Pali Text Society.

Journal

of the

Pali Text Society.

1888.

Edited by

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London.

London:
Published for the Pali Text Society,
By Henry Frowde,
Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E.C.
1888.
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This Society has been started in order to render accessible to students the rich stores of the earliest Buddhist literature now lying unedited and practically unused in the various MSS. scattered throughout the University and other Public Libraries of Europe.

The historical importance of these Texts can scarcely be exaggerated, either in respect of their value for the history of folk-lore, or of religion, or of language. It is already certain that they were all put into their present form within a very limited period, probably extending to less than a century and a half (about B.C. 400–250). For that period they have preserved for us a record, quite uncontaminated by filtration through any European mind, of the every-day beliefs and customs of a people nearly related to ourselves, just as they were passing through the first stages of civilization. They are our best authorities for the early history of that interesting system of religion so nearly allied to some of the latest speculations among ourselves, and which has influenced so powerfully, and for so long a time, so great a portion of the human race—the system of religion which we now call Buddhism. The sacred books of the early Buddhists have preserved to us the sole record of the only religious movement in the world’s history which bears any close resemblance to early Christianity. In the history of speech they contain unimpeachable evidence of a stage
in language midway between the Vedic Sanskrit and the various modern forms of speech in India. In the history of Indian literature there is nothing older than these works, excepting only the Vedic writings; and all the later classical Sanskrit literature has been profoundly influenced by the intellectual struggle of which they afford the only direct evidence. It is not, therefore, too much to say that the publication of this unique literature will be no less important for the study of history—whether anthropological, philological, literary, or religious—than the publication of the Vedas has already been.

The whole will occupy about nine or ten thousand pages 8vo. Of these 4800 pages have already appeared. The accession of about fifty new members would make it possible to issue 1000 pages every year.

The Subscription to the Society is only One Guinea a year, or Five Guineas for six years, payable in advance. Each subscriber receives, post free, the publications of the Society, which cost a good deal more than a guinea to produce.

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** Subscriptions for 1889 are now due, and it is earnestly requested that subscribers will send in their payments without putting the Chairman to the expense and trouble of personally asking for them. All who can conveniently do so should send the Five Guineas for six years, to their own benefit and that of the Society also.

The Society keeps no books, and its publications cannot in any case be sent to subscribers who have not already paid their subscriptions for the year.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the "Pāli Text Society." (Address: 22, Albemarle Street, London, W.)
Report

of

THE PALI TEXT SOCIETY

FOR 1888.

With the present issue the Pali Text Society enters upon the first year of its second sexennial series. With the exception of three who paid for the second five years without being asked, the Chairman has had to write to all the five-guinea subscribers to ascertain whether they would repeat their subscriptions. Most of them have signified their wish to do so, but some have not yet replied. The names of all who have not as yet retired are included in the list of subscribers published at the end of this Journal. But it is not possible as yet to state with complete accuracy the number of the Society’s supporters. It will probably be found to be about the same as it was at the time when the last list was drawn up.

During the remaining five years of this second series we may fairly hope to conclude our labours, though it is possible that some little work will then remain to be done. We can look forward to issuing about 4,000
pages in that time. The parts of the Nikāyas still to appear may be estimated to fill about 2,500 of these pages, leaving us with a margin of 1,500 pages for the other works which we hope to edit. If we could only get a few more subscribers, the whole undertaking would certainly be finished within the next five years.

Of the works at present in hand, the Commentary on the Kathā Vatthu, the Iti-vuttaka, and the first volume of the Dīgha Nikāya are already in the press, the Apadāna and the Mahā Vaṃsa are nearly ready for the press, and further volumes of all the four great Nikāyas are being prepared. There will then remain to be done, of the Pitaka texts, only—

1. The Niddesa.
2. The Paṭisambhidā.
3. The Vibhaṅga.
4. The Kathā Vatthu.
5. The Dhātu Kathā.
6. The Yamaka.
7. The Paṭṭhāna.

Besides these Pitaka books, we have already undertaken to publish the Netti Pakaraṇa and the Commentary on the Dhamma-pada, which are in the very competent hands of Professor Ernst Kuhn and Dr. Wenzel respectively (the latter being already well advanced in his work).

We want MSS., whether Siūhalese, Burmese, or Siamese, of these seven books still to be commenced. And we hope also to publish a few of the more important non-canonical books, such as the Mahā Vaṃsa Tīkā and the Rājāvali.

I will only add that we continue in this number of the Journal our lexicographical preparations for the new Pāli Dictionary, Dr. (now Professor) Edward Müller, of Bern,
giving us a valuable glossary of Pāli proper names. Dr. Hoerning also supplements the published list of MSS. in the British Museum, with a list of new acquisitions.

From this summary, meagre though it is, our subscribers will see that we are marching steadily on to the goal we set before us, in spite of all the prophecies of the impossibility of our task.

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS,
Chairman.

22, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.
Pali Proper Names.

By

Dr. Edward Muller.

Akkosakabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa at Rājagaha, who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Saṃy. VII. 1. 2

Aggapaṇḍita, author of the Lokuppatti pakaraṇa, Gv. p. 64

Aggalapura, name of a city, C. XII. 1. 9

Aggaḷavacetiya, a shrine at Āḷavi, C. VI. 17. 1; N. 11. 1; Pāc. 5. 1; 10. 1; 11. 1; 20. 1; Dhp. 337, 363; S. N. p. 61; Saṃy. VIII. 1, 2, 3

Aggavaṃsa, author of the Saddanitippakarana, Gv. p. 63

Aggikabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa living at Sāvatthi, who was converted by Buddha, S. N. 21 seq.; Saṃy. VII. 1. 8; Vasalasutta (Paritta)

Aggidatta, chief priest of the king of Kosala, Dhp. 346

Aggidatta, Somadatta’s father, a brāhmaṇa at Benares, Dhp. 317

Aggibrahmā, Saṅhamittā’s husband; he was ordained together with Tissakumāra, Smp. 305, 308; Mah. 34, 36

Aggimittā, one of the nuns who accompanied Saṅhamittā on her voyage to Ceylon, Dip. XV. 78; XVIII. 11

Angā, a country in the neighbourhood of Magadha, M. I. 19. 1, 3; Sum. D. IV. 1; Dhp. 230; Dip. I. 39; A. III. 70. 17; Soṇaḍāṇḍas. ap Grimblot, p. 340; Mahāassapuras, 271

Aṅgirasa, the tribe to which the Gotamas belonged
according to Vedie tradition, M. I. 15. 7; VI 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13; Sum. D. III. 1. 23; Samy. VIII. 11

Angirasa, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272

Anguttara Nikaya, the fourth division of the Suttapiṭaka, Sum. I. 40, 47, 58, Gv. 56; it comprises 9,757 suttas

Anguttarāpa, name of a country, S. N. p. 99; M. VI. 34. 17; Potaliyas, 359; Latukikopamas, 447

Aṅgulimālaka, a thief who was converted by the Buddha and became a thera at the Jetavana, Mil. 410; Dhp. 147, 387, 434

Aṅgulimālaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 151

Aciravati=Rapti, name of a river in India, Dhp. 210, 224, 400, 416; M. V. 9. 1; VIII. 15. 11; C. IX. 1. 3 et seq.; Pār. 2. 7. 30; Pāc. 53. 1; 84. 1; Bhnī Pāc. 2. 1; 21. 1; Mil. 20; Ud. V. 5

Accela Kassapa, the principal person in the 8th Sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Grimblot, 342

Accimā, a fabulous king, Dip. III. 8, 14

Accunagami, one of Vijaya’s companions, Dip. IX. 32, 35

Ajakalāpaka, a yakkha, who tried to frighten the Buddha, Ud. I. 7

Ajakalāpaka cetiya, a shrine at Pātali, Ud. I. 7

Ajāpālanigrodha, a banyan tree under which the Buddha used to sit in meditation, M. I. 2. 1; 3. 1; 5. 1; M. P. S. III. 43; Dhp. 163; Ud. I. 4

Ajātasattu, son of Bimbisāra, king of Magadhā; instigated by Devadatta, Buddha’s cousin, he killed his father. He claimed a portion of Buddha’s relics, C. VII. 2. 1, 5; 3. 4 seq.; XI. 1. 8; M. P. S. I. 1 seq.; VI. 51; Sam. Ph. S. 1 seq.; Sum. I. 20; D. II. 1, 12; Dhp. 143, 279, 299, 331, 353; Samy. III. 2. 4, 5; Dip. III. 60; IV. 27; V. 77; XI. 8; Mah. 10, 12, 185; Jāt. IV. 343; Čūlasaccakas, 231

Ajita, a monk who used to explain the Pātimokkha and to assign seats to the theras, C. XII. 2. 7

Ajita (māṇava), one of Bāvari’s disciples, S. N. p. 184 seq. Ajitapuccā or Ajitapañha, the 2nd sutta in the Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipata, Samy. XII. 31
Ajita Kesakambali, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 122 seq.; Sum. D. II. 4; S. N. p. 90; Saṃy. III. 1. 1; Cūlasāropamas, 198
Ajjuka, a bhikkhu, Pār. II. 7. 46
Añjanavana, a garden at Sāketa, Dhp. 365; Saṃy. II. 2. 8
Añjali, one of the nuns who accompanied Saṅghamittā to Ceylon, Dīp. XVIII. 24
Aññāṭakouṭalīṇā s. Kouṭalīṇā
Aṭṭhaka := Ashtaka, a celebrated ṛishi, author of Rigveda X. 104; M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13
Aṭṭhakavagga, the fourth division of the Suttanipāta, Saṃy. XXI. 3; M. V. 13. 9
Aṭṭhasālinī Buddhaghosa’s commentary on the Dhammasaṅgaṇī; he wrote it in India before going to Ceylon, Mah. 251
Aṭṭhisāra, a pacekabuddha, Dhp. 148
Aḍḍhakāsi, a courtier who received the Upasampadā ordination indirectly, C. X. 22. 1
Atula, an upāsaka living at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 366 seq.
Atula, a great physician, Mil. 272
Atbadattha, a therī at the Jetavana, Dhp. 333 seq.
Atthadassīn, a therī in Ceylon, Jāt. I. 1.
Atthadassīn, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Jāt. I. 39; Mah. 1.
Atthadassīn, one of the kings of Kapilavatthu, Dīp. III. 41
Aḍḍinapubbaka, Matṭakaṭṭali’s father, a brāhmaṇ living at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 93 seq.
Addilaraṭṭha, name of a kingdom, Sum. D. VII. 1
Adhikakkā, a river in India; Vaṭṭhupamas, 39
Adhiceasamuppānnikā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 37; Sum. D. I. 2. 30; Smp. 312 (Oldenberg reads Adhiceasamuppattikā)
Anantakāya, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29
Anāgatavanāsita, a grammatical work by Kassapa, Gv. p. 61
Anāthapiṇḍika or Sudatta, a rich merchant, possessor of the Jetavanārāma, M. and C. passim; Pāc. 84. 3; P. 15, 1. 1; Dh. 78, 107 seq., 165, 203, 212, 249, etc.; Saṃy. II. 2. 10; X. 8; A. I. 14. 1. 6; II. 1. 1; 4. 5; III. 1. 21; F. 4. 1; 105, 106, 125; Ud. I. 4. 8; Jāt. I. 92

Anāthapiṇḍika, an angel, Saṃy. II. 2. 10

Anāpatti, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Anupiya (Anupiyā), a town in the Malla country, where Gotama spent the first week after his renunciation before he went on to Rājagaha, C. VII. 1. 1; 2. 1; Dh. 139; Jāt. I. 65; Pātikas. ap Grimblot 346; Ud. II. 10

Anurādhapura, the ancient capital of Ceylon, Dip. IX. 35; XI. 2; XV. 69; XVI. 30; XVII. 6, etc.; Smp. 320; Mah. 50, 56, 65, 67, 117, 118, 128, 133, 134, 139, 153, 218, 222, 225

Anuruddha, a cousin and eminent apostle of the Buddha; he was present at his death in Kusinārā, Th. I. 83, 84; M. X. 4; 5. 6; C. X. 18, 1; VII. 1, 1 et seq.; Sum. I. 40; D. II. 65; Dh. 139 seq., 282; Saṃy. VI. 1. 5; 2. 5; IX. 6; X. 6; Dip. IV. 4, 8, 51; V. 8, 24; A. I. 14. 1; III. 127, 128; M. P. S. VI. 12, 17 seq.; Ud. I. 5; Mahāgosiṅgas, 212

Anuruddha or Anuruddhaka, one of the parricide kings of Magadha, Sum. D. II. 12; Mah. 15, 19; Smp. 321

Anuruddha, author of the Paramattha-vinicchaya Nāmarūpa-pariccheda Abhidhammatthasaṅgahappakaraṇa, Gv. p. 61, 67

Anulā, wife of Coranāga; she reigned during four months in Ceylon, Dip. XX. 26, 30; Mah. 209, 218

Anulā, daughter of King Muṭasīva of Ceylon; she received the Pabbajjā ordination from Saṅghamittā, Dip. XI. 7; XII. 82 seq.; XV. 74 seq.; XVI. 39; XVII. 76; Smp. 333; Mah. 82, 85, 110, 120

Anulā, widow of Khallatanaga, wife of Vaṭṭagāmini, Mah. 202, 204

Anotattadāha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, M. I. 19. 2. 4; Mil. 286; Sum. D. II. 20; Mah. 2, 22, 27, 70, 169
Anopama, a theri, Th. II. 156
Anoma, one of the two aggasavakas of the Buddha Anomadassi, Dhp. 131
Anomadassi, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117, 131; Mil. 216
Anomä, a river, Sum. D. I. 1. 7, 10; Dhp. 118; Jāt. I. 64
Antanantikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 29; Sum. D. I. 2. 16; Smp. 312
Andhakavinda, a village three gāvuta from Rajagaha, M. II. 12. 1; VI. 24. 1; 26. 1; VIII. 15. 10; Saṃy. VI. 2. 3
Andhavana, a grove at Sāvatthi, Pār. I. 10, 18; 2. 7, 36; N. 5. 1; Dhp. 328; Jāt. I. 111; Saṃy. V. 10; Vammikas, 142
Apadāṇa, the 13th division of the Khuddakanikāya; by the Dīghabhāṇakas it was not reckoned to this collection, Sum. I. 42, 47; Gv. p. 56, 60. It is divided into the Therāpapadāṇa containing 55 vaggas and the Therī-apadāṇa containing 4 vaggas
Aparagoyāna, one of the four Mahādipas, A. III. 80. 3
Aparantaka, one of the ancient divisions of India, the west of the Penjāb, Smp. 314, 317; Mah. 71, 73. It was converted to Buddhism by the therī Yonadhamma rakkhita, who preached the Aggikkhandhopamasutta, Dip. VIII. 7
Aparaseliyā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha’s death, Dip. V. 54; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthuāṭṭhakathā they belonged to the Andhra country. See Minayeff, Pāṭimokkha VIII.
Apannakajātaka, the first Jātaka, Jāt. I. 95 seq.; Sum. I. 59; Gv. p. 57
Abbhutadhamma, a portion of the Buddhist texts, in their arrangement according to matter (aṅga). Buddhaghosa (Sum. I. 59) says that it includes all the passages treating about wonders as f. i. M. P. S. V. 38; P. P. IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. p. 57
Abhaya, the king of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha, Smp. 330; Mah. 88–90

Abhaya, a Licchavi prince who had a conversation with Ānanda at Vesāli, A. III. 74

Abhaya, Pañduvāsa's son, the fourth king of Ceylon, Mah. 56–58, 62, 64, 65, 67

Abhaya, son of King Bimbisāra of Magadha; this prince saved and brought up the great physician Jivaka Komārabhacca, thrown on a dust heap by his mother, the courtesan Sālavatī, M. VIII. 1. 4 et seq., 13 et seq.; Dhp. 336; Abhayājakumāras, 392 seq.

Abhaya, author of the Mahāṭikā on Saddatthabheda-cintā, Gv. p. 63

Abhayagiri, a vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, Mah. 206, 207, 223, 225, 235, 238, 241, 243, 250. It was erected by King Vaṭṭacāminī 89 b.c. The Abhayagiri fraternity was opposed to the Mahāvihāra fraternity. When the Mahāvihāra was destroyed under Mahāsena all the materials were removed to the Abhayagiri, Dip. XIX. 14, 16

Abhayattheri, a companion of Abhayamātā, Th. II. 35, 36; Par. Dip. 179

Abhayamātā, a therī at the time of the Buddha Tissa. In this Buddhuppāda she was the courtesan Padumavatī at Ujjenī. She had a son by King Bimbisāra, who was called Abhaya, Th. II. 33, 34; Par. Dip. 178 seq.

Abhayavāpi or Jayavāpi, the first tank formed at Anurādhapura, Mah. 63, 66, 107

Abhidhammatthasaṅgaha, a compendium of the Abhidhama by Anuruddha, Gv. 61

Abhidhammavibhāvanā and Abhidhammatthavikāsani, two commentaries on the Abhidhammatthasaṅgaha by Sūmāṅgala, Gv. p. 62

Abhidhammapaññarasaṭṭhāna, a grammatical work by Vimalabuddhi, Gv. p. 64

Abhidhammapiṭaka, the third division of the Buddhist canon comprehending the Dhammasaṅgani, Vibhaṅga, Kathāvatthu, Puggalapaññatti, Dhātukathā, Yamaka, and Paṭṭhāna, Sum. I. 41, 42, 47, 50–53, 58, 60. According to
another division it is contained in the Khuddakanikāya, Jāt. I. 78
Abhidhammāvatāra, a commentary by Buddhadatta, Gv. p. 59
Abhidhammika, an Abhidhamma professor, Jāt I. 78
Abhidhānappadipikā, Pāli Vocabulary, compiled by Mog-
gallāna (twelfth century), edited by Subhūti Colombo, 1883, Gv. p. 62
Abhibhū, one of the disciples of the Buddha Sikhin, Saṃy. VI. 2. 4; A. III. 80. 2; Aruṇavatisutta, in the Paritta; Mūlapariyāyas, 2, 4
Amaranagara, a town, Jāt. I. 6
Amaravikkhepi, one of the heterodox sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 32; Sum. D. I. 2. 23; Smp. 312
Amarā, Mahosadha’s wife, Mil. 205 seq.
Ambagāma, a village near Vesāli, M. P. S. IV. 6
Ambatītha, the third Okkāka, one of the patriarchs of the Sākyya tribe; from him the third Sutta of the Dighani-
kāya got its name, Sum. D. III. 1 seq. In the Mahāvastu, p. 348, he is called Sujāta and reigns at Sāketa
Ambatittha, a village, Pāc. 51. 1
Ambatiththa, a jaṭila living at Ambatittha, ib.
Ambatithala, one of the peaks of the Missaka mountain in Ceylon, Smp. 321 seq.
Ambapāli, a courtezan at Vesāli, who presented the fraternity of Bhikkhus with the Ambapāli grove, M. VI. 80; VIII. 1. 1 et seq.; M. P. S. II. 12; 16–26; Th. II. 252-270; Par. Dīp. 199 seq.
Ambapālivana, the grove of the courtezan Ambapāli near Vesāli; she gave it as a present to the Buddha and the fraternity, M. VI. 30. 6
Ambalaṭṭhikā, a royal rest-house between Rājagaha and Nālandā, C. XI. 1. 7; M. P. S. I. 18 seq.; Brahmajālas. (Gr.) 1; Sum. I. 38; D. I. 1. 2; V. 1; Kūṭadantas. ap. Grimblot 340; Ambalaṭṭhikarāhulovādas, 414
Ambāṭaka, a garden belonging to the householder Citta at Macchikāsaṇḍa, Dhp. 262
Arati, one of Mara's daughters, S. N. p. 157; Saṃy. IV. 3. 5; Jāt. I. 78; Dhp. 164
Aravāla, a nāga king, Smp. 315
Aravāladaha, a lake in the Himālaya, Smp. 315
Ariṭṭha, a monk, had been subjected by the Saṅgha to the Ukkhepaniyakamma for not renouncing a sinful doctrine, and left the Order until the Saṅgha revoked the Ukkhepaniyakamma, C. I. 32 et seq.; Pāc. 68. 1; 69. 1; Bhūmi Pār. 3. 1; Bhūmi Pāc. 1. 1; P. 1. 1 pag. 3; 8. 2. 8; Alagaddūpamas, 130
Ariṭṭha, cousin of King Devānampiyatissa of Ceylon; he was one of the messengers which this king sent over to India with presents for his friend Asoka; he received the pabbajjā ordination from Mahinda and afterwards brought over Saṅghamittā, Dīp. XI. 29, 31; XIV. 68 seq.; XV. 82; XVI. 40; Smp. 313, 333 seq.; Mah. 69, 103, 110, 111, 115, 116, 120, 126
Ariyavāṁsa, author of the Maṇisāramaṇjūsā, Gv. p. 64
Aruṇavā, a fabulous king, Saṃy. VI. 2. 4; Parittā
Aruṇavatī, the palace of Aruṇavā, where the Buddha Sikhīn resided, Saṃy. VI. 2. 4; Parittā
Ālaka, a town on the banks of the Godhāvari, S. N. p. 180
Alakadeva, a therā; he accompanied the Apostle Majjhima to the Himavant, Smp. 317
Alasandā, Alexandria, the capital of the Yona country, Mah. 171; Mil. 327
Allakappa, a country adjacent to Magadha, M. P. S. VI. 54; Dhp. 153; Bv. XXVIII. 2
Avanti, a country in India, of which Ujjēṇī was the capital, Mah. 16, 76; M. V. 13, 1; A. III. 79. 17; Ud. V. 6; Gv. p. 66
Avici, one of the eight hells, Dhp. 148, 340
Asaṅñivādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 40; Sum. D. I. 3. 1; Smp. 312
Asandhīnītā, chief queen of King Asoka, Smp. 299; Mah. 25, 122
Asama, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 10
Asita (also called Kañhasiri), a ṛishi; having heard that Buddha was born he descended from Tusita heaven, received the child joyfully and prophesied about it, S. N. 128 seq.; Ass. S. 39 seq.; at Jāt. I. 55 he is called Kāladevala
Asitañjana, a town in Uttarāpatha, Jāt. IV. 79
Asurrindakabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇ who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Samy. VII. 1. 3
Asoka, Bindusāra's son, the first Indian king who adopted Buddhism; he was converted by his nephew Nigrodha; his son was the apostle Mahinda who converted Ceylon, Mah. 21, 22, 23, 25, 34, 35, 38, 42, 76, 108; Dip. I. 26, 27; V. 59, 82, 101 seq.; VI. 12 seq.; VII. 3 seq.; XI. 13, 24 seq.; XII. 4 seq.; XV. 6 seq.; XVII. 81 seq.; Smp. 301 seq.
Asokārāma, a garden in Pātaliputta, where the third Council was held, Mil. 16; Mah. 26, 33, 34, 39; Dip. VII. 3. 59; Smp. 308
Assaka, name of a country and its inhabitants, A. III. 70. 17; S. N. 180
Assagutta, a therā; he was the senior of the Arhats who assembled at Rakkhitatala in the Himālaya, Mil. 6 seq.; 14 seq.
Assaji, one of the first disciples of the Buddha; it was by him that Sāriputta and Mogallana, then disciples of Sañjaya, were converted to Buddhism, M. I. 6. 36, 23; Dhqp. 122; Jāt. I. 82, 85; Dip. I. 32; Čulasaccakas, 227
Assajipunabbasukā (bhikkhu), the followers of Assaji and Punabbasu, living on Kiṭā Hill; they had to undergo the Pabbajaniyakamma, C. I. 13 et seq.; VI. 16; S. XIII. 1; Jāt. II. 387; Kiṭāgiris, 473
Assapura, a town in the Aṅga country constructed by the second son of King Upacara of the Sakya tribe, Jāt. III. 460; Mahāassapurakas, 271
Assalāyanasutta, the third sutta in the Brahmaṇavagga of the Majjhimanikāya
Ahiṃsakabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇ who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Samy. VII. 1. 5
Ahogaṅga (pabbata), a hill on the Upper Ganges, the
residence of the Thera Sambhūta Sānnavāsi, C. XII. 1. 8; Mah. 39: Smp. 307; Mah. 16, 37, 240
Ākaũkheyyasutta, one of the suttas in the Majjhima-nikāya, Sum. D. I. 1. 5; 3. 31
Ākāsagotta, a physician, M. VI. 22. 1, 2
Ākotaka, an angel, Sañy. II. 3. 10
Ātānaññiyarattha, one of the Parittas, Mil. 151
Ātānaññiyasutta, the 32nd Sutta of the Dīghanikāya; it is also contained in the Paritta
Ātumā, a town between Kusinārā and Sāvatthi, M. VI. 37, 38; M. P. S. IV. 39
Ānanda, Buddha's cousin and favourite disciple; he spent with him the last moments before his death in Kusinārā; at the Council of Rājagaha he had especially charge of the Dhamma, Dip. IV. 3, 7, 8, 50; V. 7, 11, 12, 24; Mil. 130 seq.; A. I. 14. 4; II. 2. 8; III. 32; 60. 2; 72. 1; 75. 1; 76. 1; 77. 1; 78. 1; 79. 1; 80. 1; Smp. 283 seq.; Mah. 12, 13, 19; M. P. S. passim; Ud. I. 5; III. 3; V. 2, 5, 6, 8; VI. 1, 10; VII. 9; VIII. 5, 6; M. and C. passim; Mahāgosingas, 212; Ariyapariyesanas, 160
Ānanda, author of the Mūlaṭīkā, Gv. p. 60, 66
Āṇandā, daughter of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Āpatti, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60
Ābhassara, a Hindu god, Mūlapariyāyas, 2, 4; Brahmanimantanikas, 329
Āpaṇa, a city in the Aṅguttaraḷa country, S. N. p. 99; M. VI. 35. 1; 36. 1; Potaliyas, 359; Lāṭukikopamas, 447
Āyupāla, a thera living at the Saṅkhēyyaparivena; he was engaged by King Milinda in a conversation which had no result, Mil. 19
Āyupāla, a therī, Saṅghamītā's ācariyā, Smp. 306; Mah. 37
Ārāmadaṇḍa, a brāhmaṇ who had a conversation with Mahākaccāna at Varāṇā, A. II. 4. 6
Ārāmikagāma (or Pilindagāma), a village intended for the use of the 500 park-keepers which King Bimbisāra of
Māgadha gave to the venerable Pilinda vaccha, M. VI. 15. 4; N. 23. 1

Ārohanta, a bhikkhu, whose wife became a bhikkhunī, Bhni Pāc. VI. 1

Āḷāra Kālāma, one of the two teachers to whom Gotama attached himself first after his pabbajjā, M. I. 6. 1, 2; M. P. S. IV. 33-36; Sum. D. II. 83; Dhp. 118; Jāt. I. 66, 81; Mil. 235 seq.; Ariyapariyesanas, 163

Ālavī, name of a town in India (Śkt. Āṭavī (?) M. Bh. 2, 1175), C. VI. 17. 1, 21. 1; Pār. 3. 5. 7 seq. 30; S. 6. 1; N. 11. 1; Pāc. 5. 1, 2; 10. 1; 11. 1; 20. 1; P. 8. 1; Dhp. 354; S. N. p. 31 seq.; Saṃy. VIII. 1, 2, 3; X. 12; A. III. 34

Ālavaka, a thera, Sum. D. II. 99; III. 1. 1; A. I. 14. 6; II. 12. 3; III. 34

Ālavaka, a yakka, Saṃy. X. 12

Ālavakasutta, the tenth sutta in the Uragavagga of the Suttanipīṭa; it is also contained in the Paritta

Ālavikā, a bhikkhunī, Saṃy. V. 1

Ālavī Gotama, a thera, S. N. p. 209

Icchānaṅgala, or Icchānaṅkala, a brāhmaṇ village in the Kosala country, S. N. 112; Āmbaṭṭha S. ap. Grimblot, p. 339; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; Ud. II. 5

Īṭṭiya, one of the companions of Mahinda, P. 1. 1. p. 3; Dip. XII. 12, 38; Smp. 313

Itivuttaka, the fourth book of the Khuddakakāya, containing a hundred and ten suttas, Sum. I. 42, 47. It is also the name of a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter (āṅga), Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. p. 57. It contains the suttas which begin with the words: vuttaṃ h'etaṃ Bhagavātā

Inda, the god Indra, Dhp. 185, 194

Indakūṭapabbata, a mountain in India, Saṃy. X. 1

Indagutta, a thera who superintended the construction of the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 182, 190-192; Dip. XIX. 5, 6
Indapatta, or Indapaṭṭha, a town in the Kuru country, Dhp. 416; Dip. III. 23; Cariyāp. I. 3; Jāt. II. 366

Ilanāga, King of Ceylon, 38–44, a.d.; he built the Nāgamahāvihāra at Tissamahārama, Dip. XXI. 41–43; Mah. 216, 218

Isigili, a mountain at Rājagaha, C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Pār. 2. 1. 1; S. 8. 1. 4; Dhp. 254, 346; Saṃy. IV. 3. 8; VIII. 10; Cūladūkkhakkhandhas, 92

Isidāsa and Isibhatta, two theras, brothers, M. VIII. 24. 5

Isipatana, a deer-park at Benares, M. I. 6. 6; 10, 30; 7. 7; V. 7. 1; VI. 23. 1; VIII. 14. 1; Dhp. 119, 322, 362; Jāt. I. 68; Saṃy. IV. 1. 4, 5; Dip. I. 33; Mil. 20, 350; A. III. 126; Br. XXVI. 17; Ariyapariyesanas, 170

Issaranimmanavihāra, or Issarasamanaṇṇa, a temple near Anurādhapura, the modern Isurumuniya, Smp. 340; Mah. 119, 123, 218, 221

Ukkaṭṭhā, name of a town in Kosala, Ab. 201; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; Ambaṭṭhas. ap. Grimblot p. 339; Jāt. II. 259; Mūlapariyāyas, 1; Brahmanimantikas, 326

Ukkala, the country now called Orissa, M. I. 4. 2; Jāt. I. 80

Ugga, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha

Ugga Vesālika, A. I. 14. 6

Uggasena, son of a setṭhi at Rājagaha, Dhp. 413

Ucchedavādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 42; Sum. D. I. 3. 9; Smp. 312; At Dip. VI. 25 they are called Ucchedamūlā

Ujunaṇā, a village, Kassapasihanaṇādas. ap. Grimblot, p. 342

Ujjulāṇā, a mountain, Th. I. 597

Ujjeni, the capital of Avanti, where the apostle Mahinda was born, M. VIII. 1. 23; Mah. 23; Dhp. 157; S. N. 185; Dip. IV. 15; Smp. 301; Gv. p. 66

Ujjenaka, an inhabitant of Ujjeni, Mil. 331

Ujjeni, a city in Ceylon, founded by Aecutagāmi, Dip. IX. 36
Ujjhānasāṇī, a therà at the Jetāvana, Dhp. 376
Uttama, author of the Bālavatāraṇīka and Lingattha-vivaranatīkā, Gv. p. 63
Uttara, the servant of Revata, Dhp. 402 (?)
Uttararvinicchaya, a commentary by Buddhađatta, Gv. p. 59
Uttara, one of the apostles of Asoka; he went to Suvaññabhūmi, Smp. 314, 317
Uttarakuru, a country in the North of India, Dhp. 274; A. III. 80. 3; M. I. 19. 2, 4; Pār. 1. 2; Mil. 84
Uttarapañcāla, a city constructed by the fourth son of King Upacara of the Sākyya tribe, Jāt. III. 461; IV. 430
Uttararvinicchaya, a commentary by Buddhađatta, Gv. p. 59
Uttaravihāra, a monastery at Anurādhapura in Ceylon. The aṭṭhakathā of the Uttaravihaṇa priests is mentioned frequently in the Vaṃsatthappakāsinī, see f.i. Oldenberg’s India Off. Cat. p. 115, 116
Uttarā Nandamātā, a therī, Gotama’s aggupāṭṭhikupāsikā, A. I. 14. 7; Bv. XXVI. 20
Uttarāpathaka, name of a country and its inhabitants, Jāt. II. 287; Pār. 1. 2
Uttiya, one of the companions of Mahinda, Smp. 313, 319; Dip. XII. 12, 38
Uttiya, fourth son of Muṭasīva, King of Ceylon, 267–257 b.c., Dip. XI. 6; XVII. 75, 93, 97
Udaya (māṇava), one of Bāvari’s disciples, S. N. 184, 201, 205; Saṃy. VI. 2. 2
Udayapucchhā, or Udayapañha, the 14th sutta in the Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, A. III. 92. 2
Udāna, the 3rd division of the Khuddakankidāya, Sum. I. 42, 47. It is also the name of a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter (āṅga), Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2. It is divided into 8 vaggas containing 10 suttas each, Gv. p. 57
Udāyi, a bhikkhu who had the duty to recite the Pātimokkha; he was censured at different times on account of Saṅghādisesa and other offences, S. 1. 1; 2. 1; 3. 1; 4. 1;
5. 1, et seq.; An. 1. 1. 2; N. 4. 1; 5. 1; Pāc. 7. 1; 26. 1; 30. 1; 61. 1; 89. 2; M. II. 16. 7. He had to undergo the Mānatta penalty, C. III. 1 et seq.; X. 9. 3; Dhp. 289, 355; Mil. 124; A. III. 80. 5; Bahuvedaniyas, 396 seq.; Laṭukikopamas, 447

Udāyibhadda (kumāra), the son of King Ajātasattu, who killed his father and succeeded him, Sāmañña Ph. S. p. 117; Sum. D. II. 12; Dīp. IV. 38; V. 97; XI. 8; Smp. 920 seq

Udumbara, author of a tīkā on Peṭakopadesa, Gv. p. 65
Udumbara, a village, C. XII. 1. 9

Udena, Parantapa’s son, King of Kosambi, Dhp. 155 seq.; Mil. 291; Ud. VII. 10. He had three wives Sāmavati, Vasuladattā, and Māgandiya, q. v.

Udena cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship at Vesāli, M. P. S. III. 2, 69; Dhp. 346; Ud. VI. 1

Uddaka Rāmaputta, one of the two teachers to whom Gotama attached himself first after his pabbajjā (see Āḷāra Kalāma), M. I. 6. 3, 4; Dhp. 118; Jāt. I. 66, 81; Mil. 236; Ariyapariyesanas, 165

Upaka, an adherent of the Ājivaka sect, who met the Buddha on his way from Gayā to the Bodhi tree and was converted by him; his wife was Cāpā, the daughter of a hunter in the Vaṅkahāra country, M. I. 6. 7 et seq.; Jāt. I. 81; Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Pār. Dīp. 203 seq. He is called Kāla in the stanzas attributed to Cāpā Th. II. 291–311; Ariyapariyesanas, 170 seq.

Upacara, Cara’s son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Mah. 8; Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Dīp. III. 5; Jāt. III. 454 (v. 1. Apacara); Mil. 202 reads Suraparicara. He was the first who told a lie and entered hell

Upacālā, a bhikkhuṇī, Samy. V. 7

Upatissa, the proper name of Sāriputta (Sāri’s son), who is generally called by the latter name, M. I. 24. 3; P. 1. 1 p. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 2; Bv. XXVI. 18

Upatissa, one of Vijaya’s companions, Dīp. IX. 32, 36; Mah. 50

Upatissagāma, a brāhmaṇ village near Rājagaha, Dhp. 120
Upatissanagara, a city in Ceylon, founded by Upatissa, Dip. IX. 36; X. 5; Mah. 50, 53-55, 57, 62, 63, 65, 109

Upananda, a thera belonging to the Sakya tribe; he had promised to King Pasenadi to spend the vassa period with him, but afterwards went to another place, M. I. 52; 60; III. 14; VI. 19; VIII. 25; C. VI. 10. 1; 12; XII. 1. 5; N. 6. 1; 8. 1; 9. 1; 10. 1; 18. 1; 20. 1; 25. 1; 27. 1; Pāc. 9. 1; 42. 1; 43. 1; 44. 1; 45. 1; 46. 1, 2; 59. 1; 64. 1; 87. 1; Dhp. 326; Jāt. III. 332

Uparipannāsa, the last of the three portions of the Majjhima Nikāya, Gv. p. 56

Upavatta, or Upavattana, a grove at Kusinārā, M. P. S. V. 1 seq.; Sum. I. 3; Dhp. 376; Samy. VI. 2. 5; Dip. VI. 19; XV. 70; Smp. 283; Ud. IV. 2

Upasīva (māṇava), one of Bāvari’s disciples, S. N. 184, 194, 205

Upasena Vaṅgantaputta, a thera who conferred the Upasampadā ordination on his saddhivihārika only a year after his own ordination, and was rebuked by Buddha for that reason, M. I. 31; Jāt. II. 449; N. 15. 1; Mil. 360, 371, 394 seq.; A. I. 14. 3; Ud. IV. 9; Th. I. 61

Upasena, author of the Saddhamaṭṭhatikā on the Mahānīdessa, Gv. p. 61, 66

Upāli, one of the Thera-Bhikkhus, C. II. 2; he had especially charge of the Vinaya rules, A. I. 14. 4; C. I. 18. 1; was formerly a barber at Kapilavatthu, and was there received into the order by the Buddha himself, C. VII. 1. 4 et seq.; took a principal part in the first Council, C. XI. 1. 7, Sum. I. 27 seq.; D. II. 65; Dhp. 141, 328; Dip. IV. 3, 7, 8, 23 seq.; V. 7, 11, 12, 76 seq.; Mil. 108, 416; Smp. 289 seq., 313; Mah. 13, 28, 29; M. I. 62; 64; IX. 6; X. 5. 6; 6; C. I. 18. 1; IX. 4 seq.; Par. I. 10. 22; 2. 7. 46; N. 6. 2; Pāc. 29. 1; 72. 1; Bhni. Pāc. 52. 1; P. 1. 1 p. 2, 49, etc.; 15. 1 seq.

Upāli, a young man from Rājagaha who was ordained before having completed his twentieth year, M. I. 49; A. I. 14. 4
Upāvana, or Upavāna, a personal attendant of the Buddha, M. P. S. V. 7 seq.; Dhp. 434; Saṅy. VII. 2. 3

Uposatha, Varamandhātā's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. III. 454; Mah. 8

Uposatha, a snake king, Mil. 282 seq.

Uppalavāṇī, an eminent nun, who was one of Gotama's aggasāvikās, Dhp. 213; C. X. 8; Pār. I. 10. 5; N. 5. 1; Dhp. 213, 260; Jāt. I. 160, 164; Saṅy. V. 5; Dip. XVIII. 9; A. I. 14. 5; II. 12. 2

Ubbiri, a theri. She was born at Haṃsavatī at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara. In this Buddhappāda she was the daughter of a householder at Śāvatthī. She married the King of Kosala, and had by him one daughter Jivanti, who died very young, Th. II. 51–53; Par Dip. 180 seq.

Ubbatovibhaṅga, a collective term comprehending the Bhikkhuvibhaṅga and the Bhikkhuṇīvibhaṅga in the Vinaya, Sum. I. 33; Sam. Pās. 290. At C. XI. 1. 6 it occurs as varia lect. for ubbatovinaya which Oldenberg has put in the text. According to Buddhaghosa Sum. I. 59 it belongs to the Sutta section; Mahāvamsa Tīkā, ap. Oldenberg India Off. Cat. p. 114 seq.; Dip. VII. 43; Gv. p. 57

Ummādacittā, mother of King Paṇḍukābhaya of Ceylon, Dip. X. 4; Mah. 56–59

Uruvelā, a town in the Magadha country near the temple of Buddha Gayā; Buddha spent six years in the forest of Uruvelā in severe penance, M. I. 1. 1; 6. 6; 11. 1; 14. 1; 15. 1; Mah. 2; Dhp. 119; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Saṅy. IV. 1. 1, 2, 3; 5; 3, 4; VI. 1. 1, 2; Ud. I. 1–4; II. 1; III. 10

Uruvela, a city in Ceylon founded by Vijita, Dip. IX. 13; Mah. 50, 219

Uruvelakassapa, one of three brothers, brāhmaṇs living at Uruvelā; he was the head of five hundred Jaṭīlas, and was subsequently converted by Buddha, M. I. 15 et seq.; 22. 4 et seq.; C. V. 37; Dhp. 119, 127; A. I. 14. 4; Jāt. I. 82 seq.

Uḷumpa, a village in the Sākya country, Dhp. 222; Jāt. IV. 151
Usiraddhaja, a mountain range forming the northern boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Jāt. I. 49

Ühānadi, a river in the Himālaya, Mil. 70

Ekaccasassatikā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 23; Sum. D. I. 2. 1; Smp. 312

Ekanalā, a brāhman village in Magadha, S. N. 12; Saṃy. VII. 2. 1

Ekapuṇḍarīka, a garden, the residence of the paribbajaka, Vacchagotta Tevijjavacchagottas, 481

Ekabyohāra, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. V. 40; Mah. 20

Ekasāṭaka, a brāhman who honoured the Buddha, Mil. 115, 291

Ekasāla, a village, Saṃy. IV. 2. 4

Etimāsamidipikā, a book composed by the ācāriya Dhammasenāpati, Gv. p. 63-73

Erakapatta, a nāga king, Dhp. 344

Erāvaṇa, Indra’s elephant, Dhp. 190; S. N. 67; Mahāsamayās. ap. Grimblot, p. 285

Elāra, a native of the Cola country, King of Ceylon, 338-332; he was killed in battle by Duṭṭhagāmini, Dip. XVIII. 49-52; Mah. 128, 130, 133, 134, 137, 139, 153-155

Okkāka—Ikshvāku, a fabulous king, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Mah. 9; S. N. 53, 182; Dip. III. 41; Sum. D. III. 1. 16. In the Mahāvastu he is confounded with his father Sujāta

Okkāmuḥa, Okkāka’s son, Mah. 9; Dip. III. 41; Sum. D. III. 1. 16. In the Mahāvastu, p. 348, he is called Ulkāmuḥa

Oghataranāsutta, the first sutta of the Saṃyuttanikāya, Sum. I. 47, 58

Ojadīpa, an ancient name of Ceylon, Att. 7; Mah. 88; Dip. I. 73; IX. 20; XV. 35 seq.; XVII. 5, 16, 26 seq.; Smp. 330
Kakutthā or Kukutthā, a river near Kusinārā; the Buddha bathed there shortly before his death, Ud. VIII. 5; M. P. S. IV. 26, 28, 53 seq.
Kakudha, a convert at Nādika; M. P. S. II. 6, 8; C. VII. 2, 2
Kakudha, an angel; Samy. II. 2, 8
Kakusandha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas; Mah. 2, 88; Dhp. 117, 129, 344; Pār. I. 3; Sum. D. I. 1, 7; Dip. II. 66; XV. 25, 34, 38; XVII. 9, 16, 26 seq., 73; Jāt. I. 42; Māratajaniyas, 333.
Kaṅkhārevata, see Revata
Kaṅkhāvitaranī Buddhaghosa’s commentary on the Pātimokkha, Gv. p. 59, 69; West. Cat. 20
Kaccāyana see Mahākaccāyana
Kaccāyana or Kaccāna, a celebrated grammarian, author of the Kaccāyanappakāraṇa
Kaccāyanagandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana Gv. p. 59
Kaccāyanabheda and Kaccāyanasāra two commentaries composed by Dhammānanda, Gv. p. 64, 74
Kajaṅgala, a brāhman village in the Himālaya; the eastern boundary of Majjhima desa, M. V. 13, 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Mil. 8; Jāt. I. 49
Kaṭamorakatissaka, one of the bhikkhus Devadatta wanted to associate with in order to cause a division in the community, C. VII. 3, 14; S. 10. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhñī. Pāc. 81. 1; Samy. VI. 1. 8
Kaṭissabha, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6, 8
Kaṇḍaka, a servant of Upananda, M. I. 52, 60; he was expelled by the Saṅgha, Pāc. 70. 1
Kaṇḍakā, a bhikkhunī, M. I. 60
Kaṇḍaraggisāma, a great physician, Mil. 272
Kaṇḍula, Duṭṭhagāmini’s state elephant, Mah. 134, 137, 146, 147, 150-156, 186; Dip. XVIII. 53
Kaṇṇakujja, name of a town in India (Skt. Kanyakubja, but Karṇakubja occurs Vet. 8. 9), C. XII. 1. 9; Pār. 1. 4
Kaṇṇamunḍadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20
Kaṇhā, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as son of King Brahmadatta at Benares, Jāt. IV. 7
Kaṇbasiri, another name of Asita, q.v., S. N. 129
Kaṇhājīna, King Vessantara’s daughter, Cariyāp. I. 9; Mil. 117, 275, 284; Dhp. 245; Jāt. I. 77
Kaṇhāyana, Ambaṭṭha’s family name, Sum. D. III. 1. 13

Kathāvatthupakāraṇa, one of the Abhidhamma books recited by the apostle Moggaliputtatissa at the third Council, Mah. 42; Mil. 12; Sum. I. 41, 47; Smp. 312; Dip. VII. 41, 56–58

Kadamba, the Malwatu oya or Aripu river, near which Anurādhapura is situated, Mah. 50, 84, 88, 134, 166, 213, 222; Dip. XV. 89; XVII. 12

Kanthaka, Gotama’s horse, on which he left his father’s palace, Dhp. 118; Jāt. I. 54, 62, seq.

Kandaraka a paribbajaka, living at Campā, Majjh. I. 333
Kannakatthala, a deer park at Ujuṇā, Kassapasīhanādas, ap. Grimblot, p. 342

Kapila, a great physician, Mil. 272
Kapila, a bhikkhu living at Kosambi, Par. II. 7, 48; Dhp. 408

Kapila, a brāhmaṇa, purohita to King Cara of the Sākya race; in honour of him Kapilavatthu got its name, Sum. D. II. 1, 16; Dip. III. 17, 43, 51; Jāt. III. 454 seq.

Kapilavatthu, a town in the Sākyan country, on the banks of the Rohini (modern Kohāna), Buddha’s birthplace, M. I. 54. 1; 55, 1; C. X. 1, 1; N. 17. 1; Pāc. 23. 1; 47. 1; 86. 1; Pāt. 4. 1; Bhni Pāc. 5. 1; 58. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 16 seq.; Dhp. 222, 351; Jāt. I. 52. 54; S. N. 182, 185; Saṃy. I. 4. 7; Dip. III. 17, 43, 51

Kāpilavatthava, an inhabitant of Kapilavatthu, P. 8. 1. 24
Kapotakandara, a vihāra where Śāriputta and Moggallāna dwelt, Ud. IV. 4

Kappa, one of Bāvari’s disciples, S. N. 184 seq.
Kappaka, the servant of the ascetic Kesavā, Dhp. 214
Kappāsikahanasaṇḍa, a grove near Uruvela, where Bud-
dha released the Bhaddavaggiyas, Dhp. 119; Dip. I. 34; Jät. I. 82
Kappitaka, Upáli’s upajhāya; the Chabbaggiyā bhikkhuniyo wanted to kill him, but he escaped by leaving his vihāra, Bhnī Pāc. 52. 1
Kamboja, name of a country north-west of the Indus, one of the sixteen Mahājanaṇapadas, A. III. 70. 17; Sum. D. I. 3. 71; Ass. S. 23
Kammavāca, the rules which regulate buddhistical ordination, Mah. 37
Kammassadhamma, a village in the Kuru country, Mahānīdānas ap. Grimblot 245, Satipaṭṭhānas, p. 55; Māgandiyas, p. 501
Karakaṇḍu, son of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Mahāvastu ed. Senart, p. 348
Kareriikutikā and Karerimaṇḍalamāla, localities situated in the Jetāvana at Sāvatthi, Mahāpadhānas, ap. Grimblot 343, 344
Kalandakagāma, a village where Sudinna was born, Pār. 1. 5
Kalandaputta, see Sudinna
Kalābū, King of Kāsi; name of Devadatta in a former existence, Mil. 201
Kalasigāma, the birth-place of King Milinda, Mil. 83
Kalyāṇa, Vararoja’s son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jät. II. 311; III. 454
Kalyāṇī, a river in Ceylon, the modern Kachanigā, Dip. II. 42, 53
Kallavāḷagāmaka, a village in Magadha, Dhp. 125
Kasibhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa who reproached Gotama with idleness, Mil. 231; Saṃy. VII. 2. 1; S. N. 12 seq.
Kasibhāradvājasutta, the fourth sutta in the Uragavagga of the Sutta Nipāta; it is also contained in the Paritta
Kasmīra, Cashmere, Mah. 70, 71, 73, 171; Mil. 82 seq. 327; Smp. 314; Jät. III. 365
Kassapa, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Pār. 1. 3;
4. 9. 3; Sum. D. I. 1, 7; Dhp. 117, 129, 178, 237 seq., 252, 263, 328, 344, 349; S. N. 42; Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Dip. II. 68; XV. 25, 54 seq.; XVII. 10, 18, 73; Mil. 2; Smp. 331

Kassapa, see Mahākassapa

Kassapa I., King of Ceylon, 477–495; he killed his father Dhātusena, Mah. 259–261

Kassapa, one of the ācariyas living in India, Gv. p. 66.

Kassapagotta, a bhikkhu living at Vāsabhagāma in the Kāsi country, M. IX. 1; Samy. IX. 3; A. III. 90. 3; Dip. VIII. 10

Kassapiya, a division of the Sabbatthivādī heretics, Dip. V. 48; Mah. 21

Kāka, King Pajjota’s slave, who was ordered by him to call back the physician Jivaka Komārabhacca, M. VIII. 1, 26 et seq.; Dhp. 160

Kākaṇḍakaputta, see Yasa

Kākavaṇṇatissa, son of Gōthabhaya, King of Ceylon, Mah. 97, 130–138, 140–145, 162; Dip. XVIII. 20, 53; XIX. 21; XX. 1

Kāṭaragāma, a vihāra in the South of Ceylon, the modern Katragam, Smp. 340; v.l. Kācaragāma, Mah. 119, 120

Kāṇamatā, an upāsikā living at Śāvatthi, Pāc. 34. 1; Dhp. 273

Kāmā, her daughter, ib.

Kātiyāni, a theri, A. I. 14, 7

Kārambhiya, name of Devadatta in a former existence, Mil. 201

Kārikā, a book composed by the ācariya Dhammasena Ṙati, Gv. p. 63, 73

Kāla, Anāthapiṇḍika’s son, Dhp. 342

Kālakūṭa, one of the Himalayan peaks, Ab. 607, 656

Kāladevala, an adviser of Suddhodana, Jāt. I. 54. At S. N. 128 seq. he is called Asita

Kālanāgarāja, the black snake king, Dhp. 118; Jāt. I. 70, 72

Kālavallimaṇḍapa, the residence of the therī Mahānāga, Sum. D. II. 65
Kālasila, the black rock at Isigili-passa, where Moggalāna was murdered. C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4; Dhp. 254, 298; Saṃy. IV. 3. 8; VIII. 10; Cūladukkhakkhandhas, 92
Kālasumana, a thera, P. 1. 1; pag. 3
Kālāmā, name of a people, neighbours of the Kosalā, A. III. 65. 1
Kālasoka, an Indian king, during whose reign the Council of Vesāli was held and who removed the capital to Pāṭaliputta, Mah. 15, 19, 21; Dip. IV. 44; V. 80, 99
Kāliṅga, a convert at Nādiṅka, M. P. S. II. 6, 8
Kāliṅga (raṭṭham), the Northern Circars, a country on the Coromandel coast, most probably the original home of the Pāli language, Māh. 43, 241; Dhp. 417; Pār. 4. 9. 3; Jāt. IV. 230 seq.
Kāliṅgāraṇā, a forest in the Kāliṅga country, Mil. 130; Upālis, 378
Kālī, Vedehika’s slave girl; her mistress killed her by a blow on the head. Kakacūpamās, 125
Kāḷī, sister of Dusi. Maratajjanīyas, 333
Kāludāyī, a minister of Gotama’s father Suddhodana, A. I. 14. 4; he was born on the same day with Gotama, Jāt. I. 51, 86 seq.
Kāsi, an ancient kingdom on the banks of the Ganges; Benares was its capital. Pasenadi was king both of Kāsi and Kosala, M. I. 6. 8; VI. 17. 8; IX. 1. 1, 5, 7; C. I. 13. 3; 18. 1. Mah. 29; Dhp. 110. 400; S. 13. 1. 3, 5; Pac. 84. 3; Saṃy. III. 2. 4. 5; Dip. IV. 39.
Kāśika, belonging to Kāsi, M. VIII. 2; X. 2. 3. et seq.; Dhp. 251; Jāt. I. 53, 355; Mil. 327, 331; A. III. 70, 17
Kāsīgāma, a village given by Mahākosala to his daughter when she married Bimbisāra; afterwards Pasenadi and Ajātasattu had a fight about it, Jāt. II. 237, 403; IV. 342 seq.; Dhp. 353
Kiki, king of Kāsi, at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Dhp. 238, 252; Par. Dip. 187
Kiṃcipuranagāra, a town in India where a number of commentaries were written, Gv. p. 67
Kīṭāgiri, a hill near Sāvatthi, C. I. 13 et seq.; VI. 16; 17. 1; S. 13. 1; Kīṭāgiris, 473
Kimikāla, a river, Ud. IV. 1
Kimbila, a friend of Anuruddha living at the Pācinavamsadāya, where they received the Buddha on his way to Sāvatthi; he became one of the first converts, M. X. 4; C. VII. 1. 4; Dhp. 139. *seq.*; Jāt. I. 140; Mil. 107; Cūlagosīnagas, 205; Naḷakapānas, 462
Kira, one of King Muṭasīva's sons, Dip. XI. 7
Kirapatika, a contemporary of Buddha living at Vesāli, Pañc. 33. 1
Kirāta, name of a people of non-Aryan origin, Sum. D. II. 40
Kisa Saṅkicca, the head of one of the heretical sects opposed to Buddhism. Mahāsaccakas, 238. Sandakas, 524
Kisāgotamī, a therī, a relation of Gotama; she was born at Hamsavatī at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 118, 289, 387; Jāt. I. 60. *seq.*; Th. II. 213–223; Par. Dip. 195 *seq.*; Saṃy. V. 3; A. I. 14. 5. The legend is related in the Apadāna and in the commentary to Dhp. verse 114
Kukkuṭa, a seṭṭhi at Kosambi; Sum. D. VII. 1; Dhp. 164
Kukkuṭarāma, a garden in Pātaliputta, residence of a number of Theras, M. VIII. 24. 6; Sum. D. VII. 1; Dhp. 167
Kuṭikaṇṇatissa, son of Mahācūli, King of Ceylon, Dip. XVIII. 37; XX. 31; XXI. 1, 31. In the Mahāvaṃsa he is called Kuḍatissa
Kuṇāladaḥa, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20
Kuṇḍadāhana, one of Anuruddha's friends. Naḷakapānas, 462
Kuṇḍarāyana, a brāhmaṇa who had a conversation with Mahākaccāna at Madhurā, A. II. 4. 7
Kumārakassapa, a bhikkhu who was ordained when he had completed the twentieth year from his conception only, M. I. 75; Dhp. 327; A. I. 14. 3; Pāyāsis. *ap.* Grimblot, 346; Mil. 196; Dip. IV. 4; V. 8; XXII. 27. Vamākās, 142
Kumārakassapa, a therī; at his request Buddhaghosa composed the commentary to the Dhammapada, Gv. p. 68
Kuraraghara, a village in Avanti, residence of Mahākaccāyana, M. V. 13. 1; Ud. V. 6
Kuru, name of a country, one of the sixteen Mahājana-padas, Dhp. 162, 416; see Uttarakuru A. III. 70. 17; Mahānīdatānas, and Janavasabhas. *ap. Grimblot* 245, 345 seq. Satipaṭṭhānas, p. 55
Kurundi, one of the three great collections of commentaries on the Tipiṭaka, Pāṭ. VII. VIII. XV. 87; it got its name from the Kurundivellivihāra, where it was composed; it is also called Kurundigandha, Gv. p. 59
Kusāvati, the former name of Kusinārā when it was the capital of King Mahāsudassana, M. P. S. V. 42; Mahāsudassana S. I. 3 seq.; Dip. III. 9; Cariyāp. I. 4
Kusinārā = Kuśinagara, the capital of the Mallas, the place where Buddha died, M. VI. 36. 16; 37, 1; C. XI. 1. 1; Mah. 11; M. P. S. IV. 23; V. 41 seq.; Mahāsudassana S. I. 3 seq.; Sum. I. 3; Dhp. 211, 222, 376; S. N. 185; Saṃy. VI. 2. 5; Dip. III. 32; V. 1; XV. 70; A. III. 121; Ud. IV. 2; VIII. 5
Kosināraka, an inhabitant of Kusinārā, M. VI. 36. 1
Kūṭadanta, a brāhmaṇa living at Khānumata; from him the fifth Sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Kūṭadantas. *ap. Grimblot* p. 340; Sum. D. V. 1, 27
Kūṭāgārasāla, a hall in the Mahāvana at Vesālī, M. P. S. III. 64 seq.; Saṃy. I. 4. 9, 10; IV. 2. 7; 11. 2. 7; Dip. V. 29; A. III. 74. 1
Kekakā, name of a people, Jāt. II. 214
Ketumati, the palace of the god Mahāsena, Mil. 6
Keniya, a brāhmaṇa ascetic who provided a meal for the Buddha and the Bhikkhuāṅgha, and received his benediction, M. VI. 85; Sum. D. III. 2. 3; S. N. 99
Kelāsa, name of a mountain in India, Dph. 158
Kevaṭṭa, the son of a householder at Nālandā, the principal person in the 11th Sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Grimblot 342
Kesaputta, a village in the Kalama country, A. III. 65. 1
Kesavā, a king who became an ascetic, Dhp. 214
Ko kanada, Prince Bodhi’s palace where he received the Buddha, C. V. 21; Sekh. 55 seq.; Dhp. 323
Kokanadā, a goddess, daughter of Pajjunna, Saṃy. I. 4. 9, 10
Kokālika, one of the bhikkhus with whom Devadatta associated, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1; 11. 1; Pañc. 29. 1; Bhūmi Pañc. 81. 1; Dhp. 145, 418; S. N. 121 seq.; Saṃy. VI. 1. 7, 9, 10; Jāt. II. 356; see Kaṭamorakatissa
Koṭigaṇa, a village near Patna, M. 29 et seq.; M. P. S. II. 1 et seq.
Koṭumbara or Kodumbara, name of a country, celebrated for the cloth which was made there, Mil. 2, 331; Ab. 291
Koṭṭamālaka, name of a country, Dip. XIV. 29, 33
Koṇagamana, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Dhp. 117, 129, 344; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dip. II. 67; XV. 25, 44, 48; XVII. 9, 17, 73; Smp. 331
Koṇḍañña, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1; Dhp. 117; Sum. D. II. 13
Koṇḍañña also called Aṇñātakoṇḍañña (i.e., K. who has perceived the doctrine), one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha’s birth; afterwards he became one of the first five disciples, M. I. 6. 29, 31 seq.; Saṃy. VIII. 9; Dhp. 119; Dip. 32; Jāt. I. 56, 82; A. I. 14. 1; Ud. VII. 6. His conversion is related in the Dhammacakkappavattanasutta. At Mil. 236 we have Yañña instead
Kotuhaḷaka, a poor man living in Addilaratṭha, Sum. D. VII. 1
Komārabhaţca or Komārabhanḍa, Sum. D. II. 1 seq.; see Jivaka
Korakalamba, a brāhman, Kapila’s youngest son, Jāt. III. 454 seq.
Koladdhajana, name of a commentary, Gv. p. 63, 73
Kolanaγara (or Vyaghapajja), the capital of the Koliyans, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Kolaṇṭṭana, a town, perhaps Kaliṅga, Mil. 359
Kolita, another name of the disciple Moggallāna, M. I. 24. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 2; Dhp. 129; Br. XXVI. 18
Koliya, a clan living at Rāmagāma related to the Sākyas, M. P. S. VI. 55; Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Dhp. 351. They used to fight about the water of the Rohini river, which separated their territories; Kukkuravatikas, 387.

Koliyaputta, an epithet of Kakudha, Moggallāna's attendant, C. VII. 2. 2; Ud. II. 8

Koliyadhītā, A. I. 14. 7; Ud. II. 8

Kosambi, a great city on the Ganges, M. VIII. 1. 27; X. 1. 1, 3; C. I. 25. 1; 28, 1; 31; VII. 2. 1, 5; XI. 1. 11; XII. 1. 7; 2. 8; M. P. S. V. 41; Dhp. 103, 142, 153, 399; Pār. 2. 7. 48; S. 7. 1; 12. 1; N. 2. 2; 14, 2; Pāc. 5. 2; 12. 1; 19. 1; S. N. 185. 51. 1; 54. 1; 71. 1; Sekh. 51; P. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 41; Sum. D. VII. 1 seq. Kosambiyas, 320

Kosambaka, king of Kosambī, Dip. III. 25; Ud. IV. 8; VII. 10; M. X. 4. 6, 5; P. 5. 10; Dhp. 103, 109; Jāt. IV. 28, 56; A. III. 72. 1

Kosaladevi, Pasenadi's sister, Bimbisāra's queen. Her father, Mahākosala, gave her as dowry the village Kāsi-gāma. She died from sorrow soon after her husband had been murdered by his son Ajātasattu, Jāt. II. 403

Kosalā, the country adjacent to Kāsi; the Sākya tribe to which Gotama belonged formed a part of the Kosalā M. I. 73. 1, 2; II. 15. 3; III. 5. 1; 9. 1; 11. 1; IV. 1, 11; 15. 1, 5; 17, 1; 18. 1; V. 10. 1; VIII. 4; 27. 1; C. V. 13. 2; 32. 2; Dhp. 231, 340; N. 16. 1; Pāc. 6. 1; 31. 2; 36. 1; 67. 1; 85. 2 seq.; Bhni. S. 3. 3. seq.; Bhni Pāc. 17. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; S. N. 50, 79, 123, 182; Samy. II. 3. 5; IV. 2. 4, 10; VII. 1. 9, 10; 2. 7, 8; IX. 1-8, 10-14; Dip. II. 1; Mil. 327, 331; A. III. 63. 1; 65. 1; 70. 17; 91; 124. 1; Ud. IV. 3; V. 9; VIII. 7

Kosiya, Kosiyagotta, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2

Kosiya, another name of Indra, Mil. 126; Cūlatañhā-saṅkhayas, 252

Khāndadeva, a bhikkhu, Samy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Par. Dip. 205

Khāndadeviya putta, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1; 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhni Pāc. 81. 1; see Kuṭamorakatissaka
Khandahala brāhmaṇa, a name of Devadatta in a former birth, Mil. 203

Khandhakā (22), name of a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka; they are also called Mahāvagga and Cullavagga, Sum. I. 47

Khandhāparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150

Khallātanāga, king of Ceylon, 109–104 B.C., Mah. 202; Dip. XX. 12 et seq.

Khānumata, a brāhman village in the Māgadha country, Kūṭadantas. *ap.* Grimblot p. 340

Khubjasobhita, one of the Pācinakā bhikkhū who proclaimed the ten indulgences at Vesālī, Dip. IV. 49; V. 22; C. XII. 2. 7; Smp. 294

Khubjuttarā, Queen Sāmavatī's slave girl, who became one of the principal female lay-disciples of the Buddha, A. II. 12. 4; Mil. 78; Dhp. 168, 177, 213

Khuddaka Nikāya, or Khuddaka Gaṇtha, the fifth division of the Sutta Piṭaka, Sum. I. 47, 61. According to another division, the Khuddaka Nikāya comprehends the whole of the Vinaya and Abhidhamma, together with the fifteen books beginning with the Khuddakapāṭha, Sum. I. 58; it contains twelve books according to the Dighabhāṇaka school, and fifteen according to the Majjhimabhāṇaka school, Sum. I. 42; in the Dighabhāṇaka list the Cariyā-piṭaka, Apadāna, and Buddhavamsa are omitted

Khuddakapāṭha, the first division of the Khuddaka Nikāya (see above) Gv. p. 59

Khuddasikkhā, a compendium of the Vinaya, composed by Dhammasiri, Gv. p. 61, 70

Khema, a disciple of Dhammapālita, well versed in the Tīpiṭaka (tipetaki), P. 1 pag. 3; Smp. 313

Khema, name of an acaṇḍiya and of his book, Gv. p. 61, 71

Khema, Anāthapiṇḍika's cousin, Dhp. 395

Khema, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 2

Khemā, one of Gotama's two aggasāvikās, Dhp. 213; Dip. XVIII. 9; A. I. 14. 5; II. 12. 2

Khemā, a theri; she was born in a royal family at Sāgala in the Magadha country, and became Bimbisāra's queen, Dhp. 412; Th. II. 139–144; Par. Dip. 192 seq.
Khomadussa, a village in the Sākya country, Saṃy. VII. 2. 12
Khomadussaka, inhabitant of Kh. ib.

Gagga, a mad bhikkhu, M. II. 25; C. IV. 5
Gaggarā a lotus pond at Campā, M. IX. 1. 1; Sum. D. IV. 1; Saṃy. VIII. 11; Saṇḍānaḍas. ap. Grimblot p. 340. Kandarakas, 339
Gaṅgā, the river Ganges, M. V. 9. 4; VI. 28. 12 et seq.; C. IX. 1. 3 et seq.; Pār. 1. 4; 5. 8; S. 6. 1. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 4; III. 1. 23; Saṃy. VI. 1. 4; X. 3. 12; Mil. 286; A. III. 99. 3; Dip. VII. 12; XI. 32; XII. 2; Ud. V. 5; VIII. 6
Gaṇjābhukagāmanī, king of Ceylon, 113–125, A. D. Dīp. XXII. 13; XXVIII. 29; Mah. 223 seq.
Gaṇṭṭhaṅkara, a vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, where Buddhaghosa translated the Siṃhalese aṭṭhakathā into Pāli, Mah. 252
Gaṇḍābharana, a book composed by Ariyavamsa, Gv. p. 65
Gandhāra (raṭṭha) Candahar, a country between the Kubhā and Indus; the capital was Takkasilā, Mah. 71, 72, 73; M. P. S. VI. 63; Mil. 327; A. III. 70. 17; Smp. 314; Dīp. VIII. 4. It was converted to Buddhism by the therī Majjhantika, Jāt. III. 365
Gandhasāra, a book composed by Saddhā-ammajotipāla, Gv. p. 64
Gayā, name of a town in India, M. I. 6. 7; 21. 1; S. N. 47; Saṃy. X. 3; Ud. I. 9
Gayā, a river in India. Vatthūpamas, p. 39
Gayakassapa, brother of Uruvelakassapa, chief over two hundred Jaṭilas, M. I. 15. 1; 20. 22
Gayāsīsa, the mountain of Brahmāyoni near Gayā, M. I. 21. 1; 22. 1; C. VII. 4. 1; Dhp. 119, 145; Jāt. I. 82, 185; Ud. I. 9
Gavampati, a young man belonging to a sēṭhī family at Benares, who received the pabbajjā and upasampadā ordinations from the Buddha, M. I. 9. 1, 2
Gāthā, a portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrange-
ment according to matter (āṅga); it includes the Dhammapada, Thera- and Therīghāthā and the Suttanipāta, excepting the Maṅgala-, Ratana-, Nālaka- and Tuvaṭakasuttas, Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28; Par. I. 3. 2

Gījhakūṭa pabbata, the Vulture’s peak, a mountain near Rājagaha, M. II. 1. 1; 5. 4; V. 1. 1, 3, 14, 17; C. IV. 4. 4; VII. 3. 9; M. P. S. I. 1; III. 56; Par. 2. 1. 1 seq.; 7. 11; 3. 5. 13; 4. 9; S. S. 1. 4; 9. 1; Sum. D. II. 1, 10; Dhp. 279. 365; S. N. 86; Saṃy. IV. 2. 1; VI. 2. 2; X. 2; XI. 2. 6; A. III. 64. 1; 90. 3. Cūladūkkhakkhandhas, 92

Gīnajasāvata, the brick hall at Nātikā, M. VI. 30. 6; Janavasabhas ap. Grimblot p. 345. Cūlagosingas, 205

Giri, a fabulous island, Dip. I. 67 seq.

Giribbaja, another name for Rājagaha, M. I. 24. 5, 6, 7; S. N. 71; Dip. IV. 39, 40; V. 5

Guttīla, a gandhabba, Mil. 115, 291

Guṇasāgara, name of an ācāriya, author of mukhamattasāra, Grv. p. 63

Gundāvana, a forest in Madhurā, A. II. 4. 7

Gurusaṅgha, a thera; at his request Guṇasāgara composed the Mukhamattasāra, Grv. p. 73

Gulissāni, a bhikkhu living in the forest. Gulissānis, 469

Geyya, the second portion of the Buddhist texts in their arrangement according to matter, Sum. I. 59; Mil. 263; Par. I. 3. 2 seq.; P. P. IV. 9, 28. It includes all the Suttas which are composed both in metre and prose. The whole of the Saṃyuttanikāya belongs to this section, also the Vimānavatthu of the Khuddakakānyā

Gokulika, a secondary division of the Vajjiputta heretics. They again separated into the Bahussutaka and Paññatti bhikkhus, Dip. V. 40, 41; Mah. 20

Gothabhaya Yaṭṭhālakatissa’s son, king of Māgama, Mah. 97, 130, 141

Gothabhaya, or Meghavāṇa Abhaya of the Lambakāṇṇa race, King of Ceylon, 248–261 a.d. Mah. 228, 231, 233; Dip. XXII. 56–60

Gotamakacetiya, a shrine near Vesāli, M. VIII. 13. 2;
M. P. S. III. 2 ; N. 1. 1 ; Dhp. 346 A. III. 123 ; Ud. VI. 1 ; Jāt. II. 259

Gotamakasutta, the 94th sutta of the Majjhimanikāya; it was recited by the Buddha at the Gotamakacetiya, Jāt. II. 259; Sum. D. I. 3. 74

Gotamadvāra Gotama’s gate, M. VI. 28. 12; M. P. S. I. 32

Godhāvari, a river, S. N. 180

Godhika, a theravat, Dhp. 254; Saṃy. IV. 3. 2

Godhiputta, another name of Devadatta, C. VII. 3. 2

Gonaddha, name of a country, S. N. 185

Gopaka, a theravārāma in Pāṭaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6

Gopālamātā, Udena’s queen, Mil. 115, 291. She sold her hair for eight kahāpanas, and bought food for the theravā Mahākaccāyana

Gomāṭakandarā, a cave, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4

Goyogapilakkha, a place which the Buddha visited on his begging rounds, A. III. 126

Gosiṅgasālavanadāya, a place near Nādika, where Anuruddha, Nandiya and Kimbila resided. Cūlagosiṅgas, 205; Mahāgosiṅgas, 212

Ghatikāra, an archangel. He provided the Buddha with the eight requisites of a mendicant, Jāt. I. 65, 69; Saṃy. II. 3, 4. Most probably identical with the following

Ghaṭikāra, a potter, Jetipala’s friend, Mil. 222 seq.; Jāt. I. 43

Ghaṭikārasuttanta, the 81st sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Dhp. 349

Ghosaka, name of a devaputta. Sum. D. VII. 1

Ghosita a seṭṭhi at Kosambi, Dhp. 157. 164; Sum. D. VII.

Ghositārāma, a garden at Kosambi, M. X. 1. 1; C. I. 25. 1; 31; VII. 2. 1; XI. 1. 14; S. 7. 1; 12. 1; Pāc. 12. 1; 19. 1; 54. 1; 74. 1; Sekh. 51; Sum. D. VII. 1; A. III. 72. 1; Jāliyas ap. Grimblot p. 341; Ud. IV. 5; VII. 10; Dhp. 103, 153, 167; Kosambiyas, 320

Cakkhupāla, a theravā at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 77
Cañkin, a brāhmaṇ of Kosala, Tevijja S. I. 2; Grimblot, 348; S. N. 112
Caṇḍapajjota, king of Ujjēṇi, Dhp. 157; Gv. 66. At M. VIII. 1. 23 he is simply called Pajjota, q. v.
Caṇḍakāli, a bhikkhuṇī, known as being quarrelsome, Bhīmī S. 4. 1, 7. 1, 8. 1; Bhīmī Pāc. 19. 1, 20. 1, 36. 1, 53. 1, 76. 1, 79. 1; P. 8. 2. 8
Caṇḍorānapabbata, a mountain, Jāt. IV. 90
Catubhāṇavāra, name of a book, Gv. 75
Caturārakkhā, name of a book, Gv. 65
Caṇḍakumāra, son of King Brahmadatta of Benāres; he and his elder brother Mahiṃsāsaka went into the forest because their father had promised the kingdom to their stepbrother, Suriyakumāra; after their father's death they returned, and Caṇḍakumāra became sub-king, Dhp. 303 seq.; Jāt. I. 45
Caṇḍagutta, of the Māriyān dynasty, king of India, grandfather of Asoka, Mil. 292; Dīp. V. 69, 73, 81, 100; VI. 15; XI. 12; Smp. 321. He was installed by the minister Caṇṇakka, who had killed Dhānananda, the youngest of King Kāḷāsoka's sons
Caṇḍagutta, a therī, Dīp. XIX. 8
Caṇḍanaṅgalīka, a lay-disciple of the Buddha, Saṃy. III. 2. 2
Caṇḍabhāgī, a river in India, Mil. 114; Ab. 682
Caṇḍavājī, one of the therīs present at the second Council, Smp. 295. He was admitted to the Upasampadā ordination by the therī Sonakka, Dīp. IV. 46; V. 58 et seq., 86 seq. He instructed Moggaliputta Tissa in the Vinaya, Dīp. V. 70; Mah. 28, 31, 32
Caṇḍavātī, the birth-place of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhp. 131
Caṇḍavātī, daughter of the king of Benāres; at Sakka's command she went to request the Rishi Lomasakassapa to offer a sacrifice, Jāt. III. 517 seq.; Mil. 220 seq.
Campā, the capital of Aṅga, the present Bagulpore, M. V. 1. 1; IX. 1. 2; Par. 2. 7. 45; P. 17. 67 seq.; M. P. S. 5, 41; Sum. D. IV. 1; Saṃy. VIII. 11; Saṅnadandās
Mahāsudassana S. *ap.* Grimblot, p. 340, 344; *Dīp.* III. 28

Campeyyaka, an inhabitant of Campā, C. XII. 2. 8; P. 5. 9

Cara, Uposatha's son, one of the ancestors of the Sakya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. III. 454; *Dīp.* III. 5

Cariyāpiṭaka, the fifteenth book of the Khuddakanikāya, according to the Majjhimabhāṇakā. The Dīghabhāṇakā did not include it in that collection, Mil. 281; Sum. I. 42, 47. It contains 35 jātakas. It was preached by Mahinda in the Nandana pleasure garden, *Dīp.* XIV. 45

Cariyāpiṭakaṭṭhakathā, a commentary on Cariyāpiṭaka composed by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60

Cātumā, a town in the Sākyā country, Majjh. I. 456 *seq.*

Cātumeyyakā, an epithet of certain Sākyas, Mil. 209 *seq.*; Majjh. I. 457 *seq.*

Cānakka, son of a brāhmaṇa at Takkasilā; he killed Dhanananda, the youngest of King Kālāsoka's sons, and installed Candagutta of the Moriyan dynasty as sovereign of India, *Mah.* 21

Cāpā, a therī; she was the daughter of a hunter in the Vaṭkahāra country; she married the lay-disciple Upaka, and had by him a son called Subhadda, Th. II. 291-311; Par. *Dīp.* 203 *seq.*

Cāpāla Cetiya, a shrine near Vesāli, M. P. S. III. 1 *seq.* 62; Ud. VI. 1

Cālā, a therī; she was the daughter of the brāhmaṇi Surūpasārī at Nālakāgāma, in the Magadha country, and a younger sister of Sāriputta, Th. II. 182-188; Par. *Dīp.* 194; Saṃy. V. 6

Cālikā, a village, and Cālikapabbata, a mountain, Ud. IV. 1

Ciṅcamāṇavikā, a parribbājikā; at the instigation of the titthiyas she falsely accused the Buddha of incontinence. Citta, a householder living at Macchikāsāṇḍa; he was censured by the venerable Sudhamma, who had to undergo the Paṭisāraṇiyakamma for this reason, C. I. 18; 22 *et seq.*; A. I. 14. 6; II. 12. 3
Dhp. 338 seq. She was swallowed by the earth, Mil. 101; Jāt. IV. 187 seq.

Cittā, one of Gotama’s Aggaśāvakas, Dhp. 213, 262, 338

Cittapabbata, a mountain and vihāra in Rohana, Ceylon, Mah. 131, 143, 145, 221

Cittatāvana, a forest of 500 yojanas in extent; it grew at the place where Cittā died, Dhp. 191

Cittā, one of Magha’s wives, Dhp. 183 seq.

Cittā, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambatthā, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Cittā, or Ummādacittā, King Paṇḍuvāsa’s daughter, Dip. V. 4. 8

Cinavisaya China, Mil. 121, 327, 359

Cinarājā, the king of China, Mil. 121

Civara, an ācariya, Gv. 64

Cunda, a coppersmith at Pāvā; he served the last meal to the Buddha before his death, M. P. S. IV. 13 seq., 56 seq.; S. N. 15; Mil. 174 seq.; Saṅgītis. ap. Grimblot, 349; Ud. VIII. 5

Cundaka, a mendicant whom the Buddha met shortly before his death, M. P. S. IV. 53 seq.

Cullaniruttigandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 59

Cullapāla, Mahāsvaṇṇa’s second son, Dhp. 78

Culladhmapāla, an ācariya, Gv. 66, 67

Cullabuddhaghosa, an ācariya, Gv. 63

Cullavamsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 61

Cullavajira, a grammarian, author of atthavyakhyāna, Gv. 60

Cullasubhaddā, an upāsikā, Mil. 383, 387

Cūladeva, a therā who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. 1. 1. pag 3

Culamāgandika, see Māgandiya

Cūlanāga, one of the apostles who went to Ceylon with Mahinda, Smp. 313

Cūlapanthaka, a bhikkhu who exhorted the Bhikkhunīs after sunset and was rebuked by the Buddha for that
reason, Pāc. 22. 1; Dhp. 181; A. I. 14. 2; Mil. 368; Ud. V. 10

Cūlābhaya, a theravīha who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. I. 1, page 3; Dip. XXI. 39, 40
Cūlekasāyaka, a brāhmaṇa, Dhp. 290
Cetaka, a theravīha, Grimblot, p. 156; Sum. I. 16
Ceti=Sanskrit Cedi (Rv. 8, 5, 37-39), name of a people living in Magadha, north of the Vindhya mountains, Ab. 184; Janavasabhas, ap. Grimblot, 345
Cetiyaraṭṭha, Jāt. III. 454; Cetaraṭṭha Carīyāp. I. 9
Cetiya, see Ceti, Pāc. 51. 1; A. III. 70. 17
Cetiya, a secondary division of the Mahāsāṅghītikas, Dip. V. 42; Mah. 21

Cetiyapabbata, or Cetiyagiri, another name of the Missaka mountain in Ceylon, given to it because all the relics were deposited there by the Theravīha Sumana; Smp. 327 seq.; Mah. 102-106, 122-125, 128, 138, 202, 216, 221; Dip. XV. 69; XVII. 90, etc.

Cetiyagiri, a town in Ujjēṇī, where Mahinda was born, Mah. 76. (The better reading is Vedisa, q. v.)

Celakaṇṭhī, a horse belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjēṇi, Dhp. 160

Codanāvatthu, a valley near Rājagaha, M. II. 17. 1; 18. 1

Coranāga, king of Ceylon, 62-50 B.C., Dip. XX. 24; Mah. 209. He was poisoned by his wife Anulā

Cola (-desa, or -raṭṭhaṃ), name of a country in the south of India, Mah. 128

Colika, an inhabitant of Cola, Mah. 232

Chaddanta, name of the Boddhisatta when he was born as a king of elephants, Mil. 201; Sum. D. I. 1. 1; Jāt. I. 45

Chaddantadaha, a lake, Smp. 300

Channa, a parībbājaka, Saṅjaya’s servant, Sum. D. I. 1. 1, 6; A. III. 71. 1

Channa, Gotama’s charioteer, Dhp. 118. He was born on the same day with his master, Jāt. I. 54, 62 seq.

Channa, a bhikkhu, who was subjected to the Ukkhe-
paniyakamma, C. I. 25, 28, 30, 31. In a quarrel arising between bhikkhus and bhikkhunis he stood on the side of the latter, C. IV. 14. 1. The saṅgha inflicted on him the brahmadaṇḍa, C. XI. 11, 14; S. f. 1, 12. 1; Pāc. 12. 1, 2, 19. 1, 54. 1, 71. 1; M. P. S. VI. 4

Channā, Somanadeva's daughter, a nun, who studied the Vinaya, Dip. XVIII. 29

Channagarikā, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour's edition)

Chātapabbata, a mountain south of Anurādhapura in Ceylon, Dip. XI. 15, 19; Mah. 68

Jaṅghadāsa, a ṛcā written in Māgadhi by Vajira, Gv. 64. 74

Jaṭābhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa, who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Saṅy. VII. 1. 6

Jaṭila, a seṭṭhi at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 231

Jaṭukaṇṭhin, one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 200, 205

Janapadakalyāṇī, Gotama's sister (?), Dhp. 313; see Rūpanandā

Jantu, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambaṭṭha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Jantukenāra, son of the third Okkāka of the Sākya tribe by his second wife, Sum. D. III. 1. 16 In the Mahāvastu (p. 348) he is called Jenta

Jantūgāma, a village, Ud. IV. 1

Jambuṅgāma, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 6

Jambudīpa, the continent of India opposed to Sihaladīpa, the island of Ceylon, M. I. 20. 7 et seq.; P. I. 1. pag. 8; Sum. D. I. 1. 6; II. 1. 13; III. 1. 1., etc.; Dip. I. 26, 49; VI. 2., etc.; Mah. passim

Jambusaṇḍa, "the jambu grove," synonym of Jambudīpa. India, S. N. 105

Jayanta, king of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Smā. 331: Dip. XV. 60; XVII. 7; Mah. 93–95

Jayasena, grandfather of Buddhodana, king of Kapilavatthu, Dip. III. 44; Mah. 9
Jayasena, one of the theras present at the foundation of the Mahāthūpa under Duṭṭhagāminī, Dip. XIX. 8
Javakaṇṇaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2., 3. 2
Javanaṇasabha a yakkha, Vessāvana’s servant, Sum. D. II. 1
Januṣsoni, a brāhmaṇ at Manasākaṭa or Śagatthi, Teviṭṭha, S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343; S. N. 112; A. II. 2. 7; III. 55, 59. 1; Majjh. I. 16, 175
Jātaka, the tenth book of the Khuddaka-nikāya, containing 550 jātakas, or tales of the former births of the Buddha; it is also one of the nine aṅgas, or divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures according to subject, P. P. IV. 9. 23; Mil. 263; Sum. I. 59; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. 57. It is divided into 22 nipātas
Jātakavisodhana, name of a book composed by Ariya-vansa, Gv. 65, 75
Jātattaginidāna, a grammatical work by Cullabuddhaghosa, Gv. 63
Jātaveda, the god of fire, Jāt. I. 214
Jātiyāvana, a grove at Bhaddiya, M. V. 8. 1; VI. 34. 10; Pār. I. 10. 17; Dhp. 375, 389
Jāli, King Vessantara’s son, Jāt. I. 77; Mil. 275, 284; Carīyaṭ. I. 9; Dhp. 245
Jālinī, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambaṭṭha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Jāliya, a paribbajaka, the principal person in the 7th Sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Sum. D. VII.; Grimblot, 341
Jinacarita, a book composed by Medhaṅkara, Gv. 72
Jinavara, a place near Rājagaha, Mil. 207 seq.
Jinālaṅkāra, a book composed by Buddharaikkhitā, Gv. 65, 72
Jivaka Komārabhaṭṭa, physician to King Bimbisāra, and one of the chief partisans of Buddha at the court of Rājagaha, M. I. 39; VIII. 1. 4 et seq. 2; C. V. 14. 1. He was the son of the courtzan Śālavatī, and was brought up by Prince Aṭṭhaya, Bimbisāra’s son, Śām. Ph. S. 113; Sum. D. II. 1 seq.; Dhp. 279 seq.; Mil. 134; A. I. 14. 6; Majjh. I. 368 seq.
Jivakambavana, a garden at Rājagaha belonging to the physician Jivaka Komārabhaccā, Dhp. 279, 346; Th. II. 366; Pār. Dip. 209; C. IV. 4. 4; XI. 1. 8; S. 8. 1. 4

Jujhakumāra, a son of King Brahmadatta of Benares; he studied at Takkasilā, Jāt. IV. 96

Jethūhatissa, son of Meghavanṇa, king of Ceylon, Dip. XXII. 61, 66; Mah. 233 seq.

Jeta, the owner of the celebrated garden which Anāthapiṇḍika bought for the Buddha and the fraternity, C. VI. 4. 9, 10

Jetavana ārāma, a monastery at Sāvatthi, S. N. 17, 21, 45, 50, 66, 78, 121, 122; A. II. 1. 4. 5; III. 1, 21, 125; Ud. passim.; M. and C. passim.; S. 1. 1, 2. 1, 3. 1, etc.

Jetavana, a monastery at Anurādhapura, in Ceylon, Dip. II. 2, 16, 51, 53; Mah. 236, 239

Jetuttara, name of a town, Ab. 201

Jotanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Jotipāla, a therā at whose request Buddhaghosa composed the atṭṭhakathā to the Saṁyutta, Gv. 68

Jotipāla, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a brāhmaṇ youth, at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Jāt. I. 43. He insulted the Buddha Kassapa, Mil. 221 seq.

Jotiya, a seṭṭhi at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 231

Nāṭikā, a village near Patna, sometimes spelt Nādika q. v., M. VI. 30. 6

Nānasāgara, a grammarian, author of liṅgatthavivarana pakāsana, Gv. 63, 67

Neyyāsandati, name of a book, Gv. 72

Tikāgandha, name of several commentaries composed by Dhammapāla, Gv. 69

Takkasilā, the capital of the Gandhārā, a renowned university in the Penjab, M. VIII. 1. 5 et seq.; Pāc. 2. 1; Dhp. 204, 211, 416; Dip. III. 31; Jāt. passim

Takkola, name of a country (= Saṅsk. Karkoṭa?), Mil. 359

Tagarasikhin, a pacekabuddha, Saṁy. III. 2. 10; Ud. V. 3
Tañhā, daughter of Māra, S. N. 157; Saṃy. IV. 3. 5; Jāt. I. 78; Dhp. 164

Tapussa or Tapassu, a merchant who became one of the first lay-disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 4; Jāt. I. 80; A. I. 14. 6

Tapodā, a river, Pār. 4. 9. 4; Pāc. 5 7. 1; Sum. D. I. 1. 1

Tapodākandarā, Tapodārāma, localities situated on its shores, C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Saṃy. II. 2. 10; Jāt. II. 56

Tambapanthi, Ceylon, P. 1. 1; pag. 3, 5, 49 seq.; Smp. 314; Mah. 50, etc.; Dip. passim

Tambapanthi, name of the place where Vijaya landed in Ceylon, Dip. IX. 30 seq.; Mah. 47, 53. On its site see my “Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon,” p. 21 seq.

Tambapannidīpa, the island of Ceylon, Jāt. I. 85

Tamalitti, a port on the Indian Ocean, near one of the mouths of the Ganges, Mah. 70, 115; Dip. III. 33

Tārukkha, a brāhmaṇ living at Ichchānakala, S. N. 112, 113; Tevijja S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343

Tikaccheda, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammadhakhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Tikaṇṇa, a brāhmaṇ who had a discourse with the Buddha, A. III. 58. 1

Tiṇasākiyā, a sub-division of the Sākiya tribe, Dhp. 224

Tittirajātaka, “the snipe-birth,” one of the Jātaka stories; it was recited by the Thera Moggaliputtatissa at the third Council, in order to show that a crime can only be committed if there is a bad intention, Smp. 311

Titthiyārāma, a garden near the Jetavana, Dhp. 333

Tindukakandarā, a locality, C. IV. 4. 4; S. S. 1. 4

Tindukatūra, a locality, Poṭṭhapādas. ap. Grimblot, p. 342

Tiyaggaladaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20

Tissa, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117, 127, 370
Tissa, a sāmanera, Sum. D. III. 1 seq.; Dhp. 100, 357; Jāt. I. 40

Tissa, King Duṭṭhagāmini’s brother; at their father’s death both wanted to succeed him, and a battle was fought between them at Cūlanganiyapiṭṭhi; afterwards a reconciliation took place, and Tissa was sent to Dighavāpi, Mah. 135, 136, 145–148, 193, 198–201. He succeeded his brother as king of Ceylon, Dip. XX. 1

Tissa, a therī who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. 1. 1, pag. 3

Tissakumāra, Asoka’s brother from the same mother; he alone among the hundred sons of Bindusāra was not murdered by Asoka, Smp. 299 seq. He was raised to the dignity of upāraja; he was ordained by Moggaliputtatissa Mahādeva and Majjhantika, Smp. 306. According to Mah. 33, 34, he was ordained by Mahādhammarakkhita.

Tissadatta, a therī, P. 1. 1, pag. 3

Tissamahāvihāra, a monastery built by King Kākavāṇṇatissa in Rohana, Ceylon, Mah. 131, 146, 150

Tissametteyya, one of Bāvari’s disciples, S. N. 153, 184, 189, 205

Tissavāpi, a tank near Anurādhapura, dug out by King Devānampiyatissa, Mah. 123, 128, 139, 159, 218, 243

Tissarāma, name of the Mahāmeghavana garden, when it was turned into a monastery by King Devānampiyatissa and given as residence to Mahinda, Dip. XIII. 33; XIV. 8, 13, 19, 40; Mah. 97, 123

Tuṭṭha, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6, 7

Tuvaṭakasutta, the fourteenth Sutta in the Aṭṭhaka-vagga of the Suttanipāta, Sum. I. 59; Mil. 349

Tusitapura, the city of the Tusita angels, Dhp. 117, 150; Mah. 199

Telavāha, a river in the Sāriva country, Jāt. I. 111

Todeyya, a brāhmaṇ living at Icchānaṅkala, Teviṭṭa, S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343; S. N. 112, 184, 198, 205

Todeyya, father of Subha, Sum. D. I. 1. 1; Subhas. ap. Grimblot, 154 seq.

Todeyyagāma, a village between Sāvatthi and Benares, Dhp. 349
Thullanandā, a bhikkhuni residing at Campa; she was formerly a brāhmin’s wife, and had three daughters; Devadatta ate a meal cooked by her, Pār. 2. 7. 45; Pāc. 29. 1. She concealed her daughter Sundarinarandā’s pregnancy, Bhūni. Par. 1. 1; 2. 1; 3. 1. She conferred the pabbajjā ordination on the wife of a Licchavi prince, etc, Bhūni. S. 1. 1, 2. 1, 4. 1, 6. 1, 10. 1; Bhūnī. N. 2. 1, 3. 1, 4. 1, 5. 1, 10. 1, 11. 1, 12. 1; Bhūni. Pāc. 1. 1, 14. 1, 16. 1, 23. 1, 26. 30, 33. 35, 45. 48, 53. 1, 68. 1, 70. 1, 77 et seq.

Thūna, a brahman village in the Malla country; it forms the western boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Ud. VII. 9; Jāt. I. 49

Thūneyyakā, the inhabitants of Thūna, Ud. VII. 9

Thūpavanāsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 70

Thūpārana, a dagoba at Anurādhapura, erected by King Devānampiyatisa, Smp. 330 seq.; Mah. 7, 90, 96 100, 106, 108, 109, 119, etc., Dip. XVII. 11

Theragāthā, the eighth book of the Khuddaka-nikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47, 59

Theragāthāṭṭakathā, a commentary on Theragāthā composed by Dhammadāla, Gv. 60, 69

Theravāda, the orthodox doctrine of Buddha as settled at the first Council (in opposition to the various schisms), Mah. 20, 21, 207, 252; Dip. V. 49, 52; VII. 55

Therigāthā, the ninth book of the Khuddaka-nikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47, 59

Therigāthāṭṭhabhakathā, commentary on the Therigāthā by Dhammadāla, Gv. 69

Dakkhinavihāra, a vihāra south of Anurādhapura, in Ceylon; it was built by Uittiya, a warrior of King Vaṭṭagāmini (89 B.C.); soon after the construction of the Vihāra the fraternity became divided into two parties, Mah. 206, 207; Dip. XIX. 19

Dakkhiṇāgiri, the mountains immediately south of Rājagaha, M. I. 53; VIII. 12. 1; C. XI. 1. 10; S. N. p. 12; Saṃy. VI. 2. 1; Jāt. II. 345
Dakkhīṇāpatha, the southern part of India, the Deccan, Dhp. 347; Sum. D. I. 3. 71; S. N. p. 179
Dakkhīṇāvibhaṅga, the 142nd sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Mil. 258; West. Cat. 24
Daṇḍakāraṇa, a forest, Mil. 130; Upālis, 378
Daṇḍapāni, a member of the Sakya tribe who had a conversation with the Buddha in the Mahāvāna, Majjh. I. 108 seq.
Daṇḍipakaraṇa, name of a grammatical work, Gv. 63, 73
Daddarapabbata, a mountain, Jāt. II. 67
Daddarapura, a city constructed by the youngest son of King Upacara, of the Sākya tribe, Jāt. III. 461
Danu, the mother of the Asuras, Ab. 83
Dantadhātupakaraṇa, a grammatical work composed by Dhammadīti, Gv. 62, 65, 72, 75
Dantapura, a city in the Kaliṅga kingdom, Dhp. 417; Jāt. II. 367
Dabba Mallaputta, a bhikkhu who realized Arahatship when he was seven years old; he was appointed regulator of lodging-places, and apportioner of rations; at the instigation of the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka, Mettiya brought a false charge against him, that he had defiled her, C. IV. 4; V. 20; S. 8. 1; 9. 1; Pāc. 13. 1. 2, 81. 1; Jāt. I. 123; A. I. 14. 5; Ud. VIII. 9, 10
Damiḷa a Tamīl, name of a people inhabiting the Malabar coast and the northern half of Ceylon, Mah. 4, 127; Sum. D. II. 40; Dip. XVIII. 47; XIX. 16; XX. 15 seq.
Damiḷādevī, Candamukhāsīva’s queen, Dip. XXI. 45; Mah. 218
Daḷhika, a bhikkhu residing at Sāgalā, Pāc. 2. 7. 49
Dasagaṇḍhivaṇṇanā, name of a commentary by Vimalabuddhi, Gv. 64, 74
Dasabala, one who possesses the ten Balas, a Buddha, Dhp. 84; Mah. 11, 118; Jāt. IV. 37
Dasaratha, king of Benares, one of the ancestors of the Sakāya tribe, Jāt. IV. 124 seq.; Dip. III. 40
Dasavattothu, name of a commentary, Gv. 65
Dāṭṭha, a therī at whose request Buddhaghosa composed the aṭṭhakhathā to the Dīghanikāya and Dhammapāla the ṭikā to the Visuddhimagga, Gv. 68, 69
Dāthika, a Tamil king of Ceylon, Dip. XIX. 15, 16; XX. 17, 18; Mah. 204, 206

Dāsaka, a brāhmaṇa from Vesālī; in his twelfth year he met the thera Upāli at Vālikārāma, and was converted by him; after Upāli's death he became chief of the Vinaya and in his turn converted Sonaka, P. 1, 1. pag. 2; Mah. 28, 29, 30; Smp. 292, 313; Dip. IV. 28 seq.; V. 77 seq.

Diṭṭhadhammanibbānavādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj, S. 45; Sum. D. I. 3. 19; Smp. 312

Dīgha, a thera, P. 1. 1

Dīgha Kārāyana, a general, cousin of Bandhula, Dhp. 222; Jāt. IV. 151

Dīghatapassī, a nigaṇṭha, Majjh. 371 seq.

Dīghanakha, a paribbajaka, cousin of Sāriputta, Dhp. 125; Majjh. 497 seq.

Dīghanikāya, the first book of the Sutta-piṭaka, containing 34 Suttas, Mil. 405; Gv. 36

Dīghabhāṇakā, the Dīghanikāya professors; they separated the Cariyā-piṭaka, Apadāna and Buddhavaṃsa from the Khuddakanikāya, and ascribed the remaining twelve divisions to the Abhidhammapiṭaka, Sum. I. 42; Mil. 341; Jāt. I. 59

Dīghavāpi, a tank in Ceylon, Dip. II. 60; Mah. 7, 145, 146, 148, 193, 201

Dīghasanda, a parivena at Anurādhapura where the Mahāvaṃsa was compiled, Mah. 102, 254

Dīghasumāṇa, a paṇḍita, P. 1. 1

Dīghāvu, son of King Dīghīti of Kosala; after his father and mother had been murdered by King Brahmadatta, of Kāsi, he became the attendant of this king in order to revenge them, but when the occasion came he made peace with Brahmadatta, M. X. 2. 6 et seq.; Dhp. 104, 288; Jāt. III. 212, 489

Dīghāvu, grandson of Amitodana, of the Sākya race; Dip. X. 6, 8

Dīghīti, king of Kosala, was murdered by King Brahm-
maḍatta of Kāsi, M. X. 2. 3. et se.; Dhp. 104, 110 (Fausb. reads Dīghati); Jāt. III. 211

Dīpankāra, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1; Sum. D. II. 40; Dhp. 116; Dip. III. 31

Dīpankāra, a celebrated grammarian, author of Rūpasiddhi, Gv. 60, 66, 70

Dīpanmaṇa, the oldest history of Ceylon, in the Pāli

Dīpairiṇa, an ascetic living in the Kāsi country, Jāt. IV. 28

Dukūla, an ascetic, Mil. 123

Duṭṭhagāminī, Kākavāṇṇatissa’s son, king of Ceylon, Smp. 341; Mah. 4, 97, 130, 145, 146, 148, 150, 158, 154, etc.; Dip. XVIII. 53; XIX. 1 seq. (In the Dīpanmaṇa he is called Abhaya)

Dundubhiṣṭara, a therā; he accompanied the apostle Majjhima to the Himavant, Smp. 317; Dip. VIII. 10 he is called Durabhiṣṭa

Dummukha, a prince of the Licchavi tribe, Majjh. I. 234

Dūratīsakavāpi, a tank in Ceylon, Mah. 201, 217, 235

Dūṣi māra, Mahāmoggallāna’s name in a former existence, Majjh. I. 333

Deva, an ācariya, author of Sumanakūṭaṇṇanā, Gv. 68

Devakūṭa pabbata, name of the Cetiya-pabbata at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha, Smp. 330; Dip. XV. 38; XVII. 14, 32 seq.; Mah. 88, 89

Devadatta, brother of the disciple Ānanda, cousin of Buddha; he raised a conspiracy against Buddha’s life, together with Prince Ajatasattu, and afterwards founded a new and stricter order of mendicants, M. II. 16. 8; C. VII. 1. 4, et seq.; S. 10. 1, 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1, 32. 1; Bhū. Bhū. 31. 1; Smp. D. II. 12; Bhū. 112. 129, 279.
Devamantiya, one of the nobles of King Milinda (probably a corruption of the Greek name Demetrius); Mil. 22 seq., 29

Devaseṭṭhi, a merchant at Vedisa; his daughter married Asoka, and became the mother of Mahinda, Śnp. 319

Devahi, or Devahita, a brāhman; when the Buddha was ill at Sāvatthi he sent his servant Upavāna to fetch hot water and sugar from Devahi, Dhdp. 434; Saṃy. VII. 2. 3

Devānaṃpiyatissa, a king of Ceylon, Asoka’s contemporary; under his reign the island was converted to Buddhism, Dhdp. XI. 14 seq.; XII. 7; XVII. 92; Mahā. 4, 68-71, 77, 78, 96, 105, 106, etc.

Doṇa, a brāhman who addressed the brethren after the Buddha’s death, and divided the relics into eight parts, M. P. S. VI. 59-62; Mahā. 181; Bv. XXVIII. 4

Dovārikamaṇḍala, a village near Mihintale, Paṇḍuka’s residence, Dhdp. X. 9; Mahā. 59, 109, 138

Dvārakatha, name of book, Gv. 75

Dhaja, one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha’s birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236

Dhajaggaparittha, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150

Dhatarattha, a king of swans, Sum. D. I. 1. 1; Mahāsamayas, ap. Grimbloth, p. 285

Dhānaṇṭāya, king of the Kurus, Dhdp. 416; Cariyāp. I. 3; Jāt. II. 366; III. 400

Dhānaṇḍāya, a setṭhi at Bhaddiyanagara, son of Menḍaka, and father of Visākhā and Sujātā, Dhdp. 230 seq.; Jāt. II. 347

Dhānaṇḍāṇi, a brāhmani belonging to the Bhāradvāja tribe; she was converted by the Buddha, Saṃy. VII. 1. 1

Dhanananda, the youngest of the nine Nandas (King Kālāsoka’s sons); he was killed by the minister Cānakka, who raised Candagutta to the throne, Mahā. 21

Dhānapāla, an elephant at Rājagaha who made an attack on the Buddha, Mahā. 181; Mil. 207; Dhdp. 57, 400

Dhānapāla, a thief, Mil. 410; Dhdp. 147

Dhanīṭṭhaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2; 3. 2
Dhaniya, a herdsman living on the banks of the Mahi river, S. N. 3 seq.

Dhaniya, a potter’s son at Rājagaha, C. XI. 1. 7. While he was absent at Sāvatthi his hut was pulled down three times, and in his despair he took away some timber belonging to King Bimbisāra of Magadha, Pār. 2. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1

Dhammaka, a mountain in India, Jāt. I. 6

Dhammakathika, a bhikkhu living at the Ghositārāma in Kosambi, Dhp. 103

Dhammakitti, a grammarian, author of Dantadhātupākaraṇa, Gv. 62, 67, 71

Dhammakkhandha, one of the divisions of the Buddhist texts according to subject; the Tipiṭaka is divided into 84,000 dhammakkhandhas, and for this reason Asoka built 84,000 temples, Sum. I. 60; Dip. VI. 95, 96; Mah. 26, 201; Att. 183; Smp. 294; Gv. 76

Dhammaguttika, a secondary division of the Mahiṃśaka heretics, Dip. V. 47; Mah. 21

Dhammaṇakkappavattanasutta, one of the suttas of the Aṅguttaranikāya; Buddha preached it to his five first disciples at Benares, Jāt. I. 82; Sum. I. 3; D. I. 1. 5. It was preached to the Yakkhas in the Himavat, Dip. VIII. 11; Mah. 2, 74, 101. Mahinda preached it in the Nandana pleasure garden, Dip. XIV. 46; Smp. 283; Gv. 65

Dhammacāri, a therī, Gv. 74

Dhammatadhammapariyāya, the twenty-third sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 196

Dhammadassī, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Dhp. 117

Dhammadāyadhammapariyāya, the third sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Mil. 242

Dhammadinnā, a bhikkhuni who had a conversation with Visākha, Majjh. I. 299 seq.

Dhammantari=Dhanvantari, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272

Dhammapada, the second book in the Khuddakanikāya of the Suttapiṭaka, Mil. 408; Gv. 68
Dhammapāla, a therā living at the Padaratitthavihāra, author of Paramatthadipanī and several other commentaries, Gv. 60, 66

Dhammapālakumāra, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as the son of the brāhmaṇa Dhammapāla in the Kasi country, Jāt. IV. 50

Dhammapālīta, a therā, P. 1. 1. pag. 3
Dhammapāli, a therī, Saṅghamittā's upajjhāyā, Smp. 306
Dhammabhaṇḍagārika, a surname of Ānanda (treasurer of the law), Ab. 436

Dhammarakkhita, one of the theras present at the foundation of the Mahāthūpa under Duṭṭhagāminī, Dip. XIX. 6; Mah. 171

Dhammarakkhita, a therā living at the Asokārāma, in Pātaliputta, S. 9. 2. 3; Pac. 2. 2; Mil. 16

Dharmaruciya, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in Ceylon, Mah. 21; according to the Vamsatthappakāsinī (Oldenberg, India Office Catalogue, p. 114), this sect was formed by the bhikkhus of the Abhayagirivihāra at the time of King Vaṭṭagāminī. When the Mahāvihāra was destroyed by Mahāsenā they settled at the Cetiya-pabbata, Mah. 259

Dhammasaṅgani, pakaraṇa the first book of the Abhidhammapiṭaka, edited by the P. T. S., 1885, Sum. I. 41; Mil. 12; Sum. I. 47 we read Dhammasaṅgaha instead

Dhammasiri, an ācariya, author of Khuddasikkhā, Gv. 61
Dhammasenāpati, an epithet of Sāriputta, Dhp. 135; Sum. I. 40; D. III. 1. 1; Ud. II. 8

Dhammānanda, an ācariya author of several commentaries, Gv. 74
Dhammānusārani, name of a commentary, Gv. 62
Dhammābhīnandi, an ācariya, Gv. 67
Dhammika, an upāsaka at Sāvatthī, S. N. 66 seq.
Dhammuttarikā, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour's edition)
Dhātakathā, one of the books belonging to the Abhidhamma piṭaka, Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12
Dhātusena, Mahānāma’s uncle, king of Ceylon, 459–477; Mah. 254–56, 261
Dhātusenapabbata, a vihāra in Ceylon, Mah. 237, 257
Dhota, brother of Suddhodana, of the Sākya tribe, Dip. III. 45
Dhotaka (māṇava), one of Bāvari’s disciples, S. N. 184, 193, 205

Nadikassapa, brother of Uruvelakassapa and chief of three hundred Jaṭilas, M. I. 15. 1; 20. 20
Nanda, a son of Mahāpajāpati, a half-brother of the Buddha, M. I. 54. 5. He wore a robe made after the dimensions of Sugata, and was rebuked for this reason, Pāc. 92; Sum. D. I. 3. 22; Dhp. 137; Jāt. I. 91; II. 92 seq.; S. N. 184, 196, 205; Mil. 101; A. I. 14. 4; Ud. III. 4
Nanda Vaccha, the head of one of the heterodox sects, Majjh. I. 238, 524
Nandaka, a yakkha who was swallowed by the earth in presence of Sāriputta, Mil. 100 seq.
Nandaka, a therī, A. I. 14. 6; III. 66. 1
Nandakula, king of Magadha; he was slain by Candagutta, Mil. 292
Nandanavana, a pleasure-garden in Anurādhapura in Ceylon, Dip. XIII. 12 seq.; XIV. 11. 17. 44. 46; Mah. 84, 97, 98, 101; Saṃy. I. 2. 1; IX. 6
Nandamātā = Mahāpajāpati, A. II. 12. 4
Nandavatī, a bhikkhuṇī, daughter of Thullanandā, Bhñī Pār. 1. 1; Bhñī Pāc. 1. 1
Nandā, a bhikkhuṇī, daughter of Thullanandā, Bhñī Pār. 1. 1; Bhñī Pāc. 1. 1; Dhp. 316
Nandā, daughter of Magha, Dhp. 188, 191
Nandā, a therī; at the time of the Buddha Vipassin she was a daughter of a householder at Bandhumati; in a later birth she was the daughter of King Khemaka of Kapilavatthu, Th. II. 19, 20; Par. Dip. 176; A. I. 14. 5. She died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 seq.
Nandā, a lake in Indra’s heaven, Dhp. 191 seq.
Nandā (9), a collective name of the sons of King Kālāsoka, of Magadha, Oldenberg, India Off. Cat. p. 116
Nandimitta, a warrior of Duṭṭhagāmini, Mah. 187, 188, 151–153
Nandiya, a friend of Anuruddha and Kimbila, M. X. 4; Dhp. 362; Majjh. I. 205, 462
Nandivisāla, an ox belonging to a brāhmaṇa at Takkasilā, Pāc. 2. 1
Nammadā, the river Neruddha, Ab. 683
Naḷasākiyā, a subdivision of the Sākiya tribe, Dhp. 224
Naḷakapāṇa, a forest in the Kosala country. Majjh. I. 462
Naḷerupucimanda, a grove at Veraṇājā, Pār. 1. 1. 1
Navakammikabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa, Saṁy. VII. 2. 7
Nāga, a thera, P. 1. 1. pag. 3
Nāgadāsa, son of Munda, the last of the parricide kings of Magadha, Sum. D. II. 12; Mah. 15; Smp. 320.
He was deposed by the populace, Dīp. IV. 41; V. 78; XI. 10
Nāgadīpa, an island near Ceylon, or a part of Ceylon itself, Mah. 4, 5, 118, 224 seq.
Nāgamahāvihāra, a vihāra at Tissamahārāma in Rohana, the southern part of Ceylon; it was constructed by Mahānāga, the younger brother of King Devānampiyatissa and enlarged by King Ilanāga (a.d. 38), Mah. 130, 217. See my “Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon,” p. 26 seq.
Nāgasamālā, a pacchāsamaṇa; he met the Buddha in the Kosala country, Ud. VIII. 7; Majjh. I. 83
Nāgasena, a celebrated Buddhist sage, Sum. D. III. 2. 12; Mil. passim. He was born as the son of the brāhmaṇa Soṇuttara in the village Kajaṅgala in the Himālaya. He studied under Rohaṇa, and was ordained at Rakkhitatala. Subsequently he went to Pātaliputta to meet the therī Dhammarakkhita, and then to the Saṅkheyya parivena, where he had with King Milinda the conversation called Milindapaññā
Nāgita, a sāmaṇera, Sīha’s brother, Sum. D. VI. 4
Nāgita, an ācāriya, author of Saddasāratthajālinī, Gv. 74
Nātāputta, the founder of the Nigantha or Jain sect, M. VI. 31; C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sām. Ph. S. 114 seq.; Sum. D. II. 7; S. N. p. 90; Saṃy. II. 3. 10; III. 1. 1; A. III. 74; Majjh. I. 371 seq.
Nādika, a village near Patna, sometimes spelt Ňātikā q. v.; M. P. S. II. 5. seq.; Janavasabhas, ap. Grimblot, p. 345; Majjh. I. 205
Nāmarūpapariccheda, name of book composed by Anuruddha, Gv. 61, 71
Nārada, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1
Nārada, a minister, Dhp. 215 seq.
Nārada, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272
Nālagāmaka, a village where Sāriputta died, Jāt. I. 391
Nālandā, a town near Rājagaha, C. XI. 1. 8.; M. P. S. I. 15; Sum. I. 38; D. I. 1. 1; Koṭaṭas, ap. Grimblot, 342
Nālā, a village in the Magadha country, where Upaka was born, Th. II. 294; Par. Dip. 206
Nālaka, Asita’s or Kāladevala’s nephew, Jāt. I. 55; S. N. 131. Urged by his uncle he became a monk on the day of the Buddha’s birth; he died at Suvaṇṇapabbata
Nālakasutta, the eleventh sutta in the Mahāvagga of the Suttaniṭṭa, Sum. I. 59
Nālāgiri, an elephant at Rājagaha, who was loosed against the Buddha on Devadatta’s instigation, C. VII. 3. 11 seq.; Dhp. 144, 160
Nikaṭa, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6
Nikumbha, name of a country, Mil. 327 seq.
Nigantha Nātāputta, see Nātāputta
Nigrodha Sumana’s son, Bindusāra’s grandson, Smp. 301 seq.; Dip. VI. 34 seq.; VII. 12, 31; Mah. 23, 25, 26. He converted his uncle Asoka to Buddhism
Nigrodha, a paribbājaka, Sum. D. I. 1, 4; Udumbarikasihinādas. ap. Grimblot, 347
Nigrodha, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a deer-king, Mil. 203
Nigrodhakappa Vaṅgīsa’s teacher, Saṃy. VIII. 1, 2, 3
Nigrodhārāma, a grove near Kapilavatthu in the Sakka
country, M. I. 54. 1; C. X. 1. 1; N. 17. 1, 22. 1; Pāc. 23. 1, 47. 1, 86. 1; Pāt. 4. 1; Bhni Pāc. 5. 1, 58. 1; Dhp. 296, 334, 363; Mil. 350; A. III. 73. 1

Niddesa, the eleventh book of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 47, 59. It contains a commentary on the Attha-kavagga and Pārīyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, see Childers s.v. Niddesa and Fausboll’s Preface to his edition of the Suttanipāta p. ix. It is ascribed to Sāriputta, Dhp. 264. Sometimes it is divided into Mahāniddesa and Cūlaniddesa, Sum. I. 42. It closes with the Khaggavī-sānasuttaniddesa

Nimi. name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as king of Mithilā, Mil. 115, 291; Carīyāp. I. 6; Jāt. I. 45

Niruttimañjūsā, name of a commentary, Gv. 60

Nilavāsi, one of the theras residing at the Kukkuṭārāma in Pātaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6

Nisabha, one of the Aggasāvakas of the Buddha Anoma-dassi, Dhp. 131

Nettipakaraṇa, name of a book ascribed to Mahākaccā-yana, Gv. 69

Nerañjarā, a river flowing through Magadha, the modern Nilajan; on the bank of the Nerañjarā Gotama was tempted by Mara, Ab. 683; M. I. 1. 1, 15. 6, 20. 15; M. P. S. III. 43; Dhp. 118: Jāt. I. 70; S. N. 74; Saṁy. IV. 1. 1, 2, 3. 3. 4; VI. 1. 1, 2; Ud. I. 1–4; II. 1; III. 10; Bv. XXV. 18, 19

Nerupabbata, a mythical mountain in the Himalaya, Mil. 129; Mah. 8; Dip. III. 8

Nevasaññinasaññivādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj, S. 41; Sum. D. I. 3. 5

Nyāsapakaraṇa, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Pakudha Kaccāyana, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8. 1; Saṁ. Ph. S. 113 seq.; Sum. D. II. 5; S. N. p. 90; Saṁy. III. 1. 1; Majjh. I. 198, 250

Paṅkadhā, a village in the Kosala country, A. III. 90. 1
Paccayasāṅgaha, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 71
Paccari, name of one of the principal collections of atthakathās; it got its name from the raft on which the author sat when he composed it; it was divided into Mahippaccari and Cūlapaccari, Minayeff, Pātimokkha VII., VIII., XV., 87
Pajjunna, a god, Saṃy. I. 4. 9. 10
Pajjota, king of Ujjeni; he was cured from jaundice by the great physician Jivaka Komārabhaṭṭa, and sent him as reward a suit of Siveyyaka cloth, which Jivaka offered to the Buddha, M. VIII. 1. 23 et seq. 34; see Caṇḍapajjota
Pāṇcaka, a book composed by Sāriputta, Gv. 61
Pāṇcakaṅga, a carpenter who had a conversation with Udāyi, Majjh. I. 396 seq.
Pāṇcagativaṇṇanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75
Pāṇcasālā, a brahman village, Dhp. 352; Saṃy. IV. 2. 8; Mil. 154
Pāṇcasikha, a Gandharvason. Mahāgovindas, ap. Grimblot, 345
Pāṇcāla, a tribe in the North of India, the neighbours of the Kuru, A. III. 70. 17
Pāṇṇattivādā, a secondary division of the Gokulika heretics, Dip. V. 41; Mah. 20
Pāṇcikā, a Pāli grammar on Moggallāna’s system, Gv. 62
Paṭācārā, a theri; she was born at Haṃsavatī at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara, and as the daughter of King Kiki of Kāsi at the time of the Buddha Kassapa; in this Buddhappāda she was the daughter of a merchant at Sāvatthī, Th. II. 112–116; Par. Dip. 187 seq.; Dhp. 289, 388; A. I. 14. 5; Dip. XVIII. 4
Paṭiyārāma, name of the Thūpārāma at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha; Smp. 330
Paṭiyāloka, a village, Pāc. 34. 1. 2; 66. 1
Paṭisambhidā (magga), the 12th division of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42. 47. It is divided into three vaggas containing ten kathās each, Gv. 61
Paṭṭhanagaṇaṇanānaya, name of a commentary by Saddhammajotipāla, Gv. 64, 74
Paṭṭhānappakaraṇa, one of the Abhidhamma books, Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12
Paṇḍaka, a bhikkhu living in a village near Kosambi; he was found guilty of the second pārājika, Pār. 2. 48. 7
Paṇḍaraṅgā, a sect of brāhmaṇical ascetics, Smp. 301; Dip. VIII. 35
Paṇḍava, a rock near Rājagaha, under whose shadow Gotama ate his meal, Jāt. I. 66; S. N. 72; Dhp. 118
Paṇḍitakumāraka, a Licchavi prince who had a conversation with Ānanda at Vesāli, A. III. 74. 1
Paṇḍukambalasūla, a rock in the Tāvatiṃsa heaven, Mil. 350
Paṇḍukalohitākā (bhikkhū), followers of Paṇḍuka and Lohitaka, two out of the six so-called Chabbaggiyā bhikkhū, C. I. 1, 6. 8; Jāt. II. 387
Paṇḍukabhaya Paṇḍuvāsa’s grandson, the fifth king of Ceylon, Dip. V. 69, 81; X. 9; XI. 1 seq. 12; Mah. 58-61, 64, 65, 67, 203
Paṇḍuputta, an ajīvika, son of a carriage maker, Majjh. I. 31, 32
Paṇḍuvāsa, Vijaya’s nephew, the third king of Ceylon, Dip. IV. 41; X. 2, 7, 8; XI. 8 seq.; Mah. 54-58, 61; Smp. 320
Paṭṭhadāna, a town, S. N. 184 (Is it = Payāgapatīṭhāna?)
Paṭipujikā, Malabhāridevaputta’s wife, Dhp. 225 seq.
Paṭabhadānianiya, a portion of the Vinayapatiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60
Padarūpavibhāvana, a commentary on Nāmarūpapariccheda, Gv. 71
Padasādhana, grammatical work of Piyadassi based on the system of Moggallāna
Paṭumā, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117
Paḍumavatī, a courtezan at Ujjeni, Par. Dip. p. 178
Paḍumā, Menḍaka’s wife, Dhp. 231
Paḍumuttāra, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117, 127, 251, 267, 328
Papañcasūdāni, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Majjhimanikāya, Gv. 59

Pāpātappabbata, a hill in the Avanti country, M. V. 13. 1. v. 1. Pavattapabbata Ud. V. 6

Pabbata, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a king at the time of the Buddha Kakusandha, Jāt. I. 43

Payāgapatiṭṭhāna, a town on the borders of the Ganges (the modern Allahabad), Pār. I. 4.

Payāgā, a river in India, Majjh. I. 39

Payogasiddhi, a grammatical work by Vunaratana based on the system of Moggallāna

Parantapa, king of Kosambi, father of Udena, Dhp. 154

Paramatthakathā, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Abhidhamma, Gv. 59

Paramatthajotikā, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Khuddakapāṭha, Dhammapada, Suttanipāta and Jātaka

Paramattha-adipani, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Udāna, Itivuttaka, Vimānavatthu, Petavatthu, Thera, and Therigāthā, Gv. 60

Paramatthamaṇḍūsā, Dhammapāla's commentary on the Visuddhimagga, Gv. 60

Paramattha vīnicchaya, name of a book composed by Anuruddha, Gv. 61, 71

Parābhavasuttanta, the sixth sutta of the Suttanipāta, Mil. 20

Parittā, or Parittamī, a collection of texts taken from the Khuddakapāṭha, Aṅguttaranikāya, Saṃyuttanikāya, Suttanipāta, Majjhimanikāya; it is publicly read on certain occasions with a view to warding off the influence of evil spirits, Mil. 150 seq.

Parivārā (soḷasa), the last portion of the Vinaya-piṭṭaka, Sum. I. 47

Pasenadi, king of Kosala, a contemporary of the Buddha; his conversion is related in the Daharasutta of the Saṃyuttanikāya; the Sākyya tribe belonged to his dominion, M. III. 14; Dhp. 212, 231, 257, 291, 328, 355, 401; Pāc. 48. 1 ; 53. 1 ; 83. 1 ; Bhmī S. 2. 1 ; Bhmī N. 11. 1, 12. 1 ; Bhmī. Pāc. 41. 1 ; Sum. D. III. 1. 1 ; Saṃy. III. 1. 1–10 ; II.
1–10 ; III. 1–5 ; Ambaṭṭhas, ap. Grimblot, p. 339, 343 ; Ud. II. 2, 6, 9 ; IV. 8 ; V. 1 ; VI. 2 ; Jāt. IV. 342 seq. ; Majjh. I. 149, 231

Pākasāsana, a name of Indra, Ab. 20

Pācinavamsadāya, name of a park, M. X. 4. 1 et seq. ; Dhp. 105

Pāṭali, a village, Ud. I. 7

Pāṭaligama and Pāṭaliputta, a town in Magadha, during the reign of Kālāsoka ; shortly before Buddha’s death it became the capital, M. VI. 28 ; VIII. 24. 6 ; Mah. 22, 30, 37, 69, 70, 85, 111, 114, 115 ; M. P. S. I. 19 et seq. ; Sum. D. I. 1. 4 ; Ud. VIII. 6 ; Dip. V. 25, 59 ; VI. 18 ; VII. 45 ; XI. 28 ; XV. 6, 87 ; Mah. 22, 30, 37, 69, 70, 85, 111, 114, 115 ; Majjh. I. 349

Pāṭikavagga or Pāṭiyavagga, the third division of the Dīghanikāya, Sum. I. 2, 39

Pāṭheyyakā, the western (Bhikkhus); Pāṭheyya is one of the four divisions into which India was divided, and includes the great westerly kingdoms of Kuru, Pañcāla, Maccha, Sūrasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhāra, Kamboja, M. VII. 1. 1 seq. ; C. XII. 1. 7, 8 ; 2. 2 seq. ; Mil. 331

Pāṭāla, the infernal regions, Saṃy. I. 5. 4 ; Mil. 286

Pāṭimokkhā, a collection of the precepts contained in the Vinaya ; it has two divisions, the Bhikkhumattimā and the Bhikkhunīpattā, Tevijja S. I. 49 ; Ākaṅkheyya S. 1 ; Sum. I. 47 (ubhayāni Pāṭimokkhāni). It was read twice a month in every monastery, A. II. 4. 5, 17. 2 ; III. 73. 4

Pāṭimokkhavisodhāni, name of a commentary by Saddharmmajotipāla, Gv. 64

Pāyāsirājaṇa, name of a prince, Mil. 196

Pāyāsirājā, a king, Grimblot, 346

Pāragaṅga, the country beyond the Ganges, S. N. 32, 47

Pārāyanavagga, the fifth division of the Suttanipāta, Saṃy. XII. 31 ; A. III. 32. 1, 2

Pārikā, a female ascetic, Mil. 123

Pārileyyaka, a village near Kosambi, M. X. 4. 6 et seq. ; 5. 1 ; Dhp. 105 ; Ud. IV. 5
Pārileyyakavanāsandā, a forest, Jāt. III. 489
Pāvā, a city in the Malla country, near Rājagaha, C. XI. 1. 1; M. P. S. IV. 13 seq.; Sum. I. 4; S. N. 185; Pāsādhas. ap. Grimblot, 348; Ud. I. 1; VIII. 5
Pāveyyakā Mallā, the Mallas of Pāvā, Saṅgītīs. ap. Grimblot, 349
Pāvārika, a grove at Nālandā, M. P. S. I. 15
Pāvārikambavana, a vihāra built by the seṭṭhi at Pāvāriya Kosambi, Sum. D. VII. 1; Kevaṭṭas, ap. Gr. 342; Sampadāniyas, ap. Grimblot, 348
Pāvārikārāma, the same as the last, Dhp. 167
Pāvāriya, a seṭṭhi at Kosambi, Sum. D. VII. 1; Dhp. 164
Pāsānaka cetiya, a shrine in the Magadha country, S. N. 185, 205; Mil. 349
Piṅgalakoccha, a brāhmaṇa who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 198 seq.
Piṅgiya (maṇava), one of Bāvari’s disciples, S. N. 184, 204, 205, 207, 209; Saṃy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Par. Dip. 205
Piṭakattaya, the Holy Scriptures of the Buddhists, Mah. 19, 207, 247, 251, 252, 256
Piṅḍolabhāradvāja, a therī who was guilty of uttarima-nussadhamma, A. I. 14. 1; Ud. IV. 6; Mil. 404; C. V. 8
Pipphalīgūhā, a cave near Rājagaha, where Mahākassapa resided, Dhp. 183; Ud. I. 6; III. 7
Pipphalivana, a country adjacent to the Malla country, M. P. S. VI. 61
Piyadassi or Piyadassana, an epithet of Asoka, Dip. VI. 1, 2, 14, 24; XV. 88 seq.; XVI. 5
Piyadassi, a therī at the Jetā vihāra, Dip. XIX. 15; Mah. 171, 173
Piyadassi, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 1
Piyā, the oldest daughter of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākya tribe; she married Rāma, king of Benares, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Pilakkhagūhā, a cave at Kosambi, Majjh. I. 513
Pilindagama, see Āramīkagāma

Pilindavaccha, a bhikkhu residing at Rājagaha, who performed great miracles in the presence of King Bimbisāra of Magadha, M. VI. 13 et seq.; Pār. 2. 7. 47; N. 23. 1; A. I. 14. 6; Ud. III. 6

Piliyakkha, a king; he killed young Sāma with a poisoned arrow, Mil. 198

Pilotika, a paribbajaka, Majjh. I. 175

Pukkāma, name of a city, Gv. 67, 74

Pukkusa or Pakkusa, a young Mallian, Ālāra Kālāma's disciple; he had a discourse with the Buddha on the road from Kusinārā to Pāvā, M. P. S. IV. 33 seq.; Saṃy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; Par. Dip. 205

Puggalaññatti, one of the books belonging to the Abhidhamma Piṭaka; Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12

Puṇṇa, the slave of the setṭhi Meṇḍaka, Dhp. 231; A. I. 14. 1

Puṇṇa, a labourer, Mil. 115

Puṇṇa Koḷiyaputta, a farmer who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 387

Puṇṇa Mantāniputta, a convert at Sāvatthi, Majjh. I. 146 seq.

Puṇṇaka (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 190, 205

Puṇṇaka, Sāriputta's slave, Mil. 291

Puṇṇakapuṇḍā or Paṇha the fourth sutta in the Pāraṇyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, A. III. 32. 1

Puṇṇaji, a young man belonging to a setṭhi family at Benares, who received the pabbajja and upasampadā ordinations from the Buddha, M. 1. 9. 1, 2

Puṇṇavaddhanakumāra, the son of the setṭhi Migāra at Sāvatthi; he married Visākhā, the daughter of Dhanañjaya, Dhp. 232

Puṇṇā, Sujātā's slave girl, Jāt. I. 69

Puṇṇā, a theri; she was the daughter of Anāthapiṇḍika's slave girl, Th. II. 236–251; Par. Dip. 199

Punabbasu, a yakkha, Saṃy. X. 7

Punabbasumitta, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Vipassin, Jāt. I. 94
Puppha, a therā, P. 1. 1 pag. 3
Pupphapura, another name of Pāṭaliputta, Mah. 17, 23, 105, 110; Dip. XI. 28
Pupphavati, a town, Cariyāp. I. 7
Pubbakaccāyana, a great physician, Mil. 272
Pubbavideha, one of the four Mahādīpas, A. III. 80. 3
Pubbaseliyā, one of the heterodox sects, which branched off in the second century after Buddha’s death, Dip. V. 55; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthuṭṭhakathā they belonged to the Andhra country; see Minayoff, Pāṭimokkha VIII.

Pubbārāma, a garden at Sāvatthi, the residence of the mother of Migāra, C. IX. 1. 1; Dip. 78, 230, 249, 282; S. N. 135; Saṃy. III. 2. 1; VIII. 7; A. II. 4. 6; III. 66. 1; Aggaññas, ap. Grimbrot, 348; Ud. II. 9; Majjh. I. 160

Purāṇa, a bhikkhu residing at Dakkhiṇāgiri, C. XI. 1. 11

Purindada = Skt. purandara, “the destroyer of cities,” an epithet of Indra, Dip. 96. 185; Saṃy. XI. 2. 3

Pūrana Kassapa, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Saṃ. Ph. S. 113 seq.; Sum. D. II. 2; S. N. p. 90; Saṃy. II. 3. 10; III. 1. 1; Majjh. I. 198

Pekhuniyanattā, an epithet of Rohaṇa q. v., A. III. 66. 1

Peṭakopadesagandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 59

Peṭavatthu, the seventh book of the Khuddakanikāya, treating about disembodied spirits. It was preached by Mahinda to the Princess Anulā, accompanied by 500 women, Mah. 83; Gv. 60

Peṭavatthuvaṇṇanā, Dhammapāla’s commentary on the Peṭavatthu; it is also called Vimalavāsini, Gv. 60

Pokkharasāti, a brāhmaṇa living at Ukkaṭṭhā, S. N. 112; Tevijja, S. 1. 2; Ambaṭṭhas, ap. Grimbrot, p. 339, 343; Sum. D. III. 1. 1, 15

Poṭṭhapāda, a paribbājaka; from him the ninth sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Grimbrot p. 342
Poṭṭhila, a thera well versed in the Piṭakas, Dhp. 383 seq.
Poṭataliṭa, a householder who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 359
Poranavaṃsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv. 70
Posāla (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 202, 205
Phalagaṇḍa, a bhikkhu, Saṃy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4.; v. 1. Salakānttha, Par. Dip. 205
Phalikasandana, one of the theras residing at the Kukkuṭarāma in Pāṭaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6
Phusati, King Vessantara's mother, Cariyān. I. 9
Phussadeva, a thera, P. II. pag. 3

Baka, a brahmā of eminent wisdom and power; Buddha challenged him and showed that his knowledge was superior to that of Baka, by relating the circumstances of six former births of the brahmā, with which he himself was unacquainted, Jāt. III. 358 seq.; Saṃy. VI. 14; Majjh. I. 328
Bakkula, a thera who cured the Buddhas Anomadassi and Viṭassi from their diseases, Mil. 215 seq.; A. I. 14. 4
Badarikārāma, a garden at Kosambī, Pāc. 5. 2
Bandhumatī, a town, Dhp. 308
Bandhula, son of the king of the Mallas of Kusinārā, Dhp. 211, 218 seq., 248; Jāt. IV. 148. He went with Pasenadi and Mahāli to Takkasilā. He was renowned for his strength. His wife, Mallikā, when pregnant, wished to bathe in the bath of the Licchavi princesses at Vesāli, and realized this wish; in consequence, the princes attacked Bandhula, but were killed by him
Bahuputta cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship near Vesāli, M. P. S. III. 2; Ud. VI. 1
Bahussutakā, a secondary division of the Gokulika heretics, Dip. V. 41; Mah. 20 reads Bāhulika
Bārāṇasi, the city of Benares, on the Ganges, Mah. 2, 24, 95; Dhp. 114; M. I. 6. 6. 10; 20; 7. 1; 9. 1, 2; 11. 1; V. 7. 1; 8. 1; VI. 23, 1 et seq.; 24. 1; VIII. 1. 22, 14. 1,
15. 1; X. 2. 3; Dip. I. 30, 33, 34; III. 16, 38; Mah. 2, 24, 95, 171, 180; Majjh. I. 170

Bālakalonākāragāma, a garden near Kosambi, Dhp. 105; M. X. 4. 1

Bālacittapabodhani, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Bālavatāra, a Pāli grammar, Gv. 62

Bāvari, a brāhmaṇ living on the banks of the Godhāvari; he becomes a convert together with his sixteen disciples, S. N. 180 seq. Most probably identical with Bavāriya, Sum. D. III. 2. 12

Bāhiya Dārucirīya, a therā living at Suppāraṇā; he had a conversation with the Buddha at Śāvatthi, and immediately afterwards was killed by a cow; his corpse was burnt by the bhikkhus, Ud. I. 10; Sum. D. II. 65

Bāhukā, a river in India, Majjh. I. 39

Bāhumati, a river in India, Majjh. I. 39

Bāhuraggi, a bhikkhu, Saṃy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4; v. I.

Bāhunandi, Par. Dip. 205

Bindumati, a courtzan at Pātaliputta; she made the Ganges flow backward, Mil. 121 seq.

Bindusāra, king of India, Asoka’s father, Smp. 299 seq., 321; Mah. 21; Dip. V. 101; VI. 15

Bimbisāra, king of Magadha; he was converted by the Buddha at the Laṭṭhivana garden, Dhp. 119, 130, 143, 231, 336; Jāt. I. 82; Ud. II. 2; Dip. III. 56, 58; Mah. 10, 83, 180; M. passim; C. V. 5; VI. 3. 11; VII. 3. 5

Bīlaṅgikabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇ, Saṃy. VII. 1. 4

Bijaka, Sudinna’s son by his former wife; he was conceived when his father had already been ordained, and therefore the latter became guilty of the first pārājika. Par. 1. 5. 9

Buddhaghosa, the author of numerous commentaries on the sacred texts; he was born at the end of the fourth century in the neighbourhood of the great Botree as the son of a brāhmaṇ; he studied under Revata, and composed the Aṭṭhasālinī; subsequently he went to Ceylon, continued his studies under Saṅghapāli, and wrote the Visuddhimagga, a cyclopaedia of Buddhist theology; at last he
was appointed by the priesthood to translate all the Sin-
halese commentaries into Pāli, Mah. 250 seq.; Gv. 59

Buddhadatta, an ācariya, author of several commentaries,
Gv. 59, 66

Buddhanāga, the author of a commentary on Kaṁkhā-
vitaraṇī, Gv. 61

Buddhadāsa, king of Ceylon, 339–368 A.D., Mah. 243,
246, 247, 256

Buddharakkhita, a therī, P. I. 1 pag. 3

Buddhavaṃsa, name of a book composed by Kassaṇa,
Gv. 61

Buddhavamsa, the fifteenth book of the Khuddakanikāya,
Sum. I. 42, 47. It contains the lives of the twenty-five
Buddhas, of which Gotama is the last

Buli, name of a clan living at Allakappa, M. P. S. VI. 54

Belaḷṭṭhakaccāna, a sugar dealer; he met the Buddha
on his way from Andhakavinda to Rājagaha, and presented
a pot of sugar to each of the bhikkhus who accompanied
him; afterwards he became a convert, M. VI. 26

Belaḷṭṭhasīsa Ānanda’s upajjhāya, M. VI. 9.; VIII. 17;
Pāc. 38. 1; Dhp. 281

Beluva, a village near Vesāli, M. P. S. II. 27; Dhp.
357; Majjh. I. 349

Bodhi, a prince who received the Buddha and the frater-
IV. 22

Bodhi, one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the
signs at the Buddha’s birth, Jāt. I. 56; v. 1. Subodhi
Mīl. 236

Bodhimaṇḍa, Buddha’s miraculous throne under the
Bodhi tree upon which he attained Buddhahood, Kh. 20;
Mah. 250; Dhp. 118, 280, 342

Bodhivamsa, one of the historical books of Ceylon, Gv.
61, 70

Brahmajālasutta, the first sutta of the Dīghanikāya,
Smp. 318

Brahmadatta, king of Kāsi; he murdered King Dīghiti,
of Kosala, but afterwards made peace with his son, Dīghāvu,
M. X. 2. 3 et seq. ; C. XI. 1. 7 (?) ; Dhp. 104, 114, 177, 214, 303 ; Jāt. passim

Brahmadatta, Suppiya’s servant, Brahmajāla S. p. 1 seq. ; Sum. I. 38 ; D. I. 1. 1, 2, 7
Brahmadatta, name of Devadatta in a former birth, Mil. 203

Brahmā Sahampati, the supreme deity; he was present at the Buddha’s birth, and assisted him in his conflict with Māra, S. N. 122 seq. ; Samy. VI. 1. 1–3, 10 ; 2. 2, 3, 5 ; XI. 2. 7 ; Mil. 209 seq. He was the first to express his sorrow at the Buddha’s death, M. P. S. VI. 15 ; Jāt. I. 81 ; M. I. 5. 4 seq., 6. 30, 18 ; Majjh. I. 169, 459
Brahmāyu, a brāhmaṇa, Sum. D. II. 99 ; III. 2. 12
Bhagu, a celebrated rishi, M. VI. 35. 2 ; Tevijja S. I. 13
Bhagu, a disciple of Buddha, M. VIII. 24, 6 ; X. 4, 1 ; C. VII. 1, 4 ; Dhp. 105, 139 ; Jāt. I. 140 ; Mil. 107 ; Majjh. 462
Bhaggā, name of a people, C. V. 21. 1 ; 22. 1 ; Pāc. 53. 1 ; Sekh. 55 seq. ; P. 8. 1 ; Majjh. I. 95
Bhaṇḍagāma, a village near Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 1, 4
Bhaṇḍākuka, an upāsaka who went with Mahinda to Ceylon, Sm. 319 ; Dip. XII. 26, 39, 62, 63 ; Mah. 77, 80
Bhattā (or Hattā), one of the queens of the third Okkāka Anbattīha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Bhadda, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6
Bhaddakaccā, Gotama’s wife, Bv. XXVI. 15. She is generally called Rāhulamātā, q. v.
Bhaddakaccānā, daughter of Amitodana, Gotama’s uncle; she married King Paṇḍuvāsa of Ceylon, Mah. 55, 56, 65
Bhaddayānikā, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. V. 46 ; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour’s edition)
Bhaddavaggiya, an Indian tribe, Dip. I. 34 ; Mah. 2, 180
Bhaddavatikā, a village, Pāc. 51. 1
Bhaddavatikā, a she-elephant belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjeni, M. VIII. 1. 25 seq. ; Dhp. 160
Bhaddasīla (or Bhaddanāma), one of the companions of Mahinda, Smp. 313 seq. 319; Dip. XII. 12, 38; Mah. 71, 127

Bhaddasīla, a tree in the Rakkhita grove at Pārileyyaka, M. X. 4. 6 et seq.; Ud. IV. 5

Bhaddasīla, son of a general of Nanda; he had a conflict with King Candagutta, Mil. 292

Bhaddākapilāni, a bhikkhuṇī; she was insulted repeatedly by Thullanandā, Bhni S. 3. 1; Bhni Pāc. 11 et seq., 18. 1, 33. 1, 35. 1; A. I. 14. 5

Bhaddā Kuṇḍalakesā, a therī, A. I. 14. 5; Th. II. 107–111; P. D. 184

Bhaddāli, a therī who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 437 seq.

Bhaddiya, king of the Sakyas, one of the first disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 6. 33; C. VII. 1. 3 et seq.; Jāt. I. 82, 140; Mil. 107; A. I. 14. 1. At Ud. II. 10 he is called Bhaddiya Kāligodhāyaputta

Bhaddiya (nagara), the capital of the Anāga kingdom, the residence of the householder Meṇḍaka, M. V. 8. 1. 9. 1; VI. 34; Pār. 1. 10, 17; Dhp. 139, 230, 249, 375, 389

Bhadrāvudha, one of Bavari's disciples, S. N. 184, 200, 205

Bhadrāvudha, a therī, S. N. 209

Bharaṇḍu Kālāma, Buddha's fellow disciple, A. III. 124

Bhallika (or Bhalluka), a merchant who became one of the first lay-disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 4; Jāt. I. 80; A. I. 14. 6

Bhalluka, nephew of Elāra, Mah. 155, 156

Bhātikatissa, king of Ceylon, 131–155 A.D., Dip. XXII. 18, 20, 30, 31; Mah. 210, 213

Bhāradvāja, a celebrated rishi, M. VI. 35. 2; Pāc. 2. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13; Grimblot, 343; C. V. 8

Bhāradvāja, a young brāhman who had a dispute with his friend Vaseṭṭha about the straight path, Tevijja S. I. 3–9; S. N. 112 seq.; Mil. 173

Bhāradvājagotta, a brāhman, father of Dhanañjāni, Saṃy. VII. 1. 2
Bhārakacehaka, a bhikkhu, Pāñ. I. 10, 22
Bharukacehakā, name of a country and its inhabitants, Mil. 331; Bhārakacchanagara Par. Dip. 195. Vijaya stopped there three months on his way to Ceylon, Dip. IX. 26

Bhikkhaka, a brāhmaṇa, Saṃy. VII. 2. 10
Bhusāgāra, the threshing floor at Atumā; M. VI. 37. 4; M. P. S. IV. 39 seq.
Bhesakālavana, a grove in the Bhagga country, C. V. 21. 1; Pāñ. 56. 1; Sekh. 55 seq.; Dhp. 323; Majjh. I 95, 332

Bhoganagara, a town near Vesāli, M. P. S. IV. 6. 7
Bhoja, one of the eight brāhmaṇas who recognized the signs at the Buddha’s birth, Jāt. I. 56. At Mil. 236 he is called Subhoja

Makṣṭabandhana, a shrine of the Mallas at Kusinārā, where the funeral pile of the Buddha was, M. P. S. VI. 31, 45
Makkhali Gosāla, the head of one of the six heretical sects opposed to Buddhism, C. V. 8, 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Saṃ. Ph. S. 114 seq.; Sum. D. II. 3, 20; Saṃy. II. 3. 10; III. 1. 1; A. I. 18. 4; III. 135; Majjh. I. 198, 250
Makhaḍeva, Upacara’s son, king of Mithilā, one of the ancestors of the Sākyya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Dip. III. 33; Mah. 8, 73. When he was 84,000 years old he found his first grey hair, Jāt. I. 137 seq. [The Makhādevasutta is the 83rd in the Majjhimanikāya.]
Magadha Southern Behar, M. I. 5. 7; 19. 1, 3; 24, 5, 6, 7; 39. 1; Sum. D. V. 1.; Dhp. 186. Saṃy. IX. 4.; A. III. 70. 17; Ud. VIII. 6; Dip. I. 39; IV. 40; V. 5; Mah. 1. 43, 251, 253
Magadhakhetta, M. VIII. 12. 1
Magadhahāmānatta, an epithet of Vassakāra, the minister to King Ajātasattu, Pāñ. 2. 1. 4
Magadhaka, an inhabitant of Magadha, M. I. 22. 3 et seq.; 24. 5; C. VII. 2. 2
Magha, the name of the god Sakka, when he was a man in a former birth, Dip. 185 seq.; Jāt. I. 199; Saṃy. XI. 2. 2, 3
Maṅkura, an attendant on King Mūlinda, Mil. 29

Maṅgala, name of the Bodhisattva, when he was born as an ascetic at the time of the Buddha Dhammadassī, Jāt. I. 40

Maṅgala, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117

Maṅgalapokkharaṇī, a tank, Dhp. 117

Macalagāma, a village in the Magadha country, where Sakka was born, Dhp. 186; Jāt. I. 199

Maceha, one of the sixteen Mahājanapadas, A. III. 70. 17; Janavasabhas, ap. Grimblot, 345

Macchikāsaṇḍa, a village near Savatthi, residence of Sudhamma, C. I. 18; 22 et seq.; Dhp. 262; A. I. 14. 6

Macchikāsaṇḍika, an epithet of Citta, A. I. 14. 6

Majjhantika, a therī; he conferred the Upasampadā ordination upon Mahinda, Smp. 306. He went as an apostle to Cashmere and Candahar, Smp. 314, 316; Dip. VIII. 2, 4; Mah. 37, 71

Majjhima, a therī who went as an apostle into the Himavant, Smp. 314, 317. He returned to India and was burned under one of the Sānchi topes, Mah. 71, 74; Dip. VIII. 10

Majjhimaṭṭikā, a commentary to Saddatthabhedacintā, Gv. 63, 73

Majjhimaṇḍesā, Central India, the sacred land of Buddhism, Dhp. 348. The boundaries are given, M. V. 13, 12; Jāt. I. 49, 80

Majjhimaghaṇakā, the Majjhimaṇḍaka professors; they included the Cariyāpiṭaka, Apadāna and Buddhavaṃsa in the Khuddakanikāya, and ascribed the whole to the Suttapitaka, Sum. I. 42; Mil. 341

Majjhima Nikāya, the second portion of the Suttapiṭaka; it comprises 152 suttas, Sum. I. 40, 47, 58; Gv. 56. It is divided into three parts, the Mulaṃṭasāṇa, the Majjhimaṇḍaṇāsa, and the Upariṃṭasāṇa

Maṅjerika, the palace of the Nāga king, Jāt. I. 72

Maṭṭakuṇḍalī, son of the brahman Adīmapubbaka at Savatthi; he died from jaundice in his sixteenth year, and was reborn in the Tavatīṃsa heaven; he appeared to his
father, and caused him to join the Buddhist religion, Dhp. 93 seq.

Maṇidīpa, a commentary to Dvārakathā by Ariyavaṃsa, Gv. 65, 75

Maṇimekhalā, a goddess, Jāt. IV. 17

Maṇisāramaṇjūsā, a commentary by Ariyavaṃsa, Gv. 65, 75

Maṇḍadīpa, name of the island of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Smp. 331 ; Dip. I. 73 ; IX. 20 ; XV. 57 seq. ; XVII. 5 ; Mah. 93, 94

Maṇḍavya, son of the Rishi Mātaṅga, and a brāhman girl; he was conceived by umbilical attrition, Mil. 123 seq.

Maṇḍavya, an ascetic living in the Kāsi country, Jāt. IV. 28

Maṇḍissa or Muṇḍiya, a paribbājaka at Kosambi, Jāliyasutta, ap. Grimblot, 341 ; Sum. D. VII. 1

Maddakucchi, name of a deer park at Rājagaha, M. II. 3, 4 ; C. IV. 4. 4 ; S. S. 1. 4 ; M. P. S. III. 57 ; Dhp. 279 ; Saṃy. I. 4. 8 ; IV. 2. 3 ; Jāt. IV. 430

Maddī, Vessantara’s queen; he gave her away as an alms to a brāhman, Mil. 117, 281 ; Cariyāp. I. 9 ; Dhp. 245 ; Jāt. I. 77

Madhuratthavilāsini, Buddhaṭṭaṭṭa’s commentary on the Buddhavaṃsa, Gv. 60

Madhurasavāhini, a commentary by Raṭṭhapāla, Gv. 63, 72

Madhurā, a town in India, A. II. 4. 7 ; Dip. III. 21 ; Mah. 51

Manasākata, a brāhman village in Kosala on the banks of the Aciravati, Tevijja S. 1. 1 ; Grimblot, 343

Manorathapūraṇī, Buddhaghosa’s commentary on the Aṅguttaranīkāya, Gv. 59

Manohāra, a commentary by Dhammasenāpati, Gv. 63, 73

Mantin, one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha’s birth, Jāt. I. 56 ; Mil. 236

Mandākini, a lake, M. VI. 20

Mandāra, the western mountain behind which the sun sets, Ab. 606
Mandhatā, Varakalyāna’s son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Th. II. 486; Par. Dip. 214; Jāt. II. 310; III. 454 seq.; Dip. III. 5; Mah. 8, 231; Mil. 115, 291; Sum. D. I. 1. 17; II. 1; III. 1. 16

Maricavatī, a dagoba and vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon; it was built by King Duṭṭhagāmini 158 B.C., Mah. 159-161, 164, 195, 223


Malaya, a mountainous district in Ceylon, of which Adam’s peak is the centre, Mah. 52, 167, 217, 228, 234 seq.

Malla, name of a tribe in Hindustan, adjacent to the Sākya; they are divided into Mallas of Pava and of Kusinārā, according to their respective capitals, M. VI. 36; VIII. 19; C. VII. 1. 1; M. P. S. VI. 23 et seq.; Sum I. 3; Dhp. 139, 211, 376; Samy. VI. 2. 5; A. III. 70. 17; Dip. XV. 7; Majjh. I. 238

Malli, a Malla woman, C. X. 12

Mallikā, wife of Bandhula q. v., Dhp. 218, 248 seq.; Jāt. IV. 148

Mallikā devi, a flower-girl, Pāc. 53. 1; 83. 1. 2; Dhp. 317; Samy. III. 1. 8, 2, 6; Mil. 115, 291; Poṭṭhapādas, ap. Grimblot, 342; Ud. V. 1. She offered some sour gruel to the Buddha and on the same day became chief queen to King Pasenadi of Kosala, Jāt. III. 405 seq.; IV. 437

Masakkasāra, Indra’s city, Ras. 16

Mahallaka Nāga, Gajabahu’s father-in-law, king of Ceylon, 125-131; Dip. XXII. 15, 18, 29, 30; Mah. 224

Mahā aṭṭhakathā, the oldest and most important of the commentaries on the Tipiṭaka, brought, according to tradition, to Ceylon by Mahinda who translated it into Sinhalese, Pat. VII.; Sum. D. II. 40, 42

Mahākaccāna, one of the Thera bhikkhus, M. V. 13; X. 5. 6; C. I. 18. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Dhp. 204, 282; A. II. 4. 6, 7; Ud. I. 5; V. 6; VII. 8; Majjh. I. 110

Mahākappina, one of the Thera bhikkhus; the Buddha appeared to him in the deer park of Maddakucchi and en-
gaged him to go to the Uposatha service, M. II. 5; X. 5, 6; C. I. 18. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; Dhp. 272; Saṃy. VI. 1. 5; A. I. 14. 4; Ud. I. 5

Mahākassapa, or simply Kassapa a famous apostle of Buddha, president of the first council, M. I. 74; II. 12. 1; VIII. 21. 1; X. 5. 6; C. XI. 1. 1 et seq.; Dhp. 183, 254, 257, 281; S. 6. 1; M. P. S. VI. 36 seq.; Smp. 283 seq.; A. I. 14. 1; III. 90. 4 seq.; Sum. I. 1 seq.; D. I. 1. 1 seq.; II. 65, 99; III. 1; Saṃy. VI. 1. 5; Ud. I. 5; II. 8; III. 7; Mah. 11, 14, 20, 42, 185; Majjh. I. 212

Mahākoṭṭhita, one of the Thera bhikkhus; he had a conversation with Sāriputta about the Puggalas, M. X. 5. 6; C. I. 18. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; A. I. 14. 3; III. 21; Dip. IV. 5; V. 9; Ud. I. 5; Majjh. I. 292

Mahākosala, King Pasenadi’s father and King Bimbisāra’s father-in-law, Jāt. II. 237, 403

Mahāgovinda, see Mandhātā

Mahācunda, one of the Thera bhikkhus, M. X. 5. 6; C. I. 18. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Ud. I. 5

Mahācūla, Khallātanāga’s son, king of Ceylon, 76–62 B.C., Dip. XX. 22–23, 31; Mah. 202, 203, 208, 209

Mahāṭikā, a commentary to Saddhatthabhedacintā, Gv. 63

Mahāṭīṭṭha, the modern Mantoṭa near Manaar in Ceylon, Mah. 51, 155, 217

Mahāṭhūpa, the great Dāgoba built by King Duṭṭhadāhi-miñi at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, 157 B.C., Mah. 88–165, 168–171, 193–195, 200–203, 211, etc.; Dip. XIX. 2, 10

Mahādāṭhika Mahānāga, king of Ceylon, 9–21 A.D.; he built a great thūpa at Ambatthala, Dip. XXI. 31–33; Mah. 210, 213, 215

Mahādīpani, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Mahādeva, a disciple of the Buddha Kakusandha, Smp. 330; Mah. 90; Dip. XV. 38, 43; XVII. 25

Mahādeva, a therā; he conferred the pabbajjā ordination on Mahinda, Smp. 806; he went as an apostle to Mahisak-amaṇḍala, Smp. 314, 316; Dip. VII. 25; VIII. 5; Mah. 37, 71
Mahādhammarakkhita, a therī, who went as an apostle to Mahāraṭṭha, Smp. 314, 317; Dip. VIII. 8; Mah. 33, 34, 71, 74. According to Mah. 34 he ordained Tissakumāra, Asoka’s brother

Mahānāga, King Devānampiyatissa’s brother; persecuted by the queen who wanted to poison him he fled to Rohana in the south of Ceylon, and founded there the kingdom of Magama, Dip. XI. 6; XVII. 75; Mah. 82, 97, 130

Mahānāma of the Sākya tribe, one of the first converts; he provided the bhikkhus with medicine for four months, M. I. 6. 36; C. VII. 1. 1; Pāc. 47. 1; Jāt. I. 82; A. I. 14. 6; III. 73. 1, 124; Dip. I. 32. His natural daughter was Vāsabhakhattiyā, whom he gave in marriage to the King of Kosala, Dhp. 216 seq.; Jāt. IV. 144 seq.; Majjh. I. 354

Mahānāma, author of Saddhāmmapakāsanī, Gv. 61

Mahānāma, the author of the Mahāvamsa, Ab. 587; he was the uncle of King Dhātusena of Ceylon (459–477 A.D.); Gv. 61, 66

Mahāniruttigandha, one of the books composed by Mahā-kaccāyana, Gv. 59

Mahānissara, a commentary by Ariyavamsa, Gv. 65

Mahāpajāpati Gotamī, sister of Māyā, the Buddha’s mother; as Māyā died very soon after the birth of her son, Mahāpajāpati nursed and educated him; at her instigation he established an especial order of female mendicants, M. X. 5. 7; C. X. 1. 1 et seq.; XI. 1. 9; N. 17. 1; Pāc. 23. 2; Bhūmī Pāc. 5. 1; Mil. 240 seq.; A. I. 14. 5; Dip. XVIII. 8

Mahāpathhavi, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as a monkey, Mil. 201

Mahāparinibbānasutta, the sixteenth sutta of the Dīgha-nikāya, Mil. 408; Dhp. 349

Mahāmaṅgalasuttanta, the sixteenth sutta of the Sutta-nipāta, Mil. 20; Mah. 181. It was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura

Mahāmāyā, Gotama’s mother, Jāt. I. 52, see Mayādevi

Mahāmunḍa, one of the parricide kings of Magadha, Sum. D. II. 12
Mahārakkhita, a therā, who went as an apostle to the Yona country, Smp. 314, 317; Dip. VIII. 9; Mah. 71, 74
Mahāraṭṭha, the ancient seat of the Mahrattas at the sources of the Godāvari, Mah. 71. 74; Smp. 314; Dip. VIII. 8. It was converted to Buddhism by the therā Mahādhammarakkhita who preached the Nārada-kassapajātaka
Mahāli, a Licchavi prince at Vesāli, Dhp. 184, 211, 219; Saṅy. XI. 2. 3; Jāt. IV. 148 seq.; Sum. D. VI. 2, 11, 12
Mahāvagga, one of the divisions of the Vinayapiṭaka, s. Khandhakā
Mahāvagga, the second division of the Dīghanikāya; it contains 9 suttas, Sum. I. 2, 39
Mahāvajirabuddhi, the author of a commentary called Vinayagaṇḍhi, Gv. 60, 66
Mahāvamsa, a history of Ceylon, written in Pāli by Mahanāma in the fifth century, A.D., Gv. 70
Mahāvana, a grove at Vesāli, M. VI. 30. 6; C. V. 13. 3; VI. 5. 1; X. 1. 2; XII. 1. 1; M. P. S. III. 64; Pār. 1. 4, 5, 6, 10, 19 seq., 3. 1. 1, 4. 1. 1 seq.; N. 12. 1; Pāc. 8. 1; 33. 1, 40. 1, 41. 1; Bhūṇī Pāc. 52. 1; M. P. S. III. 64; Sum. D. VI. 1; Dhp. 346, 391, 395; Saṅy. I. 4. 7, 9, 10; IV. 2. 7; XI. 2. 3; Majjh. I. 108
Mahāvaruṇa, a therā who conferred the Pabbajjā ordination upon Nigrodha, Bindusāra’s grandson, Smp. 302
Mahāvihāra, a monastery at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, built by King Devānampiyatissa 306 B.C.; the Siṃhalese Aṭṭhakathā on which the Mahāvamsa is based, was composed in the Mahāvihāra, Mah. 122–125, 207, 219, 224, 225, 233–238, 252. The monastery was destroyed by King Mahāsena under the influence of the Therā Saṅghamitta, Sum. I. 1; Dhp. 78; Jāt. I. 85
Mahāsaṅgītikā or Mahāsaṅghikā, a sect opposed to the Vajjiputtakā at the Council of Vesāli, Dip. V. 31, 32, 39, 42; Mah. 20. The Mahāvastu is said to be a book belonging to the Mahāsaṅghika school (and especially to the Lokottaravādi branch), see Senart’s ed. p. 2
Mahāsatipaṭṭhānasutta, the twenty-second sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Sum. D. I. 1. 5; II. 65
Mahāsatṭhivassā, a therī, Sum. D. IV. 22
Mahāsamyasuttanta, the twentieth sutta of the Digha-nikāya, a discourse held by the Buddha at Kapilavatthu; it was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 181; Mil. 20, 350
Mahāsammatā, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Jāt. II. 311; III. 454; Sum. D. I. 1. 17; III. 1. 16; Dip. III. 3; Mah. 8
Mahāsāgara, a king of Uttaramadhurā, Jāt. IV. 79
Mahāsāgara, name of the Mahāmegha garden at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Mah. 99, 95
Mahāsārapakasini, name of a commentary, Gv. 75
Mahāsāla, a brāhmaṇa, Saṃy. VII. 2. 4
Mahāsālā, a town lying East of Majjhimadesa, beyond Kajaṅgala, M. V. 13. 12; Jāt. I. 49 reads Mahāsālo
Mahāsimā, a commentary on Subodhālaṅkāra by Vācis-sara, Gv. 71
Mahāśīva, a therī, P. I. 1 pag. 3; Sum. D. II. 65; Smp. 314; Mah. 127
Mahāsudassana, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as king of Kusāvatī, Jāt. I. 45
Mahāsudassanajātaka, the ninety-fifth Jātaka
Mahāsudassanasutta, the seventeenth Sutta of the Dīgha-nikāya
Mahāsenā, a god who was reborn in the womb of the Brāhmaṇa Soṇuttara’s wife, and was then called Nāgasena, Mil. 6 seq.
Mahāsenā, Gothābhaya’s son, king of Ceylon, 275–302 a.d.; under the influence of the Thera Saṅghamitta, and the minister Sona he destroyed the Mahāvihāra and expelled the priesthood, Dip. XXII. 66, 75; Mah. 233, 234, 238
Mahimsāsaka, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as son of King Brahmadatta of Benares, Dhp. 303; Jāt. I. 127; see Candakumāra
Mahimsāsakā, a school opposed to the Vajjiputtakas; it was the first which branched off from the orthodox or Theravāda school, Dip. V. 45, 47
Mahinda, the son of Asoka, the apostle who converted Ceylon to Buddhism, P. 1. 1 pag. 3; Dhp. 128; Smp. 305 seq. 319. He was born at Vedisanagara in Ujjeni while his father was sub-king of that province; he was ordained when twenty years old; twelve years later he went to Ceylon; he died sixty years old at the Cetiyapabbata in the eighth year of King Uttiya’s reign, Mah. 36, 37, 39, 71, 76, 77, 81, 82, 85, 88, 90–92, etc.; Dip. I. 27; V. 82 seq.; VI. 17 seq.; VII. 18 seq. etc.

Mahiyāṅgana, a division in the south-east of Ceylon, the modern Bintenne, Mah. 3, 4, 104, 150, 228

Mahisamāṇḍala, the most southerly settlement of the Āryans in India, south of the Godāvari, Mah. 71, 73; Smp. 314; it was converted to Buddhism by the therī Mahādeva, Dip. VIII. 5

Mahi, a great river in India, C. IX. 1. 3 et seq.; S. N. 3; Ud. V. 1; Mil. 20

Mahosadha, name of the Bodhisattva in a former birth, Jāt. I. 53

Māgandiya, name of a brāhman in the Kuru country, Dhp. 153, 162; S. N. 157; Mil. 313. He had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 502 seq. He was swallowed by the earth for reviling the Buddha

Māgandiyā, his daughter, wife of King Udēna; her father wanted to give her in marriage to the Buddha, but the latter refused, Dhp. 162 seq., 169 seq.

Māgha (māṇava), a young man who had a conversation with the Buddha, S. N. 86 seq.

Māgha, an angel, Saṃy. II. 1. 3
Māṇavagāmika, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 10; Mil. 242
Mātaṅga, a caṇḍāla of the Sopāka caste, S. N. 24
Mātaṅga, a rishi, Mil. 123
Mātaṅgāraṇa, a forest, Mil. 130; Majjh. 378
Mātali, the charioteer of Indra, Dhp. 194: Jāt. I. 202 seq.; Saṃy. XI. 1. 4, 6; 2. 8, 9, 10; Mahāsamayas, ap. Grimblot, 285

Mātikatthadīpani, a commentary to Sīmālaṅkāra, Gv. 64
Mātikā, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakhandhas, Sum. I. 60
Mātuposaka, a brāhman, Saṃy. VII. 2. 9
Mādhuraka, inhabitant of Madhurā, a town in India, Mil. 331
Mānatthadda, a brāhman, Saṃy. VII. 2. 5
Māyā(devi), Gotama's mother, *Bv. XXV. 21; XXVI. 13, see Mahāmāyā*
Māra, the Tempter, the spirit of Evil, M. I. 6. 30, 11. 2, 13. 2; C. XI. 1. 9; M. P. S. III. 4, 43; Sum. D. I. 7; II. 40; Dhp. 118, 160, 164, 197, 210, 254, &c.; Saṃy. II. 3. 10; IV. I. 1–10, 2. 1–10, 3. 1–5, 5. 1–10; VIII. 8; Mil. 156; Majjh. I. 155
Mārakāyikā devatā, Pār. 3. 1
Māras, three, Sum. D. I. 1. 7
Mālābhāri, an angel, Dhp. 225
Mālunkyāputta, a therav who had a conversation with the Buddha, Mil. 144; Majjh. I. 426 seq.
Māhissati, name of a city, S. N. 184
Mīgalaṇḍika, a sāmaṇakuttaka who killed a great many bhikkhus, Pār. III. 1
Mīgūra, a seṭṭhi at Sāvatthi, father of Puṇavaṭṭhana, Dhp. 232 seq. He was an adherent of the Nigaṇṭha sect, but was converted to Buddhism by his daughter-in-law Visākhā
Mīgāramātā, *see* Visākhā, S. N. 135; Saṃy. III. 2. 1; VIII. 7; A. III. 66. 1, 67. 1; Ud. II. 9; V. 5; VI. 1; VIII. 8; Majjh. I. 160
Mīgāranattā, an epithet of Sālha, q. v. A. III. 66. 1
Mittavindaka, a merchant's son living at Benares at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Jāt. IV. 1
Mittā, a theri belonging to the Sakya family of Kapilavatthu, Th. II. 31. 32; Par. Dip. 178
Mithiḷā, the capital of the Videhas, Makkhādeva's residence, Ab. 199; Mah. 9; Jāt. I. 187; Dip. III. 9, 29, 35; Cariyāp. I. 5; Bv. XXVIII. 11
Milakkha, or Milakkhuka, name of a people of non-Aryan origin, the Mlecchas, Th. I. 88; Sum. D. II. 40
Milindapanha, a Pali book containing the discussion between Menander king of the Yonakas and the Buddhist sage Nagasena; Gv. 65, 75
Missakapabbata, a mountain in Ceylon, where the Apostle Mahinda met the king Devanampiya tissa, Smp. 319.; Dip. XII. 28, 37 seq.; XIV. 56.; Mah. 77, 78, 84, 106, 213, 225, 237, 240
Mukhamattadipani, name of a commentary by Vimalabuddhi, Gv. 60, 70
Mukhamattasarā, a commentary by Guṇasāgara, Gv. 63, 78
Mucalinda, name of a tree and of a Nāga king, M. I. 3; 4. 1; Ud. II. 1
Mucalindadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20
Munjakesi, a horse belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjeni, Dhp. 160
Mutassiva, father of Devanampiya tissa, king of Ceylon, 367–307 B.C., Smp. 318; Dip. V. 82; XI. 5 seq. 12, 13; XII. 42; XVII. 75, 77; XVIII. 48; Mah. 67, 76
Mulaṭikā, a commentary on the Abhidhamma by Ānanda, Gv. 60
Mūlapariyāyasutta, the first sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Sum. I. 47, 58; Jat. II. 259
Mulasikkhā, a compendium of the Vinaya, Gv. 61, 62
Meghavāṇṇa (Abhaya), minister to King Mahāsena of Ceylon; he rebuilt the Mahāvihāra destroyed by Mahāsena, Mah. 235 seq.
Meghavana, a garden in Ceylon, where Buddha plunged himself in meditation, Dip. II. 61, 64; XIII. 18 seq.; XVIII. 15, 23, 74, etc. In the Mahāvamsa it is generally called Mahāmegha, 67, 68, 84, 85, 88, 97, 98, etc. Later on it was given as residence to Mahinda, and was called Tissārāma, q. v.
Meghiya, a personal attendant of the Buddha, Ud. IV. 1
Mejjhāraṇṇa, a forest, Mil. 130; Majjh. 378
Meṇḍaka, a householder, gifted with supernatural power,
living at Bhaddiyanagara; he provided the Buddha and the fraternity with food and fresh milk while they were staying at Bhaddiya, M. VI. 34; Dhp. 230, 375. He was the father of Dhanañjaya, and grandfather of Visākhā.

Mettagū (mañava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 191, 205. He became a convert.

Mettiya, the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka, two among the six leaders of the notorious Chabbaggiya bhikkhus; they twice raised against Dabba the Mallian a groundless charge of breach of morality, C. IV. 4. 5 et seq.; V. 20; S. 8. 1, 9. 1; Pāc. 13. 1, 2; Jāt. II. 387.

Mettiya, a nun; at the instigation of the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka, she brought a false accusation against Dabba the Mallian that he had defiled her, C. IV. 4. 8 et seq.; S. 8. 1, 9. 1.

Metteyya, the futur Buddha, who will come 5000 years after Gotama, Mah. 199, 252, 258; Mil. 159.

Medhamkara, author of Jinacarita, Gv. 62, 72.

Moggallāna, one of the chief disciples of the Buddha, he and his friend Sāriputta were followers of the paribbajaka Saññjaya, and were then converted by Assaji at Rājagaha; he is generally called Mahāmoggallāna; he was murdered at the instigation of the Niganthas, in the Kālasilā forest, M. I. 23, 24, VI. 20; C. I. 18. 1; V. 8. 1, 34. 2; VII. 2, 2; 4. 2; IX. I; Dhp. 125, 135, 298, 365; Sum. D. II. 65, 99; S. N. 121; Saññy. VI. 1. 5, 9, 10; VIII. 10; Mil. 186 seq., 417; A. I. 14. 1; II. 12. 1; Jāt. I. 391; Ud. I. 5; III. 5; IV. 4; V. 5.

Moggallāna, brother of Kassapa I., the parricide king of Ceylon; he succeeded him and reigned 495-513 A.D., Mah. 259.

Moggallāna, a celebrated Pāli grammarian who flourished in the twelfth century, Gv. 61, 70.

Moggallāna, author of the Abhidhānappadīpikā, Gv. 62, 71.

Moggaliputta Tissa, the president of the third Council, Mil. 3; Dīp. V. 57 seq.; VII. 16, 23 seq., 39 seq., VIII. 1;
Smp. 295 seq.; Mah. 26, 28, 33, 34, 39, 40, 73, 112, 240.
He was the pupil of theras Candavajji and Siggava. When
Asoka was in distress because his minister had killed a
great many bhikkhus, he sent for Moggaliputta Tissa, and
requested him to settle the religious conflict.
Mogharaja (mañava), one of Bavari's disciples; he be-
came afterwards a theran, S. N. 184, 203, 205; Mil. 412;
A. I. 14. 4
Moraparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150
Moriya, a clan living at Pipphalivana, adjacent to the
Mallas, M. P. S. VI. 61 seq.; Dip. VI. 19; Mah. 21, 254.
Candagutta was a Moriya, Bv. XXVIII. 4
Moliyaphagguna, a bhikkhu who kept company with the
bhikkhunis and was blamed by the Buddha for this reason,
Majjh. I. 122
Moliyasivakasutta, the thirty-fifth sutta of the Saññyut-
tanikâya, Mil. 137
Molini, the name of Benares at the time of King Brahmad-
tatta, Jât. IV. 15
Mohavicchedanî, name of a book by Kassapa, Gv. 60, 70

Yatthâlakatissa, Mahânâga's son, king of Mâgâma, Mah.
97, 130
Yaññadatta, son of King Kosambika, Jât. IV. 30
Yama, the god of death, Dhp. 42, 368; Saññy. 1. 4. 3;
A. III. 35. 1, 2
Yâmâ devâ, "the earth-inhabiting devas," M. I. 6. 30;
Saññy. V. 7; A. III. 80. 3
Yamâ, one of the books belonging to the Abhi-
dhamma Piñaka, Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12
Yamunâ, the river Jumna, Ab. 682; C. IX. 1. 3 et. seq.;
Mil. 70; Ud. V. 5.
Yamataggi = Jamadagni, one of the six rišhis, M. VI.
85. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13
Yamelutekula, Yamelu and Tekula, two brothers, brâhm-
mans by birth, who wanted to put the sacred doctrine
into Sanskrit verse, but were rebuked by the Buddha, C. V.
83. 1
Yasa, son of Kakandaka, took a principal part at the council of Vesali, C. XII 1. 1 et. seq.; 2. 1 et. seq.; Smp. 293, 312; Dip. V. 23; Mah. 15–19, 42
Yasa, son of a setthi at Benares, the sixth convert; his father, mother, and wife became the first lay-disciples, M. 1. 7 et. seq.; Dhp. 119, 127; Jāt. I. 82
Yasavasanta, father of the Buddha Anomadassi, Dhp. 181
Yasoja, a bhikkhu, M. VI. 33. 5; Ud. III. 3
Yasodharā, the wife of Gotama before he became Buddha, Ab. 336; see Rāhulamātā
Yasodharā, mother of the Buddha Anomadassi, Dhp. 181
Yugandharapabbata, a mountain in the Himalaya where Assagutta assembled the priests from Rakkhitatala, Mil. 6
Yogavinicchaya, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 68
Yona, or Yavana (raṭṭha) Bactria, Mil. 327; Sum. D. II. 40; Ass. S. 10; Dip. VIII. 9; Mah. 71, 73, 74, 171. It was converted to Buddhism by the theri Mahārakkhita, who preached the Kālakārāmasuttanta, Smp. 314
Yonakadhammarakkhita, one of the theras present at the third Council; he went as an apostle to Aparantaka, Smp. 314, 316; Dip. VIII. 7; Mah. 71

Rakkhita, a theri who went as an apostle to Vanavāsi Smp. 314, 316; Dip. VIII. 6; Mah. 71, 73
Rakkhitatala, a locality in the Himalaya, Mil. 6 seq.
Rakkhitavanasaṇḍa, a grove at Pārileyyaka, M. X. 4. 6 et seq.; Dhp. 105, 406; Ud. IV. 5
Ragā, one of Mara's daughters, S. N. 157; Samy. IV. 3. 5; Jāt. I. 78; Dhp. 164
Raṭṭhapāla, author of Madhurasavāhini, Gv. 63. 67
Raṭṭhapāla, a theri; he was the son of a brāhmaṇ at Tullakotita, Th. I. 793; S. VI. 1. 5; A. I. 14. 3
Raṭṭhapālasutta, the 82nd sutta of the Majjhimanikāya Ratanasutta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150; Sum. I. 59; D. III. 1. 5
Rattapāṇi, son of a washerman, Majjh. I. 385
Rathakāradaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20
Rammaka, a brāhman, Majjh. I. 160
Rammanagara, the residence of the Buddha Dipaṅkara, Jāt. I. 11, 26; IV. 119
Rammavatī, the residence of the Buddha Kondaṅña, Jāt. I. 30
Rājagaha, the capital of Māgadhā, where the first Council was held, M. I. 22. 1, 2, 13; 23. 1 seq., 28. 2, 30. 1, 49. 1, 53, 54; II. 1. 1, 5, 12. 1, 17, 18; III. 1, 5; V. 1, 3, 7; VI. 15. 1, 16. 1, 17. 1, 7, 8, 20, 22, 23, 26–28, 34–9; VIII. 1 seq. 8, 13, 21 seq., 28, 35, 12, 13, 24; C. passim; A. III. 64. 1; Ud. I. 6; III. 6, 7; IV. 3, 9; V. 3, 8; VI. 8; VIII. 9; Dip. III. 9, 30, 52; XIII. 10; Mah. 8, 12, 29, 171, 185, 240; Pār. N. Pāc. passim
Rājagiriyā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dip. V. 54; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthuṭṭhakathā they belonged to the Andhāra country. See Minayeff, Pātimokkha VIII.
Rājāyatana, name of a tree; at its foot Gotama met the merchants Tapussa and Bhallika, M. I. 4. 1, 2; 5. 1
Rāma, one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236
Rāma, king of Benares; he married Piyā, the eldest daughter of the third Okkāka of the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; in the Mahāvastu, p. 353, he is called Kola
Rāma, father of Buddha's teacher Uddaka, Jāt. I. 66; Majjh. I. 165 seq.
Rāma, son of King Dasaratha, Jāt. IV. 124 seq.
Ramagāma, a town on the Ganges, M. P. S. VI. 55, 63; Bv. XXVIII. 3; Mah. 184, 185; see Vyaghapajja
Rāhu, an Asura, who is supposed to cause eclipses by taking the sun and moon into his mouth, Jāt. I. 27; III. 364; Sum. D. I. 24; IV. 6; S. N. 82; Saṃy. II. 1. 9, 10
Rāhumukha, Mil. 358

Rāhula, Gotama's son; he received the pabbajjā ordination from Śāriputta, M. I. 54, 55; X. 5. 6; C. I. 18. 1; Pāc. 5. 2, 29. 1; Mah. 9; Sum. D. I. 1. 5; II. 65; Dhp. 117, 135, 147, 313; Jāt. I. 60; S. N. 60; Mil. 384, 388, 410, 413; A. I. 14. 3; Dip. III. 47; Bv. XXVI. 15; Majjh. I. 414 seq.

Rāhulamātā, Rāhula's mother, Gotama's wife; she is generally called by this name in the Pāṭaka texts, only Bv. XXVI. 15 she is called Bhaddakaccā; in later texts we find her name given as Yasodharā; she was born on the same day with Gotama, M. I. 54; Jāt. I. 54, 60

Rāhulovādasuttanta, a discourse addressed by Buddha to his son = Majjhimanikāya 147; Saṃyuttanikāya XXXIV. 120. It was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 181. It treats of Rāhula's obtaining Arahatship. At Sum. D. I. 1. 5 a distinction is made between Mahārāhulovādasutta and Cūlarāhulovādasutta, Mil. 20, 349

Rūpanandā, a therī; from Dhp. 313 seq. it seems that she was a younger sister of the Buddha, but this is confirmed by no other text; at Th. II. 82–86 she is simply called Nandā

Rūpasāri, a brāhmaṇī, Upatissa's mother, Dhp. 120

Rūpārūpavibhāga, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 62, 71

Rūpasiddhi, a book composed by Dīpaṅkara, Gv. 60

Revata, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117; Mah. 1

Revata, one of the Thera bhikkhus who took a prominent part in the second Council, M. VIII. 31. 1; X. 5. 6; C. I. 18. 1; XII. 1. 9, et seq., 2. 1 et seq.; Pāc. 29. 1; Sum. D. II. 65; Dhp. 366; A. I. 14. 2; Smp. 294; Ud. I. 5; Dip. IV. 49; V. 22; Mah. 16–19; Majjh. I. 462

Roja, the Malla, a friend of the disciple Ānanda, provided pothehrs and meal for the Buddha and the Bhikkhus, M. VI. 36; VIII. 19; Jāt. II. 231

Roja, son of King Mahāsammata, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. II. 311; III. 454.
In the Mahāvastu (ed. Senart, p. 348) he is called Rava, Dīp. III. 4; Mah. 8
Rohāṇa, a brāhman, grandson of Pekhuniya, A. III. 66
Rohāṇa, a therī, Nāgasena's teacher, Mil. 7 seq.
Rohana, a Sākya prince, Bhaddakaccāna's brother, Dīp. X. 6; Mah. 57
Rohana, the southern part of Ceylon, P. 1. 1 pag. 3; Smpp. 313; Dīp. XVIII. 23, 40; XXII. 16; Mah. 57, 130, 138, 148, 254, 256
Rohini, a river dividing the Sākya and Koliya countries; it joins the Rapti at Goruckpore, Dhp. 351; Th. I. 529
Rohini, a therī, Th. II. 290
Rohitassa, a rishi, Saṃy. II. 3. 6
Rohitassa, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 6

Lakunṭakabhaddiya, a therī who killed his father and mother, Dhp. 273, 378, 389; A. I. 14. 1; Ud. VII. 1, 2, 5
Lakkhana, a therī living together with Mahāmoggallāna on the Gijjhakūṭa, Pār. IV. 9. 1 seq.
Lakkhana, one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha's birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236
Lakkhana, son of King Dasaratha, Jāt. IV. 124 seq.
Lakkhanaṇasuttanta, the twenty-ninth sutta of the Dighanikāya, Mil. 405
Laukādīpa, the island of Ceylon, Mah. 2, 3, 67, etc., Dīp. passim; Smpp. 334 seq.
Lajjītissa, king of Ceylon 119–109 B.C., Dīp. XX. 9 seq.; Mah. 201 seq.
Laṭṭhivanuyyāna, a bambu forest lying south-west of Rājagaha, M. I. 22. 1, 2; Dhp. 119; Jāt. 1. 84
Lambakaṇṇa, name of a royal family in Ceylon, Mah. 228
Lāla, an ancient kingdom in India; its capital was Sihapura, where Vijaya was born, Dīp. IX. 5; Mah. 43, 46, 47
Lāludāyi, a therī who came into conflict with Dabba Mallaputta on account of the distribution of the food-tickets, Dhp. 317 seq.; Jāt. I. 123 seq.
Lingatthavinicchaya, a commentary, Gv. 65
Lingatthavivaṇṇanā, a commentary by Subhūtacandana, Gv. 63
Liccavī, name of a race of Indian princes living at Vesālī, M. VI. 30; 31. 1; C. V. 20; Dhp. 360; M. P. S. II. 18 seq.; VI. 52; Sum. D. VI. 2. seq.; A. III. 74, 1; Majjh. I. 228
Linatthapakāsini, a commentary to the Dīghanikāya by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60, 62, 72
Linatthavivaṇṇanā, a commentary to the Abhidhamma by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60
Lumbinīvana, a grove between Kapilavatthu and Devadaha, where Gotama was born, Jāt. I. 52, 54
Lumbineyya janapada, see the last. S. N. 128 (the MS. has Lampuneyya)
Lokadīpakasāra, a commentary by Medhamkara, Gv. 64, 74
Lokapaṇṇatti, a commentary, Gv. 62, 72
Lokuppatti, a commentary by Aggapaṇḍita, Gv. 64, 74
Lomasakassapa, a rishi who performed great austerities. Sakka frightened caused the king of Benares to send his daughter Candaوات and request the rishi to offer a sacrifice; this was done, but when he lifted up the knife to slay the elephant, the beast cried out, and the rishi fled to the forest, Jāt. III. 514 seq.; Mil. 219
Lohapāsāda, the brazen palace in Anurādhapura in Ceylon, built by King Devānampiyatissa, Mah. 101, 161–165, 195, 200, 202, etc.; Dip. XIX. 1
Lohicca, a brāhmaṇa; from him the twelfth sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Grimblot, 343

Vakkali, a therā, A. I. 14. 2; S. N. 209
Vaggumudā, a river in the Vajjī country, Ud. III. 3
Vaggumudātiriyā bhikkhū, certain bhikkhus who were guilty of the uttaramanussadhamma, C. XI. 1. 7; Dhp. 395
Vaṅka or Vaṅkatapabbata, a mountain, Cariyāp. I. 9
Vaṅkalahāra (janapada), name of a country where the therī Cāpā was born, Par. Dip. 203, 205
Vañkanisika Tissa Vasabha's son, king of Ceylon 110-113 A.D., Dip. XXII. 27, 28; Mah. 223
Vaṅga, Bengal, Mil. 359; A. III. 70. 17; Mah. 43-45; Dip. IX. 2
Vaṅgantaputta, see Upasena
Vaṅgisa, a ther, Sum. D. II. 39; Dhp. 433; S. X. 61, 78; Saṅy. VIII. 1-12; Mil. 390; A. I. 14. 3; Th. I. 1200-1213, 1227-1245; Dip. IV. 4; V. 8
Vaccha, a paribbājaka, A. III. 57; Sum. D. II. 20
Vacchagotta, a paribbājaka at Ekapunḍarīka who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. i. 481 seq.
Vacchāyana, see Pilotika
Vajiva, an ācariya, Gv. 74
Vajirā, a nun at Sāvatthi; she was tried by Māra, Saṅy. V. 10; Mil. 28
Vajirā, a city, King Purindada's residence, Dip. III. 20
Vajjabhūmi, name of a country, Saṅy. IX. 4
Vajjiputta and Vajjiputtaka, 500 bhikkhus belonging to the Vajjian clan, who put forward the ten points which gave rise to the Council and the schism at Vesāli 100 years after the Buddha's death, C. VII. 4. 1; XII. 1. 1 seq.; 2. 1 seq.; Dhp. 145, 391; Pār. I. 7, 10, 2; Saṅy. IX. 9; Ud. III. 3; VIII. 6; Dip. IV. 47, 48; V. 17, 30, 45, 46. They rejected the Parivāra, the six sections of the Abhidhamma, Paṭisambhidā, Niddesa, and some portions of the Jātaka
Vajjī, a people living on the northern shores of the Ganges, opposite to Magadha; the enemies of King Ajātassattu, M. P. S. I. 1 seq.; M. VI, 28. 7; Mah. 15. 17; Par. 1. 5, 7; 4. 1. 1; Pāc. 8. 1; A. III. 70. 17; Janavasabhās. Grimblot, 345; Majjh. I. 210, 225, 231
Vattagāminī, king of Ceylon 104 and 88-76 B.C.; at his time the Buddhist Scriptures were first reduced to writing. Dip. XX. 14, 18, 19, 24; Mah. 202, 207-209
Vaddha, a descendant of the Liechavi race; he was instigated by the followers of Mettiya and Bhummajaka to raise a false accusation against Dabba the Mallian, C. V. 20
Vaddhamātā, a theri; she was born in a noble family at Bhārulaccha, Th. II. 204-212; Par. Dip. 195
Vaddhesi, nurse of Mahāpajāpatigotāmi at Devadaha, Par. Dip. 182

Vanāṇanītīgandha, one of the books composed by Kaccāyana, Gv. 59

Vattaniya, the residence of Rohaṇa, Nāgasena's teacher, Mil. 10, 12, 14

Vatthu, a portion of the Vinayapitaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Vatthuttayaṁ, the three objects, viz., Buddha, the law, and the church, Mah. 73; Att. 198, 218

Vatrabhū, a name of Indra, Ab. 20; Samy. II. 1. 3

Vaṁsatthappakāsini, a commentary to the Mahāvanaṁsa, by an unknown author; extracts are given by Oldenberg, India Off. Cat. p. 113 seq.

Vaṁsa, one of the sixteen mahājanapadas, Janavasabhas, ap. Grimblot, 345. In a parallel passage, A. III. 70. 17, we have Vaṅga instead

Vanavasi, one of the countries to which missionaries were sent at the close of the Council of Patna; it was converted by the theravī Rakkhita, who preached the Anamataggayasutta, Dip. VIII. 6; Smp. 314; Mah. 71, 73, 172

Vanasavhaya, name of a country, S. N. 184

Vapirakumāri, daughter of King Pasenadi; she married his cousin Sudassana, Dhp. 356

Vappa, one of the first disciples of the Buddha, M. I. 6. 33; Jāt. I. 82; Dip. I. 32

Varadīpa, name of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Konāgamana, Smp. 330; Att. 7; Dip. I. 73; IX. 20; XV. 45 seq.; XVII. 5, 17; Mah. 91

Varakalyāṇa, Kalyāṇa's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. II. 311; III. 454; Dip. III. 4; Mah. 8

Varanā, a town, A. II. 4. 6

Varamandhātā, Mandhātā's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. III. 454

Vararоja, Roja's son, one of the ancestors of the Sākya race, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Jāt. II. 310; III. 454; Dip. III. 4; Mah. 8
Varuṇa, the servant of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhp 131
Varuṇa devarājā, a god, Saṃy. XI. 1. 3
Vasabha, king of Ceylon A.D. 66–110, Sum. D. IV, 22; Dip. XXII. 1, 12; Mah. 219–223
Vasalasutta, the seventh sutta in the Uragavagga of the Suttanipata; it is also contained in the Paritta
Vassakāra, a minister of Magadha, who built a fortress at Pātaligāma in order to repel the Vajjis, M. VI. 28, 7 et seq.; Par. 2. 1. 4; M. P. S. I. 2 seq., 26 seq.; Ud. VIII. 6
Vācissara, an ācariya, author of several commentaries, Gv. 62, 71
Vājiriyā (Turnour reads: Vādariyā), one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha’s death, Mah. 21; in the parallel passage Dip. V. 54, we have Apararājagirikā instead
Vāmaka, one of the great āṭhis, perhaps identical with Vamra, the author of Rigveda X. 99; M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13
Vāmadeva, one of the great āṭhis, M. VI. 35. 2
Vālikārāma, a garden at Vesali where the question about the ten heretical points was settled, C. XII. 2. 7
Vasabhakkhatiyā, a natural daughter of the Sakya Mahānāma, Dhp. 216 seq. She was treacherously affianced to the king of Kosala as a pure descendant of the Sakya line; her son was Viḍūḍabha, Jāt. IV. 145 seq.
Vāsabhagāma, a village in the Kasi country, M. IX. 1. 1, 5, 7
Vāsabhagāmika, Anuruddha’s pupil, one of the Pācīnaka bhikkhus, present at the second Council, C. XII. 2. 7; Dip. IV. 51; V. 22, 24; Mah. 18; Smp. 294
Vāsava = Indra, Dhp. 185; Saṃy. XI. 1. 4; 2. 2, 3, 8–10; 3. 1, S. N. 68; Sum. D. II. 13
Vāsuladattā, queen of King Udena, daughter of King Caṇḍapajjota of Ujjeni, Dhp. 157 seq. Udena eloped with her on an elephant, leaving behind him a bag full of gold in order to prevent a prosecution, Dhp. 162
Vāseṭṭha, or Vāsiṭṭha, a family name among the Mallas, S. 9. 2. 3; Pāc. 2. 2; M. P. S. VI. 22 seq.
Vāseṭṭha, or Vāsiṭṭha, name of a rishī, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13; Mil. 162
Vāseṭṭha, a young brāhmaṇa who entered with the Budḍha a discourse called Tevijja Sutta, Grimblot, 343; Jāt. IV. 44; S. N. 112; Mil. 162 (?)
Vijambhavatthu, a monastery, Mil. 12
Vijaya, the conqueror of Ceylon, Mah. 46, 47, 51−54; Dip. III. 39; IV. 27; V. 77; IX. 6 seq.
Vijaya, a nun; she was tried by Māra, Saṃy. V. 4
Vijāta, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākyan tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Vijīta, one of Vijaya’s officers, Mah. 50; Dip. IX. 32, 35
Vijitapura, a town founded by Vijita in the north of Ceylon, about half-way between Dambulla and Anurādhapura, Mah. 50, 51, 151, 153, 155; Dip. IX. 35
Vijitasonā, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākyan tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Vijitāvī, name of the Bodhisatta when he was a warrior-chief at the time of the Buddha Phussa, Jāt. I. 40
Viṇṭha, the Vindhya mountain range, Mah. 115. 171
Viṇṭhāvī, a forest in the Vindhya mountains, Dip. XV. 87; XVI. 2
Viṇḍudabha, son of the king of Kosala by a slave girl, Vāsabhakkhatthiyā, who had been treacherously affianced to him as a pure descendant of the Sākyan line, the discovery of which imposition led to a war between the Kosala and Sākyan families, Mah. 55; Dhp. 211, 217 seq.; Vamsatthapakāsīni, ap. Oldenberg, India Office Cat. p. 118; Jāt. IV. 147
Vidadhimukhamanaṇḍanāṭikā, a commentary, Gv. 64, 74
Veditavisesa, a pāccekabuddha, Sum. D. II. 102
Videha, a people living on the shores of the Ganges, neighbours to the Kāsī and Kosala, Ab. 185; Jāt. II. 39; III. 364
Vedehiputta, an epithet of Ajātasattu, C. XI. 1. 8; M. P. S. I. 1; Sum. D. II. 1
Vidhura, one of the sāvakas of the Buddha Kakusandha, Majjh. I. 333

Vinayatthamañjūsā, a commentary on Kañkhāvītaraṇī, Gv. 61

Vinayadhara, a bhikkhu residing at the Ghositārāma in Kosambi, Dhp. 103

Vinayapaññatti, the ancient commentary to the Pātimokkha, included in the Suttavibhaṅga, Mil. 142 seq., 158, 190

Vinayapiṭaka, the first division of the sacred texts of the Buddhists, Mil. 190; Gv. 57

Vinayavinicchaya, a commentary by Buddhaṭatta, Gv. 59

Vinayasamghahapakaraṇa, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61

Vipassi, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Pār. 1. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dhp. 117, 126, 290, 308, 344; Mil. 216

Vipula, or Vepulla, a mountain near Rājagaha, Dhp. 346; Mil. 242; Samy. II. 3. 10

Vibhaṅgappakaraṇa, one of the books in the Abhidhammapiṭaka, Mil. 12

Vibhaṅgāni the Bhikkhu- and Bhikkhuṇīvibhaṅga in the Vinayapiṭaka, generally known under the name Suttavibhaṅga, Sum. I. 47

Vibhajjavādi, name of the school which was considered as orthodox among the Sinhalese, Dîp. XVIII. 41, 44; Mah. 42; Smp. 312. In the subscription to the third book of the Cullavagga we read vibhajjapadānaṃ, which most probably is a mistake for vibhajjavadanaṃ. According to Oldenberg, it is identical with the Theravādī s. Mahāvagga Introd. XLI.

Vibhattikathā, a commentary, Gv. 65, 75

Vimaticchedani, a commentary composed by Kassapa, Gv. 60

Vimala, a young man belonging to a setṭhi family at Benares, who received the pabbajjā and upasampadā ordinations from the Buddha, M. I. 9. 1. 2
Vimalakoṇḍañña, a therī, son of the courtesan Ambapāli, Par. Dip. 200
Vimalabuddhi, author of Mukhamattadipani, Gv. 60, 67, 74
Vimalavilāsini, commentary to the Petavatthu by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60
Vimalā, a theri, daughter of a courtesan at Vesālī; after having tried in vain to seduce Moggallāna, she became first a lay-disciple, and afterwards entered the order, Th. II. 72–76; Par. Dip. 182 seq.
Vimāṇavatthu, the sixth book of the Khuddakanikāya, treating about the celestial mansions, Dhp. 350; Mah. 83. It was preached by Mahinda to Princess Anulā, accompanied by five hundred women, Jāt. II. 255; Gv. 57
Vimāṇavatthuvāṇṇanā, Dhammapāla’s commentary on the Vimāṇavatthu; it forms a part of the Paramatthadīpanī
Virūpakkha, the Regent of the West and chief of the Nāgas, C. V. 6; Jāt. II. 145
Vilāta, name of a country, Mil. 327 seq., 331
Visākhā, an upāsaka who had a conversation with the bhikkhunī Dhammadīnī, Majjh. I. 299
Visākhā, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambattha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Visākhā Migāramātā, daughter of Dhanañjaya and Sumanā, living at Sāvatthi, the most distinguished among the female lay-disciples of the Buddha, M. III. 13. When he was at Sāvatthi she begged eight boons from him, M. VIII. 15, 18; X. 5. 9; C. V. 22; VI. 14; An. 1. 1, 2; Pāc. 84, 2; Dhp. 78, 117, 208, 212, 230–253, 298, 312, 328, 340, 360; A. I. 14. 7; III. 67. 1
Visuddhimagga, an encyclopaedia of Buddhist theology by Buddhaghosa, Gv. 59
Vissakamma and Vissukamma, a god, Mahāsudassana S. I. 67 seq.; Sum. I. 20; Dhp. 117, 190; Smp. 335; Mah. 111, 166, 186, 189
Vihāradēvi, mother of King Duṭṭhagāmini of Ceylon, Mah. 130–132
Vitaṃsā, a river, Mil. 114 (= Vitastā?)
Vuttodaya, a book treating on Pāli metric, Gv. 61
Vejayanta pasūda, a palace belonging to Sakka, Dhp. 190;
Samy. XI. 2. 9, 10; Majjh. I. 253
Vethādīpa, a brahman village, M. P. S. VI. 56; Bv.
XXVIII. 3
Vethādīpakarājan, a king who renounced the world,
Dhp. 153
Vetaraṇī, a river in Hell, S. N. 127; Samy. I. 4. 3
Vetravaṭī, a large river, Mil. 114
Vedallam, the last of the nine aṅgas or divisions of the
Buddhist scriptures according to matter, Mil. 263. It is
divided into Mahāvedalla and Cullavedalla, Sammādiṭṭhi,
Sakkāpāṇha, Saṅkhārabhājaniya, Mahāpuṇṇama, Sum. I.
59. P. P.; IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. 57
Vedis or Vedissa, the modern Bhilsa, a town in Ujjeni,
the home of Mahinda's mother, where he and his sister
Sanghamittā were born, Smp. 319; S. N. 184; Dip. VI. 15;
XII. 14, 35. At Mah. 76 Turnour reads Cetiya, but Vedisa
is the correct reading
Vedisagiri, a vihāra at Vedis, Smp. 319
Vedehiṅka, a householder's wife at Sāvatthi, Majjh. I. 125 seq.
Venāgāpura, a brāhmaṇ village in the Kosala country,
A. III. 68. 1
Vepacitti, an Asura, Dhp. 193; Samy. II. 1. 9, 10; XI.
1. 4, 5, 7, 9; 3. 3
Vepullabuddhi, an ācariya, Gv. 64, 67
Veﬄhara, a mountain near Rājagaha, Dhp. 346; Mah. 12;
S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Sum. I. 19; Dhp.
346; Smp. 287
Veyyākaraṇa, a portion of the Buddhist texts in their
arrangement according to matter (aṅga): Buddhaghosa
says that it includes the Abhidhammapiṭaka and the
suttas not composed in gāthā, Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28;
Pār. I. 3. 2. The Dakkhiṇavibhaṅga of the Majjhimanikāya
belongs to the Veyyakaraṇa, Mil. 258; Gv. 57
Veraṇja, a brāhmaṇ who invited the Buddha to spend
the rainy season with him, Pār. I. 1–4
Verañjakā brāhmaṇapatiśka, some brahmans from Verañjā who had a conversation with the Buddha at Sāvatthi, Majjh. I. 291 seq.

Verañjā, a town in India, Pār. I. 1. 1 seq.; Sum. I. 31; Dhp. 274; Mil. 231; Smp. 342

Verocana, king of the Asuras, Saṃy. XI. 1. 8

Veḷukaṇṭakiyā, an upāsikā, A. II. 12. 4

Veḷukaṇṭakinamattā, one of the principal female lay-disciples of the Buddha, Dhp. 213

Veḷuvana (Kalandakanivāpa), the bambu forest near Rājagaha, which King Bimbisāra offered to the Buddha and the fraternity, M. I. 22. 18, 24. 3; III. 1. 1; VI. 17. 1, 8, 22. 1, 27; VIII. 1. 1; C. IV. 4. 1, 4; V. 1. 1; VI. 1. 1, 21. 1; VII. 2. 5, 4. 3; XI. 1. 10; XII. 1. 4; Sum. D. II. 1; S. N. 90, 92; Dhp. 120; Saṃy. II. 2. 3–7, 9, 3. 10; IV. 1. 6, 7, 9, 10; 3. 3; VII. 1 1–4, 8; VIII. 9; X. 9–11; XI. 2. 4; Ud. I. 6; III. 6. 7; IV. 3. 9; V. 3, 8; VI. 8; VIII. 9; Mah. 29, 85; Pār. S. N. Pāc. passim

Vesali, a town in the Licchavi country, where the second Council was held, and the first schism in the Buddhist Church (concerning the “ten indulgencies”) was declared, M. VI. 30, 31, 4. 10 et seq., 32. 1; VIII. 1. 1 et seq., 13, 14. 1; C. V. 12. 1, 13. 3, 14. 1, 21. 1; VI. 5. 1, 6. 1; X. 1. 2, 9. 1, XI. 1. 6; XII. 1. 1 et seq., 2. 4 et seq.; Dhp. 184, 211, 219, 360; S. N. 185; Saṃy. I. 4. 9, 10; IV. 2. 7; IX. 9; XI. 2. 3; A. III. 123, 74. 1; U. I. III. 3; VI. 1; Dip. IV. 47, 48, 52; V. 17, 23, 29; Pār. N. Pāc. passim; Majjh. I. 227 seq.

Vessantara, one of the ancestors of the Sakya tribe; name of the Buddha in a former existence, Sum. D. I. 1. 25, 34; Dhp. 117; Mil. 113 seq.; 274 seq.; Mah. 9; Dip. III. 42; Cariyāp. I. 9; Jāt. I. 45

Vessantarajātaka, the last of the 550 Jātakas, Dhp. 335; Jāt. I. 89. It was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 182

Vessabhū, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Dhp. 117, 344; Pār. 1. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dhp. 117, 344

Vessavaṇa, a name of Kuvera, Dhp. 304; S. N. 67; Sum. D. II. 1; Mah. 66, 163, 242; Majjh. 253
Vessāmitta = Vićvamitra, one of the celebrated rishis, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13

Vehapphala, name of the inhabitants of the tenth Brahmaloka, Jāt. III. 358; Majjh. I. 2, 4

Vehaliṅga, name of a country, Saṃy. I. 5. 10; II. 3. 4

Vyagghapajja (or Kolanagara), the capital of the Koliyans, the cousins of the Sakyas, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; Mahāvastu, p. 355

Vyagghapajjā, an epithet of the Koliyas

Saṃyutta Nikāya, one of the divisions of the Suttapiṭaka; it comprises 7762 Suttas, Mil. 137, 242, 377, 379, 389; Sum. I. 40, 47, 58; Gv. 56

Saṃvara, the youngest of a hundred sons of King Brahmadatta of Benares, Jāt. IV. 131 seq.

Sakka, king of the gods, M. I. 17, 20, 22. 13 seq.; Mahāsudassana S. I. 67; Sum. D. II. 65, 99; III. 1. 1, 29; Dhp. 87, 96, 120, 184, 190, 194, 357, 415; Saṃy. VII. 2. 5; XI. 1. 1–10; 2. 1–10; 3. 1–5

Sakkapañha, the 21st sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 350

Sakyamuni, an epithet of Gotama, Bv. XXVI. 9; Mil. 115

Saṅkantikā, a division of the Sabbatthivādi heretics, Dip. V. 48; Mah. 21

Saṅkassa, a village, C. XII. 1. 9; Pāc. I. 4; Dhp. 343

Saṅkha, a brahman living at Benares at the time of King Brahmadatta, Jāt. IV. 15

Saṅkhepavaṇṇanā, a commentary on the Abhidhammatthasaṅgaha, by Saddhammajotipāla, Gv. 64

Saṅkheyya parivena, the thera Āyupāla’s residence, where he and Nāgasena had a conversation with King Milinda, Mil. 19, 22 seq.

Saṅgāma, a king of Māgadha, Gv. 66

Saṅgāmajī, a bhikkhu who abandoned his wife and child, Ud. I. 8

Saṅgārava, a brahman who had a conversation with the Buddha and with Ānanda, A. III. 60; Saṃy. VII. 2. 11
Saṅghatissa, of the Lambakaṇṇa race, king of Ceylon, 242–246 a.d. , Mah. 228 seq. ; Dhp. XXII. 48–50, 52
Saṅghadāsi, the youngest daughter of King Kiki, Dhp. 238, 252
Saṅghabodhi, of the Lambakaṇṇa race, king of Ceylon, 246–248 a.d. , Mah. 228–231 ; Dip. XXII. 53
Saṅghamitta, a native of Cola, (Tanjore). He came over to Ceylon and gained the confidence of King Goṭhābhaya, who placed under his tuition his two sons, Jeṭṭhatissa and Mahāsena. When the latter became king he persuaded him to expel the priests of the Mahāvihāra and to destroy it. He was killed when on the way to pull down the Thūpārāma, Mah. 232, 235, 236
Saṅghamittā, King Asoka’s daughter; she was married to Aggibrahmā, and had a son Sumana; in her eighteenth year she was ordained, together with her brother Mahinda, and subsequently she went as an apostle to Ceylon, and took there a branch of the Bodhi tree, Smp. 333 seq. ; Dip. VI. 17; VII. 18 seq.; XV. 77, 90 seq.; XVII. 20 seq.; XVIII. 11; Mah. 34–37, 76, 85, 110, 111, 115, 116, 119–121, 125, 126. She died 59 years old, in the ninth year of King Uttiya’s reign
Saṅgharakkhita, author of the Subodhālaṅkāra, Gv. 61, 66
Saṅgharakkhita, a thera, S. 9. 2. 3; Pāc. 2. 2; Dhp. 198
Saccasamkhēpa, a book composed by Culladhammapāla, Gv. 60, 75
Saccasaṃyutta, one of the divisions of the Samyutta-nikāya; it was preached by Mahinda to Princess Anulā, attended by 500 women, Mah. 83; Mil. 377
Saṅjaya, gardener to King Brahmadatta of Benares, Jāt. I. 157
Saṅjaya (Belaṭṭhiputta), a wandering ascetic; Sāriputta and Moggallāna were his disciples before being converted to Buddhism, M. I. 23, 24; C. V. 8. 1; M. P. S. V. 60; Sāṃ. Ph. S. 115 seq.; Sum. D. II. 6; Dhp. 116; S. N. 90; Saṃy. III. 1. 1; Jāt. I. 85
Sañjikāputta (son of the Sañjika woman), an attendant of Prince Bodhi, C. V. 21. 1 et seq.; Dhp. 323

Sañjīva, one of the sāvakas of the Buddha Kakusandha, Majjh. I. 333

Saññivādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 39; Sum. D. I. 2. 38; Smp. 312

Sattapaṇṇīghā, a cave at Rājagaha, S. S. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 87; Sum. I. 19; Smp. 287; Dīp. IV. 14; V. 5; Mah. 12

Sattambaka cetiya, a shrine at Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 2; Ud. VI. 1

Sattasirīsaka, a hill near Benares, Dhp. 344

Saddanitipakarana, a commentary by Aggavaṃsa, Gv. 63, 72

Saddabindu, name of a commentary, Gv. 64, 73

Saddalakkhaṇa, a grammatical work composed by Moggallāna

Saddatthabhedacintā, a commentary by Saddhammasiri, Gv. 63, 72, 75

Saddhammaguru, an ācariya, author of Saddavuttipakāsana, Gv. 64, 67, 73

Saddhammajotipāla, an ācariya, author of several commentaries, Gv. 74

Saddhammaṭṭhitikā, a commentary on the Mahānīdesa by Upasena, Gv. 61

Saddhammappakāsini, Mahānāma’s commentary on the Paṭisambhidāmagga, Gv. 61

Saddhā, an upāsikā living at Sāvatthi, Pār. 1. 10. 24

Sanaṅkumāra, a brāhmaṇa, Saṃy. VI. 2. 1

Santati, a minister, Dhp. 307–311, 336; Sum. D. IV. 22

Santuṭṭha, an upāsaka; he died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 seq.

Sandaka, a paribbājaka, who had a conversation with Ānanda, Majjh. I. 513

Sandhāna, a householder at Rājagaha, Udumbarikasīhanādas, p. 347; Sum. D. I. 1. 4
Sappasonālikapabbhāra, a cave, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 57
Sappinikā, a river, Pār. 4. 9. 6; Saṃy. VI. 2. 1; A. III. 64. 2, 5
Sabbakāmi, one of the Pācīnakā bhikkhus, a pupil of Ānanda; he was the oldest theră present at the Council of Vesālī, C. XII. 2. 4 et seq.; Smp. 294 seq.; Dip. IV. 49; V. 22; Mah. 18, 19
Sabbatthivādi, a secondary division of the Mahiṃsāsaka heretics, Dip. V. 47; Mah. 21
Sabbadatta, king of Ramma, Jāt. IV. 119 seq.
Sabbadinna, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29
Sabbamittā, one of Gotama Buddha’s teachers, Mil. 236
Sabhiya, a paribbājaka who had a discourse with the Buddha called Sabhiyasutta, S. VI. 1. 3; Sum. D. II. 13; S. N. 90 seq.
Samacittapariyāyasuttanta—Aṅguttaranikāya, II. 4. 5; Mil. 20
Samaṇakolāṇṇa, king of Kāliṅga, Mil. 256
Samantakūṭa, Adam’s peak, a mountain in Ceylon, see Sumanakūṭa
Samanta Pāsādkā Buddhaghosa’s commentary on the Vinayapitaka, Sum. D. I. 1. 13; II. 1; Gv. 59
Samiddha, king of Ceylon at the time of the Buddha Konagamana, Dip. XV. 48; XVII. 7; Mah. 91–93; Smp. 330
Samiddhi, a bhikkhu who was tried by a goddess and by Māra, Saṃy. I. 2. 10; IV. 3. 2
Samiti, the son of a carriage-maker, Majjh. I. 32
Samuddadatta, one of the bhikkhus Devadatta wanted to associate with in order to cause a division in the community, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1, 11. 1; Pāc. 29. 1; Bhni. Pāc. 81. 1
Sambhandhacintā, a commentary on Khuddasikkha, Gv. 61
Sambara, a king of the Asuras, Saṃy. XI. 1. 10; 3. 3
Sambala, one of the theras who accompanied Mahinda
to Ceylon, P. 1. 1 pag. 3; Dīp. XII. 12, 38; Mah. 71; Smp. 313

Sambhava, one of the disciples of the Buddha Sīkhin, Saṃy. VI. 2. 4

Sambhūta Sāṇavāsī, Ānanda’s pupil, a therī bhikkhu, who took a prominent part at the second Council, M. VIII. 24. 6; C. XII. 1. 8 et seq., 2. 4 et seq.; Dīp. IV. 50; V. 22; Mah. 16–19; Smp. 294

Sammitī, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dīp. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (not in Turnour’s edition)

Sarada, Sāriputta’s name when he was a brāhmaṇa in a former existence, Dhp. 130

Sarabha, a paribbājaka who had a conversation with the Buddha, A. III. 64

Sarabhū=Skt. Sarayu, a river running into the Ganges, Ab. 682; C. IX. 1. 3 et seq.; Ud. V. 5

Sarasvati or Sarassatī, a river in India (perhaps the Indus?) Ab. 682; Mil. 114

Sallavati or Salalavati, a river to the south-east of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Jāt. I. 49

Saviṭṭha, a therī who had a conversation with Sāriputta, A. III. 21

Saviṭṭhaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2; 3. 2

Sassatavādā or Sassatavādino, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 17; Sum. D. I. 1. 30; Smp. 312. At Dīp. VI. 25 they are called Sassa-tamulā

Sahajāti, a village, C. XII. 1. 9, 2. 1; Mah. 16, 17

Sahadeva, a therī; he accompanied the apostle Majjhima to the Himavant, Smp. 317; Dīp. VIII. 10

Sahampati, a brāhmaṇa, Dhp. 119

Sahassakkha=Sakka, Saṃy. XI. 2. 2, 3

Sākiya, Sakya or Sakka, the Sākyan race, to which Gotama belonged; they formed a division of the Kosala kingdom, M. I. 38. 11, 1. 54; C. VII. 1. 1 et seq.; X. 1. 1, 2; M. P. S. VI. 53; N. 17. 1, 22. 1; Pāc. 23. 1; 47. 1; 86. 1; Paṭ. 4. 1; Bhni Pāc. 5. 1; 58. 1; Sum. D. I. 1. 16; Dhp. 139, 216 seq., 351
Sakkā, Saṃy. I. 4. 7; III. 2. 8; IV. 3. 1-2; VI. 2. 12; A. III. 37, 73. 1; 124
Sakyakula, M. I. 22. 2, 23. 4; VI. 34. 11, 35. 1; Pāc. 1. 1. 1
Sakyaputta, Dip. II. 69; XII. 5; XIII. 50; XV. 26; XVII. 74; XXI. 23
Sākyaputtīya, M. I. 24. 7 et seq.
Sāketa, a town—Ayodhīya, M. I. 66. 1; VII. 1. 1; VIII. 1. 8, 13, 7; M. P. S. V. 41; N. 1. 2, 6. 2, 21. 2; Pāc. 27. 2, 28. 2, 58. 1; Bhū. S. 3. 2; Bhū. Pāc. 35. 1; Dhp. 232, 365; S. N. 185; Saṃy. II. 2. 8; Jāt. I. 308. According to Mahāvastu (ed. Senart), p. 348, it was the capital of King Sujāta of the Sākya race
Sāketaka, an inhabitant of Sāketa, Mil. 331
Sāgata, an attendant of the Buddha, M. V. 1. 3 et seq.; he was censured by the Buddha for being intoxicated, Pāc. 51. 1
Sāgata, a village, Dālhika’s residence, Pār. II. 7. 49
Sāgalā or Sāgalam, the capital of King Milinda, Mil. 1.
Sāgalikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in Ceylon, Mah. 21; according to the Vamsatthappakāsini (Oldenberg, India Office Catalogue, p. 114) this sect was formed by the bhikkhus of the Jetavana monastery at the time of King Goṭhābhaya; King Aggabodhi gave them the Veluvana, Mah. ch. XLII. 43
Sāna, a part of India, the country where the therī Sambhūta was at home, Dip. IV. 50; V. 22; Mah. 16-18; Smp. 294
Sātāgira, a yakkha, S. N. 27
Sāti, a bhikkhu, son of a fisherman at Sāvatthī, Majjh. I. 256
Sādāhīna, king of Madhūra, Mil. 115, 291; Dip. III. 21
Sānu, a sāmaṇera, Dhp. 402; Th. I. 44
Sānu, a yakkha, Saṃy. X. 5
Sāma, a young man, son of the ascetic Dukūla and the nun Pārikā, Mil. 123 seq., 198 seq. He was conceived by umbilicalattrition; he was killed by King Piliyakkha with a poisoned arrow
Sāmaññaphalasutta, the second sutta of the Dighanikāya, Sum. I. 39

Sāmāvatī, one of the 500 wives of King Udāna, of Kosambi; she was burned, together with the whole harem, Ud. VII. 10; Dhp. 153, 167 seq., 173, 175, 177–180; A. I. 14. 7

Sāratthadīpanī, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61, 65

Sāratthappakāsini, Buddhaghosa's commentary on the Saṁyuttanikāya, Gv. 59

Sāratthamañjūsā, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61

Sārandada cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship at Vesāli, erected on the site of a former temple of the Yakkha Sārandada, M. P. S. I. 5; III. 2; Ud. VI. 1

Sāriputta, a young brāhmaṇa at Rājagaha; he was first a follower of Sañjaya, was then converted by Assaji, and became one of the chief disciples of Gotama; he is generally mentioned together with his friend Moggallāna (q.v.), M. I. 23, 24, 28. 2, 3, 54, 55; VI. 20; VIII. 13. 7, 31. 1; X. 5. 2 et seq., 10; C. I. 18. 1; V. 34. 2; VI. 6. 1, 7; VII. 3. 2 et seq., 4; VIII. 4. 1; M. P. S. I. 16 seq.; Sum. I. 49; D. II. 1, 65; Dhp. 113, 120, 135, 213, 283, 287, 366, 371; S. N. 121, 176; Saṁy. I. 5. 8; II. 2. 10; 3. 9; VI. 1. 9, 10; VIII. 6. 7; Mil. 170, 186, 291; A. I. 14. 1; II. 4. 5, 6, 12. 1; III. 20, 32, 128. He died at Nālagāmakā, Jāt. I. 391; Ud. I. 5; III. 4; IV. 4, 7, 10; VII. 1, 2; Mah. 4, 81, 251

Sāri, a woman of the brāhmaṇa caste, mother of Sāriputta, Dhp. 120

Sālavatikā, a village in the Kosala country, Lohicecas, ap. Grimblot, 343

Sālavatī, a courtezan, mother of the great physician Jivaka Komārabhacca, M. VIII. 1. 3 et seq.

Sālā, a brāhmaṇa village in the Kosala country, Majjh. I. 285

Sāleeyakā, the inhabitants of Sālā, ib.

Sālāha, one of the principal persons at the second Council, C. XII. 2. 2 et seq.; A. III. 66. 1; Smp. 294 seq.; Dip. IV. 49; V. 22; Mah. 17–19
Sālha Migāranattā, a bhikkhu who built a vihāra for the bhikkhuṇīs; he defiled the bhikkhuṇī Sundarīnandā, Bhui. Pār. 1. 1; 2. 1

Sālha, a bhikkhu; he died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 seq.

Sāvatthi, a town in India, the capital of Kosala, M. I. 55, 66. 1, 67; III. 5. 1, 13. 1; IV. 1. 1, 8; V. 9. 1, 10. 1, 13. 7 et seq.; VI. 1. 1, 16. 1, 20. 1, 21, 22. 1, 38; VII. 1. 1, 15. 1, 12 et seq., 24, 25. 1, 27. 1; X. 5. 1, 2, 10; C. I. 1. 1, 13, 3. 5, 18. 4 et seq., 22. 1, 32. 1; II. 1. 1, 3, 8; III. 1. 1; IV. 1. 1, 14. 25; V. 22. 1, 32. 1; VI. 4. 7 et seq., 6. 1, 9. 1. 12, 15, 16. 1; VII. 1. 1; IX. 1. 1; X. 9. 1, 14, 22. 1; XII. 1. 3, 2. 8; Dhp. 77, 93, 198; A. I. 1. 1; II. 1. 1, 4. 5; III. 1, 21, 66. 1; 125; Ud. passim; Mah. 240; Pār. N. Pāc. passim.

Sīṃsapiṇava, a grove at Ālāvī, A. III. 84

Sikhin, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Mah. 2; Pār. I. 3; Jāt. I. 42; Dhp. 114, 344; Samy. VI. 2. 4; A. III. 80, 1

Siggava, a minister's son from Pāṭailiputta; he was converted together with Candavajjī by the therī Sonaka at the Kukkuṭārāma, and in his turn converted Moggaliputta, P. I. 1, pag. 2; Mah. 30–32; Smp. 292, 298, 313; Dīp. IV. 46; V. 57 seq.; 80 seq.

Siddhattha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117; Jāt. I. 40

Siddhattha Gotama Buddha's name while he was a prince, Mah. 1, 9, 10; Dīp. III. 47

Siddhatthikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha's death, Dīp. V. 54; Mah. 21. According to the Kathāvatthu atṭhakathā, they belonged to the Andhra country, see Minayeff, Pātimokkha, VIII.

Sinisūra, son of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

Sineru, a name of mount Meru (q. v.), Dhp. 132; Mah. 187; Jāt. I. 202; Sum. D. I. 1, 7; 3. 31; II. 11, etc.

Sindhu, a river, Mil. 114

Simbalivana, a forest, Dīp. 194
Sirināga, king of Ceylon, 184–209 A.D., Dip. XXII. 34 seq., 46 seq.; Mah. 225, 228
Sirivaddhā, Moggallāna’s name in a former existence, Dhp. 130
Sirivaddhā, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha
Sikhin, Jāt. I. 94
Sirīsavatthu, one of the ancient cities in Ceylon, Mah. 49, 63; Jāt. II. 127
Sivi, name of a people, Ab. 6. 184; Cariyāp. I. 9
Sivirāja, a king who gave his eyes to a beggar, Mil. 119
Siveyyaka, celebrated cloth, from the Sivi country, M. VIII. 1. 29, 34
Sitavāna, a grove at Rājagaha, M. V. 1. 12 et seq. 17; C. IV. 4. 4; VI. 4. 3 et seq.; S. S. 1. 4; M. P. S. III. 57; Samy. X. 8
Sitā, daughter of King Dasaratha, Jāt. IV. 124 seq.
Sitāharaṇa, the well-known poem forming a part of the Mahābhārata, Sum. D. I. 1. 9
Silakkhandhavagga, the first division of the Dīghanikāya. It contains twelve suttas, Sum. I. 2, 37; Gv. 55, 56
Silāvati, a village in the Sakka country, Samy. IV. 3. 1. 2
Siva, a thera, P. 1. 1. pag. 3
Sivali, King Āmaṇḍagāmini’s daughter; she reigned during four months in Ceylon in the year 35 A.D., Dip. XIX. 8; XXI. 40, 41; Mah. 216
Sisupacāla, a nun; she was tried by Māra, Samy. V. 8
Siha (Nāgita’s brother), general of the Licchavis, a disciple of the Nigantha sect; after a religious discourse with the Buddha he became a convert, M. VI. 31; Sum. D. VI. 2
Sihapura, a city constructed by the third son of King Upacara of the Sakya tribe, Jāt. III. 460
Sihapura, the capital of Lāla whence Vijaya embarked for Ceylon, Dip. IX. 4, 5, 49; Mah. 46, 54
Sihappapātadaha, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20
Sihabāhu, Vijaya’s father, Dip. IX. 3, 21; Mah. 43–47, 50–54
Sihala, or Śihalā, the island of Ceylon, Dip. IX. 1 ; Mah. 50, 51, 239
Śīhalavatthu, name of a commentary, Gv. 62
Śīhasīvalī, Vijaya’s mother, Dip. IX. 3 ; Mah. 43, 46
Śīhasūra, name of a king, Gv. 73
Śīhanānu, Saddhodana’s father, Gotama’s grandfather, Dip. III. 44, 45, 51 ; Mah. 9
Śumaṃsāragīra, the Dragon’s Hill, a mountain in the Bhagga country, C. V. 21. 1 ; Pāc. 56. 1 ; Sekh. 55 seq. ; Majjh. I. 95
Sukkā, a nun who explained the Dhamma at Rājagaha, Samy. X. 9, 10
Śuciṭā, a brāhmaṇa, Sum. D. II. 13
Sujampati, a name of Sakka, Dhp. 185 ; S. N. 186 ; Samy. XI. 1. 7 ; 2. 2, 3, 8–10, 3. 3
Sujā, or Sujātā, Sakka’s wife, Dhp. 118, 185, 188, 191, 194, 251 ; Samy. XI. 2. 3
Sujātā, daughter of the landowner Senāni, at Uruvelā ; she offered a golden vessel full of milk-rice to the Buddha, Jāt. I. 68 seq. ; A. I. 14. 7
Sujātā, a bhikkhuṇī who died at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6 ; Sum. D. I. 1. 7 ; II. 40
Sujātā, the youngest sister of Visākhā, daughter of the seṭṭhī Dhanaṇjaya, daughter-in-law of Anāthapiṇḍika, Jāt. II. 347
Sujātā, mother of the Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 251 ; Jāt. I. 37
Sutta, one of the divisions of the Buddhist texts according to matter, Gv. 57
Suttaniddesa, a book by Saddhama jotipāla, Gv. 65
Suttanipāta, the fifth division of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42, 47, 59 ; Gv. 68
Suttapiṭaka, or Suttantapiṭaka, one of the three divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures, Gv. 55
Suttavāḍa, a division of the Sabbaṭṭhivāḍī heretics, Dip. V. 48 ; Mah. 21
Sudatta, one of the eight brāhmans, who recognized the signs at the Buddha’s birth, Jāt. I. 56 ; Mil. 236 ; A. I. 14. 6
Sudatta, an angel, Saṃy. II. 2. 6
Sudatta = Anāthapiṇḍika’s proper name, Ab. 437; Saṃy. X. 8 ; A. I. 14. 6; Dip. II. 1
Sudassana, residence of the Buddha Sumedha, Jāt. I. 38
Sudassana, a monastery in the city of Ramma, where the Buddha Dīpankara resided, Jāt. I. 11
Sudassana, King Pasenadi’s cousin, Dhp. 356; Saṃy. III. 2. 3
Sudassana, chief disciple of the Buddha Sujāta, Jāt. I. 38
Sudinna Kalandakaputta, a bhikkhu, who, after being ordained, returned to his former wife and became guilty of the first pārājika, C. XI. 1. 7; Pār. 1. 5; Mil. 170; Smp. 289
Suddhāvāsa, a pacekabrahmā, Saṃy. VI. 1. 6–8
Suddhikabharadvāja, a brāhman, Saṃy. VII. 1. 7
Suddhodana, Gotama Buddha’s father, a nobleman among the Sakyas, M. I. 54. He persuaded his son to establish a rule that nobody should be ordained without his parent’s permission, Dhp. 135, 334; S. N. 129; Dip. III. 45 seq.; Mah. 9; Jāt. I. 52
Sudhamma, a bhikkhu, living at Macchikāsanda; he believed to be insulted by the householder Citta, and brought the matter before the Buddha, but had to undergo the Paṭisāriṇiyakamma, C. I. 18, 22 et seq.; Dhp. 262
Sudhammā, one of Magha’s wives, Dhp. 188, 191
Sudhammā, a therī at the time of the Buddha Kassapa; she took a branch of his Bodhi tree and planted it in the garden Sāgara, Dip. XVII. 19 seq.; Mah. 95
Sunakkhattha, one of the Licchavi princes at Vesāli, Majjh. I. 68
Sunanda, father of Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 251; Jāt. I. 87 reads Ānanda
Sunidha, a minister of Magadha who built a fortress at Pāṭaligāma in order to repel the Vajjis, M. VI. 28. 7 et seq.; M. P. S. I. 26 seq.; Ud. VIII. 6
Suñneru = Sineru? Dhp. 190
Sundara, a bhikkhu from Rajagaha, Pār. 1. 10. 11
Sundarā, or Sundari, one of the aggasāvikās of the
Buddha Anomadassī, Dhp. 131; Jat. I. 36
Sundarikā, a river, S. N. 79; Samy. VII. 1. 9
Sundarikābhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa, S. N. 79; Samy. VII. 1. 9; Majjh. I. 39
Sundari, a therī; she was the daughter of the Brāhmaṇa
Sujātā at Benares; after her father had been converted by
the Therī Vāsiṭṭhi, she entered the order with her whole
family, Th. II. 312–337; Par. Dip. 206 seq. She was
murdered by the titthiyas at the Jetavana, Ud. IV. 8
Sundarīnandā, a bhikkhuni, daughter of Thullanandā;
she was defiled by Sālha Migāranattā, Bhñi Pār. 1. 1, 2.
1; Bhñi S. 5. 1, 6. 1
Supatīṭṭha cetiya, a shrine in the Laṭṭhivana pleasure
garden near Rājagaha, M. I. 22. 1, 2
Supabbā, an upāsikā at Rājagaha, Pār. 1. 10. 23
Suppabuddha, a Sākya prince, Gotama's father-in-law,
Dhp. 296. He was swallowed by the earth, Mil. 101; Mah. 9
Suppabuddha, a leper living at Rājagaha; he had a con-
versation with the Buddha, Ud. V. 3
Suppavāsā (Koliyadhitā), a woman belonging to the Koliya
tribe; she had seven consecutive miscarriages, but then
she became mother of a son, Ud. II. 8; Dhp. 212
Suppāra, a port in India where Vijaya attempted to land
in his passage to Ceylon, Dip. IX. 15 seq.; Mah. 46
Suppāraka, a village, the residence of Bāhiya Dārueiriya,
Ud. I. 10
Suppiya, a pariṇāmaka who insulted the Buddha, the
Dhamma and the Saṅgha; Brahmajāla S. p. 1. seq. Sum.
I. 38; D. I. 1. 1, 2
Suppiyā, a female lay devotee, who gave a piece of her
own flesh for a sick bhikkhu, M. VI. 23; Sum. D. I. 16;
Mil. 115, 291; A. I. 14. 7
Suppiyā, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to
the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Subāhu, a young man belonging to a setṭhi family of
Benares, M. I. 9. 1, 2
Subha (māṇava), Todeyya’s son, a young man living at Sāvatthi; shortly after the Buddha’s death he had a discourse with Ānanda, called the Subhasutta (see the following article), Sum. I. 16; D. I. 1.1

Subdhālaṅkāra, a metrical book by Saṅgharakkhita, Gv. 61

Subhakiṇṇā, the inhabitants of the ninth rūpabhramaloka, Majjh. I. 2

Subhagavana, a forest at Ukkaṭṭhā, Majjh. I. 1

Subhasutta, the tenth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Grimblot, p. 154 seq. Sum. I. 16

Subha, son of the porter Datta; he put King Yasalāla to death and usurped the sovereignty over Ceylon, 60–66 A.D., Dip. XXI. 45; Mah. 218–220, 222, 254

Subhakūṭa, name of the Cetiya-pabbata at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Smp. 331

Subhadda, with the epithet Vuddhapabbajita, a barber at Ātumā, who was received into the order in his old age; he tried to stir up schism among the priests immediately after the Buddha’s death, C. XI. 1.1; Mah. 11; M. P. S. VI. 40; Sum. I. 8, 12; Smp. 283

Subhadda, a convert at Nādi, M. P. S. II. 6

Subhadda, Buddha’s last convert, Dhsp. 376; M. P. S. V. 52 seq.; Sum. D. I. 1.4; Mil. 130

Subhaddā, queen of Glory

Subhūtacaudana, author of lingathavivaraṇa, Gv. 68, 72

Subhūtī, a therī, Mil. 386, 391; A. I. 14.2; Ud. VI. 7

Sumaṅgalamātā, a therī; she was born in a poor family at Sāvatthī; her name was probably Muttā or Sumuttā, Par. Dip. 176 seq.

Sumaṅgalavilāsī, Buddhaghosā’s commentary on the Dīgha Nikāya, Gv. 59

Sumana, Anuruddha’s pupil, one of the bhikkhus of the West who took a part at the second Council, C. XII. 2.7; Smp. 294 seq.; Dip. IV. 51; V. 22, 24, Mah. 18, 19

Sumana, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhsp. 117; Jāt. I. 34; Mah. 1

Sumana, a gardener, Mil. 115
Sumana, King Bindusāra’s eldest son, Nigrodha’s father, Smp. 301; Mah. 23. He was murdered by Asoka

Sumana, Saúghamittā’s son; he was ordained together with Mahinda and went with him to Ceylon, Mah. 34, 76, 77, 80, 104, 105, 106, 115, 117, 118, 122; Smp. 319 seq.; Dip. XII. 13, 26, 39; XV. 5 seq.; 28, 93

Sumanakūṭa, the Adam’s Peak, also called Samantakūṭa, q. v. Mah. 7, 52, 91, 197; Dip. XV. 48; XVII. 14

Sumanakūṭavāṇanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Sumanā, one of the aggasāvikās of the Buddha Anoma-dassi, Dhp. 131, 150, 230: Jāt. I. 36

Sumanā, Prince Sumana’s wife, Nigrodha’s mother, Smp. 301

Sumedha, a brāhman living at Amaravatī at the time of the Buddha Dīpaṅkara, Jāt. I. 2 seq.

Sumedha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117; Jāt. I. 37, 38

Sumedhā, a therī; she was the daughter of King Koṇca of Mantāvatī, Th. II. 448–522

Suyāma, one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha’s birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236

Suyāma, an archangel, Jāt. I. 53

Suraṭṭha, Surat. Mil. 359

Sotattagimahānīdāna, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Soraṭṭhaka, inhabitant of Suraṭṭha, Mil. 331

Surasena, name of a country, one of the sixteen Mahāja-napadas, A. III. 70. 17; Janavasabhas, ap. Grimblot, 345

Suriya Kumāra, a son of King Brahmadatta of Benares, by his second wife, Dhp. 303 seq., see Candakumāra

Suriya, an angel, Samy. II. 1. 10

Suruci, name of the Bodhisatta when he was born as a brāhman, at the time of the Buddha Maṅgala, Jāt. I. 32 seq.

Suvaṇṇakūṭa, name of the Cetiya-pabbata at the time of the Buddha Konāgamana, Smp. 330

Suvaṇṇabhūmi, one of the countries to which missionaries were sent at the close of the Council of Patna, most probably the coast from Rangoon to Singapore; it was
converted to Buddhism by the theras Sona and Uttara, Mil. 359; Dip. VIII. 12; Mah. 71, 74; Smp. 314

Suvidehā, name of a country and its inhabitants, Majjh. I. 225

Susīma, name of the Bodhisatta when he was an ascetic at the time of the Buddha Atthadassin, Jāt. I. 39

Susīma, an angel, Saṃy. II. 3. 9; XI. 1. 2

Susunāga, King Kālāsoka's father, Mah. 15; Dip. V. 25, 98 seq. According to the Vaṃsatthappakāsini (Oldenberg, India Office Catalogue, p. 115), he was the son of a Licchavi king, by a courtezans of Vesāli: when the parricide Nāgadasaka was deposed by the infuriated populace, the minister Susunāga became king, Smp. 320

Sūkarakhatā, a locality on the Gijjhakūṭa at Rājagaha, Majjh. I. 497

Sūkarabatelena, a cave at Rājagaha, Dhp. 125

Sūciloma, a yakkha, S. N. 47

Seta, a mountain in the Himālaya, Saṃy. II. 3. 10; Mil. 242

Setakaṇṭika, a village forming the southern boundary of Majjhimadesa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Jāt. I. 49

Setavyā, a town in the Kosala country, Pāyāsis, ap. Grimblot, 346; S. N. 185

Setavyārāma, the place where the Buddha Kassapa entered Nirvāṇa, Bv. XXV. 52

Senāni, a landowner at Uruvelā, father of Sujatā, Jāt. I. 68

Senānigama, or Senānimigama, a village called after Senāni, Jāt. I. 68: M. I. 11. 1

Seniya, a dog-keeper in the Koliya country, Majjh. I. 387

Seyyasaka, a bhikkhu who gave offence in different ways and therefore was subjected to the Nissayakamma, C. I. 9 et seq.; S. I. 1

Seriva, name of a country, Jāt. I. 111

Seriva, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as a trader in the Seriva country, Jāt. I. 111

Serī, a king, Saṃy. II. 3. 3.

Sela, a brāhman, living at Āpāna, who was converted by
the Buddha, Sum. D. III. 2. 12; S. N. 99; Mil. 167 seq., 183
Selā, a theri, daughter of King Ālavika, Th. II. 57–59; Par. Dip. 181. When she had realized Arahantship, she lived at Sāvatthi, where she was tried by Mara, Samy. V. 9
Sonā Kuṭikaṇṇa, a disciple of Mahākaccāyana; he obtained the permission from the Buddha that in border countries the upasampadā ordination could be held in a meeting of only four bhikkhus, M. V. 18; A. I. 14. 2; Ud. V. 6.
Sonā Kolivisa, the author of one of the Theragāthās, M. V. 1; A. I. 14. 2
Sotthiya, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha Vessabhū, Jāt. I. 94
Sotthivatthi, a town in the Ceti country, Jāt. III. 454 (v.l. Savatthi)
Sona or Sonaka, a therī who went as an apostle to Suvaññabhūmi, Smp. 314; Dip. VIII. 12; Mah. 71, 74
Sona, minister to King Mahāsena of Ceylon; he was a partisan of the Thera Saṅghamitta, and was killed with him when on the way to pull down the Thūpārāma, Mah. 235, 236; in the Dipavaṃsa, he is called Pāpasona, XXII. 70, 71
Sonaka, a caravan chief’s son, from Kāsi; during his travels he came to Rajagaha, and met there the therī Dāsaka, who converted him to Buddhism; he became the superior of a thousand theras, and admitted Sīgava and Candavajjī, P. 1. 1 pag. 2; Mah. 28, 29, 30; Smp. 292, 313; Dip. IV. 39 seq.; V. 79 seq.
Sonadanda, a brāhmaṇa, living at Campā, Sum. D. IV. 1 seq.; Sonadanda; S. ap. Grimblo, p. 340
Sonuttara, a brāhmaṇa at Kajangala, father of Nāgasena, Mil. 8
Sonuttara, a hunter, Mil. 201
Sobhita, a bhikkhu guilty of uttarimanussadhamma, Pār. IV. 9. 7; A. I. 14. 4
Sobhita, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117; Jāt. I. 35; Mah. 1
Somadatta, son of the Brāhman Aggidatta, at Benares, Dhp. 317 seq.

Somadevi, wife of King Vaṭṭagāmini, of Ceylon, Mah. 203–206

Somā, a therī, daughter of the purohita of King Bimbi-sāra, Th. II. 60–63; Par. Dip. 182

Somā, a nun at Sāvatthī; she was tried by Māra, Samy. V. 2

Soreyya, a town near Takkasilā, Dhp. 204 seq.; C. XII. 1. 9; Pār. I. 4

Soreyyaseṭṭhiputta, the son of a merchant of Soreyya, Dhp. 204 seq.
Soreyyatthera, a therī at Soreyya, Dhp. 207

Sovaṃnapāli, wife of King Paṇḍukābhaya, of Ceylon, Mah. 62, 65, 67

sovīra, name of country, Mil. 359

Hamsavatinarājagāra, the birth-place of the Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 127, 251; Par. Dip. 180, 187

Hatthaka Ālavaka, one of the chief lay-disciples of Gotama, Dhp. 213; A. I. 14. 6; II. 12. 3: III. 34, 125; Bv. XXVI. 19

Hatthālakavīhāra, a nunnery at Anurādhapura, in Ceylon, Mah. 120–125

Hatthigāma, a village near Vesāli, M. P. S. IV. 6

Hatthinika, son of the third Okkāka belonging to the Sākya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16; in the Mahāvastu (ed. Senart p. 348), he is called Hastikaçīrsha

Hatthhipura, a town constructed by the eldest son of King Apacara, of the Sākya race, Jāt. III. 460

Himācala, the Himalaya mountain, Ab. 606; Himavanta C. VI. 6. 3; S. 6. 1. 4; Sum. D. I. 2. 5; III. 1. 16; VI. 1; VII. 1; Jāt. IV. 8; S. N. 73; Saṃy. II. 3. 5: IV. 2. 10; Mil. 242, 269; Smp. 314

Hiranāvati, a river near Kusinārā, M. P. S. V. 2

Hemaka (māṇava), one of Bāvari’s disciples, S. N. 184, 197, 205
Hemamālaka, the Ruwanweli Dāgoba at Anurādhapura, Mah. 88, 97, 108, 125, 202
Hemavata, a yakkha, S. N. 27
Hemavatā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in the second century after Buddha’s death, Dip. V. 54; Mah. 21

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. = Aṅguttara
Bhñīpār. = Bhikkhuṇīpārājika
Bhñī S. = Bhikkhuṇīsamghādīsesa
Bhñīpāc. = Bhikkhuṇīpācittiya
Bv. = Buddhavaṃsa
C. = Cullavagga
Cariyāp. = Cariyāpiṭaka
Dip. = Dipavaṃsa
Dhp. = Dhammapada
Gv. = Gandhavaṃsa
Jāt. = Jātaka
M. = Mahāvagga
Mah. = Mahāvaṃsa
Majjh. = Majjhima Nikāya
Mil. = Milindapañha
M. P. S. = Mahāparinibbānasutta
N. = Nissaggiya
P. = Parivāra
P. P. = Puggala Paññatti
Pāc. = Bhikkhuṭṭācittiya
Pār. = Bhikkhuṭṭājika
Par. Dip. = Paramattha Dipanī (quoted in notes to Ud. and to Th. I. and II).
Samy. = Saṃyutta Nikāya
Smp. = Samanta Pasādikā in the 3rd vol. of Oldenberg’s Vinaya
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

S. = Samghādisesa
Sām. Ph. S. = Sāmaṃñaphalasutta
S. N. = Sutta Nipāta
Th. I. = Theragāthā
Th. II. = Therigāthā
Ud. = Udāna
List of Pali MSS. in the British Museum, acquired since 1883.

Prepared as a Supplement to the list published in the "Journal of the Pali Text Society for that year

BY

DR. HOERNING.

I. VINAYA PĪṬAKAM.

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¹ These copies of nine chapters, which were once rare, have of late become rather common.
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<td>Do. Defective</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Oriental, 1043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cullaniddeso, Defective</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Square char.</td>
<td>Gilt palm-leaves</td>
<td>Do. 3556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. ABHIDHAMMA PĪṬAKAM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>No. of Leaves</th>
<th>Character</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kathāvatīthu. Defective</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Add. 27,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atthasālinī</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Oriental, 2783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. RELIGIOUS WORKS.

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parittam, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Do. 3428 [Phayre]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3429 [Do.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nāmarūpaparicehedappakāram, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 2861</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saccasankhepa, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abhidhammāvatāra Tīkā</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3572</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saccasankhepa Tīkā</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abhidhammatthasangaha Gānthittānāni, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khuddasikkhā, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3369a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Fragment</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3369b</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sikkhāpadavalaṅcam, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3533</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defective</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3605</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pālimuttakavinayavinieccha-yasangaho</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namakāra, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3431 [Phayre]</td>
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### V. GRAMMAR AND LEXICOGRAPHY.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Vibhattyatthaniṣsaya</td>
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<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Oriental, 3532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccavācakanissaya, Defective</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3373</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saddassarathajalininnissaya. Defective</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3373</td>
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<td>Kaccāyanasarānissaya</td>
<td>215</td>
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<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Oriental, 3532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandhābharananinnissaya</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Oriental, 3532</td>
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<td>Saddatthabhacintānissaya</td>
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<td>Palm-leaves</td>
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<td>Ekakkharakanissaya</td>
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<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Oriental, 3532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vithilakyo</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Oriental, 3532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinayasampinda</td>
<td></td>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Oriental, 3532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abhidhānappadipikā, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Do. 3476 [Phayre]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pāli-Burmese Dictionary of synonymous terms</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Do. 3476 [Phayre]</td>
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1 The same work as MS. Add. 5889; see the last entry in Section iv. of the former list.
VI. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sandesakathā 1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sinhalese</td>
<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Orient.,1025 [Childers]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rājacaritam 2</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Do. 2788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosha 3</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 This is a poem of forty-seven stanzas, composed partly in Sanskrit, partly in Pāli, and partly in Elu. It was composed, and dedicated to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Ceylon, by Dharmaloka Terunnaśe, Principal of the Widyalan-kara College, Peliyagoda, Ceylon, and his pupil, Dharmaśāma Terunnaśe, master of the same college. The poem is accompanied by a Sinhalese Sannē and an English translation.
3 This is a poem in eight stanzas, composed in Pāli by the same authors as the Rājacaritam, and dedicated to Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his visit to Ceylon in 1870. It is accompanied by a Sinhalese Sannē and an English translation.
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<tr>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>His Majesty the King of Siam</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.H. Krom Mun Devavansa Varoprankār</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.R.H. Prince Prisdang</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Secretary of State for India</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Friend to Historical Research</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Arnold, Esq., C.I.E., 15, Haroldstone Road, S.W.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>H. Vavasor Davids, Esq., Batavia, Island of Java</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>*L. T. Cave, Esq., 13, Lowndes Square, S.W.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Hannah, Esq., 82, Addison Road, S.W.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ditto Second donation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The late Dr. Muir, Edinburgh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Pearce, Esq., 33, West Cromwell Road, S.W.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Horn</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## ACCOUNTS, 1888.

### Receipts, 1888.

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<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
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<td>Subscriptions of Five Guineas</td>
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<td>Interest on Reserve Fund invested</td>
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<td>2</td>
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### Expenditure, 1888.

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<td>Purchase of MSS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
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**Total Receipts:** £289 13 2

**Total Expenditure:** £179 18 3

**Balance in hand January 1, 1889:** £251 5 8
### ACCOUNTS IN CEYLON, 1888.

E. R. Gooneratne, Mudaliyär, in Account with the Pāli Text Society, for the Year Ending 1888.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Payments</th>
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<td>1888</td>
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<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>Balance on December 31, 1887, brought forward</td>
<td>770 67</td>
<td>Jan. 30</td>
<td>Forwarded Abraham Mendis, of Colombo, £10 value, in Rs. 141; Registration and Postage, 35 cts.</td>
<td>141 35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subscription for 1887, received from Twenty-one Subscribers, at Rs. 10½ each</td>
<td>220 50</td>
<td>Mar. 20</td>
<td>Copying Sammohavinodani, Olas, &amp;c.</td>
<td>30 0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mailing the same, in Tin Case</td>
<td>2 50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Apr. 4</td>
<td>Paid for 1800 prepared Olas, at Rs. 1·25 per 100</td>
<td>22 50</td>
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<td>&quot; 9. Copying Paramatthajotika</td>
<td>16 0</td>
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<td>Copying Sasanaawamsa</td>
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<td>Mailing the above 2 books in Tin Case</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>May 23</td>
<td>Copying the Netti Tika</td>
<td>30 0</td>
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<td>Mailing the same in Tin Case</td>
<td>2 75</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
<td>Clearing Case of '87 Publications, per Roma...</td>
<td>3 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Postage on Books sent Colonel Olcott</td>
<td>0 60</td>
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<td>&quot; 14. Copying Manorathapûrani, Part I</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mailing the same in Tin Case</td>
<td>3 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec. 4</td>
<td>Publishing Notice in Sandaresa Almanac Six Months' Subscription to Visudhimagga, and Postage</td>
<td>3 52</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; 30. Local Postage, Stationery, Petties</td>
<td>6 0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance in my hand on December 31, 1888</td>
<td>653 41</td>
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**Rs. 991 17**

December 31, 1888.

E. R. GOONERATNE,
<table>
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<th>NAME OF TEXT</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EDITOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. *Anānata Vaṁsa</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Prof. Minayeff.</td>
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<td>2. Aṅguttara, Parts I–IV</td>
<td>1885 &amp; 1888</td>
<td>Dr. Morris.</td>
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<td>3. *Abhidhammattha Saṁgha...</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Prof. Rhys Davids.</td>
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<td>4. Āyāraṅga Sutta</td>
<td>1882</td>
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<td>5. Udāna</td>
<td>1885</td>
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<td>8. Cariyā Piṭaka</td>
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<td>11. Thera Gāthā</td>
<td>1883</td>
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<td>12. Therī Gāthā</td>
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<td>Prof. Pischel.</td>
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<td>17. Puggala Paṅñatti</td>
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<td>18. Peta Vatthu</td>
<td>1889</td>
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<td>20. Majjhima Nikāya, Part I</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Mr. V. Trenckner.</td>
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<td>22. *Saddhammopāyana</td>
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<td>25. Sutta Nipāta, Part I</td>
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<td>27. Vimāna Vatthu</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Gooneratne, Mudaliyār.</td>
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* The twelve texts marked with an asterisk appeared in the Journal.