## The Benefits of the Sacred Names of the Thirty-five Buddhas

by Gyaltsab Dharma Rinchen

A Commentary on The Sutra of the Three Heaps or The Bodhisattva Confession of Downfalls

along with the

The Bodhisattva Confession of Downfalls or The Sūtra of the Three Heaps

translation by Annie Bien

## Introduction

The Sūtra of the Three Heaps is also known as the Bodhisattva Confession of Downfalls. It is a Mahāyana confession sūtra to purify negative deeds. This commentary is by Gyaltsab Dharma Rinchen (1364–1432). Once, when Khyongla Rato Rinpoche gave this teaching at his home in New Jersey, he asked his students to recite this sūtra every day. More recently, he gave another teaching, using this commentary by Gyaltsab Dharma Rinchen to examine and clarify the meaning of the sūtra in greater detail.

Gyaltsab Je was one of Lama Tsongkhapa, Losang Dragpa's two principal disciples, along with Khedrup Je. He later became the first Ganden Tripa. Gyaltsap Je was a prolific writer, composing texts on Madhyamaka, epistomology, and the Guhyasamāja. He also wrote commentaries, the most well known being one on Śhantideva's *Bodhisattvācharya*. Below is a translation of the commentary he wrote on *The Sūtra of the Three Heaps*. All the lines in bold are from the original sūtra, and the detailed explanation of meaning by Gyaltsap Je is in roman.

A translation of the *The Sūtra of the Three Heaps* is also included, to show the larger context for the commentary.

Please note that the **red** in Tibetan, and the **bold in black** in English in the commentary signify where the original excerpt of the *Bodhisatttva Confession of Downfalls* is quoted.

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Commentary on Triskandhadharmasūtra

phung po'i gsum mdo

Commentary on the Sutra of the Three Heaps

by Gyaltsab Dharma Rinchen

The Benefits of the Names of the Thirty-five Buddhas

ादः कॅ.चं.ऱ्या यत्याः मुषाः सुकाः सुकाः सुक्तः अळवः चीः पवदः प्यंतः दी। <mark>देः पवित्रवाराः प्रमुण्यादाः प्रमुणः स्व</mark> पश्चलायां विष्यायां विषयां स्थारायां विषयां विषयां

Homage to the Guru

The benefits of the names of the thirty-five Buddhas are:

1) By saying, "I bow down to the Tatāgatha Buddha Śhākyamuni," 10,000 misdeeds are purified.

2) The same (10,000 misdeeds are purified) with **Vajra Essence** ( $Vajrapramard\bar{t}$ ).

**िर्दर केंद्र दिन् दिन्दार में** प्रमुख प्रम

3) The misdeeds of 31,000 eons are purified by **Jewel Radiating Light** (*Ratnārcis*).

**याः द्वदः वै : कुलः दे**लः चञ्चलः च च कुतः ग्री : श्रेवः च त्वव

4) The misdeeds of eight eons are purified by **King of the Nāgas** (*Nāgeśvararāja*).

**रियतः यू.इ**यः ट्या.प्रधिलः ग्री.इव्या.तः पर्या

5) The misdeeds of idle chatter are purified by **Leader of Heroes** (*Vīrasena*). **|८८५८, १५८५** विकासीयात्रीयात्रीयात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्या

6) The misdeeds accumulated by the mind are purified by Glorious Joy (Vīranandī).

**दित क्रिया में** अपर में प्रति के मी प्रति क्रिया प्रति में में प्रति क्रिया प्रति में में प्रति में प्रत

7) The misdeeds of desecrating property of the monastic congregation are purified by **Jewel Fire** (*Ratnāgni*).

8) The misdeeds of a single eon are purified by **Jewel Moonlight** (Ratnacandraprabha).

স্থান্ত্র বিশ্বন্ধ্র বিশ্বন্ধ্য বিশ্বন্ধ বিশ্বন্ধ্য বিশ্বন্ধ্য বিশ্বন্ধ্য বিশ্বন্ধ্য বিশ্বন্ধ্য বিশ্বন্ধ্য বিশ্বন্ধ্য বিশ্বন্ধ বিশ (Amoghadarśin).

**दित क्रित है। प्राप्त अप्तर्थ प्राप्त है वा प्राप्त क्रिवा प्राप्त क्रिवा प्राप्त क्रिवा प्राप्त क्रिवा क** 

10) The misdeeds of matricide are purified by **Jewel Moon** (*Ratnacandra*).

**ट्वि'अ'बेट्'प्र**थ'प्र'प्रकट्'प्रदे' श्रेषा'प'त्र्वा

11) The misdeeds of patricide are purified by the **Stainless One** (*Vimala*).

<mark>দ্ৰ্যমন্ত্ৰ</mark>ীকান্না নাইসাধানকান্ধ্ৰ ই্ৰাধানৰ বিশ্ব (Śuradatta).

|क्ट्यारायार्वा तर्व मुंग्री मुंग्री रायाः भ्रेव रायाः भ्रेव रायाः

13) The misdeeds through dissension of the spiritual community are purified by the Pure One (Brahma).

<mark>।क्र्याच्या:च्रेत्र</mark>:च्रीय:दे:पवित्र:पानेग्रय:य:प्राय:च्रीय:च्रीय:च्रीय:च्रीय:च्रीय:च्रीय:च्रीय:च्रीय:च्रीय:च्रीय

14) The misdeeds of shedding blood of a tathagata because of evil intentions are purified by the **One Giving Purity** (*Brahmadatta*).

<mark>હિ.ક્</mark>રંય.૮૨૫.૮૭્ઝા.લ.જેંત્ર.ક્ષેટ..૮પુ..કૃતા.ત.પ૮૫

15) The misdeeds of disparaging an arhat are purified by the **Water God** (*Varuna*).

**ढ़ॎॱॾॣढ़॓ॱॾॣ**ॺॱॸॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॖॸॱक़ॖॖज़ॱॺोॺॺॱॸ्ॻढ़ॱॸ॓ॺॱॸऻॱॺॱॺऻक़ॺॱॸऻॱॸऻक़ॱॾऀॺऻॱॸऻढ़ॸॺऻ

16) The misdeeds of killing a bodhisattva abiding in ascertainment are purified by the God of Water Gods (Varunadeva).

**| দ্বন্দ ব্ৰদ্** বীৰ্ম ৰ্স্ক্রিল দুর্ঘর বৰ্মদ্য দের স্থিব। দ্বন্দ্র

17) The misdeeds of killing a master are purified by Glorious Goodness (Śrībhadra).

**।र्<u>ड</u>्न 'द्रम्य**'ग्रीक्ष'द्रयो'. ५५३ '२५ 'द्रि' द्विं 'द्रम्याया' रादि 'ह्रीया'रा' ५८ य

18) The misdeeds of blocking the door of assembly to the spiritual community are purified by Glorious Sandalwood (Candanaśrī).

<mark>ୣୣୣ୷ଵୄ୕୵୷ଌ୵୷୶୷</mark>ୢୠ୶୶ଈ୕୵ୖୄଽୡ୵ୣ୵ୠ୕ୢ୶୳୵ୖୄ୵୴୷୵୵୷

19) The misdeeds of destroying stupas is purified by **Infinite Splendor** (Anantatejas).

20) The misdeeds completely motivated by hatred are purified by Glorious Light (Prabhāśrī).

**ह्युःद्व'बेद्'यदे'द्य्य'** ग्रीक'त्रेद्द्र'क्रम्बार्गीक'ग्राव'व्रक्ष'पञ्चद्र्य'पते' श्रेम्'प्र'द्र्य

21) The misdeeds completely motivated by attachment are purified by Glorious One Without Sorrow (Aśokaśrī)

<mark>ॱ෧ඁ෮෦෯෭෫</mark>෧෦෮෧෧෮෦෮෦෮෧෮෦ඁ෧෮෦෧෦෮෦෮෮෧෦

22) The misdeeds of 10,000 eons are purified by **Son Without Sorrow** (*Nārāyaṇa*).

**बि.स्व.रम्ब.**वीय.यश्चल.त.प्यं वी.ह्वा.त.पर्यं

23) The misdeeds of 100,000 eons are purified by Glorious Flower (Kusumaśrī).

**ब्हिट्य.रापु.पूट्.बुर.**ग्रीय.यश्चल.ता.बूट.ग्री.कृवा.त.पट्वा

24) The misdeeds of 1,000 eons are purified by Light Rays of Purity (Tathāgatabrahamajyotivikrīditābhijña).

**पिड्वते दॅर् चेर** ग्रीय पश्चया पर्द व ग्री श्रेवा पार दिव

25) The misdeeds of seven eons are purified by Lotus Light Rays. (Tathāgatapadmajyotivikrīdibhijña).

**ब्रिंट 'द्रयम**' ग्रीक 'द्रया' कवाक 'ग्री' श्रेवा 'द्र' त्र द्रवा

26) The propensity for misdeeds is purified by **Glorious Wealth** (*Dhanaśrī*).

दिव पति प्रमाणीय तीया ग्री भी प्रमाणीय पति होया पार पत्या

27) The misdeeds done from the door of the body are purified by Glorious Remembrance (Smrtiśrī).

<mark>विक्तं द्राया मेत्रं कृ प्राप्ता पञ्चवाषा</mark> ग्रीया यहार वा कृषा द्राष्ट्र हिता या अतेया पर साम्राप्त हिता प्राप्त

28) The misdeeds not taking delight in the appearance of a buddha are purified by Completely Renown Glorious Name (Suparikīrtitanāmagheyaśrī).

**८५८ में प्रत्यां के किया अर्बन की कुया रॉ**ला स्वाप्ट्रिया चुला प्रति स्थिता प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त

29) The misdeed of causing jealousy is purified by King of the Victory Banner **Crowning the Lord** (*Indraketudhvajarāja*).

<mark>भितः मुः इयः चरः गार्वेदः प्रदेश-प्रध्यः</mark> ग्रीयः गावदः श्चेषः पः ग्रीटः पुरः पर्रुषाः प्रदेशः श्चेषाः पः प्रदेश

30) The misdeeds of causing others to engage in nonvirtues are purified by the Glorious One Who Thoroughly Subdues (Suvikrāntaśrī).

**ाम्पुतायात्रादीव 'मृरक्वायर कुवाय**वार कुवायाव्यात्राकुवायाव्यात्राकुवायाव्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्या

31) The misdeeds motivated by pride are purified by **Thoroughly Victorious in Battle** (Yuddhajaya).

**दिकात्ररावर्ष्ट्रपाविवायात्रयात्रात्राक्ष्यात्राह्ययात्रात्र**या

32) The misdeeds made by slander are purified by the One Gone Beyond by Thorough Subjugation (Vikrāntagāmī).

33) The misdeeds of rejoicing in the misdeeds done by others are purified by Glorious Array of Thorough Illumination (Samantāvabhāsavyūhaśrī).

**दिव 'केव 'यज्ञ्ब' सव 'यर 'गर्वेव 'य**व 'केव 'श्वेट 'ग्रे' 'वव 'युव 'ये दिव 'ये वि 'श्वेव 'या 'ये 'श्वेव 'ये 'ये 'श्वेव 'ये 'ये 'श्वेव 'ये

34) The misdeeds of making the karma of abandoning the Dharma are purified by Thoroughly Subduing Lotus Jewel (Ratnapadmavikramī).

दित्र दें के प्रज्ञाल स्वाप्त प्रतास्य क्षा के स्वाप्त कि स्वापत कि स्वाप्त कि स न्बःळेवा विषय प्रति हैवा रा तन्वा में विने र्ना दें हैं रा हेते. प्रति रा धेव हों

35) By saying, "I bow down to the King of the Powerful Mount Meru, the Buddha who dwells on the Lotus Jewel" (Ratnapadmasupratisthita*śailendrarāja*), the misdeeds of degenerating commitments are purified.

These were asserted by Atisa Dipamkara Śrijnana.

This Bodhisattva Confession of Downfalls teaches in its entirety the four opponent powers as the antidote of misdeeds.

<u> ट्रे.लट.टाम्य.अकूपा.पालेश.ल.अंट्य.लं.ट्रां.ट्य.इय.की.बूट्य.टट.। ट्रे.ट्युवेय.याचेयाय.टा.ब्र्.ज.त्य्त.</u> यानेव र्रागाव मृगार्केट रादी क्षेया प्राप्त । <mark>यद्या यी क्षेप्त प्राप्त स्तर प्राप्त विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विषय</mark> बेबारादे राजर ग्रीबार्क्स राजर खुन राज्ञेन रावे सूर्वा वर्षा **सून कर ग्राम्य वर्षा कर स्थार राज्ञेन स्वाव रा**ज्ञेन वेषायषाञ्चर हेंगायते हेंपषायञ्चर हैं।

Furthermore, "From this lifetime, I have..." the power of reliance is taught by going for refuge to the Three Jewels; the power of complete restraint is taught as the antidote by seeking the five Tatagathas; the power of regret is taught by saying "I do not conceal them..."; and by saying "thereafter, I promise to abstain from committing these acts..." teaches the power of resolve.

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बद्याक्रुवाचर्डवाञ्चव तद्वादे द्वाच्याच्याचा व्याद्वाच्या
                                         बेबारा बबा <mark>चर्ना मेबा ग्रम्ट ऍटबा सु चर्के चर पश</mark>ी बेबारा दे चर में हुव रह्ना मेबारा क्ष्या पदि रने सि सबब रूप हो जो से स्वर्थ कर स्थान
                                         चुटःक्तःर्वेतःप्रते कुरःपर्वे पः प्रदः। व्यापः वयवः उटः वे विवयः प्रवायः वेषः पः वया
चन्याञ्चादावेन्यायो नेषाग्री अर्केया विचायमा श्रीता (р. 755) हैया
। ठेकाराते 'चर' ग्रीका मॅट गी' क्रॅचकाराति 'चॅरस्ट 'चॅर गासुकार, 'चक्रका क्रकारा क्षेत्र 'क्षा <mark>क्री 'क्रकेंग' कुवारा 'ग्यार 'द्यार 'प्रस्ता 'च्यार</mark> 'च्यार 'प्रस्ता 'च्यार 'च्
 वेषासँग्राषान्ते ने ग्रास्यायम्ब परान्ते ।
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From "O these Buddha Bhagavans, please take heed of me..." up to "I completely dedicate as well"—the dedication of all the roots of virtues subsumed by the six perfections are performed as a cause of attaining unexcelled perfect enlightenment. And from the passage "I confess individually all misdeeds..." up to "May I attain unexcelled enlightenment" teaches the four opponent powers given above condensed in

the three heaps. And "Abiding now in whatsover speech of the Supreme Victor Among Humans"—that statement stabilizes these three.

चनवाबारा होत्राराते के अत्व ही वया वायर हुना चारा वृत्या स्वायर स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाय ्रेष्ट्रेट्रॉग्, इस्रकाः सुन्द्विषाका रादि स्त्रहत् , र. र.ट. केट्राग्वका राजेंका पर स्त्रह्यां <mark>हे स्त्रेट्र केपा रावकाका</mark> के र्ट्टा <mark>वळ्लेट्राग्विका रादे</mark> ये र. ही द्रथा-ताः क्षेत्रः क्रूयः जूट्याः श्रुयः प्रतिषाः चीः भारत् क्षाः प्रतिषाः प्रतिषायः प्रतिषाः प्रतिषाः प्रतिषा

At the time of performing confession, one should believe that the Victor Śhākyamuni is abiding in the sky in front of oneself in the middle of the entourage the others in the assembly are dwelling on the four sides, in front of oneself. And from "Abiding just like that" up to "living and thriving" means attaining in sequence the three bodies, the dharmakāya, the sambhogakāya, the nirmanakāya of the buddhas, or alternately dwelling in the three times [the past, present, and future], or amassing the marvelous objectives of both oneself and others.

<mark>ৡ৾ঀৢৢৢৢ৸৻ৼ৽য়ৢ৽৻৸য়৽৻ঽঀৣ৾য়ৼ৽৻</mark>৴ৼ৽৸৾৾৻ড়য়য়ড়য়ড়য়ৼ৽ৼৼৼৼঢ়৸ৼ৾ৼ৾ঢ়৻ৼয়ৣ৾য়য়য়ড়ঀৣ৾ৼৼ৽ঢ়য়ৣ৾য়ৼঢ়ৼৼ৸ **ऒय़ेबाबुःगुरार्वे**ज्ञायाविःदी। येबानुःहेःश्लाचार्दाःहेःश्लेपायाय्यस्य उत्तायस्य विदायस्य स्वाति । दे त्रवाशिव अवाचीवा अर्थेट चा त्रूर वावाया चरा अष्ट्रित चावा शुक्र चुरा चा प्राप्त चा र्राची प्रवेश अपने विश्व प्रवेश स्वाधिक स् ध्रैव'कद'र्श्चेष'य्यप्तरागुद्द'श्चे'डेद'य'दी। **श्चव'कद'गुद्द'र्श्च्य'यर'दग्चिद'य्याव'र्स**'बेब'यर्द्दे।

"Having done activities"—that is nonvirtuous "misdeeds" and so forth, one should cultivate regret from from the perspectives of each individual fault. There are four in terms of "bringing about exalted wisdom" and so forth: "bringing about exalted wisdom" by comprehending all objects of knowledge just as they appear and how they are in their identities varieties; and from that, "bringing about the divine eye" because one understands clearly the perception by the fleshly eye, it serves as vision; "existing as a testament, it serves as a witness" to the created factors of one's own virtues and nonvirtues; and because of that reason itself, it "serves as valid cognition."

From the perspective of expressing aloud previously committed transgressions, physically joining ones' hands together and respectfully practicing paying homage and so forth is "disclosure"; by not "concealing" secrets in the mind, or not being mindful of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 1) confession; 2) rejoicing; 3) dedication

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> বেক্টাৰীনামাৰ living and thriving

³ দ্বাদ্রবাইন to recite, state outloud. Derge says, দ্বাদ্রবাইন্দ which seems like an error.

them is "not concealing"; and not doing this even at the cost of one's life is called "henceforth I will take this vow."4

ୄୢଌୗୣ୶୕୰୲ଌ୕୲୶ୄ**୕୵୷ୣ୕ୠୖ୕୵୕ୢୢୠ୕୕୴ୣ୕୶୴ୣୠ**ୢୠ୕୶**୰୰୲୕୕୶୶୕ୄ୶୷୷୕୷ୡ୕୷୕୷ୡ୷**ୢଌୣ୕ୣୠ୰୷୷ଌୖଌ୕ୣ୶୰୷୷ୡୢୖଌୣ୶୰୳ୠୄ୵୰୷୷୷ ब्रे-द्वो-च्रु-य-र्ट्ट्अ-बेबब-चह्नद-च-य-र्सेव्यव-<mark>च्द्वेय-द्विबब-च्युदब</mark>-च-द्-द-श्रे पात्रकाराशुः दत्र त्यकात्र कारा है :क्वरकारा धेत्र त्या देते कु नुअव र्वेणव रूट अट पाय वि पर्से अप वि रहे के दवा पार्से पाय विवास के वि दे·พट:चुअबःर्खेनाबःग्रीबःर्विःत्र्द्धेबबःयबःमबद्गावदःमीबःमार्देदःयःचेदःयःयःचर्चेदःयःचेदःयः। देशःअळॅंद्राद्यसम्पर्नेद्रायायर्द्वेअर्याप्तरा <mark>केअकास्त्वर्णेरकासुःश्चेद्यप्तिः</mark> छेत्रप्तृःश्चेंप्तिः पर्हेद्रायस्याप्तरा ञ्च न अन् प्रति चुर क्रुन त्या ने अना हे गाउँगा, ह गावन प्रति प्रवास गाइन प्रञ्जी अप प्रता च वा के प्रति प्रवेश र्बूट्रेन्य्येद्वःसुयःट्राह्म्यायायेर्टेस्यङ्गाधिवाया ने निर्देश मुख्यव्य प्रति कूँ द निर्देश सम्बन्ध प्रति स्वर्थ प्रति स्वर्थ प्रति स्वर्थ प्रति स्वर्थ प्रति स्वर ब्रुव-द्रवा-वीब-प्रश्नूब-पर्द-द्रवोदे-स्-पर्दे। पर्दे।

"Giving even as little as a mouthful of food to those reborn in the animal realm" is giving that exemplifies generosity; "protecting ethical discipline" is restraining the mind by giving up the ten nonvirtues; nonabiding nirvana is purification. Cultivating the Four Immeasurables, such as love, a cause of them, that is "abiding in the practice of purification." Moreover, by overcoming anger through love, and so forth, one acts with patience towards one causing harm; that exemplfies the cultivation of patience. For the benefit of "ripening sentient beings" one undertakes enthusiastic effort with determination. One cultivates the concentration which is abiding in a single-pointed state of mind on unexcelled enlightenment hence—"unexcelled exalted wisdom" is the dharmakāya that directly realizes emptiness. Hence one cultivates [the Perfection of] Wisdom which is the meditative equipoise on the emptiness concordant with that. Thus, one praises the roots of virtue which are subsumed by the six perfections.

स्टार्याम्बुं अति। स्वानामाना क्षेत्राया कष्टिक्र क्षेत्राया कष्टिक्र क्षेत्राया कष्टिक्र क्षेत्राया कष्टिक्र क्षेत्राया कष्टिक्र क्षेत्राया कष्टिक्र कष्टिक् <del>पर्केन्'द्रअब'व्रअब'ठन्'य'हेब'तु'थे'द्रट'र</del>ॅ'देब'यब'न्ट'र्ये'न्ट'। <mark>चन्व'त्रु'द'येन्य'येशेब'ग्र</mark>ी'अर्केव', ह'ग्रुर'ठेव डेब'यब'ग्राबुअ'य'८८" <mark>बदब'क्कुब'व्रस्व उद्द</mark>'्य'ग्राबेंय'य'ददेवब'य'यसूद'क्ने मॅट्यी क्रूंप्य प्रवे में व्यव कर्त्र देर द्रा क्रिया प्रवेत प्रव aुःददः त्यक्षः क्षेः तद्दरः चर्त्रः चार्केत्यः चः तदेवकः यः चादेकः <mark>चद्वाः चुः दः क्षेत्रः यः यो देवः ग्रे</mark>ः अर्केवाः वेदाः चरः ग्रुरः हेवा डेबाराबार्सेवाबानुदायार्सेवायरार्स्स्रुवायदे बेसबायस्त्रीतावबारान्त्रीतावस्त्राचित्र

श्रेष्ट्रक्रप्र not concealing

খ্রীর ক্রন্ র্মুবা নে বন শ্রান হীন দে বী not doing even at the cost of one's life

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> মার্ক্রান্থ confessing, avowing, acknowledging

The Three Heaps are: amassing the collections of merit and wisdom; purifying obscurations; increasing the roots of virtue. By saying the second: "All misdeeds I individually confess", and saying, "In all merit I rejoice" first; and by saying third, "May I achieve the supreme of unexcelled exalted wisdom"—this teaches the supplication "To all the buddhas" and hence gathers together in that one passage all four opponent powers spoken of above. And as for "**supplication**"—it is the supplication turning the wheel of Dharma and the supplication to those who have not yet gone into nirvāṇa. By saying "May I attain the supreme unexcelled exalted wisdom" having generated the mind of that aspires to attain perfect enlightenment, one dedicates it with the roots of virtue.

Saying "the supreme of humans, the Victor" stabilizes those practices. These are the notes taken from the teachings of the omniscient Gyaltsap Dharma Rinchen.

## The Bodhisattva Confession of Downfalls

- 1) I bow down to our Teacher, the Bhagavān, the Tathāgata, the Completely Enlightened One, the Glorious Victor, Śhākyamuni.
  - 2) I bow down to Tathāgata Vajra Essence (Vajramaṇḍpramardin).
  - 3) I bow down to Tathāgata Jewel Radiating Light (*Ratnarchi*).
  - 4) I bow down to Tathāgata King of the Nāgas (*Nāgeśhvararāja*).
  - 5) I bow down to Tathāgata Leader of Heroes (*Vīrasena*).
  - 6) I bow down to Tathagata Glorious Virtue (Voranandin).
  - 7) I bow down to Tathāgata Jewel Fire (*Ratnāgni*).
  - 8) I bow down to Tathāgata Jewel Moonlight (*Ratnachandraprabha*).
  - 9) I bow down to Tathāgata Meaningful Vision (*Amoghadarśin*).
  - 10) I bow down to Tathāgata Jewel Moon (*Ratnachandra*).
  - 11) I bow down to Tathāgata Stainless One (*Vimala*).
  - 12) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious Generosity (Śhridatta).
  - 13) I bow down to Tathāgata Pure One (*Brahmā*).
  - 14) I bow down to Tathāgata One Giving Purity (*Brahmādatta*).
  - 15) I bow down to Tathāgata Water God (Varuṇa).
  - 16) I bow down to Tathāgata God of Water Gods (Varuṇadeva).
  - 17) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious Goodness (Śhrībhadra).
  - 18) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious Sandalwood (*Chandanaśhrī*).
  - 19) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious Infinite Splendor (*Anantatejas*).
  - 20) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious Light (*Prabhāsaśhrī*).
  - 21) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious One Without Sorrow (Aśhokaśhrī).
  - 22) I bow down to Tathāgata Son Without Craving (*Nārāyaṇa*).
  - 23) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious Flower (*Kusumaśhrī*).
- 24) I bow down to Tathāgata Most Renowned for Rays of Purity (*Brahamajyotivikrīḍhitābhijña*).
- 25) I bow down to Tathāgata Most Renowed for Lotus Light Rays (*Padmajyotivikroḍhitabhijña*).
  - 26) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious Wealth (*Dhanaśhrī*).
  - 27) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious Guide (*Smṛtiśhrī*).

- 28) I bow down to Tathāgata Completely Renowned Glorious Signs (*Suparikīrtitanāmagheyaśrī*).
- 29) I bow down to Tathāgata King of the Victory Banner Crowning the Lord (*Indraketudhvajarāja*).
- 30) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious One Who Thoroughly Subdues (*Suvikrāntaśrī*).
  - 31) I bow down to Tathāgata Thoroughly Victorious in Battle (*Yuddhajaya*).
- 32) I bow down to Tathāgata One Gone Beyond by Thorough Subjugation (*Vikrāntagāmīśhrī*).
- 33) I bow down to Tathāgata Glorious Array of Thorough Illumination (*Samantāvabhāsavyūhaśhrī*).
- 34) I bow down to Tathāgata Thoroughly Subduing Lotus Jewel (*Ratnapadmavikramīn*).
- 35) I bow down to the King of the Powerful Mount Meru, the Buddha who dwells on the Lotus Jewel (*Śhalendrarāja*).

These and all the tathāgatas, arhats, completely enlightened ones, the bhagavāns to found in all worlds in the ten directions, these buddha bhagavāns living and thriving in existence—please take heed of me:

In this lifetime, and all my rebirths since beginningless time, I have done, encouraged others to do ,and rejoiced over activities which are misdeeds. I have stolen offerings made to stūpas, to the saṅgha, to the saṅgha of the ten directions. I have encouraged others to do these. I have rejoiced over such actions. I have committed the five heinous crimes. I have encouraged others to do them. I rejoiced over such crimes. I have completely engaged in the ten negative actions. I have encouraged others to do this. I have rejoiced when others did this. Obscured by whatever type of karmic obscuration, I have existed as hell beings, I have been reborn as animals, in the realms of the hungry ghosts, in remote regions, as barbarians, as long-life gods, as ones with defective faculties, or as those upholding wrong views. As one who did not rejoice in the appearance of a buddha, before all the bhagavān buddhas who have brought about exalted wisdom, brought about the divine eye, they are witnesses, reliable, and see through omniscience, whatever my karmic obscuration might be, I disclose them all, confess them all, I do not conceal them, I uncover them. Henceforth I will promise to restrain from these acts.

O these Buddha Bhagavans, please take heed of me:

I may have root virtues practicing generosity in this birth and previous rebirths in saṃsāra since beginningless time, giving even as little as a mouthful of food to those reborn in the animal realm. I may have root virtues from keeping ethical discipline. I may have root virtues abiding in the practice of *brahma*. I may have root virtues from maturing sentient beings. I may have root virtues from generating the wish for supreme enlightenment. I may have root virtues from unexcelled exalted wisdom. Whatever root

virtues I may have, I gather them, unify them. Having gathered them together I as well will completely dedicate them to unexcelled, the higher than high, the unexcelled of unexcelled. I dedicate them to my unexcelled, complete, perfect enlightenment. Just as the bhagavān buddhas of the past dedicated their root virtues, and just as the bhagavān buddhas yet to come will dedicate their root virtues, and just as the bhagavān buddhas still alive at present dedicate their root virtues, so I dedicate mine. I confess individually all misdeeds. In all merit I rejoice. I entreat and supplicate all the buddhas: May I attain the supreme unexcelled exalted wisdom. To all the Victors still alive and supreme among humans, to all the Victors in the past, and to all yet to come, I place my hands together and close them for refuge.