## Tīṇuppalamāliya

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## [370. \{373. $\}^{1}$ Tīṇuppalamāliya ${ }^{2}$ ]

On Candabhāgā River's bank, I was a monkey ${ }^{3}$ at that time. I saw the Stainless Buddha [who] was seated on a mountainside. (1) [3232]

I was enraptured seeing [him], Shining Forth in All Directions, like a regal sal tree in bloom, Bearing the Great and Lesser Marks. ${ }^{4}$ (2) [3233]
Happy, with [my] heart exultant, [and my] mind bristling with joy, I offered on [the Buddha's] head three [lovely] blue lotus flowers. (3) [3234]
After offering ${ }^{5}$ [those] flowers to Phussa [Buddha], the Great Sage, cultivating great reverence, I went off [from there] facing north. (4) [3235]

Crouched over ${ }^{6}$ going off [from there,] with a mind that was very clear, I alighted on a mountain [and] attained the end of [my] life. (5) [3236]
Due to that karma done very well, with intention and [firm] resolve, discarding [my] human body, ${ }^{7}$
I went to Tāvatimsa [then]. (6) [3237]
And [afterwards,] three hundred times, I ruled over the [world of] gods.

[^0]And [furthermore] five hundred times
I was a king who turned the wheel. (7) [3238]
In the ninety-two aeons since
I did $p u \bar{j} \bar{a}$ [with] that flower,
I've come to know no bad rebirth:
that's the fruit of Buddha-pūjā. (8) [3239]
The four analytical modes, and these eight deliverances, six special knowledges mastered, [I have] done what the Buddha taught! (9) [3240]

Thus indeed Venerable Tīṇuppalamāliya Thera spoke these verses.
The legend of Tīṇuppalamāliya Thera is finished.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.
    
    ${ }^{3} v a \bar{n}$ ara. This is the elegant grey langur (Sinh. vandurā) as opposed to the cruder rhesus monkey (Sinh. rilavā)
    ${ }^{4}$ lakkhaṇavyañjanûpetaŋ, i.e., the thirty-two primary marks and eighty lesser or minor marks that adorn the body of a great man (mahāpurusa) who is destined to be either a wheel-turning monarch or a Buddha.
    ${ }^{5}$ lit., "after doing pūjā with"
    ${ }^{6}$ taking paṭikuṭiko (BJTS reads pati${ }^{\circ}$ ) as fr. pațikuṭati "to crouch," "to bend over" (as does apparently BJTS, glossing the term häkiḷ̀ = vakuṭu vu). This may mean that he went off still bowing in reverence, or else that he went off on all fours.
    ${ }^{7}$ here as above, the recurrent verse has not been modified to reflect that the protagonist discards a simian rather than human body as he moves to heaven.

