## Lakuṇṭakabhaddiya

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## Bhaddiya Chapter, the Fifty-Fifth

## [538. {541.}1 Lakuntakabhaddiya2]

The Victor, Padumuttara, the One with Eyes for everything, the One who had [Five] Eyes, arose a hundred thousand aeons hence. (1) [6023]

I then [lived] in Haṃsavatī, a millionaire's son, very rich. [While] wandering about on foot, I went to the monks' hermitage.<sup>3</sup> (2) [6024]

At that time, the Torch for the World, the Leader was preaching<sup>4</sup> *Dhamma*. He heaped praised on a follower, distinguished among the sweet-voiced. (3) [6025]

After hearing that, being thrilled, I did a deed for the Great Sage. Having worshipped the Teacher's feet, I aspired [to attain] that place. (4) [6026]

Then amidst the monks' Assembly, the Buddha, the Guide,<sup>5</sup> prophesied: "Very far into the future, he'll receive that delightful [place]. (5) [6027]

In one hundred thousand aeons, arising in Okkāka's clan, the one whose name is Gotama will be the Teacher in the world. (6) [6028]

Worthy heir to that one's *Dhamma*, *Dhamma*'s legitimate offspring, the one whose name is Bhaddiya will be the Teacher's follower." (7) [6029]

Due to that karma done very well,

<sup>&</sup>lt;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>"Bhaddiya the Dwarf," a historical monk. "Bhaddiya" means "Lucky One," so the full name could be translated "Lucky, the Dwarf". See DPPN II: 764-766

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>lit., "the Assembly's hermitage"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>lit., "preached"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>vināyako

with intention and [firm] resolve, discarding [my] human body, I went to Tāvatiṃsa [then]. (8) [6030]

[Then] ninety-two aeons ago, the Leader [named] Phussa arose, Hard to Approach,<sup>6</sup> Hard to Subdue,<sup>7</sup> Supreme in All Worlds,<sup>8</sup> the Victor. (9) [6031]

He was Endowed with Good Conduct,<sup>9</sup>
Lofty,<sup>10</sup> Upright [and] Majestic,<sup>11</sup>
Wishing Well for every being,<sup>12</sup>
he freed many [folks] from bondage. (10) [6032]

I was [then] a speckled cuckoo, <sup>13</sup> in his fine hermitage, "Nanda." <sup>14</sup> I'm living in a mango tree, near [Phussa Buddha's] perfumed hut. <sup>15</sup> (11) [6033]

Having seen the Supreme Victor,<sup>16</sup>
Worthy of Gifts,<sup>17</sup> going for alms,
bringing pleasure to [my own] heart,
I cried out with a sweet tone then. (12) [6034]

Then going to the royal park, taking a cluster of mangoes, very ripe, with gold[-colored] skin, I brought [them] to the Sambuddha. (13) [6035]

Then knowing my heart, the Victor, with Great Compassion, the Leader, took [his] bowl [for accepting alms] from the hand of [his] attendant. [18] [6036]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>durāsado

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>duppasaho

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>sabbalokuttamo

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>caranena sampanno

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>brahā

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>ujupatāpavā

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>hitesi [read hitesī with BJTS] sabbasattānan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>phussakokilo. BJTS takes phussa ("speckled" "gaily colored") as a proper name, "the cuckoo named Phussa". While "Phussa" is indeed a proper name for the Buddha of the era in question, I follow RD in taking it here as a particular type of cuckoo. Be that as it may, there is a play on the name of the Buddha in that same age, Phussa

<sup>14&</sup>quot;Joy"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>gandhakuṭi-samāsanne, lit., "in the same vicinity as the perfumed hut..."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>junuttamaŋ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>dakkhineyyaŋ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>reading upaṭṭhākassa with BJTS for PTS uppaṭṭhākassa (presumably a typographical error)

"Happy-hearted I'm giving the Great Sage<sup>19</sup> a mango-cluster placed in the bowl with [both] my wings pressed [in praise,"] I cried<sup>20</sup> with a sweet tone, a sound delightful [to the ears], worth hearing, [very] beautiful, for the sake of Buddha-pūjā, [then] going to [my] nest<sup>21</sup> laid down. (15-16) [6037-6038]

Then a hawk<sup>22</sup> with an evil mind,<sup>23</sup> after flying up<sup>24</sup> slaughtered me, loving-kindness in [my] heart, [my] wishes turned<sup>25</sup> to love of Buddha. (17) [6039]

Fallen from there, in Tusitā, having enjoyed great happiness, I came into a human womb, through the power of that karma. (18) [6040]

In this [present] lucky aeon Brahmā's Kinsman, Greatly Famed One, named Kassapa through [his] lineage,<sup>26</sup> Best Debater,<sup>27</sup> [Buddha,] arose. (19) [6041]

Lighting up the dispensation, overcoming evil rivals, instructing the instruct-able, he reached nirvana, with followers. (20) [6042]

When the World-Chief reached nirvana, a numerous multitude, pleased, are building the Teacher's stupa, in order to worship<sup>30</sup> Buddha. (21) [6043]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>lit., "for the Great Sage" (voc)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>vassanto, lit., "uttering a bird-cry

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>reading nilam with BJTS for PTS nihhan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>sakuṇagghi, a particular kind of hawk (BJTS Sinh. gloss and PSI dict. give ukussā, Sinh-Eng Dict: kite, hawk, goshawk, harrier. The term lit., means "bird-killer"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>reading duṭṭhamānaso with BJTS (and PTS alt.) for PTS duṭṭhamānasā (instr. would translate the same, "with an evil mind" but would have to function adverbially in the Pāli

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup>upaqantvā, lit., "having approached"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup>°qata°, lit., "gone"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup>gottena

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup>vadataŋ varo

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup>nibbuto

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup>sasāvako

<sup>30</sup> lit., "do pūjā"

They counseled [one another] thus: "Let's build for [him], the Sage So Great, a stupa that's seven leagues [tall], adorned with [all] the seven gems." (22) [6044]

As<sup>31</sup> the leader of the army of the king of Kāsi,<sup>32</sup> Kiki, I spoke of a trifling measure, as the measure of<sup>33</sup> the stupa. (23) [6045]

At that time, because of my word, they built a stupa one league [tall] for [him] the Hero among Men,<sup>34</sup> [which was] adorned with varied gems. (24) [6046]

Due to that karma done very well, with intention and [firm] resolve, discarding [my] human body, I went to Tāvatiṃsa [then]. (25) [6047]

And now, in [my] final rebirth, I'm born in a millionaire's clan, rich, prosperous, very wealthy, in the great city, Śrāvasti. (26) [6048]

At the city's entrance seeing the Buddha,<sup>35</sup> [my] mind astonished, going forth, in not a long time, I attained [my] arahantship. (27) [6049]

Due to the karma of making the stupa's measure [smaller], I'm born with a dwarfish body, which is worthy of disrespect. (28) [6050]

Having worshipped<sup>36</sup> the Seventh Sage with a sound which was honey[-sweet], I attained the top place among the monks with voices that are sweet. (29) [6051]

Due to giving the Buddha fruit, and [my] conforming with virtue,

<sup>31</sup> hutvā, lit., "being"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup>i.e., Benares

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup>lit., "in" "for"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup>naravīrassa

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup>lit., "the Well-Gone-One"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup>lit., "done pūjā"

endowed with the fruit of monkhood, I am [now] living, undefiled. (30) [6052]

My defilements are [now] burnt up; all [new] existence is destroyed. Like elephants with broken chains, I am living without constraint. (31) [6053]

Being in Best Buddha's presence was a very good thing for me. The three knowledges are attained; [I have] done what the Buddha taught! (32) [6054]

The four analytical modes, and these eight deliverances, six special knowledges mastered, [I have] done what the Buddha taught! (33) [6055]

Thus indeed Venerable Lakunṭakabhaddiya Thera spoke these verses.

The legend of Lakuntakabhaddiya Thera is finished.