Pali Text Society.

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Pali Text Society.

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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.

It is hoped that persons who are desirous to aid the publication of these important historical texts, but who do not themselves read Pali, will give Donations to be spread if necessary over a term of years. Nearly £400 has already been thus given to the Society by public spirited friends of historical research.

* * *
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 "Pali 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 Siṅhalese, 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 Pāḷi 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 brāhman 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

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

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

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

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

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

Aggiddatta, Somadatta’s father, a brāhman at Benares, Dhp. 317

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

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

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

Angirasa, 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; Saññy. VIII. 11
Angirasa, a celebrated physician, Mil. 272
Anguttara Nikāya, 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
Āngulimālaka, a thief who was converted by the Buddha and became a therā at the Jetaavana, Mil. 410; Dhp. 147, 387, 434
Āngulimālaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 151
Aciravatī=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. 58. 1; 84. 1; Bhīmi Pāc. 2. 1; 21. 1; Mil. 20; Ud. V. 5
Acea Kassapa, the principal person in the 8th Sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Grimblot, 342
Accimā, a fabulous king, Dip. III. 8, 14
Accutagāmi, 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
Ajapālanigrodha, 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
Ajatasatru, son of Bimbisāra, king of Magadha; 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; Saññy. III. 2. 4, 5; Dip. III. 60; IV. 27; V. 77; XI. 8; Mah. 10, 12, 185; Jāt. IV. 343; Cūlasaccakas, 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. Ajitapuccha or Ajitapañha, the 2nd sutta in the Pāññyanavagga of the Suttanipata, Saññy. 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 Saṅghaṃittā to Ceylon, Dip. XVIII. 24

Aññātakaṇḍaṇṇā s. Kounḍaṇṇa

Aṭṭhaka = Ashtaka, a celebrated rishi, author of Rgveda 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

Aṭṭhisara, a pacceka buddha, 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

Attadattha, a theravat, the Jetavana, Dhp. 333 seq.

Atthadassīn, a theravat in Ceylon, Jāt. I. 1.

Atthadassīn, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Jāt. I. 39; Mah. 1.

Atthadassīn, one of the kings of Kapilavatthu, Dip. III. 41

Aḍḍinappubba, Maṭṭakunḍali’s father, a brahman living at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 93 seq.

Addilaraṭṭha, name of a kingdom, Sum. D. VII. 1

Adhikakkā, a river in India; Vatthūpamas, 39

Adhiceпасamuppannikā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 37; Sum. D. I. 2. 30; Smār. 312 (Oldenberg reads Adhicepasamuppattikā)

Anantakāya, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29

Anāgatavāmaṇa, 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; Dhp. 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 Vinaya-piṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhandaḥas, Sum. I. 60

Anupiya (Anupi𝑦a), 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; Dhp. 139; Jāt. I. 65; Pāṭikas. 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 Kusināra, Th. I. 83, 84; M. X. 4; 5. 6; C. X. 18, 1; VII. 1, 1 et seq.; Sum. I. 40; D. II. 65; Dhp. 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 Muṭasiva 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

Anotattadaha, 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
Anopamā, a therī, Th. II. 156
Anoma, one of the two aggasāvakas of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dhp. 131
Anomadassī, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117, 131; Mil. 216
Anomā, a river, Sum. D. I. 1. 7, 10; Dhp. 118; Jāt. I. 64
Antānanti-kā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmāj. S. 29; Sum. D. I. 2. 16; Smp. 312
Andhakavinda, a village three gāvuta from Rājagaha, 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; Vam-mikas, 142
Apadāna, the 13th division of the Khuddakanikāya; by the Dighabhāṇakas it was not reckoned to this collection, Sum. I. 42, 47; Gv. p. 56, 60. It is divided into the Therā-apadāna containing 55 vaggas and the Therī-apadāna containing 4 vaggas
Aparagoyāna, one of the four Mahādīpas, 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 therā Yonadhamma rakkhiita, who preached the Aggikkhandhopamasutta, Dip. VIII. 7
Aparaseliya, 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, Pātimokkha VIII.
Apāṇṇakajātaka, 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 Kākusandha, Smp. 330; Mah. 88–90
Abhaya, a Licchavi prince who had a conversation with Ānanda at Vesāli, A. III. 74
Abhaya, Paṇḍuvāsa'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 Komārabhaica, thrown on a dust heap by his mother, the courtezan Sālavatī, M. VIII. 1. 4 et seq., 13 et seq.; Dhp. 336; Abhayarājakumāras, 392 seq.
Abhaya, author of the Mahāṭikā on Saddathabheda-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 Buddhappāda she was the courtezan Padumavatī at Ujjeni. 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 Abhidhamma by Anuruddha, Gv. 61
Abhidhammavinibhāvanā and Abhidhammatthavikāsani, two commentaries on the Abhidhammatthasaṅgaha by Sumanāgala, Gv. p. 62
Abhidhammadapāṇṇarasatthāna, a grammatical work by Vimalabuddhi, Gv. p. 64
Abhidhammapiṭaka, the third division of the Buddhist canon comprising the Dhammasaṅgani, Vibhaṅga, Kathavatthu, Puggalapaṇṇatti, 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

Abhidhammikā, 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; Arūṇavatīsutta, in the
Paritta; Mūlapariyāyas, 2, 4

Amaranagara, a town, Jāt. I. 6

Amaravikkhepiṅkā, 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 Vesālī, M. P. S. IV. 6

Ambatīṭṭha, the third Okkāka, one of the patriarchs of
the Sakya 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

Ambatīṭṭha, a village, Pāc. 51. 1

Ambatīṭṭhaka, a jaṭila living at Ambatīṭṭha, ib.

Ambatthala, one of the peaks of the Missaka mountain
in Ceylon, Smp. 321 seq.

Ambapāli, a courtesan at Vesālī, 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. Dip. 199 seq.

Ambapālivana, the grove of the courtesan Ambapāli near
Vesālī; she gave it as a present to the Buddha and the
fraternity, M. VI. 30. 6

Ambatāṭṭhikā, 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; Ambatāṭṭhikarāhulovādas, 414

Ambatāṭaka, a garden belonging to the householder Citta
at Macchikāsaṇḍa, Dhp. 262
Arati, one of Mara's daughters, S. N. p. 157; Samy. 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

Ariyavaṃsa, author of the Maṇisāramaṇjūsā, Gv. p. 64

Aruṇavā, a fabulous king, Samy. VI. 2. 4; Paritta

Aruṇavatī, the palace of Aruṇavā, where the Buddha Silkhin resided, Samy. VI. 2. 4; Paritta

Alaka, a town on the banks of the Godhāvari, S. N. p. 180

Alakadева, a therī; 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 Ujjeni 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

Asaṅṅivādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 40; Sum. D. I. 3. 1; Smp. 312

Asandhimitṭā, chief queen of King Asoka, Smp. 299; Mah. 25, 122

Asama, an angel, Samy. II. 3. 10
Asita (also called Kañhasiri), a rishi; 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

Asurindakabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Saṃy. 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 therī; he was the senior of the Arhats who assembled at Rakkhitatala in the Himalaya, Mil. 6 seq.; 14 seq.

Assaji, one of the first disciples of the Buddha; it was by him that Sāriputta and Moggallāna, then disciples of Sañjaya, were converted to Buddhism, M. I. 6. 36, 23; Dhp. 122; Jāt. I. 82, 85; Dip. I. 32; Cūlasaccakas, 227

Assajipunabbasukā (bhikkhū), 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; Mahāassapurās, 271

Assalāyanasutta, the third sutta in the Brahmānavagga of the Majjhimanikāya

Ahiṃsakabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa who insulted the Buddha, but was finally converted by him, Saṃy. VII. 1. 5

Ahogaṅga (pabbata), a hill on the Upper Ganges, the
residence of the Thera Sambhūta Sānavāsi, C. XII. 1. 8; Mah. 39 : Smp. 307 ; Mah. 16, 37, 240
Ākaṅkheyyasutta, one of the suttas in the Majjhimanikāya, Sum. D. I. 1. 5; 3. 31
Ākāsagottas, a physician, M. VI. 22. 1, 2
Ākoṭaka, an angel, Saṁy. II. 3. 10
Ātānātiyaparittra, one of the Parittas, Mil. 151
Ātānātiyassutta, the 32nd Sutta of the Dīghanikāya; it is also contained in the Paritta
Ātumā, a town between Kusināra 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 Kusināra; 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
Ānandā, 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
Ābhasa, a Hindu god, Mūlapariyāyas, 2, 4; Brahmanimantikas, 329
Āpaṇa, a city in the Aṅguttarāpa country, S. N. p. 99; M. VI. 35. 1; 36. 1; Potaliyas, 359; Lāṭukikopamas, 447
Āyupāla, a therī living at the Sāṅkheyyaparivenna; he was engaged by King Milinda in a conversation which had no result, Mil. 19
Āyupālā, a therī, Saṅghamittā's acariyā, Smp. 306; Mah. 37
Ārāmadanda, a brāhmaṇ who had a conversation with Mahākaccāna at Varanā, 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 Pilindavaccha, M. VI. 15. 4; N. 23. 1

Ārohanta, a bhikkhu, whose wife became a bhikkhuṇī, Bhūni 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

Āḷavi, name of a town in India (Śkt. Āṭavi (?) 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.; Saṁy. VIII. 1, 2, 3; X. 12; A. III. 34

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

Āḷavaka, a yakṣha, Saṁy. X. 12

Āḷavakasutta, the tenth sutta in the Uragavagga of the Suttaniṇīpāta; it is also contained in the Paritta

Āḷavikā, a bhikkhuṇī, Saṁy. V. 1

Āḷavi Gotama, a therā, S. N. p. 209

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

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

Itivuttaka, the fourth book of the Khuddakanikāya, 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 (aṅga), 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 Bhagavatā

Inda, the god Indra, Dhp. 185, 194

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

Indagutta, a therā who superintended the construction of the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 182, 190–192; Dip. XIX. 5, 6
Indapatta, or Indapatthha, a town in the Kuru country, Dhp. 416; Dip. III. 23; Cariyāp. I. 3; Jāt. II. 366
Ilānāga, King of Ceylon, 38–44, A.D.; he built the Nāgamahāvihāra at Tissamahārāma, 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. 3; VIII. 10; Cūladukkhakhandhas, 92
Isidāsa and Isibhatta, two theras, brothers, M. VIII. 24. 5
Isipatana, a deer-park at Benures, 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; Ariyapariyēsanas, 170
Issaranimmanavihāra, or Issarasamanavā, 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; Mūlaparīyāyas, 1; Brahmānimantikas, 326
Ukkala, the country now called Orissa, M. I. 4. 2; Jāt. I. 80
Ugga, a merchant living at the time of the Buddha
Konāgamana, Jāt. I. 94
Ugga Vesālika, A. I. 14. 6
Uggasena, son of a seṭṭhi at Rājagaha, Dhp. 413
Ucchedavāda, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahma. S. 42; Sum. D. I. 3. 9; Smp. 312; At Dip. VI. 25 they are called Ucchedamūlā
Ujuṇṇā, a village, Kassapāsikhanādas. ap. Grimblot, p. 342
Ujjulāna, 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 Acoutagāmi, Dip. IX. 36
Ujjhānasaññī, a therī at the Jetāvana, Dhp. 376
Uttama, author of the Bālavatāraṇīkā and Lingattāvivaranatīkā, Gv. p. 63
Uttara, the servant of Revata, Dhp. 402 (?).
Uttararavicchaya, a commentary by Buddhaddatta, Gv. p. 59
Uttara, one of the apostles of Asoka; he went to Suvan-
ṇabhūmi, 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 Sākya tribe, Jāt. III. 461; IV. 430
Uttararavicchaya, a commentary by Buddhaddatta, Gv.
p. 59
Uttaravihāra, a monastery at Anurādhapura in Ceylon.
The aṭṭhakathā of the Uttaravihāra priests is mentioned
frequently in the Vaṃsatthappakāsini, see f.i. Oldenberg's
India Off. Cat. p. 115, 116
Uttarā Nandamātā, a therī, Gotama's aggupaṭṭhikupā-
sikā, 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; Samy. VI. 2. 2
Udayapucchā, or Udayapañha, the 14th sutta in the
Pārāyanavagga of the Suttanipāta, A. III. 92. 2
Udāna, the 3rd division of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum.
I. 42, 47. It is also the name of a portion of the Buddhist
texts in their arrangement according to matter (aṅga),
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 Pātimok-
kha; he was censured at different times on account of
Sāṅghādisesa and other offences, S. 1. 1; 2. 1; 3. 1; 4. 1;
5. 1, et seq.; An. 1. 1, 2; N. 1. 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; Bahuvadaniyas, 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 ṭīkā 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 Sāmavatī, Vasuladattā, and Māgandiya, q. v.

Udena cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship at Vesāli, M. P. S. III. 2, 60; 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 Ājīvaka 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; Sāmy. 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, Sāmy. 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

Upatissagama, a brähman 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 therā 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. I. 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 Kusināra, 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

Upasiva (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 194, 205

Upasena Vaṅgantaputta, a therā who conferred the Upasampada ordination on his sādhiphīharika 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 Saddhammatṭhatikā on the Mahāniddesa, 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
Upāvāna, or Upavāṇa, a personal attendant of the Bud-
dha, M. P. S. V. 7 seq.; Dhp. 434; Saññy. 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.

Uppalavaṇṇā, 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; Saññy. 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 Savatthi. 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
Bhikkhu vibhaṅga 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 Tiṅkā, ap. Olden-
berg India Off. Cat. p. 114 seq.; Dip. VII. 43; Gv. p. 57

Ummādaecittā, 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; Saññy. 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, brāhmins 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.

Uḷḷumpa, a village in the Sākya country, Dhp. 222; Jāt.
IV. 151
Usiraddhaja, a mountain range forming the northern boundary of Majjhima Desa, 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

Ekapunḍarīka, a garden, the residence of the paribbājaka, Vacchagotta Tevijjavacchagottas, 481

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

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

Ekasālā, a village, Saṃy. IV. 2. 4

Etimasamidipikā, a book composed by the ācariya Dhammasena-pati, Gv. p. 63–73

E rakapatta, a nāga king, Dhp. 344

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

Elāra, a native of the Cola country, King of Ceylon, 336–332; he was killed in battle by Duṭṭhagāmini, Dīp. 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; Dīp. III. 41; Sum. D. III. 1. 16. In the Mahāvastu he is confounded with his father Sujāta

Okkāmukha, Okkāka’s son, Mah. 9; Dīp. III. 41; Sum. D. III. 1. 16. In the Mahāvastu, p. 348, he is called Ulkāmukha

Oghataraṇasutta, the first sutta of the Saṃyuttaniñṇāya, Sum. I. 47, 58

Ojadīpa, an ancient name of Ceylon, Att. 7; Mah. 88; Dīp. I. 73; IX. 20; XV. 35 seq.; XVII. 5, 16, 26 seq.; Smp. 330
Kakutthā or Kukutṭhā, 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 ; Dip. 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.
Kaukhārevata, see Revata
Kaukhāvitaranī 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 Kaccāyanappakaraṇa
Kaccāyanagandha, one of the books composed by Mahākaccāyana Gv. p. 59
Kaccāyanabhedā and Kaccāyanasāra two commentaries composed by Dhammānanda, Gv. p. 64, 74
Kajāngala, a brāhmaṇ village in the Himālaya; the eastern boundary of Majjhimaṇḍa, M. V. 13, 12 ; Sum. D. II. 40 ; Mil. 8 ; Jāt. I. 49
Katamorakatissaka, 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 ; Bhnī. Pāc. 81. 1 ; Samy. VI. 1. 8
Katissabha, a convert at Nādika, M. P. S. II. 6, 8
Kaṇḍaka, a servant of Upānanda, M. I. 52, 60 ; he was expelled by the Samgha, 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
Kañhā, name of the Bodhisattva when he was born as son of King Brahmadatta at Benares, Jāt. IV. 7
Kañhasiri, another name of Asita, q.v., S. N. 129
Kañhājīnā, King Vessantara's daughter, Cariyāp. I. 9; Mil. 117, 275, 284; Dhp. 245; Jāt. I. 77
Kañhāyana, Ambattha's family name, Sum. D. III. 1. 13
Kathāvatthuppakarana, 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.
Kandarakka a paribbajaka, living at Campā, Majjh. I. 333
Kannakatthala, a deer park at Ujuñā, 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 Sakya 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 Sakya country, on the banks of the Rohinī (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; Bhū 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
Kapilavatthava, an inhabitant of Kapilavatthu, P. 8. 1. 24
Kapotakandarā, a vihāra where Sāriputta and Moggaliśa dwelt, Ud. IV. 4
Kappa, one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184 seq.
Kappaka, the servant of the ascetic Kesava, Dhp. 214
Kappāsiṃkavanasaṅgha, a grove near Uruvela, where Bud-
dha released the Bhaddavaggiyas, Dhp. 119; Dip. I. 34; Jāt. I. 82
Kappitaka, Upāli’s upajjhāya; the Chabbaggiyā bhikkhu wanted to kill him, but he escaped by leaving his vihāra, Bhūmī Pāc. 52. 1
Kamboja, name of a country north-west of the Indus, one of the sixteen Mahājanapadas, A. III. 70. 17; Sum. D. I. 3. 71; Ass. S. 23
Kammavāca, the rules which regulate buddhistical ordination, Mah. 37
Kammassadhārmanāma, a village in the Kuru country, Mahānīdanās 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. 318
Kareriikutikā and Karerimaṇḍalāmaḷa, 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; Jāt. II. 311; III. 454
Kalyāṇi, a river in Ceylon, the modern Kaḷanigāṇḍā, Dip. II. 42, 53
Kallavālagāmaka, a village in Magadhā, Dhp. 125
Kasibhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇ 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; Jāt. III. 365
Kassapa, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Pār. 1. 3;
Kassapa, see Mahâkassapa

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

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

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

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

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

Kâkanâlakaputta, see Yasa

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

Kâtaragâma, a vihâra in the South of Ceylon, the modern Katragam, Smp. 340; v.l. Kâcaragâma, Mah. 119, 120

Kânamatâ, an upâsikâ living at Sâvatthi, Pâc. 34. 1; Dip. 273

Kâna, her daughter, ib.

Kâtiyâni, a therî, A. I. 14, 7

Kârambhiya, name of Devadatta in a former existence, Mii. 201

Kârikâ, a book composed by the ācariya Dhammasena pati, Gv. p. 63, 73

Kâla, Anâthapiṇḍika’s son, Dip. 342

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

Kâladevala, an adviser of Sudhodana, Jât. I. 54. At S. N. 128 seq. he is called Asita

Kâlanâgarâjâ, the black snake king, Dip. 118; Jât. I. 70, 72

Kâlavallimandaṇḍapa, the residence of the therâ Mahânâga, Sum. D. II. 65
Kālasilā, the black rock at Isigilipassā, where Moggalāna was murdered. C. IV. 4. 4; S. 8. 1. 4; Dhp. 254, 298; Saṃy. IV. 3. 3; 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
Kālāsoka, an Indian king, during whose reign the Council of Vesāli was held and who removed the capital to Pātaliputta, Mah. 15, 19, 21; Dip. IV. 44; V. 80, 99
Kāliṅga, a convert at Nādiṇa, 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
Kāli, Vedehikā’s slave girl; her mistress killed her by a blow on the head. Kakacūpamas, 125
Kāli, sister of Dusi. Maratajjaniyas, 333
Kāludāyi, a minister of Gotama’s father Suddhodana, A. I. 14. 4; he was born on the same day with Gotama, Jāt. I. 54, 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.
Kāsika, 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
Kīki, king of Kāsi, at the time of the Buddha Kassapa, Dhp. 238, 252; Par. Dip. 187
Kīncipuranagāra, a town in India where a number of commentaries were written, Gv. p. 67
Kiṭāgiri, a hill near Sāvatthī, C. I. 13 et seq.; VI. 16; 17. 1; S. 13. 1; Kiṭāgiris, 473.
Kimikālā, a river, Ud. IV. 1

Kimbile, a friend of Anuruddha living at the Pācīnavam-sadāya, 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; Cūlagosīngas, 205; Naḷakapānas, 462

Kīra, one of King Muṭhasiva's sons, Dip. XI. 7

Kīrapatiṅka, a contemporary of Buddha living at Vesāli, Pāc. 33. 1

Kīrāta, name of a people of non-Aryan origin, Sum. D. II. 40

Kīsa Saṅkicca, the head of one of the heretical sects opposed to Buddhism. Mahāsaccakas, 238. Sandakas, 524

Kīṣāgotami, 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.; Sāmy. V. 3; A. I. 14. 5. The legend is related in the Apadāna and in the commentary to Dhp. verse 114

Kukkuṭa, a setthi at Kosambi; Sum. D. VII. 1; Dhp. 164

Kukkuṭārāma, a garden in Pāṭaliputta, residence of a number of Therās, 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 Mahāvamsa he is called Kuṭatissa

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

Kuṇḍadhaṇa, one of Anuruddha's friends. Naḷakapānas, 462

Kuṇḍarāyanā, a brahmāna 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; Pāyāsīs. ap. Grimbloth, 346; Mil. 196; Dip. IV. 4; V. 8; XXII. 27; Vammiṇkas, 142
Kumārakassapa, a therā; at his request Buddhaghosa composed the commentary to the Dhammapada, Gv. p. 68

Kuraraghrāra, 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; Mahānīdanās, and Janavasabhas. ap. Grimblot 245, 345 seq. Satipaṭṭhānas, p. 55

Kurundi, one of the three great collections of commentaries on the Tipiṭaka, Pāt. 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 Mahāsuddassana, M. P. S. V. 42; Mahāsuddassana S. I. 8 seq.; Dip. III. 9; Cariyāp. I. 4

Kusinārā = Kuṣinagara, the capital of the Mallas, the place where Buddha died, M. VI. 36. 1, 6; 37, 1; C. XI. 1. 1; Mah. 11; M. P. S. IV. 23; V. 41 seq.; Mahāsuddassana 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

Kuṭadanta, a brāhmaṇa living at Khānumata; from him the fifth Sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Kuṭadantas. ap. Grimblot p. 340; Sum. D. V. 1, 27

Kuṭāgarasalā, a hall in the Mahāvana at Vesāli, 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 Bhikkhusaṅgha, and received his benediction, M. VI. 35; 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

Kesaputtra, a village in the Kalama country, A. III. 65. 1
Kesavā, a king who became an ascetic, Dhp. 214.
Kokanada, 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.
Kohālika, one of the bhikkhus with whom Devadatta associated, C. VII. 3. 14; S. 10. 1; 11. 1; Pac. 29. 1; Bhūmī Pac. 81. 1; Dhp. 145, 418; S. N. 121 seq.; Saṃy. VI. 1, 7, 9, 10; Jāt. II. 356; see Kaṭamorakatissa.
Koṭigāma, 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.
Koṇāgamana, 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 Aūñātakoṇḍañña (i.e., K. who has perceived the doctrine), one of the eight brāhmaṇs 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 Dhammacakkapavattanasutta. At Mil. 236 we have Yañña instead.
Kotūhaḷaka, a poor man living in Addilaraṭṭha, Sum. D. VII. 1.
Komārabhaṭṭa or Komārabhanta, Sum. D. II. 1 seq.; see Jivaka.
Korakalambha, a brāhmaṇ, Kapila’s youngest son, Jāt. III. 454 seq.
Koladdhajana, name of a commentary, Gv. p. 63, 73.
Kolanagara (or Vyagghapajja), the capital of the Koliyans, Sum. D. III. 1. 16.
Kolapaṭṭana, a town, perhaps Kaliṅga, Mil. 339.
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 Śākyas, 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 Kosambi, 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 Śākya tribe to which Gotama belonged formed a part of the Kosalā M. 1. 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, Kosiya-gotta, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2

Kosiya, another name of Indra, Mil. 126; Cūlataṇhā-saṅkhayās, 252

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

Khandadeviyā 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 Vinayapitaka; 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
Khujjasobhita, one of the Pācīnakā bhikkhū who proclaimed the ten indulgences at Vesālī, Dip. IV. 49; V. 22; C. XII. 2. 7; Smp. 294
Khujjuttarā, Queen Sāmavati'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 Gatha, 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 Majjhimaṇḍaṇaka 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 Tipiṭaka (tipetaki), P. 1 pag. 3; Smp. 313
Khema, name of an acariya and of his book, Gv. p. 61, 71
Khema, Anāthapindika'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 therī; she was born in a royal family at Śāgala 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; Saṇḍanaṇḍas. ap. Grimblot p. 340. Kandarakanas, 339
Gāṅgā, 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. I. 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
Gajabāhukagāmanī, king of Ceylon, 113–125, A. D. Dip. XXII. 13; XXVIII. 29; Mah. 223 seq.
Ganṭhākara, a vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon, where Buddhaghosa translated the Siūhalese aṭṭhakathā into Pāli, Mah. 252
Gandābharana, 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; Dip. VIII. 4. It was converted to Buddhism by the therā Majjhantika, Jāt. III. 365
Gandhasāra, a book composed by Saddhāmmajotipāla, 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. Vatṭhūpamas, 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 sēṭṭhi 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 (aṅga); it includes the Dhammapada, Thera- and Therīgāthā and the Suttanipāta, excepting the Maṅgala-, Ratana-, Nālaka- and Tavaṭṭakasuttas, Sum. I. 59; P. P. IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2

Gijjhakūṭa pabbata, the Vulture’s peak, a mountain near Rājagaha, M. II. 1. 1; 5. 4; V. 1. 1, 3, 14, 17; C. IV. 4; VII. 3. 9; M. P. S. I. 1; III. 56; Par. 2. 1. 1 seq.; 7. 11; 3. 5. 13; 4. 9; S. 8. 1. 4; 9. 1; Sum. D. II. 1, 10; Dhlp. 279. 365; S. N. 86; Saṁy. IV. 2. 1; VI. 2. 2; X. 2; XI. 2. 6; A. III. 64. 1; 90. 3. Cūḷādukkhakkhandhas, 92

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

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

Giribbdaja, 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 ācariya, author of mukhamattasāra, Gv. p. 63

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

Gurusāṅgha, a thera; at his request Guṇasāgara composed the Mukhamattasāra, Gv. 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 Saṁyuttanikāya belongs to this section, also the Vimānavatthu of the Khuddakānikāya

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

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

Gotabhaya, or Meghavaṇṇa Abhaya of the Lambakāṇṇa race, King of Ceylon, 248–261 a.d. Mah. 228, 231, 283; Dip. XXII. 56–60

Gotamakacetiya, a shrine near Vesāli, M. VIII. 13. 2;
Pali Proper Names.

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 therā, 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 therā staying at the Kukkuṭārāma in Pātaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6

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

Gomaṭakandarā, 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 Nāḍika, 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

Ghatikāra, a potter, Jetipāla’s friend, Mil. 222 seq.; Jāt. I. 43

Ghatikārasuttanta, 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

Cakkhuṇḍalā, a therā at Sāvatthi, Dhp. 77
Cañkin, a brāhmaṇ of Kosala, Tevijja S. I. 2; Grimblot, 343; S. N. 112
Caṇḍapajjota, king of Ujjēnī, Dip. 157; Gv. 66. At M. VIII. 1. 23 he is simply called Pajjota, q. v.
Caṇḍakāli, a bhikkhuṇī, known as being quarrelsome, Bhū S. 4. 1, 7. 1, 8. 1; Bhū Pāc. 19. 1, 20. 1, 36. 1, 53. 1, 76. 1, 79. 1; P. 8. 2. 8
Caṇḍoranaṇapabbata, 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 Mahīṃsāsaka 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, Dip. 303 seq.; Jāt. I. 45
Caṇḍagutta, of the Moriyān dynasty, king of India, grandfather of Asoka, Mil. 292; Dip. V. 69, 73, 81, 100; VI. 15; XI. 12; Smp. 321. He was installed by the minister Caṇṇakka, who had killed Dhanananda, the youngest of King Kālāsoka's sons
Caṇḍagutta, a therī, Dip. XIX. 8
Caṇḍamaṇīgalika, a lay-disciple of the Buddha, Saṃy. III. 2. 2
Caṇḍabhāgū, a river in India, Mil. 114; Ab. 682
Caṇḍavajjī, one of the therīs present at the second Council, Smp. 295. He was admitted to the Upasampadā ordination by the therī Somaka, Dip. IV. 46; V. 58 et seq., 86 seq. He instructed Moggaliputta Tissa in the Vinaya, Dip. V. 70; Mah. 28, 31, 32
Caṇḍavatī, the birth-place of the Buddha Anomadassī, Dip. 181
Caṇḍavatī, daughter of the king of Benares; 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; Soṇadāṇḍas
Mahāsudassana S. ap. Grimblot, p. 340, 344; Dip. 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; Dip. III. 5

Cariyāpiṭaka, the fifteenth book of the Khuddakanikāya, according to the Majjhimaṇībhāṇakā. The Dīghabhbāṇakā 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, Dip. XIV. 45

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

Cātumā, a town in the Sākya 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 Vaṅkahāra country; she married the lay-disciple Upaka, and had by him a son called Subhadda, Th. II. 291–311; Par. Dip. 203 seq.

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

Cālā, a therī; she was the daughter of the brāhmaṇī Surūpasārī at Nālakagāma, in the Magadha country, and a younger sister of Sāriputta, Th. II. 182–183; Par. Dip. 194; Saṃy. V. 6

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

Ciṇcamāṇavikā, a parribbājikā; at the instigation of the titthiyas she falsely accused the Buddha of incontinence.

Citta, a householder living at Macchikāsaṇḍa; he was censured by the venerable Sudhamma, who had to undergo the Pāṭisasāṇiyakamma 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 Aggasāvakas, Dhp. 213, 262, 338

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

Cittalatāvana, 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 Ambāṭṭha, Sum. D. III. 1. 16

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

Cūnavisaya China, Mil. 121, 327, 359

Cūnarāja, the king of China, Mil. 121

Civara, an ācāriya, Gv. 64

Cūnda, 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

Cullāpāla, Mahāsvaṇṇa's second son, Dhp. 78

Culladhammapāla, an ācāriya, Gv. 66, 67

Cullabuddhaghosa, an ācāriya, Gv. 63

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

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

Cullasubhaddā, an upāsikā, Mil. 383, 387

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

Cūlamāgandika, see Māgandiya

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

Cūlapanthaka, a bhikkhu who exhorted the Bhikkhunis 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

Cūlabhaya, a therā who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. I. 1, page 3; Dip. XXI. 39, 40

Culekasātaka, a brāhmaṇa, Dhp. 290

Cetaka, a therā, 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

Cetiyaratṭha, Jāt. III. 454; Cetaraṭṭha Cariyāp. I. 9

Cetiyā, see Ceti, Pāc. 51. 1; A. III. 70. 17

Cetiyā, a secondary division of the Mahāsaṅgītikas, Dip. V. 42; Mah. 21

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

Cetiya-giri, a town in Ujjeni, where Mahinda was born, Mah. 76. (The better reading is Vedisa, q. v.)

Celakaṇṭhha, a horse belonging to King Pajjota of Ujjeni, 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 -raṭṭham), 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 paribbājaka, 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 Ukkh-
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

Channah, 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 tikā written in Māgadhī by Vajira, Gv. 64. 74

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

Jaṭila, a seṭṭhi at Sāvatthī, 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

Jantukumāra, 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

Jantugāma, a village, Ud. IV. 1

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

Jambudīpa, the continent of India opposed to Sihalahāra, the island of Ceylon, M. I. 20. 7 et seq.; P. I. 1. pag. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 6; II. 1. 13; III. 1. 1., etc.; Dip. I. 26, 49; VI. 2., etc.; Mah. passim

Jambusāṇḍha, “the jambu grove,” synonym of Jambudīpa. India, S. N. 105

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

Jayasena, grandfather of Sudhodana, king of Kapilavatthu, Dip. III. 44; Mah. 9
Jayasena, one of the theras present at the foundation of
the Mahāthūpa under Duṇṭhagāmini, Dip. XIX. 8
Javakaṇṇaka, a family name, Pač. 2. 2, 3. 2
Javanavasabha a yakkha, Vessāvana's servant, Sum. D.
II. 1
Jaṇussoni, a brāhman at Manasākaṭa or Sāvatthi,
Tevijja, 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. 28;
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-
vanṣa, Gv. 65, 75
Jātattagīnidāna, a grammatical work by Cullabuddha-
ghosa, Gv. 63
Jātveda, 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;
Cariyāp. I. 9; Dhp. 245
Jālinī, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambatṭha,
Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Jāliya, a paribbājaka, 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.
Jinālāṅkāra, a book composed by Buddharañkhita, Gv.
65, 72
Jīvaka Komārabbhacca, 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 courtezan Sālavatī, and was brought
up by Prince Abhaya, Bimbisāra's son, Sām. 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

Junānakumāra, a son of King Brahmadatta of Benares; he studied at Takkasila, Jāt. IV. 96

Jetīhatissa, son of Meghavanā, 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 aṭṭhakathā 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

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

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

Neyyāsandati, name of a book, Gv. 72

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

Takkasilā, the capital of the Gandhāra, 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 (= Saṁsk. Karkoṭa?), Mil. 359

Tagarasikhin, a pacekabuddha, Saṁy. III. 2. 10; Ud. V. 3
Tañhā, daughter of Māra, S. N. 157; Saṁy. IV. 3. 5; Jāt. I. 78; Dhdp. 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; Samy. II. 2. 10; Jāt. II. 56

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

Tambapanṇī, 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.

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

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

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

Tīkaecheđa, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60

Tikaṇṭa, a brāhman who had a discourse with the Buddha, A. III. 58. 1

Tiṇasākiyā, a sub-division of the Sākiya tribe, Dhdp. 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, Dhdp. 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, Dhdp. 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 Dīghavāpi, Mah. 135, 136, 145–148, 193, 198–201. He succeeded his brother as king of Ceylon, Dip. XX. 1
Tissa, a therā who had especial charge of the Vinaya, P. I. 1, pag. 3
Tissakumāra, Asoka's brother from the same mother; he alone among the hundred sons of Bindusāra was not murdered by Asoka, Sm. 299 seq. He was raised to the dignity of upārāja; he was ordained by Moggaliputtatissa Mahādeva and Majjhantika, Sm. 306. According to Mah. 33, 34, he was ordained by Mahādhammarakkhita.
Tissadatta, a therā, P. I. 1, pag. 3
Tissamahāvihāra, a monastery built by King Kākavanṇatissa 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
Tissārāma, name of the Mahāmeghavana garden, where 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
Tuvaṭkasutta, the fourteenth Sutta in the Aṭṭhakavagga 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 Seriva country, Jāt. I. 111
Todeyya, a brāhmaṇa living at Icchānaṅkāla, Tevijja, 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 bhikkuni residing at Campā; 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 Sundaranandā's pregnancy, Bhū. Pār. 1. 1; 2. 1; 3. 1. She conferred the pabbajjā ordination on the wife of a Licchavi prince, etc, Bhū. S. 1. 1, 2. 1, 4. 1, 9. 1, 10. 1; Bhū. N. 2. 1, 3. 1, 4. 1, 5. 1, 10. 1, 11. 1, 12. 1; Bhū. 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

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

Thūpārama, a dāgoba at Anurādhapura, erected by King Devānampiṭhissa, 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 Dhammapāla, 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

Therigāthāṭṭhakathā, commentary on the Therigāthā by Dhammapāla, Gv. 69

Dakkhinavihāra, a vihāra south of Anurādhapura, in Ceylon; it was built by Uttiya, a warrior of King Vaṭṭa-gāmini (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
Dakkhināpatha, the southern part of India, the Deccan, Dhp. 347; Sum. D. I. 3. 71; S. N. p. 179
Dakkhināvibhaṅga, the 142nd sutta of the Majjhimanikāya, Mil. 258; West. Cat. 24
Danḍakāraṇḍa, a forest, Mil. 130; Upālis, 378
Danḍapāṇi, a member of the Sakya tribe who had a conversation with the Buddha in the Mahāvana, Majjh. I. 108 seq.
Danḍipakaraṇa, 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 Sākyan tribe, Jāt. III. 461
Danu, the mother of the Asuras, Ab. 83
Dantadhātupakaraṇa, a grammatical work composed by Dhammakitti, Gv. 62, 65, 72, 75
Dantapura, a city in the Kāliṅga 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
Damilā a Tamil, 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.
Damilādevi, Candamukhasīva's queen, Dip. XXI. 45; Mah. 218
Daḷhika, a bhikkhu residing at Sāgalā, Pāc. 2. 7. 49
Dasaganṭhivaṅgānā, 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 Sakya tribe, Jāt. IV. 124 seq.; Dip. III. 40
Dasavatthu, name of a commentary, Gv. 65
Dāṭṭha, a therā at whose request Buddhaghosa composed the āṭṭhakathā to the Dīghanikāya and Dhammapāla the tīkā to the Visuddhimagga, Gv. 68, 69
Dāṭhika, a Tamil king of Ceylon, Dip. XIX. 15, 16; XX. 17, 18; Mah. 204, 206

Dāsaka, a brāhmaṇa from Vesāli; in his twelfth year he met the therī 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.

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

Dīgha, a therī, P. 1. 1
Dīgha Kārāyana, a general, cousin of Bandhula, Dhp. 222; Jāt. IV. 151

Dīghatapassi, a nīgaṇṭha, Majjh. 371 seq.
Dīghanakha, a paribbajaka, cousin of Sāriputta, Dhp. 125; Majjh. 497 seq.

Dīghanikāya, the first book of the Suttapiṭaka, containing 34 Suttas, Mil. 405; Gv. 36
Dīghabhāṉakā, the Dīghanikāya professors; they separated the Cariyāpiṭaka, Āpāṇa 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

Dīghasumana, a paṇḍita, P. 1. 1

Dīghāvu, son of King Dīghiti 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

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

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

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

Dipavamsa, the oldest history of Ceylon, in the Pāli language, written in the fourth century, edited by H. Oldenberg, London, 1879, Gv. 61, 70

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

Dukūla, an ascetic, Mil. 123

Duttaḥgāminī, Kākavaṇṇatissa’s son, king of Ceylon, Smp. 341; Mah. 4, 97, 130, 145, 146, 148, 150, 153, 154, etc.; Dip. XVIII. 53; XIX. 1 seq. (In the Dipavamsa he is called Abbaya)

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

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

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

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

Deva, an ācariya, author of Sumanakūṭavaṇṇana, Gv. 63

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 Ajātasattu, 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; Bhūmī. Pāc. 81. 1; Sum. D. II. 1. 12; Dhp. 112, 139, 279, 327, 330, 331, 359; Jāt. I. 113, 142, 185; IV. 37; Saṃy. VI. 2. 2; Mil. 101, 107 seq., 160 seq., 179, 200 seq., 214, 410; Ud. I. 5; V. 8; Mahāsāropamas, 192

Devadaha, name of a fabulous Sakya king, Mah. 9

Devadahanagara, his city, Jāt. I. 52; Par. Dip. 182
Devamantiya, one of the nobles of King Milinda (probably a corruption of the Greek name Demetrius); Mil. 22 seq., 29

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

Devahī, or Devahita, a brahmān; when the Buddha was ill at Sāvatthī he sent his servant Upavāna to fetch hot water and sugar from Devahī, DhP. 434; Saṃy. VII. 2. 3

Devānampiyatissā, a king of Ceylon, Asoka's contemporary; under his reign the island was converted to Buddhism, Dip. XI. 14 seq.; XII. 7; XVII. 92; Mah. 4, 68-71, 77, 78, 96, 103, 106, etc.

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

Dovārikamaṇḍāla, a village near Mihintale, Paṇḍuka's residence, Dip. X. 9; Mah. 59, 109, 138

Dvārakatha, name of book, Gv. 75

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

Dhajaggaparitta, one of the Parittas, Mil. 150

Dhataratthā, a king of swans, Sum. D. I. 1. 1; Mahāsamayas, ap. Grimblo, p. 285

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

Dhānaṇjaya, a setthi at Bhaddīyanagara, son of Menḍaka, and father of Visākhā and Sujātā, DhP. 230 seq.; Jāt. II. 347

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

Dhānaṇanda, the youngest of the nine Nandas (King Kālāsoka's sons); he was killed by the minister Čānakka, who raised Candaugutta to the throne, Mah. 21

Dhanapāla, an elephant at Rājagaha who made an attack on the Buddha, Mah. 181; Mil. 207; DhP. 57, 400

Dhanapāla, a thief, Mil. 410; DhP. 147

Dhāniṭṭhaka, a family name, Pāc. 2. 2; 3. 2
Dhaniya, a herdsman living on the banks of the Mahī 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 Bimbīsāra of Magadha, Pār. 2. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1

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

Dhammakathika, a bhikkhu living at the Ghoṣitarāma in Kosambī, Dhp. 103

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

Dhammakkhandha, one of the divisions of the Buddhist texts according to subject; the Tipiṭaka is divided into 81,000 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 Mahīṃṣāsaka heretics, Dip. V. 47; Mah. 21

Dhammaṇākkappavattanasutta, 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 Himavant, Dip. VIII. 11; Mah. 2, 74, 101. Mahinda preached it in the Nandana pleasure garden, Dip. XIV. 46; Smp. 283; Gv. 65

Dhammacārī, a therā, Gv. 74

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

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

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

Dhammadinnā, a bhikkhu 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 thera living at the Padaratitthavihāra, author of Paramatthadīpāni and several other commentaries, Gv. 60, 66

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

Dhammapālīta, a thera, P. 1. 1. pag. 3

Dhammapālī, a therī, Saṅghamittā’s upājihāyā, Smp. 306

Dhammabhaṅḍagārika, a surname of Ānanda (treasurer of the law), Ab. 436

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

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

Dhammaruciya, 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 Abhayagirīvihāra at the time of King Vaṭṭagāmini. When the Mahāvihāra was destroyed by Mahāsenā they settled at the Cetiyaapabbata, Mah. 259

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

Dhammasiri, an ācariya, author of Khuddasikkhā, Gv. 61

Dhammasenāpati, an epithet of Sāriputta, Dhpr. 135; Sum. I. 40; D. III. 1. 1; Ud. II. 8

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

Dhammāṇusārani, name of a commentary, Gv. 62

Dhammābhīnandī, an ācariya, Gv. 67


Dhammīka, an upāsaka at Sāvatthi, 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 pīṭaka, 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 Saddhodana, 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 Canda-gutta, 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
Nandavati, a bhikkhuṇī, daughter of Thullanandā, Bhñī Pār. I. 1; Bhñī Pāc. I. 1
Nandā, a bhikkhuṇī, daughter of Thullanandā, Bhñī Pār. I. 1; Bhñī Pāc. I. 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 Kalāsoka, of Magadha, Oldenberg, India Off. Cat. p. 116
Nandimittā, 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 Takkasila, 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 Veraṇjā, Pār. 1. 1. 1
Naṉakammikabhāradvāja, a brāhmaṇa, Saṅy. VII. 2. 7
Nāga, a thera, P. 1. 1. pag. 3
Nāgadasa, son of Muṇḍa, 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.
Nāgasamāla, 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 Saṅkhheyya parivena, where he had with King Milinda the conversation called Milindapaṇha
Nāgita, a sāmaṇera, Siha's brother, Sum. D. VI. 4
Nāgita, an ācārya, author of Saddasāratthajālinī, Gv. 74
Nātaputta, the founder of the Nīganṭha or Jaina 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 Ṣātikā 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; Kevalas, 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 Suttanipāta, 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
Nikumba, name of a country, Mil. 327 seq.
Nīganṭha Nātaputta, see Nātaputta
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; Udumbarikasihanaṇādas. 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
Nigrodhāraṇa, 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; Bñ. 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 Aṭṭhakavagga and Pārīyavanavagga 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 Cūlanididdesa, Sum. I. 42. It closes with the Khaggavisānasuttanididdesa

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

Niruttimaṇjūsā, 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 Anomadassī, Dhp. 131

Nettipakaraṇa, name of a book ascribed to Mahākaccāyana, Gv. 69

Neraṇjarā, a river flowing through Magadha, the modern Nilajan; on the bank of the Neraṇjarā 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; Sāmy. 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

Nevasaṇīnīsaṇīvādā, 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; Sāmy. Ph. S. 113 seq.; Sum. D. II. 5; S. N. p. 90; Sāmy. III. 1. 1; Majjh. I. 198, 250

Paṅkadadhā, a village in the Kosala country, A. III. 90. 1
Paccayasamgha, a commentary by Vacissara, Gv. 71
Paccari, name of one of the principal collections of athakathas; it got its name from the raft on which the author sat when he composed it; it was divided into Mahippaccari and Culapaccari, Minayeff, Patimokkha VII., VIII., XV., 87
Pajjuna, a god, Sany. 1. 4. 9. 10
Pajjota, king of Ujjeni; he was cured from jaundice by the great physician Jivaka Komarabhacca, and sent him as reward a suit of Siveyyaka cloth, which Jivaka offered to the Buddha, M. VIII. 1. 23 et seq. 34; see Candaapajjota
Pañca, a book composed by Sāriputta, Gv. 61
Pañcakaṅga, a carpenter who had a conversation with Udāyi, Majjh. 1. 396 seq.
Pañcagativīṇānā, name of a commentary, Gv. 65, 75
Pañcasāla, a brahman village, Dhp. 352; Sany. IV. 2. 8; Mil. 154
Pañcasikha, a Gandharvas. Mahāgovindas, ap. Grimblot, 345
Pañcāla, a tribe in the North of India, the neighbours of the Kuru, A. III. 70. 17
Paññattivāḍa, a secondary division of the Gokulika heretics, Dip. V. 41; Mah. 20
Pañcikā, a Pāli grammar on Moggallāna’s system, Gv. 62
Paṭācārā, a theri; she was born at Hanśavati at the time of the Buddha Padumuttara, and as the daughter of King Kiki of Kasi at the time of the Buddha Kassapa; in this Buddhappāda she was the daughter of a merchant at Śatīthi, 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
Paṭiśambhidā (magga), the 12th division of the Khuddakanikāya, Sum. I. 42. 47. It is divided into three vaggas containing ten kathās each, Gv. 61
Paṭṭhānagānanānā, name of a commentary by Suddhammajotipāla, Gv. 64, 74
Paṭṭhānapakarana, 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
Paṇḍarāṇā, a sect of brāhmanical 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 Liechavi prince who had a conversation with Ānanda a Vesāli, A. III. 74. 1
Paṇḍukambalasūla, a rock in the Tāvatiṃsa heaven, Mil. 350
Paṇḍukalohitakā (bhikkhū), followers of Paṇḍuka and Lohitaka, two out of the six so-called Chabbaggiyā bhikkhū, C. I. 1, 6. 8; Jāt. II. 387
Paṇḍukābhaaya 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 ājīvika, 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
Paṭiṭṭhāna, a town, S. N. 184 (Is it =Payāgapatiṭṭhāna?)
Paṭipujikā, Malābhāridevaputta’s wife, Dhp. 225 seq.
Padabhajaniya, a portion of the Vinayapiṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60
Padarūpavibbhāvana, a commentary on Nāmarūpa-pariccheda, Gv. 71
Padasadhana, grammatical work of Piyadassi based on the system of Moggallana
Paduma, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117
Padumavatī, a courtezan at Ujjeni, Par. Dip. p. 178
Padumā, Meṅḍaka’s wife, Dhp. 231
Padumuttara, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117, 127, 251, 267, 328
Papañcasūdani, 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 Kakuśandha, Jāt. I. 43

Payāgapatīṭṭhāna, 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 Vanaaratana 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.

Paramatthadihipani, Dhammapāla’s commentary on the Udāna, Itivuttaka, Vimānavatthu, Petavatthu, Thera, and Therigāṭhā, Gv. 60

Paramatthamañjūsā, Dhammapāla’s commentary on the Visuddhimagga, Gv. 60

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

Parābhava-suttaṁ, the sixth sutta of the Suttanipāta, Mil. 20

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

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

Pasenādi, king of Kosala, a contemporary of the Buddha; his conversion is related in the Daharasutta of the Saṁyuttanikāya; the Sākya tribe belonged to his dominion, M. III. 14; Dhp. 212, 231, 257, 291, 328, 355, 401; Pāc. 48. 1; 53. 1; 83. 1; Bhūmi S. 2. 1; Bhūmi N. 11. 1, 12. 1; Bhūmi. Pāc. 41. 1; Sum. D. III. 1. 1; Saṁy. III. 1. 1–10; II.
1–10; III. 1–5; Ambatthas, *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

Pācimavamsadāya, 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 Kālásoka; 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, Sāmy. I. 5. 4; Mil. 286

Pāṭimokkha, a collection of the precepts contained in the Vinaya; it has two divisions, the Bhikkhupātim and the Bhikkhunīpātim, 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

Pāṭimokkhavisodhani, name of a commentary by Saddhammajotipāla, Gv. 64

Pāyāsirājaṁna, name of a prince, Mil. 196

Pāyāsirāja, a king, Grimblot, 346

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

Pārāyanavagga, the fifth division of the Suttanipāta, Sāmy. 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
Pārileyyakavanasaṇḍa, 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, Saṅgītis. 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
Pāvārikārama, 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
Piṅgalakoceha, a brāhman who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 198 seq.
Piṅgiya (māṇava), 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
Piṇḍolabhāradvāja, a thera who was guilty of uttarimananussadhamma, A. I. 14. 1; Ud. IV. 6; Mil. 404; C. V. 8
Pipphaliṅgāḥa, a cave near Rājagaha, where Mahākassapa resided, Dhp. 183; Ud. I. 6; III. 7
Pipphalivaṇa, a country adjacent to the Malla country, M. P. S. VI. 61
Piyadhassi or Piyadhassana, an epithet of Asoka, Dip. VI. 1, 2, 14, 24; XV. 88 seq.; XVI. 5
Piyadhassi, a thera at the Jeta vihāra, Dip. XIX. 15; Mah. 171, 173
Piyadhassi, 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
Pilakkhaguhā, a cave at Kosambi, Majjh. I. 513
Pilindagama, see Āramikagāma

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

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

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

Puṇṇa, a labourer, Mil. 115

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

Puṇṇa Mantāṇiputta, 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

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

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

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

Puṇṇā, Sujāta’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
Pupphavatī, a town, Cariyāp. I. 7
Pubbakkaccāyana, 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 Kathāvatthuāṭṭhadakathā they belonged to the Andhra country; see Minayoff, Pāṭimokkha VIII.

Pubbārāma, a garden at Sāvatthī, 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. Grimblot, 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 Kassaṇa, 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. Grimblot, p. 339, 343; Sum. D. III. 1. 1, 15

Poṭṭhapāda, a paribbājaka; from him the ninth sutta of the Dīghanikāya got its name, Grimblot p. 342
Poṭṭhila, a thera well versed in the Piṭakas, Dhp. 383 seq.

Potaliṣṭa, a householder who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. I. 359

Porāṇavaṃsa, 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. l. Salakaṇṭha, Par. Dip. 205

Phalikasandāna, one of the theras residing at the Kukkuṭarāma in Pāṭaliputta, M. VIII. 24. 6

Phusatī, King Vessantara’s mother, Cariyāni. 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 Buddhās Anomadassi and Vijassī from their diseases, Mil. 215 seq.; A. I. 14. 4

Badarikārāma, a garden at Kosambi, Pāc. 5. 2

Bandhumati, 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 Bāhuḷika

Bārāṇasi, the city of Benares, on the Ganges, Mah. 2, 24, 95; Dhp. 114; M. I. 6. 6. 10, 30; 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

Bālakaloṇḍakāragāma, 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 Suppārakā; he had a conversation with the Buddha at Sāvatthi, 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. l. Bahunandi, 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 Lāṭṭhivana 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

Bilaṅgikabhāradvāja, 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. I. 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 cyclopædia 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 Kaṅkhā-
vitaraṇī, Gv. 61

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

Buddharakkhitā, a therā, P. I. 1 pag. 3

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

Buddhavaṃsa, 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

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

Belaṭṭhayakedhāna, 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

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

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

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

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

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

Brahmadatta, king of Kāsi; he murdered King Dighiti, 
of Kosala, but afterwards made peace with his son, Dīghāvu,
Pali Proper Names.

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
Bhaṇḍalka, an upāsaka who went with Mahinda to Ceylon, Sm. 319; Dip. XII. 26, 39, 62, 63; Mah. 77, 80

Bhattā (or Hatthā), one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambaṭṭha, 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.

Bhaddakaccāna, daughter of Amitodana, Gotama’s uncle; she married King Paṇḍuvāsā of Ceylon, Mah. 55, 56, 65
Bhaddayānikā, a secondary division of the Vajji puttaka heretics, Dip. V. 46; Mah. V. 7 (omitted in Turnour’s edition)
Bhaddavaggiyā, 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

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

Bhaddasāla, son of a general of Nanda; he had a conflict with King Cāndagutta, Mil. 292

Bhaddākapilāni, a bhikkhuṇī; she was insulted repeatedly by Thullanandā, Bhnī S. 3. 1; Bhnī 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.

Bhaddiyya, 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 Bhaddiyya Kaligodhāyaputta

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

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

Bhadrāvudha, a therī, S. N. 209

Bharanṭu Kālāma, Buddha's fellow disciple, A. III. 121

Bhaliṅka (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

Bhāṭikatissa, 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 brāhmaṇ 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 brāhmaṇ, father of Dhanaṅjāni, Saṅy. VII. 1. 2
Bhārukacchaka, a bhikkhu, Pār. I. 10, 22
Bharukacchākā, name of a country and its inhabitants, Mil. 331; Bhārukacchanagara 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 Ātumā; M. VI. 37. 4; M. P. S. IV. 39 seq.
Bhesakaḷāvana, a grove in the Bhagga country, C. V. 21. 1; Pāc. 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

Makuṭabandhana, 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; Sām. 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
Makkhādeva, Upacara’s son, king of Mithilā, one of the ancestors of the Sākya 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 Makkhādevasutta 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
Magadhahāmaṇatta, an epithet of Vassakāra, the minister to King Ajātassattu, Pār. 2. 1. 4
Māgadhaka, 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, Dhp. 185 seq.; Jāt. I. 199; Saṃy. XI. 2. 2, 3
Maṅkura, an attendant on King Mālinda, 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 therā; he conferred the Upasampadā ordination upon Mālinda, Smp. 306. He went as an apostle to Cashmere and Candahar, Smp. 314, 316; Dip. VIII. 2, 4; Mah. 37, 71
Majjhima, a therā who went as an apostle into the Himavant, Smp. 314, 317. He returned to India and was burned under one of the Sānehi topes, Mah. 71, 74; Dip. VIII. 10
Majjhimaṭṭikā, a commentary to Saddatthaghedacintā, Gv. 63, 73
Majjhimadesa, Central India, the sacred land of Buddhism, Dhp. 348. The boundaries are given, M. V. 13, 12; Jāt. I. 49, 80
Majjhimabhāṇakā, the Majjhimanikāya professors; they included the Cariyāpiṭaka, Apadāna and Buddhavaṃsa in the Khuddakanikāya, and ascribed the whole to the Suttapiṭaka, 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 Mulaṭaṇṇasa, the Majjhima- paṇṇasa, and the Upaṭaṇṇasa
Maṅjerika, the palace of the Nāga king, Jāt. I. 72
Maṭṭakuṇḍali, son of the brahman Adinnapubbaka at Sāvatthī; he died from jaundice in his sixteenth year, and was reborn in the Tavatimsa heaven; he appeared to his
father, and caused him to join the Buddhist religion, Dhp. 93 seq.

Mañḍīḍa, a commentary to Dvārakathā by Ariyavamśa, Gv. 65, 75

Mañīmekhālā, a goddess, Jāt. IV. 17

Mañīsāramaṇjūsā, a commentary by Ariyavamśa, Gv. 65, 75

Mañḍadīpa, 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

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

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

Mañḍissa or Muṇḍiya, a paribhājaka 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 brāhmaṇ, Mil. 117, 281; Cariyāp. I. 9; Dhp. 245; Jāt. I. 77

Madhuratthavilāsinī, Buddhadatta’s commentary on the Buddhavamśa, 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 brāhmaṇ village in Kosala on the banks of the Acirovati, Tevijja S. 1. 1; Grimblot, 343

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

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

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

Manākini, a lake, M. VI. 20

Manḍāra, the western mountain behind which the sun sets, Ab. 606
Mandhātā, Varakalyāna's son, one of the ancestors of the Śākyya 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

Maricavaṭṭi, a dāgoba and vihāra at Anurādhapura in Ceylon; it was built by King Duṭṭhayāmimini 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 Śākya; they are divided into Mallas of Pāvā and of Kusināra, 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

Mallī, 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; Poṭṭhappādas, ap. Grimbrot, 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, Gajabāhu'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, Pāt. 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; Dhphp. 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.; Dhphp. 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 Mandhatā

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 Saddatthabhedacintā, Gv. 63

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

Mahāthūpa, the great Dāgoba built by King Duṭṭhagāmiṇi 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

Mahādīpanī, 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 theras; 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 therā, 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 Māgama, 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 Vāsabhakhattiya, whom he gave in marriage to the King of Kosala, Dhp. 216 seq.; Jāt. IV. 144 seq.; Majjh. I. 354.

Mahānāma, author of Saddhammapakāsani, Gv. 61.

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

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

Mahānīssara, a commentary by Ariyavamsa, Gv. 65.

Mahāpajāpatī Gotamī, sister of Māyā, the Buddha's mother; as Māyā died very soon after the birth of her son, Mahāpajāpatī 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; Bhūni Pāc. 5. 1; Mil. 240 seq.; A. I. 14. 5; Dip. XVIII. 8.

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

Mahāparinibbanasutta, the sixteenth sutta of the Dīghanikāya, Mil. 408; Dhp. 349.

Mahāmaṅgalasuttanta, the sixteenth sutta of the Suttaṇipāta, 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 theravāda, 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 theravāda Mahādhammarakkhita who preached the Nāradakassapajātaka

Mahāli, a Licchāvi prince at Vesālī, Dhp. 184, 211, 219; Saṃy. XI. 2. 3; Jāt. IV. 148 seq.; Sum. D. VI. 2, 11, 12

Mahāvagga, one of the divisions of the Vinayapitaka, s. Khandhakā

Mahāvagga, the second division of the Dighanikāya; it contains 9 suttas, Sum. I. 2, 39

Mahāvajirabhuddhi, the author of a commentary called Vinayagaṇḍhi, Gv. 60, 66

Mahāvamsa, a history of Ceylon, written in Pali by Mahanāma in the fifth century, A.D., Gv. 70

Mahāvana, a grove at Vesālī, 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; Bhūnī Pāc. 52. 1; M. P. S. III. 64; Sum. D. VI. 1; Dhp. 346, 391, 395; Saṃy. I. 4. 7, 9, 10; IV. 2. 7; XI. 2. 3; Majjh. I. 108

Mahāvaruṇa, a theravāda 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 Theravāda Saṅghamitta, Sum. I. 1; Dhp. 78; Jāt. I. 85

Mahāsaṅgitikā or Mahāsaṅghikā, a sect opposed to the Vajjiputtakā at the Council of Vesālī, 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 Lokottaravādī branch), see Senart's ed. p. 2

Mahāsatipatthānasutta, the twenty-second sutta of the Dighanikāya, Sum. D. I. 1. 5; II. 65
Mahāsaṭṭhivassā, a therā, Sum. D. IV. 22
Mahāsamaya-sūttanta, the twentieth sūtta of the Digha-nikāya, a discourse held by the Buddha at Kapilavatthu; it was represented on the Mahāthūpa at Anurādhapura, Mah. 181; Mīl. 20, 350
Mahāsammata, 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 Majjhimaṇḍa, beyond Kajāṇaṭala, M. V. 13. 12; Jāt. I. 49 reads Mahāsālo
Mahāsimā, a commentary on Subodha-laṅkāra by Vācissara, Gv. 71
Mahāsīva, a therā, 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
Mahāsudassananāṭaka, the ninety-fifth Jātaka
Mahāsudassanasutta, the seventeenth Sutta of the Digha-nikāya
Mahāsenā, a god who was reborn in the womb of the Brāhmaṇa Soṇuttarā’s wife, and was then called Nāgasena, Mīl. 6 seq.
Mahāsenā, Gothābhaya’s son, king of Ceylon, 275–302 a.d.; under the influence of the Therī 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.

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

Mahisamaṇḍala, 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

Māgandiya, his daughter, wife of King Udena; 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 Vinayapīṭaka in its arrangement according to Dhammakkhandhas, Sum. I. 60
Mātuposaka, a brāhmaṇ, Saṁy. VII. 2. 9
Mādhuraka, inhabitant of Madhurā, a town in India, Mil. 331
Mānatthadda, a brāhmaṇ, Saṁy. 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.; Saṁy. II. 3. 10; IV. 1. 1–10, 2. 1–10, 3. 1–5, 5. 1–10; VIII. 8.; Mil. 156; Majjh. I. 155
Māvakāyikā devatā, Pār. 3. 1
Māras, three, Sum. D. I. 1. 7
Mālābhāri, an angel, Dhp. 225
Māluṇkyāputta, a thera who had a conversation with the Buddha, Mil. 144; Majjh. I. 426 *seq.*
Māhiṣsati, name of a city, S. N. 184
Migalaṇḍika, a sāmaṇakuttaka who killed a great many bhikkhus, Pār. III. 1
Migāra, a seṭṭhī at Sāvatthi, father of Pūnavaṭṭhika, Dhp. 232 *seq.* He was an adherent of the Nigaṇṭha sect, but was converted to Buddhism by his daughter-in-law Visākhā
Migāramātā, *see* Visākhā, S. N. 135; Saṁy. III. 2. 1; VIII. 7; A. III. 66. 1, 67. 1; Ud. II. 9; V. 5; VI. 1; VIII. 8; Majjh. I. 160
Migāranattā, 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 therī belonging to the Sakya family of Kapilavatthu, Th. II. 31. 32; Par. Dip. 178
Mithilā, the capital of the Videhas, Makhādeva’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 Pāli book containing the discussion between Menander king of the Yonakas and the Buddhist sage Nāgasena; Gv. 65, 75

Missakapabbata, a mountain in Ceylon, where the Apostle Mahinda met the king Devānampiyatissa, Smp. 319.; Dip. XII. 28, 37 seq.; XIV. 56.; Mah. 77, 78, 84, 106, 213, 225, 287, 240

Mukhamattadipani, name of a commentary by Vimalabuddhi, Gv. 60, 70

Mukhamattasāra, 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

Mutasiva, father of Devānampiyatissa, 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

Mūlaṭikā, 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

Meghavanṇa (Abhaya), minister to King Mahāsenā of Ceylon; he rebuilt the Mahāvihāra destroyed by Mahāsenā, 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

Menḍaka, 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 (māṇava), one of Bāvari’s disciples, S. N. 184, 191, 205. He became a convert.

Mettiyañhakā (bhikkhū), 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 future 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 paribbājaka Sañjaya, and were then converted by Assaji at Rājagaha; he is generally called Mahāmoggallāna; he was murdered at the instigation of the Nigaṅṭhas, 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; Sañy. 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; Dip. 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 Moggaraja (māṇava), one of Bāvari’s disciples; he became 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 bhikkhus and was blamed by the Buddha for this reason, Majjh. I. 122
Moliyasivakasutta, the thirty-fifth sutta of the Saṃyuttanikāya, Mil. 137
Molini, the name of Benares at the time of King Brahmadatta, Jāt. IV. 15
Mohavicchedanī, name of a book by Kassapa, Gv. 60, 70

Yaṭṭhalakatissa, Mahānāga’s son, king of Māgama, Mah. 97, 180
Yaṇṇadatta, son of King Kosambika, Jāt. IV. 30
Yama, the god of death, Dhp. 42, 368; Saṃy. 1. 4. 3; A. III. 35. 1, 2
Yāmā devā, “the earth-inhabiting devas,” M. I. 6. 30; Saṃy. V. 7; A. III. 80. 3
Yamaka, one of the books belonging to the Abhidhamma Pitaka, Sum. I. 41, 47; Mil. 12
Yamunā, the river Jumna, Ab. 682; C. IX. 1. 3 et. seq.; Mil. 70; Ud. V. 5.
Yamataggi = Jamadagni, one of the six rishis, M. VI. 85. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13
Yamelutekulā, Yamelu and Tekula, two brothers, brähmans 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 Kakāndaka, took a principal part at the council of Vesāli, C. XII 1. 1 \textit{et seq.}; 2. 1 \textit{et seq.}; Smp. 299, 312; Dip. V. 23; Mah. 15–19, 42

Yasa, son of a ṣetṭhi at Benares, the sixth convert; his father, mother, and wife became the first lay-disciples, M. 1. 7 \textit{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; \textit{see} Rāhulamatā

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 therā 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 therā who went as an apostle to Vanavāsī Smp. 314, 316; Dip. VIII. 6; Mah. 71, 73

Rakkhitatala, a locality in the Himalaya, Mil. 6 \textit{seq.}

Rakkhitavanasaṇḍa, a grove at Pārileyyaka, M. X. 4. 6 \textit{et seq.}; Dhp. 105, 406; Ud. IV. 5

Rāgā, one of Mara’s daughters, S. N. 157; Samy. IV. 3. 5; Jāt. I. 78; Dhp. 164

Raṭṭhapālā, author of Madhurasavāhini, Gv. 63. 67

Raṭṭhapālā, a therā; 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
Pali Proper Names.

Rattapāṇi, son of a washerman, Majjh. I. 385
Rathakārada, one of the supposed seven great lakes in the Himavant, Sum. D. II. 20
Rammaka, a brāhmaṇa, Majjh. I. 160
Rammanagara, the residence of the Buddha Dipaṅkara, Jāt. I. 11, 26; IV. 119
Rammavati, the residence of the Buddha Kondaṅṇa, Jāt. I. 30
Rājagaha, the capital of Māgadha, 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. 3, 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 Kathāvatthu, they belonged to the Andhra country. See Minayeff, Pātimokkha VIII.
Rājāyatana, name of a tree; at its foot Gotama met the merchants Tapussa and Dhallika, 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 Śākyas, 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.
Rāmagāma, a town on the Ganges, M. P. S. VI. 55, 63; Bv. XXVIII. 3; Mah. 184, 185; see Vaggapajja
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; Saṁy. II. 1. 9, 10
Rāhumukha, Mil. 358
Rāhula, Gotama’s son; he received the pabbajjā ordination from Sāriputta, 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 Piṭaka 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
Rūpasārī, a brāhmaṇī, Upatissa’s mother, Dhp. 120
Rūpārūpavibhāga, a commentary by Vācissara, Gv. 62, 71
Rūpasiddhi, a book composed by Dipaṃkara, Gv. 60
Revata, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhp. 117; Mah. 1
Revata, one of the Therābhikkhus 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
Rōja, the Malla, a friend of the disciple Ānanda, provided potherbs and meal for the Buddha and the Bhikkhus, M. VI. 36; VIII. 19; Jāt. II. 231
Rōja, 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 brāhmaṇ, grandson of Pekhunīya, A. III. 66
Rohāṇa, a therī, Nāgasena’s teacher, Mil. 7 seq.
Rohana, a Sākya prince, Bhaddakaccāṇā’s brother, Dīp. X. 6; Mah. 57
Rohāṇa, the southern part of Ceylon, P. I. 1 pag. 3; Smp. 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

Lakṣṇatakabhaddiya, a therī who killed her father and mother, Dhp. 273, 378, 389; A. I. 14. 1; Ud. VII. 1, 2, 5
Lakkhaṇa, a therī living together with Mahāmoggallāna on the Gijjhakūṭa, Pār. IV. 9. 1 seq.
Lakkhaṇa, one of the eight brāhmans who recognized the signs at the Buddha’s birth, Jāt. I. 56; Mil. 236
Lakkhaṇa, son of King Dasaratha, Jāt. IV. 124 seq.
Lakkhaṇasuttanta, the twenty-ninth sutta of the Dighani-kāya, Mil. 405
Laṅkādīpa, the island of Ceylon, Mah. 2, 3, 67, etc., Dīp. passim; Smp. 334 seq.
Lajjitissa, king of Ceylon 119–109 B.C., Dīp. XX. 9 seq.; Mah. 201 seq.
Laṭṭhivanuyāna, 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. 223
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 Subhūtacakandana, Gv. 63
Licchavi, 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 Dhammadāla, Gv. 60, 62, 72
Linatthavivaṇṇanā, a commentary to the Abhidhamma by Dhammadāla, 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)
Lokadīpakāsāra, a commentary by Medhamākara, Gv. 64, 74
Lokapaṭṭatti, 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 Candaṇḍi 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 therī, A. I. 14. 2; S. N. 209
Vaggumudā, a river in the Vajjī country, Ud. III. 3
Vaggumudāṭīriya bhikkhū, certain bhikkhus who were guilty of the uttaranussadhamma, C. XI. 1. 7; Dhp. 395
Vaṅka or Vaṅkatapabbata, a mountain, Cariyāp. I. 9
Vaṅkahāra (janapada), name of a country where the therī Čāpā was born, Par. Dip. 203, 205
Vanakanāsika Tissa Vasabbha's son, king of Ceylon 110–113 A.D., Dip. XXII. 27, 28; Mah. 223
Vaiṅga, Bengal, Mil. 359; A. III. 70, 17; Mah. 43–45; Dip. IX. 2
Vaiṅgantaputta, see Upasena
Vaiṅgisa, a therī, Sum. D. II. 39; Dhp. 433; S. X. 61, 78; Saṃy. VIII. 1–12; Mil. 390; A. I. 14, 3; Th. I. 1200–1213, 1227–1245; Dip. IV. 4; V. 8
Vaccha, a paribbajaka, A. III. 57; Sum. D. II. 20
Vacchagotta, a paribbajaka at Ekapunḍarīka who had a conversation with the Buddha, Majjh. i. 481 seq.
Vacchāyana, see Pilotika
Vaijiva, an ācariya, Gv. 74
Vajjira, a nun at Sāvatthi; she was tried by Māra, Saṃy. V. 10; Mil. 28
Vajjira, a city, King Purindada's residence, Dip. III. 20
Vajjabhūmi, name of a country, Saṃy. 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 Vesālī 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; Saṃy. 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 Ajātasattu, M. P. S. I. 1 seq.; M. VI, 28, 7; Mah. 15, 17; Par. I. 5, 7; 4. 1, 1; Pāc. 8, 1; A. III. 70, 17; Janavasabha. Grimblot, 345; Majjh. I. 210, 225, 231
Vaṭṭagāmini, 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 therī; she was born in a noble family at Bhārūkaccha, Th. II. 204–212; Par. Dip. 195
Vaddhesi, nurse of Mahāpajāpatigotami at Devadaha, Par. Dip. 182

Vaññanītīgandha, one of the books composed by Kaccayana, 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

Vatthuttayaṃ, 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

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

Vaṃsa, 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 therā Rakkhita, who preached the Anamatagga-sutta, Dip. VIII. 6; Smp. 314; Mah. 71, 73, 172

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

Vapirakumari, 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

Vararoja, 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 ṛṣis, perhaps identical with Vamra, the author of Rigveda X. 99; M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13
Vāmadeva, one of the great ṛṣis, M. VI. 35. 2
Vālikārāma, a garden at Vesali where the question about the ten heretical points was settled, C. XII. 2. 7
Vāsabhakhattiya, 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
Vāsetṭha, or Vāsiṭṭha, a family name among the Mallas, S. 9. 2. 3; Pāc. 2. 2; M. P. S. VI. 22 seq.
Vāsetṭha, or Vāsiṭṭha, name of a rishi, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13; Mil. 162
Vāsetṭha, a young brāhman who entered with the Buddha 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.
Vijayā, a nun; she was tried by Māra, Saṃy. V. 4
Vijāta, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākyya tribe, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Vijita, 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
Vijitasesā, daughter of the third Okkāka, belonging to the Sākyya 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
Viṇjha, the Vindhyā mountain range, Mah. 115. 171
Viṇjhātavī, a forest in the Vindhyā mountains, Dip. XV. 87; XVI. 2
Viḍūḍabha, son of the king of Kosala by a slave girl, Vāsabhakkhattiyā, who had been treacherously affianced to him as a pure descendant of the Sākyya line, the discovery of which imposition led to a war between the Kosala and Sākyya families, Mah. 55; Dhp. 211, 217 seq.; Vamsatthappakāsini, ap. Oldenberg, India Office Cat. p. 118; Jāt. IV. 147
Vidadhimukhanāṇaṭikā, a commentary, Gv. 64, 74
Viditavisesa, a pacceka-buddha, Sum. D. II. 102
Videha, a people living on the shores of the Ganges, neighbours to the Kāsi 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 Kaṅkhāvītarāṇī, Gv. 61
Vinayadhara, a bhikkhu residing at the Ghositārāma in Kosambi, Dh.p. 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 Buddhadaṭta, Gv. 59
Vinayasaṁgahapakaraṇa, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61
Vipassi, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Mah. 2; Pār. 1. 3; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; Dh.p. 117, 126, 290, 308, 344; Mil. 216
Vipula, or Vepulla, a mountain near Rājagaha, Dh.p. 346; Mil. 242; Saṁy. 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 Siṅhalese, Dip. 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 vibhajjavādināṃ. According to Oldenberg, it is identical with the Theravādi s. Mahāvagga Introd. XLl.
Vibhattikathā, a commentary, Gv. 65, 75
Vimaticchedanī, a commentary composed by Kassapa, Gv. 60
Vimala, 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
Vimalakoṇḍañña, a therī, son of the courtesan Ambapāli, Par. Dip. 200
Vimalabuddhi, author of Mukhamattadīpanī, Gv. 60, 67, 74
Vimalavīlasīnī, commentary to the Petavatthu by Dhammapāla, Gv. 60
Vimalā, a theri, daughter of a courtesan at Vesāli; 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.
Vimānavatthu, 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
Vimānavatthuvāṇṇanā, Dhammapāla’s commentary on the Vimānavatthu; 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
Visākha, an upāsaka who had a conversation with the bhikkhunī Dhammadīnā, Majjh. I. 299
Visākhā, one of the queens of the third Okkāka Ambatthā, Sum. D. III. 1. 16
Visākhā Migāramattā, 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 Duṭṭhaγāmini of Ceylon, Mah. 130–132
Vitaṃsā, a river, Mil. 114 ( = Vitastā ?)  
Vuttodaya, a book treating on Pāli metric, Gv. 61  
Vejayanta pasāda, a palace belonging to Sakka, Dhp. 190;  
Samy. XI. 2. 9, 10; Majjh. I. 253  
Veṭhadīpa, a brahman village, M. P. S. VI. 56; Bv.  
XXVIII. 3  
Veṭhadīpakarājan, a king who renounced the world,  
Dhp. 153  
Vetaraṇī, a river in Hell, S. N. 127; Saṃy. I. 4. 3  
Vetravatī, 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,  
Sakkapaṇha, Saṅkhārabhājanīya, Mahāpuṇṇama, Sum. I.  
59. P. P.; IV. 9, 28; Pār. I. 3. 2; Gv. 57  
Vedisa 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 Vedisa, Smp. 319  
Vedeṭhikā, a householder's wife at Sāvatthī, Majjh. I. 125 seq.  
Venāgapura, a brahman village in the Kosala country,  
A. III. 63. 1  
Vepacitti, an Asura, Dhp. 193; Saṃy. II. 1. 9, 10; XI.  
1. 4, 5, 7, 9; 3. 3  
Vepullabuddhi, an ācariya, Gv. 64, 67  
Vebhāra, 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  
Veyyākaraṇā, 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 Dākkhinaśīvānga of the Majjhimanikāya  
belongs to the Veyyākaraṇa, Mil. 258; Gv. 57  
Veraṇīja, a brahman who invited the Buddha to spend  
the rainy season with him, Pār. I. 1–4
Verañjaka brāhmaṇapati, some brahmans from Verañjā who had a conversation with the Buddha at Sāvatthi, Majjh. I. 291 seq.

Verañjā, a town in India, Pār. 1. 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

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

Veḷuvana (Kalandakanivāpa), the bambu forest near Rajagaha, 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, 369 ; 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

Vessantarajataka, 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 = Viçvatmitra, one of the celebrated rishis, M. VI. 35. 2; Tevijja S. I. 13

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

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

Vyagghapajjā (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

Saṃyuttta 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

Saṅkhā, a brāhman living at Benares at the time of King Brahmadatta, Jāt. IV. 15

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

Saṅkhēyya 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

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

Saṅgārava, a brāhman 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 Gothabhaya, 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 Uṣṇīya’s reign
Saṅgharakkhita, author of the Subodhālaṅkāra, Gv. 61, 66
Saṅgharakkhita, a therī, S. 9. 2. 3; Pāc. 2. 2; Dhp. 198
Saccasaṁkhēpa, a book composed by Culladhammapāla, Gv. 60, 75
Saccasaṁyutta, one of the divisions of the Saṁyuttaṅkāya; 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; Sām. Ph. S. 115 seq.; Sum. D. II. 6; Dhp. 116; S. N. 90; Saṁy. 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 Kakkusandha, Majjh. I. 333
Saññīvādā, one of the sects which branched off from Buddhism, Brahmaj. S. 39; Sum. D. I. 2. 38; Smp. 312
Sattapanṇīguhā, a cave at Rājagaha, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 87; Sum. I. 19; Smp. 287; Dip. 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
Saddanitipakaraṇa, a commentary by Aggavaṃsa, Gv. 63, 72
Saddabindu, name of a commentary, Gv. 64, 73
Saddalakkhaṇa, a grammatical work composed by Moggallāna
Saddattabhedacintā, 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
Saddhammatṭhitikā, a commentary on the Mahānīddea by Upasena, Gv. 61
Saddhammappakāsini, Mahānāma’s commentary on the Paṭīsambhidāmagga, Gv. 61
Saddhā, an upāsikā living at Sāvatthi, Pār. 1. 10. 24
Sanaṅkumāra, a brāhmaṇ, Saṅy. 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, Udumbarikasihānādas, p. 347; Sum. D. I. 1. 4
Sappasoṇḍikapabbhāra, a cave, S. 8. 1. 4; C. IV. 4. 4; M. P. S. III. 57
Sappinikā, a river, Pār. 4. 9. 6; Saṅy. VI. 2. 1; A. III. 64. 2, 5
Sabbakāmi, one of the Pācīnakā bhikkhus, a pupil of Ānanda; he was the oldest thera 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 Mahīṃsāsaka heretics, Dip. V. 47; Mah. 21
Sabbadatta, king of Ramma, Jāt. IV. 119 seq.
Sabbadinna, an attendant on King Milinda, Mil. 29
Sabbamitta, one of Gotama Buddha’s teachers, Mil. 236
Sabhiya, a paribbajaka 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
Samaṇakolaṇṇa, king of Kāliṅga, Mil. 256
Samantakūṭa, Adam’s peak, a mountain in Ceylon, see Sumanakūṭa
Samanta Pāsādikā 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, Saṅy. 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
Sambandhacintā, a commentary on Khuddasikkha, Gv. 61
Sambara, a king of the Asuras, Saṅy. XI. 1. 10; 3. 3
Sambala, one of the theras who accompanied Mahinda
to Ceylon, P. 1. 1 pag. 3; Dip. XII. 12, 38; Mah. 71; Smp. 313

Sambhava, one of the disciples of the Buddha Sikkhin, Samy. VI. 2. 4

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

Sammiti, a secondary division of the Vajjiputtaka heretics, Dip. 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 paribbajaka 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 Majjhimaṇḍa, M. V. 13. 12; Sum. D. II. 40; Jāt. I. 49

Saviṭṭha, a thera 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, Brahma. S. 17; Sum. D. I. 1. 30; Smp. 312. At Dip. VI. 25 they are called Sassatamulā

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

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

Sahampati, a brāhmaṇa, Dhp. 119

Sahassakkha = Sakka, Samy. XI. 2. 2, 3

Sākiya, Sakya or Sakka, the Sākya race, to which Go-tama 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; Pāṭ. 4. 1; Bhū 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—Ayodhyā, 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; Bhūnī. S. 3. 2; Bhūnī. 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, Dalhika's residence, Pār. II. 7. 49
Sāgalā or Sāgalaṃ, the capital of King Milinda, Mil. 1.
Sāgalikā, one of the heterodox sects which branched off in Ceylon, Mah. 21; according to the Vamsatthappakāsimi (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
Sāṇa, a part of India, the country where the therī Sambhūta was at home, Dip. IV. 50; V. 22; Mah. 16-18; Smp. 294
Sātāgīra, a yakkha, S. N. 27
Sāti, a bhikkhu, son of a fisherman at Sāvatthi, Majjh. I. 256
Sādhīna, king of Madhurā, Mil. 115, 291; Dip. III. 21
Sānu, a sāmanera, Dhp. 402; Th. I. 44
Sānu, a yakkha, Saṃy. X. 5
Sāma, a young man, son of the ascetic Dukula and the nun Pārikā, Mil. 123 seq., 198 seq. He was conceived by umbilical attrition; he was killed by King Piliyakkha with a poisoned arrow
Sāmaññaphalasutta, the second sutta of the Dighanikāya, Sum. I. 39

Sāmāvati, one of the 500 wives of King Udena, 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

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

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

Sāratthamañjūsā, a commentary by Sāriputta, Gv. 61

Sārandada cetiya, a shrine of prebuddhistic worship at Vesālī, 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; Sañy. I. 5. 8; II. 2. 10; 3. 9; VI. 1. 9, 10; VIII. 6. 7; Mil. 170, 186, 201; A. I. 14. 1; II. 4. 5, 6, 12. 1; III. 20, 32, 128. He died at Nālagāmaka, Jāt. I. 391; Ud. I. 5; III. 4; IV. 4, 7, 10; VII. 1, 2; Mah. 4, 81, 251

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

Śālavatikā, a village in the Kosala country, Lohiccas, ap. Grimblot, 343

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

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

Śaileyyakā, the inhabitants of Śalu, ib.

Śalā, 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
Sāḷha Migāranattā, a bhikkhu who built a vihāra for the bhikkhuṇīs; he defiled the bhikkhuṇī Sundarinandā, Bhui. Pā. 1. 1; 2. 1

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

Sāvatthī, 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; Dhpañ. 77, 93, 198; A. I. 1. 1; II. 1. 1, 4. 5; III. 1, 21, 66. 1; 125; Ud. passim; Mah. 240; Pā. N. Pāc. passim

Simśapivāna, a grove at Ālavī, A. III. 34

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

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

Sīddhattha, one of the twenty-four Buddhas, Dhpañ. 117; Jāt. I. 40

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

Sīddhatthikā, 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 āṭṭhakathā, they belonged to the Andhra country, see Minayeff, Pāṭimokkha, VIII.

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

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

Sindhu, a river, Mil. 114

Simbalivana, a forest, Dhpañ. 194
Sirināga, king of Ceylon, 184–209 A.D., Dip. XXII. 34 seq., 46 seq.; Mah. 225, 228
Sirivaddha, Moggallāna’s name in a former existence, Dhp. 130
Sirivaddha, 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
Sitavana, 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.
Sitāharāṇa, 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 Āmanḍagāmini’s daughter; she reigned during four months in Ceylon in the year 35 A.D., Dip. XIX. 8; XXI. 40, 41; Mah. 216
Sisupacālā, a nun; she was tried by Māra, Samy. V. 8
Sīha (Nāgita’s brother), general of the Licchavis, a disciple of the Nigaṇṭha 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, 43; Mah. 46, 54
Sihappātadaha, 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 Sīhalā, the island of Ceylon, Dip. IX. 1; Mah. 50, 51, 239
Sīhalavatthu, name of a commentary, Gv. 62
Sīhasīvali, Vijaya's mother, Dip. IX. 3; Mah. 43, 46
Sīhasūra, name of a king, Gv. 73
Sīhahanu, Suddhodana's father, Gotama's grandfather, Dip. III. 44, 45, 51; Mah. 9
Sūṣumārāgira, 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
Suci-rata, a brāhman, 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 Nāḍika, M. P. S. II. 6; Sum. D. I. 1. 7; II. 40
Sujātā, the youngest sister of Visākhā, daughter of the seṭṭhi Dhanañjaya, 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 Saddhamma 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
Suttavāda, a division of the Sabbatthivādi heretics, Dip. V. 48; Mah. 21
Suddatta, 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, Samy. II. 2. 6
Sudatta = Anāthapiṇḍika's proper name, Ab. 437; Samy. 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 Dipaṅkara resided, Jāt. I. 11
Sudassana, King Pasenadi's cousin, Dhp. 356; Samy. 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, Samy. VI. 1. 6–8
Suddhikabhāradvāja, a brāhman, Samy. 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 Macchikāsāṇḍa; 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
Sumakkhatta, one of the Licchavi princes at Vesāli, Majjh. I. 68
Sunanda, father of Buddha Padumuttara, Dhp. 251; Jāt. I. 87 reads Ānanda
Sundha, a minister of Magadha who built a fortress at Pātaligāma in order to repel the Vajjis, M. VI. 28. 7 et seq.; M. P. S. I. 26 seq.; Ud. VIII. 6
Sunera = 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
Sundarikabhāradvāja, a brāhman, S. N. 79; Samy. VII.
1. 9; Majjh. I. 39
Sundarī, a therī; she was the daughter of the Brāhman
Sujāta 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, Bhnī Pār. 1. 1, 2.
1; Bhnī S. 5. 1, 6. 1
Supatīṭṭha cetiya, a shrine in the Latṭhivana 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 paribbājaka who insulted the Buddha, the
Dhamma and the Samgha; 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 seṭṭhi 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

Subdhamānakāra, a metrical book by Saṃgharakkhita, Gv. 61

Subhakiṇṇā, the inhabitants of the ninth rūpabrahmaloka, 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 Cetiyapabbata 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. 3, 12; Smp. 283

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

Subhadda, Buddha's last convert, Dhp. 376; M. P. S. V. 52 seq.; Sum. D. I. 1. 4; Mil. 130

Subhaddā, queen of Glory

Subhūṭacandana, author of lingatthavivarana, Gv. 68, 72

Subhūṭi, a theri, Mil. 386, 391; A. I. 14. 2; Ud. VI. 7

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

Sumaṅgalavilāsini, 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, Dhp. 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, Saūghamittā'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

Sumanakūṭavaṇṇanā, name of a commentary, Gv. 72

Sumanā, one of the aggasāvikās of the Buddha Anomadassi, 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 Dipākara, 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 Koṅca 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

Sotattagimahānidāna, 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

Susidehā, 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 courtezan of Vesāli: when the parricide Nāgadāsaka 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

Suciloma, 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 Sujātā, Jāt. I. 68

Senānigama, or Senānīnigama, 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 Āpana, 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

Soṇa Kuṭikāṇña, a disciple of Mahākaccāyana; he obtained the permission from the Buddha that in border countries the upasampada ordination could be held in a meeting of only four bhikkhus, M. V. 18; A. I. 14. 2; Ud. V. 6.

Soṇa Kolivisa, the author of one of the Theragāthás, 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 Suvanṇabhūmi, 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 Siggava and Candavajjī, P. 1. 1 pag. 2; Mah. 28, 29, 30; Smp. 292, 313; Dip. IV. 39 seq.; V. 79 seq.

Sonadaṇḍa, a brāhmaṇ, living at Campā, Sum. D. IV. 1 seq.; Sonadaṇḍa; S. ap. Grimblot, p. 340

Soṇuttara, a brāhmaṇ at Kajaṅgala, father of Nāgasena, Mil. 8

Soṇuttara, 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 Brähman Aggidatta, at Benares, Dhp. 317 seq.

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

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

Somā, a nun at Sāvatthi; 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 Sořeyya, Dhp. 204 seq.

Soreyyatthera, a therā at Soreyya, Dhp. 207

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

Sovīra, name of country, Mil. 359

Hamśavatinagara, the birth-place of the Buddha Padu-
muttara, 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

Hatthālakahavīhāra, 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 Hastikaçirsha

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

Himācala, the Himālaya 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

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

Hemaka (māṇava), one of Bāvari's disciples, S. N. 184, 197, 205
Hemamālaka, the Ruwanwaeli 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
Bhūpār. = Bhikkhunīpārājika
Bhū S. = Bhikkhunīsāṃghādīsesa
Bhūpāc. = Bhikkhunīpācītiya
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. = Bhikkhupācītiya
Pār. = Bhikkhupārājika
Par. Dip. = Paramattha Dipani (quoted in notes to Ud. and to Th. I. and II).
Samy. = Saṃyutta Nikāya
Smp. = Samanta Pāsādikā in the 3rd vol. of Oldenberg’s Vinaya
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

S. = Samghādisesa
Sām. Ph. S. = Sāmaññaphalasutta
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 PIṬAKAM.

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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>Apadāna Aṭṭhakathā, Fragment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vidhura-Jātakam, Defective</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Candakumāra-Jātakam Mahānārada-Jātakam</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Gilt palm-leaves</td>
<td>Do. 3555</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vidhura-Jātakam, Defective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahāvessantara-Jātakam, with Burmese interp.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Add. 23,236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do. Defective</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Oriental, 1043</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cullaniddeso. Defective</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Square char.</td>
<td>Gilt Palm-leaves</td>
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### III. ABHIDHAMMA PIṬAKAM.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Kathāvatthu. Defective</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Add. 27,492</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atthasālīni</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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### IV. RELIGIOUS WORKS.

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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Nāmarūpaparicechedappaka-ramam, 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>285</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3572</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abhidhammāvatāra Tīkā</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3001</td>
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<td>Saccasankhepa Tīkā</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3571</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abhidhammatthasangaha Ganthīthānāni, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3369a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khuddasikkhā, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3369b</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do. Fragment</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3605</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sikkhāpadavaḷaṇcam, with Burmese interpretation</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3533</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defective</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3431 [Phayre]</td>
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### V. GRAMMAR AND LEXICOGRAPHY.

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<tr>
<td>Vibhattyatthanissaya</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Oriental, 3532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccumācanissaya.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3373</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saddassarathajalinissaya</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3476 [Phayre]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaccāyanasāranissaya</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do. 3373</td>
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<td>Saddathabhedacintāniissaya</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
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<td>Ekakkharakosanissaya</td>
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<td>Vithilakyo</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinayasampinda</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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* 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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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sandesakathā</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sinhalese</td>
<td>Palm-leaves</td>
<td>Orient.1025[Childers]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajacaritam</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Do. 2788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosha</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Paper</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 Terunnánsé, Principal of the Widyalankara College, Peliyagoda, Ceylon, and his pupil, Dharmarāma Terunnánsé, master of the same college. The poem is accompanied by a Sinhalese Sanné and an English translation.
3 This is a poem in eight stanzas, composed in Pāli by the same authors as the Rajacuritam, and dedicated to Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his visit to Ceylon in 1870. It is accompanied by a Sinhalese Sanné and an English translation.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tr>
<td>His Majesty the King of Siam</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>H.R.H. Krom Mun Devavansa Varoprakār</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>A Friend to Historical Research</td>
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<td>Edwin Arnold, Esq., C.I.E., 15, Haroldstone Road, Cromwell Road, S.W.</td>
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<td>H. Vavasor Davids, Esq., Batavia, Island of Java</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>*L. T. Cave, Esq., 13, Lowndes Square, S.W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Hannah, Esq., 82, Addison Road, S.W.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto ditto Second donation</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>The late Dr. Muir, Edinburgh</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Pearce, Esq., 33, West Cromwell Road, S.W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Horn</td>
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<td>0</td>
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# ACCOUNTS, 1888.

## Receipts, 1888.

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<td>Subscriptions of Five Guineas</td>
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## Expenditure, 1888.

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<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, Mudaliyār, in Account with the Pāli Text Society, for the Year Ending 1888.**

<table>
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<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>Rs. 17</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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<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 Sammohavinnodani, Olas, &amp;c.</td>
<td>30 0</td>
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<tr>
<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>Apr. 4</td>
<td>Paid for 1800 prepared Olas, at Rs. 1-25 per 100</td>
<td>22 50</td>
<td>Apr. 9</td>
<td>Copying Paramatthajotika</td>
<td>16 0</td>
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<td>Copying Sasanañamsa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mailing the above 2 books in Tin Case</td>
<td>2 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 23</td>
<td>Copying the Netti Tika</td>
<td>30 0</td>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
<td>Clearing Case of '87 Publications, per Roma....</td>
<td>3 30</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mailing the same in Tin Case</td>
<td>2 75</td>
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<td>Postage on Books sent Colonel Olcott</td>
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<td>3 50</td>
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<td>Dec. 4</td>
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<td>10 0</td>
<td></td>
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<td>10 0</td>
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<td>30. Local Postage, Stationery, Petties</td>
<td>6 0</td>
<td>Dec. 30</td>
<td>Local Postage, Stationery, Petties</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance in my hand on December 31, 1888</td>
<td>653 41</td>
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<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,
# Pāli Text Society

*Texts Already Published.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Text</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Editor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Anānata Vaśa</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Prof. Minayeff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Aṅguttara, Parts I–IV</td>
<td>1885 &amp; 1888</td>
<td>Dr. Morris</td>
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<td>3. Abhidhammattha Saṅgaha</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>Prof. Rhys Davids</td>
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<td>4. Āyāraṅga Sutta</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Prof. Jacobi</td>
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<td>5. Udāna</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Dr. Paul Steinthal</td>
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<td>6. Khudda- and Mūla-Sīkha</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Dr. Ed. Müller</td>
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<td>7. Gandha Vaśa</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<td>8. Cariyā Piṭaka</td>
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<td>9. Chakesa Dhātu Vaśa</td>
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<td>10. Tela Kaṭāha Gāthā</td>
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<td>14. Dhamma Saṃgaṇī</td>
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<td>15. Pajja Madhu</td>
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<td>16. Paṇca Gati Dipana</td>
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<td>M. Léon Feer</td>
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<td>17. Puggala Paṇḍatti</td>
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<td>18. Peta Vatthu</td>
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<td>19. Buddha Vaśa</td>
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<td>20. Majjhima Nikāya, Part I</td>
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<td>Mr. V. Trenckner</td>
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<td>23. Sandesa Kathā</td>
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<td>24. SimāVivādaVinicchaya Kathā</td>
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* The twelve texts marked with an asterisk appeared in the Journal.