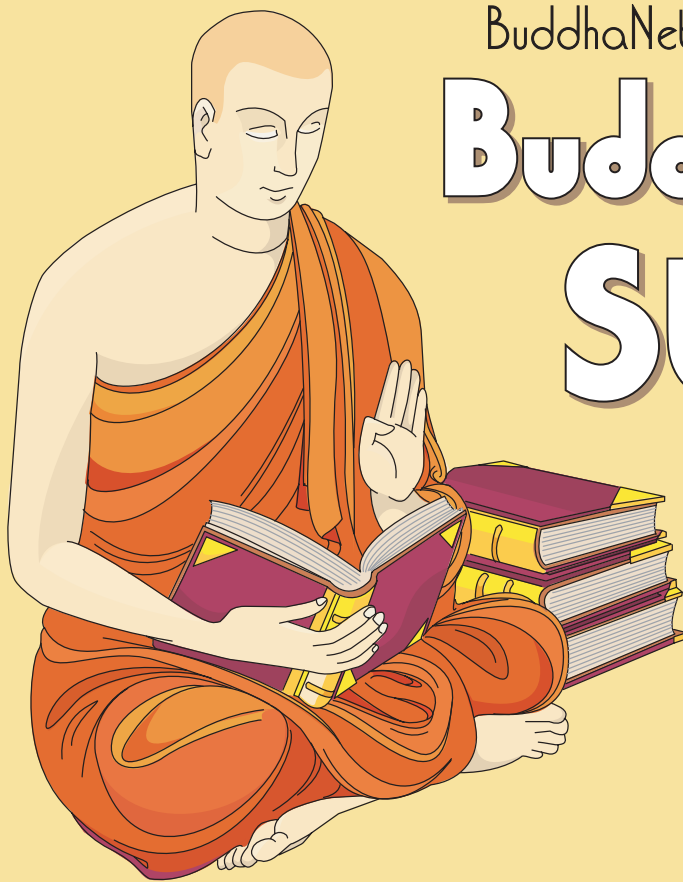


# BuddhaNet's Buddhist Crossword Puzzles



BuddhaNet's  
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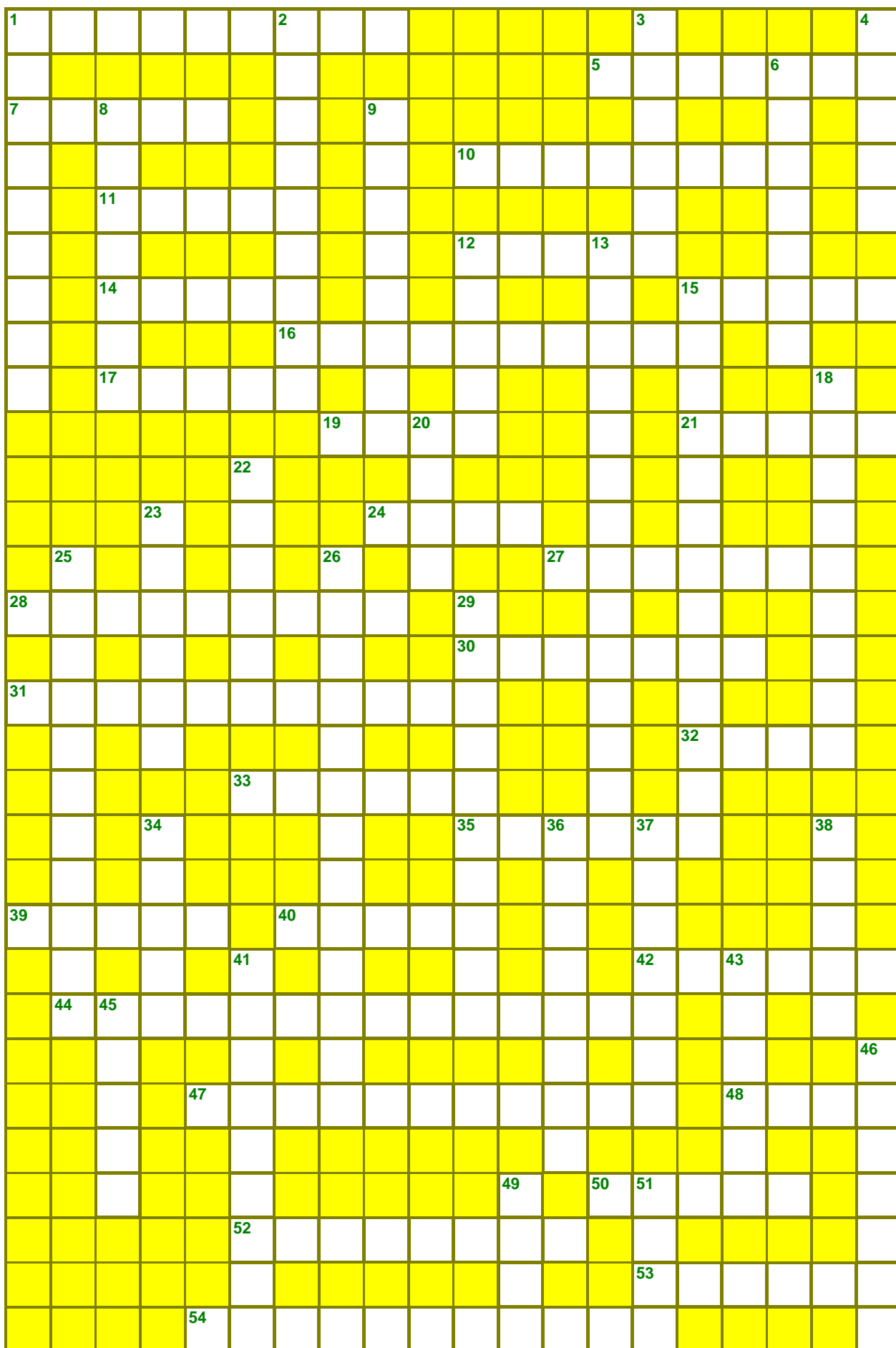
## Across

- 1 King; chief; ruler. (4)
- 3 The soul, conceived as individual or (sometimes) as universal (the soul of the universe). (7)
- 5 The discriminative and deliberative faculty of mind. (5)
- 7 One of the Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 8 One of Buddha's disciples. (7)
- 10 A sage (usually a hermit). (5)
- 11 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (3)
- 12 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (8)
- 16 The five factors constituting an individual person. (8)
- 20 A Bodhisattva who seeks to save even those in hell. In Chinese, Ti Ts'ang. (12)
- 21 Suffering, pain, misery, sorrow, unhappiness. (6)
- 22 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Pali) (6)
- 24 Mendicant monk. (Sanskrit) (7)
- 25 A large number. (6)
- 27 Buddha's cousin and closest personal companion among his disciples. (6)
- 28 "No soul" (doctrine) of Buddhism. (6)
- 32 In Chinese, Kwan Yin. A Bodhisattva conceived as merciful to those in special need. (14)
- 34 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Sanskrit) (6)
- 36 One of the great Bodhisattvas. In Japanese, Fugen. (13)
- 37 The "Three Baskets," canonical Buddhist scriptures. (9)
- 39 A name for Indra. (5)
- 42 An ascetic. (6)
- 43 Member of the warrior caste, the second highest in the Indian social scheme. (9)
- 44 Gesture (of the hand). (5)
- 49 One moved by compassionate zeal to aid his fellow men toward salvation, hence willing to postpone his own entrance into Nirvana to this end. (11)
- 50 Literally, "body of the law." In Mahayana thought, one aspect of ultimate reality. (10)
- 51 A story or legend about Buddha's birth or previous forms of existence. (6)
- 52 Memory recognition; the faculty of systematic cognition. (5)
- 53 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Pali) (6)

## Down

- 2 - - - - in Chinese. "He who has fully arrived," i.e., the Perfect One. A title of the Buddha. (2,3)
- 4 The town near which Gautama attained enlightenment. (7)
- 6 Celestial nymph. (6)
- 8 A large number. (4)
- 9 One seeking salvation independently of others. (8-6)
- 13 According to Zen tradition, its first patriarch. (11)
- 14 Usually spelled Brahmin. A member of the highest, namely the priestly, caste. (8)
- 15 A lay patron of early Buddhism, giver of the famous Jeta grove and monastery. (13)
- 16 The order of Buddhist monks. (6)
- 17 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Pali) (7)
- 18 "Hearer"; a disciple not yet capable of independent progress. (7)
- 19 The Illumined One. The main title of the founder of Buddhism after his enlightenment. (6)
- 23 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing devotion to Amitabha. (4,4)
- 26 Complete concentration, absorbed contemplation. (7)
- 27 The "cankers" which obstruct spiritual achievement (e.g., sensual longing, desire for continued separate existence, ignorance). (6)
- 29 One of the schools of Chinese Buddhism. (4,3)
- 30 One of the great Hindu gods. (5)
- 31 One of Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 33 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 35 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Sanskrit) (4)
- 37 "The way of the elders." The form of Buddhism prevalent in Sri Lanka, Burma, and Thailand. (9)
- 38 A disciple of Buddha, the earliest convert to his preaching. (8)
- 40 The place where Buddha died. (8)
- 41 Ultimate release or liberation (of the soul from the cycle of birth and death). (6)
- 42 The ocean of birth and death, i.e., of successive individual existences in transmigration. (7)
- 45 Heavenly being, god. (4)
- 46 "Meditation." It is the Sanskrit word of which Ch'an and Zen are Chinese and Japanese transliterations. (6)
- 47 Enlightenment. (5)
- 48 The soul, conceived as one in reality with Brahman. (5)

# BUDDHANET'S MAHA CROSSWORD PUZZLE #2



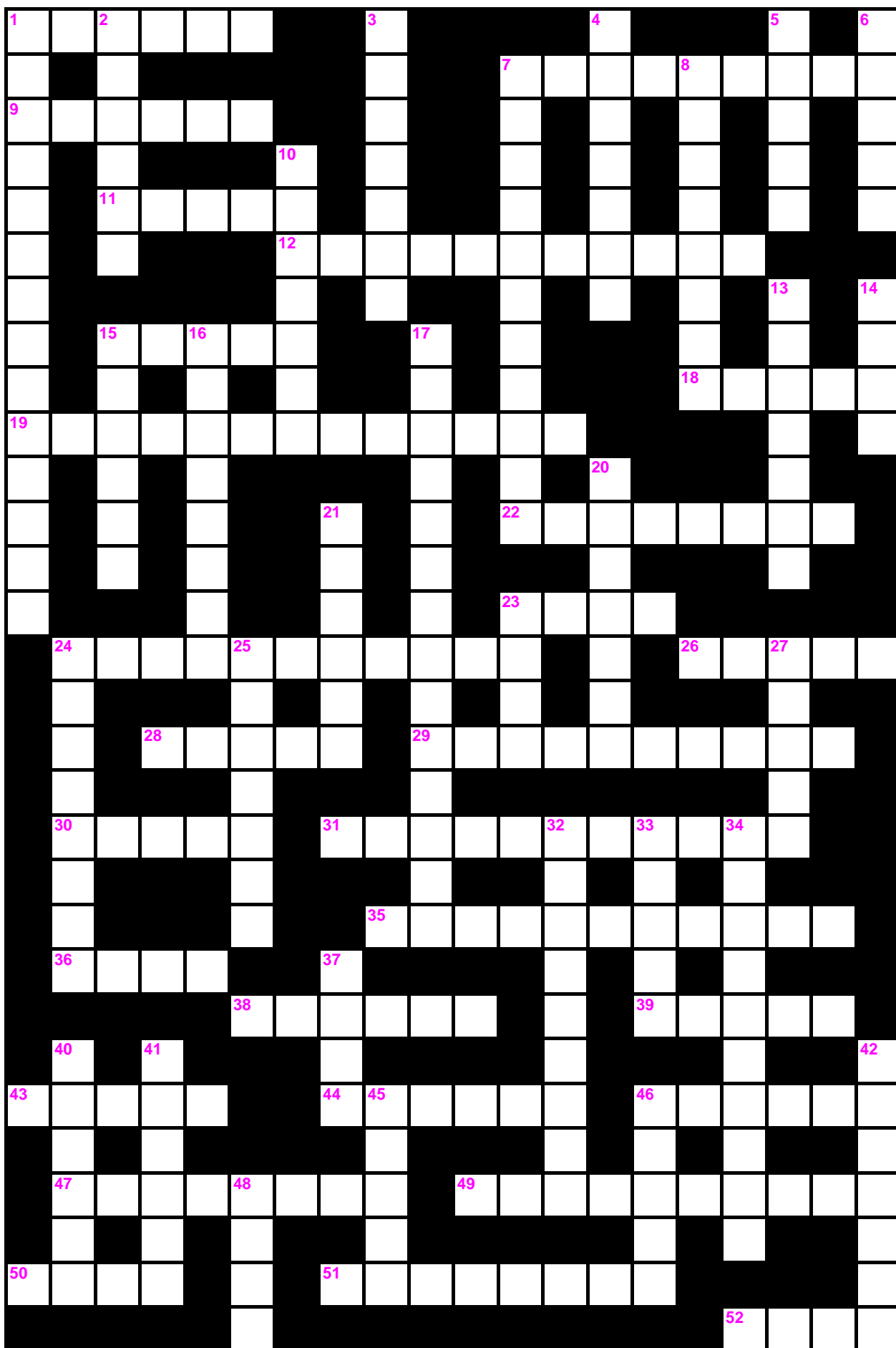
## Across

- 1 One of the Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 5 Mendicant monk. (Sanskrit) (7)
- 7 A sage (usually a hermit). (5)
- 10 A disciple of Buddha, the earliest convert to his preaching. (8)
- 11 Gesture (of the hand). (5)
- 12 An age, epoch of time. (5)
- 14 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (5)
- 15 The tribe into which Buddha was born. (5)
- 16 Literally, "body of the law." In Mahayana thought, one aspect of ultimate reality. (10)
- 17 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Pali) (5)
- 19 God of the dead; sometimes, death personified. (4)
- 21 Demonic power, devil. (5)
- 24 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Sanskrit) (4)
- 27 Complete concentration, absorbed contemplation. (7)
- 28 The sage of the Sakyas, i.e., Buddha. (9)
- 30 The soul, conceived as individual or (sometimes) as universal (the soul of the universe). (7)
- 31 One of the Theravada philosophical schools. (11)
- 32 Heavenly being, god. (4)
- 33 A force maintaining the living equilibrium of the factors composing a personality. (6)
- 35 An ascetic. (6)
- 39 A name for Indra. (5)
- 40 One of the great Hindu gods. (5)
- 42 The Illumined One. The main title of the founder of Buddhism after his enlightenment. (6)
- 44 In Chinese, Kwan Yin. A Bodhisattva conceived as merciful to those in special need. (14)
- 47 "Beyond Nirvana," the state into which one who has attained Nirvana passes at death. (11)
- 48 A large number. (4)
- 50 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 52 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (8)
- 53 A story or legend about Buddha's birth or previous forms of existence. (6)
- 54 Discriminative knowledge. (11)

## Down

- 1 One of Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 2 "The way of the elders." The form of Buddhism prevalent in Sri Lanka, Burma, and Thailand. (9)
- 3 "Meditation." It is the Sanskrit word of which Ch'an and Zen are Chinese and Japanese transliterations. (6)
- 4 Samantabhadra. One of the great Bodhisattvas. In Japanese, - - - - (5)
- 6 "Hearer"; a disciple not yet capable of independent progress. (7)
- 8 The ocean of birth and death, i.e., of successive individual existences in transmigration. (7)
- 9 The place where Buddha died. (8)
- 12 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Pali) (5)
- 13 One seeking salvation independently of others. (8-6)
- 15 One of the great Bodhisattvas. In Japanese, Fugen. (13)
- 18 The "Three Baskets," canonical Buddhist scriptures. (9)
- 20 The Evil One; the great tempter. (4)
- 22 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Pali) (6)
- 23 A large number. (6)
- 25 According to Zen tradition, its first patriarch. (11)
- 26 A lay patron of early Buddhism, giver of the famous Jeta grove and monastery. (13)
- 29 Philosophical dialogues or treatises of ancient India. (10)
- 34 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 36 Bountiful Lord (an epithet given to Indra). (8)
- 37 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Pali) (7)
- 38 Craving; selfish or blind demandingness. (5)
- 41 One of Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 43 Suffering, pain, misery, sorrow, unhappiness. (6)
- 45 Ancient Indian Scriptures. (5)
- 46 One of the schools of Chinese Buddhism. (4,3)
- 49 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (4)
- 51 King; chief; ruler. (4)

# BUDDHANET'S MAHA CROSSWORD PUZZLE #3



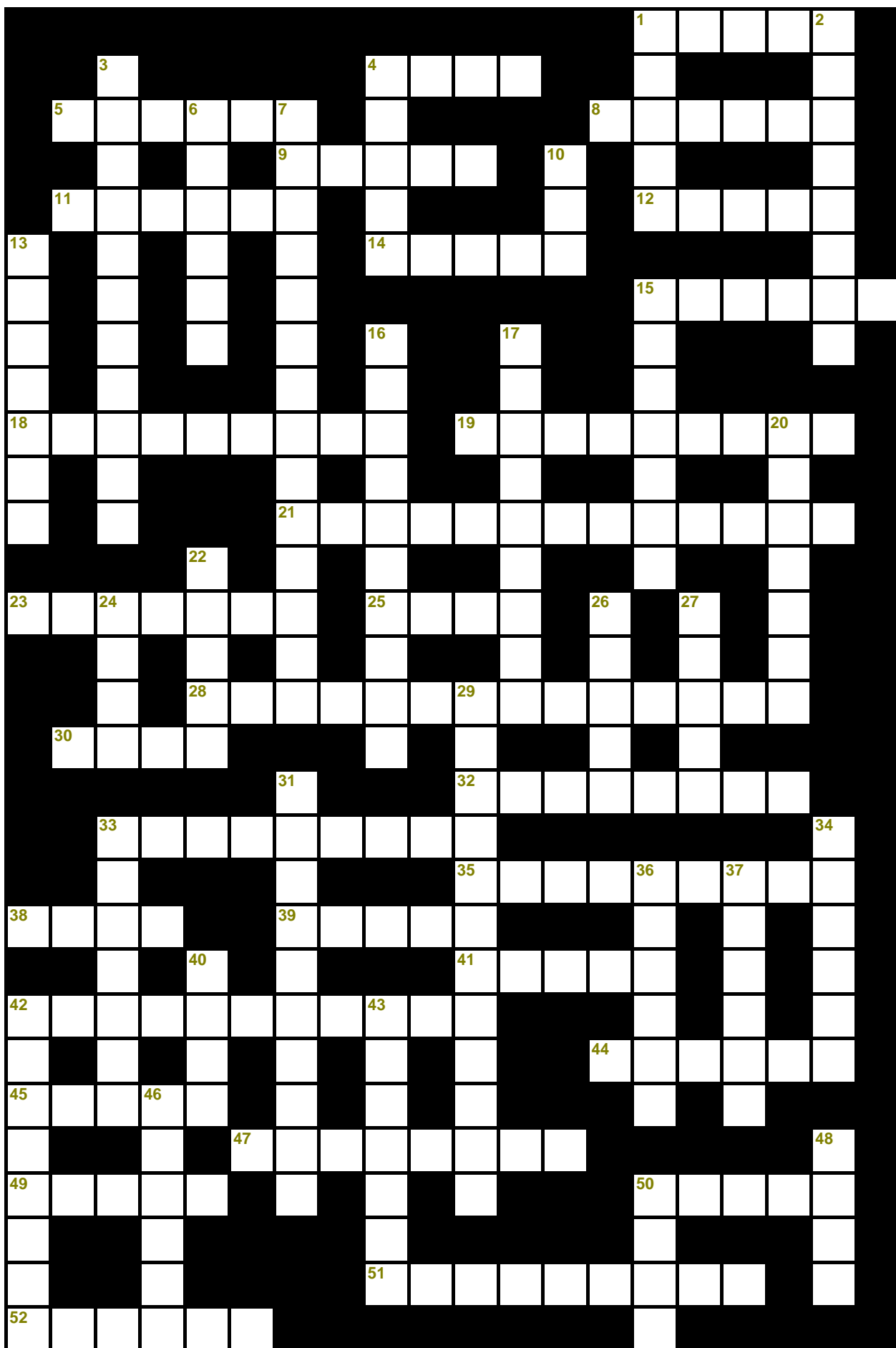
## Across

- 1 Buddha's cousin and closest personal companion among his disciples. (6)
- 7 Nun. (9)
- 9 "No soul" (doctrine) of Buddhism. (6)
- 11 Demonic power, devil. (5)
- 12 Discriminative knowledge. (11)
- 15 A name for Indra. (5)
- 18 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Pali) (5)
- 19 One of the great Bodhisattvas. In Japanese, Fugen. (13)
- 22 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (8)
- 23 A sage. (4)
- 24 "Beyond Nirvana," the state into which one who has attained Nirvana passes at death. (11)
- 26 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (5)
- 28 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 29 Philosophical dialogues or treatises of ancient India. (10)
- 30 Gesture (of the hand). (5)
- 31 One moved by compassionate zeal to aid his fellow men toward salvation, hence willing to postpone his own entrance into Nirvana to this end. (11)
- 35 One of the Theravada philosophical schools. (11)
- 36 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Sanskrit) (4)
- 38 Transcendental wisdom or insight. (6)
- 39 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 43 Enlightenment. (5)
- 44 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Pali) (6)
- 46 Celestial nymph. (6)
- 47 The five factors constituting an individual person. (8)
- 49 Literally, "body of the law." In Mahayana thought, one aspect of ultimate reality. (10)
- 50 King; chief; ruler. (4)
- 51 The soul, as a separate individual. (8)
- 52 A large number. (4)

## Down

- 1 In Chinese, Kwan Yin. A Bodhisattva conceived as merciful to those in special need. (14)
- 2 The "cankers" which obstruct spiritual achievement (e.g., sensual longing, desire for continued separate existence, ignorance). (6)
- 3 Words or sentences possessing magic power. (7)
- 4 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Pali) (7)
- 5 The void; emptiness; the realm of transitory and relative existence. (5)
- 6 Memory recognition; the faculty of systematic cognition. (5)
- 7 The twenty-eighth Ch'an patriarch in India and the first in China. (11)
- 8 The place where Buddha died. (8)
- 10 The ocean of birth and death, i.e., of successive individual existences in transmigration. (7)
- 13 Mendicant monk. (Pali) (7)
- 14 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (4)
- 15 An ascetic. (6)
- 16 A disciple of Buddha, the earliest convert to his preaching. (8)
- 17 One seeking salvation independently of others. (8-6)
- 20 One of the schools of Chinese Buddhism. (4,3)
- 21 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Sanskrit) (6)
- 23 The Evil One; the great tempter. (4)
- 24 Perfection, ideal virtue. (8)
- 25 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Sanskrit) (7)
- 27 One of the great Hindu gods. (5)
- 32 One of Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 33 Craving; selfish or blind demandingness. (5)
- 34 One of the Theravada philosophical schools. (10)
- 37 God of the dead; sometimes, death personified. (4)
- 40 Ultimate release or liberation (of the soul from the cycle of birth and death). (6)
- 41 "Meditation." It is the Sanskrit word of which Ch'an and Zen are Chinese and Japanese transliterations. (6)
- 42 Complete concentration, absorbed contemplation. (7)
- 45 A sage (usually a hermit). (5)
- 46 The soul, conceived as one in reality with Brahman. (5)
- 48 Heavenly being, god. (4)

# BUDDHANET'S MAHA CROSSWORD PUZZLE #4





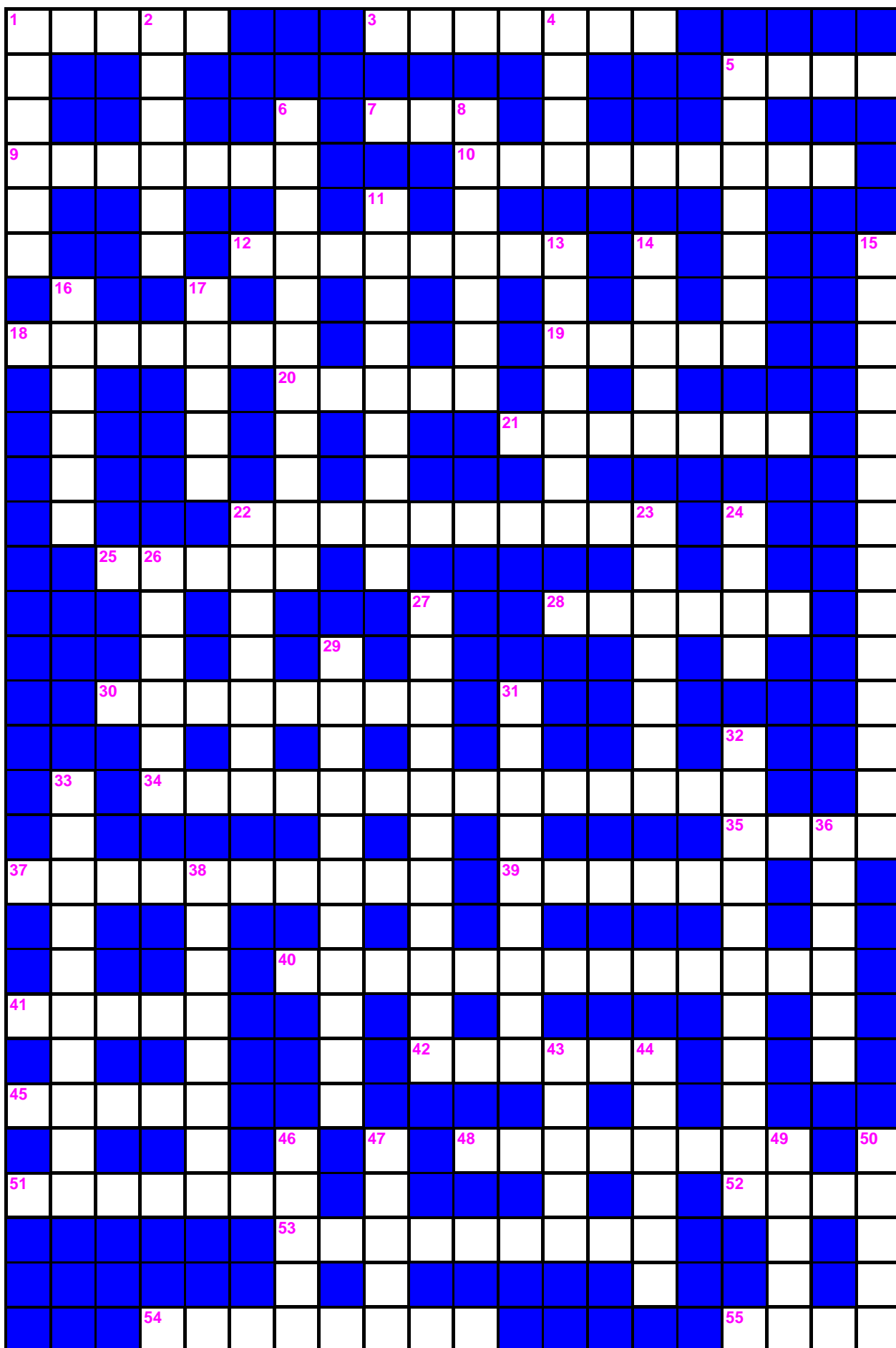
## Across

- 1 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Pali) (5)
- 4 A sage. (4)
- 5 Ultimate release or liberation (of the soul from the cycle of birth and death). (6)
- 8 A force maintaining the living equilibrium of the factors composing a personality. (6)
- 9 Ancient Indian Scriptures. (5)
- 11 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Pali) (6)
- 12 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Pali) (5)
- 14 The soul, conceived as one in reality with Brahman. (5)
- 15 The Illumined One. The main title of the founder of Buddhism after his enlightenment. (6)
- 18 One of the Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 19 Nun. (9)
- 21 One of the great Bodhisattvas. In Japanese, Fugen. (13)
- 23 "Hearer"; a disciple not yet capable of independent progress. (7)
- 25 A large number. (4)
- 28 One seeking salvation independently of others. (8-6)
- 30 The Evil One; the great tempter. (4)
- 32 "The lesser vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 33 The sage of the Sakyas, i.e., Buddha. (9)
- 35 "The way of the elders." The form of Buddhism prevalent in Sri Lanka, Burma, and Thailand. (9)
- 38 God of the dead; sometimes, death personified. (4)
- 39 Enlightenment. (5)
- 41 Verses; poem composed of them. (5)
- 42 One moved by compassionate zeal to aid his fellow men toward salvation, hence willing to postpone his own entrance into Nirvana to this end. (11)
- 44 A story or legend about Buddha's birth or previous forms of existence. (6)
- 45 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (5)
- 47 The five factors constituting an individual person. (8)
- 49 The discriminative and deliberative faculty of mind. (5)
- 50 Memory recognition; the faculty of systematic cognition. (5)
- 51 The deer-park near Benares (now called Sarnath), where Buddha preached his first sermon. (9)
- 52 Celestial nymph. (6)

## Down

- 1 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 2 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (8)
- 3 The twenty-eighth Ch'an patriarch in India and the first in China. (11)
- 4 Gesture (of the hand). (5)
- 6 An ascetic. (6)
- 7 In Chinese, Kwan Yin. A Bodhisattva conceived as merciful to those in special need. (14)
- 10 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (3)
- 13 The soul, conceived as individual or (sometimes) as universal (the soul of the universe). (7)
- 15 Mendicant monk. (Pali) (7)
- 16 Literally, "body of the law." In Mahayana thought, one aspect of ultimate reality. (10)
- 17 Member of the warrior caste, the second highest in the Indian social scheme. (9)
- 20 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Sanskrit) (7)
- 22 An age, epoch of time. (5)
- 24 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Sanskrit) (4)
- 26 Demonic power, devil. (5)
- 27 One of the great Hindu gods. (5)
- 29 A Bodhisattva who seeks to save even those in hell. In Chinese, Ti Ts'ang. (12)
- 31 One of the Theravada philosophical schools. (10)
- 33 Complete concentration, absorbed contemplation. (7)
- 34 A large number. (6)
- 36 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Pali) (6)
- 37 The "cankers" which obstruct spiritual achievement (e.g., sensual longing, desire for continued separate existence, ignorance). (6)
- 40 Conqueror. (4)
- 42 Usually spelled Brahmin. A member of the highest, namely the priestly, caste. (8)
- 43 One of the schools of Chinese Buddhism. (4,3)
- 46 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Sanskrit) (6)
- 48 King; chief; ruler. (4)
- 50 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (4)

# BUDDHANET'S MAHA CROSSWORD PUZZLE #5



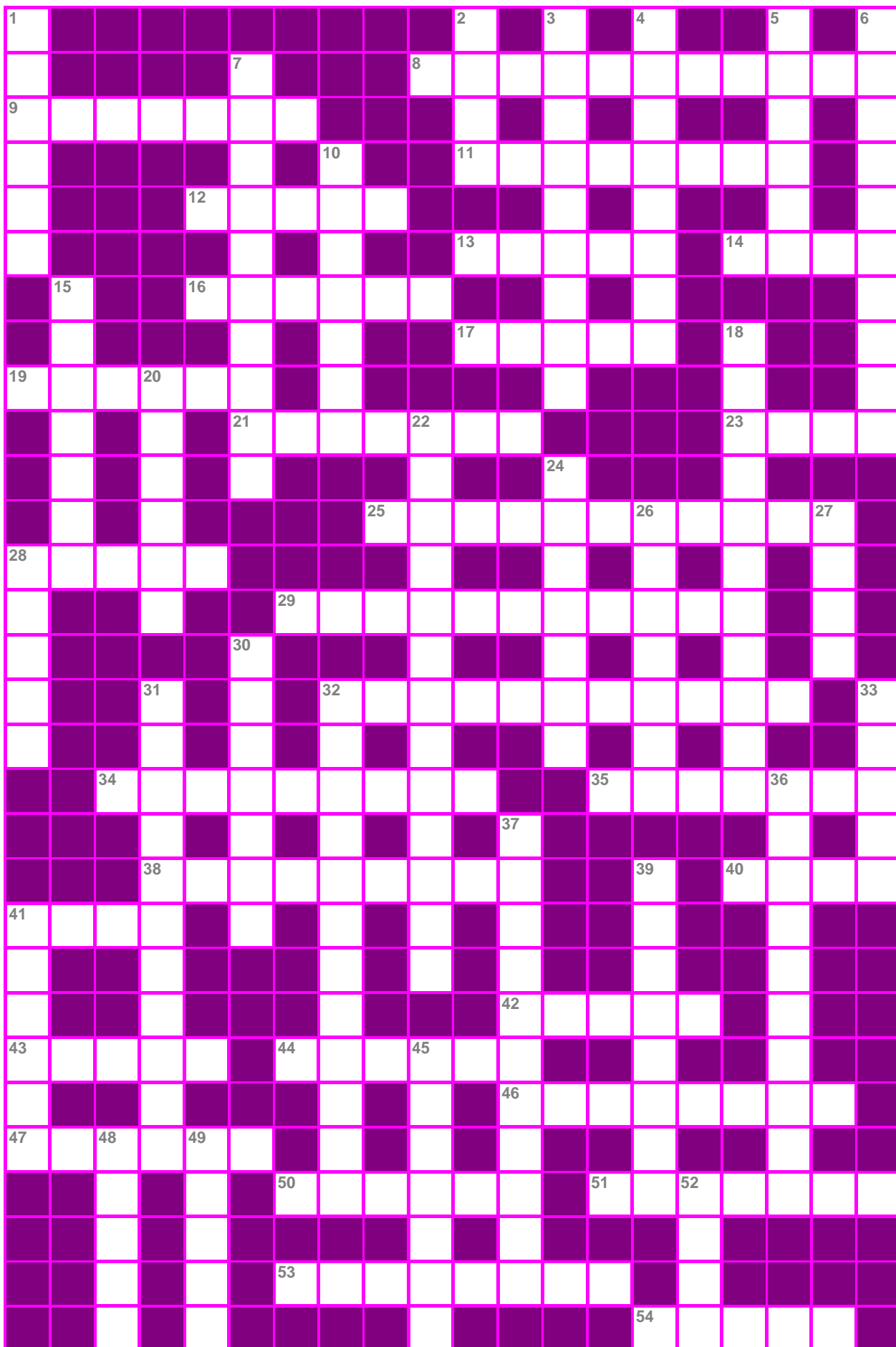
## Across

- 1 The discriminative and deliberative faculty of mind. (5)
- 3 Mendicant monk. (Pali) (7)
- 5 Heavenly being, god. (4)
- 7 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (3)
- 9 "Hearer"; a disciple not yet capable of independent progress. (7)
- 10 The deer-park near Benares (now called Sarnath), where Buddha preached his first sermon. (9)
- 12 Bountiful Lord (an epithet given to Indra). (8)
- 18 The soul, conceived as individual or (sometimes) as universal (the soul of the universe). (7)
- 19 Enlightenment. (5)
- 20 A name for Indra. (5)
- 21 Complete concentration, absorbed contemplation. (7)
- 22 Philosophical dialogues or treatises of ancient India. (10)
- 25 One of the great Hindu gods. (5)
- 28 An ascetic. (6)
- 30 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing devotion to Amitabha. (4,4)
- 34 In Chinese, Kwan Yin. A Bodhisattva conceived as merciful to those in special need. (14)
- 35 King; chief; ruler. (4)
- 37 One of the Theravada philosophical schools. (10)
- 39 Buddha's cousin and closest personal companion among his disciples. (6)
- 40 A lay patron of early Buddhism, giver of the famous Jeta grove and monastery. (13)
- 41 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 42 "No soul" (doctrine) of Buddhism. (6)
- 45 The tribe into which Buddha was born. (5)
- 48 A disciple of Buddha, the earliest convert to his preaching. (8)
- 51 One of Buddha's disciples. (7)
- 52 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Sanskrit) (4)
- 53 "He who has fully arrived," i.e., the Perfect One. A title of the Buddha. (9)
- 54 "The greater vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 55 The Evil One; the great tempter. (4)

## Down

- 1 Ultimate release or liberation (of the soul from the cycle of birth and death). (6)
- 2 The "cankers" which obstruct spiritual achievement (e.g., sensual longing, desire for continued separate existence, ignorance). (6)
- 4 A large number. (4)
- 5 Words or sentences possessing magic power. (7)
- 6 According to Zen tradition, its first patriarch. (11)
- 8 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Sanskrit) (7)
- 11 Nun. (9)
- 13 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Pali) (7)
- 14 Gesture (of the hand). (5)
- 15 One seeking salvation independently of others. (8-6)
- 16 The Illumined One. The main title of the founder of Buddhism after his enlightenment. (6)
- 17 Demonic power, devil. (5)
- 22 The town near which Gautama attained enlightenment. (7)
- 23 The ocean of birth and death, i.e., of successive individual existences in transmigration. (7)
- 24 Conqueror. (4)
- 26 A large number. (6)
- 27 One moved by compassionate zeal to aid his fellow men toward salvation, hence willing to postpone his own entrance into Nirvana to this end. (11)
- 29 Discriminative knowledge. (11)
- 31 "The way of the elders." The form of Buddhism prevalent in Sri Lanka, Burma, and Thailand. (9)
- 32 "Beyond Nirvana," the state into which one who has attained Nirvana passes at death. (11)
- 33 Literally, "body of the law." In Mahayana thought, one aspect of ultimate reality. (10)
- 36 A story or legend about Buddha's birth or previous forms of existence. (6)
- 38 "The lesser vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 43 Craving; selfish or blind demandingness. (5)
- 44 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Pali) (6)
- 46 Verses; poem composed of them. (5)
- 47 Memory recognition; the faculty of systematic cognition. (5)
- 49 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Pali) (5)
- 50 An age, epoch of time. (5)

# BUDDHANET'S MAHA CROSSWORD PUZZLE #6



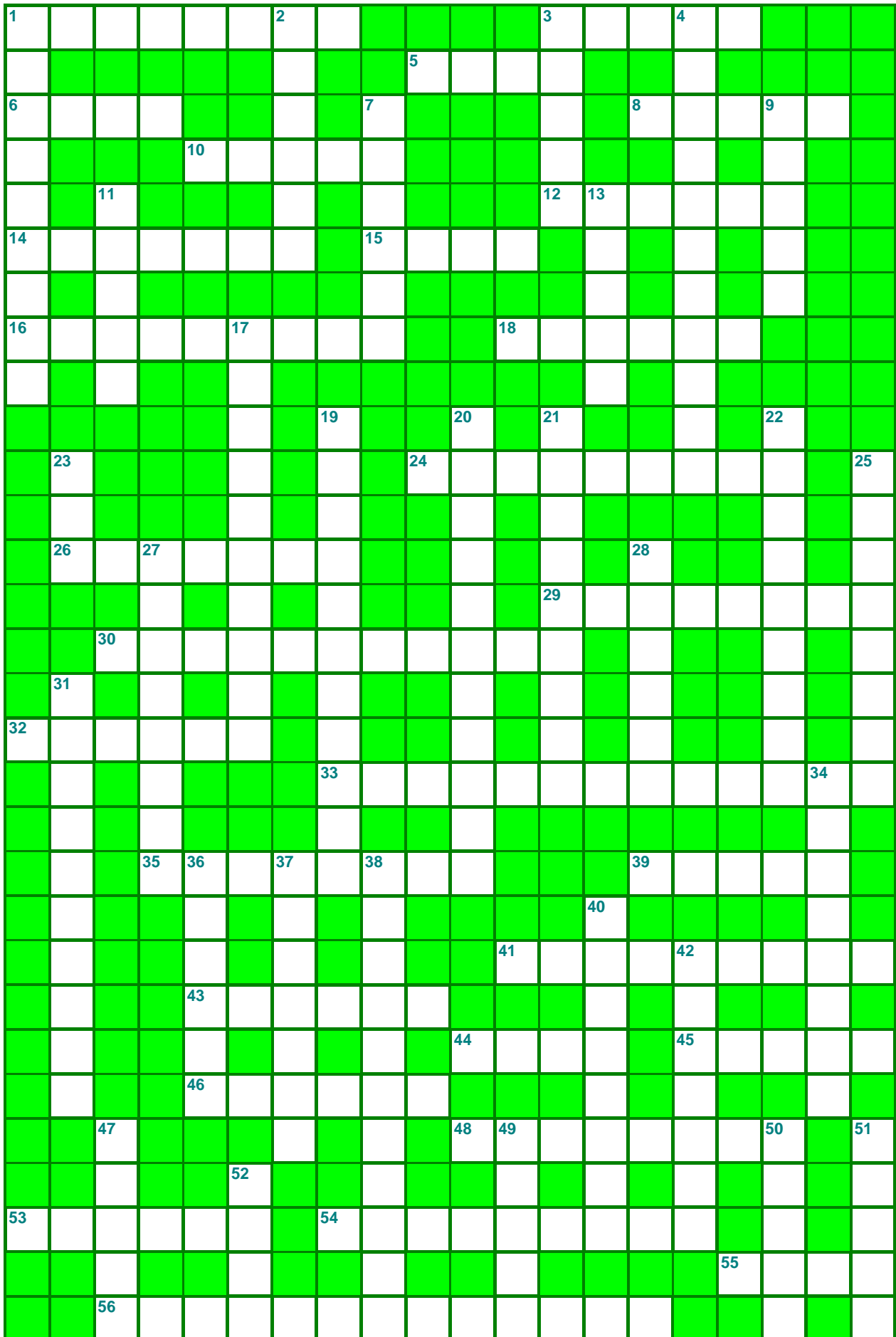
## Across

- 8 "Beyond Nirvana," the state into which one who has attained Nirvana passes at death. (11)
- 9 One of Buddha's disciples. (7)
- 11 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (8)
- 12 One of the great Hindu gods. (5)
- 13 Demonic power, devil. (5)
- 14 God of the dead; sometimes, death personified. (4)
- 16 The "cankers" which obstruct spiritual achievement (e.g., sensual longing, desire for continued separate existence, ignorance). (6)
- 17 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 19 The Illumined One. The main title of the founder of Buddhism after his enlightenment. (6)
- 21 Words or sentences possessing magic power. (7)
- 23 Heavenly being, god. (4)
- 25 One of the Theravada philosophical schools. (11)
- 28 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Pali) (5)
- 29 The twenty-eighth Ch'an patriarch in India and the first in China. (11)
- 32 The capital city of the Sakya tribe, where Buddha grew to adulthood. (11)
- 34 Nun. (9)
- 35 Complete concentration, absorbed contemplation. (7)
- 38 Member of the warrior caste, the second highest in the Indian social scheme. (9)
- 40 King; chief; ruler. (4)
- 41 Conqueror. (4)
- 42 Ancient Indian Scriptures. (5)
- 43 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 44 A force maintaining the living equilibrium of the factors composing a personality. (6)
- 46 The soul, as a separate individual. (8)
- 47 Celestial nymph. (6)
- 50 A large number. (6)
- 51 The ocean of birth and death, i.e., of successive individual existences in transmigration. (7)
- 53 Usually spelled Brahmin. A member of the highest, namely the priestly, caste. (8)
- 54 Memory recognition; the faculty of systematic cognition. (5)

## Down

- 1 Suffering, pain, misery, sorrow, unhappiness. (6)
- 2 The Evil One; the great tempter. (4)
- 3 One of the Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 4 "The lesser vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 5 An ascetic. (6)
- 6 One of the Theravada philosophical schools. (10)
- 7 Philosophical dialogues or treatises of ancient India. (10)
- 10 "Hearer"; a disciple not yet capable of independent progress. (7)
- 15 The town near which Gautama attained enlightenment. (7)
- 18 One moved by compassionate zeal to aid his fellow men toward salvation, hence willing to postpone his own entrance into Nirvana to this end. (11)
- 20 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Pali) (6)
- 22 A lay patron of early Buddhism, giver of the famous Jeta grove and monastery. (13)
- 24 The ultimate divine reality, for Hinduism. (7)
- 26 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Sanskrit) (7)
- 27 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Sanskrit) (4)
- 28 An age, epoch of time. (5)
- 30 Mendicant monk. (Pali) (7)
- 31 According to Zen tradition, its first patriarch. (11)
- 32 A Bodhisattva who seeks to save even those in hell. In Chinese, Ti Ts'ang. (12)
- 33 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (5)
- 36 Literally, "body of the law." In Mahayana thought, one aspect of ultimate reality. (10)
- 37 Discriminative knowledge. (11)
- 39 "The greater vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 41 A story or legend about Buddha's birth or previous forms of existence. (6)
- 45 The soul, conceived as individual or (sometimes) as universal (the soul of the universe). (7)
- 48 A name for Indra. (5)
- 49 A sage (usually a hermit). (5)
- 52 A sage. (4)

# BUDDHANET'S MAHA CROSSWORD PUZZLE #7



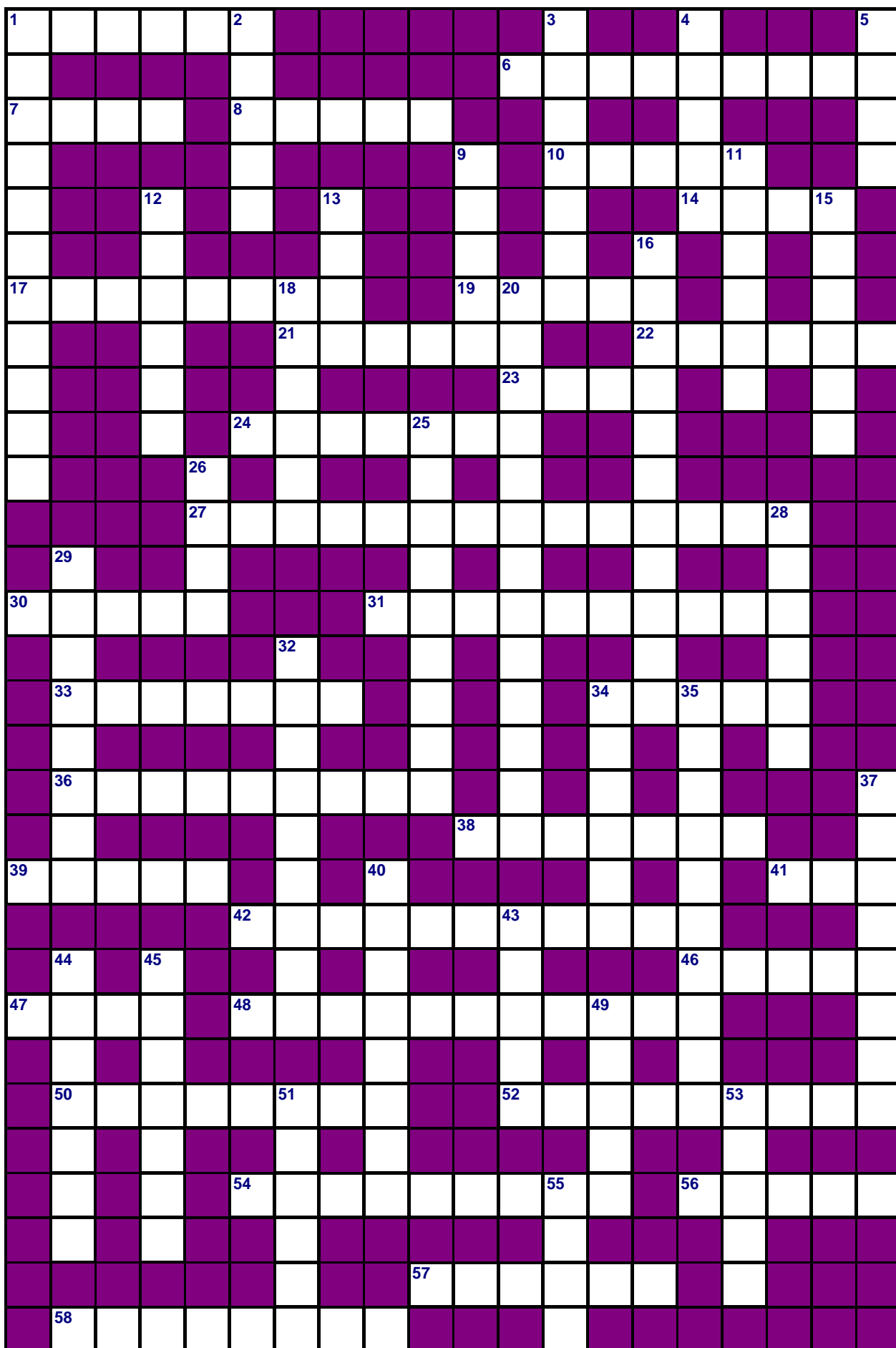
## Across

- 1 The five factors constituting an individual person. (8)
- 3 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Pali) (5)
- 5 Conqueror. (4)
- 6 King; chief; ruler. (4)
- 8 One of the great Hindu gods. (5)
- 10 Memory recognition; the faculty of systematic cognition. (5)
- 12 The "cankers" which obstruct spiritual achievement (e.g., sensual longing, desire for continued separate existence, ignorance). (6)
- 14 The town near which Gautama attained enlightenment. (7)
- 15 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Sanskrit) (4)
- 16 "The way of the elders." The form of Buddhism prevalent in Sri Lanka, Burma, and Thailand. (9)
- 18 "Meditation." It is the Sanskrit word of which Ch'an and Zen are Chinese and Japanese transliterations. (6)
- 24 One of Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 26 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Pali) (7)
- 29 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing devotion to Amitabha. (4,4)
- 30 The capital city of the Sakya tribe, where Buddha grew to adulthood. (11)
- 32 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Pali) (6)
- 33 A lay patron of early Buddhism, giver of the famous Jeta grove and monastery. (13)
- 35 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (8)
- 39 The discriminative and deliberative faculty of mind. (5)
- 41 Nun. (9)
- 43 The order of Buddhist monks. (6)
- 44 Heavenly being, god. (4)
- 45 A name for Indra. (5)
- 46 Buddha's cousin and closest personal companion among his disciples. (6)
- 48 "The greater vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 53 The Illumined One. The main title of the founder of Buddhism after his enlightenment. (6)
- 54 The "Three Baskets," canonical Buddhist scriptures. (9)
- 55 The Evil One; the great tempter. (4)
- 56 One of the great Bodhisattvas. In Japanese, Fugen. (13)

## Down

- 1 One of Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 2 "No soul" (doctrine) of Buddhism. (6)
- 3 An age, epoch of time. (5)
- 4 Discriminative knowledge. (11)
- 7 A story or legend about Buddha's birth or previous forms of existence. (6)
- 9 A sage (usually a hermit). (5)
- 11 Samantabhadra. One of the great Bodhisattvas. In Japanese, - - - - (5)
- 13 The tribe into which Buddha was born. (5)
- 17 One of the Theravada philosophical schools. (10)
- 19 According to Zen tradition, its first patriarch. (11)
- 20 One moved by compassionate zeal to aid his fellow men toward salvation, hence willing to postpone his own entrance into Nirvana to this end. (11)
- 21 One of the Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 22 The sage of the Sakyas, i.e., Buddha. (9)
- 23 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (3)
- 25 A disciple of Buddha, the earliest convert to his preaching. (8)
- 27 Usually spelled Brahmin. A member of the highest, namely the priestly, caste. (8)
- 28 A force maintaining the living equilibrium of the factors composing a personality. (6)
- 31 Literally, "body of the law." In Mahayana thought, one aspect of ultimate reality. (10)
- 34 The place where Buddha died. (8)
- 36 Ultimate release or liberation (of the soul from the cycle of birth and death). (6)
- 37 One of the schools of Chinese Buddhism. (4,3)
- 38 The twenty-eighth Ch'an patriarch in India and the first in China. (11)
- 40 "The lesser vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 42 One of Buddha's disciples. (7)
- 47 Ancient Indian Scriptures. (5)
- 49 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (5)
- 50 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 51 The soul, conceived as one in reality with Brahman. (5)
- 52 God of the dead; sometimes, death personified. (4)

# BUDDHANET'S MAHA CROSSWORD PUZZLE #8





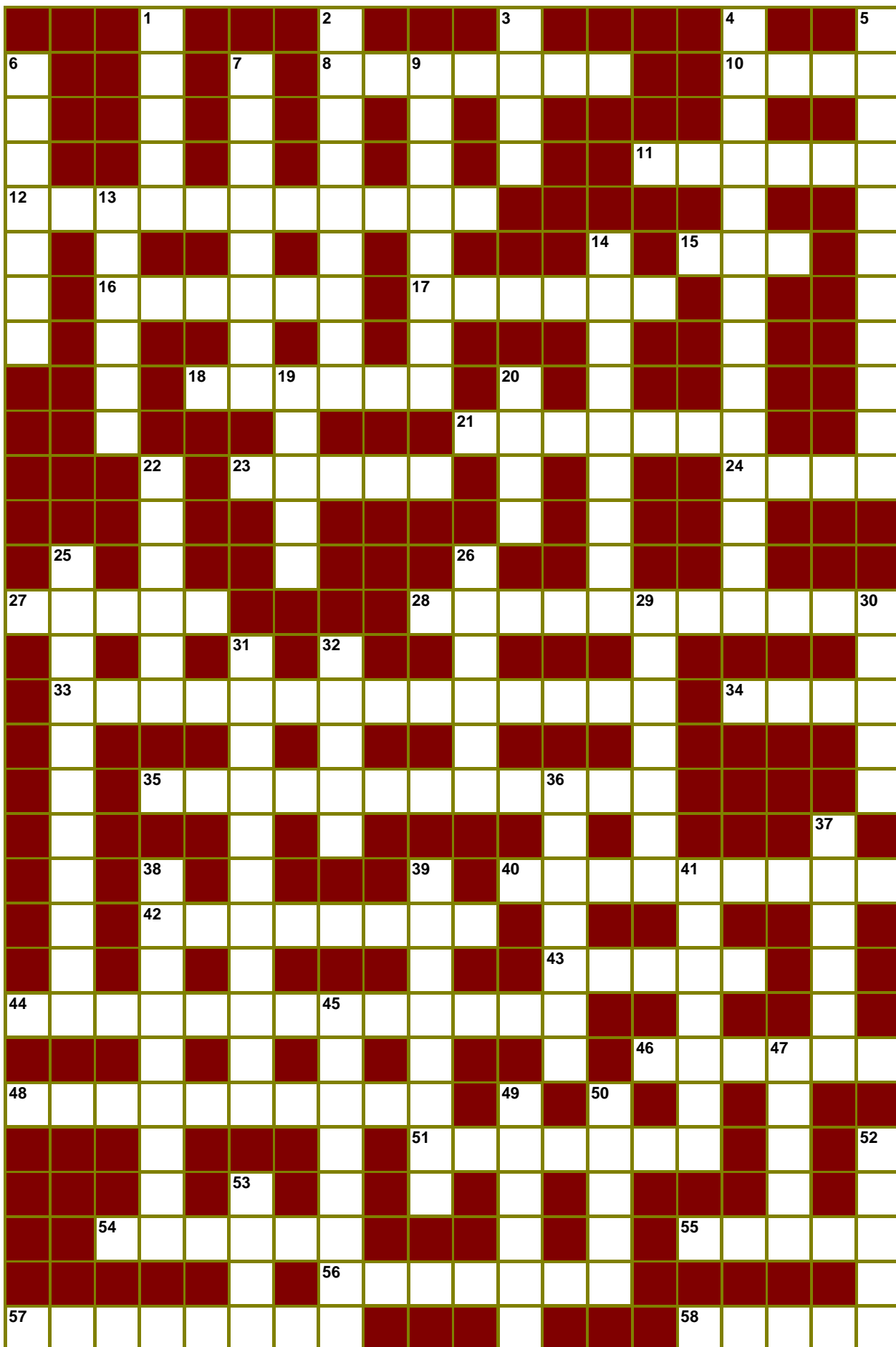
## Across

- 1 The Illumined One. The main title of the founder of Buddhism after his enlightenment. (6)
- 6 "The way of the elders." The form of Buddhism prevalent in Sri Lanka, Burma, and Thailand. (9)
- 7 Heavenly being, god. (4)
- 8 The discriminative and deliberative faculty of mind. (5)
- 10 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Pali) (5)
- 14 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Sanskrit) (4)
- 17 "The lesser vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 19 Demonic power, devil. (5)
- 21 "No soul" (doctrine) of Buddhism. (6)
- 22 Transcendental wisdom or insight. (6)
- 23 A sage. (4)
- 24 The soul, conceived as individual or (sometimes) as universal (the soul of the universe). (7)
- 27 In Chinese, Kwan Yin. A Bodhisattva conceived as merciful to those in special need. (14)
- 30 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (5)
- 31 One of the Theravada philosophical schools. (10)
- 33 One of the schools of Chinese Buddhism. (4,3)
- 34 Gesture (of the hand). (5)
- 36 Nun. (9)
- 38 The ocean of birth and death, i.e., of successive individual existences in transmigration. (7)
- 39 Verses; poem composed of them. (5)
- 41 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (3)
- 42 "Beyond Nirvana," the state into which one who has attained Nirvana passes at death. (11)
- 46 An age, epoch of time. (5)
- 47 Conqueror. (4)
- 48 According to Zen tradition, its first patriarch. (11)
- 50 Usually spelled Brahmin. A member of the highest, namely the priestly, caste. (8)
- 52 The deer-park near Benares (now called Sarnath), where Buddha preached his first sermon. (9)
- 54 Member of the warrior caste, the second highest in the Indian social scheme. (9)
- 56 One of the great Hindu gods. (5)
- 57 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Pali) (6)
- 58 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing devotion to Amitabha. (4,4)

## Down

- 1 The twenty-eighth Ch'an patriarch in India and the first in China. (11)
- 2 The soul, conceived as one in reality with Brahman. (5)
- 3 Mendicant monk. (Pali) (7)
- 4 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 5 The Evil One; the great tempter. (4)
- 9 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Sanskrit) (5)
- 11 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Pali) (6)
- 12 A force maintaining the living equilibrium of the factors composing a personality. (6)
- 13 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (4)
- 15 Buddha's cousin and closest personal companion among his disciples. (6)
- 16 The capital city of the Sakya tribe, where Buddha grew to adulthood. (11)
- 18 A large number. (6)
- 20 One of the great Bodhisattvas. In Japanese, Fugen. (13)
- 25 The sage of the Sakyas, i.e., Buddha. (9)
- 26 King; chief; ruler. (4)
- 28 The "cankers" which obstruct spiritual achievement (e.g., sensual longing, desire for continued separate existence, ignorance). (6)
- 29 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (8)
- 32 "He who has fully arrived," i.e., the Perfect One. A title of the Buddha. (9)
- 34 Ultimate release or liberation (of the soul from the cycle of birth and death). (6)
- 35 Literally, "body of the law." In Mahayana thought, one aspect of ultimate reality. (10)
- 37 A disciple of Buddha, the earliest convert to his preaching. (8)
- 40 "The greater vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 43 A sage (usually a hermit). (5)
- 44 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Pali) (7)
- 45 Complete concentration, absorbed contemplation. (7)
- 49 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Pali) (5)
- 51 Celestial nymph. (6)
- 53 Craving; selfish or blind demandingness. (5)
- 55 God of the dead; sometimes, death personified. (4)

# BUDDHANET'S MAHA CROSSWORD PUZZLE #9



## Across

- 8 "Hearer"; a disciple not yet capable of independent progress. (7)
- 10 King; chief; ruler. (4)
- 11 A story or legend about Buddha's birth or previous forms of existence. (6)
- 12 The capital city of the Sakya tribe, where Buddha grew to adulthood. (11)
- 15 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (3)
- 16 Celestial nymph. (6)
- 17 The Illumined One. The main title of the founder of Buddhism after his enlightenment. (6)
- 18 An ascetic. (6)
- 21 Mendicant monk. (Pali) (7)
- 23 One of the great Hindu gods. (5)
- 24 Heavenly being, god. (4)
- 27 The principle of causality in moral experience. (Pali) (5)
- 28 The twenty-eighth Ch'an patriarch in India and the first in China. (11)
- 33 In Chinese, Kwan Yin. A Bodhisattva conceived as merciful to those in special need. (14)
- 34 A large number. (4)
- 35 A Bodhisattva who seeks to save even those in hell. In Chinese, Ti Ts'ang. (12)
- 40 One of the Buddha's chief disciples. (9)
- 42 The five factors constituting an individual person. (8)
- 43 Gesture (of the hand). (5)
- 44 One of the great Bodhisattvas. In Japanese, Fugen. (13)
- 46 The "cankers" which obstruct spiritual achievement (e.g., sensual longing, desire for continued separate existence, ignorance). (6)
- 48 Literally, "body of the law." In Mahayana thought, one aspect of ultimate reality. (10)
- 51 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Sanskrit) (7)
- 54 A large number. (6)
- 55 A sage (usually a hermit). (5)
- 56 The state achieved by the conquest of craving; the spiritual goal of Buddhism. (Pali) (7)
- 57 Perfection, ideal virtue. (8)
- 58 The void; emptiness; the realm of transitory and relative existence. (5)

## Down

- 1 Enlightenment. (5)
- 2 The deer-park near Benares (now called Sarnath), where Buddha preached his first sermon. (9)
- 3 The Evil One; the great tempter. (4)
- 4 One seeking salvation independently of others. (8-6)
- 5 According to Zen tradition, its first patriarch. (11)
- 6 Mendicant monk. (Sanskrit) (7)
- 7 "The lesser vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 9 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (8)
- 13 A force maintaining the living equilibrium of the factors composing a personality. (6)
- 14 Nun. (9)
- 19 The discriminative and deliberative faculty of mind. (5)
- 20 One of the schools of Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, emphasizing abandonment of striving as the way to enlightenment. (4)
- 22 Rule of duty or of social obligation (Hinduism). The truth; the saving doctrine or way (early Buddhism). Reality; essential quality; any reality (Mahayana Buddhism). (Pali) (6)
- 25 "Beyond Nirvana," the state into which one who has attained Nirvana passes at death. (11)
- 26 Ultimate release or liberation (of the soul from the cycle of birth and death). (6)
- 29 Words or sentences possessing magic power. (7)
- 30 The Buddha who is the main object of devotion in the Pure Land School of Chinese Buddhism, and the Jodo and Shin Schools in Japan. (5)
- 31 One moved by compassionate zeal to aid his fellow men toward salvation, hence willing to postpone his own entrance into Nirvana to this end. (11)
- 32 Memory recognition; the faculty of systematic cognition. (5)
- 36 The ultimate divine reality, for Hinduism. (7)
- 37 Transcendental wisdom or insight. (6)
- 38 Member of the warrior caste, the second highest in the Indian social scheme. (9)
- 39 "The greater vehicle"; one of the two major divisions of Buddhism. (8)
- 41 The soul, conceived as individual or (sometimes) as universal (the soul of the universe). (7)
- 45 Usually spelled Brahmin. A member of the highest, namely the priestly, caste. (8)
- 47 Ancient Indian Scriptures. (5)
- 49 The perfected disciple; one who has completed the discipline required to attain liberation. (Pali) (6)
- 50 Verses; poem composed of them. (5)
- 52 Noble; the noble ones; the elect. (Pali) (5)
- 53 A sage. (4)

# MAHA CROSSWORDS SOLUTIONS

## #1

**Across:** 1 Raja, 3 Purusha, 5 Manas, 7 Sariputra, 8 Kasyapa, 10 Rishi, 11 Zen, 12 Amitabha, 16 Skandhas, 20 Kshitigarbha, 21 Dukkha, 22 Arahat, 24 Bhikshu, 25 Nayuta, 27 Ananda, 28 Anatta, 32 Avalokitesvara, 34 Dharma, 36 Samantabhadra, 37 Tripitaka, 39 Sakra, 42 Samana, 43 Kshatriya, 44 Mudra, 49 Bodhisattva, 50 Dharmakaya, 51 Jataka, 52 Citta, 53 Dhamma.

**Down:** 2 Ju lai, 4 Uruvela, 6 Apsara, 8 Koti, 9 Pratyeka-buddha, 13 Mahakasyapa, 14 Brahmana, 15 Anathapindika, 16 Sangha, 17 Nibbana, 18 Sravaka, 19 Buddha, 23 Pure land, 26 Samadhi, 27 Asavas, 29 Tien tai, 30 Indra, 31 Mogallana, 33 Arhat, 35 Arya, 37 Theravada, 38 Kondanna, 40 Kusinara, 41 Moksha, 42 Samsara, 45 Deva, 46 Dhyana, 47 Bodhi, 48 Atman.

## #2

**Across:** 1 Sariputra, 5 Bhikshu, 7 Rishi, 10 Kondanna, 11 Mudra, 12 Kalpa, 14 Amida, 15 Sakya, 16 Dharmakaya, 17 Ariya, 19 Yama, 21 Asura, 24 Arya, 27 Samadhi, 28 Sakyamuni, 30 Purusha, 31 Sautrantika, 32 Deva, 33 Prapti, 35 Samana, 39 Sakra, 40 Indra, 42 Buddha, 44 Avalokitesvara, 47 Paranirvana, 48 Koti, 50 Arhat, 52 Amitabha, 53 Jataka, 54 Manovijnana.

**Down:** 1 Sariputta, 2 Theravada, 3 Dhyana, 4 Fugen, 6 Sravaka, 8 Samsara, 9 Kusinara, 12 Kamma, 13 Pratyeka-buddha, 15 Samantabhadra, 18 Tripitaka, 20 Mara, 22 Dhamma, 23 Nayuta, 25 Mahakasyapa, 26 Anathapindika, 29 Upanishads, 34 Karma, 36 Maghavan, 37 Nibbana, 38 Tanha, 41 Mogallana, 43 Dukkha, 45 Vedas, 46 Tien tai, 49 Chan, 51 Raja.

## #3

**Across:** 1 Ananda, 7 Bhikkhuni, 9 Anatta, 11 Asura, 12 Manovijnana, 15 Sakra, 18 Ariya, 19 Samantabhadra, 22 Amitabha, 23 Muni, 24 Paranirvana, 26 Amida, 28 Karma, 29 Upanishads, 30 Mudra, 31 Bodhisattva, 35 Sautrantika, 36 Arya, 38 Prajna, 39 Arhat, 43 Bodhi, 44 Arahat, 46 Apsara, 47 Skandhas, 49 Dharmakaya, 50 Raja, 51 Jivatman, 52 Koti.

**Down:** 1 Avalokitesvara, 2 Asavas, 3 Dharani, 4 Nibbana, 5 Sunya, 6 Citta, 7 Bodhidharma, 8 Kusinara, 10 Samsara, 13 Bhikkhu, 14 Chan, 15 Samana, 16 Kondanna, 17 Pratyeka-buddha, 20 Tien tai, 21 Dharma, 23 Mara, 24 Paramita, 25 Nirvana, 27 Indra, 32 Sariputta, 33 Tanha, 34 Vaibhasika, 37 Yama, 40 Moksha, 41 Dhyana, 42 Samadhi, 45 Rishi, 46 Atman, 48 Deva.

## #4

**Across:** 1 Kamma, 4 Muni, 5 Moksha, 8 Prapti, 9 Vedas, 11 Dhamma, 12 Ariya, 14 Atman, 15 Buddha, 18 Sariputra, 19 Bhikkhuni, 21 Samantabhadra, 23 Sravaka, 25 Koti, 28 Pratyeka-buddha, 30 Mara, 32 Hinayana, 33 Sakyamuni, 35 Theravada, 38 Yama, 39 Bodhi, 41 Gatha, 42 Bodhisattva, 44 Jataka, 45 Amida, 47 Skandhas, 49 Manas, 50 Citta, 51 Isipatana, 52 Apsara.

**Down:** 1 Karma, 2 Amitabha, 3 Bodhidharma, 4 Mudra, 6 Samana, 7 Avalokitesvara, 10 Zen, 13 Purusha, 15 Bhikkhu, 16 Dharmakaya, 17 Kshatriya, 20 Nirvana, 22 Kalpa, 24 Arya, 26 Asura, 27 Indra, 29 Kshitigarbha, 31 Vaibhasika, 33 Samadhi, 34 Nayuta, 36 Arahat, 37 Asavas, 40 Jina, 42 Brahmana, 43 Tien tai, 46 Dharma, 48 Raja, 50 Chan, 51 Raja.

## #5

**Across:** 1 Manas, 3 Bhikkhu, 5 Deva, 7 Zen, 9 Sravaka, 10 Isipatana, 12 Maghavan, 18 Purusha, 19 Bodhi, 20 Sakra, 21 Samadhi, 22 Upanishads, 25 Indra, 28 Samana, 30 Pure land, 34 Avalokitesvara, 35 Raja, 37 Vaibhasika, 39 Ananda, 40 Anathapindika, 41 Karma, 42 Anatta, 45 Sakya, 48 Kondanna, 51 Kasyapa, 52 Arya, 53 Tathagata, 54 Mahayana, 55 Mara.

**Down:** 1 Moksha, 2 Asavas, 4 Koti, 5 Dharani, 6 Mahakasyapa, 8 Nirvana, 11 Bhikkhuni, 13 Nibbana, 14 Mudra, 15 Pratyeka-buddha, 16 Buddha, 17 Asura, 22 Uruvela, 23 Samsara, 24 Jina, 26 Nayuta, 27 Bodhisattva, 29 Manovijnana, 31 Theravada, 32 Paranirvana, 33 Dharmakaya, 36 Jataka, 38 Hinayana, 43 Tanha, 44 Arahat, 46 Gatha, 47 Citta, 49 Ariya, 50 Kalpa.

## #6

**Across:** 8 Paranirvana, 9 Kasyapa, 11 Amitabha, 12 Indra, 13 Asura, 14 Yama, 16 Asavas, 17 Karma, 19 Buddha, 21 Dharani, 23 Deva, 25 Sautrantika, 28 Kamma, 29 Bodhidharma, 32 Kapilavastu, 34 Bhikkhuni, 35 Samadhi, 38 Kshatriya, 40 Raja, 41 Jina, 42 Vedas, 43 Arhat, 44 Prapti, 46 Jivatman, 47 Apsara, 50 Nayuta, 51 Samsara, 53 Brahmana, 54 Citta.

**Down:** 1 Dukkha, 2 Mara, 3 Sariputra, 4 Hinayana, 5 Samana, 6 Vaibhasika, 7 Upanishads, 10 Sravaka, 15 Uruvela, 18 Bodhisattva, 20 Dhamma, 22 Anathapindika, 24 Brahman, 26 Nirvana, 27 Arya, 28 Kalpa, 30 Bhikkhu, 31 Mahakasyapa, 32 Kshitigarbha, 33 Amida, 36 Dharmakaya, 37 Manovijnana, 39 Mahayana, 41 Jataka, 45 Purusha, 48 Sakra, 49 Rishi, 52 Muni.

## #7

**Across:** 1 Skandhas, 3 Kamma, 5 Jina, 6 Raja, 8 Indra, 10 Citta, 12 Asavas, 14 Uruvela, 15 Arya, 16 Theravada, 18 Dhyana, 24 Mogallana, 26 Nibbana, 29 Pure land, 30 Kapilavastu, 32 Dhamma, 33 Anathapindika, 35 Amitabha, 39 Manas, 41 Bhikkhuni, 43 Sangha, 44 Deva, 45 Sakra, 46 Ananda, 48 Mahayana, 53 Buddha, 54 Tripitaka, 55 Mara, 56 Samantabhadra.

**Down:** 1 Sariputta, 2 Anatta, 3 Kalpa, 4 Manovijnana, 7 Jataka, 9 Rishi, 11 Fugen, 13 Sakyas, 17 Vaibhasika, 19 Mahakasyapa, 20 Bodhisattva, 21 Sariputra, 22 Sakyamuni, 23 Zen, 25 Kondanna, 27 Brahmana, 28 Prapti, 31 Dharmakaya, 34 Kusinara, 36 Moksha, 37 Tien tai, 38 Bodhidharma, 40 Hinayana, 42 Kasyapa, 47 Vedas, 49 Amida, 50 Arhat, 51 Atman, 52 Yama.

## #8

**Across:** 1 Buddha, 6 Theravada, 7 Deva, 8 Manas, 10 Kamma, 14 Arya, 17 Hinayana, 19 Asura, 21 Anatta, 22 Prajna, 23 Muni, 24 Purusha, 27 Avalokitesvara, 30 Amida, 31 Vaibhasika, 33 Tien tai, 34 Mudra, 36 Bhikkhuni, 38 Samsara, 39 Gatha, 41 Zen, 42 Paranirvana, 46 Kalpa, 47 Jina, 48 Mahakasyapa, 50 Brahmana, 52 Isipatana, 54 Kshatriya, 56 Indra, 57 Dhamma, 58 Pureland.

**Down:** 1 Bodhidharma, 2 Atman, 3 Bhikkhu, 4 Karma, 5 Mara, 9 Arhat, 11 Arahat, 12 Prapti, 13 Chan, 15 Ananda, 16 Kapilavastu, 18 Nayuta, 20 Samantabhadra, 25 Sakyamuni, 26 Raja, 28 Asavas, 29 Amitabha, 32 Tathagata, 34 Moksha, 35 Dharmakaya, 37 Kondanna, 40 Mahayana, 43 Rishi, 44 Nibbana, 45 Samadhi, 49 Ariya, 51 Apsara, 53 Tanha, 55 Yama.

## #9

**Across:** 8 Sravaka, 10 Raja, 11 Jataka, 12 Kapilavastu, 15 Zen, 16 Apsara, 17 Buddha, 18 Samana, 21 Bhikkhu, 23 Indra, 24 Deva, 27 Kamma, 28 Bodhidharma, 33 Avalokitesvara, 34 Koti, 35 Kshitigarbha, 40 Sariputra, 42 Skandhas, 43 Mudra, 44 Samantabhadra, 46 Asavas, 48 Dharmakaya, 51 Nirvana, 54 Nayuta, 55 Rishi, 56 Nibbana, 57 Paramita, 58 Sunya.

**Down:** 1 Bodhi, 2 Isipatana, 3 Mara, 4 Pratyeka-buddha, 5 Mahakasyapa, 6 Bhikshu, 7 Hinayana, 9 Amitabha, 13 Prapti, 14 Bhikkhuni, 19 Manas, 20 Chan, 22 Dhamma, 25 Paranirvana, 26 Moksha, 29 Dharani, 30 Amida, 31 Bodhisattva, 32 Citta, 36 Brahman, 37 Prajna, 38 Kshatriya, 39 Mahayana, 41 Purusha, 45 Brahmana, 47 Vedas, 49 Arahat, 50 Gatha, 52 Ariya, 53 Muni.

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