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THE BUDDHIST SAINTS OF THE FOREST AND THE CULT OF AMULETS



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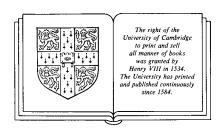
# The Buddhist saints of the forest and the cult of amulets

A STUDY IN CHARISMA, HAGIOGRAPHY, SECTARIANISM, AND MILLENNIAL BUDDHISM



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The wealth kings get from society
Is a transitory thing.
But the ascetics of the forest
Yield us an imperishable tithe from their austerities.

Śakuntalā

It is where the talk is of marrying, or of giving in marriage, that reference is made to such things as that. For whoever, Ambattha, are in bondage to the notions of birth or of lineage, or to the pride of social position, or of connection by marriage, they are far from the best wisdom of righteousness. It is only by having got rid of all such bondage that one can realize for himself that supreme perfection in wisdom and conduct.

Ambattha Sutta

Then the Blessed One spake, and said: "Know, Vāsettha, that (from time to time) a Tathāgata is born into the world, a fully Enlightened One, blessed and worthy, abounding in wisdom and goodness, happy, with knowledge of the world, unsurpassed as a guide to erring mortals, a teacher of gods and men, a Blessed Buddha. He, by himself, thoroughly understands, and sees, as it were, face to face this universe – the world below with all its spirits and, the worlds above, of Māra and Brāhma – and all creatures, Samanas and Brāhmans, gods and men, and he then makes his knowledge known to others. The truth doth he proclaim both in its letter and in its spirit, lovely in its origin, lovely in its progress, lovely in its continuation: the higher life doth he make known in all its purity and in all its perfectness."

Tevijja Sutta



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# Acknowledgments

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A rich harvest of information, including written materials, was obtained. Although the present book makes use of only a portion of it, it has at the same time engaged me in textual studies and library research in the United States after my return from Thailand. I hope in future years to report on other aspects of the researches that have so far not been committed to writing.

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# Note on transcription

In this book, Pali and Sanskrit terms are romanized according to the generally accepted system. That terms are romanized according to a system based on the "general system" published by the Siam Society in its *Journal* of July 1935 (Vol. 28, pt. 1). The main modifications are: the use of au for  $\varrho$  (except for  $\varrho i$ , which is written oi, and in certain place names, such as Nakhon for Nakhāūn); the use of ue for u'; and the use of the macron to indicate long vowels. Due to the exigencies of typesetting, long vowels written as digraphs have two macrons as follows:  $\bar{a}\bar{u}$ ,  $\bar{u}\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{a}\bar{e}$ , and  $\bar{o}\bar{e}$ . Efforts have been made to keep spelling as consistent as possible, but the spelling of place and personal names does not always conform to this system due to the vagaries of the printed sources used. The spelling of personal names, of course, follows the individual's preference wherever known.