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(Tad-ah') Uposatha¹ Sutta

(This Day of) The Observance Discourse² | A 3.70

or (Tika) Uposatha Sutta The (Threes) Discourse on the Observance

Theme: Types of precept days or sabbaths

Translated by Piya Tan ©2003

1 The uposatha

1.1 ORIGINS

1.1.1 The lunar cycle

1.1.1.1 The ancient Indian year adopted by early Buddhism has **3 seasons**—the cold (*hem'anta*), the hot (*gimhāṇa*) and the rains (*vassa*) (Nc 631)—each lasting about four months. Each of these seasons is further divided into **8 fortnights** (*pakkha*) of 15 days each, except for the 3rd and the 7th, of which each has only 14 days. Within each fortnight, the full-moon night (the 14th or the 15th of the fortnight), the new-moon night (the 1st day) and the night of the half-moon (the 8th and 23rd), are regarded as auspicious, especially the first two.

In short, they are the days preceding the 4 phases of the lunar cycle, that is, the 1st (the new moon), the 8th, the 15th (the full moon) and the 23rd nights of the lunar month. This was also a way for the ancient Indians to structure their calendar.³

1.1.1.2 For Buddhist **monastics**, the *uposatha* days are the full-moon or 15th day of the fortnight, and the new-moon days or the 1st day, except for 6 times a year—two for each of the 3 seasons of the Indian calendar, as noted above.⁴ The **laity** traditionally congregate on the 1st day and 14th or 15th day of the fortnight and on special days (*pāṭihāriya, pakkha*) [1.2.2] for performing puja (personal or communal worship), keeping the 8 precepts, offering alms to the monastics, and, often enough, doing meditation in such monasteries, temples and centres. [1.1.1.1]

1.1.2 Precedent

The observance (***uposatha***) was originally the Vedic *upavasatha*, that is, the eve of the Soma sacrifice.⁵ “Soma” is the name of the brahminical moon-god to whom libation is made at the Vedic sacrifice.⁶ The word *upavasatha* comes from *upavasati*, “he observes; he prepares,” derived from *upa-* (at, near) + *vas*, “to live, dwell”; as such, *upavasati* literally means “he dwells near,” that is, spends the time close to a spiritual teacher for religious instructions and observances.

Apparently, in Vedic times, it was believed that on the full moon (*paurn̄a, māsa*) and new moon (*darśa*) days, the gods came down to dwell with (*upavasati*) the sacrificer. By the Buddha’s time, the term *upavasatha* (BHS *poṣadha*) had come to mean the 4 stages of the moon’s waxing and waning [1.1.1.1]. The early Buddhists adopted this weekly system of holy days.⁷

¹ **Tad-ah'uposatha**: see §1: “it being the observance day” n.

² Lit, “this observance day today.”

³ See SD 59.4 (2.1.2).

⁴ On the Indian calendar, see SD 1.1(1) n.

⁵ See Macdonell & Keith 1912: Soma; Ling 1968:30 ff.

⁶ Cf Śata, patha Brahmaṇa 1.1.1.7.11. Cf also Iranian *haoma*, Hebrew *shabbath*, Malay *puasa* (fasting, fr Skt *upavasa*).

⁷ Further see Ency Bsm 8 Uposatha.

1.2 OBSERVANCE DAYS (UPOSATHA)

1.2.1 Uposatha is the Pali name for the observance (such as the monastics performing the Paṭimokkha assembly, and the laity keeping the 8 precepts), or the observance day, a day of spiritual vigil, sometimes also known as “fast day.” During the Buddha’s time the word meant the night *before* the 4 phases of the moon, namely, the 1st, 8th, 14th/15th and 23rd nights of the lunar month.⁸

The purpose and benefit of the observance is for the sangha members to “purify” themselves (that is, rectify their faults) through confession and to renew their commitment to moral conduct, thus helping to ensure **harmony** (*sāmaggī*) within the sangha, and between the monastics and the laity. Such a holy day allows the laity to take a break from their worldly chores for spiritual instruction and renewal. From this “holy day” arises the post-Industrial Revolution idea of holidays, a break from the routine of work for some personal time.

1.2.2 The *pāṭihāriya, pakkha* (“the extraordinary half”) is an ancient extra holiday (not observed today).⁹ **S Dutt** says that it is likely that on these days the brahminical *sannyasins* (ascetics) would discourse on the Āraṇyakas and Upanishads, while the reform sects—ascetics (*samaṇa*) and wanderers (*paribbājaka*)—would recite their orally-transmitted canonical texts (replacing the *vrata* or observances of the householders) (1960:83; cf V 1:101).

1.2.3 Historical origins

1.2.3.1 The Mahā, vagga of the Vinaya tell us how in the early years of the ministry in Magadha when **Bimbi, sāra** (544-492 BCE)¹⁰ was king, wanderers of other sects would congregate weekly on “holy days” when people would gather to listen to these teachings, and thereby gain faith in these wanderers. These holy days were the 8th and the 14th or 15th day of the fortnight.

King Bimbisāra, in his meditative solitude reflected on this advantage that the wanderers had. He approached the Buddha and proposed to him that sangha members should similarly congregate on the 8th and the 14th or 15th day of the fortnight. However, when the sanghins congregated they remained silent. The people who assembled to hear their teachings were disappointed and remarked that they were merely sitting around “like dumb pigs.” (Mv 2.1.2).¹¹

1.2.3.2 On hearing this public reaction, the Buddha then allowed the sanghins assembled on these days to **speak Dharma**. In due course, the Buddha allowed the sanghins thus assembled to recite the Pātimokkha (the monastic code). Briefly, this was how the Buddhist observance (*uposatha*) was instituted (Mv 2.1-3).¹²

The Buddhist *uposatha* is held by a chapter of monks once a fortnight, that is, on the new-moon and the full-moon days, a practice that has become unique to the Buddhists.¹³ The office of **the Pātimokkha** is

⁸ Respectively, *cātu-d, dasī, pañca-d, dasī, pakkhassa aṭṭhamī, pāṭihāriya, pakkha* (S 1:208; A 1:144; Sn 402; Vv 12, 17, 19, 20, 26, 35, 51; J 4:320, 6:110; DhA 4:21); *pañcamī, aṭṭhamī, cātu-d, dasī, paṇṇa, rasīnaṃ uposatha, divasā* (Ujl 192,28), ie a weekly holy day.

⁹ AA 2:234; SnA 378, Ujl 2:55; Thī:K 67.31.

¹⁰ See SD 8.10(1).

¹¹ V 1:102. This comment may sound harsh to our ears, but it was merely a colloquial expression of the day, reflecting the people’s disappointment in not hearing the Dharma.

¹² V 1:101 f.

¹³ Uposatha day is traditionally on the 14th in the 1st “half” (fortnight) of Puṣya, Phālguna, Vaiśākha, Āṣāḍha, Bhādrapada, and Kārttika: VA 1035 f; cf Hinüber, ZDMG 119, 1969:126. The Burmese *amānta*-calendar give different dates (A M B Irwin, *The Burmese Calendar*, 1901: §30): VinayālaṅkāraṬ:Be 1977 1:379 f): *dve’me ... ~ā cātu-d, dasiko*

a monastic skillful means to remind monastics—especially the unawakened—to live in accordance with the Vinaya for the practice and perpetuation of the Dharma.

The **Mahāpadāna Sutta** (D 14) says that in the time of the Buddha Vipassī, the *uposatha* was conducted only once in 6 years, when only the *ovāda pāṭimokkha* was recited.¹⁴ This was because Vipassī's sangha comprises only of arhats, who would naturally never break the rules of the Pātimokkha. Hence, they congregated in fellowship and in the spirit of the Vinaya. Furthermore, the lifespan of humans then was 80,000 years, very much longer than in Gotama's time (which was only about 100 years).¹⁵

2 Keeping the *uposatha*

2.1 THE MONASTIC OBSERVANCE

2.1.1 The keeping of the *uposatha* is known by various terms: *uposatha,kamma* (“act of observance” for order members & for the laity),¹⁶ *uposatha,karaṇa* (“deed of observance”),¹⁷ *uposatha,pālana* (“protecting the observance”),¹⁸ *uposatha,rakkhaṇa* (“guarding the observance”),¹⁹ and *uposatha,vāsa* (“keeping the observance”).²⁰ The first is the oldest term.²¹

2.1.2 The early monks of every monastery with a convocation-hall would gather in conclave on an *uposatha* day for the recitation of the Pātimokkha or monastic code. In traditional Theravada Buddhist societies, these are also days that the laity would congregate in the temples or centres to offer alms to the monastics, observe the 8 precepts [2.2.1], listen to the teachings, or simply to spend time meditating.

2.1.3 The last day of the annual rains retreat (*vass'āvāsa*) of the monastics is called **the *pavāraṇā* or “invitation” day**. In lieu of the usual Pātimokkha recital, monastic, beginning with the most junior, would formally invite (*pavāreti*) seniors to censure them for any unbecoming act they may have noted. Groups of monks would then visit the quarters of the eldest monastic to formally invite his counsel. The rains retreat then formally ends at sunrise on the following day, when the monastics have a year (*vassa*) added to their monastic age.

2.2 THE OBSERVANCE FOR THE LAITY

2.2.1 The 8 precepts

2.2.1.1 An observance day (*uposatha,divasa, uposatha,dina*), when the 8 precepts are kept is known as “the observance complete in 8 factors” (*aṭṭh'aṅga,samann'āgata uposatha*), or simply “the eightfold observance” (*aṭṭh'aṅgika uposatha*). The observance precepts comprise the 5 precepts and 3 others re-

ca paṇṇarasiko ca, V 1:111,25 (on *pātimokkh'uddesa*, Pātimokkha recital: V 1:104,32), 4:315,28, 5:148,8*; Khuddas 44,1; Kkhv 3,14; Sn 153; C 81; ~*amhi divase candaṃ disvā pūritam*, C 129 (CA 103,20); Ap 439,9; 522,19 qu Ujl 241,-2; Dīpv 1:74; *kāḷa,pakkho ... ~o*, Nm 449,18 = 355,15 (*kāḷa,pakkhe cātu-d,dasī,uposatha,divaso*, NmA 1:377,29). CPD: ¹uposatha. See Pande 1974:275.

¹⁴ D 14,3/27-28/2:49 (SD 49.8) = Dh 184-186 except for the last 2 lines. Cf V 3:7 ff. See also Dutt 1960:70.

¹⁵ See SD 49.8b (16.2.1).

¹⁶ For monks, V 1:102, 105, 111, 5:142; Kkhv 8; VA 1166; for laity, J 3:52, 3:342; Vv 945; Vbh 422; Miln 293.

¹⁷ Kkhv 9, 11; J 4:332; AA 2:180.

¹⁸ Ujl 191.

¹⁹ Ujl 191.

²⁰ J 4:332, DhA 1:27.

²¹ Cf Ujl:Se 96.

garding sense-restraint. They are so called because they are special precepts observed on *uposatha* days. At other times, they are known simply as the 8 precepts.

2.2.1.2 On *uposatha* or observance days, the Theravada laity traditionally observes the 8 precepts (*aṭṭh'aṅga,sīla, aṭṭha,sīla*) or observance precepts (*uposatha,sīla*). These precepts are known in the Canon and Commentaries as “the 8-limbed observance” (*aṭṭha,uposath'aṅga* or *uposath'aṅga*),²² that is, the precepts against killing, stealing, incelibacy, lying, intoxicants, eating at untimely hours; dancing, singing, music, shows, garlands, scents and cosmetics; and high and luxurious beds.²³

2.2.1.3 The uposatha precepts or 8 precepts [§§9-16], kept by the laity, are the training-rules (*sikkhā,pada*) 1-9 of the 10 precepts (of the novice), and, as such, rarely occur in the suttas as a set under the category of *sīla* or *sikkhā,pada*. Where they are mentioned—almost exclusively in the Aṅguttara, the Khuddaka Nikāya or the Commentaries—they are known as *aṭṭh'aṅga,samann'āgata uposatha*²⁴ or *aṭṭh'aṅgika uposatha*.²⁵ This shows that they are meant for the laity to encourage lay practice and virtue.

2.2.1.4 The 8 precepts, like the 10 precepts, may be undertaken in one of two ways. If they are observed for a day or a specified period of time only, it is known as “time-limited moral conduct” (*kāla,pariyanta sīla*); or they may be undertaken as “lifelong moral conduct” (*āpāṇa,koṭṭika sīla*, literally, “end of breath” moral conduct) (Vism 1.30).

2.2.2 The fast day

The observance day (especially for the laity) is sometimes called “fast day” because the preceptees (those keeping the precepts) abstain from taking “untimely meals” (*vikāla,bhojana*), that is, from noon to dawn the following day.²⁶ It should be noted that “noon” and “12 o'clock” are not necessarily the same time. “Noon” technically is when the sun is directly over one's head (over the meridian), while 12 o'clock is conventional (local) time depending on the time-zone.²⁷

3 The various kinds of observances

3.1 THE 3 KINDS OF OBSERVANCES

3.1.0 The Sutta starts off with the Buddha's mentioning these 3 kinds of observances, that is,

(1) The cowherd's observance,	<i>gopālakūposatha</i>	[§2]
(2) the nirgranthas' observance [the Jain observance], ²⁸	<i>nigaṇṭhūposatha</i>	[§3]
(3) the noble ones' observance [the saints' observance]. ²⁹	<i>ariyūposatha</i>	[§§4-16]

²² V 5:137; J 3:445; DhA 1:205; ThaA 3:128; SnA 2:377 ad Sn 401.

²³ Eg S 1:208 f; A 1:144, 213, 4:248 f; Sn 400 f.

²⁴ *Aṭṭh'aṅga,samann'āgata uposatha*: A 1:213×4, 214×3, 4:248×2, 251×3, 252×4, 253×3, 254×2, 256×5, 257×2, 258, 259×8, 260×2, 261×3, 5:83×3, 86×2.

²⁵ *Aṭṭh'aṅgika uposatha*: Vv 214/27; common in Comys, eg DA 1:179; MA 2:43; AA 2:328; SnA 1:378; VvA 113; PvA 256.

²⁶ V 1:83, 4:274; D 1:5; M 1:39; A 1:212, 2:209; Sn 400d.

²⁷ Those who are monastics or have spent time as monastics in the southern tradition (Theravāda), whether in south and south-east Asia, or in the West and elsewhere, generally know that this precept is one of the most commonly broken, albeit unknown to the laity or compassionately tolerated by them: see eg J Samuels, *Attracting the Heart: Social relations and the aesthetics of emotion in Sri Lankan monastic culture*, Honolulu, 2010:xxi f, 12 f.

²⁸ Although “nirgrantha” (*nigaṇṭha*) usu refers to the “Jain ascetics,” here it is clear that it is simply a generic adj, referring to “Jains” in general, ie, the ascetics and their lay followers.

3.1.1 The cowherd's observance

In the first case, the cowherd, having completed his day's task, reflects on his routine earlier that day, and what he should do the following day. This is merely the observance of one earning a living [§2]. Today, we might call this a "business observance" or a "professional observance." Such an observance (*uposatha*) or routine is related to our work, and to that extent is positive action, but it is without any spiritual significance, and no personal or mental cultivation is involved.

3.1.2 The nirgranthas' observance

The second case is that of the observance of the nirgranthas (here referring to the Jain ascetics and their lay followers). The Buddha is critical of this observance because it is purely ritualistic, limited in scope, and based on wrong view. The Jain ascetics exhort their followers to be compassionate to all beings, but only in a limited way, that is, "for a hundred fathoms" around [§3.1]. Furthermore, they tell their followers to reflect on non-self, that they own nothing, but at the end of the day, they resume using those very things they have disowned—thus taking the not-given [§3.2], and also in not keeping to their observance declaration, they practise false speech! [§3.3]

3.1.3 The noble ones' observance is the uposatha of the saints (*ariyūposatha*), that is, an observance or spiritual retreat where the practitioners emulate the example of the noble saints, that is, the streamwinners, once-returners, the non-returners and the arhats. However, here, at the close of the Sutta, the arhats are invoked as our inspiration for keeping the observance [§§9-16], which is the Sutta's main theme, that is, the 8-factored observance (*aṭṭh'arig'uposatha*). [3.2]

3.1.4 The training sequence

3.1.4.1 MEDITATION ENHANCES MORAL VIRTUE. In the Chinese version (MĀ 202), the 8 precepts are given *before* the 5 recollections,³⁰ while the Pali version, that is, our Sutta here, puts the recollections first. The MĀ 202 apparently follows the sequence of the 3 trainings (in moral virtue, in meditation and in wisdom).³¹ Does this mean that the Pali version is erroneous?

It is unlikely this is an error if we understand the true nature of spiritual training. Theoretically, we need to restrain our body and speech first before we can effectively meditate. Hence, in the traditional 3 trainings, we have the training in moral virtue first, followed by concentration training. However, it is clear that keeping to the precepts (both for the monastics as well as the laity) is not easy if we lack mental training. Without lovingkindness, for example, it is difficult to keep all the precepts properly: it is out of lovingkindness that we respect life and treat others kindly, charitably, respectfully, truthfully and unconditionally.³²

3.1.4.2 THE SUTTA'S AGE. Another important fact we must note is the natural progression of the (Tad-ah') Uposatha Sutta. First, the Sutta points out the worldly and wrong kinds of observances [§§1.2-3.3]. Then, the rest of the Sutta deals with the noble ones' observance [§§4-24]. Five of the six inspirational recollections [3.2.0.4] are then listed, which is very significant, as they are practices for the faith-inclined (such as the protagonist, the lady Visākhā) [cf §8.2].

Each of these recollections is illustrated with **a parable** of the body or of what beautifies it: those of washing the head [§4.2], washing the body [§5.2], cleaning a piece of cloth [§6.2], cleaning a mirror [§7.2],

²⁹ "Noble ones' observance," *ariyūposatha*, alt tr "the observance of the noble ones (ie the saints)."

³⁰ MĀ 202 @ T1.770a26-771a24.

³¹ See SD *Sīla samādhi paññā*, SD 21.6.

³² On the 5 values, see SD 1.5 (2.7+8) & Table (2).

and purifying gold [§8.4]. Clearly, all the parables allude to a spiritual purification, that is, keeping our body and mind ready for spiritual awakening.³³

The 5 recollections serve as a preparation for the Sutta's main theme: the full-fledged noble ones' observance, that is, the 8-factored uposatha [§§9-16]. In such an arrangement, it is only natural that the 8 precepts should be placed at the end of the Sutta since they are the goal of the training laid out in the Sutta. This reflects the spiritual training in real life.

Although theoretically we have the sequence of the 3 trainings as *moral virtue, concentration and wisdom*, the practical reality is that they all interact and support one another in a *pari passu* or progressive manner. This is also, in fact, how the noble eightfold path itself works, too—like a highway with 8 lanes.³⁴ [3.2.6]

3.2 THE 8 KINDS OF OBSERVANCES

3.2.0 Two unhelpful observances

3.2.0.1 The Sutta mentions a total of **8 kinds of observances**, namely:

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|--|------------------------|-------------|
| (1) The cowherd's observance, | <i>gopālakūposatha</i> | [3.1.1; §2] |
| (2) the nirgranthas' observance [the Jain observance], | <i>nigaṇṭhūposatha</i> | [3.1.2; §3] |

3.2.0.2 The noble ones' observance [the saints' observance] (*ariyūposatha*) [3.1.3; §§4-16] comprising of the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| (3) the perfect observance | <i>brahmūposatha</i> | [§4.8] |
| (4) the dharma observance | <i>dhammūposatha</i> | [§5.4] |
| (5) the sangha observance | <i>saṅghūposatha</i> | [§6.4] |
| (6) the moral virtue observance | <i>sīlūposatha</i> | [§7.4] |
| (7) the gods' observance | <i>devatūposatha</i> | [§8.6] |
| (8) the 8-limbed observance | <i>aṭṭh'āṅ'uposatha</i> | [§§9-16] |

3.2.0.3 Each of the first 5 of these 6 kinds of observances is, in turn, based respectively on the following recollections, namely:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| (3) the recollection of the Buddha | <i>buddhānussati</i> | [§4] |
| (4) the recollection of the Dharma | <i>dhammānussati</i> | [§5] |
| (5) the recollection of the sangha | <i>saṅghānussati</i> | [§6] |
| (6) the recollection of moral virtue | <i>sīlānussati</i> | [§7] |
| (7) the recollection of the devas | <i>devatā'nussati</i> | [§8] |
| (8) the noble ones' observance | <i>ariyūposatha</i> | [§16.2] |

When we do any of these recollections, our mind brightens up with faith [is calm and clear], joy arises, and we give up our soiled or impure mind [§4.1 etc]. In other words, we abandon (at least temporarily) the 5 mental hindrances, so that we are able to attain dhyana. On the other hand, if our meditation is still not strong, we would still be able to have some mindfulness and spiritual strength to keep up the practice and live a Dharma-moved life.

³³ Compare this to how electronic components should be produced and prepared in a sterile environment for the electronic device to work properly.

³⁴ See **Mahā Cattārīsaka S** (M 117), SD 6.10. On the 3 trainings (*ti, sikkhā*), see **Sīla samādhi paññā**, SD 21.6 esp (3.2.2).

3.2.0.4 Items (3) to (7)—the recollections of the 3 jewels, on moral virtue, and on the gods—are all reflections conducive to preparing the mind of the faith-inclined for deeper meditation.³⁵ Hence, they are sometimes called “inspirational meditations,” and also because they instil joy in us to free us from difficulties in meditation. They usually form a set of 6 inspirational meditations, that is, including the recollection on charity (*cāgānussati*) as the fifth.³⁶

In the **(Tad-ah’) Uposatha Sutta**, however, the recollection on charity is omitted. This is probably not a transmission error as the Chinese parallel (MĀ 202), too, makes the same omission.³⁷ This shows that the omission is an ancient one, that is before the early pre-Mahāyāna school split, and the Sarvāsti-vāda version reached China.³⁸

It is possible that this list of 5 inspirational meditations is an ancient one, pre-dating the list of 6 recollections, where the recollection on charity was added. This is understandable if we consider that during the 1st period of the Buddha’s ministry (the first 10-20 years),³⁹ when the monks were more itinerant. However, when the monks were more settled in organized monasteries (during the 2nd period and later), the laity regularly patronized them so that it was spiritually helpful for them to reflect on their own charity.

If this surmise is correct, then, the (Tad-ah’) Uposatha Sutta is clearly a very ancient text belonging to the early years of the Buddha’s ministry. **The lady Visākḥā** is the foremost of the female lay donors (*dāyikā*) (A 1:26), which means that she must have been the earliest significant female supporter of the order. This further suggests the Sutta’s age.

3.2.0.5 Apparently, observance nos 3-7 [§§4-8]—constituting the “noble ones’ observance”—with their respective recollections (in this Sutta), can serve either *ideally* as a progressive preparation for the 8-factored observance, that is, the noble ones’ observance, or *optionally*, each factor can serve as a practice in itself. In other words, if we are unable to observe the full 8-factored observance, we could choose to at least observe one of the preliminary observances, that is, the perfect observance, the dharma observance, the sangha observance, the moral virtue observance, or the gods’ observance.

3.2.1 The perfect observance [§4] centres on **the recollection of the Buddha** (*buddhānussati*) [§4.2] as “one perfected” (*brahma*): here, the epithet “perfect” refers to the Buddha. The overlap between the Buddha and Brahmā here is clearly an intentional one, especially as a skillful means for us, if we are God-believers, to wean ourselves off our God-fixation in a gentle way. In this case, first, we reflect on the perfection and peace of God or on Godliness. Then, on attaining that mental focus, we direct our mind to the breath meditation.

The same recollection works for us if we are **faith-inclined**. In due course, when we are spiritually stronger, when we are more liberated from our theistic fixations and views, we would be ready to directly use the Buddha as our reflection, so that, with mental focus, joy arises in us in due course. From there, we properly proceed on to practise breath meditation and cultivate insight.

The parable here [§4.2-3] is of head-cleansing, since the Buddha is at the *head* of our spiritual life: he is our spiritual ideal.⁴⁰ However, we need to exert purposeful effort (*upakkama*) to attain this goal.

³⁵ See *Bhāvanā*, SD 15.1 (Fig 8.1) meditations 23-28.

³⁶ See eg **(Agata,phala) Mahanāma S** (A 6.10), SD 15.3.

³⁷ MĀ 202 @ T1.770a.16-773a1.

³⁸ Furthermore, in Chinese version, the 8 precepts are given before the 5 recollections (MĀ 202 @ T1.770a26-771a24), while in the Pali Sutta puts the recollections first. See [3.1.34].

³⁹ On the 2 period of the Buddha’s ministry, see **Notion of ditṭhi**, SD 40a.1 (1.3).

⁴⁰ See *Buddhānussati*, SD 15.7.

This purposeful effort itself works to cleanse us of all our mental impurities in preparation of further mental cultivation leading to spiritual liberation.

3.2.2 The dharma observance [§5] centres on the recollection of the Dharma as the path to awakening. However, a practitioner well versed in theoretical Dharma may find reflecting on certain suttas, or even aspects of the teaching, to be inspiring. In either case, the Dharma is reflected on so that the mind is cleared of negative emotions and distracting thoughts.

Another good strategy that helps us prepare for meditation is to listen to a Dharma reading, either pre-recorded or read live. This is where it is best to read from a sutta on meditation or teachings conducive to calming the mind, and such readings should have all the abridged passages (*peyyāla*) read out *in full* to facilitate an effective reflection.

At the end of the reading, we should go on to our meditation. It may also happen that we are inspired by great joy even as we do the reflection or hear a reading. We should then stop the reflection or reading, and fully focus on our meditation. If we are listening to someone else reading the reflection, then we simply disregard the reading and direct our attention fully to the meditation object.

3.2.3 The sangha observance [§6] refers to our recollecting the lives and virtues of the great noble saints. This means that we should have some familiarity with such accounts of the saint or saints. This is not a review of the saint's life, but a reflection of his difficulties or worldliness before being touched by the Dharma, and his upliftment after that. The easiest way to do this would be to read or listen to readings on the sutta episodes on how the great saints break away from their negative past or awaken.⁴¹

It is unwise to use any living teacher or even a famous teacher, dead or alive, outside of the suttas.⁴² It is better to be certain of the awakening of the great saints than to speculate on the spiritual state of later teachers or individuals. However, such post-sutta persons can be the subject of the second stage of lovingkindness meditation, if we are inclined to, that is, directing our lovingkindness to a beloved teacher or someone we are deeply inspired by.⁴³

3.2.4 The moral virtue observance [§7]

This observance centres around positively recollecting our efforts in living a morally wholesome life. This meditation may be difficult for God-believers, especially if we feel we have "sinned" or are "guilty" of some transgression. In that case, it is better for such a person to try a more suitable observance [3.2.1; 3.2.5].

For most of us, even those without any religion, this observance is not as difficult as it sounds, if we mindfully set aside our guilt feelings and painful memories. If we are not arhats or even path saints, it would be difficult, if not, impossible for us to reflect on ours as a totally "moral life." However, there are often moments in our lives when we are keeping to the precepts and living a moral life, such as when we mindfully attended a Buddha puja, a meditation retreat, a sutta study, a Dharma talk, or when we offered dana (offerings) to monastics or participated in some welfare or charity work.

We should recall the joy and peace of such moments, and reflect on how we have then kept to all the 5 precepts or the 8 precepts. Or we could recollect the moral virtue of someone inspiring, especially one of the great saints, such as Mahā Kassapa. Once our minds are clear of thoughts and we feel peaceful or joyful, we should at once direct ourselves fully to the meditation.

⁴¹ Such a passage could, eg, be Aṅgulimāla's conversion: **Aṅgulimāla S** (M 86,4-6), SD 5.11.

⁴² See esp **(Ahita) Thera S** (A 5.88), SD 40a.16.

⁴³ On the cultivation of lovingkindness, see **Karaṇīya Metta S** (Khp 9 = Sn 1.8) & **Brahma, vihāra**, SD 38.5 (3 + 7).

3.2.5 The gods' observance [§8] is helpful to those of us who are deeply devoted to god-belief, or come from a background of God-belief, and are not ready to let go, or still unable to let go, of such an idea. Yet, we have a deep attraction to the Buddha's teachings or meditation. We have already spoken on how God-believers can keep the observance [3.2.1], so here we will only address "god-belief," that is, a belief in many gods and other spiritual beings, such as "spirits," and so on.

It is important that, as such believers, we only recollect the wholesome aspects of such gods or beings. Interestingly, the (Tad-ah') Uposatha Sutta gives the most detailed comments on this particular observance. It is useful to recollect *the faith, the moral virtue, the learning, the charity and the wisdom* of such gods and beings [§8.2]. Carefully read the whole section [§8], including its parable, for a better idea of the god's observance.

Once our minds are clear of thoughts, we should at once direct ourselves fully to the meditation, especially the breath meditation or lovingkindness cultivation. Once we are able to do this, we should try a different observance, or even all of them in due course, so that we have a good idea of which observance suits us best.

3.2.6 The 8-limbed observance [§§9-16]

This is the "ideal" observance, complete in all its aspects or factors (*aṅga*), here meaning the 8 precepts, which are elaborated in the Sutta [§§9-16], which should be carefully read and reflected on. Notice here that we are not merely keeping to the precepts: this is our emulating the goodness of the arhats, the highest ideal in the Dharma. The "8-limbed observance" (*aṭṭh'aṅg'uposatha*) is our opportunity to live like the arhats.

Notice that the 8-limbed uposatha is the Sutta's climax, with the other 5 kinds of observances as preparatory practices for the "real thing." This observance is a serious practice and should not be taken lightly, if we wish to enjoy its full benefit. In other words, if we are not able to observe it—such as we are too busy, or unable to find a suitable environment—then it is sufficient that we keep to one of the 5 observances.

We should make sure that we include some perception of impermanence (*anicca'saññā*) in our observance or retreat. If we make a regular practice of this, and constantly reflect on impermanence in all our actions and observations around us, then we have strengthened ourselves with the Dharma. The Dharma will protect us (Tha 303). We will live happily (Dh 168 f) and in this life itself, we will gain stream-winning, if not certainly at the moment of passing away.⁴⁴

4 The observance today

4.1 The "8-precept" observance day is today almost exclusively a Theravada lay practice. These precept days are known as *poya* (Sri Lanka), *u.bok.nei* (Myanmar), and *wan.phra'* (Thailand). On new-moon and full-moon days, lay Mahayana Buddhists, too, are known to keep to a vegetarian diet and/or offer puja.

According to **the Upāsaka, janālaṅkara**, we should begin the observance day by "taking" (mindfully reciting) the observance of precepts, usually in a congregation before a virtuous monastic. This is then followed by listening to a Dharma talk or doing some meditation.⁴⁵

Strictly speaking, **the observance** is a day of solitary retreat or temporary "renunciation" spent in a monastery, temple, centre, retreat or even one's own personal space. For such a retreat, we should have tied up all loose ends with the world (at least temporarily) and have prepared all that we need for the observance. We also dress in simple and comfortable clothing.

⁴⁴ See **(Anicca) Cakkhu Sutta** (S 25.1), SD 16.7, or any of the 10 suttas on S 25.

⁴⁵ Cf Ujl 189.

4.2 The observance may also be kept as a communal event with common meals, Dharma study or discussion, and meditation. There can also be an “invitation” (*pavāraṇā*) to others to point out one’s faults which one then resolves. This is best done in a Dharma circle, that is, small groups (numbering 15-20 each) to keep in touch spiritually. In such cases, one should of course behave and speak mindfully. It is such practices that truly makes one an *upāsaka* (male follower) or an *upāsikā* (female follower), since one “keeps” (*upavasati*) the precepts and stays close to the Dharma.

4.3 The nature of the eightfold observance day is discussed in detail here in **the Tad-ah’uposatha Sutta** (A 3.70),⁴⁶ which incorporates **the Vitthata Uposatha Sutta** (A 8.42).⁴⁷ The section [§8.1] on the recollection of the devas is also found in **the (Agata,phala) Mahānāma Sutta** (A 6.10).⁴⁸ Both the Tad-ah’ Uposatha Sutta and the Vitthata Uposatha Sutta end with verses on the 8 factors, two of which are found in the **Dhammika Sutta** of the Sutta Nipāta.⁴⁹ **The Pañc’uposatha Jātaka** (J 490) was related to 500 lay followers to encourage them to keep the observance.⁵⁰

— — —

(Tad-ah’) Uposatha Sutta (This Day of) The Observance Discourse

A 3.70

[A 1:205]

1 Thus have I heard.

At one time the Blessed One was staying in the mansion of Migāra’s mother⁵¹ in the Eastern Monastery near Sāvattḥī. Now at that time—it being the observance day⁵²—Visākhā Migara,mātā [Migāra’s mother], went up to the Blessed One. Having gone up to the Blessed One, she saluted him, and sat down at one side.

As he sat thus at one side, the Blessed One said this to Visākhā Migāra,mātā:

“Now, Visākhā, why are you here so early at dawn?”

“Today, bhante, I am keeping the observance.”

⁴⁶ A 3.70/1:205-215.

⁴⁷ A 8.42/4:251-255. There is also a shorter version of this, **Saṅkhitta Uposatha S** (A 8.41/4:248-251).

⁴⁸ **(Agata,phala) Mahānāma S** (A 6.10.7/3:287 f), SD 15.3.

⁴⁹ **(Catukka) Māluṅkyā,putta S** (A 4.254 f/2:248 f = Sn 400 f), SD 84.10.

⁵⁰ J 490/4:325-332.

⁵¹ “The mansion of Migāra’s mother,” *migāra,mātu pasāde*. For details, see **Satta Jaṭila S** (S 3.11,1/3:11n), SD 14.11.

⁵² **Tad-ah’uposatha** (*taṃ aha uposatha*, “this day of observance”). Comy: *Tad-ahū ti taṃ divasaṃ*, “*tad-ahu* means ‘that [this] (very) day’ (AA 2:205,18). The phrase means: “On this observance day, said of the observance of the 15th day (the full moon)” (*Tad-ahuposathe ti tasmim̄ ahu uposathe taṃ divasaṃ uposathe paṇṇarasika,uposatha,divase ti vuttam hoti*, AA 2:320,10). For detailed comy: DA 139; MA 4:74; SA 1:276; UA 296 (UA:M 759). Cf UA 199. See DP 1:271d: aha(n). For refs to uposatha suttas: (8) header n.

The 3 kinds of observance

1.2 “Visākhā, there are these **3 kinds of observance**. What are the three?

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) The cowherd’s observance, | <i>gopālakūposatha</i> |
| (2) the nirgranthas’ observance [the Jain observance], ⁵³ | <i>nigaṇṭhūposatha</i> |
| (3) the noble ones’ observance [the aryas’ observance]. ⁵⁴ | <i>ariyūposatha</i> |

2 (1) And what, Visākhā, is the cowherd’s observance?

Suppose, Visākhā, a cowherd, having returned the cows to the owner in the evening, reflects thus:

‘Today the cows grazed at such and such a place, and drank at such and such a place. Tomorrow they will graze at such and such a place, and drink at such and such a place,’

2.2 In the same way, Visākhā, a certain observant [observance keeper]⁵⁵ here reflects thus:

‘Today I ate such and such hard food, took [206] such and such soft food. Tomorrow I shall eat such and such hard food, I shall take such and such soft food. And he lets the day pass with his mind occupied by covetousness.’

This, Visākhā, is the cowherd’s observance.

Thus observed, Visākhā, the cowherd’s observance is not of great fruit, not of great benefit, not of great radiance, not of great pervasiveness.⁵⁶

3 (2) And what, Visākhā, is the nirgrantha’s observance?

There is, Visākhā, a class of nirgrantha [naked Jain] ascetics who exhort their disciple thus:

‘Come, my good man,

lay aside the stick [be non-violent] to all living beings that exist in the *east* for a hundred fathoms;

lay aside the stick to all living beings that exist in the *west* for a hundred fathoms;

lay aside the stick to all living beings that exist in the *north* for a hundred fathoms;

lay aside the stick to all living beings that exist in the *south* for a hundred fathoms!’

Thus, Visākhā, they show⁵⁷ compassion and kindness towards certain living beings. They do not show compassion and kindness to certain living beings.⁵⁸

3.2 Then, again, Visākhā, on the day of observance, they exhort their disciple thus:

‘Now, my good man, take off all your clothes⁵⁹ and say thus:⁶⁰

⁵³ Although “nirgrantha” (*nigaṇṭha*) usu refers to the “Jain ascetics,” here it is clear that it is simply a generic adj, referring to “Jains” in general, ie, the ascetics and their lay followers.

⁵⁴ “**Noble ones’ observance**,” *ariyūposatha*, alt tr “the observance of the noble ones (ie the saints).”

⁵⁵ “Observant,” *uposathika*, ie one keeping the *uposatha*..

⁵⁶ “Not of great fruit ... not of great pervasiveness,” *na maha-p,phalo hoti na mahānisaṃso na mahā,jutiko na mahā,vipphāro*.

⁵⁷ “Show,” *samādapenti*, lit “they undertake” = *samādiyanti*. Alt tr: “take up; take upon (themselves); rouse.”

⁵⁸ These words describe the contemporary state of affairs. Clearly, such criticisms (and various internal developments), have influenced the Jains, so that in due course, esp in our own times, they evolved into their modern form, esp in taking a meatless diet and an attitude of non-violence. The Buddha’s criticism is that of an overt ritualism of the Jains in his own time.

⁵⁹ “Take off ... say thus,” *tvaṃ...sabba,celāni nikkhipitvā evaṃ vadehi*, lit “Having taken off all your clothes, say this”

⁶⁰ These 4 statements [A 3.70,3.2/1:206,18-20], here used by the Jains, form the well-known Buddhist formula known as the 4 pointed emptiness (*catu,koṭīka suññatā*), but with a number of vll: **Aneñja,sappāya S** (M 106,8/-

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) “I’m not anywhere (in anything),” | <i>nâham kvacini</i> |
| (b) “There is nothing of me in anything whatever,” | <i>na kassaci kiñcana tasmim</i> |
| (c) “There is nothing whatever (anywhere) that is mine,” and | <i>na ca mama kvacini</i> |
| (d) “There is nothing in anything.” | <i>kismiñci kiñcana n’atthi</i> |

But still the parents know their son, thus, “This is our son,”
and he knows them, thus, “These are my mother and father.”
But still the wife and children know⁶¹ their bread-winner, “This is our bread-winner,”⁶²
and he knows them, thus, “These are my wife and children.”
But still his slaves, labourers and workers know him, thus, “This is our master,”
and he knows them, thus, “These are my slaves, labourers and workers.”

3.3 Thus, at a time when they should be exhorted to undertake the truth,⁶³ they are exhorted to undertake false speech! This is speaking falsehood on their part, I say!

Then, when the night has passed, he resumes the use of his belongings that actually⁶⁴ have not been given to him!⁶⁵ This is taking the not-given on their part, I say!

This, Visākhā, is the nirgrantha’s observance.

This nirgrantha’s observance, Visākhā, is *not great in benefit, not great in radiance, not great in pervasiveness*.

THE NOBLE ONES’ OBSERVANCE⁶⁶

4 And what, Visākhā, is **the noble ones’ observance (ariyūposatha)**?⁶⁷ [207]

(3) Recollection of the Buddha: the perfect observance (brahmūposatha)

4.2 It is, Visākhā, by **the cleansing of a soiled mind** by purposeful effort.⁶⁸

How, Visākhā, is a soiled mind cleansed by purposeful effort?

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple recollects the Tathagata, thus:

‘The Blessed One is such:

2:263 f), SD 85.13; the brahmins: **Brāhmaṇa Sacca S** (A 4.185/2:177); cf **Tikaṇḍaki S** (A 5.144,5/3:170), SD 2.12. For vll and explanations, see “**Is there a soul?**” SD 2.16 (16.2).

⁶¹ “The wife and children,” *putta,dāro* (lit “son and wife”) is a singular collective noun attracting singular verb constructions; but the English idiom has to be rendered in the plural.

⁶² “Bread-winner,” *bhattā*, usu tr as “husband, but the context here dictates it to be “supporter, bread-winner” as at J 5:260.

⁶³ “The truth,” *sacce*, PTS ed wr *sabbe*, “all.”

⁶⁴ “Actually,” *eva*.

⁶⁵ “He resumes ... to him,” *so ... te bhoge adinnaṃ y’eva paribhuñjati*, lit, “he indeed partakes of his not-given wealth.”

⁶⁶ **Observances (3)-(6)** [§§4-7]—ie, the perfect observance, the dharma observance, the sangha observance and the moral virtue observance—constitute the qualities of a streamwinner (*sotāpannassa aṅgāni*, D 33,1.11(14)/3:-227), here to be cultivated by the laity on a simpler level. Cf *sotāpatti-y-aṅga*, the “limbs for streamwinning”: see **Entering the stream**, SD 3.3(1). For a shorter statement on the limbs of a streamwinner, see **Ogadha S** (S 55.2/5:-343 f). For details, see Intro (3).

⁶⁷ This is the start of the explanation of “**the noble ones’ observance**,” which ends at §16.2.

⁶⁸ “By effort,” *upakkamena*, which Comy glosses as *paccatta,purisa,kārena*, “by individual effort” (AA 2:322). See n on “Purposeful effort” below.

an arhat [worthy],
 fully self-awakened,
 accomplished in wisdom and conduct,
 well-farer,
 knower of worlds,
 peerless guide of persons to be tamed,
 teacher of gods and humans,
 awakened,
 blessed.⁶⁹

4.3 When he thus recollects the Tathagata,
his mind brightens up with faith [is calm and clear in faith],⁷⁰ **joy** arises: he gives up his soiled mind,
 Visākhā, just as **a soiled head** is cleansed by purposeful effort.⁷¹

The parable of head-cleansing

4.4 And how, Visākhā, is **a soiled head** cleansed by purposeful effort?⁷²

By means of **cleansing paste**,⁷³ by means of **clay**, by means of **water**, by means of **purposeful effort**.⁷⁴

This, Visākhā, is how a soiled head is cleansed by purposeful effort.

In the same way, Visākhā, is his soiled mind cleansed by purposeful effort.

4.5 How, Visākhā, is his **soiled mind** cleansed by purposeful effort?

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple **recollects the Tathagata**, thus:

*‘Such is he, the Blessed One,
 an arhat [worthy],
 fully self-awakened,
 accomplished in wisdom and conduct,
 well-farer,
 knower of worlds,
 peerless guide of persons to be tamed,
 teacher of gods and humans,
 awakened,
 blessed.’*

4.6 When he thus recollects the Tathagata,

his mind brightens up with faith, joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind.

⁶⁹ On this reflection, see *Buddhānussati*, SD 15.7.

⁷⁰ “Brightens up [calm and clear in faith],” *pasīdati* (*pa* (a strengthening prefix) + √*śad*, “to sit”): (1) (of the face, body) to become bright, brighten up (PvA 132); (2) (of the mind, heart) to brighten up (fig), to be purified, reconciled or pleased, to be calm and clear, to be pacified; (3) (psychological) to feel satisfied with, have faith in (D 2:202; S 1:98, 2:199; A 3:248; Sn 356, 434, 563). Here sense (2) applies. Past part *pasanna*: PED sv. See SD 10.16 (11.3.2.2).

⁷¹ *Upakkiliṭṭhassa visākhe cittassa upakkamena pariyodapanā hoti.*

⁷² *Kathaṅ ca visākhe upakkiliṭṭhassa sīsassa upakkamena pariyodapanā hoti.*

⁷³ “Cleansing paste,” *kakka*, “a sediment, a paste (produced by grinding oily substances); face-powder.” J 6:232 mentioned 3 kinds of paste: mustard (*sāsapa*) paste, fragrant earth (*mattika*) paste, and sesamum (*tila*) paste. DA 1:88 adds turmeric (*haliddī*), used before face-powder is applied.

⁷⁴ “Purposeful effort,” *purisassa ca tajarāṃ vāyāmaṅ paṭicca*. See n on “By effort” above.

The perfect observance

4.7 This noble disciple, Visākhā, is said to keep **the perfect observance** [Brahma's observance] (*brahmūposatha*):

to dwell with **Brahma** [the Buddha].

It is in reference with **the perfect one**, Brahma [the Buddha]⁷⁵

that his mind brightens up with faith, that joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind.⁷⁶

Even so, Visākhā, a soiled mind is cleansed by purposeful effort.

(4) Recollection of the Dharma: the dharma observance (*dhammūposatha*)

5 There is, Visākhā, **the cleansing of a soiled mind** by purposeful effort.

How, Visākhā, is a soiled mind cleansed by purposeful effort?

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple recollects the Dharma, thus:

'Well-taught is the Blessed One's true teaching,
visible here and now,
immediate [having nothing to do with time],
inviting one to come and see,
accessible [to bring oneself up to it],
to be personally known by the wise.'⁷⁷

5.2 When he thus recollects the Dharma,

his mind brightens up with faith, joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind, [208]

Visākhā, just as a **soiled body** is cleansed by purposeful effort.

The parable of body-cleansing

5.3 And how, Visākhā, is a **soiled body** cleansed by purposeful effort?

By means of a **back-scrubber**,⁷⁸ by means of **chunam [lime soap]**,⁷⁹ by means of a **person's purposeful effort**.

This, Visākhā, is how a soiled body is cleansed by purposeful effort.

In the same way, Visākhā, is his soiled mind cleansed by purposeful effort.

5.4 How, Visākhā, is his **soiled mind** cleansed by purposeful effort?

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple **recollects the Dharma**, thus:

'Well-taught is the Blessed One's Teaching,
visible here and now,
immediate [having nothing to do with time],
inviting one to come and see,

⁷⁵ In this passage, *brahma* or *brahmā* (adj) means "perfect, divine, divinely perfect," as an epithet of the Buddha. This serves as a bridge or skillful means for those who are still God-believers, so that, in time, they will let go of the God-idea. Cf recollection of deities (*devatā'nussati*) [§8] below.

⁷⁶ *Brahmañ c'assa ārabha cittarū pasīdati pāmojjarū uppajjati, ye cittassa upakkilesā te pahīyanti.*

⁷⁷ On this reflection, see **Dhammānussati**, SD 15.9.

⁷⁸ "Back scrubber," *sotti* (Skt *śukti*, "pearl-oyster, shell-shell"): see n at M 81,6.8 @ SD 49.3.

⁷⁹ "Chunam," *cuṇṇa* (Skt *cūrṇa*, Tamil *cuṇṇam*), ie lime used esp with betel leaf to make pan. The proper way of washing and using chunam are given at V 1:47.

*accessible [to bring oneself up to it],
to be personally known by the wise.'*

5.5 When he thus recollects the Dharma,
his mind brightens with faith, joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind.

The Dharma observance

5.6 This noble disciple, Visākhā, is said to keep **the dharma observance** (*dhammūposatha*):
to dwell with **Dharma**.

It is in reference to **the Dharma** [the teaching and the truth]
that *his mind brightens up with faith*, that *joy* arises: he gives up his soiled mind.
Even so, Visākhā, a soiled mind is cleansed by purposeful effort.

(5) Recollection of the sangha: the sangha observance (*saṅghūposatha*)

6 There is, Visākhā, **the cleansing of a soiled mind** by purposeful effort.

How, Visākhā, is a soiled mind cleansed by purposeful effort?

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple recollects the sangha [the community of nobles ones], thus:

‘The Blessed One’s community of disciples keeps to	the good way;	[is well practised;]
the Blessed One’s community of disciples keeps to	the straight way;	
the Blessed One’s community of disciples keeps to	the right way;	
the Blessed One’s community of disciples keeps to	the proper way.	

These 4 pairs of persons, the 8 individuals:

this Blessed One’s community of disciples is
worthy of offerings,
worthy of hospitality,
worthy of gifts,
worthy of salutation with the lotus-palms,
a supreme field of merit for the world.’⁸⁰

6.2 When he thus recollects the sangha,
his mind brightens up with faith, joy arises: *he gives up his soiled mind*,
Visākhā, just as a **soiled piece of cloth** is cleansed by purposeful effort.

The parable of cloth-cleaning

6.3 And how, Visākhā, is a soiled cloth cleansed by purposeful effort?⁸¹ [209]

By means of **cleaning salt**,⁸² by means of **lye**,⁸³ by means of **cow-dung**, by means of **purposeful effort**.

This, Visākhā, is how a soiled piece of cloth is cleansed by purposeful effort.

In the same way, Visākhā, is his soiled mind cleansed by purposeful effort.

⁸⁰ On this reflection, see **Aṭṭha Puggala S 1** (A 8.59), SD 15.10a(1).

⁸¹ This analogy recurs in **Khemaka S** (S 22.89/3:131), SD 14.13.

⁸² “Cleaning salt,” *ūsa*; I follow Bodhi (S:B 945). PED conjectures as “salt earth.” Comy says “heat (or steam)” (*usuma*) is involved.

⁸³ “Lye,” *khāra*, ie an alkali or caustic substance (like soda or potash).

6.4 How, Visākhā, is his soiled mind cleansed by purposeful effort?

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple recollects the Tathagata, thus:

<i>'The Blessed One's community of disciples keeps to</i>	<i>the good way;</i>
<i>the Blessed One's community of disciples keeps to</i>	<i>the straight way;</i>
<i>the Blessed One's community of disciples keeps to</i>	<i>the right way;</i>
<i>the Blessed One's community of disciples keeps to</i>	<i>the proper way.</i>

*These are the 4 pairs of persons, the 8 individuals:
this Blessed One's community of disciples is:
worthy of offerings,
worthy of hospitality,
worthy of gifts,
worthy of salutation with the lotus-palms,
a supreme field of merit for the world.'*

When he thus recollects the sangha,
his mind brightens up with faith, joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind.

The sangha observance

6.5 This noble disciple, Visākhā, is said to keep **the sangha observance** (*saṅghūposatha*):
to dwell with **the sangha**.⁸⁴

It is in reference to **the sangha** [the community of noble ones]
that *his mind brightens up with faith*, that joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind.
Even so, Visākhā, a soiled mind is cleansed by purposeful effort.

(6) Recollection of moral virtue: The moral virtue observance (*sīlūposatha*)

7 There is, Visākhā, **the cleansing of a soiled mind** by purposeful effort.

How, Visākhā, is a soiled mind cleansed by purposeful effort?

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple recollects his own moral virtue, that is
unbroken, untorn,
unmixed, spotless,
liberating, praised by the wise,
untarnished, *conducive to concentration*.⁸⁵

When he thus recollects his own moral virtue,
his mind brightens up with faith, joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind,
Visākhā, just as **a soiled mirror** is cleansed by purposeful effort.

⁸⁴ The noble sangha (*ariya.sangha*) is naturally spiritual, composed of saints of the path, reflected in the lower case initial "s." The conventional Sangha or modern "Sangha," used by certain lay or priestly groups, on account of their more narrow application is better spelt with an initial capital "S," so as not to confuse the two.

⁸⁵ "Unbroken, ... giving rise to concentration," *akhaṇḍehi acchiddehi asabalehi akammāsehi bhujissehi viññūpa-saṭṭhehi aparāmaṭṭhehi samādhi,sarivattanaikhehi*. See UA 268. On this practice, see **Sīlānussati**, SD 15.11.

The parable of mirror-cleaning

7.2 And how, Visākhā, is a **soiled mirror** cleansed by purposeful effort?⁸⁶

By means of **oil**, by means of **ashes**,⁸⁷ by means of a **bristle brush**, by means of **purposeful effort**.

This, Visākhā, is how a soiled mirror is cleansed by purposeful effort.

In the same way, Visākhā, is his **soiled mind** cleansed by purposeful effort.

7.3 How, Visākhā, is his **soiled mind** cleansed by purposeful effort? [210]

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple recollects his own moral virtue, that is

unbroken, untorn,

unmixed, spotless,

liberating, praised by the wise,

untarnished, conducive to concentration.

When he thus recollects his own moral virtue,

his mind brightens up with faith, joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind.

THE MORAL VIRTUE OBSERVANCE

7.4 This noble disciple, Visākhā, is said to keep **the observance of moral virtue** (*sīlūposatha*): to dwell with **moral virtue**.

It is in reference to **moral virtue**

that *his mind brightens up with faith*, that **joy** arises: he gives up his soiled mind.

*Even so, Visākhā, a soiled mind is cleansed by purposeful effort.*⁸⁸

(7) Recollection of the devas: The gods' observance (*devatūposatha*)⁸⁹

8 There is, Visākhā, **the cleansing of a soiled mind** by purposeful effort.

How, Visākhā, is a soiled mind cleansed by purposeful effort?

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple recollects the devas [the gods]—

there are the devas of the 4 great kings;

there are the devas of the 33;

there are the devas of Yāma;

there are the devas who are contented;

there are the devas who delight in creating;

there are the devas who lord over others' creations;⁹⁰

cātum, mahā, rājikā

tāvatiṃsa

yāma

tusita

nimmāṇa, ratī

para, nimmita, vasavattī

⁸⁶ This analogy recurs in **Khemaka S** (S 22.89/3:131), SD 14.13.

⁸⁷ "Ash," *chārika*.

⁸⁸ In **(Agata, phala) Mahānāma S** (A 6.10), here follows the recollection of charity (*cāgānussati*), but not found here. This is curious because Visākhā is well known for her charity, which could well serve as a good subject of recollection. On this practice, see **Devatā'nussati**, SD 15.13.

⁸⁹ *Devatūposatha* = *devata uposatha*, "deities' observance." This recollection is also found in **(Agata, phala) Mahānāma S** (A 6.10, 7/3:287 f), SD 15.3. This is a skillful means for those who still hold some kind of God-belief, so that in due course they would let go of it: cf "the perfect observance" [§4.8] above. The first 6 deva planes are the 6 sense-sphere (*kāma, loka*) heavens. The devas of Brahma's Hosts (*brahma, kāyikā*) dwell in the various spheres of the 1st dhyana in the form world (see A:ÑB 293 n52). The "devas beyond these" are those of the form world and the formless world. See chart in Appendix. For comy, see Vism 7.115-118.

there are the devas of Brahma's hosts;⁹¹
there are the devas beyond these.⁹²

brahma,kāyika

The fivefold noble growth: Cultivating the recollection of the devas⁹³

8.2 THE FIVEFOLD NOBLE GROWTH

- (1) The **faith** that those devas are endowed with because of which, when they pass away from this world, they are reborn there, that kind of faith is found in me, too.
- (2) The **moral virtue** that those devas are endowed with because of which, when they pass away from this world, they are reborn there, that kind of moral virtue is found in me, too.
- (3) The **learning**⁹⁴ that those devas are endowed with because of which, when they pass away from this world, they are reborn there, that kind of learning is found in me, too.
- (4) The **charity** that those devas are endowed with because of which, when they pass away from this world, they are reborn there, that kind of charity is found in me, too.
- (5) The **wisdom** that those devas are endowed with because of which, when they pass away from this world, they are reborn there, that kind of wisdom is found in me, too.'

8.3 When he recollects his own faith, moral, virtue, learning, charity and wisdom, as well as those of the devas,⁹⁵
his mind brightens up with faith, joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind, Visākhā, just as soiled gold is cleansed by purposeful effort.

⁹⁰ Māra the evil one is said to reside in this heaven, lording over a part of it (MA 1:33 f). The ruler of this realm here is called Vasa,vattī (D 1:219; A 4:243). Māra is also called Vasa,vattī (but distinct from his namesake) because he is "lord with great power over the 6 Sense Realms" (*māro mahānubhāvo cha,kāmāvar'issaro vasavattī*, MA 2:201). Māra is also called Pajā,patī, "the lord of creation," because he lords over this "generation" (*pajā*) of living beings (M 1,9/1:2; MA ad loc).

⁹¹ "Brahma's hosts," *brahma,kāyikā*. See n on this section's header.

⁹² "Beyond this," *tat'uttarim*, lit "higher than these." See n on this section's header.

⁹³ "Fivefold growth," ie the fivefold noble growth (*ariya,vuḍḍhi*, A 3:80). Here, they are given as instructions in how we should cultivate the "recollection of the devas." Cf the 5 virtues conducive to growth (*vuḍḍhi,dhamma*, A 5.246/2:245): see **Entering the stream**, SD 3.3(1) etc; (**Agata,phala) Mahānāma S** (A 6.10.7/3:287), SD 15.3; **Sam-badh'okāsa S** (A 6.26,8/3:316), SD 15.7a.

⁹⁴ "Learning," *suta*, lit "listening," ie "one who has heard much Dharma," cognate with today's "well-read, learned," but in spiritual matters.

⁹⁵ From hereon, replacing the remaining section of the para, (**Agata,phala) Mahānāma S** (A 6.10) has "At that time his mind is not obsessed by lust, hate or delusion—his mind is straight, with the devas as its object. This is called a noble disciple who dwells (spiritually) consistent amidst an inconsistent generation, who dwells unafflicted amidst an afflicted generation, who has entered upon the stream of the Dharma and develops the recollection of the devas" (A 6.10/ 3:288). On "the stream of the Dharma," see "**Listening beyond the ear**," SD 3.2 (3).

The parable of gold-purifying

8.4 And how, Visākhā, is **soiled gold**⁹⁶ purified by purposeful effort?⁹⁷

By means of **a furnace**,⁹⁸ by means of **salt**, by means of **red chalk**,⁹⁹ by means of **a blow-pipe**,¹⁰⁰ by means of **a pair of tongs**, by means of **a person's purposeful effort**.

This, Visākhā, is how soiled gold is purified by purposeful effort.

In the same way, Visākhā, is his soiled [impure] mind purified by purposeful effort. **[211]**

8.5 How, Visākhā, is his soiled mind purified by purposeful effort?

Here, Visākhā, the noble disciple recollects the devas:

there are the devas of the 4 great kings;
there are the devas of the 33;
there are the devas of Yāma;
there are the devas who are contented;
there are the devas who delight in creating;
there are the devas who lord over others' creations;
there are the devas of Brahma's hosts;
there are the devas beyond these.

When he thus recollects the devas,
his mind brightens up with faith, joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind.

The devas' observance

8.6 This noble disciple, Visākhā, is said to keep **the observance of the devas [the gods]** (*devatūposatha*): to dwell with the devas.

It is in reference to **the devas**

that *his mind brightens up with faith*, that joy arises: he gives up his soiled mind.
Even so, Visākhā, a soiled mind is cleansed by purposeful effort.

⁹⁶ "Gold," *jāta,rūpa*, which the Vinaya's own Old Commentary defines *jāta,rūpa* as "gold" (that is "the colour of the teacher", V 3:238). Here it refers to the worked metal.

⁹⁷ This analogy recurs in **Khemaka S** (S 22.89/3:131), SD 14.13.

⁹⁸ "Furnace," *ukkā*, also "crucible."

⁹⁹ "Red chalk," *geruka*.

¹⁰⁰ "Blow-pipe," *nālika*.

THE LAITY'S NOBLE OBSERVANCE¹⁰¹

(8) The 8-limbed observance¹⁰²

9 Then, the noble disciple, Visākhā, reflects¹⁰³ thus:

THE 1ST PRECEPT—AGAINST TAKING LIFE

9.2 'As long as they live, the arhats dwell
having given up taking life, abstaining from taking life,
laying aside rod, laying aside the sword,
 conscientious [knowing shame], showing kindness,
 dwell compassionate towards all living beings.¹⁰⁴

Today I, too, for this night and this day,
*having given up harming any living being, abstain from harming any living being,*¹⁰⁵
laying aside rod and sword, conscientious, showing kindness,
dwell compassionate towards all living beings.

I will emulate the arhats in this manner and the observance will be kept by me.'

THE 2ND PRECEPT—AGAINST TAKING THE NOT-GIVEN

10 'As long as they live, the arhats dwell
having given up taking the not-given, abstaining from taking the not-given,
accepting only what is given, expecting only what is given,
 dwell not by theft but with a mind of purity.¹⁰⁶

Today I, too, for this night and this day,
*having given up taking the not-given, abstain from taking the not-given;*¹⁰⁷
accepting only what is given, expecting only what is given,
dwell not by theft but with a mind of purity.

I will emulate the arhats in this manner and the observance will be kept by me.'

¹⁰¹ This whole concluding section (incl closing verses) is also found word-for-word at **(Paṭhama) Visākhā S** (A 8.43/4:255-258). As the ordinary lay followers' 8-limbed observance may also be called the "noble observance," like keeping to the noble eightfold path, but the practitioners have not yet attained the path. Yet, the purpose of such a practice is just that: to attain the path in this life itself.

¹⁰² *Aṭṭh'āṅguposatha. Tad-ah'uposatha S* (A 3.70,9-18/1:211 f), SD 4.18; **Saṅkhittūposatha S** (A 8.41,3-10/4:249-251), **Vitthatūposatha S** (A 8.42/4:251), **(Paṭhama) Visākhā S** (A 8.43,3/4:255 f), **Bojjha S** (A 8.45,3/4:260), **Nav'aṅg'uposatha S** (A 9.18,2-9/4:388-390), **Thera S** (A 10.98,5/5:204 f), **Cunda S** (A 10.176,8-10/5:266-268), **Niraya Sagga S 1** (A 10.200,4/5:284), **Niraya Sagga S 2** (A 10.201,4/5:286), **Saṃsappanīya S** (A 10.205,5/5:290), SD 39.7, **Saṅcetanika S 1** (A 10.206,8-11/5:295 f) + SD 3.9; see also **A 4.53/2:58**, **A 4.60/2:60**, **5.250/3:276**, **8.46,5/4:266**, **8.48/4:268**.

¹⁰³ "Reflects," *paṭisañcikkhati*.

¹⁰⁴ *Yāva, jīvaṃ arahanto pāṇātipātāṃ pahāya pāṇātipātā paṭiviratā nihita, daṇḍā nihita, satthā lajjī dayāpannā sabba, pāṇa, bhūta, hitānukampī viharanti.*

¹⁰⁵ The basic formula for **the 1st** of the 8 precepts is: *Pāṇātipātā veramaṇī sikkhā, padarṃ samādiyāmi.*

¹⁰⁶ "A mind of purity," *sūci, bhūtena attanā*. Here *attā* refers to "mind."

¹⁰⁷ The basic formula for **the 2nd** of the 8 precepts is: *Adinn'ādānā veramaṇī sikkhā, padarṃ samādiyāmi.*

THE 3RD PRECEPT—AGAINST ANY SEXUAL ACT

11 ‘As long as they live, the arhats dwell
having given up incelibacy, **living a celibate life**,
dwelling alone,¹⁰⁸ abstain from coupling, the way of the world.¹⁰⁹

Today I, too, for this night and this day,
*having given up incelibacy, **live a celibate life**,*¹¹⁰
dwell alone, abstain from coupling, the way of the world.
I will emulate the arhats in this manner and the observance will be kept by me.’ [212]

THE 4TH PRECEPT—AGAINST FALSE SPEECH

12 ‘As long as they live, the arhats dwell
having given up false speech, **abstaining from false speech**;
speaking the truth, the truth is their bond,¹¹¹ trustworthy, reliable, no deceiver of the world.¹¹²

Today I, too, for this night and this day,
*having given up false speech, **abstain from false speech**,*¹¹³
speaking the truth, the truth is my bond, trustworthy, reliable, no deceiver of the world.
I will emulate the arhats in this manner and the observance will be kept by me.’

THE 5TH PRECEPT—AGAINST HEEDLESSNESS

13 ‘As long as they live, the arhats dwell
having given up strong drinks, distilled drinks, fermented drinks, the basis for heedlessness,
abstaining from strong drinks, distilled drinks, fermented drinks, the basis for heedlessness.

Today I, too, for this night and this day,
having given up strong drinks, distilled drinks, fermented drinks, the basis for heedlessness,
abstain from strong drinks, distilled drinks, fermented drinks, the basis for heedlessness.¹¹⁴
I will emulate the arhats in this manner and the observance will be kept by me.’

THE 6TH PRECEPT—AGAINST MEALS AT THE WRONG TIMES

14 ‘As long as they live, the arhats dwell
eating only one meal a day, **abstaining from eating at night and from untimely meals**.

¹⁰⁸ “Dwelling alone,” *anācarī*, vll *ārā,cārī, anācārī*.

¹⁰⁹ “The way of the world,” *gāma,dhamma*, lit “the way of village.”

¹¹⁰ The basic formula for **the 3rd of the 8 precepts** is: *Abrahma.cariyā veramaṇī sikkhā,padaṃ samādiyāmi*.

¹¹¹ “The truth is his bond,” *sacca,sandha*. Comy glosses as *saccena saccam sandahati*, “he joins truth with truth” (MA 1:206 = DA 1:73).

¹¹² *Sacca,vādī sacca,sandho theto paccayiko avisarṃvādako lokassa*. This line as in **Lakkhaṇa S** (D 30,2.16/3:170) @ SD 36.9.

¹¹³ The basic formula for **the 4th of the 8 precepts** is: *Musā,vādā veramaṇī sikkhā,padaṃ samādiyāmi*.

¹¹⁴ The basic formula for **the 5th of the 8 precepts** is: *Surā,meraya,majja,pamāda-ṭ,ṭhānā veramaṇī sikkhā,padaṃ samādiyāmi*.

Today I, too, for this night and this day,
eating only one meal a day,
abstain from eating at night and from untimely meals.¹¹⁵
I will emulate the arhats in this manner and the observance will be kept by me.'

THE 7TH PRECEPT—AGAINST ENTERTAINMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION

15 'As long as they live, the arhats dwell
abstaining from dancing, singing, music,¹¹⁶ ***watching unseemly shows,*** and
from wearing and adorning themselves with garlands, scents and cosmetics.¹¹⁷

Today I, too, for this night and this day,
abstain from dancing, singing, music, watching unseemly shows, and
from wearing and adorning myself with garlands, scents and cosmetics.¹¹⁸
I will emulate the arhats in this manner and the observance will be kept by me.'

THE 8TH PRECEPT—AGAINST HIGH AND LUXURIOUS BEDS

16 'As long as they live, the arhats dwell
having given up high and luxurious beds,
abstain from high and luxurious beds,
using a low bed, that is, a small bed or a straw mat.

Today I, too, for this night and this day,
having given up high and luxurious beds,
abstain from high and luxurious beds,¹¹⁹
using a low bed, that is, a small bed or a straw mat.
I will emulate the arhats in this manner and the observance will be kept by me.'

16.2 In this way, Visākhā, is **the noble ones' observance** kept.
 Thus kept, Visākhā, the noble ones' observance
 is of great fruit, great benefit, great radiance, great pervasiveness.¹²⁰

Benefit of the noble observance

17 How is it **of great fruit, great benefit, great radiance, great pervasiveness?**
 Suppose, Visākhā, one were to wield lordship and sovereignty **[213]** over these 16 countries¹²¹
 abounding with their 7 great treasures,¹²² that is to say—

¹¹⁵ The basic formula for **the 6th of the 8 precepts** is: *Vikāla, bhojanā veramaṇī sikkhā, padaṃ samādiyāmi.*

¹¹⁶ "Music," *vādita.*

¹¹⁷ The basic formula for **the 7th of the 8 precepts** is: *Nacca, gīta, vādita, visūka, dassana, mālā, gandha, vilepana, - dhāraṇa, maṇḍana, vibhūšana-ṭ, ṭhānā veramaṇī sikkhā, padaṃ samādiyāmi.*

¹¹⁸ "Cosmetics," *vilepana.*

¹¹⁹ The basic formula for **the 8th of the 8 precepts** is: *Uccā, sayana, mahā, sayanā veramaṇī sikkhā, padaṃ samādiyāmi.*

¹²⁰ "Of great fruit ... great pervasiveness," *maha-p, phalo hoti mahānisaṃso mah, jutiko mahā, vipphāro.*

¹²¹ Some of these 16 great states (*soḷasa mahā, janapadā*), such as Kāśī (Kāśī), Kosala (Kośala), Kuru-Pañcala, Maccha (Matsya), Gandhārā and Kambojā, had existed long before and were mentioned on Vedic literature. The rest, such as Aṅga, Magadha, Vajjī (Vrjī), Malla, Ceḍī, Vatsā, Surasena (Śūrasena), Assaka (Aśmaka) and Avantī,

Aṅga, Magadha, Kāsī, Kosala, Vajjī, Mallā, Cedī, Vaṃsā, Kuru, Pañcala, Maccha, Surasena, Assaka, Avantī, Gandhārā and Kambojā¹²³—

yet, this is not worth even a 16th part [a tiny fraction] of *a single observance complete in its 8 limbs*.

What is the reason for this? Because poor is human sovereignty when compared to heavenly bliss.

Divine bliss of the sense-world heavens

18 Visākhā, for the devas of **the 4 great kings**, 50 human years is but a single night and day. 30 such days make a month, 12 such months make a year.

500 such celestial years¹²⁴ are the lifespan of the devas of the 4 great kings.

18.2 It is possible, Visākhā, for a certain woman or man here, having kept the observance complete in its 8 limbs,

after death, when the body has broken up,

to be reborn in the company of the devas of the 4 great kings.

It is in reference to this have I said that human sovereignty is poor compared to heavenly bliss.

19 Visākhā, for the devas of **Tāvatiṃsa**, a single night and day (there) is that of 100 human years: 30 such days make a month, 12 such months make a year.

1,000 such celestial years are the lifespan of the Tāvatiṃsa devas.

19.2 It is possible, Visākhā, for a certain woman or man here, having kept the observance complete in its 8 limbs,

after death, when the body has broken up,

to be reborn in the company of the Tāvatiṃsa devas.

It is in reference to this have I said that human sovereignty is poor compared to heavenly bliss.

20 For the devas of **Yāma**, a single night and day (there) is that of 200 human years: 30 such days make a month, 12 such months make a year.

2,000 such celestial years are the lifespan of the Yāma devas.

20.2 It is possible, Visākhā, for a certain woman or man here, having kept the observance complete in its 8 limbs,

after death, when the body has broken up,

to be reborn in the company of the Yāma devas.

It is in reference [214] to this have I said that human sovereignty is poor compared to heavenly bliss.

21 Visākhā, for the devas of **Tusita**, a single night and day (there) is that of 400 human years: 30 such days make a month, 12 such months make a year.

4,000 such celestial years are the lifespan of the Tusita devas.

were new states that arose from declining old ones or more areas coming into prominence. The autocratic monarchies (Skt *rājya*, P *rajja*) were Kosala, Magadha, Vaṃsā (Vatsā) and Avantī. Kosala had annexed Kāsī; Magadha had annexed Aṅga; Vaṃsā had annexed Ceḍī; and Avāntī had annexed Assaka. (Sanskrit names follow within parentheses.)

¹²² The seven treasures—the wheel treasure, the elephant treasure, the horse treasure, the jewel treasure, the woman treasure, the householder treasure, the advisor treasure—are described in detail in **Bāla Paṇḍita S** (M 129.-34-41/3:172-176), SD 2.22.

¹²³ See Appendix.

¹²⁴ “Celestial years.” See Appendix or A:ÑB 17 f; also SD 52.1 (9.1.1.1).

21.2 It is possible, Visākhā, for a certain woman or man here,
having kept the observance complete in its 8 limbs,

after death, when the body has broken up,
to be reborn in the company of the Tusita devas.

It is in reference to this have I said that human sovereignty is poor compared to heavenly bliss.

22 Visākhā, for the devas of **Nimmāṇa, ratī** [those who delight in creating],
a single night and day (there) is that of 800 human years:

30 such days make a month, 12 such months make a year.

8,000 such celestial years are the lifespan of the devas of Nimmāṇa, ratī.

22.2 It is possible, Visākhā, for a certain woman or man here,
having kept the observance complete in its 8 limbs,

after death, when the body has broken up,
to be reborn in the company of the Nimmāṇa, ratī devas.

It is in reference to this have I said that human sovereignty is poor compared to heavenly bliss.

23 Visākhā, for the devas of **Para, nimmita, vasavattī** [those who lord over the creation of others],
a single night and day (there) is that of 1,600 human years:

30 such days make a month, 12 such months make a year.

16,000 such celestial years are the lifespan of the Para, nimmita, vasavattī devas.

23.2 It is possible, Visākhā, for a certain woman or man here,
having kept the observance complete in its 8 limbs,

after death, when the body has broken up,
to be reborn in the company of the Para, nimmita, vasavattī devas.

*It is in reference to this have I said that **human sovereignty is poor compared to heavenly bliss.***

24

*Pāṇaṃ na hāne na cādinnaṃ ādiye
musā na bhāso na ca majjapo siyā [215]
abrahma, caryiā virameyya methunā
rattim na bhujjeyya vikāla, bhojanam*

One should not kill a living being, nor take the not-given;
one should not utter false speech, nor take intoxicants;
one should abstain from incelibacy, from coupling;
one should not eat during the night nor at the wrong time;

25

*mālaṃ na dhāraye na ca gandhaṃ ācare
mañce chamāyaṃ va sayetha saṅṭhate
etaṃ hi aṭṭhaṅgikam āhūposatham¹²⁵
buddhena dukkh'anta, guṇaṃ pakāsitaṃ*

one should neither wear garlands nor use scents;
one should sleep on just a small bed, a mat on the ground.
This is “**the observance day of the 8 limbs**”
declared by the Buddha for the end of suffering.

26

*cando ca suriyo ca ubho sudassanā
obhāsayaṃ anupariyanti yāvatā
tamo, nudā te pana anta, likkha, gā
nabhe pabhāsanti disā virocana*

The sun and the moon, both beautiful to look at,
shedding their radiance where they course their way,
scattering the gloom as they move in the open sky;
the heavens light up, radiant in all the quarters.

¹²⁵ *Āhūposatha (aha uposatha, “day of observance”): the long initial vowel is mc. See n in main opening title.*

27

*etasmim̐ yaṃ vijjati antare dhanam̐
muttam̐ maṇim̐ veḷuriyañ ca bhaddakam̐
siṅgi,suvaṇṇam̐ athavā pi kañcanam̐
yaṃ jāta,rūpaṃ hāṭakan'ti vuccati*

Within this space there is wealth to be found—
pearls, gems, beryls and lucky stones,
gold nuggets and glittering gold,
beautiful metal called Hāṭaka gold.¹²⁶

28

*aṭṭh'aṅg'upetassa uposathassa
kalam pi te nānubhavanti soḷasim̐
canda-p,pabhā tāra,gaṇā ca sabbe*

Yet, of the keeping of **the 8-limbed observance**
even all the moonlight and galaxy of stars
are but a fraction, not worth a sixteenth part.

29

*tasmā hi nārī ca nara ca sīlavā
aṭṭh'aṅgūpetam̐ upavassūposatham̐
puññāni katvaṃ sukh'udrayāni
aninditā saggam̐ upenti ṭhānan'ti*

Therefore, a woman or a man of moral virtue,
who keeps the 8-limbed observance,
makes merits that bring them happiness
without blame—they find a place in heaven.

— evaṃ —

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¹²⁶ SED says *hāṭaka* is the name of a river in the “lower world.” Perhaps we could tr it simply as “magical”: see BHSD under *hāṭaka prabhāsa*.

Appendix

The 16 Great States

1 INDIA—EARLY HISTORY

1.1 Ariyan. From 2000 BCE—that is, during the 2nd millennium BCE—with the decline of the Indus Valley civilization, a people calling themselves *Arya* (P *ariya*, noble ones; anglicized as Aryan) migrated from the Iranian plateau into northwest India. They spoke an Indo-European language which we today know as Sanskrit (while what the common people spoke was generically known as Prakrit or vernacular).

What we know about the Aryans in the Indian subcontinent at this time comes mostly from their sacred texts, the four Vedas (from *veda*, the Sanskrit word for knowledge). They were composed and passed down orally within a closed circle of priests.

1.2 The Vedas were mostly liturgical texts, used while offering sacrifices to deities such as Indra, the god of war, the Vedas also provide evidence of social structures; hence, this period is called **the Vedic Age**. The early *R̥gveda*, composed from 1500 BCE onwards, shows the Indo-Aryans as nomadic pastoralists: tribal warriors, skilled horseman and chariot-riders, raided each other for cattle (which was regarded as wealth).

1.3 From around 1100 BCE they migrated eastward into the central Ganges plain, where they became settled farmers, who grew rice, wheat and barley. Villages (*gāma*) grew, followed by market-towns (*nigama*). In due course, there were several large towns (*nagara*), often fortified with ditches or moats and embankments.

2 EARLY INDIAN SOCIETY

2.1 As the Aryans advanced in the central Gangetic plains, they colonized the less developed autochthonous dark-skinned natives, marginalizing them. This marked the beginning of India's **caste system**, with an hierarchy of social classes: the priestly brahmins (ts *brāhmaṇa*) (who composed, memorized and taught the Vedas); the kshatriyas (Skt *kṣatriya*; P *khattiya*) or warrior noble; the vaishyas (Skt *vaiśya*; P *vessa*), or traders; and the shudras (Skr *śūdra*; P *sudda*) or menial workers.

2.2 The Arya society itself changed from the old tribal system (such as the Sakyas and the Licchavīs), where assemblies of chieftains chose a rajah or king (ts *rāja*), to hereditary kingship (in the more developed urban areas). The new kings—such as Bimbisāra and Pasenadi—legitimized their new position through sacrificial rituals performed by the brahmins, which apparently endowed these kings with divine power: they were, in fact, often addressed as *deva* (literally, “god,” but meaning “sire”).

3 NEW STATES

As the Aryans migrated eastwards [1.3], they formed new powerful kingdoms, each with a fortified capital. Most of them were located in the rich central Gangetic plains. Because of their significance, they came to be known as the 16 “great states” (*soḷasa mahājanapada*). The earliest recorded of them was Kuru, in the north. Later, power shifted south and east, to the kingdoms of Panchala and Kosala.¹²⁷

Some of them, such as **Kāśī**, **Kosala**, **Kuru-Pañcāla**, **Maccha**, **Gandhārā** (in modern Afghanistan) and **Kambojā** (in the northwest) [see n, Table below], appeared to have had existed long before and were mentioned in Vedic literature. The rest, such as Aṅga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Ceḍī, Vacchā, Sūrasena,

¹²⁷ See Map, SD 9 (16.3.3).

Assaka and Avantī, were new states that arose from declining old ones or more areas coming into prominence.

They were frequently at war with each other. In due course, one would assimilate a neighbour or neighbours to form larger territories, the best known of which were Kuru-Pañcāla and Aṅga-Magadha. By the time of the Buddha's death, Aṅga-Magadha had grown into a "super-kingdom," poised to conquer its neighbours. This was, in fact, the beginning of the Indian imperialism that would blossom into the greatest of them, the Mauryan empire (322-184 BCE) which lasted over a century.¹²⁸

Country/State	Capital & towns (Sanskrit & modern names in brackets)	Modern districts
1. Aṅga	Campā (Bhagalpur) Bhaddiyā (Bhadrikā) Assapura (Aśvapura)	Bengal
2. Magadha	Rājagaha (Rāgir), Giri-b, baja Girivraja)	Southern Bihar
3. Kāsī (Kāśī)	Bārāṇasī (Vanaras)	Banaras/Vārāṇasī
4. Kosala (Kośala)	Savatthī (Śrāvastī; Saheth Maheth) Sāketa (Ayodhyā)	Oudh
5. Vajjī (Vṛjī)**	Vesālī (Vaiśālī; Besarh) of the Licchavis; Mithilā (Janakpur) of the Videhas	Northern Bihar
6. Malla (<i>Malloi</i>)	Pāvā (Padaraona) Kusinārā (Kusīnagara; Kasia)	Gorakhpur
7. Ceḍi (Caitya)	Sahajāti (Śuktimati; Tripurī)	Bundelkhand
8. Vamsā (Vatsā)	Kosambī (Kauśāmbī; Kosam)	Allahābād
9. Kuru	(Indraprastha; Delhi) (Hastinapura)	District of Thānesar, Delhi & Meerut
10. Pañcāla	(N Ahicchatra; Rāmnagar) (S Kāmpilya; Kampil)	Rohilkhand Central Doāb
11. Maccha (Matsya)	Virāṭa (Bairāṭ)	Jaipur
12. Surasena (Śūrasena)	Mathurā	Mathurā (Muttra)
13. Assaka (Aśmaka or Aśvaka); <i>Assakenus</i> **	Potali or Potana (Bodhan)	Nizam
14. Avantī*	Ujjenī (Ujjayinī; Ujjain); (Māhiṣmati)	Mālwā & Nimār
15. Gandhārā or Yonā*	Takka, sīlā (Takṣaśīlā)	Peshāwār & Rawalpiṇḍi
16. Kambojā* ¹²⁹	Kambojā	SW Kaśmīr & Kāfirstān

(A 1:213 = 4:252 f = Nc 247) [See E Lamotte, *History of Indian Buddhism*, 1988:8]

The names in *italics*, e.g. *Malloi*, are those found in ancient Greek writings.

An asterisk (*), eg "Avantī*," denotes that it was outside the Middle Country; two asterisks (**), a republic.

The Middle Country of the Buddhists was about the size of peninsular Malaysia or of England and Wales.

¹²⁸ For details, see SD 9 (16) App & map (16c). See also **Mahā Assa, pura S** (M 39) @ SD 10.13 (1). On the 1st empires in India, see *Philip's Atlas of World History*, 2007:46 f.

¹²⁹ **Kambojā**, one of the "great states" (*mahā, janapada*), not in the Middle Country, but in the "north country" region (*uttarā, patha*), an ancient Indo-Iranian kingdom, orig (during the Vedic period) in the Pamirs and Badakshan in Central Asia, and after 2nd cent CE prob extending over SW Kashmir and Kafirstan (the Hindu Kush, straddling Afghanistan and Pakistan). The name is prob related to Cambyses of Anshan (6th cent BCE). The Kambojas were prob the descendants of Indo-Iranians known as Sassanians and Parthians.