

Reņupūjaka

Copyright © 2022 Jonathan S. Walters.

PUBLISHED BY JONATHAN S. WALTERS AND WHITMAN COLLEGE

<http://www.apadanatranslation.com>

Licensed under the Attribution, Non-Commercial, Share Alike (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>).

Printed August 2022

[110. Reṇupūjaka¹]

[I saw] the golden Sambuddha,
just like the hundred-raying sun,
shining forth in all directions
just like the moon when it is full, (1) [1672]

surrounded by [his followers]
just like the earth is by the sea.
I presented to Vipassi
a pollen-filled ironwood² bloom. (2) [1673]

In the ninety-one aeons since
I offered that pollen [to him],
I've come to know no bad rebirth:
that's the fruit of Buddha-*pūjā*. (3) [1674]

In the forty-fifth aeon hence
there was a king³ known as Reṇu,⁴
a wheel-turner with great power,
possessor of the seven gems. (4) [1675]

The four analytical modes,
and these eight deliverances,
six special knowledges mastered,
[I have] done what the Buddha taught! (5) [1676]

Thus indeed Venerable Reṇupūjaka Thera spoke these verses.

The legend of Reṇupūjaka Thera is finished.

The Summary:

Bhikkhadāyī, Ñāṇasaññī,
Hatthiya, Padapūjaka,
Muṭṭhipupphi, Udakada,
Naḷamālī, Nivāsaka,
Biḷālidāyī⁵ and Reṇu too;
there are six and sixty verses.

The Bhikkhadāyī Chapter, the Eleventh.

¹“Worship with Pollen-er”

²flowers of the *nāga* (Sinh. *nā*) or ironwood tree are brilliant white and so fragrant that they are used in the making of perfumes and cosmetics.

³lit., “a kṣatriyan”.

⁴“Pollen”

⁵here too I follow the BJTS spelling, as above.