Rāhula

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Printed August 2022

[16. Rāhula]

I gifted a mirrored surface¹ in the seven-story palace of Blessed Padumuttara the World's Best One, the Neutral One. (1) [741]

The Biped-Lord, the Bull of Men, the Great Sage [then] surrounded by a thousand [arahants] undefiled proceeded to [his] perfumed hut. (2) [742]

Standing in the monks' Assembly, [and] lighting up that perfumed hut, the God of Gods, the Bull of Men, the Teacher, spoke these verses [then]: (3) [743]

"I shall relate details of him who would cause this [palace]² to shine [with] a mirror well spread out [here]; [all of] you listen to my words: (4) [744]

Things made of gold, things of silver, things made of lapis lazuli; whatever things he wishes for³ will arise in the sky [for him]. (5) [745]

Sixty-four times the king of gods he will exercise divine rule; a thousand times he's going to be a wheel-turner, without a break. (6) [746]

In the twenty-first aeon [hence] the Kṣatriyan named Vimala⁴ victorious on [all] four sides will be a wheel-turning monarch. (7) [747]

[His] city, called Renuvatī,⁵ will be well-fashioned out of tile.

¹santharaŋ (PTS) or santhariṃ (BJTS, cty) literally means "spread out" or a mat. Cty clarifies that this mirror was a mirrored surface (ādāsa-talam), though it reads santharim as a gerund (santaritvā) meaning "produced" (nipphādetvā), "having produced a mirror I gave it". This seems unnecessary (as well as ungrammatical) if we take the reading santharaṃ, "a spread out [mirror]".

²PTS has *jotito* (m. nom. sing) but I follow cty and BJTS in reading *jotitā* (f. nom. sing), to agree with "palace" (pāsādā), which seems to be what ayam (m. or f. nom. sing.) refers to.

³lit., "whatever things are beloved to his mind"

^{4&}quot;Stainless"

^{5&}quot;Full of Pollen"

[Each side] three hundred [leagues] in length will be joined rectangularly. (8) [748]

[His] palace named Sudassana⁶ constructed by Vissakamma⁷ will be furnished with gabled cells studded with seven kinds of gems. (9) [749]

Filled with divine musicians,⁸ [and never] lacking the ten sounds; it will be like Sudassana, the city where the gods reside.⁹ (10) [750]

[Even] when its radiance dims, as though the sun were rising [then] it will be made to shine brightly eight leagues in every direction. (11) [751]

In one hundred thousand aeons, arising in Okkāka's clan, the one whose name is Gotama will be the Teacher in the world. (12) [752]

Falling from Tusitā [heaven], incited by [his] wholesome roots, he'll be the legitimate son of Gotama the Blessed One. (13) [753]

If he should remain in the house [then] he would be a wheel-turner. For that [reason] an arahant¹⁰ can't obtain pleasure within the house. (14) [754]

Being well-trained he will renounce after going forth from the house. He will be known as Rāhula [and] he will become an arahant." (15) [755]

"As a blue jay protects its eggs [and] as an ox [protects] its tail, so too, "I Great Sage, I being wise

⁶Good to Look At"

⁷Vishwakarma, "the divine architect"

⁸vijjādhara° = Skt. vidyādhara°, divine musicians (or here too "spell-knowers," sorcerers?)

⁹lit., the gods' city, metri causa

 $^{^{10}}t\bar{a}d\bar{\iota}$, one who is neutral in terms of likes and dislikes, translated as the Neutral One or sometimes as the Such-like One when it's a Buddha epithet.

¹¹reading evam (cty, BJTS) for maman (PTS)

and moral did protect [virtue]. (16) [756]

Understanding his Teaching, I lived loving [his] dispensation.
Knowing well all the defilements, without defilements I [now] live. (17) [757]

The four analytical modes, and these eight deliverances, six special knowledges mastered, [I have] done what the Buddha taught! (18) [758]

Thus indeed Venerable Rāhula Thera spoke these verses.

The legend of Venerable Rāhula Thera is finished.