until he left. Thinking it might be of benefit on a wider scale, I have completed the workbook and present it here.

## About the Text

The Cakkhupālattheravatthu is the commentary to the first verse of the Dhammapada. It comprises one of the many little-known stories of the Pali literature, mostly found in the Dhammapada and Jātaka commentaries. The Dhammapada stories are what are used in Thailand as the standard text of study for new Pali students, since the language is simpler and more grammatically proper overall than the Canonical texts, and the stories are entertaining even when the work of translating them is not.

## How To Use

The workbook is split into sixteen parts or lessons, each of which is further divided into three sections – the Pali and a translation on one page and a word-by-word literal translation on the next. The idea behind this format, worked out by my student and myself, was that he should use the first two sections of each part of the workbook to come up with the third, hence its being on a separate page. This idea is in line with how Pali used to be taught in Thailand, where students would be given one book with the Pali and another with the translation, and would have to come up with the word-by-word translation themselves. Here it is given as a reference, but the idea is to attempt to use the proper translation as a guide to translating the Pali word-by-word yourself, using only a simple Pali-English dictionary. For the purpose, I would recommend the excellent CPED by Buddhadatta Thera, available on-line or probably by order. You could also use the Digital Pali Reader or the Android Tipitaka apps which both have Pali-English dictionaries and are available for download at <http://pali.sirimangalo.org/>

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Peace,

Yuttadhammo  
October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012

# Part One

sāvatthiyām kira mahāsuvaṇṇo nāma kuṭumbiko ahosi aḍḍho mahaddhano mahābhogo aputtako. so ekadivasam̄ nhānatittham̄ nhatvā natvā āgacchanto antarāmagge sampannapattasākhām̄ ekām vanappatim̄ disvā "ayām mahesakkhāya devatāya pariggahito bhavissati"ti tassa hetṭhābhāgam̄ sodhāpetvā pākāraparikkhepam̄ kārāpetvā vālukam̄ okirāpetvā dhajapaṭākam̄ ussāpetvā vanappatim̄ alaṅkaritvā añjalim̄ karitvā "sace puttam̄ vā dhītaram̄ vā labheyām, tumhākām̄ mahāsakkāram̄ karissāmī"ti patthanam̄ katvā pakkāmi.

athassa na cirasseva bhariyāya kucchiyām gabbho patiṭṭhāsi. sā gabbhassa patiṭṭhitabhāvam̄ ñatvā tassa ārocesi. so tassā gabbhassa parihāramadāsi. sā dasamāsaccayena puttam̄ vijāyi. tam̄ nāmaggahaṇadivase setṭhi attanā pālitam̄ vanappatim̄ nissāya laddhattā tassa pāloti nāmam̄ akāsi. sā aparabhāge aññampi puttam̄ labhi. tassa cūlapāloti nāmam̄ katvā itarassa mahāpāloti nāmam̄ akāsi. te vayappatte gharabandhanena bandhim̄su. aparabhāge mātāpitaro kālamakam̄su. sabbampi vibhavaṇi itareyeva vicārim̄su.

tasmin̄ samaye satthā pavattitavaradhammacakko anupubbenāgantvā anāthapiṇḍikena mahāsetṭhinā catupaṇṇāsakoṭidhanam̄ vissajjetvā kārite jetavanamahāvihāre viharati mahājanam̄ saggamagge ca mokkhamagge ca patiṭṭhāpayamāno.

*Translation:*

In Savatthi, it is said, there was a land-owner named Greatgold, rich, of great wealth, of great property, without a son. One day he, having bathed and performed ablutions at the bathing ford, saw a majestic tree, fully-endowed with leaves and branches along the way, as he was returning. Thinking to himself, "this tree will certainly have been taken possession of by an angel of great power," he ordered the cleaning of the area below, the making of a surrounding wall, the spreading of sand, and the raising of banner and flag. Then, adorning that majestic tree with ornaments, he raised his hands in reverence and made a vow thus: "If I should gain either a son or a daughter, I will perform great honour unto you!" and went away.

Then, in no long time, an embryo became established in his wife's womb. She, having learned of her pregnancy, told him, and he gave complete care to her embryo. After ten months, she gave birth to a son. On his naming day, the rich man, having obtained the son because of the majestic tree he himself had protected, made his name "Protector". Then, after some time, she had another son. They made his name "Little Protector", and made the other's name "Big Protector". Upon coming of age, they two became bound by the bonds of the household. After some further time, their mother and father made an end to their time on Earth, and all of their affluence went to the others.

At that time the teacher, having turned the holy wheel of dhamma, having travelled in stages, was dwelling in the great monastery of Jeta's grove, made by Anāthapiṇḍika the great rich man giving up 540 million of his wealth, and was setting a great multitude on the path to heaven and the path to freedom.

Word-by-word:

sāvatthiyām in Savatthi **kira** it is said **ahosi** there was **kuṭumbiko** a land-owner **mahāsuvaṇṇo nāma** named Greatgold **aḍḍho** rich **mahaddhano** of great wealth **mahābhogo** of great property **aputtako** without a son. **ekadivasam** one day **so** he **nhānatitthām nhatvā** having bathed at the bathing ford **natvā** having performed ablutions **āgacchanto** coming **disvā** having seen **sampannapattasākham ekam vanappatim** one majestic tree fully-endowed with leaves and branches **antarāmagge** along the way **iti** [thought] thus “**ayam** this **bhavissati** will be **pariggahito** [a tree] that has been taken possession of **mahesakkhaya devatāya** by an angel of great power **sodhāpetvā** having ordered the cleaning of **hetṭhābhāgam** the area below **tassa** that tree **kārāpetvā** having ordered the making of **pākāraparikkhepam** a surrounding wall **okirāpetvā** having ordered the spreading of **vālukam** sand **ussāpetvā** having ordered the raising of **dhajapatākam** banner and flag **alaṅkaritvā** having decorated **vanappatim** the majestic tree **karitvā** having made **añjaliṁ** a gesture of reverence **katvā** having made **patthanam** a vow **iti** thus “**sace if labheyam** I may gain **vā** either **puttam** a son **vā** or **dhītaram** a daughter, **karissāmi** I will perform **mahāsakkaram** great honour **tumhākam** unto you **pakkāmi**. went away

atha then **na cirasseva** in no long time **gabbho** an embryo **patitthāsi** became established **kucchiyam** in the womb **bhariyāya** of the wife **assa** of him. sā She **ñatvā** having learned **patitthitabhāvam** of the state of establishment **gabbhassa** of the embryo **ārocesi** told [it] **tassa** to him. so He **adāsi** gave **parihāra.m** complete care **gabbhassa** to the embryo **tassā** of her. sā She **vijāyi** gave birth to **puttam** a son **dasamāsaccayena** at the end of ten months. **nāmaggahaṇadivase** On the day of taking a name **tam** for him **setthi** the rich man, **laddhattā** himself one who obtained [the son] **nissāya** because of **vanappatim** the majestic tree **pālitam** protected **attanā** by himself **akāsi** made **nāmam** the name **tassa** of him **iti** thus **pālo** Protector **api** and **aparabhāge** at a later time sā she **labhi** had **añnam** another **puttam** son. **katvā** Having made **nāmam** the name **tassa** of him **iti** thus: **cūlapālo** “Little Protector” **akāsi** [the rich man] made **nāmam** the name **itarassa** of the other **iti** thus: **mahāpālo** “Great Protector”. **vayappatte** Upon coming of age, **te** they **bandhimsu** became bound **gharabandhanena** by the bonds of the household. **aparabhāge** At a later time **mātāpitaro** [their] mother and father **kālamakamsu** made [an end to their] time. **api** So, **sabbam** all **vibhavam** their affluence **eva** indeed **vicārimsu** was distributed to **itare** the others.

**tasmin samaye** at that time **satthā** the teacher **pavattitavaradhammadacakko** with the holy Wheel of Dhamma turned **āgantvā** having come **anupubbena** by one [journey] after another **viharati** was dwelling **jetavanamahāvihāre** in the great dwelling of Jeta's grove **kārite** made **anāthapiṇḍikena** by Anāthapiṇḍika **mahāsetthinā** the great millionaire **vissajjetvā** having given up **catupaṇṇasakotidhanaṁ** 540 million of [his] wealth, **mahājanam patitthāpayamāno** was causing a great multitude to become established **saggamagge ca** in the path to heaven, and **mokhamagge ca** also the path to freedom.

## Part Two

tathāgato hi mātipakkhato asītiyā, pitipakkhato asītiyāti dveasītiñātikulasahassehi kārite nigroddhamahāvhāre ekameva vassāvāsam vasi, anāthapiṇḍikena kārite jetavanamahāvhāre ekūnavisativassāni, visākhāya sattavisatikotidhanaparicccāgena kārite pubbārāme chabbassānīti dvinnam kulānam guṇamahattatam paṭicca sāvathim nissāya pañcavisativassāni vassāvāsam vasi. anāthapiṇḍikopi visākhāpi mahāupāsikā nibaddham divasassa dve vāre tathāgatassa upaṭṭhānam gacchanti, gacchantā ca "daharasāmanerā no hatthe olokessantī"ti tucchahathā na gatapubbā. purebhettam gacchantā khādanīyabhojanīyādīni gahetvāva gacchanti, pacchābhettam gacchantā pañca bhesajjāni aṭṭha ca pānāni. nivesanesu pana tesam dvinnam dvinnam bhikkhusahassānam niccam paññattāsanāneva honti. annapānabhesajjesu yo yam icchatī, tassa tam yathicchitameva sampajjati. tesu anāthapiṇḍikena ekadivasampi satthā pañham na pucchitapubbo. so kira "tathāgato buddhasukhumālo khattiyasukhumālo, 'bahūpakāro me, gahapatīti mayham dhammam desento kilameyyā"ti satthari adhimattasinehena pañham na pucchatī. satthā pana tasmiṁ nisinnamatteyeva "ayam setṭhi mam arakkhitabbaṭṭhāne rakkhatī. ahañhi kappasatasahassādhikāni cattāri asañkhyeyyāni alaṅkatapaṭiyattam attano sisam chinditvā akkhīni uppātētvā hadayamamsam uppātētvā pāṇasamam puttadāram pariccajītvā pāramiyo pūrente paresam dhammadesanathameva pūresim. esa mam arakkhitabbaṭṭhāne rakkhatī"ti ekam dhammadesanam kathetiyeva.

*Translation:*

Whereas the Tathāgata resided only one rains-residence in the great monastery of Nigrodha made by his twice-eighty-thousand families of relatives (eighty from the maternal side, eighty from the paternal side), he spent twenty-five rains-residences - nineteen rains in the great monastery in Jeta's Grove made by Anathapindaka and six rains in Forepark monastery made by Visākhā, relinquishing twenty-seven million of her wealth - with Savatthi as his support due to the greatness of virtue of these two families.

Both Anāthapiṇḍika and Visākhā, the great lay disciple, were bound to go to attend upon of the Tathāgata twice a day. And they, when going, never went empty-handed, thinking "the young novices will look upon our hands." When going before mealtime, they went taking hard and soft foods; when going after mealtime, the five medicines and the eight drinks. Further, in their homes, meals mere ever appointed for two thousand bhikkhus each, and in regards to food, drink, and medicines, whatever was wanted was fulfilled just as desired.

Of the two, Anāthapiṇḍika had never asked a question of the teacher on a single day. It is said that he didn't ask questions out of excessive love for the teacher, thinking, "the Tathāgata is a delicate Buddha, a delicate noble; when teaching the dhamma to me with the thought, 'of much support to me is this householder,' he would become wearied."

The teacher, however, while the other was just sitting there, thought, "this rich man protects me in a way that it is not proper to be protected. For I, when bringing to fulfilment the perfections over four uncountable periods of time and one-hundred-thousand eons, having had my own adorned and ornamented head cut off, having had my eyes pulled out, having had the flesh of my heart torn asunder, and having given away my wife and children who were as dear as life itself, brought them to fulfilment for the purpose of teaching the dhamma to others. This man protects me in a way that is not proper to be protected," and so gave a teaching on the dhamma.

*Word-by-word:*

**hi** Whereas **tathāgato** the Tathāgata **vasi** resided **ekameva** just one **vassāvāsām** rains-residence **nigrodhamahāvhāre** in the great Nigrodha Monastery **kārite** made **dveasītiñātikulasahassehi** by his twice-eighty thousands of related families, **iti** thus: **mātipakkhato asītiyā** eighty from the maternal side, **pitipakkhato asītiyā** eighty from the paternal side, **vasi** he resided **vassāvāsām** for the rains-residence **pañcavisativassāni** twenty-five rains **nissāya** supported by **sāvatthim** Savatthi **paṭicca** due to **guṇamahattatam** the fact of greatness of virtue **dvinnam** of two **kulānam** families **iti** as follows: **ekūnavisativassāni** nineteen rains **jetavanamahāvhāre** in the great monastery in Jeta's Grove **kārite** made **anāthapindikena** by Anathapindaka **chabbassāni** six rains **pubbārāme** in Forepark monastery **kārite** made **visākhāya** by Visākhā **sattavisatikoṭidhanaparicccāgena** with the relinquishing of twenty-seven million of [her] wealth.

**anāthapindikopi** Both Anāthapiṇḍika **visākhāpi** and Visākhā **mahāupāsikā** the great lay disciple **nibaddham** were bound **gacchanti** to go for **upaṭṭhānam** the attending upon **tathāgatassa** of the Tathāgata **dve** on two **vāre** occasions **divasassa** per day. **ca** and **gacchantā** [they], when going **na gatapubbā** had never gone **tucchahatthā** empty-handed, **iti** [thinking] thus: “**daharasāmañerā** the young novices **olokessanti** will examine **no** our **hatthe** hands. **gacchantā** When going **purebhattam** before the meal, **gacchanti** went **gahetvā** having taken **khādaniyabhojaniyādīni** hard and soft foods; **gacchantā** when going **pacchābhattam** after the meal, **pañca** the five **bhesajjāni** medicines **ca** and **aṭṭha** the eight **pānāni** drinks. **pana** further, **nivesanesu** in their homes **honti** there were **niccam** always **tesam** their **paññattāsanāneva** appointed meals **dvinnam dvinnam** for each two **bhikkhusahassānam** thousand bhikkhus. **annapānabhesajjesu** in regards to food, drink and medicines, **yo** who **icchatī** wanted **yām** what, **taṁ** that **sampajjati** was fulfilled **tassa** for him **yathicchitameva** just as desired.

**tesu** Of them, **anāthapindikena** by Anāthapiṇḍika, **satthā** the teacher **na pucchitapubbo** had never been asked **pañham** a question **ekadivasampi** on even a single day. **kira** it is said that **so** he, **adhimattasinehena** with excessive love **satthari** for the teacher, **iti** [thinking] thus: “**tathāgato** the Tathāgata **buddhasukhumālo** is a delicate Buddha **khattiyasukhumālo**, a delicate noble; **desento** when teaching **dhammam** the dhamma **mayham** to me **iti** [thinking] thus: ‘**bahūpakāro** 'of much support **me** to me **gahapati** is this householder,' **kilameyya** would become wearied,' **na pucchatī** didn't ask **pañham** a question.

**satthā** The teacher, **pana** however, **tasmin** while that one **nisinnamatteyeva** was just sitting there, **iti** [thought] thus: “**ayam** this **setthi** rich man **rakkhati** protects **mam** me **arakkhitabbaṭṭhāne** in a way that it is not proper to be protected. **ahañhi** For I **pūrento** when bringing to fulfilment **pāramiyo** the perfections **cattāri** over four **asaṅkhyeyyāni** uncountable eras **kappasatasahassādhikāni** plus one-hundred-thousand eons **sīsam** having had my head, **alaṅkatapaṭiyattam** which was decorated and prepared **attano** by myself, **chinditvā** cut off **akkhini uppāṭetvā** having had my eyes pulled out **hadayamamṣam** **uppāṭetvā** having had the flesh of my heart pulled out **pariccajītvā** and having given away **puttadāram** my wife and children, **pāṇasamam** as dear as life itself, **pūresim** brought them to perfection **dhammadesanatthameva** for the purpose of teaching the dhamma **paresam** to others. **esa** This man **rakkhati** protects **mam** me **arakkhitabbaṭṭhāne** in a way that is not proper to be protected,” **kathetiyeva** gave **ekam dhammadesanam** a teaching on the dhamma.

## Part Three

tadā sāvatthiyam satta manussakoṭiyo vasanti. tesu satthu dhammakatham sutvā pañcakoṭimattā manussā ariyasāvakā jātā, dvekoṭimattā manussā puthujjanā. tesu ariyasāvakānam dveyeva kiccāni ahesum — purebhattam dānam denti, pacchābhattam gandhamālādihatthā vatthabhesajjapānakādīni gāhāpetvā dhammassavanatthāya gacchanti. athekadivasam mahāpālo ariyasāvake gandhamālādihatthe vihāram gacchante disvā “ayam mahājano kuhiṃ gacchatī”ti pucchitvā “dhammassavanāyā”ti sutvā “ahampi gamissāmī”ti gantvā satthāram vanditvā parisapariyante nisīdi.

buddhā ca nāma dhammam desentā saraṇasīlapabbajjādīnam upanissayam oloketvā ajjhāsayavasena dhammam desenti, tasmā tam divasam satthā tassa upanissayam oloketvā dhammam desento anupubbikatham kathesi. seyyathidam — dānakatham, sīlakatham, saggakatham, kāmānam ādīnavam, okāram samkilesam, nekkhamme ānisamsam pakāsesi.

tam sutvā mahāpālo kuṭumbiko cintesi — “paralokam gacchantam puttadhītaro vā bhātaro vā bhogā vā nānugacchanti, sarīrampi attanā saddhim na gacchatī, kim me gharāvāsenā pabbajissāmī”ti. so desanāpariyosāne satthāram upasaṅkamitvā pabbajjam yāci. atha nam satthā — “atthi te koci āpucchitabbayuttako nātī”ti āha. “kanīṭhabhātā me atthi, bhante”ti. “tena hi tam āpucchāhī”ti.

*Translation:*

In Savatthi, just then, were dwelling seven koti of people. Of them, a total of five koti of people, having heard talk on the dhamma from the teacher, had become noble disciples. A total of two koti humans were still fully-defiled beings.

Of them, two duties were undertaken only by the noble disciples:

- 1) before the meal they would give charity;
- 2) after the meal, with hands full of scents, garlands, etc. having ordered the bringing of cloth, medicines, drinks, etc. they would go for the purpose of listening to the dhamma.

Then, one day, Mahapaala having seen the noble disciples with hands full of scents, garlands, etc. going to the monastery, asked, "to where is this great crowd going?" Having heard, "for listening to the dhamma", he thought, "I, too, will go." Having gone and paid homage to the teacher, he sat at the perimeter of the gathering.

And awakened ones, indeed, when teaching the dhamma teach the dhamma according to disposition, having discerned the supporting conditions such as taking refuge, keeping precepts, going forth, etc. Thus, on that day, the teacher, having discerned that one's supporting conditions, when teaching the dhamma, taught an exposition on gradual development; that is to say, he made known the exposition on charity, the exposition on morality, the exposition on heaven, the disadvantages, the baseness, and the defilement of sensuality, and the benefit in regards to renunciation.

Having heard this, the landowner Mahāpāla thought, "neither sons and daughters, nor wives, nor possessions follow after one going to the next world. Even the physical body does not go along with one. What is to be gained by my dwelling as a householder? I will go forth." At the end of the teaching, he, having approached the teacher, requested the going forth. At this, the teacher said, "is there any relative of yours of whom it would be proper to ask permission?" "There is my younger brother venerable sir." "In that case, ask permission of him."

Word-by-word:

**sāvatthiyam** in Savatthi **tadā** then **vasanti**. were dwelling **satta** seven **manussakotīyo** koti of humans **tesu** of them **pañcakotīmattā** a total of five koti **manussā** humans **sutvā** having heard **dhammakatham** a dhamma talk **satthu** of the teacher **jātā**, had become **ariyasāvakā** noble disciples **dvekoṭimattā** a total of two koti **manussā** humans **puthujjanā**. [were] defiled beings.

**tesu** of them, **ahesum** there were **dveyeva** just two **kiccāni** duties **ariyasāvakānam** of the noble disciples **purebhattam** before the meal **denti**, they give **dānam** charity **pacchābhettam** after the meal **gandhamālādihattā** with hands full of scents, garlands, etc. **gāhāpetvā** having ordered the bringing of **vatthabhesajjapānakādīni** cloth, medicines, drinks, etc. **gacchanti**. would go **dhammassavanatthāya** for the purpose of listening to the dhamma. **athekadivasam** then, one day, **mahāpālo** Mahapaala **disvā** having seen **ariyasāvake** the noble disciples **gandhamālādihattthe** with hands full of scents, garlands, etc. **gacchante** going to **vihāram** the monastery **pucchitvā** having asked, **iti** thus: **kuhim** "to where **ayam** [is] this **mahājano** great crowd **gacchati** going?" **sutvā** having heard, **iti** thus: "**dhammassavanāya**" "for listening to the dhamma" **iti** [thought] thus: "**ahampi** "I, too, **gamissāmi**" will go." **gantvā** having gone, **vanditvā** having paid homage **satthāram** to the teacher, **nisidi**. sat **parisapariyante** at the perimeter of the assembly.

**ca** and **buddhā** awakened ones **nāma** indeed **desentā** when teaching **dhammam** the dhamma **desenti** teach **dhammam** the dhamma **ajjhāsayavasena** according to disposition **oloketvā** having discerned **upanissayam** the supporting conditions **saraṇasilapabbajjādīnam** such as taking refuge, keeping precepts, going forth, etc. **tasmā** thus, **tam** on that **divasam** day **satthā** the teacher **oloketvā** having discerned **tassa** his **upanissayam** supporting conditions, **desento** when teaching **dhammam** the dhamma **kathesi**. expounded **anupubbikatham** the exposition on gradual development, **seyyathidam** that is to say **pakāsesi** he made known **dānakatham**, the exposition of charity, **sīlakatham**, the exposition of morality, **saggakatham**, the exposition on heaven, **ādīnavam**, the disadvantages **okāram** the baseness, **saṃkilesam**, and the defilement **kāmānam** of sensuality, **ānisamsam** and the benefit **nekkhamme** in regards to renunciation

**sutvā** having heard **tam** that, **kuṭumbiko** the landowner **mahāpālo** Mahāpāla **cintesi** thought **iti** thus: **na** neither **puttadhītaro** sons and daughters **vā** nor **bhātaro** wives **vā** nor **bhogā** possessions **vā** **anugacchanti** follow after **gacchantam** the one going "**paralokam** to the next world. **pi** even **sarīram** the physical body **na** does not **gacchati** go **saddhim** together **attanā** with oneself. **kim** what [is to be gained] **me** by me **gharāvāsenā** dwelling as a householder? **pabbajissāmi** I will go forth. **desanāpariyosāne** at the end of the teaching, **so** he **upasaṅkamitvā** having approached **satthāram** the teacher **yāci** requested **pabbajjam** the going forth. **atha** At **nam** that, **satthā** the teacher **āha** spoke **iti** thus: "**atthi** is there **koci** any **ñāti** relative **te** of yours **āpucchitabbayuttako** who it would be proper to ask permission? **atthi** There is **me** my "**kaniṭṭhabhātā** younger brother **bhante** venerable sir. "**tena hi** in that case **āpucchāhi** ask permission of **tam** him.

## Part Four

so "sādhū"ti sampaticchitvā satthāram vanditvā geham gantvā kanīttham pakkosāpetvā — "tāta, yam mayham imasmim gehe saviññānakampi aviññānakampi dhanam kiñci atthi, sabbam tam tava bhāro, paṭipajjāhi nan"ti. "tumhe pana kim karissathā"ti āha. "aham satthu santike pabbajissāmī"ti. "kim kathesi bhātika, tvam me mātari matāya mātā viya, pitari mate pitā viya laddho, gehe te mahāvibhavo, sakkā geham ajjhāvasanteheva puññāni kātum, mā evam karithā"ti. "tāta, aham satthu dhammadesanam sutvā gharāvāse vasitum na sakkomi. satthārā hi atisanhasukhumam tilakkhaṇam āropetvā ādimajjhapariyosānakalyāno dhammo desito, na sakkā so agāramajjhhe vasantena pūretum, pabbajissāmi, tātā"ti. "bhātika, taruṇāyeva tāvattha, mahallakakāle pabbajissathā"ti. "tāta, mahallakassa hi attano hatthapādāpi anassavā honti, na attano vase vattanti, kimaṅgam pana ūtakā, svāham tava katham na karomi, samaṇapaṭipattiyeva pūressāmi".

"jarājajjaritā honti, hatthapādā anassavā. yassa so vihatatthāmo, katham dhammam carissati".

pabbajissāmevāham, tātāti

tassa viravantasseva satthu santikam gantvā pabbajjam yācitvā laddhapabbajjūpasampado ācariyupajjhāyānam santike pañca vassāni vasitvā vutthavasso pavāretvā satthāramupasaṅkamitvā vanditvā pucchi —

"bhante, imasmim sāsane kati dhurānī"ti? "ganthadhuram, vipassanādhuranti dveyeva dhurāni bhikkhū"ti.

*Translation:*

He, having assented thus: "very well," paid respect to the teacher, went to his home and had his younger brother called. "Dear, what ever of mine there is in this house, either animate or inanimate wealth, all of that is now your burden. Please live your life off of it." "But what will you do," he replied. "I will go forth in the teacher's presence." "What are you saying brother? I have had only you as a mother since mother died; as a father since father died! You have great affluence in the house. It is possible to perform good deeds by one dwelling in the household. Don't do this, dear!" "Having heard the teacher's teaching on the dhamma, I am not able to dwell in the dwelling of a householder. For, by the teacher, dhamma that is beautiful in the beginning, middle and end, leading to the realization of the three characteristics which are exceedingly subtle and refined, has been taught. One is not able to bring to it to completion while dwelling in the midst of the household. I will go forth, my dear." "Brother, you are still too young! Go forth in the time when you are old!" "My dear, for an old person even their very own hands and feet are disobedient; they go not according to the power of oneself; so, to what degree one's relatives? Shush. I will not make further conversation; truly, I am going to bring to fulfillment the practice of a recluse."

weak the old are, hands and feet disobedient, he whose welfare has been destroyed, how shall he practice the dhamma?

"Indeed, my dear, I will go forth."

While his brother was still crying, he, return to the presence of the teacher, requested the going forth. Having received both the going forth and ordination, and after dwelling five rains in the presence of his teacher and preceptor, with the exiting the rains and having given permission (for the sangha to point out his faults), he approached the teacher. Having paid respect, he asked, "Venerable sir, in this dispensation, how many duties are there?"

"The duty of study and the duty of insight. There are just these two duties, o monk."

Word by word:

so he, **sampaṭicchitvā** having assented **iti** thus: “**sādhū** “very well” **vanditvā** having paid respect **satthāram** to the teacher **gantvā** having gone **geham** to his home **pakkosāpetvā** having ordered the calling of **kanīttham** his younger brother, **iti** [spoke] thus: “**tāta** dear, **yam** what **kiñci** ever **mayham** of mine **atthi** there is **imasmin** in this **gehe** house **saviññāṇakampi** either animate **aviññāṇakampi** or inanimate **dhanam** wealth **sabbam** all of **tam** that **tava** [is] your **bhāro** burden **paṭipajjāhi** please live your life off of **nan** that. **pana** but **kim** what “**tumhe karissatha** will you do?\*\* **āha** he replied “**aham I pabbajissāmi** will go forth **satthu** in the teacher's **santike** presence. “**kim** what **kathesi** are you saying **bhātika** brother? **tvam** you [are] **laddho** obtained **viya** as **mātā** a mother **me** to me **mātari** since mother **mataya** has died **viya** as **pitā** a father **pitari** since father **mate** has died. **mahāvibhavo** [there is] great affluence **gehe** in the house **te** for you. **sakkā** it is possible **kātum** to perform **puññāni** good deeds **ajjhāvasanteheva** by one dwelling **geham** in the household. **mā** don't **karittha** do **evam** this “**tāta**, dear, **aham I sutvā** having heard **satthu** the teacher's **dhammadesanam** teaching on the dharma **na sakkomi** am not able **vasitum** to dwell **gharavāse** in the dwelling of a householder. **hi** for **satthārā** by the teacher **dhammo** dhamma **ādimajjhapariyosānakalyāṇo** that is beautiful in the beginning, middle and end, **āropetvā** leading to the realization of **tilakkhaṇam** the three characteristics **atisaṇhasukhumam** which are exceedingly subtle and refined, **desito** has been taught. so he **na** is not **sakkā** able **pūretum**, to bring to [it] to completion **vasantena** by dwelling **agāramajjhē** in the midst of the household. **pabbajissāmi**, I will go forth, **tāta** my dear. “**bhātika**, brother **attha** you are **tāva** still **eva** too **taruṇā** young. **pabbajissatha** go forth **mahallakakāle** in the time when you are old. “**tāta**, my dear **mahallakassa** for an old person **hi** even **attano** their own **hatthapādāpi** very hands and feet **honti** are **anassavā** disobedient **na** they do not **vattanti**, go **vase** according to the power **attano** of oneself. **pana** so **kimāṅgam** to what degree **ñātakā** one's relatives? **su** Shush. **aham I na** will not **karomi**, make **tava** further **katham** conversation; **pūressāmi** I am going to bring to fulfillment **samaṇapatiṭṭimyeva** that very practice of a recluse.

**jarājajjaritā** weak the old **honti** are **hatthapādā** their hands and feet **anassavā** disobedient

so he **yassa** whose **vihatatthāmo** welfare has been destroyed **katham** how **carissati** shall he practice **dhammam** the dharma?

**pabbajissāmevāham**, “indeed, I will go forth, **tātāti** dear.”

**tassa** while he **viravantasseva** was still crying **gantvā** having gone **santikam** to the presence **satthu** of the teacher **yācītvā** having requested **pabbajjam** the going forth **laddhapabbajjūpasampado** as one who received the going forth and ordination, **vasitvā** having dwelt **pañca** five **vassāni** rains **santike** in the presence **ācariyupajjhāyānam** of his teacher and preceptor, **vutthavasso** with the exiting the rains **pavāretvā** having given permission [for the sangha to point out his faults] **satthāramupasaṅkamitvā** having approached the teacher **vanditvā** having paid respect, **pucchi** asked **iti** thus:

“**bhante**, venerable sir, **imasmin** in this **sāsane** dispensation, **kati** how many **dhurānī**? duties **santi** are there?

“**ganthadhuram** the duty of study **ca** and **vipassanādhuram** the duty of insight. **iti** thus **santi** there are **dveyeva** just two **dhurāni** duties, **bhikkhū** monk.

## Part Five

"katamaṁ pana, bhante, ganthadhuram, katamaṁ vipassanādhuran"ti?

"attano paññānurūpena ekam vā dve vā nikāye sakalam vā pana tepiṭakam buddhavacanam uggañhitvā tassa dhāraṇam, kathanam, vācananti idam ganthadhuram nāma, sallahukavuttino pana pantasenāsanābhiraṭassa attabhāve khayavayam paṭṭhapetvā sātaccakiriyavasena vipassanam vaḍḍhetvā arahattaggahaṇanti idam vipassanādhuram nāmā"ti.

"bhante, aham mahallakakāle pabbajito ganthadhuram pūretum na sakkhissāmi, vipassanādhuram pana pūressāmi, kammaṭṭhānam me kathethā"ti.

athassa satthā yāva arahattam kammaṭṭhānam kathesi.

so satthāram vanditvā attanā sahagāmino bhikkhū pariyesanto saṭṭhi bhikkhū labhitvā tehi saddhim nikhamitvā vīsayojanasatamaggam gantvā ekam mahantam paccantagāmam patvā tattha saparivāro piṇḍāya pāvisi. manussā vattasampanne bhikkhū disvāva pasannacittā āsanāni paññāpetvā nisīdāpetvā paññetenāhārena parivisitvā, "bhante, kuhim ayyā gacchantī"ti pucchitvā "yathāphāsukaṭṭhānam upāsakā"ti vutte paññitā manussā "vassāvāsam senāsanam pariyesanti bhadantā"ti ṣṭavā, "bhante, sace ayyā imam temāsam idha vaseyyum, mayam saraṇesu patiṭṭhāya sīlāni gaṇheyyāmā"ti āhaṁsu. tepi "mayam imāni kulāni nissāya bhavanissaranam karissāmā"ti adhivāsesum.

*Translation:*

"What then, venerable sir, is the duty of study, and what the duty of insight?

"Having learned one or two sections or even the whole three baskets comprising the Buddha's words, as accords with one's wisdom; the carrying on, the discussing, the speaking on that. This is called the duty of study. Then, the gaining of arahantship, having brought insight to maturity through the power of constant application by one with light duties, delighting in a secluded abode, who has having firmly established in the mind the waste and decay of one's being. This is called the duty of insight."

"Venerable sir, I have gone forth in my old age; I shall not be able to bring to fulfilment the duty of study. The duty of insight, however, I shall bring to fulfilment. Please expound a meditation subject to me."

So, the teacher expounded a meditation subject to him leading to arahantship.

He, having paid respect to the teacher, seeking out bhikkhus to go along with him and finding sixty bhikkhus, went out together with them, travelled a path of one-hundred-and-twenty yojanas, reached a great border-town and entered for alms therein together with his retinue. The people, becoming faithful upon seeing the bhikkhus of perfect behaviour, set out seats, had the bhikkhus sit down, served them with drink and food and asked, "Venerable sir, where are the sirs going?"

Upon their replying, "to a place that is comfortable, lay-followers", wise people understood: "the venerable sirs are looking for a dwelling as a residence for the rains," said, "Venerable sir, if the good sirs would stay here these three months, we would take the precepts, having established ourselves in the refuges. The bhikkhus acquiesced, thinking, "dependant on these families we will make an escape from becoming."

Word-by-word:

"**katamam** what **pana**, then **bhante**, venerable sir **ganthadhuram**, is the duty of study  
**katamam** what **vipassanādhuram** is the duty of insight?

**uggaṇhitvā** having learned **ekam** one **vā** or **dve** two **vā nikāye** sections **vā** or **pana** even **sakalam** the whole **tepiṭakam** three baskets **buddhavacanam** that are the Buddha's words, **attano paññānurūpena** according to one's wisdom, **dhāraṇam** the carrying on, **kathanaṁ** the discussing, **vācanam** the speaking **tassa** of that; **idam** this **nāma**, is called **ganthadhuram** the duty of study. **pana** Then, **arahattaggahaṇan** the gaining of arahantship **vaddhetvā** having brought to maturity **vipassanam** insight **sātaccakiriyavasena** through the power of constant application **sallahukavuttino** by one with light duties **pantasenāsanābhīratassa** delighting in a secluded abode **paṭṭhapetvā** having firmly established [in the mind] **khayavayam** the waste and decay **attabhāve** in regards to one's being. **idam** This **nāma** is called **vipassanādhuram** the duty of insight.

"**bhante**, venerable sir, **aham** I **pabbajito** have gone forth **mahallakakāle** in the time of being old **na sakkhissāmi**, I shan't be able **pūretum** to bring to fulfilment, **ganthadhuram** the duty of study. **vipassanādhuram** The duty of insight, **pana** however, **pūressāmi**, I shall bring to fulfilment. **kathetha** please expound **kammaṭṭhānam** a meditation subject **me** to me.

**atha** So, **yāva** as far as **arahattam** arahantship, **satthā** the teacher **tāva** so far **kathesi** expounded **kammaṭṭhānam** a meditation subject **assa** to him .

**so** He **vanditvā** having paid respect **satthāram** to the teacher, **pariyesanto** seeking out **bhikkhū** bhikkus **sahagāmino** [who would be] those who go along **attanā** with him, **labhitvā** having gained **saṭṭhi** sixty **bhikkhū** bhikkhus, **nikkhamitvā** having gone out **saddhim** together **tehi** with them, **gantvā** having travelled **vīsayojanasatamaggam** a path of one-hundred-and-twenty yojanas, **patvā** having reached **ekam** one **mahantam** great **paccantagāmam** border-town **pāvisi** entered **piṇḍāya** for alms **tattha** therein **saparivāro** together with his retinue. **manussā** People, **disvāva** just having seen **bhikkhū** the bhikkhus **vattasampanne** of perfect behaviour **pasannacittā** [becoming] faithful-minded, **paññāpetvā** having set out **āsanāni** seats **nisidāpetvā** having caused [the monks] to sit, **parivisitvā** having served [them] **pañitenāhārena** with drink and food, **pucchitvā** having asked **iti** thus: "**bhante**, venerable sir **kuhim** where **ayyā** are the sirs **gacchanti** going?"

**vutte** when it was said **iti** thus: "**yathāphāsukaṭṭhānam** "to a place that is comfortable **upāsakā** lay-followers", **pañditā** wise **manussā** people **ñatvā** having understood **iti** thus: **bhadantā** "the venerable sirs **pariyesanti** are looking for **senāsanam** a dwelling "**vassavāsam** as a residence for the rains" **āhamsu** spoke **iti** thus "**bhante**, venerable sir, sace if **ayyā** the good sirs **vaseyyum** would stay **idha** here **imam** these **temasam** three months, **mayaṁ** we **patiṭṭhāya** having established [ourselves] **saraṇesu** in the refuges **gaṇheyāma** would take **silāni** the precepts. **tepi** So, they **iti** [having thought] thus: **nissāya** dependant on **imāni** these **kulāni** families **mayaṁ** we **karissāma** will make **bhavanissaraṇam** an escape from becoming" **adhibvāsesum** acquiesced.

## Part Six

manussā tesam paṭīññām gahetvā vihāram paṭijaggitvā rattiṭṭhānadivāṭṭhānāni sampādetvā adamṣu. te nibaddham tameva gāmām piṇḍāya pavisanti. atha ne eko vejjo upasaṅkamitvā, "bhante, bahūnam vasanaṭṭhāne aphāsukampi nāma hoti, tasmim uppanne mayham katheyyātha, bhesajjam karissāmī"ti pavāresi. thero vassūpanāyikadivase te bhikkhū āmantetvā pucchi, "āvuso, imam temāsam katihi iriyāpathehi vītināmessathā"ti? "catūhi, bhante"ti. "kim panetam, āvuso, patirūpam, nanu appamattehi bhavitabbam"? "mayañhi dharamānakassa buddhassa santikā kammatṭhānam gahetvā āgatā, buddhā ca nāma na sakkā pamādena ārādhetum, kalyāṇajjhāsayena te vo ārādhetabbā. pamattassa ca nāma cattāro apāyā sakagehasadisā, appamattā hothāvuso"ti. "kim tumhe pana, bhante"ti? "aham tīhi iriyāpathehi vītināmessāmi, piṭṭhim na pasāressāmi, āvuso"ti. "sādhū, bhante, appamattā hothā"ti.

atha therassa niddam anokkamantassa paṭhamamāse atikkante majjhimamāse sampatte akkhirogo uppajji. chiddaghaṭato udakadhārā viya akkhīhi assudhārā paggharanti. so sabbarattim samañadhammam katvā arunuggamane gabbham pavisitvā nisīdi. bhikkhū bhikkhācāravelāya therassa santikam gantvā, "bhikkhācāravelā, bhante"ti āhamṣu. "tena hi, āvuso, gaṇhatha pattacīvaran"ti. attano pattacīvaram gāhāpetvā nikkhami. bhikkhū tassa akkhīhi assūni paggharante disvā, "kimetaṁ, bhante"ti pucchim̄su. "akkhīni me, āvuso, vātā vijjhantī"ti. "nanu, bhante, vejena pavāritamhā, tassa kathemā"ti. "sādhāvuso"ti.

*Translation:*

The people, having obtained their promise, tended to a dwelling, finishing places for night and day and gave them to the bhikkhus. The bhikkhus went into that very village for alms without break. Then, one doctor approached them and invited them thus: "Venerable sir, discomfort certainly will come in a dwelling place of many. When it comes, please tell to me and I will make medicine for you. The elder, on the day of entering the rains called the bhikkhus and asked: "friends, in how many postures will you pass this three month period?" "In four, venerable sir." "What? But, friends, is this proper? Should you not live with vigilance? For we came here having obtained a meditation subject in the presence of a living Buddha. And Buddhas are not to be pleased by one who is negligent; they can be pleased with those of you who have beautiful disposition. Further, for one who is negligent the four states of loss are just like one's own home. May you all, friends, be vigilant." "What about you, venerable sir?" "I will pass the time in three postures; I will not stretch out my back, friends." "It is good, venerable sir; may you be vigilant."

Then, once the elder had passed the first month without falling sleep, an eye disease arose upon reaching the second month. Showers of tears flowed forth from his eyes as water flowing from a pot with a hole. He, having performed the dhamma of a recluse for the whole night, went into the inner chamber at the arising of dawn and sat down. The bhikkhus, at the time of wandering for alms, went into the presence of the elder and said, "it is the time for wandering for alms, venerable sir."

"Well then, friends, carry my bowl and robe." Having had them take his own bowl and robe, he went out. The bhikkhus, seeing the tears flowing from his eyes, asked, "What is this, venerable sir?"

"My eyes, friends, are pierced by the wind." "Were we not, venerable sir, invited by a doctor? We will speak to him." "It is good, friends."

**manussā** The people **gahetvā** having got **tesam** their **paṭiññam** promise, **paṭijaggitvā** having tended to **vihāram** a dwelling **sampādetvā** having finished **rattitthānadvātthānāni** places for night and places for day **adamsu** gave them [to the bhikkhus]. **te** They **nibaddham** always **pavisanti** went into **tameva** that very **gāmam** village **piṇḍāya** for alms. **atha** Then **eko** one **vejjo** doctor **upasaṅkamitvā** having approached **ne** them, **pavāresi** invited **iti** thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **hoti** there is to be **nāma** certainly **aphāsukampi** indeed discomfort **vasanatthāne** in a dwelling place **bahūnam** of many. **tasmin** When that **uppanne** [is] arisen, **katheyyātha** you should tell **mayham** to me. **karissāmi** I will make **bhesajjam** medicine. **thero** The elder, **vassūpanāyikadivase** on the day of entering the rains, **āmantetvā** having called **te** those **bhikkhū** bhikkhus, **pucchi** asked **iti** thus: "**āvuso** friends, **katihī** with how many **iriyāpathehi** postures **vītināmessatha** will you pass **imam** this **temāsam** three month period? **iti** [They replied] thus: "**catūhi** with four, **bhante** venerable sir. " **kim** What? **panetam**, but is this, **āvuso** friends, **patirūpam** proper? **nanu** Is it not that **bhavitabbam** it should be existed **appamattehi** with non-negligence? **mayañhi** For we **āgatā** came **gahetvā** having taken **kammatthānam** a meditation **santikā** in the presence **dharamānakassa** of a living **buddhassa** Buddha. **ca** And **buddhā** Buddhas **nāma** indeed **na** are not **sakkā** able **ārādhetum** to be pleased **pamādena** by one who is negligent; **te** they **ārādhetabbā** should be pleased **kalyāṇajjhāsayena** with the beautiful disposition **vo** of you all. **ca** And, **pamattassa** for one who is negligent **nāma** indeed **cattāro** the four **apāyā** [states of] loss **sakagehasadisā** [are] of a kind with one's own home. **hothāvuso** May you all, friends, **appamattā** [be] ones who are non-negligent. **iti** [They asked] thus: **kim** "what **pana** as for **tumhe** you, **bhante** venerable sir?" **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **aham** "I **vītināmessāmi** will pass it **tīhi** with three **iriyāpathehi** postures; **na pasāressāmi** I will not stretch out **pitthim** [my] back, **āvuso** friends." **iti** [They replied] thus: **sādhū**, It is good, **bhante** venerable sir; **hotha** may you be **appamattā** non-negligent."

**atha** Then **therassa** while the elder **anokkamantassa** [was] not falling into **niddam** sleep **paṭhamamāse** at the first month **atikkante** passing **majjhimamāse** at the second month **sampatte** being reached **akkhirogo** an eye disease **uppajji** arose. **assudhārā** Showers of tears **paggharanti** flowed forth **akkīhi** from [his] eyes **viya** like **udakadhārā** the flow of water **chiddaghaṭato** from a pot with a hole. **so** He **katvā** having performed **samaṇadhammam** the dharmas of a recluse **sabbarattim** for the whole night **pavisitvā** having gone into **gabbham** the inner chamber **arunuggamane** at the arising of dawn, **nisīdi** sat down. **bhikkhū** The bhikkhus, **bhikkhācāravelāya** at the time of wandering for alms, **gantvā** went **santikam** into the presence **therassa** of the elder, **āhamsu** spoke **iti** thus: **bhikkhācāravelā** "[it is] the time for wandering for alms, **bhante** venerable sir."

**iti** [The elder replied] thus: **hi** "Well " **tena** then, **āvuso**, friends, **gaṇhatha** take **pattacivaram** the bowl and robe." **gāhāpetvā** having caused [them] to take **attano** [his] own **pattacivaram** bowl and robe, **nikkhami** went out. **bhikkhū** The bhikkhus **disvā** having seen **assūni** the tears **paggharante** flowing out **akkīhi** from the eyes **tassa** of him **pucchimṣu** asked **iti** thus: "**kimetam** "What is this, **bhante** venerable sir?"

**me** my **akkīni** eyes, **āvuso** friends, **vijjhanti** are pierced **vātā** by the wind." **iti** [They asked] thus: **nanu** "Is it not **bhante** venerable sir **pavāritamhā** that we were invited **vejjena** by a doctor? **kathema** We will speak **tassa** to him." **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **sādhāvuso** "It is good, friends."

## Part Seven

te vejjassa kathayim̄su. so telam pacitvā pesesi. therō nāsāya telam āsiñcanto nisinnakova āsiñcitvā antogāmam pāvisi. vejjo tam disvā āha — "bhante, ayyassa kira akkhīni vāto vijjhati"ti? "āma, upāsakā"ti. "bhante, mayā telam pacitvā pesitam, nāsāya vo telam āsittan"ti? "āma, upāsakā"ti. "idāni kīdisan"ti? "rujjateva upāsakā"ti. vejjo "mayā ekavāreneva vūpasamanasamattham telam pahitam, kim nu kho rogo na vūpasanto"ti cintetvā, "bhante, niśiditvā vo telam āsittam, nipajjītvā"ti pucchi. therō tuṇhī ahosi, punappunam pucchiyamānopi na kathesi. so "vihāram gantvā therassa vasanaṭṭhānam olokessāmī"ti cintetvā — "tena hi, bhante, gacchathā"ti theram vissajjetvā vihāram gantvā therassa vasanaṭṭhānam olokento cañkamananisidanaṭṭhānameva disvā sayanaṭṭhānam adisvā, "bhante, nisinnehi vo āsittam, nipannehī"ti pucchi. therō tuṇhī ahosi. "mā, bhante, evam karittha, samañadhammo nāma sariram yāpentena sakkā kātum, nipajjītvā āsiñcathā"ti punappunam yāci. "gaccha tvam tāvāuso, mantetvā jānissāmī"ti vejjam uyyojesi.

therassa ca tattha neva ñātī, na sālohitā atthi, tena saddhim manteyya? karajakāyena pana saddhim mantento "vadehi tāva, āvuso pālita, tvam kim akkhīni olokessasi, udāhu buddhasāsanam? anamataggasmiñhi samsāravaṭṭe tava akkhikāñassa gañanā nāma natthi, anekāni pana buddhasatāni buddhasahassāni atītāni. tesu te ekabuddhopi na pariciṇṇo, idāni imam antovassam tayo māse na nipajjissāmīti temāsam nibaddhavīriyam karissāmi. tasmā te cakkhūni nassantu vā bhijjantu vā, buddhasāsanameva dhārehi, mā cakkhūnī"ti bhūtakāyam ovadanto imā gāthāyo abhāsi —

"cakkhūni hāyantu mamāyitāni, sotāni hāyantu tatheva kāyo. sabbampidañ hāyatu dehanissitam, kim kārañā pālita tvam pamajjasi.

"cakkhūni jīrantu mamāyitāni... "cakkhūni bhijjantu mamāyitān..."

*Translation:*

They spoke to the doctor. He cooked some oil and sent it to them. The elder, poured the oil into his nose while sitting, and went into the town. The doctor, seeing him, said: "Venerable sir, I was told that the wind is piercing the eyes of the good sir." "Yes, lay follower." "Venerable sir, I cooked and sent oil; did you pour the oil into your nose?" "Yes, lay follower." "Now how is it?" "Still hurting, lay follower." The doctor, thinking, "I sent oil capable of relieving the sickness with only one application. Why then indeed has the sickness not been relieved?" asked, "Venerable sir, did you pour the oil sitting or lying down?" The elder was silent. Though being asked again and again, he didn't speak. The doctor, thinking, "I will go to the abode of the elder and see his place of dwelling," answered the elder, "well then, venerable sir, go ahead," went to the abode of the elder and, looking at the dwelling place, seeing only the walking and sitting place, not seeing a lying place, asked, "venerable sir, did you pour the oil sitting or lying?" The elder was silent. The doctor pleaded with him again and again, "don't act like this, venerable sir! Truly, the dhamma of a recluse can only be performed by one who maintains the body. May you pour the oil lying down!" The elder dismissed the doctor, "go now, friend. I will consult and learn what to do."

But in that place there were neither relatives of the elder nor those of the same blood; therefore with whom should he consult? Consulting together just with his physical body, exhorting his formed body thus: "speak then, friend Pālita! What, will you look after the eyes, or rather the religion of the Buddha? There is indeed no counting to the number of times you have suffered blindness of eyes in the rounds of samsara, which is indeed without graspable beginning. Further, many hundreds of Buddhas, many thousands of Buddhas have been in the past. Of them you didn't attend upon even a single Buddha. Now, having promised thus: 'I will not lie down in this rains for three months,' I will make constant effort for three months. Therefore, let your eyes be destroyed or broken, may you uphold just the religion of the Buddha, not the eyes!" spoke these verses:

The eyes may they perish, so dear to me; The ears may they perish, indeed, so the body. Yea, all this may it perish that is dependent on the body; For what reason, Palita, are you heedless? The eyes may they be destroyed so dear to me... The eyes may they break so dear to me...

**te** They **kathayimsu** spoke **vejjassa** to the doctor. **so** He **pacitvā** having cooked **telam** some oil **pesesi** sent [it]. **thero** The elder **āsiñcanto** when pouring **telam** the oil **nāsāya** into the nose, **āsiñcitvā** having poured [it] **nisinnakova** only sitting, **pāvisi** went into **antogāmam** the town's interior. **vejjo** The doctor, **disvā** having seen **tam** him, **āha** spoke **iti** thus: "bhante "Venerable sir, **kira** it is said **vāto** the wind **vijjhati** pierces **akkhīni** the eyes **ayyassa** of the good sir." **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **āma** "Yes, **upāsaka** lay follower." **iti** [The doctor asked] thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **pacitvā** having cooked **telam** oil **pesitam** [it] was sent **mayā** by me; **telam** [was] the oil **āsittam** pouerd **nāsāya** in the nose **vo** of you?" **iti** [The elder replied] thus: "āma" "Yes, **upāsaka** lay follower." **iti** [The doctor asked] thus: "idāni" "Now, **kīdisam** what state [is it]?" **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **rujjateva** "Still hurting, **upāsaka** lay follower." **vejjo** The doctor, **cintetvā** having thought **iti** thus: **telam** "Oil **pahitam** was sent **mayā** by me **vūpasamanasamattham** capable of relieving **ekavāreneva** with only one time. **kim** What **nu** then **kho** indeed, **rogo** the sickness **na** not **vūpasanto** being relieved?" **pucchi** asked **iti** thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **telam** [was] the oil **āsittam** poured **vo** by you **nisiditvā** having sat down, **nipajjivtā** [or] having lied down?" **thero** The elder **ahosi** was **tuñhi** silent. **punappunam** Again and again **pucchiyamānopi** though being asked **na kathesi** he didn't speak. **so** He **cintetvā** having thought **iti** thus **gantvā** having gone "**vihāram** to the abode **therassa** of the elder **olokessāmi** I will see **vasanatthānam** [his] place of dwelling." **vissajjetvā** having answered **theram** the elder **iti** thus: **hi** "Well **tena** then, **bhante** venerable sir, **gacchatha** go." **gantvā** having gone **vihāram** to the abode **therassa** of the elder, **olokento** looking **vasanatthānam** at the dwelling place, **disvā** having seen **cañkamananisidanaatthānameva** only the walking and sitting place, **adisvā** having not seen **sayanatthānam** a lying place, **pucchi** asked **iti** thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **āsittam** [was] it poured **vo** by you **nisinnehi** sitting **nipannehi** or lying?" **thero** The elder **ahosi** was **tuñhi** silent. **yāci** He requested him **punappunam** again and again **iti** thus: **mā** "Don't **kariththa** act **evam** in this way **bhante** venerable sir! **nāma** Verily, **samañadhammo** the dhamma of a recluse **sakka** are possible **kātum** to perform **yāpentena** by one maintaining **sarīram** the body. **āsiñcatha** May you pour **nipajjivtā** having lied down!" **uyyojesi** He dismissed **vejjam** the doctor **iti** thus: **gaccha** "Go **tvam** you **tāvāvuso** then, friend, **mantetvā** having consulted **jānissāmi** I will know."

**ca** And **tattha** in that place **therassa** of the elder **atthi** there were **neva** neither **ñātī** relatives **na** nor **sālohitā** those of the same blood; **tena** therefore **saddhim** with [whom] **manteyya** should he consult? **mantento** Consulting **saddhim** together **pana** just **karajakāyena** with the physical body, **ovadanto** exhorting **bhūtakāyam** the formed body **iti** thus: "**vadehi** speak **tāva** then **āvuso** friend **pālita** Pālita. **kim** What! **tvam** You **olokessasi** will look after **akkhīni** the eyes, **udāhu** or rather **buddhasāsanam** the religion of the Buddha? **natti** There is not **nāma** verily **gañanā** counting **tava** to the extent **akkhikāñassa** of the blindness of eyes **samsāravatte** in the rounds of samsara **anamataggasmiñhi** indeed without graspable beginning. **pana** But, **anekāni** many **buddhasatāni** hundereds of Buddhas **buddhasahassāni** many thousands of Buddhas **atitāni** [have] been in the past. **tesu** In regards to them **na** not **ekabuddhopi** even a single Buddha **paricinno** [was] attended upon **te** by you. **idāni** Now, **iti** [having promised] thus: **na nipajjissāmi** 'I will not lie down **imam** **antovassam** in this rains **tayo** for three **māse** months," **karissāmi** I will make **nibaddhaviriyam** constant effort **temāsam** for three months. **tasmā** Therefore, **te** let your **cakkhūni** eyes **nassantu** be destroyed **vā** or **bhijjantu** broken **dhārehi** may you uphold **buddhasāsanameva** just the religion of the Buddha, **mā** not **cakkhūni** the eyes!" **abhāsi** spoke **imā** these **gāthāyo** verses:

**cakkhūni** the eyes **hāyantu** may they perish **mamāyitāni** so dear to me **sotāni** the ears **hāyantu** may they perish **tatheva** indeed, so **kāyo** the body. **sabbampidam** yea, all this **hāyatu** may it perish **dehanissitam** that is dependent on the body **kim** what **kārañā** [is] the reason **pālita** Palita **tvam** you **pamajjasī** are heedless?

**cakkhūni** the eyes **jīrantu** may they be destroyed **mamāyitāni** so dear to me...

**cakkhūni** the eyes **bhijjantu** may they break **mamāyitāni** so dear to me...

## Part Eight

evam tīhi gāthāhi attano ovādam datvā nisinnakova natthukammam katvā gāmam piṇḍāya pāvisi. vejjo tam disvā “kim, bhante, natthukammam katan”ti pucchi. “āma, upāsakā”ti. “kīdisam, bhante”ti? “rujjateva upāsakā”ti. “nisīditvā vo, bhante, natthukammam katom, nipajjivtā”ti. therō tuñhī ahosi, punappunam pucchiyamānopi na kiñci kathesi. atha nam vejjo, “bhante, tumhe sappāyam na karotha, ajjato paṭṭhāya ‘asukena me telam pakkan’ti mā vaditha, ahampi ‘mayā vo telam pakkan’ti na vakkhāmī”ti āha. so vejjena paccakkhāto vihāram gantvā tvam vejjena paccakkhātosi, iriyāpatham mā vissajji samanātī.

“paṭikkhitto tikicchāya, vejjena pī vivajjito. niyato maccurājassa, kim pālita pamajjasī”ti. —

imāya gāthāya attānam ovaditvā samaṇadhammam akāsi. athassa majjhimayāme atikkante apubbam acarimam akkhīni ceva kilesā ca bhijīmsu. so sukkhavipassako arahā hutvā gabbham pavisitvā nisīdi.

bhikkhū bhikkhācāravelāya āgantvā “bhikkhācārakālo, bhante”ti āhamṣu. “kālo, āvuso”ti? “āma, bhante”ti. “tena hi gacchathā”ti. “kim tumhe pana, bhante”ti? “akkhīni me, āvuso, pariññānī”ti. te tassa akkhīni oloketvā assupuññanettā hutvā, “bhante, mā cintayittha, mayam vo paṭijaggissāmā”ti theram samassāsetvā kattabbayuttakam vattapatiwattam katvā gāmam piṇḍāya pavisimsu. manussā theram adisvā, “bhante, amhākam ayyo kuhin”ti pucchitvā tam pavattim sutvā yāgum pesetvā sayam piṇḍapātamādāya gantvā theram vanditvā pādamūle parivattamānā roditvā, “bhante, mayam vo paṭijaggissāma, tumhe mā cintayitthā”ti samassāsetvā pakkamiṁsu.

*Translation:*

Having exhorted himself with three verses thus and performing the nose treatment just sitting down, he went into the town for alms. The doctor, seeing him, asked, "What, venerable sir, is the nose treatment done?" "Yes lay follower." "How is it, venerable sir?" "Still afflicted, lay follower." "Did you perform the nose treatment, venerable sir, sitting down or lying down?"

The elder was silent. Even being asked again and again, not anything did he say. Then, the doctor spoke to him thus: "Venerable sir, you are not acting appropriately. From today onward, may you not say, "such a one cooked oil for me." Furthermore, I will not say, "I cooked oil for you." The elder, rejected by the doctor, having gone to his residence, thought, "you have been rejected even by the doctor. Do not relinquish your posture, recluse!"

"Rejected by a medic, even by a doctor forsaken. When the king of death is certain, what, Pālita, are you heedless?"

Having exhorted himself with this verse, he performed the dhamma of a recluse. Then, at passing of the middle watch, not before, not after, both his eyes and his defilements were destroyed. He, having become a dry-insight arahant, entered into the inner chamber and sat down.

The monks, having come at the time for going for alms, said, "It is time to go for alms, venerable sir." "Is it the time, friends?" "Yes, venerable sir." "In that case, you go." "But what about you, venerable sir?" "My eyes, friends, are destroyed." They, having examined his eyes, with eyes full of tears reassured the elder, "Venerable sir, don't worry! We will take care of you." Having done the duties and counter-duties associated with what should be done, they went into the town for alms.

People, not seeing the elder, asked, "Venerable sirs, where is our elder?" Hearing his story, they sent conjeys and went themselves with alms-food and so on. Having paid homage to the elder, and crying while rolling around at his feet, they reassured him, "Venerable sir, we will take care of you, don't you worry" and left.

Word-by-word:

**evam** in this way, **datvā** having given **ovādām** a lecture **attano** to himself **tīhi** with three **gāthāhi** verses **katvā** having done **natthukammam** the nose treatment **nisinnakova** just sitting down **pāvisi** went into **gāmam** the town **piṇḍāya** for alms. **vejjo** The doctor **disvā** having seen **taṁ** him, **pucchi** asked **iti** thus: **kim**, "What, **bhante** venerable sir, **natthukammam** is the nose treatment **kataṁ** done?" **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **āma** "Yes **upāsaka** lay follower." **iti** [The doctor inquired] thus: **kīdisam** "What state [is it in], **bhante** venerable sir?" **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **rujjateva** "[It] still is afflicted, **upāsaka** lay follower." **iti** [The doctor inquired] thus: **natthukammam** "Was the nose treatment **kataṁ** done **vo** by you **bhante** venerable sir **nisiditvā** having sat down **nipajjītvā** [or] having lay down?" **thero** The elder **ahosi** was **tuṇhi** silent. **pucchiyamānopi** Even being asked **punappunam** again and again, **na** not **kiñci** anything **kathesi** did he say. **atha** Then, **nam** to him **vejjo** doctor **āha** spoke **iti** thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **tumhe** you **na** are not **karotha** doing **sappāyam** what is appropriate. **paṭṭhāya** Starting **ajjato** from today, **mā** may you not **vadittha** speak **iti** thus: **asukena** "By such a one, **telam** oil **pakkam** was cooked **me** for me." **ahampi** Furthermore, I **na** **vakkhāmi** will not speak **iti** thus: **mayā** "By me **telam** oil **pakkam** was cooked **vo** for you." **so** He, **paccakkhāto** rejected **vejjena** by the doctor, **gantvā** having gone **vihāram** to the residence, **iti** [thought] thus: **tvam** "You **asi** are **paccakkhāto** one who has been rejected **vejenāpi** even by the doctor. **mā** Do not **vissajji** give up **iriyāpatham** your posture, **samaṇa** recluse!" **ovaditvā** having exhorted **attānam** himself **imāya** with this **gāthāya** verse **iti** thus:

**paṭikkhitto** Rejected **tikicchāya** by a medic, **api** even **vejjena** by a doctor **vivajjito** forsaken. **maccurājassa** When the king of death **niyato** [is] certain, **kim** what, **pālita** Pālita, **pamajjasī** are you heedless?

**akāsi** he performed **samanadhammam** the dhamma of a recluse. **atha** Then, **assa** for him **majjhimayāme** at [the time of] the middle watch **atikkante** passing **apubbam** not before **acarimam** not after **eva** both **akkhīni** the eyes **ca** and **kilesā** the defilements **bhijjim̄su** were destroyed. **so** He, **hutvā** having become **sukkhavipassako** a dry-insight arahā arahant, **pavisitvā** having entered into **gabbham** the inner chamber, **nisidi** sat down. **bhikkhū** The monks, **āgantvā** having come **bhikkhācāravelāya** at the time for going for alms, **āham̄su** spoke **iti** thus: **bhikkhācārakālo** "[It is] the time for going for alms, **bhante** venerable sir." **iti** [The elder asked] thus: **kālo** "Is it the time, **āvuso** friends?" **iti** [The monks replied] thus: "āma" "Yes, **bhante** venerable sir." **iti** [The elder spoke] thus: **tena hi** "In that case, **gacchatha** go." **iti** [The monks asked] thus: **pana** "But **kim** what **tumhe** about you, **bhante** venerable sir?" **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **me** "My **akkhīni** eyes, **āvuso** friends, **parihināni** are destroyed."

**te** They, **oloketvā** having examined **tassa** his **akkhīni** eyes, **hutvā** having become **assupuṇṇanettā** with eyes full of tears, **samassāsetvā** having reassured **theram** the elder **iti** thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **mā** don't **cintayittha** think! **mayam** We **paṭijaggissāma** will take care **vo** of you." **katvā** having done **vattapaṭivattam** the duties and counter-duties **kattabbayuttakam** associated with what should be done, **pavisiṁsu** went into **gāmam** the town **piṇḍāya** for alms.

**manussā** People **adisvā** not seeing **theram** the elder, **pucchitvā** having asked **iti** thus: **bhante** "Venerable sirs, **kuhim** where [is] **amhākam** our **ayyo** elder?" **sutvā** Having heard **taṁ** his **pavattim** goings-on **pesetvā** having sent **yāgum** conney, **gantvā** having gone **sayam** themselves **piṇḍapātamādāya** with alms-food and so on, **vanditvā** having paid homage **theram** to the elder, **roditvā** having cried **parivattamānā** rolling around **pādamūle** in the area around his feet, **samassāsetvā** having reassured him **iti** thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **mayam** we **paṭijaggissāma** will take care **vo** of you, **mā** don't **tumhe** you **cintayittha** think." **pakkamim̄su** left.

## Part Nine

tato paṭṭhāya nibaddhaṁ yāgubhattam vihārameva pesenti. theropi itare saṭṭhi bhikkhū nirantaram ovadati. te tassovāde ṭhatvā upakaṭṭhāya pavāraṇāya sabbeva saha paṭisambhidāhi arahattam pāpunimsu. te vuṭṭhavassā ca pana satthāram daṭṭhukāmā hutvā theramāhamṣu, "bhante, satthāram daṭṭhukāmamhā"ti. therō tesam vacanam sutvā cintesi — "aham dubbalo, antarāmagge ca amanussapariggahitā aṭavī atthi, mayi etehi saddhim gacchante sabbe kilamissanti, bhikkhampi labhitum na sakkhissanti, ime puretarameva pesessāmī"ti. atha ne āha — "āvuso, tumhe purato gacchathā"ti. "tumhe pana bhante"ti? "aham dubbalo, antarāmagge ca amanussapariggahitā aṭavī atthi, mayi tumhehi saddhim gacchante sabbe kilamissatha, tumhe purato gacchathā"ti. "mā, bhante, evam karittha, mayam tumhehi saddhimeva gamissāmā"ti. "mā vo, āvuso, evam ruccittha, evam sante mayham aphāsukam bhavissati, mayham kaniṭṭho pana tumhe disvā pucchissati, athassa mama cakkhūnam parihīnabhāvam āroceyyātha, so mayham santikam kañcideva pahiñissati, tena saddhim āgacchissāmi, tumhe mama vacanena dasabalañca asītimahāthere ca vandathā"ti te uyyojesi.

te theram khamāpetvā antogāmam pavisim̄su. manussā te disvā nisīdāpetvā bhikkham datvā "kim, bhante, ayyānam gamanākāro paññāyatī"ti? "āma, upāsakā, satthāram daṭṭhukāmamhā"ti. te punappunam yācītvā tesam gamanachandameva ḡatvā anugantvā paridevitvā nivattim̄su. tepi anupubbena jetavanam gantvā satthārañca asītimahāthere ca therassa vacanena vanditvā punadivase yattha therassa kaniṭṭho vasati, tam vīthim piñḍaya pavisim̄su. kuṭumbiko te sañjānitvā nisīdāpetvā katapaṭisanthāro "bhātikatthero me, bhante, kuhin"ti pucchi. athassa te tam pavattim ārocesum. so tam sutvāva tesam pādamūle parivattento roditvā pucchi — "idāni, bhante, kim kātabban"ti? "thero ito kassaci āgamanam paccāsīsat, tassa gatakāle tena saddhim āgamissatī"ti.

*Translation:*

From then onwards, they sent conney and rice to the residence itself without break. As for the elder, he exhorted the other sixty monks without interval. They, fixed in his exhortation, with the approaching invitation, as a whole attained to arahantship together with the paṭisambhidās. And then, emerging from the rains, they became desirous of seeing the teacher and so said to the elder, "Venerable sir, we are desirous of seeing the teacher." The elder having heard their speech, thought, "I am of poor strength and along the path there are forests possessed by non-humans. In my going together with these monks, they all will be wearied. Further, they will not be able to obtain alms. I will send these monks ahead." Then, to them he said, "Friends, you all go ahead." "But what about you, venerable sir?" "I am of poor strength and along the path there are forests possessed by non-humans. In my going together with you all, you all will be wearied. You all go ahead." "Don't, venerable sir, act thus. We will indeed go together with you." He dismissed them, saying "don't you friends lament thus. That being so, there would be discomfort for me. But, my younger brother having seen you will inquire about me. Relate to him, then, the destroyed-state of my eyes. He will send someone or other to me. I will come with that person. May you all pay homage with my words to the Ten-powered One and the eighty great elders."

They, having asked the elder to forgive them, went into the town. People, seeing them, made them sit down and gave alms, asked, "What, venerable sirs, it appears that the good sirs are going!" "Yes, lay-followers, we are desirous of seeing the teacher." The people, after pleading again and again and coming to know their sure intention of going, followed them lamenting, then turned back. And so the monks having travelled incrementally to Jetavana, paid homage with the words of the elder to the teacher and the eighty great elders. The next day, they went for alms to the street where the elder's younger brother lived. The householder, recognizing them, made them sit down and acted hospitably, then asked them, "Where, venerable sirs, is my older brother?" So they told his story to him. He, upon hearing it, cried, rolling around at their feet, then asked, "now, venerable sirs, what should be done?" "The elder is expecting someone from here to come. When he goes, he will come together with him."

Word-by-Word:

tato From then **paṭṭhāya** onwards, **pesenti** they sent **yāgubhattam** conney and rice **vihārameva** to the residence itself **nibaddham** without break. **theropi** As for the elder, **ovadati** he exhorted **itare** the other **satṭhi** sixty **bhikkhū** monks **nirantaram** without break. te They, **ṭhatvā** standing **tassovāde** in his exhortation, **upakaṭṭhāya** with the approaching **pavāraṇāya** invitation **sabbeva** the whole lot **pāpuṇīmsu** attained **arahattam** to arahantship **saha** together **paṭisambhidāhi** with the paṭisambhidās. ca **pana** And then, te they, **vutthavassā** emerging from the rains, **hutvā** having become **datṭhukāmā** desirous of seeing **satthāram** the teacher, **theramāhamsu** spoke to the elder iti thus: "bhante "Venerable sir, **datṭhukāmamha** we are desirous of seeing **satthāram** the teacher." therō The elder **sutvā** having heard **tesam** their **vacanam** speech, **cintesi** thought iti thus: **aham** "I **dubbalo** [am] of poor strength **ca** and **antarāmagge** along the path **atthi** there are **aṭavī** forests **amanussapariggahitā** possessed by non-humans. **mayi** In me **gacchante** going **saddhim** together **etehi** with these **sabbe** all **kilamissanti** will be wearied. **api** Further, **na** **sakkhissanti** they will not be able **labhitum** to obtain **bhikkham** alms. **pesessāmi** I will send **ime** these **puretarameva** first of all. **atha** Then, **ne** to them **āha** he spoke iti thus: **āvuso** "Friends, **tumhe** you all **gacchatha** go **purato** ahead." iti [The monks asked] thus: **pana** "But **tumhe** what about you, **bhante** venerable sir?" iti [The elder replied] thus: **aham** "I **dubbalo** [am] of poor strength **ca** and **antarāmagge** along the path **atthi** there are **aṭavī** forests **amanussapariggahitā** possessed by non-humans. **mayi** In me **gacchante** going **saddhim** together **tumhehi** with you all **sabbe** you all **kilamissatha** will be wearied. **tumhe** You all **gacchatha** go **purato** ahead." iti [The monks spoke] thus: **mā** "Don't, **bhante** venerable sir, **karittha** act **evam** thus. **mayam** We **gamissāma** will go **saddhimyeva** indeed together **tumhehi** with you." **uyyojesi** He dismissed **te** them iti thus: **mā** "Don't **vo** you **āvuso** friends **ruccittha** lament **evam** thus. **evam** Thus **sante** being so, **bhavissati** there will be **aphāsukam** discomfort **mayham** for me. **pana** But, **mayham** my **kanīṭho** younger brother **disvā** having seen **tumhe** you **pucchissati** will inquire; **atha** then **āroceyyātha** relate **assa** to him **parihinabhāvam** the state of being destroyed **mama** of my **cakkhūnam** eyes. **so** He **pahiṇissati** will send **kañcideva** someone or other **santikam** to the presence **mayham** of me. **saddhim** Together **tena** with that person **āgacchissāmi** I will come. **tumhe** You all **vandatha** pay homage **mama** with my **vacanena** words **dasabalam** to the Ten-powered One **ca** and **asītimahāthere** the eighty great elders.

te They, **theram khamāpetvā** having made the elder forgive them, **pavisīmsu** went into **antogāmam** the inside of the town. **manussā** People **disvā** having seen te them **nisidāpetvā** having made them sit down **datvā** having given **bhikkham** alms, iti [asked] thus: "kim, "What, **bhante** venerable sirs, **paññāyati** there appears **gamanākāro** the appearance of going **ayyānam** of the sirs." iti [The monks replied] thus: **āma** "Yes, **upāsakā** lay-followers, **datṭhukāmamha** we are desirous of seeing **satthāram** the teacher." te They, **yācitvā** having pleaded **punappunam** again and again, **ñatvā** having known **tesam** their **gamanachandameva** sure intention of going **anugantvā** having gone after, **paridevitvā** having lamented, **nivattīmsu** turned back. **tepi** And they (the monks) **gantvā** having gone **anupubbena** incrementally **jetavanam** to Jetavana, **vanditvā** having paid homage **vacanena** with the words **therassa** of the elder **satthāram** to the teacher **ca** and **asītimahāthere** the eighty great elders, **punadivase** on the next day, **pavisīmsu** they went into **tam** that **vīthim** street **yattha** where **therassa** the elder's **kanīṭho** younger brother **vasati** lived **piṇḍāya** for alms. **kuṭumbiko** The householder **sañjānitvā** having recognized te them, **nisidāpetvā** having caused them to sit down, **katapaṭisanthāro** acting hospitably, **pucchi** asked them iti thus: **kuhim** "Where, **bhante** venerable sirs, **me** [is] my "bhātikatthero older brother?" **atha** Then te they **ārocesum** told **tam** his **pavattim** goings-on **assa** to him. **so** He, **sutvāva** upon hearing **tam** that, **roditvā** having cried **parivattento** rolling around **tesam** at their **pādamūle** feet **pucchi** asked iti thus: "idāni now, **bhante** venerable sirs, **kim** what **kātabbam** should be done?" iti [The monks replied] thus: **thero** "The elder **paccāsīsati** is expecting **āgamanam** the coming **kassaci** of someone **ito** from here. **gatakāle** At the going time **tassa** of him, **āgamissati** he will come **saddhim** together **tena** with him.

## Part Ten

"ayam me, bhante, bhāgineyyo pālito nāma, etam pesethā"ti. "evam pesetum na sakkā, magge paripantho atthi, tam pabbājetvā pesetum vat̄atī"ti. "evam katvā pesetha, bhante"ti. atha nam pabbājetvā ad̄hamāsamattam pattacīvaraggahañādīni sikkhāpetvā maggām ācikkhitvā pahiñim̄su.

so anupubbena tam gāmam patvā gāmadvāre ekam mahallakam disvā, "imam gāmam nissāya koci āraññako vihāro atthī"ti pucchi. "atthi, bhante"ti. "ko nāma tattha vasatī"ti? "pālitatthero nāma, bhante"ti. "maggam me ācikkhathā"ti. "kosi tvam, bhante"ti? "therassa bhāgineyyomhī"ti. atha nam gahetvā vihāram nesi. so theram vanditvā ad̄hamāsamattam vattapaṭivattam katvā theram sammā patijaggitvā, "bhante, mātulakuṭumbiko me tumhākam āgamanam paccāsīsat, etha, gacchāmā"ti āha. "tena hi imam me yaṭṭhikotim gaṇhāhī"ti. so yaṭṭhikotim gahetvā therena saddhim antogāmam pāvisi. manussā theram nisidāpetvā "kim, bhante, gamanākāro vo paññāyatī"ti pucchim̄su. "āma, upāsakā, gantvā satthāram vandissāmī"ti. te nānappakārena yācitvā alabhantā theram uyyojetvā upad̄hapatham gantvā roditvā nivattim̄su.

sāmañero theram yaṭṭhikotiyā ādāya gacchanto antarāmagge ataviyam katthanagaram nāma therena upanissāya vuṭṭhapubbam gāmam sampāpuṇi, so gāmato nikkhomitvā araññe gītam gāyitvā dārūni uddharantiyā ekissā itthiyā gītasaddam sutvā sare nimittam gaṇhi. itthisaddo viya hi añño saddo purisānam sakalasarīram pharitvā ṭhātum samattho nāma natthi. tenāha bhagavā — "nāham, bhikkhave, aññam ekasaddampi samanupassāmi, yam evam purisassa cittam pariyādāya tiṭṭhati, yathayidam, bhikkhave, itthisaddo"ti (AN 1.2). sāmañero tattha nimittam gahetvā yaṭṭhikotim vissajjetvā "tiṭṭhatha tāva, bhante, kiccam me atthī"ti tassā santikam gato. sā tam disvā tuṇhī ahosi. so tāya saddhim sīlavipattim pāpuṇi.

*Translation:*

"Venerable sirs, there is this nephew of mine named Pālita; please send him." "It is not possible to send such a one; on the way there is danger. It is possible to send him after he has gone forth." "Please do so and send him, venerable sirs." So, they gave him the going forth, trained him for just half a month in how to carry the bowl and robe, etc., explained the path and sent him away.

He reached that town incrementally and, seeing an old man at the town gate, asked "Is there some forested residence dependent on this town?" "There is, venerable sir." "What is the name of he who dwells therein?" "His name is Elder Pālita, venerable sir." "Please point out the way to me." "Who are you, venerable sir?" "I am the nephew of the elder." So, he took the novice and led him to the residence. He paid respect to the elder, did the duties and counter-duties and cared properly for the elder for the period of half a month, then said, "Venerable sir, my uncle the householder is expecting you to come with me; come, let us go." "Well, in that case, take this end of my walking stick." He took the end of the walking stick and went into the town together with the elder. The people had the elder sit down and asked "What, venerable sir, it appears as though you are going!" "Yes, lay followers, I will go to pay respect to the teacher." They begged in many ways and, not obtaining their wish for him to stay, sent the elder off. Having gone halfway down the road, they cried and turned back.

The novice, going taking the elder by the end of his walking stick, came along the way to a town in the forest named Kaṭṭha City, which, previous to the rains, the elder had lived dependant on. He, leaving the town, heard in the forest the sound of the song of a woman who was singing a song while collecting firewood and fixed on to the sign of femininity in the voice. Indeed, another sound like the sound of a woman, which, having pervaded the whole body of a man is capable to stay fast, there certainly is not. For this reason spoke the Blessed One:

I do not, monks, perceive another single sound which so stays having encompassed the mind of a man, which is to say, monks, the sound of a woman." (a. ni. 1.2)

The novice, grasping the sign (of a woman) in that voice, released the end of the walking stick, saying, "stay for now, venerable sir, I have some business." went to her. She, seeing him, was silent. He fell away from morality together with her.

Word-by-word:

**iti** [The householder spoke] thus: **bhante** "Venerable sirs, **ayam** [there is] this **bhāgineyyo** nephew **me** of mine **nāma** named **pālito** Pālita; **pesetha** may you send **etam** him." **iti** [The monks spoke] thus: **na** "It is not **sakkā** possible **pesetum** to send **evam** such a one; **magge** on the way **atthi** there is **paripantho** danger. **vatṭati** It is possible **pesetum** to send **tam** him **pabbājetvā** having gone forth." **iti** [The householder spoke] thus: **katvā** "Having done **evam** so, **pesetha** may you send [him], **bhante** venerable sirs." **atha** Then **nam pabbājetvā** [they] having caused him to go forth, **sikkhāpetvā** having caused him to train in **pattacīvaraggahaṇādīni** the carrying of bowl and robe, etc. **addhamāsamattam** for just half a month, **ācikkhitvā** having explained **maggam** the path, **pahiṇīmsu** sent him away.

**so** He **patvā** having reached **tam** that **gāmam** town **anupubbena** incrementally, **disvā** having seen **ekam** one **mahallakam** old man **gāmadvāre** at the town gate **pucchi** asked **iti** thus: **atthi** "Is there **koci** some **āraññako** forested **vihāro** residence **nissāya** dependent on **"imam** this **gāmam** town?" **iti** [The old man replied] thus: **atthi** "There is, **bhante** venerable sir." **iti** [He asked] thus: **ko** "Who **nāma** by name **vasati** dwells **tattha** therein?" **iti** [The old man replied] thus: **pālitatthero** "[He is Elder Pālita **nāma** by name, **bhante** venerable sir." **iti** [He spoke] thus: **ācikkhatha** please point out **maggam** the way **me** to me." **iti** [The old man asked] thus: **kosi** "Who are **tvam** you, **bhante** venerable sir?" **iti** [He replied] thus: **bhāgineyyomhi** "I am the nephew **therassa** of the elder." **atha** Then, **gahetvā** having taken **nam** him **nesi** he led [him] **vihāram** to the residence.

**so** He, **vanditvā** having paid respect **theram** to the elder, **katvā** having done **vattapatiyatvam** the duties and counter-duties, **patijaggitvā** having cared **sammā** properly **theram** for the elder **addhamāsamattam** for the period of half a month, **āha** spoke **iti** thus: "**bhante** "Venerable sir, **mātulakuṭumbiko** my uncle the householder **paccāsisi** is expecting **āgamanam** the coming **tumhākam** of you **me** with me; **etha** come, **gacchāma** let us go." **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **hi** "Well, **tena** in that case, **gaṇhāhi** take **imam** this **me** **yatthikotim** end of my walking stick." **so** He, **gahetvā** having taken **yatthikotim** the end of the walking stick, **pāvisi** went into **antogāmam** the inside of the town **saddhim** together **therena** with the elder.

**manussā** People, **theram nisidāpetvā** having made the elder sit down, **pucchimsu** asked **iti** thus: **kim** "What, **bhante** venerable sir, **paññāyati** there appears **vo gamanākāro** the appearance of your going." **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **āma** Yes, **upāsakā** lay followers, **gantvā** having gone, **vandissāmi** I will pay respect **satthāram** to the teacher." **te** They, **yācitvā** having begged **nānappakārena** in many ways, **alabhantā** not obtaining [their wish for him to stay], **uyyojetvā** sending off **theram** the elder **gantvā** having gone **upadḍhapatham** halfway down the road, **roditvā** cried **nivattim** and turned back.

**sāmanero** The novice, **gacchanto** going **ādāya** having taken **theram** the elder **yatthikotiyā** by the end of his walking stick, **antarāmagge** along the way **sampāpuṇi** reached **gāmam** a town **aṭaviyam** in the forest **nāma** named **kaṭṭhanagaram** Kaṭṭha City **vutthapubbam** which previous to the rains **upanissāya** had been depended on **therena** by the elder. **so** He **nikkhamitvā** having gone out **gāmato** of the town, **sutvā** heard **araññe** in the forest **gītasaddam** the sound of the song **ekissā** of one **itthiyā** woman **uddharantiyā** [who was] collecting **dārūni** firewood **gāyitvā** singing **gītam** a song, **gaṇhi** grasped **nimittam** the sign (of femininity) **sare** in the sound. **hi** Indeed, **añño** another **saddo** sound **viya** like **itthisaddo** the sound of a woman **purisānam** for a man [which], **pharitvā** having pervaded **sakalasarīram** the whole body, **samattho** is capable **thātum** to stay **nāma** indeed **natthi** there is not. **tenāha** For this reason spoke **bhagavā** the Blessed One:

**nāham** I do not, **bhikkhave** monks, **samanupassāmi** perceive **aññam** another **ekasaddampi** single sound **yam** which **evam** so **titthati** stays **pariyādāya** having encompassed **cittam** the mind **purisassa** of a man, **yathayidam** which is to say, **bhikkhave** monks, **itthisaddo** the sound of a woman." (a. ni. 1.2)

**sāmanero** The novice, **gahetvā** having grasped **nimittam** the sign **tattha** in that [voice] **vissajjetvā** having released **yatthikotim** the end of the walking stick, **iti** [having spoken] thus: **titthatha** stay **tāva** for now, **bhante** venerable sir, **atthi** there is **kiccam** business **me** of mine." **gato** went **santikam** to the presence **tassā** of her. **sā** She **disvā** having seen **tam** him, **ahosi** was **tunhī** silent. **so** He, **saddhim** together **tāya** with her, **pāpuṇi** attained **silavipattim** a falling away from morality.

## Part Eleven

thero cintesi — “idāneva eko gītasaddo suyyittha. so ca kho itthiyā saddo chiji, sāmañeropi cirāyati, so tāya saddhim sīlavipattim patto bhavissatīti. sopi attano kiccam niṭṭhāpetvā āgantvā “gacchāma, bhante”ti āha. atha nam thero pucchi — “pāpojātosi sāmanerā”ti. so tuṇhī hutvā therena punappunam puṭṭhopi na kiñci kathesi. atha nam thero āha — “tādisena pāpēna mama yaṭṭhikoṭiggahaṇakiccam natthī”ti.

so samvegappatto kāsāyāni apanetvā gihiniyāmena paridahitvā, “bhante, aham pubbe sāmañero, idāni panamhi gihī jāto, pabbajantopi ca svāham na saddhāya pabbajito, maggaparipanthabhayena pabbajito, etha gacchāmā”ti āha. “āvuso, gihipāpopi samañapāpopi pāpoyeva, tvam samañabhbhāve ṛhatvāpi sīlamattam pūretum nāsakkhi, gihī hutvā kim nāma kalyānam karissasi, tādisena pāpēna mama yaṭṭhikoṭiggahaṇakiccam natthī”ti āha. “bhante, amanussupaddavo maggo, tumhe ca andhā apariṇāyakā, katham idha vasissathā”ti? atha nam thero, “āvuso, tvam mā evam cintayi, idheva me nipajjītvā marantassāpi aparāparam parivattantassāpi tayā saddhim gamanam nāma natthī”ti vatvā imā gāthā abhāsi —

“handāham hatacakkhusmi, kantāraddhānamāgato. seyyamāno na gacchāmi, natthi bāle sahāyatā.

“handāham hatacakkhusmi, kantāraddhānamāgato. marissāmi no gamissāmi, natthi bāle sahāyatā”ti.

tam sutvā itaro samvegajāto “bhāriyam vata me sāhasikam ananuccavikam kammam katan”ti bāhā paggayha kandanto vanasaṇḍam pakkhanditvā tathā pakkantova ahosi.

*Translation:*

The elder thought, “Just now one sound of a song was heard. And indeed that sound of a woman has broken off. Further, the novice dawdles. He will fall away from morality together with her.” Then they novice, having completed his own business, came and said, “Let us go, venerable sir.” Then the elder asked him, “Have you given rise to evil, novice?” He remained silent, saying nothing, even when questioned by the elder again and again. Then, the elder said to him, “One of such evil has no business taking the end of my walking stick.”

He, becoming agitated, took off the ochre robes, clothed himself in the fashion of a householder, and said, “Venerable sir, I was a novice before, but now I have become a householder. And indeed, when going forth, I did it without faith; I went forth out of fear of the obstacles along the way. Come, let us go.” “Friend, whether the evil of a householder or the evil of a novice, it is still evil. Even when established in the state of a recluse you were not able to bring to fulfilment simple morality; having become a householder, what? Will you do what is beautiful? One of such evil has no business taking the end of my walking stick.” “Venerable sir! The path is disturbed by non-humans and you are blind! Without a guide, how will you stay here?” Then, the elder said, “Friend, don’t think like that. Even if I should die, lying down right here, or if I should wander around and around in circles, there will be indeed no going together with you,” and spoke these verses:

“Now! With eyes destroyed, come half-way through the wilderness; Better-minded, I will not go - there is no friendship with fools.

“Now! With eyes destroyed, come half-way through the wilderness; I will die; I will not go - there is no friendship with fools.”

Hearing this, the novice once more became agitated and said, “heavy indeed is this savage, improper deed I have done!” Raising his arms and wailing, he rushed forth into the thick jungle, and disappeared just so.

Word-By-Word:

**thero** The elder **cintesi** thought **iti** thus: **idāneva** Just now **eko** one **gītasaddo** sound of a song **suyyittha** was heard. **ca** And **kho** indeed **so** that **saddo** sound **itthiyā** of a woman **chijji** has broken off. **sāmañeropi** Further, the novice **cirāyati** dwells. **so** He, **saddhim** together **tāya** with her, **bhavissati** will become **patto** one who has attained **silavipattim** a falling away from morality." **sopi** Then, he **niṭṭhpētvā** having brought to completion **attano** his own **kiccam** business **āgantvā** having come, **āha** spoke **iti** thus: **gacchāma** "Let us go, **bhante** venerable sir." **atha** Then **thero** the elder **pucchi** asked **nam** him **iti** thus: **pāpojātosi** are you one who has given rise to evil, **sāmañera** novice?" **so** He **hutvā** having remained **tuṇhī** silent **kathesi** said **na** not **kiñci** anything **puṭṭhopi** even being questioned **therena** by the elder **punappunam** again and again. **atha** Then, **thero** the elder **āha** spoke **nam** to him **iti** thus: **natthi** "There is no **mama** **yatṭhikotiggahañakiccam** business of taking the end of my walking stick **tādisena** by one of such **pāpena** evil."

**so** He, **samvegappatto** reaching a state of agitation **apanetvā** having taken off **kāsāyāni** the ochre robes **paridahitvā** having clothed **gihiniyāmena** in the fashion of a householder, **āha** spoke **iti** thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **aham** I **sāmañero** [was] a novice **pubbe** in the past; **pana** but **idāni** now **amhi** I am **jāto** become **gihī** a householder. **ca** And **pabbajantopi** indeed, when going forth, **svāham** I [was] one who **pabbajito** went forth **na** not **saddhāya** with faith; **pabbajito** [I was] one who went forth **maggaparipanthabhayena** out of fear of the obstacles along the way. **etha** Come, **gacchāma** let us go." **āha** [The elder] spoke **iti** thus:

**āvuso** "Friend, **gihipāpopi** whether the evil of a householder **samaṇapāpopi** or the evil of a novice, **pāpoyeva** [it is] still evil. **tvam** You **thatvāpi** even when standing **samaṇabhāve** in the state of a recluse, **nāsakkhi** were not able **pūretum** to bring to fulfilment **sīlamattam** the extent of morality; **hutvā** having become **gihī** a householder, **kim** what **nāma** indeed **karissasi** will you do **kalyāṇam** what is beautiful? **natthi** There is no **mama** **yatṭhikotiggahañakiccam** business in taking the end of my walking stick **tādisena** by one of such **pāpena** evil."

**iti** [The householder asked] thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir! **maggo** The path **amanussupaddavo** [is] disturbed by non-humans **ca** and **tumhe** you **andhā** [are] blind! **apariṇāyakā** Without a guide, **katham** how **vasissatha** will you stay **idha** here?" **atha** Then, **thero** the elder, **vatvā** having spoken **nam** to him **iti** thus: **āvuso** "Friend, **mā** don't **tvam** you **cintayi** think **evam** thus. **api** Even **marantassa** while I should die, **nipajjītvā** it having been laid down **me** by me **idheva** right here, **api** or **parivattantassa** while I should wander in circles **aparāparam** again and again, **nāma** **natthi** there will be indeed no **gamanam** going **saddhim** together **tayā** with you." **abhāsi** spoke **imā** these **gāthā** verses:

"**handāham** "Come! I **hatacakkhusmi** with eyes destroyed **kantāraddhānamāgato** come half-way through the wilderness; **seyyamāno** Better-minded **na** **gacchāmi** I will not go - **natthi** there is no **sahāyatā** friendship **bāle** with fools.

"**handāham** "Come! I **hatacakkhusmi** with eyes destroyed **kantāraddhānamāgato** come half-way through the wilderness; **marissāmi** I will die **no** **gacchāmi** I will not go - **natthi** there is no **sahāyatā** friendship **bāle** with fools."

**sutvā** having heard **tam** that **itaro** once more **samvegajāto** [he] became agitated, **iti** [and spoke] thus: **bhāriyam** heavy **vata** indeed **sāhasikam** [is] the savage **ananucchavikam** improper **kammam** deed **katam** done **me** by me!" **paggayha** raising **bāhā** [his] arms **kandanto** and wailing, **pakkhanditvā** having rushed forth **vanasandam** into the thick jungle, **ahosi** he was **pakkanto** gone **eva** just **tathā** thus.

## Part Twelve

therassāpi sīlatejena satthiyojanāyāmam paññāsayojanavitthataṁ pannarasayojanabahalam jayasumanapupphavaṇṇam nisīdanuṭṭhahanakālesu onamanunnamanapakatikam sakkassa devarañño pañḍukambalasilāsanam unhākāram dassesi. sakko "ko nu kho mām ṭhānā cāvetukāmo"ti olokento dibbena cakkhunā theram addasa. tenāhu porāṇā —

"sahassanetto devindo, dibbacakkhum visodhayi. pāpagarahī ayam pālo, ājīvam parisodhayi.

"sahassanetto ... dhammadaruko ayam pālo, nisinno sāsane rato"ti.

athassa etadahosi — "sacāham evarūpassa pāpagarahino dhammadarukassa ayyassa santikam na gamissāmi, muddhā me sattadhā phaleyya, gamissāmi tassa santikan"ti. tato —

"sahassanetto devindo, devarajjasirindharo. taṅkhaṇena āgantvāna, cakkhupālamupāgami". —

upagantvā ca pana therassa avidūre padasaddamakāsi. atha nam thero pucchi — "ko eso"ti? "aham, bhante, addhiko"ti. "kuhim yāsi upāsakā"ti? "sāvatthiyam, bhante"ti. "yāhi, āvuso"ti. "ayyo pana, bhante, kuhim gamissati"ti? "ahampi tattheva gamissāmī"ti. "tena hi ekatova gacchāma, bhante"ti. "aham, āvuso, dubbalo, mayā saddhim gacchantassa tava papañco bhavissati"ti. "mayham accāyikam natthi, ahampi ayyena saddhim gacchanto dasasu puññakiriyavatthūsu ekam labhissāmi, ekatova gacchāma, bhante"ti. thero "eso sappuriso bhavissati"ti cintetvā — "tena hi saddhim gamissāmi, yaṭṭhikotim gaṇha upāsakā"ti āha. sakko tathā katvā pathavim saṅkhipanto sāyanhasamaye jetavanam sampāpesi. thero saṅkhapaṇavādisaddam sutvā "kattheso saddo"ti pucchi. "sāvatthiyam, bhante"ti? "pubbe mayam gamanakāle cirena gamimhā"ti. "aham ujumaggam jānāmi, bhante"ti. tasmiṃ khaṇe thero "nāyam manusso, devatā bhavissati"ti sallakkhesi.

*Translation:*

Yet, by the glory of the elder's virtue, the Orange-Blanketed Stone Throne of Sakka, king of the angels, sixty yojana long, fifty yojana wide, and fifty yojana high, the color of China Rose flowers, which, at the times of sitting down and standing up, would regularly stoop down and rise up, became hot. Sakka thought, "Who indeed is desirous of my falling away from my station?" Looking with the divine eye he saw the elder. So said the ancients:

The ruler of the angels with a thousand eyes brought to purity the divine eye. This Pāla, who censures the evil, has purified his livelihood. ... This Pāla, who reveres the dhamma, sits delighted in the sasana.

Then, it occurred to him that "If I do not go to such a good sir, who censures the evil and reveres the dhamma, my head should burst into seven pieces. I will go to him." Thence:

The ruler of the angels with a thousand eyes, glorious in the kingdom of the angels, came at that moment and approached Cakkhupāla.

And so, approaching, he sounded his footsteps near the elder. Then, the elder asked "Who is this?" "I, venerable sir, am a traveller." "To where do you go, lay-follower?" "To Sāvatthī, venerable sir." "Go, friend." "But, venerable sir, where will the good sir go?" "I too go to that very place." "Then indeed let us go as one, venerable sir." "I friend, am of poor strength. In going together with me, there will arise complication for you." "I have no urgency. Moreover, going together with the good sir, I will obtain one of the ten means of performing goodness; let us go indeed as one, venerable sir." The elder, thinking: "This must be a gentleman." said: "Then I will go together; take the end of the walking stick, lay-follower." Sakka did so and, contracting the earth, reached Jetavana by evening time. The elder, hearing the sounds of trumpets and drums, asked: "Where is this sound?" "In Sāvatthī, venerable sir." "When going before, we went over a long time." "I know a straight path, venerable sir." At that moment the elder considered: "This is not a human. He must be an angel."

Word-By-Word:

**api** Yet, **sīlatejena** by the glory of virtue **therassa** of the elder, **pāndukambalasilāsanam** the Orange-Blanketed Stone Throne **sakkassa** of Sakka, **devarañño** king of the angels, **satthiyojanāyāmam** sixty yojana long, **paññāsayojanavitthatam** fifty yojana wide, **pannarasayojanabahalam** [and] fifty yojana high, **jayasumanapupphavanṇam** the color of China Rose flowers, **nisidānuṭṭhahanakālesu** [which] at the times of sitting down and standing up, **onamanunnamanapakatikam** would regularly stoop down and rise up, **dassesi** exhibited **unhākāram** a state of heat. **sakko** Sakka **iti** [thought] thus: **ko** "Who **nu** **kho** indeed **cāvetukāmo** is desirous of the falling away **thānā** from their station **mām** towards me?" **olokento** Looking **dibbena** with the divine **cakkhunā** eye **addasa** he saw **theram** the elder. **tena** In regards to that, **porāṇā** the ancients **āhu** spoke **iti** thus:

**devindo** the ruler of the angels **sahassanetto** with a thousand eyes, **visodhayi** brought to purity **dibbacakkhum** the divine eye. **ayam** This **pālo** Pāla **pāpagarahī** who censures the evil **parisodhayi** has purified **ājivam** [his] livelihood. ... This **pālo** Pāla **dhammagaruko** who reveres the dhamma **nisinno** is seated **rato** delighted **sāsane** in the sasana.

**atha** then **assa** to him **etadahosi** this occurred **iti** as follows: **sace** "If **āham** I **na** **gamissāmi** will not go **santikam** into the presence **ayyassa** of a reverend **evarūpassa** of such a form **pāpagarahino** who censures the evil **dhammagarukassa** [and] reveres the dhamma, **me** my **muddhā** head **phaleyya** should burst **sattadhā** into seven pieces. **gamissāmi** I will go **santikam** into the presence **santikam** of him." **tato** Thence:

**devindo** The ruler of the angels **sahassanetto** with a thousand eyes, **devarajjasirindharo** glorious in the kingdom of the angels, **āgantvāna** having come **taṅkhaṇena** at that moment **cakkhupālamupāgami** approached towards Cakkhupāla.

**ca pana** And so, **upagantvā** having approached, **padasaddamakāsi** he made a sound of foot steps **avidūre** in the vicinity **therassa** of the elder. **atha** Then, **thero** the elder **pucchi** asked **nam** him **iti** thus: **ko** "Who **eso** [is] this?" **iti** [Sakka replied] thus: **aham** "I, **bhante** venerable sir, **addhiko** [am] a traveller." **iti** [The elder asked] thus: **kuhim** "To where **yāsi** do you go, **upāsaka** lay-follower?" **iti** [Sakka replied] thus: **sāvatthiyam** "To Sāvatthī, **bhante** venerable sir." **iti** [The elder spoke] thus: **yāhi** "Go, **āvuso** friend." **iti** [Sakka asked] thus: **pana** "But **ayyo**, the good sir, **bhante**, venerable sir, **kuhim** to where **gamissati** will he go?" **iti** [The elder replied] thus: **ahampi** "I too **gamissāmi** will go **tattheva** to that very place." **iti** [Sakka spoke] thus: **tena hi** "Then **gacchāma** let us go **ekatova** indeed as one, **bhante** venerable sir." **iti** [The elder spoke] thus: **aham** I **āvuso** friend, **dubbalo** am of poor strength. **gacchantassa** In going **saddhim** together **mayā** with me, **papañco** complication **bavissati** will arise **tava** for you." **iti** [Sakka spoke] thus: **mayham** "Of me **natthi** there is no **accāyikam** urgency. **api** Moreover, **gacchanto** going **saddhim** together **ayyena** with the good sir, **aham** I **labhissāmi** will obtain **ekam** one **dasasu** among the ten **puññakiriyatthūsu** means of performing goodness; **gacchāma** let us go **ekatova** indeed as one, **bhante** venerable sir." **thero** The elder, **cintetvā** having thought **iti** thus: **eso** "This **bavissati** must be **sappuriso** a gentleman." **āha** spoke **iti** thus: **tena hi** "Then **gamissāmi** I will go **saddhim** together; **gaṇha** take **yatthikotim** the end of the walking stick, **upāsaka** lay-follower." **sakko** Sakka **katvā** having done **tathā** so, **saṅkhipanto** contracting **pathavim** the earth, **sampāpesi** reached **jetavanam** Jetavana **sāyanhasamaye** at evening time. **thero** The elder, **sutvā** having heard **saṅkhapanavādisaddam** the sounds of trumpets and drums, **pucchi** asked **iti** thus: **kattheso** Where [is] this **saddo** sound?" **iti** [Sakka spoke] thus: **sāvatthiyam**, "In Sāvatthī, **bhante** venerable sir." **iti** [The elder spoke] thus: **pubbe** "In former **gamanakāle** times going, **mayaṁ** we **gamimhā** went **cirena** by a long time." **iti** [Sakka spoke] thus: **aham** I **jānāmi** know **ujumaggam** a straight path, **bhante** venerable sir." **tasmin** At that **khanē** moment **thero** the elder **sallakkhesi** considered **iti** thus: **nāyam** "This is not **manusso** a human. **bavissati** He must be **devatā** an angel."

## Part Thirteen

"sahassanetto devindo, devarajjasirindharo. sañkhipitvāna tam maggam, khippam sāvatthimāgamī"ti.

so theram netvā therassevathāya kaniṭṭhakuṭumbikena kāritam paṇṇasālam netvā phalake nisīdāpetvā piyasahāyakavanñena tassa santikam gantvā, "samma, cūlapālā"ti pakkosi. "kim, sammā"ti? "therassāgatabhāvam jānāsi"ti? "na jānāmi, kim pana therō āgato"ti? "āma, samma, idāni aham vihāram gantvā theram tayā kāritapaṇṇasālāya nisinnakam disvā āgatomhī"ti vatvā pakkāmi. kuṭumbikopi vihāram gantvā theram disvā pādamūle parivattanto roditvā "idam disvā aham, bhante, tumhākam pabbajitum nādāsin"tiādīni vatvā dve dāsadārake bhujisse katvā therassa santike pabbājetvā "antogāmato yāgubhattādīni āharitvā theram upatṭhahathā"ti paṭiyādesi. sāmañerā vattapaṭivattam katvā theram upatṭhahimṣu. athekadivasam disāvāsino bhikkhū "satthāram passissāmā"ti jetavanam āgantvā tathāgatam vanditvā asītimahāthere ca, vanditvā vihāracārikam carantā cakkhupālattherassa vasanatṭhānam patvā "idampi passissāmā"ti sāyam tadabhimukhā ahesum. tasmiṁ khaṇe mahāmegho uṭṭhahi. te "idāni atisāyanho, megho ca uṭṭhito, pātova gantvā passissāmā"ti nivattim̄su. devo paṭhamayāmam vassitvā majjhimayāme vigato. therō āraddhavīriyo āciṇṇacaṅkamano, tasmā pacchimayāme caṅkamanam otari. tadā ca pana navavuṭṭhāya bhūmiyā bahū indagopakā uṭṭhahim̄su. te there caṅkamante yebhuyyena vipajjim̄su. antevāsikā therassa caṅkamanatṭhānam kālasseva na sammajjim̄su. itare bhikkhū "therassa vasanatṭhānam passissāmā"ti āgantvā caṅkamane matapāṇake disvā "ko imasmiṁ caṅkamatī"ti pucchim̄su. "amhākam upajjhāyo, bhante"ti. te ujjhāyim̄su "passathāvuso, samaṇassa kammam, sacakkhukakāle nipajjītvā niddāyanto kiñci akatvā idāni cakkhuvikalakāle 'caṅkamāmī'ti ettake pāṇake māresi 'attham karissāmī'ti anaththam karotī"ti.

*Translation:*

The ruler of the angels with a thousand eyes, glorious in the kingdom of the angels, having shortened that path, quickly came to Sāvatthi.

He led the elder to the thatched hall made by his householder younger brother for the elder's own benefit, had him sit on a piece of wood, went to his householder younger brother in the appearance of a close friend and called him: "Good Cūlapāla." "What, good fellow?" "Do you know that the elder has come?" "I didn't know. What, so the elder has come?" Saying, "Yes, good fellow. Just now I went to the residence and, seeing the elder sitting in the thatched hall made by you, have come.", he left. So, the householder went to the residence, saw the elder, wept rolling around at his feet, spoke such words as: "Seeing this, venerable sir, I did not give you permission to go forth." Freeing two young servants, he had them to go forth under the elder and assigned them thus: "Bringing conney, rice and so on from within the village, attend to the elder." The novices did the duties and counter-duties and attended upon the elder.

Then, one day, foreign-dwelling monks came to Jetavana, thinking, "We will see the teacher." Having paid homage to the Tathāgata and to the eighty great elders, they wandered around the residence and reached the elder Cakkhupāla's place of residence. Thinking: "We will see this one, too." they turned themselves towards that place. At that moment, a great cloud came up. They thought: "Now, it is very late in the day, and a cloud has come up. We will go to see him in the morning instead." and turned back. The rain-god rained in the first watch, and was gone in the middle watch. The elder, with persistent effort, practised walking meditation habitually. Thus, in the last watch, he went down to the walking place. And yet, at that time, many indagopaka insects came out from the earth newly formed. During the elder's walking in meditation, most of them perished. The residents had not swept the elder's walking meditation place at the proper time. The other monks came, thinking "We will see the dwelling place of the elder." Seeing the dead creatures in the walking place, they asked, "Who practices walking meditation in this place?" "Our preceptor, venerable sir." They were annoyed thus: "Look, friend, at the recluse's deed. Having slept when he was with eyes, sleeping without doing anything, now in the time when he is without eyes, thinking 'I will practice walking meditation.' he has caused so many creatures to die. Thinking 'I will do what is of purpose', he does what is against the purpose."

Word-by-word:

**devindo** The ruler of the angels **sahassanetto** with a thousand eyes, **devarajjasirindharo** glorious in the kingdom of the angels, **saṅkhipitvāna** having contracted **tam** that **maggam** path **khippam** quickly **sāvatthimāgami** came to Sāvatthi.

**so** He **netvā** leading **theram** the elder **netvā** having led [him] **pāṇnasālam** to the thatched hall **kāritam** made **kaniṭṭhakuṭumbikena** by his younger brother the householder **therassevathāya** for the benefit of the elder himself, **nisidāpetvā** having caused him to sit **phalake** on a piece of wood, **gantvā** having gone **santikam** into the presence **tassa** of that [younger brother the householder] **piyasahāyakavannena** with the appearance of a friend who was dear, **pakkosi** called [him] iti thus: **samma** "Good **cūlapāla** Cūlapāla." **iti** [The younger brother replied] thus: **kim** "What, **samma** good fellow?" **iti** [Sakka spoke] thus: **jānāsi** "Do you know **therassāgatabhāvam** the fact that the elder has come?" **iti** [The younger brother replied] thus: **na jānāmi** "I didn't know. **kim pana** What, **so therō** the elder **āgato** has come?" **vatvā** [Sakka] having spoken **iti** thus: **āma** "Yes, **samma** good fellow. **idāni** Now **aham** I **gantvā** having gone **vihāram** to the residence, **disvā** having seen **theram** the elder **nisinnakam** sitting **kāritapaṇṇasālāya** in the thatched hall made **tayā** by you, **āgatohi** am come." **pakkāmi** left. **kuṭumbikopi** So, the householder, **gantvā** having gone **vihāram** to the residence **disvā** having seen **theram** the elder **roditvā** having wept **parivattanto** rolling around **pādamūle** at his feet, **vatvā** having spoken **ādīni** [words] starting **iti** thus: **disvā** "having seen **idam** this, **aham** I, **bhante** venerable sir, **nādāsim** did not give **pabbajitum** to go forth **tumhākam** to you." **katvā** Having made **bhujisse** free **dve** two **dāsadārake** young servants, **pabbajetvā** having caused them to go forth **santike** in the presence **therassa** of the elder, **paṭiyādesi** assigned them **iti** thus: **āharitvā** having brought **yāgubhattādīni** conney, rice and so on **antogāmato** from within the village **upatṭhahatha** do you attend **theram** to the elder." **sāmañerā** The novices, **katvā** having done **vattapaṭivattam** the duties and counter-duties **upatṭhahimsu** attended **theram** upon the elder.

**athekadivasam** Then, one day, **disāvāsino** foreign-dwelling **bhikkhū** monks, **āgantvā** having come **jetavanam** to Jetavana, **iti** [thinking] thus: **passissāma** "We will see **satthāram** the teacher.", **vanditvā** having paid homage **tathāgataṁ** to the Tathāgata, **ca** and **vanditvā** having paid homage **asitimahātherē** to the eighty great elders, **carantā** wandering **vihāracārikam** around the residence, **patvā** having reached **vasanaṭṭhānam** the place of residence **cakkhupālattherassa** of the elder Cakkhupāla, **iti** [thinking] thus: **passissāma** "We will see **idampi** this one, too." **ahesum** were **tadabhimukhā** turned towards that [place] **sāyam** themselves. **tasmin** At that **khaṇe** moment **mahāmegho** a great cloud **utṭhahi** came up. **te** They, **iti** [thinking] thus: **idāni** "Now, **atisāyanho** [it is] very late in the day, **ca** and **megho** a cloud **utṭhito** has come up. **gantvā** having gone **pātova** in the morning instead, **passissāma** we will see." **nivattim̄su** turned back. **devo** The [rain-]angel **vassitvā** having rained **paṭhamayāmam** in the first watch, **vigato** was gone **majjhimayāme** in the middle watch. **thero** The elder **āraddhavīriyo** with persistent effort **āciṇṇacaṅkamano** habitually practised walking meditation. **tasmā** Therefore, **pacchimayāme** in the last watch, **otari** he went down **caṅkamanam** to the walking [place]. **ca pana** And yet, **tadā** at that time, **bahū** many **indagopakā** indagopaka [insects], **navavuṭṭhāya** having newly emerged, **utṭhahimsu** came out **bhūmiyā** from the earth. **te** They, **there** at the elder's **caṅkamante** walking in meditation, **vipajjim̄su** perished **yebhuyyena** for the most part. **antevāsikā** The residents **na sammajjim̄su** had not swept **caṅkamanaṭṭhānam** the walking meditation place **therassa** of the elder **kālasseva** at the proper time. **itare** The other **bhikkhū** monks, **iti** [thinking] thus: **passissāma** "We will see **vasanaṭṭhānam** the dwelling place **therassa** of the elder." **āgantvā** having come, **disvā** having seen **matapāṇake** the dead creatures **caṅkamane** in the walking [place], **pucchim̄su** asked **iti** thus: **ko** "Who **caṅkamati** practices walking meditation **imasmin** in this [place]?" **iti** [The residents spoke] thus: **amhākam** "Our **upajjhāyo** preceptor, **bhante** venerable sir." **te** They **ujjhāyim̄su** were annoyed **iti** thus: **passathāvuso** "Look, friend, **samañassa** at the recluse's **kammam** deed. **nipajjītvā** Having slept **sacakkhukakāle** in the time when he was with eyes, **niddāyanto** sleeping **akatvā** having not done **kiñci** anything, **idāni** now **cakkhuvikalakāle** in the time when he is without eyes, **iti** [thinking] thus: **caṅkamāmi** 'I will practice walking meditation.' **ettake pāṇake māresi** has caused so many creatures to die. **Iti** [Thinking] thus: **karissāmi** 'I will do **attham** what is of purpose', **karoti** he does **anattham** what is against the purpose."

## Part Fourteen

atha kho te gantvā tathāgatassa ārocesum, "bhante, cakkhupālatthero 'caṅkamāmī'ti bahū pānake māresī"ti. "kim pana so tumhehi mārento dittho"ti? "na dittho, bhante"ti. "yatheva tumhe tam na passatha, tatheva sopi te pāne na passati. khīṇāsavānam marañacetanā nāma natthi, bhikkhave"ti. "bhante, arahattassa upanissaye sati kasmā andho jāto"ti? "attano katakammavasena, bhikkhave"ti. "kim pana, bhante, tena katan"ti? tena hi, bhikkhave, suṇātha —

atīte bārāṇasiyam kāsiraññe raijam kārente eko vejjo gāmanigamesu caritvā vejjakammam karonto ekam cakkhudubbalam itthim disvā pucchi — "kim te aphāsukan"ti? "akkhīhi na passāmī"ti. "bhesajjam te karissāmī"ti? "karohi, sāmī"ti. "kim me dassasi"ti? "sace me akkhīni pākatikāni kātum sakkhissasi, aham te saddhim puttadhitāhi dāsī bhavissāmī"ti. so "sādhū"ti bhesajjam samvidahi, ekabhesajjeneva akkhīni pākatikāni ahesum. sā cintesi — "ahametassa saputtadhitā dāsī bhavissāmī"ti patijānim, "na kho pana mam sañhena sammācārena samudācarissati, vañcessāmi nan"ti. sā vejenāgantvā "kīdisam, bhadde"ti puṭṭhā "pubbe me akkhīni thokam rujjimsu, idāni pana atirekataram rujjanti"ti āha. vejjo "ayam mam vañcetvā kiñci adātukāmā, na me etāya dinnāya bhatiyā attho, idāneva nam andham karissāmī"ti cintetvā geham gantvā bhariyāya etamattham ācikkhi. sā tuṇhī ahosi. so ekam bhesajjam yojetvā tassā santikam gantvā "bhadde, imam bhesajjam añjehi"ti añjāpesi. athassā dve akkhīni dīpasikhā viya vijjhāyimsu. so vejjo cakkhupālo ahosi. bhikkhave, tadā mama puttena katakammam pacchato pacchato anubandhi. pāpakammañhi nāmetam dhurañ vahato balibaddassa padam cakkam viya anugacchatīti idam vatthum kathetvā anusandhim ghaṭetvā patiṭṭhāpitamattikam sāsanam rājamuddāya lañchanto viya dhammarājā imam gāthamāha —

1. "manopubbañgamā dhammā, manoseṭṭhā manomayā. manasā ce paduṭṭhena, bhāsatī vā karoti vā. tato nam dukkhamanveti, cakkamva vahato padan"ti.

*Translation:*

So they went and said to the Tathāgata, "Venerable sir, the elder Cakkhupāla, thinking 'I will do walking meditation' causes the death of many creatures." "What, but was he seen by you causing death?" "He was not seen, venerable sir." "Indeed, just as you didn't see that, so he too did not see those creatures. The intention of killing truly does not exist in those who have destroyed the taints, monks." "Venerable sir, while the precondition for arahantship existed, from what could blindness arise?" "By the power of deeds done by himself, monks." "But what, venerable sir, was done by him?" "Well then, monks, listen:

In the past, in Baranasi, while King Kāsi was ruling the kingdom, one doctor, wandering in villages and towns performing the work of a doctor, saw a woman with eyes of poor strength and asked, "what is your ailment?" "I cannot not see with my eyes." "Shall I make medicine for you?" "Please do, master!" "What will you give me to me?" "If you are able to make me my eyes normal, I, together with my sons and daughters, will become your slave." He, saying, "very well," prepared medicine. Indeed, by a single application of the medicine her eyes became normal. She thought, "I promised 'I will become the slave of this doctor together with my sons and daughters'. But he will surely not behave towards me with tender and proper conduct. I will lie to him." She, when having come and was asked by the doctor, "what condition are your eyes in, good woman?" said, "previously, me my eyes hurt a little. But now, they hurt much more." The doctor thinking, "This woman is lying to me and does not want to give anything. I will not succeed in getting this women to give me wages; now, I will make her truly blind." went to his home and related the matter to his wife. She was silent. He mixed a medicine and, going to the woman, had her apply it, saying, "Good woman, apply this medicine." Then, her two eyes were extinguished like the flames of a lamp. That doctor was Cakkhupāla. Monks, the deed done by my son at that time trailed just after him. Indeed, this very thing, evil kamma, goes after one like a wheel the foot of an ox bearing a yoke. Having explained this matter and made the connection, the king of the dhamma, as though stamping the royal seal on a letter affixed with clay, spoke this verse:

Realities have mind as forerunner, have mind as chief, are formed of mind. If, with a mind corrupted, one speaks or acts, because of that, suffering follows him, just as a wheel the foot of the one pulling the burden.

Word-by-word:

**atha kho** So then, **te** they **gantvā** having gone **ārocesum** spoke **tathāgatassa** to the Tathāgata **iti** thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **cakkhupālatthero** the elder Cakkhupāla, **iti** [thinking] thus: **cañkamāmi** 'I will do walking meditation' **māresi** causes the death of **bahū** many **pāṇake** creatures." **iti** [The Tathāgata asked] thus: **kim** "What, **pana** but **so** [was] he **diṭṭho** seen **tumhehi** by you **mārento** causing death?" **iti** [The monks replied] thus: **na** "[He was] not **diṭṭho** seen, **bhante** venerable sir." **iti** [The Tathāgata spoke] thus: **yatheva** "Indeed, just as **tumhe** you all **na** didn't **passatha** see **tam** that, **tatheva** just so, **sopi** he too **na** did not **passati** see **te** those **pāne** creatures. **maraṇacetanā** The intention of killing **nāma** truly **natthi** does not exist **khīṇāsavānam** of those who have destroyed the taints, **bhikkhave** monks." **iti** [The monks asked] thus: **bhante** "Venerable sir, **upanissaye** while the precondition **arahattassa** for arahantship **sati** existed, **kasmā** from what **andho** [could] blindness **jāto** arise?" **iti** [The Tathāgata replied] thus: **katakammavasena** "By the power of deeds done **attano** by himself, **bhikkhave** monks." **iti** [The monks asked] thus: **pana** "But **kim** what, **bhante** venerable sir, **kataṁ** was done **tena** by him?" **iti** [The Tathāgata replied] thus: **tena hi** "Well, in that case, **bhikkhave** monks, **suṇātha** listen:

**atite** in the past **bārāṇasiyam** in Baranasi **kāsiraññe** while King Kāsi **kārente** was ruling **rajjam** the kingdom, **eko** one **vejjo** doctor **caritvā** having wandered **gāmanigamesu** in villages and towns **karonto** performing **vejjakammam** the work of a doctor, **disvā** having seen **ekam** one **ittim** woman **cakkhudubbalam** with eyes of poor strength **pucchi** asked **iti** thus: **kim** "What **te** [is] your **aphāsukam** ailment?" **iti** [The woman replied] thus: **na passāmi** "I cannot not see **akkhī** with my eyes." **iti** [The doctor asked] thus: **karissāmi** "Shall I make **bhesajjam** medicine **te** for you?" **iti** [The woman replied] thus: **karoḥi** "Please make [medicine] **sāmi** master!" **iti** [The doctor asked] thus: **kim** "What **dassasi** will you give me to me?" **iti** [The woman replied] thus: **sace** "If **sakkhissasi** you are able **kātum** to make me my **akkhīni** eyes **pākatikāni** normal, **aham** I, **saddhim** together **puttadhitāhi** with my sons and daughters, **bhavissāmi** will become **te** your **dāsī** slave." **so** He **iti** [having spoken] thus: **sādhū** "Very well." **samvidahi** prepared **bhesajjam** medicine. **ekabhesajjeneva** Indeed, by a single [application] of the medicine, **akkhīni** [her] eyes **ahesum** became **pākatikāni** normal. **sā** She **cintesi** thought **iti** thus: **aham** "I **paṭijānīm** promised **iti** thus: **bhavissāmi** 'I will become **dāsī** the slave **etassa** of this [doctor] **saputtadhitā** together with my sons and daughters'. **pana** But **na** **kho samudācarissati** he will surely not behave towards **mām** me **sanhena** with tender **sammācārena** [and] proper conduct. **vañcessāmi** I will lie **nam** to him." **sā** She, **āgantvā** having come, **putthā** asked **vejjena** by the doctor **iti** thus: **kīdisam** "Of what condition [are your eyes], **bhadde** good woman?" **āha** spoke **iti** thus: **pubbe** "Previously, me my **akkhīni** eyes **rujjimsu** hurt **thokam** a little. **pana** But **idāni** now, **rujjanti** they hurt **atirekataram** much more." **vejjo** The doctor **cintetvā** having thought **iti** thus: **ayam** "This [woman] **vañcetvā** having lied **mām** to me **adātukāmā** does not desire to give **kiñci** anything. **na** [There will be] no **attho** success **bhatiyā** in regards to wages **dinnāya** being given me to me **etāya** by this one; **idāni** now **karissāmi** I will make **nam** her **eva** truly **andham** blind." **gantvā** having gone **geham** to his home, **ācikkhi** related **etamattham** the matter **bhariyāya** to his wife. **sā** she **ahosi** was **tuṇhī** silent. **so** he **yojetvā** having combined **ekam** one **bhesajjam** medicine, **gantvā** having gone **tassā** to her **santikam** presence **añjāpesi** caused her to apply [it] **iti** [speaking] thus: **bhadde** "Good woman, **añjehi** apply **imam** this **bhesajjam** medicine." **atha** Then, **assā** her **dve** two **akkhīni** eyes **vijjhāyimṣu** were extinguished **viya** like **dīpasikhā** the flames of a lamp. **so** That **vejjo** doctor **ahosi** was **cakkhupālo** Cakkhupāla. **bhikkhave** Monks, **katakammam** the deed done **mama puttena** by my son **tadā** at that time **anubandhi** trailed **pacchato pacchato** just after [him]. **hi** Indeed, **nāmetam** this very **pāpakammam** evil kamma **anugacchatī** goes after [one] **viya** like **cakkam** a wheel **padam** the foot **balibaddassa** of an ox **vahato** bearing **dhuram** a yoke.

**kathetvā** Having explained **idam** this **vatthum** matter, **ghaṭetvā** having connected **anusandhim** the connection, **viya** as though **lañchanto** stamping **rājamuddāya** the royal seal **sāsanam** on a letter **patiṭṭhāpitamattikam** affixed with clay, **dhammarājā** the king of the dhamma **āha** spoke **imam** this **gātham** verse:

**dhammā** Realities **manopubbaṅgamā** have mind as forerunner, **manosetṭhā** have mind as chief, **manomayā** are formed of mind. **ce** If, **manasā** with a mind **paduṭṭhena** corrupted, **bhāsatī** [one] speaks **vā** or **karoti** acts, **tato** Because of that, **dukkham** **anveti** suffering goes after **nam** him, **va** just as **cakkam** a wheel **padam** the foot **vahato** of the one pulling the burden.

## Part Fifteen

tattha manoti kāmāvacarakusalādibhedam sabbampi catubhūmikacittam. imasmim pana pade tadā tassa vejjassa uppannacittavasena niyamiyamānam vavatthāpiyamānam paricchijiyamānam domanassasahagataṁ paṭighasampayuttacittameva labbhati. pubbaṅgamāti tena paṭhamagāminā hutvā samannāgatā. dhammāti gunadesanāpariyattinissattanijīvavasena cattāro dhammā nāma. tesu “na hi dhammo adhammo ca, ubho samavipākino. adhammo nirayaṁ neti, dhammo pāpeti suggatin”ti. (theragā. 304; jā. 1.15.386) ayam gunadhammo nāma. “dhammam vo, bhikkhave, desessāmi ādikalyānan”ti (ma. ni. 3.420) ayam desanādhammo nāma. “idha pana, bhikkhave, ekacce kulaputtā dhammam pariyoṇanti suttam geyyan”ti (ma. ni. 1.239) ayam pariyyattidhammo nāma. “tasmim kho pana samaye dhammā honti, khandhā hontī”ti (dha. sa. 121) ayam nissattadhammo nāma, nijīvadhammotipi eso eva. tesu imasmim thāne nissattanijīvadhammo adhippeto. so atthato tayo arūpino khandhā vedanākkhandho saññākkhandho saṅkhārakkhandhoti. ete hi mano pubbaṅgamo etesanti manopubbaṅgamā nāma.

katham panetehi saddhim ekavathuko ekārammaṇo apubbaṁ acarimam ekakkhaṇe uppajjamāno mano pubbaṅgamo nāma hotīti? uppādapaccayaṭṭhena. yathā hi bahūsu ekato gāmaghātādīni kammāni karontesu “ko etesam pubbaṅgamo”ti vutte yo nesam paccayo hoti, yam nissāya te tam kammam karonti, so datto vā mitto vā tesam pubbaṅgamoti vuccati, evamṣampadamidam veditabbam. iti uppādapaccayaṭṭhena mano pubbaṅgamo etesanti manopubbaṅgamā. na hi te mane anuppajjante uppajjituṁ sakkonti, mano pana ekaccesu cetasikesu anupajjantesupi uppajjatiyeva. adhipativasena pana mano setṭho etesanti manoseṭṭho. yathā hi corādīnam corajeṭṭhakādayo adhipatino setṭhā. tathā tesampi mano adhipati manova setṭhā. yathā pana dāruādīhi nippaññāni tāni tāni bhaṇḍāni dārumayādīni nāma honti, tathā tepi manato nippaññattā manomayā nāma.

*Translation:*

Therein, each and every mind of the four realms, categorized as sensual-sphere wholesome, etc. is called “mind”. But, in this passage, being fixed, determined and defined by the power of the doctor's arisen mind, just a mind associated with aversion and accompanied by displeasure was obtained. In reference to “having as forerunner”: having become because of it going first, they are associated with it. in reference to “realities”, there are actually four types of reality, under the headings of virtue, dissemination, study, and non-being/non-soul. In regards to these, in “dhamma and non-dhamma do not indeed both have the same result. Non-dhamma leads to hell, dhamma causes to reach a happy destination.”, this is called “dhamma as virtue”. In “I will disseminate the dhamma to you monks, beautiful in the beginning...”, this is called “dhamma as dissemination”. In “So here, monks, some young men of a good families bring the dhamma to complete fulfilment: the sutta the geyya...” this is called “dhamma as study”. In “But indeed, at that time dhammas exist, aggregates exist.” this is called “non-being dhamma”. This indeed is also called “non-soul dhamma”. Of those, in this instance non-being/non-soul dhamma is intended. The meaning of that is the three formless aggregates - the aggregate of sensation the aggregate of perception and the aggregate of mental formation. Because, these are spoken of as “mind is the forerunner of them”, they are called that which has mind as forerunner.

But why is mind, arising in a single instant together with these, of a single base, with a single object, not before nor after, called “forerunner”? By the meaning of being condition for arising. Just as where many villains are doing evil deeds together like pillaging, etc., when it is asked, “Who is the forerunner of these villains?” whoever is the condition for them, having depended on whom they do that deed, he, whether Datta or Mitta, is called “the forerunner” of them. Thus should the completion of this matter be understood. Since, by the meaning of being condition for arising, mind is the forerunner of them, so they have mind as forerunner; whereas they are not able to arise with mind not arising, mind, however, does indeed arise with some mental concomitants not arising. Further, by virtue of being ruler over, mind is foremost in regards to them, so they have mind as chief. For, just as senior villains, etc., are chiefs of villains, etc., by ruling over them, so, as the mind is ruler of those mental concomitants, they indeed have mind as chief. Further, just as whatever is fashioned with wood, etc., all of those wares are called made of wood, etc., so, as those mental concomitants are themselves fashioned from the mind, they are called mind-made.

Word-by-word:

**tattha** Therein, **sabbampi** each and every **catubhūmikacittam** mind of the four realms, **kāmāvacarakusalādibhedam** categorized as sensual-sphere wholesome, etc. **iti** is called **mano** "mind". **pana** So, **imasmin** in this **pade** phrase, **tadā** then, **niyamiyamānam** being fixed, **vavatthāpiyamānam** being determined **paricchijiyamānam** [and] being defined **uppannacittavasena** by the power of the arisen mind **tassa** of that **vejjassa** doctor, **paṭighasampayuttacittameva** just a mind associated with aversion and **domanassasahagatam** accompanied by displeasure **labbhati** was obtained. **iti** In reference to **pubbaṅgamā** "having as forerunner", **hutvā** having become **tena** because of that **pathamagāminā** going first, **samannāgatā** [they] are associated [with it].

**Iti** in reference to **dhammā** "realities", **nāma** [there are] actually **cattāro** four **dhammā** realities, **guṇadesanāpariyattinissattanijīvavasena** under the headings of virtue, dissemination, study, and non-being/non-soul. **tesu** In regards to these, **iti** as in **dhammo** "dhamma **ca** and **adhammo** non-dhamma **na hi** do not indeed **ubho** both **samavipākino** have the same result. **adhammo** Non-dhamma **neti** leads to **nirayam** hell, **dhammo** dhamma **pāpeti** causes to reach **suggatim** a happy destination." (Thāg. 304; Jā. 1.15.386) **ayam** this **nāma** is called **guṇadhammo** dhamma as virtue. **iti** As in **desessāmi** "I will disseminate **dhammam** the dhamma **vo** to you **bhikkhave** monks, **ādikalyāṇam** beautiful in the beginning..." (M 3.420) **ayam** this **nāma** is called **desanādhammo** dhamma as dissemination. **iti** as in **pana** "So **idha** here, **bhikkhave** monks, **ekacce** some **kulaputtā** young men of a good families **dhammam** **pariyāpuṇanti** bring the dhamma to complete fulfilment: **suttam** the **sutta** **geyyanti** the **geyya...**" (M 1.239) **ayam** This **nāma** is called **pariyatti dhammo** "dhamma as study". **kho pana** "But indeed, **tasmim** at that **samaye** time **dhammā** dhammas **honti** exist, **khandhā** aggregates **honti** exist." (Dhs. 121) **ayam** This **nāma** is called **nissattadhammo** "non-being dhamma". **eso** This **eva** indeed [is] also **iti** [called] thus: **nijjivadhammo** "non-soul dhamma". **tesu** In regards to those, **imasmin** in this **ṭhāne** instance **nissattanijīvadhammo** non-being/non-soul dhamma **adhippeto** is intended. **so** That **atthato** by meaning **tayo** [is] the three **arūpino** formless **khandhā** aggregates, **iti** as follows: **vedanākkhandho** the aggregate of sensation **saññākkhandho** the aggregate of perception **saṅkhārakkhandhoti** [and] the aggregate of mental formation, **hi** because, **ete** these **iti** [are spoken of] as follows: **mano** "mind **pubbaṅgamo** [is] the forerunner **etesam** of them", **nāma** they are called **manopubbaṅgamā** that which has mind as forerunner.

**pana** But **katham** why **hoti** is **mano** mind, **uppajjamāno** arising **ekakkhaṇe** in a single instant **saddhim** together **etehi** with these, **ekavaththuko** of a single base, **ekārammano** with a single object **apubbam** not before, **acarimam** not after, **nāma** called **iti** thus: **pubbaṅgamo** "forerunner"? **uppādapaccayaṭṭhena** By the meaning of condition for arising. **yathā hi** Just as **bahūsu** when many [villains] **karontesu** are doing **kammāni** [evil] deeds **ekato** together **gāmaghātādīni** beginning with pillaging, etc., **vutte** when it is asked **iti** thus: **ko** "Who **pubbaṅgamo** [is] the forerunner **etesam** of these [villains]?" **yo** whoever **hoti** is **paccayo** the condition **nesam** for them, **nissaya** having depended **yam** on whom **te** they **karonti** do **tam** that **kammam** deed, **so** he **vā** whether **datto** Datta **vā** or **mitto** Mitta, **vuccati** is called **iti** thus: **pubbaṅgamo** "the forerunner" **tesam** of them. **evam** thus **sampadamidam** the completion of this [subject] **veditabbam** should be understood. **iti** Therefore, **uppādapaccayaṭṭhena** by the meaning of condition for arising, **mano** mind **pubbaṅgamo** is the forerunner **etesanti** of them, so **manopubbaṅgamā** [they] have mind as forerunner. **hi** Whereas **te** they **na sakkonti** are not able **uppajjituṁ** to arise **mane** with mind **anuppajjante** not arising, **mano** mind, **pana** however, **uppajjatiyeva** does indeed arise **ekaccesu** with some **cetasikesu** mental concomitants **anuppajjantesupi** not arising. **pana** Further, **adhipativasena** by virtue of being ruler over, **mano** mind **setṭho** is foremost **etesam** in regards to them, **iti** so **manoseṭṭho** [they] have mind as chief. **hi** For, **yathā** just as **corajetṭhakādayo** senior villains and so on **setṭhā** are chiefs **corādīnam** of villains and so on **adhipatino** by ruling over [them], **tathā** so, **api** as **mano** the mind **adhipati** [is] ruler **tesam** of those [mental concomitants] **manova setṭhā** [they] indeed have mind as chief. **pana** Further, **yathā** just as **nippaññāni** [whatever is] fashioned **dāruādīhi** with wood, etc., **tāni tāni** all of those **bhaṇḍāni** wares **honti** are **nāma** called **dārumayādīni** made of wood, etc., **tathā** so **api** as **te** those [mental concomitants] **nippaññattā** are themselves fashioned **manato** from the mind, **nāma** [they are] called **manomayā** mind-made.

## Part Sixteen

paduṭṭhenāti āgantukehi abhijjhādīhi dosehi paduṭṭhena. pakatimano hi bhavaṅgacittam, tam apaduṭṭham. yathā hi pasannam udakam āgantukehi nīlādīhi upakkiliṭṭham nīlodakādibhedam hoti, na ca navam udakam, nāpi purimam pasannaudakameva, tathā tampi āgantukehi abhijjhādīhi dosehi paduṭṭham hoti, na ca navam cittam, nāpi purimam bhavaṅgacittameva, tenāha bhagavā — “pabhassaramidam, bhikkhave, cittam, tañca kho āgantukehi upakkilesehi upakkiliṭṭhan”ti (a. ni. 1.49). evam manasā ce paduṭṭhena, bhāsatī vā karoti vā so bhāsamāno catubbidham vacīduccaritameva bhāsatī, karonto tividham kāyaduccaritameva karoti, abhāsanto akaronto tāya abhijjhādīhi paduṭṭhamānasatāya tividham manoduccaritam pūreti. evamassa dasa akusalakammapathā pāripūrim gacchanti.

tato nam dukkhamanvetī tato tividhaduccaritato tam puggalam dukkham anveti, duccaritānubhāvena catūsu apāyesu, manussesu vā tamattabhāvam gacchantam kāyavatthukampi itarampītī iminā pariyyāena kāyikacetasikam vipākadukkham anugacchatī. yathā kim? cakkamva vahato padanti dhure yuttassa dhuram vahato balibaddassa padam cakkam viya. yathā hi so ekampi divasam dvepi pañcapi dasapi adḍhamāsampi māsampi vahanto cakkam nivattetum jahitum na sakkoti, atha khvassa purato abhikkamantassa yugam givam bādhati, pacchato paṭikkamantassa cakkam ūrumamsam paṭihanati. imehi dvīhi ākārehi bādhantam cakkam tassa padānupadikam hoti; tatheva manasā paduṭṭhena tīṇi duccaritāni pūretvā ṭhitam puggalam nirayādīsu tattha tattha gatagataṭṭhāne duccaritamūlakam kāyikampi cetasikampi dukkhamanubandhatīti.

gāthāpariyosāne tiṁsasahassā bhikkhū saha paṭisambhidāhi arahattam pāpuṇīmsu. sampattaparibhāyapi desanā sātthikā saphalā ahosīti.

cakkhupālattheravatthu pathamam

*Translation:*

In reference to “with a mind corrupted”, the meaning is with a mind corrupted by incoming faults beginning with covetousness. For the bhavaṅgacitta is an normal mind that is uncorrupted. But just as clear water tainted by incoming blue colour, etc. is thus categorized as blue water, etc., and not new water, nor either the former same clear water, even so is that mind corrupted by incoming faults beginning with covetousness, and not a new mind, nor indeed the former same bhavaṅgacitta. Thus the Blessed One said, “Radiant, monks, is this mind; yet indeed, it is defiled by incoming defilements (AN 1.49).” So, if with a mind corrupted a man speaks or acts, speaking, he speaks only the fourfold verbal misconduct; acting, performs only the threefold bodily misconduct; not speaking, not acting, while there exists that mind corrupted with covetousness, etc., he fulfils the threefold mental misconduct. Thus he fulfils the ten means of unwholesome action.

In regards to, “because of that, suffering follows him,” the meaning is, because of that threefold misconduct, suffering goes after that individual; by the power of misconduct, in the four states of loss or in the realm of humans, going both as a body-entity and otherwise, thus by this explanation bodily and mental suffering as a result follows that state of being.

Just like what? In regards to “just as a wheel the foot of the one pulling the burden”, the meaning is, like a wheel the foot of the ox harnessed in the yoke, pulling the yoke. For, just as that ox pulling even for one day, even for two, even for five, even for ten, even for half-a-month, even for a month, is not able to leave behind, to abandon the wheel; then indeed, when he is advancing to the front, the yoke presses on his neck; when retreating to the back, the wheel strikes against the flesh of his legs. Oppressing by these two means, the wheel is in-step with the feet of that ox. Just so, with a mind defiled, having fulfilled the three types of misconduct, an individual is set in hell, etc.. Gone into such and such places, both bodily and mental suffering rooted in misconduct follows after him. This is the meaning.

At the conclusion of the verse, thirty-thousand monks attained to arahantship together with the paṭisambhidā; Even for the audience present, the discourse was with purpose with benefit. Thus ends the story of the elder Cakkhupāla, the first story.

Word-by-word:

**iti** In reference to **padutṭhena** “with [a mind] corrupted”, **padutṭhena** with [a mind] corrupted **āgantukehi** by incoming **dosehi** faults **abhijjhādīhi** beginning with covetousness. **hi** For **bhavaṅgacittam** the bhavaṅgacitta **pakatimano** [is] an ordinary mind; **tam** that **apaduttham** [is] uncorrupted. **hi** But **yathā** just as **pasannam** clear **udakam** water **upakkilitṭham** tainted **āgantukehi** by incoming **nīlādīhi** blue [colour], etc., **hoti** is **iti** thus **nīlodakādibhedam** categorized as blue water, etc., **ca** and **na** not **navam** new **udakam** water, **nāpi** nor either **purimam** the former **pasannaudakameva** same clear water, **tathā** so **tampi** even that [mind] **hoti** is **padutṭham** corrupted **āgantukehi** by incoming **dosehi** faults **abhijjhādīhi** beginning with covetousness, **ca** and **na** not **navam** a new **cittam** mind, **nāpi** nor indeed **purimam** the former **bhavaṅgacittameva** same bhavaṅgacitta. **Tena** Because of that, **bhagavā** the Blessed One **āha** spoke **iti** thus: **pabhassaram** “Radiant, **bhikkhave** monks, **idam** [is] this **cittam** mind; **ca** **kho** yet indeed, **tam** it **upakkilitṭham** is defiled **āgantukehi** by incoming **upakkilesehi** defilements (AN 1.49).” **evam** Thus **ce** if **manasā** with a mind **padutṭhena** corrupted **bhāsatī** [a man] speaks **vā** or **karoti** acts, **so** he **bhāsamāno** speaking, **bhāsatī** speaks **eva** just **catubbidham** the fourfold **vaciduccaritam** verbal misconduct; **karonto** acting, **karoti** performs **eva** just **tividham** the threefold **kāyaduccaritam** bodily misconduct. **abhāsanto** Not speaking, **akaronto** not acting, **tāya** **padutṭhamānasatāya** when there is that mind corrupted **abhijjhādīhi** with covetousness, etc., **pūreti** he fulfils **tividham** the threefold **manoduccaritam** mental misconduct. **evam** Thus, **assa** for him, **dasa** the ten **akusalakammaṭṭhā** means of unwholesome action **gacchanti** go **pāripūrim** to fulfilment. **iti** In regards to, **tato** “because of that, **dukkham** **anveti** suffering goes after **nam** him”, **tato** because of that **tividhaduccaritato** threefold misconduct, **dukkham** suffering **anveti** goes after **tam** that **puggalam** individual; **duccaritānubhāvena** by the power of misconduct, **catūsu** in the four **apāyesu** [states of] loss **vā** or **manussesu** in the [realm of] humans, **gacchantam** going **api** both **kāyavatthukam** as a body-entity **itarampīti** [and] otherwise, **iti** thus **iminā** according to this **pariyāyena** explanation **kāyikacetasikam** bodily and mental **vipākadukkham** suffering as a result **anugacchati** follows **tamattabhbāvam** that state of being.

**yathā** Just like **kim** what? **Iti** In regards to **va** “just as **cakkam** a wheel **padam** the foot **vahato** of the one pulling the burden.” **viya** like **cakkam** a wheel **padam** the foot **balibaddassa** of the ox **yuttassa** harnessed **dhure** within the yoke, **vahato** pulling **dhuram** the yoke. **hi** For, **yathā** just as **so** that [ox] **vahanto** pulling **ekampi** even for one **divasam** day, **dvepi** even for two, **pañcapi** even for five, **dasapi** even for ten, **addhamāsampi** even for half-a-month, **māsampi** even for a month, **na** is not **sakkoti** able **nivattetum** to leave behind, **jahitum** to abandon **cakkam** the wheel; **atha** then **kho** indeed, **assa** while he **abhikkamantassa** [is] advancing **purato** to the front, **yugam** the yoke **bādhati** presses **gīvam** on [his] neck, **paṭikkamantassa** when retreating **pacchato** to the back **cakkam** the wheel **paṭihanati** strikes against **ūrumamsam** the flesh of [his] legs. **bādhantam** Oppressing **imehi** by these **dvīhi** two **ākārehi** means, **cakkam** the wheel **hoti** is **padānupadikam** in-step with the feet **tassa** of that [ox], **tatheva** just so, **manasā** with a mind **padutṭhena** defiled, **pūretvā** having fulfilled **tīni** the three **duccaritāni** [types of] misconduct **puggalam** an individual **ṭhitam** is stood **nirayādisu** in hell, etc.. **tattha tattha** In such and such **gatagataṭṭhāne** gone-to places, **kāyikampi** both bodily **cetasikampi** and mental **dukkham** suffering **duccaritamūlakam** rooted in misconduct **anubandhati** follows after [him]. **iti** [The meaning is] thus.

**gāthāpariyosāne** At the conclusion of the verse, **timśasahassā** thirty-thousand **bhikkhū** monks **pāpuṇīmsu** attained to **arahattam** arahantship **saha** together **paṭisambhidāhi** with the paṭisambhidā; **api** Even **sampattaparisāya** for the audience present, **desanā** the discourse **ahosi** was **sātthikā** with purpose **saphalā** with benefit. **iti** Thus [ends] **cakkhupālattheravatthu** the story of the elder Cakkhupāla, **paṭhamam** the first [story].