## Daṇḍadāyaka

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## [352. {355.}1 Dandadāyaka2]

Plunged into the forest, the woods, I cut down [some] bamboo back then. Having taken a walking stick,<sup>3</sup> I gave it to the Assembly.<sup>4</sup> (1) [3157]

Due to the pleasure in [my] heart, honored with, "happiness to you!," having given that walking stick, I departed, facing the north. (2) [3158]

In the ninety-four aeons since I gave [the monks] that stick back then, I've come to know no bad rebirth: that's the fruit of giving a stick. (3) [3159]

The four analytical modes, and these eight deliverances, six special knowledges mastered, [I have] done what the Buddha taught! (4) [3160]

Thus indeed Venerable Dandadāyaka Thera spoke these verses.

The legend of Daṇḍadāyaka Thera is finished.

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ Apadāna numbers provided in {fancy brackets} correspond to the BJTS edition, which contains more individual poems than does the PTS edition dictating the main numbering of this translation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>"Stick Donor." This same  $apad\bar{a}na$  (save for the addition of the first two verses of the standard three-verse concluding refrain, elided here) is repeated below, with the same title, as #523 {526}

 $<sup>^3\</sup>bar{a}$ lambana or  $\bar{a}$ lamba, lit., "hang onto," is anything to hang onto or which provides support. I understand it as a cane for walking, a typical accountrement of peripatetic Buddhist monks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>saṅghassa, i.e., the Assembly of monks