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**The Dhāraṇī for Retaining the Noble
Avataṃsaka**

'phags pa phal po che gzung bar 'gyur ba'i gzungs

· Toh 584 ·

Degé Kangyur, vol. 90 (rgyud, pha), folio 204.a



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co.

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SUMMARY

s.1 This text presents a single dhāraṇī to enable the retention of the Avataṃsakasūtra.

ac.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ac.1 This publication was completed under the patronage and supervision of 84000: Translating the Words of the Buddha.

ac.2 The text was translated, edited, and introduced by the 84000 translation team. Paul G. Hackett produced the translation and wrote the introduction. Rory Lindsay edited the translation and the introduction, and Dawn Collins copyedited the text. Sameer Dhingra was in charge of the digital publication process.

INTRODUCTION

i.

i.1 This text presents a single dhāraṇī¹ to enable the retention of the Avatamsakasūtra², with no additional explanation. The text appears similar in nature to the sort of dhāraṇī presented to enable retention in *The Dhāraṇī for the Retention of the Perfection of Wisdom Sūtra in One Hundred Thousand Lines* (Toh 583). No Sanskrit title is provided for this text, and its title is given on the basis of the Tibetan alone.

i.2 This translation of the text into English relied primarily on the Degé recension while referring to variant readings in other recensions as noted in the Comparative Edition (*dpe bsdur ma*) and validated in the source texts—notably Narthang.³ No previous translation of this text into a language outside the Tibetan sphere of influence is known. Meisezahl (1957) provides a diplomatic edition of the dhāraṇī found in the Linden Museum Tibetan collection.

The Dhāraṇī for Retaining the Noble Avatamsaka

1.

The Translation

[F.204.a]

1.1 Homage to the Three Jewels.

*oṃ nthiṃ | nāmaḥ sarvabuddhānām | oṃ māṃ bhrūṃ mūṃ | tadyathā | oṃ
bhrūm |⁴*

1.2 By taking up this dhāraṇī, one will retain the noble Avataṃsaka. One will be like someone who has written it and recited it.

1.3 *This completes “The Dhāraṇī for Retaining the Noble Avataṃsaka.”*

n.

NOTES

- n.1 Of the four types of dhāraṇīs described by the fourth-century scholar-yogi Asaṅga—Dharma dhāraṇīs (*dharmadhāraṇī*; *chos kyi gzungs*), meaning dhāraṇīs (*arthadhāraṇī*; *don gyi gzungs*), mantra dhāraṇīs (*mantradhāraṇī*; *gsang sngags kyi gzungs*), and bodhisattva forbearance dhāraṇīs (*bodhisattva-kṣāntilābhāyadhāraṇī*; *byang chub sems dpa' bzod pa 'thob par byed pa'i gzungs*)—this text falls into the category of *dharmadhāraṇīs*, which enable one to retain knowledge of words, that is, Dharma teachings, that have been heard. Cf. *Grounds of Bodhisattvas* (*Bodhisattvabhūmi*; *byang chub sems dpa'i sa*; Toh 4037, folio 144.a). A discussion of various classifications of dhāraṇīs is given in Pagel 2007.
- n.2 See the 84000 Knowledge Base article, “Ornaments of the Buddhas (<https://read.84000.co/knowledgebase/ornaments-buddhas.html>).”
- n.3 Note that there is a discrepancy among various databases for cataloging the Toh 940 version of this text within vol. 100 or 101 of the Degé Kangyur. See Toh 940, n.3 (toh940.html#UT22084-090-028-61), for details.
- n.4 This dhāraṇī translates as, “*oṃ nthiṃ*. Homage to all the buddhas. *oṃ māṃ bhrūṃ mūṃ*. It is thus. *oṃ bhrūṃ*.”

b.

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'phags pa phal po che gzung bar 'gyur ba'i gzungs (dpe bsdur ma) [Comparative Edition of the Kangyur], krung go'i bod rig pa zhib 'jug ste gnas kyi bka' bstan dpe sdur khang (The Tibetan Tripitaka Collation Bureau of the China Tibetology Research Center). 108 volumes. Beijing: krung go'i bod rig pa dpe skrun khang (China Tibetology Publishing House), 2006–9, vol. 90, pp. 661–62.

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GLOSSARY

· Types of attestation for names and terms of the corresponding ·
source language

AS	<i>Attested in source text</i> This term is attested in a manuscript used as a source for this translation.
AO	<i>Attested in other text</i> This term is attested in other manuscripts with a parallel or similar context.
AD	<i>Attested in dictionary</i> This term is attested in dictionaries matching Tibetan to the corresponding language.
AA	<i>Approximate attestation</i> The attestation of this name is approximate. It is based on other names where the relationship between the Tibetan and source language is attested in dictionaries or other manuscripts.
RP	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan phonetic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the Tibetan phonetic rendering of the term.
RS	<i>Reconstruction from Tibetan semantic rendering</i> This term is a reconstruction based on the semantics of the Tibetan translation.
SU	<i>Source unspecified</i> This term has been supplied from an unspecified source, which most often is a widely trusted dictionary.

g.1 Avataṃsaka

phal po che

ཕལ་པོ་ཅེ།

avataṃsaka^{AD}

This very long work in 45 chapters fills no less than four volumes of the Degé Kangyur. In its current form, it is presented as a single extensive sūtra (*vaipulyasūtra*), but it probably evolved as an encyclopedic coalescence of shorter works, many of which circulated independently and are still seen as texts in their own right. The whole work is classified by Tibetan editors as belonging to the Buddha's third turning of the wheel of Dharma.

See the 84000 Knowledge Base article, "[Ornaments of the Buddhas](#)."

g.2 dhāraṇī

gzungs

གཟུངས།

dhāraṇī^{AS}

Definition from the 84000 Glossary of Terms:

The term *dhāraṇī* has the sense of something that “holds” or “retains,” and so it can refer to the special capacity of practitioners to memorize and recall detailed teachings. It can also refer to a verbal expression of the teachings—an incantation, spell, or mnemonic formula that distills and “holds” essential points of the Dharma and is used by practitioners to attain mundane and supramundane goals. The same term is also used to denote texts that contain such formulas.