

# PRAKRIT PROPER NAMES

PART II



By

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**Lalbhai Dalpathbhai Series**

*General Editor :*  
**Dalsukh Malvania**

**No. 37**

**ĀGAMIC INDEX  
VOL. I  
PRAKRIT PROPER NAMES  
PART II**

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**DALSUKH MALVANIA**



**L. D. INSTITUTE OF INDOLOGY  
AHMEDABAD-9  
( INDIA )**

**1972**

**First Edition : 1000 Copies ]**

**Oct. 1972**

**Printed by : pp. 489- 928 Rajani Printery,  
Sachila Bldg., Relis Rd., Ahmedabad.**

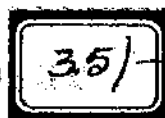
**pp. 929- 976 Time Printery,  
Elmhurst, Ahmedabad.**

**pp. 977-1016 Shree Ramanand Press,  
Kankaria Rd., Ahmedabad-22.**

**Published by : Dalsukh Malvania, Director,  
L. D. Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad-9.**

**With the Financial assistance From the Ministry of Education,  
Government of India**

**Price Rupees**



## **PREFACE**

In June 1970 we published the first part of the Dictionary of Prakrit Proper Names. It gives me great pleasure, indeed, in publishing its second part. With this part our project of this Dictionary is completed. Now we hope to undertake the project of preparing the Dictionary of Technical Terms in the Jain canonical works. This will be the second volume of Agamic Index. The nature of the project being what it is, it will not be finished within a few years. Hence we are not able to say as to when it will be completed. Moreover, Muni Shri Punyavijayaji who guided us in such projects has passed away. So, we will have to carry out the project without his able guidance.

The delay in publishing this second part of the Dictionary is due to the addition of Index. I am thankful to my son, Ramesh Malvania who did this tedious work. He drew our attention to some irregularities in the Dictionary. Some words are not found in the main entries at proper places though they are printed in bold types in descriptions. Moreover, he pointed out some diacritical errors also. For all this I should thank him.

We heartily thank those scholars who have offered certain suggestions while reviewing the first part of this Dictionary. These suggestions will be considered when we shall have the good fortune to bring out the second edition of this work. My thanks are also due to Dr. Nagin J. Shah who corrected the proofs.

I thank the Ministry of Education and Youth Service, Govt. of India for sanctioning the publication grant of Rs. 12,000/-.

L. D. Institute of Indology,  
Ahmedabad-9.  
2nd Oct. 1972.

**Dalsukh Malvania**  
**Director**





# **PRĀKṚTA PROPER NAMES**

## **PART II**



## B

**Bausa (Bakuaśa)** An **Aṇāriya** country and its people.<sup>1</sup> Maids brought from there, served in royal harems. See also **Pausa**.

1. Pras. 4, Jna. 18, Jam. 43.

**Baṁdha** (i) Ninth chapter of the eighth section<sup>1</sup> as well as (ii) seventh chapter of the twentieth section of **Viyāhapappatti**,<sup>2</sup> (iii) twenty-fourth as well as (iv) twenty-sixth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**<sup>3</sup> and (v) first chapter of **Baṁdhadasā**.<sup>4</sup>

1. Bha. 309.  
2. Ibid. 662.

3. Praj. v. 6. They are called **Kammabam-dhaa** and **Vedabam-dhaa** respectively.  
4. Sth. 755.

**Baṁdhadasā (Bandhadasā)** One of the ten *daśā* texts.<sup>1</sup> It is not available now. It consisted of the following ten chapters :<sup>2</sup> (1) **Baṁdha**, (2) **Mokkha**, (3) **Devaddhi**, (4) **Dasāramamāla**, (5) **Āyariyavippaḍivatti**, (6) **Uvajjhāyavippaḍivatti**, (7) **Bhāvaṇā**(1), (8) **Vimutti**(2), (9) **Sāta** and (10) **Kamma**.

1. Sth. 755. | 2. Ibid.

**Baṁdhumai (Bandhumatī)** See **Baṁdhumatī**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 286.

1. **Baṁdhumatī** Chief woman-disciple of **Tirthaṅkara Malli**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 78, Sam. 157, Tir. 461.

2. **Baṁdhumatī** Wife of gardener **Ajjuṇa**(1) of **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 13.

3. **Baṁdhumatī** Wife of farmer **Goṣaṁkhi** of **Gobbaragāma**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 297, AvaM. p. 286.

**Baṁdhuya (Bandhuka)** An **Aṇāriya** (non-Aryan) country, probably the same as **Camcuya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Baṁdhuvatī** Same as **Baṁdhumatī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Baṁdhusirī (Bandhusirī)** Wife of king **Siridāma** and mother of prince **Naṁdivaddhaṇa**(3) of **Mahurā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 26.

1. **Bambha** (Brahman) King of the city of Kampillapura; father of Cakkavatti Bambhadatta, (1) husband of queen Indasiri, Indajasā, Indavasa and Culani(2) and friend of kings Kāḍa, Kaperudatta, Puppacāla(2) and Diha.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. pp. 377-8, UttCu. p. 214.

2. **Bambha** A palace belonging to Cakkavatti Bambhadatta.(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 13.13.

3. **Bambha** One of the thirty Muhuttas in a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 47, Sam. 30.

4. **Bambha** Father of Duvittha(2), the second Vāsudeva(1), and Vijaya(11), the second Baladeva(2). He was husband of Umi(1) and Subhaddā(8) and was king of Bāravai.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 672, Sam. 158, AvaN. 409-411, Tir. 602-3, UttK. p. 349.

5. **Bambha** Lord of Bambhaloa.<sup>1</sup> The name of his celestial car is Namdiāvatta(3).<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 53.

2. Sth. 644.

6. **Bambha** A celestial abode in Lāntaa where gods live maximum for eleven sāgaropama years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

7. **Bambha** Another name of Isipabbhārā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

8. **Bambha** A god eulogised in Āvassaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

9. **Bambha** One of the twelve disciples of preceptor Suhatti(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. pp. 257-8.

**Bambhakānta** (Brahmakānta) A celestial abode similar to Bambha(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**Bambhakappa** (Brahmakalpa) Same as Bambhaloga.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 179, Sam. 110.

**Bambhakūḍa** (Brahmakūṭa) A celestial abode similar to Bambha(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**Bambhacāri** (Brahmacārin) One of the eight Gaṇadharas of Tithayara Pāsa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 617, Sam. 8.

**Bambhacera** (Brahmacarya) A collective name given to the chapters of the first section of Āyāraṅga.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9, 51, Sth. 662, AcaN. 284, NisBh. 1, SthA. p. 434.

**Bambhacerasamāhithāna** (Brahmacaryasamādhithāna) Sixteenth chapter of Uttarajjhayana.<sup>1</sup> It is also known as Samāhithāna.<sup>2</sup>

1. UttCu. pp. 238-243, AvaCu. II. p. 113. | 2. Sam. 36, UttN. p. 9.

**Bambhajjhaya** (Brahmadhvaja) A heavenly abode just like **Bambha**(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**Bambhanagāma** (Brāhmaṇagrāma) A place visited by Mahāvira. He went there from Suvannakhala. Nanda(5) offered here alms to Mahāvira while his brother Uvananda(2) to Gosāla.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 476, Vis. 1930, AvaCu. I. p. 283.

**Bambhanāgāma** (Brāhmaṇagrāma) See **Bambhanagāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 283.

**Bambhathala** (Brahmasthala) A place where the sixth **Titthamkara** **Paumappabha** broke his first fast.<sup>1</sup> **Cakkavatti** **Bambhadatta**(1) had visited this place.<sup>2</sup> It is identified with Hastinapur.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaN. 323, AvaM. p. 227. | 3. LAI. p. 271.  
2. UttN. p. 379.

**1. Bambhadatta** (Brahmadatta) Twelfth **Cakkavatti** of the current descending cycle.<sup>1</sup> He reigned prior to **Pāsa**(1), the twenty-third **Titthamkara** and posterior to **Aritthanemi**, the twenty second **Titthamkara**.<sup>2</sup> He was son of king **Bambha**(1) and his queen **Culaṇi**(2) of **Kāmpillapura**, the capital of **Pāncāla**.<sup>3</sup> His height was seven *dhanuṣas*.<sup>4</sup> He had many wives of which the chief wives were: **Hariesā**, **Godattā**, **Kaṇerudattā**, **Kaṇerupaigā**, **Kumjarasenā**, **Kaṇerāsenā**, **Isivuddhi** and **Kurumai**(1).<sup>5</sup> Monk **Citta**(1) who was the brother of **Bambhadatta** in his previous birth, came to **Kāmpillapura**, reminded him of their former births and advised him to give up sensual enjoyment and take to asceticism. **Bambhadatta** did not accept his advice. After enjoying seven hundred years life he left this world and took birth as an infernal being in the seventh hell.<sup>6</sup>

1. AvaN. 375, Tir. 560, 1141, Sth. 236, 315, Sam. 158, UttN. and UttS. pp. 379-380, Vis. 1763, NisCu. II. p. 21, Mar. 376. | 5. UttN. and UttS. p. 379. According to Sam. 158, **Kurumai**(1) was his principal queen.  
2. AvaN. 419, AvaCu. I. p. 215, Vis. 1771. | 6. Utt. Ch. 13, NisCu. III. p. 58, AcaCu. pp. 19, 74, 121, 197, 381, AvaCu. I pp. 366, 446, II. pp. 79, 307, DasCu. pp. 105, 328, Jiv. 89, Sth. 112, 563, Vis. 1776.  
3. UttCu. p. 214, Utt. 13.1, UttN. and UttS. p. 377, Jiv. 89, Sam. 158 AvaN. 398-400.  
4. Sth. 563, AvaN. 393.

**2. Bambhadatta** An inhabitant of **Ayojjhā**<sup>1</sup> who was the first to offer alms to **Ajiya**, the second **Titthamkara**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 323. | 2. Sam. 157, AvaN. 327.

3. **Bambhadatta** A resident of **Rāyagiha**<sup>1</sup> who was the first to give alms to **Munisuvvaya**(1), the twentieth **Tittthamkara**.<sup>2</sup> He is also mentioned as **Usabhasena**(2).<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaN. 325.
2. AvaN. 329.

3. Sam. 157.

4. **Bambhadatta** A prince who relied only on his fate.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasCu. pp. 103-4.

**Bambhadatta-hinḍī** (**Brahmadatta-hinḍī**) A work describing the life of **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 214, VyaM. IV. p. 47, BrhKs. p. 1660.

**Bambhadatti-hinḍī** (**Brahmadatti-hinḍī**) Same as **Bambhadatta-hinḍī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 214.

**Bambhadīva** (**Brahmadvīpa**) A territory near **Ayalapura** and in between **Kaṇhā**(6) and **Bennā**(2) in the **Ābhīra**(1) country.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 543, KalpV. p. 263, PinNM. p. 144.

**Bambhadīviyā** (**Brahmadvīpikā**) A monastic branch founded by preceptor **Samiya**. He had converted the **Tāvasas**(4) of **Bambhadīva** and made them his disciples, therefore, the group come to be known as constituting the **Bambhadīviyā** branch.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. pp. 262-263, AvaCu. I. p. 543, Nan. 32, NanM. p. 51, NisCu. III. p. 426.

**Bambhaddīvā** (**Brahmadvīpā**) Same as **Bambhadīviyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 426.

**Bambhaddīva** (**Brahmadvīpa**) See **Bambhadīva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 425, AvaH. p. 413.

**Bambhappabha** (**Brahmaprabha**) A heavenly abode just like **Bambha**(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**Bambhayāri** (**Brahmacārin**) See **Bambhacāri**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 8, Sth. 617.

**Bambhalijja** (**Brahmaliya**) One of the four *kulas* (off-shoots) of **Koḍiyagana**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 260.

**Bambhalessa** (**Brahmaleśya**) A heavenly abode just like **Bambha**(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**Bāmbhaloa or Bāmbhaloga (Brahmaloka)** A celestial region with its lord as **Bāmbha(5)**.<sup>1</sup> There are four lakhs of abodes in it.<sup>2</sup> These abodes are seven hundred *yojanas* in height.<sup>3</sup> Its lord has sixty thousand *sāmānika* gods and two hundred forty thousand *ātmarakṣaka* gods.<sup>4</sup> The minimum longevity of the gods born therein is seven<sup>5</sup> *Sāgaropama* years whereas the maximum one is ten *sāgaropama*.<sup>6</sup> This region is considered as the best of all the celestial regions.<sup>7</sup> *Logarītiya* gods reside in the *Acci, Rīṭṭha(7)* etc. abodes of this region.<sup>8</sup> **Bāmbhaloga** is divided into six following layers: **Araa(2), Viraa(2), Nīraa, Nimmala, Vītimira and Visuddha**.<sup>9</sup>

1. Praj. 53.

2. Jam. 118, Praj. 53, SamA. p. 78.

3. Sam. 110.

4. Jam. 118, Praj. 53.

5. Anu. 139.

6. Sam. 10, Sth. 757, Aup. 40, Bha. 550.

7. Pras. 27, Sth. 205.

8. Bha. 243, Sth. 623, AvaCu. I. p. 250.

9. Sth. 516, SthA. p. 368.

**Bāmbhalogaṇḍīmsaga (Brahmalokāvatāmsaka)** A celestial abode in **Bāmbhaloa** where gods live maximum for ten *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 10.

**Bāmbhavaḍīmsaya (Brahmāvatāmsaka)** Another name of **Isipabbhārā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Bāmbhavanna (Brahmavarṇa)** A celestial abode similar to **Bāmbha(6)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**Bāmbhaṣiṅga (Brahmaśṅga)** A celestial abode similar to **Bāmbha(6)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**Bāmbhasitṭha (Brahmaśṣṭa)** A celestial abode similar to **Bāmbha(6)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**Bāmbhasena (Brahmasena)** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**Bāmbhāṇa (Brahman)** A heretical god. See **Umā(3)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. I. p. 104.

**Bāmbhāvatta (Brahmāvarta)** A celestial abode just-like **Bāmbha(6)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**1. Bāmbhī (Brāhmī)** Daughter of **Titthayara Usabha(1)** born of his wife **Sumaṅgalā(1)**.<sup>1</sup> Her height was five hundred *dhanuṣas*.<sup>2</sup> She was the first to be taught the art of writing by her father, and hence, the script was known as **Bāmbhī(3)**.<sup>3</sup> She was the first lady to take initiation from

1. Vis. 1612-3, AvaCu. I. p. 152, Kalp V. p. 231, Ava. p. 28.

2. Sth. 435.

3. AvaBh. 13, Vis. 1633, AvaCu. I. p. 156, BhaA. p. 5.



Usabha.<sup>4</sup> That is why she was the head of the group of three lakh nuns.<sup>5</sup> She along with Sumdari(1) was sent to Bāhubali by Usabha to show him the right path.<sup>6</sup> She attained liberation after living a life of eighty-four lakh *pūrva* years.<sup>7</sup>

4. AvaN. 344, AvaCu. I. p. 182, Vis. 1724,

KalpV. p. 241, KalpDh. p. 156.

5. Kalp. 215, Jam. 31, AvaCu. I. p. 158.

6. AvaCu. I. p. 211.

7. Sam. 84, BrhBh. 3738, 6201, NaBh. 1716.

2. **Bambhī** A script<sup>1</sup> having following eighteen types:—1. Bambhī, 2. Javanāṇiyā, 3. Dosāpurīyā, 4. Kharoṭṭī, 5. Pukkharasāriyā, 6. Bhogavaiyā(1), 7. Pa bārāiyā, 8. Amṭakkhariyā (Uccattariā), 9. Akkharapuṭṭhiyā, 10. Venaiyā, 11. Niphaiyā, 12. Amkalivi, 13. Gapiyalivi, 14. Gaṇḍhavvalivi (Bhūyalivi), 15. Āyaṃsalivi, 16. Māhesari, 17. Dāmili and 18. Polimḍi.<sup>2</sup> The art of writing was first of all, taught by Usabha(1) to his daughter Bambhī(1) therefore, the script came to be known as Bambhī.<sup>3</sup> It consists of forty-six *mātrkāḥśaras*<sup>4</sup> or *mātrkāpadas*.<sup>5</sup>

1. Bha. 2.

2. Praj. 37, Sam. 18.

3. AvaBh. 13, BhaA. p. 5.

4. Sam. 46, SamA. p. 69.

5. AvaCu. II. p. 247.

**Bambhuttaravaḍṃsaga (Brahmottarāvataṃsaka)** A heavenly abode similar to **Bambha(6)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**Bakusa (Bakuṣa)** Same as **Bausa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 18.

**Baddhasuya (Baddhaśruta)** Another name of **Duvālasaṃga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1027.

**Babbara (Barāra)** An *Apāriya* country and its people.<sup>1</sup> **Cakkavattī Bharsha(1)** had conquered this country which was situated on the other side of river **Simḍhu(1)**.<sup>2</sup> It is identified with the sea-coast near the mouth of the Indus river.<sup>3</sup>

1. Pras. 4, Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, Jna. 18, Jam. 43, NisCu. II. p. 470, Aup. 33, AcaSi. p. 377, Bha. 143.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 191, Jam. 52.

3. IP. p. 62.

**Bamhadevayā (Brahmadevatā)** A deity presiding over the **Abhi Nakhatta(1)** (constellation).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171.

**Bambathalaya (Brahmasthala)** Same as **Bambhathala**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 227.

**Bambā (Brahma)** See **Bamhadevayā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171.

**Baradāma** Same as Varadāma.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 45.

**1. Bala** A merchant of Hatthiṇapura. He took to asceticism and was born as a god after death.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.9.

**2. Bala** King of the city of Viyasogā. He had one thousand wives, Dhārīṇī(23) being the chief among them. He took to asceticism handing over the kingdom to his son Mahabbala(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 64.

**3. Bala** King of Mahāpura, husband of Subhaddā(6) and father of Mahabbala(10).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34

**4. Bala** King of Hatthiṇāgapura, husband of Pabhāvatī(1) and father of Mahabbala(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 428-432.

**5. Bala** Father of Pabhāsa(1), the eleventh chief disciple of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 648.

**6. Bala** A Brāhmaṇa identified with Bahula(2). He was the first to offer alms to Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup> See Bahula(2).

1. AvaCu. I. p. 270.

**7. Bala** Same as Harīśa-Bala.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 202.

**8. Bala** A Kṣatriya mendicant.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 38.

**9. Bala** Ninth chapter of Pupphiyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.1.

**10. Bala** One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**11. Bala** Presiding deity of Balakūḍa in Nandanaṇa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104.

**12. Bala** A Jakkha god who was a serpent in his previous birth.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 522.

**13. Bala** A brief form of the name of Baladeva(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 402.

**Balakūḍa** A peak in Nandāvanava(1) situated to the north-east of mount Māṇḍara(3).<sup>1</sup> Its height is ten hundred *yojanas*. At its base its extension measures the same.<sup>2</sup> Bala(11) is its presiding deity.<sup>3</sup>

1. Jam. 104, Sth. 689.

2. Sam. 113.

3. Jam. 104.

**1. Balakoṭṭa** Chief of a Hariesa community of the same name, father of Hariesabala and husband of Gorī(3) and Gaṇḍhārī(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. pp. 354-5, UttCu. p. 202.

**2. Balakoṭṭa** A Hariesa community.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. pp. 354-5, UttCu. p. 202.

**1. Baladeva** Ninth, i.e. the last Baladeva(2) of the current descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He was son of Vasudeva<sup>2</sup> and Rohinī(4)<sup>3</sup> and elder brother of Vāsudeva(2) Kaṇha<sup>4</sup>(1) and belonged to the Goyama(2) lineage.<sup>5</sup> He is also known as Balabhadda(6).<sup>6</sup> He was king of Bāravaī.<sup>7</sup> He had Sumuḥa(1), Dummuḥa(2) and Kūvadāraa as his sons born of his wife Dhārīnī(6)<sup>8</sup> and Nisadha(1) etc. born of Reval(3)<sup>9</sup>. Jarakumāra was his other brother.<sup>10</sup> Baladeva was one of the five great warriors (*mahāvīras*) under Kaṇha.<sup>11</sup> Sāgaracāṇḍa(1) was Baladeva's grandson.<sup>12</sup> Baladeva was used to win over anger by calmness.<sup>13</sup> When the city of Bāravaī was endangered with conflagration, he and Kaṇha tried to save their mothers Rohinī and Devaī as well as their father Vasudeva from the fire but they could not be successful.<sup>14</sup> On their way to Paṇḍu-Mahurā, Kaṇha was killed in the forest of Kosamba-vaṇa by Jarakumāra while Baladeva had left him back for fetching water.<sup>15</sup> Baladeva being overwhelmed with the passing away of his brother accepted asceticism from Vidyādhara a disciple of Aritṭhaṇemi.<sup>16</sup> He observed penances on Tuṅgikāgiri.<sup>17</sup> After his death his soul ascended to the Padmottara celestial abode of the Bāmbhaloga region.<sup>18</sup> As a god he wanted to give lift to the soul of Kaṇha which was

1. AvaBh. 41, Tir. 567, 578, Sam. 158.

2. AvaN. 411, Sam. 158, Sth. 672, Tir. 602, UttNe. p. 37, UttK. p. 62, Utt. 22.1.

3. AvaN. 410, Tir. 604, Sam. 158, UttK. p. 62, Utt. 22.2.

4. Ant. 9, UttNe. p. 37, Sam. 158, Mar. 497, JivM. p. 130, SutSi. p. 11.

5. AvaN. 411.

6. Mar. 497.

7. His birth place was Mahurā(1)—AvaN. 408.

8. Ant. 7.

9. Nir. 5.1, AvaCu. I. p. 112.

10. UttNe. p. 37.

11. Ant. 1, Nir. 5.1, Jna. 52, 117, AvaCu. I. p. 355.

12. AvaCu. I. p. 112, BrhM. p. 56.

13. UttCu. p. 75, UttS. p. 118.

14. UttNe. p. 39.

15. Ant. 9, UttNe. p. 40.

16. UttNe. p. 43.

17. Ibid. p. 43.

18. Ibid. p. 44, Sth. 672, AvaN. 414, Sam. 158, Tir. 616.

suffering in a hell but he could not. On Kaṇha's advice he made himself popular in the world in the form of a deity holding a conch, a sword, a disc and a club in his hands, putting on yellow robe and having a banner of *garuḍa* unfurling over him.<sup>19</sup> He will be reborn as *Nikkasāya*, fourteenth would-be *Tiṭṭhaṃkara* in the *Bharaha*(2) region.<sup>20</sup> See also *Rāma*(1).

19. UttNe. pp. 44-45.

| 20. Sam. 159, Sth. 692.

**2. Baladeva** It is a class-name. A Baldeva is a (elder) brother of a *Vāsudeva*(1).<sup>1</sup> He is also known as *Bala*(14).<sup>2</sup> He is lord of the half of the *Bharaha*(2) country.<sup>3</sup> He wields a ploughshare (*hala*), a pestle (*muśala*) and a bow (*Kanaka*, i.e. arrow).<sup>4</sup> He is white by complexion.<sup>5</sup> He also bears 108 auspicious marks and has super-powers.<sup>6</sup> Baladevas never take birth in low families.<sup>7</sup> Their mothers see any four of the fourteen great dreams.<sup>8</sup> There appear four Baladevas at the minimum and thirty at the maximum in the *Jambuddiva*.<sup>9</sup> In the *Bharaha*(2) as well as *Eravaya*(1) regions nine Baladevas are born in every cycle and that also in *Dussamasusamā*.<sup>10</sup> They do not make any *nidāna* (resolve) in their previous births. They generally attain liberation.<sup>11</sup> They wear green clothes.<sup>12</sup> The nine Baladevas born in the *Bharaha* region in this *Osappiṇī*<sup>13</sup> are: 1. *Ayala*(6), 2. *Vijaya*(11), 3. *Bhadda*(13), 4. *Suppabha*(1), 5. *Sudamsaṇa*(7), 6. *Ānanda*(1) 7. *Nāmdana*(1), 8. *Pauma*(6), and 9. *Rāma*(1). All of them belonged to the *Goyama*(2) *gotra* except *Rāma* who belonged to the *Kāsava*(1) *gotra*.<sup>14</sup> The names of the nine would-be Baladevas of *Bharaha*(1) are: *Jayamta*(6), *Vijaya*(12), *Bhadda*(2), *Suppabha*(3), *Sudamsaṇa*(2), *Pauma*(5) and *Samkariṣaṇa*.<sup>15</sup> The *Tiṭṭhogālī* mentions *Kaṇha*(8), *Jayamta* and *Jiya* as the first three would-be Baladevas.<sup>16</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Bha. 203, Pras. 15, Dasa 6-1, JivM. p. 280.

2. AvaN. 402.

3. Pras. 15.

4. Pras. 15, SamA. p. 157.

5. AvaN. 402.

6. Pras. 15, NisCu. III, p. 383, AvaN. 70, Vis. 783.

7. Kalp. 17-18, Vis. 1876.

8. Bha. 428.

9. Sth. 89, Jam. 173.

10. Sam. 158, 159, AvaCu. I. p. 215, Vis. 1764, Tir. 604, Jam. 36, 40.

11. AvaN. 414, 416, Vis. 1782-3.

12. Pras. 15, PrasA. p. 77, Vis. 1764.

13. Sam. 159, Vis. 1766, AvaBh. 41, Tir. 567.

14. AvaN. 404.

15. Sam. 159.

16. Tir. 1144. This reading is not without mistake. It could be corrected to *Kaṇhā*, *Jayam*, *Vijia*, *suppabha* etc.

**1. Baladevaghara (Baladevagrha)** A shrine near *Āvatta* village where *Mahāvīra* halted for meditation.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be dedicated to *Baladeva*(1) who was worshipped in those days.

1. AvaN. 481, AvaCu. I. p. 289, KalpV. p. 166.

**2. Baladevaghara** A shrine near Maddanā village where Mahāvira sojourned for meditation.<sup>1</sup>

See also Baladevaghara(1).

1. AvaCu. I. p. 294, KalpV. p. 167.

**1. Balabhadda (Balabhadra)** King of the town of Suggiva(4), husband of queen Miyā(2) and father of Balasiri(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 19. 1-2, UttN. p. 452.

**2. Balabhadda** One of the eight great men attaining liberation after Cakkavatti Bharaha(1).<sup>1</sup> He is also known as Mahābala(1).<sup>2</sup> He is son of Aijasa.

1. AvaN. 363, Vis. 1750, AvaCu. I. p. 214. | 2. Sth. 616.

**3. Balabhadda** Son of king Mahabbala(2) and queen Kamalasiri(1) of the city of Viyasogā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 64.

**4. Balabhadda** A king of the Muriya dynasty in Rāyagiha. He lived in V.N. 214. He was a śramaṇopāsaka (lay-votary) and had taught a lesson to the disciples of preceptor Āsādha(1) who established the doctrine of Avvatta.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaBh. 130, AvaCu. I. p. 421, NisBh. 5599, UttN. and UttS. pp. 160-162, Vis. 2857; 2884-8, UttK. p. 106, SthA. p. 412.

**5. Balabhadda** Leader of a gang of five hundred thieves.<sup>1</sup> See Kavila(4).

1. UttS. p. 288, UttN. p. 286.

**6. Balabhadda** Same as Baladeva(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 497.

**7. Balabhadda** Seventh would-be Vāsudeva(1) in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1143.

**Balabhānu (Balabhānu)** Son of Bhānusiri, the sister of Balamitta and Bhānumitta of Ujjeni. He was consecrated by preceptor Kālaga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 131, KalpDh. p. 131.

**1. Balamitta (Balamitra)** King of the city of Ujjeni. Bhānumitta(2) was his younger brother and Bhānusiri was his sister. Some regard him as son of the sister of Kālaga(2) whereas other as her brother.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 131, KalpCu. p. 89, DasaCu. p. 55, KalpDh. p. 131, Tir. 622.

**2. Balamitta** A prince who took initiation from Tittthamkara Malli(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 77.

**Balametta** (Balamitra) Same as Balamitta.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasaCu. p. 55.

**Balava** One of the thirty Muhuttas.<sup>1</sup> Palamba(3) is its another name as found in Samavāya.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 47.

| 2. Sam. 30.

**Balaviriya** (Balavīrya) Same as Balavīriya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 363, Vis. 1750, AvaM. p. 236.

**Balavīriya** Another name of Teyavīriya. He is the son of Balabhadda(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis 1750, AvaN. 363, AvaCu. I. p. 214, Sth. 616.

**1. Balasirī** (Balasīrī) Chief wife of prince Sujāa of Virapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**2. Balasirī** King of the city of Aṃtaramjiyā. Rohagutta(1), the disciple of preceptor Sirigutta, had a discussion with Poṭṭasāla in the court of king Balasirī in V.N. 544.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 424, UttN. and UttS. p. 168, Vis. 2952, AvaBh. 136, NisBh. 5602, KalpV. p. 258.

**3. Balasirī** Son of king Balabhadda(1) and his queen Miyā(2) of Suggīva(4) town. He was also known as Miyāputta(3).<sup>1</sup> He had renounced the world and attained emancipation.<sup>2</sup>

1. Utt. 19. 1-2.

| 2. Utt. Ch. 19.

**Balāyāloa** (Balākāloka) An Anāriya country beyond river Simḍhu(1). It was conquered by Cakkavaṭṭi Bharaha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 52; JamS. p. 220 mentions it as Balāvaloka and AvaCu. I. p. 191 mentions it as Vilāyaloga.

**Balāhakā** or **Balāhagā** (Balāhakā) Same as Balāhayā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 147, Sth. 642, Jam. 113.

**1. Balāhayā** (Balāhakā) A deity presiding over the Sovatthiyakūḍa of the Vijjupabbha(1) mountain in Mahāvīdeha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 101.

**2. Balāhayā** A principal Disākumārī presiding over the Vaira(4) peak in Nāmdaṇavāna(1).

1. Sam. 104, 113.

**3. Balāhayā** A principal Disākumārī of the upper world.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as Balāhayā(2).

1. Tir. 147-148; Sth. 643 associates her with the lower world.

**1. Bali (Balin) Same Bāhubali.<sup>1</sup>**

1. AvaM. p. 198, Vis. 1634.

**2. Bali** Ninth chapter of the sixteenth section of *Viyāhapannatti*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 561.

**3. Bali** Sixth Paḍisattu in the *Bharaha*(2) region of *Jambuddīva*. He was killed by the Sixth *Vāsudeva*(1) *Purisapumḍaria*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1767, Tir. 609, Sam. 158.

**4. Bali** Lord of the northern *Asurakumāra* gods.<sup>1</sup> His other name is *Vairoyaṇa*(2).<sup>2</sup> He has under him 60000 *sāmānika* gods, 240000 *ātmarakṣaka* gods, etc.<sup>3</sup> His capital is at *Balicaṃcā*.<sup>4</sup> Bali has five queens: *Subhā*(1), *Nisumbhā*, *Rambhā*(1) *Nirambhā* and *Madanā*(1).<sup>5</sup> He has four *Loyapālas*.<sup>6</sup>

1. Jiv. 119, Jam. 119, SthA. p. 100,  
Sam. 16, 17, 51, SamA. p. 32.

2. Jiv. 119, Sam. 60, Jna. 148, Bha.  
129, 169, 587.

3. Jam. 119, Sam. 60, AvaCu. I. p. 146,  
Bha. 404.

4. Bha. 587.

5. Bha. 406.

6. Sth. 256.

**Balicaṃcā** Capital of *Bali*(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 135, 406, 587, Jna. 150, SamA. p. 32.

**Balissaha** A disciple of *Mahāgiri* and twin brother of *Bahulā*(1), belonging to the *Kosia*(5) lineage. He was preceptor of *Sāi*(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. NanM. 49, NanCu. p. 8, Nan. v. 26.

**Bava** First of the eleven *Karaṇas* (divisions of a day).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 153, SutN. 11.

**Bahala** Same as *Bahali*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 4.

**Bahali or Bahaliya** (*Bahali-ka*) An *Anāriya* (non-Aryan) country<sup>1</sup> and its people.<sup>2</sup> *Titthayara Uṣabha*(1) had visited this country.<sup>3</sup> It was then ruled by *Bāhubali*, with its capital at *Takkhasilā* *Bahali* is identified with *Bactria* (modern *Balkh*) in the north of *Afghanistan*.<sup>5</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Pras. 4.

2. Vis. 1717, Jna. 18, Jam. 43.

3. Vis. 1716, AvaCu. I. p. 162, AvaN.  
336, AvaH. p. 261.

4. AvaCu. I. pp. 180, 160, KalpV.  
p. 235.

5. SGAMI. p. 94.

**Bahassai** (*Bṛhaspati*) One of the eighty-eight *Gahas*.<sup>1</sup> A *Joisiya* god.<sup>2</sup> See also *Vahassai*(2).

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79.

2. Praj. 50, AvaCu. I. p. 253.

**Bahassaicariya** (Bṛhaspaticarita) A work on the movements etc. of planet Bahassai.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sut. 2.2.15, SutSi. p. 319.

**Bahassaidatta** (Bṛhaspatidatta) See Vahassaidatta.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. p. 25.

**Bahassati** (Bṛhaspati) See Bahassai.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90.

**Bahuudaga** (Bahūdaka) A class of mendicants.<sup>1</sup> They stay in a village for one night and in a city for five nights.<sup>2</sup>

1. Aup. 38.

2. AupA. p. 92.

**1. Bahuputtiya** (Bahuputrika) A merchant of Nāgapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**2. Bahuputtiya** A shrine situated in the Visālā(2) city, Mahāvīra visited it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 617.

**Bahuputtiyasiri** (Bahuputrikasiri) Wife of merchant Bahuputtiya(1) of Nāgapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**1. Bahuputtiyā** (Bahuputrikā) One of the four queens of Puṇṇabhadda(5), a lord of the Jakkha gods.<sup>1</sup> In her former birth she was a daughter of a merchant of Nāgapura.<sup>2</sup> See also Bahuputtiyā(5).

1. Bha. 406, Jna. 153, Sth. 273.

2. Jna. 153.

**2. Bahuputtiyā** Tenth chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of Nāyādharmakathā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**3. Bahuputtiyā** A goddess in the Soḥamma(1) Celestial region. In her previous birth she was Subhaddā(1), wife of merchant Bhadda(8). In next birth as Somā(2), a Brahmin's daughter.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.4.

**4. Bahuputtiyā** Seventh chapter of Dīhadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**5. Bahuputtiyā** Daughter of merchant Bahuputtiya(1) and lady Bahuputtiyasiri of Nāgapura. She took initiation from Tittṭhayara Pāsa(1) and became a disciple of nun Puṇṇacūlā(1). After her death she became a queen of Puṇṇabhadda(5).<sup>1</sup> See also Bahuputtiyā(1).

1. Jna. 153.



**6. Bahuputtīyā** Fourth chapter of Puppīyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.1.

**Bahuputti (Bahuputri)** See Bahuputtīyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Bahublyaga (Bahubijaka)** Third chapter of the twenty second section of Viyāhapaṇṇatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 691.

**Bahubhaṅgiya (Bahubhaṅgika)** Third sub-section of the second section of Dīṭṭhivāya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 56, Sam. 147.

**Bahuraya (Bahurata)** A doctrine propounded by Jamālī(1), the first Nīṇḍava in the time of Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra. It holds that an act takes many a moment for its performance. It is not performed in one moment. In other words, whatever is being done at a particular moment cannot be regarded as done at that very moment. When it is done i.e. completed after the lapse of many a moment, it is taken as done. Or, since this view is held by many beings, it is known by this name.<sup>1</sup> This doctrine came into being at Sāvattṭhi after the lapse of fourteen years of Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra's obtaining omniscience.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 419, Vis. 2802, UttN. p. 153, UttS. p. 157, SthA. p. 411, Aup. 41.

2. NisBh. 5611, AvaN. 779-780, AvaBh. 125.

**1. Bahurūvā (Bahurūpā)** A daughter of a merchant of Nāgapura. She took initiation from Tīṭṭhayara Pāsa(1) and became a disciple of nun Puppacūlā(1). After her death she was born as a queen of indra Surūva(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**2. Bahurūvā** Sixth chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of Nāyādhammakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**3. Bahurūvā** Name of one of the four principal wives of Surūva(2), a lord of the Bhūya(2) gods.<sup>1</sup> The same is the name of a queen of Padirūva.<sup>2</sup> See also Bahurūvā(1).

1. Bha. 406, Jna. 153, Sth. 273.

2. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

**1. Bahula** One of the two chief disciples of preceptor Mahāgiri. He was twin-brother of Balissaha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. v. 25, NanCu. p. 8, NanM. p. 49.

**2. Bahula** An inhabitant of the Kollāga(1) Settlement, who was the first to give alms to Mahāvīra. See also Bala(6).

1. AvaN. 325, 329, 462, Vis. 1912, Sam. 157.

**3. Bahula** Thirteenth sub-section of the second section of Dttthivāya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 56, Sam. 147.

**4. Bahula** An inhabitant of Kollāga(2) settlement. He had offered alms to Mahāvīra on the occasion of breaking his fourth fast of one month's duration.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 541, AvaCu. I. p. 283, AvaN. 475, Vis. 1929.

**Bahulā** Wife of merchant Cullasayaa(2) of the city of Ālabhiyā and a lay-votary of Mahāvīra.

1. Upa. 34.

**Bahuliya (Bahulikā)** Maid-servant of merchant Ānanda(13) of Sāpulatthi village.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 300, AvaM. p. 288.

**Bahuliya** See Bahulī.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttS. p. 148.

**Bahuli** One of the four slave-boys of Indrapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1287, UttS. p. 148.

**Bahuvattavva (Bahuvaktavya)** Third chapter of Paṇṇavaṇā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 4.

**Bahusacca (Bahusatya)** One of the thirty Muhuttas. It is the same as Sacca.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sam. 30, Sur. 47.

**Bahusālaga (Bahuśālaka)** A village visited by Mahāvīra. It had a park of the name of Sālavaṇa. Here goddess Sālajjā worshipped Mahāvīra,<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1944, AvaCu. I. p. 294, AvaN. 490.

**Bahusālaya (Bahuśālaka)** A shrine situated on the outskirts of Māhapa-kumḍaggāma. It was visited by Mahāvīra. Here he initiated many persons.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 380.

**Bahusuyapūjja (Bahuśrutapūjya)** Eleventh chapter of Uttarajjhayana.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 9, UttCu. p. 194, Sam. 36.

**Bahusuyapūjā (Bahuśrutapūjā)** See Bahusuyapūjja.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36.

**Bahussutapujja** (Bahusrutapūjya) See Bahusuyapujja.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 194.

**Bāpārasī** (Vārāṇasī) Birth-place of Tīṭṭhayara Pāsa(1). His father Āsasena(2) reigned there.<sup>1</sup> See also Vāpārasī.

1. Kalp. 150, AvaN. 384.

**Bāyālisa-sumiṇa** (Dvācatvāriṃśatsvapna) Fifth chapter of Dogiddhidāṇā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Bāramatī** (Dvāravatī) See Bāravaī.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 202.

**Bāravaī** or **Bāravatī** (Dvāravatī) Capital of Surattṭha country.<sup>1</sup> To its north-east there is mount Revataya. The city measured twelve *yojanas* in length and nine *yojanas* width. It was established by Vesamaṇa(9). It had a golden rampart. In the Nāṇḍapavāṇa (2) park which was not far from the city, there was a shrine of Jakkha Surappiya(1).<sup>2</sup> Some Ābhira are said to have mistaken this city for *devaloka*.<sup>3</sup> It had connections with Teyāлага-पाटणा (Veraval) by a water-route.<sup>4</sup> Baladeva(2) Vijaya (11) belonged to Bāravaī.<sup>5</sup> Vāsudeva(2) Kaṇha(1) reigned there.<sup>6</sup> Aṇḍhaga-Vaṇḍi,<sup>7</sup> Vasudeva,<sup>8</sup> Baladeva(1)<sup>9</sup> etc. were the rulers of this city. Many queens and princesses belonging to the families of the above-mentioned persons took initiation from Tīṭṭhayara Aritṭṭhaṇemi<sup>10</sup> who had also renounced the world<sup>11</sup> as well as accepted his first alms here.<sup>12</sup> Daśārhas<sup>13</sup> like Samuddavijaya(1) etc. and courtezans<sup>14</sup> like Apamāgasenā etc. belonged to this city. Nārada used to visit this city often.<sup>15</sup> Merchants like Arahamitta<sup>16</sup>(2) and Thāvaccāputta,<sup>17</sup> physicians like Veyarapī(1) and Dhannamantari<sup>18</sup>(2) and weaver Vīraa<sup>19</sup> were the residents of this place. Divāyana(3) became the cause of the destruction of this city by conflagration.<sup>20</sup> It is identified with modern Dwaraka of Kathiawar in Gujarat.<sup>21</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SūtSi. p. 123, BrhBh. 3263, BrhKs. p. 913, UttNe. p. 40.

2. Jna. 52, 117, Ant. 1, Nir. 5.1, AvaCu. I. p. 355, NanM. p. 60.

3. AvaCu. I. p. 475.

4. NisCu. I. p. 69 and f.n. 2.

5. AvaN. 408.

6. Jna. 52, 117, Ant. 1, 9, AvaCu. I pp. 117, 355, 460, AvaCu. II. pp. 16, 19, Nir. 5.1, SthA. pp. 433, 524, PrasA. pp. 87-88, UttNe. p. 37, VisK. p. 418, BrhM. p. 106, NanM. p. 161.

7. Ant. 1-2.

8. Ant. 4, Pras. 15.

9. Ant. 7, Nir. 5.1, VisK. p. 412

10. Ant. 1-8, 10, UttS. p. 119, UttCu. p. 76.

11. Vis. 1661, AvaN. 229, Kalp. 173.

12. AvaN. 325.

13. Pras. 15, AvaCu. I. pp. 355-356, DasCu. pp. 41, 48.

14. AvaCu. I. pp. 355-356.

15. AvaCu. I. p. 112, AvaCu. II. p. 194, PrasJ. p. 87, PakY. p. 67.

16. AvaN. 1303, AvaCu. II. p. 202.

17. Jna. 53.

18. AvaN. 1300, AvaCu. I. p. 460.

19. AvaCu. II. p. 16.

20. Ant. 9, UttNe. p. 39, SthA. p. 255.

21. GDA. pp. 58-59, SGAMI. pp. 107, 224,

**Bārasabhikkhupaḍimā** (Dvādaśabhikṣupratimā) Seventh chapter of **Āyāra-dasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Bāla**. Eighth chapter of the first section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 3.

**Bālacandāṇa** (Bālacandrāṇa) First **Titthamkara** and contemporary of **Usaha**(1) in the **Eravaya**(1) region.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as **Camdāṇa**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 314, 519.

| 2. Sam. 158.

**Bālava**, Second of the eleven **Karaṇas**.<sup>1</sup> The coming **Ussappiṇī**—ascending cycle will start with it.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 153, SutN. 11.

| 2. Ibid. 37

**Bāvattarisavvasumīṇa** (Dvāsaptatisarvasvapna) Seventh chapter of **Dogiddhidasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Bāhala**. Same as **Bahala**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 261.

**Bāhira-Pukkaraddha** (Bāhya-Puṣkarārdha) Outer half of the **Pukkaravara** continent. See **Pukkaravara** for details.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 176.

**Bāhu**. Son of **Titthamkara Vairaseṇa**(1) and brother of **Cakkavaṭṭi Vairanābha** of **Pukkalāva**(1) in **Puvvaviḍḍha**. He was a friend and thereafter brother of **Usaha**(1) in his previous births.<sup>1</sup> Later he was born as **Cakkavaṭṭi Bharaha**(1), the eldest son of **Usaha**.<sup>2</sup> **Bāhu**'s other name was **Kaṇagaṇābha**.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 133, AvaN. 176, Vis. 1591.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 153.

3. Ibid. p. 180.

**Bāhua** (Bāhuka). A non-Jain sage<sup>1</sup> who attained liberation though he used to take unboiled water.<sup>2</sup> He lived in **Aritṭhanemi**'s *tīrtha*. He is recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sut. 1.3. 4.2.

2. SutSi. p. 95, SutCu. p. 120.

3. Risi. 14, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Bāhupasiṇa** (Bāhuprasna) Tenth chapter of **Paṇḍavāgarāṇadasā**.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Bāhubali** (Bāhubalin) Second son of **Titthayara Usaha**(1),<sup>1</sup> born of **Suṇa-**

1. AvaN. 196, 1634, KalpV. p. 236, OghN. 535, NisCu. III. p. 58, SthA. pp. 354, 358, 516.

**mā(2)<sup>2</sup>** and was the twin brother of **Sumdarī(1).<sup>3</sup>** He is also known as **Bālī(1).<sup>4</sup>** He was consecrated as the king of the **Bahālī<sup>5</sup>** country with its capital at **Takkhasilā.<sup>6</sup>** When he did not accept the paramountcy of his elder brother **Bharaha(1),** the latter attacked him. **Bāhubali** made his brother agree to a mutual personal fight so that the large-scale killing could be avoided. **Bharaha** was defeated by him in the ensuing duals of sight, speech, wrestling and boxing. As soon as subdued **Bharaha** took help of the staff-gem, **Bāhubali**, though strong enough to over-power his brother, reflected upon the worthlessness of the worldly things and passed over the territory under his rule to **Bharaha**, renounced the world and took to asceticism.<sup>7</sup> He engaged himself in meditation in standing posture. Thus he remained standing for one full year. His feet were covered with ant-hills. Still he could not obtain omniscience. His sisters **Bambhī(1)** and **Sumdarī** cautioned him against nurturing the feeling of pride.<sup>8</sup> As soon as he realised his mistake of not bowing his younger brothers in presence of **Titthayara Usaha**, he obtained omniscience.<sup>9</sup> His son in presence of **Somappabha(1)** was crowned as the ruler of **Takkhasilā** by **Bharaha** at the time of **Bāhubali's** renouncing the world.<sup>10</sup> **Bāhubali's** height was five hundred *dhanuṣas*.<sup>11</sup> He lived for eighty-four lakh *pūrva* years.<sup>12</sup>

2. AvaBh. 4.

3. AvaBh. 4, Tir. 283, KalpV. p. 231.

4. Vis. 1634.

5. AvaCu. I. p. 160.

6. Vis. 1714, AvaCu. I. p. 180, KalpV. p. 235.

7. AvaN. 349, AvaBh. 32-35, Vis. 1720, AvaCu. I. pp. 210-211.

8. AcaSi. p. 133, AvaCu. II. p. 249.

9. AvaN. 349, AvaBh. 32-35, Vis. 1730, AvaCu. I. pp. 210-211.

10. AvaCu. I. p. 210.

11. Sth. 435.

12. Sam. 84.

**Bāhumūṇi (Bāhumuni)** Same as **Bāhubali**, a revered person.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 27.

**1. Bīṇḍusāra (Bīṇḍusāra)** Last of the fourteen **Puvva** texts.<sup>1</sup> It is also known as **Lokabīṇḍusāra.<sup>2</sup>**

1. Sam. 14, Vis. 1131, NanCu. p. 49, JitBh. 1.

2. Nan. 57.

**2. Bīṇḍusāra** Son of **Caṇḍagutta**, father of **Asoga(1)** and grandfather of **Kuṇāla(1).<sup>1</sup>**

1. NisCu. II. p. 361, NisBh. 5745, BrhBh. 294, 3276, Vis. 865, DasCu. p. 81, KalpDh. p. 164, AnuH. p. 10.

**Bijaḍi (Dvijaṭin)** Same as **Dujaḍi.<sup>1</sup>**

1. Sur. 107, SthA. p. 79, JamS. p. 535.

**Binṇā (Bennā)** See **Bennā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. PiaN. 503, AvaH. p. 671.

**Binṇāgayada (Bennākatata)** See **Binṇātada**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttS. p. 218.

**Binṇātada** or **Binṇāyada (Bennātata)** A city to which **Seṇiya(1)** once fled,<sup>2</sup> **Mamḍia(1)** a notorious burglar belonged to this place.<sup>3</sup> **Mūladeva(1)** reigned here.<sup>4</sup> It was situated on the bank of river **Bennā(1)**.<sup>5</sup>

- |                                         |                        |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. AvaCu. I. p. 485, NanM. p. 152.      | 4. Ibid; UttNe. p. 63. |
| 2. AvaCu. II. p. 158, AvaCu. I. p. 546. | 5. Anu. 130.           |
| 3. UttCu. p. 118.                       |                        |

**Bibhisana (Bibhiṣana)** A **Vāsudeva(1)**. He was son of queen **Kekayi(2)** and king **Jiyasattu(35)** of **Vitisogā** city in **Avaravideha** and brother of **Baladeva(2)** of **Ayala(5)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 177, AvaM. p. 225.

**1. Bibhelaga (Bebhelaka)** A resident of **Bebhala** settlement.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 404.

**2. Bibhelaga** See **Bihelaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1941.

**Biyadi (Dvijaṭin)** Same as **Dujadi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 295.

**Bilavāsi (Bilavāsin)** A class of *Vānaprastha* ascetics dwelling in holes, i.e. caves or pits.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 38, Nir. 3.3.

**Billala (Bilvala)** An **Aṇāriya** (non-Aryan) country and its people.<sup>1</sup> It is also mentioned as **Cillala**.<sup>2</sup> There seems to be a scribe's mistake.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Pras. 4. | 2. Praj. 37. |
|-------------|--------------|

**Bihelaga (Bibhītaka)** A park situated in the **Gāmāga** settlement. It was visited by **Mahāvira**. He was worshipped there by a **Jakkha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 487, AvaM. p. 283, Vis. 1941, KalpV. p. 266.

**Bitibhaya (Vitabhaya)** See **Viyabhaya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 145.

**Biyāhāra (Bijāhāra)** A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics living on seeds.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3.3, Aup. 38, AcaCu. p. 257.

**Bukkasa** See **Bokkasa(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 96, UttS. p. 182, AvaN. 26.

**1. Buddha** Founder of Buddhism.<sup>1</sup> He was the son of **Suddhodana**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 82, SutCu. pp. 417, 429. | 2. AvaCu. I. p. 542.

**2. Buddha** Same as **Buha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90.

**Buddhavayāna** (Buddhavacana) A heretical scripture.<sup>1</sup> It incorporates **Buddha's**(1) teachings.

1. Nan. 42.

**Buddhasāsana** (Buddhasāsana) A heretical teaching.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with **Buddhavayāna**.

1. Anu. 41.

**1. Buddhi** Fifth chapter of **Pupphacūlā**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4.1.

**2. Buddhi** A goddess who staged a drama before **Titthayara Mahāvira**. In her previous birth she was a merchant's daughter. She renounced the world, took initiation from **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) and became a disciple of nun **Pupphacūlā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4.5, Sth. 197, 522.

**3. Buddhi** A peak of mount **Ruppi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sth. 643.

**Budha** Same as **Buha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107.

**1. Buha** (Budha) A Joisiya god<sup>1</sup> under **Logapāla Soma**(1).<sup>2</sup> He seems to be the same as **Buha**(2).

1. Praj. 50, AvaCu. I. 253. | 2. Bha. 165.

**2. Buha** One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90, Sur. 107, JamS. pp. 534-535, SthA. pp. 78-79, SurM. pp. 295-296.

**Bennā** (Benna) See **Bennā**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. JitBh. 1461.

**1. Bennā** (Bennā) A river, on the bank of which **Bennāyada** was situated.<sup>1</sup> **Bennā** is identified with **Wain-Gaṅga**, a tributary of **Godavari**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Anu. 130. |

2. GDA. p. 28.

**Bennā** (Bennā or Vennā) A river flowing in the **Ābhira** country.<sup>1</sup> **Bennā** and **Kaphā**(6) formed the boundaries of **Bambhadiya**.<sup>2</sup> **Āyalapura** was

1. AvaCu. I. p. 543, JitBh. 1461, NisBh. 4470, NisCu. III. p. 425. |

2. AvaCu. I. p. 543, PinNM, p. 144, KalpV. p. 263.

situated near it.<sup>3</sup> It is well known that in the third century A.D. northern Konkan formed the part of the Ābhīra kingdom.<sup>4</sup> River Krishna rises in that region and hence Beṇṇā should be Veṇvā or modern Veṇa which is a tributary of Krishna.<sup>5</sup>

3. PinNM. p. 144, PinN. 503,

5. Ibid. p. 52, GDA. p. 29.

4. SGAMI. p. 91, See also pp. 23 and 31.

**Bennātada or Bennāyada (Bennātata)** See **Binnātada**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 485, 546, AvaCu. II. p. 159, UttCu. p. 118, Anu. 130.

**Bebhela** A settlement situated at the foot of Vimṇhagiri.<sup>1</sup> Householder Purāṇa(4) belonged to this place.<sup>2</sup> See also Vibhela.

1. Bha. 560, 404,

2. Bha. 144.

**1. Bokkasa.** An Anāriya people and their country.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123.

**2. Bokkasa** A hybrid by the union of a Niṣāda male and an Ambaṣṭha<sup>1</sup> or a śūdra<sup>2</sup> female. See **Bukkasa**.

1. SutCu. p. 218, SutSi. p. 177, UttCu. p. 96, Utt. 3.4.

2. AcaN. 26, AcaSi. p. 9.

**Boṭika or Boḍiga or Boḍiya (Boṭika)** A sect founded by Nipphava Sivabḥḍi(1) in V.N. 609 at Rahavīrapūr.<sup>1</sup> It believes in nakedness of ascetics.<sup>2</sup> **Koḍinna(2)** and **Koṭṭavīra** belonged to this sect.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 427, 586, AvaBh. 145ff., Vis. 3053ff., UttN. (Bhāṣya verses) and UttS. pp. 178ff., AvaH. p. 311.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 428, OghN. 747, OghND. p. 219, AcaCu. pp. 163, 336, SutCu. pp. 113, 273.

3. AvaBh. 148, NisBh. 5620.

**Bolīmḍi.** Variant reading of **Polīmḍi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18.

## Bh

**Bhaṃgī** An Āriya (Aryan) country with its capital at Pāvā(1).<sup>1</sup> It is identified with the districts of Hajaribag and Manbhum near the Parasnath hills.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.

2. SBM. p. 379.

**Bhṛṇḍaveyāliya (Bhāṇḍa-Vaicārika).** An Āriya vocational group of merchants dealing in provisions.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.



**Bhaṇḍāra** (Bhāṇḍakāra). An Āriya industrial group engaged in ware-manufacturing.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Bhaṇḍiravaḍeṃsiya** (Bhaṇḍirāvataṃsaka) See **Bhaṇḍiravaḍeṃsia**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 530.

**Bhaṇḍira**. A park situated at Mahurā(1) with a shrine of Jakkha Sudaṃsaṇa(20). It was visited by Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup> See also **BhaṇḍiraVaḍeṃsia**.

1. Vip. 26, AvaN. 471, Vis. 1925.

**Bhaṇḍiravada** (Bhaṇḍiravata). See **Bhaṇḍiravaḍeṃsia**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 398.

**Bhaṇḍiravaḍeṃsia** (Bhaṇḍirāvataṃsaka) A shrine<sup>1</sup> situated in the **Bhaṇḍira** park at Mahurā(1). It was dedicated to Jakkha<sup>2</sup> Sudaṃsaṇa(20).<sup>3</sup> People used to go there on pilgrimage.<sup>4</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 530, KalpV. p. 163,

AvaH. p. 398.

2. BrhKs. p. 1489.

3. Vip. 26.

4. AvaCu. I. pp. 281, 530.

**Bhaṃbhasāra**. Another name of king Seṇḍa<sup>1</sup>(1).

1. Aup. 9, AupA. p. 14, Dasa. 10.1, DasaCu. p. 90, AvaCu. II. p. 158, Sth. 693, AvaH. p. 671.

**Bhaṃbbisāra** Same as **Bhaṃbhasāra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 671.

**Bhaṃbbhiya** A work on the science of morals.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaBh. III. p. 132.

**Bhakkharābha** (Bhāskarābha) One of the seven branches of Goyama(2) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Bhagavai** (Bhagavatī) It was an adjective appended to Viyāhapaṇṇatti,<sup>1</sup> just as occasionally attributed to Āyāra and Sūyagaḍa<sup>2</sup>, showing reverence. Later on this epithet became the name of Viyāhapaṇṇatti.<sup>3</sup>

1. BhaA. p. 2.

2. AcaN. 1, AcaS. p. 3, SutN. 1, SutSi. p. 1.

3. AvaCu. I. p. 438, DasCu. p. 7.

**Bhagavatī** Same as **Bhagavai**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 410, AvaCu. I. p. 438, DasCu. p. 7.

**Bhagāli** Seventh chapter of Aṃtagaḍadasā.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Sth. 755.

**Bhaggai (Bhagnajit)** A Kṣatriya mendicant and his followers.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 38.

**Bhaggavesa (Bhārgaveśa)** Family-name of the constellation **Bharapī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**Bhaṭṭā** Same as **Accamkāriya-Bhaṭṭā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 150.

**Bhadaga (Bhaṭaka)** A **Milikkhu** (non-Aryan) country and its people.<sup>1</sup> It is perhaps the same as **Bhadra** or **Madraka** of the **Purāṇas** which is identified with the district round **Sialkot**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Pras. 4, Praj. 37.

2. See SGAMI. p. 24, f.n. 2.

**Bhaṭṭapariṇṇā (Bhaktaparijñā)** A canonical text dealing with abandoning of food.<sup>1</sup> It consists of 172 verses.<sup>2</sup> It is said to be composed by **Vira-bhadda(2)**.<sup>3</sup> See also **Paṇṇaga**.

1. Atu. 8, DasH. p. 27, PakY. p. 65, Mar. 662.

2. Bhak. 172.

3. Ibid. 171.

1. **Bhadda (Bhadra)** Son of prince **Mahākāla(2)** and grandson of king **Seṇḍa(1)**. He took to asceticism and observed monkhood for four years. After death he was born as a god in the **Sanamkumāra(1)** heavenly region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 2.3.

2. **Bhadda** A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka(1)** where gods live maximum for sixteen **Sāgaropama** years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16.

3. **Bhadda** A preceptor having five hundred nuns under him.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. p. 160.

4. **Bhadda** Disciple of **ārya Sivabhāḥ(2)** and teacher of **sthavira Ma-kkhatta(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp (Therāvali). 7, KalpV. p. 264.

5. **Bhadda** Disciple of **ārya Kālaga(4)** and teacher of **sthavira Vuḍḍha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp (Therāvali). 7, KalpV. p. 265.

6. **Bhadda** Son of king **Jiyasattu(22)** of **Sāvattī**. He had taken to asceticism. He forbore the affliction caused by the touch of thorny grass.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 122, UttCu. p. 79, UttK. p. 70.

7. **Bhadda** Same as **Tholabhadda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 502.

**8. Bhadda** A merchant of Vāṇarasi who was the husband of Subhaddā(1).<sup>1</sup>  
1. Nir. 3.4, SthA. p. 513.

**9. Bhadda** Second, Seventh as well as twelfth day of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Jam. 152, Sur. 49.

**10. Bhadda** Third chapter of Kappavaḍḍisiyā.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Nir. 2.1.

**11. Bhadda** Same<sup>1</sup> as the would-be Vāsudeva(1) Balabhadda(7).<sup>2</sup>  
1. Tir. 1143. | 2. Sam. 159.

**12. Bhadda** Third would-be Baladeva(4) in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Sam. 159.

**13. Bhadda** Third Baladeva(2) and brother of Vāsudeva(1) Sayambhu(1) of the current descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region. He was son of king Soma(9) and his queen Suppabhā(3) of Bāravaī. In his previous birth he was Sāgaradatta(4). He was 60 bows tall and lived for 65 lakh years and then attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup> According to Tiloyapannatti the third Baladeva is Sudhamma.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Sth. 672, AvaN. 403-414, | 2. 4.517.  
Tir. 577, 602-616, Vis. 1766.

**14. Bhadda** First of the nine Gevijjaga celestial abodes.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Sth. 685.

**Bhaddakannagā** (Bhadra-Kanyakā) Another name of Asagaḍā.<sup>1</sup>  
1. UttCu. p. 85, UttS. p. 130.

**Bhaddagamahisī** (Bhadrakamahisī) A lady who seems to be a queen.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Mar. 523.

**Bhaddagutta** (Bhadragupta) A preceptor who taught Dīṭṭhivāya<sup>1</sup> to ārya Vaira(2) at Ujjeni.<sup>2</sup> Later Ārya Rakkhiya(1) learnt it from ārya Vaira who could teach only nine Puvvas completely and the tenth one partly.<sup>3</sup>

1. Only ten Puvvas that were extant at that time. | 3. UttN. and UttS. pp. 96-7, AvaCu. I. p. 403.  
2. AvaCu. I. p. 394, AvaN. 777, Vis. 2788.

**Bhaddaguttia** (Bhadraguptika) One of the three off-shoots of Uḍuvāḍiyya-gaṇa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**1. Bhaddajasa** (Bhadrayaśas) One of the eight Ganadharas (principal disciples) of Tīṭṭhayaṇa Pāsa(1).<sup>1</sup> He is named Jasa(2) in the Samavāyāṅga.  
1. Sth. 617.

**2. Bhaddajasa** One of the twelve disciples of preceptor Suhatti(1).<sup>1</sup> The line of Uduvāḍiyagaṇa originated from him. He belonged to the Bhāra-ddāya(4) gotra.<sup>2</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 258.

2. Ibid. p. 259.

**1. Bhaddaṇaṁdī** (Bhadranandī) Second chapter of the second section of Vivāgasūya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. p. 33.

**2. Bhaddaṇaṁdī** Son of king Dhaṇāvaha(2) and queen Sarassai(1) of Usabhapura(2). He was married to five hundred princesses, Siridevi(11) being the chief among them. In his previous birth he was a resident of Pundarigīṇī city in the Mahāvideha region. There he had offered alms to Tittthamkara Jugabāhu(2) and consequently obtained the life of Bhaddaṇaṁdī. He will take one more birth in Mahāvideha and attain salvation there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**3. Bhaddaṇaṁdī** Eighth chapter of the second section of Vivāgasūya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**4. Bhaddaṇaṁdī** Son of king Ajjunna (3) and his queen Tattavati of the town of Sughosa(5). His marriage took place with five hundred princesses. Siridevi(12) was his chief wife. He was merchant Dhammaghosa(9) in the town of Mahāghosa in his life herebefore. There he gave alms to ascetic Dhammasiha(1) and consequently got the life of prince Bhaddaṇaṁdī. He took initiation from Tittthayara Mahavira. In future he will attain emancipation in Mahāvideha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**1. Bhaddabāhu** (Bhadrabāhu) One of the two principal disciples of preceptor Jasabhadda(2). He belonged to the Pāṇa lineage.<sup>1</sup> Four of his disciples who were initiated by him at Rāyagiba, died in a cave of Vebhāragiri mountain near it.<sup>2</sup> Thūlabhadda, a disciple of Saṁbhāvivijaya(4) who was the first principal disciple of Jasabhadda had been to Nepāla to learn Dīṭṭhivāya from Bhaddabāhu who was engaged in the mahāpāṇa-mahāprāṇa meditation there.<sup>3</sup> Bhaddabāhu, however, taught him the fourteen Puvvas (an important portion of Dīṭṭhivāya) withholding the meaning of the last four texts for some reason and he was not allowed to teach the last four

1. Nan. v. 24, Kalp (Therāvali). 6, DasaCu. p. 5, NanM. p. 49, KalpV. p. 251.

2. UttN. and UttS. p. 89, UttCu. p. 56.

3. According to the Digambara tradition Bhadrabāhu along with the Saṁgha migrated to the south on account of

impending famine of twelve years duration. He initiated Emperor Chandragupta Maurya. Both of them had samādhi-marāṇa at Sravaṇa Belgola—See Jain Sāhitya kā Itihāsa, Pūrva Piṭhikā by Pt. Kailash Chandra shastri pp. 342-346.

texts to any one else.<sup>4</sup> The authorship of *Dasā*, *Kappa*(2) and *Vavahāra* is attributed to Bhaddabāhu.<sup>5</sup> The *anavasthāpya* and *pārāñcika* expiations disappeared after him.<sup>6</sup> Siddhasena Kṣamāśramaṇa explained some of his precepts.<sup>7</sup> He was survived by his four disciples: Godāsa, Aggidatta, Jinṇadatta and Somadatta.<sup>8</sup> See also Thūlabhadda and Dīṭṭhiyāya.

He is traditionally regarded as the author of *ñijjuttis* also but the evidences available disprove it.<sup>9</sup> It is probable that the *ñijjuttis* available at present might be containing some portions of old *ñijjuttis* whose author was this Bhaddabāhu.<sup>10</sup> See also Bhaddabāhu(2).

4. AvaCu. II. p. 187, Tir. 714ff., VyaBh.

6. 257.

5. DasaN. 1, VyaBh. 10, 603.

6. JitBh. 2586-7, VyaBh. 4. 137ff.

7. NisCu. IV. p. 121, AvaCu. II p. 233.

8. Kalp. p. 255.

9. BrhKs. Vol. VI (Granthakāroṇa Paricay) pp. 3, 8, 15, 20.

10. Ibid. (Āmukha). p. 5.

2. **Bhaddabāhu** Author of the *ñijjutti-niryukti* commentaries.<sup>1</sup> He is different from Bhaddabāhu(1) on the following grounds:

(1) In the *niryukti* on *Dasāsuyakkhamdha* he has first of all saluted Bhaddabāhu(1) describing him as belonging to the *Pāṇa* lineage, the last knower of all the scriptures and the author of *Dasā*, *Kappa*(2) and *Vavahāra*.<sup>2</sup>

(2) In the *niryukti* on *Āvassaya* he has saluted preceptor *Vaira*(2)<sup>3</sup> who flourished much after Bhaddabāhu(1).

(3) In the *niryukti* on *Uttarajjhayaṇa* he has referred to a story of Bhaddabāhu's four disciples.<sup>4</sup> This story can be ascribed to Bhaddabāhu(1) and not to Bhaddabāhu(2), since no author thinks it proper to mention his own name in the third person in his own work.

(4) The analysis of the material available in the *niryuktis* shows that the description of some *Nipphavas* (schismatics) and the like occurring therein cannot be made by Bhaddabāhu(1) who lived much before them.

Bhadrabāhu and Varāhamihira were initiated at the city of *Paṭṭhāṇa*.<sup>5</sup> Bhaddabāhu is said to have written *ñijjuttis* on<sup>6</sup> *Āvassaya*, *Dasakāliya*, *Uttarajjhayaṇa*, *Āyāra*, *Sūyagada*, *Dasā*, *Kappa*(2), *Vavahāra* *Sāriyapaṇṇatti* and *Isibhāsiya*(1).

1. NisCu. I. pp. 38, 76, 151, II. p. 307, III. pp. 268, 334, 411, 503, 530, 568, OghND. pp. 1, 3, PinNM. pp. 1, 117, 179, SurM. p. 1, AcaSi. pp. 4, 84.

2. DasaN. 1; See also Bḥatkalpasūtra Vol. VI, Introduction in Gujarati by Muni Shri Puṇyavijayaji.

3. AvaN. 765.

4. UttN. p. 89.

5. KalpV. p. 251, KalpDh. p. 163, UttK. p. 229.

6. AvaN. 85-86, Vis. 1079-1080.

**Bhaddabāhussāmi** (Bhadrabāhusvāmin). same as Bhaddabāhu.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 187.

**Bhaddasālavana** (Bhadrasālavana) A grove situated in the foot of mount Maṃdara<sup>1</sup>(3). It is divided into eight parts by the Vakkhāra mountains, namely, Somaṇasa(5), Viḷjuppahā(1), Gaṃdhamāyana and Mālavanata and Siā(1) and Sioā(1) rivers. It extends twenty-two thousand *yojanas* in the east as well as in the west and two hundred and fifty *yojanas* in the south as well as in the north of mount Maṃdara. There are situated *Siddhāyana*s (temples of *siddhas*) in the grove. Lotus-ponds (*puṣkarinīs*) of the names of Paumā(8), Paumappabbhā, Kumudā(1) and Kumudappabbhā; Uppala-gummā, Naliṇā, Uppalā(5) and Uppaluḷjalā; Bhīmā, Bhīmgaṇibhā, Amḷjaṇā(1) and Amḷjaṇappabbhā; Sirikaṃtā(5), Sirikaṃdā, Sirmahā and Sirmillayā are situated at a distance of fifty *yojanas* from mount Maṃdara to its northeast, south-east, south-west and north-west respectively. There are eight Disāhatthi-kūḍas in the grove.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jiv. 141, Sth. 302, JivM. p. 244, | 2. Jam. 103.  
PrasA. p. 135, SutSi. p. 147.

**1. Bhaddasena** (Bhadrāsena) General of the infantry of Dharāṇa(1).<sup>1</sup> He is also known as Ruddasena.

1. Jam. 119, Sth. 404.

**2. Bhaddasena** A merchant of Vāṇārasi. He was the husband of Nāṃdā(4) and father of Siridevī(6). He is also known as Juppasetthi.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 202, AvaN. 1302.

**1. Bhaddā** (Bhadrā) Wife of merchant Datta(5) of the city of Tagarā and mother of Arabhanna(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 90, UttCu. p. 58.

**2. Bhaddā** First wife of king Payāvai(1) Rivupaḍisattu of Poyanapura and mother of Baladeva(2) Ayala(6).<sup>1</sup> The city of Mahesari in Dakkhināvaha was established by her.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 232, Sam. 158, Tir. | 2. AvaCu. p. 232.  
569, 604.

**3. Bhaddā** Wife of king Jiyasattu(34) and mother of prince Nāṃdaṇa(6) of the city of Chattaggā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 235, KalpV. pp. 44

**4. Bhaddā** Wife of a merchant of Vasāntapura(3) who had gone abroad to earn money. She was immersed in the music of Pupphasāla(1) to such an extent that while running to meet her husband (imagined) she fell down from the upper floor and died.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 529-530, AcaSi. p. 154.

**5. Bhaddā** Wife of merchant **Dhaṇāvaha**(3) of **Rāyagiha** and mother of **Katapuppa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 467.

**6. Bhaddā** Mother of **Dhaṇṇa**(5) and **Suṇakkhatta**(2) of **Kāgaṇḍi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 3, 6, SthA. p. 510.

**7. Bhaddā** Mother of **Isidāsa**(2) and **Pellaa**(1) of **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 6.

**8. Bhaddā** Mother of **Caṇḍimā**(2) and **Rāmaputta**(2) of **Sāeya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 6.

**9. Bhaddā** Mother of **Piṭṭhimāia**(2) and **Peḍhālaputta**(4) of **Vāṇiyaggāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 6.

**10. Bhaddā** Mother of **Putṭhila**(2) of **Haṭṭhiṇāpura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 6, SthA. p. 456.

**11. Bhaddā** Wife of merchant **Subhadda**(2) of the city of **Sāhaṃjaṇi**. She was the mother of **Sagaḍa**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 21, SthA. p. 507.

**12. Bhaddā** Principal wife of prince **Suvāsava**(2), son of king **Vāsavadatta** of **Vijayapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**13. Bhaddā** Wife of marchant **Dhaṇṇa**(1) of **Rāyagiha** and mother of **Suṇsumā**(2) and her five brothers.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 136, UttK. p. 456.

**14. Bhaddā** Wife of merchant **Jiṇadatta**(2) of **Cāmpā** and mother of **Sāgara**.(4)<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 110.

**15. Bhaddā** Wife of merchant **Sāgara**1utta(2) of **Cāmpā** and mother of **Suhumāliyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 109.

**16. Bhaddā** Wife of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(10) of **Rāyagiha** and mother of **Devadiṇṇa**.<sup>1</sup> She had to worship images of *nāgadeva*, *bhūtadeva*, *yakṣadeva* etc. to get blessed with a son.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 33, 37.

2. Ibid. 36.

**17. Bhaddā** Wife of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(6) of **Rāyagiha**. She had four sons.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 63.

- 18. Bhaddā** Wife of goldsmith Kalāda of Teyalipura and mother of Pottilā.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Jna. 96.
- 19. Bhaddā** Wife of minister Teyall(3) of Teyalipura. Teyaliputta was their son.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Jna. 103.
- 20. Bhaddā** Mother of merchant Culaṇīpiyā of Vāṇārasī.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Upa. 28.
- 21. Bhaddā** Wife of king Senia(1) of Rāyagīha. She took initiation from Mahāvira and attained liberation.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Ant. 16.
- 22. Bhaddā** Daughter of Cittaseṇaa and wife of Cakkavattī Bambha-datta(1).<sup>1</sup>  
1. UttN. and UttS. p. 379.
- 23. Bhaddā** Daughter of king Kosallīya(1) of Vāṇārasī. She was married by the king to his priest (Rudradeva).<sup>1</sup> She had great regard for ascetic Hariesa-Bala.<sup>2</sup>  
1. UttCu. p. 203, UttS. p. 356, UttK. pp. 236-7. | 2. Utt. 12. 20-25.
- 24. Bhaddā** Chief wife of Sagara, the second Cakkavattī.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Sam. 158.
- 25. Bhaddā** Wife of king Samuddavijaya(2) and mother of Cakkavattī Maghavā(1).<sup>1</sup>  
1. Sam. 158, AvaN. 398-400.
- 26. Bhaddā** Wife of merchant Vaggura of Purimatāla.<sup>1</sup> She got a son by the grace of a vyantara god residing near an old temple of Mallī(1). Then, as she pledged, she got the temple renovated.<sup>2</sup>  
1. AvaCu. I. p. 294. | 2. Ibid. p. 295.
- 27. Bhaddā** (i) Wife of king Sammūi(1) of Sayaduvāra. Gosāla will take birth as her son, Mahāpauma(9).<sup>1</sup> (ii) The same is the name of the mother of Mahāpauma(10) and wife of Sammūi(2).<sup>2</sup>  
1. Bha. 559, Tir. 1017-1021. | 2. Sth 693.
- 28. Bhaddā** Wife of Maṇkhall and mother of Gosāla. She is also known as Subhaddā(10).<sup>1</sup>  
1. Bha. 540, AvaCu. I. p. 282, AvaN. 474, SthA. p. 522.
- 29. Bhaddā** Another name of Asagaḍā.<sup>1</sup>  
1. UttK. p. 77.



**30. Bhaddā** Second, seventh as well as twelfth day of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Bhadda(9).

1. Gan. 9-10.

**31. Bhaddā** Ninth chapter of the seventh section of *Amṭagaḍadasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**32. Bhaddā** A *puṣkarīṇī* situated on the southern *Amṭanaga*(1) mountain in *Namdisaravara* island. It is one thousand *yojanas* long, fifty-thousand *yojanas* broad and one thousand *yojanas* deep.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**33. Bhaddā** A principal *Disākumārī* residing on *Sudamsapa*(18) peak of the western *Ruyaga*(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114, Tir. 157, Sth. 643.

**34. Bhaddā** Wife of merchant *Dhana*(2) and mother of *Bhaṭṭā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 150.

**35. Bhaddā** A lady merchant of *Ujjeṇī*. *Avantīśukumāla* was her son. She took initiation from preceptor *Suhatthī*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 157.

**36. Bhaddā** Wife of merchant *Kāmadeva*(2) of *Caṃpā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 18.

**37. Bhaddā** Mother of *Jīnapāliya* and *Jīnarakkhiya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 79.

**Bhaddia (Bhadrika)** See *Bhaddiyā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1937.

**Bhaddijjīyā (Bhadriyikā or Bhadrīyā)** One of the four branches of *Uḍuvāḍiyagana*.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpV. p. 259.

**Bhaddiyā (Bhadrikā)** A city where *Mahāvīra* spent two rainy seasons.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with modern Monghyr and by some with Bhadariya eight miles south of Bhagalpur.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 483, 488, Vis. 1937, 1942,  
Kalp. 122, AvaCu. I. p. 293, KalpV.  
p. 167.

2. LAI. p. 272, SBM. p. 378.

**Bhaddiyāyaria (Bhadrikācārya)** A preceptor,<sup>1</sup> probably the same as *Bhaddabāhu*(2).

1. DasCu. p. 4.

**Bhaddilapura** Capital of Malaya(1), an Āriya country.<sup>1</sup> To its northeast lay the Sirivapa(1) park. King Jiyasattu(10) reigned there.<sup>2</sup> It was the birth-place of Titthayara Siyala.<sup>3</sup> Titthayara Aritthanemi had paid a visit to it. Aniyajasa, son of merchant Nāga(5) belonged to this place.<sup>4</sup> It is indentified with Bhadia about six miles from Hunterganj in the Hazaribag district.<sup>5</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.

2. Ant. 4.

3. AvaN. 383, SthA. p. 308, Tir. 498.

4. Ant. 4, 6, AvaCu. I. p. 357.

5. LAI. p. 272.

**Bhaddilā** Mother of Suhamma(1), the fifth principal disciple of Mahāvira, and wife of Dhammīla(1), a Brāhmaṇa of Kollāga(2) settlement.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 644, 648-9, Vis. 2510, KalpV. p. 249, KalpDh. p. 162.

**Bhadduttaravaḍḍimsaga** (Bhadrottārāvātamsaka) A celestial abode in Mahāsupka(2), similar to Bhadda(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16.

**Bhamara** (Bhramara) An Aṇāriya country and its people.<sup>1</sup> The Bhramaras are mentioned in the Purāṇas also.<sup>2</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123.

2. See SGAMI. p. 62.

**Bhayāntamitta** (Bhadantamitra) A Buddhist monk who, along with Kuṇāla(2), was defeated by preceptor Jñādeva(4) in the discussion held at Bharuyaccha.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 201, AvaN. 1299.

**1. Bhayāli** Previous birth of the nineteenth would-be Titthamkara Saṃvara(2) in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**2. Bhayāli** A non-jaina sage in the tīrtha of Aritthanemi, recognised as a Paṭṭeyabuddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 13, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Bharanī** One of the twenty-eight Nakkhattas(1).<sup>1</sup> Its presiding god is Jama(3).<sup>2</sup> Its family-name is Bhaggavesa.<sup>3</sup>

1. Jam. 155-156, 162, 165, Sur. 36, 93,

Dev. 97, Sam. 3.

2. Jam. 157.

3. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**Bharadha** (Bharata) Same as Bharaha(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. SutCu. p. 19.

**1. Bharaha** (Bharata) First Cakkavatti (Supreme King) of the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He had his capital at Vinīyā.<sup>2</sup> He was the first son of Titthayara

1. Sam. 158, Sth. 718, Tir. 294, 559. AvaN. 374, Ava. p. 27, AvaCu. I. p. 180, DasH. p. 48.

2. Jam. 42, SthA. p. 479.

Usabha(1)<sup>3</sup> and his queen Sumaṅgalā(1).<sup>4</sup> Bharaha and Baṁbhi(1) were born as twins.<sup>5</sup> Sumdari(1) was his other sister who was born of Supamā(2) together with Bāhubali.<sup>6</sup> Bharaha had ninety-eight other brothers born of his own mother.<sup>7</sup> His height was five hundred *dhanuṣas*.<sup>8</sup> After having completed seventy-seven lakh *pūrva* years<sup>9</sup> he became the king of Vinīyā.<sup>10</sup> He is called a self-consecrated king.<sup>11</sup> When Usaha attained omniscience,<sup>12</sup> Bharaha was hailed as the master of the divine disc (*cakkarayaṇa*).<sup>13</sup> He duly brought Māgahatittha, Varadāmatittha, Pabhāsātīttha, all the territories over the Veyaddha(1) mountain and all the northern parts of the Bharaha region under his subjugation.<sup>14</sup> He inscribed on a slab of Usabhakūḍa(2): "I am the first supreme king, Bharaha."<sup>15</sup> He got Subhaddā(9) his chief wife as a present from Nami(3) and Vinami.<sup>16</sup> He became the master of nine treasures (*nidhis*), fourteen jewels and many other things.<sup>17</sup> He had sixty-four thousand wives, the chief being Subhaddā.<sup>18</sup> Bāhubali did not accept Bharaha's suzerainty, hence, the latter attacked the former. Bharaha was defeated in all the five duels. Bāhubali, then, voluntarily transferred his territory to Bharaha.<sup>19</sup> Thus, Bharaha became the declared paramount king of the Bharaha region<sup>20</sup> and stopped his war-campaign which lasted for sixty thousand years.<sup>21</sup> His five hundred sons Usabhasaṇa(1) etc. and seven hundred grandsons renounced the world and practised asceticism under Tithayara Usaha.<sup>22</sup> Bharaha ruled for a period of six lakh *pūrva* years.<sup>23</sup> He and some others composed Āriya-Vedas.<sup>24</sup> He renounced the world as soon as he attained omniscience in his dressing-room.<sup>25</sup> He attained salvation on mount Atthāvaya after one lakh *pūrva* years.<sup>26</sup> His total age was 84 lakh *pūrva* years.<sup>27</sup> He constructed a shrine on this mountain where Usaha had attained emancipation.<sup>28</sup> In his previous birth he was Kanagaṇābha.<sup>29</sup>

3. AvaN. 196, 399, KalpV. p. 236, Sam. 158.

4. Sam. 158, AvaBh. 4, KalpV. p. 231 Tir. 283, Vis. 1612, AvaN. 398, 399.

5. AvaN. 196, AvaBh. 4, KalpV. p. 231.

6. AvaN. 196, AvaBh. 4, Tir. 283, 1613.

7. AvaN. 197, Tir. 284, Vis. 1614.

8. Sam. 108, Sth. 435, AvaN. 392.

9. Sam. 77, Jam. 70.

10. AvaCu. I. p. 160, KalpV. p. 235.

11. VyaBh. 5.105, BrhBh. 6382, NisBh. 2498.

12. Vis. 1722.

13. Jam. 43, AvaCu. I. p. 181.

14. Jam. 45, 49, 50-62, AvaCu. I. pp. 186 ff., AvaH. p. 348.

15. Jam. 63.

16. Jam. 64, Sam. 158.

17. Jam. 61, 66, 68, 69, Tir. 301, BrhBh. 4218.

18. Jam. 67, JamS. p. 268, Sam. 158

19. Vis. 1731, AvaN. 349, AvaBh. 32-33.

20. Vis. 1735, AvaBh. 36.

21. AvaCu. p. 44.

22. Vis. 1725, AvaCu. I. p. 182, KalpV. p. 241, AvaN. 345.

23. Sth. 519, Sam. 129, Sam. 83, Vis. 1753, PinN. 479, Jam. 70.

24. AvaCu. I. p. 215.

25. Jam. 70, AvaN. 437, AvaCu. I. p. 227.

26. Jam. 70, Sam. 84, BraBh. 682, BrhKa. p. 204, BhaA. p. 586.

27. Sam. 84, AvaN. 395.

28. AvaCu. I. p. 223.

29. Ibid. p. 180.

**2. Bharaha** A region same as **Bhārahavāsa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 675, Sam. 54, Sth. 86, 522, AvaN. 34, JitBh. 434, Tir. 9, 565, AvaCu. I. p. 41, AnuH. p. 10.

**3. Bharaha** An acrobat who had a very intelligent son of the name of **Robaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 935, NanM. p. 145, AvaCu. I. p. 545.

**4. Bharaha** A work on dramaturgy<sup>1</sup>, viz., **Bharatanāṭya-śāstra**.

1. AnuCu. p. 45, AnuHe. p. 130.

**5. Bharaha** A peak of mount **Cullahimavānta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 75.

**6. Bharaha** A disciple of **Mahāpauma**(10), a would-be **Titthamkara** to be born in the **Bharaha**(2) region in **Jambuddiva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 625.

**7. Bharaha** First would-be **Cakkavatti** to be born in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddiva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1124.

**8. Bharaha** Presiding god of **Bhārahavāsa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 71.

**Bharabaga** (Bharataka) See **Bharaha**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 545.

**Bharahakhetta** (Bharatakṣetra) Same as **Bhārahavāsa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. I. p. 105.

**Bharahavāsa** (Bharatavarṣa) See **Bhārahavāsa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 141, Jam. 10, 21, 35, SutCu. p. 65, AvaH. p. 342, BrhBh. 6448.

**Bharahesara** (Bharateśvara) Same as **Bharaha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 27.

**Bharu** A **Milikkhu** (non-Aryan) country and its people.<sup>1</sup> It is perhaps the same as **Ruru**.

1. Praj. 37.

**Bharuaccha** or **Bharukaccha** or **Bharuyaccha** (**Bhṛgukaccha**) A city accessible by both land as well as water.<sup>1</sup> There was **Koraṃṭaga** park in it.<sup>2</sup> A tank of the name of **Bhūtatalāga** lay to the north of the city.<sup>3</sup> King

1. AcaCu. p. 282, PrajM. p. 48, VyaM.

2. VyaM. III. p. 137.

III. p. 127, JivM. pp. 40, 279.

3. BrhBh. 4222.

**Nahavāhana**,<sup>4</sup> the ruler of this city, was attacked by **Sālivāhana**.<sup>5</sup> Poet **Varabhūti** belonged to this place.<sup>6</sup> Wrestler **Phalihamalla** hailed from a village near it.<sup>7</sup> People from outside flocked to this city for worshipping **Koṇḍālamemḍha** god.<sup>8</sup> Nuns<sup>9</sup> and **Taccanias**<sup>10</sup> (Buddhist monks) could be seen in this city. Preceptor **Jinadeva**(4) converted here two **Taccanias** to his faith.<sup>11</sup> Monks,<sup>12</sup> travellers,<sup>13</sup> etc.<sup>14</sup> could be seen travelling from this place to **Ujjeni**. Another route led from here to **Dakkhiṇāpaha**<sup>15</sup> also. **Bharuaccha** is identified with modern **Broach**.<sup>16</sup>

4. AvaCu. II. p. 200.

5. AvaCu. I. p. 109, BrhBh. 171. BrhM. p. 52

6. VyaBh. 3.58.

7. UttS. p. 192.

8. BrhKs. p. 883.

9. NisCu. II. p. 439, BrhBh. 2054.

10. AvaCu. I. p. 542.

11. AvaN. 1299, AvaCu. II. p. 201.

12. AvaN. 1311, AvaCu. II. p. 209.

13. BrhKs. p. 1145.

14. AvaCu. II. p. 160.

15. NisCu. II. p. 415.

16. GDA. p. 32.

**Bhava** A celestial abode of **Sohamma**(2) where the gods have maximum longevity of one **Sāgaropama** years. They take breath once in a fortnight and have desire for food once in one thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 1.

**Bhavaṇa** (Bhavana) Seventh chapter of the nineteenth section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 948.

**Bhavaṇavai** (Bhavanapati) Same as **Bhavaṇavāsi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2.176, Jam. 123, Dev. 194, AvaH. p. 601, AvaCu. I. p. 146.

**Bhavaṇavāsi** (Bhavanavāsin) One of the four main classes of gods. They are grouped under ten sub-classes: **Asurakumāra**, **Nāgakumāra**, **Suvaṇṇakumāra**, **Vijjukumāra**, **Aggikumāra**, **Dīvakumāra**, **Udahikumāra**, **Disākumāra**, **Vāukumāra** and **Thaṇiyakumāra**.<sup>1</sup> Each group of them has two lords (*indras*), one of the south and the other of the north. **Camara**(1) and **Vairoṇa**(2) or **Bali**(4), **Dharaṇa**(1) and **Bhūyāṇamda**(1), **Veṇudeva** and **Veṇudāli**, **Harikaṁta** and **Harissaha**, **Aggisaha** and **Aggimāṇava**, **Puṇṇa**(3) and **Vasiṭṭha**(3), **Jalakamta**(1) and **Jalappabha**(1), **Amiyagai** and **Amiyavāhana**, **Velamba**(1) and **Pabhamjāna**(3) and **Ghosa**(1) and **Mahāghosa**(4) are their lords respectively.<sup>2</sup> **Bhavaṇavāsi** gods have seven crore and forty-two lakh *bhavanās* (dwelling places) which are situated in the **Rayanappabhā**(2) region, leaving its upper and lower portions, each<sup>3</sup> of the extent of one thousand *yajanas*.

1. Praj. 38, Anu. 122, BhaA. p. 29, PrasA. p. 95, Jiv. 114-115. Utt. 36. 204, Sth. 257.

2. Dev. 14-19, Sth. 94.

3. Praj. 46, Jiv. 116, Sam. 150, Dev. 26,

Praj. 46, and Sam. 149 mention that each of the last six subclasses has seventy two lakh dwelling places. According to Dev. 41, the number is seventy six.

Every lord has varying longevity,<sup>4</sup> his own queens, Logapālas, Sāmānika gods etc.<sup>5</sup> There are many other peculiarities of Bhavaṇavāsi gods.<sup>6</sup>

The minimum longevity of Bhavaṇavāsi gods is ten thousand years whereas their maximum life-span is somewhat more than one lakh Sāgaropama years.<sup>7</sup> Their height is seven ratnis.<sup>8</sup> They have their own pleasures.<sup>9</sup> They attend the consecration ceremonies of Jinās (Titthamkaras) and pay homage to them.<sup>10</sup> They are called also Gujjhagas.<sup>11</sup>

4. Dev. 28-30.

5. Dev. 45, Jna. 151.

6. Dev. 43-65, Jiv. 118-120, Jam. 119, Praj. 46, 105, 112, Anu. 133, 139, 142, Bha 169, 626, 629.

7. Praj. 95, Utt. 36, 217, Sth. 757, Bha 15.

8. Dev. 194.

9. Sur. 106.

10. Aup. 23, Aca. 2.176, 179, Jam. 112, 119, 123, AvaCu. I. p. 146.

11. DasCu. p. 312, DasH. p. 249.

**Bhavia (Bhavya)** (i) Sixth chapter of the sixth section<sup>1</sup> as well as (ii) ninth chapter of the eighteenth section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 229.

2. Ibid. 616.

**Bhasaa (Bhasaka)** Son of king Jiyasattu(1) and grandson of Jarākumāra of Vāṇarasi.<sup>1</sup> He had a brother named Sasaa(2) and a sister named Sukumāliya(2). All of them had taken to asceticism.<sup>2</sup>

1. In BrhKs. (p. 1397) it is Vāṇavāsi.

2. NisCu. II. p. 417, BrhBh. 5254-5, BrhKs. pp. 1397-8, GacV. p. 26.

**Bhāgavam (Bhāgavata)** A heretical scripture.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 42.

**Bhāgavata** A heretical sect and its follower.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 97, AvaCu. I. p. 548, DasCu. p. 190, NisCu. II. p. 416, NanM. p. 152, SotSi. p. 154, BrhKs. p. 886, AcaSi. pp. 146, 185.

1. **Bhāpu (Bhānu)** Father of Dhamma(3), the fifteenth Titthamkara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 478.

2. **Bhāpu** One of the hundred sons of Usaha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpV. p. 237.

1. **Bhānumitta (Bhānumitra)** A prince who took initiation from Titthamkara Malli(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 77.

2. **Bhānumitta** Younger brother of Balamitta(1), king of Ujjeni. They banished ācārya Kālaga(2) from the city because he had initiated Balabhānu.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasaCu. p. 55, KalpCu. p. 89, Tir. 622, NisCu. III. p. 131.

**Bhāṇusirī (Bhāṇusirī)** Sister of Balamitta(1) and Bhānumitta(2) of Ujjeni and mother of Balabhānu.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 131.

1. **Bhāraddāja** (Bhāradvāja) A person in whose dead body Gosālā performed his fifth *pauṭṭaparihāra* (entrance into another's body).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 550.

2. **Bhāraddāya** Family-name of Migasira constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

3. **Bhāraddāya** A Brahmin belonging to Seyaviyā. He was a previous-birth of Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1809, AvaCu. I. p. 230, Kalp.V. p. 43.

4. **Bhāraddāya** One of the seven branches of the Goyama(2) lineage.<sup>1</sup> Viyatta(1), the fourth Gaṇadhara of Mahāvira<sup>2</sup> and preceptor Mahāsamaṇa<sup>3</sup> belonged to it.

1. Sth. 551.

2. AvaN. 650, Vis. 2511.

3. Tir. 818.

1. **Bhāraha** (Bhārata) Same as Bhārahavāsa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 18.34, Vis. 1715.

2. **Bhāraha** A heretical and *laukika* Scripture.<sup>1</sup> It is read by the people in the forenoon.<sup>2</sup> It is the same as Mahābhārata.

1. Nan. 42, Anu. 41, DasCu. pp. 109, 237, AvaCu. I. p. 119, AcaCu. pp. 178, 193, 303, NisCu. I. p. 103, AnuCu. p. 12.

2. Anu. 25, AnuHe. p. 28, AnuCu. p. 13.

**Bhārahavāsa** (Bhāratavarṣa) One of the seven regions situated in Jambuddīva and also known as Bharaha(2) and Bhāraha(1).<sup>1</sup> It lies to the south of mount Cullahimavanta, and the east, north and west of eastern, western and eastern Lavaṇa ocean respectively. It resembles the shape of a *paryāṅka* (couch) in the north and that of a *dhanuṣṣṭha* in the South.<sup>2</sup> Its area is  $\frac{1}{16}$  of the whole of Jambuddīva. Its *viṣkambha* (width) is  $526\frac{5}{8}$  *yojanas*,<sup>3</sup> while its *Jivā* (chord) measures  $14471\frac{5}{8}$  *yojanas*.<sup>4</sup> In the middle of Bhārahavāsa there is mount Veyaddha(2) which divides it into Dāhiṇaddha-Bharaha and Uttaraddha-Bharaha. Rivers Gaṇagā and Simḍhu(1) further divide the whole region into six parts (three northern and three southern).<sup>5</sup> There occur two cycles in Bhārahavāsa, viz. Osappiṇī and Ussappiṇī, each having six eras.<sup>6</sup> A set of fifty four illustrious persons takes birth in this region during each cycle. They are: twenty-four *Titthamkaras*, twelve *Cakkavattis*, nine *Baladevas*, and nine *Vāsudevas*.<sup>7</sup> Nine *Paḍisattus*, i.e. Paḍivāsudevas are killed by the nine corresponding Vāsudevas.<sup>8</sup> Kulag-

1. Jam. 10, 125, Sth. 197, 522, Utt. 18.34, Vis. 1715, Bha. 675, Sam. 54, Tir. 9.  
2. Jam. 10.  
3. Jam. 10.

4. Sam. 14.  
5. Jam. 10.  
6. Jam. 18, Tir. 9.  
7. Sam. 54, Sth. 672.  
8. Sth. 672.

aras are also born here in every cycle.<sup>9</sup> **Bharaha**(1) was the first Cakkavatti of this Osappiṇi in Bhārahavāsa having his capital at Viṇḍiā.<sup>10</sup> **Rāyagiha**,<sup>11</sup> **Tāmalitti**,<sup>12</sup> **Cāmpā**<sup>13</sup> etc. are mentioned as famous cities of this region. There are three sacred places, namely, **Māgahatittha**, **Varadāmatittha** and **Pabbāsātīttha** in it.<sup>14</sup> It is named **Bharahavāsa** after its presiding god **Bharata**<sup>15</sup>(8). It is a **Kammabhūmi**.<sup>16</sup> There are in all five such regions<sup>17</sup>: one in Jambuddīva, two in Dhāyāsaṁḍa and two in Pukkaravaradivaddha.

9. Sth. 556, 767, Sam. 157, 159, Jam. 28.

10. Jam. 41. ff.

11. AcaSi. p. 75.

12. Bha. 134.

13. NisCu. III. p. 139, Ni. 1.1.

14. Jam. 125, Jiv. 141.

15. Jam. 71.

16. Bha. 675, OghN. 526-527, Tir. 23-24.

17. Bha. 675, Tir. 313, AcaCu. p. 153, AcaSi p. 178, PrajM. p. 47, JivM. p. 39.

1. **Bhāriyā** (Bhāryā) Twelfth chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

2. **Bhāriyā** Daughter of a merchant of **Nāgapura**. She renounced the world, took initiation from **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) and became a disciple of nun **Pupphacūlā**(1). After her death she was born as one of the four queens of the lord of **Jakkha** gods.<sup>1</sup> She is called **Tāragā** in other works.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

2. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

**Bhāva** One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Bhāvakeu**.

1. Sur. 107, SurM. pp. 295-296, JamS. p. 535.

**Bhāvake(tu)** (Bhāvaketu) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup> In **Jambuddīva-panṇatti** and **Suriyapanṇatti** **Bhāva** and **Keu** are mentioned as two separate planets.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 90, SthA. p. 79.

2. Sur. 107, SurM. p. 295, JamS. p. 535.

1. **Bhāvanā** (Bhāvanā) Seventh chapter of **Baṁdhadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

2. **Bhāvanā** Third *cūlā* (appendix) of the second section of **Āyāra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaN. p. 320, v. 16.

**Bhāvia** (Bhāvita) A celestial abode **Mahāsukka**(1) where the maximum span of life of gods is seventeen **Sāgaropama** years. They breathe once in seventeen fortnights and have desire for food once in seventeen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

**Bhaviappā** (Bhāvitātman) One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 30, Jam. 152, Sur. 47.

**Bhāsa** (Bhāsman) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. 295, 296, SthA. pp. 78-79.



**Bhāsarāsi** (Bhasmarāsi) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79.

**Bhāsā** (Bhāṣā) (i) Eleventh chapter of **Paṇṇavanā**.<sup>1</sup> as well as seventh chapter of the thirteenth section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. v. 5, Bha. 114, BhaA. p. 142. | Bha. 470.

**Bhāsāvicaya** or **Bhāsāviyaya** (Bhāṣāvicaya) Another name of **Diṭṭhivāya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 742.

**Bhāsura** A celestial abode where the gods have maximum longevity of seven *Sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in seven fortnights and have desire for food once in seven thousand years. It is similar to **Sama**.

1. Sam. 7.

**Bhiu** (Bhṛgu) A heretical sage.<sup>1</sup> See also **Bhigu**.

1. Aup. 38, AupA. p. 92.

**Bhlucca** (Bhṛgu-apatya or Bhārgava) A class of mendicants, followers of Bhṛgu.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 38, AupA. p. 92.

**Bhīṃgaṇibhā** (Bhṛṅgaṇibhā) A lake to the South-West of mount **Māṃdara**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 103.

**Bhīṃgappabhā** (Bhṛṅgaprabhā) A lake to the South-West of **Jambū** tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90.

**Bhīṃgā** (Bhṛṅgā) A lake to the South-West of mount **Māṃdara**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 103.

**Bhīm̐bisāra** (Bīm̐bisāra) Same as **Bhambhasāra**.

1. Sth. 693, AvaCu. II. p. 158.

**Bhikum̐dī** A king who was contemporary of **Cakkavattī Bimbhadatta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 380.

**Bhikkhomaṇḍa** (Bhikṣomaṇḍa) A kind of mendicants who lived on alms only.<sup>1</sup> They are called **Baudhas**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Anu. 20, AnuHe. p. 25.

| 2. AnuHe. p. 25.

**Bhigu** (Bhṛgu) Priest<sup>1</sup> of king **Usugāra**(1).<sup>2</sup> He had no son. Once some monks predicted that he would be blessed with two sons who would renounce the world. To prevent contact between his would-be sons and monks

1. UttCu. p. 221, UttN. p. 394.

| 2. Utt. 14.3, UttN. p. 394, UttCu. p. 220.

he migrated to a secluded village<sup>3</sup> situated on the border.<sup>4</sup> In due course his wife Jasnā(2)<sup>5</sup> belonging to Vasiṣṭha lineage, gave birth to two sons. Despite their parents' precautions once they met some monks and renounced the world. Along with them their parents as well as the king and his queen Kamalādevī(1) also took initiation. Later all of them attained salvation.<sup>6</sup> In their previous births all the six had become monks and lived together.<sup>7</sup>

3. UttN. p. 394, UttCu. p. 221.

4. UttN. p. 394, UttS. p. 395.

5. Utt. 14.3, UttCu. p.

6. UttN. p. 394, UttCu. p. 221, Utt. 14-54.

7. UttN. p. 394, UttCu. p. 220.

**Bhittila** A celestial abode in Pāpata where gods have maximum longevity of twenty *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in twenty fortnights and have desire for food once in twenty thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 20.

**Bhilla** An Aṇāriya tribe.<sup>1</sup> Bhil was a pre-Aryan race inhabiting the Vin-dhya, Satpura and Ajanta hills. The Bhils were the chief of the large group of tribes that at one time held most of the country now distributed among the Mevar, Malva, Khandesh and Gujarat.<sup>2</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123.

2. LAI. p. 359.

**1. Bhisaga (Bhīṣmaka)** Principal disciple of nineteenth Tīthamkara, Malli (1).<sup>1</sup> According to Samavāya, Malli's first disciple was Imḍa (3).<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 453.

2. Sam. 157.

**2. Bhisaga (Bhisaka)** Same as Bhasaa<sup>1</sup>.

1. BrhKs. p. 1397, f. n., 1.

**1. Bhīma** Seventh would-be Paḍisattu of Balabhadra (7) to be born in Bharaha(2)<sup>1</sup>.

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1146.

**2. Bhīma** A trapper who belonged to Hatthiṇāura. He fulfilled her wife Uppalā's(1) pregnancy-longing by providing her flesh of various domestic animals. Uppalā then gave birth to Gottāsa(2)<sup>1</sup>.

1. Vip. 10-11, SthA. p. 507.

**3. Bhīma** Lord of the southern Rakkhasa gods<sup>1</sup>. He has four queens : Paumā(6), Paumāvati(7), Kaṇagā and Rayanappabhā(1)<sup>2</sup>.

1. Praj. 48, Bha. 169.

2. Bha. 406.

**4. Bhīma** See Bhīmasena(1)<sup>1</sup>.

1. Mar. 461, NisCu. I. pp. 43, 105.

**1. Bhīmasena (Bhīmasena)** Son of Paṇḍurāya of Hatthiṇāura and brother

of Juhitthilla, Ajjuna(2) etc.<sup>1</sup> He renounced the world and practised asceticism under preceptor Suttthiya<sup>2</sup>(4). He obtained knowledge of fourteen Puvvas<sup>3</sup> and attained liberation on mount Sattumja.<sup>4</sup>

1. Jna. 117, NisCu. I. pp. 43, 105, VisK. p. 677.

2. Mar. 458.

3. Jna. 130. According to Mar. 459, he had knowledge of eleven Aṅgas (3).

4. Jna. 130, Mar. 461.

2. **Bhīmasena** Sixth of the ten Kulayaras of the past Osappiṇi<sup>1</sup> or past Ussappiṇi.<sup>2</sup> See also Kulagara.

1. Sam. 157.

2. Sth. 767.

**Bhīmā** A *pallī* (settlement of thieves) situated on the border of Vasamtapura(3). Its inhabitants were Bhīllas who used to create trouble in the territory of Vasamtapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. PinNM. p. 48.

**Bhīmāsurokka** or **Bhīmāsurotta** (Bhīmāsurokta) A heretical and *laukika* work (by Bhīmāsura).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 42, Anu. 41, VyaBh. III. p. 132, SutCu. p. 208.

**Bhuavara** (Bhujavara) A concentric island.<sup>1</sup>

1. SthA. p. 167

**Bhuyamga** (Bhujaṅga) A merchant belonging to Nāgapura. His wife was Bhuyamgasirī and their daughter Bhuyamgā.

1. Jna. 153.

**Bhuyamgavaī** or **Bhuyamgavatī** (Bhujaṅgavatī). One of the four principal wives of Aikāya, a lord of the Mahoraga gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a merchant's daughter.<sup>2</sup> The same is the name of a queen of Mahākāya.<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

2. Jna. 153.

3. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

**Bhuyamgasirī** (Bhujaṅgaśrī) Wife of merchant Bhuyamga of Nāgapura. Bhuyamgā was their daughter.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**Bhuyamgā** (Bhujaṅgā) One of the four principal wives of the lord of Mahoraga gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant Bhuyamga and Bhuyamgasirī of Nāgapura. She renounced the world, took initiation from Titthayara Pāsa(1) and became a disciple of Pupphacūlā(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

2. Jna. 153.

**Bhuyaga** (Bhujaga.) See Bhuyamga.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**Bhuyagavai** (Bhujagapati) One of the eight sub-classes of Vāṇamāntara gods.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Mahoraga.

1. Praj. 47, Aup. 24.

**Bhuyagavatī** (Bhujagavatī) See Bhuyamgavatī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**Bhuyagavara** (Bhujagavara) An island situated beyond innumerable oceans and islands after the Ruyaga(2) continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. AnuHe. p. 91.

**Bhuyagā** (Bhujagā) See Bhuyamgā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Jna. 153.

**Bhūlla** (Bhūtila) A magician who rescued Mahāvīra from the atrocities of a god at Tosali(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 510, AvaCu. I. p. 312, AvaM. p. 292.

**Bhūtaguha** See Bhūyaguha.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 424.

**Bhūtaguhā** A cave near Mahurā(1). There was a shrine of a Vāṇamāntara god in it. It was visited by Ajjarakkhiya(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 411.

**Bhūtatalāga** (Bhūtataḍāga). See Bharuaccha.<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhBh. 4222.

**Bhūtabhadda** (Bhūtabhadra) One of the two presiding gods of the Bhūya (1) island.<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 285.

**Bhūtamahābhadda** (Bhūtamahābhadra) One of the two presiding gods of the Bhūya(1) island.<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 285.

**Bhūtamahāvāra** One of the two presiding gods of the Bhūtoda ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 285.

**Bhūtavāra**. One of the two presiding gods of the Bhūtoda ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 285.

**Bhūtoda** An ocean surrounding the Bhūya(1) island. It is encircled by Sayambhūramāṇa(1) island.<sup>1</sup> Its two presiding gods are Bhūtavāra and Bhūtamahāvāra.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 103.

| 2. SurM. p. 285.

**Bhūmaha** See Bhoma.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 30

**Bhūmi** Eighth chapter of the twentieth section of *Viyāhapannatti*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 662.

**Bhūmi(ī)tuṇḍaka** (*Bhūmituṇḍaka*) A country similar to *Kālikeya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 162.

**1. Bhūya** (*Bhūta*) A concentric island encircling *Jakkhoda* ocean. It is surrounded by *Bhūtoda* ocean.<sup>1</sup> Its two presiding gods are *Bhūtabhadda* and *Bhūtamahābhadda*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 103.

{ 2. Sur.M. p. 285.

**2. Bhūya** One of *Vāpamaṃtara* gods. *Surūva*(2) and *Paḍirūva* are their two lords.<sup>1</sup> See *Vāpamaṃtara* also.

1. Praj. 48, Bha. 169.

**Bhūyagiha** (*Bhūtagrha*) Same as *Bhūyaguha*.

1. NisBh. 5602, Vis. 2951.

**Bhūyaguha** (*Bhūtaguha*) A shrine at the city of *Aṃtaramjīyā* which was visited by preceptor *Sirigutta*. His disciple *Rohagutta*(1)<sup>1</sup> propounded here the doctrine of *Terāsiya*(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 168, AvaBh. 136,  
Vis. 2952, NisBh. 5602.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 424, Vis. 2951, SthA. p. 413

**Bhūyāṇanda** (*Bhūtananda*) See *Bhūyāṇanda*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 519.

**1. Bhūyadipṇa** (*Bhūtadinna*) Disciple of *Nāgajjuna* and preceptor of *Lohicca*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. v. 39, NanM. p. 53, NanCu. p. 10, NanH. p. 14.

**2. Bhūyadipṇa**. Father of *Sambbhūya*(2), a *cāṇḍāla* of *Vāpārasī*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 13.2.

**1. Bhūyadipṇā** (*Bhūtadinṇā*) One of the seven sister of *Thūlabhadda*. They all were disciples of *Sambbhūvijaya*(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 183, Tir. 754, Kalp p. 256, Ava. p. 28.

**2. Bhūyadipṇā** Thirteenth chapter of the seventh section of *Aṃtagaḍadasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**3. Bhūyadipṇā** Wife of king *Seṇia*(1) of *Rāyagiha*. She took initiation from *Mahāvira*, practised asceticism for twenty years and attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**Bhūyalivi** (*Bhūtalipi*) One of the eighteen types of the *Bambhī* script. It is also known as *Gaṃdhavvalivi*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18, Praj. 37.

**Bhūyavaḍeṃsā** (Bhūtāvataṃsā) A place on the South-Western Raikaraga mountain. It is the capital of Accharā, a queen of lord Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**Bhūyavāa** (Bhūtavāda) Same as **Bhūyavāiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 94.

**Bhūyavāiya** (Bhūtavādika) A kind of Vāṇamam̐tara gods with their two lords **Isara**(2) and **Mahissara**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 47, 49, Sth. 94, PraS. 15.

**Bhūyavādiya** (Bhūtavādika) Same as **Bhūyavāiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. PraS. 15.

**Bhūyavāya** (Bhūtavāda) Another name of **Diṭṭhivāya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 742, Vis. 555, BrhBh. 744

**Bhūyasirī** (Bhūtaṣrī) Wife of Brāhmaṇa **Somadatta**(2) of **Campā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 106.

1. **Bhūyā** (Bhūtā) Daughter of merchant **Sudamsaṇa**(12) of **Rāyagiha**. She had renounced the world and become a disciple of **Papphacūlā**(1) the principal lady-disciple of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1).

1. Nir 4.1, SihA. p. 512.

2. **Bhūyā** One of the seven sisters of **Thūlabhadda**. They all were disciples of **Sambhūvijaya**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 183, Tir. 752, Kalp. p. 256, Ava. p. 28.

3. **Bhūyā** A place on the southwestern Raikaraga mountain. It is a capital of **Amalā**(2), a principal wife of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

1. **Bhūyānamāda** (Bhūtānanda) Lord of the northern **Nāgakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup> He has six principal wives: **Rūyā**, **Rūyāṃsā**(2), **Surūyā**(3), **Rūyagāvatī**(2), **Rūyakam̐tā**(1) and **Rūyappabhā**(2).<sup>2</sup> He has forty lakhs of dwelling places.<sup>3</sup> He paid homage to **Mahāvira** at **Vesālī**.<sup>4</sup> He has five war-generals and two entertainment chiefs. They are : **Dakkha**, **Suggiva**(5), **Suvikkama**, **Seyakam̐tha**, **Naṃduttara**, **Rai** and **Māṇasa** respectively.<sup>5</sup> His four **Logapālas** bear the same names as those of **Dharaṇa**'s(1).<sup>6</sup>

1. Bha. 169, 404.

2. Bha. 406.

3. Sam. 40.

4. Vis. 1974, AvaN. 519, AvaCu. I. p. 316.

5. Sth. 404, 582.

6. Sth. 256, Bha. 169.

2. **Bhūyānamāda** One of the two chief elephants belonging to king **Kūṇia**. In his previous birth he was a **Asurakumāra** god. He will attain salvation in **Mahāvīdeha** in future.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 590, 301.

**3. Bhālissara (Bholeśvara)** A temple of a Vāṇavamtara (or Mahādeva) of the same name in the town of Āṇamḍapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 291. See also Jaina Āgamasāhityamāñ Gujarāta (1952) by B. J. Sandesara. p. 114.

**Bhesaga (Bhīṣmaka)** King of Koḍiṇṇa(6). He had a son named **Ruppi(1)**<sup>1</sup> and a daughter named **Ruppiṇī(1)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 117, PrasJ. p. 87.

**Bhesagasuya (Bhīṣmakasuta)** He is the same as **Ruppi(1)**, son of **Bhesaga** and king of **Koḍiṇṇa(6)** city.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 117.

**Bhoga** An Āriya clan.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Sut. 2.11, SutCu. p. 218.

**Bhogamkara** A god presiding over **Phalihakūḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 86.

**Bhogamkarā** A principal **Disākumārī** of the *adholaka*. She, along with seven others, joins in celebrating the birth-ceremony of **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 112, Tir. 144, AvaCu. I. p. 136, Sth. 643.

**Bhogakada (Bhogakata)** Same as **Bhogapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttS. p. 85.

**Bhogapura** A town visited by **Mahāvīra**. He came to Bhogapura from **Suṃsumārapura** and went to **Naṃdiggāma(1)** from there. Kṣatriya **Māhinda(1)** wanted to torture him here with a thorn of a date-tree but he was obstructed and chased by *devendra* **Saṇamkumāra**.<sup>1</sup> The town was connected with **Ujjeni** by a land-route.<sup>2</sup> According to Pālī literature, Bhogaṇagara lay on the route from **Pāvā** to **Vesālī**.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaN. 519, AvaCu. I. p. 316, Vis. 1974. | 2. UttN. p. 85, UttS. p. 85.  
3. SGAMI. p. 206, LAI. p. 274.

**1. Bhogamālīṇī (Bhogamālīnī)** Presiding deity of **Rayaya(2)** peak of mount **Mālavamta(1)**.

1. Jam. 91.

**2. Bhogamālīṇī** A principal **Disākumārī** of the *adholoka*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 112, Tir. 144, AvaCu. I. p. 136, Sth. 643.

**Bhogarāya (Bhogarāja)** Family-line of **Uggaseṇa**, the father of **Rāimāi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Das. 2.8, Utt. 22.43, DasCu. p. 88, UttS. p. 495.

**1. Bhogavaiyā (Bhogavatikā)** One of the eighteen types of **Bambhī(2)** script.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18, Praj. 37

**2. Bhogavaiyā** Wife of merchant **Dhaṇadeva(1)** of **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 63.

**1. Bhogavai (Bhogavatī)** Night of the second, seventh as well as twelfth day of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 49.

**2. Bhogavai (Bhogavatī)** A principal **Disākumārī** of the *adholoka*, similar to **Bhogamkarā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 112. Tīr. 144, AvaCu. I. p. 136, Sth. 643.

**Bhogavatiyā (Bhogavatikā)** See **Bhogavaiyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 63.

**Bhogavayatā** Same as **Bhogavaiyā(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18, Praj. 37.

**Bhoma (Bhauma)** One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup> **Bhūmaha** is its another name.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 152, JamS. p. 493, Sur. 47, | 2. Sam. 30,  
SurM. p. 147, |

## M

**Mai (Mati)** Daughter of king **Paṇḍuseṇa** of **Paṇḍumahurā**. The place where she got salvation was illuminated by the presiding god of the **Lavaṇa** ocean and it came to be known as **Pabhāsa(5)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 197, AvaN. 1296.

**Maipattiyā (Matipātrikā)** An offshoot of **Uddehagaṇa(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**Maumda (Mukunda)** See **Mugumda-maha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Raj. 148.

**1. Maṅkai (Maṅkāti)** First chapter of the sixth section of **Amṭagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 12.

**2. Maṅkai** A merchant of **Rāyagiha**. He took initiation from **Mahāvira**, studied eleven **Amṭa(3)** texts, practised asceticism for sixteen years and attained emancipation on mount **Vipula**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aut. 12.



**1. Maṃkhali** Father of Gosāla and husband of Bhaddā(28).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 540, AvaCu. I. p. 282, AvaN. 474, Vis. 1928.

**2. Maṃkhali** See Maṃkhaliputta(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**1. Maṃkhaliputta (Maṃkhaliputra)** Another name of Gosāla, the son of Maṃkhali(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 536, SamS. 88.

**2. Maṃkhaliputta** A non-Jain sage in Aṛiṭṭhaṇemi's *tīrtha*, recognised as a Paṭṭeyabuddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 11, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Maṃgalā** Mother of Sumai(7), the fifth Tittthaṃkara. King Meha(5) of Kosalapura was her husband.<sup>1</sup>

1. San. 157, AvaN. 382-7, NanM. p. 158, Tir. 468.

**1. Maṃgalāvai (Maṃgalāvati)** A district lying to the west of mount Māyamaṇḍana. It is situated in Mahāvīdeha, with its capital at Rayanasa-mcayā(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 96.

**2. Maṃgalāvai** A peak of the Somaṇasa(5) mountain situated in Mahāvīdeha. It is five hundred *yojanas* high.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 97, Sth. 590.

**3. Maṃgalāvai** A deity presiding over the Maṃgalāvai(2) peak.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 98.

**4. Maṃgalāvai** Wife of king Dasappaṇabhadda(1) of Dasappaṇapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 479.

**5. Maṃgalāvai** Another name of Dhārīṇī(8), the mother of Vairāṇābha and wife of Vairasena(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 180.

**Maṃgalāvati** See Maṃgalāvai.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 590, AvaCu. I. pp. 172, 180, 479.

**1. Maṃgalāvatta (Maṃgalāvarta)** A peak of the Nalinakūḍa mountain situated in Mahāvīdeha. It is five hundred *yojanas* high.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 95.

**2. Maṃgalāvatta** A district in the Mahāvīdeha region. It lies to the south of mount Nīlavamita(1), to the north of river Siyā(1), to the east of mount

**Nalīnakūḍa** and to the west of pond **Paṃkāvaī(1)**. Its presiding deity is of the same name. Its capital is at **Maṃjūsā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 95, Sth. 637.

**3. Maṃgalāvatta** Presiding deity of **Maṃgalāvatta(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 95.

**4. Maṃgalāvatta** A celestial abode in **Bambhaloa** where gods have maximum span of life of ten *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in ten fortnights and have desire for food once in ten thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 10.

**Maṃgu** A learned preceptor.<sup>1</sup> Owing to his greed for food he became **Jakkha** after his death at **Mahurā(1)**.<sup>2</sup> He had a different opinion regarding *dravyācārya*.<sup>3</sup> **Samudda(1)** was his preceptor and **Namdīla** his disciple.<sup>4</sup>

1. Nan. V. 29.

2. NisBh. 3200, NisCu. II. pp. 125-6,

III. p. 152, AvaCu. II. p. 80, NanM.  
p. 50, GacV. p. 31.

3. AvaCu. I. p. 585, BrhM. p. 144, VyaBh.  
6.239. ff.

4. Nan. 28, 29.

**Maṃjughoṣā** (Maṃjughoṣā) Name of the bell of the **Disākumāra** gods as well as that of that northern **Vāṇamaṃtara** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 119, AvaCu. I. p. 146.

**Maṃjussarā** (Maṃjusvarā) Name of the bell of the **Aggikumāra** gods as well as the of the southern **Vāṇamaṃtara** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 119, AvaCu. I. p. 146.

**Maṃjūsā** (Maṃjūsā) Capital of **Maṃgalāvatta(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 95.

**Maṃḍa** Another name of **Maṃḍīya(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 645.

**Maṃḍalapavesa** or **Maṃḍalappavesa** (Maṃḍalapaveṣa) An **Aṃgabāhira** **Ukkālīa** text,<sup>1</sup> not extant now.

1. Pak. p. 43, Nan. 44, NanCu. p. 58, NanM. p. 71.

**Maṃḍali** (Maṃḍalin) One of the seven branches of **Koccha(1)** lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Maṃḍava** (Māṇḍavya) One of the seven original lineages. It had seven branches : **Maṃnavaḍ**, **Aritṭha(1)**, **Samuta**, **Tela**, **Elāvacca**, **Kaṃḍilla** and **Khārāyana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Māṇḍavyāyana** (Māṇḍavyāyana) Family-name of the Assesā constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**Māṇḍikucchi** (Māṇḍitakuksi) Same as Māṇḍiyakucchi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 20.2.

1. **Māṇḍita** or **Māṇḍiya** (Māṇḍita) A notorious burglar of **Beṇṇāyaḍa**, lived pretending to be a weaver. No police officer could be able to detect him. It was after a long time that king **Mūladeva**(1) himself in the garb of a beggar, found out his den. He married Māṇḍiya's sister and gradually recovered all the looted wealth from him. Finally he was executed by the king.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 118, UttS. p. 118, UttNe. p. 95.

2. **Māṇḍiya** Sixth Gaṇadhara of Tittḥayara Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup> He was son of Vijayadevā and Dhaṇadeva(3) belonging to the Vāsittḥa gotra (family-line). He hailed from the settlement of Moriya(3).<sup>2</sup> His younger brother was Mṛṣiyaputta(1).<sup>3</sup> He became disciple of Mahāvīra along with his 350 disciples after having a discussion with him at Pava-majjhima.<sup>4</sup> At that time he was fifty-three. He obtained omniscience after fourteen years and attained liberation at the age of eighty-three<sup>5</sup> when Mahāvīra was still alive. He had discussed some philosophical problems with Mahāvīra.<sup>7</sup> See also Māṇḍiyaputta.

1. AvaN. 595, Kalp. p. 247, Nan. v. 21, Vis. 2031.

2. AvaN. 645-650.

3. AvaN. 645.

4. AvaN. 593, 916-622, KalpV. p. 247, Tis. 2281, 2292, 2309, 2324, 2456.

5. AvaN. 651-655, Sam. 30, 83.

6. AvaN. 659, AvaCu. I. pp. 337-339.

7. Bha. 150-154.

**Māṇḍiyakucchi** (Māṇḍitakuksi) A shrine situated on the outskirts of Rāyagīha. Gṛāla performed his first *pauṭṭaparthāra* (entering another's dead body) here. He left the body of Udāyi(1) and entered that of Eṇējaga(1).<sup>1</sup> This shrine is said to be visited by king Senia(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 550.

- 2. Utt. 20.2.

**Māṇḍiyaputta** (Māṇḍitaputra) Another name of Māṇḍiya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 30, Bha. 150, 154.

**Māṇḍua** (Māṇḍuka) Son of king Selaga(3) of Selagapura. His mother was Pāṭmāvati(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 55.

**Māṇḍukka** (Māṇḍūkyā) Thirteenth chapter of the first section of Nayaḍhammakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 5. Sam. 19, Jna. p. 10.

**Mam̐dukkaliya** (Maṇḍūkika) A preceptor who did not expiate for the sin he committed by treading a frog, while going to beg alms.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 561 AvaCu. p. 161.

**Mam̐dhiyagāma** (Meṇḍhikagrāma) See **Mem̐dhiyagāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 520, AvaCu. I. p. 316.

**1. Mam̐dara** (Mandara) First disciple of **Vimala(1)**, the thirteenth **Tittham̐kara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 450.

**2. Mam̐dara** Seventh chapter of **Dihadaṣā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**3. Mam̐dara** A mountain,<sup>1</sup> being the prominent one.<sup>2</sup> It is situated in the centre of **Jambuddiva**.<sup>3</sup> It lies to the south of **Uttarakuru**,<sup>4</sup> to the north of **Devakuru**, to the east of **Avaravideha** and to the west of **Puvvavideha**.<sup>5</sup> It is ninety-nine thousand *yojanas* high and one thousand *yojanas* deep.<sup>6</sup> Its breadth and perimeter<sup>7</sup> at the underground base, the surface and in the middle measure  $10090\frac{10}{11}$  and  $31910\frac{8}{11}$ ,  $10000^8$  and  $31623^9$ , and 1000 and somewhat more than 3162 *yojanas* respectively.<sup>10</sup> The top base is 100 *yojanas*<sup>11</sup> while the central peak above it has the base measuring twelve *yojanas* broad.<sup>12</sup> The whole mountain resembles the shape of a cow's tail. It is surrounded at its surface-level by a raised ground (pavilion), called *paumavaraveiyā* and a grove. There are four other groves on the mountain upwards. They are **Bhaddasālavana**, **Naṁdapaṇṇa(1)**, **Somaṇasavana** and **Paṁdagavana**.<sup>13</sup> There are several *siddhāyatanas*, peaks and ponds situated on this mountain.<sup>14</sup> It consists of three vertical layers which are composed of different materials. They measure one thousand, sixty-three thousand, and thirty-six thousand *yojanas*<sup>15</sup> respectively. The first layer is composed of earth, stones, diamonds and gravel, the second one of *aṅka* and crystal gems, gold and silver and the last one of red gold only.<sup>16</sup> It is called Mam̐dara because its presiding god bears the same name.<sup>17</sup> This mountain has sixteen names : (1) Mam̐dara, (2) Meru, (3) Maṇorama(2), (4) Sudamsaṇa(15), (5) Sayam̐pabha(4), (6) Girirāya, (7) Rāyaṇocaya, (8) Silocaya, (9) Logamajjha, (10) Logaṇābhi, (11) Accha(1), (12) Sūriāvatta, (13) Sūriāvapaṇa, (14) Uttama,

1. Jam. 103, Sth. 555.

2. Utt. 11.29, Stk. 205.

3. Jam. 103, Jha. 64.

4. Jam. 103, Sam. 99.

5. Jam. 103, Sth. 86.

6. Jam. 103, Jiv. 147, Sth. 917.

7. Sam. 103.

8. Jam. 103, Sam. 10, 45, 123, Sth. 719.

9. Sam. 31.

10. Jam. 103.

11. Sth. 719.

12. Sam. 12.

13. Jam. 103, Jiv. 141.

14. Jam. 103, AcaSi. p. 418.

15. Jam. 108, According to Sam. 61 and 38, the first two layers measure sixty-one and thirty-eight thousand *yojanas* respectively.

16. Jam. 108.

17. Jam. 109.

(15) **Disādi** and (16) **Vaḍem̐saa**.<sup>18</sup> It has some more names like **Piyadam̐sana**(3), **Uttara**(3),<sup>19</sup> **Dharaṇikhila**, **Dharaṇisīṅga**, **Pavvattim̐da**, **Pavvayarāya**,<sup>20</sup> **Kaṇagagiri**<sup>21</sup> etc. The distance from the western end of Mam̐dara to the western and the eastern ends of mount **Gothābha** and to the western end of the **Goyama**(5) island measures 97000, 98000 and 69000 *yojanas* respectively.<sup>22</sup> The **Joisa** gods revolve at a minimum distance of 1121 *yojanas* from mount Mam̐dara.<sup>23</sup> The nearest and the farthest *sūramaṇḍalas* (the distance at which the suns of Jambuddīva revolve around this mountain) lie at a distance of 44820 and 45330 *yojanas* respectively from the mountain.<sup>24</sup> Celestial lords bring the new-born **Jinas** (**Titthaṁkaras**) to the mountain and perform their ablution ceremony.<sup>25</sup> There are similar Mam̐dara mountains in some of the other concentric islands but their height is eighty-four *yojanas* only.<sup>26</sup>

18. Jam. 109, Sam. 16, Sur. 26.

19. Sam. 16.

20. Sur. 26.

21. AupA. p. 68.

22. Sam. 68, 69, 97, 98. See also Sam. 55, 67, 87, 88, 92.

23. Jam. 164, Sam. 11, Sur. 92, Dev. 136-137.

24. Jam. 131.

25. Jam. 117-119, AvaBh. 65, Vis. 1860.

26. Sam. 84.

**4. Mam̐dara** A peak of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mountain. Principal **Disākumārī Paumāvāl**(16) resides on it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**5. Mam̐dara** A peak of mount **Mam̐dara**(3), situated in **Naṁdanavapa**(1). The name of its presiding deity as well as of her capitel is **Mehavāl**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104, Sth. 689.

**6. Mam̐dara** Same as **Mam̐dira** settlement.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 443, KalpDh. p. 38.

**Mam̐darakūḍa** (**Mandarakūṭa**) Same as **Mam̐dara**(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104.

**Mam̐daracūlīā** (**Mandaracūlikā**) Central peak of mount **Mam̐dara**(3). It is located in the centre of the circular **Paṁḍagavapa**.<sup>1</sup> Its height measures forty *yojanas*.<sup>2</sup> Its breadth at the base, in the middle and at the upper part is twelve, eight and four *yojanas* respectively.<sup>3</sup> Similarly its circumference measures thirty-seven, twenty-five and twelve *yojanas* respectively. It is somewhat more at all the three points. The shape of the peak is like a cow's tail. It is wholly composed of *vaiḍūrya* gems. There is a shrine of *siddhas* situated on the summit of the peak.<sup>4</sup>

1. Jam. 106, AvaCu. I. p. 144.

2. Jam. 106, Sam. 40.

3. Jam. 106, Sth. 640, 302.

4. Jam. 106.

**1. Mamdīra** A settlement where Mahāvīra was born in his previous birth as Brahmin Aggibhūi(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1809, AvaN. 443, AvaCu. I. d. 229, KalpV. p. 43.

**2. Mamdīra** A place where Tīthayara Saṁti received his first alms.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 324.

**Magadha** See Magaha.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 523, AvaH. p. 261.

**Magadhā** Same as Magaha.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 280.

**Magara (Makara)** Another name of Rāhu(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 453, Sur. 105.

**Magasira (Mrgasiras)** One of the twenty-eight Nakkhattas(1). Bhāraddāya(2) is its family-name. God Soma(5) presides over it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 36, 50, Sth. 90, 170, 227, 589, 694, 781, Sam. 3, 10, Jam. 155-158.

**Magaha (Magadha)** One of the sixteen Janapadas (countries).<sup>1</sup> Magaha was one of the 25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Āriya<sup>2</sup> countries, with its capital at Rāyagiha.<sup>4</sup> It formed the eastern limit of the Āriya territory in the Bharaha(2) region. Monks were not allowed to move beyond it.<sup>5</sup> It was visited by Tīthayara Mahāvīra.<sup>6</sup> At the end of the great famine monks assembled in a council held at Pāḍaliputta in this country<sup>8</sup> for restoring the canon. Kusatthala,<sup>9</sup> Gobbaragāma<sup>10</sup> and Naṁdiggāma(1)<sup>11</sup> were situated in it. Cāubbhāiyā, aṭṭhabhāiyā, solasabhāiyā and causatthiyā were the standard units current in this country for measuring liquid and ādhaya, addhādhaya, patthaya, addhapatthaya, kulava and aduhakulava for measuring grains.<sup>12</sup> The people of Magaha are said to be expert in understanding things merely by gestures.<sup>13</sup>

1. Bha. 554.

7. AvaCu. II. p. 187.

2. Utt. 20.2, 10, NisCu. I. p. 17.

8. Tir. 719, ff.

3. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, BraBh. 3263, Vis. 1666, AvaN. 234, Anu. 130.

9. Mahan. p. 87.

4. UttCu. p. 260, AvaCu. II. p. 280.

10. AvaN. 494, 644, AvaCu. I. p. 297, PinN. 199, Vis. 1942, 1948, 2605.

5. Brh. 1.51, BrhBh. 3263, BrhKs. p. 913.

11. JitBh. 826.

6. AvaN. 488, AvaCu. I. p. 293, KalpV. p. 167, NisCu. III. p. 523.

12. Raj. 187, RajM. p. 326.

13. UttCu. p. 43, VyaBh. 10.93.

**Magahasiri (Magadhasīri)** One of the two chief courtezans of king Jarāsaṁdha of Rāyagiha.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 209, AvaN. 1309.

**Magahasumdari (Magadhasundarī)** One of the two principal courtezans of Jarāsaṁdha, king of Rāyagiha.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 209, AvaN. 1309.

**1. Magahasenā (Magadhasenā)** A love-story.<sup>1</sup> It is utilised in religious discourses.<sup>2</sup>

1. NisCu. II. p. 415.

2. VyaBh. 5.17.

**2. Magahasenā** A prostitute of the city of Rāyagiha during the reign of Jarāsamāha. Her attraction for a resourceful merchant proved quite futile.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 86, AcaSi. p. 139.

**Magahā (Magadhā)** Same as Magaha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 554, AvaN. 488, 644, Mahan. 87, BrhBh. 3262, BrhKs. p. 913, AvaCu. I. p. 293.

**Magahāpura (Magadhāpura)** Capital of the Magaha country. It is another name of Rāyagiha.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 321, UttS. p. 322.

**Magga (Mārga)** Eleventh chapter (of the first section) of Sāyagaḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 19, 23, SūtN. 27.

**Maggara (Madgara)** An Anāriya country and its people.<sup>1</sup> Its another name seems to be Mahura(1)<sup>2</sup> as it is mentioned in the place of Maggara in Paṇhāvāgarāṇa.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

2. Pras. 4.

**Maghava (Maghavan)** See Maghavā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 18.36.

**1. Maghavā (Maghavan)** Third Cakkavatti of the current descending cycle.<sup>1</sup> He was son of king Samuddavijaya(2) and his queen Bhaddā(25) of Sāvattī.<sup>2</sup> He flourished prior to Tittayara Saṃti and posterior to Tittayara Dhamma.<sup>3</sup> Supamā(3) was his chief wife.<sup>4</sup> After death he is born in Saṇāmkumāra(1) celestial region.<sup>5</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Utt. 18-36, Tir. 559, AvaN. 374.

3. AvaN. 417, AvaCu. I. p. 215, Vis. 1762, 1769, Tir. 561.

2. AvaN. 382, 398-9, 401.

4. Sam. 158.

6. AvaN. 401.

**2. Maghavā** A king who was contemporary at Caṇḍappaha(1), the eighth Tittamkara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 471.

**3. Maghavā** Another name of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 144.

**1. Maghā** Family-name of Tamā, the sixth infernal region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 546, Jiv. 67.

**2. Maghā** One of the twenty-eight Nakkhattas(1). Pīu is its presiding deity. Its family-name is Pīṃgāyana.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 155 ff., 159, 171, Sur. 36, 46, 50, Sth. 90, 517, 589, 656, Sam. 7-8.

**1. Maccha (Matsya)** One of the twenty-five and a half Āriya countries, with its capital at Vairāda.<sup>1</sup> It includes the Alwar-Jaipur-Bharatpur region and its capital has been identified with modern Bairat in the Jaipur division.<sup>2</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123. The word 'Vaccha' printed in Praj. 37 seems to be incorrect, inasmuch as the capital of Vaccha is Kosambi.

2. SGAMI. p. 105.

**2. Maccha** Another name of Rāhu(1),<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 453, Sur. 105.

**Macchiya-malla (Mātsyika-malla)** A wrestler belonging to the town of Sopārāga. He was a rival of wrestler Attana of Ujjeni. He was defeated by Phalihamalla.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 152, 153, VyaBh. 10 10, AvaN. 1274, UttS. p. 192 f.

**Majjhadesa (Madhyadeśa)** A country very favourite of monks.<sup>1</sup> Seven Kulagaras take birth in this region.<sup>2</sup> Omniscient Cakkavatti Bharaha(1) after having passed through this region reached mount Atthāvaya and attained liberation there.<sup>3</sup> This country was overtaken by a great famine during the time of Bhaddabāhu(1).<sup>4</sup> Duppasaha's soul will descend here from heaven.<sup>5</sup> This country is called by some as Āryaksetra<sup>6</sup> and by some as Kosaladeśa.<sup>7</sup>

1. BraBh. 3257, BrhKs. p. 911.

2. Tir. 1005.

3. Jam. 70.

4. Tir. 716.

5. Ibid. 831.

6. BrhKs. p. 911.

7. TamS. p. 280.

**Majjhamiyā (Mādhyamikā)** A city where king Meharaha(2) reigned.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with Nagari near Chittor in Rājasthan.<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

2. GDA. p. 116.

**Majjhima-Uvarima-Gevijjaga** The minimum and maximum span of life of the gods of this abode is 27 and 28 sāgaropamas.<sup>1</sup> See Gevijjaga also.

1. Sam. 27-28.

**Majjhima-Gevijja** The middle Gevijja layer.<sup>1</sup> It has three parts, viz. Majjhīmahitthima, Majjhīmamajjhima and Majjhīmauvarima.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 232.

2. Utt. 39.212, Sth. 232.

**Majjhīmamajjhima-Gevijjaga** The minimum span of life of the gods of this abode is 26 and 27 sāgaropama years respectively.<sup>1</sup> See Gevijjaga also.

1. Sam. 26, 27.



**Majjhimahitthima-Gevijjaga** The minimum and maximum longevity of the gods of this abode is 25 and 26 *sāgaropama* years respectively.<sup>1</sup> See *Gevijjaga* also.

1. Sam. 25, 26.

**Majjhimahetthima-Gevijjaga** Same as *Majjhimahitthima-Gevijjaga*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 38, Sth. 232, Sam. 25.

**1. Majjhimā (Madhyamā)** A town where *Titthayara Mahāvira* went from *Jambhiyagāma* in the very night of his obtaining omniscience. It is said to be situated at a distance of twelve *yojanas* from *Jambhiyagāma*. *Mahāvira*'s second *samosarana* (religious assembly) was held and he delivered here his sermon.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as *Pāvā-Majjhimā*.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 324.

**2. Majjhimā** A branch starting from preceptor *Piyaggamtha*. It is the same as *Majjhimillā*. It is one of the four offshoots of *Koliyagana*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. pp. 260-1.

**Majjhimā-nayari (Madhyamā-nagari)** Same as *Majjhimā*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 324.

**Majjhimā-Pāvā (Madhyamā-Pāpā)** A town where the bamboo pegs which were struck into the ears of *Titthayara Mahāvira* were got extracted by merchant *Siddhattha*(3) through *Kharaa*(1), a *Vaidya*.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as *Pāvā-Majjhimā*.

1. AvaN. 526, AvaCu. I. p. 322, Vis. 1981, KalpV. p. 171.

**Majjhimillā (Madhyamikā)** See *Majjhimā*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. pp. 260-1.

**Maṇaga (Manaka)** Son of *Brāhmaṇa Sejjambhava* of *Rāyagiha*. He was born after his father had renounced the world and become a disciple of preceptor *Pabhava*. At the age of eight *Maṇaga*, too, took to asceticism. *Sejjambhava* composed a canonical text named *Dasaveyāliya* for the welfare of *Maṇaga* who was to live only for a short period of six months<sup>1</sup> more.

1. DasCu. pp. 6-7, DasN. p. 10, Mahan. p. 116, DasH. p. 284. Ava. p. 27.

**Maṇikamcāna (Maṇikañcana)** A peak of mount *Ruppi*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sth. 522, 643.

**Maṇicūḍa** A *Vidyādhara* king of *Rayanāvaha* in the country of *Gandhāra*(3). He enthroned his son *Maṇippabha*(2) born of his wife *Komaṭāval*(2) and renounced the world.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttNe. p. 138.

**Maṇiṇā** or **Maṇiṇāga** (Maṇiṇāga) The shrine of a Jakkha situated near Rāyagīha.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaBh. 134, NisBh. 5601, AvaCu. I. p. 424, SthA. p. 413, UttS. p. 157, Vis. 2925, 2250.

**Maṇidatta** A Jakkha whose shrine was situated in the Mehavanna garden of Rohida.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1.

**Maṇipura** A town where householder Nāgadatta(4) lived.<sup>1</sup> It has been identified with Maṇikapattana, a sea-port at the mouth of the Chilka lake in Orissa.<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

| 2. GDA. p. 126.

**1. Maṇippabha** (Maṇiprabha) Son of prince Rajjavaddhana and grandson of king Pālāsa(2) of Ujjeni.<sup>1</sup> See Aḷiyasena(2) for his full life.

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 189-190, AvaN. 1282, UttK. p. 74, Mar. 474.

**2. Maṇippabha** Son of king Maṇicūda and his queen Kamalāval(2) of Rayanāvaha. He was infatuated with the beauty of Mayanarehā, wife of Jugabāhu(4). But on being enlightened by his father who had renounced the world, he took her as his sister.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttNe. p. 138.

**Maṇibhadda** (Maṇibhadra) One of the twelve disciples of preceptor Saṃbhuvijaya(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 256.

**Maṇiraha** (Maṇiratha) King of Sudamsanapura in the country of Avamti. He assassinated his younger brother Jugabāhu(4) to obtain his beautiful wife Mayanarehā for himself. He died and went to hell.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttNe. p. 136.

**Maṇivaiyā** (Maṇimatikā) A town where merchant Puṇṇabhadda(9) lived.<sup>1</sup> Probably it is the same as Maṇivayā.

1. Nir. 3.5.

**Maṇivayā** (Maṇimayā) A town where king Mitta(5) offered alms to monk Saṃbhūya(3).<sup>1</sup> See also Maṇivaiyā.

1. Vip. 34.

**Maṇu** (Manu) A celestial abode in Sohamma(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is one sāgaropama years. They breathe once in a fortnight and have desire for food once in one thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 1.

**Maṇṇa** (Manuja) A Jakkha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**Maṇapuvvaga** (Manupūrvaka) A country similar to **Kālīkeyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 162.

**Maṇualoa** (Manujaloka) Identical with **Maṇussakhetta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 31.

**Maṇussakhetta** (Maṇuṣyakṣetra) The land where three types of human beings live. They are : *kammabhūmaga*, *akammabhūmaga* and *aṃtaradīvaga*. Since there is no human being outside this region, it is called **Maṇussakhetta**.<sup>1</sup> It consists of two and a half continents, viz. **Jambuddīva**, **Dhātakikkhamaṇḍa** and **Pukkaraddhādīva**. It is also called **Samayakhetta**.<sup>2</sup> There are two oceans in it, viz., **Lavaṇa** and **Kāloya**.<sup>3</sup> Its breadth (diagonal) is forty-five lakh *yojanas*<sup>4</sup> while its periphery measures 1,42,30,240 *yojanas*. This periphery forms the outer boundary of **Maṇussakhetta** and it coincides with the outer boundary of **Abbhīmtara-Pukkaraddha** continent which is separated from **Bāhira-Pukkaraddha** by mount **Māṇusuttara**.<sup>5</sup> There are 132 suns and the same number of moons, 11616 planets, 3696 constellations and 8840700 *koṭākoṭi* stars in this region **Maṇussakhetta**.<sup>6</sup> It has five **Bharaha**(2) regions etc. Similarly there are five **Māṇḍara**(3) mountains etc. in it.<sup>7</sup>

1. Jiv. 177, JivM. p. 335.

2. Bha. 117, Sth. 148.

3. Sth. 111, Jiv. 177.

4. Sam. 45.

5. Jiv. 176.

6. Jiv. 177, Sur. 100, Dev. 147.

7. Sth. 434, See also Sth. 39, 69, 764.

**Maṇorama** (Manorama) A celestial abode similar to **Maḥāghosa**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 10.

**Maṇorama** One of the sixteen names of mount **Māṇḍara**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16. Jam. 109.

**Maṇorama** Managing god of the aerial car of the lord of the **Sahasāra** celestial region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118.

**Maṇorama** One of the two presiding gods of the continent of **Ruyaga**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Maṇorama** A park at **Virapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Maṇoramā** (Manoramā) A virtuous lady.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 28.

**Maṇoramā** Capital of **Amjā**(3), a principal wife of **Sakka**(3). It is situated on mount **Raikaṛaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**3. Maṇoramā** A palanquin employed on the occasion of Tīthamkara Mall's(1) renunciation ceremony.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**1. Maṇoraha (Manoratha)** A garden at Nālandā.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutN. 204, SutSi. p. 407.

**2. Maṇoraha** Third day of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 48.

**Maṇosila or Maṇosilaya (Manahśilaka)** One of the four Velamdharaṇāgārāya gods. He has his abode on mount Dagaśima situated in the Lavana ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 305, Jiv. 159, SthA. p. 229.

**Maṇasilā or Maṇosiliyā (Manahśilā)** Capital of god Maṇosilaya. It is situated on mount Dagaśima.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 159.

**Maṇoharā (Manoharā)** A palanquin used by Tīthamkara Munisuvvaya(1) when he renounced the world.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Maṇoharī (Manoharī)** One of the two queens of Jiyasattu(35). She was permitted to renounce the world on the condition that she would enlighten her son Baladeva(2) Ayala(5). After her death she became the lord of the gods in the Laṃtaga region. On the death of Vāsudeva Bibhisana the brother of Ayala, she fulfilled her promise.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 176-177.

**Mati** See Mai.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1296, AvaCu. II. p. 197.

**Mattajalā** A river flowing between the Vacchāvai and Rammaa(4) districts.<sup>1</sup> It lies to the east of mount Maṃdara(3) and to the south of river Siyā.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 96, Sth. 522.

| 2. Sth. 197.

**Mattiyāvai (Mṛttikāvati)** Capital of Āriya country Dasanna.<sup>1</sup> Dasanna is Daśārṇa, i.e., East Malwa. Its capital was Vidisā, modern Besnagar near Bhilsa.<sup>2</sup> It is not known whether Mattiyāvai was the same.

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.

| 2. SGAMI. p. 151.

**Mathurā** See Mahurā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 471, AvaCu. I. p. 530, AvaCu. II. p. 155.

**Mathurākottailaga (Mathurākottailaka)** A person pretending like Uddāimāraga, whose intentions were difficult to be fathomed.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 29.

1. **Madanā** (Madanā) One of the five principal wives of **Bali**(4), one of the two lords of **Asurakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of a merchant belonging to **Sāvattī**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 403.

| 2. Jna. 150.

2. **Madanā** Name of a principal wife of each of **Soma**(1), **Jama**(2), **Varuṇa**(1) and **Vesamāna**(9), the four **Logapālas** under **Sakka**(3), the lord of the **Sohamma**(1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

3. **Madanā** Fifth chapter of the second sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jua. 150.

**Maddana** (Mardana) A village. **Titthayara Mahāvira** visited it and meditated there in **Baladevaghara**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 489, AvaCu. I. p. 294, KalpV, p. 167, Vis. 1943.

**Maddanā** (Mardanā) See **Maddana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 283, AvaH. p. 210.

**Maddua** (Madduka) A lay-votary of **Titthayara Mahāvira** and resident of **Rāyagiha**. He cleared the doubts of **Kālodāyi** about some teachings of **Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 634.

**Madhurā** (Mathurā) See **Mahurā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 36, NanCu. p. 8, BrhBh. 6292.

**Madhurāyana** (Madhurājan) A non-Jain sage in **Ariṭṭhanemi's tīrtha**,<sup>1</sup> recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 15, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Mammaṇa** A greedy merchant of **Rāyagiha**. He was very rich. He possessed an ox made of gold and jewels. Even king **Seṇiya**(1) could not procure another ox worth the same price.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 371, 543, Vis. 2590, 3613, AvaN. 929, SutSi. p. 194, AcaCu. p. 86, SutCu. p. 237.

**Māyaṅga** (Mātaṅga) See **Mātaṅga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Mayaṅgatīra** (Mṛtagaṅgatīra) A place on the bank of **Gaṅgā** where **Citta**(1) and **Sambhūya**(2) were born as swans in their previous birth.<sup>1</sup> **Cāṇḍāla Bala**(7) was also born here in the **Hariesa**(1) community.<sup>2</sup>

1. Utt. 13.6, UttS. p. 383, AvaCu. I. | 2. UttCu. p. 202, UttS. p. 534.  
p. 516.

**Mayaṅgatiraddaha** (Mṛtagaṅgātīradraha) A deep pool in river Gaṅgā, situated to the north-east of Vāṇārasi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jha. 51, JnaA. p. 98.

**Mayagaṅgā** (Mṛtagaṅgā) See **Mayaṅgatira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttS. p. 354.

**Mayanamañjarī** (Madanamañjarī) Daughter of king **Dumuha** of **Kampilla-pura**. She was married to king **Pajjoja** of **Ujjeni**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttNe. p. 135.

**Mayanarehā** (Madanarekhā) A virtuous lady.<sup>1</sup> When her husband **Jugabāhu**(4) was murdered by his elder brother king **Mapiraha**, she though pregnant fled into the forest to preserve her chastity. Here she gave birth to a son but he was lost in the forest. She was kidnapped by **Vidyādhara Manippabha**(2) who, afterwards, treated her as his sister. She renounced the world at **Mihilā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Ava. p. 28.

2. UttNe. pp. 136-140.

**Mayanā** (Madanā) See **Madanā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273.

1. **Mayāli** Second chapter of the fourth section of **Aṃtagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 8.

2. **Mayāli** Son of king **Vasudeva** and his queen **Dhāriṇī**(4). The events of his life are similar to those of **Jālī**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 8.

3. **Mayāli** Second chapter of the first section of **Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 1.

4. **Mayāh** Son of king **Senia**(1) and his queen **Dhāriṇī**(1) of **Rāyagiha**. He became a disciple of **Mahāvīra**. After leading ascetic life for sixteen years he died and was born as a god in the **Vejayanta Aṇuttara** abode. He will attain emancipation in **Mahāvideha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 1.

**Mayūraṅka** (Mayūrāṅka) A king of this name.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisBh. 4316.

**Marāṇavibhatti** (Marāṇavibhakti) An **Aṃgabāhira Ukkālīa** text.<sup>1</sup> Death forms its subject-matter.<sup>2</sup> It consists of 663 verses. Its other name is **Marāṇasamāhi**.<sup>3</sup> Formerly there existed a different text of that name.<sup>4</sup>

1. Pak. p. 43, Nan. 44, NisCu. p. 298.

3. Mar. 663.

2. NanCu. p. 58, NanH. p. 71, NanM.

4. Ibid. 661.

p. 205, PakY. p. 64.

**Marāṇavisohi** (Marāṇaviṣodhi) A canonical text dealing with death.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Mar. 661.

**Marāṇasamāhi** (Marāṇasamādhī) Another name of Marāṇavibhatti.<sup>1</sup> It is also named as Samlehaṇāsuya.<sup>2</sup> Its contents were drawn from some eight texts<sup>3</sup> : Marāṇavibhatti, Marāṇavisohi, Marāṇasamāhi, Samlehaṇāsuya, Bhatta-pariṇā, Ārapaccakkhāṇa, Mahāpaccakkhāṇa, Ārahaṇapaṇṇa. Formerly there was a separate text of this name.<sup>4</sup> See also Paṇṇaga.

1. Mar. 663.

2. Ibid. 660f.

3. Ibid. 661-663.

4. Ibid. 661.

**Marahatta** or **Marahatta** (Mahārāstra) A Milikkbu<sup>1</sup> country<sup>2</sup> which was made suitable and declared permissible for the journey of monks by king Sampa.<sup>3</sup> Woolen blankets called *ñilakaṇbalas* were very costly in this country.<sup>4</sup> A liquor-shop in this country could be recognised by a flag which fluttered over it.<sup>5</sup> The festivity called 'samanapūyā' originated there during the reign of king Sāyavāhana.<sup>6</sup> The people of this region were not talkative (*avogilla*).<sup>7</sup> Marahatta is identified with the Maratha country watered by the upper Godavari. It lay between Godavari and Krishna.<sup>8</sup>

1. Prs. 4.

2. BrhKs. p. 384, AcaCu. p. 233.

3. BrhKs. p. 921, 1670, DasCu. p. 250,

VyaBh. 3. 345.

4. BrhKs. p. 1074.

5. Ibid. p. 985.

6. NisCu. III. p. 131.

7. VyaBh. 7. 126.

8. GDA. p. 118.

**Marīi** (Marīci) See Marīi.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 347, AvaBh. 36 (Dīpikā) p. 75, AvaCu. I. p. 485.

**Marīi** (Marīci) Son of Cakkavatti Bharaha(1) and his wife Vammā(2), grandson of Tittthayara Usaha(1) and a previous life of Tittthayara Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup> Since his body threw ray-like light, he was named Marīi-Marīci.<sup>2</sup> He took initiation from Tittthayara Usabha, studied eleven Aṅga(3) texts, but could not strictly follow the right path and lived like a heretic.<sup>3</sup> Tittthayara Usabha had predicted that in future Marīi would take birth as Vāsudeva(1) Tivitttha(1), Cakkavatti Piyamitta(1) and lastly as Tittthayara Mahāvira.<sup>4</sup> He initiated a prince named Kavila(3) who was his only disciple.<sup>5</sup> After death he was born as a god in the Bāmbha celestial region. Thereafter, he took birth as Brāhmaṇa Kesiya(1) in the Kollāga(2) settlement and so on.<sup>6</sup>

1. AvaN. 148-9, 313, AvaCu. I. p. 128, Vis. 1561-2, AcaCu. p. 374, KalpV. p. 19, KalpDh. p. 36, AvaH. p. 149.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 182.

3. AvaN. 344ff., AvaCu. I. p. 211, AvaBh. 36-7, Vis. 1724ff.

4. AvaN. 423-4, 432ff., AvaCu. I. p. 221, Vis. 1786ff., KalpV. p. 41.

5. AvaCu. I. p. 228, AvaN. 438ff.

6. AvaCu. I. p. 229.

**Marīci** See Marīi.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 374.

**Maru** Same as Maruya.<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhKs. p. 759.

**Marua (Maruka)** See Maruya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 486.

**Maruṇḍa (Muruṇḍa)** A king of Paḍaliputta.

1. BrhBh. 2291-3, NanM. p. 162.

**Maruga (Muruka)** See Maruya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 4.

**1. Marudeva** Nineteenth Tittthaṅkara of the Eravaya(1) region in the current descending cycle.<sup>1</sup> Tittthaṅkara Malli(1) was his contemporary.<sup>2</sup> The Tittthagāli mentions Marudevī(2) in place of Marudeva.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

- | 2. Tir. 331-2.

**2. Marudeva** Sixth of the seven<sup>3</sup> or thirteenth of the fifteen<sup>3</sup> Kulagaras (Governors) of the Bharaha(2) region in the current descending cycle.<sup>3</sup> His form of punishment was 'dhikkāra'.<sup>4</sup> His wife was Sirikaṁtā(3) and his height was 550 bows.<sup>5</sup>

1. According to Sam. and Sth.

2. According to Jam.

3. Sam. 157, Sth. 556, Jam. 28, Vis.

- 1568, 1571, AvaN. 155, 158, Tir. 70.

4. Jam. 29, KalpV. p. 232, KalpDh. p. 149,

5. AvaN. 156, 159.

**1. Marudevā** Same as Marudevī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. 206, Jam. 30. Vis. 1572, 4100, AvaN. 344, AvaCu. p. 488, UttCu. p. 108, KalpDh. p. 157.

**2. Marudevā** Eighth chapter of the seventh section of Amṛtagadadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**3. Marudevā** Wife of king Senja(1) of Rāyagiha. She was initiated by Tittthayara Mahāvīra. She attained liberation after practising asceticism for twenty years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**1. Marudevi** Wife of Kulakara Nābhi and mother of Tittthayara Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup> She obtained omniscience and attained liberation riding on the back of an elephant while going to visit Tittthayara Usabha, accompanied by her grandson Bharaha(1)<sup>2</sup> before the establishment of the tīrtha (Order).<sup>3</sup> She obtained samyaktva (right faith) in this very life, i.e. in the same life in which she

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 235, 556, Tir. 79,

- 465, Jam. 30, Kalp. 206, AvaN. 159,

- 166, 170, Vis. 1572, 1584, 1646, 3840.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 181, II, p. 212, Vis

- 1579, 1725, AvaN. 344, KalpV.

- p. 240, KalpDh. p. 157.

3. NanM. p. 130, UttS. p. 678, PrajH. p. 10.



attained emancipation.<sup>4</sup> She was the first to attain liberation in the current descending cycle.<sup>5</sup>

4. AvaCu. I. p. 488.

5. Ibid. p. 181.

**2. Marudevi** Nineteenth Tithayara of this Osappini in the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>1</sup> See also Marudeva(1).

1. Tir. 330.

**Maruya (Maruta)** An Anāriya country and its people.<sup>1</sup> It was on the way from Vībhaya to Ujjeni. There was shortage of water in this region.<sup>2</sup> It was excessively sandy and wooden nails were fixed into the earth for the guidance of travellers.<sup>3</sup> Maruya is identified with the Marwar region in Rajputana, i.e. Rajasthan.<sup>4</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Pras. 4, BrhKs. p. 759.

3. SutSi. p. 196.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 400, AvaH. p. 486.

4. GDA. p. 127, SGAMI. pp. 12, 26.

**Maruyavamsa (Mauryavamsa)** A dynasty which reigned after the Nanda(1) kings. Since the reign of this dynasty the fourteen Puvvas gradually became extinct.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 621, 804.

**1. Malaya** An Āriya country as well as its people. Its capital was Bhaddilapura.<sup>1</sup> Malaya is identified with the region south of Patna and south-west of Gaya in Bihar.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, Bha. 554, AnuCu. p. 15.

2. SBM. p. 381.

**1. Malaya** An Anāriya tribe and its habitat.<sup>1</sup> It is perhaps the Mallai, Malloi or Malli tribe which maintained its tribal organisation from the time of Pāṇini up to the time of Samudragupta. It was then settled in the Punjab in the district of Multan. Later on it migrated towards the south and carved out its own territory which came to be known as Mālaya or Mālava.<sup>2</sup> It seems that Malaya and Mālaya are mentioned as two different peoples on account of their two settlements which came into being in two different times. Malaya seems to be a reference to the country of that name in the Punjab and Mālaya or Mālava stands for Malwa in Central India. It is just probable that this Malaya might be a reference to the Purāṇic Maladas who lived to the east of Prayag and to the west of Shahbad district of Bihar.<sup>3</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Pras. 4.

3. SGAMI. pp. 28, 33, See also TAI. p. 397.

2. TAI. pp. 60-61, GESM. p. 108.

**3. Malaya** A village visited by Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 509, AvaCu. I. p. 311, Vis. 1964.

**1. Malayavai** (Malayavatī) Wife of Cakkavatti Bambhadatta(1) and daughter of Kāmpilla(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

**2. Malayavai** A story which is variously called as a *dhammakathā* *lokottarakathā*<sup>2</sup> and *ākhyāyikā*.<sup>3</sup>

1. VyaBh. 5.17.

2. NisCu. II. p. 415.

3. BrhKs. p. 722.

**Malla** (Mālya) A celestial abode of Āraṇa where the maximum life of the gods is twenty one *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in twenty-one fortnights and have desire for food once in twenty-one thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 21.

**Mallai** (Mallakin) A clan. Its nine re-publican chiefs entered into confederacy with nine Lecchai chiefs and Kāsi and Kosala(1) to fight for Cedaga against king Kūṇia in the battle of Mahāsīlākamṭaa. These nine Mallais were also present at Pāvā-Majjhīmā on the occasion of Tittthayara Mahāvira's emancipation.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 300, Nir. 1.1, AupA. p. 58, RajM. p. 285, Raj. 37.

2. Kalp. 128. The commentators take these nine Mallakins belonging to the country

of Kāsi and the nine Lecchais as belonging to Kosala. It seems to be a mistaken traditions. See also AvaCu. II. p. 173.

**Malladīṇṇa** (Malladatta) Younger brother of Tittthamkara Malli(1). He once asked the guild of painters to decorate his *citrāsabhā* with their artistic work. One of the painters was so gifted that he could draw a complete portrait of a person by seeing only a portion of his body. He happened to see a toe of Malli and drew her full picture. Malladīṇṇa was very much annoyed to see his sister's picture there. He dismembered the thumb of that painter and banished him. The painter then took shelter under king Adināsattu(1) of Hatthiṇāura and showed him the portrait of Malli. He was so much attracted to her flaming beauty that he demanded Malli in marriage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 73, SthA. p. 402.

**Malladīṇṇaa** (Malladattaka) See Malladīṇṇa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 73.

**Mallamaṇḍiya** (Mallamaṇḍita) Third *pauṭṭaparihāra* (entry into another's body) of Gosāla at Aṅgamamḍira.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 550.

**Mallarāma** Second *pauṭṭaparihāra* (entry into another's body) of Gosāla.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 550.

1. **Malli**<sup>1</sup> Nineteenth Tirthankara born in the Bhāraka(2) region during the present Osappini.<sup>1</sup> Her contemporary in Eravaya(1) was Marudeva(1).<sup>2</sup> Malli<sup>3</sup> in her previous birth was king Mahabbala(2) of the city of Vīyasogā in Mahāvīdeha and thereafter a god in Jayamita(4), a celestial abode. Now she was born on the eleventh day of the bright half of the month of Mārgaśīrṣa, as the daughter of king Kumbha(4) and his queen Pabhāvai(4) of Mihilā.<sup>4</sup> She was named Malli, for her mother had developed the pregnancy-longing for wearing a wreath of flowers and sleeping on a flower-bed.<sup>5</sup> She was 25 bows tall and her complexion was blue.<sup>6</sup> Malli had a younger brother named Malladīna. He and the mendicant Cokkha became the indirect cause of spreading the news of Malli's flaming beauty.<sup>7</sup> Padibuddhi, Camdacchāya, Ruppi(3), Samkha(7), Adhāsattu, Jiyasattu(2), the six kings of Sāeya, Campā, Sāvattī, Vāṇarasi, Hatthapāra and Kampilla, respectively were friends as well as ascetic-fellows of Malli in her previous birth, who now individually demanded her in marriage. When their proposals were not accepted they all attacked king Kumbh. The latter could not withstand the enemy's mighty forces. Malli then thought of a plan to show them the right path. The prospective kings were invited at the *mohanaghara* erected in the park of Asogavaniyā(1), installing therein a gold statue of herself. They took it as real Malli and were infatuated with its charming beauty. As soon as Malli arrived there and removed the lid covering a hole over the head of the statue, very foul smell gushed out and the kings began to run away from there. Malli then delivered a religious discourse<sup>8</sup> explaining them the impurity of the body. They all got enlightened and decided to renounce the world. Malli took to asceticism along with three hundred men on the eleventh day of the bright half of the month of Pausa in the Sahassambavana(4) park. On that occasion she used the Manoramā(3) palanquin. Princes like Nāmda(13), Nāmdamitta(2), Sumitta(4), Balamitta(2), Bhānumitta(1), Amaravai, Amarasena and Mahasena(9) followed her. Vissasena(3) was the first man to offer alms to Malli.<sup>9</sup> She obtained omniscience that very day.<sup>10</sup> Her sacred tree was *ashoka*.<sup>11</sup> The six kings as mentioned above became her disciples.<sup>12</sup> Inda(3) and Baridhunnai(1) are

1. Sam. 157, Vis. 1759, BrhKs. pp. 758, 1331, Nan. v. 19, Ava. p. 4, SthA. p. 524, AvaN. 371, Tir. 331.

2. Tir. 331-332.

3. Jna. 64-78; According to Samavāyāṅga(157) Nāmdana(8) was her previous birth.

4. KalpV. p. 38, Sam. 157, AvaN. 386ff., Tir. 482.

5. AvaN. 1096.

6. Sam. 25, 55, AvaN. 377, 380, Tir. 353, 364.

7. AvaCu. I. p. 89.

8. AcaCu. p. 13, AcaSi. p. 21.

9. Sth. 229, AvaN. 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 232, 329, Vis. 1657, 1660, 1664, 1675, Sam. 157, Tir. 393.

10. Jna. 77.

11. Sam. 157, Tir. 407.

12. Sth. 564.

said to be her first male and female lay-votaries. Malli had twenty-eight groups of monks (*gaṇas*) each under a chief disciple like Bhisaga etc. She had forty thousand monks, fifty five thousand nuns, 184000 lay-votaries (men) and 365000 female lay-votaries. She had under her six hundred monks who were well-versed in fourteen *Puṇḍras*, two thousand monks who had *avadhi-jñāna*, thirty-two hundred omniscients, thirty five hundred wielders of the supernatural power of *vikriyā*, eight hundred possessors of *manah-pariyāyajñāna*, fourteen hundred *vādins* (debators) and two hundred attainers of the *Anuttaravavāya* celestial abode. She attained emancipation on *Sammeyasela* on the fourth day of the bright half of the month of Caitra. She lived fifty-five<sup>13</sup> thousand years in all (only 100 years as a princess):<sup>14</sup> It is a wonder that a lady became a *Titthamkara* in this *Osappinī*.<sup>15</sup> The redaction of the canon took place 6584980 years after the emancipation of Malli.<sup>16</sup> Her contemporary in *Eravaya*(1) was *Marudevī*(2).<sup>17</sup> See also *Mallijñāyayana*.

13. Sam. 157, Jna. 78, Tir. 461.

57 refers to 5700 *manahpariyāyajñānins*.

14. Jna. 64-78, Sam. 55, 157, AvaN. 259, 269, 272-305, Tir. 453, 462; Sam. 59 mentions 5900 *avadhi-jñānins* and Sam.

15. Sth. 777, KalpV. p. 19.

16. Kalp. 186.

17. Tir. S32, 540.

## 2. Malli Eighth chapter of the first section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 5, Sam. 19, SthA. p. 401.

## 3. Malli A *Gaṇadhara* (chief disciple) of *Muṇisuvvaya*(1)<sup>1</sup> the twentieth *Titthayara*.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as *Kumbha* (3).<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 453.

2. Sam. 157.

**Mallijñāyayana** (*Mallijñāyatana*) A shrine having the image of *Titthamkara* Malli (1). It was situated in the park of *Sagaḍamūba* in the city of *Purimatāla*. It was rejuvenated by *Bhaddā* (26).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 491, AvaCu. I. p. 295, Vis. 1945.

**Mallināya** (*Mallijñāta*) Same as *Malli* (2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 151.

**Masāragalla** Fifth part of the first layer (*kāṇḍa*) of the *Rayanappabbhā* region. It extends to one thousand *yojanas*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 778.

**Mahakālī** (*Mahākālī*) A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 18.

**Mahākappasuya** (*Mahākappasūta*) See *Mahākappasuya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyāBh. 4.391.

**1. Mahacanda** (Mahācandra) Son of king Appadīhaya and queen Sukapṇā of the city of Sogamdhīyā. He was the husband of Arahadattā and father of Jīpadāsa (7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**2. Mahacanda** King of the city of Sāhamjaṇī. His minister was Suseṇa (2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 21.

**3. Mahacanda** Ninth chapter of the second section of Vivāgasuya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**4. Mahacanda** Son of king Datta (II) and queen Rattavaī (3) of Campā. He had five hundred wives with Sirikamṭā (4) at their head. In his previous life he was king Jiyasattu (12) of the city of Tigimchī and had offered alms to ascetic Dhammavīriya (1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**5. Mahacanda** Eighth would-be Tīthayara of the Eravaya (I) region.<sup>1</sup> Tīthogālī mentions him as eleventh Tīthayara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1119.

**Mahaccanda** (Mahācandra) See Mahacanda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**Mahajakkha** (Mahāyakṣa) A Jakkha god.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**Mahajālā** (Mahājvālā) A deity.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**Mahajjhayana** (Mahādhyayana) Seven chapters of the second section of Sūyagada are known as Mahajjhayanās.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 545, Pak. p. 31, VyaBh. IV. 15<sup>b</sup>, AvaCū. I. p. 126.

**Mahadduma** (Mahādruma) A General commanding the infantry of Balli (4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**Mahapaccakkhāna** (Mahāpratyākhyāna) See Mahāpaccakkhāna.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 662.

**Mahapiḍha** (Mahāpīṭha) Son of king Vairasena (1) of the city of Pūm-ḍarigīṇī(1) in the Pukkhalāvai(1) district of Puvva-Videha. He was brother of Vairanābha, former life of Tīthayara Usabha (1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCū. I. p. 133, AvaN. 176, Vis. 1591.

**Mahappabha** (Mahāprabha) See **Mahāpabha** (2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 182.

**Mahabāhu** (Mahābāhu) See **Mahābāhu**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1291.

**1. Mahabbala** (Mahābala) Son of king **Bala** (4) and queen **Pabhāvai** (1) of **Hatthināpura**. He was previous life of merchant **Sudāmsaṇa** (13) of **Vāṇiagāma**. His marriage was solemnised with eight princesses. He took initiation from preceptor **Dhammaghosa**(5) of **Titthayara Vimala's** line, studied fourteen **Puvvas**, practiced asceticism for twelve years and went to the **Bambha** celestial region after death. Thereafter, he took birth as merchant **Sudāmsaṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 429-432, Utt. 18-51, Jna. 66, Anut. 3, Ant. 1, 4, 15, Vip. 33, AvaCu. I. pp. 251, 369, UttK. p. 350, AnutA. p. 3, JnaA. pp. 127, 129.

**Mahabbala** Previous life of **Titthamkara Malli** (1). He was son of king **Bala** (2) and queen **Dhārīṇī** (23) of the city of **Viyasogā**. He had five hundred wives with **Kamalasiri** (1) at their head. He renounced the world along with his friends **Ayala** (2), **Dharaṇa** (3), **Pūraṇa** (1), **Vasu** (1), **Vesamaṇa** (3) and **Abhicāṇḍa** (4). They decided to practice penances uniformly. Mahabbala tried to surpass the six fellow-ascetics in this respect by concealing the content of his penance. As a consequence of this type of deceitfulness he earned the *strī-nāma-gotra* karma<sup>1</sup> along with the *tirthaṅkara-nāma-gotra* karma.<sup>2</sup> This is how **Titthamkara Malli** was born as a female.<sup>3</sup>

1. A type of Karma giving rise to femaleness.

2. A type of Karma giving rise to Tirthaṅkara-hood.

3. Jna, 64-5, SthA. p. 401.

**3. Mahabbala** A previous life of **Usabha** (1). He was son of king **Aibala**(3) and grandson of king **Sayabala** of **Gāṇḍhasamiddha** city. **Sayambuddha**(2) was his friend and minister. After death he was born as god **Laliyaṅga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I, pp. 165, 171, 179, AvaN. 171 f., Vis. 1586, AvaH. p. 116, AvaM. 158,

**4. Mahabbala** Sixth would-be **Vāsudeva**(1) in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1143.

**5. Mahabbala** Twenty-third would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region.<sup>1</sup> **Titthogāli** mentions **Sakosala** in this context.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

2. Tir. 1121,

**6. Mahabbala** Same as **Mahābala**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 616.

**7. Mahabbala** King of Sāgea. He had two artists viz. **Vimala**(5) and **Pabhāsa**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 194, AvaN. 1292.

**8. Mahabbala** King of the city of **Purimatāla**. He had arrested **Abhagga-sena**(2) treacherously and killed him cruelly.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 15 ff.

**9. Mahabbala** Seventh chapter of the second section of **Vivāgasūya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**10. Mahabbala** Son of king **Bala**(3) and his queen **Subhaddā**(6) of **Mahā-pura**. **Rattavaī**(4) etc. were his wives. He took initiation from **Titthayara Mahāvira**. In his previous life he was merchant **Nāgadatta**(4) in **Manipura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**11. Mahabbala** King of the city of **Rohidaga**, husband of queen **Paumā-vai**(13) and father of prince **Virāṅgaya**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1.

**1. Mahamaruṇyā** (**Mahāmarutā**) Seventh chapter of the seventh section of **Amṭagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**2. Mahamaruṇyā** Wife of king **Seṇia**(1) of **Rāyagiha**. She took initiation from **Titthayara Mahāvira** and attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**Mahamāṇasiā** (**Mahāmānasikā**) A deity.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**1. Mahayā** (**Mahatī**) Fifth chapter of the seventh section of **Amṭagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**2. Mahayā** Wife of king **Seṇia**(1) of **Rāyagiha**. She took initiation from **Titthayara Mahāvira** and attained liberation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**1. Mahalliyā-Vimāṇapavibhatti** (**Mahatī-vimāṇapavibhakti**) Second chapter of **Ṣaṃkhevitadasā**.<sup>1</sup> Its first section contained fortyone chapters, second forty-two, third forty-three, fourth forty-four and fifth forty-five.<sup>2</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Sth. 755, Pak. p. 45.

2. Sam. 4 I-45.

**2. Mahalliyā-vimāṇapavibhatti** An **Aṃgabāhira Kāliya** text.<sup>1</sup> Its study is permitted for a monk of eleven years' standing.<sup>2</sup> It seems to be identical with **Mahalliyā-vimāṇapavibhatti**(1). It is not extant now.

1. Pak. p. 45, Nan. 44, Vya. 10.25.

2. VyaBh. XII. p.108.

**Mahāsiva** (Mahāsiva) Father of Vāsudeva(1) Purisapumḍaria and Bala-deva(2) Āpamda(1) of the present cycle.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as Mahāsīha.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 158, AvaN. 408, Tir. 602-3. | Sth. 672.

1. **Mahasena** (Mahāsena) One of the ten kings under Udāyana(1).<sup>1</sup> He is the same as Pajjoa.

1. Bha. 491, KalpDh. p. 199.

2. **Mahasena** One of hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

3. **Mahasena** Head of the 56000 warriors in Bāravai.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 52, 117, Ant. 1, AvaCu I. p. 356.

4. **Mahasena** Father of Candappāha(1), the eighth Tittthamkara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 471, AvaN. 251.

5. **Mahasena** Fourteenth would-be Tittthamkara in the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

6. **Mahasena** King of Supaittha(6) city, husband of queen Dhārini(24) and father of prince Sihāsena(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 30.

7. **Mahasena** Second chapter of the second section of Anuttarovavālyadasa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

8. **Mahasena** Son of king Senia(1) and his queen Dhārini(1) of Rāyagīha. He took initiation from Tittthayara Mahāvira, observed asceticism for sixteen years and was born after death as a god in one of the Anuttara heavenly abodes. Thence he will take birth in Mahāvīdeha and attain emancipation there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

9. **Mahasena** A prince who took initiation from Tittthamkara Malli(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 77.

**Mahasenavana** (Mahāsenavana) A park situated in Pāvā-Majjhima where Mahāvira went immediately after obtaining omniscience. He delivered a sermon there.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 540, AvaCu. I. p. 324, 370, Vis. 1553-1554, 2579, 2585, Tir. 1092.

**Mahassava** (Mahāśrava) Third chapter of the sixth section of Viyāha-pannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 229.

**Mahā** (Maghā) See Maghā(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 41.



**Mahāoghassarā** or **Mahāohassarā** (Mahaughasvarā) A bell in the assembly of *indra* Bali.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam, 119, AvaCu. I. p. 146.

**Mahākamda** (Mahākrandā) Same as **Mahākamdiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 94.

**Mahākamdiya** (Mahākrandita) A class of **Vāṇamam̐tara** gods.<sup>1</sup> **Hassa** and **Hassarai** are their two lords.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 47, Pras. 15.

2. Sth. 94,

**1. Mahākaccha** Son of **Titthayara Usabha**(1) and father of **Viṇami**. He, along with his brother **Kaccha**(2), observed asceticism for some time under **Titthayara Usabha** and took to mendicancy afterwards.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 160-1, KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 237.

**2. Mahākaccha** A district situated in **Mahāvideha**. It lies to the south of mount **Ñilavam̐ta**, to the north of river **Siyā**, to the west of mount **Pambakūḍa**(1) and to the east of river **Gāhāvāi**. Its capital is **Ritthā**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 95, Sth. 637,

**3. Mahākaccha** A god presiding over the **Mahākaccha** district in **Mahāvideha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 95.

**4. Mahākaccha** A peak of **Pambakūḍa**(1) mountain in **Mahāvideha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jhm. 95.

**1. Mahākacchā** Twenty-seventh chapter of the fifth subsection of the the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153,

**2. Mahākacchā** Daughter of a merchant of **Ñāgapura**. She renounced the world and took initiation from **Titthayara Pāsa**(1). After her death she became queen of **Atikāya**, a lord of the **Vāṇamam̐tara Mahoraga** gods. The same is the name of a queen of **Mahākāya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153, Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

**1. Mahākapha** (Mahākṛṣṇa) Sixth chapter of **Nirayāvaliyā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

**2. Mahākapha** Son of king **Seṇia**(1) of **Rāyagiha**. His description is similar to that of **Kāla**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

**1. Mahākaphā** (Mahākṛṣṇā) Sixth chapter of the eighth section of **Am̐tagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 17.

2. **Mahākaphā** Wife of king **Seṇia**(1). She was consecrated by **Titthayara Mahāvira** at **Campā**.<sup>1</sup> After practising asceticism for thirteen years she attained emancipation.<sup>2</sup>

1. Ant. 22,

| 2. Ibid. 26.

**Mahākappasuta** or **Mahākappasutta** (**Mahākālpasūtra**) Same as **Mahākappasuya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanCu. p. 70, NisCu. II. p. 238, NisCu. IV. pp. 96, 224.

1. **Mahākappasuya** (**Mahākālpasūtra**) A **Kāliya** text included in **Cheyasutta**.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now. All the commentators have enumerated it separately in addition to **Kappa**(1), a **Cheyasutta**, popularly known as **Bṛhatkālpasūtra**. The author of the *cūrṇi* (commentary) has made no specification in this regard.

1. AvaN. 778, Vis. 2795, NisBh. 5572, 6190, VyaBh. 4.391, NisCu. II p. 238, IV. pp. 96, 224.

2. **Mahākappasuya** An **Aṅgabāhira Ukkāliya** text.<sup>1</sup> It is also extinct. It may be taken to be different from **Mahākappasuya**(1) on the ground that one is *kālika* whereas the other is *utkālika*. Or the two may be regarded as identical on the reason that some might have taken it to be a *kālika* text, whereas the others might have considered it as an *utkālika* text.

1. Nan. 44, Pak. p. 43, NanCu. p. 70.

**Mahākāya** One of the two lords of the **Mahoraga** gods.<sup>4</sup> He has **Bhuyāṅgavati**, **Mahākacchā**(2) and **Phuḍā** as his queens.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 169.

| 2. Ibid. 406.

1. **Māhākāla** Third chapter of **Nirayāvallyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

2. **Māhākāla** Son of king **Seṇia**(1) of **Rāyagiha**. His description is just like that of **Kāla**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

3. **Mahākāla** A temple erected in memory of ascetic **Avantisukumāla** by his son at **Ujjeni**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II, p. 157.

4. **Mahākāla** A celestial abode of **Sahassarakappa** where the maximum longevity of gods is eighteen *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in eighteen fortnights and have desire for food once in eighteen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sum. 18.

**5. Mahākāla** One of the nine treasures of a **Cakkavatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 303.

**6. Mahākāla** One of the last five most dreadful internal abodes in the seventh hell **Tamatamappabhā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 89.

**7. Mahākāla** One of the two presiding gods of the **Kāloa** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 175.

**8. Mahākāla** Name of **Logapāla** under each of the two lords of the **Velamba**(1) and **Pabhamjapa**(3) **Vāukumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

**9. Mahākāla** One of the two lords of the **Pisāya** gods.<sup>1</sup> He has **Kamalā**(1), **Kamalappabhā**(1), **Uppalā**(4) and **Sudarṣaṇā**(4) as his queens. See also **Kāla**(4).

1. Bha. 169.

| 2. Bha. 406, Jna. 154.

**10. Mahākāla** A god presiding over **Keua**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 305.

**11. Mahākāla** One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. 78-79.

**12. Mahākāla** A god under **Jama**(2), a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup> He belongs to the **Paramāhammiya** class of Gods.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 166, SūCū. p. 154.

| 2. Sam. 15.

**1. Mahākālī** Third chapter of the eighth section of **Amṭagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 17.

**2. Mahākālī** Wife of king **Senia**(1). She took initiation from **Titthayara Mahāvira** at **Campā** and attained liberation after practising asceticism for a period of ten years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 19, 26.

**Mahākāsava** (**Mahākāśyapa**) A non-Jain sage in **Ariṭṭhapemi's** *tīrtha*, recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 9, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Mahākīṇhā** (**Mahākṛṣṇā**) A tributary of river **Rattā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 470.

**Mahākumuda** A celestial abode of **Mahāsukka**(1) where the maximum longevity of the gods is seventeen *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in seventeen fortnights and have desire for food once in seventeen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

**Mahāgaha** (Mahāgraha) Mahāgaha means a planet. There are eighty-eight such planets.<sup>1</sup> Its other name is **Gaha**.

1. Bha. 406.

**Mahāgiri** A chief disciple of preceptor **Thūlabhadda**. He belonged to the **Elāvacca** lineage. He had eight pupils.<sup>1</sup> **Koḍiṇṇa**, the preceptor of **Niṇhava Āsamittā** and **Dhaṇagutta**, the preceptor of **Niṇhava Gaṃga**, were among them.<sup>2</sup> He had been to **Kosambī**<sup>3</sup> and **Ujjenī**.<sup>4</sup> He took to *jīṇakalpa* (a type of asceticism) after handing over his charge to **Suhatthi**(1), another disciple of **Thūlabhadda**.<sup>5</sup> He died on mount **Gayagga** near **Elakaccha** (**Dasaṇṇapura**).<sup>6</sup> See also **Giri**.

1. Nan. v. 25, Kalp (Therāvalī). 6-7, AvaN. 1278, NunM. p. 49.

2. AvaBh. 132-4, Vis. 2890, 2925, NisBh. 5600-1, UttN. and UttS. pp. 162-3, AvaCu. I. p. 423, SthA. pp. 412-3.

3. NisBh. 5744.

4. AvaCu. II. p. 157.

5. AvaCu. II. p. 155, NisCu. II. pp. 361-2, BrhBh. 3281.

6. AvaCu. II. p. 157.

**1. Mahāghosa** (Mahāghoṣa) A celestial abode in **Bambhaloa** where the maximum age of gods is ten *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in ten fortnights and have desire for food once in ten thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 10.

**2. Mahāghosa** A celestial abode where the maximum longevity of gods is six *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in six fortnights and have desire for food once in six thousand years. It is just like **Sayambhū**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**3. Mahāghosa** A town to which merchant **Dhammaghosa** (9) belonged.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**4. Mahāghosa** Lord of the northern **Thaṇṇiyakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup> He has six queens whose names are the same as those of **Bhūyāṇanda**'s(1).<sup>2</sup> See **Ghosa**(1) also.

1. Sth. 94, Jna. 152, Bha. 169.

2. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

**5. Mahāghosa** A god under **Jama**(2), a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3). He is a **Paramāhammiya** god.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 166, SutCu. p. 154.

2. Sam. 15.

**6. Mahāghosa** Seventh **Kulagara** of the past **Ussappiṇi** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See **Kulagara**.

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 556.

**7. Mahāghosa** Eleventh would-be **Titthayara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**Mahāghoṣā** (Mahāghoṣā) Court-bell of the lords of Īsāṇā, Māhinda, Lamtaga, Sabassāra and Accuya celestial regions.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118, AvaCu. I. p. 144.

**Mahācamda** (Mahācandra) See Mahācamda(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 1119, Sam. 159.

**1. Mahājasa** (Mahāyaśas) One of the eight great men attaining liberation after Cakkavatti Bharaha(1).<sup>1</sup> He was son of Āicējasa(1)<sup>2</sup> and father of Aibala(2).

1. Sth. 616.

| 2. Vis. 1750, AvaN. 363, SthA. p. 185.

**2. Mahājasa** Fourth would-be Tittthamkara in the Eravaya(1) region of Jambuddiva. Tittthogālī mentions him as seventh Tittthayara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1118.

**Mahānāī** (Mahānadi) Big rivers of Jambuddiva<sup>1</sup> and other continents upto Pukkharaddhaḍiva.<sup>2</sup> Rohiā, Rohiamsā, Harikamṭā, Hari, Sioā, Gaṃgā and Simḍhu(1) are such rivers which fall to the south of mount Maṃdara(3) whereas Siā, Nārikamṭā, Narakamṭā, Ruppakulā, Suvannakulā, Rattā and Rattavai<sup>2</sup> fall to the north of Maṃdara.<sup>3</sup> Other big rivers are Jaunā, Saraū, Ādi, Kosī and Mahī; Sataddu, Vibhāsā, Vitatthā, Erāvai and Camdabhāgā; Kīphā, Mahākīphā, Nīlā, Mahānīlā, Mahātīrā; and Imḍā, Imḍaseṇā, Suseṇā, Vāriseṇā and Mahābhoyā which merge into Gaṃgā, Simḍhu(1), Rattā and Rattavai respectively.<sup>4</sup> Monks and nuns were not permitted to cross, more than once a month, the big rivers like Gaṃgā, Jaunā, Saraū, Erāvai<sup>5</sup> Kosiyā<sup>6</sup> and Mahī. This restriction did not bind on them on the following emergencies : terror (from a king or an enemy), famine, on being flown into water (by somebody), flood, and (being disturbed by) Anāriyas.<sup>7</sup>

1. Sth. 88.

2. Sth. 197.

3. Sth. 88, 197. \*

4. Sth. 470, 717.

5. Sth. 412, Nis. 12. 42, NisCu. III. p. 364.

6. BrhKs. p. 1487, BrhBh. 5620.

7. Sth. 412.

**1. Mahānamdiāvatta** (Mahānandyāvarta) A celestial abode in Mahāsukka(1) where gods enjoy a maximum life of sixteen sāgaropama years. They breathe once in sixteen fortnights and have desire for food once in sixteen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16.

**2. Mahānamdiāvatta** A Logapāla each under Ghosa(1) and Mahāghosa(4), the two lords of the Thanīyakumāra gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

**Mahānalīpa** (Mahānalīna) A celestial abode in Mahāsukka(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is seventeen sāgaropama years. They breathe

once in seventeen fortnights and have desire for food once in seventeen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

**Mahāṇīyamṭhijja** (Mahānirgranthīya) Same as Niyamṭhijja.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 20.

**Mahāniraya** (Mahānaraka) Most dreadful hellish abode. In the **Rayana-ppabbhā**(1) region there are six such abodes ; **Lola**, **Lolua**, **Udaddha**, **Nidaddha**, **Jaraya** and **Pajjaraya**. In the **Paṃkappabbhā** region there are the following Mahānirayas : **Āra**, **Vāra**, **Māra**, **Rora**. **Roruya**(i) and **Khāḍa-khaḍa**.<sup>1</sup> In the **Tamatamappabbhā** region also there are such five **Aṇuttara-Mahānirayas**. They are : **Kāla**(9), **Mahākāla**(6), **Roruya**(ii), **Mahāruruya** and **Appatittāna**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 515.

2. Ibid. 451.

**Mahāṇīsiha** (Mahānīsiṭha) An **Aṃgabāhira Kāliya** text.<sup>1</sup> It has also been utilised for composing **Gacchāyāra**.<sup>2</sup> Mahāṇīsiha consists of six chapters and two appendices (*cūlikās*).<sup>3</sup> The first chapter called *salluddharaṇa* enjoins upon the ascetics to become free from deceit, wrong belief etc. The second chapter called *kammavivāgavāgarāṇa*<sup>4</sup> deals with the fruits of Karmas and the expiation of sins. These two chapters are allowed to be studied even by ordinary monks and the chapters hereafter are not meant for all.<sup>5</sup> The third and fourth chapters treat of ascetics of bad conduct. Charms and magic (*mantra-tantra*)<sup>6</sup>, *Pañcamāṅgala*, *Uvadhāṇa* (salutations and penances) and worship of the *Jinas* are discussed therein.<sup>7</sup> Preceptor **Vairasāmi** included the *Pañcamāṅgalas* in the original texts rejuvenating the *niryukti*, *bhāṣya* and *cūṇī* commentaries. The worm-eaten Mahāṇīsiha was rejuvenated by **Haribhadda**. **Siddhasena**, **Vuddhavāi**, **Jakkhasena**, **Devagutta**(2), **Jasavaddhana**, **Ravigutta**, **Nemicāṇḍa** etc., had great respect for it.<sup>8</sup> Derogatory conducts of monks is viewed in it with contempt. This text also refers to a narrative of **Sumai**(6) and **Nāila**(3). The fifth chapter called *navanīyasāra* pertains to the relation between a preceptor and his pupil. Topics regarding pilgrimage, protection and rejuvenation of the temples and the like are discussed in it. It records a prophecy that sage **Sirippabha**(1) would be born during **Kakkī's** rule. **Gacchāyāra** has been composed on the basis of this chapter. The sixth chapter called *giyattha-vihāra* deals with expiations and atonements. It has illustrations of **Naṃdisena**(1), **Lakkhaṇā**(4) etc.<sup>9</sup> In the *cūlikās* there are stories of **Sujjasirī**, **Susaḍha** etc.<sup>10</sup>

1. Nan. 44.

2. Gac. 135.

3. Mahan. 18.

4. Ibid. 48.

5. Ibid. 49.

6. Ibid. 51.

7. Ibid. 52-68.

8. Ibid. 70-71.

9. Ibid. 176.

10. Ibid. 242.

**Mahānīlā** (Mahānīlā) A tributary of river Rattā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 470.

**Mahātavassi** (Mahātapasvin) Another name of **Titthayara Mahāvīra**,—

1. AvaCu. I p. 322.

**Mahātavovatira** (Mahātapoputīra) Hot springs situated in the vicinity of **Rāyagiha**, at the foot of mount **Vebhāra**. Their water accumulates into a big pond measuring five hundred *dhanuṣas*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 113.

**Mahāfirā** A tributary of river Rattā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 470.

**Mahādāmaḍḍhi** (Mahādāmarddhi) A general commanding the column of oxen under the lord of **Isāṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

1. **Mahāduma** (Mahādruma) A celestial abode in **Sahassārakappa** where the maximum longevity of the gods is eighteen *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in eighteen fortnights and have desire for food once in eighteen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18.

2. **Mahāduma** General of the infantry of *indra* **Bali**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 119, AvaCu. I. p. 146.

1. **Mahādumasena** (Mahādrumasena) Ninth chapter of the second section of **Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

2. **Mahādumasena** Son of king **Seṇia**(1) and his queen **Dhāriṇī**(1). He was initiated by **Titthayara Mahāvīra**. After death he attained an **Aṇuttara** celestial abode. In future he will get emancipation in **Mahāvideha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

1. **Mahādhanu** (Mahādhanuṣ) Ninth chapter of **Vaṇhidasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1.

2. **Mahādhanu** Son of **Baladeva**(1) and **Revai**(3) of **Bāravaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.9.

**Mahādhāyairukkha** (Mahādhātakīṣṇa) A tree in **Dhāyaisamḍa**. See **Dhāyaisamḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 641, Jis. 174.

1. **Mahāpauma** (Mahāpadma) A celestial abode in Mahāsukka(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is seventeen *Sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in seventeen fortnights and have desire for food once in seventeen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

2. **Mahāpauma** Son of Sukāla(4) and Mahāpaumā.<sup>1</sup>

1 Nir. 2.2.

3. **Mahāpauma** Ninth would-be Cakkavatti of the Bharaha(2) region in Jambuddīva.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1125.

4. **Mahāpauma** Ninth Cakkavatti of the present Osappiṇi in the Bharaha(2) region of Jambuddīva.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as Paumanābha(1).<sup>2</sup> His capital was Vānārasī.<sup>3</sup> He was contemporary of Tittthayara Munisuvvaya(1). Paumuttara(2) was his father and Jālā was his mother.<sup>4</sup> His height was 20 *dhanuṣaṣṣ*.<sup>5</sup> Vasumdhara(2) was his chief queen.<sup>6</sup> He lived 3000 years and then attained emancipation.<sup>7</sup>

1. Vis. 1763, Sth. 718, Utt. 18.41, Sam.

158, Tir. 303, AvaN. 374-375.

2. AvaN. 419.

3. AvaN. 397, 419.

4. Sam. 158, AvaN. 398-400.

5. AvaN. 393.

6. Sam. 158.

7. AvaN. 396-401.

5. **Mahāpauma** King of Puṇḍarīgīṇi in Pokkhalāvaī(1) district of Mahāvideha. He became a monk. After death he was born as a god in the Mahāsukka region and thereafter as Teyaliputta.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 103, AvaCu. I. p. 501.

6. **Mahāpauma** Second chapter of Kappavadiṃsiyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 2.1.

7. **Mahāpauma** He is king of Puṇḍarīgīṇi(1) in Pukkhalāvaī(1) district of Mahāvideha, father of Puṇḍarīya(1) and Kaṇḍarīya(1) and husband of queen Paumāvai(3).<sup>1</sup> He became a monk and attained emancipation.<sup>2</sup>

1. UttS. p. 326, AvaCu. I. p. 384.

2. Jna. 141.

8. **Mahāpauma** Ninth king of the Nanda(1) dynasty. His minister was Sagaḍāla.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 183.

9. **Mahāpauma** Future birth of Gosāla. He will be the son of king Sammuī(1) and queen Bhaddā(27)(1) of the Paṇḍa country. His two other names are Devaseṇa(1) and Vimalavāhaṇa(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 559.



**10. Mahāpaumā** First would-be Tittamkara in the Bhāraba(2) region of Jambuddīva<sup>1</sup> and a future birth of king Seniya(1). He will be born as the son of Kulagara Sammūi(2) and lady Bhaddā(27-ii) at the city of Sayadvāra of the Puṇḍa(3) country situated at the foot of Veyaddhagiri(2). His two other names are Devaseṇa(2) and Vimalavāhana(4).<sup>2</sup> The parents etc. of Mahāpauma(10) seems to have been confused with those of Gosāla's future birth, i. e. Mahāpauma(9).

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1026, 1031, 1106, | 2. Sth. 693.  
Mahan. pp. 168-169.

**Mahāpaumaddaha** (Mahāpadmadraha) A big lake situated in the heart of the Mahābhīmaṇṭa(3) mountain. It is two thousand *yojanas* long, one thousand *yojanas* broad and ten *yojanas* deep. There is a great lotus-tree in it, therefore it is called Mahāpaumaddaha. Rivers Rohiā(1) and Hari-karṇṭā have their sources in it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 80, Sam. 115, JivM. p. 244, Jiv. 141, Sth. 197, 522.

**Mahāpaumarukkha** (Mahāpadmarukṣa) A sacred tree in the western half of Pukkaravaradīvaḍḍha.<sup>1</sup> It is the abode of god Puṇḍariya(5)<sup>2</sup> who is also called Mahāpuṇḍariya(2).<sup>3</sup>

1. Sth. 641. | 3. Sth. 766.  
2. Jiv. 176.

**Mahāpaumā** (Mahāpadmā) Queen of Sukāla(4) and mother of Mahāpauma(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 2.2.

**Mahāpaccakkhāna** (Mahāpratyākhyāna) An Aṃgabāhira Ukkālīa text.<sup>1</sup> See also Paṇṇaga.

1. Nan. 44, NanCu. p. 58, NanH. p. 72, Mar. 663.

**Mahāpaṇṇavanā** (Mahāprajñāpanā) An Aṃgabāhira Ukkālīa text,<sup>1</sup> not extant now.

1. Nan. 44, Pak. p. 43,

**Mahāpaduma** (Mahāpadma) See Mahāpauma(8).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 183.

**1. Mahāpabha** (Mahāprabha) A celestial abode where the maximum age of gods is seven *Sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in seven fortnights and have desire for food once in seven thousand years. It is similar to Sama.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 7.

**2. Mahāpabha** One of the two presiding gods of Khōḍavara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 182.

**1. Mahāpamha** (Mahāpakṣman) A Vijaya(23) (district) situated in Mahāvideha to the south of Sioā river, with its capital at Mahāpurā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**2. Mahāpamha** A peak of mount Pamhāvai.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**Mahāpariṇā** (Mahāparijñā) Seventh chapter of the first section of Āyāraṅga.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now.<sup>2</sup> Ajja Vaira(2) learnt about āgāsagamāvijjā from this chapter.<sup>3</sup>

1. AcaN. 32.

2. SamA. p. 71.

3. AvaN. 770, Vis. 2781

**Mahāpātāla** or **Mahāpāyāla** (Mahāpātāla) Same as Mahāpāyālakalasa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 156.

**Mahāpāyālakalasa** (Mahāpātālakalasa) A structure resembling a big pot in the Lavaṇa ocean. There are four such *kalasas* in the four quarters. Their names are: Valayāmuha, Keua(2), Jāyaa or Jīvaa and Isara(1). They are situated at a distance of ninety-five thousand *yojanas* from Jambuddiva. They are one lakh *yojanas* deep. Their breadth is ten thousand *yojanas* at the bottom, one lakh *yojanas* in the middle and ten thousand *yojanas* at the top. They serve as the abodes of four gods: Kāla(11) Mahākāla(10), Velamba(2) and Pabhamjāna(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 52, 95, SamA. p. 72, Sth. 305, 720.

2. Jiv. 156.

**Mahāpīḍha** See Mahapīḍha.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 133, AvaM. pp. 160, 226.

**Mahāpumkha** (Mahāpumkṣa) A celestial abode in Lāmṭaa where the maximum duration of life of gods is twelve *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in twelve fortnights and have desire for food once in twelve thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Mahāpuṇḍa** (Mahāpuṇḍra) A celestial abode just like Mahāpumkha..<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Mahāpundariya** (Mahāpuṇḍarika) A big lake situated on the Ruppi(4) mountain. In length, breadth and depth it is similar to Mahāpaumadaha. Rivers Narakaṁtā and Ruppakūlā rise from its southern and northern gates respectively.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sam. 115, Sth. 197, 522.

**Mahāpura** A town where king **Bala**(3) reigned. His son **Mahabbala**(10) was initiated by **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup> It had a park named **Rattāsoga** which housed the shrine of **Jakkha Rattapāa**.<sup>1</sup> **Titthamkara Vāsupujja** accepted his alms in this town.<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

| 2. AvaN. 324.

**Mahāpurā** (Mahāpurī) Capital of the **Mahāpamha** district in **Mahāvideha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**Mahāpurisa** (Mahāpuruṣa) Lord of northern **Kimpurisa**(3) gods.<sup>1</sup> He has four principal wives : **Rohiṇī**(8), **Nāvamiyā**(4), **Hirī**(5) and **Pupphavati**(6).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 169.

| 2. Ibid. 406.

**1. Mahāpomaṇḍariya** (Mahāpaṇḍarika) A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is seventeen *sāguropama* years. They breathe once in seventeen fortnights and have desire for food once in seventeen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

**2. Mahāpomaṇḍariya** A god who resides on **Mahāpauṣa-rukha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 764.

**3. Mahāpomaṇḍariya** Same as the **Mahāpomaṇḍariya** lake.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 197.

**1. Mahābala** One of the eight great kings attaining liberation after **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1).<sup>1</sup> He is also known as **Balabadda**(2)<sup>2</sup> and is the son of **Aijasa**.

1. Sth. 616.

| 2. AvaN. 363, Vis. 1750.

**2. Mahābala** See **Mahabbala**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Jna. 66, Vip. 33, Ant. 15, AvaCu. I. pp. 165, 369, AvaN. 1292, AvaCu. II. p. 194, AvaH. p. 116, AvaM. pp. 158, 219.

**3. Mahābala** See **Mahabbala**(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**1. Mahābāhu** One of the hundred sons of **Usaha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**2. Mahābāhu** Fourth would-be **Vāsudeva**(1) of the coming **Ussappiṇi** in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1143.

**3. Mahābāhu** A **Vāsudeva**(1) of **Avaravideha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1291, AvaCu. II. p. 194.

**Mahābhadda** (Mahābhadra) A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is sixteen *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in sixteen fortnights and have desire for food once in sixteen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16.

**Mahābhāga** Another name of **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup> See **Mahāvīra**.

1. AvaN. 81.

**1. Mahābhīma** Lord of **Rakkhasa** gods of northern region.<sup>1</sup> He has four principal wives : **Paumā**(6), **Paumāvatī**(7), **Kaṇagā** and **Rayanappabhā**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Proj. 48, Bha. 169.

| 2. Bha. 406.

**2. Mahābhīma** Eighth would-be **Paḍisattu** of the coming **Ussappiṇi** in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddīva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1146.

**Mahābhīmasena** (Mahābhīmasena) Seventh **Kulagara** of the past **Osappiṇi**<sup>1</sup> or **Ussappiṇi**<sup>2</sup> in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddīva**. See **Kulagara** for clarification.

1, Sam. 157.

| 2. Sth. 767.

**Mahābhūila** (Mahābhūtila) Same as **Bhūila**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 292.

**Mahābherava** (Mahābhairava) A park situated at **Majjhima-Pāvā**, where bamboo nails were extracted from the ears of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** by *vaidya Kharāa*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 322.

**Mahābhoyā** (Mahābhogā) One of the five tributaries of **Rattāvati**(1) in **Jambuddīva**.

1. Sth. 470.

**Mahāmādhara** (Mahāmāṭhara) A General commanding the column of chariots under the lord of **Īsāṇa** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**Mahāmuṇi** (Mahāmūni) Another name of **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 81.

**Mahāyasa** (Mahāyaśas) See **Mahājasa**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 1118.

**Mahāyārahā** (Mahācārakathā) Sixth chapter of **Dasaveyāliya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasN. 245.

**Mahārāha** (Mahāratha) Another name of **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sut. 1.3. 1.1.

**Mahārōruya** (Mahārauruka) One of the five most dreadful **Mahāpīraya** abodes of the seventh infernal region **Tamatamappabhā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 451, SthA. p. 341.

**Mahāliyā-Vimānapavibhatti** (Mahatī-Vimānapravibhakti) See **Mahalliyā-Vimānapavibhatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 42, 43, 45.

**Mahāliya-Vimānapavibhatti** (Mahatī-Vimānavibhakti) See **Mahalliyā-Vimānapavibhatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 44.

**Mahālohiakkha** (Mahālohitākṣa) A commander under *indra* Ball. He is in-charge of the column of bisons.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**Mahāvacccha** (Mahāvatsa) A district situated in **Mahāvideha**, with its headquarters at **Aparāiyā**(4). River **Tattajalā** flows east of it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 96.

**Mahāvappa** (Mahāvapra) A district in the **Mahāvideha** region of **Jambuddīva**. Its capital is **Jayāntī**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**2. Mahāvappa** A peak of mount **Sūra**(6) in **Mahāvideha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**Mahāvāu** (Mahāvāyu) A General under the lord of the **Isāna** celestial region. He commands the column of cavalry.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**Mahāvijaya** A celestial abode same as **Pupphuttara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 176, AvaCu. I. p. 236.

**1. Mahāvideha** A region situated in the centre of **Jambuddīva**. It lies to the south of mount **Ñilavām̐ta**, to the north of mount **Ñisaba**, to the east of the western **Lavaṇa** ocean and to the west of the eastern **Lavaṇa** ocean. It is shaped like a *paryāṅka*. It touches the **Lavaṇa** ocean on two sides.<sup>1</sup> It is  $33684\frac{4}{11}$  *yojanas* broad<sup>2</sup> and  $33767\frac{7}{11}$  *yojanas* long. Its *jīvā* (chord) touching the oceans on two sides, is one lakh *yojanas* and its *dhanupit̐tha* (pertient arc) measures on both the sides somewhat more than  $158113\frac{1}{11}$  *yojanas*. After the name of its presiding god **Mahāvideha**(2) this region is also called by the same name.

There are four sub-regions in it, namely, **Puvvavideha**(1), **Avaravideha**(1),

1. Jam. 85, Sth. 555.

| 2. Jam. 85, Sam. 33.

**Devakuru** and **Uttarakuru**(1).<sup>3</sup> They are situated respectively to the east, west, south and north of mount **Maṁdara**(3).<sup>4</sup> There are two great rivers namely **Sīā** and **Sioā** in Mahāvideha. **Sīā** flows towards the east and **Sioā** towards the west of mount **Maṁdara**.<sup>5</sup> The other mountains situated in it are **Gaṁdhamāyana**, **Māla-Vaṁta**(1), **Somaṇasa**(5) and **Vijjupabha**(1) which fall respectively<sup>6</sup> to the north-west and north-east; south-east and south-west of **Maṁdara**. **Cittakūḍa**(1), **Pāṁhakūḍa**(1), **Nalipakūḍa** and **Egasela**(2)<sup>7</sup> are situated to the north of **Sīā** while **Tiṇḍa**, **Vesamaṇakūḍa**, **Amjāna**(2) and **Māyamaṇjāna**<sup>8</sup> to its south. **Amkāvaī**(2), **Pāṁhāvaī**(1), **Āsivisa** and **Suhāvaha** are situated to the south of **Sioā**, while **Caṁda**(5), **Sūra**(6), **Nāga**(6) and **Deva**(3) to its north.<sup>9</sup>

There are thirty two districts—**Vijayas**(23) in Mahāvideha. They are divided into four groups geographically. The names of those districts group-wise are :—**Kaccha**(1)<sup>10</sup>, **Sukaccha**(1), **Mahākaccha**(2), **Kacchagāvaī**(2) **Āvatta**, **Maṁgalāvatta**(2), **Pukthalāvatta**(1) and **Pukthalāvaī**(1)<sup>11</sup>; **Vaccha**(6), **Suvaccha**(1), **Mahāvachcha**, **Vācchāvaī**, **Ramma**(2), **Rammaga**(4), **Ramaṇijja**(2) and **Maṁgalāvaī**(1), **Pamha**(1), **Supamha**(2), **Mahāpamha**(1), **Pamhagāvaī**, **Saṁkha**(5), **Kumuda**(1), **Nalīna**(4) and **Nalīpāvaī**(1); **Vappa**(1), **Suvappa**(1), **Mahāvappa**(1), **Vappayāvaī**, **Vaggu**(1), **Suvaggu**(2), **Gaṁdhila**(1) and **Gaṁdhilāvaī**(1)<sup>12</sup> and they are situated group-wise to the east of **Maṁdar** and north of river **Sīā**, to the east of **Maṁdara** and south of river **Sīā**, to the west of **Maṁdara** and south of river **Sioā** and to the west of **Maṁdara** and north of river **Sioā** respectively. Or to say the first two groups are situated in **Puvva**-videha and the other two groups in **Avaravideha**. **Titthaṁkaras** are born in these 32 districts. **Avaravideha**(1) and **Puvvavideha**(1) have **Dussamasusama** era and they are **Kammabhūmis**.<sup>13</sup> **Titthaṁkaras** always preach here (in **Avaravideha** and **Puvvavideha** only) *cāujjāma-dhamma*<sup>14</sup> i.e. four-fold law. There exist four **Titthaṁkaras**, four **Cakkavattis**, four **Baladevas**(2) and four **Vāsudevas**(1) at the minimum.<sup>15</sup>

**Devakuru** and **Uttarakuru**(1) have **Susamasusamā** era, they are **Akammabhūmis** and their twin inhabitants are three *gavyūtis* tall and their age is three *palyopama* years. They attain youth in 49 days.<sup>16</sup>

Mahāvideha has static conditions<sup>17</sup> in it. There is neither **Ussappiṇi** nor **Osappiṇi**. It always experiences pleasure and pain in equal proportion.<sup>18</sup>

3. Jam. 85.

4. Ibid. 103.

5. Ibid. 125.

6. Jam. 86, 91, 97, 101.

7. Ibid. 94-95.

8. Ibid. 96.

9. Ibid. 102.

10. Jam. 93.

11. Ibid. 95.

12. Ibid. 102.

13. Sth. 89, 183, 555, Bha. 675, BhaA. p. 897.

14. Bha. 676.

15. Sth. 302.

16. Bha. 675, BhaA. p. 897, Jam. 87, 98, Sth. 89, 143, 522.

17. Bha. 675.

18. Tir. 925, NanM. p. 114.

There are in all five Mahāvideha regions : one in Jambuddīva, two in Dhāyāisaṃḍa and two in Pukkarāḍḍhalīva.<sup>10</sup>

19. JivM. p. 39, AcaCu. p. 133, Praj. 47, AcaSip. 178.

**2. Mahāvideha** Presiding god of the Mahāvideha region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 85.

**Mahāvira** Twenty-fourth i.e. the last Tithamkara of Osappiṇi (the current descending cycle) in the Bhārāha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He was born 250 years after the emancipation of Pāsa(1).<sup>2</sup> In his previous birth he was Namdāna(6).<sup>3</sup> He was contemporary of Tithamkara Vārisena(5) of the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>4</sup> His height was seven *ratnis*.<sup>5</sup> He was of the complexion of heated gold.<sup>6</sup> He belonged to the Nāya(2) clan.<sup>7</sup>

When in the current descending cycle much time of the fourth era i.e. Dūsamasusamā had elapsed and seventy-five years and eight and a half months still remained, on the sixth day of the bright half of the month of Āsāḍha, when the moon was in conjunction with the Hatthuttarā constellation, Mahāvira descended from the Pupphuttara celestial abode on the expiry of his period of life as a god. Then he took the form of an embryo in the womb of Devānamdā (2), wife of Brāhmaṇa Usabhadatta(1) of the southern Brahmanical part of the Kumāpura<sup>8</sup> settlement in the southern half of the Bhārāha region in Jambuddīva. He possessed three-fold knowledge. With regard to this event e.g. he knew that he was to descend, he knew that he had descended, he did not know that he was descending since that time i.e. the time of descending was very small.<sup>9</sup>

Devānamdā saw the following fourteen objects in her dream in that night : an elephant, a bull, a lion, an anointment, a garland, the moon, the sun, a flag, a vase, a lotus-lake, the ocean, a celestial abode, a heap of jewels and a flame.<sup>10</sup>

Then the following idea struck to the mind of Sakka(3), the king of gods. It has never happened, nor does it happen, nor will it happen that *Arhats*, Cakkavattis, Baladevas(2) or Vāsudevas(1) take birth in low families, mean families, degraded families, poor families, indigent families, beggars' families or Brahmin families. They are always born in Ugga families, Bhoga families, Rāiṇṇa families, Ikkhāga(2) families, Khattia families, Harivaṃsa(1) families or in such other families. This is a wonderful thing that Tithayara Mahāvira has taken the form of an embryo in the womb of Brāhmaṇa lady Devā-

1. Sam. 24, 157, Nan. v. 19, Sth. 53, AvaN. 424.

2. AvaN. (Dīpikā). p. 82.

3. Sam. 157.

4. Tir. 335.

5. Sam. 7, Sth. 568, Tir. 364.

6. AvaN. 377, Tir. 343.

7. Aca. 2. 179, Kalp. 110, Pras. 4.

8. Dāhiṇamāhaṇakumāpura in Aca. 2. 176, whereas Māhaṇa Kumāḍaggāma in Kalp. 2.

9. Aca. 2. 176, Kalp. 2-3, Tir. 708, AvaN. 458ff, AvaCu. I. p. 236.

10. Kalp. 4.

naṁdā.<sup>11</sup> Then he called god **Harinegamesi**, the commander of infantry, and ordered him to transfer the embryo from the womb of Devānaṁdā to that of Tisālā, wife of *khattia* **Siddhattha**(1) of the northern Kṣatriya part of the Kurṇapura<sup>12</sup> settlement, and the embryo from the womb of Tisālā to that of Devānaṁdā.<sup>13</sup> Harinegamesi acted accordingly.<sup>14</sup> This event took place on the thirteenth day of the dark half of the month of Āśvina (after the lapse of eighty-two days) when the moon was in conjunction with the Hatthuttarā constellation.<sup>15</sup> The knowledge of Mahāvīra was three-fold. He knew that he was to be removed, he knew that he was removed, and he did not know that he was being removed.<sup>16</sup>

In that night in which the embryo of Mahāvīra was transferred from the womb of Devānaṁdā to that of Tisālā, the former dreamt that the fourteen objects of her dream were taken away from her by Tisālā.<sup>17</sup> At the same time Tisālā saw those objects entering into her own dream.<sup>18</sup>

Once Mahāvīra, out of compassion for mother, stopped moving inside the womb. This caused great anxiety to Tisālā who thought that the embryo had been taken away from her womb or it had died, lost or fallen. Knowing the anxiety of his mother the babe started moving as usual. Then Tisālā felt quite happy and joyful. At this moment Mahāvīra resolved not to renounce the world during the life-time of his parents.<sup>19</sup>

After the lapse of nine months and seven and a half days, on the thirteenth day of the bright half of the month of Caitra when the moon was in conjunction with the Hatthuttarā constellation, Tisālā gave birth to a perfectly healthy son, viz., Mahāvīra.<sup>20</sup>

At the time of Mahāvīra's birth gods and goddesses of all the four classes gathered there, showered nectar, flowers, gold, pearls etc. performed different ceremonies of auspiciousness and anointment.<sup>21</sup>

As the family's treasure of gold, silver, jewels etc. went on increasing since the prince (Mahāvīra) was placed in the womb of Tisālā, he was named **Vaddhamāṇa**(1)= Vardhamāna, i.e. the Increasing One.<sup>22</sup>

Mahāvīra belonged to the Kāsava lineage (*gotra*). He was known by three names : Vaddhamāṇa, Samāṇa and Mahāvīra. He was given the name of Vaddhamāṇa by his parents. He was called Samāṇa by the people

11. Kalp. 17-18, 20, AvaCu. I. p. 239.

12. Uttarakhattiyakurṇapura in Aca. 2. 176, whereas Khattiya kurṇaggāma in Kalp. 21.

13. Kalp. 21-26.

14. Kalp. 28, Aca. 2.176 (Here the name Harinegamesi does not occur.), Sam. 134.

15. Ach. 2. 176, Kalp. 30, Sam. 82-3.

16. Aca. 2. 176, Kalp. 31.

17. Kalp. 31.

18. Kalp. 32.

19. Kalp. 91-94, AvaCu. I. p. 242.

20. Aca. 2. 176, Kalp. 96, AvaCu. I. p. 243. See Raj. 7-9 for a detailed description of his physique.

21. Aca. 2. 176, Kalp. 97-98, AvaCu. I. p. 243.

22. Aca. 2.176, Kalp. 90, 105-6, AvaCu. I. p. 242.



as he remained always engaged in penances with spontaneous happiness and never entertained attachment and aversion. Since he sustained all fears and dangers and patiently tolerated all hardships and calamities, he was called Mahāvīra by the gods.<sup>23</sup> Vira,<sup>24</sup> Viravara,<sup>25</sup> Mahābhāga,<sup>26</sup> Mahāmuni<sup>27</sup> Mahātavassi,<sup>28</sup> Nātaputta,<sup>29</sup> Videhadinṇa,<sup>30</sup> Videhajacca,<sup>31</sup> Jinavīra,<sup>32</sup> Vesaṇṇa,<sup>33</sup> Kusala, Nāyamuni, Videhasumāla<sup>34</sup> etc. also form some of his other names.

Mahāvīra's father had three names : Siddhattha(1) Sijjamsa(6) and Jamsa. His mother also had three names: Tisālā, Videhadinṇā (Videhadattā) and Piyakārīṇī. His wife Jasoyā belonged to the Koḍḍinṇa(2) lineage. His daughter had two names : Anujjā and Piyadamsaṇā. His grand-daughter who belonged to the Kosia lineage also had two names : Sesavāl(1) and Jasavāl(2).<sup>35</sup> His parents were followers of Pāsa(1), the twenty-third Tithaṃkara.<sup>36</sup> Supāsa(7) was his paternal uncle.<sup>37</sup>

Mahāvīra lived thirty years as a householder. When his parents died and his pledge was fulfilled, he distributed, with the permission of his elders, all his wealth among others during a whole year and made up his mind to renounce the world.<sup>38</sup> On the tenth day of the dark half of the month of Mārgaśīrṣa when the moon was in conjunction with the Hithuattarā constellation and the shadow had turned towards the east in the second quarter of the day (*pauruṣī*) after observing fast for two days without taking water<sup>39</sup> and having put on one garment, Mahāvīra left for the park of Nāyasamāda in palanquin named Camdappabhā(4).<sup>40</sup> There he caused the palanquin to stop under an Aśoka tree, descended from it, took off his ornaments, with his own hands, plucked out his hair in five handfuls, and with one divine garment (*devadūṣya*)<sup>41</sup> he entered the state of houselessness, i.e. took to asceticism.<sup>42</sup> He was alone when he renounced the world.<sup>43</sup>

23. Aca. 2. 177, Kalp. 108, AvaN. 539, Vis. 1758, AvaCu. I. p. 245.

24. Nan. v. 3.

25. Pras. 4, Sur. 108, AvaN. 472.

26. AvaN. 81.

27. Ibid.

28. AvaCu. I. p. 322.

29. Aca. 2. 179, AvaCu. I. p. 262, Kalp. 110.

30. Ibid.

31. Ibid.

32. SutN. 199.

33. AvaCu. I. p. 262.

34. Aca. I. 157, 166, Pras. 23, Aca. 2. 179.

35. Aca. 2. 177, 179, Kalp. 109, Vis. 1873-5, AvaCu. I. p. 245, AvaBh. 77, 80.

36. Aca. 2. 178.

37. Ibid. 2.117.

38. Aca. 2.179, Kalp. 110, 112, Bha. 541, Sam. 30, AvaCu. I. pp. 249ff., AvaN. 299.

39. Chaṭṭheṇaṃ bhaṭṭheṇaṃ apāṇaṇaṃ.

40. Aca. 2.179, Kalp. 113-5, Sth. 531, AvaCu. I. pp. 258ff., Sam. 157.

41. According to AvaCu. I. p. 268 he put it on his left shoulder.

42. Kalp. 116, Aca. 2.179. Here the word *śaṭaka* (i.e. garment) is used in stead of *devadūṣya* (i.e. divine garment.) Bha. 541, AvaN. 224ff., AvaCu. I. pp. 265ff.

43. AvaN. 225, Tir. 393.

Now, he obtained the knowledge called *manahparyāya-jñāna* by which he could know the thoughts of all intellectual beings.<sup>44</sup> He reached **Kummāragāma** the same day one **Muhutta** before sunset. Neglecting his body he started meditating on his self. He determined to forbear all calamities arising from divine powers, human beings and animals.<sup>45</sup>

Next day Mahāvīra went to the **Kollāya**(1) settlement. There he broke his fast at the house of Brāhmaṇa **Bahula**(2). From there he went to the **Morāga** settlement. After touring the adjacent area he came back to **Morāya** to spend his first rainy season there at the request of **Dūjjamtaga**. But owing to the displeasure of the host he could stay there only for fifteen days and had to spend the rest of the season at **Atthiyagāma**.<sup>46</sup>

From **Atthiyagāma** Mahāvīra went again to **Morāga**. From there he proceeded first towards southern **Vācāla** and thereafter towards northern **Vācāla** where in the way he abandoned his divine cloth.<sup>47</sup> Thus he wore one garment only for a year and a month and wandered about naked afterwards.<sup>48</sup> He was stung by a venomous serpent called **Camḍakosiya** near a hermitage known as **Kaṇagakhala**.<sup>49</sup> He broke his fifteen days' fast at the house of merchant **Nāgasena** belonging to northern **Vācāla**.<sup>50</sup> Thereafter Mahāvīra went to **Seyaviyā**. From there he went to **Surabhipura**. Thereafter he reached the **Thunāga** settlement after crossing river **Gaṃgā** by boat. Then he came to **Nālamāda** a suburb of **Rāyagiha**. There he spent his rainy season in a weaver's shed<sup>51</sup> and broke his one month's fast at the house of merchant **Vijaya**(6) of **Rāyagiha**.<sup>52</sup> On observing five extraordinary occurrences appearing thereby at that place **Gosāla** approached the venerable ascetic and made a request to admit him as his disciple. Mahāvīra did not entertain his request. The venerable ascetic had his second month's *pāraṇā* at the house of **Ānanda**(3) and that of the third month at the house of **Sūnanda**(5). At the end of the rainy season Mahāvīra left for the **Kollāya** (2) settlement and broke his four month's fast at the house of Brāhmaṇa **Bahula**(4). **Gosāla**, too, went there and again requested Mahāvīra to take him as his disciple. This time his request was accepted and both the venerable ascetic and **Gosāla** lived together for a considerable period.<sup>53</sup>

From **Kollāga** Mahāvīra accompanied by **Gosāla** went to **Suvaṇṇakhala**, **Bambhanagāma** and then to **Camḍā**. Here he spent his third rainy season.<sup>54</sup>

44. Aca. 2.179.

45. Aca. 2.179, AcaN. 277ff.

46. AvaCu. I. pp. 270-2, Bha. 541, Sam. 70, Sam. 157, AvaN. 329.

47. AvaCu. I. pp. 275-7, AvaN. 467.

48. Kalp. 117, Aca. 9. 1.4.

49. AvaCu. I. pp. 278-9.

50. AvaCu. I. p. 279.

51. AvaCu. I. pp. 279-282, Bha. 541, AvaN. 469-470.

52. Bha. 541, AvaCu. I. p. 282, AvaN. 474.

53. Bha. 541.

54. AvaCu. I. pp. 283-4, AvaN. 476.

From Caṃpā both Mahāvīra and Gosāla proceeded to the Kālāya settlement, Pattālaḡa village, Kumāraa settlement, Corāga settlement and then to Pitthicaṃpā where Mahāvīra spent his full fourth rainy season without taking food and boiled water. Gosāla had a discussion with the monks of Pāsa's(1) tradition in Kumāraa settlement.<sup>55</sup>

From Pitthicaṃpā Mahāvīra along with Gosāla proceeded to Kayaṃgālā and from there to Sāvattthī. Here Gosāla was served with man's meat by Siribhaddā, wife of merchant Piudatta.<sup>56</sup> From Sāvattthī they went to a village named Haleduta, then to village Naṃgālā, Āvatta(4) Corāya, Kalāmbuyā and thereafter to Lāḡha, a non-Aryan country, where he had to suffer all sorts of tortures. Mahāvīra spent his fifth rainy season at Bhaddiyā, a city in Aryan territory.<sup>57</sup>

From Bhaddiyā Mahāvīra and Gosāla went to the village of Kadali, then to Jambūsāṃḡa, Taṃbāya and Kūviya settlements. Gosāla, then, severed his company with Mahāvīra and started wandering all alone. Mahāvīra went to Vesālī. From there he came to Gāmāya settlement, Sālīsina village and then again to Bhaddiyā city where his sixth rainy season also passed.<sup>58</sup>

Then the venerable ascetic undertook a tour of Magaha where Gosāla rejoined him. He spent his seventh rainy season at Ālabhiyā.<sup>59</sup>

From Ālabhiyā Mahāvīra and Gosāla went to Kumḡāga, Maddana, Bahusālayā, Lohaggala(2), Purimatāla, Unṇāga, and then to Rāyagiha where Mahāvīra spent his eighth rainy season.<sup>60</sup>

The venerable ascetic again undertook the tour of the Lāḡha country and travelled in Vajjabhūmi and Subbhabhūmi or Suddhabhūmi. He spent his ninth rainy season in this non-Aryan land.<sup>61</sup>

Then both Mahāvīra and Gosāla reached Siddhatthapura, Kummagāma and again Siddhatthapura.<sup>62</sup> While in Kummagāma,<sup>63</sup> they saw an ascetic named Vesiyāyaṇa with upraised arms and upturned face in the glare of the sun. His body was swarming with lice. Gosāla repeatedly enquired whether he was a sage or a bed of lice. Vesiyāyaṇa got angry and struck him with his supernormal power called *tejoleśyā*, Mahāvīra saved Gosāla by his counter supernormal power called *śītaleśyā* and also explained to him the severe ascetic discipline by which such powers could be obtained. While at Siddhatthapura (or Siddhatthagāma), Gosāla uprooted a sesamum shrub and threw it away challenging Mahāvīra's predication that it would

55. AvaCu. I. pp. 284-7, AvaN. 477-9.

56. AvaCu. I. pp. 287-8, AvaN. 479-480.

57. AvaCu. I. pp. 288-290, Aca. 9. 3.2. ff.,  
AvaN. 480-3.

58. AvaCu. I. pp. 291-3, AvaN. 484-8.

59. AvaCu. I. p. 293, AvaN. 489.

60. AvaCu. I. pp. 294-5, AvaN. 489-492.

61. AvaCu. I. p. 296, Aca. 9. 3.2, AvaN.  
492, Vis. 1666.

62. AvaCu. I. p. 297, AvaN. 493-4.

63. According to Bha. 543, it is Kumḡa-  
gāma(3).

bear fruits. The shrub, owing to a lucky fall of rain, came to life again and bore fruits. From this Gosāla derived the conclusion that everything is pre-determined and that all living beings are capable reanimation. Mahāvira did not favour such generalisations. Consequently Gosāla had to sever his association with Mahāvira. He then found his own sect called Ājīviya. From Siddhatthapura Gosāla went to Sāvattihī and followed a course of rigorous asceticism for a period of six months at the pottery of Hālāhalā. This course enabled him to acquire the super-normal power of *tejoleśyā*.<sup>64</sup>

Mahāvira reached Vesālī from Siddhatthapura and from there he went to Vāṇiyaggāma crossing the river Gaṇḍaiā by boat. Then he came to Sāvattihī and spent his tenth rainy season there.<sup>65</sup>

From Sāvattihī Mahāvira went to Sāṇḍatthi, Peḍḥalaggāma in Dadhabhūmi, Vāluṇḍā(1), Subhoma(1), Succhittā, Malaya(3), Hatthisisa, Tosali(1) Mosali, again to Tosali, Siddhatthapura, Vayaggāma, Ālabhiyā, Seyaviyā, again to Sāvattihī, Kosambī, Vāpārasī, Rāyagiha, Mithilā and then to Vesālī where he spent his eleventh rainy season.<sup>66</sup>

Then the venerable ascetic went to Sumsumārapura where Camara(1) came down to see him.<sup>67</sup> Then he reached Bhogapurī, Naṇḍigāma(1) and Memḍhiyagāma. When he came to Kosambī from Memḍhiyagāma, he took a most difficult *abhigraha* (self-imposed restriction) in the matter of accepting food. It was fulfilled after six months less five days at the hands of Camḍapā(1).<sup>68</sup> From Kosambī Mahāvira went to Sumaṅgalā(3), Succhittā, Pālaga(6) and then to Cāmpā where he passed his twelfth rainy season.<sup>69</sup>

Then Mahāvira arrived at Jambhiyagāma. From there he went to Memḍhiyagāma, Chammāni, Majjhima-Pāvā and back to Jambhiyagāma. At Chammāni, a cowherd tortured Mahāvira by piercing wooden pegs into his ears.<sup>70</sup>

Thus, the venerable Mahāvira passed twelve years of his ascetic life with equanimity, performed hard and long penances and endured all afflictions and calamities with undisturbed mind.<sup>71</sup> During the thirteenth year on the tenth day of the bright fortnight of the month of Vaiśākha when the moon was in conjunction with constellation Hatthuttarā and the shadow had turned towards the east, Mahāvira obtained omniscience under a Śāla tree

64. AvaCu. I. pp. 298-9, Bha. 542ff.

65. AvaCu. I. pp. 299-300, AvaN. 495ff.

66. AvaCu. I. pp. 300-315, AvaN. 508-518.

67. Bha. 144, 148.

68. AvaCu. I. pp. 317-9, AvaN. 519-522.

69. AvaCu. I. p. 320, AvaN. 523-4.

70. AvaCu. I. p. 321, AvaN. 525-6.

71. AvaN. 528, 538, AvaCu. I. pp. 246ff. Vis. 191ff., Aca. p. 277ff. See Bha. 579, Sth. 750, AvaBha. 113 and AvaCu. I. p. 274 for his last ten dreams. See Aca. ch. 9 in the first section for a detailed description of the same.

in the form of Sāmāga on the northern bank of river Ujjuvālīyā outside the town of Jambhiyagāma.<sup>72</sup>

When Mahāvīra obtained omniscience, gods of all the four classes descended from and ascended back to their abodes as on the occasion of his birth etc. He preached the Law (*dharma*) first to gods and then to human-beings in the Addhamāgahā language.<sup>73</sup> He taught five vows etc.<sup>74</sup>

After obtaining omniscience Mahāvīra reached Majjhīmā city next morning, covering a distance of twelve *yojanas* in a single night and stayed in the Mahasenavaṇa park. There he initiated eleven persons, Imḍabhūi, Aggibhūi(1) etc. along with their pupils, made them his eleven Gaṇadharas (principal disciples) and established the four-fold Order.<sup>75</sup>

During his thirty years career as Tīthamkara, Mahāvīra visited the following important places: Rāyagiha, Māhanakumḍaggāma, Kaṇagapura, Vīrapura, Vesālī, Campā, Vitibhaya, Āmalakappā, Soriyapura(1), Vaddhamānapura, Hatthisisa, Vāṇiyaggāma, Vāṇarasi, Ālabhiyā, Kāmpillapura, Usabhapura(2), Kosambī, Polāsapura Ullugatīra, Vijayapura, Sogaṇḍhiyā, Mahāpura, Sughosa(5), Kayaṅgalā, Sāvattī, Mithilā, Sāgeya, Miyagāma, Purimatāla, Mahurā(1), Memḍhiyagāma, Hatthināpura, Kāgaṇḍī and Majjīmā-Pāvā.<sup>76</sup> He initiated a large number of persons during this period. Some of them are as follows: Vīraṅgaya(1), Vīrajasa, Saṁjaya(4), Eṇijjāyā(2), Seya(1), Saṁkha(1), Meghakumāra(2), Usabhadatta(1), Devāṇaṇḍā(2), Roha(1), Kālāsavesiyaputta, Aṁutta(1), Jamālī(1), Piyadaṁsaṇā, Udāyana(1), Niyamthiputta, Nārāyaputta, Sāmahatthi(2), Addaa(2), Miyāvati(1), Aṁgāravati, Sudāsaṇa(13), Poggala(2), Māgaṇḍiyaputta, Jayamti(1), Khamḍaa(2), Siva(7), Somila(3), etc.<sup>77</sup> The following are some of his lay-votaries: Saṁkha(9), Isibhaddaputta Culaṇipīyā(2), Sāmā(4), Surādeva(1), Maddua, Āpaṇḍa(11), Sivāṇḍā, Dhappā, Saddālaputta(1), Aggimittā, Cullasayaa(2), Kāmadeva(2), Bahulā, Nam-

72. Aca. 2.179, Kalp. 120, AvaCu. I. pp. 322-3, 601, AvaN. 527, Vis. 1673-4, Sam. 157, Tir. 407.

73. Aca. 2.179, Aup. 34.

74. Aca. 2.179, UttCu. p. 264.

75. AvaCu. I. pp. 323ff., AvaN. 265, 540-1, Vis. 2025ff., Sam. 157, Tir. 455. For further details see Imḍabhūi etc. at their respective places.

76. Bha. 5-6, 20, 84, 90, 150, 257, 362, 371, 380, 418, 424, 434, 437-7, 491, 540, 571, 573, 646, Dasa. 5, 9, 10, Sur. 1, Jam. 2, Raj. 7-9, Aup. 10, 13, 31, Vip. 3, 9, 17, 21, 24, 26, 28-30, 32-4, Anut. 1-4, 6, Ant. 12-

26, Upa. 3, 18, 25, 27, 30, 32, 41, 47, 53, 55-6, Jha. 21, 89, 93, 140, 148-9, AvaCu. I. pp. 89, 381-2, 471, 480, 615, II. pp. 193, 196, 204, AvaN. 518, 1305. For details see these names at their own places.

77. Sth. 621, Bha. 76, 90, 188, 221, 308, 380, 382, 386, 404, 418, 432, 436, 443, 491, 618, 634, 646, Vip. 33-4, Anut. 1-4, 6, Ant. 12-26, Jha. 23ff., 140, AvaCu. I. pp. 89, 91, 471, II. pp. 193, 204, AvaN. 1289. For further information regarding them the reader may be referred to these names in their respective places.

diṇḍiṇi(1), Assiṇi(2). Sālihiṇi(2), Phagguṇi, Varuṇa(8).<sup>78</sup> His first disciples were Imḍabhūi and Caṇḍaṇā(1).<sup>79</sup>

While at Rāyagiha twenty-three sons and thirteen queens of king Senia(9) as well as many other persons took initiation from Mahāvira.<sup>80</sup> At Kosambi eleven queens of king Pajjaya were initiated by Mahāvira. They were admitted to the Order of nuns.<sup>81</sup> While in Polāsapura he converted potter Saddālaputta, a distinguished follower of the Ājīviya sect, to his own faith.<sup>82</sup> In Rāyagiha he had also admitted some ascetics of the *Caturyāma* creed of the line of Pāsa(1), the twenty-third Tithamkara, to his community of monks of the *Pañcayāma* creed.<sup>83</sup> Mahāvira had great reverence for Pāsa(1). There was no fundamental difference in their teachings as revealed by the discussion between Kesi(1) and Goyama(1).<sup>84</sup> At Kayaṅgalā Mahāvira initiated Khamḍaa(2), a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in Vedic literature.<sup>85</sup> Thus, persons of all classes, communities and creeds embraced Mahāvira's four-fold Order.

Jamālī (the son-in-law of Mahāvira) left the Order with his five hundred disciples at Māhaṇakuṇḍaggāma and founded a new sect known as *Bahuraya*.

In course of time Jamālī's disciples returned to the Order of the venerable ascetic.<sup>86</sup> Jamālī was the first *Niṇhava* in the Order of Mahāvira. Tisagutta was the Second one who separated from the Order in Mahāvira's life-time.<sup>87</sup>

While delivering his sermon at Sāvathi, Mahāvira incidentally referred to Gosāla who was staying at the pottery of Hālāhalā in the same town. He told the audience that Gosāla who claimed to be a Tithamkara was neither Omniscient nor the Founder of an Order. He was simply his disciple. This opinion reached Gosāla's ears. He felt insulted at it and came to Mahāvira accompanied by all his disciples. A great number of people flocked there to listen to the dispute of the two Tithamkaras. Gosāla said : "O Kāsava(8) ! it is wrong to say that I am your disciple, since your disciple Gosāla expired long ago. I am the Founder of an Order and my name is Udāi (1) of the Kumḍiāyana lineage. I perform *pauṭṭa-parihāra* and enter into another's (dead) body. At present I have entered into the dead body of Gosāla. This is my seventh change of this sort. I shall live for sixteen years more in this body and then attain emancipation." Tithayara Mahāvira replied : "O Gosāla ! you are no other than my

78. Bha. 303, 433-5, 438, 634, Upa. 8-9, 18, 41-2, 47, 55-6, Jha. 93, AvaCu. II. p. 193. The reader may see these names separately at their own proper places.

79. Sam. 157, Tir. 455, 462.

80. Ant. 16, Anut. 1-2.

81. AvaCu. I. p. 91.

82. Upa, 41ff.

83. Bha. 226, 378-9.

84. For details see ; Imḍabhūi, Kesi(1) and Pāsa(1).

85. Bha. 90ff.

86. Bha. 386, AvaCu. I. pp. 418-9.

87. AvaCu. I. pp. 419-420.

disciple Gosāla, the son of Mamkhali. Why are you fabricating false statements to hide your identity?" This made Gosāla more angry. He started abusing Mahāvira. Savvāṇḍhī(2) and Supakkhatta(3), two disciples of Mahāvira could not tolerate Gosāla's abusive remarks. When they tried to stop him Gosāla struck them with his supernormal power called *tejoleśyā* and burnt them to ashes. Then he struck Mahāvira with the same *leśyā*, but owing to Mahāvira's extraordinary influence, it returned from him and recoiling upon Gosāla himself produced a burning sensation in his body. Seeing Tittthayara Mahāvira unperturbed, Gosāla told him that he (Mahāvira) would suffer from biliary fever and die in six months. Mahāvira told Gosāla that he (Mahāvira) would live sixteen years more, but struck by his own *tejoleśyā* he (Gosāla) would suffer extremely from biliary fever and die in seven days. Gosāla died accordingly.<sup>88</sup> The Sūtrakṛtāṅga refers to Gosāla rebuking Mahāvira for not wandering alone but in a group consisting of his disciples.<sup>89</sup>

When Mahāvira arrived at Memḍhiyagāma, he [was suffering from biliary fever. The disease took an acute form. The people started saying that Tittthayara Mahāvira would die in a period of six months. This rumour was heard by ascetic Siha(1), Mahāvira's disciple who was practising penances at Māluṇḍa-Kaccha. He felt highly disturbed by it. Mahāvira immediately summoned him and told that he was not going to die after six months. He also assured him that he would live for sixteen years more. Mahāvira further said : "O Siha ! you should however go to lady Revatī(1) residing in this town and bring from her the stale *kukkuḍamaṁsa* and not the two *kavoyasarīras* prepared specially for me. That will serve my purpose." Ascetic Siha acted accordingly. Mahāvira took it as medicine and his disease was cured.<sup>90</sup>

Thus Mahāvira passed thirty years of his life as an omniscient Tittthamkara. He spent his last rainy season at Majjhima-Pāvā. There on the fifteenth, i.e. the last day of the dark fortnight of the month of Kārtika, in the night, venerable ascetic Mahāvira left his body at the age of seventy-two and attained liberation before three years and eight and a half months of the expiry of the Dāsamasusamā era.<sup>91</sup> Tittthayara Usabha(1) died before one *koṭṭakoṭi sāgaropama* years less forty-two thousand years of the death of Tittthayara Mahāvira.<sup>92</sup> Tittthayara Pāsa(1) died before 250 years of Mahāvira's liberation.<sup>93</sup>

88. Bha. 547ff., Sth. 776.

89. Sut. 2. 6. 1-2, SutCu. p. 417.

90. Bha. 557. See BhaA. p. 691 for the meaning of *kukkuḍamaṁsa* and *kavoyasarīra*. They are interpreted in both the vegetarian and nonvegetarian ways.

91. Kalp. 123-4, Sam. 72, 89, Tir. 709, Vis. 1702, AvaN. 276, 305

92. Kalp. 228, Sam. 135.

93. AvaBh. 17.

The night in which Mahāvīra attained liberation was lighted up by many descending and ascending gods.<sup>94</sup>

When Tittthayara Mahāvīra left his body and attained emancipation, the eighteen confederate kings of Kāśī and Kosala (and eighteen kings) belonging to the Mallai and Lecchai clans were present there. Thinking that the spiritual light of knowledge has departed with the departure of the Tittthayara they made a material illumination by lightning lamps.<sup>95</sup> The coronation ceremony of king Pālaga(2) of Avamti was held in the same night.<sup>96</sup>

Mahāvīra lived for a period of forty-two years after his renunciation. He spent forty-two rainy seasons of this period at the following places : One at Atthiyagāma, three at Campā and PīṭhīCampā, twelve at Vesālī and Vāṇiyaggāma, fourteen at Rāyagīha and Nālandā, six at Mithilā, two at Bhaddiyā, one at Ālabhiyā, one at Sāvattthī, one at Paṇiabhūmi (a place in Vajjabhūmi) and one at Majjhīmā-Pāvā.<sup>97</sup>

Mahāvīra had under him an excellent community of 14000 monks with Īmdabhūi at their head, 36000 nuns with Cāmdanā at their head, 159000 lay-votaries with Saṃkha(9) and Sayaga at their head, 318000 female lay-votaries with Sulasā(2) and Revai(1) at their head, 300 sages who knew the fourteen Puvva texts, 1300 sages who possessed *avadhi-jñāna* i.e. limited direct knowledge, 700 omniscients, 700 sages who were possessed of the super-normal power of transformation (*vaikriyalabdhi*), 500 sages who possessed *manaḥparyāyajñāna*, i.e. knowledge of others' mental conditions, 400 professors (*vādins*), 700 disciples and 1400 woman disciples who attained liberation and 800 sages who reached the Anuttara heavenly abode.<sup>98</sup>

Mahāvīra's followers were of three categories; ascetics, lay-votaries and sympathisers or supporters. Īmdabhūi, Cāmdanā etc. come under the first category. Saṃkha, Sayaga, Sulasā, Revai etc. form the second category. Senia(1), Cellapā, Udāyana(2), Kālodāyi, Pīṃgala(1), Paṇjjoṇa, Kāṇia etc. belonged to the third category.<sup>99</sup> The *tīrtha* or *saṅgha* consisted of only the first two categories.

Among the monks of Mahāvīra eleven became distinguished as *Gaṇadhara* i.e., heads of groups guiding and instructing nine separate groups of ascetics placed under them. They were ; (1) Īmdabhūi, (2) Aggibhūi(1), (3) Vāubhūi, (4) Viatta(1), (5) Suhamma(1), (6) Maṇḍiyaputta, (7) Mōriyaputta(1), (8) Akāṃpiya, (9) Ayalabhāyā, (10) Meyajja(1) and (11) Pabhāsa (1). Akāṃpiya and Ayalabhāyā were made in-charge-of a common group.

94. Kalp. 125.

95. Kalp. 128.

96. Tir. 620.

97. Kalp. 122, Sam. 42.

98. Kalp. 134-145, Sam. 14, 36, 53.

104, 106, 110, Sth. 382, 653, Avā. Cu. I. p. 159, AvāN. 259ff. See also Aup. 14ff. for their description.

99. Bha. 90, 305, Daṣa. 10.1, Aup. 31.1f



Similarly Meyajja and Phabhāsa were entrusted with one group.<sup>100</sup> Mahāvīra's line was continued by Suhamma and his successors, since among all the Gaṇadharaś Suhamma was the last to die.<sup>101</sup>

Among the lay-votaries of Mahāvīra the following ten form the subject-matter of Uvāsagadaśā : (1) Āṇanda (11), husband of Sivāṇanda, of Vāṇiyaggāma; (2) Kāmadeva(2), husband of Bhaddā (36) of a Carṇpā; (3) Culapīpiyā(2), husband of Sāmā(4), of Vāṇārasi(11); (4) Surādeva(1), husband of Dhannā, of Vāṇārasi; (5) Cullasayaa(2), husband of Bahuā, of Ālabhiyā; (6) Kuṇḍakoliya(1), husband of Pūsā, of Kāṇḍapūra; (7) Saddālaputta(1), husband of Aggimittā, of Polāsapūra; (8) Mahāsayaa(2), husband of Revai(2), of Rāyagiha; (9) Nāṇḍinīpiyā(1), husband of Assinī(2), of Sāvattihī; (10) Sālibhīpiyā(2), husband of Phaggunī, of Sāvattihī.

The following are some of the twenty-seven previous births of Mahāvīra recorded in Āvassaya-Cuṇṇī : Maril, Kosia(1), Pūsamitta(3), Aggijjoa, Aggibhūi(2), Bhāraddāya(3), Thāvara(2), Vissabhūi, Tivitttha(1), Piyamitta(1) and Nāṇḍana(6) etc.<sup>102</sup>

Mahāvīra had himself predicted the extinction of Puvvagaya after a period of one thousand years and that of his tīrtha after twenty-one thousand years.<sup>103</sup>

He had also predicted the worship of a Śāla tree in Rāyagiha and Pātali tree in Pāḍaliputta.<sup>104</sup>

In Mahāvīra's Order the following nine persons earned tīrthaṅkara-nāma-gotra-karma : (1) Senia(1), (2) Supāsa(7), (3) Udāi(4), (4) Puṭṭila(3), (5) Daḍhāu(1) (6) Saṁkha(10), (7) Sayaga, (8) Sulasā(2) and (9) Revai(1).<sup>105</sup>

Mahāvīra has been also eulogised in the Mahāvīrathui of Sūtrakṛtāṅga.<sup>106</sup>

The Viyāhapannatti (Bhagavatisūtra) contains dialogues between Mahāvīra and Goyama(1) or it is a collection of Mahāvīra's answers given to the questions of Goyama(1).<sup>107</sup>

100. Kalp (Therāvali). 1-3 and KalpV. on it: Sam. 11, Ava. 268-9, 594-5, AvaCu. I. pp. 334-337.

101. Kalp. (Therāvali). 5, KalpV. p. 249, AvaCu. I. p. 91.

102. AvaCu. I. pp. 128, 228-240, AvaN. 146-8, 441-451, Vis. 1557, AvaN. (Dīpika). p. 88.

103. Bha. 679-9.

104. Bha. 528.

105. Sth. 691.

106. Sut. 1.6.

107. Bha. 6.

**Mahāvīrathui** (Mahāvīrastuti) Sixth chapter of Sūyagaḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16, 23.

**Mahāvīrabhāsiya** (Mahāvīrabhasita) Fifth chapter of Paṇḍavāgarandaśā.

It is not extant at present.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755, SthA. p. 572.

**Mahāsauni** (Mahāśakuni) A Vidyādhari whose daughter was Pūtanā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 15, PrasA. p. 75.

**Mahāsauni-Pūtanā** (Mahāśakuni-Pūtanā) Pūtanā, the daughter of Mahāsauni, a Vidyādhari.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 15, PrasA. p. 75.

**Mahāsamaṇa** (Mahāśramaṇa) A preceptor destined to expire nineteen hundred years after Mahāvīra's emancipation and with him Śāyagaḍa to become extinct.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 818.

1. **Mahāsaya** (Mahāśataka) Eighth chapter of Uvāsagadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa, 2, Sth. 755.

2. **Mahāsaya** A merchant of Rāyagiha. He had thirteen wives, Revaī(2) etc.<sup>1</sup> He became a lay-votary of Tittthayara Mahāvīra.<sup>2</sup> After fourteen years he went to *posahasālā* and engaged himself in religious observances. Revaī went there in anger and abused him. She wanted to attract him back towards worldly enjoyments but in vain.<sup>3</sup> In due course he observed *sallekhaṇā* and attained *avadhijñāna*.<sup>4</sup> Revaī again went there to persuade him but was unsuccessful. He told her that she would die after seven days and go to hell.<sup>5</sup> Tittthayara Mahāvīra came to Rāyagiha and sent Goyama(1) to ask Mahāsaya to confess and atone for what he had said to Revaī. He did accordingly.<sup>6</sup> After death he attained the Sohammā(1) region. In future he will get emancipation in Mahāvideha.<sup>7</sup>

1. Upa. 46.

2. Ibid. 47.

3. Ibid. 50.

4. Ibid. 51.

5. Ibid. 52.

6. Ibid. 53.

7. Ibid. 54.

**Mahāsava** (Mahāsrava) Fourth chapter of the nineteenth section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 648.

**Mahāsāmāna** (Mahāsāmāna) A celestial abode in Mahāsukka(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is seventeen *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in seventeen fortnights and have desire for food once in seventeen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

1. **Mahāsāla** (Mahāśāla) Brother of king Sāla of Pitthhicampā. He became a disciple of Tittthayara Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 321, UttS. 323, AvaCu. I. p. 381, Ava. p. 27.

2. **Mahāsāla** Father of Aruṇa(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 33.

**Mahāsīlākamṭaa** (Mahāsīlākamṭaka) A battle that took place between **Koṇiya** the Vajji-Videha-putta and king **Ceḍaga**. The federation of nine **Mallais** and nine **Lecchais** (and) the eighteen confederate kings of **Kasī** and **Kosala** helped **Ceḍaga**. **Titthayara Mahāvira** had knowledge of this battle. **Koṇiya** emerged as the conqueror while **Ceḍaga** along with the chiefs forming the federation, was defeated. Eighty-four lakhs of people were killed in this battle. Sticks, rods and stones that were hurled from the side of **Koṇiya** hit the enemy like pricking thorns. Therefore, the battle is called **Mahāsīlākamṭaa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 300, 554, JitBha. 479-480, AvaCu, II. p. 173, VyaBha. 10.535-536, BhaA. p. 316.

**Mahāsiha** (Mahāsimha) Father of sixth **Baladeva**(2) and sixth **Vasudeva**(1) of the current descending cycle.<sup>1</sup> See also **Mahasiva**.

1. Sth. 672.

**1. Mahāsihasena** (Mahāsimhasena) Twelfth chapter of the second section of **Āṇuttarovavāiyadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

**2. Mahāsihasena** Son of king **Senia**(1) and his queen **Dhāriṇī**(1). He became a disciple of **Mahāvira**. He is destined to attain emancipation in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

**1. Mahāsukka** (Mahāśukra) A celestial region situated above the **Lamtaga** heavenly world. There are in it forty thousand abodes, each eight hundred *yojanas* high. The lord of this region bears the same name.<sup>1</sup> The minimum and maximum longevity of gods living in this region is fourteen and seventeen *sāgaropama* years respectively.<sup>2</sup> **Pītṭamaṇa** is the aerial car of the lord of this region. **Sughosā** is his bell.<sup>3</sup>

1. Praj. 53, Sam. 40, 111.

3. Jam. 118, Praj. 53.

2. Sam. 14, 17.

**2. Mahāsukka** A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) similar to **Mahāsāmāpa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

**Mahāsum'nabhāvaṇā** or **Mahāsuvinabhāvaṇā** (Mahāsvapnabhāvaṇā) An **Aṃgabāhira Kālia** text<sup>1</sup> not extant now.

1. Pak. p. 45.

**Mahāsuṇvayā** (Mahāsuṇvratā) Chief lady-lay-votary of **Titthayara Āritṭhaṇemi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 159.

**Mahāsena** (Mahāsena) See **Mahasena**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2, Sam. 159, Tir. 471.

**1. Mahāsenakapṣa** (Mahāsenakṛṣṇa) Tenth chapter of **Ṇirayāvaliyā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

**2. Mahāsenakanḥa** Son of king **Seniya**(1) and father of **Naṃdapa**(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1, 2.10.

**1. Mhāsenakanḥā** (Mahāsenakṛṣṇā) Tenth chapter of the eighth section of **Amṭagadadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 17.

**2. Mahāsenakanḥā** Wife of king **Seniya**(1). She was initiated by **Mahāvira**. In course of time she got emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 26.

**Mahāseya** (Mahāśveta) Lord of the northern **Koḥaṃḍa** gods of the **Vāṇa-māntara** class.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49, Sth. 94.

**Mahāsoyāma** (Mahāsaudāmana) A General of **indra** **Bali** commanding the column of cavalry.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**Mahāhari** Father of **Harisena**(1), the tenth **Cakkavaṭṭi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158.

**1. Mahāhimavānta** (Mahāhimavat) Presiding god of **Mahāhimavānta**(3) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jan. 81.

**2. Mahāhimavānta** A peak of the **Mahāhimavānta**(3) mountain.<sup>1</sup> It is five hundred *yojanas* high. The distance between its highest point and the ground level of the mountain measures seven hundred *yojanas*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 81, Sth. 522, 643.

2. Sam. 87, 110.

**3. Mahāhimavānta** A mountain situated in **Jambuddīva**. It lies to the south of **Harivāsa**(1) and to the north of **Hemavaya**(1), to the west of the eastern **Lavaṇa** ocean and to the east of the western **Lavaṇa** ocean. It is two hundred *yojanas* high, fifty *yojanas* deep,  $4210\frac{1}{8}$  *yojanas* broad and  $9276\frac{1}{8}$  *yojanas* long. Its *jīyā* (chord) in the north measures somewhat more than  $53931\frac{5}{8}$  *yojanas* and its *dhanuprsthā* (arc) in the south measures  $57293\frac{1}{8}$  *yojanas*.<sup>1</sup> The distance between the highest point of the mountain and the lowest point of the **Sogaṃdhiya kāṇḍa** measures eighty two hundred

1. Jam. 79, Sam. 53, 57, 102, Sth. 197, 522.

*yojanas*.<sup>2</sup> In the centre of the mountain there is **Mahāpaumaddaha**.<sup>3</sup> This mountain has eight peaks : **Siddhāyayana**, **Mahāhimavamta**(2), **Hemavaya-kūḍa**(2), **Rohiyakūḍa**, **Harikūḍa**(3), **Harikamta**(2), **Harivāsa**(2) and **Verulia**(3).<sup>4</sup> God **Mahāhimavamta**(1) resides on this mountain.<sup>5</sup> Gods use the flowers growing on it for the consecration ceremony of **Titthamkaras**.<sup>6</sup>

2. Sam. 82.

3. Jam. 80.

4. Ibid. 81, Sth. 643.

5. Jam. 81.

6. Jiv. 141.

**Mahāhilogabala** (Mahādhilokabala) Seventh **Titthamkar** of the **Eravaya**(1) region. He was contemporary of **Kumthu**(1) of the **Bharaha** region.<sup>1</sup> In **Samavāya** the name of **Atipāsa** occurs in place of **Mahāhilogabala**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 330.

2. Sam. 159.

1. **Mahimda** (Mahendra) A celestial abode in **Lamta** where the maximum span of the life of gods is twelve *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in twelve fortnights and have desire for food once in twelve thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

2. **Mahimda** A mountain,<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 6, AupA; p. 11.

3. **Mahimda** Another name of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 6, AupA. p. 11.

4. **Mahimda** First person to offer alms to **Supāsa**(1)<sup>1</sup>, the seventh **Titthayara**. He belonged to **Pādalisamda**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 327, Sam. 157, AvaM. p. 227.

2. AvaN. 223.

**Mahimdakamta** (Mahendrakānta) A celestial abode in **Lamta** where the maximum duration of the life of gods is fourteen *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in fourteen fortnights and have desire for food once in fourteen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 14.

**Mahimdajjhaya** (Mahendradhvaja) A celestial abode just like **Mahimda**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Mahimduttaravaḍḍimsaga** (Mahendrottārāvataṁsaka) A celestial abode just like **Mahimdakamta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 14.

**Mahiya** (Mahita) A celestial abode in **Accuta** where the maximum longevity of gods is twenty-two *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 22.

**Mahilā** (Mithilā) Same as **Mihilā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. 122, AvaN. 645, AvaH. p. 719.

**1. Mahissara** (Maheśvara) One of the two lords (*indras*) of **Bhūyavāiya** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 94, Praj. 49.

**2. Mahissara** (Maheśvara) Son begot by mendicant **Peḍhāla**(1) on nun **Sujeṭṭhā**. He was named **Saccaī**(1). He acquired the *Mahārohiṇī Vidyā* which entered his body causing a hole in the middle of his forehead. This aperture was acclaimed by the gods as his third eye. He killed **Peḍhāla** and **Kālasaṃdīva**. The celestial lord named him Mahissara. As he outraged the modesty of women, king **Pajjoa** got him killed with the help of courtesan **Umā**(2)<sup>1</sup>.

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 174-176. This is Jain version of the origin of Maheśvara or Śiva.

**Mahī** One of the five big rivers and a tributary of **Gaṅgā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 470, 717, Nis. 12.42; NisCu. III. p. 364, BrhKs. p. 1487.

**Mahu** (Madhu) See **Madhurāyana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi (Saṅgrahani).

**Mahuketava** (Madhukaiṭabha) See **Mahukedhava**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 609.

**Mahukedhava** (Madhukaiṭabha) Fourth **Paḍisattu** of the **Bharaba**(2) region in the current **Osappiṇi**. He was killed by **Purisuttama**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Vis. 1767, Tir. 609.

**1. Mahura** (Madhura) An **Aṇāriya** or **Milikkhu** country and its people.<sup>1</sup> It is called also **Maggara**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Pras. 4.

Praj. 37.

**2. Mahura** (Māthura) A monk who belonged to **Mahurā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 494.

**1. Mahurā** (Mathurā) Capital of **Sūrasena**(2), an **Āriya** country.<sup>1</sup> Its another name is **Uttaramahurā**.<sup>2</sup> There was a Jain tope (*stūpa*)<sup>3</sup> which was claimed by the Buddhists.<sup>4</sup> This place was a land-port.<sup>5</sup> It was connected with **Āṇandapura** by a land-route.<sup>6</sup> There was a park called **Bhaṇḍiravaḍeṃsia** in Mahurā. **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) had visited it.<sup>7</sup> The

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, NisCu. II. p. 466.

2. AvaH. p. 688.

3. OghN. 119, NisCu. III. p. 79, BrhKs. p. 1536, VyaM. IV. p. 43.

4. VyaBh. 5.27-28.

5. AcaCu. p. 281, UttS. p. 605.

6. VyaM. III. p. 86.

7. Jna. 156.

shrine of *Yakṣa Sudāmsa*(20)<sup>8</sup> situated in that park was visited by pilgrims.<sup>9</sup> During the reign of king *Suridāma* and the ministership of *Subamāha*(4) *Titthayara Mahāvira* visited this city.<sup>10</sup> *Mahāvira* in one of his former births, (i. e. *Tivitttha*(1) in his preceding birth) as *Vissabhūi* had died here with a resolve to get prowess in his next life.<sup>11</sup> The *dasārhas* of *Vāsudeva*(2) *Kaṇha* being afraid of *Jarāsamāha* left this city and migrated to *Bāravaī*.<sup>12</sup> King *Dhara*(3) of this place was invited to participate in the *svayamvara* of *Dovai*.<sup>13</sup> King *Jiyasattu*(19) and courtesan *Kālā* of this place had a son named *Kāvesiya* who became a monk.<sup>14</sup> Princess *Nivvūi*, daughter of *Jiyasattu*(30),<sup>15</sup> king *Samkha*(8)<sup>16</sup> and *purohita* *Indadatta*(8)<sup>17</sup> belonged to this city.

It was conquered by king *Sālavāhana*.<sup>18</sup> A Yavana king of this place assassinated monk *Danda* in the park of *Jaṇṇavānka*.<sup>19</sup> *Śrāvaka Jīṇadāsa*(3) was a resident of this place.<sup>20</sup> A merchant from here established marital relations with that of southern *Mahurā*(2).<sup>21</sup> Under the presidentship of preceptor *Khamdila*(1) there was convoked a council in this city for restoring the canon.<sup>22</sup> *Gotthāmāhila* defeated here the *akriyāvādins* in a debate.<sup>23</sup> This place was visited by preceptor *Māṅgu*<sup>24</sup> and *Rakkhila*(1).<sup>25</sup> Monk *Vissabhūi* had a quarrel here with *Viśāhaṇamādi*.<sup>26</sup> *Mahurā* is identified with modern Mathura in U.P.<sup>27</sup>

8. Vip. 26.

9. AvaCu. I. p. 530, BrhKs. p. 1489.

10. Vip. 26.

11. AvaN. 447-8, Vis. 1813, Sam. 158, Tir. 608.

12. DasCu. p. 41, SthA. p. 255.

13. Jna. 117.

14. UttCu. p. 77, UttS. p. 120, Mar. 448.

15. AvaCu. I. p. 449, AvaN. 1286, UttS. p. 148.

16. UttCu. p. 201, UttS. p. 354.

17. Mar. 501, UttCu. p. 82, UttS. p. 125.

18. BrhBh. 6245, BrhKs. p. 1648, Vya-Bh. 2.152.

19. AvaN. 1277, AvaCu. II. p. 155, Mar. 465.

20. Vis. 1925, AvaCu. I. p. 472.

21. AvaCu. I. p. 472.

22. NanM. p. 51, NanCu. p. 8, NanH. p. 13.

23. AvaCu. I. p. 412, UttS. p. 173.

24. NisBh. 3200, NisCu. II. p. 125.

25. AvaCu. I. p. 411.

26. Ibid. p. 231.

27. GDA. p. 128.

**2. Mahurā** A city in South India. It was conquered by king *Sālivāhana* of *Paṭṭhāna*.<sup>1</sup> Marital relations existed between the people of this place and *Mahurā*(1).<sup>2</sup> Its another name is *Dakkhiṇamahurā*.<sup>3</sup> It is identified with *Madurai* in South India.<sup>4</sup>

1. BrhKs. p. 1648, VyaM. IV. p. 36.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 472.

3. AvaH. p. 688.

4. GDA. p. 128.

**Mahesara (Maheśvara)** Lord of the northern *Bhūyavāiya* gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49.

**Mahesaradatta (Maheśvaradatta)** Priest of king *Jiyasattu*(5) who reigned

at Savvatobhadda(6). He used to perform sacrifices with the offerings of the hearts extricated from the bodies of the children belonging to all the four classes (*varṇa*) for the victory of the king. After death he was born as Vahassatidatta, son of priest Somadatta(4) at Kosambī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 24, Sth. p. 508.

**Mahesari** (Māheśvarī) A city situated in the foot of Vindhagiri.<sup>1</sup> It was established in Dakkhināvaha<sup>2</sup> by Ayala(6) and his mother Bhaddā(2). Preceptor Vaira(2) visited it.<sup>3</sup> It is identified with Maheśvara or Maheśa, on the right bank of river Narmada forty miles to the south of Indore.<sup>4</sup>

1. Bha. 528, AcaCu. p. 33.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 232, AvaM. p. 250.

3. AvaN. 773, AvaCu. I. p. 396.

4. GDA. p. 120.

**Mahessara** (Maheśvara) Same as Mahissara.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 176.

**Mahoraga** One of the eight classes of the Vāṇamaṇṭara gods.<sup>1</sup> Aikāya and Mahākāya are their two lords.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 48.

| Bha. 169, Sth. 94.

**Māgaṇḍiya** (Mākandika) Third chapter of the eighteenth section of Viyābhapaṇṇatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 616.

**Māgaṇḍiyaputta** (Mākandikaputra) A disciple of Tittṭhayara Mahāvīra. He asked some philosophical questions and the lord explained them.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 618-622.

**1. Māgaṇḍī** (Mākandī) Ninth chapter of the first section of Nāyādhammakāhā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 5, JnaA. p. 10, Sam. 19.

**2. Māgaṇḍī** A merchant of Campā. He had two sons: Jīṇapāṇiya and Jīṇarakkhiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 79.

**Māgadha** See Magaha.<sup>1</sup>

**1. Māgaha** (Māgadha) One of the hundred sons of Usaha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**2. Māgaha** A person born of a Kṣatriya woman by a Vaiśya man.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaN. 23, AcaSi. p. 8.

**Māgahatittha** (Māgadhatīrtha) A sacred place situated on the shore of the sea, in the east of the Bharaha(2) region and to the south of river Gaṅgā. It was conquered by Cakkavatti Bharaha(1).<sup>1</sup> The mud and water

1. Jap. 45, AvaCu. I. p. 184, Vis. 1729, AvaN. 348.



of this sacred place is used on the occasion of the consecration ceremony of Tītthamkaras.<sup>2</sup> A place of the same name is situated also in the Eravaya(1) region and in each Vijaya(23) of Mahāvīdeha.<sup>3</sup>

2. Jam. 120, Jiv. 141.

| 3. Sth. 142.

**Māgahatitthakumāra** (Māgadhatīrthakumāra) A god presiding over Māgahatīttha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 45, AvaCu. 5. p. 184.

**Māghavai** (Māghavatī) Family-name of the seventh hellish region Tamatamā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiva. 67, Sth. 546.

1. **Mādhara** (Māthara) A lineage (*gotra*) to which preceptor Sambhaya(1). disciple of Jasabhadda(2) belonged.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. v. 24, Tir. 814.

2. **Mādhara** General of Sakka(3) commanding the column of chariots.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404. 582.

3. **Mādhara** A *mithyārśuta*. It is a work of a heretic of the same name.<sup>1</sup> It is called *laukika* (worldly)<sup>2</sup> inasmuch as it was composed by a spiritually ignorant person. It is referred to as a work of political ethics or morals.<sup>3</sup>

1. Nan. 42.

2. Ann. 41.

| 3. VyaBh. III. 132.

**Māna** (Māna) One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**Mānava** (Mānava) A country similar to Kālkeya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 162.

1. **Mānavaa** (Mānavaka) One of the nine treasures of a Cakkavattī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 303.

2. **Mānavaa** A sacred column situated on the pedestal of the Suhammā(1) Council of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Raj. 126-127.

3. **Mānavaa** One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79.

**Mānavaga** (Mānavaka) See Mānavaa(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 295, Sth. 90, SthA. p. 79, JamS. p. 535.

**1. Māṇavagaṇa** (Māṇavagaṇa) One of the nine groups of monks under **Tiṭṭhaya Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 680.

**2. Māṇavagaṇa** A monastic line founded by preceptor **Isigutta**. Four branches (*sākhās*), and three groups (*kulas*) originated from it. They were **Kāsavajjiyā**, **Goyamajjiyā**, **Vāsittṭhiyā** and **Sorattṭhiyā**; and **Isiguttia**, **Isidattia** and **Abhijayamta** respectively.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpV. p. 260.

**Mānavī** (Mānavī) A deity.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**Māpasīā** (Mānasikā) A deity.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava p. 19.

**Māṇi** (Māṇin) A common name of **Veyaddha**(1) mountain of every **Vijaya**(23) (district) of **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 93, Sth. 689.

**1. Māṇibhadda** (Māṇibhadra) Lord of the northern **Jakkha** gods.<sup>1</sup> He is under **Logapāla Vesamaṇa**(9).<sup>2</sup> His principal wives are : **Puṇṇā**(1), **Bahu-puttiyā**(1), **Uttamā**(2) and **Tarayā**(3).<sup>3</sup> He will organise an army for king **Mahāpauma**(10).<sup>4</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Tir. 1052.

2. Bha. 168.

3. Bha. 406.

4. Sth. 693.

**2. Māṇibhadda** A shrine situated to the north-east of **Mithilā**, where **Mahāvīra** preached **Jambuddivapannatti**<sup>1</sup> and **Sūriyapannatti**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 1, 178, Bha. 362.

2. Sur. 1-2.

**3. Māṇibhadda** Sixth chapter of **Pupphiyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.1.

**4. Māṇibhadda** A shrine of a **Jakkha** god of the same name, situated in the **Vijayavaddhamāṇa**(1) park of **Vaddhamānapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 32.

**5. Māṇibhadda** A peak of the **Veyaddha**(2) mountain situated in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 12.

**6. Māṇibhadda** A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.6.

**7. Māṇibhadda** A god who paid homage to **Titthayara Mahāvira** sojourning at **Rāyagiha**. He was a merchant of the same name in his previous birth. In future he will get emancipated in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup> He seems to be the same as **Māṇibhadda(1)**.

1. Nir. 3.6.

**8. Māṇibhadda** One of the two presiding gods of **Khododa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 182.

**Māṇibhaddakūḍa** (**Māṇibhadrakūṭa**) Same as **Māṇibhadda(5)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 12.

**Māṇusakhetta** (**Māṇusakṣetra**) Identical with **Maṇusakhetta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 813, Sur. 100.

**Māṇusanaga** (**Māṇusanaga**) Same as **Māṇusuttara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 100, Dev. 153.

**Māṇusaloya** (**Māṇusaloka**) Identical with **Maṇussakhetta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 100.

**Māṇusuttara** (**Māṇusottara**) A circular mountain, known also as **Māṇusanaga**, situated just in the middle of **Pukkharavaradīva** dividing it into two halves.<sup>1</sup> Beyond this mountain there exists no human being, hence it is called **Māṇusuttara**. It is 1721 *yojanas* high, 430 *kroḍas* deep in the earth. It is 1022 *yojanas* broad at the base, 723 *yojanas* in the middle and 424 *yojanas* at the top. At these heights its circumference measures 14236714, 14234823 and 14232932 *yojanas* respectively.<sup>2</sup> It has four peaks namely, **Rayana(1)**, **Rayanuccaya**, **Savvarayana(1)** and **Rayanasamcaya(2)**.<sup>3</sup> Some shrines are situated on the top of the mountain.<sup>4</sup>

1. Sur. 100, Jiv. 176, Jam. 140-141, Bha.

344, Dev. 136-137, 153, 155. Sth. 204.

2. Jiv. 178, Sam. 17, Sth. 724. These three measurements seem to be of the circumference facing the **Kāloya** ocean.

3. Sth. 300.

4. Bha. 683.

**1. Māṇusottara** (**Māṇusottara**) A celestial abode in **Sohamma(1)** where the maximum age of gods is one *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in a fortnight and have desire for food once in a thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 1.

**1. Mātāṅga** (**Mātāṅga**) Second chapter of **Amṭagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

2. SthA. p. 509

**2. Mātāṅga** A country similar to **Kālikeya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 162.

**3. Mātāṅga** A non-Jain sage who lived in the *tīrtha* of *Titthayara Pāsa*(1). He is recognised as a *Paṭṭeyabuddha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 26, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**4. Mātāṅga** A *Jakkha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**Mātāmjaṇa** (Mātrāṇjaṇa) See *Māyamjaṇa*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 302.

**Māyaṅga** (Mātaṅga) See *Mātāṅga*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Māyamjaṇa** (Mātrāṇjaṇa) A *Vakkhāra* mountain situated between the *Maṅgalāvai*(1) and *Ramañijja*(2) districts in *Mahāvideha*.<sup>1</sup> It lies in the east of mount *Maṇḍara*(3) and is on the south bank of river *Siyā*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 96.

| 2. Sth. 302, 434, 637.

**Māyamḍiya** (Mākandika) Same as *Māgamḍiya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 616.

**Māyamḍī** (Mākandī) *Māgamḍī*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 5.

**Māra** A *Mahāniraya* situated in *Pamkappabha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 515.

**Mālamkāra** Lord *Bali*'s General commanding the column of elephants.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**Mālaya** (Mālava) See *Mālava*.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123.

**Mālava** One of the sixteen *janapadas*<sup>1</sup> at the time of *Mahāvira*. It is referred to as an *Aṇḍriya* country.<sup>2</sup> The *Mālava* thieves used to kidnap children.<sup>3</sup> It can be identified with modern *Malwa*.<sup>4</sup>

1. Bha. 554, UttCu. p. 22.

2. Praj. 37, Pras. 4, Su.Si. p. 123, VyaM.

III. p. 122.

3. VyaBh. 4. 61, NisCu. II. p. 175, BraBh.

561, AvaCu. II. p. 283.

4. GDA. p. 121.

**Mālavaga** (Mālavaka) A mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. II. p. 175.

**1. Mālavamta** (Mālyavat) A *Vakkhāra* mountain situated in *Mahāvideha*.<sup>1</sup> It lies to the north-east of mount *Maṇḍara*(3), to the south of mount *Nilavamta*, to the east of *Uttarakuru*(1) and to the west of *Vaccha*(6).<sup>2</sup> It has

1. Jam. 91, Sth. 302, 434.

| 2. Jam. 91.

ninepeaks : Siddhāyayana, Mālavamta(2), Uttarakuru(4) Kaccha(4) Sāgara(6), Rayaa(2), Sioa(3) Puṇṇabhadda (7) and Harissahakūḍa.<sup>3</sup>

3. Jam. 91, Jiv. 147.

**2. Mālavamta** A peak of mount Mālavamta(1). It is five hundred *yojanas* high.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 91, Sth. 689.

**3. Mālavamta** Presiding god of mount Mālavamta. He resides on the Mālavamta(2) peak of the same mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 91-92.

**4. Mālavamta** A pond situated in Uttarakuru(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 89, Sth. 434.

**5. Mālavamta** Same as Mālavamtapariāa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

**Mālavamtapariāa** or **Mālavamtapariyāya** (Mālyavatparyāya) A **Vaṭṭa-Veyadḍha** mountain situated in the middle of the **Heranṇavaya**(1) region. It lies to the west of river **Suvannakūlā** and to the east of **Ruppakūlā**(2). God **Pabbāsa** (7) presides over it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Jiv. 141, BhaA. p. 436. According to Sth. 787, 302, JivM. p. 244, Mālavamtapariāa is situated in Rammaga(5) region and Pauma(18) is its presiding god.

**Mālija** (Mālīya) One of the seven offshoots of **Cāraṇagana**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**Mālukā** or **Mālugā** (Mālukā) Wife of **Ambarisi** of **Ujjeṇī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1295, AvaCu. II. p. 196, AvaH. p. 708.

**Mālujeṇī** (Māla-Ujjeṇī) Same as **Ujjeṇī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. OghN.Bh. 26, OghN.D. p. 19.

**Maluyākaccha** (Mālukākaccha) A grove situated to the north-east of **Memḍhiyagāma** where monk **Siha**(1) wept hearing of the biliary disease suffered by **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 557, SthA. p. 457.

**Māsa** (Māṣa) An **Anāriya** country and its people. It is the same as **Pāsa**(2).<sup>1</sup> Māsa country is mentioned in the **Purāṇas** also.<sup>2</sup>

1. Pras. 4, Praj. 37.

2. See SGAMI. pp. 22, 34.

**Māsapuri** (Māṣapuri) Capital of **Vaṭṭa**, an **Aryan** country.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.

**Māsapūriā** (Māsapūrikā) A branch of **Uddehagana**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**Māsavannivalli** (Māṣaparnivalli) Fifth sub-section of the twenty-third section of **Viyāhapannatti**. It has ten chapters.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 692.

**1. Māhaṇa** (Brāhmaṇa) One of the two major sects, Māhaṇa and Samaṇa(1),<sup>1</sup> Vedic and non-Vedic respectively, of ancient India. Māhaṇas are referred to as gods of the earth.<sup>2</sup> This word has been explained in various ways.<sup>3</sup>

1. Aca. 1.9.4.11, Sut. 1.1.6, Sth. 415, PinN. 444.

2. Pin. 448.

3. NisBh. 4423, AcaCu. p. 5, SutSi. pp. 35, 263, UpaA. p. 40, SthA. p. 312, BhaA.

pp. 89-90, KalpSan. p. 35.

**2. Māhaṇa** Fifth chapter of **Kammavivāgadasā**.<sup>1</sup> At present the nomenclature of this chapter is **Bahassai**.

1. Sth. 755.

**Māhaṇakumḍa** (Brāhmaṇakumḍa) See **Māhaṇakumḍaggāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis 1839.

**Māhaṇakumḍagāma** or **Māhaṇakumḍaggāma** (Brāhmaṇakumḍagrāma) One of the two parts of **Kumḍaggāma** where **Tiṭṭhayara Mahāvira**'s soul descended into the womb of **Devāpamā**(2), wife of Brahmin **Usahadatta**(1).<sup>1</sup> The **Bahusālayā** shrine was situated there.<sup>2</sup> **Khattiyakumḍaggāma** was situated to the west of **Māhaṇakumḍaggāma**.<sup>3</sup> See also **Vesāli** and **Māhaṇakumḍapura**.

1. Kalp. 2, Vis. 1839, AvaN. 458, AvaCu. I. pp. 236, 239,

2. Bha. 380.

3. Bha. 383.

**Māhaṇakumḍapura** (Brāhmaṇakumḍapura) Same as **Māhaṇakumḍaggāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 176.

**Māhaṇakumḍapurasamnivesa** (Brāhmaṇakumḍapurasanniveśa) See **Māhaṇakumḍapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 176.

**1. Māhīmā** (Māhendra) A kṣatriya who tried to torture **Mahāvira** at **Bhogapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 519, Vis. 1974, AvaCu. I. p. 316, AvaM. p. 294.

**2. Māhīmā** One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sam. 30, Sur. 47.

**3. Māhīmā** Fourth celestial region situated above **Isāṇa**. It has eight lakh abodes<sup>1</sup> of the height of six hundred *yojanas*. The minimum and maximum longevity of the gods living therein is somewhat more than two and seven *sāgaropama* years respectively.<sup>3</sup>

1. Praj. 53, Sam. 131, Jam. 118.

2. Sam. 109.

3. Sam. 2.7, Sth. 113, Anu. 139.

**4. Māhimda** Lord of the **Māhimda** celestial region. He has his own *sāmāṇīya* gods etc. The managing god of his aerial car is **Sirivaccha(3)**. His bell is **Mahāghosā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118, Praj. 53.

**5. Māhimda** Same as **Mahimda(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Māhimdara (Māhendra)** Previous birth of **Titthayara Ananta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Māhissara (Māheśvara)** See **Mahissara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 174.

**Māhissarī (Māheśvarī)** See **Mahessari**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 250.

**Māhesaripuri (Māheśvarīpuri)** Same as **Mahesari**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 232.

**1. Māhesarī (Māheśvarī)** A **Bambhī(2)** script.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18.

**2. Māhesarī** Same as **Mahesari**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 773, AvaCu. I. p. 396.

**Māhessara (Māheśvara)** See **Mahesari**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 333.

**Māhessarī (Māheśvarī)** See **Mahesari**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 232.

**Māhura (Māthura)** A merchant of **Mahurā(1)** who was killed on account of his having too much attachment for the objects of sight.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaK. 145.

**Mialoanā (Mṛgalocanā)** A friend of **Rāīmaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp-Jayav. p. 121, KalpDh. p. 139, KalpV. p. 214.

**Mimḍhiyagāma (Meṇḍhikagrāma)** See **Memḍhiyaggāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 525, AvaCu. I. p. 321, AvaM. p. 294.

**Migakoṭṭhaga (Mṛgakoṭṭhaka)** A town where king **Jiyasattu(29)** reigned. **Jamādaggi** had visited it.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 519, AvaH. p. 391.

**Migadevī (Mṛgādevī)** Same as **Miyā(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 450.

**Migaputtijja** Same as **Miyāputtijja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 450.

**Migavaṇa** (Mṛgavana) A park situated to the north-east of the city of **Seyaviyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Raj. 142.

**Migasira** (Mṛgaśiras) Same as **Magasira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 781.

**Migāvaī** or **Migāvatī** (Mṛgāvatī) See **Miyāvaī** and **Miyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasCu. p. 50, BhaK. 50, Ava. p. 28, Vis. 1376, Bha. 441, AvaN. 1055, NisBh. 6606, AvaCu. I. p. 615. UttN. p. 452.

**Mitakesī** (Mitakeśī) See **Missakesī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

1. **Mitta** (Mitra) One of the thirty **Muhūttas** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sam. 30, Sur. 47.

2. **Mitta** Presiding god of constellation **Anurāha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171, JamS. p. 535.

3. **Mitta** King of **Vāṇiyagāma**. His queen was **Siridevī**(1). See **Ujjihiyaa**(2) for details.

1. Vip. 8.

4. **Mitta** King of **Nandipura**. His main cook was **Siria**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 29.

5. **Mitta** King of the city of **Maṇivayā**. He was initiated by monk **Sambhūtivijaya**(3). After death he was born as **Vesamaṇa**(2) at **Kaṇagapura**. He will get emancipation in **Mahāvideha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Mittagā** (Mitrakā) Same as **Miṇagā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273.

**Mittapāṇḍī** (Mitrānandī) His queen was **Sirikantā**(6). They had a son named **Varadatta**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Mittadāma** (Mitrādāman) First **Kulagara** of the past **Ussappiṇī**<sup>1</sup> of the **Bharaha**(2) region. See **Kulagara**.

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 556.

**Mittapabha** (Mitrāprabha) King of **Caṃpā**. **Dhārīṇī**(25) was his queen and **Dhammaghosa**(3) was his minister.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1297, AvaCu. II. p. 197.



**Mittavati** (Mitravati) Wife of merchant **Sudāmsana** (9) of **Cāmpā**.<sup>1</sup> She is called also **Maṇoramā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 271.

2. UttK. p. 442.

**Mittavāhana** (Mitravāhana) First **Kulagara** of the coming **Ussappiṇi** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He is also called **Miyavāhana**(2).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 556.

2. Sam. 159.

**Mittavīriya** (Mitravīriya) A king in the time of **Titthayara Sambhava**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 466.

**Mittasirī** (Mitraśrī) A lay-votary belonging to **Āmalakappā** He made **Niphava Tissagutta** realise that his doctrine was invalid.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 420, SthA. p. 411, AvaBh. 126, UttS. p. 159, Vis. 2834, NisBh. 5598.

**Mittiya** (Maitreya) One of the seven branches of **Vaccha**(4) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Mittiyāvaī** (Mṛttikāvati) Same as **Mattiyāvaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123.

**Mithilā** Same as **Mihilā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 1.

**Miyakesi** (Mitakesi) See **Mitakesi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 159.

**Miyagāma** or **Miyaggāma** (Mṛgagrāma) A city having the **Camdanapāyava** park situated to its north-east. In that park there was a shrine of **yakṣa Suhamma**(6). King **Vijaya**(4) reigned there. He had a son named **Miyāputta** born of **Miyā**. **Mahāvira** visited this city.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 2-3.

**Miyacāriyā** (Mṛgacārikā) Nineteenth chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36.

**Miyaluddha** (Mṛgalubdha) See **Miyaluddhaya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417.

**Miyaluddhaya** (Mṛgalubdhaka) A class of **vānaprastha** ascetics<sup>1</sup> living on the flesh of animals.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3.3, Aup. 38.

2. BhaA. p. 519.

**Miyavana** (Mṛgavana) A park situated to the north-east of the city of **Vitibhaya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 491.

**1. Miyavāhana** (Mṛgavāhana) First would-be Tīthamkara of the coming Ussappiṇi in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**2. Miyavāhana** (Mitravāhana) Another name of Mittavāhana.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**Miyasira** (Mṛgaśiras) See Magasira.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 155, Sam. 3.

**1. Miyā** (Mṛgā) Wife of king Vijaya (4) of Miyagāma and mother of prince Miyāputta(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 2.

**2. Miyā** Wife of king Balabhadda(1) of the city of Suggiva(4) and mother of prince Balasiri(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 19.1, UttN. p. 450, UttS. p. 451.

**Miyādevī** (Mṛgādevī) Same as Miyā(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 2.

**1. Miyāputta** (Mṛgāputra) First chapter of the first section of Vivāgasuya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 2, Sth. 755.

**2. Miyāputta** A miserable son of king Vijaya(4) and queen Miyā(1) of Miyagāma. He was devoid of all the limbs and important organs viz. hands, feet, ears, eyes and nose. He suffered from many diseases. He was kept hidden in an underground chamber. His entire body emitted bad smell. Queen Miyā herself used to feed the child and look after him. He was never taken out of the underground chamber. In his previous birth he was a very cruel king of the name of Ikkāirattakūḍa. After many a birth and death he will attain liberation in Mahāvīdeha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 2-7, SutSi. p. 156, AcaCu. p. 23, NisCu. III. p. 276, SthA. p. 507.

**3. Miyāputta** Another name of Balasiri(3), son of king Balabhadda and queen Miyā(2) of the city of Suggiva(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 19.2, UttN. p. 450, UttS. p. 451.

**Miyāputtiḷja** (Mṛgāputriya) Nineteenth chapter of Uttarajjhayana.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Miyacāriya.

1. UttCu. p. 250, UttN. p. 450.

**1. Miyāvai** (Mṛgāvatī) Wife of king Sayāṇiya of Kosambī, daughter of king Ceḍaga of Vesālī and mother of prince Udāyana(2).<sup>1</sup> King Pajjoḃa

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 88, 317, 320, II. p. 164, Vip. 24, Bha. 441, AvaN. 520-2, Vis. 1976, Ava. p. 28.

of Ujjeni had attacked Sayāñiya in order to take control of queen Miyāvai and make her his own wife. King Sayāñia, however, expired leaving behind his minor son Udāyana. Miyāvai played diplomacy. She took Pajjoya into confidence and requested him to help her in protecting the kingdom and the child from the danger of an attack by feudal kings. Pajjoya granted the appeal. Miyāvai's hands got strengthened by and by. Thus, she preserved her chastity, protected her kingdom and saved her son.<sup>2</sup> One day she took initiation from Titthayara Mahāvira installing Udāyana as the king of Kosambī. She practised asceticism under Caṇḍaṇā(1). Once she went to attend the religious congregation addressed by Titthayara Mahāvira but could not return to her place in time, i.e. in day-time as she was not aware of the fact that the light which was visible there was due to the presence of the god Sūriya(1) as well as Caṇḍa(1) who had come to visit Titthayara. She was, therefore, admonished by the head nun Caṇḍaṇā. Thereupon she repented to such an extent that her obscuring karmas disappeared and she obtained omniscience in that very night.<sup>3</sup>

2. AvaCu. I. pp. 88, ff., VisK. p. 332.

3. AvaCu. I. p. 615, AvaN. 1055, DasCu. p. 50, NisBh. 6606, BhaK. 50, VyaM. III. p. 34, SthA. p. 258.

**2. Miyāvai** Daughter as well as wife of king Rivupaḍisattu of Poyaṇapura and mother of Vāsudeva Tivittṭha(1).<sup>1</sup> See also Payāvai(1).

1. AvaCu. I. p. 232, AvaN. 448, Vir. 568, Sam. 158, KalpDh. p. 38.

**Miyāvatī (Mṛgāvatī)** See Miyāvai.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 232, Vip. 24.

**Mirī (Marīci)** See Marī.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 182, 228.

**Miriyi (Marīci)** See Marī.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 211, 229, Vis. 1735.

**Mirī (Marīci)** See Marī.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 228, Vis. 1724.

**Milakkhu (Mleccha)** Same as Milikkhu.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 36, NisCu. IV. p. 124, Pras. 4.

**Milikkhu (Mleccha)** Same as Aṇāriya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Missakesī (Miśrakeśī)** A principal Disākumārī presiding over a peak of northern Ruyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114, Tir. 159; Sth. 643, mentions her as Mitakesī.

**Mihilapurī** (Mithilapurī) See **Mihilā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158.

**Mihilā** (Mithilā) Capital of the Videha(2) country. There was a park named **Aggujjāna**.<sup>2</sup> **Malli**(1), the nineteenth **Titthamkara**, was born here as the daughter of queen **Pabhāvatī**(4) and king **Kumbhaga**.<sup>3</sup> **Malli** held a discussion here with **parivrājikā Cokkhā**.<sup>4</sup> **Malli** received her first alms here from **Vissasen**(3).<sup>5</sup> King **Nami**(2) also resigned at **Mihilā**.<sup>6</sup> **Cakkavatti Bimbhadatt**(1) had visited it.<sup>7</sup> Eighth **Vāsudeva**(1) **Lakkhaṇa** in his previous birth had made a resolve (*nidāna*) in this city.<sup>8</sup> **Titthayara Mahāvira** had sojourned here in the **Maṇibhadda**(2) shrine and had preached **Jambuddivapannatti** to **Goyama**(1).<sup>9</sup> At that time king **Jiyasattu**(14) reigned there.<sup>10</sup> He, who is also called **Janna**, paid homage to the **Titthayara**.<sup>11</sup> **Mahāvira** spend six rainy seasons at this place.<sup>12</sup> **Gaṇadhara Akampiya** belonged to this city.<sup>13</sup> **Āsamitta**, disciple of **Koḍiṇṇa** and grand disciple of **Mahāgiri**, emerged here as fourth **Niṇhava** (schismatic).<sup>14</sup> King **Paumaraha**(2) reigned here.<sup>15</sup> **Titthamkara Nami**(1) also belonged to it.<sup>16</sup> **Mihilā** has been identified with modern **Janakpur** in the district of **Darbhangā**.

1. Praj. 37, Sutsi. p. 123, Nis. 9.19, Nir. 3.8.
2. Jna. 75.
3. Jna. 65, Tir. 508.
4. Jna. 74.
5. AvaN. 325.
6. Utt. 9. 4-14, UttCu. p. 180, Tir. 510, AvaCu. II. p. 207.
7. UttN. and UttS. 380.
8. Sam. 158, Tir. 608.
9. Bha. 362, Jam. 1-2, 178.

10. Jam. 1, Sur. 1.
11. Vis. 1973, AvaN. 518, AvaCu. I. p. 315.
12. Kalp. 122.
13. Vis. 2506, AvaN. 645.
14. Vis. 2804, AvaN. 782, AvaBh. 131-132, AvaCu. I. p. 422, UttS. p. 163, Sth. 587 NisBh. 5600.
15. AvaCu. I. p. 519.
16. Sam. 157.
17. GDA. p. 130, SGAMI. p. 28.

**Minagā** (Menakā) A principal wife of **Logapāla Soma**(4) under **Titthayara Bali**(4).<sup>1</sup> See also **Soma**(4).

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273 mentions her as **Mittagā**.

**Mumjai** (Mauñjakīn) One of the seven branches of **Kāsava**(1) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Mumjapāuyāra** (Muñjapādukākāra) An Aryan industrial group engaged in preparing foot-wears of *muñja* grass.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Mumḍiambaya** (Muṇḍikāmraka) Same as **Mumḍimbaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1312.

**Mumḍimbaga** or **Mumḍiambaya** (Muṇḍikāmraka) King of **Simbavaddhaṇa**. He was initiated as a lay-votary by **Pūsabhūti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1312, AvaCu. II. p. 210, AvaH. p. 722, VyaBh. 6. 211.

**Mumdivaa or Mumdivaga** (Muṇḍimbaka) Same as **Mumḍimbaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 210, VyaBh. 6. 211.

**Mugumda-maha** (Mukundamaha) A festival celebrated in honour of Mukunda, i. e. Viṣṇu or Vāsudeva(2) or Baladeva(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 12, NisCu. II. pp. 443-444, Raj. 148, Raj.M. p. 284, BhaA. p. 463  
AnuCu. p. 12.

**Mukkhagai** (Mokṣagati) Same as **Mokkhamaggagai**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 9.

**Mugarapāṇi** (Mudgarapāṇi) A *yakṣa*, the family-deity of **Ajjuṇaga**(1). His shrine was situated in the **Pupphārāma** park of **Rāyagiha**. This *yakṣa* (spirit) had subdued **Ajjuṇaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 112, Uttcu. p. 70, UttS. p. 112, Ant. 13.

**Muggasela** (Mūḍgaśaila) A hill situated near **Muggaselapura**. Monk **Kāla-vesiya** gave up food and entered *sallekhaṇā* on this hill where he was eaten up by a Jackal.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be the same as **Muggillagiri**.

1. UttCu. p. 78, Mar. 498, JitBh. 534, VyaBh 10. 595, NisBh. 3970.

**Muggaselapura** (Mudgaśailapura) A city where king **Hayasattu** reigned. It was visited by monk **Kāla-vesiya** from **Mahurā**(1).<sup>1</sup> **Muggaselapura** seems to be a synonym of **Muggillagiripura**, the 'pura' denoting the city **Maudg-alyagiri** or **Mudgalagiri**. It is identified with **Monghyr** which was called **Muṅ-giri** in the 11th century A. D.<sup>2</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 78, UttS. p. 121. | 2. GDA. p. 132.

**Muggillagiri** (Mudgalagiri or Maudgalyagiri) A hill where **Sukosala**(2) and **Siddhattha**(11) attained liberation.<sup>1</sup> It is perhaps, the **Maruk** hill on which there is situated the fort of **Monghyr** in **Bihar**.<sup>2</sup>

1. BhaK. 161. | 2. See GDA. p. 132.

**Muṭṭhia** (Maustika) An **Anāriya** country and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 4.

**1. Municaṁḍa** (Municandra) One who caused heavy troubles to some ascetic at **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 487.

**2. Municaṁḍa** One of the two sons of king **Camdavaḍeṁsaa** and his queen **Dhārīṇī**(15) of **Sāeya**. He was appointed as governor of **Ujjeṇī**. His brother **Guṇacaṁḍa** visited the city and made **Municaṁḍa**'s son his disciple along with the son of his purohita.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 492-3.

**3. Municāṃda** A preceptor of the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1). While staying at the **Kumāraa** settlement he was strangled to death by a drunken potter viz. **Kūvaṇaa** who took him to be a thief. The preceptor attained emancipation. **Gosāla** had met **Municāṃda** and **Titthayara Mahāvira** knew it.

1. Vis. 1932, AvāN 478, AvāCu. I. pp. 285-286, 291, KalpV. p. 165.

**4. Municāṃda** Son of **Dhāriṇī**(32) and **Caṃdavaḍeṃsaa**. He was king of **Sāeya**. He enthroned his son and renounced the world and became a disciple of **Sāgaracāṃda**(2). Once on journey separated from his preceptor he lost way into a jungle and being exasperated with hunger and thirst he swooned. There he was served by some cowherds.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. 8, UttS. p. 375, UttCu. p. 213.

**Munisūṃdarasūri** (Munisundarasūri) Author of **Śāntikara-sūtra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Avā p. 19.

**1. Munisuvvaya** (Munisuvrata) Twentieth **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle, in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He was **Sihagiri**(4) in his previous birth.<sup>2</sup> He was son of king **Sumitta**(3) and his queen **Paumāvā**(5) of **Rāyagiha**.<sup>3</sup> His height was twenty *dhanuṣas* and his colour was dark-blue.<sup>4</sup> He took to asceticism along with one thousand men at the age of 22500 years. On that occasion he used **Maṇoharā** palanquin.<sup>5</sup> **Bambhadatta**(3) was the first person to offer him alms.<sup>6</sup> He attained emancipation after living a life of 30000 years.<sup>7</sup> His sacred tree was **Caṃpaka**.<sup>8</sup> He had an excellent community of 30000 monks, 50000 nuns, 172000 lay-votaries.<sup>9</sup> **Kumbha**(3) was his first disciple. **Pupphavati**(1) was his first woman-disciple.<sup>10</sup> He had 18 **Gapadharas**.<sup>11</sup> **Khaṃdaa**(1), **Khattiya**(2), **Gaṃgadatta**(6) etc. were initiated by him.<sup>12</sup> The redaction of the canon took place after a period of 1184980 years of the liberation of **Munisuvvaya**.<sup>13</sup>

1. Nan. v. 19, Sam. 157, Avā. p. 4, Sth. 411, AvāN. 371. 1095, Vis. 1759, Tir. 332.

2. Sam. 157.

3. Sam. 157, AvāN. 383ff., Tir. 483.

4. Sam. 20, AvāN. 377, 379; Tir. 349, 364.

5. Sam. 157, AvāN. 225, 299 ff., Tir. 393.

6. Sam. 157, AvāN. 329.

7. AvāN. 305, 325 ff.

8. Sam. 157, Tir. 407.

9. AvāN. 259 ff., 278 ff., Sam. 50. See also *Lokaprakāśa*, ch. 32.

10. Sam. 157, Tir. 453, 461.

11. AvāN. 269, Tir. 453.

12. Bha. 576, 617, VyaBh. 10. 589, AvāCu. II. p. 277, UttCu. p. 73, JitBh. 528, 2498.

13. Kalp. 185.

**2. Munisuvvaya** Eleventh would be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region and a future birth of **Devai**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1112,

**3. Muṇisuvvaya** A **Titthamkara** in **Dhāyaśaṇḍa**, a ring continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 125, SthA. p. 524.

**Muṇisuvvaya-thūbha** (Munisuvrata-stūpa) A tope built at **Vesālī** after the name of **Titthayara Muṇisuvvaya(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 567, NanM. p. 167.

**Muṇiseṇa** (Muniṣeṇa) A monk whom **Cakkavatti Vairajamgha(1)** and his queen **Sirimati(2)** met in a forest. They were invited by him.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. 5. p. 179.

**Muttālaya** (Muktālaya) One of the twelve names of **Isipabbhārā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Mutti** (Mukti) One of the twelve names of **Isipabbhārā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Muraṇḍa** (Muruṇḍa) See **Muruṇḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Muriya** (Maurya) Same as **Muriyavaṁsa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. IV. p. 10.

**Muriyabalabhadra** (Mauryabalabhadra) Same as **Balabhadra(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvāBh. 130, (Dīpikā) p. 143.

**Muriyavaṁsa** (Mauryavaṁsa) A dynasty.<sup>1</sup> It is named so as its founder **Caṇḍagutta** was the son of a *moraposaga* (peacock-keeper)<sup>2</sup>. This dynasty gradually flourished but after **Asoya(1)** it saw its downfall.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvāPh. 130, AvaCu. I. p. 421.

3. NisBh. 5747, NisCu. IV. p. 129.

2. NisCu. IV. p. 10, AvaCu. I. p. 563.

**1. Muruṇḍa** (Muruṇḍa) An **Aṇāriya** country and its people.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with **Lamphan**, on the northern bank of the **Kābul** river.<sup>2</sup>

1. Pras. 4, Praj. 37, SutSi p. 123, Jna. 17, Jam. 43.

2. GDA. pp. 113, 134, GESM. p. 21.

**2. Muruṇḍa** King of **Kusumapura**. He got his widow sister initiated as a nun.<sup>1</sup> He used to invite monks for listening their religious discourses.<sup>2</sup> Once he suffered from a severe headache. Preceptor **Pālitta** cured him.<sup>3</sup> He had a discussion with **Khuddagani** on the relative value of time.<sup>4</sup>

1. BrhBh. 4123-26, BrhKs. p. 1123 ;  
PinNM. p.142 describes Muruṇḍa as  
the king of Pratiṣṭhānapur.

2. BrhBh. 5625, NisBh. 4215, AvaCu.  
II. p. 291, AvāH. p. 424.  
3. NisBh. 4460, PinN. 498.  
4. VyāBh. 3. 145.

**Muhutta** (Muhūrta) A division of time.<sup>1</sup> It is equal to 77 *lavas*.<sup>2</sup> There are thirty Muhuttas in a day and night. They are: **Rudda**(3), **Satta** or **Sea**(3), **Mitta**(1) **Vāu**(4), **Supia** or **Sugia** or **Subia**, **Abhicanda**(5), **Māhinda**(2), **Balava** or **Palamba**(3), **Bambha**(3), **Bahusacca** or **Sacca**, **Ānanda**(15), **Vijaya**(2), **Vissasena**(4), **Payāvai**(5), **Uvasama**(1), **Isāna**(5), **Tattha**, **Bhaviappā**, **Vesamaṇa**(1), **Varuna**(9), **Sayavāsaha**, **Gaṇdhavva**(2), **Aggivesa**(2), **Āyava**, **Tatthava** or **Anava**, **Āvatta**(5) or **Amama**(1), **Bhoma**, **Vasaha**, **Savvattha**(3) and **Rakkhasa**(2).

1. Sth. 95.

**Mūḍha** An **Anāriya** country and its people.<sup>1</sup> It is perhaps the same as **Momḍha**.<sup>2</sup>

1. PrasA. p. 15.

2. Praj. 37.

**Mūya** (Mūka) An ascetic belonging to **Kosambī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 63, UttK. p. 41.

**Mūyā** (Mūkā) Capital of **Avaravideha**(1) in **Jambuddīva**. **Mahāvira** in his previous birth reigned there as **Cakkavatti Piyamitta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1788, 1815, AvaN. 425, AvaCu. I. p. 235.

**Mūla** One of the twenty-eight **Nakkhattas**(1).<sup>1</sup> Its family-name is **Kaccāyana**(2).<sup>2</sup> **Ñirai**(2) is its presiding deity.<sup>3</sup>

1. Jam. 155 ff., Sth. 90, 517, 781, Sam. 10-11, 15, 45.

2. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

3. Sth. 90.

1. **Mūladattā** Tenth chapter of the fifth section of **Amṭagadadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 9.

2. **Mūladattā** Wife of **Samba**(2). She was initiated by **Tiṭṭhasya Arittha-nemi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 11.

1. **Mūladeva** A principal character with three other knaves, viz. **Sasa**, **Elāsāḍha** and **Khaṇḍā** in the story of **Dhuttakkhānaga**.<sup>1</sup> He appears as the king of **Vennāyada** in the story of the burglar **Mamḍita**(1). He detects the thief, marries his sister, secures all the looted wealth and then executes him. Before he became the king of **Vennāyada** he was known as the master of crafts and cleverness.<sup>2</sup> He was one of the two lovers of courtesan **Devadattā**(3) of **Ujjeni**, the other being merchant **Ayala**(1). The mother of **Devadattā** did not like **Mūladeva** for he was not a man of riches. She wanted **Ayala**, whereas **Devadattā** had great affection for **Mūladeva** who was learned and skillful. **Devadattā**'s mother plotted against **Mūladeva** and got him humiliated by **Ayala**. **Mūladeva** left **Ujjeni**. At **Vennāyada** he was caught in a theft. Now the king of that place died heirless and **Mūladeva**

1. NisBh. 294, NisCu. I. pp. 102-105.

2. DasCu. p. 56, NanM. p. 154, AvaCu. I. p. 549, BrhBh. 760.



was declared the king. Ayala happened to arrive there on his mercantile tour. He was caught on the charges of evading customs duty but Mūladeva took pity and discharged him. Thereafter, Mūladeva obtained Devadattā for himself from the king of Ujjenī.<sup>3</sup>

- |                                                                          |                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. UttN and UttS. pp. 218-222, UttCu. pp. 118-121, UttNe. pp. 59-65, 95, | DasCu. pp. 105, 109, UyaBh. 4.168, VyaM. 11. p. 94. NisBh. 6517. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|

**2. Mūladeva** A venerable person from Jādava family.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 27.

**Mūlavīriya (Mūlavīrya)** A country similar to Kālīkeya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 162.

**1. Mūlasirī (Mūlaśrī)** Ninth chapter of the fifth section of *Amṭagadadasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 9.

**2. Mūlasirī** Wife of Samba(2). She was initiated by Tīṭṭhayara Ariṭṭhanemi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 11.

**Mūlā** Wife of merchant Dhaṇāvaha(1) of Kosambī. She kept Camdanā(1) in imprisonment and tortured her.<sup>1</sup>

1. Avan. 521, AvaCu. I. P. 317, Vis. 1977, KalpV. p. 170, AvaM. p. 294.

**Mūlāhāra** A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics living on roots.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3. 3., Aup. 38, AcaCu. p. 257.

**Mūllgā (Mūlikā)** Same as Mūlā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 318.

**Meṇḍhamuḥa (Meṇḍhamukha)** An *Amṭaradīva*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 36, Sth. 304.

**Meṇḍhiyagāma or Meṇḍhiyaggāma (Meṇḍhrikagrāma)** A place where Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra was disturbed by a cowherd.<sup>1</sup> God Camara paid homage to the Tīṭṭhayara here.<sup>2</sup> Mahāvīra came here from Sāvattthī and sojourned in the shrine of Sālakoṭṭhaa. Revatī(1) belonged to this place. She offered *kukkudamaṃsa* to Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra who was suffering from bilious fever.<sup>3</sup> Meṇḍhiyaggāma can be identified with Meṣikāgrāma (meṇḍha = skt. Meṣa) which was situated in the district of Kṛmilā identified with the tract of land around the village Valgudar near Luckeesarai in Bihar.<sup>4</sup>

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|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. AvaN. 520-521, AvaCu. I. p. 316, Vis. 1975. | 3. Bha 557, Sth. 691.  |
| 2. AvaN. 525, AvaCu I. P. 321, Vis. 1980.      | 4. SGAMI. pp. 193-197. |

**Meghamkarā** See Mehamkarā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643. AvaH. p. 122.

**Meghaghosa** (Meghaghosa) Son of king Jiyasattu(21).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 696.

**Meghamālā** A nun of the Order of Tīthayara Vāsūpijja. After death she had to take birth in an infernal abode due to her mental weakness.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. p. 154.

**Meghamālīnī** (Meghamālīnī) See Mehamālīnī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**Meghavatī** See Mehavai.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**Meghassarā** (Meghasvarā) Bell of Dharāṇa, lord of Nāgakumāra gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 119, AvaCu. I. p. 146.

**Meccha** (Mleccha) Another name of Milikkhu.<sup>1</sup> See Anāriya.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 584, AvaCu. II. p. 203, 217. Tir. 1246.

**Medhagamūla** (Medhrakamukha). An Anāriya people.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Memḍhamuḥa.

1. Sūti. p. 123.

**Meta** (Meda) See Meya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 4.

**Metajja** or **Metijja** (Metārya) See Meyajja.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 494, 495.

**Metejja Bhayāli** (Maitreya-Bhayāli) See Bhayāli(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 13.

**Meya** (Meda) An Anāriya tribe and its country.<sup>1</sup> The Meya people are referred to as hunters.<sup>2</sup> It was a sea-faring tribe of the Makran coast.<sup>3</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Pras. 4.

2. BrhBh. 2766.

3. GESM. p. 54, LAI. p. 363.

1. **Meyajja** (Metārya) Tenth (principal disciple) Gaṇadhara of Tīthayara Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup> He was son of Datta(8) and his wife Varunadevā belonging to the Tuṃgiya(2) settlement. His family-line was Koḍiṇṇa.<sup>2</sup> He had a discussion with Tīthayara Mahāvīra at Majjhima-Pāvā regarding the existence of heaven, hell etc. Being convinced by his arguments he became a disciple of the Tīthayara along with his three hundred pupils.<sup>3</sup> At that time he

1. Kalp (Therāvali). 3, Nan. v. 21,  
AvaN. 595, 635, Vis. 2013.

2. AvaN. 646 ff..

3. AvaN. 619 ff., Vis. 2428, KalpV.  
pp. 179, 186, KalpDh. p. 115.

was thirty-six years old. He obtained omniscience at the age of forty-six and attained liberation at the age of sixty-two in the presence of Tīthayara Mahāvīra.<sup>4</sup> He and Pabbāsa(3) had a common *Vācanā* (instruction or recitation)<sup>5</sup> of the cannon.

4. AvaN. 651 ff., AvaCu. I. pp. 337 ff. | 5. KalpV. p. 247.

**2. Meyajja** Family-line of ascetic Udaa(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sū. 2. 7. 4.

**3. Meyajja** An ascetic belonging to Rāyagiha. He stuck to his vow of non-injury at the cost of his life.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 494-5, AvaN. 866, 870-1, Vfs. 3332, 3338-9, AvaCu. p. 19, Sth. 157, 236, SthA. pp. 182, 474, Mar. 425-6.

**Meraa (Meraka)** Third Paḍisattu of the present Osappiṇi in the Bharaha (2) region. He was killed by Sayambhū(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1767, Sam. 158, Tir. 609.

**Merā** Mother of twelfth Cakkavattī, Harisena.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, AvaN. 398.

**Meru** Another name of Maṇḍara(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 109.

**Meruppabha (Meruprabha)** Meha's(1) previous life as an elephant born on the south bank of river Gaṅgā in the Viṃjhagiri region. On the occasion of a conflagration he remembered his previous life of an elephant called Sumeruppabha born in the valley of the Veyaddhagiri(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 27.

**Meha (Megha)** Son of king Seṇiya(1) and queen Dhārīṇī(1) of Rāyagiha. Since his mother had a pregnancy longing for clouds (*megha-meha*) he was named Meha. He got eight princesses in marriage. Once when Mahāvīra paid a visit to Rāyagiha, he renounced the world and became his disciple. As his bed was spread at the corner near the door owing to frequent movements of other monks, he could not sleep during the whole night. This caused annoyance to him. He thought to re-enter the world and saw the Tīthayara next morning in this connection. Mahāvīra told him how he tolerated troubles with patience and compassion in his previous birth as an elephant and got human life on that account. Meha realised the truth and stuck to asceticism. After death he took birth as a god in the Vijaya(21) heavenly abode, an Anuttaravimāṇa. In future he will attain liberation in the Mahāvīdeha region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 17-31, Vip. 33, VipA. p. 90, Anut. 1, Ant. 1, 6, AvaCu. I. pp. 258, 358. KalpV. pp. 31 ff., KalpDh. p. 30, Ava. p. 27.

**2. Meha** Fourteenth chapter of the sixth section of **Amṭagadadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 12.

**3. Meha** A merchant of **Rāyagiha** who took initiation from **Mahāvira** and attained emancipation on mount **Vipula**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 14.

**4. Meha** A merchant of **Āmalakappā**. **Mehasirī** was his wife.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 149,

**5. Meha** Father of **Sumai(7)**, the fifth **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 468, AvaN. 327.

**6. Meha** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**7. Meha** Elder brother of **Kālahatthi** who tied up **Mahāvira** and **Gosāla**. They were later set free by him.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. P. 290, KalpV. p. 166, KalpDh. p. 106.

**Mehamkarā** (Meghamkarā) A principal **Disākumārī** goddess who is the presiding deity of the **Namdanavanakūḍa** peak in the **Namdanavana(1)** forest.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104, 113, Tir. 147, AvaCu I. p. 137, Sth. 643.

**1. Mehakumāra** (Meghakumāra) A god who sheds rain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 33.

**2. Mehakumāra** Same as **Meha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 17ff., Ant. 6, AvaCu. I. p. 258.

**Mehakūḍa** (Meghakūḍa) A mountain in **Eravaya(1)** on which **Titthamkara** **Caṃdānava** attained liberation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 551.

**Mehagaṇi** (Meghagaṇi) One of the twelve disciples of **Suhatthi(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 258.

**Mehamālīṇī** (Meghamālīṇī) A principal **Disākumārī** goddess who is the presiding deity of the **Hemavaya(2)** peak in the **Namdanavana(1)** forest.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as **Hemamālīṇī**.

1. Jam. 104, 113, Tir. 147, Sth. 643.

**1. Mehamuha** (Meghamukha) An **Amṭaradīva** and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 36, Sth. 304.

**2. Mehamuha** A kind of *Nāgakumāra* gods who were the family-gods of the *Āvāda* people. They were propitiated by the latter for obtaining their help in fighting **Cakkavaṭṭi Bharaha**(1) who had invaded their country.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 58, 61, AvaCu. 1. p. 196.

**1. Meharaha** (Megharatha) Previous birth of **Samṭi**, the sixteenth **Titthayara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157,

**2. Meharaha** Previous birth of **Jiṇadāsa**(7). He was king of **Majjhamiyā**. He had offered alms to monk **Sudhamma**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**3. Meharaha** A *Vidyādhara* king of **Vijjāharaseḍhi**. His daughter **Paumasirī**(2) was the wife of **Cakkavaṭṭi Subhōma**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 521.

**Mehaliṇṇiyā** (Mekhaliyā) One of the four branches of **Uḍuvāḍiyagana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**Mehavai** (Meghavatī) A principal **Disākumārī** goddess who is the presiding deity of the **Maṇḍara**(5) peak situated in the **Naṇḍanavāṇa**(1). The same is the name of her capital.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104, 113, Tir. 147, Sth. 643.

**Mehavanna** (Meghavarṇa) A park situated at **Rohiḍaa**. There was a shrine of *yakṣa* **Maṇḍatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5. 1.

**Mehasirī** (Meghaśrī) Wife of merchant **Meha**(4) of **Āmalakappā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 149.

**Mehā** (Meghā) A principal wife of **Camara**(1), lord of **Asurakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was daughter of merchant **Meha**(4) of **Āmalakappā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 405, Sth. 403.

|

2. Jna. 149.

**Mehiya** (Medhika) One of the four families of **Vesavāḍiyagana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 260.

**Mehila** (Maithila) A preceptor of the tradition of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1). He was asked questions regarding the fruits of self-restraint and penances by some lay-votaries of the city of **Tuṃgiyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 110.

**Moa** (Moda) A family-member of **Varuṇa**(1).<sup>1</sup> See also **Moejjaa**.

1. Bha. 167.

**Mouddesaa** (Mokoddelaka) First chapter of the third section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

**Moejjaa** (Mocaka or Modaka) A god under **Loga-pāla Varuṇa**(1) of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup> See also **Moa** and **Jaya**(5) two separated forms of **Moejjaa**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 167.

2. See Gujarati Translation of Bhagavati-sutra by Pt. Bechardas Jivaraj Doshi.

**Moṇḍha** (Moṇḍha = Muṇḍha = Muṇḍa) An **Aṇariya** people and their country.<sup>1</sup> Muṇḍas are a Dravidian tribe in Chotā Nāgpur.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

2. GDA. p. 134.

**Mokkha** (Mokṣa) Second chapter of **Baṁdhadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Mokkhamaggagai** (Mokṣamārgagati) Twentyeighth chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36.

**1. Moggarapāṇi** (Mudgarapāṇi) Third chapter of the sixth section of **Amṭagadadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 12.

**2. Moggarapāṇi** See **Muggarapāṇi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 70, Ant. 13.

**Moggala** (Maudgala) A follower of **Buddha**.<sup>1</sup> He seems to be the same as Mahā Moggallāna of the Pali literature.

1. AcaCu. p. 82, AcaSi. p. 135.

**Moggalasela** (Maudgalaśaila) See **Muggasela**.<sup>1</sup>

1. JitBh. 534.

**Moggalāyana** (Maudgalyāyana) Family name of **Abhii**,<sup>1</sup> a constellation.

1. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**2. Moggalāyana** One of the seven branches of **Kocchā**(1) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551..

**Moggallasela** (Maudgalyaśaila) See **Muggasela**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 498, NisCu. III. p. 312. VyaBh. 10. 595.

**1. Moyā** (Mokā) First chapter of the third section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Mouddesaa**.

1. Bha. 141. BhaA p. 169.

2. **Moyā** A town having the shrine of **Ṇāmdana**(9) to its north-east. It was visited by **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 126, BhaA. p. 169.

**Morāa** or **Morāga** ( **Morāka** ) A settlement visited by **Mahāvīra**. **Acchamāda** and **Im̐dasamma** (2) belonged to this place.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 465-6, KalpV. pp. 157, 162, Vis. 1920, AvaCu. I. pp. 275-276.

1. **Moria** ( **Maurya** ) Father of **Moriya**putta(1) who was the seventh **Gaṇadhara** of **Mahāvīra**. He belonged to the **Kāsava** lineage. **Vijayadevā** was his wife. He was a resident of **Moriya**(3) settlement.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 648-49, Vis. 2509-11.

2. **Moria** Same as **Moriya**putta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 2343, AvaN. 623.

3. **Moria** A settlement where **Moria**(2) and **Mam̐diya**(3), the two brothers, were born.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 645, Vis. 2506.

1. **Moriya**putta ( **Maurya**putra ) Seventh **Gaṇadhara** of **Titthayara Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup> He had 350 disciples.<sup>2</sup> He belonged to **Moriya**(3) settlement. His brother's name was **Mam̐da**<sup>3</sup> (2) and his parents were **Moriya**(1) and **Vijayadevā**. At the age of sixtyfive **Moriya**putta was initiated by **Titthayara Mahāvīra**.<sup>5</sup> He got emancipation at the age of ninety-five.<sup>6</sup>

1. Kalp ( *Therāvali* ) 3, KalpV. pp. 247-8, Nan. V, 21 ; AvaN. 595, 623, Vis. 2013, 2343, 2437.

2. Kalp ( *Therāvali* ). 3, KalpV. p. 248.

3. AvaN. 645.

4. AvaN. 648.

5. Sam. 65. **Abhayadeva Sūri** ( *SamA*. p. 78 ) doubts the age of **Moriya**-

putta because his elder brother who was initiated along with him on the same day was fifty-three years old. It seems that **Moriya**putta was fifty-three and **Mam̐diya**putta sixty-five at that time.

6. Sam. 95.

2. **Moriya**putta Another name of **Tāmali**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 134.

**Moli** ( **Mauli** or **Mallaki** ) One of the sixteen *janapadas* ( countries ) in the time of **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup> It is mentioned along with **Vajja**(2), **Kāśi** and **Kosala**(1), hence it might be a reference to the republic of **Mallas** or **Mallakis** who had **Kusīnārā** and **Pāvā** as their capitals in the modern **Gorakhpur** district.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 554.

2. *DETBJ*. pp.125-26, *TAI*. pp. 257 ff.

**Mosali** A settlement visited by **Mahāvīra**. **Sumāgaha** who belonged to it helped **Mahāvīra**'s release.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1966, AvaN. 511, AvaCu. 1. p. 313.

**Moharia** (Maukharika) A kind of **Samāṇa**(1) mendicants earning their livelihood by amusing people by saying incoherent and absurd things.

1. Aup. 38, AupA. p. 72.

## R

**Rai or Rati** (Rati) First woman-disciple of **Paumappabha**, the sixth **Titt-hamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 458.

**Raikara** (Ratikara) Same as **Raikaraga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118.

**Raikaraga** (Ratkaraka) Four mountains of this name, each situated in a sub-quarter in the heart of the **Ṇamdisara** island. They are ten hundred *yojanas* high, ten hundred *gavyūtis* deep and ten thousand *yojanas* wide. They are circular in form. Lords of celestial beings descend on them and temporarily sojourn there. Each mountain has four capitals of the four chief wives of some celestial lords.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307-725, Jam. 118, AvaCu. I. p. 144, Bha. 547, Raj 48.

**Raippabha** (Ratiprabhā) See **Ratippabha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273.

**Raikaragapavvaya** (Ratkarakapavvata) Same as **Raikaraga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 144.

**Raiyā or Raippiyā** (Ratipriyā) Same as **Ratippabha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Jna. 153.

**Raivakka** (Rativākya) One of the two appendices (*cūlikas*) to **Dasavey-āliya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Niscu. III. p. 450.

**Rāisenā** (Ratisenā) Name of a principal wife of each of **Kiṇṇara**(1) and **Kiṃpurisa**(1), the two lords of the **Kiṇṇara**(2) Gods.<sup>1</sup> At another place she is named **Vairasenā**(2).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

2. Jha. 153.

**1. Rambhā** (Rambhā) One of the five principal wives of **Bali**(4) a lord of the **Asurakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 403, Bha. 406, Jna. 149.

**2. Rambhā** Third chapter of the second section of **Ṇāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 150.



**1. Rakkha (Rakṣa)** Disciple of preceptor **Nakkhatta(2)** and preceptor of disciple **Nāga(7)**<sup>1</sup>. He should not be confused, as some commentators have done, with **Rakkhiya(1)**.

1. Kalp (Therāvalī). 7, KalpV. p. 264.

**2. Rakkha** A god under **Vesamaṇa(9)**<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 168.

**Rakkhatiyā (Rakṣitā)** Wife of **Dhaṇagova(1)**, Son of merchant **Dhaṇṇa(6)** of **Rāyagiha**<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 63.

**1. Rakkhasa (Rākṣasa)** A sub-class of **Vāṇamaṇṭara** gods. **Bhīma(3)** and **Mahābhīma(1)** are their lords.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 36. 206, Praj. 47, Pras. 15, AvaCu. 5. p. 253, Sut. 1. 12. 13, Mar. 561, NisBh. 3317.

**2. Rakkhasa** One of the thirty **Muhuttaṣ** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sam. 30, Sur. 47.

**Rakkhiṇṇa (Rakṣitārya)** Same as **Rakkhiya**<sup>1</sup>

1. UttS. p. 173.

**Rakkhita (Rakṣita)** See **Rakkhiya**<sup>1</sup>

1. SutCu. p. 5, AcaCu. p. 2, AvaCu. I. p. 397.

**1. Rakkhiya (Rakṣita)** Son of Brāhmaṇa **Somadeva(3)** and lady **Rudda-somā** of the city of **Dasapura**<sup>1</sup> Preceptor **Phaggurakkhiya** was his younger brother.<sup>2</sup> He took initiation from preceptor **Tosaliputta** and studied somewhat more than nine **Puṇvas** under preceptor **Vaira(2)**<sup>3</sup> He had initiated all his family members<sup>4</sup> and allowed his father to wear a waistcloth and keep other articles.<sup>5</sup> The credit for separating the four *anuyogas* goes to him.<sup>6</sup> Once *indra* **Sakka(3)** assuming the form of an old Brāhmaṇa came to see him at a temple in the **Bhūtaguhā** cave near **Mahurā(1)**.<sup>7</sup> **Ghayapūsa-mitta, Pottapūsamitta, Dubbaliyapūsamitta, Viṃṇha (2)** and **Gotthāmāhila** were his disciples.<sup>8</sup> He was succeeded by **Dubbaliyapūsamitta**.<sup>9</sup> His birth-place and the place of his death were the same.<sup>10</sup> After his death nuns were allowed to study the **Cheyasutta**.<sup>11</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 397, 401, AvaN. 776. Mar. 489, NisBh. 4536, UttCu. p.

84, AvaCu. p. 27, KalpDh. p. 172.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 401, SthA. p. 276.

3. AvaCu. I. pp. 401 ff., UttN. and UttS. pp. 96-7, UttCu. p. 61, UttK. p. 112.

4. UttN. and UttS. pp. 96-7, Avacu. I. p. 406, AvaN. 777.

5. AvaCu. I. p. 406, VyaBh. 8. 222-3, 227.

6. AvaCu. I. P. 411, AvaN. 775, AcaCu. p. 2, Vis. 2789, SutCu. p. 5.

7. AvaCu. I. p. 411.

8. AvaBh. 142, AvaCu. I. P. 409. NisBh. 5607, Vis. 2789, 2796, 3010-1.

9. AvaCu. I. p. 412.

10. SthA. p. 413.

11. VyaBh. 5. 62 ff.

**2. Rakkhiya** One of the twelve disciples of preceptor **Suhatthi(1)**<sup>1</sup>.

1. Kalp. P. 257.

**Rakkhiyakhamana** (Rakṣitakṣamaṇa) Same as **Rakkhiya(1)**<sup>1</sup>.

1. AvaN. 777.

**Rakkhiyajja** (Rakṣitārya) Same as **Rakkhiya(1)**<sup>1</sup>.

1. Vis. 2786.

**Rakkhiyā** (Rakṣitā) First woman-disciple of **Ara**, the eighteenth **Tittha-mkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 460, Sam. 157.

**Rakkhi** (Rakṣī) Same as **Rakkhiyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam 157.

**Rajjapāliya** (Rājyapālikā) One of the four branches of **Vesavāḍiyagana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp p. 260.

**Rajjavaddhana** (Rājyavardhana) Son of king **Pālaa(2)** of **Ujjeni**. **Avanti-vaddhana** was his elder brother.<sup>1</sup> See **Ajjasena(2)** for further information.

1. AvaCu. II. p. 189, AvaN. 1282, Utt.K p. 73, AvaH. p. 699.

**Rajjugasabhā** (Rajjukasabhā) An old charity house of king **Hatthivāla** of **Majjhima-Pāvā**. **Mahāvīra** spent a rainy season here.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp, 122.

**Rattha** (Rāṣṭra) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**Ratthavaddhana** (Rāṣṭravardhana) Identical with **Rajjavaddhana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 189, AvaN. 1282.

**Ratikara** See **Raikaraga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307, Raj. 48, Bha. 567.

**Ratippabhā** (Ratiprabhā) Name of a principal wife of each of **Kimpurisa(1)**, and **Kinnara(1)**, the two lords of the **Kinnara(2)** gods.<sup>1</sup> In their previous birth every one was a merchant's daughter.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

2. Jna. 153.

**Ratisenā** (Ratisenā) See **Raisenā** who is the same as **Vairasenā(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

**Rattakambalasilā** (Raktakambalaśilā) One of the four consecratory slabs situated in the **Paṇḍagavana** grove of mount **Maṇḍara(3)**.<sup>1</sup> It is known as **Airattakambalasilā** in **Thāna**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 107.

2. Sth. 302.

**Rattakambalā (Raktakambalā)** One of the four consecratory slabs situated in the **Paṃḍagavaṇa** grove of mount **Maṃḍara**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 302. Jam, 107.

**Rattapāa (Raktapāda)** A shrine situated in the **Rattāsoga** park of **Mahāpura**. It is dedicated to a *yakṣa*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**1. Rattavaī (Raktavati)** A river flowing in **Eravaya**(1) rising from the lake **Puṃḍariya**(7) situated north to mount **Maṃḍara**(3) and emptying into the western **Lavaṇa** ocean.<sup>1</sup> It has five tributaries : **Imḍā**(3), **Imḍaseṇā**, **Suseṇā**, **Vāriseṇā**(2) and **Mahābhoyā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sth. 197, 470, 522, Sam. 14, 24-25. | 2. Sth. 470

**2. Rattavaī** A peak of mount **Sihari**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111

**3. Rattavaī** Queen of **Datta**(11), king of **Cāmpā**. **Mahacāṃḍa**(4) was their son.

1. Vip. 34.

**4. Rattavaī** Wife of prince **Mahabbala**(10) of **Mahāpura**.

1. Vip. 34.

**Rattavati (Raktavati)** See **Rattavaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 197, Sth. 522.

**Rattasilā (Raktaśilā)** One of the four consecratory slabs situated in **Paṃḍagavaṇa**.<sup>1</sup> It is known as **Rattakambalalasilā** in the **Ṭhāna**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 107. | 2. Sth. 302.

**Rattasubhaddā (Raktasubhadṛā)** Another name of **Subhaddā**(12), wife of **Ajjuna**(2). A battle was fought for her.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 16, PrasA. p. 89.

**1. Rattā (Raktā)** A river in **Eravaya**(1), rising from the lake **Puṃḍariya**(7) situated on the **Sihari**(1), mountain and emptying into the eastern **Lavaṇa** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sth. 197, 522, Sam. 14. 24-25, JivM. p. 244.

**2. Rattā** A peak of mount **Sihari**(1).

1. Jam. 111.

**Rattāvaī or Rattāvati (Raktāvati)** Same as **Rattavaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 470.

**Rattāsoga** (Raktāsoka) A park situated at **Mahāpra**. In it there was a shrine of *yakṣa* **Rattapān**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**1. Ramanijja** (Ramanyia) A celestial abode similar to **Ramma**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 10.

**2. Ramanijja** A **Vijaya**(23) (district) in **Mahāvīdeha** with its capital at **Subhā**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 96.

**1. Ramma** (Ramyā) A celestial adode in **Bambhaloa** where the maximum span of life of gods is ten *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in ten fortnights and have desire for food once in ten thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 10.

**2. Ramma** A **Vijaya**(23) (district) in **Mahāvīdeha**, with its capital at **Amkāvaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 96.

**Rammaa** (Ramyaka) See **Rammaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

**1. Rammaga** (Ramyaka) A celestial abode similar to **Ramma**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 10.

**2. Rammaga** A peak of mount **Ruppi**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sth 643.

**3. Rammaga** A peak of mount **Nilavānta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 110, Sth. 689.

**4. Rammaga** A **Vijaya**(23) (district) in **Mahāvīdeha** with its capital at **Pamhāvai**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 96.

**5. Rammaga** A region in **Jambuddiva**.<sup>1</sup> It is an **Akammabhūmi**.<sup>2</sup> It is situated between **Nilavānta** and **Ruppi** mountains and touches the eastern and western **Lavaṇa** ocean.<sup>3</sup> **Gandhāvai Vattaveyaddha** mountain is situated in it.<sup>4</sup> **Rammaga** is presided over by god **Rammaga**(6).<sup>5</sup> It is somewhat more than eight thousand *yojanas* broad. Its chord i.e. *jīvā* is approximately 93901 *yojanas*. Its pertinent arc i.e. *dhanupittṭha* measures 84016 *yojanas* approximately.<sup>6</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sth. 86, 522, Anu. 130.

2. Bha. 675, Sth. 197, 302, 522, Sam. 63.

3. Jam. 111.

4. Jam. 111, Jiv. 141, BhaA. p. 436,  
Elsewhere *Mālavāntapariyāya* is

mentioned—Sth. 87, 302, JivM. p. 244.

5. Jam. 111.

6. Sam. 73, 84, 121.

6. **Rammaga** A god presiding over the **Rammaga(5)** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

**Rammagakūḍa** (Ramyakakūṭa) See **Rammaga(2)** and (3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689, 643.

**Rammagavāsa** or **Ramayavāsa** (Ramyakavarṣa) See **Rammaga(5)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 89, 197, Bha. 675, Sam. 84, Anu. 130.

1. **Rayana** (Ratna) A peak of the **Māṇusuttara(1)** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 300.

2. **Rayana** A peak of the **Ruyaga(1)** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

3. **Rayana** A peak of a **Diha-Veyaddha** mountain in **Eravaya(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689.

4. **Rayana** First part of the first *kāṇḍa* (layer) of the **Rayanappabhā** infernal region. It is two hundred *yojanas* broad.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 778.

**Rayanadevayā** (Ratnadevatā) A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisBh. 5158, NisCu. IV. p. 14, BrhBh 2508.

**Rayanaddīva** (Ratnadvīpa) An island situated in the **Lavana** ocean.<sup>1</sup> Its presiding goddess called **Rayanaddīvadevayā** was very cruel. The sons of merchant **Māgaṇḍī** of **Cāmpā** had stayed there with her.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 80, Mahan. p. 95.

| 2. Jna. 80.

**Rayanaddīvadevayā** (Ratnadvīpadevatā) A goddess appointed for cleaning the **Lavana** ocean. She presided over **Rayanaddīva**. She had detained there the sons of merchant **Māgaṇḍī** and forced them to stay with her.<sup>1</sup> She seems to be the same as **Rayanadevayā**.

1. Jna. 80, 81.

**Rayanapura** (Ratnapura) Birth-place of **Titthayara Dhamma(3)**.<sup>1</sup> The same was the place of his renunciation.<sup>2</sup> It is identified with Runai situated in Oudh.<sup>3</sup>

1. Tir. 504.

2. AvaN. 383.

| 3. LAI. p. 327.

1. **Rayanappabhā** (Ratnaprabhā) Name of a principal wife of each of **Bhīma(3)** and **Mahābhīma(1)**, the two lords of the **Rakkhasa** gods.<sup>1</sup> She is also called **Kaṇagappabhā(2)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

| 2. Jna. 153.

**2. Rayanappabhā** First hellish region.<sup>1</sup> Its ordinary name is **Ghammā**, whereas its family name is **Rayanappabhā**.<sup>2</sup> It is 180000 *yojanas* thick.<sup>3</sup> It has three layers : *Khara*, *Paṅka* and *Āva*. The first layer is divided into sixteen parts. They are : **Rayana**(4), **Vaira**(3), **Verulā**(1), **Lohitakka**(1), **Masāragalla**, **Hamsagabba**, **Pulaa**, **Soyam̐dhiya**, **Jotirasa**, **Am̐jana**(8), **Am̐janapulaa**(1), **Rayaya**(1), **Jāfarūa**, **Am̐ka**(3), **Phaliha** and **Riṭṭha**(6).<sup>4</sup> Each of these parts is one thousand *yojanas* thick.<sup>5</sup> The whole of the *khara-kaṇḍa* i.e. the first layer is 16000 *yojanas* thick, the *paṅka-kaṇḍa* i.e. the second layer is 84000 *yojanas* thick and the *āva-kaṇḍa* i.e. the third layer is 80000 *yojanas* thick.<sup>6</sup>

There are thirty lakhs of abodes in **Rayanappabhā**.<sup>7</sup> The minimum span of life of the beings living therein is ten thousand years whereas the maximum one is one *sāgaropama* years.<sup>8</sup> The first eight hundred *yojanas* of the first layer of **Rayanappabhā** contains the dwelling-places of **Vāṇamāntara** gods.<sup>9</sup> The suns move at a height of eight hundred *yojanas* from the uppermost level of **Rayanappabhā**,<sup>10</sup> while the stars at that of nine hundred *yojanas*.<sup>11</sup> There are six abodes in **Rayanappabhā**. They are **Lola**, **Lolua**, **Udaḍḍha**, **Nidaḍḍha**, **Jaraya** and **Pajjaraya**.<sup>12</sup>

1. Praj. 31, 43, 154-155, Bha. 469, Dev. 14, 32, 73, Anu. 21.

2. Bha. 444, Jiv. 67.

3. Jiv. 68, Bha. 477, 527.

4. Jiv. 69.

5. Sth. 778, Sam. 79, 99, 116, 120.

6. Jiv. 72-80.

7. Jiv. 71, Bha. 43, 244, BhaA. p. 130, Praj. 43.

8. Sth. 757, Sam. 1.

9. Sam. 111.

10. Sur 21, Sth. 655.

11. Sth. 670, Sam. 9, 112.

12. Sth. 515, SthA. pp. 366-367.

**Rayanavai** (Ratnavatī) Daughter of **Jakkhaharila** and wife of **Cakkavatti** **Bambhadatta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

**Rayanavaḍḍimsaya** (Ratnāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode in the **Isāṇa** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 172.

**1. Rayanasaṃcāya** (Ratnasaṃcāya) A peak of northern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**2. Rayanasaṃcāya** A peak of mountain **Māṇusuttara**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 300.

**1. Rayanasaṃcāyā** (Ratnasaṃcāyā) Capital of the **Maṅgalāvai**(1) **Vijaya**(23) (district).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 92.

**2. Rayanasaṃcāyā** A place situated on the north-eastern **Raikaraga** mountain. It is a resort of goddess **Vasum̐dharā**(4), a principal wife of the lord of **Isāṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**Rayanā** (Ratnā) A place situated on the north-western **Raīkaraga** mountain. It is a resort of **Vasu**(6), a principal wife of the lord of **Isāṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**Rayanāvaha** (Ratnāpatha) A city in the country of **Gaṁdhāra**(3). King **Maṇicūḍa** reigned there.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttNc. p. 138.

**1. Rayanī** (Rajanī) Name of a principal wife of each of **Soma**(2), **Jama**(2), **Varuṇa**(2) and **Vesamaṇa**(4), four **Logapālas** under the lord of **Isāṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

**2. Rayanī** One of the five principal wives of **Camara**(1), lord of the **Asurakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was daughter of a merchant of **Āmalakappā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 403, Bha. 405.

2. Jna. 149.

**Rayanuccaya** or **Rayanoccaya** (Ratnoccaya) (i) One of the sixteen names of mount **Māṁdara**(3).<sup>1</sup> (ii) The same is the name of a peak of the **Māṇu-suttara**(1) mountain.<sup>2</sup> (iii) A peak of the northern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain also bears the same name.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 16, Sur. 26, Jam. 109.

3. Ibid. 643.

2. Sth. 300.

**Rayata** (Rajata) See **Rayaya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689, 778.

**1. Rayaya** (Rajata) Twelfth part of the first layer of **Rayanappabhā**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 778.

**2. Rayaya** A peak of mount **Mālavamita**, presided over by **Bhogamālīnī**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 91, Sth. 689.

**3. Rayaya** A peak in **Namdaṇavaṇa**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104, Sth. 689.

**4. Rayaya** A peak of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**Rayayakūḍa** (Rajatakūṭa) Same as **Rayaya**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104.

**Ravi** First chapter of the fifth section of **Viyāhapannatti**.

1. Bha. 176.

**Ravigutta (Ravigupta)** Disciple of preceptor Jasavaddhana. He had great respect for Mahānisiha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan, p. 71.

**1. Rasadevi** Ninth chapter of **Pupphacūlā(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4.1.

**2. Rasadevī** A goddess of this name. Her description is similar to that of **Siridevī(5)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4. 9.

**Rasameha (Rasamegha)** A cloud that sheds rain continuously for seven days in the beginning of the second era of ascending cycle. Different types of tastes are produced thereby in all vegetations.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 38,

**Raha (Ratha)** Disciple of preceptor Vaira(2). A monastic branch named **Ajjajayanti** originated from him.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp (Therāvali).7, KalpV. p. 263.

**Rahanemi (Rathanemi)** Son of king **Samuddavijaya(1)** and his queen **Siva(2)** of **Soriyapura(1)** and elder brother of **Titthamkara Aritthanemi**. He took to asceticism at the age of 400 years. Once he saw nun **Rāīmaī** naked in a cave and developed love for her. He asked her to accept him as her lover and enjoy pleasures with him. She on the contrary preached him the right path. Then he practised true asceticism throughout his life. After observing severe austerities for a year he obtained omniscience. He attained emancipation at the age of 901 years.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 496, Utt. 22. 33 ff., DasCu. pp. 87-8, KalpV. p. 253. According to KalpV. p. 218, he took initiation from Titthayara Aritthanemi.

**Rahanemijja (Rathanemīya)** Twenty-second chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36, UttCu. pp. 263.

**Rahanemīya (Rathanemīya)** Same as **Rahanemijja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 9.

**Rahamaddana (Rathamardana)** A fort built by **Kapha(1)** on the spot where he destroyed the chariots of the **Pandavas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 126.

**Rahamusala (Rathamusala)** A battle that took place between **Konja** and **Cedaga** wherein a self-moving pestle (*musala*) was tied to an automatic chariot (*raha-ratha*). Ninety-six lakhs of people were killed by that automation.

1. Nir. 1.1, Bha. 301, AvaCu. II. p. 173, JitBh. 479.



**Rahavirapura** (Rathavirapura) A city where the **Bodiya** schism was founded in V. N. 609 by **Sivabhōi**(1). There was a park named **Dīvaga** in it. The city was visited by preceptor **Kaṇha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 178, AvaCu. I. p. 427, AvaN. 782, AvaBh. 145-146, Vis. 2804, 3052-53.

**Rahāvatta** (Rathāvarta) A mountain where a disciple of preceptor **Vaira** (2) died. His dead body was worshipped by gods driving in chariots, therefore the place came to be known as **Rahāvatta**.<sup>1</sup> The battle between **Āsaggīva** and **Tivittthu**(1) took place near this mountain.<sup>2</sup>

1. Mar. 468-472, AvnCu. I. p. 405, | 2. AvaCu. I. P. 235, AvaH. p. 304.  
AcaN. 332.

**1. Rāi** (Rātri) Second chapter of the first sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādharmakāhā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jha. 148.

**2. Rāi** A merchant of **Āmalakappā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 149.

**3. Rāi** Name of a principal wife of each of **Soma**(2), **Jama**(2), **Varuṇa**(2) and **Vesamaṇa**(4), the four **Logapālas** under the lord of **Isāna**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

**4. Rāi** A principal wife of **Camara**(1).<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant **Rāi**(2) of **Āmalakappā** and had taken initiation from **Titthayara Pāsa**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 403, Bha. 405.

- | 2. Jna. 149

**Rāiṇṇa** (Rājanya) One of the six **Aryan** clans.<sup>1</sup> It was established by **Titthayara Usabha**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Jam. 30, BrhBh. 3265, SutCu | 2. AvaCu. I. p. 154, KalpDh. p. 32,  
p. 218. RajM. p. 285, AupA. p. 27.

**Rāisiri** (Rātriśrī) Wife of merchant **Rāi**(2) of **Āmalakappā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 149.

**Rāimāi** (Rājīmāi) Daughter of king **Uggaseṇa**.<sup>1</sup> Her marriage was settled with **Aritṭhaṇemi**, the twenty-second **Titthaṃkara** of the current descending cycle, but it could not be performed owing to his renouncing the world.<sup>2</sup> Later she also took to asceticism. At that time her age was four hundred years.<sup>3</sup> See also **Aritṭhaṇemi** and **Rahaṇemi**

1. Utt. 22. 43, KalpV. 213, KalpDh. | 2. Utt. Ch. 22, KalpSam. pp. 179 ff.  
p. 139. 3. Utt. p. 44, KalpSam. p. 184.

**1. Rāma** He is the same as **Baladeva(1)** and brother of **Kaṇha(1)**. His height was ten *dhanuṣas*.<sup>1</sup> He died at the age of twelve hundred years and then took birth as a god in **Bambhaloga**.<sup>2</sup> He will attain liberation in the coming ascending cycle.<sup>3</sup> In his previous birth he was **Rāyalālia**.<sup>4</sup> Rāma is also known as **Balabhadda(6)**.<sup>5</sup> He is ninth **Baladeva(2)**. In **Tiloyapaṇṇatti** (4.517) **Padma** is the name of this **Baladeva**. Rāma is also a common name for all **Baladevas**. For that see **Rāma(9)**.

1. Sam. 107, AvaN. 403, Tir. 578, Sam. 148.

2. Sam. 12, 158, Sth. 672. AvaN. 414, Tir. 616.

3. Sth. 692.

4. Sam. 158, Tir. 607.

5. Mar. 497.

**2. Rāma** He is identical with eighth **Baladeva(2)** **Pauma(6)**. He was husband of **Siyā(7)**<sup>1</sup> and brother of **Lakkhaṇa**.<sup>2</sup> In the **Tiloyapaṇṇatti** (4.517) he is named **Rāma** only and not **Padma**. See **Pauma(6)**.

1. NisCu. I. p. 104, UttK. p. 43.

2. Mahan p. 130, UttK. pp. 44-5.

**3. Rāma** Same as **Parasurāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 520, AcaCu. p. 49, Jiv. 89.

**4. Rāma** Ninth chapter of **Dogiddhidasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**5. Rāma** A merchant of **Vāṇīrasī**. He was father of **Kaṇha(2)** and **Kaṇharāi(3)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158.

**6. Rāma** A merchant of **Rāyagīḥ**. He was father of **Rāma(2)** and **Rāmarakkhiyā(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158.

**7. Rāma** A merchant of **Sāvattī**. He was father of **Vaṣu(6)** and **Vasuguttā(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158.

**8. Rāma** A merchant of **Kosambī**. He was father of **Vasumitta(1)** and **Vasumdhara(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158.

**9. Rāma** Common name for all **Baladevas(2)** (elder) brothers of **Vasudevas(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 414, 416, Vis. 1782-83.

**1. Rāmakaṇṭha (Rāmakaṛṣṇa)** Eighth chapter of **Nirayāvaliyā(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

2. Rāmakaṇṭha Son of king Sepia(1) of Rāyagiha. His description is similar to that of Kāla(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

1. Rāmakaṇṭhā (Rāmakaṣṇā) Eighth chapter of the eighth section of Aṃtagaḍadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 17.

2. Rāmakaṇṭhā Wife of king Sepia(1). She took initiation from Mahāvira at Rāyagiha, practised asceticism for fifteen years and attained liberation at the end of this life.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 24, 26.

1. Rāmagutta (Rāmagupta) A non-Jain ascetic<sup>1</sup> who attained liberation though he had not given up taking food. He was previously a king.<sup>2</sup> See Rāmaputta(3) also.

1. Sut. 1. 3. 4. 2.

2. SutSi p. 95.

2. Rāmagutta Fourth chapter of Aṃtagaḍadasā.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Sth. 755.

Rāmaṇa (Rāvaṇa) See Rāvaṇa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1767.

1. Rāmaputta (Rāmaputra) Fifth chapter of the third section of Aṇuttarovavāyadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 3.

2. Rāmaputta Son of lady merchant Bhaddā(8) of Sāgeya. He was married to thirty two girls. He took initiation from Mahāvira and became a god in the Savvaṭṭhasiddha heavenly abode after death. In future he will attain emancipation in the Mahāvīdeha region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 6.

3. Rāmaputta A non-Jain sage of Tittḥayara Pāsa's(1) tīrtha, recognised as a Patteyabuddha.<sup>1</sup> He and Rāmagutta(1) are perhaps the same.

1. Risi. 23, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

1. Rāmarakkhiyā (Rāmarakṣitā) Daughter of merchant Rāma(6) belonging to Rāyagiha. She was consecrated by Pāsa(1). After death she became a chief wife of Īsānimda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158, Bha. 406, Sth 612,

2. Rāmarakkhiyā Fourth chapter of the tenth subsection of the second section of Nāyādhanmakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158.

**1. Rāmā** Third chapter of the tenth sub-section of the second section of *Nāyādharmakāhā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158.

**2. Rāmā** Daughter of merchant *Rāma*(1) belonging to *Rāyagiha*. She also became a chief wife of *Īsānīmda* just like her sister *Rāmarakkhiyā*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158, Bha. 406, Sth 612.

**3. Rāmā** Mother of *Suvihi*(1) the ninth *Titthamkara*, and wife of king *Suggiva*(2) of *Kāgaṇḍi*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 472, SthA. p. 308 ; *Sāmā* of *AvaN.* 385 is a wrong reading of *Rāmā*.

**Rāmāyana** A heretical scripture<sup>1</sup> which is meant to be read by the people in the afternoon.<sup>2</sup>

1. Nan. 42, NanM. p. 194, Anu. 25, 41, AnuHe. pp. 28, 36, DasCu. pp. 109, 237, AcaCu. pp. 178, 193, SutCu. p. 353.

2. Anu. 25, AnuHe. p. 28.

**Rāya (Rājan)** One of the eighty-eight *Gahas*.<sup>1</sup> See also *Rāyaggala*.

1. Sur. 107, SurM. p. 295, JamS. p. 535.

**Rāyagiha (Rājagṛha)** A city situated in *Dāhinaddha-Bharaha* of *Jambuddiva*.<sup>1</sup> It was the capital of *Magaha*, an *Āriya* country.<sup>2</sup> *Nālamāda* was a suburb of it.<sup>3</sup> *Rāyagiha* was founded by king *Pasenai*(5) at a distance of a *krośa* from *Kusaggapura*, the old capital of *Magaha*. Its three other earlier names were *Usabhapura*(1), *Capagapura* and *Khitipaitṭhia*(2).<sup>4</sup> A big forest lay near *Rāyagiha*.<sup>5</sup> There were situated on the outskirts of *Rāyagiha* the shrines of *Mamāyākucchi*,<sup>6</sup> *Guṇasīla*,<sup>7</sup> *Muggarapāṇi*<sup>8</sup> and *Maṇināga*,<sup>9</sup> the parks of *Pupphārāma*,<sup>10</sup> *Nilaguhā*,<sup>11</sup> *Pupphakaramāda*(2)<sup>12</sup> and *Subhūmibhāga*(3)<sup>13</sup> and a pool of hot water called *Mahātavovatīra*.<sup>14</sup> To the south of *Rāyagiha* there lay *Sihaguhā*, a den of thieves.<sup>15</sup> *Rāyagiha* had a cosmopolitan market (*Kuttiyāvāṇa*).<sup>16</sup> There prevailed in *Rāyagiha* the

1. Jna. 6.

2. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, Vis. 1666, NisCu. II. p. 466, BrhBh. 3263.

3. Bha. 541, Kalp. 122, AvaN. 473, AvaCu. I. p. 282.

4. AvaN. 1279, AvaBh. 127, AvaCu. II. p. 158, UttN. and UttS. pp. 104-105,

5. UttCu. p. 170, UttN. and UttS. pp. 286, 288.

6. Bha. 550.

7. Kalp (Sāmācāri). 64, Bha. 4, Dasa. 10.1, 9, UttN. and UttS. p. 158, Nir. 3.1-10, Upa. 46, Ant. 12.

8. Ant. 13.

9. UttN. p. 167, AvaN. 134.

10. Ant. 13.

11. AvaN. 230.

12. AvaCu. I. p. 230, II. p. 23.

13. Jna. 63.

14. Bha. 113, BrhBh. 3429, BrhKs. p. 959, AvaN. 134.

15. Jna. 137.

16. BrhBh. 4219, 4223, BrhKs. pp. 1145-1146.

custom of worshipping the *sāla* tree.<sup>17</sup> It was the birth-place of Titthayara Munisuvvaya (1).<sup>18</sup> He broke his first fast there.<sup>19</sup> Vāsudeva(1) Purisasiha in his previous birth made a resolve (*nidāna*) in this city.<sup>20</sup> Titthayara Pāsa(1) visited it and initiated many persons.<sup>21</sup> Cakkavatti Bambhadatta(1) had visited this city.<sup>22</sup> Jarāsamāha, the father of Sabadeva(2), reigned here.<sup>23</sup> He had famous courtezans like Magahasenā, Magahasumdari and Magahasiri.<sup>24</sup> King Jiyasttu(15)<sup>25</sup> reigned in Rāyagiha in the life-time of Titthayara Pāsa. Senia(1) king of Rāyagiha, was a contemporary of Titthayara Mahāvira.<sup>26</sup> King Pajjoaya once attacked this city.<sup>27</sup> It was a place of activities of heretics like Kālodāyi, Selodāyi etc.<sup>28</sup> Titthayara Mahāvira spent his fourteen rainy seasons at Rāyagiha and Nālamāda. Besides, he often visited them.<sup>29</sup> Eleven chief disciples (*Ġaṇadharās*) of Mahāvira attained emancipation at Rāyagiha.<sup>30</sup> Mahāvira initiated here several persons like Seniya's sons Jāli(4), Dīhasena(3) etc.<sup>31</sup> and Seniya's wives Nāmdā(1), Bhaddā(21)<sup>32</sup> etc., a number of merchants and their sons such as Isidāsa(2), Dhanna(5), Meha(3), Kāsava(6), Vārattaga(2) etc.<sup>33</sup> and many others.<sup>34</sup> His lay-votaries like Mahāsaya(2)<sup>35</sup> Sulasā(2)<sup>36</sup>, etc. belonged to Rāyagiha. Merchants Vijaya(6), Āṇamāda(3) and Suṇamāda(5) of this city offered alms to Titthayara Mahāvira.<sup>37</sup> Mahāvira held discussions with Goyama(1)<sup>38</sup>, Mamdiyaputta<sup>39</sup> and Senia<sup>40</sup> on religion and philosophy in this city. He preached here the following chapters : the first section, the ninth chapter of the fifth section and the tenth, eleventh, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and twentieth sections of Viyāhapannatti<sup>41</sup>, Pajjusanākappa<sup>42</sup>, Āyatitthāna<sup>43</sup> etc. Goṣāla requested here Mahāvira to admit him as his pupil.<sup>44</sup> He performed here

17. Bha. 528.

18. AvaN. 383, Tir. 508.

19. AvaN. 325.

20. Sam. 158, Tir. 608.

21. Jna. 158, Nir. 4.1.

22. UttN. pp. 379-380.

23. Jna. 117.

24. AvaCu. II. p. 209, AvaN. 1309, AcaCu. p. 86, AcaSi. p. 139.

25. Nir. 4.1.

26. Bha. 4. Jna. 6, 93, Dasa. 10. 1, VyaM. I. p. 27, UttCu. p. 260, AvaCu. II. p. 61, DasCu. p. 96, Nis. Cu I. p. 9, BrhM. p. 57. Nir. 1.1.

27. AvaCu. I. p. 557.

28. Bha. 305, 308, 354, 634.

29. Kalp. 122, Bha. 5, 20, 84, 90, 134, 180, 232, 281, 283, 405, 491, 493, 500, 571, Jna. 21, 93, 140, 148, 149, AvaN. 492, 518, 1302, AvaCu. I. pp. 282, 296, 315, 382, Nir. 3. 1-

10, BrhM. p. 88, VisK. p. 275, Vis. 867, 1927, 1946, 1973.

30. KalpV. 248, AvaN. 659, Vis. 2520.

31. Anut. 1, 2.

32. Ant. 16.

33. Anut. 6, Ant. 14, Jna. 140.

34. Ant. 12, 14.

35. Upa. 46-47.

36. NisBh. 31, VyaM. I. p. 27.

37. Bha. 541.

38. Jna. 62, 89, 90, Bha. 165, 169-172.

39. Bha. 150.

40. Dasa. 10.1, AvaCu. II. p. 202, Anut. 4, VisK. p. 414.

41. Bha. 3, 176, 394, 409, 561, 590, 616, 662.

42. Kalp (Sāmācārī). 64.

43. Dasa. 10. 9.

44. Bha. 541, AvaCu. I. p. 282, Vis. 1927.

his first *paṭṭaparihāra* and entered the dead body of *Eṇejjaga*(1).<sup>45</sup> Mahāvīra had predicted that Gosāla would be born twice as a prostitute in Rāyagiha.<sup>46</sup> *Sudhamma*(1), a chief disciple of Mahāvīra peached here the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*<sup>47</sup>, *Suhavivāga*<sup>48</sup> and *Anuttarovavāiyadasā*<sup>49</sup> to his disciple *Jambū*(1). *Pabbāsa*(1)<sup>50</sup>, a Gaṇadhara of Mahāvīra and *Meyajja*(3)<sup>51</sup> belonged to Rāyagiha. Preceptor *Pabbava* initiated *Sejjambhava* in this city,<sup>52</sup> *Bhaddabāhu*(1) had four merchant disciples who hailed from this city.<sup>53</sup> This place was visited by ascetics like *Sambhūya*(1)<sup>54</sup>, *Dhammaghosa*(6)<sup>55</sup>, *Dhammarui*(2) and *Āsādhahui*.<sup>56</sup> Second *Niṇhava* *Tisagutta* propounded his new doctrine here.<sup>57</sup> *Āsāḍha*(1), the third *Niṇhava*, was set right here by king *Balabhadda*(4).<sup>58</sup> Two other *Niṇhavas*, namely, *Āsamitta*<sup>59</sup> and *Gaṇga*<sup>60</sup>, were also made to realise their faults in their new doctrines in this city. Merchants like *Dhaṇṇa*(6)<sup>61</sup>, *Namda*(1)<sup>62</sup>, *Dhaṇa*(10)<sup>63</sup>, *Dhaṇāvaha*(3)<sup>64</sup> *Mammaṇa*<sup>65</sup>, *Dāmaṇṇaga*<sup>66</sup> etc. and gardener *Ajjunaa*<sup>67</sup> were the residents of Rāyagiha.

In his previous birth *Titthayara* Mahāvīra was born as Brahmin *Thāvāra*(2)<sup>68</sup> and prince *Vissabbhūi*<sup>69</sup> in this city. Rāyagiha is identified with modern Rajgir in South Bihar.<sup>70</sup>

45. Bha. 550.

46. Bha. 559.

47. Jna. 148.

48. Vip. 33.

49. Anut. 1.

50. AvaN. 646, Vis. 2407.

51. AvaCu. I. p. 494.

52. DasCu. p. 56.

53. UttS. p. 89. UttCu. p. 56.

54. Vis. 1812.

55. Jna. 42.

56. JitBh. 1394, 1398, PinN. 474, PinNM, p. 137.

57. UttN. and UttS. p. 158, NisBh. 5698, Vis. 2834.

58. AvaBh. 130, AvaCu. I. p. 421, NisBh. 5599, UttN. and UttS. pp. 160-162. Vis. 2857.

59. AvaBh. 132, NisBh. 5600, UttN. p. 162. Vis. 2890, 2920.

60. UttN. and UttS. p. 167, NisBh. 5601. AvaCu. I. p. 423, Vis. 2925, 2949.

61. Jna. 32-33, 63, 136.

62. Jna. 93.

63. AvaCu. I. p. 497.

64. AvaCu. I. p. 467.

65. AvaCu. I. p. 371.

66. AvaCu. II. p. 324.

67. Ant. 13, Mar. 494, UttCu. p. 70, UttN. and UttS. p. 112.

68. AvaCu. I. p. 230, Vis. 1810.

69. AvaCu. I. p. 230, AvaN. 445-446, Vis. 1811.

70. GDA. p. 165.

**Rāyaggala (Rājārgala)** One of the eighty-eight *Gahas*.<sup>1</sup> *Suriyapannatti* mentions Rāya and Aggala as two separate planets.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 90, SthA. pp. 78-79.

| Sur. 107.

**Rāyapaseṇiāya (Rājaprasṇiā)** See Rāyapaseṇiā.

1. Jiv. 109.

**Rāyapaseṇiā or Rājapaseṇiā (Rājaprasṇiā)** An *Aṅgabāhira Ukkāliā*

text.<sup>1</sup> It is known as second **Uvaṅga** derived from the **Sūyagaḍa**, an **Aṅga**(3).<sup>2</sup> It deals with the life of king **Paesi**, his birth as god **Sūriyābha**(2), his celestial grandeur and enjoyments and his staging of a drama in the presence of **Titthayara Mahāvira**. It records a beautiful dialogue between king **Paesi** and ascetic **Kesi**(1) regarding the identity of soul and body. It gives a brief account of thirty-two varieties of drama. It is referred to in **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**<sup>3</sup>, **Jivājivābhigama**<sup>4</sup>, **Jambūdivapannatti**<sup>5</sup> and **Āvassaga-cunni**.<sup>6</sup>

1. Nan. 44, Pak. p. 43.

2. RajM, p. 2, Paky. p. 63.

3. Bha. 134, 164, 294, 318, 385, 407,  
429-430, 647.

4. Jiv. 109-110.

5. Jam. 88.

6. AvaCu I. p. 142.

**Rāyapura** ( **Rājapura** ) A city where **Titthayara Ara** received his first alms.<sup>1</sup> **Jinadāsa**(4) belonged to this place<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 325, AvM. p. 227.

2. AvaCu. II. p. 324.

**Rāyappaseṇaijja** ( **Rājaprasāniya** or **Rājaprasānakṛta** ) Identical with **Rāyapaseṇia**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 58, AvaCu. I. p. 142, Bha. 134.

**Rāyappaseṇaiya** ( **Rājaprasāniya** ) Same as **Rāyapaseṇia**.<sup>1</sup>

1. PakY. p. 63.

**Rāyappaseṇiā** ( **Rājaprasāniā** ) See **Rāyapaseṇia**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pak. p. 43.

**Rāyamaī** ( **Rājamati** ) See **Rāimaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 496, Ava. p. 28.

**Rāyalalia** ( **Rājālalita** ) Previous birth of **Baladeva**(1) ( **Rāma**(1) ), the elder brother of **Kaṇha**(1).<sup>1</sup> He was son of a merchant of **Haṭṭhiṇāpura** and brother of **Gaṅgadatta**(4)<sup>2</sup>. His preceptor was **Dumasēṇa**(3).<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 606.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 474.

3. Sam. 158, Tir 607.

**Rāyavallabha** ( **Rājavallabha** ) Son of a priest. He was executed owing to his attachment for a prostitute.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 114, UttS. p. 211.

**Rāyārāma** ( **Rājārāma** ) A Kṣatriya mendicant<sup>1</sup> and his followers.

1. Aup. 38.

**Rāyārāya** ( **Rājārāja** ) A Kṣatriya mendicant<sup>1</sup> and his followers.

1. Aup. 38.

**Rāyi** ( **Rātri** ) See **Rāi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 405, 406.

**Rāvāṇa** Eighth Paḍisattu of the current descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He was killed by Vāsudeva(2) Nārāyaṇa(1) with his own disc.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 609, Vis. 1767. | 2. AvaBh. 42-3.

**Rāhakhamaṇa** (Rādhakṣamaṇa) Disciple of preceptor Rāhāyariya.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 62, UttS. p. 100.

**Rāhāyariya** (Rādhācārya) A preceptor who had initiated Aparāiya(10), prince of Ayalapura. Rāhakhamaṇa was his disciple.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. pp. 99-100. UttCu. p. 62, UttK. p. 39. UttWe. p. 25.

**1. Rāhu** One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup> Rāhu is a Joisiya god<sup>2</sup> under Soma(1), a Logapāla of Sakka(3). He has nine names : Singhādaya, Jaḍilaa, Khambhaa (Khaitaa), Kharaa, Daddura (Dhaḍḍhara), Magara, Maccha(2), Kacchabha and Kaṇhasappa (Kannasappa). When the aerial car of Rāhu causes a partial or full covering of the car of the moon or that of the sun, there occurs the lunar or the solar eclipse.<sup>4</sup>

- |                                                                              |                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79. | 3. Bha. 165.                                      |
| 2. Praj. 50, AvaCu. I. p. 253.                                               | 4. Bha. 453. Sur. 105, SurM. p. 290, Dev. 143 ff. |

**2. Rāhu** Sixth chapter of the twelfth section of Viyāhapaṇṇatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 437.

**Ripupadisattu** (Ripupratīṣattu) See Rivupadisattu.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 249.

**Riuvveda** or **Riuvveya** (R̥gveda) One of the four Vedas studied by Brāhmaṇa mendicants.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 90, 380, 646. Jna. 74 106, Vip. 24, AvaCu. I. p. 237, Aup. 38.

**1. Rittha** (Ariṣṭa) Same as Ariṣṭa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 451.

**2. Rittha** (Riṣṭa) Minister of King Vesamaṇadāsa of the city of Kuliṇa. He burnt ascetic Sihasena(7) alive.<sup>1</sup>

1. SamS. 81-4.

**3. Rittha** A celestial abode in Sahassārakappa where the maximum span of life of gods is eighteen sāgaropama years. They breathe once in eighteen fortnights and have desire for food once in eighteen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18.

**4. Rittha** Name of Logapāla of each of Velamba(1) and Pabbamjāna(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256, Bha. 169.



5. **Rittha** A peak of the eastern **Ruyaga(1)** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

6. **Rittha** Sixteenth part of the first layer of **Rayanappabbhā(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 778.

7. **Rittha** A sub-class of **Logamtiya** gods<sup>1</sup> and the names of their abode.

1. AvaN. 214. Jna 77, Sth 684.

8. **Rittha** General of the dance-troupe of **Camara(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 582.

**Ritthanemi** (**Aristanemi**) Same as **Aritthanemi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 4.

**Ritthapura** (**Aristapura**) A place where tenth **Titthamkara** **Siṅgala** received his first alms.<sup>1</sup> King **Rudhira** reigned there.<sup>2</sup> It is the same as **Aritthapura**.

1. AvaN. 324, AvaM. p. 227. | PrasJ. p. 89,

**Ritthapurā** or **Ritthapurī** (**Riṣṭapurī**) : Capital of the **Kacchagāvaī Vijaya** (23) (district).<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Aritthapurā**.

1. Jam. 95, Sth. 92.

1. **Ritthā** (**Riṣṭā**) Fifth hellish region. Its family-name is **Dhūmappabbhā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 67, Sth. 546, AnuCu. p. 35.

2. **Ritthā** Capital of the **Mahākaccha(1)** district. It is the same as **Aritthā**.

1. Jam. 95, Sth. 92,

**Ritthābha** (**Riṣṭābha**) A **Logamtiya** celestial abode where the **Rittha(7)** gods dwell.<sup>1</sup> The maximum span of life of these gods is eight *sāgaropama* years. It is just like **Acci**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 243.

| Sam. 8.

**Ritthāvaī** (**Riṣṭāpatī**) Same as **Aritthāvaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SthA. p. 438.

**Rivupaḍisattu** (**Ripupratīśatru**) Original name of **Payāvaī(1)**<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. 1. p. 232, AvaM. p. 249, AvaH. p. 174.

**Risabha** (**Rṣabha**) Same as **Usabha** and **Vasaha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 30, Sth. 307, NisBh. III. p. 144, Avacu. I. p. 224.

**Risaha** (**Rṣabha**) See **Vasaha**<sup>1</sup> and **Usabha**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 47

| 2. KalpV. p. 233, 244.

**Risidattā** (**Rṣidattā**) A virtuous lady.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 28.

**Risibhāsita** (Ṛṣibhāṣita) Same as **Isibhāsiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 501.

**Ruila** (Rucira) A celestial abode in **Pāpata** where the maximum span of life of gods is twenty *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup> They breathe once in twenty fortnights and have desire for food once in twenty thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 20.

**Ruilla** (Rucira) A celestial abode in **Bambhaloa** where the maximum longevity of gods is nine *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in nine fortnights and have desire for food once in nine thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruillakānta** (Rucirakānta) A celestial abode similar to **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruillakūḍa** (Rucirakūṭa) A celestial abode just like **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruillajbhaya** (Ruciradhvaṇa) A celestial abode just like **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruillappabha** (Ruciraprabha) A celestial abode similar to **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruillaleśa** (Ruciraleśya) A celestial abode just like **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruillavaṇṇa** (Ruciravaṇṇa) A celestial abode exactly like **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruillasīṃga** (Ruciraśīṅga) A celestial abode exactly like **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruillasittha** (Ruciraśiṣṭa) A celestial abode just like **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruillāvatta** (Rucirāvatta) A celestial abode similar to **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Ruilluttaravāḍīṃsaga** (Rucirottarāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode similar to **Ruilla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Rukkha** (Vṛkṣa) Third chapter of the eighth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 309.

**1. Rukkhamūliya** (Vṛkṣamūlika) A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics staying at the foot of trees.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3.3. Aup. 38. AcaCu. p. 257.

**2. Rukkhamūliya** A country similar to **Kālikeya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 162.

**1. Rudra** (Rudra or Raudra) One of the fifteen **Paramāhammīya** gods under **Logapāla Jama**(2).<sup>1</sup> He pierces the bodies of infernal beings with lances and spears.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 166. SutCu. p. 154.

| BhaA. p. 198.

**2. Rudra** A god. Shrines were dedicated to him. People visited these shrines on the occasion of festivals.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 21. VyaBh. 7. 314, AvaH. p. 743.

**3. Rudra** One of the thirty **Muhurtas** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 47, Sam. 30.

**4. Rudra** Presiding god of the **Addā** constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171.

**5. Rudra** Father of the third **Baladeva**(2) and third **Vāsudeva**(1) of the current descending cycle.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 411. Sth. 672. Tir. 602. According to Sam. 158, he is the father of the fourth **Baladeva** and **Vāsudeva**.

**Ruddaa** (Rudraka) One of the two pupils of **Kosia**(4). He was very shrewd. He had murdered **Jogajasā**, a herds-woman, for the sake of some fuel. Later he became a **Patteyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 193. AvaN 1288, AvaH. p. 704,

**Ruddapura** (Rudrapura) A town visited by **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1). Its king **Visāhadatta** married his daughter to **Bambhadatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 380.

**Ruddasena** (Rudrasena) General of the infantry of **indra Dharāṇa**. He is also known as **Bhaddasena**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 146, Sth. 582,

**Ruddasomā** (Rudrasomā) Wife of **Somadeva**(3) of **Dasapura** and mother of preceptor **Rakkhiya**(1) and **Phaggurakkhiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 397, 401, AvaN. 776, Vis. 2787. UttN. and UttS. pp. 96-7.

**Ruppa** (Rūpya) Another name of **Ruppi**(7), a **Gaha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107.

**Ruppakūḍa** (Rūpyakūṭa) Same as **Ruppakūlā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**1. Ruppakūlā** (Rūpyakūlā) A peak of mount **Ruppi**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sth. 643.

**2. Ruppakūlā** A big river rising from the northern gate of **Mahāputṇḍariya** lake situated on mount **Ruppi**(4). It flows towards the west in **Heranṇavaya**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sam. 14, Sth. 522.

**3. Ruppakūlā** A river flowing in **Vācāla**.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Ruppavālogā**.

1. AvsCu. I. P. 277, AvaN. p. 272, KalpV. pp. 158, 163.

**Ruppanābha** (Rūpyanābha) Next birth of a priest of **Pabbhaṃkarā**(4) city. His other name is **Subāhu**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 179-180.

**Ruppavālugā** (Rūpyavālukā) A river flowing between northern and southern **Vācāla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. 195.

**Ruppābhāsa** (Rūpyābhāsa) Same as **Ruppobhāsa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90.

**1. Ruppi** (Rukmin) Son of king **Bhesaga** of the city of **Kodḍiṇṇa**(6).<sup>1</sup> He was invited to appear in the self-choosing (*svayamvara*) ceremony of **Dovai**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 117, PrasA. p. 88, PrasJ. p. 87. | 2. Jna 117.

**2. Ruppi** Previous birth of **Titthaṃkara Kumthu**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**3. Ruppi** King of the **Kunāla** country with its capital at **Sāvattthi**. He was one of the six lovers of **Malli**(1). **Dhāriṇī**(31) was his wife and **Subāhu** (3) his daughter.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 65, 71, Sth. 564.

**4. Ruppi** A mountain situated in **Jambuddiṇva**. It forms the northern boundary of **Rammaga**(5) and the southern one of **Heranṇavaya**(1). It is like **Mahāhimavanta**(3) in size. There is situated on it the lake **Mahāputṇḍariya**. **Ruppi** has eight peaks, namely, **Siddha**, **Ruppi**(6), **Rammaga**(2), **Narakamṭākūḍa** **Ruddhi**(3), **Ruppakūlā**(1), **Heranṇavaya** 4) and **Maṇikamcaṇa**. It is presided over by god **Ruppi**(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sth. 197, 522, 643, Sam. 53, 57, 82, 102, 110.

**5. Ruppi** A god presiding over mount **Ruppi(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

**6. Rappi** A peak of mount **Ruppi(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 522, 643, Jam. 111, Sam. 87, 110.

**7. Ruppi** One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90, SihA. pp. 78-79, JamS. pp. 534-535, Sur. 107, SurM. pp. 295-296.

**1. Ruppini** (Rukmini) Chief among the sixteen thousand wives of **Vāsudeva(2)** **Kaṇha(1)**.<sup>1</sup> She was daughter of king **Bhesaga** and sister of prince **Ruppi(1)** of **Koḍiṇṇa(6)** city.<sup>2</sup> Prince **Pajjunṇa(1)** was her son.<sup>3</sup> **Kaṇha** could get her as his wife after a fierce fight.<sup>4</sup> She took initiation from **Tittha-yara Aritṭhanemi** and attained emancipation after observing asceticism for a period of twenty years.<sup>5</sup>

1. Ant. 1, Jna. 52, Nir. 5.1, AvaCu. I. p. 356, Ava. p. 28.

2. PrasA. p. 88, Jna. 117, PrasJ. p. 87.

3. Ant. 8.

4. Pras. 16, PrasA. p. 88, DasCu. p. 106, DasH. p. 110.

5. Ant. 10, Sth. 626.

**2. Ruppini** Eighth chapter of the fifth section of **Aṃtagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 9.

**Ruppobhāsa** (Rupyāvabhāsa) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, JamS. pp. 534-535, Sth. 90, SihA. pp. 78-79, SurM. pp. 295-296.

**Ruyaa** (Rucaka) Same as **Ruyaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

**Ruyakāntā** (Rūpakāntā) Same as **Rūyakāntā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

**1. Ruyaga** (Rucaka) One of the three concentric mountains. It is also called **Ruyagavara(2)**.<sup>1</sup> It is situated in the **Ruyagavara(1)** continent. As it is concentric it divides the continent into two (circular) halves<sup>2</sup> (internal and external). This mountain is resort of some principal **Disākumāris**. It is divided into four quarter-wise divisions, i. e. Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern, each having eight peaks. The names of the peaks of southern Ruyaga are : **Kaṇa(3)**, **Kaṃcaṇa(2)**, **Pauma(17)**, **Naliṇa(6)**, **Sasi(2)**, **Divāyara**, **Vesamaṇa(8)**, and **Verulia(2)**. The Northern Ruyaga has **Rayana(2)**, **Rayanuccaya**, **Savvarayana(2)**, **Rayanasamcaya(1)**, **Vijaya(20)**, **Vejayamta(4)**, **Jayamta(5)** and **Aparājiya(2)** as its peaks. The Eastern and the Western Ruyaga have the following peaks respectively : **Rittha(5)**,

1. Jam. 114, Sam. 85, Sth. 204, 726, PrasA. p. 135, Pras. 27, NisBh. 52, Sth. 643.

2. SihA. p. 167.

**Tavañijja**, **Kaṁcana**(2), **Rayaya**(4), **Disāsotthiya**, **Palamba**(4), **Amjaṇa**(6) and **Amjaṇapula**(2); **Sotthiya**(2), **Amoha**(2), **Himavam**, **Maṁdara**(4), **Ruyaga**(7), **Ruyaguttama**, **Caṁda**(6) and **Sudamśaṇa**(18).<sup>3</sup> Each peak is presided over by a principal **Disākumārī**.<sup>4</sup> There are eight other principal **Disākumārīs**, four of whom reside in the sub-quarters and the other four in the middle region of the Ruyaga mountain.<sup>5</sup> It is 85000 *yojanas* high,<sup>6</sup> i. e. one thousand *yojanas* under the earth and eighty four thousand *yojanas* above the earth.<sup>7</sup> The width of the underground and the summit bases of this mountain are ten thousand and one thousand *yojanas* respectively.<sup>8</sup>

3. Sth. 643.

4. Sth. 643, Jam. 114, Tir. 154, 157,  
161-162, JamS. p. 392.

5. Ibid.

6. Sam. 85.

7. Sth. 726.

8. Ibid.

**2. Ruyaga** A concentric continent surrounding the **Kuṁḍalavarobhāsa** ocean. It is encircled by the **Ruyaga**(3) ocean.<sup>1</sup> The continent of Ruyaga is presided over by two gods : **Savvatṭha**(4) and **Maṇorama**(4).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 102, Jiv. 166, Vis. 613, 790, | 2. Jiv. 185.  
AvaN. 34.

**3. Ruyaga** A concentric ocean encircling the **Ruyaga**(2) continent. It is surrounded by the **Ruyagavara**(1) continent.<sup>1</sup> The presiding deities of the ocean are **Sumaṇa**(3), and **Somaṇasa**(10).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

| 2. Jiv. 185.

**4. Ruyaga** A throne in **Ruyagavaḍimśa**, a celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

**5. Ruyaga** A peak of mount **Nisaba**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 84, Sth. 689.

**6. Ruyaga** A peak in **Naṁḍaṇavaṇa**(1). **Vacchamittā**(2) resides there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104, Sth. 522, 689.

**7. Ruyaga** A peak of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.

1. Sth. 643.

**8. Ruyaga** A situation consisting of eight central-most space-points. It is situated in the centre of mount **Maṁdara**(3). This centre lies between the two smallest layers of **Rayanappabhā**. From this situation the respective ten directions (*diśas*) commence. They are : *imdā* (east), *aggai* (south-east), *jamā* (south), *nerayī* (south-west), *vāruṇī* (west), *vāyavvā* (north-west), *somā* (north), *isāṇā* (north-east), *vinaḷā* and *tamā* (the region above and the region below i. e. the zenith and the nadir).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 720, Bha. 479-480, AnuH. p. 49, NanM. p. 110.

**Ruyagajasā** (Rucakayas'ā) See **Rūāsīā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 163.

**Ruyagavadiṃsaa** (Rucakāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

**1. Ruyagavara** (Rucakavara) A continent surrounding the **Ruyaga(3)** ocean. It is encircled by the **Ruyagavaroda** ocean.<sup>1</sup> Its presiding gods are **Ruyagavarabhadda** and **Ruyagavaramahābhadda**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 102, Bha. 684.

| 2. Jin. 185.

**2. Ruyagavara** A mountain situated in the **Ruyagavara(1)** continent. It is also known as **Ruyaga(1)**. See **Ruyaga(1)**.

1. Sth. 204, 643, Pras. 27.

**3. Ruyagavara** One of the two gods presiding over the **Ruyagavaroda** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavarabhadda** (Rucakavarabhadda) One of the two gods presiding over the **Ruyagavara(1)** continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavaramahābhadda** (Rucakavaramahābhadda) One of the two gods presiding over the **Ruyagavara (1)** continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavaramahāvara** (Rucakavaramahāvara) One of the two gods presiding over the **Ruyagavaroda** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavarāvabhāsa** (Rucakavarāvabhāsa) See **Ruyagavarobhāsa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavarāvabhāsabhadda** (Rucakavarāvabhāsabhadda) One of the two gods presiding over the **Ruyagavarobhāsa(1)** continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavarāvabhāsamahābhadda** (Rucakavarāvabhāsamahābhadda) One of the two gods presiding over the continent of **Ruyagavarabhāsa(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavarāvabhāsamahāvara** (Rucakavarāvabhāsamahāvara) Same as **Ruyagavarobhāsamahāvara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavarāvabhāsavara** (Rucakavarāvabhāsavara) Same as **Ruyagavarobhāsavara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavaroda** (Rucakavaroda) An ocean surrounding **Ruyagavara**(1) continent. It is encircled by the **Ruyagavarobhāsa**(1) continent.<sup>1</sup> Its presiding gods are **Ruyagavara**(3) and **Ruyagavaramahāvara**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

| 2. Jiv. 185.

**1. Ruyagavarobhāsa** (Rucakavarāvabhāsa) A concentric continent surrounding the **Ruyagavaroda** ocean. It is encircled by the **Ruyagavarobhāsa**(2) ocean.<sup>1</sup> This continent is presided over by **Ruyagavarāvabhāsabhadda** and **Ruyagavarāvabhāsamahābhadda**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

| 2. Jiv. 185.

**2. Ruyagavarobhāsa** An ocean encircling the **Ruyagavarobhāsa**(1) continent.<sup>1</sup> It is encircled by **Hāraddiva**.<sup>2</sup> The ocean is presided over by **Ruyagavarāvabhāsavara** and **Ruyagavarāvabhāsamahāvara**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

2. Jiv. 185.

| 3. Ibid.

**Ruyagavarobhāsabhadda** (Rucakavarāvabhāsabhadda) See **Ruyagavarāvabhāsabhadda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

**Ruyagavarobhāsamahābhadda** (Rucakavarāvabhāsamahābhadda) See **Ruyagavarāvabhāsamahābhadda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

**Ruyagavarobhāsamahāvara** (Rucakavarāvabhāsamahāvara) One of the two gods presiding over **Ruyagavarobhāsa**(2).<sup>1</sup> He is the same as **Ruyagavarāvabhāsamahāvara**.

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagavarobhāsavara** (Rucakavarāvabhāsavara) One of the two gods presiding over **Ruyagavarobhāsa**(2). He is the same as **Ruyagavarāvabhāsavara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyagā** (Rūpakā) Same as **Rūyā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 163.

**Ruyagāvai** (Rūpakāvatī) Same as **Rūyavatī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 163.



**Ruyagāvatī** (Rūpakāvatī) Same as **Rūyagāvatī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

**Ruyagimda** (Rucakendra) A mountain situated in the **Arunodaya** ocean. It is 1721 *yojanas* in height. It serves as halting station for **Ball**(4), the lord of the northern **Asurakumāra** gods, when he descends to **Mānusaloya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 116, 135, 587, Sth. 728, Sam. 17.

**Ruyaguttama** (Rucakottama) A peak of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**Ruyagoda** (Rucakoda) Same as **Ruyaga**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Ruyappabhā** (Rūpaprabhā) Same as **Rūyappabhā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

**Ruyā** (Rūpā) Same as **Rūyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 138.

**Ruru** An **Anāriya** country and its people.<sup>1</sup> See also **Bharu**.

1. Pras. 4.

**Rūa** (Rūpa) Same as **Rūya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256.

**Rūagāvai** (Rūpakāvatī) Same as **Rūyavatī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114.

**Rūā** (Rūpā) Same as **Rūyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114.

**Rūāsīā** (Rūpāsikā) A principal **Disakumārī** of the middle region of **Rūdakamta** (Rūpakāntā) Same as **Rūyakamta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256.

**Rūdappabha** (Rūpaprabha) Same as **Rūyappabha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256.

**Rūpakamta** (Rūpakāntā) See **Rūyakamta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 507.

**Rūpavatī** Same as **Rūyavatī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 507.

**1. Rūya (Rūpa)** Name of a Logapāla under each of Puṇṇa(3) and Visiṭṭha(2), the two lords of the Dīvakumāra gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

**2. Rūya (Ruka)** An Aṇāriya country and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123.

**Rūyaṃsa (Rūpāṃśa)** Name of a Logapāla under each of Puṇṇa(3) and Rūyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup> She is also known as Ruyagajasā.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 114, Sth. 259, 507, AvaH. | 2. Tir. 163.  
p. 123.

**Visiṭṭha(2)**, the two lords of the Dīvakumāra gods.<sup>1</sup> He is also named **Srūya(1)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 256.

| 2. Bha. 169.

**1. Rūyaṃsā (Rūpāṃsā)** Third chapter of the fourth sub-section of the second section of Nāyādhammakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

**2. Rūyaṃsā** A principal wife of Bhūyāṇanda(1), the lord of the northern Nāgakumāra gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant Rūyaga(1) of Campā.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

| 2. Jna. 152.

**3. Rūyaṃsā** Same as Rūāsī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 259, 507.

**Rūyakamta (Rūpakānta)** Name of a Logapāla under each of the indras Puṇṇa(3) and Visiṭṭha(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256, Bha. 169.

**1. Rūyakamta (Rūpakānta)** A principal wife of Bhūyāṇanda(1); the lord of the northern Nāgakumāra gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant Rūyaga(1) of Campā.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 508, Bha. 406.

| 2. Jna. 152.

**2. Rūyakamta** Fifth chapter of the fourth subsection of the second section of Nāyādhammakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

**3. Rūyakamta** A principal Disākumārī goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 507.

**1. Rūyaga (Rūpaka)** A merchant of Campā whose daughters were Rūyaṃsā(1), Rūyakamta(1), Rūyagāvatī, Rūyappabhā, Rūyā(3), etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

**2. Rūyaga** See Ruyaga(4).

1. Jna. 152.

**1. Rūyagāvatī (Rūpakāvatī)** Fourth chapter of the fourth sub-section of the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

**2. Rūyagāvatī** A principal wife of *indra Bhūyānanda*(1). In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant *Rūyaga*(1) of *Capmā*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

| 2. Jna. 152.

**3. Rūyagāvatī** Same as *Rūyavatī*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 123.

**Rūyappabha (Rūpaprabha)** Name of a *Logapāla* under each of *Puṇṇa*(3) and *Viṣiṭṭha*(2), the two lords of the *Dīvakumāra* gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

**1. Rūyappabhā (Rūpaprabhā)** Sixth chapter of the fourth subsection of the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

**2. Rūyappabhā** A principal wife of *Bhūyānanda*(1).<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant *Rūyaga*(1) of *Campā*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

| 2. Jna. 152.

**3. Rūyappabhā** A principal *Disākumārī* goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 507.

**Rūyayaṃsā (Rūpakāṃsā)** Same as *Rūāsiā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH, p. 123. Its Sanskrit rendering *Rucakāṃsā* seems to be wrong.

**Rūyagā (Rūpakā)** Same as *Rūyā*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 123. Its Sanskrit rendering *Rucakā* seems to be wrong.

**Rūyavatī (Rūpavatī)** A principal *Disākumārī* of the middle region of the *Rūyaga*(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 259, 507, Jam. 114, Tir. 163, AvaCu. I. p. 139, AvaH. p. 123.

**1. Rūyā (Rūpā)** A principal *Disākumārī* of the middle region of the *Ruyaga*(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 259, 507, Jam. 114, AvaCu. I. p. 138, Tir. 163, AvaH. p. 123.

**2. Rūyā** First chapter of the fourth sub-section of the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

**3. Rūyā** A principal wife of Bhūyānamda(1).<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant Rūyaga(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

| 2. Jna. 152.

**Rūyānamdā (Rūpānandā)** Capital of Ruyagavadiṃsaa a celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

**Rūyāvātī (Rūpāvātī)** Same as Rūyavātī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 259.

**Rūvamsā (Rūpāmsā)** See Rūyamsā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 508.

**Rūvakamtā (Rūpakāntā)** See Rūyakamtā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 508.

**Rūvappabhā (Rūpaprabhā)** See Rūyappahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 508.

**1. Rūvavāī or Rūpavātī (Rūpavātī)** A principal wife of Surdva(2), a lord of the Bhūya(2) gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of a merchant of Nāgapura.<sup>2</sup> The same is the name of a queen of Paḍirūva.<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

3. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

2. Jna. 153.

**2. Rūvavātī** Fifth chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of Nāyādhammakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**3. Rūvavātī** See Rūyagāvātī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 508.

**Rūvā (Rūpā)** See Rūyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 508.

**Reṇā** One of the seven sisters of Thūlabhadda and seven woman-disciples of Sambhūdivijaya(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 256, AvaCu. II. p. 183, Tir. 754, AvaH. p. 693, Ava. p. 28.

**Reṇugā or Reṇuyā (Reṇukā)** Daughter of king Jiyasattu(29) of Migakotthaga, wife of ascetic Jamadaggi and mother of Parasurāma.<sup>1</sup> See also Aṇāntaviriya.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 520, AcaCu. p. 49, AvaH. p. 392, AcaSi. p. 100.

**1. Revaa (Raivata)** See Revayaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1.

**2. Revaa** A park situated on mount Revayaya. Kamalāmelā was brought here and married to Sāgaracānda(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhM. p. 56, AvaCu. I. p. 113.

**Revainakkhatta** (Revatīnakṣṭara) Disciple of preceptor Nāgahatthi.<sup>1</sup> Siha(3) was his disciple.<sup>2</sup>

1. Nan. v. 31.

2. Ibid. 32.

**1. Revai** (Revatī) A principal female lay-votary of Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup> She belonged to Memḍhiyagāma. She offered kukkuḍamaṁsa to ascetic Siha(1) for Mahāvira who was suffering from belious fever. Mahāvira took it as medicine and the disease was cured. Revai thereby earned tīrthaṅkara-nāma-gotra karma. She in future will take birth in Bhāraba as the seven-teenth Titthaṅkara<sup>2</sup> viz, Cittautta.<sup>3</sup>

1. Kalp. 137, Sth. 691, Ava. p. 28,  
AvaM. p. 209.

2. Bha. 557, KalpDh. p. 127.

3. Sth. 691, SthA. p. 456, Sam. 159.

**2. Revai** Wife of merchant Mahāsaya(2) of Rāyagiha.<sup>1</sup> She murdered all her twelve co-wives in order to enjoy pleasures all alone with her husband and to appropriate their wealth. She developed a habit to take meat and wine.<sup>2</sup> In view of ban on slaughter in the city she arranged for the supply of beef of two calves daily from her parents' house.<sup>3</sup> After death she went to hell.<sup>4</sup> See also Mahāsaya(2).

1. Upa. 46, SthA. p. 509.

3. Ibid. 49.

2. Upa. 48.

4. Ibid. 52.

**3. Revai** Wife of Baladeva(1), elder brother of Vāsudeva(2) Kapha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nīr. 5.1, PrasA. p. 88.

**4. Revai** One of the twenty-eight Nakkhattas(1). Its presiding god is Pūsa(1) and its family-name is Pussāyana.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 155-161, Sur. 36, Sam. 32, 98.

**Revata** (Raivata) See Revaa and Revayaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 137, AvaCu. I. pp. 113, 355.

**Revataga** (Raivataga) See Revayaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 52.

**Revataya** (Raivataga) See Revayaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 1, UttS. p. 492.

**Revatī** See Revai.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 36, Bha. 557, Sth. 691, AvaM. p. 209.

**Revayaga or Revayaya** (Raivataka) A mountain situated to the north-east of **Bāravai**. The grove of **Naṃdanavana**(2) lay in its vicinity.<sup>1</sup> **Titthayara Nemi** renounced the world in a grove situated on this mountain.<sup>2</sup> In a cave of this mountain **Rahanemi** made indecent avertures to attract nun **Rāimai**.<sup>3</sup> See also **Ujjayṃta**.

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|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Jna. 52, Ant. 1, Nir. 5.1, AvaCu. I. p. 355. | 2. Utt. 22. 22-24, UttK. p. 64. |
|                                                 | 3. Utt. 22. 33.                 |

**Roddasomā** (Rudrasomā) Same as **Ruddasomā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 397.

**Roma** An **Anāriya** country and its people.<sup>1</sup> Can it be identified with Rome (of the Roman Country and Empire) of Italy.<sup>2</sup>

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Praj. 37, Pras. 4. | 2. GESM. p. 59. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|

**Romaka** An **Anāriya** country and its people.<sup>1</sup> **Cakkavatti Bharaha** had conquered it. The Romakas may be identified with the people of the salt Range in Punjab.<sup>2</sup>

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| 1. Jam. 52, AvaCu. I. p. 191, Pras. 4, Praj. 37. | 2. SGAMI. 62, GESM. p. 59. |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|

**Romaga** (Romaka) See **Romaka**.<sup>1</sup>

- Praj. 37.

**Romasa** (Romaśa) Another name of **Romaka**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123.

**1. Royanāgiri** (Rocanagiri) A **Disāhatthikūḍa** situated in **Bhaddasālavana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 642, Jam. 103.

**2. Royanāgiri** A deity presiding over **Royanāgiri**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 103.

**Rora** (Raura) A most dreadful **Mahāniraya** abode in **Paṃkappabhā**.<sup>1</sup>

- 1, Sth. 515.

**Rorua or Roruya** (Rauruka) (i) A most dreadful **Mahāniraya** abode in the fourth infernal region **Paṃkappabhā**.<sup>1</sup>

(ii) One of the last five most dreadful **Mahāniraya** abodes in the seventh infernal region **Tamatamappabhā**.<sup>2</sup>

- |              |                            |
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| 1. Sth. 515. | 2. Sth. 451, SthA. p. 341. |
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**1. Roha** A disciple of **Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 53, 404.

**2. Roha** Fourth *paṭṭaparihāra* (entrance into another's body) of **Gosāla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 550.

**Rohaga** (Rohaka) Son of acrobat **Bharaha**(3). He was very intelligent. The king was so pleased with him that he made him his chief minister.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 545, SthA. p. 283, NanM. p. 145.

**Rohagutta** (Rohagupta) Disciple of preceptor **Sirigutta**.<sup>1</sup> He is also regarded as a disciple of preceptor **Mahāgiri**<sup>2</sup> as well as of preceptor **Suhatthi**(1). It seems that formerly he was a disciple of preceptor **Mahāgiri**, then he became that of **Suhatthi** when **Mahāgiri** embraced *Jinakalpa* and after the death of **Suhatthi** he became **Sirigutta**'s disciple. He is considered to be the sixth **Ninhava** (schismatic) flourishing after 548 years of the emancipation of **Mahāvīra**.<sup>3</sup> Since he belonged to **Ulūa** lineage and believed in six (*ṣaṭ*) fundamental objects or formulated six *sūtras* he is also known as **Chaulua** (*Saḍulūka*).<sup>4</sup> He propounded the doctrine of three categories of Reality, viz. living being (*jīva*), non-living being (*ajīva*) and partly living being (*nojīva*).<sup>5</sup> This doctrine known as **Terāsiya**(1), was established in the court of king **Balasiri**(2) of **Am̐taram̐jiyā** after a discussion with mendicant **Poṭṭasāla**.<sup>6</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. 168, AvaBh. 136, NisBh. 5602, Vis. 2952, AvaCu. I. p. 424.  
2. Kalp. and KalpV. 257-9.  
3. AvaBh. 136, AvaCu. I. p. 424, KalpL. p. 166.

4. AvaCu. I. p. 426, Vis. 3008, SthA. p. 413, KalpV. pp. 257ff.  
5. AvaCu. I. p. 425, Vis. 2956.  
6. AvaCu. I. p. 424. BrhKs. p. 235, Vis. 2952.

**2. Rohagutta** Minister of king **Jiyasattu**(24) of **Pāḍaliputta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. p. 132.

**Rohana** First disciple of preceptor **Suhatthi**(1). The **Uddehayana**(2) branch started from him.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 258.

**Rohā** A female mendicant of this name.<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhBh. 6169.

**Rohia** (Rohita) An island situated in the middle of **Rohiappavāyakum̐ḍa**. It measures sixteen *yojanas* in length and breadth. Its perimeter is somewhat more than fifty *yojanas* and its height is two *krośas*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 80.

**Rohiappavāyakum̐ḍa** (**Rohitaprapātakum̐ḍa**) A pool formed by the water of river **Rohiā**(1) coming down from the mountainous region of **Mahā-himavam̐ta**(3). **Rohia** island is situated in the middle of this pool. The river emerges from its southern side and flows further in the **Hemavaya**(1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 80.

**1. Rohiā (Rohitā)** A river of Hemavaya(1). It rises from Mahāpaumaddaha situated on Mahāhimavamta(3). It flows first towards the south and then takes an eastward turn near mount Saddāvai(1). It empties into the eastern Lavana ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 80, Sam. 14, Sth. 522, Jiv. 141, JivM. p. 244.

**2. Rohiā** A peak of mountain Mahāhimavamta(3).<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Rohiyakūḍa.

1. Sth. 643.

**Rohiāmsappavāyakumḍa (Rohitāmsāprapātakumḍa)** See Rohiāmsāpavāyakumḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74.

**1. Rohiāmsā (Rohitāmsā)** An island situated in the middle of Rohiāmsāpavāyakumḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74.

**2. Rohiāmsā** A river rising from Paumaddaha.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Rohiyāmsā(2).

1. Jam. 74.

**Rohiāmsāpavāyakumḍa (Rohitāmsāprapātakumḍa)** A pool formed by the waters of river Rohiāmsā(2) sliding down at the ground level from the mountainous region of Cullahimavamta. From the northern side of this pool the river emerges again and flows further in Hemavaya(1). The pool is one hundred and twenty *yojanas* long as well as broad. Its perimeter measures somewhat less than 3802 *yojanas* and its depth is ten *yojanas*. Rohiāmsā(1) island is situated in the middle of the pool.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74.

**Rohiāmsāvavāyakumḍa (Rohitāmsāprapātakumḍa)** See Rohiāmsāpavāyakumḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74.

**Rohiḍaa or Rohiḍaga (Rohitaka)** See Rohiḍaa.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 723, AvaCu. II. p. 111.

**Rohiṇiyā (Rauhiṇika)** A thief belonging to Rāyagiha. He took initiation from Titthayara Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyāM. IV. p. 68.

**Rohiṇiyā (Rohiṇikā)** Wife of Dhaṇarakkhiya(1), the fourth son of merchant Dhaṇṇa(6) of Rāyagiha. She proved to be the best of all the daughters-in-law of the merchant.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 63.



**1. Rohiṇī** Seventh chapter of the first section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 5, Sam. 19, JnaA. p. 10.

**2. Rohiṇī** Previous birth of the fifteenth would-be *Titthamkara Nippulā* in the *Bharaha*(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**3. Rohiṇī** An old prostitute of the town of *Rohidaga*.<sup>1</sup> See *Dhammarū*(4) along with its footnote.

1. AvaCu. II. p. 211, AvaN. 1313, AvaH. p. 723.

**4. Rohiṇī** Wife of *Vāsudeva*<sup>1</sup> and mother of *Baladeva*(1).<sup>2</sup> She was daughter of king *Rudhira* of *Aristapura* and sister of prince *Hiranyanābha*.<sup>3</sup>

1. Utt. 22.2, Pras. 16, UttK. p. 62.

3. PrasA. p. 90.

2. Sam. 158, Tir. 604, Pras. 15, Prasj.

p. 89.

**5. Rohiṇī** Name of a principal wife of each of the four *Logapālas* of *Sakka*(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273.

**6. Rohiṇī** One of the eight principal wives of *Sakka*(3).<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of a merchant of *Kāmpillapura*. She renounced the world and entered *Pāsa*'s(1) Order.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 612.

2. Jha. 157.

**7. Rohiṇī** Fifth chapter of the ninth sub-section of the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 157.

**8. Rohiṇī** One of the four principal wives of *Sappurisa*.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of a merchant of *Nāgapura*.<sup>2</sup> The same is the name of principal wife of *Mahāpurisa*.<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

3. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

2. Jna. 153.

**9. Rohiṇī** Twenty-first chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**10. Rohiṇī** One of the twenty eight *Nakkhattas*(1). Its presiding god is *Payāvai*(2). Its family-name is *Goyama*(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 155, 161, AvaH. p. 634, Sur. 36, 38, Sam. 5.

**11. Rohiṇī** A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 18.

**Rohitā** See **Rohiā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**Rohiyamsakūḍa** (Rohitāmsakūṭa) A peak of mount **Cullahimavamta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 75.

1. **Rohiyamsā** (Rohitāmsā) A deity presiding over the **Rohiyamsa** peak of mount **Cullahimavamta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 75.

2. **Rohiyamsā** A river which rises from the northern gate of **Paumaddaha**, flows towards the northern direction, then falls into **Rohiyamsāpavāyakumḍa**, emerges again from there and flows in **Hemavaya**(1). It takes a westward turn near mount **Saddāval**(1). It empties into the western **Lavaṇa** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74, Sth. 197, 522, Sam. 14, JivM. p. 244.

**Rohiyakūḍa** (Rohitakūṭa) A peak of mount **Mahāhimavamta**(3).<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Rohiā**(2).

1. Jam. 81, Sth. 643.

**Rohiyā** (Rohitā) See **Rohiā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 522.

**Rohiḍaa** or **Rohiḍaga** (Rohitaka) A town having the park of **Puḍhaviva-ḍemsaa** which had the shrine of **yakṣa Dharana**(6)<sup>1</sup> and the park of **Mehavanna** with the shrine of **yakṣa Maṇidatta**,<sup>2</sup> It was visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira**. **Vesamapadatta**<sup>3</sup> and **Mahabbala** (11)<sup>4</sup> reigned there. Merchant **Datta**(1) belonged to this place. **Goyama**(1) asked here **Titthayara Mahāvira** to narrate the previous birth of **Devadatta**(2), daughter of **Datta**.<sup>5</sup> Prince **Viramgaya**(2) was initiated here by preceptor **Siddhattha**(7).<sup>6</sup> Preceptor **Kattia**(5) was killed in this city by a **kṣatriya**.<sup>7</sup> Preceptor **Dhammarui**(4) had visited this town. Courtesan **Rohiṇi**(3) belonged to this place.<sup>8</sup> It is identified with **Rohtak** in **Punjab**.<sup>9</sup>

1. Vip. 30, SthA. p. 508.

2. Nir. 5.1.

3. Vip. 30.

4. Nir. 5.1.

5. Vip. 30.

6. Nir. 5.1.

7. SamS. 67-68.

8. AvaN. 1313, AvaCu. II. p. 211, AvaW. p. 723.

9. LAI. p. 328.

## L

**Lausa** (Lakuṣa) An **Anāriya** country wherefrom maids were brought to serve in royal harems.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 381, Jna. 18, Aup. 33, Jam. 43.

**Laosa** See Lavosa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Lamkāpuri** Capital of Rāvaṇa.<sup>1</sup> It was burnt by Hanumānta<sup>2</sup> who reached there after crossing the sea.<sup>3</sup> It is believed by some that Lamkāpuri was situated on the Manto-tte mountain in Ceylon.<sup>4</sup>

1. PrasA. pp. 86, 87.

2. NisCu. I. p. 105.

3. Ibid. p. 104.

4. GDA. p. 113.

**Lamṭaa** (Lāntaka) Sixth celestial region.<sup>1</sup> The gods born therein live for a maximum period of fourteen *sāgaropama* and a minimum period of ten *sāgaropama* years.<sup>2</sup> This region consists of fifty thousand dwelling places<sup>3</sup> of the height of seven hundred *yojanas*.<sup>4</sup> After his death Jamāli was born in this region.<sup>5</sup> The Lord (*indra*) of this celestial region also bears the same name and Kāmagama is his celestial car.<sup>6</sup> There is a celestial abode too, called Lamṭaya.

1. Anu. 139, Praj. 53.

2. Sam. 10-14, Sth. 757, Anu. 139.

3. Sam. 50.

4. Ibid. 110.

5. Bha. 387.

6. Jam. 118, Praj. 53, Sth. 644, AvaCu. I. p. 145.

**Lamṭaa-kappa** (Lāntakakalpa) Same as Lamṭaa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 110, Bha. 387.

**Lamṭaga** (Lāntaka) See Lamṭaa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118, AvaH. p. 596.

**Lamṭaya** (Lantaka) A celestial abode just like Sirikamṭa.<sup>1</sup> There is a celestial region too of this name, for that see Lamṭaa.

1. Sam. 14.

**Lambuga** (Lambuka) A place visited by Mahāvīra. It is identical with Kalambuyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 290.

**Lakkhaṇa** (Lakṣmaṇa) Another name of Vāsudeva(2) Nārāyaṇa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. p. 130, UtK. pp. 43ff., PrasA. p. 87.

**Lakkhaṇajjā** (Lakṣmaṇāryā) A nun in the time of the twenty-fourth Tithaṃkara of the past descending cycle. Once she got attracted towards coition seeing a pair of birds engaged in sexual intercourse. She was daughter of king Jambūdadīma and his queen Siriyā(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. pp. 163ff.

**1. Lakkhaṇā** (Lakṣmaṇā) Fourth chapter of the fifth section of Aṃta-gaḍadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 9.

**2. Lakkhaṇā** One of the eight principal wives of Vāsudeva(2) Kaṇha(1). She took initiation from Titthayara Aritṭhanemi, practised asceticism for a period of twenty years and attained emancipation at the end.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 10, Sth. 626, Ava. p. 28.

**3. Lakkhaṇā** Wife of king Mahaseṇa(4) and mother of Titthayara Camdappaha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 471, AvaN. 383ff.

**4. Lakkhaṇā** Same as Lakkhaṇajjā, daughter of king Jambūdāḍima and his queen Sīriyā(1).<sup>1</sup> See also Khamḍoṭṭhi.

1. Mahan. p. 163ff.

**Lakkhamanā (Lakṣmanā)** Same as Lakkhaṇā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 28.

**Lacchai (Lakṣmī)** Mother of Dadhāu(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 89.

**1. Lacchimaī (Lakṣmīmātī)** Mother of the sixth Vāsudeva(1) Purisapumḍarīa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 603, AvaN. 408.

**2. Lacchimaī** Chief queen of Cakkavaṭṭi Jaya(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158.

**3. Lacchimaī** One of the eight principal Disākumārīs residing on the Sasi(2) peak of the southern Ruyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643, Jam. 114, Tir. 155, AvaH. p. 122.

**Lacchivai or Lacchivatī (Lakṣmīvātī)** Same as Lacchimaī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**1. Lacchī (Lakṣmī)** Presiding goddess of lake Puṇḍarīya(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 197, 522.

**2. Lacchī** A goddess who staged a drama before Mahāvira at Rāyagiba.<sup>1</sup> Rest is similar to Siridevī(5).

1. Nir. 4. 6.

**3. Lacchī** Sixth chapter of Puppacūliya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4. 1.

**4. Lacchī** One of the eleven summits of mount Sihari(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

**Lacchighara** (Lakṣmīgrha) A shrine in the city of Mibhā. It was visited by preceptor Mahāgiri.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. P. 422, SthA. p. 412, UttK. p. 107.

1. **Latṭhadamta** (Laṣṭadanta) (i) Seventh chapter of the first section<sup>1</sup> as well as (ii) third chapter of the second section<sup>2</sup> of **Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā**.

1. Anut. 1.

|

2. Ibid. 2.

2. **Latṭhadamta** Son of king **Seṇia**(1) and his queen **Dhārīnī**(1) of **Rāyagiha**. He was consecrated by **Mahāvira**. After observing asceticism for twelve years he died on mount **Vipula** and again took birth in the **Aparājiya**(6) celestial abode. Thence he will be born in the **Mahāvideha** region and attain emancipation there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 1.

3. **Latṭhadamta** He is the same as **Latṭhadamta**(2). The repetition seems to be nothing more than another reading of the same story in the next section.<sup>1</sup> Here the period of ascetic practice is sixteen years and the celestial abode is **Vejayamta** in place of **Aparājiya**.

1. Anut. 2.

4. **Latṭhadamta** An **Amṭaradīva** (intermediate island).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 304, Praj. 36, NanM. p. 104.

**Latṭhabāhu** (Laṣṭabāhu) Previous birth of **Siyala**, the tenth **Titṭhayara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. 1. Sam. 157.

**Lalitāṃgaya** (Lalitāṅgaka) See **Laliyaṃga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 165.

**Laliya** (Lalita) Previous birth of fifth **Baladeva**(2) **Sudāmsapa**(7).<sup>1</sup> His preceptor was **Kaṇha**(4).

1. Sam. 158. There is confusion in names.

**Laliyaṃga** (Lalitāṅga) A previous birth of **Usabha**(1). He was a god in the **Sirippabha**(2) celestial abode of the **Isāna** region. Goddess **Sayāmpabbā** was his chief wife.<sup>1</sup> They had visited preceptor **Jugamdhara**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 165, 177, Vis. 1586,  
AvaM. pp. 157ff., KalpDh. p. 154,  
KalpV. p. 239.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 174.

**Laliyamitta** (Lalitamitra) Previous birth of the seventh **Vāsudeva**(1) **Datta**(2). **Āsāgara** was his preceptor. He performed *nidāna* at **Kosambī** and its cause was a *goṭṭhi* = *goṣṭhi* (friends assembly).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 605, 609.

**Lavaṇa** A concentric ocean surrounding the Jambūdiva continent. It is surrounded by another continent, viz., Dhāyaisaṇḍa. Its circular breadth measures two lakh *yojanas*. It is somewhat more than 1581139 *yojanas* in circumference. Sotthiya(4) is its presiding god who lives in the capital of Sotthiyā.<sup>1</sup> Four suns, four moons, etc. shine over it which are double of those in Jambūdiva.<sup>2</sup> There are various Am̐taradivas in it.<sup>3</sup> This ocean also contains *mahāpātālas*, *Pāyālakalasas*, *Mahāpāyālakalasas*, *āvāsa-parvatas jagatī-dvāras*, etc.<sup>4</sup> Many rivers fall into it.<sup>5</sup>

1. Jiv. 154, Sth. 91, 111, Sam. 125, 128, Bha. 182, Jam. 8, Sur. 100, SutSi. p. 122, AnuHe. p. 90.
2. Jiv. 155, Sur. 100, Jam. 127, 142, 149, Dev. 111-2, Bha. 179, 363, Sth. 305.

3. Sth. 304, NanM. p. 102, NanH. p. 33.
4. Jiv. 156 ff., Sth. 305, 720.
5. Jam. 74, 80, 84. See also Jiv. 170-3, 186-8, Bha. 155, 251, Sur. 29, Sam. 16-17, 42, 72, 95.

**Lavaṇa Samudda (Lavaṇa Samudra)** See Lavaṇa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 186, Sam. 17, Sur. 29, Bha. 251, Sth. 305, Jam. 80, AnuCu. p. 35, Jna. 64, Upa. 14.

**Lavasattama (Lavasaptama)** Another name of those gods of the five Aṇuttara celestial abodes who would have obtained liberation had they been in a position to live seven *lavas* longer as human beings in their last previous birth. They will get liberated in the next human birth.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaBh. 5.129 ff., Sut. 1.6.24 and SutSi. on it.

**Lavosa** An Aṇāriya country and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123, Praj. 37, Pras. 4.

**Labhuparakkama (Laghuparākrama)** Commander of the infantry of Isāṇa and others.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118, Sth. 404.

**Lāṭa** Same as Lāḍha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37, KalpDh. p. 106.

**Lāḍa (Lāṭa)** Name of a country. Its ladies are said to be beautiful.<sup>1</sup> Marriage with daughters of maternal uncle was permitted in this country.<sup>2</sup> The Lāḍas were known for their deceitful nature.<sup>3</sup> Crops were grown here by rains.<sup>4</sup> There were wells which contained salty water.<sup>5</sup> 'Hali' was used here in addressing equals.<sup>6</sup> A variety of cultural information about Lāḍa can be collected from the canonical literature.<sup>7</sup> Lāḍa is identified with Konkan and southern Gujarat.<sup>8</sup>

1. PrasA. p. 139, SthA. pp. 210, 445.
2. AvaCu. II. p. 81, NisCu. I. p. 51.
3. VyaBh. 345.
4. BrhKs. p. 382.
5. Praj. M. p. 29.
6. DasCu. p. 250.
7. DasCu. pp. 17, 236, 250, AvaCu. I. p. 27, II. p. 221, BrhKs. p. 1068, NisCu. I. p. 52, III. p. 569, AvaH.

- pp. 4, 41, AvaM. pp. 6, 68, 113, BhaA. pp. 187, 547, PrajM. pp. 29, 542, JivM. pp. 25, 281, RajM. 22, NanM. p. 88, VisK. pp. 18, 523, 922, BrhKs. pp. 383, 807, UttS. p. 424, OghND. p. 75, KalpSan. p. 96, SutCu. p. 146, AnuCu. p. 53.
8. GDA p. 114.

**Lāḍha (Rāḍha)** An Anāriya country which was visited by Mahāvira. He suffered many troubles on account of being tortured by its people. It comprised of Vajjabhūmi and Subbbhabhūmi. Prof. H. Jacobi identifies Lāḍha with the western Bengal.<sup>2</sup> Dr. J. C. Jain considers Vijjabhūmi and Subbbhabhūmi as identical with modern Birbhum and Singhbhum respectively.<sup>3</sup> Dr. B. C. Law identifies Lāḍha with the modern district of Midnapore whereas Vajjabhūmi and Subbbhabhūmi as its northern and southern divisions.<sup>4</sup>

Viyāhapannatti mentions Lāḍha, Vajja(2) and Sumbhuttara as three separate countries.<sup>5</sup> Out of these three Vajja is taken to be the country of the Vajjis<sup>6</sup> and not as Vajjabhūmi. In that case Lāḍha should represent Subbbhabhūmi and Sumbhuttara (i.e. beyond or north of Sumbha and Sumbha stands for Subbha) should stand for Vajjabhūmi. Further we find that in Pannavanā etc. Lāḍha is mentioned as an Āriya country with its capital at Koḍivarisa.<sup>7</sup> It seems that Lāḍha later came to be regarded as an Aryan country. When Koḍivarisa is identified with Bangarh in the district of Dinajpur,<sup>8</sup> our Lāḍha should correspond not only to Western Bengal but should also include Dinajpur district of Northern Bengal.

1. Aca. 9.3.2 ff., AcaCu. pp. 318, 319, AvaCu. I. pp. 290, 296, AvaN. 483, Vis.1937, AvaM. p. 281, KalpV. p. 166, KalpDh. p. 106, Nis. 16.25-26, SutCu. p. 99.
2. Sacred Books of the East Vol. XXII p. 84 f. n. See also GDA, p. 164, GESM. p. 109.

3. LAI. pp. 305, 337, 350.
4. IDETBJ. pp. 59-60.
5. Bh. 554.
6. See LAI. p. 350, IDETBJ. p. 19.
7. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.
8. See LAI. p. 298.

**Lāḍhāvajjabhūmi (Rāḍhāvajrabhūmi)** Same as Vajjalāḍha. See also Lāḍha.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 296. AvaM. p. 285.

**Lāḍhavisaya (Rāḍhaviṣaya)** Same as the country of Lāḍha.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutCu. p. 99.

**Lāsa** Same as Lhasiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nis. 9.28, NisCu. II. p. 470.

**Lāsiya (Lāsika)** Same as Lhasiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 18.

**Luddhaṇanda (Lubdhananda)** Same as merchant Ṇanda(2) belonging to Pāḍaliputta.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 528, KalpCu. p. 101.

**Lecchai (Lecchakin)** Name of a clan, The nine kings belonging to it formed a confederation with the nine kings of the Mallai clan and the Kingdoms of Kāsī and Kosala. All of them joined hand with King Cedaḡa in fighting a battle against king Kūṇia.<sup>1</sup> These kings were present at Pāvā (Majjhimā) on the occasion of Tittḡayara Mahāvīra's liberation.<sup>2</sup> See also Mallai and its foot-note.

- |                                                                             |                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Nir. 1.1, Bha. 300, Sut. 1.13.10,<br>2.1.9, RajM, p. 285, KalpV. p. 192, | AupA, p. 58, JnaA. p. 45, SutCu.<br>pp. 278, 315. |
| 2. Kalp. 128.                                                               |                                                   |

**Leṇajambhaga (Layanajrmbhaka)** One of the ten kinds of Jambhaga gods. They reside on the Cittakūḡa(1), Vicittakūḡa and Kamcāṇa mountains.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 533.

**Leppāra (Lepyakara)** An Āriya industrial group engaged in plastering, moulding and modelling.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Leva (Lepa)** A merchant of Nālamāḡā. He was a lay-votary of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sut. 2.7.2, SutCu. pp. 450-151.

1. **Lesā (Leśyā)** See Lessā.

1. Praj. v. 5.

2. **Lesā** Same as Lesajjhayaṇa.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 9.

**Lesajjhayaṇa (Leśyādhyayana)** Thirty-fourth chapter of Uttarajjayana.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36, SthA. p. 32.

1. **Lessā (Leśyā)** First chapter of the nineteenth section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 648.

2. **Lessā** Seventeenth chapter of Pannavaṇā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 5.

**Loamtiā (Lokāntika)** See Logamtiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. 110, AvaCu. I. p. 251.

**Lokapaḡipūraṇā (Lokapratipūraṇā)** See Isipabbhārā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Lokabīṇḡsāra** Another name of Bīṇḡsāra(1) the fourteenth Puvva.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 57, Sam. 25, 147, NanCu. p. 76, NanM. p. 241.

**Lokāeta (Lokāyata)** See Logāyaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutCu. p. 266.



**1. Loga (Loka)** (i) Tenth chapter of the eleventh section,<sup>1</sup> (ii) seventh chapter of the twelfth section<sup>2</sup> and (iii) eighth chapter of the sixteenth section of *Viyāhapannatti*.<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 409.

2. Ibid. 437.

3. Ibid. 561.

**2. Loga** A celestial abode in *Laṃṭaa* where gods live maximum for *sāgaropama* years, feel hungry once in thirteen thousand years and breathe once in thirteen fortnights.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Logaṃṭia or Logaṃṭiya (Lokāntika)** A class of gods who are born in *Bambhakappa* and according to the established custom they visit and praise *Titthamkaras* on the auspicious occasion of their renunciation and pray them to propagate the path which is a blessing to all creatures in the world.<sup>1</sup> In *Bambhakappa*, under the layer of the *Rittha(7) vimāna* and in the line of eight *kr̥ṣṇarāṭis*, there are Logaṃṭiya celestial abodes : *Acci*, *Accimāli*, *Vairoyaṇa(1)*, *Pabhamkara(2)*, *Caṃdābha(1)*, *Sūrābha*, *Sukkābha*, and *Supa-titthābha*. The following eight sub-classes of gods live therein : (1) *Sāra-ssaya*. (2) *Āicca*, (3) *Vaṇhi*, (4) *Varuṇa*, (5) *Gaddatoya*, (6) *Tusiya*, (7) *Avvābāha*, (8) *Aggicca(1)*.<sup>2</sup> Some add *Rittha (7)* as the ninth.<sup>3</sup> These gods take only one more birth.<sup>4</sup>

1. Jna. 77, Aca.2.179, Kalp. 110-111,

AvaCu. 1. p. 251, AvaN. 212.

2. Sth. 623, Bha. 243, Aca.2.179.

3. Jna. 77, Bha. 243, Sth. 684, AvaN.

214, KalpV. p. 145, KalpDh. p. 94.

4. KalpV. p. 145.

**Logakāṃṭa (Lokakānta)** A celestial abode similar to *Loga(2)*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Logakūḍa (Lokakūṭa)** A heavenly abode just like *Loga(2)*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Logaggacūliā (Lokāgracūlikā)** Another name of *Isipabbhārā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Logaṇābhi (Lokaṇābhi)** Another name of mount *Māṃdara(3)*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 109, Sam. 16.

**Logapaḍipūraṇa (Lokapratipūraṇa)** Another name of *Isipabbhārā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Logapāla (Lokapāla)** Guardian deity or Regent. Every *Imda(1)* of the *Bhavanavai* and *Kappovaga* gods has his own set of four Logapālas. Every Logapāla has his own aerial car, capital town, and various gods in his service.<sup>1</sup> Each Logapāla has some principal wives.<sup>2</sup> Every set of four

1. Bha. 165-169, 172, Sth. 256, BhaA.

158.

2. Bha. 406.

Logapālas guards the four quarters. For instance Soma(1), Varuṇa(1), Jama(2) and Vesamaṇa(9) are the gurdian deities of Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern quarters respectively.<sup>2</sup>

3. Bha. 417-418, BhaA. p. 520, UpaA. p. 27.

**Logappabha** (Lokaprabha) A celestial abode similar to Loga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Logabimḍusāra** (Lokabindusāra) See Lokabimḍusāra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 25, NanCu. p. 76.

**Logamajjha** (Lokamadhya) Another name of mount Maṇḍara(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam 16, Jan. 109.

**Logarūva** (Lokarūpa) A celestial abode just like Loga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Logalesa** (Lokaleśya) A celestial abode just like Loga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Logavanna** (Lokavarna) A celestial abode just like Loga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Logavijaya** (Lokavijaya) Second chapter of the first section of Āyāraṅga.<sup>1</sup> It is divided into six sub-chapters.<sup>2</sup>

1. AcaN. 31, Sam. 9, Sth. 662, NisCu. IV. p. 252. | 2. AcaN. 163.

**Logasāra** (Lokasāra) Fifth chapter of the first section of Āyāraṅga.<sup>1</sup> It is divided into six sub-chapters.<sup>2</sup> In Samavāya, this chapter is known by the name of Āvaṁti.<sup>3</sup>

1. AcaN. 31. | 3. Sam. 9.  
2. Ibid. 236.

**Logasiṅga** (Lokaśṅga) A heavenly abode exactly like Loga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Logasiṭṭha** (Lokaśṣṭha) A heavenly abode just like Loga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Logahiya** (Lokahita) A celestial abode in Sohamma(1) where gods live for a maximum period of one Sāgaropama years, breathe once in a fortnight and feel hungry once in one thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 1.

**Logāita** or **Logāyata** or **Logāyaya** (Lokāyata) A heretical scripture.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 42, Anu. 41, SutSi. pp. 15, 215-6, SutCu. pp. 256, 266.

**Logāvatta** (Lokāvarta) A celestial abode just like Loga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Loguttaravaḍḍimsaga** (Lokottarāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode exactly like Loga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Loyaṃtiya** (Lokāntika) See Logaṃtiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 251.

**Loyaṇā** (Locaṇā) Wife of king Devīlāsatta of Ujjeni. She had taken to asceticism while in pregnancy.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as Aṇurattaloyaṇā.

1. AvaCu. II. p. 202.

**Lola** A Mahāniraya situated in the Rāyaṇappabhā hell.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 515.

**Lolua** (Lolupa) A Mahāniraya situated in the Rāyaṇappabhā hell.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 515.

**Loluyaccuya** (Lolupācyuta) An infernal abode of Rāyaṇappabhā(2), the first hell. The limited direct knowledge (*avadhijñāna*) possessed by Āpaṇḍa(1) confined to this region as regards its limit in the lower world.<sup>1</sup> Revai(2), wife of Mahāsayaṇa(2) was born here after death.<sup>2</sup>

1. Upa. 14.

2. Ibid. 52

**Loha** Identical with Lohajja.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaBh. 6.225.

**1. Lohaggala** (Lohārgala) A town in the Pukkhalāvaī Vijaya(23) of Puvvavideha. King Vairajamgha(1) reigned there.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 178, KalpDh. p. 154, KalpV. p. 239, KalpL. p. 138, KalpSam. p. 193.

**2. Lohaggala** A town near Bahusālaga. It was visited by Mahāvira. From there the Tittthayara proceeded to Purimatāla. King Jīyasattu(33) reigned at Lohaggala.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with Lohardagā in the Chota Nagpur division.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 294, AvaM. p. 158,  
AvaN. 490.

2. LAI. p. 306,

**1. Lohajamgha** (Lohajamgha) A messenger of king Pajjoya of Ujjeni. He was a jewel of the king's court. He could cover a distance of twenty-five *yojanas* in a day.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 160.

**2. Lohajamgha** Second Padisattu of the coming ascending cycle in the Bharaba(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as Jamghaloha.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

!

2. Tir. 1146.

**Lohajja** (Lohārya) A disciple of Mahāvira who used to procure food for the latter after the latter's omniscience.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 271, VyaBh. 6.225, VyaM. on VyaBh. 6.225, AvaM. p. 268.

**Lohiamka** (Lohitānka) One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Jam. 170, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, Sth.A. pp. 78-79, SurM. pp. 295-296.

**1. Lohicca** (Lauhitya) Disciple of preceptor Bhūyadinna.<sup>1</sup>

1. 1. Nan. v. 40, NanCu. p. 11, NanM. p. 53.

**2. Lohicca** Same as Lohiya.

1. Sth. 551.

**Lohiccāyana** (Lauhityāyana) Family-name of the Addā constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**Lohitamka** (Lohitānka) See Lohiamka.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107.

**Lohitakkha** (Lohitākṣa) See Lohiyakkha<sup>1</sup>(5).

1. Sth. 90.

**Lohiya** (Lohita) One of the seven branches of Kosiya(5) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Lohiyamka** (Lohitānka) [ Same as Lohiamka.<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 295.

**1. Lohiyakkha** (Lohitākṣa) Fourth part of the *kharakāṇḍa* of Rayanapabbhā(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 778, SthA. p. 525.

**2. Lohiyakkha** A summit of the Gaṇḍhamāyana mountain in Jambūdīva.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 590, Jam. 86.

**3. Lohiyakkha** Commander of the column of bisons under Lord Camara(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**4. Lohiyakkha** A member of the family of Logapāla Soma(1).<sup>1</sup> It is the same as planet Lohiamka.

1. Bha. 165.

**5. Lohiyakkha** Same as **Lohiamka**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SthM. p. 78-

**Lohi** Second sub-section of the twenty-third section of **Viyāhapannatti**. It has ten Chapters.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 692.

**Lhasiya** (Lhāsika) An **Anāriya**(non-Aryan) country as well as its inhabitants.<sup>1</sup> Women from this country served as maid-servants in royal harems.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Pras. 4.

2. Bha. 380, Nis. 9,28, Jna. 18.

**Lhāsīya** (Lbāsika) See **Lhasiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 4, Bha. 380.

**V**

**Vaidisa** (Vaidiśa) A city situated in the vicinity of river **Vidiśā**.<sup>1</sup> Preceptor **Mahāgiri** and **Suhatthi**(1) had been to this city to pay a visit to the image of **Jīvaṃtasāmi**, i. e. **Mahāvira**. From there **Mahāgiri** had proceeded to **Elakaccha** to visit a *jinapratimā* situated on **Gayaggapaya**.<sup>2</sup> There was a village named **Gobbaragāma**(2) near **Vaidisa**.<sup>3</sup> **Vaidisa** is identified with **Besnagar** near **Bhilsa**.<sup>4</sup>

1. Anu. 130.

2. AvaCu. II. pp. 156-7, AvaN. 1278.

3. BrhBh. 6096, BrhKs. p. 1611.

4. SGAMI. p. 34.

**Vaidisi** (Vidiśā) See **Vaidisa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 156.

**Vaidehi** (Vaidehin) Another name of **Nami**(2), king of **Videha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 9.61, 18.45.

**1. Vaira** (Vaira) A celestial abode similar to **Vajja**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**2. Vaira** (Vajra or Vaira) Son of merchant **Dhanagiri**(2) of the **Tumba-vana** settlement in **Avanti** country. **Supamāda**(1) was his mother and **ārya Samiya** was his maternal uncle. He was born after his father had renounced the world and become a disciple of preceptor **Sihagiri**(3). In his previous birth he was a **Vesamaṇa** god and had a meeting with **Indabbhū Goyama**(1). He recalled this incident in the very beginning of his childhood and became

eager to take to asceticism. He was, however, finally initiated by preceptor Sīhagiri at the age of eight years. He was sent to Ujjenī to study Dīṭṭhi-vāya under preceptor Bhaddagutta. There he studied this text (only ten Puvvas) and came back to his preceptor. After the death of Sīhagiri he became the head of the group. He travelled from place to place and visited Pāḍaliputta, Uttarāvaha, Puriyā, Mahesari, Ābhira(1), Dakkhināvaha etc. His life is associated with many a supernatural incident.<sup>1</sup> He had three principal disciples : Vairasena(3), Pauma(12) and Raha.<sup>2</sup> He was succeeded by Vairasena.<sup>3</sup> He breathed his last on mount Rahāvatta.<sup>4</sup> He was the last knower of ten Puvvas.<sup>5</sup>

The author of Āvassayanijjuttī has remembered preceptor Vaira with reverence.<sup>6</sup> Till the time of Vaira the four *anūyogas* were inseparable. It was preceptor Rakkhiya(1) who separated them.<sup>7</sup> Vaira is said to have included the *pañcamāṅgalas* in the original scriptural texts after rejuvenating the *niryukti*, *bhāṣya* and *cūṇi* commentaries.<sup>8</sup> Rakkhiya had studied somewhat more than nine Puvvas under Vaira.<sup>9</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 381-406, 543, AvaN. 765 ff., 944, 1138, Vis. 2774-2781, NisCu. III, P. 425, OghN. 456, NisBh. 32, AcaCu. p. 247, DasCu. pp. 2, 97, Nan A. . 167, KalpV. pp. 262 ff., BhaR. pp. 586, 654,
2. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 263.
3. Ibid. 254-5 KalpS p. 204.

4. AvaCu. I. p. 405, Mar. 468-473 AcaSi. p. 419.
5. AvaCu. I. pp. 401 ff.
6. AvaN. 766.
7. AvaCu. I. p. 411, AvaN. 764, 775 AcaCu. p. 2.
8. Mahan. p. 70.
9. AvaCu. I. pp. 401 ff., UttN. and UttS. pp. 96-97,

3. Vaira (Vajra) Second part of the first layer of Rayanappabhā(2), the first infernal region. It extends to one thousand *yojanas*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 778.

4. Vaira (Vajra) A peak situated in Nandāyavāṇa(1).<sup>1</sup> Goddess Bala-hayā(2) resides there.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 689.

2. Jam. 104

Vairakānta (Vairakānta) A celestial abode similar to Vaira(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

1. Vairakūḍa (Vairakūṭa) A celestial abode similar to Vaira(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

2. Vairakūḍa Same as Vaira(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104.

1. Vairajamgha (Vajrajamgha) King of the city of Lohaggala(1) in Mahā-videha. He was married to Sirimatī(2), daughter of king Vairasena(2) of the

**Puṇḍarigīnī** city. He was a previous birth of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup> His another name was **Dhapa**(3).<sup>2</sup> See also **Munisena**.

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| 1. AvaCu. I. pp. 176 ff., KalpV. p. 239, KalpDh. p. 154, AvaM. pp. 157-160, Vis. 1586. | 2. AvaCu. I. p. 176. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|

**3. Vairajamgha** Third **Paḍisattu** of the coming ascending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tīr. 1146.

**Vairanābha** (**Vajranābha**) A **Cakkavatti** being previous birth of **Usabha**(1). He was son of king **Vairasena**(1) and his queen **Maṅgalāvati**(5) of the city of **Puṇḍarigīnī**(1) in **Purvavideha**. He had four brothers : **Bāhu**, **Subāhu**, **Piḍha**, and **Mahāpiḍha**. He took to ascetism and earned **tīrthaṅkara-nāma-gotra** Karma.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 133-4, 180, Avan. 170, 176, Vis. 1584, 1591-2, AvaM. pp. 218-226, KalpV. pp. 239-240, KalpDh. p. 154, Sam. 157.

**Vairappabha** (**Vairaprabha**) A celestial abode similar to **Vaira**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vairabhūti** (**Vajrabhūti**) A preceptor in **Bharuyaccha**. He was a great poet who was ugly in appearance.<sup>1</sup> See also **Paumāvai**(10)

1. VyaBh. 3.57-8.

**Vairisi** (**Vajrarsi**) Identical with **Vaira**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 766.

**Vairarūva** (**Vairarūpa**) A celestial abode similar to **Vaira**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vairalesa** (**Vairaleśya**) A celestial abode similar to **Vaira**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vairavaṇṇa** (**Vairavarṇa**) A celestial abode just like **Vaira**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vairasāmi** (**Vajrasvāmin** or **Vairasvāmin**) Same as **Vaira**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 404, AvaCu. II. p. 36.

**Vairasiṅga** (**Vairaśṅga**) A celestial abode similar to **Vaira**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vairasiṭṭha** (**Vairaśṭṭha**) A celestial abode exactly like **Vaira**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**1. Vairaseṇa** (Uajrasena) King of the city of **Pumdarigīṇī**(1) in the **Pukkhalāvai**(1) district of **Puvvavideha**, father of **Cakkavatti Vairanābha** and husband of queen **Mamgalāvati**(5). He renounced the world and became a **Titthamkara** of that region.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 133, 180, AvaN. 175-7, Vis. 1590, AvaM. pp. 218 ff., AvaH. p. 145, KalpDh. p. 153, KalpV. p. 239.

**2. Vairaseṇa** A **Cakkavatti** belonging to the city of **Pumdarigīṇī**(1) in the **Pukkhalāvai**(1) district of the **Mahavideha** region. His wife was **Gūṇavati**. They had a daughter named **Sirimatī**(3), who was married to prince **Vairajamgha**(1) of the city of **Lohaggala**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 172 ff., AvaM. p. 222, KalpSam. pp. 193-4.

**3. Vairaseṇa** Principal disciple of preceptor **Vaira**(2). A monastic branch of the name of **Ajjanāili** started from him.<sup>2</sup> He had four disciples : **Nāila** (1), **Pomila**, **Jayaṇṭa**(1) and **Tāvasa**(3).<sup>3</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. pp. 255, 263, | 2. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 263.  
AvaCu. I. p. 405, KalpS. p. 204. | 3. Kalp. p. 255.

**1. Vairaseṇā** (Vajrasenā) Nineteenth chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**2. Vairaseṇā** Daughter of a merchant of **Nāgapura**. She took initiation from **Pāsa**(1). After death she became a principal wife of **Kiṇṇara**(1).<sup>1</sup> Her another name is **Ratiseṇā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 153. | 2. Bha. 406.

**3. Vairaseṇā** Presiding goddess of the **Sāgaracitta** peak in **Namdanavāṇa**.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as **Vāriaseṇā**(3).

1. Jam. 104.

**Vairāḍa** (Vairāṭa) Capital of the **Maccha** country.<sup>1</sup> It is identical with **Bairat** in the **Jaipur Division** of **Rajasthan**.<sup>2</sup>

1. SutCu. p. 355, SutSi p. 123, Pra. 37 | 2. LAL. p. 350.

**Vairāvatta** (Vairāvarta) A celestial abode similar to **Vaira**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vairī** (Vajrī) A monastic branch originating from preceptor **Vaira**(2).<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Ajjavayārī**. It is one of the four offshoots of **Koḍiyagana**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. pp. 254, 260, 263.

**Vairuttaravaḍḍimsaga** (Vairottarāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode just like **Vaira**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.



**Vairuṭṭā (Vairotyā)** A tutelary goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava p. 19.

**1. Vairoyaṇa (Vairocana)** A Logamtiya celestial abode where the Vanhi (3) gods dwell.<sup>1</sup> The maximum span of life of the gods living therein is eight sāgaropama years.<sup>2</sup> It is situated in Bāmbhaloa.

1. Bha. 243. 1 2. Sam. 8.

**2. Vairoyaṇa** Another name of *indra Bali*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406, 587.

**Vaisesiya (Vaiśeṣika)** A heretical scripture.<sup>1</sup> Its exponent is also known by the same name.<sup>2</sup> **Rohagutta(1)** composed six **Vaisesiya-suttas**.<sup>3</sup> The **Āvassaya-bhāsa** commentary records nine substances and seventeen attributes accepted by the Vaiśeṣikas.<sup>4</sup> See also **Rohagutta(1)**.

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| <p>1. Nan. 42, Anu. 41, AcaCu. pp. 193, 361, AcaSi. pp. 20, 145, 184-5, 226-7, 233, SutSi. pp. 14, 227-8, 338, 426, NanM. p. 72, AvaH. p. 321, VisK. pp. 128, 311.</p> | <p>2. AvaCu. I. p. 585; UttCu. p. 100, AvaH. p. 375.<br/>3. AvaCu. I. p. 426, Vis. 3007.<br/>4. AvaBh. 139 ff,</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Vaisesiya-sutta (Vaiśeṣikasūtra)** A philosophical text composed by **Chalua (Rohagutta)**. It consisted of six chapters.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttS. p. 171, AvaCu. I. p. 426.

**Vaṃkacūla (Vakracūḍa)** A prince who is remembered as a virtuous man.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 27.

**1. Vaṃga (Baṅga)** An Āriya country<sup>1</sup> as well as one of the sixteen *Janapadas* in the time of **Mahāvīra**.<sup>2</sup> Its capital was **Tāmalitti**.<sup>3</sup> Vaṃga is identified with South-East Bengal<sup>4</sup> including the district round modern Tamluk in South-West Bengal.<sup>5</sup>

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.<br/>2. Bha. 554.</p> | <p>3. Praj. 37.<br/>4. SGAMI. p. 27.<br/>5. Ibid. p. 29.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|

**2. Vaṃga** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**Vaṃgacūliyā (Vargacūlikā)** Identical with **Vaggacūliyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaBh. 10.26.

**Vaṃtara (Vyantara).** Same as **Vāṇamāntara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 15.

**Vaṃtarī (Vyantari)** A **Vāṇamāntara** goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhBh. 6259, AvaCu. I. p. 293, AcaSi. p. 255, NanM. p. 154.

**Vaṁḍaṇa** (Vandana) See **Vaṁḍaṇaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 3.

**Vaṁḍaṇaga** or **Vaṁḍaṇaya** (Vandanaka) Third section or chapter of **Āvassaya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 3., AvaN. (Dīpikā). II. p. 183, AvaCu. II. pp. 14, 51, AvaN. 1110, NanM. p. 204, Anu. 59, PakY. p. 41.

**Vaṁḍha** (Vandhya) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup> It is also known as **Kakkamḍha** and **Kākamḍha**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 107, SurM. pp. 295-296. | 2. Sth. 90, SthA. p. 79.

**Vaṁsa** (Vaṁṣa) Fourth sub-section of **Viyāhapannatti**. It consists of ten chapters.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 688.

**Vaṁsā** (Vaṁṣā) Another name of **Sakkarappabhā**, the second infernal region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 67, Sth. 5460.

**Vaṁśālaya** (Vaṁśālaya) A country similar to **Kālikeya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 162, AvaM. p. 216,

**Vakkamāti** (Avakrānti) Sixth chapter of **Pannavaṇā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 4, Bha. 82, 462, 650, 688, Jiv. 13, JivM. p. 21, BhaA. p. 585.

**Vakkala** (Valkala) or **Vakkalacīri** (Valkalacīrin) A non-Jaina sage in the **īrtha** of **Ariṭṭhanemi**, recognised as a **Paṭṭeyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 6, Risi (Saṅgrahāṇi).

**Vakkalavāsi** (Valkalavāsin) A class of **vānaprastha** ascetics who used the bark of trees for their clothing.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaA. p. 519, Aup. 38.

**Vakkavāsi** (Valkalavāsin) A class of ascetics same as **Vakkalavāsi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha 417, Nir. 3.3.

**Vakkasuddhi** (Vākyaśuddhi) See **Vakkasohi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. II. p. 80,

**Vakkasohi** (Vākyaśuddhi) Seventh chapter of **Dasaveyālia**.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasN. 288, NisCu. II. p. 80.

**Vakkhāra** (Vakṣaskāra) or **Vakkhārapavvaya** (Vakṣaskāraparvata) They are crecent mountains. Their summits are shaped like the neck of a horse.<sup>1</sup> These mountains are five hundred *yojanas* high and five hundred *gavyūtis*

1. Sth. 87, Sth. p. 71.

deep near Maṇḍara(3) and the rivers Siyā and Sioyā. They are four hundred *yojanas* high and four hundred *gavyūṭis* deep near mount Nisadha(2) and mount Nīlavamta(1).<sup>2</sup> They are situated in Mahāvideha and are twenty in number : Mālavamta(1), Cittkūḍa(1), Pamhākūḍa(1) Nalīnakūḍa and Egasela(2) to the east of mount Maṇḍara and north of river Siyā; Tikūḍa, Vesamanakūḍa, Amjana, Māyamjana and Somaṇasa(5) to the south of river Siyā; Vijjupabha(1), Amkāvai(2), Pamhāvai(1), Āsivisa(2) and Suhāvaha to the west of Maṇḍara and south of river Sioyā; and Cāṇḍapavvaya, Sūrapavvaya, Nāgapavvaya, Devapavvaya and Gaṇḍhamāḍana to the north of Sioyā.<sup>3</sup>

2. Sam. 106, 138.

3. Sth. 87, 434, 637.

**Vaggacūlā (Vargacūlā)** Same as Vaggacūliyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanCu. p. 59.

**1. Vaggacūliyā (Varagacūlikā)** An Aṅgabāhira Kālīa text.<sup>1</sup> A monk of eleven years standing is allowed to study it.<sup>2</sup> It is a *cūlikā* of (an appendix to) the eight sections (*vargas*) of Aṁtagaḍaḍasā.<sup>3</sup>

1. Nau. 44, Pak. p. 45, PakY. p. 68,  
NanCu. p. 59, NanM. p. 206,  
NanH. p. 73.

2. Vya. 10.25.

3. SthA. p. 513.

**2. Vaggacūliyā** A chapter of Saṁkheviyadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Vaggasiha (Vargasimha)** See Vagghasiha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, AvaM. p. 227.

**1. Vaggu** A Vijaya(23) (district) in the north of western Mahāvideha. Its capital is Cakkapurā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102, Sth. 637, 689.

**2. Vaggu** A celestial car belonging to Logapāla Vesamaṇa(9) of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 165, 172.

**Vaggura** A merchant belonging to the city of Purimatāla. His wife was Bhaddā(26). He used to worship an image of Malli(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 295, AvaN. 491, Vis. 1945, AvaM. pp. 284-5, KalpDh. p. 107.

**Vagghamuha (Vyāghramukha)** An Aṁtaradīva (intermediate island).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 304, Praj. 36.

**Vagghasiha (Vyāghrasimha)** Same as Vaggasiha, the first person to offer alms to Kumthu(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 328, Sam. 157, AvaM. p. 227.

**1. Vagghāvacca** (Vyāghrāpatya) One of the seven branches of Vāsītṭha lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**2. Vagghāvacca** Family-name of the Uttarāsāḍha constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**1. Vaccha** (Vatsa) An Āriya country with its capital at Kosambī. King Sayāṇia reigned there.<sup>2</sup> It was visited by preceptor Āsāḍha(1). Vaccha was identified with the region west of Allahabad.<sup>4</sup> Its northern boundary was formed by river Yamuna.<sup>5</sup>

1. Praj. 37, NisCu. IV. p. 45, SutSi. p. 123, SthA. p. 479, BrhKs. p. 947, Vis. 2507, AvaN. 646.

2. BrhBh. 3386, BrhKs. p. 947.

3. UttCu. p. 87, UttS. p. 133.

4. GDA. p. 28.

5. IDETBJ. p. 23.

**2. Vaccha** See Maccha(1) and its foot-note.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**3. Vaccha** Two of the nine summits of mount Diha-Veyaddha in the Vaccha(6) district of Mahāvideha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689.

**4. Vaccha** A family line<sup>1</sup> to which preceptor Sejjambhava belonged<sup>12</sup>. It had seven branches : Vaccha, Aggeya, Mittiya, Sāmili, Selayaya, Atṭhisena and Viyakamha.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

2. Nan. v. 23.

3. Sth. 551.

**5. Vaccha** One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**6. Vaccha** A district in Mahāvideha. It is situated to the south of river Siyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 96, Sth. 92.

**Vacchakā** (Vatsakā) See Vacchagā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 226,

**Vacchagā** (Vatsakā) A river on the bank of which the town of Vacchagātira was situated.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 475, AvaN. 1282, AcaCu. II. p. 190, AcaCu. p. 226, AvaH. p. 700.

**Vacchakātira** or **Vacchagātira** (Vatsakātira) A town situated on the bank of river Vacchagā in between Kosambī and Ujjenī.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 226, AvaN. 1282, AcaCu. pp. 190-191, Mar. 475, AvaH. p. 700.

**Vacchagāvatī** (Vatsakāvatī) Same as **Vacchāvaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 92.

**Vacchanayārī** (Vatsanagārī) Another name of **Kosambī** where **Mahāvīra** took a most difficult *abhigraha* (self-imposed restriction).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 532, AvaCu. I. p. 323, Vis. 1987, AvaM. p. 299.

**Vacchabhūmi** (Vatsabhūmi) Same as **Vaccha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 646, Vis. 2507.

**1. Vacchamittā** (Vatsamitrā) A principal **Disākumārī** goddess residing in the upper world.<sup>1</sup> According to **Thāpa** she dwells in the lower region.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 113.

2. Sth. 643, AvaH. p. 121.

**2. Vacchamittā** A goddess residing on the **Ruyaga**(6) in **Namdanavapa**(1).<sup>1</sup> She is the same as **Vacchamittā**(1).

1. Jam. 104.

**3. Vacchamittā** A goddess residing on the **Kamcāpa**(1) peak of mount **Somaṇasa**(5).

1. Jam. 97.

**Vacchayātira** (Vatsakātira) Same as **Vacchagātira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 700.

**Vacchayāvati** (Vatsakāvatī) Same as **Vacchāvaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 179,

**Vacchavālī** (Vatsapālī) An old lady belonging to **Vayaggāma**. She gave alms to **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 293.

**Vaccā** (Vatsā) Same as district **Vaccha**(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 92.

**Vacchābbūmi** (Vatsabhūmi) Same as **Vaccha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttS. p. 133.

**Vacchāvaī** (Vatsāvati) A **Vijaya**(23) (district) in **Mahāvīdeha**. Its capital is **Pabhaṇkarā**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 96, AvaCu. I. p. 179, AvaM. p. 226, Sth. 92.

**Vacchī** (Vatsā) Daughter of **Cārudatta**(2) and wife of supreme king **Bambhadatta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1, UttN. p. 379.

**1. Vajja (Vajra)** A celestial abode in *Lāṃta* where the maximum longevity of gods is thirteen *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in thirteen fortnights and have desire for food once in thirteen thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**2. Vajja** One of the sixteen countries in the time of *Mahāvīra*.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Pāli *Vajji*, the country of the tribe of the *Vajjis*. The *Vajji* or *Vṛjji* tribe included eight confederate clans among whom the *Videhans*, *Vṛjikas* and *Licchavis* were most important.<sup>2</sup> The country of *Vajji* was situated to the south of *Darbhanga* including the adjacent *Nepal Tarai*.<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 554.

3. AGI, p. 447.

2. GE. I. p. 17, IDETBJ, p. 19, 52.

**3. Vajja** A division of the *Lāṃha* country.<sup>1</sup> Same as *Vajjabhūmi*. See *Lāṃha*.<sup>2</sup>

1. AcaCu. pp. 318, 319.

2. AvaN. 492, AvaCu. I. p. 296.

**Vajjanākusī (Vajrāṅkuṣā)** A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 18.

**Vajjakāṃta (Vajrakānta)** A celestial abode similar to *Vajja*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajjakūṭa (Vajrakūṭa)** A celestial abode similar to *Vajja*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajjanābha (Vajranābha)** First disciple of *Abhinandana*, the fourth *Tīrthamkara*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 445.

**Vajjapabbha (Vajraprabha)** A celestial abode similar to *Vajja*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajjapāṇi (Vajrapāṇi)** See *Sakka*(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 52, Bha. 144.

**Vajjabhūmi (Vajrabhūmi)** A part of the *Lāṃha* country. It was visited by *Mahāvīra*.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with modern *Birbhum*.<sup>2</sup> See *Lāṃha* also.

1. Aca. 9.3.2.5, AcaCu. p. 318, Vis.

2. SBM. p. 389, LAI. p. 350.

1946, AvaN. 492, AvaCu. I. p. 296,

AvaM. p. 285, KalpV. p. 167,

KalpDh. p. 107.

**Vajjarūva (Vajrarūpa)** A celestial abode just like *Vajja*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajjalāḍha** (Vajrarāḍha) It is the same as Vajja(3), a division of the Lāḍha country. Gosāla was beaten here.<sup>1</sup> See also Lāḍha and Vajjabhūmi.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 296, AvaN. 412, Vis. 1946.

**Vajjalesa** (Vajraleśya) A celestial abode similar to Vajja(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajjavanna** (Vajravarna) A celestial abode just like Vajja(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajjasimkhalā** (Vajrasṅkhalā) A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 18.

**Vajjasimha** (Vajrasṅga) A celestial abode corresponding to Vajja(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajjasittha** (Vajrasṛṣṭa) A celestial abode just like Vajja(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajjasenā** (Vajrasenā) Same as Vairasenā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

1. **Vajjā** (Vajrā) Wife of merchant Katṭha. She fell in love with Brāhmaṇa Devasamma(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 558, AvaH. p. 428, BrhKs. p. 805.

2. **Vajjā** (Vajrā) Same as Vajjabhūmi.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 318.

**Vajjāvatta** (Vajrāvarta). A celestial abode similar to Vajja(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajji** (Vajrin) Another name of *indra* Sakka(3) as explained by Abhaya-deva.<sup>1</sup> In fact, Cellaṇā, the mother of Koṇia, hailed from the territory of Vajjigāṇa, and therefore she was known as Vajji. That is why Vajji is used as an epithet of Koṇia. Ceḍaga, the father of Cellaṇā, was the head of Vajjigāṇa. See Vajja(2).

1. Bha. 300, BhaA. p. 317.

**Vajjiyaputta** (Vajjiyaputra) A non-Jain sage in the *tīrtha* of Aritṭhanemi, recognised as **Patteyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 2, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Vajjuttaravādinsaga** (Vajrottārāvataṁsaka) A celestial abode similar to Vajja(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

**Vajjha** (Vajra) Same as Vajja(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. 319.

**Vajjhāra** (Vardhrakāra) An Aryan industrial group engaged in preparing leather straps.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Vajjhiyāṇa** (Vadhyāyana) Family-name of the Puvāsādhā constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**Vaṭṭa** (Varta) One of the twenty-five and a half Āriya countries with its capital at Māsapurī.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.

**Vaṭṭa-Veyaddha** (Vṛtta-vaitāḍhya) See Veyaddha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 113, Sth. 302, Bha. 369.

**Vaḍathalaga** (Vaṭasthalaka) A place visited by Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta. (1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttS. p. 379.

**Vaḍapura** (Vaṭapura) A town near Sāvattī. It was visited by Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. pp. 379-380.

1. **Vaḍiṃsa** (Avatāṃsa) A Disāhatthikūḍa in Bhaddasālavana. Here lived a god of the same name.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 103, Sth. 642.

2. **Vaḍiṃsa** One of the sixteen names of mount Māṃdara(3).<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Vaḍeṃsa.

1. Sam. 16.

**Vaḍeṃsa** (Avatāṃsa) Another name of mount Māṃdara(3).<sup>1</sup> It is identical with Vaḍiṃsa(2).

1. Jam. 109.

1. **Vaḍeṃsā** (Avatāṃsā) Seventeenth chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of Nāyādharmakāhā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

2. **Vaḍeṃsā** A principal wife of indra Kīṇpara(1).<sup>1</sup> She was a daughter of a merchant of Nāgapura in her previous birth.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406; Sth. 273.

| 2. Jna. 153.



**Vaddhamāna** (Vardhamāna) Original name of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2.176, Kalp. 90, 105-6, Sam. 157, AvaM. p. 255.

**Vanamāla** (Vanamāla). A celestial abode similar to Mahiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 22.

**Vanarāi** (Vanarāji) Daughter of Simdhudatta and wife of Cakkavāṭṭi Bimbhadatta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

**Vanavāsī** (Vanavāsī) A city in this half of the Bharaha(2) region. King Jiyasattu(17), son of Jarākumara, reigned here.<sup>1</sup> It is probably the same as Vānārasī.<sup>2</sup>

1. BrhKs. p. 1397.

2. NisCu. II. p. 417.

**Vaṇasaṁḍa** (Vanakhaṇḍa) A park on the outskirts of Pādalaṣaṁḍa. Jakkha Umbaradatta(2) lived in it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 28.

**Vaṇijja** (Vāṇijya) Sixth of eleven Karaṇas (divisions of a day).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 153, Gan. 41, SutN. 11.

**Vaṇiya** (Vaṇija) Same as Vaṇijja.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutN. 11.

**Vaṇiyā** (Vinītā) See Viṇiyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 489.

**1. Vaṇhi** (Vṛṣṇi) A Yādava king in Bāravai.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps he was blind, and that is why he was called Amḍhaga-Vaṇhi. His wife was Dhārīṇī(5).<sup>2</sup> He had ten sons : Samudda(3), Sāgara(7), Gambhīra(2), Thimiya(2), Ayala(4), Kampilla(2), Akkhobha(2), Pasaṇai(2), Viṇhu(4) and Goyama(4).<sup>3</sup> Elsewhere it is mentioned that he had eight sons.<sup>4</sup> They were : Akkobha, Sāgara, Samudda, Ayala, Himavanta(4), Dharāṇa(4), Purāṇa(3) and Abhicāṁḍa(3). Vasudeva, father of Baladeva (2), Rāma(1) and Vāsudeva(1) Kaṇha(1), is also regarded as his son.<sup>5</sup>

1. AntA. p. 2.

2. Ant. 1.

3. Ibid. 2.

4. Ibid. 3.

5. KalpSam. p. 171.

**2. Vaṇhi** A family-line<sup>1</sup> descending from the Hari dynasty.<sup>2</sup> It is a Yādava lineage.<sup>3</sup> Amḍhaga-Vaṇhi is its another name.<sup>4</sup>

1. Utt. 22.13, 43, Das. 2.8, UttS. p. 495, AcaCu. p. 112, NanH. p. 73.

2. BrhKs. p. 1398.

3. Ibid.

4. Das. 2.8, Utt. 22.43.

3. **Vaṇhi (Vahni)** One of the nine classes of Logaṃtiya gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 214, Sth. 623, 684.

**Vaṇhiā (Vahnikā)** An Aṃgabāhira Kāliya text,<sup>1</sup>

1. Pak. pp. 44-5.

**Vaṇhidasā (Vṛṣṇidasā)** An Aṃgabāhira Kāliya text also known as Aṃdhagavaṇhidasā. It describes the lives of twelve princes belonging to the Vaṇhi family-line. Hence, it consists of twelve chapters. The twelve princes were sons of Baladeva(1)<sup>1</sup>, a son of Vasudeva and a grand son of Vaṇhi(1).<sup>2</sup> The text is also known as the fifth Uvaṃga.<sup>3</sup> Some enumerate it as the twelfth Upāṅga.<sup>4</sup> It has the following chapters.<sup>5</sup> Nisadha(7), Aniya(1), Vaha(2), Vehala(1), Pagati(2), Jutti, Dasaraha(4), Dadharaha(6), Mahādhaṇu, Sattadhaṇu(1), Dasadhaṇu(3) and Sayadhaṇu(3).

1. Nan. 44, NanCu. p. 60, NanM. p. 208, Pak. p. 45, PakY. p. 69, Nir. 5.1.

3. Nir. 1.1, 5.1.

4. JamS. pp. 1-2.

5. Nir. 5.1.

2. See Baladeva(1) and Vasudeva.

**Vatthakā (Vatsakā)** See Vacchagā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 190.

**Vatthajambhaga (Vastrajambhaka)** One of the ten kinds of Jambhaga gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 533.

**Vattha-pussamitta (Vastra-puṣya-mitra)** Same as Potta-pūsamitta.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 307.

**Vatthalijja (Vastraliṇṇa)** (i) One of the seven *kulas* (families) of Cāraṇagaṇa(2)<sup>1</sup> and also (ii) one of the four *kulas* of Koḍiyagaṇa(2).<sup>2</sup>

1. KalpN. p. 259.

2. Ibid. p. 260.

**Vatthavāla-therī (Vastrapāla-sthavirā)** An old lady of Vayaggāma. Mahāvira received alms from her after six months troubles.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 314, AvaN. 513.

**Vatthābhūmi (Vatsabhūmi)** Same as Vaccha(1)<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 87.

1. **Vaddhamāṇa (Vardhamāṇa)** Same as Vaddhamāṇa, the original name of Tīthayara Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 371, Vis. 1759, Tir. 487, AvaH. pp. 95, 297, AvaM. p. 255.

2. **Vaddhamāṇa** A town where Ananta, the fourteenth Tīthamkara, got his first alms.<sup>1</sup> Its original name was Atthiyagāma. It was visited by Mahāvira.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 324, AvaM. p. 227.

1914, AvaM. p. 268, AvaH. pp. 189-

2. AvaN. 464, AvaCu. I. p. 272, Vis.

190.

**3. Vaddhamāṇa** A non-Jain sage in Tittṭhayara Pāsa's(1) *ūṭṭha*, recognised as a *Patteyabuddha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ri. 29, Ri. (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Vaddhamāṇaga (Vardhamānaka)** One of the eighty-eight *Gahas*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79.

**Vaddhamāṇaga** Same as *Vaddhamāṇa*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 189.

**Vaddhamāṇapura (Vardhamānapura)** A city where *Vijayavaddhamāṇa*(1) park was situated. There was a shrine of *yakṣa Māṇibhadda*(1) in it. King *Vijayamitta*(1) reigned there. Merchant *Dhaṇadeva*(1) belonged to this city. *Mahāvīra* had paid visit to it.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with modern *Bur-dwan* in Bengal.<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 32.

2. LAI. p. 349.

**Vaddhamāṇaya (Vardhamānaka)** Same as *Vaddhamāṇa*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 268.

**Vaddhamāṇasāmi (Vardhamānasvāmin)** Same as *Vaddhamāṇa*(1) or *Mahāvīra*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 95, AnuCu. p. 54.

**Vaddhamāṇā (Vardhamānā)** An eternal *Jinapratimā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 137, Sth. 307, AvaCu. I. p. 224.

**1. Vappa (Vapra)** A district of western *Mahāvideha*, i.e. *Avaravideha* with its capital at *Vijayā*(8). *Caṇḍa*(5), a *Vakkhāra* mountain, is situated in it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102, Sth. 93.

**2. Vappa** A peak of mount *Caṇḍa* (5) situated in *Mahāvideha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**1. Vappagā (Vaprakā)** A park (at *Rayaṇapura*) where *Tittṭhayara Dhamma*(3) took to asceticism.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 230.

**2. Vappagā** Same as *Vappā*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 398.

**Vappagāvati (Vaprakāvati)** Same as *Vappāvai*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 93.

**Vappayāvai (Vaprakāvati)** See *Vappāvai*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

1. **Vappā** (Vaprā) Mother of eleventh **Cakkavatti** **Jaya**(1)<sup>1</sup> and wife of king **Vijaya**(7).<sup>2</sup> Sanskrit commentators name the latter as **Samudravijaya**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 158, AvaN. 398.

3. UttK. p. 339.

2. Ibid.

2. **Vappā** Wife of king **Vijaya** (9) of **Mihilā** and mother of **Nami**(1), the twenty-first **Titthaṅkara**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 157. Tir. 484.

3. **Vappā** Same as **Vappa**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 93, Tir. 484.

1. **Vappāval** (Vaprāvati) A district of **Mahāvīdeha** with its capital at **Aparāiyā**(3).<sup>1</sup>

3. Jam. 102, Sth. 93.

2. **Vappāval** A peak of mount **Sūra**(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

1. **Vammā** (Vāmā) See **Vāmā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 386.

2. **Vammā** (Varmā) Wife of **Bharaha**(1) and mother of **Marī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 182, AvaN. (Dīpikā). p. 74.

**Vayagāma**<sup>1</sup> or **Vayaggāma** (Vrajagrāma) A settlement of cowherds. **Mahāvīra** went there from **Siddhatthapura**. **Vacchavālī** gave here alms to him.

1. AvaN. 512, 514, AvaCu. I. pp. 313-314, Vis. 1967, 1969, AvaM. p. 292-3, KalpV. p. 169.

**Vayadhāri** (Vratadhārin) Sixth **Titthaṅkara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region, contemporary of **Paumappaha**.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as **Vavahāri**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 319, 524.

2. Sam. 159. It seems to be a wrong

reading for **Vayadhāri**. See **SamA**, p. 159.

**Vayara** (Vajra or Vaira) See **Vaira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp (Therāvalī). 7, UttN. & UttS. pp. 96-97, Sth. 778.

**Vayari** (Vajri) See **Vairi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp (Therāvalī). 7, KalpV. p. 263.

**Vara** See **Dhara**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 339.

**Varaṇā** Capital of **Accha**(2), an **Āriya** country.<sup>1</sup> See **Acchā** also. It is identified with **Baṇḍasahar** in **Uttar Pradesh**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.

2. See **SBM**. pp. 353, 387, **LA1**. p. 352.

**1. Varadatta** Tenth chapter of the second section of **Vivagasūya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**2. Varadatta** Son of king **Mittanāṇḍī** and his queen **Sirikaṇṭā**(6) of **Sāgeya**. He had five hundred wives with **Varasenā** at their head. He took initiation from **Titthayara Mahāvīra** and became a god in the **Savvaṭṭhasiddha** celestial abode after death. In his previous birth he was king **Vimala-vāhaṇa**(1) of the city of **Sayaduvāra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**3. Varadatta** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**4. Varadatta** First disciple of **Aritṭhaṇemi**, the twenty second **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup> He (as a householder) was the first person to give alms to him.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 454, AvaCu. I. p. 159, Nir. 5.1, AvaM. p. 209, KalpS. p. 169.      2. Sam. 157, AvaN. 329, AvaM. p. 227.

**Varadā** A river. People living on the banks of this river used 'hale' in addressing others.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with river **Wardha** in the modern **Madhya Pradesh**.<sup>2</sup>

1. DasCu. p. 250.

2. GDA. p. 23.

**Varadāma** A sacred place situated at the southernmost point of **Bharaha**(2) region where it meets the **Lavana** ocean. Its lord was subjugated by **Bharaha**(1).<sup>1</sup> Similarly, there is a sacred place of the same name in **Eravaya**(1)<sup>2</sup> as well as in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Jam. 45-6, 49, AvaM. p. 230, JivM. 244.      2. Raj. 13<sup>c</sup>.  
3. Sth. 142.

**Varadāmatittha** (**Varadāmatīrtha**) See **Varadāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 49.

**Varadīṇṇa** (**Vardatta**) Same as **Varadatta**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 329, AvaM. p. 227.

**Varadhaṇu** (**Varadhanuṣ**) Son of **Dhaṇu**(1), minister of king **Bamlha**(1), of **Kaṃpillapura**. He was very intelligent. He had been a friend of **Cakka-vatṭi Bamlhadatta**(1) from his very childhood. Later he became his minister.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. pp. 377 ff., NanM. pp. 166-7, AvaCu. I. p. 562, VyaBh. IV. 204, 220 and VyaM. on it, BrhBh. 6290, 6304, AvaH. p. 430.

**Varadhaṇua** (**ga**) (**Varadhanuṣka**) Same as **Varadhaṇu**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 562, BrhBh. 6290, 6304.

**Varabhūti** Same as **Vairabhūti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaBh. 3.58.

**Vararui** or **Vararuci** (**Vararuci**) A Brāhmaṇa who used to praise king **Mahāpauma**(8) who belonged to the **Nanda**(1) dynasty. For that he received 108 guines daily from this king.<sup>1</sup> He was in love with **Uvakosā**, a courtesan of **Pāḍaliputta**.<sup>2</sup> He later on became enemy of **Sagadāla**. See **Sagadāla**.

1. AvaCu. II. p. 183, AvaN. 1279,  
KalpL. p. 160, KalpV. p. 252,

KalpDh. p. 163, UttN. and UttS.  
pp. 105 ff., AvaH. pp. 693-5.

2. AvaCu. II. p. 185.

**Varasenā** (**Varasenā**) Chief among the five hundred wives of prince **Varadatta**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Varā** See **Dharaṇidharā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 460.

**1. Varāha** First principal disciple of **Suvihi**(1), the ninth **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 448.

**2. Varāha** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1: KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**Varittha** (**Varittha**) Twelfth would-be **Cakkavṛtti** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1125.

**1. Varisakaṇṇha** (**Varṣakṛṣṇa**) One of the seven branches of the **Kāsava**(1) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**2. Varisakaṇṇha** Same as **Varisavakaṇṇha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Varisavakaṇṇha** (**Varṣakṛṣṇa**) A non-Jain sage in the *ūrttha* of **Ariṭṭha-nemi**, recognised as a **Patteyaluddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 18, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Varuṭṭa** An Aryan industrial group engaged in Cane-work.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37,

**1. Varuṇa** A **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3). His aerial car is known as **Sayam-jala**(3).<sup>1</sup> The longevity of **Varuṇa** is somewhat less than two *palyopama*

1. Sth. 256, Jam. 12, Bha. 165.

years. The gods who follow his orders belong to the following classes : Varuṇakāiṇya, Varuṇadevakāiṇya, Nāgākumārā, Udaḥākumārā, Thapiyākumārā, Kakkoḍaya, Kaddamāa, Amjāṇa, Saṁkhavālaa, Puṁḍa, Palāsa(1), Moa, Jaya (5), Dahimuha, Ayāṁpula(1), Kayariya, etc.<sup>2</sup> Varuṇa is the guardian deity of western quarter.<sup>3</sup> See also Soma(1).

2. Bha. 167.

3. Bha. 417-418, BhaA. p. 52.

2. Varuṇa A Logapāla of Īsānīmḍa.<sup>1</sup> His aerial car is known as *Suvarggu*(1).<sup>2</sup> See also Soma(2).

1. Sth. 256.

2. Bha. 172.

3. Varuṇa A Logapāla each of Camara(1) and Bali(4).<sup>1</sup> Kanaga (1), Kanagalayā, Cittaguttā(2) and Vasumḍharā(3) are the wives of the former whereas Miṇagā, Subhaddā(15), Vijayā(10) and Aṣaṇi are those of the latter<sup>2</sup>. See also Soma(3) and Soma(4).

1. Sth. 256, Bha. 269.

2. Bha. 406.

4. Varuṇa A kind of Logamtiya gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 214, Sth. 684, AvaCu, I. p. 251.

5. Varuṇa Presiding god of the Sayathisayā planet.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171.

6. Varuṇa One of the two gods presiding over the Varuṇavara continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 180.

7. Varuṇa Deity of the Western quarter.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417.

8. Varuṇa A śramaṇopāsaka (lay-votary) belonging to the city of Vesālī. He took a pledge not to kill one who has not attacked him. He acted accordingly even in the Rahamusala battle and went to Sohamma(1) heaven after death. This created a wrong belief among the people that death in battle means heaven. He is also called Varuṇa Nāgaṇattua.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 303-4, AvaCu, II. p. 277.

9. Varuṇa One of the thirty Muhurtas of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sam. 30, Sur. 47.

10. Varuṇa A non-Jain sage in the tīrtha of Mahāvīra recognised as a Patteyabuddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 44, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

Varuṇakāiṇya (Varuṇakāyika) A group of gods obeying Varuṇa(1) a Logapāla of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 167.

**Varuṇadvīpa** (Varuṇadvīpa) Same as Varuṇavara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 166.

**Varuṇadevakāyika** (Varuṇadevakāyika) A group of gods under Varuṇa(1), a Lygāpāla of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 167.

**Varuṇadevā** Mother of Māyājja(1) the tenth principal disciple of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvāN. 649, Vis. 2510.

**Varuṇappabha** (Varuṇaprabha) One of the two gods presiding over the Varuṇavara continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 180.

**Varuṇaprabhasa** (Varuṇaprabhasa) A mountain situated in the interior of the huge Kumḍalavara(3) concentric mountain. It is the abode of Logapāla Varuṇa(1) of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaA. pp. 203-204.

**Varuṇavara** A concentric continent surrounding the Pekkharavara ocean and encircled by the Varuṇoda ocean.<sup>1</sup> Varuṇavara is presided over by two gods : Varuṇa(6) and Varuṇappabha.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 101, Jiv. 180, AnuH. p. 90. | 2. Jiv. 180, also 166.

**Varuṇoda** An ocean encircling Varuṇavara continent and surrounded by the Khīravara(1) continent.<sup>1</sup> Its water is winelike in taste.<sup>2</sup> The ocean is presided over by two gods, namely, Vāruṇi(4) and Vāruṇikaṁta.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sur. 101, Jiv. 180, AnuH. p. 90.

3. Jiv. 180.

2. Jiv. 180, See also 166.

**1. Varuṇovavāya** (Varuṇopapāta) An Amgabāhira Kālīa text.<sup>1</sup> It was permitted to be taught to a monk of twelve years standing.<sup>2</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Nan. 44, Pak. p. 45, NanH. p. 73. | Vya (M). 10.27.

**2. Varuṇovavāya** Seventh chapter of Saṁkheviyadasā.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be identical with Varuṇovavāya(1).

1. Sth. 755.

**Valayāmuha** (Vaḍavāmukha) One of the four Mahāpāyālakalāsas situated in the Lavaṇa ocean. God Kāla(11) presides over it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 156, Sth. 305, Sam. 52, 79.

**Vallabhīpura** (Valabhīpura) A town where the canon was put to writing



under preceptor **Devaddhi-gāṇi** in V. N. 980 or 993.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with Wala or Wallay, 18 miles north-west of Bhavnagar in Saurashtra.<sup>2</sup> Now Govt. of India has adopted this old name for the city,

1. KalpV. p. 206, "Putthe āgame lihio,  
navasāyaasiyāo Virāo."

2. GDA. p. 18.

**Valli** Sixth sub-section of the twenty-second section of **Viyāhapannatti**. It consists of ten chapters,<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 691.

**Vavahāra** (Vyavahāra). An **Aṃgabāhira Kālia** text.<sup>1</sup> It is divided into ten chapters. It deals with all types of rules of monastic conduct and various expiations. It also tells us about the prerequisites of an *ācārya* an *upādhyāya* and the like. Separate rules regarding the conduct of nuns have also been laid down in it. In the end of the tenth chapter a curriculum for monks has been prescribed. According to this curriculum the course of study for a novice lasts for twenty years. This text has been extracted from the **Paccakhāṇappavāya**, a **Puvva** text.<sup>2</sup> It has been on the other hand utilised for the composition of **Gacchāyāra**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Nan. 44, Pak. pp. 44, 69.  
2. JitBh. 265..

3. Gac. 135.

**Vavahāra-cuṇṇi** (Vyavahāra-cūrṇi) A commentary in prose on **Vavahāra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaM. I. pp. 1, 45.

**Vavahāra-nijjuttī** (Vyavahāraniryukti) A versified commentary on **Vavahāra**.<sup>1</sup> It was composed by **Bhaddabāhu**(2).

1. AvaN. 85, Vis. 1080.

**Vavahāra-bhāsa** (Vyavahārabhāṣya) A versified commentary on **Vavahāra** and its **nijjuttī**. This *bhāṣya* was composed posterior to the *bhāṣyas* on **Kappa**, **Nisīha**, **Dasāsuyakkhamdha**<sup>1</sup> (Āyāradasā) and **Ohaṇijjuttī**.<sup>2</sup> It refers to **Titthogālī** as well.<sup>3</sup>

1. VyaBh. 10.141 (Purusa - Prakaraṇa).  
2. VyaBh. III. p. 88, 4.10, 21, 551, IV.  
131, 365, 5.97, 6.63, 359-360; 7.46,

150, 191; 8.96, 263; 10.66 and VyaM.  
on all of them.  
3. VyaBh. 10.701 ff,

**Vavahāri** (Vyavahārin) Sixth **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya**(1) region in **Jambūdiva**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Vayadhāri**.

1. Sam. 159.

**1. Vasantapura** (Vasantapura) A village<sup>1</sup>, situated in **Magaha**.<sup>2</sup> Merchant **Sāmaiya** belonged to this place.<sup>3</sup> It is identified with the village of **Basantapur** in **Purnea** district.<sup>4</sup>

1. SutN. 191.  
2. SutSi. p. 387.

3. SutN. 191.  
4. LAI. p. 353.

**2. Vasamtapura** A town situated in Avaravideha(1). Merchant Dhana(4) of Khitipatitthiya(1) once left for this place.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 131, AvaH. p. 115.

**3. Vasamtapura** A town where Jiyasattu(26)<sup>1</sup> Jiyasattu(40)<sup>2</sup> and Ajjyasena(3)<sup>3</sup> reigned. Merchants like Navaga, Dhanna(7)<sup>4</sup> and Jinadatta(4)<sup>5</sup> and lady Dhanasiri(3)<sup>6</sup> belonged to this place. Aggiyaa(2)<sup>7</sup>, musician Puppha-sāla(1)<sup>8</sup> and a courtesan attached to thief Candapīngala<sup>9</sup> were the residents of this town.<sup>10</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 498, 503, 525, AcaSi. p. 21, OghND. p. 158, AvaH. pp. 372, 378.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 534, AvaH. p. 402.

3. PrajM. p. 441, PrajH. p. 127.

4. AvaCu. I. p. 119, 509, AvaM. pp. 140, 157, AvaH. pp. 98, 384, VisK. pp. 420, 834.

5. AvaH. p. 399.

6. AvaCu. I. pp. 526-7, AvaH. p. 393.

7. AvaCu. I. p. 519, AvaH. p. 391.

8. AvaCu. I. p. 529, AvaH. p. 398.

9. AvaCu. I. p. 590, AvaH. p. 453.

10. See also DasCu. p. 89, AnuH. p. 18. AvaH. p. 52, 349, 352, 419, PinNM. p. 100, 111, NanM. p. 153.

**Vasamtasenā (Vasantasenā)** One of the sixteen thousands courtzans in the kingdom of Baladeva(2) Acala(6) and Vāsudeva(1) Tivīṭṭha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 600.

**Vasaha (Vṛṣabha)** One of the thirty Muhuttas of a day and night.<sup>1</sup> Its variants are Risaha<sup>2</sup> and Usabha(4).

1. Jam. 152, Sam. 30.

2. Sur. 47.

**1. Vasitṭha (Vaśiṣṭha)** A god presiding over the Vasitṭhakūḍa peak of mount Somaṇasa(5)<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 97.

**2. Vasitṭha** One of the eight Gaṇadhara (principal disciples) of Pāṇa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 8, Sth. 617.

**3. Vasitṭha** Lord of the northern Divakumāra gods.<sup>1</sup> He has six principal wives. Their names are the same as those of Bhūyāṇanda's(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 94.

2. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

**Vasitṭhakūḍa (Vaśiṣṭhakūṭa)** A peak of mount Somaṇasa(5). God Vasitṭha(1) resides there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 97.

**1. Vasu** A friend of king Mahabbala(2) who took to asceticism with him.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 64.

**2. Vasu** Presiding deity of constellation **Dhanitthā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171, Sth. 90.

**3. Vasu** Preceptor of **Nipphava Tisagutta**. He possessed knowledge of the fourteen **Puvva** texts.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 419, NisBh. 5598, Vis. 2834, SthA. p. 411.

**4. Vasu** A king who had to take birth in the seventh hell on account of telling a lie only once.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 89. BhaK. 101, JivM. p. 121

**5. Vasu** Father of **Ayalabbāyā**, the ninth **Ganadhara** of **Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 648, Vis. 2509.

**6. Vasu** A queen of **Isānimda**.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant **Rāma(7)** of **Sāvattthī**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 612.

| 2. Jna. 158.

**1. Vasumdhārā (Vasundharā)** A principal **Disākumārī** residing on the **Verulia(2)** peak of the southern **Ruyagavara** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643, AvaH. p. 122.

**2. Vasumdhārā** Chief wife of **Mahāpauma(4)**, the ninth **Cakkavattī** of the current descending cycle.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158.

**3. Vasumdhārā** Name of a queen of each of the **Logapālās Soma, Jama, Varuṇa** and **Vesamṇa** under **Camara(1)**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Soma(3)**,

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

**4. Vasumdhārā** A queen of the lord of the **Isāṇa** celestial region.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant **Rāma(8)** of **Kosambī**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 612.

| 2. Jna. 158.

**4. Vasumdhārā** Eighth chapter of the tenth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158.

**1. Vasuguttā (Vasuguptā)** A queen of the lord of the **Isāṇa** region.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant **Rāma(7)** of **Sāvattthī**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 612.

| 2. Jna. 158.

**2. Vasuguttā** Sixth chapter of the tenth subsection of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 158.

**Vasudattā** Wife of priest **Somadatta**(4) of **Kosambi**. They had a son named **Vahassaidatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 24.

**Vasudeva** A king belonging to **Soriyapura**.<sup>1</sup> He was son of king **Amdhagavanhi**,<sup>2</sup> father of **Rāma**(1) and **Kesava**(1) and husband of **Rohiṇī**(4) and **Devai**.<sup>3</sup> He had many more wives and sons.<sup>4</sup> He lived in **Mahurā**(1) after the death of **Kaṁsa**. Being harassed by **Jarāsamḍha** he left **Mahurā** for **Bāravai** where he died at the time of the burning of the city.<sup>5</sup> King **Samuddavijaya** was his elder brother.<sup>6</sup> See **Namdisēṇa**(5) for his previous birth.

1. Utt. 22.1, OghN. 535, DasCu. p. 105, Pras. 15, AntA. p. 2, AvaCu. I. p. 356.
2. KalpSam. 171.
3. Utt. 22.2, Tir. 602-3, Sam. 158, Ant. 6, Pras. p. 90.

4. Ant. 7-8, NisCu. II. p. 232, AntA. pp. 4-5, Sth. 672.
5. KalpSam. p. 174, UttNe. p. 39.
6. KalpSam. p. 171.

**Vasudevacarīya** (**Vasudevacarita**) A work describing the life of **Vasudeva**.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be the same as **Vasudevahimḍi**

1. NisCu. IV. p. 26, JivM. p. 130, PrajM. p. 403, BrhKs. p. 722.

**Vasudevahimḍi** A work giving the life of **Vasudeva** in full.<sup>1</sup> It was composed by **Saṅghadāsagaṇī**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 164, 460, II. p. 324, AvaM. p. 218, AvaH. 146.
2. KalpDh. p. 35.

**Vasupujja** (**Vasupūjya**) King of **Cāmpā**, father of **Titthayara** **Vāsopujja** and husband of queen **Jayā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, AvaN. 383, 385, 388, Tir. 475.

**1. Vasubbūi** (**Vasubhūti**) Father of **Imḍabhūi**, **Aggīlthūi**(1) and **Vāulthūi**, the first three **Gaṇadharas** (principal disciples) of **Mahāvīra**. **Puhavī**(3) was his wife. He belonged to **Gobbaragāma**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 648-9, Vis. 2509.

**2. Vasubbūi** A merchant of **Pāḍaliputta**. He became a lay-votary (**śrāvaka**) of preceptor **Suhatthi**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 155, AvaN. 1278, AvaH. p. 668.

**3. Vasubbūi** A learned preceptor who was very deep in meditation. **Pūsamitta**(2) was his chief disciple. He is the same as **Pūsabhūti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 210, AvaN. 1312.

**Vasubhūti** See **Vasubbūi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1278, AvaH. p. 668.

**1. Vasumai** (Vasumatī). Another name of **Camdaṇā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Avacu. I. p. 320, AvaM. p. 295.

**2. Vasumai** Fourteenth chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**3. Vasumai** Name of a queen<sup>1</sup> of each of **Bhīma**(3) and **Mahābhīma**, the two lords of the **Rakkhasa** gods.<sup>2</sup> In her previous birth each was a daughter of a merchant of **Nāgapura**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 406, reads as Paumāvati.

3. Jna. 153.

2. Sth. 273.

**Vasumitta** (Vasumitra) A merchant who was interested in cock-fight.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 379.

**1. Vasumittā** (Vasumitrā) A queen of the lord of the **Isāṇa** region.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant **Rāma**(8) of **Kosambī**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406., Sth. 612.

2. Jna. 158.

**2. Vasumittā** Seventh chapter of the tenth subsection of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna 158.

**Vasuvamma** (Vasuvarman) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. P. 236.

**1. Vaha** Similar to **Nisadha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.3.

**2. Vaha** Third chapter of **Vaṇhidasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1.

**Vahasai** (Bṛhaspati.) See **Vahassai**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 295.

**Vahasati** (Bṛhaspati) See **Vahassai**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107.

**1. Vahassai** (Bṛhaspati) Fifth chapter of the first section of **Vivāgasūya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 2.

**2. Vahassai** One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup> See **Bahassai**(1).

1. JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296. SthA. pp. 78-79.

**3. Vahassai** A god under **Soma**(1), a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 165.

**4. Vahassai** Presiding god of constellation **Pussa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171, Sth. 90.

**Vahassaidatta** (Vṛhaspatidatta) Son of priest Somadatta(4) of Kossambī. He was a friend as well as the chief priest of king Udāyana(2). He was in so much confidence of the the king that he could enter even the harem. Once he developed love with queen Paumāvai(6) and enjoyed sexual intercourse with her. The king caught him red-handed and hanged him after inflicting various injuries on his person. After many a birth and death he will attain liberation in Mahāvideha.<sup>1</sup> See Mahesaradatta for his previous birth.

1. Vip. 25.

**Vāila** (Vātula) A merchant of Pālaga(6) vilage who attacked Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 320, Avan 523, AvaM. pp. 296-7, Vis. 1978.

**Vāu** (Vāyu) A god presiding over constellation Sāi(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171,

**2. Vāu** General of the cavalry of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**3. Vāu** (i) Tenth, (ii) eleventh as well as (iii) sixteenth chapter of the seventeenth section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 590.

**4. Vāu** One of the thirty Muhuttas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 30, Sur. 47, Jam. 152.

**5. Vāu** A non-Jain sage in the tīrtha of Pāsa(1), recognised as a Patteyabuddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi 30, Risi ( Saṅgrahaṇī ).

**Vāukumāra** (Vāyukumāra). A class of the Bhavaṇavāsī gods.<sup>1</sup> They have ninety-six lakhs of abodes.<sup>2</sup> They have two lords : Velamba(1) and Pabhamjaṇa(3). Each of these gods has four Logapālas : Kāla(7), Mahākāla(8), Amjaṇa(5) and Ritṭha(4).<sup>3</sup> The Vāukumāra gods and goddesses are under Logapāla Soma(1) of Sakka(3).<sup>4</sup>

1. Praj. 28, Anu. 122, Jiv. 114, 115,  
Utt. 36. 204.

2. Sam. 96.

3. Bhk. 169, Sth. 256.

4. Bha. 165, See also Bha. 180, 614.

**Vāṇttaravaḍḍimsāga** (Vātottarāvatmsaka) A celestial abode where the maximum span of life of gods is five Sāgaropama years. They breathe once in five fortnights and have desire for food once in five thousand years.<sup>1</sup> It is just like Vāya(2).

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāubhakkhi** (Vāyubhakṣin) Same as Vāyabhakkhi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 38.

**Vāubhūi** (Vāyubhūti) Third Gaṇahara (principal disciple) of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup> He was son of Vasubhūi(1) and brother of Imḍabhūi and Aggibhūi(1).<sup>2</sup> He believed in the absolute identity of soul and body.<sup>3</sup> Mahāvīra removed his wrong belief. He, along with his five hundred pupils, became Mahāvīra's disciple.<sup>4</sup> After living a life of seventy years he attained liberation in the presence of Mahāvīra.<sup>5</sup>

1. Vis. 2012, 2435, Nan. v. 20, Bha. 128. 132.
2. AvaN. 644-659.
3. KalpV. p. 179, KalpDh. p. 115.

4. KalpV. p. 184, VisK. pp. 514-5, Kalp (Therāvali). 3.
5. AvaN. 656.

**Vāuvāsi** (Vāyuvāsin) A class of Vānaprastha ascetics living in airy places.<sup>1</sup> This name is not found in Nirayāvaliyā.<sup>2</sup> Commentator Abhaya-beva also does not refer to it.<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 417.
2. Nir. 3.3.

3. BhaA, pp. 519-520.

**Vākavāsi** Perhaps another reading for Vāuvāsi.

1. Aup. 38.

**Vāgalacīri** (Valkalacīrin) See Vakkalacīri.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 6.

**Vācāla** or **Vācālā** Two settlements of this name, viz., Dakkhiṇāvācāla and Uttarāvācāla. They were separated by two rivers, viz. Ruppakulā(3) and Suvannakulā(2). Mahāvīra had visited both these places.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu.1. p. 277, AvaM. p. 272, KalpV. pp. 158, 163.

**Vāṇamāntara** (Vānavyantara) One of the four classes of gods. They are under Vesamaṇa(9) and dwell in the Rayana(4) Kāṇḍa of one thousand yojanas of the Rayanappabhā(2) infernal region, leaving one hundred yojanas of the upper-most as well as the lower-most portion of the Kāṇḍa. They also live in mountain-caves, forests, trees, unoccupied places etc. in this human world. They enjoy a maximum life of one palyopama years and a minimum life of ten thousand years. Their height is seven ratnis. They are of eight sub-classes : (1) Pisāya, (2) Bhūya(2), (3) Jakkha, (4) Rakkhasa(1), (5) Kiṇṇara (2), (6) Kimpurisa, (7) Mahoraya and (8) Gaṇḍhava(1). Aṇavaṇṇiya, (2) Paṇavaṇṇiya, (3) Isivāya, (4) Bhūyavāya, (5) Kamḍiya, (6) Mahākamḍiya, (7) Kuhamḍa and (8) Payamḍa are also eight types

of this class of gods. All of these varieties have different lords (*Indras*).<sup>1</sup> Jambhaga gods are also included in the Vānamam̐tara class.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 38, 47-8, 100, 110, 117, Bha. 13, 15, 19, 168-9, 661, Anu. 122, 133, 139, 142, 5th. 94, 257, 654, 757, Sam. 8-9, 150, Pras. 15, Jam 6, 12, 119, 122, Aup. 24, Jiv. 110, 121, 127, Sur. 106, Dev. 67-79, 162, 194,

- 199, AvaCu. I. P. 146, AcaCu. pp. 33, 211, 224, 260, SutSi. pp. 56, 221, BrhBh. 5540, ff., Jha. 65, JivM. p. 24, AvaH. pp. 125, 639, 658, 678, 698, 750.

2. BhaA. p. 654.

Vānamam̐tari (Vānavyantari) Same as Vam̐tari.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 168.

Vānārasi (Vārāṇsī) Capital of Kāśī, an Āriya country.<sup>1</sup> There were situated three shrines, namely Kotthaa(2)<sup>2</sup>, Ambasālavana(2)<sup>3</sup> and Kāmama-hāyana,<sup>4</sup> and a park Temduya(2).<sup>5</sup> To the north-east of Vānārasi there lay Mayamgatiraddaha in river Gaṁgā.<sup>6</sup> Tithayaras like Supāsa(1) and Pāsa(1) were born here.<sup>7</sup> The latter, after renouncing the world, came here several times and ordained many persons.<sup>8</sup> Mahāvira<sup>9</sup> and Cakkavatti Bimbhadatta(1) also paid a visit to it.<sup>10</sup> Here reigned various kings like Jiyasattu(7),<sup>11</sup> Alakha(2),<sup>12</sup> Samkha(7),<sup>13</sup> Kādaa,<sup>14</sup> Dhammarui(1),<sup>15</sup> Jiyasattu(17),<sup>16</sup> and others. Gosāla performed his fourth *paṭṭaparihāra* (entering into another's body) here.<sup>17</sup> Brahmin Somila(7),<sup>18</sup> householder Surādeva(1),<sup>19</sup> Culaṇipiya,<sup>20</sup> merchant Ila,<sup>21</sup> Bhaddasēṇa(2)<sup>22</sup> and lady Subhaddā(1)<sup>23</sup> belonged to this city. In future Abhaggaṇa(2) as well as Sagaḍa(2) will take birth here.<sup>24</sup> Ascetics Jayaghosa and Vijayaghosa hailed from this place.<sup>25</sup> Dhamma-ghosa(2) and Dhammajasa(2) spent here a rainy season.<sup>26</sup> Hariesabala<sup>27</sup> and Dhammarui(3)<sup>28</sup> had visited this city. It is identified with modern Banaras.<sup>29</sup> See also Bānārasi.

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, NisCu. II. p. 466.
2. Upa. 27, AvaN. 1302.
3. Nir. 3.3.
4. Jha. 151<sup>4</sup> Ant. 15, Bha 550.
5. UttCu. p. 202.
6. Jna. 72.
7. AvaN. 382, 384, Tir. 495, 512.
8. Jna. 158, AvaCu. II. p. 202, Nir 3.3, AvaH. p. 713.
9. Upa. 27, 30, Ant. 15, AvaN. 518, AvaCu. I. p. 315, Vis. 1973, AvaM. p. 294, KalpV. p. 169.
10. UttN. p. 379.
11. Upa. 30.
12. Ant. 15, SthA. p. 431.
13. Jha. 72, SthA. p. 401.
14. UttN. p. 377.

15. AvaCu. I. p. 559, AvaH. p. 430, NanM. p. 166.
16. NisCu. II. p. 417, According to BrhKs. p. 1397, he reigned at Vānāvāsi.
17. Bha. 550.
18. Nir. 3.3, SthA. p. 512.
19. Upa. 27, SthA. p. 509.
20. Upa. 30, SthA. p. 509.
21. Jna. 151.
22. AvaCu. II. p. 202, AvaH. p. 713.
23. SthA. p. 513, Nir. 3.4.
24. Vip. 20, 23.
25. Utt. 25, 2-3, 5-6, UttCu. p. 268, UttN. p. 521.
26. AvaN. 1306, AvaCu. II. p. 204.
27. UttCu. p. 202, UttS. p. 356.
28. AvaCu. I. p. 516-517, AvaH. p. 390.
29. GDA. p. 23.



**Vāṇijja (Vāṇijya)** One of the four *kulas* (aff-shoots) of Koṭṭiyagāṇa (2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV-p. 260.

**Vāṇiyagāma or Vāṇiyaggāma (Vāṇijagrāma)** A suburb of Vesālī.<sup>1</sup> It had a park called *Dāṇipālāsa*. A shrine dedicated to *Jakkha Suhamma*(5) was situated in it.<sup>2</sup> That shrine is also called by the same name.<sup>3</sup> It was often visited by *Titthayara Mahāvīra*<sup>4</sup> who is said to have spent twelve rainy seasons at Vāṇiyagāma and Vesālī.<sup>5</sup> *Jiyasātu*(6)<sup>6</sup> and *Mitta*(3)<sup>7</sup> [reigned at Vāṇiyagāma. Merchants *Āpamāda*(11)<sup>8</sup> and *Vijayamitta*(2),<sup>9</sup> Brahmin *Somila*(3)<sup>10</sup> and courtesan *Kāmajjhayā*<sup>11</sup> belonged to it. *Titthayara Mahāvīra* met here monk *Gaṃgeya*(3) of the line of *Titthayara Pāsa*(1).<sup>12</sup> He initiated here merchant *Piṭṭhimāia*(2), *Pedhālaputta*(4)<sup>13</sup> *Sudamsaṇa*(13) and *Puṇṇabhadda*(2).<sup>14</sup> Vāṇiyaggāma is identified with Baniya, a village near modern Basarh in Muzaffarpur Division.<sup>15</sup>

1. Kalp. 122.

2. Vip. 8.

3. Bha. 371, 646, Upa. 3, Ant. 14, Dasa. 5.

4. Bha. 371, 424, 646, Upa. 3, Ant. 14, Dasa. 5, Vip. 9, AvaN. 496, AvaCu. I. p. 300.

5. Kalp. 122, KalpN. p. 188.

6. Upa. 3.

7. Vip. 8.

8. Upa. 3, SthA. p. 508, AvaN. 496, Vis. 1951, AvaH. p. 214.

9. Vip. 8, SthA. p. 507.

10. Bha. 646.

11. Vip. 8.

12. Bha. 371.

13. Anut. 6.

14. Ant. 14.

15. GDA. p. 23.

**Vāṇīra (Vāṇīra)** Daughter of *Simdhuseṇa* and wife of *Cakkavatti Bimbhadatta*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

**Vāmā** Wife of king *Āsasena*(2) of *Vāṇārasī* and mother of *Pāsa*(1) the twenty-third *Titthamkara*.<sup>1</sup> Her another name is *Vammā*(1)<sup>2</sup>

1. Kalp. 150, Sam. 157, Tir. 486.

2. AvaN. 3860.

**1. Vāya (Vāda)** First chapter of *Dogiddhidāsā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**2. Vāya (Vāta)** A celestial abode each in *Sanamkumāra*(1) and *Māhimāda*(3) where the maximum longevity of gods is five *sāgaropama* years. They breathe once in five fortnights and have desire for food once in five thousand years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyakamta (Vātakānta)** A celestial abode similar to *Vāya*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyakūḍa (Vātakūṭa)** A celestial abode just like *Vāya*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyajjhaya** (Vātadhvaṇa) A celestial abode just like Vāya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyappabha** (Vātaprabha) A celestial abode corresponding to Vāya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyabhakkhi** (Vātabhakṣin) A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics living on air only.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3.3, Aup. 38.

**Vāyaleśa** (Vātaleśya) A celestial abode similar to Vāya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyavaṇṇa** (Vātavarṇa) A celestial abode exactly like Vāya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyasīṃga** (Vātaśṛṅga) A celestial abode just like Vāya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyasitṭha** (Vātaśṛṣṭa) A celestial abode similar to Vāya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyāvatta** (Vātāvarta) A celestial abode corresponding to Vāya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Vāyu.** See Vāu.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 30, Bha. 590.

**Vāyukumāra** See Vāukumāra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 614.

**Vāyubhakkhi** (Vāyubhakṣin) See Vāyabhakkhi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.3

**Vāyubhūti** See Vāubhūi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 128.

**Vāra** A Mahāniraya situated in the Paṃkappabhā hell.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 515.

**Vāratta** See Vārattaga and Vārattaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 199, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī)

**1. Vārattaga** (Vārattaka) Ninth chapter of sixth section of *Antagadadasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 12.

**2. Vārattaga** A merchant of Rāyagiha. He took initiation from Tīttha-yara Mahāvīra and attained emancipation on mount Vipula.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 14.

**3. Vārattaga** Minister of king Abhaggaseṇa(1) of Vārattapura. He was initiated by preceptor Dhammaghosa(3). Later his son engraved his image and installed it in a temple.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 199, NisBh. 5890, BrhBh. 4066, PinNM. pp. 169-70, BrhKs. p. 586, AvaH. pp. 711-2.

**Vārattagapura (Vārattakapura)** See Vārattapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhKs. p. 1110.

**Vārattapura (Vārattapura)** A town<sup>1</sup> where king Abhayaseṇa<sup>2</sup> reigned. Vārattaga(3) was his minister.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaN. 1298, BrhKs. p. 1110, NisCu. IV. 158, PinNM. p. 169, AvaH. p. 711.

2. AvaCu. II. p. 199 reads as Abhag-gaseṇa.

3. AvaCu. II. pp. 197-199.

**Vārattaya (Vārattaka)** A non-Jaina sage in Pāna's(1) *tīrtha*, recognised as a Patteyabuddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi 27, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī)

**Vārāṇasī** See Vānārasi.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1302.

**Vārāha** Previous birth of Āpamda(1), the sixth Baladeva(2) of the Bharaha(2) region. His preceptor was Gaṅgadatta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 606.

**1. Vāriṣeṇa (Vāriṣeṇa)** Fifth chapter of the first section of Aputtarava-vālyadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 1.

**2. Vāriṣeṇa** Son of king Seṇṭa(1) and his queen Dhārīṇī(1) of Rāyagiha. He took initiation from Mahāvīra, observed asceticism for sixteen years and became a god in the Savvatthasiddha celestial abode after death. He will attain liberation in Mahāvīdeha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 1.

**3. Vāriṣeṇa** Fifth chapter of the, fourth section of Aṃtagadadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 8.

**4. Vāriṣeṇa** Son of king Vasudeva and his queen Dhārīṇī(4). He was initiated by Aritthanemi.<sup>1</sup> Rest is similar to Jāli(2).

1. Ant. 8.

**5. Vāriseṇa** Twenty-fourth **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle in the **Eravaya(1)** region of **Jambūdvīpa**.<sup>1</sup> He was contemporary of **Mahāvīra**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

|

2. Tir. 335.

**1. Vāriseṇā (Vāriṣeṇā)** An image of **Titthayara Vāriseṇa(S)**. Such images are installed at different places.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 137, Raj. 124, Sth. 307, AvaCu. I. p. 224.

**2. Vāriseṇā** One of the five tributaries of river **Rattavati(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 470.

**3. Vāriseṇā** A principal **Disākumārī** of **Urdhvaloka**.<sup>1</sup> She is identical with the deity called **Vairasenā(3)** that presides over the **Sāgaracitta** peak in the **Namdaṇavaṇa(1)**.<sup>2</sup> **Thāṇa** mentions her as an *adholokavāsini* goddess.<sup>3</sup>

1. Jam. 113, Tir. 147, AvaH. p. 122.

|

3. Sth. 643.

2. Jam. 104.

**4. Vāriseṇā** A deity presiding over the **Kaṇaga(4)** peak of mount **Vijjupabha(1)** in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 101.

**1. Vāruṇa** See **Varuṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152.

**2. Vāruṇa** Same as **Varuṇoda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 180.

**3. Vāruṇa** Same as **Vārūnī(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 180.

**Vārūnikānta (Vārūnikānta)** A deity presiding over **Varuṇoda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 180.

**Vārūnivara** Same as **Varuṇavara**, a concentric island.<sup>1</sup>

1. SthA. p. 166.

**1. Vārūnī** First woman-disciple of **Titthayara Suvihī(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 458.

**2. Vārūnī** Wife of **Brāhmaṇa Dhanamitta(4)** and mother of **Gaṇadhara Viyatta(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 644, 649, Vis. 2510.

**3. Vārūnī** A principal **Disākumārī** presiding over the **Rayanasaṃcaya** peak of the northern **Ruyaga I)** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114, Sth. 643, Tir. 159, AvaH. p. 122.

**4. Vāruṇī** A deity presiding over **Varuṇoda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 180.

**Vāruṇoda** See **Varuṇoda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 180.

**Vāla** One of the seven branches of **Kāsava**(1) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Vālaga (Pālaka)** See **Pālaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1978.

**Vālavāsi (Vyālavāsin)** A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics.<sup>1</sup> Probably it is the same as **Bilavāsi**.

1. Bha. 417.

**Vālu** A **Paramāhammiya** god under **Jama**(2), a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 166, SutCu. p. 154, SutN. 81.

**1. Vāluga (Vāluka)** Same as **Vālu**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutN. 81.

**2. Vāluga** Same as **Vāluyaggāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1963.

**Vāluya (Vāluka)** Same as **Vāluyaggāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 311.

**Vāluyaggāma (Vālukagrāma)** A village visited by **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 508, AvaCu. I. p. 311, Vis. 1963, AvaM. p. 291.

**Vāluyappabhā (Vālukāprabhā)** Third hellish region.<sup>1</sup> Its vertical extent is one lakh and twenty eight thousand *yojanas*.<sup>2</sup> Leaving one thousand *yojanas* on both the sides there are fifteen lakhs of abodes in it.<sup>3</sup> The maximum longevity of the infernal beings living in it is seven *sāgaropama* years whereas the minimum one is three *sāgaropama* years.<sup>4</sup>

1. Ant. 9, Praj. 43.

2. Praj. 43.

3. Ibid.

4. Anu. 139.

**Vāluyā (Vālukā)** Same as **Vāluyaggāma** village.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 508, AvaCu. I. p. 311, AvaM. p. 291.

**Vāsagaṇa** An **Aṇāriya** country. Maids were brought from there. They served in royal harems.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaA. p. 460, Aup. 33.

**Vāsadhara (Varṣadhara)** See **Vāsahara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 197.

**Vāsavadatta** King of Vijayapura, husband of queen **Kaṇhā**(5) and father of prince **Suvāsava**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**1. Vāsavadattā** Daughter of king **Pajjo** of **Ujjeṇī**.<sup>1</sup> See **Udāyana**(2) for further information.

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 161–2, UttN. and UttS. p. 142.

**2. Vāsavadattā** A story relating to **Vāsavadattā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1516.

**Vāsahara** (**Varṣadhara**)<sup>1</sup> A group of mountains which form boundaries of different regions. There are seven **Vāsahara** mountains in **Jambuddīva**. They are : **Cullaḥimavanṭa**, **Mahāhimavanṭa**(3), **Nisadha**(2), **Ṇilavanṭa**(1), **Ruppi**(4), **Sihari**(1) and also **Maṇḍara**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 7. Sth. 87, 197; JivM. p. 244.

**Vāsaharakūḍa** (**Varṣadharakūṭa**) Peaks of **Vāsahara** mountains. They measure five hundred *yojanas* in height.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 108.

**Vāsaharapavvaya** (**Varṣadharaparvata**) Same as the **Vāsahara** mountains.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 87, 197.

**Vāsiṇa** Same as **Vāsagaṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 33.

**Vāsītṭha** (**Vāsiṣṭha**) (i) A chief family line<sup>1</sup> or lineage to which **Tisālā**<sup>2</sup>, **Mamḍiyaputta**<sup>3</sup>, **Dhanagiri** (1)<sup>4</sup>, **Jasā**(2)<sup>5</sup> belonged. It has seven sub-family lines or branches : **Vāsītṭha**, **Uṃjāyana**, **Jārekaṇha**, **Vagghāvacca**(1), **Koḍiṇṇa**(3), **Saṇṇi**(1) and **Pārāsara**(3).<sup>6</sup> (ii) The family-name of constellation **Puṇavasu** is also **Vāsītṭha**.<sup>7</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

2. Aca. 2. 176–7, AvaCu. I. pp. 239  
267, Kalp 21, 26, 30–2.

3. AvaN. 650, Vis. 2511.

4. Kalp. (Theravali) 7.

5. UttN. p. 394, UttCu. p. 221.

6. Sth. 551.

7. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**Vāsītṭhiā** (**Vāsiṣṭhikā**) A branch of **Mānavagaṇa**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 260.

**1. Vāsudeva** A type of king who is always a brother of a **Baladeva**(2) and sovereign of the half of the **Bharha**(2) country and overlord of 16,000 rulers.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as **Kesava**(3)<sup>2</sup> He wields a conch (*śankha*), a disc (*cakra*) a club (*gadā*)<sup>3</sup>, a lance (*śakti*), a sword (*nandaka*) and a

1. Sam. 159, Pras. 15, JivM. p. 180,

Dasa. 6.1.

2. Sam. 158, AvaN. 416, NisCu. I. p. 56.

3. Utt. 11.21, UttS. p. 350.

scimitar (*khadga*),<sup>4</sup> He is invincible in power.<sup>5</sup> He is blue by complexion.<sup>6</sup> He bears 108 auspicious or lucky marks and signs.<sup>7</sup> A **Cakkavatti** is superior to him in all respects.<sup>8</sup> Vāsudevas are never born in low or Brahmin families.<sup>9</sup> While conceiving their embryos their mothers see any seven of the fourteen great dreams.<sup>10</sup> In **Jambuddīva** there appear four at the minimum and thirty Vāsudevas at the maximum.<sup>11</sup> In the **Bharaha(2)** as well as in the **Eravaya(2)** region nine Vāsudevas appear in every cycle and that also in **Dussamasusamā**.<sup>12</sup> Every Vāsudeva has an enemy who is called **Paḍisattu** and is also killed by him.<sup>13</sup> Vāsudevas in their previous birth make *nidāna* (resolve to get something). They in this birth do not attain liberation and go to hell.<sup>14</sup> Vāsudevas wear yellow clothes.<sup>15</sup> The names of Vāsudevas of **Baraha(2)** of the current **Osappiṇi** are : **Tivṛṭṭha(1)** 2. **Duṇṭṭha(2)**, 3. **Sayambhū(1)**, 4. **Purisuttama**, 5. **Purisaṣiha**, 6. **Purisaṇḍaria**, 7. **Datta(2)**, 8. **Nārāyaṇa(1)** and **Kaṇha(1)**.<sup>16</sup> The would-be Vāsudevas of **Bharaha(2)** are : **Namda(7)** or **Namdi(6)**, **Namdamitta(1)** or **Namdimitta**, **Dihabāhu(2)**, **Aibala(1)**, **Mahabbala(4)**, **Balabhadda(7)** or **Bhadda(11)**, **Duṇṭṭha(1)** and **Tivṛṭṭha(1)**.<sup>17</sup>

4, Pras. 15, PrasA. p. 77.

5. Utt. 11.21, AvaN. 71-72, Vis. 797.

6. AvaN. 402.

7. Pras. 15, NisCu. III. p. 383, Tan. 14.

8. AvaN. 75, Vis. 801.

9. Kalp. 17-18. Vis. 1846.

10. Bha. 428, 578.

11. Jam. 173, Sth. 89.

12. Jam. 36, 40, Sam. 158, AvaCu. I. p.

215. See also for details AvaN.

420-422, Vis. 1777-78, Tir. 602-608

13. Sam. 158, Tir. 609.

14. Sam. 158, Ant. 9. Tir. 607 ft.

15. Pras. 15, PrasA. p. 77, JivM. p. 191, PrajM. p. 363, Vis. 1764.

16. AvaBh. 40 (Dīpikā) p. 78, Sam. 158, Tir. 566.

17. Sam. 159, Tir. 1143-44.

## 2. Vāsudeva another name of **Kaṇha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Utt. 22.8, 25, 31, AvaCu. I. p. 235, AcaCu. pp. 96, 116, 121, 155, 210-1, 296, 334, 362.

**Vāsudevaghara** (**Vāsudevagrha**) Shrines of **Vāsudeva(2)** situated at the village of **Naṃgala**<sup>1</sup> and the **Kuṇḍāga**<sup>2</sup> settlement where **Mahāvīra** sajournd.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 289, AvaM. p. 280.
2. AvaCu. I. p. 293, AvaM. p. 283.

**Vāsupujja** (**Vāsupūjya**) Twelfth **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha(2)** region and contemporary of **Sejjamsa(5)** in **Eravaya** (1)<sup>1</sup>. He was son of king **Vasupujja** and his queen **Jayā(1)** of **Cāmpā**.<sup>2</sup> His height was seventy *dhanuṣas*.<sup>3</sup> He was of red complexion<sup>4</sup>, **Aggī(3)**

1. Sam. 157, Ava. p. 4, Nan. v. 18, Vis. 1657, 1758; AvaN. 370, 1092, Tir. 325.

2. AvaN. 383, 385, 388, Tir. 475, Sam. 157.

3. Sam. 70, AvaN. 379, Tir. 362.

4. AvaN. 376, Tir. 342.

palanquin is associated with his renunciation ceremony.<sup>5</sup> He took to asceticism along with six hundred men,<sup>6</sup> broke his fast at the house of **Suṇamda**(2) of **Mahāpura**<sup>7</sup> and obtained omniscience in the **Vihārageha** park of **Cāmpā**.<sup>8</sup> **Pāṭala** is his sacred tree.<sup>9</sup> He had an excellent community of 72,000 monks with **Suhamma**(2) at their head and 1,03,000 nuns with **Dharaṇi**(1) at their head.<sup>10</sup> According to **Samavāya** he had under him 62 groups of monks each being in charge of a **Gaṇahara** (group-leader)<sup>11</sup> whereas according to **Āvassaya-nijjuttī** 66 groups and the same number of group-leaders under him.<sup>12</sup> He attained liberation at his birth-place at the age of 72,00,000 years, 18 lakh years as a prince along with 600 ascetics.<sup>13</sup> In his previous birth he was **Imdadatta**(5).<sup>14</sup>

5. Sam. 157.

6. AvaN. 221-230, Sth. 520, Sam. 109, AvaM. pp. 204-7, Tir. 392.

7. AvaN. 324, 328, Sam. 157.

8. AvaN. 230, 246, 254, Vis. 1662.

9. Sam. 157, Tir. 406.

10. AvaN. 257, 261, AvaM. pp. 208 ff. Sam. 157, Tir. 449, 459.

11. Sam. 62, Tir. 449.

12. AvaN. 267.

13. AvaN. 272-305, 307, 309, 326, AvaM. pp. 208-214, Kalp. 193, Vis. 1702.

14. Sam. 157.

**Viḍḍavai** (Vikāṭpātin) A **Vaṭṭa-veyaḍḍha** mountain situated to the west of river **Hari**(6) and to the east of river **Harikaṁṭā**(1) and in the middle of **Hariyāsa**(1). God **Aruṇa**(2) resides there.<sup>1</sup> Elsewhere **Viḍḍavai** is mentioned as a mountain of **Heranṇavaya**(1) region. Its presiding deity is **Pabbhāsa**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 82, Jiv. 141, BhaA. p. 436, JamS. p. 305.

2. Sth. 87, 302, JivM. p. 244.

**Viḷḷaa** (Vikāḷaḷa) Same as **Viyāḷaa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 170

**Viḷvatta** (Vyāvarta) See **Viyāvatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16.

**1. Viu** (Vid) Fourth chapter of the third section of **Amṭagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 4.

**2. Viu** Son of king **Vasudeva** and his queen **Devai** of **Bāravaī**. He was brought up by merchant **Nāga**(5) and his wife **Sulasā**(1) belonging to **Bhaddilapura**.<sup>1</sup> Rest is similar to **Aniyasa**(2).

1. Ant. 4.

**Viula** (Vipula) See **Vipula**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 30.

**1. Viulavāhana** (Vipulavāhana) Eleventh would-be **Cakkavattī** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1125,



**2. Viulavāhaṇa** Second would-be **Kulagara** of the **Eravaya(1)** region,<sup>1</sup> See **Kulagara**.

1. Tir. 1006.

**1. Vimjha (Vindhya)** See **Vimjhagiri**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.4.

**2. Vimjha.** Disciple of preceptor **Rakkhiya(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaBh. 142, AvaCu. I. p. 410, UttK. p. 112, SthA. p. 413, AvaH. p. 308, 311, 321, 322, SutCu. p. 5.

**Vimjhagiri (Vindhyagiri)** A mountain situated in the **Bharaha(2)** region of **Jambuddīva**.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with the **Vindhya range**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 114, 528, 559-560, Nir. 3.4. | 2. GDA. p. 37.

**Vimjhāḍavī (Vindhyāṭavī)** A forest situated in the **Bharaha(2)** region of **Jambuddīva**. It was infested with wild beasts. Monk **Mupicanda(2)** lost his way in this forest.<sup>1</sup> The forest is identified with the portions of **Khandesh** and **Aurangabad**, which lie in the south of the western extremity of the **Vindhya range** including **Nasik**.<sup>2</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 213, UttS. p. 375 | 2. GDA. p. 38.

**Vikkānta (Vikrānta)** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**Vigatasoga (Vigataśoka)** See **Vitasoga(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90.

**Vigayabhayā (Vigatabhayā)** Nun-teacher of **Viṇayavaī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1281, AvaH. p. 699.

**Vicitta (Vicitra)** Name of a **Logapāla** of each of **Veṇudeva** and **Veṇudāli**, two lords of the **Suvannakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

**Vicittakūḍa** A mountain in **Devakuru**. It is situated on one side of river **Sioā** and **Cittakūḍa** on the other side. It is one thousand *yojanas* high.<sup>1</sup> It is an abode of **Jambhaga** gods.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 113, SamA. p. 105, BhaA. p. 654. | 2. Bha. 533.

**Vicittapakṣha (Vicitrapakṣa)** Name of a **Logapāla** of each of **Veṇudāli** and **Veṇudeva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256, Bha. 169.

**Vicittapavvaya (Vicitraparvata)** Same as **Vicittakūḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 533.

**Vicitta (Vicitrā)** A principal **Disākumārī** of *adholoka*<sup>1</sup> or *urdhvaloka*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

| 2. Sth. 643, AvaH. p. 122.

**1. Vijaya** Extra-ordinary name of the month of **Āśvina**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Suc. 53.

**2. Vijaya** One of the thirty **Muhurtas** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sam. 30, Sur. 47.

**3. Vijaya** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**4. Vijaya** King of **Miyagāma**, husband of **Miyā**(1) and father of **Miyā-putta**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 2.

**5. Vijaya** King of **Polāsapura**, husband of **Siri**(2) and father of **Atimutta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 15.

**6. Vijaya** A merchant of **Rāyagiha**. **Mahāvira** broke his first month's fast at his house. This caused the appearance of five *divyas* (extra-ordinary occurrences).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 541, AvaH. p. 200, AvaM. p. 276, AvaCu. I. p. 282, AvaN. 474, KalpV. p. 164 Vis. 1928.

**7. Vijaya** Father of eleventh **Cakkavatti Jaya**(1) of **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup> He is named **Samudravijaya** by Sanskrit commentators.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 158, AvaN. 400

| UttK. p. 339.

**8. Vijaya** Twenty-first would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region and a future birth of **Kaṇha**(7).<sup>1</sup> **Vivāga** is his another name.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

| 2. Tir. 1115.

**9. Vijaya** Father of **Nami**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 484.

**10. Vijaya** A resident of **Vaddhamāṇa**(2) city who was the first to offer alms to **Aparita**, the fourteenth **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 324, 328, Sam. 157, AvaM. p. 227.

**11. Vijaya** Second of the nine **Baladevas**(2) in the current descending cycle. He was son of king **Bambha**(4) and his queen **Subhaddā**(8) of **Bāra-vāṭ** and brother of **Duvittā**(2). He was **Subamiddha**(1) in his previous birth. He was 70 bows tall. He lived 75 lakh years and after death attained emancipation. According to **Tiloyapaṇṇatti** (4.517) he is the first **Baladeva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, 73, Vis. 1766, Utt. 18.50, Tir. 567, 606, Sth. 672, AvaN. 403-414, AvaBh. 41, AvaM. pp. 237ff, UttK. p. 349, SamA. p. 80, Tir. 577, 580, 602-16,

**12. Vijaya** Second would-be Baladeva(2) in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**13. Vijaya** A king who was Titthayara Munisuvvaya's(1) contemporary.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 483.

**14. Vijaya** A robber belonging to Rūyagiha.<sup>1</sup> See Dhanna(10) for further information.

1. Jna. 35.

**15. Vijaya** A chieftain of thieves residing in Sihaguha to the south of Rāyagiha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 137.

**16. Vijaya** A chieftain of thieves dwelling in Sālā.<sup>1</sup> He was husband of Khamḍasiri and father of Abhaggasena(2).<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 15.

2. Ibid. 16.

**17. Vijaya** A monk who travelled from Bharuyaccha to Ujjeni.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 209, AvaN. 1311.

**18. Vijaya** A god presiding over the Vijaya(19) gate of Jambuddiva. His capital is known as Vijayā(9). Gods of this name preside over similar gates of other islands.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 134, 135, Sth. 303, 305.

**19. Vijaya** One of the four gates of Jambuddiva.<sup>1</sup> It is situated over river Sīyā and to the east of mount Meru at a distance of fortyfive thousand *yojanas*.<sup>2</sup> It measures eight *yojanas* in height, four in thickness and four in breadth.<sup>3</sup> It is presided over by god Vijaya(18).<sup>4</sup> There are similar gates in the succeeding concentric oceans and continents.<sup>5</sup>

1. Jam. 7, Jiv. 128.

2. Jam. 8, Jiv. 129.

3. Ibid.

4. Sth. 303, Jiv. 134.

5. Jiv. 154, 174, 176, 180, Sth. 305.

**20. Vijaya** A peak of the northern Ruyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**21. Vijaya** First Anuttara celestial abode. The minimum and the maximum longevity of the gods of the same name residing there is thirtyone and thirtythree *sāgaropama* years respectively.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anu. 139, Vis. 723, 728, 3294, Praj. 38.

**22. Vijaya** Same as Vjayamitta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 32.

**23. Vijaya** There are thirtytwo Vijayas, i. e. (districts) in **Mahāvīdeha**. For details see **Cakkavattivijaya** (identical with **Vijaya**) and **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 93, 95, 102.

**Vijayāṃkusī** (**Vijayāṅkuśī**) A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**1. Vijayamta** (**Vijayanta**) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, p. 236.

**2. Vijayamta** See **Vejayamta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 305, Sth. 643.

**Vijayakumāra** Previous birth of **Bhaddanāṃdī**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Vijaya-gaṇḍhahatthi** (**Vijaya-gandhahastin**) An elephant of **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 53.

**Vijayaghosa** (**Vijayaghoṣa**) Brother of **Jayaghosa** of **Vānārasī**. His brother showed him the right path and converted him to asceticism.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 25, UttN. pp. 521-2, UttCu. p. 268.

**Vijayadevā** (**Vijayadevī**) Mother of **Mamḍiyaputta** and **Moriyaputta**(1) the sixth and seventh Gaṇḍharas of **Mahāvīra**. Mamḍiyaputta was by her first husband **Dhaṇadeva**(3) whereas Moriyaputta was by the second one **Moria**(1).<sup>1</sup> She is the same as **Viradevī**.

1. AvaN. 648-649, Vis. 2509-2510, KalpDh. p. 161.

**Vijayapura** A town visited by **Mahāvīra**. **Kaṇagaraha**<sup>1</sup>(2) and **Vāsavadatta**<sup>2</sup> reigned there. There was a park named **Namdaṇavaṇa**(3) which had a shrine of **yakṣa Asoga**<sup>3</sup>(5). Physician **Dhaṇṇamṭari**(1) belonged to this town.<sup>4</sup> **Sumai**(7) broke his fast here.<sup>5</sup> It is identified with **Vijaynagar** situated on the bank of the **Ganga** in northern **Bengal**.<sup>6</sup>

1. Vip. 28, SthA. p. 508.

2. Vip. 34.

3. Ibid.

4. Vip. 28.

5. AvaN. 323, AvaM. p. 227.

6. LAI. p. 386.

**Vijayapurā** (**Vijayapurī**) Capital of **Pamhagāvaī**(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**1. Vijayamitta** (**Vijayamitra**) King of **Vaddhamānapura**. He married **Amjū**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 32.

**2. Vijayamitta** A caravan leader belonging to Vāṇiyagāma. He was husband of Subhaddā(7) and father of Ujjhiyaa(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 9.

**1. Vijayavaddhamāna** (Vijayavardhamāna) A park situated at Vaddhamānapura. There was (a shrine of) yakṣa Māṇibhadda<sup>1</sup>(4).

1. Vip. 32.

**2. Vijayavaddhamāna** A village situated to the southeast of Sayaduvāra,<sup>1</sup> Ikkāi was its ruler (raṭṭhakūḍa).<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 5.

2. Ibid.

**1. Vijayā** Seventh night of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Gan. 9-10, Sur. 48.

**2. Vijayā** A maid-servant of king Sayāṇiya of Kosambi. She used to serve queen Miyaṇai(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 317, AvaN. 520-2, Vis. 1976, KalpV. P. 170, KalpDh. p. 109.

**3. Vijayā** Mother of the fifth Baladeva(2) Sudāmsana(7).<sup>1</sup> She was wife of king Siva(6) of Assapura.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 604.

2. AvaN. 408, 410.

**4. Vijayā** Chief wife of Samti, the fifth Cakkavatti as well as the sixteenth Titthamkara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158.

**5. Vijayā** Mother of Ajiya the second Titthamkara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 465, AvaN. 382, 387.

**6. Vijayā** A palanquin used by Sumai(7) the fifth Titthamkara, on the auspicious occasion of his renunciation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**7. Vijayā** A man of the line of Pāsa(1). She helped the release of Mahāvira in the Kūviya settlement.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 291, AvaN. 485, Vis. 1939, AvaM. p. 282, KalpV. p. 166.

**8. Vijayā** Capital of the Vappa district in Mahāvīdeha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**9. Vijayā** Capital of god Vijaya(18) presiding over the Vijaya(19) gate of Jambuddiva.<sup>1</sup> It is twelve thousand *yojanas* long as well as broad. Its rampart is thirtyseven *yojanas* high.<sup>2</sup> Vijayā is situated towards the eastern quarter of the Vijaya gate in one of the many Jambuddiva islands.<sup>3</sup>

1. Jam. 8.

3. Jiv. 135.

2. Sam. 12, 37.

**10. Vijayā** A principal wife of **Logapāla**, **Soma**(4) under **Bali**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

**11. Vijayā** A principal **Disākumārī** residing in a subquarter of the middle region of mount **Ruyaga**(1).

1. Tir. 65.

**12. Vijayā** A principal **Disākumārī** presiding over the **Disāsotthiya** peak of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114, Tir. 153, AvaH. p. 122.

**13. Vijayā** Name of one of the four principal wives of each **Gaha** (planet)<sup>1</sup>, **Nakkhatta** (constellation) and **Tārā**(3) (star).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273, Jiv. 204.

2. Bha. 170, BhaA. p. 534.

**14. Vijayā** A pond situated on the northern **Amjanaga** mountain in the **Nandisara** continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**15. Vijayā** It is the name of wives of various **Paumas** who were merchants of **Sāvattī**, **Hatthināura** etc. as well as mothers of **Pauma**(5), **Sivā**(4) etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 157.

**Vijayāvatta** (**Vijayāvarta**) See **Viyāvatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpCu. p. 103.

**Vijjanāgarī** (**Vidyānāgarī**) One of the four branches of **Cāraṇagaṇa**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**Vijācaranavinicchaya** (**Vidyācaranavinīścaya**) An **Amgabāhira Ukkāla** text,<sup>1</sup> not extant now.

1. Nan. 44, NanM. p. 205, NanH. p. 71.

**Vijajambhaga** (**Vidyājṛmbhaka**) One of the ten types of the **Jambhaga** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 533.

**Vijjanuppavāya** (**Vidyānupravāda**) Tenth of the fourteen **Puvva** texts.<sup>1</sup> It was divided into fifteen sections.<sup>2</sup> It is also known as **Apuppavāda**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 14, 147, Nan. 57, NanCu. p. 76, NanM. p. 241.

2. Sam. 15.

3. AvaCu. I. p. 422.

**Vijāharagovāla** (**Vidyādharagopāla**) See **Govāla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpV. p. 261.

**Vijāharasēdhi** (Vidyādharaśrenī). Two ranges of this name occupied by *Vidyādharās*. They are situated on both the sides of mount **Veyadḍha**(2) at a height of ten *yojanaś* in the **Bharaha**(2) region. In the southern range there are fifty cities whereas in the northern one there are<sup>2</sup> sixty.<sup>1</sup> In the northern range **Cakkavattī Bharaha**(1) received his *tithirayaṇa* (chief wife) from the *Vidyādharas*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 12. KalpV. p. 238.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 207, AvaH. p. 151.

**Vijāhari** (Vidyādhari) A monastic branch originating from preceptor **Govāla**.<sup>2</sup> It is one of the four off-shoots of **Koḍiyagaṇa**(2).

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 161

**1. Vijju** (Vidyut) A principal wife of **Soma**(2), a **Logapāla** of the lord of **Isāna**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Soma**(2).

1. Bha. 406.

**2. Vijju** One of the five principal wives of **Camara**(1).<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a daughter of merchant **Vijju**(3) of **Āmalakappā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 403, Bha. 405.

2. Jna. 149.

**3. Vijju** A merchant of **Āmalakappā**. He had a daughter of the same name.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 149.

**4. Vijju** A peak of **Vijjuppabha**(1) mountain in **Jambuddīva**.<sup>1</sup> It is identical with **Vijjuppabhakūḍa**.

1. Sth. 689, Jam. 101.

**5. Vijju** Fifteenth chapter of the seventeenth section of **Vijāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 590.

**6. Vijju** Name of a queen of each of the **Logapāla** **Soma**, **Jama**, **Vesamaṇa** and **Varuṇa** under **Isānimda**.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as **Vijju**(1).

1. Sth. 273.

**Vijjukumāra** (Vidyutkumāra) A class of **Bhavaṇavāsi** gods.<sup>1</sup> They have seventysix lakhs of abodes.<sup>2</sup> Their lords are **Harikamta** and **Harisszha** each of them having **Pabha**, **Suppabha**(5), **Pabhakamta** and **Suppabhakamta** as their separate **Logapālas**.<sup>3</sup> The **Vijjukumāra** gods and goddesses are under **Logapāla Soma**(1) of **Sakka**(3).<sup>4</sup>

1. Praj. 38.

3. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

2. Sam. 76.

4. Bha. 165, 613.

**Vijjukumārimahattariyā** (Vidyutkumārimahattarikā) Four principal **Vijjukumāra** goddesses, namely, **Cittā**(4), **Cittakaṇayā**(2), **Saterā**(4) and **Soyāmaṇi**(2).<sup>1</sup> They reside in the sub-quarters of mount **Ruyga**(1) and are also

1. Sth. 259.

known as principal **Disākumārīs**. They grace the occasion of the birth of **Titthamkaras** by holding lamps in their hands.<sup>2</sup> **Ālā(2)**, **Sakkā(1)**, **Imḍā(4)** and **Ghaṇavijjuyā(2)** are also principal **Vijjukumāra** goddesses.<sup>3</sup>

2. SthA. p. 199, AvaCu. I. p. 138. | 3. Sth. 507.

**Vijjudamṭa (Vidyuddanta)** An **Amṭaradīva** (intermediate island) and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 304, Praj. 36, NanM. p. 103.

**1. Vijjuppabha (Vidyutprabha)** A **Vakkhāra** mountain situated to the southwest of mount **Mamdara(3)** in the **Mahāvīdeha** region of **Jambuddīva**. It has five peaks. This mountain is presided over by the god of the same name.<sup>1</sup> River **Sioā** passes through this mountain dividing it into two parts<sup>2</sup> from the beneath.

1. Jam. 101, Sth. 302, 434, SutSi. p. 147. | 2. Jam. 84.

**2. Vijjuppabha** A mountain situated in the **Lavana** ocean at a distance of fortyfive thousand *yojanas* from **Jambuddīva**. It is a residential mountain for **Aṇuvelamḍharaṇāgarāyā**. God **Kaddama** presides over it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 305.

**Vijjuppabhakūḍa (Vidyutprabhakūṭa)** Same as **Vijju(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 101.

**Vijjuppabhadaha (Vidyutprabhadraha)** A pond situated in **Devakuru**. River **Sioya** passes through it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 434, Jam. 84.

**Vijjumaī (Vidyunmatī)** Daughter of **Citta(4)** and wife of **Cakkavattī Bāmbhadatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

**2. Vijjumaī** A maid-servent of **Siha(5)**. She enjoyed sexual intercourse with the latter in night time when **Mahāvīra** accompanied by **Gosāla** paid a visit to **Kālāya** settlement.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 284, AvaN. 477, Vis. 1931, AvaM p. 277, KalpDh. p. 105, KalpV. p. 164.

**3. Vijjumaī** A lady for whom a battle was fought,<sup>1</sup> some say, by king **Koṇṭa**, whereas others say, by king **Citrasena**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Pras. 16. | 2. PrasJ. p. 89.

**Vijjumaḷā (Vidyunmālā)** Daughter of **Citta(4)** and wife of **Cakkavattī Bāmbhadatta(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.



**Vijjumañi** (Vidyunmālin) A *yakṣa* god of the *Paṭicasela* island. He had two wives : *Hāsā*(2) and *Pahāsā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 140, AvaCu. I. p. 397, UttK. p. 342, AvaH. p. 294.

**Vijjumuhā** (Vidyunmukha). An *Aṣṭarādiva* and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 304, Praj 36, NanM. p. 103.

1. **Vijjyā** (Vidyutā) One of the six principal wives of *indra Dharapa*(1). In her previous birth she was a daughter of a merchant of *Vaṇārasī*.<sup>1</sup> She is mentioned as *Ghaṇavijjyā*(1) elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jha. 151.

2. Bha. 405, Sth. 403.

2. **Vijjyā** A chapter of the third sub-section of the second section of *Nāyādharmmakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 151.

**Vijjūsirī** (Vidyucchrī) Wife of merchant *Vijju*(3) of *Āmalakappā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 149.

**Vitthi** (Viṣṭi) Seventh of the eleven *karāṇas* (divisions of a day)<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 153, SutN. 11.

**Vinami** (Vinami) Son of *Mahākaccha*(1) and grandson of *Usabha*(1).<sup>1</sup> See also *Nami*(3).

1. Jam. 64, AvaM. pp. 215, 217, 230, AvaH. p. 151, KalpV. p. 238, KalpDh. p. 152.

**Vinaya** (Vinata) A celestial abode in *Āṇayakappa* where the maximum longevity of gods is nineteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 19.

**Vinayavati** (Vinayavati) Woman disciple of *Vigayabhayā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1281, AvaH. p. 700.

**Vinayasamāñi** (Vinayasamādhī) Ninth chapter of *Dasavyāliya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasN. 310 ff.

**Vinayasutta** (Vinayasūtra) See *Vinayasuya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 8.

**Vinayasuya** (Vinayaśruta) First chapter of *Uttarajjhayapa*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36, UttN. and UttS. p. 10, UttCu. p. 8.

**Vinā** (Vinīta) Same as *Vinīyā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 430.

**Vinā** or **Vinītā** (Vinītā) Same as *Vinīyā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 68, AvaCu. I. p. 160.

**Viñīya** (Vinitā) Same as Viñīyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 200, Vis. 1794.

**Viñīyabhūmi** (Vinitabhūmi) Same as Viñīyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1584, 1598.

**Viñīyā** (Vinitā) A city in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddīva**. It is situated to the south of mount **Veyaddha**(2) and to the north of the **Lavana** ocean at a distance of  $114\frac{1}{2}$  *yojanas* from both the places. It lies to the west of river **Gaṅgā**, to the east of river **Sindhā**(1) and in the middle of **Dakkhiṇa-Bharaha**.<sup>1</sup> It measures twelve by nine (12X9) *yojanas*.<sup>2</sup> It was established by god **Dhanavai**<sup>3</sup>(1) called also **Vesamaṇa**<sup>4</sup>(2), at the orders of **Sakka**<sup>5</sup>(3). It was named **Viñīyā**, because its people were modest.<sup>6</sup> It was called **Kusalā** as its people were expert in crafts.<sup>7</sup> **Purimatāla** was situated in the vicinity of this city.<sup>8</sup> **Usaha**(1), son of **Nābhi** and **Marudevi** took birth<sup>9</sup> as well as renounced the world here.<sup>10</sup> He obtained omniscience in the **Sagaḍamuha** park of **Purimatāla**.<sup>11</sup> **Usaha**'s son **Bharaha**(1), the first **Cakkavatti** reigned here.<sup>12</sup> It is the same as **Aojjhā**(2).

1. Jam. 41.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid, AvaN. (Dīpikā) p. 56.

4. KalpV. p. 232.

5. Tir. 287, AvaM. p. 195, AvaN. (Dīpikā) p. 56.

6. AvaN. (Dīpikā) p. 56.

7. AvaM. p. 214.

8. AvaCu. I. p. 181, KalpV. 240, AvaH. p. 147.

9. Kalp. 211, Vis. 1584, 1597, 1617, Tir. 489, AvaM. p. 157.

10. AvaN. 229, Vis. 1661, Jam. 30.

11. Vis. 1722, AvaCu. II. p. 212, AvaH. p. 147, AvaM. p. 228.

12. Jam. 42, 61, 69, AvaN. 430, AvaCu. I. pp. 160, 182, 204, 207, AvaM. p. 231, AvaH. p. 144, 151, Vis. 1794, KalpV. p. 235.

**Viññāyada** (Bennātata) See **Vennāyada**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 63.

**1. Viṇhu** (Viṣṇu) Father of **Sijjamsa**(1), the eleventh **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 474, AvaN. 383, 388.

**2. Viṇhu** Mother of **Sijjamsa**(1), the eleventh **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 474, AvaN. 383, 388.

**3. Viṇhu** Tenth chapter of the first section of **Aṃtagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 1.

**4. Viṇhu** Son of king **Aṃdhagavaṇhi**(1) and his queen **Dhāriṇī**(5) of **Bāravaī**. He took initiation from **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** and attained salvation on mount **Settunja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 2.

5. **Viṇhu** Disciple of preceptor Jehila and teacher of Kāḷaga(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 265

6. **Viṇhu** An ascetic belonging to Mahurā(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 36.

7. **Viṇhu** An ascetic to be born in V. N. 23000. After his death Āyā-rāṅga will cease to exist.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 820.

8. **Viṇhu** One of the principal deities described in the work Bhāraka(2) etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. I. pp. 103-4, AvaCu. I. p. 548, Tir. 628, UttN. p. 343, NanM. p. 152, PrasA. p. 34, SthA. p. 259.

9. **Viṇhu** Same as Viṇhukumāra.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 374, VyaBh. 7. 545.

10. **Viṇhu** Presiding god of the Savana constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, 171.

**Viṇhukumāra (Viṣṇukumāra)** An ascetic who taught a lesson to an arrogant king.<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhBh. 3131, 3136, VyaBh. 7. 545, VyaM. III. p. 77, UttNe. pp. 246-9, UttK. pp. 333 ff, AvaCu. p. 374, Ava. p. 47.

**Viṇhusirī (Viṣṇusirī)** She will be the last nun of the current era.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. pp. 115, 117.

**Vitata** See Vivatta, a constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, JamS. p. 535.

**Vivatta (Vitattva)** See Vivatta, a constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90.

**Vitatttha (Vitrasta or Vitathya)** See Vivatta and Vivattha<sup>1</sup> constellations.<sup>1</sup>

1. JamS. p. 535.

**Vitatthā (Vitastā)** A tributary of river Simdhu(1) in Bharaka(2) in Jambuddiva.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with Jhelum.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 470, 717.

2. GDA. p. 40.

**Vitibhaya (Vitabhaya)** See Viyabhaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 36.

**Vitimira** One of the six layers of Bambhaloga.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 516.

**Vitta** or **Vitta Tārāyaṇa**. A non-Jaina sage in the *tīrtha* of **Mahāvira** recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 36, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Vidabbha** (**Vidarbha**) First disciple of **Supāsa**(1), the seventh **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir 447.

**Vidiśā** (**Vidiśā**) A river near the city of **Vediśa**.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with modern **Bes** or **Besali** which falls into **Betwa**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Anu. 130.

2. SGAMI. p. 46.

**Vidu** A non-Jaina sage in **Aritṭhanemi's** *tīrtha*, recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 17, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Vidura** A prince of **Hatthiṇāpura** who was invited to appear in the self-choosing (*svayaṃvara*) ceremony of **Dovai**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 117.

1. **Videha** Same as the **Mahāvideha** region. **Usaha**(1) in one of his previous births was born here as physician **Suvihi's**(2) son **Kesava**(2).<sup>1</sup> **Mahāvira**, in one of his previous births was born here in the city of **Māyā** as **Cakkavatti Piyamitta**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 172, Vi. 1587, AvaCu. I. p. 179.

2. Vis. 1788, 1815, AvaN. 425, KalpV. p. 41.

2. **Videha** An **Āriya** country with its capital at **Mihilā**.<sup>1</sup> **Vesālī** was situated in this country.<sup>2</sup> King **Kumbhaga**,<sup>3</sup> **Titthamkaras Malli**<sup>4</sup> and **Nami**(1)<sup>5</sup> and king **Nami**(2)<sup>6</sup> belonged to this country. It is identified with North Bihar and the adjoining region.<sup>7</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Jna. 68, BrhKs. p. 913, SutSi. p. 123, JnaA. p. 129, SthA. p. 479.

2. Nir. 1.1.

3. Jna. 68, SthA. pp. 401-402.

4. Sth. 564.

5. Sam. 157.

6. Utt. 9.4, UttN. & UttS. pp. 299, 303, UttCu. p. 178, AvaCu. II. p. 207, AvaBh. 208, AvaH. p. 719, Sut. 1.3.4.2.

7. SGAMI. p. 28.

3. **Videha** A peak of mount **Ṇisaha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689.

4. **Videha** A peak of mount **Ṇilavanta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689.

5. **Videha** A **Kṣatriya** mendicant.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aug. 3b.

**6. Videha (Vaideha)** An Ārya community (*jāti*).<sup>1</sup> It can be identified with the people of Videha country.

1. Praj. 37.

**7. Videha** One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**Videha-Jambū** Another name of the sacred Jamdū(2) tree situated in Jambuddīva.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90.

**Videhajacca (Videhajātya or Videhajārca)** Another name of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 179.

**Videhajā** Another name of Tisālā, mother of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 179.

**Videhadinṇa (Videhadatta)** Another name of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2.179.

**Videhadinṇā (Videhadattā)** Another name of queen Tisālā, mother of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2.177, KalpDh. p. 93.

**Videhaputta (Videhaputra)** Another name of Koṇia.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 300, BhaA. p. 317.

**Videhasumāla (Videhasukumāra)** Another name of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 179.

**Vidhāya (Vidhātṛ)** Lord of the Puṇavaṇṇiya Vāṇamaṁtara gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49, Sth. 94.

**Vipula** A mountain situated near Rāyagiha.<sup>1</sup> Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra's disciples Khaṁḍaa(2)<sup>2</sup> and Mehakumāra(2)<sup>3</sup> performed Sallekhanā and Maṁkai(2), Kimkamma(2),<sup>4</sup> Kāsava(6)<sup>5</sup> etc. attained emancipation on this mountain.

1. Bha. 94-95.

2. Bha. 95.

3. Jna. 30.

4. Ant. 12.

5. Ant. 14.

**Vipulavāhaṇa (Vipulavāhana)** See Viulavāhaṇa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**Vibhāsā (Viḥhāsā)** A tributary of river Simḍhu(1) in Bharaha(2) in Jambuddīva.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with Beas, a tributary of Sutlej.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 470.

2. G. E. I. p. 91.

**Vibhīṣaṇa** (Vibhiṣaṇa) See **Bibhiṣaṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 177.

**Vibhela** A settlement situated in the foot of **Vimjhagiri**.<sup>1</sup> Goddess **Bahu-puttiyā**(3) will be reborn here as **Somā**(2).<sup>2</sup> See also **Babhela**.

1. Nir. 3.4.

| 2. Ibid., SthA. p. 513.

**1. Vimala** Thirteenth **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle.<sup>1</sup> In his previous birth he was **Suṃdara**.<sup>2</sup> He was son of king **Kayavamma** and his queen **Sāmā**(3)<sup>3</sup> of **Kaṃpillapura**.<sup>4</sup> His height was sixty *dhanuṣas*.<sup>5</sup> He was of the complexion of heated gold.<sup>6</sup> He took to asceticism along with one thousand men.<sup>7</sup> He used **Suppabhā**(4) palanquin on that occasion.<sup>8</sup> He broke his fast at the house of **Jaya**(2) in **Dhannakada**<sup>9</sup> and obtained omniscience in the **Sahassamba** park outside **Kaṃpillapura**.<sup>10</sup> His sacred tree was *jambū*.<sup>11</sup> He had under him 68,000 monks with **Maṃdara**(1) at their head, and 1,00,108 nuns with **Dharaṇidharā** at their head.<sup>12</sup> According to **Samavāya** he had 56 principal disciples each being in charge of a particular group of monks<sup>13</sup>, whereas according to **Āvassaya-nijjuttī**, the number is 57.<sup>14</sup> He attained liberation on mount **Sammeya** along with 6000 ascetics at the age of 60,00,000 years<sup>15</sup> (15 lakh as a prince and 30 lakh as a king). His contemporary *tirthamkara* in **Eravaya**(1) **Sihaseṇa**(4).<sup>16</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 411, Ava. N. 371, 1093, Vis. 1758, Ava. p. 4, Nanv. 19, Tir. 325.

2. Sam. 157.

3. According to AvaN. 385, her name is Rāmā.

4. Sam. 157, AvaN. 382, 388. Tir. 476, AvaM. pp. 237 ff.

5. Sam. 60, AvaN. 379, Tir. 363.

6. AvaN. 377, Tir. 340.

7. AvaN. 225, 231, 289, Tir. 392.

8. Sam. 157.

9. AvaN. 324, 328; Sam. 157.

10. AvaN. 247, 254.

11. Sam. 157, Tir. 406.

12. AvaN. 257, 262, AvaM. pp. 208 ff., Sam. 157.

13. Sam. 56.

14. AvaN. 267.

15. AvaM. p. 214, AvaN. 272-305, 326, Kalp. 192.

16. Tir. 326.

**2. Vimala** Twenty-second would be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region<sup>1</sup> and a future birth of **Nārāya**(2).

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1114, Bha. 559, BhaA. p. 691.

**3. Vimala** Twenty-first would be **Titthamkara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1121.

**4. Vimala** Previous birth of **Ajiya**, the second **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**5. Vimala** A painter belonging to the city of **Sāgeya**. He was famous for his art. King **Mahabbala**(7) appreciated his work.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 194, AvaN. 1292.

6. **Vimala** One of the eighty eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup> Malayagiri in his commentary on *Sūryaprajñapti* omits it from the list.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sur. 107, JamS. 535, Sth. 90, SthA. p. 79.

2. SurM. p. 296.

7. **Vimala** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDhp. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

8. **Vimala** An aerial car of the lords (*indras*) of the **Āṇaya** and **Pāṇaya** regions. The same is the name of its managng god.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118, Sth. 644, assigns this aerial car to the lord of the Sahassāra region.

9. **Vimala** A celestial abode just like **Mahiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 22.

10. **Vimala** A celestial abode just like **Sāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 7.

11. **Vimala** A peak of mount **Somaṇasa** in **Jambuddīva**.<sup>1</sup> Goddess **Suvalchā**(3) resides there.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 97, Sth. 59.

2. Jam. 97.

12. **Vimala** One of the two gods presiding over the **Khīroda** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 181.

13. **Vimala** Same as **Vimalavāhaṇa**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 1125.

**Vimalaghoṣa** (**Vimalaghoṣa**) Fifth **Kulagara** of the past ascending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See **Kulagara**.

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 556.

**Vimalajasa** (**Vimalayaśas**) An elephant belonging to **Vimalavāhaṇa**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 1054.

**Vimalappabha** (**Vimalaprabha**) One of the two gods presiding over the **Khīroda** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 181.

1. **Vimalavāhaṇa** (**Vimalavāhana**) King of the city of **Sayaduvāra**. He had offered alms to ascetic **Dhammarui**(5). After death he was born as prince **Varadatta**(2) of **Sāgeya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

2. **Vimalavāhaṇa** Tenth would-be **Cakkavāṭṭi** in the **Bharaha** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1125.

3. Vimalavāhaṇa Future birth of Gosāla.<sup>1</sup> See Mahāpauma(9).

1. Bha. 359.

4. Vimalavāhaṇa Future birth of king Seniya.<sup>1</sup> See Mahāpauma(10).

1. Sth. 693, Tir. 1054.

5. Vimalavāhaṇa Previous birth of Sambhava(1), the third Tīṭhamkara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

6. Vimalavāhaṇa First<sup>1</sup> Kulagara (governor) of the current descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region. He was born in the last part of Susama-dusamā era. His height was 900 dhanuṣas. Candajasa(1) was his wife and Cakkhuma was his son.<sup>2</sup>

1. According to Jambudivapannatti he is seventh among a total number of fifteen. See Jam. 28, and its commentary.

2. Jam. 28-9, Sth. 356, 696, Sam. 112, 157, Tir. 75, AvaN. 153, 155, 158, AvaCu. I, pp. 128-9, Vis. 1568, 1571, NanCu. p. 77, NanH. p. 90, AvaH. pp. 110-1, AvaM. pp. 154-5, KalpDh. p. 149, KalpV. p. 232.

7. Vimalavāhaṇa Fifth would-be Kulagara in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara.

1. Sth. 767.

8. Vimalavāhaṇa First would-be Kulagara in the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara.

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1006.

9. Vimalavāhaṇa First would-be Kulagara in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara.

1. Tir. 1004.

10. Vimalavāhaṇa Last king to be born in the current descending cycle.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 696, 844

11. Vimalavāhaṇa Same as Viṭlavāhaṇa<sup>1</sup>(1).

1. Tir. 1125.

1. Vimalā Thirtieth chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of Nāyādhammakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

2. Vimalā Name of a principal wife of each Gīyarai and Gīyajasa, two lords of the Gaṁdhavya(1) gods.<sup>1</sup> In their previous birth they were born at Nāgapura.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

2. Jna. 153.



**3. Vimalā** Name of a principal wife of each of the four **Logapālas** **Kālavāla**(1), **Kolavāla**, **Selavāla** and **Samkhavāla** under **Dharaṇīmāda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

**Vimāṇapavibhatti** (**Vimāṇapavibhakti**) An **Aṃgabāhira** **Kālia** text. It is in large form as well as in small form, viz., **Mahalliyāvimāṇapavibhatti**(2) and **Khuddiyāvimāṇapavibhatti**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 44, NanCu. p. 59, NanM. p. 206, NanH. p. 72, Vya. 10.25, Pak. p. 45, Sam. 38.

**Vimāṇavāsi** (**Vimāṇavāsin**) Same as **Vemāṇiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 257.

**1. Vimutti** (**Vimukti**) Fourth **Cūla** of the second section of **Āyāraṃga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaN. p. 320, v. 16, SamA. p. 74, NisCu. 1. p. 1.

**2. Vimutti.** Eighth chapter of **Baṃdhadaśā**,<sup>1</sup> not extant now.

1. Sth. 755.

**Vimokkha** (**Vimokṣa**) Eighth chapter of the first section of **Āyāraṃga**. It is divided into eight sub-chapters.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaN. 32, 34, 253-7.

**Viyāḍa** (**Vikāṭa**) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90, Sur. 107, JamS. pp. 534-535, SthA. 78-79, SurM. pp. 295-296,

**Viyāḍavāl** (**Vikāṭāpātin**) See **Viāḍavāl**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 302.

**1. Viyatta** (**Vyakta**) Fourth **Gaṇadhara** (principal disciple) of **Mahāvira**. He was son of **Brāhmaṇa Dhanamitta**(4) belonging to the **Kollāga**(2) settlement. His mother was **Vārūṇī**(2). He became a disciple of **Mahāvira** just like the other **Gaṇadharas**, along with his five hundred pupils. He had a doubt in his mind with regard to the existence of five physical elements. He obtained omniscience at the age of sixty-two years and attained liberation at that of eighty.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 644-659, 594, Vis. 2166-2247, Kalp. and KalpV. p. 247.

**2. Viyatta.** See **Vivatta**, a constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. SthA. p. 79.

**Viyabbha** (**Vidarbha**) See **Vidabbha**.<sup>1</sup>

1 Tir 447..

**1. Viyālaa** (**Vikālaka**) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Jam. 170, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. 78-79.

**2. Viyālaa** A god under Logapāla Soma(1) of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup> He is perhaps the same as Viyālaa(1).

1. Bha. 165.

**Viyālaḡa (Vikālaḡa)** Same as Viyālaa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90, Bha. 406.

**1. Viyāvatta (Vyāvartta)** Name of a Logapāla of each of Ghosa(1) and Mahāgosa(4),<sup>1</sup> two lords of Thaṇiyakumāra gods.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 256.

2. Bha. 169.

**2. Viyāvatta** A shrine situated on the bank of river Ujuvāliyā, near Jambhiyagāma.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. 120, KalpCu. p. 103.

**3. Viyāvatta** A celestial abode in Mahāsukka(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is sixteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16.

**Viyāha (Vyākhyā)** Same as Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 140, NanCu. p. 65.

**Viyāhacūlā (Vyākhyācūlā)** See Viyāhacūliyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanCu. p. 59.

**1. Viyāhacūliyā (Vyākhyācūlikā)** An appendix to Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup> It is separately enumerated as an *Aṃgabāhira Kālia* text.<sup>2</sup> It is permitted to be taught to a monk of eleven years standing.<sup>3</sup>

1. NanM. p. 206, NanCu. p. 59, NanH. p. 73, SthA. p. 513.

3. Vya. 10.25, Vya(M), 10.26 and VyaBh. on it.

2. Nan. 44, Pak. p. 45.

**2. Viyāhacūliyā** A chapter of *Samkhevitadasā*.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be identical with Viyāhacūliyā(1).

1. Sth. 755.

**Viyāhapannatti (Vyākhyāprajñapati)** Fifth of the twelve *Aṃga*(3) texts.<sup>1</sup> Commentator Abhayadevasūri has interpreted this name variously.<sup>2</sup> This *Aṃga* is divided into 41 sections. All of them except the fifteenth are further divided into various chapters. The twenty first section has eight such sections.

According to *Samavāya*, Viyāhapannatti has more than one hundred *adhyayanas*, ten thousand *uddeśas*, ten thousand *samuddeśas*, thirtysix thou-

1. Nan. 45, Pak. p. 45, Sam. 140, 81, Anu. 42, BhaA. p. 1.

2. BhaA. p. 2.

sand *vyākaraṇas* and eightyfour thousand *padas*,<sup>3</sup> whereas according to *Naṃdī* it has the same number of *adhyāyanas* etc. but a different number of *padas*, i. e. two lakh and eightyeight thousand *padas*.<sup>4</sup> Abhayadevasūri endorses the view of *Naṃdī*.<sup>5</sup> At the end it is mentioned that it has 138 *śatakas* (sections) and 1925 *uddśas* (chapters).<sup>6</sup> There is quoted a *gāthā* in the work, which says that this *Aṅga* contains 84 lakh *padas*.<sup>7</sup>

As regards the subject matter of this text, it discusses a number of topics which cover ethics, philosophy, cosmology, mathematics, biographies and the like. There is no inter-connection between different sections as well as between different chapters of one and the same section.

By way of cross-references the names of the following canonical texts are mentioned in it.<sup>8</sup> *Uvavāya*, *Pannavaṇā*, *Rāyappanaiya*, *Naṃdī*, *Jīvābhigama*, *Samavāya*, *Jambuddhivapannatti*, *Aṇugaddāra* and *Āvassaya*. Similarly it is referred to in *Vivāgasūya*, *Āvassaya-cuṇṇi*, *Ṇisihacuṇṇi* etc.<sup>9</sup>

There existed some old commentaries both in Prakrit and Sanskrit on this work, when Abhayadevasūri composed his voluminous commentary on it<sup>10</sup> in V. S. 1128.<sup>11</sup>

This text is intended to be taught to a monk of ten years standing.<sup>12</sup> The author of *Titthogālī* had predicted that its extinction would take place in V. N. 1250.<sup>13</sup>

In the beginning of the text *pañca-parameṣṭhīn*, *Brahmā*(7), *śruta* etc. are remembered by way of salutation. It is popularly known as *Bhagavati-sūtra*. See also *Vivāha*, *Vivāhapannatti*, *Pannatti*(1), *Viyāha* as other names of *Viyāhapannatti*.

3. Sam. 84, 140. *Titthogālī* endorses this view. See Tir. 813.

4. Nan. 50.

5. BhaA. p. 5.

6. BhaA. pp. 978.

7. Ibid. p. 979.

8. Bha. 9, 15, 98, 115, 134, 155, 164, 170, 193, 203, 209, 243, 251, 273, 281-2, 300, 318, 322, 362, 384, 466, 493, 647, 732, 802.

9. Vip. 9, AvaCu. I. pp. 2, 283, 299, Vis. 4285, NisCu. I. pp. 33, 79, II. p. 238, NanCu. p. 65, VyaBh. 4.394, JitBh. 1105.

10. BhaA. pp. 1, 12, 17, 23, 84, 98, 154, 185, 306, 492, 640, 644, 676, 684, 704-5, 918, SthA. p. 298.

11. BhaA. p. 981.

12. Vya. 10.24.

13. Tir. 811.

1. **Viraa** (Virajas) One of the eighty-eight *Gahas*.<sup>1</sup> It is not mentioned in *Thāna*.

1. Sur. 107, Jam. 170, JamS. p. 535.

2. **Viraa** One of the six layers of *Bambhaloga*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 516.

**Virati** Second chapter of *Viyāhapannatti*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 260,

**Virāḍanagara** (Virāṭanagara) A city where king Kīyaga reigned.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Vairāḍa.

1. Jna. 117.

**Viria(ya)** (Vīrya) See Viria.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 23.

**Vilāyalo** (Vilātaloka) See Balāyāloa and its foot-note.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 191.

**Vivacchā** (Vivatsā) Same as Vitatthā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 717.

**Vivatta** (Vivartta) One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup> It is also mentioned as Vitata,<sup>2</sup> Vitatta<sup>3</sup> Vitattha,<sup>4</sup> and Viyatta<sup>5</sup>(2).

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sur. 107, SurM. p. 296.            | 3. Sth. 90, SthA. p. 79. |
| 2. Sur. 107, SurM. p. 295, JamS. 535. | 4. JamS. p. 535.         |
|                                       | 5. SthA. p. 79.          |

**Vivattha** (Vivastra) One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup> It is also mentioned as Vitattha.<sup>2</sup>

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|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sur. 107, SurM. pp. 295-296, JamS. p. 535. | 2. Sth. 90, SthA. p. 79. |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|

**Vivāga** (Vipāka) Another name for Vijaya(8).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 1115,

**Vivāgadasā** (Vipākadaśā) Another name of Vivāgasuya.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasaCu. pp. 1, 3.

**Vivāgasuya** (Vipākaśruta) Eleventh of the twelve Aṅga(3) texts. It has two sections : Duhavivāga and Suhavivāga, each containing ten chapters.<sup>1</sup> They deal with the fruits of deeds, sinful and meritorious, done in previous births.<sup>2</sup>

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|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Vip. 2, 33, SthA. p. 506, 507, Nan. 45, 56, PakY. p. 46. | 2. Sam. 146, VipA. p. 33, Anu. 42, NanCu. pp. 70-71, NanH. p. 85, NanM. p. 235. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Vivāya** (Vivāda) Second chapter of Dogidēhidasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Vivāha** (Vyākhyā) Same as Vivāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyāBh. 10.25, Tir. 811, JitBh. 1105, NanM. p. 233.

**Vivāhacūliyā** (Vyākhyācūlikā) See Viyāhacūliyā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 44, Sth. 755, VyāBh. 10.26, PakY. p. 67, NanM. p. 206,

**Vivāhapannatti** (Vyākhyāprajñapti) See **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 45, Sam. 84, Anu. 42, VyaBh. 4. 394, PakY. p. 70.

**Vividdhi** (Vivṛddhi) Identical with **Ahivaḍḍhi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90.

**Vivihakara** (Vividhakara) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**Visandhi** (Visandhi) Same as **Visamdhikappa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90.

**Visamdhikappa** (Visandhikalpa) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, JamS. pp. 534-535, Sth. 90, SurM. pp. 295-96, SthA. pp. 78-79.

**Visamdhikappellaa** (Visandhikalpaka) Same as **Visamdhikappa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107.

**Visabhūti** (Viśvabhūti) See **Vissabhūi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 605.

**Visā** (Viṣā) Daughter of merchant **Sāgarapota** of **Rāyagiha** and wife of **Dāmaṇṇaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II, p. 324.

**Visāya** (Viṣāta) A celestial abode in **Pāṇata** where the maximum longevity of gods is twenty *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 20.

**1. Visāla** (Viśāla) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90, Sur. 107, JamS. p. 534-535, SthA. p. 78-79, SurM. pp. 295-296.

**2. Visāla** Lord of the northern **Kaṇḍiṇya** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49.

**3. Visāla** A celestial abode in **Saḥassārakappa** where the maximum longevity of gods is eighteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18.

**1. Visālā** (Viśālā) A pond situated on the southern **Aṃjanaga** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**2. Visālā** Another name of the **Jambusudamsaṇā** tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90

**3. Visālā** A palanquin used by **Pāsa**(1) at the time of his renunciation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Visāli** (Vaiśālī) See **Vesālī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. P. 174.

**Visāha** (Viśākha) Second chapter of the eighteenth section of **Viyāha-paṇṇatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 616.

**Visāhagaṇi** (Viśākhagaṇin) Author of **Nisīha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. IV. p. 295. See also 'Nisītha : Eka Adhyayana' by Pt. Dalsukh Malvania.

**Visāhanandī** (Viśākhanandī) Son of king **Vissanandī** of **Rāyagiha** and cousin brother of **Vissabhūi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 230, AvaN. 445, AvaM. pp. 248, 251, KalpDh. p. 38, KalpV. p. 43.

**Visāhadatta** (Viśākhadatta) King of **Ruddapura** and father-in-law of supreme king **Bambhadatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 380.

**Visāhabhūi** or **Visāhabhūti** (Viśākhabhūti) Younger brother of king **Vissanandī** of **Rāyagiha**. His wife's name was **Dhārīṇī**(11).<sup>1</sup> His son was **Vissabhūi**.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 230, AvaN. 445-6, Vis. 1811-2, AvaM. pp. 248, 251, KalpDh. p. 38.

**Visāhamuni** (Viśākhamuni) A preceptor taking birth in V. N. 2000.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 819.

1. **Visāhā** (Viśākhā) A **Nakkhatta**(1). **Imdaggi**(1) is its presiding deity. **Samgāyana** is its family-name.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 36, 38, 50, vv. 9, 50, Sam. 5, Jam. 155-160, 171, Sth. 90,

2. **Visāhā** A city having a shrine named **Bahuputtiya**(2). It was visited by **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with **Ayodhyā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 617.

2. LAI. p. 357.

1. **Visiṭṭha** (Viśiṣṭa) A peak of mount **Somaṇasa**<sup>1</sup>(5). It is the same as **Vasiṭṭhakūḍa**.

1. Sth. 590.

2. **Visiṭṭha** One of the two lords of the **Dīvākumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup> He is the same as **Vasiṭṭha**(3).

1. Bha. 169.

**Visiṭṭhakūḍa** (Viśiṣṭakūṭa) Same as **Visiṭṭha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 590.

**Visūhiya** (Viṣvag-hita) A celestial abode just like **Mahiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 22.

**Visuddha (Viśuddha)** One of the six layers of **Bambaloga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 516.

**Visesa (Viśeṣa)** Fifth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 4.

**1. Vissa (Viśva)** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**2. Vissa** Presiding god of constellation **Uttarāsādhā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171.

**Vissakamma (Viśvakarman)** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**Vissanandi (Viśvanandī)** King of **Rāyagiha**, elder brother of **Viśāhabhūi**, father of **Viśāhanandī** and previous birth of **Baladeva**(2) **Ayala**(6). He was initiated by preceptor **Sambhūya**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 230, AvaN. 445-6, Vis. 1811, AvaM. p. 248, Sam. 158, Tir. 606.

**Vissabhūi or Vissabhūti (Viśvabhūti)** Former birth of **Tivīṭṭha**, the first **Vāsudeva**(2). He was son of **Viśāhabhūi**, younger brother of king **Vissanandi** of **Rāyagiha**. He was very powerful. Preceptor **Sambhūya**(1) had initiated him. In **Mahurā**(1) he was pulled down by a cow. Enraged by this he caught hold of the horns of the cow and pulled her down. He had made a resolve (*nidāna*) to kill **Viśāhanandī**, his cousin brother, in future life.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 230-3, AvaN. 445-7, Vis. 1811-2, AvaM. pp. 248-251, Sam. 158, Tir. 605, 607, 609, BhaK. 137, KalpDh. p. 38, SamA. p. 158.

**Vissavāiyagaṇa (Viśvavādikagaṇa)** One of the nine groups of monks under **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 680.

**1. Vissasena (Viśvasena)** Father of **Titthayara Saṃti**. He was king of **Gayapura** and husband of **Airā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157-8, Tir. 479, AvaN. 383, 386, UttK. p. 331.

**2. Vissasena** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**3. Vissasena** A resident of **Mihilā**(1) who was the first to offer alms to **Titthamkara Mallī**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, AvaN. 329, AvaM. p. 227.

**4. Vissasena** One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 47, Sam. 30.

**Vihapphai** (Vṛhaspati) A planet.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 151.

**1. Vihalla** Son of king Seniya(1) and his queen Cellanā of Rāyagiha and younger brother of Kūpiā.<sup>1</sup> King Seniya gave him an excellent necklace.<sup>2</sup> Kūpiā asked him for it, Vihalla refused to depart with the necklace. He, along with his brother Halla(3) took the refuge of king Ceḍaga, his maternal grand father. This caused a battle between Ceḍaga and Kūpiā.<sup>3</sup> Vihalla took initiation from Tittḥayara Mahāvira, observed asceticism for twelve years and went to the Jayamita celestial abode after death. In future he will take one more birth in the Mahāvīdeha region and attain liberation there.<sup>4</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1, Anut. 1.

2. AvaCu. II. p. 171.

3. Nir. 1.1, AvaH. pp. 679 ff, BhaA. p. 316,

4. Anut. 1, Ava. p. 27.

**2. Vihalla** Eighth chapter of the first section of Aṇuttarovavālyadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 1.

**3. Vihalla** A resident of Rāyagiha. He was consecrated by Mahāvira. After death he was born as a god in the Savvaṭṭhasiddha celestial abode. Thence he will take birth in Mahāvīdeha and attain emancipation there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 6.

**4. Vihalla** Tenth chapter of the third section of Aṇuttarovavālyadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 3.

**Vihassati** (Bṛhaspati) See Vihassati.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 498.

**Vihāya** See Vidhāya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 94.

**Vihārakappa** (Vihārakalpa) An Aṃgabāhira Ukkāliya text,<sup>1</sup> not extant now.

1. Nan. 44, Pak. p. 43, NanM. p. 206, NanH. p. 72, NanCu. p. 58.

**Vihāragiha** or **Vihārageha** (Vihāragha) A park at Campā where Tittḥayara Vāsūpujja renounced the world and also attained omniscience.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 230, 254, Vis. 1662.

**Vibhaya** See Viyabhaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 676.

**Vitabhaya** See Viyabhaya.

1. UtN. p. 96, AvaH. p. 298



**1. Vitasoga (Vitaśoka)** One of the two presiding gods of the Aruṇa(4) islands.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**2. Vitasoga** One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Eur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 73-79.

**Vitasogā (Vitaśokā)** See **Viyasogā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 154.

**Vitibhaya (Vītabhaya)** See **Viyabhaya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 399, AvaCu. II. p. 164, NisCu. III. pp. 142, 145.

**Vitisogā (Vitaśokā)** See **Viyasogā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 176.

**Vitibhaya (Vītabhaya)** Same as **Viyabhaya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 491.

**Viyakam ha (Vītaśma)** One of the seven branches of Vaccha(4) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Viyabhaya (Vītabhaya)** Capital of **Simdhosovira** where king **Udāyana(1)** reigned.<sup>1</sup> **Miyavana** park was situated to its north-east.<sup>2</sup> **Titthayara Mahāvira** is said to have gone there and initiated **Udāyana**.<sup>3</sup> This city is also called **Vidarbhakanagara**.<sup>4</sup> It is mentioned as a port,<sup>5</sup> situated at a distance of eighty *yojanas* from **Ujjeni**.<sup>6</sup> It was destroyed by a god when **Kesī(2)** the then ruler of this city poisoned monk **Udāyana(1)** to death.<sup>7</sup> It is identified with **Bhera**, a town on the bank of **Jhelum** in the **Saharanpur** district of **Punjab**.<sup>8</sup>

1. Pra<sup>1</sup>. 37, SutSi. p. 123, SthA. pp.

431, 512, AvaH. p. 676, NisCu.

III. p. 142, AvaCu. I. p. 399, II. p. 164

2. Bha. 491.

3. Ibid, NisCu. III. p. 523.

4. PrasA. p. 89, BhaA. p. 621,

5. NisCu. III. p. 142.

6. Ibid. p. 145.

7. AvaCu. II. p. 37, AvaH. p. 538,

8. SB.M. p. 388, LAI. p. 302.

**Viyarāgasua (Vītarāgaśruta)** An **Aṃgabāhira Ukkālīa** text,<sup>1</sup> not extant now.

1. Nan. 44, NanCu. p. 58, NanH. p. 72, NanM. p. 205.

**Viyasoga (Vitaśoka)** See **Vitasoga(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 295, SthA. p. 79.

**Viyasogā (Vitaśokā)** Capital of the **Nalīnāvai(1)** district in **Avaravideha**.<sup>1</sup> **Baladeva(2)** **Ayala(5)**, **Vāsudeva(1)** **Bibhisana**<sup>2</sup> and king **Mahabbala**<sup>3(2)</sup> belonged to this place. There was a park of **Indakumbha**.<sup>4</sup>

1. Jam. 102, Jna. 64, AvaM. p. 225.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 176.

3. Jna. 64, SthA. p. 401.

4. Jna. 64.

**1. Vira** Another name of Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 411, AvaM. pp. 204-214, 237-300, Tlr. 335.

**2. Vira** A preceptor who had paid a visit to the city of Tagarā.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaBh. 3. 350.

**3. Vira** One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**4. Vira** A celestial abode where the maximum longevity of gods is six sāgaropama years. It is just like Sayambhū(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Viraa (Vīraka).** A weaver of Bāravaī who was greatly devoted to Vāsu-deva(2) Kapṭha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 16.

**1. Viramgaya (Vīrāṅgaka)** One of the eight kings initiated by Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 621.

**2. Viramgaya** Son of king Mahabbala(11) and his queen Paumāvai(3) of Rohiḍaa. His marriage was solemnised with thirtytwo princesses. He took initiation from preceptor Siddhattha(7), observed asceticism for a period of forty-five years and was born as a god in the Bāmbhaloa region after death. Thence he took birth as a son of Baladeva(1) in Bāravaī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1.

**3. Viramgaya** Charioteer of king Ceḍaga of Vesālī.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 677.

**Virakānta (Vīrakānta)** A celestial abode similar to Vira(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**1. Virakapṭha (Vīrakṣṇa)** Seventh chapter of Nīrayāvallyā(1).<sup>1</sup> It gives the life of king Senia's(1) son of the same name.<sup>2</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

2. NirC. 1.1.

**2. Virakapṭha** See Virakapṭhamitta.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Virakapṭhamitta (Vīrakṣṇamitra)** King of Virapura, husband of queen Śrīdevī(3) and father of prince Sujāa(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**1. Virakapṭhā (Vīrakṣṇā)** Seventh chapter of the eighth section of Aṃta-gaḍadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 17.

**2. Virakaphā** Wife of king Seniya(1). She was consecrated in **Cāmpā** by **Mahāvira**. After observing asceticism for fourteen years she attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 23.

**Virakūḍa (Virakūṭa)** A celestial abode similar to **Vira**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Viragaya (Viragata)** A celestial abode just like **Vira**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Viraghosa (Viraghoṣa)** A carpenter belonging to the **Morāga** settlement.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 466, AvaCu. I. p. 276, Vis. 1920, AvaH. p. 194, AvaM. p. 272, KalpDh. p. 104.

**Virajasa (Virayaśas)** One of the eight kings consecrated by **Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 621.

**Virajjhaya (Viradhvaṇa)** A celestial abode corresponding to **Vira**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Viratthui (Virastuti)** Same as **Mahāvīrathui**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutN. 83.

**Viradevi** Mother of **Mamdiyaputta** and **Moriyaputta**(1). She is the same as **Vijayadevā**.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 338.

**Virapura** A city where king **Virakaphamitta** reigned. **Mahāvira** initiated prince **Sujāa**(4) in the **Maṇorama**(5) park of this city.<sup>1</sup> **Nami**(1) received his first alms here from **Diṇṇa**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

| 2. AvaN. 325, AvaM. p. 227.

**Virappabha (Viraprabha)** A celestial abode just like **Vira**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**1. Virabhadda (Virabhadra)** A **Jakkha** whose shrine was situated in the park of **Seyāsoya** in **Kaṇagapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**2. Virabhadda** Author of **Causarapa**.<sup>1</sup> He is also said to be the composer of **Bhattapariṇā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Cat. 63.

| 2. Bhak. 171.

**Viraleśa (Viraleśya)** A celestial abode having similarities with **Vira**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Viravaṇṇa** (Vīravārṇa) A celestial abode similar to Vira(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Viravara** Another name of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 472, Pras. 4, Sur. 108.

**Virasiṅga** (Vīraśṅga) A celestial abode just like Vira(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Virasiṭṭha** (Vīraśṛṣṭa) A celestial abode resembling Vira(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**1. Viraseṇa** (Vīrasena) A Jakkha whose shrine was situated in the Devaramaṇa park of the city of Sughosa(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**2. Viraseṇa** Chief among the twenty-one thousand warriors living in Bāravaī under Vāsudeva(2) Kaṇha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 52, 117, Ant. 1, Nir. 5.1, AvaCu. I. p. 356.

**Vīraseṇiya** (Vīrasainika) or (Vīraśreṇika) A celestial abode corresponding to Vira(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Vīrāvatta** (Vīrāvaritta) A celestial abode which has similarity with Vira(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**1. Viria** (Vīrya) Eighth chapter of Sūyagada.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16, 23, SutCu. p. 203.

**2. Viria** Third of the fourteen Puvva texts.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 14, 147, Nan. 57, NanCu. p. 75, NanM. p. 241.

**3. Viria** One of the eight Gaṇadharas (principal disciples) of Tīṭṭhaya Pāsa(1).<sup>1</sup> He is also mentioned as Virabhadra.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 617.

|

2. Sam. 8.

**Vīriya** (Vīrya) See Viria.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 617, SutCu. p. 203.

**Vīriyappavāya** (Vīryapavāda) Same as Viria(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. NanCu. p. 75.

**Viruttaravaḍiṃsaga** (Vīrottārāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode which resembles Vira(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Viśa-asamāhitthāna** (Viśāṣati-asamādhisthāna) A chapter of Āyāradasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Viśatthā** (Viśvastā) Wife of king Jitāri(1) of Āṇamādapura and mother of prince Aṇaṅga. - She had developed illicit relations with her son.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 268, BrhBh. 5211, GacV. p. 26.

**1. Viśaseṇa** (Viśvaksena) Another name of Vāsudeva(2) Kapha(1). He is regarded as the most famous of warriors.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sut. 1.6.22. Commentator Sīlāṅka, takes him as a synonym of Cakravartin, i. e. Supreme King. See SutSi. p. 150.

**2. Viśaseṇa** See Vissaseṇa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 479. AvaN. 399.

**Vūḍḍha** (Vṛddha) Disciple of Saṃpaliya and Bhadda(5) and preceptor of Saṃghapāliya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p.265.

**Vuddhavāi** (Vṛddhavādin) A preceptor who had great respect for Mahā-ṇiṣiha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. 70-71.

**Vuddhikara** (Vṛddhikara) One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**Vuddhi** (Vṛddhi) Same as Ahivaḍḍhi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 171.

**Veaddha** (Vaitāḍhya) See Veyaddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 36.

**Veaddha** (Vaitāḍhya) See Veyaddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 68, 93.

**Veaddhagirikumāra** (Vaitāḍhyagirikumāra) See Veyaddhagirikumāra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 51.

**Veaddhapavvaya** (Vaitāḍhyaparvata) See Veyaddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74.

**Vemḍaga** (Vedaṅga) An Aryan community (jāti).<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37. The commentator gives it as Vedaṅga (PrajM. p. 58)

**Vegavāi** (Vegavatī) A river on the bank of which there was situated the village of Atṭhiyaggāma.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 464, AvaN. (Dīpikā), p. 96, Vis. 1914, AvaM. p. 268.

1. **Vejayamta (Vaijayanta)** Second **Aṇuttara** celestial abode and its gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anu. 139, Praj. 38, Utt. 36.213.

2. **Vejayamta** Southern gate of **Jambuddīva** etc. It is presided over by god **Vejayamta(3)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 8, Sth. 303, Jiv. 128, 144.

3. **Vejayamta** A god presiding over the **Vejayamta(2)** gate of **Jambuddīva** etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 303, 305, Jiv. 144, 174.

4. **Vejayamta** A peak of the northern **Ruyaga(1)** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**Vejayamti (Vejayantā)** Capital of god **Vejayamta(3)** of the **Vejayamta (2)** gate of **Jambuddīva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 37.

1. **Vejayamti (Vejayanti)** Mother of the sixth **Baladeva(2)** **Ānanda(1)**<sup>1</sup> and wife of King **Mahasiva** of **Cakkapura**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 604.

2. AvaN. 408-411.

2. **Vejayamti** A palanquin used by **Titthayara Paumappaha** on the occasion of his renunciation ceremony.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

3. **Vejayamti** Eighth night of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 48.

4. **Vejayamti** A principal **Disākumārī** goddess residing in a sub-quarter of the middle region of mount **Ruyaga(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 165.

5. **Vejayamti** A principal **Disākumārī** goddess residing on the **Palamba(4)** peak of the eastern **Ruyaga(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643, Jam. 114, Tir. 153.

6. **Vejayamti** A pond situated on the northern **Amjanaga** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

7. **Vejayamti** Capital of **Suvappa(1)**, a district in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

8. **Vejayamti** Name of one of the four principal wives of each of the planets, constellations and stars.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bhs. 406, Jam. 170, JamS. p. 534.

**Vedāya** (Veṭaka) One of the seven off-shoots of Cāraṇagaṇa(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 259.

**Veṇaiyā** (Vacanatrīkā) One of the **Bambhī**(2) scripts.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Sam. 18.

**Veṇā** One of the seven sisters of preceptor **Thūlabhadda**. She was a disciple of **Sambhūvivijaya**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 256. AvaCu. II. p. 183. Tir. 754; Ava. p. 28, AvaH. p. 693.

**Veṇudāli** Lord of the northern **Suvaṇṇakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup> He has six principal wives whose names bear similarity with those of **Bhūyānanda**(1).<sup>2</sup> He has four **Logapālas** viz., **Cittapakkha**, **Vicittapakkha**, **Citta**(3) and **Vicitta**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Praj. 46, Sth. 404.

3. Sth. 256.

2. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

**1. Veṇudeva** Lord of the Southern **Suvaṇṇakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup> He has six principal wives whose names are identical with those of the wives of **Dharaṇa**(1).<sup>2</sup> His four **Lagapālas** of **Veṇudāli**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Praj. 46, Bha. 169, Sth. 404.

3. Sth. 256.

2. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

**2. Veṇudeva** See **Garulaveṇudeva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 86.

**Vennā** (Vennā) See **Bennā**(2).

1. NāCu. III. p. 425.

**Vennātāḍa** (Bennātāḍa) A city situated on the bank of river **Bennā**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. NāCu. III. p. 425.

**Vennāyāḍa** (Bennātāḍa) **Mūladeva**(1) was the king of this city.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Diṇṇātāḍa**.

1. UttNe. p. 63.

**Vetaḍḍha** (Vaitāḍhya) See **Veyadḍha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NāCu. p. 64.

**Vetaraṇī** (Vaitaraṇī) See **Veyaraṇī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutCu. pp. 124, 154, AvaCu. I. p. 460.

**Vetāliya** (Vaitāliya) See **Veyāliya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 23, SutCu. p. 356.

**Vedaa** (Vedaka) Twenty-fifth chapter of **Pannavanā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 6.

**Vedanā (Vedanā)** Thirty-fifth chapter of **Pannavanā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 7, Bha. 398.

**Vedabandhaa (Vedabandhaka)** Twenty-sixth chapter of **Pannavanā**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Bandha**.

1. Praj. v. 6.

**Vedabbhi (Vaidarbhi)** Wife of **Pajjunna(1)** and mother of **Anirudha(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 8.

**Vedarahassa (Vedarahasya)** A work on *āyurveda*.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 527.

**Vedisa (Vaidīsa)** See **Vaidisa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anu. 130.

**Vedehi (Vaidehin)** See **Vaidēhi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 9.61, 18.45.

**Vebhāra (Vaibhāra)** A hill to the north-east of **Rāyagīha**.<sup>1</sup> Lapidary **Namda(11)** financed the construction of **Namdā(11)**, a pond lying in the vicinity of this hill.<sup>2</sup> The **Mahātavovatira** spring is also situated here.<sup>3</sup> **Dhanna(2)** and **Sālbhadda(1)** performed *sallekhanā* (fast unto death) in the foot of this hill.<sup>4</sup> It is one of the five hills of **Rajgir**.<sup>5</sup>

1. Jna. 13, 15, 93, Bha. 160,

2. Jna. 93.

3. Bha. 113.

4. Mar. 444.

5. LAI. p. 353.

**Vebbhāragiri (Vaibhāragiri)** Same as **Vebhāra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 13, SutCu. p. 232, Mar. 444.

**Vemāpiya (Vaimānika)** One of the four classes of gods.<sup>1</sup> They are of two varieties **Kappovaga** and **Kappāiya**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 115, 473, Anu. 114, Jiv. 42,  
Sth. 257, AvaH. p. 125.

2. Anu. 122, Praj. 38.

**Veya (Veda)** Collective name of **Riuvveya**, **Jauvveya**, **Sāmaveya** and **Athavvaṇaveya**. Mendicants (*parivrājakas*) are said to be conversant with them.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 55, Aup. 38.

**1. Veyaddha (Vaitāḍhya)** A type of mountains. They are of two kinds: round (**Vaṭṭa-Veyaddha**) and huge (**Diha-Veyaddha**). There are four **Vaṭṭa-Veyaddha** mountains in **Jambūddīva**. They are **Saddāvai(1)**, **Viyāḍāvai**, **Gaṇḍhāvai** and **Mālavāntapariyāya**.<sup>1</sup> They are ten hundred

1. Sth. 87, 302, Jiv. 141, Bha. 369,

BhaA. p. 436.



*yojanas* in height, ten hundred *gavyūtis* in depth and ten hundred *yojanas* in breadth and are shaped like a *paryamka*.<sup>2</sup>

There are thirty four *Dīha-Veyadḍha* mountains in *Jambuddīva*.<sup>3</sup> : one in *Bharaha*(1) and *Eravaya*(1) each and one in each of the thirty-two *Vijaya* (23) ( districts ) of *Mahāvīdeha* viz. *Kaceha*(1), *Vaecha*(6), *Pamha*(1), *Vappa* (1) etc.<sup>4</sup> They are twentyfive *yojanas* or one hundred *gavyūtis* in height twentyfive *gavyūtis* in depth and fifty *yojanas* in breadth.<sup>5</sup> Every *Dīha-Veyadḍha* has nine peaks.<sup>6</sup>

2. Sth. 722, Sam. 90, 113.

3. Sam. 34.

4. Sth. 689.

5. Sam. 25, 50, 100.

6. Sth. 689.

**3. Veyadḍha** A mountain, also known as *Dīha-Veyadḍha* of the *Bharaha* (2) region. It is situated in the middle of the *Bharaha* region of *Jambuddīva* and divides the region of *Jambuddīva* into *Dāhipadḍha-Bharaha* and *Uttaradḍha-Bharaha*.<sup>1</sup> It extends from east to west and touches the eastern as well as the western *Lavaṇa* ocean.<sup>2</sup> It is twenty-five *yojanas* in height and fifty *yojanas* in width. Its *bāhā* i. e. arc-section on the eastern as well as the western side measures  $488\frac{2}{3}$  *yojanas*, whereas its *jīvā* i. e., chord or the northern edge which touches *Lavaṇa* ocean on both the sides is  $10,720\frac{1}{2}$  *yojanas* and its *dhanupittṭha*, i. e. pertinent arc in the south above the chord, is  $10,743\frac{1}{2}$  *yojanas*. It has two caves, one in the west, called *Timisaguhā* and *Khaṇḍappavāyaguḥā*. There are two *Vijāharaseḍḍhi* on both the sides of the mountain situated at the height of ten *yojanas*. At the height of the next ten *yojanas* there are two *Abhlogaseḍḍhis*. The nine peaks of this *Veyadḍha* are : *Siddhāyānakūḍa*, *Dāhinadḍhabharahakūḍa*, *Khaṇḍappavāyagubākūḍa*, *Maṇibhaddakūḍa*, *Veyadḍhakūḍa*(2), *Punnabbadda* (6), *Timisaguhākūḍa*, *Uttaradḍhabharahakūḍa* and *Vesamanakūḍa*(2). There reside *vidyādhara* and some gods and goddesses on mount *Veyadḍha*.<sup>3</sup> It is called *Veyadḍha* because god *Veyadḍhagirikumāra* presides over it.<sup>4</sup> During the *Dāsamaddāsamā* period of this *Osappinī* all the mountains of the *Bharaha* region except *Veyadḍha* vanish.<sup>5</sup> In the caves of *Veyadḍha* there are gold images of *Titthamkaras*.<sup>6</sup>

1. Jam. 10, 36, Vip. 14, AvāM. p. 158,

AvaH. p. 116, Nir. 5.1, Jna. 27.

2. Jam. 12.

3. Jam. 12, AvaCu. I. pp. 189, 399,

NisCu. I. p. 27.

4. Jam. 15, 36, 51, 68, 74, AvaCu. I. p. 207.

5. Bha. 287-288, Tir. 950, Jam. 36.

6. NisCu. III. p. 144.

**1. Veyadḍha-kūḍa** (*Vaitāḍhya-kūṭa*) A peak of every *Dīhaveyadḍha* mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689.

**2. Veyaddha-kūda** A peak of mountain Veyaddha(2) in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689.

**Veyaddhagiri (Vaitādhyaḡiri)** Same as Veyaddha(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 27.

**Veyaddhagirikumāra (Vaitādhyaḡirikumāra)** A god presiding over mount Veyaddha(2) situated in Bharaha(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 15, 51, AvaCu. I. p. 189, AvaM. p. 230, AvaH. p. 150.

**Veyaddhapavavya (Vaitādhyaḡapavata)** See Veyaddha<sup>1</sup>(2).

1. AvaCu. I. p. 189.

**Veyanāpaya (Vedanāpadna)** See Vedanā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 398.

**1. Veyaraṇī (Vaitaraṇī)** A physician belonging to Bāravaī.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1300, AvaH. p. 347, AvaCu. I. p. 460.

**2. Veyaraṇī** A river of infernal region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 19, 59, 20, 36, Sut. 1.3.4 16, SutN. 82, UttS. p. 476, Mar. 395, SutCu. p. 124.

**3. Veyaraṇī** A Paramāhammiya god under Jama(2), a Logapāla of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 166, AvaH. p. 651, SutCu. p. 154.

**Veyaveyaa (Vedavedaka)** Twenty-seventh chapter of Paṇṇavanā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 6.

**Veyāliya (Vaitālika)** Second chapter (of the first section) of Sāyagaḡa.<sup>1</sup> It was preached by Usabha(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 16, 23, SutN. 39.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 210.

**1. Verulia (Vaidūrya)** Third park of the first layer of Rayanappabhā(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 778.

**2. Verulia** A peak of the southern Ruyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**3. Verulia** A peak of mount Mahāhimavanṭa(3) in Jambuddiḡa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 522, 643, Jam. 81.

**Velamdhara (Velandhara)** or **Velamdhara-nāgarāya (Velandhara-nāgarāja)** Lord of those Nāgakumāra gods who guard the beach of the Lavaṇa ocean around Jambuddiḡa. Such Lords are four in number : Gothūbha, Sivaa, Saṁkha(14) and Manosilaa. Their residential mountains are : Gothūbha Udaga-bhāsa, Saṁkha(13) and Dayasīma and they are situated in the Lavaṇa ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 158-159, SamA. pp. 71-72, Sam. 17, Sth. 305.

1. **Velamdharovavāya** (Velandharopapāta) An Aṃgabāhira Kālla text<sup>1</sup> not extant now.

1. Nan. 44, Vya(M). 10.27, Pak. p. 45.

2. **Velamdharovavāya** A chapter of Samkhevitadasā.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be identical with Velamdharovavāya(1).

1. Sth. 755.

**Velamba** (Vailamba) One of the two lords of the Vāukumāra gods. He has four Logapālas under him : Kāla(1), Mahākāla(8), Amjaṇa(5) and Ritṭha(4).<sup>1</sup> He has six principal wives like those of Dharāṇa(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

!

2. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

2. **Velamba** Presiding god of Jūvaa a Mahāpāyāla-kalasa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 305.

**Velāvāsi** (Velāvasin) A class of vānaprastha ascetics who used to dwell in the vicinity of a river-bank or sea-shore.

1. Aup. 38, BhaA. p. 519.

1. **Vesamaṇa** (Vaiśramaṇa) One of the thirty Muhuttas of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sam, 30, Sur. 47.

2. **Vesamaṇa** Prince of Kaṇayapura, who was son of king Piyacanda and queen Subhaddā(5). His wife was Siridevī(2). He enthroned his son Dhaṇavai(3), renounced the world and took initiation from Tittṭhayara Mahāvīra. In his previous birth he was king Mitta(5) of Mapivayā city.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

3. **Vesamaṇa** One of the six king friends of Mahabbala(2), the ruler of Viyasogā. He renounced the world along with Mahabbala and performed various types of penances. After death he took birth as king Adīṇasattu(1) of Kuru.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 64-65.

4. **Vesamaṇa** A Logapāla under the lord of the Isāṇa region. His principal wives are : Puḍhavi(1), Rāi(3), Rayāṇi(1) and Vijju(6).<sup>1</sup> See also Soma(2).

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 256.

5. **Vesamaṇa** A Logapāla under Balli(4).<sup>1</sup> His four principal wives are : Miṇagā, Subhaddā(15), Vijayā(12) and Asaṇi.<sup>2</sup> See also Soma(4).

1. Bha. 169, 172; Sth. 256.

!

2. Bha. 406.

6. **Vesamaṇa** A Logapāla under Camara(1). His capital is at Vesamaṇā,

He has four principal wives : **Kaṇagā(1)**, **Kaṇagalayā**, **Cittaguttā(2)** and **Vasumḍharā(3)**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Soma(4)**.

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 256.

7. **Vesamaṇa** A peak of **Cullahimavanta** in **Jambuddīva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 522, Jam. 75.

8. **Vesamaṇa** A peak of the southern **Ruyaga(1)** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

9. **Vesamaṇa** A **Logapāla** of **Sakka(3)**. His divine car is **Vaggu(2)**.<sup>1</sup> In his service there are different classes of gods like **Vesamaṇakāiṇya**, **Vesamaṇadevakāiṇya**, **Suvannakumāra**, **Dīvakumāra**, **Disākumāra**, **Vāṇavāmtara** etc. and different gods like **Puṇṇabhadda(5)**, **Māṇibhadda(1)**, **Sālibhadda(4)**, **Sumanabhadda(5)**, **Cakka** etc.<sup>2</sup> He has four principal wives : **Rohiṇī(5)**, **Mayaṇā(2)**, **Cittā(2)** and **Somā(6)**.<sup>3</sup> **Vesamaṇa** is the guardian deity of Northern quarters.<sup>4</sup>

1. Bha. 165, Jna. 76, Jam. 12, 123,  
KalpV. p. 232, Utt. 22.41, AvaCu.  
I. pp. 154, 187, Sth. 256, 317.

2. Bha. 168, Sam. 78.

3. Bha. 406.

4. Bha. 417-8, BhaA. p. 520, UpaA.  
p. 27.

10. **Vesamaṇa** A peak of each **Dīha-veyaddha** mountain in **Jambuddīva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689, Jam. 12, 93.

11. **Vesamaṇa** Deity of the northern quarter.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417.

**Vesamaṇakāiṇya** (**Vaiśramaṇakāyika**) A type of gods under **Logapāla** **Vesamaṇa(9)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 168.

12. **Vesamaṇa** A non-Jaina sage in the *tīrtha* of **Mahāvīra**, recognised as a **Paṭṭeyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 45, Risi ( Saṅgrahaṇī ).

1. **Vesamaṇakūḍa** (**Vaiśramaṇakūṭa**) A **Vakkhāra** mountain situated to the east of mount **Meru** and on the southern side of river **Siyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. 302, 434, 637, Jam. 26.

2. **Vesamaṇakūḍa** See **Vesamaṇa(10)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 21, 93.

**Vesamaṇadatta** (**Vaiśramaṇadatta**) King of the city of **Rohiḍaa**, husband of queen **Siridevī(4)** and father of prince **Pūsaṇamī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 30

**Vesamaṇadāsa** (Vaiśramaṇadāsa) A king who reigned at the city of **Kulāṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sams. 81.

**Vesamaṇadevakāiya** (Vaiśramaṇadevakāyika) A type of gods under **Logapāla Vesamaṇa**(9).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 168.

**Vesamaṇapabha** (Vaiśramaṇaprabha) Two mountains situated in the **Kuṇḍala** continent, one in the north and the other in the south. **Ayala-bhaddā**, **Samakkasā**, **Kuberā** and **Dhaṇappabhā** the four capitals of **Logapāla Vesamaṇa**(9) are situated in the four quarters of these mountains.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaA. pp. 203-4.

**Vesamaṇabhadda** (Vaiśramaṇabhadra) An ascetic who paid a visit to **Kosambī**. He received alms from **Dhaṇapāla**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

1. **Vesamaṇovavāya** (Vaiśramaṇopapāta). An **Amagabāhira Kālia** text.<sup>1</sup> It is permitted to be taught to a monk of twelve years standing.<sup>2</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Nan. 44, Pak. p. 45.

2. Vya. 10.26.

2. **Vesamaṇovavāya** A chapter of **Samkhevitadasā**.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be identical with **Vesamaṇovavāya**(1)

1. Sth. 755.

**Vesavāḍiya-gaṇa** (Veśavāṭikagaṇa) A monastic order originating from preceptor **Kāmidḍhi**. It had four branches and four families, viz. **Sāvatthi-yā**, **Rajjapāliyā**, **Am̐tarijjiyā**, **Khemaliḍḍhiyā**; and **Gaṇiya**, **Mehiya**, **Kāmidḍhiya** as well as **Im̐dapuraga** respectively.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 260.

**Vesāṇiya** (Vaiśāṇika) An **Am̐taradīva** and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 304, Praj. 36, NanM. p. 103.

**Vesālia** (Vaiśālīka) Another name of **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Last line of Utt. ch. 6, UttS. p. 270, UttCu. pp. 156-157, AvaCu. I. p. 259, SutCu. p. 98.

**Vesālī** (Vaiśālī) A city where king **Ceḍaga** reigned.<sup>1</sup> **Halla**(3) and **Vi-halla**(1) left **Cāmpā** and took refuge here under their maternal grand father **Ceḍaga**.<sup>2</sup> In this city there was a good number of followers of **Mahāvīra**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1, BhaA. pp. 558, AvaCu

2. Nir. 1.1, AvaCu. II. p. 172, BhaA.

II. pp. 164, 174.

p. 316, AvaH. p. 684.

3. Bha. 90, 441.

The Tittthayara himself is called Vesālīa.<sup>4</sup> He spent twelve rainy seasons at Vesālī and Vānījjagāma.<sup>5</sup> An iron-smith attempted vainly to torture Tittthayara Mahāvīra sojourning here.<sup>6</sup> Varuṇa(8) Nāganattua belonged to this place.<sup>7</sup> Gosāla performed sixth *pauṭṭaparihāra* (entering into another's dead body) here in the shrine of Koṃḍiyāyana.<sup>8</sup> A *stūpa* of Tittthayara Muṇisuvvaya was situated in this city.<sup>9</sup> It was from here that Cellanā was kidnapped by Seniya(1) with the help of his soldiers.<sup>10</sup> Vesālī is identified with modern Basarh, eighteen miles north of Hajipur (on the left bank of Gandak).<sup>11</sup>

4. AvaCu. I. p. 259. Last line of Utt. ch. 6, UttCu. p. 156.

5. Kalp. 122, KalpV. pp. 166, 169, 188, AvaN. 519, AvaCu. I. p. 316, Vis. 1949, 1974, AvaM. pp. 282-83, 287, 294.

6. AvaCu. I. p. 292, AvaN. 486, Vis. 1940.

7. Bha. 303.

8. Bha. 550.

9. AvaCu. I. p. 567, AvaH. p. 437.

10. AvaH. p. 677.

11. GDA. p. 17.

**Vesiyāyana** (Vaiśyāyana) A stupid ascetic. He was the adopted son of Gosamkhi belonging to Gobbaragāma(1). His original mother was kidnapped and sold to a prostitute of Campā when he was yet babe. When he grew old, he happened to meet her and fixed sexual engagement with her. He, however, realised the mistake soon, felt disgusted with the world and took to asceticism.<sup>1</sup> Mahāvīra and Gosāla saw him at Kummagāma<sup>2</sup> with upraised arms and upturned face in the glare of the son. His body was swarming with lice. Gosāla frequently enquired whether he was a sage or a bed of lice. Vesiyāyana got angry and struck him with *tejoleśyā*. Mahāvīra saved him by throwing *śītaleśyā*.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 297, AvaN. 494, AvaM. p. 286.

2. According to Bha. 543, the place is Kumjagāma(3).

3. Bha. 543, AvaCu. I. pp. 297-8, KalpV. 167.

**Vesesiya** (Vaiśeṣika) See Vaisesiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttS. p. 171.

**1. Vehala** Fourth chapter of Vaphidasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1.

**2. Vehalla** Similar to Nisadha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.4.

**3. Vehalla** See Vihalla and Halla(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1, Anut. 1, 6.

**1. Vehāsa** Ninth chapter of the first section of *Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 1.

**2. Vehāsa** Son of king *Seṇiya*(1) and his queen *Cellanā* of *Rāyagiha*. He is also named as *Vihalla*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 1.

**Vokkāṇa** An *Anāriya* country and its people.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as *Pak-kaṇa*. It is identified with *Wakhan*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Pras. 4.

2. LAI. p. 366, See also SGAM. I. p. 24, 95, GESM. pp. 13, 87.

## S

**1. Sai** (Śaci) One of the eight principal wives of *Sakka*(3). In her previous birth she was a merchant's daughter at *Hatthiṇāura*. She became a lady-disciple of *Titthayara Pāsa*(1).<sup>1</sup> Her another name is *Seyā*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 612, Jna. 157.

2. Bha. 406.

**2. Sai** Third chapter of the ninth sub-section of the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 157.

**Saṇṇarūya** (Śakunaruta) A heretical scripture.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 42.

**1. Saṇṇi** (Śakuni) A prince of *Hatthiṇāura* who was invited to appear in the self-choosing (*svayaṃvara*) ceremony of princess *Dovai*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 117.

**2. Saṇṇi** One of the eleven *Karaṇas* (divisions of a day).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 153, SutN. 11.

**Samkarisaṇa** (Saṅkarṣaṇa) Ninth would-be *Baladeva*(2) in the *Bhūraka*(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1144.

**Samkāsiyā** (Saṅkāśikā) One of the four branches of *Cāraṇagaṇa*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**Samkulikaṇṇa** (Śaṅkulikaṇṇa) An *Aṃtaradīva* and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 304, Jiv. 112, Praj. 36, NanM. p. 103.

**1. Samkha** (Śaṅkha) One of the eight kings consecrated by *Mahāvira*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 621.

2. **Saṃkha** First chapter of the twelfth section of *Viyāhapannatti*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 437.

3. **Saṃkha** One of the hundred sons of *Usabha*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

4. **Saṃkha** One of the eighty-eight *Gahas* (planets).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Jam. 170, Sth. 90, SurM. pp. 295-296, JamS. pp. 534-535, SthA. pp. 78-79.

5. **Saṃkha** Previous birth of *Titthayara Ariṭṭhanemi*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, KalpS. p. 169.

6. **Saṃkha** A merchant of *Gayapura* whose daughter was *Savvaṅga-sundari*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 627, AvaH. p. 395.

7. **Saṃkha** King of the *Kāsi* country. He wanted to marry *Mallī*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 65, 72, Sth. 564.

8. **Saṃkha** A prince of *Mahurā*(1). He had taken to asceticism and initiated a priest's son in *Gayapura*.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 354, UttCu. p. 201, UttS. p. 355, UttK. p. 235.

9. **Saṃkha** A lay-votary of *Mahāvira*. He belonged to *Sāvattthi*. His wife was *Uppalā*(2). After death he was born as a god just like *Isibhaddaputta*. In future he will attain liberation in *Mahāvīdeha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 437-8, 440, 491, 634, Kalp. 136, Upa. 24, AvaCu. I. p. 159, AvaM. p. 209, UpaA. p. 27, SthA. p. 456.

10. **Saṃkha** Previous birth of the seventh would-be *Titthamkara Udaya*(1) in the *Bharaha*(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He acquired *tīrthamkara-nāmakarma* in *Mahāvira*'s life time.<sup>2</sup> Commentator *Abhayadevasūri* identifies him with *Saṃkha*(9),<sup>3</sup> which seems to be erroneous.

1. Sam. 159.

2. Sth. 691.

3. SthA. p. 456.

11. **Saṃkha** A friend of king *Siddhattha*(1). He was a confederate king of *Vesālī*.<sup>1</sup> Once he worshipped *Mahāvira*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 299, AvaN. 495, Vis. 1949-1959, AvaM. p. 287.

12. **Saṃkha** (*Sāṅkhya*) A class of mendicants.<sup>1</sup> They are followers of the *Sāṅkhya* creed.<sup>2</sup>

1. Aup. 38.

2. SutSi. pp. 14, 23, 28, 193, 228, 361, 376, UttCu. p. 100, UttS. p. 227,

NanM. p. 40, AcaSi. pp. 22, 228, 266.



**13. Saṃkha** (Śaṃkha) A mountain which is the resort of the Velamdhara-nāgarāya gods. It is situated in the western Lavana ocean at a distance of fortytwo thousand *yojanas* from Jambuddīva. God Saṃkha(14) resides there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 305, Sam. 52.

**14. Saṃkha** One of the four Velamdhara-nāgarāya gods residing on mount Saṃkha(13).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 305.

**15. Saṃkha** A Vijaya(23) or district in Mahāvīdeha with its capital at Avarāṭā(2). Mount Āsivisa bounds it from one side.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**16. Saṃkha** A peak of the Āsivisa(2) Vakkhāra mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**Saṃkhada** A village.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. p. 166.

**Saṃkhanābha** (Śaṃkhanābha) One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Saṃkhavanna.

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, Jam. 170, JamS. pp. 534-535, SthA. pp. 78-79, SurM. 295-296.

**Saṃkhadhamaga** or **Saṃkhadhamaya** (Śaṃkhadhamaka) A class of *vāna-prastha* ascetics<sup>1</sup> blowing conchshell before taking food to keep away people.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Aup. 38, Nir. 3.3.

2. BhaA. p. 519.

**Saṃkhavana** (Saṃkhavana) A park situated on the outskirts of Ālabhiyā. It was visited by Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 32, Bha. 433-434.

**Saṃkhavanna** (Śaṃkhavanna) See Saṃkhanābha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90, SthA. pp. 78-79.

**Saṃkhavannābha** (Śaṃkhavannābha) One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, Jam. 170, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79.

**Saṃkhavāla** (Śaṃkhapāla) Name of a Logapāla of each Dharapa(1) and Bhūyāpamda(1).<sup>1</sup> They are under Varuṇa(1), a Logapāla of Sakka(3).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

2. Bha. 167.

**1. Saṃkhavālaa** (Śaṃkhapālaka) A heretic belonging to Rāyagiha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 305.

**2. Saṃkhavālaa** One of the twelve principal lay-votaries of Gosāla.<sup>1</sup> He seems to be identical with Saṃkhavālaa(1).

1. Bha. 330.

**3. Saṃkhavālaa** A family member of Varuṇa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 167.

**Saṃkhā (Sāṅkhyā)** Second chapter of Paṇḍarāvāraṇasā.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Sth. 755.

**Saṃkhāyana (Sāṅkhyāyana)** Family name of constellation Savana.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**Saṃkhāra (Sāṅkhakāra)** An Āriya group of artisans engaged in conch-work.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Saṃkhevitadasā (Sāṅkṣepitadasā)** One of the ten *dasā* texts.<sup>1</sup> It is not available. It contains the following ten chapters.<sup>2</sup> (1) Khuddiyā-vimāṇapavibhatti, (2) Mahalliyā-vimāṇapavibhatti, (3) Aṃgacūliyā(2), (4) Vaggacūliyā, (5) Vivāhacūliyā(2), (6) Aruṇovavāya(2) (7) Varuṇovavāya(2), (8) Garulovavāya(2), (9) Velamdharovavāya(2), (10) Vesamaṇovavāya(2).

1. Sth. 755.

2. Ibid.

**Saṃgataa (Saṅgataka)** A servant of king Devalāsua of Ujjenī. He had taken to asceticism along with the king.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 203, AvaN. p. 715.

**1. Saṃgama** One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**2. Saṃgama** Same as god Saṃgamaa.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 514, AvaCu. I. p. 314.

**3. Saṃgama** Third would-be Kulagara of the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara.

1. Tir. 1004.

**Saṃgamaa (Saṅgamaka)** A god who became jealous of Mahāvīra when he heard Sakka(3) praising the Tittayara for his unperplexed meditation. He created a lot of troubles for a continuous period of six months to disturb the Tittayara. But Mahāvīra did not swerve at all. Enraged by his misbehaviour Sakka removed him from the heaven. Then he started living on a peak of mount Māṇḍara(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 311-314, 536, AvaN. 500-515, Vis. 3062, AcaSi. p. 255, SthA. pp. 280-1, KalpDh. p. 108, KalpV. p. 168, UttK. p. 326.

**Samgamathera** (Saṅgama-sthavira) A preceptor who stayed in the city of Kollalra permanently owing to his old age.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 35, AvaN. 1184-5, UttCu. p. 67, UttN. and UttS. p. 108, Nibh. 4393, PinN. 427, PinNBh. 40, PinNM. p. 125, AvaH. p. 536.

**Samgāmiyā** (Saṅgrāmikā) A kettle-drum possessed by Vāsudeva(1) Kappa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhBh. 356, AvaN. p. 97.

**Samghapāliya** (Saṅghapālita) Disciple of preceptor Vuddha and teacher of preceptor Hatthi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 265.

**Samghāda** (Saṅghāta) Second chapter of the first section of Nāyādharmakāhā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 5, Sam. 19.

**Samjajja** (Saṃyatīya) Eighteenth chapter of Uttarajjhayaṇa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36, UttCu. p. 247.

**1. Samjama** (Saṃyama) Thirty-second chapter of Pappavapa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 7.

**2. Samjama** Ananta's contemporary and fourteenth Tittamkara in the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>1</sup> According to Samavāya his name is Anantaya.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 327.

2. Sam. 159.

**1. Samjaya** King of Kampillapura. He possessed numerous troops and war-chariots. Once he went to the Kesara park for hunting. There he chased a deer and killed him. When he went to take the dead body, he saw it lying near a meditating monk named Gaddabhāli(1). He thought the deer belonged to the monk and hence was seized with fear. Having abandoned his horse, the king bowed respectfully to the monk's feet and begged his pardon. The monk asked him to be fearless and grant fearlessness to others as well. Being highly impressed by the penetrating thoughts of the monk, Samjaya abandoned his kingly power and embraced asceticism in the presence of Gaddabhāli.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. ch. 18, UttCu. pp. 248-9, UttN. and UttS. pp. 438ff.

**2. Samjaya** Second chapter of the seventeenth section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 590.

**3. Samjaya** One of the hundred sons of Uṣabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

4. **Samjaya** One of the eight kings who took initiation from **Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 621.

5. **Samjaya** A non-Jaina sage in the *tīrtha* of **Mahāvira** recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**.

1. Risi. 39, Risi ( Saṅgrahāṇī ).

6. **Samjaya** King of **Mahilā**. With the help of a good friend he conquered the whole world and attained heaven.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 33.

**Samjhappabha** ( Sandhyāprabha ) Aerial car of Logapāla Soma(1) under Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 165.

1. **Samḍilla** ( Śāṇḍilya ) Disciple of preceptor Sāma(1) and teacher of preceptor Jiyadhara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. v. 26, NanH. p. 11, NanM. p. 49.

2. **Samḍilla** Disciple of preceptor Dhamma(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. ( Therāvalī ). 7.

3. **Samḍilla** One of the seven branches of Kāsavā(1) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

4. **Samḍilla** A Brāhmaṇa belonging to Dasapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttK. p. 251, UttNe. p. 185.

5. **Samḍilla** An Āriya country with its capital at Nandipura.<sup>1</sup> It is also mentioned as Samḍibbha.<sup>2</sup> It is identified with Sandila, a sub-division of Hardoi district in Oudh.<sup>3</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

2. SutSi. p. 123.

3. LAI. p. 330.

**Samdella** ( Śāṇḍilya ) Same as Samḍilla.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Samṇihiya** ( Sannidhika ) One of the two lords of the Anavanniya Vānamantara gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49, Sth. 94.

**Samtā** ( Śāntā ) A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Avap. 19.

**Santi** ( Śānti ) Sixteenth Tittṭhamkara<sup>1</sup> as well as fifth Cakkavatti<sup>2</sup> of the

1. Sam. 157, Nan. v. 19, AvaN. 371, Tir. 329, Ava. pp. 4, 7, 19, Utt. 18.38, Sth. 411, SthA. p. 358, UttK. p. 332, Vis. 1759, AvaN. 1094.

2. Sam. 158, Tir. 559, AvaN. 223, 374, 418, Vis. 1762, 1769, UttK. p. 327.

current discending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region. His contemporary **Titthamkara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region was **Dihaseṇa**(4).<sup>3</sup> He was **Meharaha**(1) in his previous birth.<sup>4</sup> **Vissaseṇa**(1) and his queen **Airā** of **Gayapura** (**Ha-tthiṇāura**) were his parents.<sup>5</sup> **Vijayā**(4) was his chief wife.<sup>6</sup> His height was forty *dhanuṣas*.<sup>7</sup> At the age of forty thousands years, he became **Cakkavatti**.<sup>8</sup> His complexion was of the heated gold.<sup>9</sup> At the age of seventy-five thousand years, he adopted ascetism alongwith one thousand men. On that occasion he used **Nāgadattā**(1) palanquin. He received first alms from **Sumitta**(2).<sup>10</sup> After one year he obtained omniscience in the **Sahasam̐ba** park at **Ha-tthiṇāura**.<sup>11</sup> **Naṁdi** was his sacred tree.<sup>12</sup> After living a life of one lakh years (25 thousands as a prince, 25 thousand as governor, 25 thousand as a Cakkavatti and the rest as an omniscient) he attained salvation on mount **Sammeya** accompanied by nine hundred monks.<sup>13</sup> He had an excellent community of sixty-two thousand monks with **Cakkāha** at their head, sixty-one thousand and six hundred nuns with **Sui** at their head,<sup>14</sup> and nine thousand and three hundred preceptors possessing knowledge of fourteen **Purva** texts.<sup>15</sup> The monks were divided into ninety groups each being in charge of one group-leader.<sup>16</sup> **Titthayara Samti's** birth took place after three *sāgaropama* less three fourth of a *palyopama* years after that of **Titthayara Dhamma**.<sup>17</sup>

3. Tir. 329.

4. Sam. 157.

5. Sam. 158, AvaN. 383 ff. 398-99, Tir. 479, AvaM. pp. 237 ff.

6. Sam. 158.

7. Sam. 40, AvaN. 392, 379, Tir. 363.

8. AvaM. pp. 206 ff.

9. AvaN. 377, Tir. 342.

10. Sam. 75, 157, AvaN. 225, 231, 328, Tir. 392.

11. AvaN. 254, 304, Sam. 157, AvaM. p. 206.

12. Sam. 157, Tir. 406.

13. AvaM. pp. 208-214, AvaN. 272-304, 307, 309, Kalp. 157.

14. AvaN. 258, 260 262, AvaM. 208 ff. Sam. 157, Tir. 451, 460. According to Samavāya, the number of nuns is eighty-nine thousand. See Sam. 89.

15. Sam. 93.

16. Ibid. 90. According to AvaN. (268) and Tir. 450, this number is 36 and 40 respectively.\*According to AvaN. the number is thirty-six. See AvaN. 267.

17. Sth. 228, AvaBh. 13 (p. 82).

**Samtisēṇa** (Śāntiśreṇika) One of the two disciples of preceptor **Diṇṇa** (4). The **Uccaṇāgarī** monastic branch originated from him. He belonged to the **Mādhara gotra**. He had four disciples : **Seṇiya**(3), **Tāvasa**(1), **Kubera** (1) and **Isipālīa**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 261.

**Samtuka** A country similar to **Kālikeya**.<sup>1</sup> **Malayagiri** mentions it as **Sambukka**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 162.

2. AvaM. p. 215.

**Samtharaga** (Samstaraka) A canonical text dealing with rules pertaining to the death befitting a sage.<sup>1</sup> It consists of 123 verses.<sup>2</sup> See also **Paipnaga**.

1. Sams. 1 ff.

|

2. Ibid. 123.

**Samdibbha** Same as **Samdilla**(5)<sup>1</sup>.

1. SutSi. p. 123.

**Sampai** (Samprati) Son of **Kuṇāla**(1), grandson of **Asoga**(1) and great grandson of **Caṃdagutta**. He was the mightiest of all of them.<sup>1</sup> He reigned at **Ujjeni** and conquered **Suratṭha**, **Amḍha**, **Damila**, etc., that is, the whole of **Dakkhiṇāvaha**, beginning from there.<sup>2</sup> He made **Amḍha**, **Damila**, **Kudakka**, **Marahaṭṭa**, etc. suitable for the tour of ascetics and got constructed temples at many a place.<sup>3</sup> He was a lay-votary of preceptor **Suhatthi**(1)<sup>4</sup>. In his previous life **Sampai** was a poor man and had become a disciple of the same preceptor.<sup>5</sup>

1. NisCu. IV. pp. 128-131, NisBh. 5745ff., BrhM. pp. 88-9, BrhKs. pp. 917-9, KalpDh. p. 165, KalpS. p. 196, KalpV. pp. 253 ff.

2. NisCu. IV. pp. 129 ff., BrhKs. p. 917.

3. NisCu. II. pp. 361-2, BrhBh. 3283-9, BrhKs. p. 915, KalpS. p. 196.

4. NisCu. II pp. 361-2, BrhBh. 3283 ff BrhKs. p. 918.

5. NisCu. IV. p. 128.

**Sampakkhāla** (Samprakṣāla) A class of *Vānaprastha* ascetics<sup>1</sup> who used to rub clay on their body to clean it.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3.3, Aup. 38.

|

2. BhaA. p. 519.

**Sampaliya** (Sampalita) One of the two disciples of preceptor **Kālaga**(4). He was the teacher of preceptor **Vuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 265.

**Sampula** A chamberlain of king **Dadhivāhana** of **Caṃpā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 521, AvaCu. I. p. 319, AvaM. p. 296.

1. **Samba** (Sāmba) Seventh chapter of the fourth section of **Aṃta-gaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 8.

2. **Samba** Son of **Vasudeva**(1) **Kaṇha**(1) and his queen **Bāravaī**.<sup>1</sup> He was the chief among the sixty-thousand heroes under **Kaṇha**.<sup>2</sup> His wives **Mūladattā**(2) and **Mūlasiri**(2) were initiated by **Titthayara Ariṭṭhanemi**.<sup>3</sup> **Sāgaracanda** abducted and married **Kamalāmelā** with the help of **Samba**.<sup>4</sup> He became the cause of the destruction of the **Vaṇḍi** lineage.<sup>5</sup> Rest is similar to **Jālī**(2).

1. Ant. 8, Ava. p. 27, AvaM. p. 137, NisCu. I. p. 10, BrhM. p. 57.

2. Ant. 1, Jna. 52, 117, Nir. 5.1, AvaCu. I. p. 356.

3. Ant. 11.

4. AvaCu. I. p. 113, AvaN. 134, Vis. 1420, BrhM. p. 56 on BrhBh. 172.

5. AcaCu. p. 112, UttNe. p. 38.

**Sambala** (Śambala) A Nāgākumāra god.<sup>1</sup> See Kambala for further information.

1. AvaH. pp. 197-8, AvaM. pp. 274-5, KalpV. p. 163.

**Sambukka** (Śambūka) One of the sixteen colonies of Vijjāharas in Vijjāharasēdhi. The people of this colony wielded a lore of the same name.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 215.

**2. Sambukka** A village situated in the country of Avānti. Brahmin Sujjasiva belonged to this place.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahān. p. 209.

**1 Sambhava** Third Tīrthāṅkara of the current descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> Aggisena was his contemporary tīrthāṅkara in the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>2</sup> He was son of king Jitāri(2) and queen Senā(2) of Sāvattthi<sup>3</sup>. His height was four hundred dhanuṣas.<sup>4</sup> His complexion was of the hue of heated gold.<sup>5</sup> At the age of fifty-nine lakh pūrva<sup>6</sup> and four pūrvāṅga years<sup>7</sup> he took to asceticism along with one thousand men.<sup>8</sup> He used Siddhattha(2) palanquin on that occasion. He took his first pāraṇā at the house of Surimādadatta(1).<sup>9</sup> After the lapse of fourteen years he obtained omniscience.<sup>10</sup> The sacred tree of sāla is associated with him.<sup>11</sup> He lived a full life of sixty lakh Pūrva years and attained liberation on mount Sammeya accompanied by one thousand monks.<sup>12</sup> He had under him a community of two lakh monks, with Cāru at their head and three lakh and thirty-six thousand nuns with Sāmā(2) at their head.<sup>13</sup> The monks were divided into one hundred and two groups and each group was in charge of a group-head.<sup>14</sup> The birth of Sambhava took place thirty lakh crore sāgaropama years after that of Tīrthayara Ajiya.<sup>15</sup> Sambhava was Vimalavāhana(5) in his previous birth.<sup>16</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Nan. v. 18, Ava. p. 4, Vis. 1758, AvaH. p. 450, AvaN. 1088.
2. Tir. 316.
3. Sam. 157, AvaN. 385 ff., AvaM. pp. 237 ff., Tir. 466.
4. Sam. 106, AvaN. 378, Tir. 361.
5. AvaN. 376, Tir. 336.
6. Sam. 59.
7. AvaN. 278.
8. Sam. 157, AvaN. 225, 231, Tir. 391.
9. Sam. 157, AvaN. 323, 327.

10. AvaN. 254, 302, Sam. 157, AvaM. p. 206.
11. Sam. 157, Tir. 405.
12. AvaN. 303, 307, 311, AvaM. pp. 208-214, Kalp. 202.
13. Sam. 157, AvaN. 256, 260, AvaM. pp. 208 ff. Tir. 457, 444.
14. AvaN. 266, Tir. (444) mentions 95 Gaṇadharas.
15. AvaBh. 2 (p. 81).
16. Sam. 157.

**2 Sambhava** A contemporary king of Vimala(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 476.

**Sambhinnaṣota** (Sambhinnaśrota) Minister of king Mahabbala of the Gaṇḍhasamiddha city. He was an agnostic.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 165-6, AvaM. pp. 158, 219 ff.

**Sambhūa** (Sambhūta) See **Sambhūya**(2)<sup>1</sup>.

1. Utt. 13.2, UttN. p. 374, AvaCu. I. p. 231.

**Sambhūi** (Sambhūti) or **Sambhūivijaya** (Sambhūtivijaya) Same as **Sambhūya**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. (Therāvalī). 6, 7.

**Sambhūta** or **Sambhūtavijaya** See **Sambhūya**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 606, 713, AvaCu. I. p. 231, II. p. 185.

**Sambhūti** or **Sambhūtivijaya** Same as **Sambhūya**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpV. pp. 43, 251, Vip. 34.

1 **Sambhūya** (Sambhūta) A preceptor who had initiated **Vissabbhūi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. I. p. 231, Vis. 1812, Sam. 158, Tir. 606, AvyM. p. 249, KalpDh. p. 38, KalpV. p. 43.

2 **Sambhūya** Son of **Bhūyadīṇa** 2) a Cāṇḍāla of Vāṇārasī. He was brother of **Citta**(1) and previous birth of **Cakkavattī** **Bambhadatta**. He had made a resolve (*nīdāna*) at **Haṭṭhināura** to become a **Cakkavattī** in his next life.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 13.2. ff., UttCu. p. 214, UttN. and UttS. pp. 374 ff., UttK. p. 254, UttNe. pp. 185-7.

3 **Sambhūya** An ascetic to whom king **Mitta**(5) of the city of **Maṇḍivayā** had offered alms.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

4 **Sambhūya** One of the two principle disciples of preceptor **Jasabhadda**(2). **Sambhūya** belonged to the **Mādhara** gotra. He had twelve chief disciples : 1. **Nāmaṇabhadda**, 2. **Uvaṇaṇḍa**(1), 3. **Tisabhadda**, 4. **Jasabhadda**(4), 5. **Sumiṇabhadda**, 6. **Maṇibhadda**, 7. **Puṇṇabhadda**(3), 8. **Ujjumai**, 9. **Jambū**(3), 10. **Dihabhadda**, 11. **Paṇḍubhadda** and 12. **Thūlabhadda**. His seven principal women disciples were **Thūlabhadda**'s seven sisters.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as **Sambhūi** or **Sambhūivijaya**.

1. Kalp. (Therāvalī). 6-7, KalpV. pp. 251-2, 256, KalpDh. p. 163, Nan. v. 24, AvaCu. II. p. 185, NisCu. II. p. 360, Tir. 713, AvaH. p. 695, NanM. p. 49.

**Sambhūyavijaya** (Sambhūtavijaya) See **Sambhūya**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 695.



**Sammajjaga** (Sammajjaka) A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics<sup>1</sup> taking bath with many plunges into water.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3.3, Aup. 38.

2. BhaA. p. 519.

**1 Sammui** (Sammuci) A would-be king of the city of Sayaduvāra. Gosāla will take birth as his son, named Mahāpauma(9) born of his wife Bhaddā(27(i))<sup>1</sup>.

1. Bha. 559.

**2 Sammui** A would-be last Kulagara (Governor) of Bharaha(2) in Sayaduvāra and the father of the first would-be Tīthamkara Mahāpauma(10). His wife is Bhaddā(27(ii))<sup>1</sup>.

1. Sth. 693.

**3 Sammui** Sixth would-be Kulagar of the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara for clarification.

1. Sth. 767.

**Sammeta** or **Sammeya** (Sammeta) Same as Sammeya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 257, Tir. 552, Vis. 1702.

**Samlehanasuya** or **Samlehanāsuya** (Sumlekhanāśruta) An Amgabāhira Uk-kālla text<sup>1</sup>, not extant now. It was identical with extinct Maraṇasamāhi.<sup>2</sup> At present this is another name of the extant Maraṇasamāhi.

1. Nan. 44, NanCu. p. 58, NanH. p. 72, NanM. p. 205, Pak. p. 43.

2. Mar. 660 ff.

**1. Samvara** Father of Tīthayara Abhinamdaṇa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 467, AvaN. 382.

**2. Samvara** Nineteenth would-be Tīthamkara in the Bharaha(2) region and further birth of Bhayall.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1114.

**Samvīha** (Samvidha) One of the twelve lay-votaries of Gosāla.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 330.

**Samvūḍa-anagāra** (Samvṛta-anagāra) Second chapter of the tenth section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 394.

**Samsiṭṭha** (Samsiṣṭa) Seventh chapter of the section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 500.

**Saka** (Śaka) Same as Saga.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 4.

**Sakosala** See Mahābala(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 1121.

**1 Sakka (Śākya)** Another name of Lord **Buddha**.<sup>1</sup> His mother's name was Māyā.<sup>2</sup>

— DasCu. p. 17, NanM. p. 9, SthA. p. 451, AcaSi. p. 45, 96, 113, PrajM. p. 60, JivM. p. 3, VisK. p.

311, UttS. pp. 184, 337.  
2. PinM. p. 130.

**2 Sakka** Follower of Sakka(1). He is referred to as a heretic.<sup>1</sup> Sakkas formed one of the five Samāṇa(1) sects.<sup>2</sup> They used to wear red robes.<sup>3</sup>

1. AcaCu. pp. 88, 173, 230, 265, AvaH. p. 375, UttCp. p. 190, AvaCu. II p. 242, BrhKs. p. 886, 891, SamA. p. 155, AcaSi. pp. 9, 24, 233, SutSi. pp. 188, 255, 396.

2. PinN. 445, SthA. pp. 94, 312, AcaSi. p. 325, SutSi. p. 14, BhaA. p. 60.  
3. NisCu. III. p. 414.

**3 Sakka (Śakra)** **Imda(1)** (lord) of **Sohamma(1)** celestial region.<sup>1</sup> His other names are : **Maghavā(3)**, **Pāgasūsana**, **Sayakkau**, **Sahassakkha**, **Vajjapāṇi**, and **Purāṇidara**.<sup>2</sup> He is the master of the southern half of the universe, **Isāṇīmda** being that of northern half.<sup>3</sup> There are under him thirty-two lakhs of celestial abodes,<sup>4</sup> eighty four thousand *sāmāṇiya* (equals) gods etc.<sup>5</sup> He has eight principal wives : **Parvā(3)**, **Sivā(4)**, **Seyā**, **Amju(3)**, **Amalā(2)**, **Accharā**, **Navamiyā(3)** and **Rohiṇi(6)**.<sup>6</sup> His four **Logapālas** are **Soma(1)**, **Varuṇa(1)**, **Jama(2)**, and **Vesamāṇa(9)**.<sup>7</sup> The manager of his aerial car is **Pālaya(5)**. His bell is **Sughosā(1)**. **Harigamesi** who is the General of his infantry<sup>8</sup> is also referred to as his envoy.<sup>9</sup> His other six generals are : **Vāu(2)**, of cavalry, **Eravaṇa(3)**, of the column of elephants, **Dāmaddhi**, of that of bulls, **Mādhara(2)**, of that of chariots, **Sea(4)**, of that of dancers (*ṇaṭṭa*) and **Tumbaru(2)**, of that of musicians (*gaṇḍhava*).<sup>10</sup> Sakka had ordered **Harigamesi** to transfer the embryo of **Tittḥayara Mahāvīra** from the womb of **Devāṇamā(2)** to that of **Tisala**.<sup>11</sup> He had helped **Koṇia** in the battle of **Mahāsīlākānta**.<sup>12</sup> He descended on the earth to establish the **Ikkhāga(2)** lineage.<sup>13</sup> He attends with his retinue various ceremonies associated with the birth etc. of the **Jinas**.<sup>14</sup> He pays homage to the

1. Kalp. 14, Sam. 32, Vis. 698.  
2. Bha. 144, 567, Bha p. 174, KalpV. p. 25, Jam. 115, KalpCu. p. 85, Praj. 52, Utt. 11.23, UttS. p. 350, AvaCu. I. p. 238.  
3. Bha. 144, BhaA. p. 174, KalpV. p. 25, Praj. 52.  
4. Bha. 407, Kalp. 14.  
5. Jam. 116, Sam. 84, Kalp. 14.  
6. Bha. 406, Kalp. 14.  
7. Bha. 165, Kalp. 14.

8. Jam. 118, Sth. 404.  
9. Bha. 187.  
10. Sth. 404, 582.  
11. Kalp. 26.  
12. Bha. 300, Nir. 1.1.  
13. Vis. 1606.  
14. Jam. 33, 115, 117, 122-123, AvaN. 199; AvaCu. I. pp. 221, 139-140, 181, 250, Vis. 1616, 1862, 1867, 1906, AvaH. pp. 1246.

**Titthamkaras** on various occasions and enquires many things from them.<sup>15</sup> In case of a dispute with **Isānimda** Sakka has to obey the decision of the lord of the **Sanamkumāra** region.<sup>16</sup> He is found taking tests of various persons regarding their firmness in the faith.<sup>17</sup> In his previous birth he was merchant **Kattia**(2).<sup>18</sup>

15. Bha. 504, 567-568, 573, 617, Jna. 69, 76, AvaCu. I. pp. 238, 301, 313, 315, 321, 411-412, 484, Tir. 188, KalpCu. p. 95, KalpV. pp. 148, 169, 245, AvaN. 462, 499-501, 517-518, AvaM. pp. 235, 253, 268, 300,

- Kalp. 17-18, Vis. 1872, 1915, 1973, AvaH. pp. 188, 199.  
16. Bha. 140, See also Bha. 520, 532.  
17. Upa. 23, AvaCu. I. p. 117.  
18. Bha. 617.

**Sakkamaya** (Śākyamata) A heretical Buddhist scripture.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisBh. 3354.

**Sakkamaha** (Śakramaha) A festivity associated with the Hindu god, *indra Śakra*. Drinking and sacrificing was a common feature of this celebration.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisBh. 1608, BrhBh. 5606, VyaBh. 4.412, VyaM. III. p. 116.

**Sakkarappabhā** (Śarkaraprabhā) Same as **Sakkarābhā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anu. 104, AnuHe. p. 89.

**Sakkarā** (Śarkarā) Same as **Sakkarābhā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 15.

**Sakkarābha** (Śarkarābha) One of the seven off-shoots of the **Goyama**(2) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Sakkarābhā** (Śarkarābhā) Second infernal region.<sup>1</sup> Its name is **Vaṃsa** and its family-name is **Sakkarappabhā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Utt. 36, 157, UttS. p. 697, BhaA. p. 130. | 2. Jiv. 67.

**Sakkassa-aggamahisī** (Śakrasya-agramahisī) Ninth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādharmakahā**.<sup>1</sup> It has eight chapters.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 148. | 2. Ibid. 157.

**1 Sakkā** (Śakrā) A **Vijjukumāri-mahattariā** goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 507.

**2 Sakkā** One of the six principal wives of **Dharanīmida**.<sup>1</sup> **Nāyādharmakahā** does not refer to her.<sup>2</sup> She is identical with **Sukkā**.

1. Sth. 508, Bha. 405. | 2. Jna. 151.

**Sakkulikanna** (Śaṣkulikarṇa) Same as **Samkulikanna**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 36.

**Saga (Śaka)** An Anāriya country and its people.<sup>1</sup> It is variously identified with Sogdiana, or Pamir, or the country lying to the east of Caspian sea.<sup>2</sup> It seems to be identical with Saga(2).

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, PraS. 4. | 2. GDA. p. 172.  
UttCu. p. 190, NisBh. 5727.

**2 Saga** Reign of the Saga king i.e., the rule of the Sagas over the **Bharaha(2)** region commenced six hundred five years and five months after the emancipation of **Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup> The Sagas were brought to **Ujjenī** by preceptor **Kālaga(1)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 623. | 2. VyaBh. XII. p. 94.

**1 Sagaḍa (Śakata)** Fourth chapter of the first section of **Vivāgasūya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 2.

**2 Sagaḍa** Son of merchant **Subhadda(2)** and lady **Bhaddā(4)** of the city of **Sāhamjanī**. In his former birth he was **Chañiya**. Sagaḍa after the death of his parents lived with prostitute **Sudāmsaṇā(2)**. The prostitute was later kept by minister **Suseṇa(2)** in his own house and Sagaḍa was left alone. Owing to his attachment for the prostitute Sagaḍa, however, managed to enter the minister's house. There he was caught red-handed. Both Sagaḍa and Sudāmsaṇā were punished to death. In their future life they took birth as twin brother and sister but lived as husband and wife.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 22, 33.

**3 Sagaḍa** Fourth chapter of **Kammavivāgadasā**.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Sagaḍa(1)**.

1. Sth. 755.

**Sagaḍabhaddiā (Śakatabhadrīkā)** A heretical scripture.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. 42, Anu. 41.

**Sagaḍamuha (Śakatamuha)** A park situated on the precincts of **Purimatāla**. **Usaha(1)** obtained omniscience in it.<sup>1</sup> It was also visited by **Mahāvira**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 31, AvaM. p. 228, AvaH. p. 211. | 2. AvaCu. I. p. 295, AvaM. p. 284.

**Sagaḍāla (Śakataāla)** Minister of king **Mahāpauma(8)** of **Pāḍaliputta**. He was intensely interested in the welfare of the state. He had two sons : **Thūlabhadda** and **Siriyaā**. **Jakkhā**, **Jakkhadiṇṇā(1)**, **Bhūyā(2)**, **Bhūyadiṇṇā(1)**, **Seṇā(1)**, **Veṇā** and **Reṇā** were his daughters. Brāhmaṇa poet **Vararui** developed enmity with minister **Sagaḍāla** and plotted to destroy his entire family. To save the state as well as his own family **Sagaḍāla** asked his son **Siriyaā** to assassinate him before the king. The obedient son acted accordingly.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 183 ff., AvaN. 1279, AvaH. pp. 693-4, UttN. and UttS. p. 105, KalpV. p. 252, KalpDh. p. 163, KalpS. p. 194.

**Sagara** Second of the twelve **Cakkavatti**. **Bhaddā**(24) was his wife.<sup>1</sup> He was son of **Sumittavijaya** and his wife **Jasawāi**(4) of **Aojjhā**(2).<sup>2</sup> His height was 450 *dhanuṣas*.<sup>3</sup> He was **Titthayara Ajiya**'s contemporary.<sup>4</sup> He took to asceticism at the age of seventy-one lakh *pūrva* years and attained emancipation after the lapse of one lakh *pūrva* years.<sup>5</sup> His sons brought river **Gaṅgā** (on this land) to achieve fame.<sup>6</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 559, Vis. 1762, 1769, AvaN. 374, AvaCu. I. pp. 214-5, AvaH. p. 169, AvaM. p. 237, Utt. 18.35.
2. AvaN. 397-9, UttK. pp. 315 ff. Sam. 158.

3. Sam. 107, AvaN. 392.
4. AvaN. 417, AvaCu. I. p. 215, Tir. 465.
5. Sam. 71, AvaM. pp. 239 ff., AvaN. 401.
6. AvaCu. I. p. 227, UttNe. p. 234.

**Sagarāya** (Śakarāja) See **Saga**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. VyāBh. XII. p. 94.

**Sacca** (Satya) One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup> It is also mentioned as **Bahusacca**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 30.

2. Jam. 152, JamS. p. 493, Sur. 47.

**I Saccai** (Satyaki) Original name of **Mahissara**.<sup>1</sup> He will be born as the twelfth **Titthamkara Savvabhāvaviu** in the coming ascending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 175, 274, AvaN. 1168. AvaH. p. 686, NisBh. and NisCu. III. p. 236, DasCu. p. 103. AcaSi. pp. 146, 154.

2. Sam. 159, Sth. 692.

**2 Saccai** **Siyala**'s contemporary **Titthamkara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region.<sup>1</sup> According to **Samavāya** his name is **Sivasena**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 323.

2. Sam. 159.

**Saccaga** (Satyaka) One of the four **Jāyava** princes who had to pass a night in a forest.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 75, UttS. p. 118.

**1 Saccaṇemi** (Satyanemi) Ninth chapter of the fourth section of **Amṭa-gaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 8.

**2 Saccaṇemi** Son of king **Samuddavijaya**(1) and his queen **Sivā**(2) of **Bāravaī** and younger brother of **Aritṭhaṇemi**. He renounced the world, practised asceticism for sixteen years and attained salvation on mount **Settuma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 8, UttN. p. 496.

**Saccappavāya** (Satyapravāda) Sixth of the fourteen Puvva texts.<sup>1</sup> It had two sections.<sup>2</sup>

- |                                                          |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Sam. 14, 147, Nan. 57, NanCu. pp. 75-6, NanM. p. 241. | 2. Sth. 109, Nan. 57. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|

**1 Saccabhāmā** (Satyabhāmā) Daughter of king Uggaseṇa of Mahurā(1). She was married to Vāsudeva(1) Kaṇha(1) when he was sixteen years old, whereas she was three hundred years old.<sup>1</sup> She took initiation from Tittḥayara Aritṭhanemi, observed asceticism for a period of twenty years and then attained emancipation.<sup>2</sup>

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|---------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. KalpSam. p. 176. | 2. Ant. 10, Sth. 626, Ava p. 28, PrasA. p. 38. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------|

**2 Saccabhāmā** Seventh chapter of the fifth section of Aṃtagaḍaḍasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 9.

**Saccavāi** (Satyavati) Wife of king Daṃtavakka(1) of Daṃtapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 153, NisBh. 6575, NisCu. IV. p. 361, AvaN. 1275, AvaH. p. 666, VyaM. III. p. 17.

**1 Saccasirī** (Satyaśrī) A learned preceptor who had great respect for Mahānisiṭha.<sup>1</sup>

- Mahan. p. 71.

**2 Saccasirī** She will be the last female lay-votary (śrāvīkā).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 842.

**Saccaseṇa** (Satyasena) Twelfth would-be Tittḥamkara in the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>1</sup> Tittḥogālī mentions Dīhapāsa in this context.<sup>2</sup>

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Sam. 159. | 2. Tir. 1119. |
|--------------|---------------|

**Sajala** A park of the Viḷḷuppabha(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup> It is identical with Sayajjala(2).

1. Sth. 689.

**Sajjambhava** (Śayyambhava) Same as Sejjambhava.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasCu. p. 377.

**Sajjagiri** (Sahyagiri) A mountain.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with Sahyādri, the northern part of the Western Ghats, north of river Kaveri.<sup>2</sup>

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|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. AvaN. 923, AvaH. p. 408, AvaCu. I. p. 539. | 2. GDA. p. 171. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|

**Satthāna** (Sasthāna) Fifth chapter of Aṃttarovavāyīyadasā.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Sth. 755.

**Saṭṭhitamāta** (Ṣaṭṭitantra) A heretical work assigned to Kavila(3). It is included in the heretical scriptures.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 90, Aup. 38, AupA. p. 93, AcaSi. p. 145, Jna. 55, Anu. 41, VisK. pp. 128, 204, Nan. 42, AvaCu. I. pp. 228, 237, KalpV. p. 22, AvaM. pp. 49, 247, AvaH. pp. 26, 171.

**Saddhahi** (Śrāddhakin) A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics<sup>1</sup> offering oblation to the *pitrs*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3.3, Aup. 38.
2. BhaA. p. 519.

**1 Saṇamkumāra** (Sanatkumāra) Third celestial region having twelve lakhs of abodes.<sup>1</sup> The minimum and maximum longevity of the gods living there is two and seven *sāgaropama* years respectively.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 118, Praj. 53, Sam. 52, Vis. 1809.
2. Sam. 2, 7, Sth. 113, Anu. 139, See also Sth. 532 and Sam. 109.

**2. Saṇamkumāra** Lord (indra) of the Saṇamkumāra celestial region. He has under him seventy-two thousand *sāmāṇīya* gods etc. and twelve lakhs of celestial abodes.<sup>1</sup> He plays the part of an arbitrator when there is any dispute between Sakka(3) and Īsānimda.<sup>2</sup> He is mentioned to have paid homage to Tittthayara Mahāvīra.<sup>3</sup>

1. Praj. 53, Bha. 404, 520, Vis. 1978, Jam. 118, BhaA. p. 603.
2. Bha. 141.
3. AvaN. 520, 523, AvaCu. I. pp. 316, 320, AvaM. p. 296.

**3. Saṇamkumāra** Forth of the twelve (supreme kings) Cakkavattis of the current descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He lived before Tittthayara Smṛti and after Dhamma(3).<sup>2</sup> He was son of king Āsaseṇa(1) and his queen Sabadevī of Hatthiṇāura.<sup>3</sup> Jayā(2) was his chief wife.<sup>4</sup> He was very handsome and hence was praised even by Sakka(3), the lord of the Sohamma(1) region. When he felt proud of his handsomeness, the next moment his body became ugly and he realised the futility of wordly prowess. Later on he suffered from a number of diseases and took to asceticism. After death he was born as a god in the Saṇamkumāra celestial world. In future he will attain liberation in Mahāvideha.<sup>5</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 559, 666, Vis. 1762, 1769, AvaM. p. 237, AvaN. 374.
2. AvaN. 417, AvaCu. I. p. 215.
3. Sam. 158, AvaN. 398-99.
4. Sam. 158.
5. Mar. 410, UttNe. pp. 237 ff., AvaM. pp. 239 ff., AvaN. 401, AvaCu. pp. 64, 93, 167, 178, AcaSi. pp. 126, 143, 206, SutSi. p. 82, Sth. 235, SthA. pp. 273, 474, Utt. 18,37 UttCu. p. 50, UttS. pp. 78, 376, 582, UttK. pp. 320. ff.

**Saṇamkumāravadhimsaga** (Sanatkumārāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode where the maximum longevity of gods is seven *sāgaropama* years. It is just like Sama.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 7.

**Sanicāri** (Śaniścārin) A class of people living during the *Susamasusamā* era of *Osappiṇi*.<sup>1</sup> Such people also live in *Devakuru* and *Uttarakuru*, the sub-regions of *Mahāvīdeha*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 25, JamS. p. 128.

2. Jam. 97.

**Saniccara** (Śanaiścara) Same as *Sanicchara*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90.

**Sanicchara** (Śanaiścara) One of the eighty-eight *Gaḥas*.<sup>1</sup> He is under *Logapāla Soma*(1) of *Sakka*(3).<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 170, Sur. 107, Jam. 170, Praj. 50, AvaCu. I. p. 253, JamS. pp. 534-5, SurM. 295, 296, SthA. pp.

78-79.

2. Bha. 165.

**Sannā** (Saṃjñā) Eighth chapter of *Pannavanā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 4.

1. **Sanni** (Saṃjñin) A branch of *Vāsitttha* lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

2. **Sanni** Thirty-first chapter of *Pannavanā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 7.

**Sannihya** (Sannidhika) See *Saṃnihya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49.

**Sataka** (Śataka) See *Sataya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 691.

**Sataduvāra** (Śatadvāra) See *Sayaduvāra*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 693, Vip. 34.

**Sataddu** (Śatadru) A tributary of river *Siṃdhu*(1).<sup>1</sup> It is identified with *Sutlej*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 470.

2. GDA. p. 182.

**Satadhanu** (Śatadhanu) See *Sayadhanu*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 767.

**Sataya** (Śataka) Previous birth of *Sayakitti*.<sup>1</sup> He earned the *tīrthāka-ranāmagotra* karma in the *tīrtha* of *Mahāvīra*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

2. Sth. 691, 692.

**Satarisabha** (Śataṛṣabha) One of the thirty *Muhurtas* of a day and night.<sup>1</sup> It is identical with *Sayavasaba*.

1. Sam. 30, Sur. 47, Jam. 152.



**Satāpika or Satāpiya (Śatānika)** Same as Sayāpiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 164, 167.

**1. Saterā (Śaterā)** A principal Disākumārī residing in a sub-quarter of the Ruyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114, AvaH. p. 122, Tir. 161.

**2. Saterā** A chapter of the third subsection of the second section of Nāyādhammakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 151.

**3 Saterā** One of the six principal wives of Dharapa(1). In her previous birth she was a daughter of a merchant of Vāpārasī.<sup>1</sup> Viyāhapannatti mentions her as Sadārā.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 508, Jna. 151.

2. Bha. 406.

**4. Saterā** A Vijjukumārī-mahattariyā goddess.<sup>1</sup> She is also known as a principal Disākumārī.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 259, 507.

2. SthA. p. 199.

**Satta (Sattva)** One of the thirty Muhuttas of a day and night.<sup>1</sup> It is also mentioned as Sea(3).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 30.

2. JamS. p. 493. Jam. 152, Sur. 47.

**Sattakitti (Śatakīrti)** See Sayakitti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**1. Sattadhaṇu (Saptadhaṇuṣ)** Tenth chapter of Vanhidasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1.

**2. Sattadhaṇu** A son of Baladeva(1) and Revai(3). He was initiated by Ariththapemi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.10.

**Sattasattikayā (Saptasaptaikakā)** Same as Sattikkagā.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanM. p. 211.

**Sattikkagā (Saptaikakā)** Second Cūlā of the second section of Āyāra.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaN. p. 320, v. 16.

**Sattumjaa (Śatruñjaya)** See Sattumjaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 203, AvaH. p. 715.

**1. Sattumjaya (Śatruñjaya)** A hill, sacred for pilgrimage.<sup>1</sup> Bhīma(4) performed Sallekhanā and attained liberation on this hill.<sup>2</sup> Pāṇḍava brothers also attained emancipation on it.<sup>3</sup> Goyama(6) and his brothers as well as

1. Ava. p. 26.

3. Jna. 130, AvaCu. II. p. 197.

2. Mar. 461.

**Samudda(3), Sārpa(2), Suruṇha(1), Purisaseṇa(4)** etc. attained liberation on it.<sup>4</sup> It is situated in Kathiawar seventy miles northwest of Surat and thirtyfour miles from Bhavnagar.<sup>5</sup>

4. Ant. 1-8.

5. GDA. p. 182.

**2. Sattumjaya** King of Sāgeya. He had paid a visit to Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 203, AvaN. 1305, AvaH. p. 715.

**1. Sattuseṇa (Śatrusena)** Sixth chapter of the third section of **Antagadadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 4.

**2. Sattuseṇa** Son of Vasudeva and his wife Deval.<sup>1</sup> Rest is similar to **Aniyasa(2)**.

1. Ant. 4.

**Satthaparipṇā (Śastraparijñā)** First chapter of the first section of **Āyāraṅga**.<sup>1</sup> It contains seven **Uddeśakas**.

1. NisCu. I. p. 2, IV. p. 33, 252, AcaSi. p. 1, AcaN. 12-14, 31, SamA. p. 71, SutSi. p. 200, BrhKs. p. 401, PrajH. p. 105, AvaCu. I. p. 126, VyaBh. 3.175.

**Sadārā** See **Saterā(3)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

**Sadda (Śabda)** Fourth chapter of the fifth section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 176.

**1. Saddālaputta (Saddālaputra)** One of the ten principal lay-votaries of Mahāvīra. He was a rich potter belonging to **Polāsapura**. Formerly he was a follower of **Gosāla** but later he became a staunch supporter of Mahāvīra. His wife **Aggimittā**, too, was a lay-votary of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 39-45, AvaCu. I. p. 513.

**2. Saddālaputta** Seventh chapter of **Uvāsagadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 2, Sth. 755.

**Saddāvai (Śabdāpātin)** A **Vaṭṭa-Veyaddha** mountain situated in the **Hemavaya** region. It lies to the west of river **Rohiyā** and east of **Rohiyamsā**. God **Saddāvai(2)** presides over it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74, 77, 80, Sth. 87, 302, Jiv. 141, JivM. p. 244, BhaA. p. 436.

**Saddāvai** A god residing on the mountain of the same name.<sup>1</sup> He is also mentioned as **Sāi(1)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 77.

2. Sth. 87, 302, JamS. p. 300.

**Sapaesa (Sapradeśa)** Fourth chapter of the sixth section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 229.

**Sappa (Sarpa)** Presiding god of constellation *Āsileśā*<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171.

**Sappurisa (Satpuruṣa)** Lord of southern *Kimpurisa*(3) gods. He has four principal wives : *Rohiṇī*(8), *Navamiyā*(4), *Hiri*(5) and *Pupphavati*(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169, 406, Praj. 47, Sth. 273.

**Sabara (Śabara)** An *Apāriya* country and its people.<sup>1</sup> They are called barbarians.<sup>2</sup> Maids from this country served in royal harems.<sup>3</sup> The *Śabaras* are an ancient non-Aryan people inhabiting the forest regions of the south. They are also spread in large numbers in Gwalior division and Rajasthan. The Sauras of the Vizagapattam Hills and the Savaris of Gwalior represent the ancient *Śabaras*.<sup>4</sup>

1. Pras. 4, Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.<sup>1</sup>

2. NisCu. III. p. 87, VyaBh. 7, 171,  
BrhBh. 2393.

3. Bha. 143, BhaA. p. 174, Ina. 17,  
Jam. 43.

4. TAI. p. 172, LAI. p. 365.

**1. Sabala (Śabala)** A *Paramāhammiya* god under *Jama*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 166, SutCu. p. 154.

**2. Sabala** An ox who observed fast and died. He was, then, born as a *Nāgakumāra* god and rescued *Tiṭṭhayara Mahāvīra*, from drowning into a river.<sup>1</sup> See also *Kambala*.

1. BrhBh. 5627-5628, BrhKs. p. 1489.

**Sabhā** Sixth chapter of the tenth section of *Viyāhapannatti*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 394.

**1. Sabhikkhu (Sadbhikṣu)** Tenth chapter of *Dasaveyāliya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Das. 10.1, DasN. p. 259, DasCu. p. 330.

**2. Sabhikkhu** Fifteenth chapter of *Uttarajjhayaṇa*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36.

**Sabhikkhuga (Sadbhikṣuka)** Same as *Sabhikkhu*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36.

**Sama** A celestial abode in *Sanamkumāra*(1) and *Māhimda*(3) where the longevity of gods is seven *sāgaropama* years at the maximum.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 7,

**Samaka** A country of the *Vidyādhara*s similar to *Kālikeya*. It lay in the region of *Veyadḍha*(2).<sup>1</sup> It can be identified with *Aśmaka* contiguous to *Mūlak* in the Nizamabad disirict of Andhra Pradesh.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 162, AvaM. p. 216.

2. See SGAMI. pp. 30-31.

**Samakkeṣā** (Samutkarṣā) See **Vesamaṇapabha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaA. pp. 203-4.

**1. Samāṇa** (Śramaṇa) One of the two major sects, Samāṇa and Māhāṇa,<sup>1</sup> non-Veḍic and Veḍic respectively, of Ancient India. Five sects of Samāṇas are mentioned.<sup>2</sup> They are **Niggamṭha**, **Sakka(2)**, **Tāvasa(4)**, **Geruya** or **Parivvāyaga**<sup>3</sup> and **Ājiviya**. They used to perform penances therefore they were called Samāṇas.<sup>4</sup> The word Samāṇa is explained variously.<sup>5</sup>

1. Aca. 133, Sut. 1.1.1.6, Aca. 1.9.4.11, Aca. 2. 212, Sth. 415; Bha. 62, 204, Utt. 9.38, Vip. 28, Anu. 3, AcaCu. p. 116, PinN. 444.  
2. PinN. 445, NisBh. 4420, JitBh. 1366, AcaSi. p. 325, SutSi. p. 314, SthA. p. 24, PrasA. p. 325, SutSi. p. 14, SthA. p. 94, PrasA. p. 154, DasH.

- p. 68, AnuHe. p. 146.  
3. AcaSi. p. 314,  
4. SthA. p. 312, AcaSi. p. 307, Raj. 47, AvaCu. II. p. 19.  
5. AcaSi. p. 253, Aca. 193, Anu. 150. AvaN. 867-9, Vis. 3335-37, UttCu. p. 173, SthA. p. 282, PrasA. p. 154, AnuH. p. 120.

**2. Samāṇa** One of the three significant names of **Titthayara Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2.177.

**Samāṇaya** (Śramaṇaka) A householder of **Ayalaggāma**. His life account is similar to that of **Sayadeva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 449-57.

**Samāṇā** (Samanā) A capital of queen **Paumā(5)** of **Sakka(3)**. It is situated on the south eastern **Raikaraga** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**Samappabha** (Samaprabha) A celestial abode where the maximum longevity of gods is seven **sāgaropama** years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 7.

**Samaya** Eighth chapter of the second section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 84.

**2. Samaya** First chapter of the first section of **Sūyagaḍa**. It deals with various philosophical doctrines.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16, 23.

**Samayakhitta** (Samayakṣetra) See **Samayakhetta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 69.

**Samayakhetta** (Samayakṣetra) Another name of **Maṇussakhetta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 177, Sam. 39, 45, 69, Sth. 434, 764, Bha. 117, Sur. 100, Utt. 36.7,

**Samavāya** Fourth **Aṅga(3)** text.<sup>1</sup> It deals with all types of objects in

1. Pak. p. 46, PakY. p. 70, Nan. 45, 49, NanCu. p. 64, NanH. p. 80, NanM. p. 229, Sam. 139.

accordance with their number. Different entities are enumerated in it in rising numerical groups of 1 to 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, etc. up to 1100, 2000, 3000, etc. upto 10000, 1 lakh, 2 lakhs, etc. upto 9 lakhs, 9 thousand,<sup>2</sup> 10 lakhs, 1 crore and 1 *Koṭākoṭī*. This account is followed by the description of the twelve Aṅga texts. Further, it records the names etc. of **Kulagaras**, **Titthamkaras**, **Cakkavaṭṭis**, **Vāsu-devas**, **Baladevas**(2) etc. Samavāya is recommended to be taught to a monk of eight years standing.<sup>3</sup> It is predicted in **Titthogāli** that the extinction of this Aṅga will take place in V.N. 1300.<sup>4</sup> Abhayadeva Sūri has commented upon it in V.S. 1120 in the city of Aṇahilapātaka.<sup>5</sup>

2. This is an incongruity.

3. Vya. 10.23.

4. Tir. 814.

5. SamA. p. 160.

**Samāṇa** (Samāna) A celestial abode in **Sahassārakappa** where the maximum longevity of gods is eighteen *Sāgaropama*<sup>1</sup> years.

1. Sam. 18.

**Samāhārā** A principal **Disākumārī** residing on the **Kaṇaya**(3) peak of the southern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114. Sth. 643, AvaH. p. 122, Tir. 155, AvaCu. 1. p. 138.

**1. Samāhi** (Samādhi) Eighteenth would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region and a future birth of **Sayāli**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1113.

**2. Samāhi** Tenth chapter of **Sūyagada**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16, 23.

**Samāhiṭhāna** (Samādhisthāna) Sixteen chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**.<sup>1</sup> Its another name is **Bambhacerasamāhiṭhāna**.<sup>2</sup>

1. UttN. p. 9, Sam. 36.

2. UttCu. pp. 238-43.

**Samāhiṭhānāim** (Samādhisthānāni) Same as **Samāhiṭhāna**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36.

**Samii** (Samiti) Twentyfourth chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 9.

**Samitio** (Samitayaḥ) Same as **Samii**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36.

**Samiddha** (Samṛddha) A god under **Vesamaṇa**(9) of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 168.

**Samiya (Samita)** Maternal uncle of preceptor **Vaira(2)**<sup>1</sup>, disciple of **Sihagiri(3)** and founder of the **Bambhadīviyā** branch.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 543, KalpV. p. 264,  
KalpDh. p. 171.

2. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 262, AvaCu.

I. p. 390, JitBh. 1463, PinN. 54.

PinNM. pp. 31, 100, 142, 144,

UttS. p. 333.

**Samiyā (Samīā)** One of the three councils of **Camara**, **Bali**, **Dharaṇa** etc.<sup>1</sup> the *indrās* of celestial regions.

1. Sth. 154.

**Samugghāya (Samudghāta)** Thirtysixth chapter of **Paṇḍavānā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 7.

**Samuccheya (Samuccheda)** Doctrine of momentariness propounded by **Niphaṇa Āsamitta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 2800-2, Aup. 41, AupA. p. 106.

**Samutthāṇasua (Samutthāṇasruta)** An **Amgabāhira Kālīa** text.<sup>1</sup> It is permitted to be studied by a monk of thirteen years standing.<sup>2</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Nan. 44, NanCu. p. 60, Pak. p. 68,

2. Vya (M). 10.28, VyaBh. XII. p.

109, v. 111.

**Samuta** One of the seven branches of **Mamāḍava** lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**1. Samudda (Samudra)** Disciple of **Samḍilla(1)** and preceptor of **Mamgu**.<sup>1</sup> He seems to be the same as **Sāgara(5)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Nan. v. 27, NanM. pp. 49-50,  
VyaBh. 6.239 ff., AvaCu. I. p. 585,  
NisCu. II. p. 125, BrhM. p. 44,  
AcaSi. p. 262.

2. Dr. U. P. Shah : Suvarṇabhūmi  
men Kālakācārya, Shri Vijayavalla-  
bhasūri Smāraka Grantha, 1956.

**2. Samudda** Preceptor of the eighth **Baladeva(2)** **Pauma(6)** and eighth **Vāsudeva(1)** **Nārāyaṇa(1)** in their previous birth.<sup>1</sup> See **Puṇavvasu(3)** and **Aparāiṇa(8)**.

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 606.

**3. Samudda** Son of **Vaṇhi** and his wife **Dhārīṇi(5)** of **Bāravaī**. He took initiation from **Ariṭṭhaṇemi**, observed asceticism for twelve years and attained liberation on mount **Settumja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 2.

**4. Samudda** Just like **Samudda(3)**. But he practised asceticism for sixteen years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 3.

**5. Samudda** Second chapter of the first section of *Amitagadadasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 1.

**6. Samudda** Third chapter of the second section of *Amitagadadasā*.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be a repetition of the second chapter of the first section.

1. Ant. 3.

**7. Samudda** Same as *Samuddavijaya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 485.

**1. Samuddadatta** (*Samudradatta*) A fisherman belonging to *Soriyapura*. His wife was *Samuddadattā*. They had a son named *Soriyadatta*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 29.

**2. Samuddadatta** Previous birth of the fourth *Vāsudeva*(1) *Purisuttama*. His preceptor was *Sejjamsa*(4). He made a resolve (*nidāna*) at *Poyanapura*, and its cause was a woman.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 605-9.

**3. Samuddadatta** Son of *Asogadatta* and brother of *Sāgaradatta*(3), a resident of *Sāgeya*. He abandoned his first wife *Savvamgasumdarī*, the daughter of merchant *Samkha*(6), of *Gayapura*. *Sirimati*(1), the daughter of merchant *Nāmdana*(3) of *Kosalāura*, was his second wife.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 527, AvaH. pp. 394-5.

**Samuddadattā** Wife of *Samuddadatta*(1) a fisherman of *Soriyapura*, and mother of *Soriyadatta*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 29.

**Samuddapāla** (*Samudrapāla*) Son of *śrāvaka Pāliya* of *Campā*. Since he was born in the sea (*samudda* - *samudra*), he was named *Samuddapāla*. His father procured him a beautiful wife with whom he amused himself in his pleasant palace. Once he saw from the window of his palace a man sentenced to death and dressed for execution, on his way to the place of execution. Disgusted by what he saw he renounced the world at once and entered the state of houselessness. Having annihilated his *karman* he attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. ch. 21.

**Samuddapālīja** (*Samudrapālīya*) Twenty-first chapter of *Uttarajjhayana*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36, UttCu. p. 260.

**1. Samuddavijaya** (*Samudravijaya*) Chief among the ten revered kings under *Vāsudeva*(2) *Kaṇha*(1).<sup>1</sup> He was son of *Vaṇhi*,<sup>2</sup> elder brother of

1. Ant. 1, Nir. 5.1, Jna. 52, 117, Pras.  
15, DasCu. p. 310, AvaCu. I. p.  
355, AvaH. p. 705, AntA. p. 2,

SamA. p. 132, PrasA. p. 90, KalpV.  
p. 213, UttK. p. 389.

2. KalpSam. p. 171.

**Vasudeva**,<sup>3</sup> husband of Siva(2)<sup>4</sup> and father of Aritṭhaṇemi<sup>5</sup>. Rahaṇemi,<sup>6</sup> Saccāṇemi and Daṭṭhaṇemi.<sup>7</sup> Formerly he reigned at Soriyapura(1)<sup>8</sup> but afterwards migrated to Baravāli.<sup>9</sup>

3. Ibid.

4. Ant. 8, UttN. p. 496.

5. Utt. 171, Sam. 157, Tir. 485, UttN. p. 496.

6. Utt. 22.36, UttN. p. 496.

7. Ant. 8, UttN. p. 496.

8. Utt. 22.3 Kalp. 171, AvaN. 1290, AvaCu. II. p. 194, UttK. p. 509.

9. KalpSam. pp. 176-7. Jna. 52, 117, Anr. 8.

**2. Samuddavijjaya** King of the city of Sāvattṭhi, husband of queen Cak-kavattī Maghavā(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, AvaN. 397-9, UttK. p. 320.

**Samosaraṇa** (Samavasaraṇa) Twelfth chapter of Sūyagada.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16, 23.

**Samimajjaga** (Sammajjaka) See Sāmmajjaga.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaA. p. 519.

**Sammati** (Sanmati) A valuable work.<sup>1</sup> It is the work of Siddhasena. It was published under the title of Sanmati-tarka-prakarana.

1. NisCu. I. p. 162.

**1. Sammatta** (Samyaktva) Fourth chapter of the first section of Āyāra-mga.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaN. 31.

**2. Sammatta** Nineteenth chapter of Pannavaṇā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 5.

**Sammattaparakkama** (Samyaktvapārākrama) Twentyninth chapter of Uttarajjayana.<sup>1</sup> It is called also Appamāya.<sup>2</sup>

1. UttN. p. 570.

2. Sam. 36.

**Sammā** (Śyāmā) Same as Sāmā(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 457.

**Sammāvāya** (Samyagvāda) One of the ten names of Dīṭṭhivāya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 742.

**Sammeya** (Sammata) A sacred mountain where twenty of the twenty-four Tīṭṭhaṃkaras except Mahāvīra, Nemi, Vāsupujja, and Usabha(1) attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 307, Jna. 78, AcaCu. p. 257, Tir. 552, BrhKs. p. 381, KalpV. p. 209, Vis. 1702, Mahan. p. 228.

**Sammeyasela** (Sammataśaila) Same as mount Sammeya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 307.



**Sammeyaselasihara** (Sammetaśailaśikhara) Same as the peak of mount Sammeya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1702, AcaCu. p. 257, Mahan. 228.

**Sayamjaya** (Śatañjaya) Thirteenth day of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 48.

**1 Sayamjala** (Śatañjala) Same as Sayajjala(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 767.

**2. Sayamjala** First of the ten Kulagaras of the past descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> There seems to be some confusion here, as the same is the name of the first Kulagara of the past ascending cycle.<sup>2</sup> See Kulagara for clarification.

1. Sam. 157.

2. Sth. 767.

**3. Sayamjala** A celestial car, of Logapāla Varuṇa(1) under Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 165.

**1. Sayampabha** (Svayampṛabha) Fourth Kulagara to be born in the Bharaha(2) region in the coming ascending cycle.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Sth. 556.

**2. Sayampabha** Fourth Kulagara of the past ascending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara.

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 556.

**3. Sayampabha** Fourth would-be Tithamkara in the Bharaha(2) region of Jambuddiva<sup>1</sup> and future birth of Poṭṭila(4).

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1111.

2. Sth. 691.

**4. Sayampabha** One of the sixteen names of mount Mamdara(3).<sup>1</sup>

Sam. 16, Jam. 109, SurM. p. 78.

**5. Sayampabha** One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 90, Sur. 107, Jamg. pp. 534-535, SthA. pp. 78, 79, SurM. pp. 295-296.

**Sayampabhā** (Svayampṛabhā) Queen of god Laliyaṅga.<sup>1</sup> She was reborn as Sirimāi(3).<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I, p. 165, AvaM. p. 219,  
AvaH. p. 146.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 172.

**1. Sayambuddha** (Svayambuddha) See Patteyabuddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanCu. p. 26.

**2. Sayambuddha** (Svayambuddha) A friend and minister of king Mahabala(3) of Gaṁdhasamiddha city.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 165, AvaM. p. 158.

**1. Sayambhū** (Svayambhū) Third of the nine Vāsudevas(1) and brother of Bhadda(13). He was son of king Rudra(5) and his queen Puhāi(2) of Bāravāi. His height was sixty *dhanuṣas*. He killed his Paṇḍita Meraa. He lived for sixty lakh years and went to the sixth hell after death. In his previous birth he was Dhanadatta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. pp. 237 ff., AvaN. 402 ff., 413, Vis. 1765, Sam. 90, 158, Tir. 577, 602 ff., 615, AvaBh. 40, Sth. 672. Samavāyāṅga mentions Soma(9) as his father.

**2. Sayambhū** First disciple of Kumāthu(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**3. Sayambhū** Creator of the universe.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 7, PrasA. p. 33.

**4. Sayambhū** A celestial abode in Saṇāmkumāra(1) and Māhīmā(3) where the maximum longevity of gods is six *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**1. Sayambhūramāṇa** (Svayambhūramāṇa) Last concentric continent surrounded by the Sayambhūramāṇa ocean.<sup>1</sup> Its two presiding gods are Sayambhūramāṇabhadda and Sayambhūramāṇamahābhadda.<sup>2</sup>

- |                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Sur. 103, Jiv. 167, Vis. 715, Pras. | 2. Jiv. 185. |
| 27, AnuH. p. 91.                       |              |

**2. Sayambhūramāṇa** Last concentric ocean surrounding the Sayambhūramāṇa continent.<sup>1</sup> Its two presiding gods are Sayambhūramāṇavara and Sayambhūramāṇamahāvara.<sup>2</sup>

- |                                         |              |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Jiv. 167, 185, Sth. 205, Utt. 11.30. | 601.         |
| Sams. 30, Bha. 418, AvaCu. I. p.        | 2. Jiv. 185. |

**Sayambhūramāṇa** A celestial abode just like Sayambhū(4) where the maximum span of life of gods is six *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Sayambhūramāṇabhadda** (Svayambhūramāṇabhadda) One of the two presiding gods of the Sayambhūramāṇa continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Sayambhūramāṇamahābhadda** (Svayambhūramāṇamahābhadda) One of the two presiding gods of the Sayambhūramāṇa continent.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Sayambhūramāṇamahāvara** (Svayambhūramāṇamahāvara) One of the two presiding gods of the Sayambhūramāṇa ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Sayambhūramanavara** (Svayambhūramanavara) One of the two presiding gods of the Svayambhūramana ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Sayambhūramanoda** (Svayambhūramanoda) Same as Sayambhūramana(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 167, 185.

**Sayakitti** (Śatakīrti) Tenth would-be Tīrthaṅkara in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**Sayakeu** (Śataketu) Another name of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 115.

**Sayakkau** (Śatakratu) Another name of Sakka.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. 14, KalpV. p. 24.

**Sayaga** (Śataka) A lay-votary of Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup> He belonged to Sāvattī.<sup>2</sup> He will take birth as the tenth Tīrthaṅkara in the coming ascending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>3</sup>

1. Kalp. 136, Sth. 691.

2. Bha. 437.

3. Sam. 159, Tir. 1112, Sth. 691-2,

**Sayagitti** (Śatakīrti) See Sayakitti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 1113.

**1. Sayajjala** (Śatajvala) Another name of Sayamjala(2).<sup>1</sup> See Sayamjala(2).

1. Sth. 767.

**2. Sayajjala** (Śatajvala) A peak of Viṣṇupabbha(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup> It is identical with Sajjala.

1. Jam. 101.

**Sayajjalā** (Śatajvalā) A goddess residing on the Sayajjala peak.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 101.

**Sayanajambhaga** (Śayanajrmbhaka) One of the ten kinds of Jambhaga gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 533.

**Sayaduvāra** (Śatadvāra) Capital of the Puṇḍra(3) country situated in the foot of Viṃjhagiri.<sup>1</sup> Prince Mahāpauma(9) and (10) the sons of king Sammui(1) and (2) and their queens Bhaddā(27)<sup>2</sup> 27(i) and 27(ii) and Tīrthaṅkara Amama(2)<sup>3</sup> will take birth here. King Vimalavāhana(1)<sup>4</sup> belonged to this city.

1. Bha. 559, Sth. 693.

2. Ibid.

3. Ant. 9.

4. Vip. 34.

**Sayadeva** (Śatadeva) A householder of Ayalaggāma. He took initiation from Jasahara(1) and was reborn as a Pamdava.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 449-457.

**1. Sayadhanu** (Śatadhanus) Last of the ten would-be Kulagaras in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara for clarification.

1. Sth. 767.

**2. Sayadhanu** Eighth of the ten<sup>1</sup> would-be Kulagaras and fifth of the seven<sup>2</sup> in the Eravaya(1) region. See Kulagara for clarification.

1. Sam. 159.

2. Tir. 1007.

**3. Sayadhanu** Twelfth chapter of Vanhidasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1.

**4. Sayadhanu** Son of Baladeva(1) and his wife Revai(3). He renounced the world and took initiation from Titthayara Arittthanemi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5.12.

**Sayabala** (Śatabala) Grand father of king Mahabbala(3) of the city of Gandhasamiddha.<sup>1</sup>

1. AyaCu. I. p. 165, AyaH. p. 116, AyaM. pp. 158, 219.

**Sayabhisaya** (Śatabhiṣaj) A Nakkhatta.<sup>1</sup> Its presiding deity is Varuṇa(5).<sup>2</sup> Kappaleyaṇa is its family-name.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 100, Jam. 155, Sur. 36.

3. Sur. 50.

2. Jam. 157.

**1. Sayaraha** (Śataratha) Tenth Kulagara of the past descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara.

1. Sam. 157.

**2. Sayaraha** Tenth Kulagara of the past ascending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara for clarification.

1. Sth. 767.

**Sayarisaha** (Śataṛṣabha) See Satarisabha.<sup>1</sup>

Sur. 47.

**Sayavasaha** (Śatavṛṣabha) A Muhutta.<sup>1</sup> It is same as Satarisabha.

1. Jam. 152.

**Soyai** (Sajāti) One of the hundred sons of Titthamkar Usaha(1).<sup>1</sup> He is also named as Sujāti.<sup>2</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152.

2. KalpV. p. 236.

1. **Sayāu** (Śatāyuṣ) Second **Kulagara** of the past ascending cycle.<sup>1</sup> For **Sayāu**(1) and **Sayāu**(2) See **Kulagara**.

1. Sth. 767.

2. **Sayāu** Second **Kulagara** of the past descending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See **Kulagara**.

1. Sam. 157.

3. **Sayāu** **Suvihi**'s(1) contemporary i.e. ninth **Titthamkara** in the **Eravaya** (1) region.<sup>1</sup> See **Ajīyasena**(4).

1. Tir. 322.

**Sayājalā** (Sadājalā) A river of the nether region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sut. 1.5.2.21.

**Sayāñia** (Śatāñika) See **Sayāñiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 677.

**Sayāñiya** (Śatāñika) See **Sayāñiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 85, AvaCu. II. p. 161.

**Sayāñia** (Śatāñika) See **Sayāñiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 318.

**Sayāñiya** (Śatāñika) King of the city of **Kosambi**,<sup>1</sup> husband of queen **Miyāvai**(1),<sup>2</sup> father of prince **Udāyana**(1)<sup>3</sup> and princess **Jayanti**.<sup>4</sup> His father was **Sahassāñiya**.<sup>5</sup> Once he had attacked king **Dahivāhana** of **Cāmpā**.<sup>6</sup> King **Pajjo**ya of **Ujjeni** had attacked him to get queen **Miyāvai**.<sup>7</sup> He, however, died of dysentery.<sup>8</sup>

1. Bha. 441, Vip. 24, AvaCu. II. pp. 161, 164, AvaH. pp. 63, 677, 679, AvaM. pp. 102, 294-6, KalpV. p. 170.

2. Bha. 441, Vip. 24, AvaN. 522, AvaCu. II. pp. 161, 164.

3. Bha. 441, Vip. 24.

4. Bha. 441, UttK. p. 127.

5. Bha. 441.

6. AvaCu. I. p. 318, KalpV. p. 170.

7. AvaCu. I. pp. 88 ff., II. p. 167.

8. Ibid. I. p. 89.

**Sayāli** (Śatāli) Previous birth of the eighteenth would-be **Titthamkara** **Samāhi**(1) in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**Sarāu** (Sarayū) One of the five main tributaries of **Gaṅgā**.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with **Ghagra** in **Oudh**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 470, NisCu. III. p. 364, BrhKs. p. 1487.

2. GDA. p. 181.

**Sarapāhuda** (Svaraprābhṛta) (i) A chapter of **Puvvagaya** as well as (ii) an independent work based on it.<sup>1</sup>

1. AnuCu. p. 45, JivM. p. 194, SthA. p. 395.

**Saravaṇa** (Śaravana) A settlement where **Gosāla** was born in the cow-shed of **Gobahula**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 540, Vis. 1928, AvaN. 474, AvaCu. I. p. 282, AvaH. p. 199, KalpV. p. 37, AvaM. p. 276.

**Sarassai** (Sarasvatī) Wife of king **Dhaṇāvaha**(2) of **Usabhapura**(2) and mother of prince **Bhaddapamdi**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

2. **Sarassai** Sister of preceptor **Kāla**.<sup>1</sup> See **Kāla**(1) for detailed account.

1. KalpSam. pp. 284 ff.

3. **Sarassai** A river which is sacred for pilgrimage. The people of **Āṇam-dapura** used to celebrate festivities there.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with **Prabhāsa Sarasvatī** which rises in the mount **Abu** and runs towards the **Runn of Kutch**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 332, BrhKs. p. 884. | 2. GDA. p. 181.

4. **Sarassai** Thirtysecond chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of **Ṇāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

5. **Sarassai** Name of one of the four principal wives of each of **Giyarai** and **Giyajasa**, the two lords of the **Gandhavva** gods.<sup>1</sup> Each of them was a merchant's daughter in her previous birth.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273. | 2. Jna. 153.

1. **Sarira** (Śarīra) Third chapter of the fourteenth section of **Viyāha-pappatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 500.

2. **Sarira** Twelfth chapter of **Pannavana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. v. 5.

**Saruvā** (Sarūpā) Wife of **Kulagara Jasama**.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as **Suruvā**(6).<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 159, Sam. 157, Sth. 556, | 2. Tir. 79, Vis. 1572.  
AvaM. p. 155.

**Salilāvai** (Salilāvati). A **Vijaya**(23) (district) situated to the south of river **Siodā** in the western **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup> It is identical with **Nalināvai**(1).

1. Jna. 64, SthA. p. 401, AvaM. p. 225.

**Sallajjā** (Śālāryā) A **Vāṇamāntara** goddess who paid homage to **Mahāvira** in the **Sālavāṇa** park of **Bahusālaga** village.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 210, AvaCu. I. p. 294, AvaM. p. 284.

**Savakkasuddhi** (Svavākyaśuddhi) Seventh chapter of **Dasaveyāliya**.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Vakkasuddhi**.

1. Das. 7.55, DasH. p. 223.

**Savaṇa** (Śravaṇa) A Nakkhatta(1). Its presiding deity is Vipbu(10). Samkhāyana is its family-name.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 70, 155, 157, 159, Sth. 90, 227, Sam. 3, Sur. 50, AyaH. p. 634.

**Savitthā** (Śraviṣṭhā) See Dhanitthā.<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 111.

**Saviya** (Savitṛ) Presiding deity of the ~~Haṭtha~~ constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, 171.

**1. Savvaobhadda** (Sarvatobhadra) Celestial abode of Jama, a Logapāla of Isānimda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 172.

**2. Savvaobhadda** A celestial abode in Mahāsukka(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is sixteen sāgaropama years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16.

**3. Savvaobhadda** Celestial car of the lords of the Āraṇa and Accuṇa regions.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 26, AvaM. p. 184.

**4. Savvaobhadda** Managing god of the celestial car of the lords of the Āraṇa and Accuṇa regions.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118, Aup. 26, AvaM. p. 184.

**5. Savvaobhadda** A sub-section of Dittthivāya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 147.

**6. Savvaobhadda** A city where king Jiyasattu(5) reigned.<sup>1</sup> Amj(4) will be reborn here.<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 24.

2. Vip. 32.

**Savvaṅgasundari** (Sarvāṅgasundari) Daughter of merchant Samkha(6) of Gayapura and first wife of Samuddadatta(3), son of merchant Asogadatta of Sāgeya. She was Dhanasiri(3) in her former life.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 526-7, AvaH. pp. 394-5.

**Savvakāma** (Sarvakāma) A god under Logapāla Vesamāna(9)<sup>1</sup> of Sakka(3).

1. Bha. 168.

**Savvakāmasamiddha** (Sarvakāmasamiddha) Sixth day of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 48.

**Sarvagā** (Sarvagā) See Savvappabbhā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**Savvajasa** (Sarveyaśas) A kind of gods under Vesamāna(9), a Logapāla of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 168.

1. **Savvatṭha** (Sarvārtha) A celestial abode in the **Matāsakka** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 235.

2. **Savvatṭha** See **Savvatṭhasiddha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 36.58.

3. **Savvatṭha** One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and night.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 47. It is mentioned as **Savvatṭhasiddha** in Sam. 30.

4. **Savvatṭha** One of the two gods presiding over the continent of **Ruyaga**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

1. **Savvatṭhasiddha** (Sarvārthasiddha) Fifth **Aputtara** celestial abode situated below **Isipabbhārā**.<sup>1</sup> It measures one lakh *yojanas* in extent.<sup>2</sup> The longevity of its gods is thirty-three *sāgaropama* years.<sup>3</sup> They get liberated in their next birth as human beings.<sup>4</sup>

1. Utt. 36.58, 215.

2. Sam. 1, 12.

3. Sam. 151, Praj. 102,

4. VyaBh. 5.131.

2. **Savvatṭhasiddha** Same as **Savvatṭha**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 30.

**Savvatobhadda** (Sarvatobhadra) See **Savvaobhadda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 24, 32, AvaM. p. 184.

**Savvapānabhūjīvasattasuhāvaha** (Sarvapānabhūtajīvasattvasukhāveha) One of the ten names of **Dīṭṭhivāya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 742.

**Savvappabhā** (Sarvappabhā) A principal **Disākumārī** residing on the **Vejayamta**(4) peak of the northern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup> **Thāṇa** mentions her as **Savvā** while **Titthogāḥ** as **Savvā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 114, AvaH. p. 122.

2. Sth. 643, Jiv. 159.

**Savvabhāvaviṇ** (Sarvabhāvavid) Twelfth would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region and the future birth of **Saccal**(1).<sup>1</sup> He is also known as **Savvabhāvavihamjana**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

2. Tir. 1113.

**Savvabhāvavihamjana** (Sarvabhāvavibhañjana) See **Savvabhāvaviṇ**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 1113.

**Savvamitta** (Sarvamitra) Last possessor of the knowledge of ten **Puvvas**.<sup>1</sup> According to **Āvassaga-cuṇṇi** preceptor **Vaira**(2) was the last person to possess knowledge of these texts.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 806.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 405.



1. **Savvarayaṇa** (Sarvaratna) A peak of mount Māṇusottara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 300.

2. **Savvarayaṇa** A peak of the northern Rāyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 642.

**Savvarayaṇā** (Sarvaratnā) Capital of a queen of Isāṇimda. It is situated on the north-western Raikaraga mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

- Savvaviriya** (Sarvavīrya) A contemporary king of Abhinandana.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 467

**Savvasiddhā** (Sarvasiddhā) Fourth, ninth as well as fourteenth night of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 49.

- Savvā** (Sarvā) See Savvappabhā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 159.

- Savvāṇa** (Savyāna) A god under Logapāla Vesamaṇa(9) of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 168.

**Savvāṇamda** (Sarvānanda) Fifteenth would-be Tittthamkara in the Eravaya (1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

1. **Savvāṇubhūi** (Sarvāṇubhūti) Fifth would-be Tittthamkara in the Bharaha(2) region and the future birth of Dadhāu(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1112.

2. **Savvāṇubhūi** A disciple of Mahāvira. He was burnt to death by Gosāla who used his *tejoleśyā* for this purpose.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 553, 558, SthA. p. 522, KalpV. p. 38.

**Sasa** (Śaśa) Same as Sasaa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. NisBh. 294.

1. **Sasaa** (Śaśaka) One of the four knaves, viz.. Mūladeva(1) etc. staying in a garden near Ujjenī.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisBh. 294, NisCu. I. p. 102.

2. **Sasaa** Brother of Bhasaa.<sup>1</sup> See Bhasaa.

1. NisCu. II. pp. 417-8, BrhBh. 5254-5, GacV. p. 26, BrhKs. pp. 1397-8.

**Sasaga** (Śaśaka) See Sasaa.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. I. p. 102.

**Sasarakkha** (Sarajaska) A mendicant whose body is full of dust.<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhBh. 2819, AcāSi. pp. 207, 403.

**1. Sasi** (Śaśin) Another name of **Caṇḍappaha**, the eighth **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. v. 18, Vis. 1758, AvaN. 370.

**2. Sasi** A peak of the southern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain. Goddess **Lacchi-  
val**(3) resides there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**3. Sasi** Same as **Caṇḍa**(1)<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 100, Sur. v. 39-40, Jam. 162.

**Sasigutta** (Śaśigupta) Another name of **Caṇḍagutta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaBh. 3. 342.

**Sasihāra** (Śaśidhāra) A **Kṣatriya** mendicant.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 38.

**1. Sahadeva** One of the five sons of the king **Paṇḍu** of **Hatthipāura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 117.

**2. Sahadeva** Son of king **Jarāśmḍhu** of **Rāyagiha**. He was invited to participate in the self-choosing (*svayamvara*) ceremony of princess **Dovāl**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 117.

**Sahadevī** Mother of **Cakkavatti Saṇamkumāra**(3) and wife of king **Āsasena** (1) of **Hatthipāura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, AvaN. 397 ff.

**1. Sahasambavana** (Sahasrāmrvana) A park situated to the north-east of **Hatthipāura**.<sup>1</sup> It was visited by **Muṇisuvvaya**(1). He ordained **Gaṅga-  
datta**(6) and **Kattia**(2) there.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 417, 576.

2. Bha. 576, 617.

**2. Sahasambavana** Name of the park situated at each of the birth places of eighteen **Titthamkaras** i.e. except **Usaha**(1), **Vāsujjā**, **Dhamma**(3), **Muṇisuvvaya**(1), **Pāsa**(1) and **Mahāvira**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 231, Vis. 1663.

**3. Sahasambavana** A park situated at **Kāgaṇḍī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 3.

**4. Sahasambavana** A park situated at **Mihilā**. **Titthamkara Malli** renounced the world and embraced asceticism in this park.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 77.

5. **Sahasambavana** A grove situated on mount Revayaga where Nemi obtained omniscience.<sup>1</sup> Paumāvai(14), a queen of Vāsudeva(2) Kapha(1) renounced the world there.<sup>2</sup>

1. KalpV. p. 217,

|

2. Ant. 9.

6. **Sahasambavana** A park situated at Polāsapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 39.

7. **Sahasambavana** A park situated at Kampillapura. It was visited by Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 35.

8. **Sahasambavana** A park situated at Paṇḍu-Mahurā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 130.

9. **Sahasambavana** A park in the vicinity of Nāgapura.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Sahasambavana(1).

1. Jna. 153.

**Sahasuddāha-Āmalaya** (Sahasroddāha-Āmraka) Ninth chapter of Kamma-vivāgadasā.<sup>1</sup> At present it is available in the form of Devadattā(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

|

2. SthA. p. 508.

**Sahassambavana** (Sahasrāmravana) See Sahasambavana.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 77, 130, Bha. 617, Ant. 9, Upa. 35, 39, KalpV. p. 217,

**Sahassakkha** (Sahasrākṣa) See Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 52, Bha. 567.

**Sahassāṇiya** (Sahasrāṇika) Father of king Sayāṇiya of Kosambī.<sup>1</sup> Princess Jayantī(1) was his daughter.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 441.

|

2. Ibid.

**Sahassāra** (Sahasrāra) Lord of the Sahassārakappa celestial region. He is the master of six thousand celestial abodes, thirty thousand sāmāṇiya gods etc. Maṇorama(3) is the managing god of his aerial car. His infantry General is Lahuparakkama. His bell is Mahāghoṣā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118, Sam. 30.

2. **Sahassāra** A celestial region being the same as Sahassārakappa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18.

**Sahassārakappa** (Sahasrārakappa) Eight celestial region having six thousand abodes<sup>1</sup> of the height of eight hundred yojanas.<sup>2</sup> The minimum longevity of its gods is seventeen sāgaropama years<sup>3</sup> whereas the maximum one is eighteen sāgaropamas.<sup>4</sup>

1. Sam. 119.

|

3. Sam. 17.

2. Sam. 111.

4. Sam. 18.

**Sahassāravaṇṣaga** (Sahasrārāvataṁsaka) A celestial abode where the maximum longevity of gods is eighteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18.

**Sahia** (Sahita) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 170, Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-5, SurM. pp. 295-6, SthA. pp. 78-9.

**Sahita<sup>1</sup> or Sahiya<sup>2</sup>** (Sahita) Same as **Sahia**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107.

2. Sth. 90.

**Sahemava** (Sahemavat) Same as **Hemava**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 53.

**1. Sāi** (Svāti) Presiding deity of the **Saddāvai** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 302.

**2. Sāi** A **Ṇakkhatta**. Its presiding deity is **Vāu(1)** and family-name **Cāmara-cchāya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 155-165, Sam. 1, Sur. 36, 93, Dev. 97, KalpV. p. 189, Aca. 2.175.

**3. Sāi** Disciple of preceptor **Balissaha**. He belonged to the **Hāriya** lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. v. 26, NanM. p. 49.

**4. Sāi** A follower of **Buddha**.<sup>1</sup> He seems to be the same as **Sātiputta Buddha** who is **Sāriputta** of the Pali literature.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 82, AcaSi. p. 135.

**Saidatta** (Svātidatta) A Brāhmaṇa who had asked some questions to **Mahāvira**. He was a resident of **Cāmpā**. **Mahāvira** had spent a rainy season at his residence.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 320, AvaN. 524, AvaM. p. 297, AcaCu. p. 316, Vis. 1979.

**Sāeya** (Sāketa) Identical with **Aojjhā(2)**. It was the capital of **Kosala(1)** an **Āriya** country.<sup>1</sup> A shrine dedicated to a snake lay to the north-east of **Sāeya**.<sup>2</sup> The park of **Uttarākuru(5)** situated there had the shrine of **yakṣa Pāsamiya**.<sup>3</sup> **Subhūmibhāga(5)** was another park in this city.<sup>4</sup> **Yakṣa Surappiya(2)** of **Sāeya** used to kill painters. He was propitiated by a wise painter from **Kosambī**.<sup>5</sup> **Abhinandana** had his *pāraṇā* here at the hands of king **Indadatta(1)**.<sup>6</sup> This city was visited by **Pāsa(1)**.<sup>7</sup> **Mahāvira** initiated here householders like **Kelāsa(5)** and **Haricandana(2)**,<sup>8</sup> merchants like

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, NisCu. II. p. 466, Jna. 68.

2. Jna. 68.

3. Vip. 34.

4. BrhBh. 3261, BrhKs. p. 912.

5. AvaCu. I. p. 87, VisKs. p. 331, AvaH. p. 62, AvaM. p. 101.

6. AvaN. 323, AvaM. p. 227.

7. Jna. 154, 157.

8. Ant. 14.

**Camdīmā(2)** and **Rāmaputta(2)**,<sup>9</sup> prince **Varadatta(2)**<sup>10</sup> and king **Cilāya(2)**<sup>11</sup>. **Sāeya** has figured as the capital of some **Cakkavattis**.<sup>12</sup> It was visited by Cakkavatti **Bambhadatta(1)**.<sup>13</sup> Monk **Sāgaracanda(2)** initiated here prince **Municanda(2)**.<sup>14</sup> It was visited by monk **Kurudattasūya**.<sup>15</sup> Lay-votary **Jinadeva(1)**<sup>16</sup> and the merchant brothers **Samuddadatta(3)** and **Sāgaradatta(3)**<sup>17</sup> belonged to this place. The city has been ruled by various kings like **Paṇibuddha**<sup>18</sup>, **Mittanāmi**,<sup>19</sup> **Camdavademsa**,<sup>20</sup> **Devarai**,<sup>21</sup> **Mahabbala(7)**,<sup>22</sup> **Sattumjaya(2)**<sup>23</sup>, **Pumdarīya(2)**<sup>24</sup> and **Diha**.<sup>25</sup> Painter-artists **Vimala(5)** and **Paha**<sup>26</sup> belonged to this city. **Karada** and **Kurada** are said to have migrated here from **Kuṇālā**.<sup>27</sup> **Sāketa** is identified with modern Ayodhya.<sup>28</sup>

9. Anut. 6.

10. Vip. 34.

11. AvaCu. II. p. 204.

12. NisBh. 2590.

13. UttN. p. 379.

14. UttCu. p. 213.

15. UttCu. p. 68.

16. AvaCu. II. p. 203.

17. AvaCu. I. p. 527, AvaH. p. 394.

18. Jna. 68, SthA. p. 401.

19. Vip. 34.

20. UttCu. p. 213, AvaCu. I. p. 492,

AvaH. p. 366, UttN. p. 375.

21. BhaK. 122.

22. [AvaN. 1292, AvaCu. II. p. 194,  
AvaH. p. 706.

23. AvaN. 1305, AvaCu. II. p. 203,  
AvaH. p. 715.

24. AvaN. 1283, AvaCu. II. p. 191,  
AvaH. p. 701.

25. UttN. and UttS. p. 377.

26. AvaN. 1292, AvaCu. II. p. 194,  
AvaH. p. 706.

27. AvaCu. I. p. 601, UttCu. p. 108.

28. GDA. p. 174.

**Sākea** or **Sāketa** (Sāketa) Same as **Sāeya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaK. 122, AvaN. 323, AvaCu. I. p. 87.

2. AvaCu. I. pp. 492, 527.

1. **Sāgara** One of the four slave-sons belonging to **Imdapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1287, AvaH. p. 703, UttS. p. 148.

2. **Sāgara** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**. He became king of the **Ābhira(1)** country.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151-2, KalpV. p. 236.

3. **Sāgara** Same as **Āsāgara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 605.

4. **Sāgara** Son of merchant **Jinadatta(2)** of **Cāmpā**. He married **Somā-  
liyā(1)** and lived with her father **Sāgaradatta(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 110.

5. **Sāgara** Grand-disciple of preceptor **Kālaga(3)**. He had visited **Suvappa-  
bhūmi** and stayed there for a long period. **Kālaga** also went there and set him right as he was very proud of his knowledge.<sup>1</sup> See **Samudda(1)**.

1. UttCu. p. 83, UttN. and UttS. pp. 127 ff., BrhBh. 230, BrhM. p. 74, Mar. 501.

**6. Sāgara** A peak of mount **Mālavaṃta**(1) in **Jambuddiva**. It is a place of resort for goddess **Subhogā**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 91, Sth. 689.

**7. Sāgara** Son of king **Vaṇhi** and his queen **Dhārīnī**(5) of **Bāravaī**. He renounced the world and took initiation from **Titthayara Aritṭhagemi**. He attained liberation on mount **Sattumjaya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 2.

**8. Sāgara** Similar to **Sāgara**(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 3.

**9. Sāgara** Third chapter of the first section of **Amtagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 1.

**10. Sāgara** Second chapter of the second section of **Amtagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 3.

**11. Sāgara** A celestial abode in **Sohamma**(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is one *sāgaropama*<sup>1</sup> years.

1. Sam. 1.

**Sāgarakānta** (**Sāgarakānta**) A celestial abode just like **Sāgara**(11).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 1.

**1. Sāgaracāṇḍa** (**Sāgaracandra**) Son of **Nisadha**(1) and **Pabhāvatī**(2) of **Bāravaī**.<sup>1</sup> See **Kamalāmelā** for additional information.

1. AvCu. I. pp. 112-3, AvāH. p. 94, AvāM. pp. 136-7, BrhBh. 172, BrhM. pp. 56-7 Mar. 433.

**2. Sāgaracāṇḍa** Preceptor of **Muṇicāṇḍa**(4) of **Sāeya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 213, UttS. p. 375, UttK. p. 251.

**3. Sāgaracāṇḍa** Preceptor of **Guṇacāṇḍa** of **Sāeya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvāCu. I. p. 493: According to AvāH. p. 366, **Sāgaracāṇḍa** was the first son of **Cāṇḍavaḍaṃsaa** and king of **Sāeya**, therefore, he plays the part of **Guṇacāṇḍa**.

**Sāgaracitta** A peak of mount **Meru**, situated in **Naṃdaṇavaṇa**(1). Goddess **Vajjaseṇā**(3) resides there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689, Jam. 104.

**1. Sāgaradatta** A merchant of the city of **Cāmpā**. He was an intimate friend of **Jiṇadatta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 44.

**2. Sāgaradatta** A caravan-leader of **Cāmpā**. He was the husband of **Bhaddā**(15) and father of **Sūmāliyā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 109.

**3. Sāgaradatta** Son of merchant **Asogadatta** of **Sāgeya** and brother of **Samuddadatta(3)**<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 527, AvaH. p. 394.

**4. Sāgaradatta** Previous birth of **Bhadda(13)**, the third **Baladeva(2)** of the **Bharaha(2)** region in the current descending cycle.<sup>1</sup> He took initiation from preceptor **Sudamsa(4)**.

1. Sam. 158. In the Tittthagālī ( 605 ) there is confusion in names.

**5. Sāgaradatta** A caravan-leader belonging to the city of **Pādalaśamḍa**. He was the husband of **Gaṃgadattā** and father of **Umbaradatta(1)**<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 28, SthA. p. 508.

**6. Sāgaradatta** Father of **Dīvasihā**, wife of Supreme king **Bambhadatta(1)**<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

**Sāgaradattā** A palanquin used for **Dhamma(3)** at the time of his initiation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Sāgarapaṇṇatti** (Sāgaraprajñapti) See **Kāliya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanM. p. 254.

**Sāgaraputta** (Sāgaraputra) Son of merchant **Sāgarapota** of **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 324.

**Sāgarapota** A merchant of **Rāyagiha**. He was the father of **Sāgaraputta** and **Viśā** and father-in-law of **Dāmaṇṇaga**. He collapsed at the sad news of his son's death.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 324.

**Sāgarasena** (Sāgarasena) An ascetic who obtained omniscience in a park of **Puṇḍarīgīṇī** city.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 179.

**Sāgeya** (Sāketa) See **Sāeya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 157, Ant. 14, UttN. and UttS. p. 305, AvaH. p. 701.

**Sāṇa** (Śāṇa) A mendicant whom **Gosāla** contacted.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 539.

**Sāṇulatthi** (Sānuyaṣṭi) A village visited by **Mahāvira**. He went there from **Sāvattthi**. Merchant **Āṇamda(13)** and maid-servant **Bahuliya** belonged to this place.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 496, AvaCu. I. p. 300, AvaM. p. 288.

**Sāta** Ninth chapter of **Baṃdhadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Sātavāhaṇa** (Sātavāhana) See **Sāyavāhaṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpCu. p. 89, AvaCu. I. p. 109, DasaCu. p. 55, NisCu. III. p. 131, IV. p. 198.

**Sāti** (Svāti) See **Sāi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. S r. 93, Sam. 1, Sth. 302.

**Sātidatta** (Svātidatta) See **Sāidatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 320.

**Sātiputta Buddha** (Sātiputta Buddha) A non-Jaina sage in the *Ērtha* of **Mahāvira** recognised as a **Paṭṭeyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Sāi**(4).

1. Risi. 38, Risi (Saṅgrahāṇī).

**Sātiyaputta** (Svātikaputra) See **Sātiputta Buddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi (Saṅgrahāṇī).

**Sāidatta** (Svātidatta) See **Sāidatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 316.

**Sādhudāsi** Wife of merchant **Jipadāsa**(3) of **Mahurā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 280.

1. **Sāma** (Śyāma) Disciple of preceptor **Sāl**(3) and grand-disciple of preceptor **Balissaka**. He belonged to the **Hāriya** lineage. He was preceptor of **Samdilla**(1) and grand preceptor of **Samudda**(1).<sup>1</sup> See **Sāma**(2).<sup>2</sup>

1. Nan. v. 26, NanCu. p. 8, NanH. p. 11, NanM. p. 49, 2. Nan. v. 27.

2. **Sāma** Author of **Pannavanā**.<sup>1</sup> He is said to be twenty-third<sup>2</sup> in the line of chief *vācakas* beginning from **Sudharman**.<sup>3</sup> Probably he is the same as **Sāma**(1). **Sāma** and **Kālaga**(1) seem to be two names of the same person.<sup>4</sup>

1. PrajM. pp. 5, 47, 72, JivM. p. 10, NanM. pp. 105, 115, 118. 4. Dr. U. P. Shah : Suvarṇabhumi meṃ Kālakācārya, Shri Vijaya Valabhasūri Smāraka Grantha, 1956.

2. PrajM p. 5.

3. PrajH. p. 5.

3. **Sāma** Same as **Sāmāga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 527.

4. **Sāma** A **Paramāhammiya** god under **Jama**, a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 166, SūN. 70, Utt. 19.54.

**Sāmakottha** (Śyāmakoṣṭha) Twentyfirst **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya**(1) region in **Jambūdiva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 332.



**Sāmaia (Sāmāyika)** A householder of Vasantapura(1).<sup>1</sup> See Addaa(2) for details.

1. SutSi. pp. 386-387.

**Sāmajja (Śyāmārya)** Same as Sāma(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. v. 26, NanCu. p. 8.

**1. Sāmanna (Sāmānya)** Same as Sāmāna(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 94.

**2. Sāmanna** A king who enthroned his daughter,<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. 219, 220.

**Sāmānapuvvaga(ya) (Śrāmānyapūrvaka)** Second chapter of Dasaveyāliya.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasH. p. 82, DasCu. p. 71, AvaCu. II. p. 233.

**Sāmaveya (Sāmaveda)** Third of the four Vedas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 38, Bha. 90, 380, Jna. 106, AvaCu. I. p. 237.

**1. Sāmabhatthi (Śyāmahastin)** Fourth chapter of the tenth section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 394.

**2. Sāmabhatthi** A disciple of Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 404.

**1. Sāmā (Syāmā)** Chief among the five hundred wives of king Sīhasena (1) of Supatṭha(6) city.<sup>1</sup> See Devadattā(2) for further information.

1. Vip. 30-1, SthA. p. 508.

**2. Sāmā** First woman disciple of Tīṭṭhayara Saṁbhava(1). She is also known as Sammā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 457.

**3. Sāmā** Mother of Vimāla(1)<sup>1</sup>, the thirteenth Tīṭṭhayara and wife of king Kayavamma.

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 476. Rāmā of AvaN. 385 seems to be a wrong reading for Sāmā.

**4. Sāmā** Wife of Upāsaka Culaṇīpiyā(2) of Vāṇārasi. She was like her husband, a lay-votary of Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 27.

**Sāmāia or Sāmāiya (Sāmāyika)** First section or chapter of Āvassaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 3, AvaN (Dīpikā) II. p. 183, NanM. p. 204, Anu. 59, PakY. p. 41.

**Sāmāyañijjuttī** (Sāmāyikanīryukti) A section of *Āvassayanijjuttī* and a gloss (*nijjuttī*) on *Sāmāya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 617, AvaN. 1060, AvaCu. II. p. 201, DasCu. pp. 5-6, 208, AvaH. p. 713.

**Sāmāga** (Śyāmāka) A householder of Jambhiyagāma. *Titthayara Mahāvira* obtained omniscience in his farm.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2.179. Kalp. 120, AvaCu. I. p. 322, AvaN. 527, AvaM. p. 298, CalpV. p. 177.

**1. Sāmāna** (Sāmāna) A celestial abode of *Mahāsukka*(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is seventeen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

**2. Sāmāna** (Sāmānya) Lord of the northern *Apavanniya* gods. He is the same as *Sāmaṇṇa*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49, Sth. 94.

**Sāmāyārī** (Sāmācārī) Twentysixth chapter of *Uttarajjhayana*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36.

**Sāmīlī** (Svāmīlī) One of the seven branches of *Vacchā*(4) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551

**Sāmuccheiya** (Sāmucchedika) Follower of the doctrine of *Sāmuccheya* (momentariness) propounded by *Nīṇhaga Āsamitta*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 41, AupA. p. 106.

**Sāya** (Sāta) A celestial abode of *Pāṇata* where the maximum longevity of gods is twenty *sāgaropam* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 20.

**Sāy aradatta** (Sāgaradatta) Same as *Sāgaradatta*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 394.

**Sāyavāhana** (Sātavāhana) King of the city of *Paṭṭhāna*.<sup>1</sup> He used to attack king *Nahavāhana* of *Bharuyaccha* every year.<sup>2</sup> It was at his instance that in view of some local convenience the date of *pariyusanā* was changed by preceptor *Kālaga*(2) from the fifth to the fourth day of the bright half of the month of *Bhādrapada*.<sup>3</sup> Once he heard three happy news at a time: of the victory of *Mahurā* (both northern and southern), of the birth of a son and of finding a treasure and ran lunatic owing to overjoy. He was,

1. NisCu. III. p. 131, IV. p. 198, AvaN. 1299, VisK. p. 406, AvaH. pp. 712-3, AvaM. p. 133.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 109, II. p. 200, BrhM. p. 52.

3. NisCu. III. p. 131, KalpCu. p. 89, KalpV. p. 270, DasCu. p. 55.

however, cured by his clever minister Kharaya(3)<sup>4</sup>. The king was a *śrāvaka*.<sup>5</sup>  
His chief wife was Puhavi(4).<sup>6</sup>

4. BrhBh. 6243-5, BrhKs. p. 1648,  
VyaBh. IV. pp. 151ff., VyaM. IV.  
p. 36.

5. NisCu. III. p. 131, KalpCu. p. 89,  
6. VyaBh. 6. 199.

1. Sārāṇa Seventh chapter of the third section of *Amṭagaḍasasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 4.

2. Sārāṇa A Jāyava prince who was invited to appear in the self-choosing (*svayamvara*) ceremony of princess Dovaī.<sup>1</sup> He was son of king Vasudeva and queen Dhārini(1) of Bāravaī. He took initiation from Tīṭṭhayara Arīṭṭhanemi and attained liberation after observing asceticism for twenty years.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 122.

2. Ant. 5.

~~Sārassaya~~ (Sārasvata) A type of Logamtiya celestial beings.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 684, Bha. 243, Jna. 77, AvaN. 214, AvaCu. I. p. 281.

1. Sāla (Śāla) One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 170, Sur. 107, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79.

2. Sāla A celestial abode of Sahassārakappa where the maximum longevity of gods is eighteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 18.

3. Sāla King of Piṭṭhicampā. He had taken initiation from Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvira and attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 381, AvaH. p. 286, UttK. p. 215.

Sālaṅkāyana (Śālaṅkāyana) One of the seven branches of Kosiya(5) lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

Sālakotṭhaa (Śālakotṭhaka) A shrine situated at Memdhiyagāma. Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvira went there from Sāvattī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 557.

Sālajjā (Śālāryā) See Sallajjā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 294, AvaM. p. 284.

Sālabhaddha (Śālabhadra) See Sālibhadda.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 139.

Sālavaṇa (Śālavana) A park situated at Bahusālaga where Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvira sojourned.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1944, AvaN. p. 490, AvaCu. I. p. 294, AvaM. p. 284.

**Sālavāhana** (Śālavāhana) Same as Sāyavāhana.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaBh. 6.198, AvaN. 1299, AvaCu. II. p. 200, KalpCu. p. 89.

**Sālā** (Śālā) A ravine to the north-east of Purimatāla. It was an abode of thieves whose chief was Vijaya(16).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 15.

**1. Sāli** (Śali) Seventh chapter of the sixth section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 229, BhaA. p. 250.

**2. Sāli** First sub-section of the twenty-first section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 688, BhaA. p. 801.

**Sāliggāma** (Sāligrāma) A village in Magaha. Namdisenā(5) belonged to it.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 94.

**1. Sālibhadda** (Śālibhadra) Son of merchant Gobhadra and his wife Bhadrā of Rājagṛha. He was married to thirty-two girls. He was very rich and enjoyed all wordly pleasures. His property was due to his offering alms to an ascetic in his previous birth. Once king Śreṇika himself had been to his house to visit him. When he learned that there was some one in the world who was like Śreṇika, superior even to him, he renounced the world and became a disciple of Tīthayara Māhāvira. Dhanya, the husband of his sister, also accompanied him.<sup>1</sup> Both of them practised penance on a slab near mount Vebhāragiri in the vicinity of Nālamdā and again took births as gods in an Anuttara celestial abode.

1. SthA. p. 510, BhBh. 4219, 4223,

Ava. p. 27, AvaCu. I. p. 372,

AcaCp. p. 139, AcaSi. p. 183,

RaM. p. 118.

2. Mar. 444-447.

**2. Sālibhadda** A merchant of Sāvattī who made lodging and boarding arrangements for Kavila(4) in his own house.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 169, UttS. p. 287, UttK. p. 168.

**3. Sālibhadda** Sixth chapter of Anuttarovavāiyadasā.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now.<sup>2</sup> It seems that it dealt with the life of Sālibhadda(1).

1. Sth. 755.

|

2. SthA. p. 510.

**4. Sālibhadda** A god under Vesamaṇa(9).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 168.

**Sālivāhana** (Śālivāhana) Identical with Sāyavāhana.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 89, AvaM. p. 133.

**Sālisisa (Sālisīrṣa)** A village visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira**. He passed here sixth rainy seasons. Goddess **Kaḍapūyanā** caused here afflictions to the **Titthayara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 487, AvaCu. I. p. 292, Vis. 1941, AvaM. p. 283, KalpV. p. 166.

**1. Sālihīpiya (Sālihīpiṭṭ)** Tenth chapter of **Uvāsagadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 2.

**2. Sālihīpiya** A merchant belonging to **Sāvattthī**. He accepted householder's vows from **Titthayara Mahāvira**. **Phagguṇī** was his wife. After death he was born as a god in the **Arunakila** celestial abode of the **Suhamma(1)** region. He will get emancipation in **Māhāvideha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 56.

**Sāluva (Sāluka)** Second chapter of the eleventh section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 409, BhaA. p. 511.

**Sāvajjāyariya (Sāvadyācārya)** See **Kuvalayappaha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Maṇḍ. 134, Gac. v. p. 27.

**Sāvattthiyā (Śrāvastikā)** One of the four branches of **Vesavādiyaṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 260.

**Sāvattthī (Śrāvastī)** Capital of the Āriya country **Kuṇāla(2)**<sup>1</sup>, not very far away from the city of **Kayaṃgalā**.<sup>2</sup> The **Kotṭhaa(1)** park was situated to its north-east<sup>3</sup> near the park **Teṇḍuga(1)**.<sup>4</sup> **Sāvattthī** was the capital of **Cakkavatti Maghavā**,<sup>5</sup> king **Jiyasattu(3)**,<sup>6</sup> **Pasenai(3)**<sup>7</sup> and **Ruppi(3)**.<sup>8</sup> **Cakkavatti Bāmbhadatta(1)**<sup>9</sup> had visited this city. **Vāsudeva(1)** **Sayambhū** in his previous life made a *nidāna* (resolve) here.<sup>10</sup> **Titthayara Saṃphava(1)** broke his first fast in this town<sup>11</sup> accepting food from **Surimḍadatta(1)**.<sup>12</sup> **Titthayara Munisuvvaya** had visited this place and initiated prince **Khaṇḍaa(1)**.<sup>13</sup> Princess **Purāṇdarajasā** was the sister of **Khaṇḍaa**.<sup>14</sup> **Titthayara Pāsa(1)** visited this place and initiated many women viz., **Kālī(3)**, **Paṇḍā(5)**, **Sivā(4)**, **Vasuguttā(1)** etc.<sup>15</sup> **Aṃgati** also belonged to **Sāvattthī**.<sup>16</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, Raj. 146, NisCu. II. p. 466, Jan. 71.

2. Bha. 90.

3. Raj. 146, Nir. 3.1, Upa. 55, Jna. 150, Bha. 539.

4. AvaCu. I. p. 416, NisBh. 5597, Utt. 23.4.8.

5. NisBh. 2590, AvaN. 397.

6. Jna. 150, Upa. 55, Raj. 146, Mar. 499, UttCu. p. 73, UttN. p. 114.

7. UttCu. p. 169.

8. Jna. 71, SthA. p. 401.

9. UttN. & UttS. p. 380

10. Sam. 158, Tir. 608.

11. AvaN. 323, AvaM. p. 227, Tir. 491.

12. AvaN. 327.

13. UttCu. p. 73, BrhBh. 3272-74 UttN. p. 114.

14. Ibid.

15. Jna. 148, 150, 157-158.

16. Nir. 3.1.

Titthayara Mahāvira spent his tenth rainy season here.<sup>17</sup> He visited it several times and initiated Sumanabhadda(2), Supaittha(2),<sup>18</sup> and converted mendicant Khamdaa(2).<sup>19</sup> Namdinipiya and Sālibipiya(2) accepted householder's vows here.<sup>20</sup> Sakka(3) paid homage to Titthayara Mahāvira in this city.<sup>21</sup> Hālāhalā, a lady potter who was a follower of the Ājīviya sect, belonged to this place. When Gosāla was sojourning at her residence Titthayara Mahāvira visited this city.<sup>22</sup> Gosāla acquired here *tejoleśyā* and struck Titthayara Mahāvira with it.<sup>23</sup> Gosāla received here in alms human meat from lady Siribhaddā.<sup>24</sup> He performed here his seventh *paṭṭaparihāra* (entry into another's dead body)<sup>25</sup> Jamālī the first Nīṇhava established his doctrine at Sāvattī.<sup>26</sup> Preceptor Kesi(t) and Imdabhūi Goyama(1), the follower of Titthayara Pāsa and Mahāvira respectively held very important discussion here on the apparant differences in their respective codes of conduct.<sup>27</sup> Prince Bhadda(6) renounced the world here.<sup>28</sup> Preceptor Ajiyasena(1) and nun Kittimai(1) visited this place and initiated Jasa-bhaddā.<sup>29</sup> Pīṅgulaa(1), Saṃkha(9), Pokkhali, Dhanka etc.<sup>30</sup> belonged to Sāvattī. Brahmin teacher Imdadatta(4) and merchants Sālibhaddā(2) and Dhana(6) hailed from this place. Brahmin Kavila(4) came here from Kosambi for his higher education.<sup>31</sup> Srāvasti is identified with Sahet Mahet on the bank of river Rapti in the district of Gonda in Oudh.<sup>32</sup>

17. Kalp. 122, AvaM. p. 288; KalpV. p. 168, AvaN. 496, Vis. 1951.

18. Ant. 14, KalpV. p. 165, AvaM. p. 293.

19. Bha. 90.

20. Upa. 55-56, SthA. p. 509.

21. AvaN. 517, AvaCu. I. p. 315, KalpV. p. 169, Vis. 1972.

22. Bha. 539-540, KalpV. p. 37.

23. Bha. 546, 553; AvaCu. I. p. 299, KalpV. p. 168, SthA. p. 522 ff., Avam. p. 287.

24. AvaCu. I. p. 288, AvaN. 480, Vis. 1934.

25. Bha 550

26. Bha. 316, AvaCu. I. p. 416, NisBh. 5597, Sth. 587, SthA. p. 410, AvaN. 782, AvaBh. 1-5-126, Vis. 2804-7.

27. Utt. 23.14, UttCu. p. 264.

28. UttCu. p. 79, UttN. & UttS. p. 122.

29. AvaN. 1283, AvaH. p. 701, AvaCu. II. p. 191.

30. Bha. 90, 437, SthA. p. 456, AvaCu. I. p. 418.

31. UttN. and UttS. p. 237-8, UttCu. p. 169.

32. GDA. p. 189.

**Sāhamjani** (Sahañjani) A city to the north-east of which was situated the park of Devaramana having the shrine of yakṣa Amoha(4). King Mahacanda(2) reigned there. Courtezan Sudamsaṇā(2) and merchant Subhadda(2) belonged to this city.<sup>1</sup> Its identification is suggested with Sanjan, a village in the Thana district of Bombay.<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 21, SthA. p. 507.

2. LAI. p. 329, GDA. pp. 171, 177.

**1. Sāhassimalia** (Sāhasrimalla) A wrestler who was given emoluments of one thousand wrestlers by king Pajjoja of Ujjeni when his minister Khamdakappa had tested his courage.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyāBh. III. p. 93.

**2. Sāhassimalla** Other name of **Sivabhūi(1)** of **Rahavirapura**. The king of that place had tested his ability and fearlessness. He conquered **Pam-ḍumahurā** for the king.<sup>1</sup> See further **Sivabhūi(1)**.

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 427-428.

**Simghala (Simhala)** Same as **Simhala**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 380.

**Simghāḍaya (Śṅgāṭaka)** One of the nine names of **Rāhu(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 105, Bha. 453.

**1. Simḍhu (Sindhu)** A river flowing in the **Bharaha(2)** region.<sup>1</sup> It emerges from the **Paumaddaha** lake which is situated on mount **Cullahima-vamita**. It flows towards the west, takes turn round the **Simḍhuāvattana-kūḍa**, then flows to the south, falls into the **Simḍhuppavāyakumḍa** and reemerges from its southern side. It flows further in the northern half of **Bharaha** and penetrates the **Veyadḍha(2)** mountain at the **Timisaguhā** cave. It comes out again and flowing towards the west empties into the western **Lavaṇa** ocean.<sup>2</sup> Its tributaries are **Sataddu**, **Vibhāsā**, **Vitthā**, **Erāvati** and **Camdabhāgā**.<sup>3</sup> It is identified with river **Indus**.<sup>4</sup>

1. Jam. 10-11.

2. Jam. 74, Sth. 197, 522, Sam. 14, 24-25, Vis. 1564, AvaCu. I. pp. 189, 194, BrhKs. p. 957, NisCu. IV. p. 38, Jam. 36, 50, 52, 62, AvaM. pp. 153.

230, PrajM. p. 75, JivM. p. 244, Sam 4. p. 133, AvaH. p. 150.

3. Sth. 470.

4. GDA. p. 116.

**2. Simḍhu** A tributary of **Siyā**. It flows in the **Kaccha** district of **Mahāvideha**. It rises from the southern side of **Simḍhukumḍa**, flows first in the northern half of **Kaccha**, then in the southern half and merges with river **Siyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 93-4.

**3. Simḍhu** Identical with **Simḍhusovira**. It is referred to as a watery region on account of floods.<sup>1</sup> Its people used to wear full-length clothes.<sup>2</sup> **Agni** (fire) was called here **maṅgala**.<sup>3</sup> During famine its people used to take a meat. In this region monks were allowed to accept alms from washermen.<sup>4</sup> Agricultural operations here depended upon water available in the rivers.<sup>5</sup> **Simḍhu** was famous for its fine cloth.<sup>6</sup> The skin of camels and fish of this region was considered to be fine and delicate.<sup>7</sup> Monks frequently visited this country.<sup>8</sup> **Simḍhu-sovira** is identified with

1. BrhKs. p. 1442, NisCu. II. p. 150.

2. BrhKs. pp. 1073-1074.

3. AvaH. p. 4, AvaM. p. 6, VisK. p. 18.

4. BrhKs. p. 384, NisCu. III. p. 243.

5. BrhKs. p. 383.

6. JamS. p. 107.

7. AcaCu. p. 364.

8. VyaM. VI. p. 32, BrhKs. pp. 876, 1022-74, 1681.

the region east and west of the Lower Indus including Multan in the north.<sup>9</sup>

9. SGAMI. pp. 24, 105-107, See also GDA. p. 183.

**Siṃdhuāvattapekūḍa** (Siṃdhvāvantarakūṭa) A peak of mount Cullahimavanta. It is situated five hundred *yojanas* west of Pauraddha. River Siṃdhu(1) takes a turn here and then flows towards the south.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74.

**Siṃdhukumḍa** (Siṃdhukūṇḍa) A pond situated in the northern half of the district of Kaccha(1), to the east of mount Mālavanta(1), to the west of Usabhakūḍa and to the south of mount Nīlavanta(1). River Siṃdhu(2) rises from its southern side.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 93-4.

**Siṃdhudatta** (Siṃdhudatta) Father of Vaṇṇarāi and Senā(3) and father-in-law of Cakkavatti Bāmbhadatta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

**Siṃdhudevī** (Siṃdhudevī) Presiding deity of river Siṃdhu(1). She resides on Siṃdhudevīkūḍa.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 189, 201, AvaM. p. 230, AvaH. p. 150.

2. Jam. 75.

**Siṃdhudevīkūḍa** (Siṃdhudevīkūṭa) A peak of mount Cullahimavanta. It is the abode of Siṃdhudevī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 75.

**Siṃdhuddīva** (Siṃdhudvīpa) An island situated in the centre of Siṃdhupparavāyakumḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74.

**Siṃdhupparavāyakumḍa** (Siṃdhuprapātakumḍa) A pond into which river Siṃdhu(1) falls. From there it emerges again and proceeds towards the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 74.

**Siṃdhuvīṣaya** (Siṃdhuvīṣaya) Same as Siṃdhu(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. SutCu. p. 20, NisCu. II. p. 150.

**Siṃdhuseṇa** (Siṃdhuseṇa) Father of Vāṇīra and father-in-law of Cakkavatti Bāmbhadatta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.



**Sindhū-śovīra** (Sindhusauvīra) An Āriya country.<sup>1</sup> Its capital was Viibhaya. King Udāyana(1) reigned here.<sup>2</sup> See Sindhū(3) for additional information.

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, NisCu. I. p. 133.

2. Bha. 491, KalpV. p. 298, SthA. p. 431, PrasA. p. 89.

**Śimbavaddhana** (Śimbavardhana) A city where king Mūṃdivaga or Mūṃdimbaga reigned. It was visited by preceptor Pūṣabhūti and his disciple Pūṣamitta(2).<sup>1</sup> It may be identified with Multan in Punjab, which is known as Śāmbapura in the Purāṇas.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 1312, AvaH. p. 722.

2. SGAMI. p. 44, GDA. p. 176.

**Siṃhala** An Anāriya<sup>1</sup> country beyond river Sindhū(1) and its people. It was conquered by Suseṇa(1), the General of Cakkavaṭṭi Bharaha(1), along with other countries like Babbaya, Javāṇa etc.<sup>2</sup> It is identified with the kingdom of Siṃhapura bordering on the Indus on its western side and on the northern side of the Salt Range.<sup>3</sup>

1. Praj. 37, PraS. 4.

p. 37.

2. Jam. 52, AvaCu. I. p. 191, KalpV.

3. GDA. p. 186, SGAMI. p. 103.

**Siṃhaladīva** (Siṃhaladvīpa) Name of an island where merchants halted on their sea-voyage.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with Ceylon.<sup>2</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 224.

2. GDA. p. 185.

**Siṃhali** A maid-servant from Siṃhala.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 17, Jam. 43, NisCu. II, p. 410, Bha. 380, Aup. 33.

**Sijjambhava** (Śayyambhava). See Sejjambhava.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. v. 23, Kalp (Therāvalī). 5, Ava. p. 27, DasH. p. 284, NanM. p. 49.

**Sijjāṃsa** (Śreyāṃsa) See Sejjāṃsa.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanV. 18, Kalp. 216, Ava. p. 27, Sam. 157, AvaN. 420, 1092.

**Siṃjā** (Sayya) Eleventh chapter of Āyāraṃga.<sup>1</sup> It is the third chapter of the first sub-section of the second section.

1. AcaN. p. 319.

**Sinapalli** (Sinapalli) A small village where the city of Kumhārāpakkheva was established.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with Adanapura in the northern part of Bikaner division in Rajasthan.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 34, 37.

2. SBM. p. 394.

**Sinavalli** (Sinapalli). See Sinapalli.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 538.

**Siddha** or **Siddhakūḍa** (Siddhakūṭa) Same as Siddhāyayanakūḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 93, 97, 111, Sth. 290, 590, 643, 689.

**Siddhajatta (Siddhayātra)** A boatman of Surabhipura. **Titthagara Mahāvira** had crossed **Gaṃgā** in his boat.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 280, AvaN. 470, AvaH. p. 197, AvaM. pp. 274-5, KalpV. p. 163.

**1. Siddhattha (Siddhārtha)** Father of **Mahāvira** and husband of queen **Tisālā**.<sup>1</sup> He was a **Khattiya** king of **Kumḍaggāma** and belonged to the **Kāsa-va(1)** lineage.<sup>2</sup> He is also known as **Sijjaṃsa(6)** and **Jasaṃsa**.<sup>3</sup> He followed the tradition of **Titthayara Pāsa(1)** and died as a **Śramanopāsaka**. After death he was born as a god in the **Accuya** heaven. In future he will take birth in the **Mahāvīdeha** region and attain liberation there. The same is the case with his wife **Tisālā**.<sup>4</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 176, Kalp. 21. ff., AvaCu. I. pp. 239. ff. Vis. 1849, Sam. 157, Tir. 3, 487, AvaM. p. 254, AvaH. p. 217.  
2. Aca. 2. 176-7, Kalp. 109, AvaCu.

I. p. 239.  
3. Aca. 2. 177, Kalp. 109.  
4. Aca. 2. 178.

**2. Siddhattha** Second would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Eravaya(1)** region.<sup>1</sup> **Titthogālī** mentions him as first **Titthamkara**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

2. Tir. 1117.

**3. Siddhattha** Tenth would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Eravaya(1)** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**4. Siddhattha** First would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Eravaya(1)** region.<sup>1</sup> **Samavāya** mentions here the name of **Sumaṅgala(1)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 1028, 1117.

2. Sam. 159.

**5. Siddhattha** A merchant of **Majjhimā-Pāvā** who asked his friend **Kharaga(1)**, a physician, to pull out the nails from the ears of **Titthayara Mahāvira** when the **Titthayara** visited **Siddhattha's** house in order to beg alms.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 322, AvaN. 526, Vis. 1981, AvaH. p. 226, AvaM. pp. 297-8, KalpDh. p. 110, KalpV. p. 171.

**6. Siddhattha** King of the city of **Pādalaśaṃḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 28.

**7. Siddhattha** A preceptor who paid a visit to the city of **Rohiḍaga** and initiated prince **Viramḡaya(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 5. 1.

**8. Siddhattha** A **Vāṇamāntara** god. In his previous life he was son of the sister of **Titthayara Mahāvira's** mother. He was appointed by **Sakka(3)** to guard the **Titthayara** from external disturbances till the **Titthayara** obtained omniscience.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 270, 274, 276, 283-290, 295, AvaN. 466, AvaH. pp. 188 ff., 270, 276, Vis. 1919, SthA. p. 502.

**9. Siddhattha** A celestial abode in **Pāṇata** where the maximum life-span of gods is twenty *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 20.

**10. Siddhattha** A god who enlightened **Baladeva**(1) when the latter, being overpowered by sorrow, wandered about carrying the dead body of **Kaṇha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. & UttS. p. 117.

**11. Siddhattha** A monk who attained liberation on **Muggillagiri**.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaK. 161.

**Siddhatthagāma** (Siddhārthagāma) See **Siddhatthapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 542, 544.

**Siddhatthapura** (Siddhārthapura) A city visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira** along with **Gosāla**. They came there from **Vajjabhūmi** and proceeded to **Kummāragāma** from there.<sup>1</sup> Once the **Titthayara** came to **Siddhatthapura** from **Tosali**.<sup>2</sup> **Kosia**(3) belonged to this place.<sup>2</sup> **Titthayara Sejjamsa** received his first alms here.<sup>3</sup> It is identified with **Siddhangram** in the **Birbhum** district.<sup>4</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 297-299, Bha. 542, 544, Vis. 1947, KalpV. p. 167, AvaN. 493, AvaM. p. 285.

2. AvaN. 511, AvaCu. I. p. 313, Vis.

1967. AvaM. p. 292.

3. AvaN. 324. AvaM. p. 227.

4. LAI. p. 334.

**Siddhatthavana** (Siddhārthavana) A grove. situated near **Vipiyā** where **Titthayara Usaba**(1) renounced the world.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 30, AvaN. 230, AvaM. p. 215, Vis. 1662.

**1. Siddhatthā** (Siddhārthā) Mother of **Titthayara Abhinandana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 467, AvaN. 382, 385.

**2. Siddhatthā** A palanquin associated with **Titthayara Sambhava**'s(1) renunciation-ceremony.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Siddhapāhuḍa** (Siddhaprābhṛta) A work composed with the material drawn from **Aggāṇiya**, a **Puvva** text.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanM. pp. 129-130, NanH. p. 39, FrajH. p. 11.

**Siddhamanorama** (Siddhamanorama) Second day of fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 153, Sur. 48.

**Siddhasila** (Siddhaśaila) A sacred place for pilgrimage.<sup>1</sup> It is probably the same as **Sammeyasela**,

1. AvaH. p. 437.

**Siddhasilā (Siddhaśilā)** A sacred place for pilgrimage mentioned along with Ujjanṭa and Nāyasamḍa. <sup>1</sup> It should be the same as Siddhasila.

1. BrhBh. 3192.

**Siddhasena (Siddhasena)** A learned preceptor who had his own views in regard to temporal relation between the apprehension (*darśana*) and comprehension (*jñāna*) of the omniscient. He recognised them as identical,<sup>1</sup> though the commentators are not very clear in this matter. They seem to have confused samultaniety with identity.<sup>2</sup> He is referred to in the *cūrṇi* and other commentaries.<sup>3</sup> He had great respect for Mahānisiha.<sup>4</sup> He was a disciple of preceptor Vṛddhavādin and had impressed king Vikramāditya.<sup>5</sup> He is also known as Siddhasenadivāyara.

1. See Sanmati-tarka-prakarṇa, ch. 2.

2. NanM. pp. 134-5, PrajM. p. 532,

BhaA. pp. 18, 62, NanH. p. 40,

KalpDh. p. 127, VisK. p. 35.

3. AvaCu. I. p. 380, AvaM. pp. 7, 12,

UttS. p. 96, BrhKs. p. 753.

4. Mahan. p. 70.

5. KalpSam. p. 239, KalpL. p. 173.

**Siddhasena-Kṣamāsamaṇa (Siddhasena-Kṣamāśramaṇa)** Author of the *bhāṣya* commentary of Nisīha.<sup>1</sup>

1. See 'Nisīha ek adhyayana' pp. 29-45; Int. to NisCu. Vol. IV. by Dalsukh Malvania  
NisCu. I. pp. 75, 102, II. p. 259, III. p. 234, IV. pp. 75, 121, AvaCu. II. p. 233,  
DasCu. p. 16.

**Siddhasena-divāyara (Siddhasena-divākara)** Identical with Siddhasena.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. 70, BhaA. p. 62, PrajM. p. 532, KalpDh. p. 127.

**Siddhā** A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**Siddhāyana (Siddhāyatana)** See Siddhāyana-kūḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307, Jam. 91, 110.

**Siddhāyana-kūḍa (Siddhāyatanakūṭa)** A peak of each of the six Vāsahara (except Meru), thirtyfour Dihaveyadḍha and twenty Vakkhāra mountains situated in Jambuddīva and presided over by Siddhāyana-deva.

1. Jam. 12, 75, 81, 84, 86, 91, 93-95, 101-102, 110-111, Sth. 590, 643, 689.

**Siddhāyana-deva (Siddhāyatanadeva)** Presiding deity of Siddhāyana-kūḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 91.

**Siddhālaya** One of the twelve names of Isipabbhārā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12, Sth. 648.

**1. Siddhi** One of the twelve names of Isipabbhārā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

## 2. Siddhi Same as Nirvui.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 449.

## Siddhiviniṃśchaya (Siddhiviniścaya) A treatise.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. I. p. 162; It is a work by Shivaswāmi. See Siddhiviniścaya aur Akalaṅka by Prof. Dalsukhbhi Malvania, Sramana, Feb. 1954, pp. 31. ff.

## Sippā A river flowing near Ujjeni.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with modern Sipra near Ujjain in Malva.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 416, NanM. pp. 145-146. | 2. GDA. p. 187.

## Siri (Śrī) See Siri.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 522, Jam. 114, Sam. 158, Nir. 401, AvaN. 383, 398, AvaH. p. 122.

## 1. Siria (Śrika.) Cook of king Mitta(4) of Nandipura and previous birth of Soriyadatta(2). He was very cruel. It was a pleasure for him to get different types of animals killed and prepare various dishes of meat. He had to bear the fruits of this cruel occupation in his life of Soriyadatta.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 29, SthA. p. 508.

## 2. Siria Same as Siriyaa.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1279, Ava. p. 27.

## Siriutta (Śripuṭṭa) Fifth would-be Cakkavatti of the Bharaha(2) rigion.<sup>1</sup> Siricanda(2) is his another name.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159. | 2. Tir. 1124.

## Sirikānta (Śrikānta) A celestial abode of Lāmṭaa where the maximum longevity of gods is fourteen sāgaropama years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 14.

## 1 Sirikāntā (Śrikāntā) Wife of king Udiḍḍaa of Purimatāla.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanM. p. 166, AvaH. p. 430, AvaCu. I. p. 559.

## 2. Sirikāntā Wife of a merchant of Sāgeya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1284, AvaCu. II. p. 192, AvaH. p. 702.

## 3. Sirikāntā Wife of Kulagara Marudeva(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 556, Tir. 79, AvaN. 159, Vis. 1572, AvaM. p. 155.

## 4. Sirikāntā Wife of prince Mahacanda(4) of Campā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

## 5. Sirikāntā A lotus pond situated to the north-west of the Jambū tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90, 103, Jiv. 152.

**6. Sirikamṭā** Wife of king Mittanamdī of Sāgeya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Sirikūḍa** (Śrīkūṭa) A peak of Cullahimavamṭa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 75.

**Sirigiri** (Śrigiri) A brahmin mendicant in the *tīrtha* of Mahāvīra recognised as a **Pattteyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 37, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇī).

**Sirigutta** (Śrigupta) One of the twelve disciples of preceptor Suhatthi(1). He belonged to the Hāriya gotra. Nihṇava Rohagutta(1) was his pupil.<sup>2</sup> Sirigutta was the founder of Cāraṇagaṇa(2).<sup>3</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 258.

2. AvaN. 136, Vis. 2952, 2989, AvaCu.

I. p. 424, NisBh. 5602, UttN. and

UttS. p. 168, UttK. p. 108, KalpDh.

p. 167, KalpV. p. 257.

3. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 259.

**1. Siricamḍa** (Śricandra) Sixth would-be Tittthamkara in the Eravaya(1) region. Tittthogālī mentions him as ninth Tittthayara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1119.

**2. Siricamḍa** Fifth would-be Cakkavaṭṭi of the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See also Siriutta.

1. Tir. 1124.

**Siricamḍā** (Śricandrā) A lotus pond situated to the north-west of the Jambū tree.

1. Jiv. 152, Jam. 90, 103.

**Siriṇilayā** (Śrīṇilayā) A lotus pond situated to the north-west of the Jambū tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90, 103, Jiv. 152.

**Siriṭilaya** (Śrīṭilaka) An abode in the seventh heavenly region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 519.

**Siridāma** (Śrīdāman) King of Mahurā(1), husband of Bāmdhusirī and father of Nāmdivaddhaṇa(3). Subāmdhū(1) was his minister and Citta(5) was his barber attendant.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 26, SthA. p. 508.

**Siridāmakamḍa** (Śrīdāmakāṇḍa) A celestial abode just like Sirivaccha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 21.

**1. Siridevi** (Śrīdevi) Wife of king Mitta(3) of Vāṇiyagāma.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 8.

**2. Siridevī** Wife of prince **Vesamaṇa(2)** of **Kaṇagapura** and mother of **Dhaṇavai(3)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**3. Siridevī** Wife of king **Virakaṇhamitta** of **Virapura** and mother of prince **Sujāa(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**4. Siridevī** Wife of king **Vesamaṇadatta** of **Rohiḍaa** and mother of prince **Pūsaṇamādi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 30.

**5. Siridevī** A goddess of the **Sohamma(1)** region. In her previous birth she was **Bhāyā(1)**, daughter of a merchant of **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4.1, SthA. p. 512.

**6. Siridevī** Daughter of merchant **Bhaddaseṇa(2)** and lady **Namā(4)** of **Vāṇarasi**. She renounced the world and took initiation from **Titthayara Pāsa(1)**.<sup>1</sup> After death she became the presiding deity of **Paumaddaha** situated on **Cullabimavanta**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 1302, AvaCu. II, p. 202. | 2. Sth. 197, 522, Jam. 73, KalpV. pp. 61, 263.

**7. Siridevī** A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 18.

**8. Siridevī** Fourth chapter of **Dihadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**9. Siridevī** First chapter of **Pupphacūlā(4)**. It is the same as **Sirī(3)**.

1. Nir. 4.1.

**10 Siridevī** A principal **Disākumārī** residing on the **Jayamta(5)** peak of the northern **Ruyaga(1)** mountain.

1. Sth. 643, Jam. 114, Tir. 114, AvaH. p. 122.

**11. Siridevī** Wife of **Bhaddaṇamdi(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**12. Siridevī** Wife of **Bhaddaṇamdi(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Siridhara** (**Śrīdhara**) One of the eight **Gaṇadharas** (principal disciples) of **Titthayara Pāsa(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 617, Sam. 8.

**Siridhariya** (**Śrīdharika**) Identical with **Siridhara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 8.

**1. Sirippabha (Śrīprabha)** A would-be ascetic in the time of king Kakki.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Mahan. p. 126.

**2. Sirippabha** A celestial abode in the Īsāna region where Tittthayara Usaha(1) was born as Laliyaṃga in his former life.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 165, 174, AvaH. pp. 116, 146, AvaM. p. 219.

**Siribhaddā (Śrībhadrā)** Wife of merchant Piudatta of Sāvattthi. She had offered meat of her own dead issue to Gosāla in hope of getting a living son.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 288, AvaN. 480, Vis. 1934, AvaM. pp. 279-280, AvaH. p. 205, KalpDh. p. 106.

**Siribhūi (Śrībhūti)** Sixth would-be Cakkavatti of the Bharaṇa(2) region.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1124.

**1. Sirimāi (Śrimatī)** Daughter of merchant Nanda(2) of Kosalāura and second wife of Samuddadatta(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 527, AvaH. p. 394.

**2. Sirimāi** Wife of Vairajamgha(1) of Lohaggala(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. pp. 222 ff., KalpDh. p. 154, KalpV. p. 239, AvaCu. I. p. 179.

**3. Sirimāi** Next birth of Sayānpabbā.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as Sirimāi(2)

1. AvaCu. I. p. 172, AvaH. p. 146, KalpL. p. 138.

**Sirimatī (Śrimatī)** See Sirimāi.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 172, 527, AvaH. p. 146.

**Sirimahia (Śrimahita)** A celestial abode just like Sirikamta.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 14.

**Sirimahiā (Śrimahitā)** A lotus-pond situated to the north-west of the Jambū tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90, 103, Jiv. 152.

**Sirimāla (Śrimāla)** A place of pilgrimage for heretics.<sup>1</sup> It is also referred to as a country.<sup>2</sup> It is identified with a modern Bhinmal (old-Bhilla-māla) fifty miles west of Mt. Abu.<sup>3</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 195, AcaCu. p. 333.

3. GDA. p. 192.

2. KalpV. p. 237.

**Sirimāli (Śrimālin)** The eldest son of king Imdadatta(9) of Imdapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 449, AvaH. pp. p. 703, UttS. p. 149.

**Siriya (Śriyaka)** Son of Sagaḍāla and brother of Thulabhadda. He had killed his own father at the instance of the latter. After the death of



**Sagaḍāla** the king made Siriya his minister. Later on he renounced the world and took initiation from preceptor **Samḥūyavijaya(4)**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Sagaḍāla**.

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 183 ff., AvaH. pp. 693-5, UttN. and UttS. p. 105, AvaN. 1279, Ava. p. 27.

**1. Siriya (Śrikā)** Wife of king **Jambūdadīma** and mother of **Lakkhaṇā(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. p. 163.

**2. Siriya** Same as **Siri(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**1. Sirivaccha (Śrīvatsa)** A celestial abode of **Āraṇa** where the maximum longevity of gods is twentyone *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 21.

**2. Sirivaccha** Travelling aerial car of the **Māhinda** celestial region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 644, AvaM. p. 184.

**3. Sirivaccha** Managing god of the **Sirivaccha(2)** celestial car.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118, AvaM. p. 184.

**Sirivacchā (Śrīvatsā)** A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**1. Sirivana (Śrīvana)** A park situated to the north-east of **Bhaddilapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 4.

**2. Sirivana** A park situated near **Polāsapura**. It was visited by **Titthayara Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 15.

**Sirisambhūyā (Śrīsambhūtā)** Sixth night of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 48.

**Sirisoma (Śrīsoma)** Seventh would-be **Cakkavatti** of the **Bharaha(2)** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1124.

**Sirisomanasa (Śrīsaumanasa)** A celestial abode similar to **Sirikamta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 14.

**Sirihara (Śrīdhara)** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**1. Siri (Śrī)** Mother of **Kumthu(1)** the sixth **Cakkavatti** and seventeenth **Titthayara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157-8, Tir. 480, Ava. p. 28, UttK. p. 332, AvaN. 383, 398.

2. **Sirī** Wife of king **Vijaya**(5) of **Polāsapura** and mother of **Atimutta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 15, SthA. p. 510.

3. **Sirī** First chapter of **Pupphacūliyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4.1.

4. **Sirī** See **Siridevi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 197, AvaN. 1302, Tir. 159, AvaCu. II. p. 202, AvaH. pp. 295, 714.

**Silā** (Śilā) Daughter of **Usabha**(2) and wife of supreme king **Bambha-datta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

**Siloccaya** (Śiloccaya) Another name of mount **Mam̐dara**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 109.

1. **Siva** (Śiva) A god who was worshipped popularly.<sup>1</sup> **Sivamaha** festival was celebrated in his honour.<sup>2</sup> The worship of **Sivaliṅga** (phallus) was also in practice.<sup>3</sup>

1. UttN. p. 343, BrhKs. p. 253, Das-  
Cu. p. 99, VyaM. I. p. 25.

2. Jna. 21, Raj. 148, RajM. p. 284.

3. UttCu. p. 121.

2. **Siva** A celestial being who paid homage to **Tithayara Mahāvira**. In his previous life he was merchant **Siva**(1) in **Mihilā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.8.

3. **Siva** Ninth chapter of the eleventh section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 409.

4. **Siva** Eighth chapter of **Pupphiyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.1.

5. **Siva** Extra-ordinary name of the month of **Pauṣa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 53.

6. **Siva** Father of the fifth **Baladeva**(2), **Sudamsapa**(7) and fifth **Vāsudeva**(1) **Purisasiha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 602, Sth. 672.

7. **Siva** King of **Hatthiṇāpura**. His wife was **Dhārini**(27). He handed over the kingdom to his son **Sivabhadda** and took to **Disāpokkhiya** asceticism. In course of time he obtained *vibhaṅga* clairvoyance and started believing in the existence of only seven continents and the same number of oceans. His wrong belief was later removed by **Titthayara Mahāvira** who admitted him to his Order. At the end he obtained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417-8, 429, 436, 545, Sth. 621, AvaN. 847, Vis 3290, AvaCu. I. p. 469, AvaH. p. 347, BhaA. p. 549, SthA. p. 431.

**8. Siva** Merchant of **Mihilā** who was reborn as **Siva(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.8.

**Sivaa (Śivaka)** One of the four **Velamdhara-nāgarāya** gods residing on the **Udayabhāsa** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 305.

**Sivakoṭṭhaga (Śivakoṣṭhaka)** One of the eight monks in the city of **Tagarā**, who established **vyavahāra-dharma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaBh. 3. 350.

**1. Sivadatta (Śivadatta)** A prognosticator on whose advice **Śrībhadda** offered her dead child's meat to **Gosāla** in hope of getting a living issue.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 288, AvaN. 480, Vis. 1934, AvaM. pp. 279-280, AvaH. p. 205, KalpDh. p. 106, KalpV. p. 165.

**2. Sivadatta** Father-in-law of supreme king **Bambhadatta(1)**. He belonged to **Imḍapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 380.

**Sivapāgārā (Śivaprākārā)** A capital of each of **Soma(1)** and **Soma(2)**.<sup>1</sup> See **Somappabha(2)** for details.

1. BhaA. p. 204.

**Sivabhadda (Śivabhadra)** Son of king **Siva(7)** of **Haṭṭhināpura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417, 431, 491, AvaCu. I. p. 469.

**1. Sivabhūi (Śivabhūti)** Disciple of preceptor **Kaṇha(2)**. His other name was **Sāhassimalla(2)**. He was a resident of **Rahavīrapura**. He was very intelligent and courageous. The king of that place had tested his abilities. He was habituated to come home late in the night. One day his mother did not allow him to enter the house but asked to go wherever the doors were open. He went to the residence of preceptor **Kaṇha** and took to asceticism. Once he got a precious blanket from the king. The preceptor cut it into pieces and distributed among all his pupils. This he could not tolerate, and hence, abandoned all his clothes in protest and entered the state of clothelessness. i.e. nakedness. This is one view. The other view is that he was impressed by the scriptural passages relating to **Jinakalpa** and hence accepted the same. His sister **Uttarā** (who was a nun) also abandoned the clothes. But a prostitute covered her again. According to other view, it was a house wife who covered that naked nun. **Sivabhūi** had two disciples: **Koṭṭhina(2)** and **Koṭṭavira**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Bodhiya**.

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 427-8, AvaBh. 146, Vis. 3052-3055, NisBh. 5609-5610, AcaCu. p. 139, UttS. pp. 178 ff., SthA. pp. 390, 474,

**2. Sivabhūi** Disciple of preceptor Dhanagiri(1). Ārya Bhadda(4) was his pupil. He belonged to Koccha lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp (Theravāli). 7.

**Sivamaha (Śivamaha)** A festival celebrated in honour of Siva.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 21, Raj. 148, RajM. p. 284.

**Sivarāyariśi (Śivarājarṣi)** See Siva(7).

1. Bha. 417.

**Sivaliṅga (Śivaliṅga)** See Siva(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 121.

**Sivasena (Śivasena)** Tenth **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya(1)** region in **Jambūdiva**.<sup>1</sup> **Saccal(2)**<sup>2</sup> and **Satyasena**<sup>3</sup> are also mentioned in place of **Sivasena**.

1. Sam. 159.

2. Tir. 323.

3. SamA. p. 159.

**1. Sivā (Śivā)** Chief wife of king **Pajjoya** of **Ujjenī**. She was **Cedaya's** daughter.<sup>1</sup> She along with **Aṅgāravaī** renounced the world and became a woman disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvira**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 160, 168, 176, Ava.  
p. 28, UttK. p. 188.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 91.

**2. Sivā** Wife of king **Samuddavijaya(1)** and mother of **Rahapemi**,<sup>2</sup> **Ariṭṭhapemi**,<sup>3</sup> **Saccapemi(2)**<sup>4</sup> and **Dadhapemi**.<sup>5</sup>

1. Kalp. 171, Ant. 8, UttN. p. 496,  
Utt. 22.4, Sam. 157, Tir. 485, UttK.  
p. 390.

2. UttN. and UttS. p. 496, Utt. 22.36.

3. Sam. 157, Kalp. 171, Utt. 22.4.  
Tir. 485.

4. Ant. 8, UttN. p. 496.

5. Ibid.

**3. Sivā** She is the first woman-disciple of **Titthayara Dhamma**.<sup>1</sup> She is also known as **Cirā**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

2. Tir. 459.

**4. Sivā** A queen of **Sakka(3)**<sup>1</sup> In her previous life she was a daughter of a merchant of **Sāvattthī**. She took initiation in the Order of **Titthayara Pāsa(1)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 612, Bha. 406.

2. Jna. 157.

**5. Sivā** Second chapter of the ninth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 157.

**Sivānamdā (Śivānandā)** Wife of **upāsaka Ānanda(11)** of **Vāpiyagama**.<sup>1</sup> She, too, was a lay-votary of **Titthayara Mahāvira**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Upa. 3.

2. Ibid. 9.

**Sisira** (Śisīra) Extra-ordinary name of the month of Māgha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 53.

**Sisupāla** (Śisupāla) King of the city of Suttimāi. He was son of **Dama-ghosa** and had got invitation for appearing in the self-choosing ceremony (*svayamvara*) of princess **Dovāi**.<sup>1</sup> **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) fought with him for getting **Ruppini**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 117, Sut. 1.3.1.1, SutSi. p. 79,  
SutCu. p. 100.

2. PrasA. p. 88.

**1. Sihari** (Śikharin) A **Vāsahara** mountain situated to the north of mount **Meru** in **Jambuddivā**.<sup>1</sup> It lies to the north of **Heranṇavaya** and to the south of **Eravaya**(1). It touches the **Lavaṇa** ocean in the east and west. It measures like **Cullahimavamta**. The **Pumdariya**(7) pond is situated on it. Sihari has eleven 'peaks : **Siddhāyaya**, **Sihari**(3), **Heranṇavaya**(3), **Suvarṇakūla**(3), **Surādevī** (3), **Rattā**(2), **Lacchī**(4), **Rattavai**(2), **Ilādevī**(4), **Eravaya**(4) and **Tigicchi**. God **Sihari** resides there.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 197, 522.

2. Jam. 111, Sam. 24, 100, 109.

**2. Sihari** A god presiding over the **Sihari**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

**3. Sihari** Same as **Siharikūḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111, Sth. 522.

**Siharikūḍa** (Śikharikūṭa) A peak of mount **Sihari**(1).

1. Jam. 111, Sth. 522.

**Sihala** (Simhala) See **Simhala**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Sīasoā** (Śītasrotā) See **Siyasoā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**Sīala** (Śītala) See **Siyala**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 4.

**Sīa** (Sītā) A river rising from the southern side of a **Kesari** pond on mount **Nilavamta**. It passes through **Uttarakuru**(1), and **Bhaddasālavaṇa**(1), takes turn towards the east, passes through mount **Mālavamta**(1), divides **Purvavideha** into two parts, proceeds further through the **Vijaya**(10) gate and empties into the eastern **Lavaṇa** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 110, 8, 88, 90, 96, Jna. 141, Sam. 14, 74, Utt. 11.28, BhaA. pp. 654-655, 665, Sth. 552, 638, 369, JivM. pp. 244, 286, Jiv. 141, 154, Tir. 220.

**2. Sīa** A peak of mount **Nilavamta**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 110, Sth. 689.

3. **Sīā** A peak of mount **Mālavamta(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689.

4. **Sīā** Another name of **Īsipabbhārā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Dev. 279, Utt. 36.62.

5. **Sīā** A principal **Disākumārī** residing on **Camda(6)** peak of the western **Ruyaga(1)** mountain.

1. Sth. 643, Jah. 114, Tir. 157.

6. **Sīā** Mother of the fourth **Vāsudeva(1)**, **Parisuttama**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 603.

7. **Sīā** Wife of **Rāma(2)**. She was abducted by **Rāvaṇa**, and hence became the cause of battle between **Rāma** and **Rāvaṇa**.<sup>1</sup> She is enumerated as a virtuous lady.<sup>2</sup>

1. PrasJ. p. 86, Pras. 16, AcaCu. p. 187, NisCu. I. p. 104.

2. Ava. p. 28.

**Sīāmuḥavaṇa (Sītāmukhavana)** A grove situated in **Mahāvideha** on both the sides of river **Sīā(1)**. The southern grove lies to the south of river **Sīā**, to the west of the eastern **Lavaṇa** ocean, to the north of mount **Nisaha** and to the east of the **Vaccha(6)** territory. The northern one lies to the north of river **Sīā**, to the west of the eastern **Lavaṇa** ocean, to the east of the **Pukhalāvai** district and to the south of mount **Nilavamta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 95.

**Sīoa (Sītoda)** A peak of mount **Mālavamta(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 91.

**Sīoaddiva (Sītodadvīpa)** An islet situated in **Sīoappavāyakumḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 84.

**Sīoappavāyakumḍa (Sītodaprapātakumḍa)** A pool which is formed by the fall of river **Sīoā** descending from mount **Nisaha**. In its centre there is the **Sīoaddiva** islet. River **Sīoā** re-emerges from the northern side of the pool and flows towards **Devakuru**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 84.

**Sīoā (Sītodā)** A river flowing in **Mahāvideha**. It rises from the northern side of the **Tigimchi** pond situated on mount **Nisaha**. It then falls into **Sīoappavāya-kumḍa** and reemerges from its northern side. Then it flows in **Devakuru**, **Bhaddasālavaṇa(1)**, moves towards the west of mount **Mam-dara**, passes through mount **Vijjupabha(1)**, divides **Avaravideha(1)** into two parts, proceeds through **Jayamta(2)** gate and empties into western **Lavaṇa** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 84, 95, 96, Pras. 27, Jna. 64, Sam. 14, Jiv. 141, 154, Tir. 220, BhaA. pp. 654-655, Sth. 555.

**2. Sioā** A goddess presiding over the **Sioākūḍa**(2) peak of the mount **Nisaha**.<sup>1</sup> The same is the name of the presiding goddess of the **Sioākūḍa** peak of the **Vijjappabha**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 84.

| 2. Ibid. 101.

**3. Sioā** Same as **Sioākūḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 101, Sth. 689.

**1. Sioākūḍa** (Śītodākūta) A peak of mount **Vijjappabha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689, Jam. 101.

**2. Sioākūḍa** A peak of mount **Nisaha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689, Jam. 84.

**Siodā** or **Sioyā** (Śītodā) Same as **Sioā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 14, Sth. 638.

**Siosanijja** (Śītoṣṇīya) Third chapter of the first section of **Āyāraṃga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaN. 31, p. 9.

**1. Sitala** (Śītala) A prince who took to asceticism and obtained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 14.

**2. Sitala** see **Siyala**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 75.

**Sitasotā** (Śītasrotā) Same as **Siyasoā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 197.

**Sitā** See **Siā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643, 689; NisCu. I. p. 104, Tir. 220.

**Sitotā** or **Sitodā** See **Sioā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689, 555, Tir. 220, Pras. 27.

**1. Simamkara** Second would-be **Kulagara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**2. Simamkara** First would-be **Kulagara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See **Kulagara** for clarification.

1. Sth. 767.

**3. Simamkara** Third one of the fifteen **Kulagaras** in the current descending cycle in **Bharaha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 28-9.

**Simantaka** (Simantaka) An infernal abode fortyfive lakhs of *yojanas* in extent.<sup>1</sup> It is situated in the first part of the first infernal region,<sup>2</sup> **Rayanappabha**.<sup>3</sup> It is the summit of the nether world.<sup>4</sup>

1. Sth. 148, 328; Sam. 45.

3. NisBh. 65.

2. SthA. pp. 125, 251; AvaH. p. 600.

4. Ibid.

**1. Simandhara** (Simandhara) Third would-be Kulagara in the Eravaya (1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**2. Simandhara** Second would-be Kulagara in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara for clarification.

1. Sth. 767.

**3. Simandhara** Fourth of the fifteen Kulagaras in the current descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 28-9.

**4. Simandhara** A Titthamkara in the Mahāvideha region.<sup>1</sup> On occasions of serious doubts he is consulted even now by the lord of gods.<sup>2</sup> Simandhara had spoken high of preceptor Rakkhiya(1).<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaN. 1291, AvaCu. II. p. 194,  
AvaH. p. 309, KalpDh. p. 131,  
JiaM. p. 3.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 411, DasH. p. 279.

3. AvaCu. I. p. 411.

**5. Simandhara** A contemporary king of Tittthayara Siyala.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 473.

**6. Simandhara** Original name of King Usuyāra.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 394.

**Siyala** (Śīṭala) Tenth Titthamkara of the current descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> In his previous birth he was **Latthabāha**.<sup>2</sup> **Saccā** (2) was his contemporary Titthamkara in the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>3</sup> Siyala was son of king **Daḍharaha**(1) and his queen **Nandā**(3) of **Bhaddilapura**.<sup>4</sup> His height measured ninety *dhanuṣas*.<sup>5</sup> His colour resembled heated gold.<sup>6</sup> At the age of twenty-five thousand *pūrva* years he was entrusted with kingship<sup>7</sup> and after having ruled for fifty thousand *pūrvas* he renounced the world and took initiation<sup>8</sup> in the **Sahasambavana**<sup>9</sup> park along with one thousand men.<sup>10</sup> He was escorted to that park in the **Cāṇḍappabhā**(4)

1. Sam. 157, Ava. p. 4, Nanv. 18, Vis.  
1758, AvaN. 370, 1091, 1112.

2. Sam. 157.

3. Tir. 323.

4. AvaN. 383, 385, 388; AvaM. pp.  
237-43, Sam. 157, Tir. 473.

5. Sam. 90, AvaN. 379, Tir. 362.

6. AvaN. 376, Tir. 342.

7. SthA. p. 85.

8. AvaN. 286, Sam. 75, Sth. 411.

9. AvaN. 231.

10. AvaN. 225, Tir. 392.



palanquin.<sup>11</sup> He had his first *pāraṇā* at the hands of Puṇavvasu(2) in Ri-  
tṭhapura.<sup>12</sup> After three months<sup>13</sup> he became omniscient at Bhaddilapura in  
the park of Sahasambavana<sup>14</sup> under a *piṭamkha*<sup>15</sup> tree on the fourteenth  
day of the dark half of the month of Pausa.<sup>16</sup> Ānanda(7) and Sulasā(3)  
were his principal male and female disciples.<sup>17</sup> He attained emancipation  
on mount Sammeya<sup>18</sup> at the age of one lakh *pūrva*<sup>19</sup> years along with  
one thousand monks.<sup>20</sup> There were under him eighty-three groups of monks,  
headed by a group-leader.<sup>21</sup> He had an excellent community of one lakh  
and twenty thousand nuns.<sup>22</sup> Titthayara Suvihī died ten crores of *sāgaropama*  
years before Sīyala.<sup>23</sup> Sīyala got emancipation at the age of 1 lakh *pūrva*  
years.<sup>24</sup>

11. Sam. 157.

12. AvaN. 320, 324, 328, Sam. 157.

13. AvaM. p. 206.

14. AvaN. 245, 254.

15. Sam. 157, Tir. 406.

16. AvaN. 245.

17. Sam. 157, Tir. 447, 459.

18. AvaN. 307, AvaM. pp. 208-214

19. AvaN. 303.

20. AvaN. 311.

21. Sam. 83. According to AvaN. 267  
and Tir. (448) the number is eighty  
one.

22. AvaN. 257, 261.

23. Kalp. 196.

24. AvaN. 304.

**Siyasoā** (Śītasrotā) A river to the west of mount Maṇḍara and to the  
south of river Sīoā.<sup>1</sup> It forms boundary between the Pambhagāvai and  
Samkha districts of Mahāvīdeha.<sup>2</sup> It is the same as Sihasoyā.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sth. 197.

2. Jam. 102.

3. Sth. 522.

**Siyā** (Sītā) See Sīā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 11.28, Jna. 141, Pras. 16, Tir. 603, AvaN. 408, AvaCu. p. 187, iv. 154, 141  
Ava. p. 28, UttS. p. 352.

**Siyoyā** (Śitodā) Same as Sīoā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 64.

**Silai** (Śīlajit) A Kṣatriya mendicant.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 38.

**1. Siha** (Simha) A disciple of Mahāvīra who felt highly distressed at  
the news of the Titthayara's bilious fever and procured medicines for him  
from Revai(1) of Memdhiyagāma.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 557, SthA. p. 457.

**2. Siha** Pupil of ārya Dhamma(1) of Suvvaya(5) lineage and preceptor of  
ārya Dhamma(2) of Kāsava lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp and KalpV. pp. 265-6.

**3. Siha** Disciple of preceptor Revainakkhatta. He was initiated at Ayalapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. v. 32, NanM. p. 51, NanH. p. 13.

**4. Siha** Son of king Senia and queen Dhārīnī(1) of Rāyagiha. He took initiation from Tīthayara Mahāvira, observed asceticism for sixteen years and became a god in the Savvatthasiddha heavenly abode after death. In next birth he will be born in Mahāvideha and attain liberation there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

**5. Siha** Son of a village-chief. He enjoyed coition with his maid-servant Vijjumaī(2) in night time when Tīthayara Mahāvira accompanied by Gosāla paid a visit to Kālāya(1) settlement. Gosāla who laughed at them, was beaten by him.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 284, AvaN. 477, Vis. 1931, AvaM. p. 277, KalpDh. p. 105, KalpV. p. 164.

**6. Siha** Disciple of Saṃgama-thera.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 408, PinNM. p. 125.

**7. Siha** One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1)<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**8. Siha** Tenth chapter of the second section of Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

**9. Siha** A celestial abode of Mahāsukka(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is seventeen sāgaropama years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

**10. Siha** Same as Sihaseṇa(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 477.

**Sihakānta (Sīmhakānta)** A celestial abode of Mahāsukka(1) just like Siha(9).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

**Sihagai (Sīmhagati)** Name of a Logapāla of each of Amiyagai and Amiyavāhana, the two lords of the Disākumāra gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

**1. Sihagiri (Sīmhagiri)** King of Chagalapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 21.

**2. Sihagiri** King of the city of Sopāraga.<sup>1</sup> He enjoyed wrestling-competitions. See also Aṭṭaṇa.

1. AvaN. 1274, AvaH. p. 665, UttK. p. 121, AvaCu. II. p. 152.

**3. Sihagiri** Disciple of preceptor **Diṇṇa(6)**. He had four pupils : **Diṇṇa-giri(2)**, **Vaira(2)**, **Samiya** and **Arihadinna**.<sup>1</sup> He is referred to in a number of contexts.<sup>2</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 261.

2. AvaN. 767, Vis. 2778, AvaCu. I. p. 394, Ava. p. 27, Kalp. (Therāvali)

6, UttS. p. 333, GacV. pp. 17-8,

UttN. and UttS. pp. 96-7, SthA. p. 185.

**4. Sihagiri** Previous birth of **Munisuvvaya(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Sihaguḥā** (Sinhaguḥā) A den of thieves situated to the south of **Rāyagiha**. **Viḷaya(15)** lived there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 137.

**Sihacanda** (Simhacandra) An ascetic whose image enlightened an elephant.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 513.

**Sihapura** (Simhapura) Birth place of **Sejjamha(1)** the eleventh **Tittha-mkara**.<sup>1</sup> It was ruled by king **Siharaha(1)**. **Dujjohana(2)** was his jailor.<sup>2</sup> It is identified with modern Simhapuri near Banaras.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaN. 383.

2. Vip. 26, SthA. p. 508.

3. LAI. p. 334.

**Sihapura** (Simhapuri) Capital of **Supamha(2)** district of **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**Sihamuha** (Simhamukha) An **Am̐taradīva** and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 36, Sth. 304, NanM. p. 103.

**1. Siharaha** (Simharatha) King of **Sihapura**. **Dujjohana(2)** was his jailor.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 26, SthA. p. 508.

**2. Siharaha** Previous birth of **Titthamkara Dhamma(3)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Sihala** (Simhala) See **Simhala**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 4.

**Sihavikkamagai** (Simhavikramagati) Name of a **Logapāla** of each of the two lords, **Am̐iyagai** and **Am̐iyavāhana** of the **Disākumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256, Bha. 169.

**Sihavīa** (Simhavīta) A celestial abode of **Mahāsukka(1)** just like **Sīha(8)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

1. **Sihaseṇa** (Simhasera) Son of king Mahaseṇa(6) and queen Dhārīṇī(24) of the city Supatṭha.<sup>1</sup> See Devadattā(2) for details.

1. Vip. 30-31, SthA. p. 508.

2. **Sihaseṇa** Son of king Seṇia and queen Dhārīṇī(1) of Rāyagiha. Rest is similar to Siha(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

3. **Sihaseṇa** Eleventh chapter of the second of Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

4. **Sihaseṇa** Titthayara Vimala's contemporary Titthamkara in the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>1</sup> His other name is Asamjala.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 326.

2. Sam. 159, SamA. p. 159.

5. **Sihaseṇa** Father of Titthayara Ananta.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 477.

6. **Sihaseṇa** First disciple of Titthayara Ajiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 444.

7. **Sihaseṇa** An ascetic who was burnt alive by Ritṭha(2).<sup>1</sup> He was disciple of Usahasena.<sup>2</sup>

1. SamS. 84-5.

2. SamS. 82-83.

8. **Sihaseṇa** A king who after death took birth as an elephant and thereafter as a god.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 512. ff.

**Sihasoṇā** (Simhasrotā) A tributary of river Sioā in the western Mahāvīdeha of Jambuddiva.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 197, 522, Jam. 102.

**Sua** (Śuka) A mendicant in the city of Sogaṇḍhiyā. He was well-versed in the four Vedas, Śaṣṭitantra and Sāṅkhyā philosophy. Merchant Sudāmsaṇa(10) was his devotee. Sua accompanied by Sudāmsaṇa went to Thāvaccāputta and discussed many things with him. Ultimately Sua took to Thāvaccāputta's discipleship along with his one thousand pupils and attained liberation on mount Puṇḍarīya(6).<sup>1</sup> According to the commentator Śuka was the son of Vyāsa.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 55-6, SamA. p. 113.

2. JnaA. p. 110.

**Sui** (Śuci) First woman disciple of Titthayara Saṃti, the sixteenth Titthamkara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 460.

**Śuṅgāyana** (Śṅgāyana) Family-name of the Visāhā(1) constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 50, Jam. 159.

**Śuṃdara** Previous birth of Tittḥayara Vimala(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**1. Śuṃdarabāhu** Previous birth of Tittḥayara Supāsa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**2. Śuṃdarabāhu** Third would-be Vāsudeva(1) in the Bharaha region.<sup>1</sup> It is another name of Dīhabāhu(2).<sup>2</sup>

1. Tīr. 1143.

2. Sam. 159.

**Śuṃdarīpāṇḍa** (Sundarinanda) Same as Nāṇḍa(9).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 436.

**1. Śuṃdarī** Daughter of Usabha(1), born of his wife Supāṇḍā(2).<sup>1</sup> Her height was five hundred *dhanuṣas*.<sup>2</sup> Bāhubali was her twin brother.<sup>3</sup> She was the first to be taught mathematics by her brother with left hand.<sup>4</sup> Bharaha(1) her step-brother, wanted to marry her, and hence, he did not allow her to take initiation.<sup>5</sup> She, however, declined to marry him, renounced the world and took initiation from Tittḥayara Usabha(1) as a principal nun.<sup>6</sup> After living a life of eighty-four lakh *pūrva* years, Śuṃdarī attained emancipation.<sup>7</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 153, AvaN. 196, Vis. 1612-3, AvaM. p. 194, KalpV. p. 231.

2. Sth. 435.

3. AvaCu. I. p. 153, Vis. 1612-3.

4. Vis. 1633, AvaBh. 13, AvaM. p. 198.

5. AvaN. 344, Vis. 1724, AvaCu. I. p. 182.

6. AvaN. 348, Vis. 1729, AvaCu. I. p. 209, Jam. 31, Kalp. 215.

7. Sam. 84, NisBh. 1716, BrhBh. 3738, 6201.

**2. Śuṃdarī** Wife of merchant Nāṇḍa(9) of Nāsikka.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 566, NānM. p. 167.

**Śuṃdarīpāṇḍa** (Sundarinanda) Another name of Nāṇḍa(9).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 944, AvaCu. I. p. 566, AvaH. p. 436, SthA. p. 474.

**Śuṃbha** (Śuṃbha) A merchant of Sāvattī. He had a daughter named Śuṃbhā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 150.

**Śuṃbhavaḍeṃsaa** (Śuṃbhāvataṃsaka) Palace of goddess Śuṃbhā at Balicāṇicā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 150.

**1. Śuṃbhā** (Śuṃbhā) Daughter of merchant Śuṃbhā of Sāvattī. She embraced asceticism. After death she was born as a goddess, being a queen of Bali(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 150, Bha. 406, Sth. 403.

**2. Sumbhā** First chapter of the second section of *Nāyādharmakāhā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 150.

**Sumbhuttara** See *Lādha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 554.

**1. Sumsumā** Eighteenth chapter of the first section of *Nāyādharmakāhā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 5, Sam. 19, JnaA. p. 10.

**2. Sumsumā** Daughter of merchant *Dhanna*(1) of *Rāyagiha*.<sup>1</sup> See *Dhanna*(1) for details.

1. Jna. 136-9, AvaCu. I. p. 497, AvaH. pp. 370-1, NanM. p. 166, UttK. p. 456.

**Sumsumāra** One of the hundred sons of *Usabha*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**Sumsumārapura** A town where king *Dhumdhumāra* reigned. *Ṛṣi Vārattaga* (3) is said to have visited it.<sup>1</sup> *Titthayara Mahāvira* went there from *Vesālī* and proceeded to *Bhogapura* from there.<sup>2</sup> It is identified with *Chunar* in *Mirzapur* district.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 189, AvaN. 1298,  
AvaH. p. 711.

316, Vis. 1974, SthA. p. 524, KalpV.  
p. 269, AvaH. p. 430.

2. Bha. 144, AvaN. 519, AvaCu. I. p.

3. SN. p. 9, LAI. p. 339.

**Sukānta (Sukānta)** One of the two presiding gods of *Ghatodasamudda*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 182.

**1. Sukaccha** A *Vijaya*(23), i. e., district in *Mahāvideha*, situated to the north of river *Siyā*(1), to the south of mount *Nilavānta*(1), to the west of river *Gāhavaī* and to the east of mount *Cittakūḍa*(1) Its capital is *Khemapurā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 95, Sth. 637.

**Sukaccha** Probably same as *Mahākaccha*, son of *Usabha*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 230.

**Sukacchakūḍa (Sukacchakūṭa)** A peak of mount *Cittakūḍa*(1)<sup>1</sup> as well as *Dibaveyaddha*(1) in the *Sukaccha*(1) district of *Mahāvideha*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 94.

2. Sth. 688.

**Sukaṇṇā (Sukarṇā)** Wife of king *Appaḍihaya* of *Sogaṃdhiyā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Sukaṇṇa (Sukṛṇa)** Fifth chapter of *Nirayāvaliyā*(1).<sup>1</sup> It gives the life of king *Senia*'s son of the same name.<sup>2</sup>

2. NirC. 1.1.

1. **Sukanhā** (Sukṛṣṇā) Wife of king **Seṇiya**. She renounced the world and took initiation from **Titthayara Mahāvira** at **Campā**. She attained emancipation at the end.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.5, Ant. 21.

1. **Sukanhā** Fifth chapter of the eighth section of **Amṭagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 17.

2. **Sukāla** Second chapter of **Nirayāvaliyā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

3. **Sukāla** A celestial abode of **Sahassārakappa** where the maximum longevity of gods is eighteen *sāgaropama*<sup>1</sup> years.

1. Sam. 18.

4. **Sukāla** A *yakṣa* whose shrine was situated at **Sogaṃdhiyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

4. **Sukāla** Son of king **Seṇia** and queen **Sukālī**. Rest is similar to **Kāla**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.2, 2.2; NirC. 1.1.

1. **Sukālī** Second chapter of the eighth section of **Amṭagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 17.

2. **Sukālī** Wife of king **Seṇiya** and mother of **Sukāla**(4).<sup>1</sup> She accepted asceticism from **Titthayara Mahāvira** at **Campā** and in course of time attained salvation.<sup>2</sup>

1. Nir. 2.2.

2. Ant. 18.

**Sukitthī** (Sukṛṣṭi) A celestial abode of **Saṇṭakumāra**(1) and **Māhimda**(3) where the maximum span of life of gods is four *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 4.

1. **Sukumāliyā** (Sukumālikā or Sukumārikā) Daughter of merchant **Sāgaradatta**(2) of **Campā**. She was **Nāgasirī**(2) in her previous life. She took birth as **Dovai**.<sup>1</sup> **Sukumāliyā**<sup>2</sup> was a disciple of **Govāliyā**.<sup>2</sup> As a nun she had maḍa: a *nidāna* to have five men at her service and therefore as **Dovai** she married five brothers.<sup>3</sup>

1. Jna. 109, BhaA. p. 51.

3. Jna. 109, 120.

2. Jna. 113, 115.

2. **Sukumāliyā** Daughter of king **Jyāṣṭitu**(17) and grand-daughter of king **Jarakumāra**. **Sasaa**(2) and **Bhasaa** were her brothers. She took to asceticism along with her brothers. Since **Sukumāliyā** was very beautiful and delicate she had to be protected by them.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. II. pp. 417-8, NisBh. 2951, BrhBh. 5254-9, GacN. p. 26.

**3. Sukumāliya** Wife of king Jiyasattu(40) of Vasamtapara(3). She had deceived her husband.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaK. 146, AvaCu. I. p. 534, AvaH. pp. 402-3, AcaSi. p. 154.

**1. Sukosala (Sukośala)** Nineteenth Tittthamkara of the coming ascending cycle in the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1120.

**2. Sukosala** An ascetic who was eaten up by a tigress on Muggilagiri. The tigress in her former life, was his mother.<sup>1</sup>

1. SamS. 63-4, Mar. 466-7, Bhak. 161, Ava. p. 27, UttK. pp. 55 ff.

**1. Sukka (Śukra)** A celestial abode of Mahāsukka(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is seventeen sāgaropama years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 17.

**2. Sukka** Identical with the Mahāsukka(1) celestial region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 698.

**3. Sukka** A Joisiya god, under Lagapāta Soma(1).<sup>2</sup> In his previous birth he was Brahmin Somila(7) of Vāṇārasi.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 253, Sur. 107, Sam. 19.

3. Nir. 303, SthA. p. 572.

2. Bha. 163.

**4. Sukka** Third chapter of the same name is available in Pupphiya<sup>2</sup> as third chapter.

1. Sth. 755.

2. SthA. p. 512.

**5. Sukka** Third chapter of Pupphiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.1.

**6. Sukka** One of the eighty eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-5.

**Sukkā (Śuklā)** One of the six queens of Dharana(1).<sup>1</sup> She is also known as Sakka(2).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

2. Sth. 508.

**Sukkābha (Śukrābha)** A Logamtiya celestial abode where Avvābāha gods dwell.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 243.

**Sukkhittakasiṇa (Sukṣetrakṛtsna)** Fourth chapter of Dogiddhidasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Sugia (Sugīta)** See Supia.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 47.



**Sugutta (Sugupta)** Minister of king **Sayāṇiya** of **Kosambī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 316, Vis. 1976, AvaM. pp. 294 ff; AvaH. p. 222, KalpV. p. 170, KalpDh. p. 109.

**1. Suggiva (Sugrīva)** Ninth Paḍisattu of the coming ascending cycle in the **Bharaha (2)** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1146.

**2. Suggiva** Father of **Tittbhayara Suvihī(1)**. He was king of **Kagamdī**. His wife was **Rāmā(3)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 472, SthA. p. 308.

**3. Suggiva** **Rāma(2)** had asked **Suggiva** to make a search for **Siā(7)**. **Suggiva** orderd **Haṇumanīta** to do so.<sup>1</sup> **Suggiva** was one of the two sons of **Vidyādhara** king **Ādityaratha** of **Kimkindhapura (Kiṣkindhapura)**. **Tārā** was his wife.<sup>2</sup>

1. NisCu. I. p. 104.

2. PrasA. p. 89, PrasJ. p. 88.

**4. Suggiva** A city where king **Bhaddabāhu(1)** reigned. Prince **Miyāputta (3)** was his son.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 19. 1-2.

**5. Suggiva** General of the cavalry of **Bhūyānanda(1)** and names of other lords of the northern **Bhavaṇavaī** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404, 582.

**1. Sughosa (Sughoṣa)** Sixth **Kulagara (governor)** of the past ascending cycle<sup>1</sup> in the **Bharaha(2)** region. See **Kulagara**.

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 556.

**2. Sughosa** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152. KalpV. p. 236.

**3. Sughosa** A celestial abode of **Bambhaloa** where the maximum longevity of gods is ten *sāgaropama*<sup>1</sup> years.

1. Sam. 10.

**4. Sughosa** A celestial abode just like **Sayambhū(4)** where the maximum span of life of gods is six *sāgaropama*<sup>1</sup> years.

- 1, Sam. 6.

**5. Sughosa** A city where king **Ajjuṇṇa(3)** reigned. It had the **Devaramapa** park and the shrine of **yakṣa Viraseṇa(1)**. It was visited by **Tittbhayara Mahāvīra** where prince **Bhaddanandī(4)** was initiated by him.<sup>1</sup>

**1. Sughosā** (Sughosā) A bell of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup> The lords of Saṇamkumāra and Pāṇaya regions, also possess bells of the same name.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 140, Bha. 567, Tir. 194. | 2. Jam. 118.

**2. Sughosā** Name of a queen of each of Giyarai and Giyajasa, the two lords of Gaṇdhavva gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a merchant's daughter born at Nāgapura.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406. | 2. Jna. 153.

**3. Sughosā** Twenty ninth chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of Nāyādhammakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**Sucāṇḍa** (Sucandra) Second Tittthamkara of the current descending cycle in the Eravaya(1) region<sup>1</sup> and contemporary of Tittthayara Ajiya.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 315. | 2. Tir. 521.

**Succhittā** (Sukṣetrā) See Succhettā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 508, AvaCu. I. p. 311, Vis. 1963.

**Succhettā** (Sukṣetrā) A village visited by Tittthayara Mahāvīra. From there he went to the Malaya(3) village.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 311, AvaN. 508, Vis. 1963, AvaM. p. 291.

**Succhettā** (Sukṣetrā) See Succhettā.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 523, AvaCu. I. p. 320.

**1. Sujasa** (Suyasā) Charioteer of Cakkavatti Vairapābha.<sup>1</sup> He was reborn as king Sejjamsa(3).<sup>2</sup> Sujasa had renounced the world along with Vairapābha.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 180.

3. AvaCu. I. p. 180.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 162.

**2. Sujasa** One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**1. Sujasā** (Suyasā) Mother of Ananta, the fourteenth Tittthayara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 477.

**2. Sujasā** First woman disciple of Tittthayara Siyala.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as Sulasā(3).

1. Tir. 459.

**3. Sujasā** Wife of merchant Susunāga of Sudamsanapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 195, AvaN. 1293, AvaH. p. 707.

**Sujāa (Sujāta)** See **Sujāta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33, AvaH. p. 709.

**1. Sujāta** Third **Gevijjaga** celestial abode,<sup>1</sup>

1. St4. 785.

**2. Sujāta** Son of merchant **Dhanamitta**(1) of **Campā**. He was very handsome. Minister **Dhammaghosa**(3) plotted to kill him. But king **Camdajjhaya** gave his sister **Camdajasā**(2) in marriage to him.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 197, AvaN. 1297, AvaK. p. 709.

**3. Sujāta** Third chapter of the second section of **Vivāgasuya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**4. Sujāta** Prince of **Vīrapura** and son of king **Vīrakamhamitta** and queen **Siridevi**(3). He had five hundred wives, viz., **Balasiri**(1) etc. Once he listened to the account of his previous birth as **Usabhadatta**(2) from **Titthayara Mahāvira** and renounced the world. He will attain emancipation in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**1. Sujātā** Wife of **Seniya**. She was initiated by **Titthayara Mahāvira** at **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16

**2. Sujātā** Eleventh chapter of the seventh section of **Amṭagadadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**3. Sujātā** Name of a queen of each of the **Logapālas** of **Bhūyānamda**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

**4. Sujātā** Another name of the **Jambhusudamsaṇṇa** tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90.

**Sujāyā (Sujātā)** See **Sujātā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

**Sujitthā (Sujyesthā)** See **Sujetthā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 28.

**Sujetthā (Sujyesthā)** Daughter of king **Cedaga**, sister of queen **Cellanā** and mother of **Saccā**(1). Instead of **Sujesthā**, **Cellanā** eloped with king **Senia**(1) and married him. **Sujetthā**, therefore, took to asceticism.<sup>1</sup> See also **Peḍhāta**(1).

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 164-6, 174; AvaH. pp. 676-7, Ava. p. 28, SthA. p. 457, UeK. 81

**Sujja** (Sūrya) A celestial abode of **Bambhaloa** where the maximum longevity of gods is nine *sāgaropama*<sup>1</sup> years.

1. Sam. 9.

**Sujjakamṭa** (Sūryakānta) A celestial abode just like **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SaM. 9.

**Sujjakūḍa** (Sūryakūṭa) A celestial abode similar to **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Sujjajjhaya** (Sūryadhvaṇa) A celestial abode similar to **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Sujjapabha** (Sūryaprabha) A celestial abode just like **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Sujjalesa** (Sūryaleṣya) A celestial abode exactly like **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Sujjavanna** (Sūryavarṇa) A celestial abode just like **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Sujjavitta** (Sūryavitta) A celestial abode just like **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Sujjasimṅga** (Sūryasṅga) A celestial abode having similarity with **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Sujjasitṭha** (Sūryasṛṣṭa) A celestial abode corresponding to **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Sujjasirī** (Sūryasirī) Daughter of Brāhmaṇa **Sujjasiva**. Her father sold her to Brāhmaṇa **Goviṇḍa** owing to acute famine. She was, however, married to her own father after the end of the famine. Later she gave birth to a son named **Susadhā** and died.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. pp. 209 ff., 231, 233, 237.

**Sujjasiva** (Sūryasīva) A Brāhmaṇa belonging to **Sambukka**(2) village. **Sujjasirī** was his daughter and later his wife.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. pp. 209, 233 ff.

**Sujjāya** (Sujāta) Same as **Suvvaya**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 446.

**Sujjāvatta** (Sūryāvarta) A celestial abode similar to **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 9.

**Sujjuttaravaḍḍimsaga** (Sūryottarāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode exactly similar to **Sujja**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. . 9.

**Sujha** (Suhma) See **Subbha**<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 318.

**1. Suṭṭhiya** (Susthita) Preceptor of **Kavila**(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhKs. p. 1371.

**2. Suṭṭhiya** One of the twelve disciples of preceptor **Suhatthi**(1).<sup>1</sup> See also **Suṭṭhiya Suppadibuddha**.

1. Kalp and KalpV. p. 257.

**3. Suṭṭhiya** Presiding god of the **Lavana** ocean.<sup>1</sup> **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) had meditated in order to seek his help.<sup>2</sup> It is the same as **Socchiya**(4).

1. Jna. 81, Jiv. 161.

2. Jna. 124, SthA. p. 524.

**4. Suṭṭhiya** A preceptor who initiated the five **Pamḍavas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 458.

**Suṭṭhiya-Suppadibuddha** (Susthita-Supratibuddha) Two of the twelve disciples of preceptor **Suhatthi**(1).<sup>1</sup> They were also called **Koḍiya-Kākaṇḍaa**. They belonged to the **Vagghāvacca**(1) lineage. The **Koḍiyagāṇa**(2) monastic branch originated from them. They had five disciples: **Imḍadīṇṇa**, **Piyagāṇṭha**, **Govāla**, **Isidatta** and **Arihadatta**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. pp. 257, 260.

2. Ibid. pp. 254, 261, KalpDh. p. 165.

**Suṭṭhiyā** (Susthitā) Capital of god **Suṭṭhiya**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 154, 161.

**1. Sunāṇḍa** (Sunanda) Previous birth of **Poṭṭila**(1), the ninth would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**2. Sunāṇḍa** An inhabitant of **Mahāpura**.<sup>1</sup> He was the first to offer alms to **Titthayara Vāsūpujja**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 324.

2. Sam. 157, AvaN. 328, AvaM. p. 227.

**3. Sunāṇḍa** A king of **Haṭṭhināura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 10.

**4. Sunāṇḍa** A principal lay-votary of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 152, AvaM. p. 209.

**5. Sunāṇḍa** A resident of **Rāyagiha** at whose house **Titthayara Mahāvira** had broken his third **māsakhamāṇa** (month's fast).<sup>2</sup> He is the same as **Sudāmsaṇa**(3).<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 541, AvaN. 474, Vis. 1928,

KalpV. p. 164.

AvaM. p. 276, KalpDh. p. 105,

2. AvaCu. I. p. 282.

6. **Suṇamāda** A *śrāvaka* of *Cāṇḍā* who took re-birth as a rich merchant in *Kosambī* and embraced asceticism.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 123, UttCu. p. 80, UttK. p. 72.

7. **Suṇamāda** One of the hundred sons of *Usabha*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

8. **Suṇamāda** A celestial abode of *Mahāsukka*(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is fifteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 15.

1. **Suṇamāda** (*Sunandā*) Mother of preceptor *Vaira*(2). Her husband *Dhaṇagiri*(2) left her alone in the state of pregnancy and embraced asceticism.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 390, AvaH. pp. 289-290, KalpV. p. 262, KalpDh. p. 170, UttS. p. 333.

2. **Suṇamāda** One of the two wives of *Usabha* (1). She is also known as *Namāda*(7). After her first husband's death in childhood she was brought up by king *Nābhī* and married to *Usabha*. She gave birth to *Bāhubali* and *Sumāri*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 152, AvaM. p. 194, AvaN. 191, AvaBh. 4 (after AvaN. 196) Vis. 1607, Tir. 283, KalpDh. p. 148, KalpV. p. 231.

3. **Suṇamāda** Chief wife of supreme king *Maghavā*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158.

4. **Suṇamāda** Name of a queen of each of the four *Logapālas* of *Bhūyāṇamāda*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

5. **Suṇamāda** See *Namdiṇi*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. 164.

6. **Suṇamāda** Same as *Namāda*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. NirC. 1.1. p. 5.

1. **Suṇakkhatta** (*Sunakṣatra*) Second chapter of the third section of *Aṇuttarovavāiyadsā*.<sup>1</sup> According to *Thāṇa* it is the third of ten chapters of the above text.<sup>2</sup>

1. Anut. 3.

2. Sth. 755.

2. **Suṇakkhatta** Son of lady merchant *Bhaddā*(6) of *Kāgamdi*. He took initiation from *Titthayara Mahāvira*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 6.

3. **Suṇakkhatta** A disciple of *Titthayara Mahāvira*. He belonged to the *Kosala* country. He was burnt by *Gosāla*.<sup>1</sup> After death he was born as a god in the *Accuya* celestial region. In future he will attain liberation in *Mahāvīḍeha*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 553, SthA. p. 523, KalpV. p. 38. | 2. Bha. 558.

**Supakkhattā (Sunakṣatrā)** - Second night of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 48.

**Supaha (Sunakha)** Sixth would-be Kulagara of the Bharaha(2) region,<sup>1</sup> He is also called **Suhuma**.<sup>2</sup> See **Kulagara**.

1. Tir. 10.4.

2. Sam. 159, Sth. 556.

**1. Sunābha (Sunābha)** Son of king **Paumanābha(3)** of **Avarakamkā(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna 123.

**2. Sunābha** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**Sutārayā (Sutārakā)** - A goddess.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ava. p. 19.

**1. Sutta (Sūtra)** Whatever is preached by the *Jinas*, in the form of *attha*, i. e. import or sense, is strung together by the **Gaṇadharas** in the form of **Sutta**<sup>1</sup> which is a systematic arrangement of the teachings in sections, chapters etc.<sup>2</sup> It is named **Sutta** because it communicates the knowledge<sup>3</sup> or pours out the sense i. e. meaning<sup>4</sup> of the sacred teachings. **Sutta** denotes also aphorisms of teachings<sup>5</sup>, or a thread which passes through or binds together the teachings of *Jinas*<sup>6</sup> or it stands for *sūkta* in the sense that the teachings are to be construed as well-said words of *Jina*.<sup>7</sup> **Sutta** includes the teachings of **Gaṇadharas**.<sup>8</sup> **Sutta** comprises of **Aṃgapavitttha** and **Aṃgabāhira** works.<sup>9</sup> It generally means scriptures<sup>10</sup> and its language is **Addhamāghahī**.<sup>11</sup> **Āgama**, **Pavayana** and **Suya** are also its other names.<sup>12</sup> See also **Āgama**, **Pavayana** and **Suya**.

1. 'Attham bhāsaṃ arāhā suttam gaṇ-  
thamti gaṇaharā', AvaN. 92, Vis.  
1124, VyaBh. 4.101, DasCu. p. 6,  
AvaCu. I. p. 337, UttCu. p. 108.

2. AvaCu. I. pp. 92-93.

3. SutN. 3, SutCu. p. 6.

4. Vis. 1375, VisK. p. 398, NanM. p.  
239, AnuH. p. 22, AnuHe. p. 38.

5. Vis. 1002, 1004, UttS. p. 18, AnuHe.  
p. 263, Siha. p. 6, AcaS. p. 11.

6. Cand. 83-84; BhaK. 87.

7. VisK. p. 398.

8. BrhKs. p. 1379.

9. Utt. 28.23, Praj. 37, JitBh. 560;  
NisCu. I. p. 11, AvaCu. I. p. 337,  
PakY. p. 59.

10. Sth. 468, Utt. 123, UttS. p. 56,  
UttCu. p. 158, NisBh. 2094, Mar.  
537, BhaK. 8.

11. BrhKs. p. 1379, AvaN. (Dīpikā)  
p. 70.

12. AcaN. 281, Vis. 1373, AvaCu. I. p.  
92, SutSi. p. 2, PakY. p. 59.

**2. Sutta (Sūtra)** One of the five sections of **Ditthivāya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 147, Nan. 57, Sth. 262.

**Suttakāḍa (Sūtrakṛta)** - See **Sūyagāḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutN. 2, SutCu. p. 6.

**Suttagada (Sūtrakṛata)** See **Sūyagada**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutN. 20.

**Suttaveyāliya (Sūtravaicārika)** An Āriya vocational group.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Suttia (Sautrika)** An Āriya vocational group.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Suttimaī (Suktimaī)** Capital of the Āriya country Cedi.<sup>1</sup> It was ruled by king **Sisupāla**, son of **Damaghosa**.<sup>2</sup> Suttimaī is identified with a place near Banda, situated on the bank of river Ken, a tributary of Jumna, in Bundelkhand.<sup>3</sup>

1. SutSi. p. 123.

2. Jna. 117.

3. SGAMI. p. 48, LAI. p. 340.

**Suttivattiyā (Sūktipratyayā)** One of the four off-shoots of **Uttaratalissa-haṇa**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 257.

**Sutthiyā (Susthitā)** See **Sutthiyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 154.

**1. Sudāmsana (Sudarśana)** Father of **Ara**, the eighteenth **Titthayara** of **Bharaha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157-8, Tir. 481, UttK. p. 332.

**2. Sudāmsana** Fifth would-be **Baladeva**(2) in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1144.

**3. Sudāmsana** Identical with **Sunāmda** (5).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 282.

**4. Sudāmsana** Preceptor of **Sāgaradatta**(4) (Previous birth of **Baladeva**(2) **Bhadda**(13)) and **Dhaṇadatta**(1) (previous birth of **Vāsudeva**(1) **Sayambhū** (1)).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 607.

**5. Sudāmsana** Previous birth of **Pāsa**(1), the twenty-third **Titthayara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**6. Sudāmsana** Previous birth of **Ara**, the eighteenth **Titthayara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**7. Sudāmsana** Fifth **Baladeva**(2)<sup>1</sup> and brother of **Vāsudeva**(1) **Purisaśiha**.

1. Vis. 1766, Tir. 567, AvaM. pp. 237, 239-40.



He was son of king Siva(6) and queen Vijayā(3) of Assapura.<sup>2</sup> His height was forty-five *dhamuṣas*.<sup>3</sup> He took to asceticism and attained emancipation at the age of seventeenth lakh years.<sup>4</sup> In his previous birth he was Laliya.<sup>5</sup>

2. AvaN. 408-411.

3. Ibid. 403.

4. Ibid. 406, 414.

5. There is confusion in names. Tir. 606, Sam. 158.

**8. Sudāmsana** A merchant of Rāyagīha. In spite of the danger created by gardener Ajjuṇa(1), Sudāmsana paid a visit to Tittḥayara Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup> For further information see Ajjuṇa(1).

1. Ant. 13, UttS. p. 113.

**9. Sudāmsana** A merchant and *śramaṇopāsaka* belonging to Cāmpā. Mittavati was his wife. Abhayā the queen of the city was much attracted towards him. Once she requested him to have coition with her. Sudāmsana did not agree to her proposal even at the risk of his life, as such an immoral act was against his vow of fidelity.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 270, AcaCu. pp. 275, 315, Ava. p. 27, BhaK. 81, AcaSi. p. 279, UttK. p. 442.

**10. Sudāmsana** A merchant of city of Sayamdhīyā. Formerly he was a follower of mendicant Sua but later became a votary of ascetic Thāvaccāputta.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 55.

**11. Sudāmsana** Father of Putthi and father-in-law of Cakkavatti Bāmbhadatta.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 379.

**12. Sudāmsana** A householder of Rāyagīha. His wife was Piya. Bhaya(1) was their daughter.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4.1.

**13. Sudāmsana** A merchant of Vāṇiyagāma. He visited Tittḥayara Mahāvira at the Dāipalāsa shrine, took initiation from the Tittḥayara, observed ascetism for five years and attained emancipation on mount Vipula.<sup>1</sup> Formerly he was *śramaṇopāsaka* and had asked some questions to Mahāvira who in course of reply told him his previous life, i. e. the life of Mahabbala(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Ant. 14.

2. Bha. 424-432, 617; AvaCu. p. 368,

UttK. p. 352.

**14. Sudāmsana** Fifth chapter of Amṭagaḍadasā.<sup>1</sup> At present it is the tenth chapter of its sixth section.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 755, SthA. p. 509.

2. Ant. 12.

**15. Sudāmsaṇa** One of the various names of mount **Maṇḍara**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16, Jam. 109.

**16. Sudāmsaṇa** General of the elephant-column of **Dharaṇīmḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**17. Sudāmsaṇa** Sixth **Gavijjaga** celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 685.

**18. Sudāmsaṇa** A peak of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mountain. It is presided over by a goddess **Bhaddā**(33).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

**19. Sudāmsaṇa** One of the two presiding gods of **Dhāyaikhaṇḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 174, Sth. 764.

**20. Sudāmsaṇa** A *yakṣa* whose shrine was situated in the park of **Bhaṇḍīra** at **Mahurā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

**Sudāmsaṇapura** (**Sudarśanapura**) A city to which householder **Susūṇāga** belonged. Monk **Suvvaya**(2) was his son.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. p. 195, AvaN. 1293, AvaH. p. 707.

**1. Sudāmsaṇā** Elder sister of **Tiṭṭhayaṇa Mahāvira**<sup>1</sup> and mother of **Jamālī**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 177 Kalp. 109, Vis. 2807,  
AvaCu. I. pp. 245, 416; AvaBh.  
125, NisBh. 5597, AvaH. p. 313.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 416, AvaBh. 125, Vis.  
2807, AvaH. p. 313.

**2. Sudāmsaṇā** A prostitute of the city of **Sāhaṇjaṇī**. She was kept in his house by minister **Suseṇa**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 22, SthA. p. 507.

**3. Sudāmsaṇā** Mother of the fourth **Baladeva**(2)<sup>1</sup>, **Purīṣuttama**.

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 604.

**4. Sudāmsaṇā** [Name of a queen of each of **Kāla**(1) and **Mahākāla** two lords of the **Pisāya** gods.<sup>1</sup> In her previous life **Sudāmsaṇā** was born as a merchant's daughter at **Nāgapura**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

2. Jna. 153.

**5. Sudāmsaṇā** Name of queen of each of the four **Logapālas** of **Dharaṇīmḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

**6. Sudāmsaṇā** A lotus-pond on the western **Araṇjanaga** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

7. **Sudāmsaṇā** A palanquin associated with **Titthayara Usaba's(1)** renunciation ceremony.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, AvaM. p. 215,

8. **Sudāmsaṇā** Capital of **Robhī(6)**, a queen of **Sakka(3)** It is situated on the south-western **Raikaṛaga** mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307,

9. **Sudāmsaṇā** Another name of the tree of **Jambusudāmsaṇā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 8, Jam. 90.

**Sudatta** Disciple of preceptor **Dhammaghoṣa(8)**. He paid a visit to **Haṭṭhināpura** with his teacher.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**Sudarisaṇa (Sudarśana)** See **Sudāmsaṇa(1)** and **(9)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 481, AcaCu. p. 315.

**Sudādha (Sudāṣṭra)** A **Nāgakumāra** god who caused affliction to **Titthayara Mahāvīra** when he was crossing river **Gaṅgā** in a boat. In one of his previous births, the god was a lion and was killed by **Mahāvīra** who was then living as **Tivṛṭṭha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 280, AvaN. 470, BrhKs. p. 1489, NisBh. III. p. 366, AvaH. p. 197, AvaM. p. 274.

1. **Sudāma (Sudāman)** Second of the seven **Kulagaras** of the past ascending cycle in the **Bharaha(2)** region.<sup>1</sup> See **Kulagara**.

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 556.

2. **Sudāma** Second would-be **Kulagara** in the **Bharaha(2)** region.<sup>1</sup> See **Kulagara**

1. Tir. 1004.

1. **Suddhadamta (Suddhadanta)** Fourth would-be **Cakkavattī** of the **Bharaha(2)** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1124.

2. **Suddhadamta** An **Amṭaradīva** and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 364, 408; Jiv. 112, Sth. 304, Praj. 36, NanM. p. 104.

3. **Suddhadamta** Fifth chapter of the second section of **Anuttarovavāṇiyadāsā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

4. **Suddhadamta** Son of king **Seniya** and queen **Dhārīṇī(1)**. He was initiated by **Titthayara Mahāvīra**. After death he was born as a god in **Anuttaravimāṇa**. In future he will get emancipation in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

**Suddhabhūmi** (Śuddhabūmi) Same as **Subbhabhūmi**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Lāḍha**.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 296.

**Suddhodana** (Śuddhodana) Father of **Buddha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 542, AvaH. p. 412.

**Suddhodanasuta** (Śuddhodanasuta) Same as **Buddha(1)**, the son of **Suddhodana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 542.

**Sudhamma** (Sudharman) See **Suhamma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 594, DasCu. p. 6, KalpCu. p. 104, Tir. 711, SutCu. pp. 31, 155, KalpDb. p. 152.

**Sudhammā** (Sudharmā) See **Suhammā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 51, Jiv. 143, Sur. 97.

1. **Supaṭṭha** (Supraṭṭha) Thirteenth chapter of the sixth section of **Aṃtagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 12.

2. **Supaṭṭha** A merchant of **Sāvattī**, who was initiated by **Titthayara Mahāvira**. He attained salvation on mount **Vipula**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 14.

3. **Supaṭṭha** A merchant of **Sāvattī** who entered the Order of **Titthayara Pāsa(1)**. After death he was born as **Sūra(1)**. In future he will get emancipation in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.2, SthA. p. 512.

4. **Supaṭṭha** Another name of the month **Bhādrapada**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 53, Jam. 152.

5. **Supaṭṭha** A place situated in **Eravaya(1)**, where twenty **Titthamkaras** of that region attained salvation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 552.

6. **Supaṭṭha** A city in the **Bharaha(2)** region of **Jambuddiva**. King **Mahāsena(6)** reigned there,<sup>1</sup> whereas **Cakkavattī Bambhadatta(1)** visited it.<sup>2</sup> It is probably the same as **Supaṭṭhapura**.

1. Vip. 30, SthA. p. 508

2. UttN. p. 380.

**Sūpaṭṭhapura** (Supraṭṭhapura) A city where **Miyāputta(2)** was to be reborn as a merchant's son. River **Gaṃgā** flowed near it.<sup>1</sup> [It is identified with modern **Jhusi**, opposite to **Allahābad**, across the **Ganges**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 7.

2. GDA. p. 159.

**Supaiṭṭhābha** (Supratīṣṭhābha) A celestial abode of Logamīya gods just like Acci.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 8, Bha. 243.

**Supaiṇṇā** (Supratijñā) A principal Disākumārī residing on the Kamcaṇa (2) peak of the southern Ruyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114, Sth. 643, Tir. 155, AvaH. p. 122.

**1. Supamha** (Supakṣman) A celestial abode where the maximum longevity of gods is nine sāgaropama years. It is just like Pamha(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**2. Supamha** A district in Mahāvideha, with its capital at Sihapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**3. Supamha** One of the four peaks of mount Amkāvaī(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**Supasiddhā** (Suprasiddhā) A palanquin which is associated with the initiation ceremony of Titthayara Abhināmdana.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**1. Supāsa** (Supārśva) Seventh Titthamkara of the present descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region of Jambuddiva.<sup>1</sup> He was Sumdarabāhu(1) in his previous birth.<sup>2</sup> His contemporary Titthamkara in the Eravaya(1) region was Somacāmda(1).<sup>3</sup> Supāsa's parents were king Paīṭṭha(1) and queen Puhavī(1) of Vāṇārasī.<sup>4</sup> His height measured two hundred dhanuṣas.<sup>5</sup> His colour was like heated gold.<sup>6</sup> He succeeded to the throne at the age of five lakhs of pūrvas and twenty pūrvāṅgas<sup>7</sup> and then renounced the world along with one thousand men.<sup>8</sup> On that occasion he used the Jayamti(11) palanquin.<sup>9</sup> He broke his fast and accepted alms for the first time from Mahimda of Pāḍalasamda.<sup>10</sup> After nine months he became omniscient<sup>11</sup> on the sixth day of the dark fortnight of the month of Phālguna<sup>12</sup> under a śirīṣa tree.<sup>13</sup> He had an excellent community of three lakh monks and four lakh and thirty thousands nuns.<sup>14</sup> It was divided into ninetyfive groupleaders.<sup>15</sup> Vidabbha and Somā(5) were his chief male and female disciples.<sup>16</sup> He attained emancipation at the age

1. Sam. 157, Ava. p. 4, Nan. v. 18,

Vis. 1758, AvaN. 1090.

2. Sam. 157.

3. Tir. 320.

4. AvaN. 382, 385, 387, Sam. 157, Tir. 470.

5. Sam. 101, AvaM. pp. 237-243, AvaN. 378, Tir. 362.

6. AvaN. 376, Tir. 340.

7. AvaM. pp. 208-214, AvaN. 283.

8. AvaN. 225, 231; Tir. 391.

9. Sam. 157.

10. AvaN. 320, 323, 327, Sam. 157.

11. AvaM. p. 206.

12. AvaN. 244.

13. Sam. 157, Tir. 405.

14. AvaN. 257, 261.

15. AvaN. 266, Sam. 95.

16. Sam. 157, Tir. 446, 460.

of twenty lakhs of *pūrvas* along with hundred monks on mount Sammeya.<sup>17</sup> A period of nine thousands crores of *sāgaropama* years elapsed between him and Tithayara Paumappaba.<sup>18</sup>

17. AvaN. 303, 307, 309.

18. AvaN. p. 81, Kalp. 198.

**2. Supāsa** Seventh would-be Tithamkara of the coming Ussappinī in the Eravaya(1) region of Jambuddiva. Tithogāli mentions Suvvaya in this context and Supāsa as eighteenth Tithayara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1120

**3. Supāsa** Eighteenth Tithamkara of the present descending cycle in the Eravaya(1) region of Jambuddiva.<sup>1</sup> According to Tithogāli his name is Aipāsa.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

2. Tir. 331.

**4. Supāsa** Third would-be Tithamkara in the Bharaha(2) region and future birth of Udaya(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1111, Sth. 691.

**5. Supāsa** Fourth would-be Kulagara of the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara.

1. Tir. 1004.

**6. Supāsa** Third Kulāgara of past Usappinī in the Bharaha(2) region of Jambuddiva.<sup>1</sup> See Kulagara.

1. Sam. 157, Sth. 556.

**7. Supāsa** Uncle of Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup> He will again take birth as the second Tithamkara, Sūradeva by name, in the coming Ussappinī, in the Bharaha (2) region.<sup>2</sup>

1. Āca. 2,177, AcaCu. p. 307, Sam.

Sth. 691.

159, Kalp. 109, AvaCu. I. p. 245,

2. Sam. 159, Sth. 691, SthA. p. 456.

**Supāsā** A nun of the line of Tithayara Pāsa(1). She will propound *cāujjāma-dhamma* and attain salvation in the coming Ussappinī. Whether she will be born as Tithayara is not certain<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 692, SthA. p. 458.

**Supīa (Supīta)** One of the thirty *Muhuttas* of a day and night.<sup>1</sup> It is also known as *Sugīa*<sup>2</sup> and *Subīa*.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 30, JamS. p. 493.

3. Jam. 152.

2. Sur. 47.

**Supunkha (Supānkha)** A celestial abode of *Lamtaa* where the maximum longevity of gods is twelve *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Supunḍa** (Supunḍra) A celestial abode just like **Supumkha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 12.

**Supuppha** (Supuṣpa) A celestial abode of **Pāpata** where the maximum longevity of gods is twenty *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 20.

**Suppaḍibuddha** (Supratibuddha) One of the twelve disciples of preceptor **Suhatthi**(1).<sup>1</sup> See also **Suṭṭhiyasuppaḍibuddha**.

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 257.

**Suppaitṭhābha** (Supratisthābha) A **Logamtiya** celestial abode where the **Aggicca**(1) gods reside.<sup>1</sup> The maximum longevity of the gods dwelling there is eight *sāgaropama* years.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 243.

2. Sam. 8.

**Suppabuddha** (Suprabuddha) Eighth **Gevijjaga** celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 685.

1. **Suppabuddhā** (Suprabuddhā) Another name of the **Jambusudarāṣaṇā** tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90,

2. **Suppabuddhā** A principal **Disākumārī** residing on the **Pauma**(17) peak of the southern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643, Tir. 155, Jam. 114.

1. **Suppabha** (Suprabha) Fourth **Baladeva**(2)<sup>1</sup> and brother of **Vāsudeva** (1) **Purisuttama**. He was son of king **Soma**(4)<sup>2</sup> and his queen **Sudāṁsaṇā** (3) of **Bāravaī**.<sup>3</sup> He attained liberation at the age of fifty-five lakh years.<sup>4</sup> He was 50 bows tall.<sup>5</sup> In his previous birth he was **Asoga**(6) or **Asogaliya**.<sup>6</sup>

1. Vis. 1766, Tir. 567, AvaM, pp. 237, 239-240.

2. According to Sam. 158, his father's name is **Rudda**(5).

3. AvaN. 408-411.

4. Ibid. 406, 414. According to Sam.

51, he attained liberation at the age of fifty one lakh years.

5. AvaN. 493, Sam. 50.

6. Sam. 158; There is confusion in this name.

2. **Suppabha** Third would-be **Kulagara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Sth. 556,

3. **Suppabha** Fourth would-be **Baladeva**(2) in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1144.

4. **Suppabha** Another name of **Paumappabha**, the sixth **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nau. v. 18, Vis. 1758, Tir. 446, AvaN. 370.

**5. Suppabha** Name of Logapāla of each of Harikānta and Harissaha,<sup>1</sup> the two lords of the Suvannakumāra gods.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 256.

2. Bha. 169.

**6. Suppabha** One of the two presiding gods of the Khodavara island.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 182.

**Suppabbhakānta (Suprabhakānta)** Name of Logapāla of each of the two Suvanna-kumāra lords namely, Harikānta and Harissaha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169; 5th 256.

**1. Suppabhā (Suprabhā)** Name of a queen of each of the four Logapālas of Dharaṇiṇḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

**2. Suppabhā** A sacred palanquin associated with Ajiya, the second Tittthayara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**3. Suppabhā** Mother of the third Baladeva(2)<sup>1</sup>, Bhadda(13).

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 604.

**4. Suppabhā** A palanquin associated with the renunciation ceremony of Tittthayara Vimala(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**1. Subamdhū** Previous birth of the second Baladeva(2) Vijaya(11).<sup>1</sup> He took initiation from preceptor Subhadda(1).

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 606.

**2. Subamdhū** Seventh would-be Kulagara in the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as Surūva(3)<sup>2</sup>.

1. Sam. 159.

2. Sth. 556.

**3. Subamdhū** Minister of king Bindusāra(2). He had burnt Cāpakka alive.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vyām. 10. 592, NisCu. II, p. 33, Mar. 478.

**4. Subamdhū** Minister of king Siridāma of Mahurā(1)<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 26.

**Subambha (Subrahma)** A celestial abode similar to Bāmbha(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 11.

**1. Subāhu** Son of king Aḍḍasattu(2) and queen Dhāraṇi(14) of Hatthisīsa. Puppacōla(3) etc. were his wives. He was merchant Sumuha(3) of Hatthipāura in his former life. He took the birth of Subāhu, because of the



consequence of his offering alms to ascetic **Sudatta**, the disciple of preceptor **Dhammaghosa**. **Subāhu** was consecrated by **Titthayara Mahāvira**. After death he was born as a god in the **Sohamma** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33, GacV. p. 31.

**2. Subāhu** Son of **Vairaseṇa**(1) and a previous life of **Bāhubali**.<sup>1</sup> His other name is **Ruppanābha**.<sup>2</sup> He was a brother of **Titthayara Usaha**(1) in his previous life.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 133, 153, 180; Vis. 1591. ff., AvaN. 176, AvaH. pp. 117-8, AvaM. pp. 160-162.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 180, AvaM. p. 226.  
3. Ava Cu. I. p. 133.

**3. S hu** Daughter of king **Ruppi**(3) and queen **Dhārīnī**(21) of **Sāvattthi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 71, SthA. p. 401.

**4. Subāhu** First chapter of **Suhavivāga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**Subia (Subīja)** Same as **Supia**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152.

**1. Subuddhi** Minister of king **Jiyasattu**(1) of **Campā**. He proved by an example of water that the same thing produces good as well as bad taste, smell, etc. He embraced asceticism along with the king and attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 91-2.

**2. Subuddhi** Minister of king **Paṇibuddha** of **Sāgega**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 68.

**3. Subuddhi** A merchant of **Gayapura**. He dreamt that the sun-rays got separated from the orbit and then **Sejjaṃsa**(3) restored them.<sup>1</sup> According to **Āvaśyaka Cūrṇi** this merchant saw in his dream a man fighting with an enemy-force and **Sejjaṃsa** helped him in defeating it.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 217, AvaH. p. 145, Kalp V. p. 238.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 163.

**4. Subuddhi** Minister of king **Mahabbala** (3) of **Gandha-samiddha** city.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 116.<sup>1</sup>

**5. Subuddhi** A friend of king **Haricanda**. He preached religion to the king.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 170, AvaM. p. 221.

**6. Subuddhi** Minister of **Cakkavatti Sagara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NanM. p. 242.

**7. Subuddhi** Minister of king *Jiyasatta*(20) of *Khitipattitthiya*(2) and husband of *Accamkariya-Bhattā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 150.

**8. Subuddhi** Same as *Subamdhū*(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 478, NisCu. II. p. 33.

**Subbha** (Suhma) See *Subbhabhūmi*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca Cu. p. 319.

**Subbhabhūmi** (Suhmabhūmi) A part of the *Lādha* country visited by *Mahāvira*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 9. 3. 2, AvaCu. pp. 318-319.

**1. Subha** (Śubha) One of the eight *Gaṇadharas* (principal disciples) of *Titthayara Pāsa*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 8, St. 617.

**2. Subha** First disciple of *Titthayara Nemi*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 454.

**3. Subha** A celestial abode of *Sohamma*(2) where the maximum longevity of gods is two *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 2.

**Subhakānta** (Śubhakānta) A celestial abode of *Sohamma*(2) just like *Subha*(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 2.

**Subhagāṇḍha** (Śubhagandha) A celestial abode of *Sohamma*(2) corresponding to *Subha*(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 2.

**1. Subhagā** Name of a queen of each of *Surūva*(2) and *Paḍirūva*, the two lords of the *Bhūya*(2) gods.<sup>1</sup> She was, in her previous birth, a merchant's daughter.<sup>1</sup>

1. St. 273, Bha. 406.

2. Jna. 153.

**2. Subhagā** Eighth chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

**Subhaghosa** (Śubhaghosa) Identical with *Ghosa*(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 8.

**1. Subhadda** (Subhadra) Religious teacher of the second *Baladeva*(2) and *Vāsudeva*(1) in their previous birth.<sup>1</sup> See *Subamdhū*(1).

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 607.

**2. Subhadda** A merchant of the city of *Sāhaṃjanī*. He had a son named *Sagada*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 21-2, SthA. p. 507.

**3. Subhadda** Grand-son of king *Seniya*(1) and son of *Kaṇha*(6). He was initiated by *Titthayara Mahāvīra*. He will get emancipation in *Mahāvīdcha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 2-4.

**4. Subhadda** A householder of *Ayalaggāma* who renounced the world and practised asceticism under *Jasahara*(1). After death he was born as one of the five sons of king *Pamḍu*.<sup>1</sup> See also *Pamḍava*.

1. Mar. 449-457.

**5. Subhadda** One of the two presiding gods of the *Arunoda*(2) ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**6. Subhadda** A celestial abode of *Mahasukka*(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is sixteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16.

**7. Subhadda** Second *Gevijjaga* celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 685.

**8. Subhadda** Fourth chapter of *Kappavadiṃsiyā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 201.

**1. Subhaddā (Subhadrā)** Wife of merchant *Bhadda*(8) of *Vaṇārasī*. She was a barren woman. It was nun *Suvvayā*(1) who initiated her. Owing to her affection for children she developed a sense of intimacy with them and started serving them out of the way. *Suvvayā* asked her not to indulge in such an improper activity. *Subhaddā* felt ill and left her company. After death she was born as goddess *Bahuputtīyā*(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.4, Sth A. p. 513.

**2. Subhaddā** Principal wife of king *Koṇia*.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as *Dhārīṇī*(2).

1. Ant. 34, 37; AupA. p. 77.

**3. Subhaddā** Wife of king *Senia*(1). She took initiation from *Titthayara Mahāvīra*, observed asceticism for a period of twenty years and attained emancipation after death.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**4. Subhaddā** Tenth chapter of the seventh section of *Amtagaḍadasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**5. Subhaddā** Wife of **Piyacāṇḍa** of **Kaṇagapura** and mother of prince **Vesamaṇa**(2)<sup>1</sup>.

1. Vip. 34.

**6. Subhaddā** Wife of king **Bala**(1) of **Mahāpura** and mother of prince **Mahabbala**(10).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**7. Subhaddā** Wife of merchant **Vijayamitta**(2) of **Vāṇiyagāma** and mother of **Ujjhiyaa**(2). She collapsed at the sad news of her husband's death in a ship-wreck.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 9.

**8. Subhaddā** Mother of second **Baladeva**(2), **Vijaya**(1).

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 604, UttK. p. 349

**9. Subhaddā** Chief wife of supreme king **Bharaha**(1)<sup>1</sup> and principal female lay-votory of **Titthayara Usabha**(1)<sup>2</sup>. She was presented to Bharaha by **Viṇami**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Jam. 68; Ava Cu.I. p.200.

3. Jam. 64.

2. Kalp. 217, Jam. 31, AvaCu. I. 158.

**10. Subhaddā** Wife of **Maṁkhali** and mother of **Gosāla**.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as **Bhaddā**(28).

1. Ava.N. 474, Vis. 1928, AvaM. p. 276, SthA. p. 522, Kalp.V. p. 37, KalpDh. pp. 33, 105.

**11. Subhaddā** Wife of merchant **Dhaṇaṁjaya**(1) of **Soriyapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1289, AvaCu. II. p. 193, PakY. p. 67, AvaH. p. 705.

**12. Subhaddā** See **Rattasubhaddā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. PrasA. p. 89.

**13. Subhaddā** Daughter of merchant **Jiṇadatta**(2) of **Cāṁpā**. Once she removed a blade of grass from an ascetic's eye with her hand. This caused great stir in her family. She observed meditation and with the help of gods succeeded in eliminating the doubt regarding her sanctity of conduct.<sup>1</sup> Subhaddā is enumerated among virtuous ladies.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 269-270, AvaN. 15-45,

II. p.34, SthA. p. 257, BrhKs. p. 1633.

DasCu. p. 48, VyaBh. III. 374, VyaM.

2. Ava p. 28.

**14. Subhaddā** Name of a queen of each of the four **Logapālas** of **Bhūyā-ṇaṁda**(1).

1. Sth. 273, Bh. 406.

**15. Subhaddā** Name of a queen of each of the four **Logapālas** of **Bali**(4)<sup>1</sup> See also **Soma**(4).

1. Sam. 273, Bha. 406

**16. Subhaddā** Another name of the **Jambusudamīnā** tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jan. 90.

**Subhaphāsa** (Śubhasparśa) A celestial abode of **Sohamma**(1) where the maximum longevity of gods is two *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 2.

**Subhalessa** (Śubhaleśya) A celestial abode similar to **Subhaphāsa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 2.

**Subhavaṇṇa** (Śubhavarṇa) A celestial abode of **Sohamma**(2) just like **Subhaphāsa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 2.

**1. Subhā** (Śubhā) Same as **Subbhā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 403.

**2. Subhā** Capital of the **Ramanījja**(2) district in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jan. 96.

**1. Subhūma** Eighth of the twelve **Cakkavattis** (supreme kings).<sup>1</sup> He lived prior to **Titthamkara Malli** and posterior to **Ara**.<sup>2</sup> He was son of king **Kattavīriya**(1) and his queen **Tārā**(2) of **Hatthīnāura**.<sup>3</sup> His chief wife was **Paumāsiri**(2).<sup>4</sup> **Parasurāma** eliminated kṣatriyas from this earth seven times. **Subhūma** eliminated Brāhmaṇas (including **Parasurāma**) twenty-one times.<sup>5</sup> He (subhūma)-lived for sixty thousand years<sup>6</sup> and went to the seventh hell after death.<sup>7</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Vis. 1762, Tir. 559, AvaM. p. 237, AvaM. 375.

2. AvaN. 418, Vis. 1770, Tir. 481.

3. Sam. 158, AvaN. 398-400.

4. Sam. 158.

5. AvaCu. I. pp. 520-522, AcaCu. pp.

49, 55; AvaH. pp. 392-3, Vis. 3515, AcaSi. p. 100, SutSi. p. 170, SutCu. p. 209.

6. AvaM. p. 239.

7. Sth. 112, Jiv. 89; Vis. 1716; SthA. p. 479; AvaN. 431.

**2. Subhūma** Principal disciple of **Titthayara Vāsūpujja**.<sup>1</sup> He is also named as **Subhamma**(2).<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 449.

2. Sam. 157.

**3. Subhūma** Second would-be **Kulagara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Sth. 556.

**1. Subhūmibhāga** A park situated to the north-east of **Campā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 44, AvaH. p. 286.

**2. Subhūmibhāga** A park situated in the vicinity of **Selagapura**.

1. Jna. 55.

3. **Subhūmibhāga** A park situated near **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Jna. 63.
4. **Subhūmibhāga** A park situated near city of **Sayaduvāra**.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Bha. 559.
5. **Subhūmibhāga** A park of **Sāeya**.<sup>1</sup>  
1. BrhBh. 3261.
1. **Subhogā** A principal **Disākumārī** of the nether region.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Jam. III, AvaH. p. 121, Sth. 643, Tir 144.
2. **Subhoga** A goddess residing on the **Sāgara(6)** peak of mount **Māla-vanta(1)**.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Jam. 91.
3. **Subhogā** One of the four chief wives of **Paḍirūva**.
1. **Subhoma** (Subhauma) A village visited by **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Vis. 1963, AvaM. p. 291, Ava N. 508, AvaCu. I. p. 311,
2. **Subhoma** See **Subhūma(6)**<sup>1</sup> and (3).<sup>2</sup>  
1. AcaCu. pp. 49, 55 AvaCu. I. 520, | 2. Sth. 556.  
SutCu. p. 209.
- Subhomma** (Subhauma) See **Subhūma(1)**.  
1. Vis. 3575.
1. **Sumai** (Sumati) First of the fifteen **Kulagaras** in the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha(2)** region.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Jam. 28-9, 40; Jam S. p. 133, Tir. 1004,
2. **Sumai** Tenth would-be **Kulagara** in the **Eravaya(1)** region.<sup>1</sup> See **Kulagara** for clarification.  
1. Sant. 159, Tir. 1007, 1018.
3. **Sumai** Daughter of **Pamḍuseṇa** and sister of **Mai**.<sup>1</sup>  
1. AvaN. 1296, AvaH. p. 709.
4. **Sumai** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>  
1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.
5. **Sumai** Tenth would-be **Kulagara** of the **Bharaha(2)** region.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Tir. 1004.
6. **Sumai** Brother of **Nāila(3)**.<sup>1</sup>  
1. Mahan. pp. 86-7.

**7. Sumai** Fifth Tithamkara of the Bharaha(2) region of Jambuddīva in the present descending cycle.<sup>1</sup> He was contemporary of Isidipṇa of the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>2</sup> His parents, king Meha(5) and his queen Maṅgaḷā reigned at Viṇiyā.<sup>3</sup> His height measured three hundred *dhanuṣas*.<sup>4</sup> He was of the complexion of heated gold.<sup>5</sup> He became king at the age of ten lakh *pūrva* years, reigned for twenty-nine lakh *pūrva* years and twelve *pūrvāṅgas* and then renounced the word<sup>6</sup> along with one thousand men in the *Sahasambavana* park.<sup>7</sup> On this occasion he used the Vijayā(6) palanquin.<sup>8</sup> He accepted alms for the first time next day from Pauma(11) at Vijayapura.<sup>9</sup> After twenty years<sup>10</sup> he attained omniscience<sup>11</sup> under a *priyaṅga* tree<sup>12</sup> on the eleventh day of the bright half of the month of Caitra.<sup>13</sup> Camara(3) and Kāsavi were his chief male and female disciples<sup>14</sup> among his excellent community which consisted of three lakh and twenty thousand monks and five lakh and thirty thousand nuns in one hundred groups under the same number of group leaders.<sup>15</sup> At the age of forty lakh *pūrva* years he got emancipation along with one thousand monks on mount Sammeya.<sup>16</sup> (He was a prince for ten lakh and a king for twenty nine lakh *pūrva* years.) There was a gap of a period of nine lakh crores of *sāgaropama* years between Abhinandana and him.<sup>17</sup> Sumai was Sumitta(1) in his previous birth.<sup>18</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Vis. 1664, 1758, Nan. v. 18, Ava. 4, AvaN. 1089.
2. Jit. 318.
3. AvaN. 383, 385, 387; NanM. p. 158; Sam. 104, 157; Tir. 468.
4. AvaM. pp.237-243; AvaN. 378, Tir. 361.
5. AvaN. 376, Tir. 337.
6. AvaM, pp. 204-214, AvaN. 281.
7. AvaN. 225-231.
8. Sam. 157.

9. AvaN. 228, 320, 323, 327; Sam. 157.
10. AvaM. pp. 204-214.
11. AvaN. 254.
12. Sam. 157, Tir. 405.
13. AvaN. 243.
14. Sam. 157, Tir. 443, 457.
15. AvaN. 256, 260, 266; Tithhogālī (445) mentions 116 Gaṇadharas.
16. AvaN. 303, 307, 311. 272-305.
17. Sth. 664, AvaBh. p. 81, Kalp. 200.
18. Sam. 157.

### Sumati See Sumai.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 318.

**1. Sumaṅgala** First would-be Tithamkara in the Eravaya(1) region. Tithhogālī mentions him as fourth Tithamkara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 118.

**2. Sumaṅgala** Grand disciple of Tithayara Vimāla(2). He burnt Vimālavāhaṇa(3) alive with his supernormal power. After death Sumaṅgala was born as a god in the Savvatthasiddha celestial abode. In future he will attain liberation in Mahāvideha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 559.

**3. Sumaṅgala** Previous life of king Senia(1).<sup>1</sup> He was son of king Jiya-

**sattu(27).** He used to tease **Seniya(2)**, the son of his father's minister, due to his big belly. This became the cause of enmity between them and in his next birth **Seniya** as **Kūṇja** took revenge by killing **Senia**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 166, AvaH. p. 678.

**1. Sumaṅgalā** One of the two wives as well as the twin-sister of **Usabha(1)**. She had given birth to ninety-nine sons including **Bharaha(1)** and one daughter, viz. **Bambhī(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 191, 383, 398; AvaBh. 4; Vis. 1607, 1612-3; Sam. 158, Tir. 293. AvaM, p. 193; AvaH. p. 126, KalpDh. p. 148, KalpV. p. 231.

**2. Sumaṅgalā** Sister of **Niṇṇāmiyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 172, AvaM. p. 222.

**3. Sumaṅgalā** A village visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1978, AvaM. p. 296, AvaH. p. 678, AvaN. 523, AvaCu. I. p. 320.

**Sumaṇa (Sumanas)** Aerial car of **Logapāla Soma of Isāpinda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 172.

**2. Sumaṇa** One of the two presiding gods of **Ṇamdisaroda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 184.

**3. Sumaṇa** A presiding god of the **Ruyagoda** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**1. Sumanabhadda (Sumanobhadra)** Twelfth chapter of the sixth section of **Amṭagaḍadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 12.

**2. Sumanabhadda** A householder of **Sāvattī**. He took initiation from **Titthayara Mahāvira** and attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 14.

**3. Sumanabhadda** Son of king **Jiyasattu(37)** of **Cāmpā**. He had taken initiation from preceptor **Dhanumaghosa(13)** and died of mosquito-biting.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 489, UttN. and UttS. pp. 91-2, UttK. p. 36.

**4. Sumanabhadda** One of the two presiding gods of the **Arunoda(2)** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**5. Sumanabhadda** A god under **Vesamaṇa(9)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 168.

**1. Sumanā (Sumanā)** Name of a wife of king **Seniya(1)** of **Rāyagiha**. She was initiated by **Titthayara Mahāvira**. She also attained liberation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.



2. **Sumaṇā** Twelfth chapter of **Aṃtagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

3. **Sumaṇā** First woman disciple of **Titthayara Caṃḍappabha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 458.

4. **Sumaṇā** Name of a queen of each of the four **Logapālas** of **Bhāyāpāṇḍa(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

5. **Sumaṇā** Another name of the **Jāmbusudāmsaṇā** tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90.

**Sumati** See **Sumai**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 664, Tir. 318, 1007, 1018, AvaN. 1296.

1. **Sumarutā** Sixth chapter of the seventh section of **Aṃtagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

2. **Sumarutā** Name of a wife of king **Seṇiya(1)**. She was initiated by **Titthayara Mahāvira**. She also attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 16.

**Sumāgaha (Sumāgadha)** A friend of **Mahāvira**'s father. Once he had helped **Mahāvira**'s release at his village **Mosali**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. I. p. 313, AvaN. 511, AvaM. p. 292.

**Sumiṇa (Swapna)** Sixth chapter of the sixteenth section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 561.

**Sumiṇabhadda (Svapnabhadda)** One of the twelve disciples of preceptor **Sambhūvivijaya(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. 256.

**Sumiṇabhāvaṇā (Svapnabhāvaṇā)** An **Aṃgabāhira Kālīya** text.<sup>1</sup> It is permitted to be studied by a monk of fourteen years standing.<sup>2</sup>

1. Pak. p. 45, NapM. p. 254.

2. Vya. 10. 29, VyaBh. 10. 114.

1. **Sumitta (Sumitra)** Previous birth of **Sumai(7)**, the fifth **Titthayara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

2. **Sumitta** He was the first person to give alms to **Titthayara Saṃti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, AvaN. 328, AvaM. p. 227.

3. **Sumitta** Father of **Titthayara Muṇisuvvaya(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 483.

**4. Sumitta** A prince who took initiation at the hands of **Titthamkara Malli(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 77.

**Sumittavijaya** (Sumitravijaya) Father of second **Cakkavatti Sagara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 1 8.

**Sumittā** (Sumitrā) A principal **Disākumārī** of the nether world.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir 144.

**1. Sumuha** (Sumukha) A **Jāyava** prince.<sup>1</sup> He was son of **Dharmī(6)** and **Baladeva(1)** of **Bāravaī**. He was initiated by **Titthayara Arithhanemi**. He attained emancipation on mount **Settunja**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. p. 122.

2. Ant. 7.

**2. Spmuha** Ninth chapter of the third section of **Amṭagadadasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 4.

**3. Sumuha** Previous life of **Subāhu(1)**. He was a merchant of **Hotthiṇṇapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**Sumeru** Another name of mount **Meru**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 210.

**Sumeruppabha** (Sumeruprabha) An elephant-king who was the previous birth of **Meha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 27, KalpV. p. 32.

**Sumehā** A principal **Disākumārī** of the upper region. She presides on the **Nisahakūda** in **Namdanavana(1)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 113, Sth. 643, AvaH. p. 122,  
Tir. 147.

2. Jam. 104.

**Suya** (Śrūta) The word ordinarily means 'as heard' and in the same sense it is used in **Āyāranga**. There the word *ahāsuyam* denotes the teachings or the words which **Ganadhara Subhamma(1)** heard from **Titthayara Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup> The popular phrase '*suyam me āusam teṇam*' occurring in the canonical texts conveys the same meaning.<sup>2</sup> Thus the teachings and discourses of **Titthayara Mahāvira** went by the name of **Suya**. In wider sense it means the words of **Jina**<sup>3</sup>, i.e. the speech of a **Titthamkara** explaining things or conveying the sense.<sup>4</sup> All these teachings and knowledge were communicated traditionally in the oral form hence the oral tradition or the traditional

1. Aca. 9. 1. 1 (*ahāsuyam vaissāmi jahā se samane bhagavam uṭṭhāe*),  
2. 179, UttS. pp. 556-7, AnuH. p. 32,  
AnuHe. p. 38.

2. See Aca. 1, UttS. p. 79, Dasa. 1.1.

3. DasaCu. p. 6, NanM. p. 2.

4. AvaN. 78, AvaCu. I. p. 74, Vis. 1373.

knowledge also came to be known as Suya which is regarded as sacred.<sup>5</sup> This knowledge or suya is embodied in works like *Puvvas* and *Amgas*<sup>6</sup>(3) or *Duvālasamga* and additionally the *Amgabāhira* works.<sup>7</sup> This Suya or these works are composed in the Prakrit language and are known as scriptures.<sup>8</sup> Its other names are *Sutta*, *Āgama*, *Pavayana* etc.<sup>9</sup> See also *Āgama* and *Sutta*.

5. Utt. 29. 19, Bha. 757, AvaN. 1410, AvaCu. II. p. 216, Cat. 32, BrhBh. 3641, BrhM. I. pp. 42-43, PrajM. p. 5, PrasA. p. 98.

6. Bha. 756-7, BhaA. p. 6, Utt. 28. 23, Anu. 40-42, Nan. 41, Sth. 71, UttN. pp. 144, 570, DasCu. p. 294.

7. Sth. 71, SthA. p. 52, Nan. 44, BrhBh. 144, Vis. 530, BrhM. p. 44, UttS. p. 565, PrajM. p. 20, NanM. pp. 193, 203-4.

8. JitBh. 1008, AvaCu. II. p. 216, UttS. pp. 556-7, NanM. p. 15.

9. Bha. 339-340, Anu. 43, Vis. 897, BrhBh. 174. Various synonyms of Suya etc. are available in the cano-

nical literature in addition to those mentioned above. They are *Grantha*, *Siddhānta*, *Śāsana*, *Ājñā*, *Vacana*, *Upadeśa*, *Prajñāpanā*, *Artha*, *Tīrtha*, *Mārga*, *Tantra*, *Pātha*, *Śāstra* and *Saṅgha*. Anu. 43; BrhBh. 174, 179-183, Vis. 561-3, 893, 1124, 1373-4, 1385, 2850, 2881, 4203, 4211; JitBh. 1,3; Praj. 37; Utt. 14, 52, Pras. 23, 25, 27; PrasA. pp. 2, 113, PinN. 140; UttS. pp. 342, 584; BhaA. pp. 383; AnuH. p. 22; AnuH. p. 38; AcaN. 281; AvaCu. I. pp. 87, 92, 94; SutSi. p.2; PakY. p. 59; PrajM. pp. 19,56, 319; NanM. pp. 60-62; NanM. p. 29; Maha p. 24.

**Suyasāgara (Śrutāsāgara)** Ninth would-be *Titthamkara* in the *Eravaya*(1) region. *Titthogālī* mentions him as third *Titthayara*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 1117.

**Suyāi (Sujāti)** One of the hundred sons of *Usabha*(1)<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**Suraiya (Suratika)** A householder of *Ayalaggāma*. He took initiation from *Jasabara*(1) and after death was reborn as a son of king *Paṇḍu*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 449-457.

**Surāmbara (Surāmbara)** A *yakṣa*'s shrine situated near the city of *Soriya*(8).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1289, PakY. 67, AvaCu. II. p. 193, AvaH. p. 705.

**Suraggidivāyana (Surāgnidivāyana)** Same as *Divāyana*(3). After death he was born as an *Aggikumāra* god.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 9.

**Surattha (Surāstra)** An *Āriya* country with its capital at *Bāravaī*.<sup>1</sup> There was an islet situated at a distance of one *yojana* to the south of *Surattha*.<sup>2</sup> The *Surattha* country was ruled by a son of *Kulagara Usaba*(1).<sup>3</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, BrhBh. 3263, BrhKs. p. 913, AvaH. p. 709.

2. BrhKs. p. 1059, NisCu. II. p. 95.

3. KalpV. p. 236.

**Girinagara** was in it.<sup>4</sup> **Titthayara Aritthanemi** had made this country of **Surattha** sacred by his wandering.<sup>5</sup> The five **Pandava** brothers had visited this country.<sup>6</sup> It was conquered by king **Sampai**.<sup>7</sup> People travelled from this country to **Ujjeni**.<sup>8</sup> **Phalihamalla** belonged to a village near **Bharuaccha** in **Surattha**.<sup>9</sup> Preceptor **Kalaga**(1) first took to **Surattha** the ninety six lords meant for subjugating **Gaddabhilla**, the king of **Ujjeni**.<sup>10</sup> **Surattha** originally comprised southern **Kathiawar**. Later it was identified with the whole of **Kathiawar** and the adjoining areas of **Gujarat**.<sup>11</sup>

4. JivM. p. 56.

5. Jna. 130.

6. Mar. 460.

7. NisCu. II. p. 362.

8. AvaCu. II. p. 178.

9. AvaCu. III. pp. 152-53, UttS. p. 192.

10. NisCu. III. p. 59.

11. SGAMI. p. 88.

**Suratthajanavaya** (Surāṣṭrajanapada) Same as **Surattha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 117.

**Suradvāyana** (Suradvīpāyana) Identical with **Suraggidivāyana**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 9.

**Suradeva** Same as **Sūradeva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 1111.

1. **Suradevī** A goddess residing on **Suradevikūḍa**(2).

1. Jam. 75.

2. **Suradevī** A principal **Disākumārī** goddess residing on the **Amoha**(2) peak of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114, Sth. 643, Tir. 157.

3. **Suradevī** A peak of mount **Sihari**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

1. **Suradevikūḍa** (Suradevikūṭa) See **Suradevī**(3)<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

2. **Suradevikūḍa** A peak of mount **Cullahimavanita**.<sup>1</sup> Goddess **Suradevī**(1) resides there.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 75.

2. Ibid.

1. **Surappiya** (Surapriya) A shrine dedicated to a **yakṣa** of the same name. It was situated in **Naṁdanavāṇa**(2) which lay near the city of **Bāra-vai** and mount **Revayaga**.<sup>1</sup> It was visited by **Titthayara Aritthanemi**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Nir. 5.1, Ant. 1, Jna. 52, AvaCu. I. p. 355.

2. Jna. 53.

2. **Surappiya** A **yakṣa** whose shrine stood in a park situated to the north-

east of Sāgeya. He used to kill the painter preparing his figure on the occasion of his annual festival.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 87; VisK. p. 331, AvaM. p. 101, AvaH. p. 62.

**Surabhipura** See **Surahipura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1924, AvaH. p. 197.

**Suravara** One of the hundred sons of **Titthayara Usaha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**2. Suravara** See **Surambara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 705.

**Surahipura (Surabhipura)** A town visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup> It was situated on the bank of river **Gaṅgā**.<sup>2</sup>

- |                                                                        |                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Vis. 1924, AvaN. 470, AvaCu. I. p. 779, AvaM. p. 274, AvaH. p. 197. | 2. KalpV. p. 163. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|

**1. Surādeva** One of the ten principal lay-votaries of **Titthayara Mahāvira**. He belonged to **Vāṇarasī** and was the husband of **Dhannā**. A god asked him to give up his faith. On Suradeva's insisting on not acting accordingly the god tortured his sons. Still he remained firm. When the god threatened to develop diseases in his body he rushed to capture him. The god disappeared. Surādeva took rebirth in the **Sohamma** celestial region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 30-31.

**2. Surādeva** Second would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region,<sup>1</sup> also known as **Sūradeva**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Tir. 1111.

2. Sam. 159.

**3. Surādeva** Fourth chapter of **Uvāsagadasū**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Upa. 2, Sth. 755.

**1. Surādevī** Eighth chapter of **Pūpphacūliya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4. 1.

**2. Surādevī** A goddess who paid homage to **Titthayara Mahāvira** at **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was initiated into the order of **Titthayara Pāsa**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Nir. 4. 1.

2. Nir. 4. 8.

**3. Surādevī** See **Suradevī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 157.

**1. Surindadatta (Surendradatta)** First person to offer alms to **Titthayara Sambhava**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, AvaN. 327, AvaM. p. 227.

2. **Surimādadatta** Son of king **Imādadatta**(9). He succeeded in the proposed test and married princess **Nivvui**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1286-7, Vis. 3578, AvaCu. I. p. 450, AvaM. pp. 344, 704; UttS, p. 149, UttK. pp. 98-9.

**Surūā** (Surūpā) See **Surūvā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114.

**Surūya** (Surūpa) See **Surūvā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169.

**Surūvā** (Surūpā) See **Surūya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Jna. 152, AvaH. p. 123.

1. **Surūva** (Surūpa) Name of **Logapāla** of each of **Puṇṇa**(3) and **Viṣiṭṭha**(2), the two lords of **Divakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup> **Thāṇa** mentions **Ruyamsa** in place of **Surūva**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 169.

2. Sth. 256.

2. **Surūva** One of the two lords of the **Bhūya**(2) gods of the southern region. He has four principal wives **Rūvavati**(1), **Bāharūvā**(3) **Surūvā**(5) and **Subhagā**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 48, Bha. 169, Sth. 273.

3. **Surūva** See **Subhāmdhu**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 556.

1. **Surūvā** (Surūpā) A principal **Disākumārī** goddess residing in the middle region of the **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114, AvaH. p. 123, Sth. 259, 507; Tir. 163.

2. **Surūvā** Seventh chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

3. **Surūvā** One of the six queens of **Bhūyāṇamā**(1).<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a merchant's daughter.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 273, 508; Bha. 406.

Jna. 152.

4. **Surūvā** Second chapter of the fourth sub-section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 152.

5. **Surūvā** A merchant's daughter born at **Nāgapura**. She had renounced the world. After death she was born<sup>1</sup> as a queen of **Surūva**(2), a lord of the **Bhūya**(2) gods.<sup>2</sup> The same is the name of a queen of **Pāḍirūva**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

3. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

2. Bha. 406.

**6. Surūvā** Same as Sarūvā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 79.

**Sureṃdadatta** (Surendradatta) See Surimdadatta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 327, AvaM. 227.

**Sulakkhaṇa** (Sulakṣaṇa) One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KālpV. p. 236.

**Sulakkhaṇā** (Sulakṣaṇā) Sister of Niṇṇāmiyā<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 172. AvaN. p. 222.

**Sulasa** Son of Kālasoyariya. He had firm belief in the cult of non-violence.<sup>1</sup> He was a friend of Abhaa(1).<sup>2</sup> He is also referred to as Pāṭaga(7).<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 169-173.

2. SutCu. p. 219.

3. AvaH. p. 681.

**Sulasadaha** (Sulasadraha) A pond situated in Devakuru. River Sioyā passes through it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 89, Sth. 434.

**1. Sulasā** Wife of merchant Nāga(5) of Bhaddilapura.<sup>1</sup> It was predicted that she would give birth to dead children. Therefore, she propitiated god Harinegāmesi. The god was pleased. He, in due course, on the occasions of her six different deliveries which coincided with those of Devai, wife of Vasudeva, as already arranged by him, transferred Devai's six new-born sons to Sulasā and those of the latter to the former's house unnoticed by anyone.<sup>2</sup> Later all the six brothers, viz. Apīyajasa etc. renounced the world and entered the Order of Tīṭṭhayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi.<sup>3</sup>

1. Ant. 4.

2. Ant. 6, AvaCu. I. p. 357.

3. Ant. 5.

**2. Sulasā** A staunch lady lay-devotee of Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvira. The Tīṭṭhayara had enquired of her welfare from Cāmpā through Ammaḍa(2).<sup>1</sup> She was the wife of charioteer Nāga(4). She had no child. As she was not to propitiate any god for that purpose, Sakka(3) in disguise presented her thirty two pills. She took them all at a time and thirty two sons were born to her. They died while helping king Seniya(1) eloping with Cellaṇā from Vesālī.<sup>2</sup> Sulasā will take birth as the sixteenth Tīṭṭhaṃkara in the Bharaha(2) region in the coming ascending cycle.<sup>3</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 159, AcaCu. p. 33, Ava p. 28, Kalp. 137, DasCu. pp. 96, 102; NisBh. 32, AvaM.p. 209, VyāM. I. p. 27, PrajM. p. 61, SthA.

p. 458.

2. AvaCu. II. pp. 164 ff; SthA. p. 456, AvaH. pp. 676 ff.

3. Sam. 159, Sth. 691, SthA.p. 456.

3. **Sulasā** Chief woman disciple of Tittthayara Sīyala.<sup>1</sup> She is also known as **Sujasā**(2).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

2. Tir. 458.

4. **Sulasā**. A lady who, with Yājñavalkya etc., composed false Vedas-**Apārīya-Veda**.<sup>1</sup> **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1) etc. had composed true Vedas.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 215.

2. Ibid.

1. **Suvaggu** (Suvalgu) Aerial car of **Isānimda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 172.

2. **Suvaggu** A district **Vijaya** in **Mahāvīdeha** with its capital at **Khaggapurā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

3. **Suvaggu** A peak of the **Nāga**(6) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**Suvaccha** (Suvatsa) A **Vijaya**(23) in **Mahāvīdeha** with its capital at **Kumḍalā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 96.

2. **Suvaccha** Lord of the southern **Kāṇḍiya Vāṇamamīlara** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49.

1. **Suvacchā** (Suvatsā) A goddess residing on the **Rayaya**(3) peak in **Nāṇḍanavāṇa**(1). She is also mentioned as a principal **Disākumārī** of **Ūrdhvaloka** (upper world).<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 104.

2. Jam. 113.

2. **Suvacchā** A principal **Disākumārī** of the nether world (*adholoka*).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643, AvaH. p. 121.

3. **Suvacchā** A goddess residing on the **Vimala**(11) peak of mount **Somaṇasa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 97.

**Suvajja** (Suvaḥra) A celestial abode of **Lamṭaa** where the maximum longevity of gods is thirteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 13.

1. **Suvanna** (Suparṇa or Suvārṇa) A god presiding over **Suvannadāra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

2. **Suvanna** Fourteenth chapter of the seventeenth section of **Viyāha-pannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 590.

3. **Suvanna** See **Suvannakumāra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1578, AvaCu. p. 146.



**Suvannakumāra** (Suvannakumār or Supannakumāra) A class of Bhavanaval gods<sup>1</sup> under Logapāla Vesamaṇa<sup>2</sup> of Sakka(3). Venudeva and Venudālī are their two lords whereas their Logapālas are Citta(3), Vicitta, Cittapakkha and Vicittapakkha.<sup>3</sup> Their bell is Hamsassarā.<sup>4</sup> Their abodes number seventy-two lakh.<sup>5</sup> The Suvannakumāra gods are also known as Garudakumāra. They dwell on mount Māpusottara as well.<sup>7</sup>

1. Praj. 46. See also Bha. 15, 27, 612,  
700; Sth. 757, Vis. 1578.

2. Bha. 167.

3. Bha. 169.

4. AvaCu. I. p. 146.

5. Sam. 72.

6. PrasA. pp. 135, 94.

7. Jiv. 178, JivM. p. 343.

**1. Suvannakulā** (Suvannakulā) A river rising from the Pundariya(7) pond<sup>1</sup> situated on mount Sihari(1)<sup>2</sup> in Jambudīpa.<sup>3</sup> It empties in the eastern Lavaṇa ocean after passing through the Herannavaya(1) region.<sup>4</sup>

1. Sth. 197.

2. Jam. 111.

3. Sth. 522, Sam. 14.

4. Jam. 111.

**2. Suvannakulā** A river flowing in Vācāla.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Suvannavālugā.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 277.

**3. Suvannakulā** A peak of mount Sihari.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

**Suvannakhala** (Suvannakhala) A village visited by Tittthayara Māhāvira along with Gosāla arriving from Kollāga(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 475, AvaCu. I. p. 283, AvaH. p. 200, AvaM. p. 276, KalpV. p. 164.

**Suvannaguliya** (Suvannagulikā) Same as Devadattā(4) for whom a battle was fought.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 16, PrasJ. p. 89, AvaH. p. 299, UttK. p. 346.

**Suvannadāra** (Supannadvāra or Suvannadvāra) One of the four doors of a Siddhāyatana situated on the Amjanaga mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**Suvannabhūmi** (Suvannabhūmi) A country that Tittthayara Usabha(1), visited. Ārya Kālaga(3)<sup>2</sup> went to this country to see his grand disciple Sāgara (5) who was sojourning there.<sup>3</sup> Cārudatta(1) went there plying on a goat's skin.<sup>5</sup> Suvannabhūmi is identified with Lower Burma and Pegu and Mountain districts.<sup>5</sup>

1. Vis. 1716; AvaN. 336, AvaM. p. 228.

2. AvaCu. II. p. 25.

3. UttCu. p. 83, UttS. pp. 127-128;

BrhM. p. 73.

4. SutSi. p. 196, SutCu. p. 240.

5. LAI. p. 340.

**Suvarṇavāluga** (Suvarṇavālukā) A river in Vācāla. It is also known as **SuvarṇaKūla**(2). On its bank Mahāvīra's divine garment got entangled with thorns.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 467, Vis. 1921, AvaH. p. 193, AvaM. p. 272, AvaCu. I. p. 277.

**1. Suvappa** (Suvapra) A district Vijaya(23) in the Mahāvīra region with its capital at Vejayamti(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**2. Suvappa** A peak of mount Camda(5) situated in Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

**Suvarma** (Suvarman) One of the hundred sons of Usaha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

**Suvāya** (Suvāta) A celestial abode just like Vāya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**1. Suvāsava** Fourth chapter of the second section of Vivāgasuya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

**2. Suvāsava** Son of king Vāsavadatta and queen Kaphā(5) of Vijayapura. His wife was Bhaddā(12). In his former life he was king Dhanapāla(2) of Kosambī and had offered alms to ascetic Vesamanabhadda. Rest is similar to Subāhu(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**Suvikkama** (Suvikrama) A General commanding the elephant-column of god Bhūyānamda(1) and other lords of the northern Bhavanavai gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404, 582.

**Suvinabhāvanā** (Svapnabhāvanā) See Suminabhāvanā.

**Suvisāya** (Suvisāta) A celestial abode of Pānata where the maximum longevity of gods is twenty sāgaropama years.

1. Sam. 20.

**1. Suvihī** (Suvihī) Another name of Pupphadamita, the ninth Tittamkara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 75, 86, 100, 157; Ava p. 4, Kalp. 196, Tir. 322, AvaN. 1091, AvaM. pp. 206, 208-214, 237-9, 241-3.

**2. Suvihī** A physician of the city of Pabhamkarā. He was father of Kesava(2), previous birth of Tittthayara Usaha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 179, AvaM. p. 226, KalpSam. p. 193.

**Suvihī-Pupphadaṃṭa** (Suvihī-Puṣpadanta) Same as **Suvihī**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Suvira** A celestial abode just like **Sayambhū**(4) where the maximum longevity of gods is six *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 6.

**Suvva** (Suvrata) See **Suvvaya**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. SurM. p. 295, SthA. p. 79.

**Suvvata** (Suvrata) See **Suvvaya**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90.

**1. Suvvaya** (Suvrata) Eighteenth would-be **Titthayara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region. **Titthogālī** mentions him as seventeenth **Titthayara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 112.

**2. Suvvaya** Son of **Susuṇāga** and **Sujasā**(3) of **Sudamsanapura**. He took to asceticism and attained emancipation forbearing a lot of troubles created by a god.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 195, AvaN. 1293, AvaH. p. 707.

**3. Suvvaya** First disciple of **Titthayara Paumappaha** the sixth **Titthamkara**.<sup>1</sup> He is also known as **Sujjāya**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

2. Tir. 446.

**4. Suvvaya** One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur 107, Sth. 90, Jam. S. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-91.

**5. Suvvaya** Name of a family-line to which preceptor **Dhamma**(1) belonged.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. pp. 265-266.

**6. Suvvaya** Principle layvotary of **Titthayara Pāsa**.(1)<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. 163.

**1. Suvvayā** (Suvratā) A learned nun who had paid a visit to **Teyalipura**.<sup>1</sup> **Dovai** had become her disciple after renunciation.<sup>2</sup> She had also initiated **Subhaddā**(1).<sup>3</sup>

1. Jna. 99.

3. Nir. 3. 4.

2. Ibid. 129.

**2. Suvvayā** Mother of **Titthamkara Dhamma**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 478.

**Susadha** Son of **Sujjasirī**. He had to wander in the circle of births and deaths owing to his carelessness in observing asceticism.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mahan. pp. 208, 237-8.

**Susamaṇa** (Suśamaṇa) One of the four kinds of people existing in the **Susamā** era.<sup>1</sup> They are said to be very gentle and devoid of passions.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 26.

2. JamS. p. 131.

**Susamadussamā** (Suṣamadusṣamā) See **Susamadūsamā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jan. 27.

**Susamadūsamā** (Suṣamadusṣamā) Third era of **Osappiṇī** and fourth of **Ussappiṇī**.<sup>1</sup> It lasts for two *Koṭākoṭī-sāgaropama* years.<sup>2</sup> The third or the last phase of this era during **Osappiṇī** and the first phase during **Ussapiṇī** are marked with the advent of **Kulagaras**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Jam. 18, Bha. 2. 176.

3. Jam. 28, 40.

2. Jam. 19, 27, 34; Bha. 247.

**Susamasusamā** (Suṣamasuṣamā) First era of **Osappiṇī** and sixth of **Ussa-ppīṇī**.<sup>1</sup> It lasts for four *Koṭākoṭī-sāgaropama* years.<sup>2</sup> This era is marked with the appearance of ten classes of *Kalpavṛkṣas* (wish-fulfilling trees).<sup>3</sup>

1. Jam. 18, Aca. 2. 176, Sth. 50.

3. Sth. 766.

2. Jam. 1. 19-26, 40

**Susamā** (Suṣamā) Second era of **Osappiṇī** and fifth of **Ussappiṇī**.<sup>1</sup> It lasts for *Koṭākoṭī-sāgaropama* years.<sup>2</sup> It is marked with ten benefits, viz., lack of untimely rains etc.<sup>3</sup> During this era there live four kinds of people: **Eka**, **Paurajāṃgha**, **Kusuma** and **Susamaṇa**.<sup>4</sup>

1. Jam. 18, Aca. 2. 176, Sth. 40, 50.

3. Sth. 559, 765.

2. Jam. 19, 16, 27; Bh. 247.

4. Jam. 26.

**Susamārapura** A town visited by **Tiṭṭhayara Mahāvīra**. In its **Asogavaṇa** grove **Mahāvīra** meditated for a night.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Suṃsumārapura**.

1. Bha. 144.

**Susara** (Susvara) A celestial abode of **Barūbhala** where the maximum longevity of gods is ten *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 10.

**Susāgara** A celestial abode of **Sohamma**(2) where the maximum longevity of gods is one *sāgaropama* year.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 1.

**Susāmāṇa** (Susāmāṇa) A celestial abode just like **Sāmāṇa**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 17.

**Susāla** (Suśāla) A celestial abode of **Sahassārakappa** where the maximum longevity of gods is eighteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 18.

**Susira** (Śuṣira) A celestial abode of Āṇayakappa where the maximum longevity of gods is nineteen *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 19.

**1. Susimā** Mother of Titthayara Paumappabha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 469.

**2. Susimā** One of the eight principal wives of Vāsudeva(2) Kaṇha(1). She took initiation from Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi and attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 10, Sth. 626, Ava. p. 8.

**3. Susimā** Capital of the district of Vaccha(6) in Mahāvideha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 637, Jam. 96.

**4. Susimā** Fifth chapter of the fifth section of Amṭagaḍadasā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 9.

**Susulja** (Susūrya) A celestial abode just like Sujja.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 9.

**Susuṇāa** or **Susuṇāga** (Susunāga) A householder of Sudamsanapura. He was husband of Sujasā(3) and father of Suvvaya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 195, AvaN. 1293, AvaH. p. 707.

**Susumāra** or **Susumārapura** Identical with Sumsumārapura.

1. AvaN. 1298, Bha. 144, UttCu. p. 214, AvaH. p. 711.

**Susūra** (Suśūra) A celestial abode just like Vāya(2) where the maximum longevity of gods is five *sāgaropama* years.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**1. Suseṇa** Commander of the army of supreme king Bharaha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 52-3, 65-6, AvaCu. I. p. 190, AvaM. p. 230, AvaH. p. 150.

**2. Suseṇa** Minister of king Mahacanda(2) of the city of Sāhamjaṇi.<sup>1</sup> See also Sagada(2).

1. Vip. 21, SthA. p. 507.

**3. Suseṇa** One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236

**Suseṇā** (Suṣeṇā) One of the five tributaries of river Rattavati(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 470.

**Sussaraṇigghosā** (Susvaranirghosā) Bell of Sūra, lord of the Joisiya gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 199, AvaCu. I. p. 146, Raj. 37.

**1. Sussarā** (Susvarā) Bell of the Uḍahikumāra gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 119.

**2. Sussarā** Bell of **Camda** a lord of the **Joisiya** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 119, AvaCu. I. p. 146.

**3. Sussarā** Thirtyfirst chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna, 153.

**4. Sussarā** Name of a queen of each of **Giyarai** and **Giyajasa**.<sup>1</sup> She was a merchant's daughter in her previous birth at **Nāgapura**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth, 273, Bha. 406.

2. Jna. 153.

**Suba** See **Suhuma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 556.

**Suhāṇāmā** (Śubhanāmā) Fifth, tenth as well as fifteenth night of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 47.

**1. Suhatthi** (Suhastin) Chief disciple of preceptor **Thūlabhadda**. He belonged to the **Vāsīṭṭha** lineage.<sup>1</sup> As **Mahāgiri** the head of the group, took to **Jinakalpa**, the authority of the leadership of his group was transferred to Suhatthi.<sup>2</sup> He had twelve disciples: **Rōhṇa**, **Bhaddajasa**(2), **Mehagani**, **Kāmidḍhi**, **Suṭṭhiya**(2), **Suppadāyidhā**, **Rakkhiya**(2), **Rohagutta**(1), **Isigutta**, **Sirigutta**, **Baṇḍha**(9) and **Soma**.<sup>3</sup> Suhatthi visited **Pāḍaliputta** and merchant **Vasūbhūi**(2) took householder's vows from him. From there Suhatthi went to **Vaidisi** and paid obeisance to the image of **Jivāntasāmi**. Then he travelled to **Ujjeni** and initiated his mother, **Avāntisukumāla** as well as his wives.<sup>4</sup> He had once initiated a beggar at **Kosambī**.<sup>5</sup> The beggar after death was reborn as king **Sampai** at **Ujjeni**. This king welcomed Suhatthi with reverence and became his staunch lay-votary.<sup>6</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 253, Nan. v. 25, NanM. p. 49, NanCu. p. 6, NanH. p. 11, Aca. p. 27, AvaCu. II. p. 155, SthA. p. 390.

2. AvaH. p. 668, AvaCu. II. p. 155.

3. Kalp. pp. 257-8.

4. AvaN. 1278, AvaCu. II. pp. 155-157; AvaH. pp. 668-670.

5. BrhBh. 3275, BrhKs. p. 917, SthA. p. 276, VyaM. IX. p. 14.

6. BrhBh. 3277, BrhKs. p. 918, NisBh. 5744-46, 5749-51, NisCu. IV. pp. 128-130.

**2. Su'atthi** A **Disāhatthikūda** situated in **Bhaddasālavana**.<sup>1</sup> A goddess bearing the same name resides there.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth, 642, Jam, 103.

2. Jam. 103.

**3. Suhatthi** A mendicant living in the vicinity of the shrine of **Gupasilaa** at **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 305.

**Suhamai** (Śubhamati) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1), the first **Titthayara**.

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**1. Suhamma** (Sudharman) Fifth principal disciple (**Gaṇadhara**) of **Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup> He belonged to **Kollāga**(2) settlement.<sup>2</sup> **Dharmilla**(1) was his father<sup>3</sup> and **Bhaddilā** was his mother.<sup>4</sup> He hailed from the **Aggivesāyana** lineage.<sup>5</sup> At the age of fifty he became a disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** along with his five hundred pupils after holding a discussion with the **Titthayara** at **Majjhima-Pāva** in connection with the nature of reincarnation. These pupils formed a separate group under **Suhamma**.<sup>6</sup> He lived with **Mahāvīra** for thirty years.<sup>7</sup> Obtained omniscience at the age of ninety two and attained liberation at the age of hundred in **Rāyagīha**.<sup>8</sup> He was the last of the **gaṇadharas** to survive, hence the **paṭṭāvalī**, **gaṇadharavamsa** or **sthavirāvalī** starts from him.<sup>10</sup> **Jambū**(1) was his successor.<sup>11</sup> **Kūṇia** had paid a visit to **Suhamma** at **Campā**.<sup>12</sup>

1. Nan. vv. 20, 23; Sam. 11, Kalp (Therāvalī). 3, AvaN. 594, 615; AvaH. p. 277; Tir. 711ff., Vis. 2012, NisCu. II. p. 360, KalpSam. pp. 217ff., KalpV. p. 249, NanM. p. 48, KalpDh. p. 162.

2. AvaN. 644.

3. AvaN. 648.

4. AvaN. 649.

5. AvaN. 650, Kalp (Therāvalī). 3.

6. AvaCu. I. pp. 324, 370; AvaN. 618, 651; Kalp (Therāvalī). 3, Vis. 2249, 2269; 2272; Nir. 1.1, KalpV. pp. 179ff., KalpDh. pp. 115ff.

7. KalpL. p. 156.

8. KalpL. p. 156, KalpCu. p. 104.

9. Sam. 100, AvaN. 656, 659.

10. Kalp (Therāvalī). 4, AvaN. 596, AvaCu. I. pp. 86, 334; Vis. 2014, NanCu. p. 7.

11. DasCu. pp. 6, 83; Kalp. (Therāvalī) 5, AvaCu. I p. 91, SutN. 85, KalpV. p. 192.

12. AvaCu. I. p. 455. The Canon is said to have been preached to **Jambū** by **Suhamma**. See Jna. 4, 148; Anut. 1, Upa. 2, Vip. 2, 33; Ant. 1, DasCu. p. 130, UttCu. p. 281; AcaSi. p. 11.

**2. Suhamma** First disciple of **Titthayara Vāsūpujja**.<sup>1</sup> He is the same as **Subhūma**(2).

1. Sam. 157.

**3. Suhamma** An ascetic who had received alms from king **Meharaha**(2) of **Majjhamiyā** city.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**4. Suhamma** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).

1. KalpDh. p. 152, Kalpv. p. 236.

**5. Suhamma** A **yakṣa** to whom a shrine was dedicated in the park of **Duipalāsa** at **Vāṇiyagāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 8.

**6. Suhamma** A *yakṣa* to whom a shrine was dedicated in the park of **Caṇḍaṇapāyava** at **Miyagāma**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 2.

**1. Suhammā (Sudharmā)** Council of **Sakka(3)** as well as those of the lords of other celestial regions.<sup>1</sup> **Rāyappasenīya** gives it's details.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 35-36, 51; Jam. 88, 115, 119,  
170; Bha. 116, 405, 407, 587, 603;

Jna. 157-158, Sur. 97, Jiv. 137, 143;  
Sut. 1.6. 24.

2. Raj. 123-128.

**2. Suhammā** Council of **Vāsudeva(2)** **Kaṇha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 53.

**Suhavivāga (Sukhavipāka)** Second section of **Vivāgasūya**. It was recited by **Suhamma(1)** to his disciple **Jambū(1)** in the shrine of **Guṇasīla** at **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup> It contains ten chapters which depict the fruits of offering alms to ascetics.<sup>2</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

2. Vip. 34.

**Suhāvaha (Sukhāvaha)** A **Vakkhāra** mountain situated to the south of river **Sioyā**, to the west of mount **Mamḍara**<sup>1</sup> and between the districts of **Naliṇa(6)** and **Naliṇāvai(2)**.<sup>2</sup> It has four peaks.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sth. 302, 434, 637; Jna. 64.

3. Jam. 102.

2. Jam. 102.

**Suhuma (Sūkṣma)** Sixth would-be **Kulagara** in the **Bharaṇa(2)** region.<sup>1</sup> He is also called **Supaha**.<sup>2</sup> and **Suha**.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Sth. 556.

3. Sth. 556

2. Tir. 1004.

**Suhamāliyā (Sukumārikā)** See **Sāmāliyā**.

**Sūtakada (Sūtrakṛta)** See **Sūyagaḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutCu. p. 6.

**Sūtagaḍa (Sūtrakṛta)** See **Sūyagaḍa**.

**Sāmāliyā (Sukumārikā)** See **Sukumāliyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 109.

**Sūyakada (Suttrakṛta)** See **Sūyagaḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. SutCu. p. 21.

**Sūyagaḍa (Sūtrakṛta)** Second of the twelve **Aṅga(3)** texts.<sup>1</sup> It is variously called as **Suttakada**, **Sūyagaḍa**, **Sūtagaḍa**<sup>2</sup> and **Sūtakada**.<sup>3</sup> It is divided into

1. Sam. 137, SutN. 2, Nan. 45, NanH.  
p. 78, SamA. p. 107, SthA. p. 2,  
SutSi. pp. 6, 21-22; PakY. p. 70.

2. SutN. 2, Anu. 92, BrhBh. 408, Pras.  
28, NisCu. IV. p. 252.

3. SutCu. p. 6, NisCu. I. p. 35.



two sections.<sup>4</sup> It contains twentythree chapters in all.<sup>5</sup> The first section has sixteen chapters and the second seven.<sup>6</sup> The chapters of the former are known as *Gāhāsolasaa*<sup>7</sup> where as those of the latter are called *mahādhyayanas*.<sup>8</sup> The first five chapters contain four, three, four, two and two *uddeśas* respectively, while the rest have one *uddeśa* each. In all there are thirty-six thousand *paḍas* in this text.<sup>9</sup> It deals with the doctrines and refutation of *kiriyaṇāi*, *akhiyāṇāi*, and *veṇaiyaṇāi*, the four main heretical schools of those days represented by hundreds of sects. It also gives an account of the sufferings and hardships a monk should surmount and the way he should fortify himself against alien doctrines.<sup>10</sup> The specific names of the twenty three chapters are : *Samaya*(2), *Veṭālia*, *Uvasagga-pariṇṇā*, *Thīpa-riṇṇā*, *Narayaṇihatti*, *Mahāvīratāi*, *Kusileyaṇihāsiya*, *Vīria*(1), *Dhamma*(4), *Samāhi*(2), *Megga*, *Samaṣṣaya*, *Āhattāha*, *Gmṭha*, *Jamaīya*, *Gāthā*, *Pumḍariya*(2), *Kiriyaṭhāna*, *Ālārapariṇṇā*, *Apaccakkhānakirīā*, *Anagārasua*, *Addaijja* and *Nālaṇḍaijja*.<sup>11</sup> *Sūyagaḍa* was allowed to be studied by the monks of four years' standing.<sup>12</sup> It is predicted in *Tittkogālī* that this text would become extinct 1500 years after the emancipation of *Tittḥayara Mahāvīra* at the time of the death of monk *Mahāsamana*.<sup>13</sup> *Rāyapaseṇaiya* is the *Upāṅga* of *Sūyagaḍa*.<sup>14</sup> *Sūyagaḍa* has its *ṇijjuttī*<sup>15</sup> and *cunṇī*,<sup>16</sup> has Sanskrit commentary by Śīlāṅka, which is again commented upon by Harṣakula.

4. SutN. 22, Nan. 47.

5. SutN. 22, Sam. 23, Utt. 31.16, AvaH. p. 658.

6. Sam. 16, 57; Nan. 47, UttS. pp. 614, 616; SutSi. p. 8, SumA. pp. 32, 43, 74.

7. Sam. 16, SutSi. p. 8.

8. Sth. 545, SthA. p. 387.

9. Sam. 137, SutN. 22, SutSi. p. 8.

10. Sam. 137, SamA. pp. 110f., NanM. pp. 213f.

11. Sam. 23.

12. Vya. 10-22.

13. Tir. 818.

14. RajM. p. 2.

15. Vis. 1078, AvaN. 84, PrajM. p. 511. AvaH. p. 58, 650.

16. RajM. p. 275.

**Sūyali** See *Cūliya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**1. Sūra (Sūrya)** A lord of the Joisiya gods.<sup>1</sup> He is under *Logapāla Soma*<sup>2</sup> of *Sakka*(3). He resides in the celestial palace named *Sūrayadeṇṣaa*.<sup>3</sup> He has four principal wives: *Surappabbhā*(1), *Āyavābhā*, *Accimālī*(1) and *Pabhamkarā*(2).<sup>4</sup> He has his own *sāmāṇiya* gods etc.<sup>5</sup> His family consists of twenty-eight *Nakkhatta*(1) (constellations), eighty-eight *Gahas* (planets) and 66975 *koṭākoṭi Tārā*(3)s (stars).<sup>6</sup> His territory is situated eight hundred

1. Bha. 169, SurM. p. 296, AvaH. p. 124.

2. Bha. 165, See 453 and 455 also.

3. Sur. 97.

4. Jiv. 104, Bha. 406, Sur. 97, 106.

5. Sam. 170,

6. Dev. 109-110, Sm 88

*yojanas* above this earth.<sup>7</sup> He descended at **Kosambī** and paid homage to **Mahāvīra**.<sup>8</sup> In his previous birth he was merchant **Supatitttha**(3) of **Sāvātthī**. He had then renounced the world and practised asceticism under **Pāśa**(1).<sup>9</sup> There are two **Sūras** over **Jambuddīva**, four over **Lavaṇasamuḍḍa**, twelve over **Dhāyaisamḍa**, forty-two over **Kālodahi** and seventy-two over the first half of **Pukkaravaradīva**.<sup>10</sup> The path of **Sūra** in the sky is called *sūramāṇḍala*. Such *maṇḍalas* are eighty-four in number.<sup>11</sup>

See also **Sūravimāṇa**.

7. Dev. 83, Jam. 89.

9. Nir. 3.2.

8. Nir. 3.2, KalpV. p. 169, AvaH. p. 485.

10. Dev. 111-124, Sur. 100-101.

11. Jam. 127, Sam. 65, Sur. 10.

2. **Sūra** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 151, KalpV. p. 236.

3. **Sūra** See **Sūradīva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 182, Jiv. 162.

4. **Sūra** See **Sūroda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

5. **Sūra** Father of **Kum̐thu**(1) the seventeenth **Titthayara** of **Bharaha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157-8, Tir. 480, Uttk. p. 332.

6. **Sūra** A **Vakkhāra** mountain situated between the districts **Mahāvappa** (1) and **Vappāvaī**(1) in **Mihāvīdha**. It has four peaks.<sup>1</sup> It is identified with **Sūrapavvaya**.

1. Jam. 102.

7. **Sūra** A celestial abode where the maximum longevity of gods is five *sāgaropama* years. It is just like **Vāya**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

8. **Sūra** Second chapter of **Pupphiya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 301.

9. **Sūra** A peak of mount **Sūra**(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 102.

10. **Sūra** Second chapter of **Dihadasā**.<sup>1</sup> At present it is available as the second chapter of **Pupphiya**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

2. Nir. 3.1.

**Sūrakamta** (Sūryakānta) A celestial abode just like **Sūra**(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Sūrakūḍa** (Sūryakūṭa) A celestial abode resembling Sūra(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Sūrajjhaya** (Sūryadhvaja) A celestial abode similar to Sūra(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Sūradaha** (Sūryadraha) A pond situated in Devakuru. River Sioā passes through it.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 84, Sth. 434.

**1. Sūradīva** (Sūryadvīpa) Islands of the Sūra(1)s (suns) of Jambuddīva, etc. They are situated to the west of mount Maṇḍara(3) at a distance of twelve thousand *yojanas* from Jambuddīva etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 162-167.

**2. Sūradīva** A concentric continent surrounded by the Sūroḍa ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

**Sūradeva** (Sūryadeva) Second would-be Tīttḥamkara in the Bharaha(2) region<sup>1</sup> and future birth of Supāsa<sup>2</sup>(7), Surādeva(2).<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

3. Tir. 1111.

2. Sam. 159.

**Sūrapaṇṇatti** (Sūryaprajñapti) Aṅgabāhira Ukkāliya text.<sup>1</sup> It is also referred to as a Kāliya text<sup>2</sup> as well as fifth Uvaṅga.<sup>3</sup> It deals with astronomy.<sup>4</sup> There are twenty *pāhuḍas* (sections) in it. Bhaddabāhu(2) is said to have composed its *ñijjuttī*.<sup>5</sup> It falls under *gaṇitānuyoga*.<sup>6</sup>

1. Nan. 44.

4. NanH. p. 71, KalpV. p. 189, JivM. p. 382, Jam 150.

2. Pak. p. 44. See also Vis. 1080, 2794; VisK. p. 135, Sth. 152, 277, NisCu. II. p. 278.

5. SurM. p. 1, AvaN. 85.

3. JamS. p. 1.

6. AvaBh. 124, NisBh. 6188, UttCu. p. 1.

**Sūrapavvaya** (Sūryaparvata) A Vakkhāra mountain situated to the west of mount Maṇḍara(3) to the north of river Sioyā<sup>1</sup> and between the districts of Mahāvappa(1) and Vappāvai(1). It has four peaks.<sup>2</sup> It is identical with Sūra(6).

1. Sth. 302, 434, 637.

2. Jam. 102.

**1. Sūrapabha** (Sūryaprabha) A celestial abode just like Sūra(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**2. Sūrapabha** Celestial throne of Sūrapabhā(1).

1. Jha. 155.

**3. Sūrapabha** Same as Sūrapabhā(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**1. Sūrappabhā** (Sūryaprabhā) A queen of Sūra(1). In her previous birth she was a merchant's daughter.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406, Sur. 97, Jam. 170, Jiv. 104, | 2. Jna. 155.

**2. Sūrappabhā** First chapter of the seventh subsection of the second section of Nāyādhammakahā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 155.

**Sūrappahā** (Sūryaprabhā) A palanquin associated with the initiation ceremony of Tīṭhayara Seyaṃsa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 157.

**Sūraya** (Sūryaka) Same as Sūra(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 480.

**Sūralessa** (Sūryaleśya) A celestial abode similar with Sūra(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Sūravadeṃsaa** (Sūryāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode where Sūra(1) resides.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 97.

**Sūrayaṇṇa** (Sūryavarṇa) A celestial abode exactly like Sūra(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Sūravara** (Sūryavara) See Sūravarasamudda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

**Sūravaraḍḍi** (Sūryavaradvīpa) A concentric continent surrounding the Sūroda ocean. It is, on the other hand, encircled by the Sūravara ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

**Sūravaraḥṣoda** (Sūryavarabhāsoda) See Sūryavarābhāsasamudda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Sūravarasamudda** (Sūryavarasamudra) A concentric ocean surrounding Sūravaraḍḍi and itself encircled by Sūravaraḥṣadīva.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

**Sūravaraḥṣadīva** (Sūryavarāvabhāsadvīpa) A concentric continent surrounded by Sūravaraḥṣasamudda. It encircles Sūravarasamudda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

**Sūravaraḥṣasamudda** (Sūryavarāvabhāsasamudra) A concentric ocean encircling Sūravaraḥṣadīva and itself surrounded by Devaḍḍi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102, Jiu. 185.

**Sūra-vimāna** (Sūryvimāna) Aerial car as well as abode of the Joisiya gods. It is  $\frac{48}{61}$  *yojana* long and  $\frac{24}{61}$  *yojana* broad. It has circumference somewhat more than three times of its length.<sup>1</sup> The minimum longevity of the gods and goddesses dwelling therein is one fourth of a *palyopama* while the maximum one of the gods is one *palyopama* and one thousand years and that of the goddesses one half of a *palyopama* and five hundred years.<sup>2</sup> This aerial car moves at a distance of eight hundred *yojanas* above the earth, ten *yojanas* beneath the uppermost boundary of the Joisiya region, eighty *yojanas* above the **Camdāvimāna** and one hundred *yojanas* beneath the upper most boundary of the galaxy of stars.<sup>3</sup>

- |                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sur. 94, Dev. 85, 88, 91; Sam. 13, | 2. Sur. 98.      |
| 48, 61; Jam. 130, Jna. 155, Jiv. 197. | 3. Jam. 164-166. |

**Sūrasīṅga** (Sūryaśṛṅga) A celestial abode corresponding to **Sūra**(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Sūrasitṭha** (Sūryaśṛṣṭa) A celestial abode resembling **Sūra**(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Sūrasirī** (Sūryaśrī) Chief queen of **Cakkavatti Ara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158.

**1. Sūrasena** (Sūrasena) Thirteenth would-be **Titthaṃkara** in the **Eravaya** (1) region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 159.

**2. Sūrasena** An Āriya country with its capital at **Mahurā**(1).<sup>1</sup> Sūrasena was located immediately to the south of the Kura and to the east of the **Matsya** country.<sup>2</sup>

- |                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123, SthA | 2. LAI. p. 339. |
| p. 479.                          |                 |

**Sūrassa-aggamahisī** (Sūryasya-agramahisī) Eighth subsection of the second section of **Nāyādharmakāhā**. It has four chapters.<sup>2</sup> There is some confusion in the text as regards the order of their description.<sup>3</sup>

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Jna. 148.  | 3. Ibid. 155-6. |
| 2. Ibid. 156. |                 |

**Sūrābha** (Sūryābha) A **Loganṭiya** celestial abode where the **Tusiya** gods reside.<sup>1</sup> It is just like **Acci**.<sup>3</sup>

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Bha. 243. | 2. Sam. 8. |
|--------------|------------|

**Sūrāvatta** (Sūryāvarta) A celestial abode just like **Sūra**(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Sūria** (Sūrya) See **Sūra**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 78, Sur. 17, 105, Jam. 149.

**Sūriavatta** (Sūryāvaratta) Another name of mount **Maṇḍara**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 16.

**Sūriavarana** (Sūryāvarana) Another name of mount **Maṇḍara**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 109, Sam. 16.

**Sūriya** (Sūrya) See **Sūria**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 88, Bha. 344.

**Sūriyakānta** (Sūryakānta) Son of king **Paesi** and his queen **Sūriyakāntā** of **Seyaviyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Raj. 144.

**Sūriyakāntā** (Sūryakāntā) Wife of king **Paesi** of **Seyaviyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Raj. 143.

**Sūriyapaṇṇatti** (Sūryaprajñapti) See **Sūrapaṇṇati**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 85, Vis. 1080.

1. **Sūriyābha** (Sūryābha) A celestial abode in the **Soḥamma** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Raj. 12, 96; Bha. 165.

2. **Sūriyābha** Lord of the **Sūriyābha**(1) celestial abode. He once descended on the earth, paid homage to **Tiṭṭhaya Mahāvīra** and gave some dramatical performances.<sup>1</sup> In his previous birth he was king **Paesi**.

1. Raj. 49-89, Jam. 120, Bha. 575, Jna. 93, AvaCu. I. p. 225.

**Sūruttaravadiṃsaga** (Sūryottarāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode similar to **Sūra**(7).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 5.

**Sūroda** (Sūryoda) A concentric ocean encircling **Sūradīva**(2) and itself surrounded by **Sūraravādīva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 102.

1. **Sūlapāṇi** (Śūlapāṇi) An epithet of **Īśāṇiṃda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 134, Praj. 53.

2. **Sūlapāṇi** A **Vāṇamaṃtara** god to whom a shrine was dedicated at **Vaddhamāyaya**. In his previous birth he was an ox drawing the cartloads of merchant **Dhaṇadeva**(4). On account of being neglected by the people of **Vaddhamāyaya** in controverting master's instructions, he died and took rebirth as a **Vāṇamaṃtara** god. He caused a lot of disturbances to the people of that village as well as to **Tiṭṭhaya Mahāvīra**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1914, AvaCu. I pp. 272-274, AvaH. pp. 464-465, KalpV. pp. 160-161, SthA. pp. 501-502, SamA. p. 18, AvaH. p. 190, AvaM. pp. 260 ff.

1. Sea (Śveta or Śreyas) King of the city of Āmalakappā. Dhārīṇī(28) was his queen.<sup>1</sup> He was consecrated by Tīttḥayara Mahāvira.<sup>2</sup>

1. Raj. 5-6, 10; SthA. p. 431. | 2. Sth. 621.

2. Sea Lord of the southern Kuhaṇḍa Vāṇamaṇṭara gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49.

3. Sea One of the thirty Mahuttas of a day and night.<sup>1</sup> It is also known as Satta.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 47. | 2. Sam. 30.

4. Sea General of the troupe of dancers (ṇaṭṭa) in service of Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 582.

Seamisa (Śreyāmsa) See Sejjāmsa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 53.

Seṇḍhava (Saindhava) People of the Siṇḍhu(3) country.<sup>1</sup>

1. AcaCu. p. 371.

Sejjāmbhava (Śayyambhava) Chief disciple as well as successor of preceptor Pabhava.<sup>1</sup> He was a Brahmin of Rāyagiha. He belonged to Vaccha(4) lineage and used to perform yajñas. He once listened to a discourse by Pabhava, got enlightened and became his disciple.<sup>2</sup> He had a son named Maṇaga.<sup>3</sup> His chief disciple was Jasabhadda(2).<sup>4</sup> Sejjāmbhava is the author of Dasaveyāliya.<sup>5</sup>

- |                                                                                                                                                    |                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 250, NisCu. II. p. 360, PinNM. p. 62, Ava. p. 27, Nan. v. 23, NanM. p. 49, AvaH. p. 62, Tir. 712, DasN. 371, DasCu. p. 377. | 3. Kalp and KalpV. p. 250, DasN. 14, PakY. p. 62.            |
| 2. DasCu. p. 6, KalpV. pp. 250-251, Nan. v. 23, SthA. p. 390, PakY. p. 62.                                                                         | 4. KalpV. p. 250, SthA. p. 185, DasN. 371, PakY. p. 63.      |
|                                                                                                                                                    | 5. DasN. 12, DasCu. p. 7, PakY. p. 62. See also UttS. p. 20. |

1. Sejjāmsa (Śreyāmsa) Eleventh Tīttḥamkara of the current descending cycle in the Bharaha(2) region of Jambuddīva.<sup>1</sup> He was in his previous birth Dīṇṇa(3).<sup>2</sup> He was contemporary of Tīttḥamkara Juttisēṇa of the Eravaya(1) region.<sup>3</sup> He was son of king Viṇḍu(1) and his queen Viṇḍu(2) of Sihapura.<sup>4</sup> He took over as king at the age of twenty-one lakh years.<sup>5</sup> When he was sixty-three lakh years old,<sup>6</sup> he renounced the world in the

- |                                                                                                             |                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Sam. 157, Nan. v. 18, Ava. p. 4, AvaN. 370, 420, 1092; Vis. 1751, 1669, 1758, AvaM, pp. 237-239, 241-43. | 3. Tir. 324.                                |
| 2. Sam. 157.                                                                                                | 4. AvaN. 383, 385, 388; Sam. 157, Tir. 474. |
|                                                                                                             | 5. Vis. 1693.                               |
|                                                                                                             | 6. AvaN. 287.                               |

**Sahasambavapa** park along with one thousand kings.<sup>7</sup> **Sūrappaha**(3) palanquin was used on that occasion.<sup>8</sup> He broke his fast at **Siddhatthapura** accepting alms from **Nāmda**(4).<sup>9</sup> After two months he became omniscient on the fifteenth day of the dark fortnight of the month of **Māgha**.<sup>10</sup> His sacred tree was **tinduka**.<sup>11</sup> **Gothubha** and **Dhāriṇī**(8) were his principal male and female disciples<sup>12</sup> among eighty-four thousand monks and one lakh and six thousand nuns.<sup>13</sup> He had under him sixty six groups of monks each headed by a group-leader.<sup>14</sup> According to **Āvassaya-piṇṇatti** he had seventy two groups.<sup>15</sup> At the age of eighty-four lakh years he attained emancipation on mount **Sammeyā**.<sup>16</sup> He was eighty *dhanuṣas* tall<sup>17</sup>, and his complexion was like heated gold.<sup>18</sup>

7. AvaN. 225, 229, 231; Tir. 394.

8. Sam. 157.

9. AvaN. 320, 324, 328; Sam. 157.

10. AvaN. 238, 246.

11. Sam. 157, Tir. 406.

12. Sam. 157, Tir. 449, 458.

13. AvaN. 257, 261.

14. Sam. 66. According to AvaN(267)

seventy two and according to Tir (448) seventy seven.

15. AvaM. 267. Abhayadeva mentions the number as seventy-six. See SamA. p. 78.

16. AvaN. 304, 307; AvaM. pp. 208-214.

17. Sam. 80, AvaN. 379.

18. AvaN. 376, Tir. 344.

## 2. Sejjamsa Extraordinary name of the month of **Mārgaśīrṣa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 53, Jam. 152.

**3. Sejjamsa** Principal layvotary of **Titthayara Usaha**(1).<sup>1</sup> He was grandson of **Usaha** and son of **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1).<sup>2</sup> According to some he was grandson of **Bāhubali** and son of **Somappabha**(1).<sup>3</sup> He got enlightened and recollected his previous births on having seen **Titthayara Usaha**.<sup>4</sup> He offered sugarcane-juice to the **Titthayara** at **Gayapura**.<sup>5</sup> This was the first fast-breaking occasion of **Titthayara Usaha**. **Sejjamsa** and **Titthayara Usaha** were associated together in their seven previous births herebefore. **Sejjamsa** was **Abhayaghosa** in his previous birth.<sup>6</sup>

1. Kalp. 216, Jam. 31, AvaCu. I. p. 159, Ava. p. 27, AvaM. p. 208.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 162.

3. AvaM. pp. 217, 226; KalpV. p. 238; AvaH. p. 145.

4. AvaCu. I. pp. 163, 452; AvaH. p. 347.

5. Sam. 157, AvaN. 322, 327; Vis. 1714, AvaH. p. 147.

6. AvaCu. I. pp. 163-180, KalpV. p. 239, AvaM. pp. 217-226, AvaH. p. 146.

**4. Sejjamsa** Preceptor of **Samuddadatta**(2) and **Asogalalia**, the previous births of the fourth **Vāsudeva**(1) and fourth **Baladeva**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 606.

**5. Sejjamsa** Twelfth **Titthamkara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region. He was contemporary of **Vāsujā** of the **Bharaha**(2) region.<sup>1</sup> See also **Nikhittasattha**.

1. Tir. 325.



6. **Sejjamśa** Another name of the father of Mahāvira. See **Siddhattha(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 177, Kalp. 109.

**Senaga** (Senaka) Another name of **Seniya(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 678.

1. **Senā** (Senā) A sister of **Thūlabhadda** and one of the seven woman-disciples of preceptor **Sambhūvijaya(4)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. and KalpV. p. 256, AṇCu. II. p. 183, AvaH. pp. 672, 693; Tir. 754, Ava. p. 28.

2. **Senā** Mother of **Titthayara Sambhava**.

1. Sam. 157, Tir. 466.

3. **Senā** Sister of king **Seniya(1)** of **Rāyagiha**. She was married to a **Vidyādhara**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 672, AvaCu. II. p. 160.

1. **Senia** or **Seniya** (Śrenika) King of **Rāyagiha**.<sup>1</sup> He was contemporary of **Mahāvira**.<sup>2</sup> He will be born as **Titthamkara Mahāpāuma(10)** in the coming ascending cycle.<sup>3</sup> His other name was **Bhimbhisāra** (**Bhambhisāra**=**Bhambhasāra**).<sup>4</sup> He was son of king **Pasenai(5)**.<sup>5</sup> Being afraid of the ill-bhaviour of his brothers, he migrated to **Bennāyada**.<sup>6</sup> There he married **Namā(1)**, a merchant's daughter.<sup>7</sup> She gave birth to **Abhaya(1)**.<sup>8</sup> **Cellanā** was the principal wife of **Seniya**.<sup>9</sup> She had eloped with him from **Vesali**.<sup>10</sup> **Cellanā** gave birth to **Kūṇia**<sup>11</sup> and twin sons **Vehalla** and **Vehāsa(2)**<sup>12</sup> (or **Halla(3)** and **Vihalla(1)**).<sup>13</sup> By his third wife **Dhāriṇī(1)**<sup>14</sup> he had **Mehakumāra**,<sup>15</sup> **Jālī(4)**, **Mayālī(4)**, **Uvayālī(3)**, **Purisasena(2)**, **Vārisena(?)**, **Dihadamita(2)**, **Laṭṭhadamita(2)**, **Dihāsena(2)**, **Mahāsena(8)** etc.<sup>16</sup> Some other wives of **Seniya** are referred to as **Kālī(5)**, **Sukālī(2)**, **Mahākālī(2)**, **Virakanhā(2)**, **Rāmakanhā(2)**, **Piuseṇakanhā(2)** and **Mahāseṇakanhā(2)**.<sup>17</sup> Each of them

1. Bha. 4, Utt. 20. 2, 10, 54; Jna. 6; Upa. 46; Ant. 12-13, Anut. 1, Vis. 1420, DasaCu. p. 96, NisCu. I. p. 20; UttCu. p. 260, AvaCu. II. pp. 32, 61; AvaM. p. 138, AvaH. pp. 95, 562; BrhM. p. 57; AnuH. p. 10, AvaCu. I. p. 551.

2. Tir. 457.

3. Sth. 691, 693; Sam. 152, Tir. 1031, 1111; Mahan. p. 168, Bhak. 67, AvaN. 1166, SthA. p. 433.

4. Sth. 693, Aup. 9, Dasa. 10. 1, Dasa Cu. p. 90, AvaCu. II. p. 150, AvaH. p. 671.

5. AvaCu. I. p. 546, NanM. p. 150,

AvaH. pp. 417-418, 671.

6. AvaCu. I. p. 546, AvaH. p. 671.

7. AvaCu. I. p. 546, Jna. 6; AvaH. p. 671.

8. Jna. 6-7, Nir. 1-2, AvaCu. I. p. 547; AvaH. p. 671; SthA. p. 256.

9. Ant. 1, Bha. 4.

10. AvaCu. II. p. 166.

11. Nir. I. 1, BhA. p. 220, SthA. p. 258.

12. Anut. 1, Nir. 1. 1.

13. AvaCu. II. p. 167.

14. Jna. 8.

15. Jna. 18.

16. Anut. 1-2.

17. Nir. 1. 1-10, Ant. 17-26.

had a son.<sup>18</sup> He had also some other wives.<sup>19</sup> **Namdisena**(4) is also mentioned as his son.<sup>20</sup> **Seniya** had a sister named **Sepā**(3). She was married to a **vidhyādhara**.<sup>21</sup> **Seniya** was a follower of **Titthayara Mahāvira**.<sup>22</sup> He often visited the **Titthayara** when he sojourned at **Rāyagiha**, paid homage to him and some times held discussions with him.<sup>23</sup> **Seniya** had two precious things : **Seyanaya** elephant<sup>24</sup> and an eighteen stringed necklace.<sup>25</sup> He presented them to his sons **Halla** and **Vihalla**.<sup>26</sup> He got erected also a one-pillared mansion. Once he learned some lores from **Hariesa**(1).<sup>27</sup> Persons like merchant **Mammana**,<sup>28</sup> **Salibhadda**(1)<sup>29</sup> and monk **Dhanna**(5)<sup>30</sup> were his contemporaries. Prince **Addaga** had come from his country and called on king **Seniya**.<sup>31</sup> In his old age **Seniya** was put behind bars by his son **Kūniya**.<sup>32</sup> There he committed suicide.<sup>33</sup> He is said to have gone to hell.<sup>34</sup> In his previous birth he was prince **Sumaṅgala**(3), son of king **Jiyasattu**(27).<sup>35</sup>

18. Nir. 1. 1-10.

19. Ant. 16.

20. AvaCu. II. p. 171, AvaCu. I. p. 559.

21. AvaK. p. 672.

22. AvaN. 134, 1165; AvaCu. II. p. 274. Cand. 111, PinNM. p. 32. AvaH. p. 533, VyaBh. 10. 385, AcaCu. p. 228, AvaM. p. 260, VisK. p. 386, 388; AcaSi. p. 249.

23. AvaN. 1302, AvaCu. II. p. 168, 202, 280; Dasa. 10. 1, AvaH. p. 17; BhaA. p. 11; AvaCu. I. p. 559, AvaH. pp. 487-488, 713; Vis. 1420, VisK. p. 414, Jna. 148.

24. AvaCu. II. p. 167, UttCu. p. 34; UttS. p. 53.

25. AvaCu. II. p. 170.

26. AvaCu. II. p. 171.

27. DasCu. pp. 45, 99; NisCu. I. p. 10.

28. AvaCu. I. p. 371.

29. AvaCu. I. p. 372, SthA. p. 510.

30. Anut. 4, SthA. p. 510.

31. DasCu. p. 44, VyaM. I. p. 24, SutSi. p. 387.

32. AvaCu. II. p. 17, AvaH. p. 683.

33. AvaCu. II. p. 172, AvaH. p. 683.

34. Sth. 693, AvaH. p. 580, BhaA. p. 796.

35. AvaCu. II. p. 166.

**2. Seniya** Son of the minister of king **Jiyasattu**(27). On account of the unsymmetrical form of his body he was laughed at and tortured by **Sumaṅgala**(3), son of the king. In disgust he renounced the world. He died with a resolve to take revenge upon **Sumaṅgala**. He was reborn as prince **Kūniya**, while **Sumaṅgala** as king **Seniya**(1).<sup>1</sup> **Seniya** is also known as **Senaga**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 166, AvaH. p. 678.

2. AvaH. p. 678.

**3. Seniya** One of the four disciples of preceptor **Samtisena**.<sup>1</sup> The **Seniya** branch originated from him.<sup>2</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 261.

2. Ibid. p. 262.

**Seniya** (Śrenikā) A monastic branch originating from preceptor **Seniya**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 262.

**Settunja** (Śatruñjaya) Same as mount **Sattumjaya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 2, AvaCu. II. p. 197.

**Settumjaa** (Śatruñjaya) Same as mount Sattumjaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 715.

**Settumja-pavvaya** (Śatruñjayapavvata) Same as mount Sattumjaya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 130.

**Seya** (Śveta) See Sea.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 621.

**Seyamkara** (Śreyaskara) One of the eighty eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 524-525; SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79.

**Seyamśa** (Śreyāṁśa) See Seljamśa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, AvaCu. I. p. 180.

**Seyakamṭha** (Śvetakamṭha) General of the column of bisons of *indra* Bhūyāṇamda(1) and of the Bhavaṇavai gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404, 502.

**Seyanaya** (Secanaka) Elephant of king Seniya(1).<sup>1</sup> He is referred to as one of the best elephants of those days.<sup>2</sup> Queen Dhārīṇī(1) fulfilled her pregnancy longing by having a ride on his back.<sup>3</sup> Seniya presented him to his son Halla(3).<sup>4</sup> In his previous birth he was a Brāhmaṇa.<sup>5</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 34, UttS. p. 53, AvaCu.

I. p. 468.

2. Bha. 554.

3. Jna. 13.

4. Nir. I. 1.

5. AvaCu. II. pp. 170-171.

**Seyapura** (Śreyaspura) A city where Tīṭṭhayara Suvīhi received his first alms.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 324, AvaM. p. 227.

**Seyabhadda** (Śvetabhadda) A yakṣa in the park of Candotarana(1) situated near Kosambī.

1. Vip. 24.

**Seyaviyā** (Śvetavikā) Capital of the Āriya country Kekayaddha.<sup>1</sup> To its north east lay the park of Migavana. King Paesi reigned there.<sup>2</sup> He paid homage to Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra when the latter visited the city.<sup>3</sup> God Harissaha also paid homage to Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra there.<sup>4</sup> Mārī was born there as Brahmin Bhāraddāya(3) in one of his previous births.<sup>5</sup> Nīṇhava Āsācha(1) sojourned here in the Polāsa(1) park.<sup>6</sup> Seyaviyā is identi-

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.

2. Raj. 142, SthA. p. 431, Vis. 1923, AvaH. p. 197.

3. AvaCu. p. 279, AvaN. 469, KalpV. p. 163, AvaM. p. 272.

4. AvaCu. I. p. 315, KalpV. p. 169, Vis. 1972, AvaH. p. 221.

5. AvaCu. I. p. 230, KalpV. p. 43, Vis. 1809.

6. AvaCu. I. p. 421, UttN. & UttS. p. 160, Sth. 587, NisBh. 5599, SthA. 411, Vis. 2804, 2856, 2857; AvaN. 872, AvaBh. 129-130.

fied variously with Sitamadhi in northern Bihar and with Satiabia and Basedita, 17 miles from Sahet-Mahet and six miles from Balrampur.<sup>7</sup>

7. SBM. p. 392, LAI. p. 333.

**Seyavi (Śvetavi)** See **Ṣeyaviyā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1809, NisBh. 5599.

**Seyā (Śvetā)** One of the eight queens of **Sakka(3)**.<sup>1</sup> Her another name is **Sai(1)**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

|

2. Jna. 157.

**Seyāsoya (Śvetāśoka)** A park in the city of **Kaṇagapura**. It had the shrine of **yakṣa Virabhadda(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 34.

**1. Selaa (Śailaka)** Fifth chapter of the first section of **Nāyādharmakahā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 55, Sam. 19, JnaA. p. 10.

**2. Selaa** A **yakṣa** residing in the eastern grove of **Rayanaddīva** situated in **Lavanāsamudda**. The grove had a shrine dedicated to him.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 82.

**3. Selaa** King of **Selagapura**, husband of **Paumāvai(4)** and father of **Mamḍua**. He took initiation from ascetic **Sua** along with his five hundred ministers. Once he developed disease and got cured by his son **Mamḍua's** medical arrangement. Now, he became somewhat lax in his conduct. It was **Pamthaga(1)** who brought him to the right path.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 55ff., AvaCu. I. p. 386, AvaCu. pp. 173, 201; SthA. pp. 182, 218; SamA. p. 118, GacV. p. 7.

**Selaga (Śailaka)** See **Selaa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 55, AcaCu. p. 201.

**Selagapura (Śailakapura)** A city where king **Selaa(3)** reigned. It had a park called **Subhūmibhāga(2)**. The city was visited by **Thāvaccāputta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 55.

**Selapāla (Śailapāla)** See **Selavāla**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256.

**Selapura (Śailapura)** A city in the country of **Tosali(2)**. It had a tank called **Isitalāga**. People celebrated some religious festivities there.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be the same as **Tosalinagara** or **Tosali(1)**.

1. BrhBh. 3149-50.

**Selayaya (Śailakaka)** A branch of the **Vaccha(4)** lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Selavāla** (Śailapāla) A Logapāla of each of Dbarapimda and Bhūyānamda(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256, Bha. 169, 406.

**Selavālaa** (Śailapālaka) A heretic who became follower of Titthayara Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 305.

**Selaviāri** (Śailavicārin) One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**Selā** (Śailā) Another name of Sakkarā, the third infernal region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 546, Jiv. 67.

**Selesī** (Śaileśī) Third chapter of the seventeenth section of Viyāhapannatti.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 590.

**Selodāi** or **Selodāgi** (Śailodāyin) A heretic of Rāyagiha who became follower of Titthayara Mahāvīra.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 305, 634.

**Sellanaṃdrāya** (Śailya-nandirāja) A prince living in Campā. He was invited to participate in the self-choosing (svayaṃvara) ceremony of princess Dovaī.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 117.

**Sellāra** (Śīlakāra) An Āriya industrial group.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**Sevālabhakkhi** (Śaivālabhakṣin) A class of vānaprastha ascetics whose main food was śaivāla (a moss-like plant).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nic. 3.3, Aup. 38.

**Sevālodāi** (Śaivālodāyin) A heretic who became Titthayara Mahāvīra's follower.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 305.

**Sesamāi** (Śeṣamati) Same as Sesavāi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158.

1. **Sesavāi** (Śeṣavati) Another name of Jasavāi(2), grand daughter (daughter's daughter) of Mahāvīra and daughter of Jamāli(1) and Piyadaṃsaṇā.<sup>1</sup>

1. Acā. 2.177, Kalp. 109, AvaCu. I. p. 245, KalpV. p. 143.

2. **Sesavāi** Mother of Datta(2), the seventh Vāsudeva(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 603, UttK. p. 349.

3. **Sesavai** A principal **Disākumārī**<sup>1</sup> residing on the **Divāyara**<sup>2</sup> peak of the southern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain.<sup>3</sup>

1. Tir. 155.

2. Sth. 643.

3. Jam. 114.

**Sesavati** (Śeṣavati) See **Sesavai**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 603, AvaCu. I. p. 245, Sth. 643.

**Sogaṃdhiya** (Saugandhika) Eighth-part of the first layer of **Rayanappa-bhā**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 778.

**Sogaṃdhiyā** (Saugandhikā) A city being the centre of the activities of medicant **Suya**. His devotee merchant **Sudāmsaṇa**(10) belonged to this place. It was visited by **Thāvaccāputta**, a disciple of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi**.<sup>1</sup> There was a park called **Nilāsoga** and in it the shrine of **yakṣa Sukāla**(3). King **Appaḍiḥa** ruled here. His grandson **Jiṇadāsa**(7) was initiated here by **Titthayara Mahāvira**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jna. 55.

2. Vip. 34.

**Sogaria** (Śaukarika) Bear-hunter's community. It is also engaged in slaughtering other animals.<sup>1</sup> Its members are considered unfit for initiation.<sup>1</sup>

1. PinN. 314, PinN. p. 98.

2. NisBh. 3708, NisCu. II. p. 271.

**Sottiya** (Śrottriya) A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics offering oblations to fire.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417, BhaA. p. 519.

**Sottigavai** (Śuktikāvati) Capital of the Āriya country of **Cedi**.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as **Suttimai**.

1. Praj. 37.

**Sotthia** (Svastika) See **Sotthiya**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, JamS. p. 534, SthA. p. 79.

1. **Sotthiya** (Svastika) One of the eighty eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79.

2. **Sotthiya** A peak of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mountain. Goddess **Ilādevī**(1) resides there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

3. **Sotthiya** A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

4. **Sotthiya** (Susthita) Presiding god of the **Lavaṇa** ocean.<sup>1</sup> He is identical with **Sutthiya**(3).

1. Jiv. 154.

**Sotthiyakamta** (Svastikakānta) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sotthikūḍa** (Svastikakūṭa) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sotthiyajjhaya** (Svastikadhvaja) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sotthiyapabha** (Svastikaprabha) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sotthiyalessa** (Svestikaleśya) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sotthiyavaṇṇa** (Svastikavarṇa) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sotthiyasiṅga** (Svastikaśṅga) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sotthiyasiṭṭha** (Svastikaṣiṣṭha) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sotthiyāvatta** (Svastikāvarta) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sotthuttaravaḍḍimsaga** (Svastikottarāvatamsaka) A celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 99.

**Sodāmaṇī** (Saudāmini) See **Soyāmaṇī**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114.

**Sodāmi** (Saudāmin) General of the cavalry of *indra Camara*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 404.

**Sodāsa** (Saudāsa) A king who was very fond of meat. He did not spare even human meat.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 534, II. p. 271, AvaH. p. 401, \*AvaN. 1545, Vis. 3577, BhaK. 145, AcaCu. p. 106, AcaSi. p. 154.

**Sopārāga** (Sopāraka) See **Sopārāya**.

1. AvaCu. I. p. 406.

**Sopārāya** (Sopāraka) A city situated on the seashore. King Sihagiri(2) reigned there.<sup>1</sup> Ārya Vairaseṇa(3) visited it and initiated some persons into the order.<sup>2</sup> Carpenter Kokāsa belonged to this place.<sup>3</sup> Once this city was

1. AvaCu. II. p. 152, AvaN. 1274, UttN. & UttS. p. 192.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 406, KalpV. p. 263.

3. AvaCu. I p. 540, AvaH. p. 409.

gripped with a long famine.<sup>4</sup> *Ārya Samudda*(1) and *Maṅgu* visited this city.<sup>5</sup> It was inhabited by five hundred families of merchants.<sup>6</sup> It is identified with Sopara in the district of Thana, 37 miles north of Bombay.<sup>7</sup>

4. AvaCu. I. p. 406, 541; AvaH. p. 410.

6. NisCu. IV. p. 14, BrhKs. p. 708.

5. VyaBh. 6. 241, VyaM. VIII. p. 43.

7. GDA. p. 197.

**Soppāraa(ga) (Śūrpāraka)** Same as **Sopāraya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 540, AvaCu. II. p. 152.

**1. Soma** A **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3). **Samjhappabha** is his aerial car. **Somā**(7) is his capital and **Soma**(11) is the name of his throne. There are several gods under him : **Somakāiyya**, **Somadevakāiyya**, **Vijjukumāra**, **Joisiya**(1) etc. He has four queens : **Rohiṇī**(5), **Madanā**(2), **Cittā**(2) and **Somā**(6).<sup>1</sup> The same are the names of the principal wives of each of the other three **Logapālas** of **Sakka**(3).<sup>2</sup> **Soma** is the guardian deity of Eastern quarter.<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 165, 406; Jam. 12, Sth. 256.

3. Bha. 417-8, BhaA. p. 520, UpaA.

2. Bha. 406.

p. 27.

**2. Soma** A **Logapāla** of **Isāṇimda**.<sup>1</sup> He has four queens : **Puḍhavi**(1), **Rāyī**(3), **Rayanī**(1), and **Vijju**(1). The same are the names of the four principal wives of each of the three other **Logapālas** of **Isāṇimda**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 256.

2. Bha. 406.

**3. Soma** A **Logapāla** of **Camara**(1).<sup>1</sup> He has four queens : **Kaṇagā**(1), **Kaṇagalayā**(1), **Cittaguttā**(3) and **Vasumḍharā**(3).<sup>2</sup> The same are the names of the four principal wives of other three **Logapālas** of **Camara**.

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

2. Bha. 406.

**4. Soma** **Logapāla** of **Bali**(4).<sup>1</sup> He has four queens : **Miṇagā**, **Subhaddā**(15), **Vijayā**(10) and **Asaṇī**. The same are the names of the four principal wives of other three **Logapālas** of **Bali**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 169, Sth. 256.

2. Bha. 406.

**5. Soma** Presiding god of the **Magasira** constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 157, Sth. 170.

**6. Soma** One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 170, Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-5, SurM. pp. 295-6, SthA. pp. 78-9.

**7. Soma** A **Brāhmaṇa** of **Campā** who was the husband of **Nāgasirī**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 106.

**8. Soma** One of the eight **Gaṇadharas** (principal disciples) of **Tiṭṭhayara Pāsa**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 8, Sth. 617.



**9. Soma** Father of the fourth **Baladeva**(2) and fourth **Vāsudeva**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 411, Sth. 672, Tir. 602. The Samvāyāṅga 158 mentions him as the father of third Baladeva and Vāsudeva.

**10. Soma** A Brahmin of **Vāṇārasī**. He accepted householder's vows from **Titthayara Pāsa**(1). Afterwards he gave up Pāsa's following and joined some other heretical order. On being enlightened by a god he rejoined Pāsa's Order. After death he was born as **Sukka**(3).

1. Nir. 3.3.

**11. Soma** Throne of **Logapāla Soma**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 406.

**12. Soma** One of the twelve disciples of preceptor **Suhatthi**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 257-8.

**13. Soma** Deity of the eastern quarter.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417.

**14. Soma** A sage in the *tīrtha* of **Mahāvīra**, recognised as a **Patteya-buddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 42, Risi (Saṅgrahaṇi).

**Somakāiya** (Somakāyika) A kind of gods under **Logapāla Soma** of **Sakka**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 165.

**1. Somacāṇḍa** (Somacandra) Seventh **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle in the **Eravaya**(1) region.<sup>1</sup> He is mentioned by **Abhayadevasūri** as **Śyāmacandra**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sam. 159, Tir. 320.

2. SamA. p. 159.

**2. Somacāṇḍa** King of **Poyaṇapura**. **Dhārīṇī**(28) was his wife. He left disgusted with the world seeing a grey hair and became a **Disāpokkhiya** ascetic. **Pasannacāṇḍa** was his son.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 456.

**Somajasā** (Somayaśā) Wife of **Brāhmaṇa Jannadatta**(4) and mother of **Nārada**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 194, AvaN. 1290, AvaH. p. 705.

**1. Somanasa** (Saumanasa) Fourth **Gevijjaga** celestial abode.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 685.

**2. Somanasa** A place where **Titthayara Dhamma**(3) received his first alms from **Dhammasiha**(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 324, AvaM. p. 227.

**3. Somanasa** Eighth day of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 48.

**4. Somanasa** Managing god of the Somanasa(7) aerial car.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 118, AvaM. p. 184.

**5. Somanasa** A Vakkhāra mountain in Mahāvideha. It is situated to the north of mount Nissā(2), to the south-east of mount Māndara(3), to the west of the district of Maṅgalāvai(1) and to the east of Ūvakuru. It is presided over by god Somanasa(6). It has seven peaks : Siddha, Somanasa(8), Maṅgalāvai(2), Devakurukūda, Vimala(11), Kamcaṇa(1) and Vasiṭṭhakūda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 97, Sth. 312, 434, 590; SutSi. p. 147.

**6. Somanasa** A god presiding over mount Somanasa(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 97.

**7. Somanasa** Aerial car of indra Saṇāmkumāra(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 644, AvaM. p. 184.

**8. Somanasa** A peak of mount Somanasa(5).<sup>1</sup> God Somanasa(6) resides there.

1. Sth. 590, Jam. 97.

**9. Somanasa** A grove situated on mount Māndara(3). It is at a distance of sixty-three thousand *yojanas* above the Nāṃdanavapa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 105, JivM. p. 244, Sam. 98, PrasA. p. 135, Sth. 302.

**10. Somanasa** A presiding deity of Ruyaga(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Somanasavapa (Sauminasavani)** See Somanasa(9).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 302.

**Somanasabhadda (Saumanasabhadra)** One of the two presiding gods of Nāṃdisara(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 184.

**1. Somanasā (Saumanasā)** Fifth night of a fortnight.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 48.

**2. Sominasā** Capital of Sivā a queen of Sakka(2). It is situated on mount Raikaraga.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 307.

**3. Sominasā** Another name of the Jambusudāmsapa tree.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 90.

1. **Somadatta** One of the four successors of **Bhaddabāhu**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 233.

2. **Somadatta** A Brāhmaṇa of **Cāmpā**. He was husband of **Bhūyasirī** and brother of **Soma**(7) and **Somabhū**(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 106.

3. **Somadatta** A resident of **Paumasamda**.<sup>1</sup> He was the first to offer alms to **Titthayara Cāmdappabha**(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 323,

| 2. Sam. 157, AvaN. 327, AvaM. p. 227.

4. **Somadatta** A priest of **Kosambī**. He was the husband of **Vasudattā** and father of **Vahassaidatta**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 24.

5. **Somadatta** Son of Brāhmaṇa **Jannadatta**(2) and brother of **Somadeva** (2). Both the brothers took initiation from ascetic **Somabhū**(8) and died peacefully abandoning food and water.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 493, UttCu. p. 69, UttN. and UttS. p. 111.

6. **Somadatta** A Brāhmaṇa belonging to **Cāmpā**. **Titthayara Mahāvīra** had once spent a rainy season in his *agnihotraśālā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 297.

1. **Somadeva** An inhabitant of **Bambhathala**.<sup>1</sup> He was the first to give alms to **Titthayara Paumappaha**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 323.

| 2. Sam. 157, AvaN. 327, AvaM. p. 227.

2. **Somadeva** Son of **Jannadatta**(2) of **Kosambī** and brother of **Somadatta**(5).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 111, UttCu. p. 69.

3. **Somadeva** A Brāhmaṇa of **Dasapura**. He was husband of **Ruddasomā** and father of **Rakkhiya**(1) and **Bhaggurakkhiya**.<sup>1</sup> He had taken initiation from his own son preceptor **Rakkhiya** and adopted nudism gradually.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. pp. 397, 401; Vis. 2787  
AvaN. 776, AvaH. p. 296, UttN.  
and UttS. p. 96, KalpDh. p. 172.

2. AvaCu. p. 401, UttN. and UttS.  
pp. 96ff; UttK. p. 37.

**Somadevakāya** (**Somadevakāyika**) God under **Logapāla Soma**(1) of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 165.

1. **Somappabha** (**Somaprabha**) King of **Gayapura**, son of **Bāhubali** and father of **Sejjaṃsa**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 163, AvaM. p. 217, KalpDh. p. 153, KalpSam. p. 204, KalpS. p. 184.

**2. Somappabha** Two mountains of this name, one in the north and the other in the south, in the **Kuṇḍalavara** island. Each of them has four capitals : **Somā(7)**, **Somappabhā**, **Sivapāgarā** and **Naliyā**. They are capitals of **Soma(1)** & (2), southern ones of **Soma(1)** and northern ones of **Soma(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaA. p. 204.

**Somappabhasela** (**Somaprabhasaila**) Same as **Somappabha(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaA. p. 204.

**Somappabhā** (**Somapraphā**) Capital of **Soma(1)** & (2).<sup>1</sup> See **Somappabha(2)** for further details.

1. BhaA. p. 204.

**1. Somabhūi** (**Somabhūti**) An off-shoot of **Uddēhagaṇa(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**2. Somabhūi** A Brāhmaṇa of **Caṃpā**. He was husband of **Jakkhasiri** and brother of **Soma(3)** and **Somadatta(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 106.

**3. Somabhūi** An ascetic who had initiated **Somadatta(5)** and **Somadeva(2)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. and UttS. p. 111, UttCu. p. 69.

**4. Somabhūi** Another name of Brāhmaṇa **Somila(1)** of **Bāravai**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 536, AvaH. p. 404, AcaSi. p. 255.

**Somabhūti** See **Somabhūi**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 106, AvaCu. I. p. 536, UttCu. p. 69.

**Somamittā** (**Somamitra**) Wife of ascetic (*tāpaśa*) **Jaṇṇajasa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 194, UttK. p. 509.

**Somaya** (**Somaja**) One of the seven branches of the **Koccha(1)** lineage.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 551.

**Somasiri** (**Somaśrī**) Wife of Brāhmaṇa **Somila(1)** and mother of **Somā(1)**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 6, AvaCu. I. p. 358.

**1. Somā** Daughter of Brāhmaṇa **Soni'a(1)** and his wife **Somasiri** of **Bāravai**.<sup>1</sup> See also **Gayasukumāla(1)**.

1. Ant. 6, AvaCu. I. p. 358.

**2. Somā** Future birth of **Bahuputtiya(3)**. She will give birth to thirty-two children in sixteen years, i.e., a pair of twins every year, take initiation afterwards, become a *Sāmānika* god in the **Sohamma** region after death and ultimately attain liberation in **Mahāvīdeha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 3.4.

3. **Somā** Daughter of Simhuddatta and wife of Cakkavatti Bimbhadatta.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

4. **Somā** A female mendicant of the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1). She was sister of **Uppala**(2) and has removed 'some of the obstacles in the way of **Titthayara Mahāvira** at the **Corāga** settlement.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 286, AvaN. 478, Vis. 1932, AvaH. p. 204, AvaM. p. 279, KalpDh. p. 106; Kalp V. p. 165.

5. **Somā** First woman-disciple of **Titthayara Supāsa**(1).<sup>1</sup> See also **Jasā**(3).

1. Sam. 157.

6. **Somā** Name of a queen of each of **Soma**(1), **Jama**(2), **Varuṇa**(1) and **Vesamaṇa**(9), the four **Logapālas** of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 273, Bha. 406.

7. **Somā** Capital of **Logapāla Soma**(1) under **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup> See also **Soma-ppabha**(2).

1. Bha. 165, 406.

**Somāliā** (Sukumālikā) See **Sūmāliya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaK. 146.

1. **Somila** A Brāhmaṇa of **Bāravaī**. He was husband of **Somasiri** and father of **Somā**(1).<sup>1</sup> He is identical with **Somabhūi**(4). See also **Gayasukumāla**(1).

1. Ant. 6, AvaCu. I. p. 359.

2. **Somila** A Brāhmaṇa of **Majjhimā**(1). He had performed a big *yajña*. It was attended by renowned scholars like **Indabhūi** etc. **Titthayara Mahāvira** had paid a visit to **Majjhimā** when this *yajña* was being performed.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 324; Vis. 1997, AvaH. pp. 229, AvaM. p. 300, KalpDh. p. 115, KalpV. p. 179.

3. **Somila** A Brāhmaṇa belonging to **Vāṇiyagāma**. He asked some questions to **Titthayara Mahāvira**, took initiation from him and attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 646-7.

4. **Somila** Third of the ten chapters of **Amtagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup> It is not extant now.

1. Sth. 755, SthA. 512.

5. **Somila** Tenth chapter of the eighteenth section of **Viyāhapannatti**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha 616.

**6. Somila** A blind Brāhmaṇa of Ujjeṇī. He had eight sons and the same number of daughters-in-law. He fell victim to fire owing to blindness.<sup>1</sup>

1. BrhBh. 1152-3, BrhKs. p. 359.

**7. Somila** A Brāhmaṇa *tāpasa* of Vāpārasi,<sup>1</sup> identical with Soma.

1. Nir. 3.3.

**Somilia (Saumilika)** A merchant who taught a lesson to his mischievous neighbour.<sup>1</sup>

AvaCu. II. 7. 290.

**Soyamdhia (Saugandhika)** Same as Sogambhiya.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 69.

**Soyaria (Śaukarika)** Same as Sogariya,<sup>1</sup>

1. PinN. 314.

**1. Soyāmaṇī (Saudāminī)** A principal *Disākumārī* residing on mount *Ruyaga*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 161, Jam 114.

**2. Soyāmaṇī** A *Vijjukumārī-mahattariyā* goddess. She is the same as *Soyāmaṇī*(1).<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 259, 507; AcaH. p. 122.

Sth A. p. 199.

**3. Soyāmaṇī** A queen of *Dharaṇa*(1).<sup>1</sup> In her previous birth she was a merchant's daughter at *Vāpārasi*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 50g, Bha. 406.

2. Jna. 151.

**4. Soyāmaṇī** Third chapter of the third subsection of the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 151.

**Soraṭṭha (Saurāṣṭra)** See *Suratṭha*.

1. And. 133, Praj. 37, AvaCu. II. p. 273, UttCu. pp. 12, SutCu. p. 127.

**Soraṭṭhiyā (Saurāṣṭrikā)** A branch of *Mānavagaṇa*(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 260.

**Sorika or Soriya (Saurika or Śaurya)** Capital of the Āriya country *Ku-saṭṭa*.<sup>1</sup> It seems that it was situated on the bank of river *Jamunā*.<sup>2</sup> It had the *Sariyavaḍḍamaga* park and the shrines of *yakṣa* gods *Soriya*(3)<sup>3</sup> and *Surambara*.<sup>4</sup> It was ruled by *Vasuleva*,<sup>5</sup> *Simullavijaya*<sup>6</sup> and *Soriyadatta*(2).<sup>7</sup>

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 123.

5. Utt. 22.1.

2. Vip. 29.

6. Utt. 22.3, UttN. p. 496, PakY. p.

3. Vip. 29.

67, AvaN. 1289-1291.

4. AvaCu. II. p. 193, PakY. p. 67.

7. Vip. 29.

**Titthayara Aritthanemi** was born here.<sup>8</sup> This city was visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira**.<sup>9</sup> Merchant **Dharmajaya**(1) belonged to this place. **Nārada**(1) had his birth here in the family of **Jannadatta**(1) and **Somajasā**.<sup>10</sup> Soriya is identified with Sarajpur or Sauripur near Bateswar in the Agra district.<sup>11</sup>

8. Kalp. 171, Tir. 511, OghND. p. 119.

10. Ava Cu. II. p. 194.

9. Vip. 29, AvaCu. II. p. 193.

11. LAI. p. 337.

**2. Soriya** Seventh chapter of **Kammavivādasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**3. Soriya** A *yakṣa* whose shrine lay in the city of **Soriyapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 29.

**1. Soriyadatta (Śuriyadatta)** Eighth chapter of the first section of **Vivāgasūya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 29.

**2. Soriyadatta** Son of fisherman **Samuddadatta**(1) of **Soriyapura**. Once a fish-bone got entangled in her throat which could not be extracted in spite of a lot of efforts by physicians. This caused him severe pain and he suffered from a number of diseases. All this is ascribed to the sin he committed in his previous life as cook **Siria**(1) at **Nandipura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 29.

**Soriyapura** (**Saurikapara**, **Śaurikapara**, **Śaurīpara**, **Śauryapura** or **Sūryapura**).<sup>1</sup> See **Soriya**(1).

1. Kalp. 171, UttN. p. 495, PakY. 67, Vip. 29, Utt. 22.1.

**Soriyavadeṃsaga (Śauryāvataṃsaka)** A park situated at **Soriyapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vip. 29.

**Soriyāṇa or Soriyāyaṇa** A sage of **Aritthanemi**'s *līṭha*, recognised as a **Paṭṭeyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 16. Risi (Sangrahaṇi).

**Sovatthia (Savastika)** One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**.<sup>1</sup> It is in addition to **Sotthiya**(1).

1. Sth. 90, SthA. pp. 78-79, JamS. pp. 534-535, Sur. 107, SurM. pp. 295-296.

**Sovatthiya** Same as **Sovatthia**<sup>1</sup> and **Sovatthiyakūḍa**.

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, SthA. p. 79.

**Sovatthiyakūḍa (Svastikakūṭa)** A peak of mount **Vijjupabbha**(1) Goddess **Balāhayā**(1) resides there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 101, Sth. 689.

**Sovāga (Śvapāka)** A Śūdra community to which ascetic **Hariesa** belonged.<sup>1</sup>

1. Utt. 12.37, UttS. p. 369.

**Sovira** (Sauvira) A country where king Udāyana(1) reigned.<sup>1</sup> It was frequently visited by monks.<sup>2</sup> On account of its situation along the river Sim-  
dhu(1), it is also called Simdhusovira.<sup>3</sup>

1. Utt. 18,48, SthA. p. 431, KalpV. p. 236,

2. BrhBh. 2095, UttN. and UttS. p. 419.

3. BhaA. p. 620.

**Sohamma** (Saudharma) First celestial region. Its lord (*Indra*) is Sakka(3).<sup>1</sup> There are twenty-two lakhs of abodes in it<sup>2</sup> distributed over its thirteen layers (*patthada=prastaras*).<sup>3</sup> The maximum longevity of the gods dwelling in the Sohamma region is two *Sāgaropama* years<sup>4</sup> and the minimum is one *palyopama*.<sup>5</sup>

1. Praj. 38, 52; Bha. 169.

2. Sam. 32.

3. Sam. 13.

4. Sam. 2, Sth. 113, Anu. 139.

5. Sam. 1, Anu. 139.

2. **Sohamma** (Sudharman) See **Suhamma**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. II. p. 360.

**Sohammakappa** (Saudharmakalpa) Same as **Sohamma**(2).

1. Anu. 133, Upa. 14, Jam. 127, Jna. 14, 157; Bha. 304, AvaCu. I. p. 141.

**Sohammavaḍḍisaga** (ya) (Saudharmāvatamsaka) A celestial abode in the **Sohamma**(2) region.<sup>1</sup> The maximum longevity of the gods residing there is two *Sāgaropama* years.<sup>2</sup> **Sakka**(3) resides in this abode.<sup>3</sup>

1. Sam. 13, 65; Bha. 165, 407; Upa. 17.

2. Sam. 2.

3. Jam. 115.

**Sohammavaḍḍisaga**(ya) (Saudharmāvatamsaka) Same as **Sohammavaḍḍisaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 407.

## H

**Hamsa** A mendicant<sup>1</sup> and his followers whose places of sojourn were hills, caves, road-corners, hermitages, shrines and gardens. They visited villages (inhabited areas) for begging alms only.<sup>2</sup>

1. Aup. 38.

2. AupA. p. 92.

**Hamsagabbha** (Hamsagarbha) Sixth division of the first layer of the **Rayanappabha** region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 778.



**Haṁsavarā** (Haṁsasvarā) Bell of the **Suvarṇakumāra** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 119, AvaCu. I. p. 146

**Haṇumānta** (Hanumat) **Sugiva**(3) sent Haṇumānta in search of **Sīa**(7). Haṇumānta reached **Lāṅkāpurī** after crossing the sea and burnt the city to ashes.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. I. pp. 104-5, PrasA. p. 87.

**Haṭṭha** (Hasta) A **Nakkhatta**(1). Its presiding god is **Saviya**. Its family name is **Kosia**(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jan. 155, 157, 159, Sam. 5, Sur. 35.

**Haṭṭhikappa** or **Haṭṭhappi** (Hastakalpa) A city.<sup>1</sup> This place and **Haṭṭhi-kappa** seem to be one.<sup>2</sup>

1. PinN. 461, pinNM. p. 134, JitBh. 1394-1395; Ava H. p. 709.

2. See AvaH. p. 709,

**Haṭṭhalijja** (Hastaliya) See **Haṭṭhiliija**.<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpV. p. 259.

**Haṭṭhasiṇayara** (Hastāśirṇanagara) See **Haṭṭhisīra**.

**Haṭṭhi** (Hastin) Disciple of preceptor **Samghasāliya** and teacher of preceptor **Dhamma**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp (Therāvalī). 7, KalpN. p. 265.

**Haṭṭhikappa** (Hastikarṇa) An **Amṭaradīva** and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 304, NaaM. p. 103.

**Haṭṭhikappa** (Hastikalpa) A city which was visited by the five **Paṇḍava** monks. They heard there that **Tiṭṭhayara Aritṭhanemi** had attained emancipation.<sup>1</sup> It appears that **Haṭṭhikappa** was situated not very far from mount **Settuma**. It is identified with **Hathab** near **Bhavnagar** in **Gujarat**.<sup>2</sup>

1. AcaCu. II. p. 197.

2. GDA. p. 74, LAI. p. 287.

**Haṭṭhināura** or **Haṭṭhinapura** (Hastināpura) See **Haṭṭhināura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 323, Utt. 13.1, Anut. 6, UttCu. p. 214, Nir. 3.9, AvaCu. I. p. 492, Tir. 608.

**Haṭṭhināura** (Hastināpura) Another name of **Gayapura**, capital of the **Āriya** country **Kuru**.<sup>1</sup> On the precincts of the city there was situated the park of **Sahasambavana**.<sup>2</sup> Kings like **Bala**(4)<sup>3</sup>, **Adipāsattu**(1), **Jiyasattu**(16)<sup>5</sup>,

1. Praj. 37, SutSi. p. 122, Jna. 73, Jna A. p. 125, NisCu. II. p. 466, KalpV. p. 238.

3. Bha. 428.

4. Jna. 73, SthA. p. 401.

5. AvaCu. II. p. 276.

2. Bha. 417, 428, 617.

**Suparinda(3)<sup>6</sup>**, **Anantaviriya<sup>7</sup>**, **Pamdu(1)<sup>8</sup>**, **Siva(7)<sup>9</sup>**, **Kanerudatta<sup>10</sup>**, etc. reigned there. It has been the birth place of **Cakkavatti Saṇamkumāra(3)<sup>11</sup>**, **Cakkavatti(1)** **Bambhadatta** visited it<sup>12</sup>. **Gaṅgadatta(4)<sup>13</sup>** and **Sambhūya(2)<sup>14</sup>** died here with a resolve (*nidāna*). **Hatthināura** was invaded by king **Damadanta** of **Hatthisisa** during the reign of five **Pamdava<sup>15</sup>** brothers. It was made sacred by the visits of **Titthayara Munisuvvaya(1)**, **Pāsa(1)**, **Mahāvira** and preceptor **Dhammaghosa(5)**. They ordained here merchants like **Kattia(2)** and **Gaṅgadatta(6)<sup>16</sup>**, ladies like **Sati** and **Amjū(3)<sup>17</sup>**, king **Siva(7)**, merchant **Putthila(2)<sup>18</sup>** and prince **Mahabbala(1)<sup>19</sup>**. Householders like **Bala(1)<sup>20</sup>** and **Sumbha(3)<sup>21</sup>**, trappers like **Bhīma(2)** and **Gottāsa(2)<sup>22</sup>** belonged to this place. It was predicted that prince **Namdisēṇa(6)<sup>23</sup>**, priest **Vahassaidatta<sup>24</sup>**, merchant **Umbaradatta(1)<sup>25</sup>** and fisherman **Soriyadatta(2)<sup>26</sup>** would take rebirth in the families of some merchants of this city. See also **Gayapura** and **Nāgapura**.

6. Vip. 10.

7. AvaCu. I. p. 520, AvaH. p. 392.

8. Jna. 117, PrasA. p. 87.

9. Bha. 417, AvaCu. I. p. 471, SthA. p. 431.

10. UttN. pp. 377-9.

11. UttS. p. 396, NisBh. 2590.

12. UttN. pp. 379-80.

13. AvaCu. I. pp. 474-475, Sam. 158, Tir. 608, AvaH. p. 358.

14. Utt. 13.1, 28, UttCu.p. 214, UttS. p. 376.

15. AvaCu. I. p. 492, AvaH. p. 365.

16. Bha. 617, AvaCu. II. p. 276, SthA. p. 510, Bha. 576-

17. Jna. 157.

18. Bha. 418, AvaCu. I. pp. 469-472, Anu. 6, Sth. 691, SthA. p. 456,

19. Bha. 428-431.

20. Nir. 3.9.

21. Vip. 33.

22. Vip. 10-11, SthA. p. 507.

23. Vip. 27.

24. Vip. 25.

25. Vip. 28.

26. Vip. 28, 29.

**Hatthināgapura (Hastināgapura)** Same as **Hatthināura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 428.

**Hatthināpura (Hastināpura)** See **Hatthināura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 617, AvaCu. I. pp. 474, 520, Vip. 29.

**Hatthitāvasa (Hastitāpasa)** A class of *Vānaprastha* ascetics<sup>1</sup> living on the flesh of elephants. **Adda(2)** had discussion with one of these ascetics at **Rāyagiha**.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3.3.

2. BhaA. 579, AupA. p. 90, SutN. 190.

3. SutCu. pp. 443-4.

**Hatthipāla (Hastipāla)** King of **Pāvā-Majjhimā**. He was contemporary of **Titthayara Mahāvira**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 122-3, 147, SamA. p. 73.

**Hatthibhūti (Hastibhūti)** Son of merchant **Hatthimitta** of **Ujjeni**. He had taken to asceticism with his father.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. pp. 53 ff; UttN. and UttS. pp. 84 ff; UttK. pp. 31 ff.

**Haṭṭhimitta** (Haṣṭim'itra) A merchant of Ujjeni who took to asceticism along with his son Haṭṭhibhūti. He forbore the trouble of hunger and died peacefully.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 485, UttCu. pp. 53ff., UttN. and UttS. pp. 85 ff., UttK. pp. 31 ff.

**Haṭṭhimukha** (Haṣṭimūkha) An Āmṭaradīva and its people.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 36, Sth. 304, NanM. p. 103.

**Haṭṭhiliṇṇa** (Haṣṭiliya) An off-shoot of Uddehagana(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**Haṭṭhivāla** (Haṣṭipāla) See Haṭṭhipāla.<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 123.

**Haṭṭhiśīra** (Haṣṭiśīra) A city having the park of Puṣṭhakaraṇḍaa(1) situated to its north-east. It had a shrine dedicated to yakṣa Kayavaṇa-mālapīya. This city was ruled by Damadaṃṭa<sup>2</sup>, Kaṇagaku(2).<sup>3</sup> and Aḍḍa-sattu(2).<sup>4</sup> It was attacked, plundered and set on fire by the five Paṇḍava brothers during the reign of Damadaṃṭa.<sup>5</sup> It was inhabited by a number of sea-faring merchants.<sup>6</sup> It was visited by Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra.<sup>7</sup> Prince Subāhu(1) accepted here householder's vows from him.<sup>8</sup>

1. Vip. 33.

2. Jna. 117.

3. Jna. 132.

4. Vip. 33.

5. AvaBh. 151, AvaCu. I. p. 492,

- AvaH. p. 365.

6. Jna. 132.

7. Vis. 1964, AyaN. 509, AvaCu. I. p. 311, AvaM. p. 291,

8. Vip. 33.

**Haṭṭhuttarā** (Haṣṭottarā) Another name of the Uttarāphagguṇī constellation. Five important events of Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra's life are associated with this constellation.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aca. 2. 175ff. AcaSi. p. 425, DasaCu. p. 64, KalpCu. p. 102, Kalp. & KalpV. pp. 11-13 ff.

**Hayakaṇṇa** (Hayakarna) An Āmṭaradīva<sup>1</sup> as well as an Aṇāriya people.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 36, Sth. 304, Jiv. 112, NanM. p. 103.

2. SutSi. p. 123.

**Hayamuha** (Hayamukha) An Āmṭaradīva<sup>1</sup> as well as an Aṇāriya people.<sup>2</sup> It is the same as Āsamuha.

1. Praj. 36.

2. SutSi. p. 123.

**Hayasattu** (Hataśatru) King of Muggasalapura.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 78, UttS. p. 121.

**Harakamṭā** (Harakāntā) Same as Hari(6).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 141.

**1. Hari** A heretical sect.<sup>1</sup>

1. NamCu. p. 4, BhaA. p. 8.

**2. Hari** Another name of Vāsudeva (2) Kapha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 422, KalpDh. p. 138.

**3. Hari** One of the eighty-eight Gahas.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sur. 107, Sth. 90, JamS. pp. 534-535, SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA. pp. 78-79.

**4. Hari** Lord of the southern Vijjukumāra gods. He paid homage to Tīṭṭhayara Mahāvīra sojourning at Ālabhiyā.<sup>1</sup> He is also named Harikkamta.<sup>2</sup> He has six principal wives whose names are like those of Dharapa's(1).<sup>3</sup>

1. Vis. [1971, AvaN. 516, AvaCu. I. p. 315, AvaM. p. 293, KalpV. p. 169.

2. Bha. 169.

3. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

**5. Hari** Another name of Hariṇegamesi.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 567, BhaA. p. 700.

**6. Hari (Harit)** A river flowing to the south of mount Māṇḍara(3) in Jambuddiva.<sup>1</sup> It rises from the southern side of Tigimchiddaha, flows towards the south, falls into its *kuṇḍa*, reemerges from there, flows into the Hariṇa(1) region and empties into the eastern Lavana ocean.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 522, 555, Sam. 14. In Jiv. 141 it is named Harakamta.

2. Jam. 84, JamS. p. 308.

**1. Hariesa (Harikeśa)** A Cāṇḍāla community. Hariesa-Bala belonged to this group.<sup>1</sup>

1. Pras. 4, PrasA. p. 15, UttN. p. 354, UttCu. p. 201, AvaCu. I. p. 206, DasCu. p. 45, NisCu. I. p. 9, OghN. 766.

**2. Hariesa** A gardener belonging to Rāyagiba.<sup>1</sup>

1. VyaM. I. p. 25.

**3. Hariesa** Same as Hariesijja.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 9.

**Hariesa-Bala (Harikeśa-Bala)** An ascetic who belonged to the Hariesa (1) community. He was son of Balakotta(1) and his wife Gori(3) residing at Mayamgatira which is also known as Mayagamgā.<sup>1</sup> He proved to be an influential ascetic and was attended upon by Jakkha god. Once when he was insulted by some Brāhmanas, the Jakkha entered his body and taught a lesson to them.<sup>2</sup>

1. UttCu. pp. 202-3, UttN. and UttS. pp. 354-6.

2. Utt. Ch. 12, UttK. pp. 235ff., NisCu. III. p. 58, SthA. p. 237, Sth. 315.

**Hariesā (Harikeśā)** Wife of supreme king Bambhadatta(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. UttN. p. 379.

**Hariesijja (Harikeṣiya)** Twelfth chapter of Uttarajjhayana.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sam. 36, UttCu. p. 201.

**1. Harikaṁta (Harikānta)** Same as Hari(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 256, Bha. 169.

**2. Harikaṁta** A peak of mount Mahāhimavanita.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643, Jam. 81.

**Harikaṁtadīva (Harikāntadvīpa)** An islet in the centre of Harikaṁtappa-vāyakumḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 80.

**Harikaṁtappavāyakumḍa (Harikāntaprapātakumḍa)** A pond formed by the fall of river Harikaṁtā. It measure two hundred forty *yojanas* in length and breadth and its circumference is 759 *yojanas*. In the centre of it there is the islet of Harikaṁtadīva.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 80.

**1. Harikaṁtā (Harikāntā)** A river in Jambuddīva.<sup>1</sup> It rises from the northern side of Mahāpaumaddaha, flows into the Harivāsa(1) region and empties into the western Lavana ocean.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 522, Sam. 14, Jiv. 141.

2. Jam. 80.

**Harikaṇṇa (Harikaṇṇa)** An Amṭaradīva and its inhabitants.<sup>1</sup> It seems to be the same as Hatthikaṇṇa.

1. Praj. 36.

**Harikulapabhu (Harikulaprabhu)** Another name of Vāsudeva(2) Kaṇha (1) who is destined to be a Tīthamkara in future.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bhak. 69.

**1. Harikūḍa (Harikūṭa)** A peak of mount Vijjupabbha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689, Jam. 101.

**2. Harikūḍa** A peak of mount Nisaha(2) in Jambuddīva.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 689, Jam. 84.

**3. Harikūḍa** A peak of mount Mahāhimavanita.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

2. Jam. 81.

**Harikkamta (Harikānta)** Another name of Hari(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 169.

**Harigiri** A non-Jaina sage in **Titthayara Pāsa's**(1) *tirtha* recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Risi. 24, Risi (Sangrahaṇi).

**Haricāṇḍa** (Haricandra) Son of **Kurucāṇḍa**<sup>1</sup> and his wife **Kurumāi**(2).

1. AvaCu. I. p. 169, AvaM. p. 221.

**1. Haricāṇḍaṇa** (Haricandana) Eighth chapter of the sixth section of **Aṃtagaḍaḍasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 12.

**2. Haricāṇḍaṇa** A merchant of **Sāgeya** who took initiation from **Tithhaya Mahāvira** and attained liberation on mount **Vipula**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 14.

**Harinegamesi** (Harinaigameśin) Commander of the infantry of **Sakka**(3).<sup>1</sup> It was he who had transferred the embryo of **Titthayara Mahāvira** from the womb of **Devāṇaṇḍā**(2) to that of **Tisālā**.<sup>2</sup> He had also transferred six living sons of **Devai** to **Sulasā**(1) in place of her dead ones.<sup>3</sup> The same is the name of the infantry-commanders of the lords of **Saṇamkumāra**, **Bambhaloga**, **Mahāsukka** and **Pāṇaya** celestial regions.<sup>4</sup>

1. Sth. 404, Jam. 115, AvaCu. I. pp. 140, 239, KalpDh. p. 39, KalpV. p. 46.

2. Kalp. 27-9, Bha. 187, BhaA. p. 218, AvaBh. 51ff., AvaCu. I. p. 239,

AvaM. pp. 254-5, SamA. p. 106, SthA. p. 523.

3. Ant. 6, AvaCu. I. pp. 357-8.

4. Jam. 118.

**Haribhadda** (Haribhadra) A learned preceptor who rejuvenated **Mahā-nisīha**<sup>1</sup> and discarded some of its expositions.<sup>2</sup> He was religious son (*dharma-putra*) of nun **Yākiṇī**.<sup>3</sup> He composed a number of original works and commentaries some of which are referred to by **Malayagiri** and others.<sup>4</sup>

1. Mahan. p. 70.

2. Ibid. p. 102.

3. DasH. p. 286.

4. JivM. p. 341, PrajM. pp. 331, 418, 552, 605, 611, SurM. p. 281, NanM.

p. 250, KalpV. p. 12, KalpDh. pp. 6, 12, 13, 18, BrhKs. p. 485. See for further account KalpSam. pp. 239 ff. and KalpL. pp. 173ff.

**Hariya** (Harita) An **Āriya** community.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

**1. Hariyamśa** (Harivamśa) A noble family-line<sup>1</sup> to which **Munisuvvaya**(1)<sup>2</sup> the twentieth **Titthamkara**, and **Aritthanemi**<sup>3</sup>, the twenty-second **Titthamkara** belonged. **Titthamkara Aggisena**(2) of **Eravaya**(1) region also hailed

1. Kalp. 2, 18, Mar. 487, Aca. 2. 11, Vis. 1847, DasH. p. 36, SutSi. p. 236.

2. Kalp. 2, Tir. 381, 509.

from this lineage.<sup>4</sup> Its origination which took place in the time of Tittḥa-  
yara Siyala, is associated with the Harivāsa(1) region and is taken to be  
an astonishment.<sup>5</sup>

3. Kalp. 2, Tir. 381, 554, Mahan. p. 88,

Mar. 487.

4. Tir. 381.

5. KalpV. pp. 19, 39-40, KalpDh. p. 32,

KalpS. pp. 34-5, SthA. p. 524, Tir.  
889.

**2. Harivāṣa** An ancient work describing the lives of kings belonging to  
the Harivāṣa(1) dynasty.<sup>1</sup>

1. DasH. p. 36.

**Harivarisa (Harivarṣa)** See Harivāsa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tir. 55.

**Harivassa (Harivarṣa)** See Harivāsa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 522.

**1. Harivāsa (Harivarṣa)** A region of Jambuddīva. It is situated to the  
south of mount Nisaha and to the north of mount Mahābhīmaṇṭa(3) and  
has the Lavaṇa ocean on its east and west. Its dimensions measure just  
like Rammaga(5).<sup>1</sup> In the centre of this region there is mount Viadāvai.<sup>2</sup>  
Rivers Hari(6) and Harikāntā(1) flow in this region. A god of the same  
name presides over this region.<sup>3</sup> It is an Akammabhūmi.<sup>4</sup> There prevails  
always the Susamā era.<sup>5</sup> The people take birth in twins as brother and  
sister.<sup>6</sup> They attain puberty sixty-three days after their birth.<sup>7</sup>

1. Jam. 82, 125, Sth. 522, Sam. 73, 84,  
121, Jiv. 141, Anu. 130.

2. Jam. 82, Jiv. 141, BhaA. p. 436.  
Elsewhere mount Gamdhāvai is  
mentioned in place of Viadāvai-Sth.  
87, 302, JivM. p. 244.

3. Jam. 82.

4. Sth. 197, 302, 522, Bha. 675.

5. BhaA. p. 897, Tir. 55.

6. SthA. p. 524.

7. Sam. 63.

**2. Harivāsa** A peak of each of mount Mahābhīmaṇṭa(3)<sup>1</sup> and Nisaha.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 643, Jam. 81.

2. Sth. 689, Jam. 84.

**Harivāsakūṭa (Harivarṣakūṭa)** Same as Harivāsa.(2)<sup>1</sup>.

1. Jam. 81, 84.

**Harisaha** See Harissaha.<sup>1</sup>

1. Vis. 1972.

**Harivāhaṇa** Presiding deity of the western half of Nandisara(1) island.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 183, JivM. p. 365.

**1. Hariseṇa (Hariseṇa)** Tenth Cakkavattī of the Bharaha(2) region.<sup>1</sup> He  
was son of king Mahāhari and his queen Merā of Kampillapura.<sup>2</sup> His

1. Sam. 158, Tir. 560, Vis. 1763, AvaN.  
375, AvaM. p. 237.

2. Sam. 158, AvaN. 397-9, UttK.  
p. 338.

chief wife was Devī(1).<sup>3</sup> His height was fifteen *dhanuṣas*.<sup>4</sup> He remained supreme king for 8900 years, took to asceticism at the age of somewhat less than 9700 years and attained emancipation at that of 10000 years.<sup>5</sup> He was Tittthamkara Nemi's contemporary.<sup>6</sup>

3. Sam. 158.

4. AvaM. p. 239, AvaN. 393, 396.

5. Sam. 89, 97, AvaM. p. 239, Utt. 18.  
42, AvaN. 401.

6. AvaN. 419, Vis. 1771.

**2. Harisaṇa** One of the hundred sons of Usabha(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. KalpDh. p. 152, KalpV. p. 236.

**Harisaṇa** Lord of the northern *Vijjokumāra* gods.<sup>1</sup> He paid homage to Tittthayara Mahāvira sojourning at Seyaviyā.<sup>2</sup> He has six principle wives similar to those of Bhāyānanda(1).<sup>3</sup>

1. Bha. 169.

2. AvaN. 517, AvaCu. I. p. 315, KalpV.

p. 169, Vis. 1972, AvaM. p. 293.

3. Bha. 406, Sth. 508.

**Harissahakūḍa** (*Harissahakūṭa*) A peak of mount Mālavanṭa(1).<sup>1</sup> The capital of its presiding deity is Harissahā.<sup>2</sup>

1. Jam. 91, Sth. 689, Sam. 113.

2. Jam. 92.

**Harissahā** Capital of the presiding deity of Harissahakūḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 92.

**Hala(d)hara** (*Haladhara*) Identical with Baladeva(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 5, AupA. p. 10, Raj. 35, RajM. p. 86, PrajM. p. 362.

**Halidda** (*Haridra*) A settlement visited by Mahāvira.<sup>1</sup> It was situated near Sāvasthi.<sup>2</sup>

1. AvaN. 480, AvaCu. I. p. 288, Vis.  
1934, AvaM. p. 280, KalpDh. p. 106,

KalpV. p. 165, AvaH. p. 205.

2. AvaCu. I. p. 282.

**Halidduga** (*Haridraka*) Same as Halidda.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 205.

**Haleḍata** (*Haridraka*) Same as Halidda.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 288.

**Haleddua** or **Haledduka** (*Haridraka*) Same as Halidda.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaM. p. 280.

**1. Halla** Sixth chapter of the second section of *Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2.

**2. Halla** Son of king Soṇia(1) and his queen Dhāriṇī(1) of Rāyagiha. He took initiation from Tittthayara Mahāvira, practised asceticism for sixteen



years and went to the **Jayamṭa** celestial abode after death. In future he will take birth in **Mahāvīdeha** and attain emancipation there.<sup>1</sup>

1. Anut. 2, Ava. p. 27.

**3. Halla** Son of king **Seṇia**(1) and his queen **Cellanā** of **Rāyagiha**. The king gave him an excellent elephant named **Seyanaya**. **Kūṇia**, elder brother of Halla asked him for the elephant. Halla refused to depart with it and took the refuge of king **Cedaga**, his maternal grand-father. This proved to be the cause of the battle between **Cedaga** and **Kūṇia**.<sup>1</sup> The same is the case with his twin brother **Vihalla**(1) whom **Seṇia** had given a necklace. **Halla**(2) and **Halla**(3) seem to be identical. There has probably occurred some confusion in regard to their mother's names.

1. AvaCu. II. pp. 167, 171, NirC. I.1, BhaA. p. 316, AvaH. p. 679.

**Hassa (Hāsya)** Lord of the **Mahākamdiya** gods of the southern region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 94.

**Hassarai (Hāsyarati)** Lord of the northern **Mahākamdiya** gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 94,

**Hāra** Eighth Chapter of **Dogiddhidasā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 755.

**Hāraddiva (Hāradvīpa)** A concentric island around the **Ruyagavarāva-bhāsa**(2) ocean. It is surrounded by **Hārasamudda**. **Hārabhadda** and **Hāramahābhadda** are its presiding gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hārappabhā (Hāraprabhā)** Daughter of merchant **Dhara**(5) of **Camṭa** and wife of **Jinadatta**(4) of **Vasamṭapura**(3). She was very beautiful.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 531, AvaH. p. 399.

**Hārabhadda (Hārabhadra)** One of the two deities<sup>1</sup> presiding over **Hāraddiva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hāramahābhadda (Hāramahābhadra)** One of the two deities presiding over **Hāraddiva**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**1. Hāravara** One of the two deities presiding over **Hārasamudda**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**2. Hāravara** One of the two deities presiding over the **Hāravaroda** ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185, JivM. p. 368.

**3. Hāravara** A concentric island surrounding Hārasamudda. It is encircled by Hāravaroda. It is presided over by Hāravarabhadda and Hāravaramahābhadda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185, JivM. p. 368.

**Hāravarabhadda (Hāravarabhadra)** One of the two deities presiding over the Hāravara(3) island.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hāravaramahābhadda (Hāravaramahābhadra)** One of the two deities presiding over the Hāravara(3) island.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**1. Hāravaramahāvāra** One of the two deities presiding over Hārasamudda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**2. Hāravaramahāvāra** One of the two deities presiding over the Hāravaroda ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185, JivM. p. 368.

**Hāravarāvabhāsa** A concentric island surrounded by the Hāravarāvabhāsoda ocean. It encircles the Hāravaroda ocean. It is presided over by Hāravarāvabhāsabhadda and Hāravarāvabhāsamahābhadda.

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hāravarāvabhāsabhadda (Hāravarāvabhāsabhadra)** One of the two deities presiding over the Hāravarāvabhāsa island.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hāravarāvabhāsamahābhadda (Hāravarāvabhāsamahābhadra)** One of the two deities presiding over the Hāravarāvabhāsa island.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hāravarāvabhāsavāra** One of the two deities presiding over the Hāravarāvabhāsoda ocean.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hāravarāvabhāsamahāvāra** One of the two deities presiding over Hāravarāvabhāsoda.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hāravarāvabhāsoda** A concentric ocean surrounding the Hāravarāvabhāsa island. It is presided over by Hāravarāvabhāsavāra and Hāravarāvabhāsamahāvāra.

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hāravaroda** An ocean surrounding the Hāravara(3) island and itself incircled by the Hāravarābhāsa island. It is presided over by Hāravara(2) and Hāravaramahāvara(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hārasamudda** (Hārasamudra) A concentric ocean around Hāraddīva and itself surrounded by the Hāravara(3) island. It is presided over by two gods: Hāravara(1) and Hāravaramahāvara.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jiv. 185.

**Hāriya** (Hārīta) One of the seven branches of Koccha lineage.<sup>1</sup> Ārya Sāma(1)<sup>2</sup>, preceptor Sāi(3),<sup>3</sup> ascetic Sirigutta<sup>4</sup> and Ganadhara Ayalabhāyā<sup>5</sup> belonged to it.

1. Sth. 551.

2. Nan. v. 26.

3. Ibid.

4. Kalp. p. 259.

5. AvaN. 650, Vis. 2511.

**Hāriyamālāgārī** (Hāritamālākārī) One of the four branches of Cāraṇa-gaṇa(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**Hārosa** (Hāroṣa) An Anāriya country and its inhabitants.<sup>1</sup> It is also called Arosa.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37.

2. Pras. 4.

**Hālāhalā** A potter woman belonging to the city of Sāvattthī. She was a lay-votary of Gosāla and allowed him to stay at her pottery.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 539.

**Hālīja** (Hālīya) One of the seven off-shoots of Cāraṇagaṇa(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Kalp. p. 259.

**Hāsa** Lord of the southern Mahākamdiya Vāṇamam̐tara gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49.

**Hāsarai** (Hāsarati) Lord of the northern Mahākamdiya Vāṇamam̐tara gods.<sup>1</sup>

1. Praj. 49.

1. **Hāsā** A principal Disā-Kumārī residing on the Vijaya(20) peak of the northern Ruyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup> She is the same as Āsā(1).

1. Jam. 114, Sth. 643, Tir. 159, AvaH. p. 122.

2. **Hāsā** A nymph of the Paṇcasela island. She was one of the two wives of yakṣa Vijjamālī.<sup>1</sup> See also Anamgasena and Pahāsā.

1. NisCu. III. pp. 140, 269, BrhKs. p. 1389.

**Himṅusiva** (Hingusiva) A shrine in the city of Pāḍaliputta. It was built by a gardener on his own excrement in the name of a Vam̐tara god.

1. DasCu. p. 47, SthA. p. 257.

**Hindugadesa** (Hindukadeśa) Hindugadesa is identified with the Bharaha(2) country. Preceptor Kālaga(1) had taken ninety-six kings of Pārasakula to Hindugadesa to take revenge upon king Gaddabhilla of Ujjenī.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. p. 59.

**Hitthimauvarima-Gevijjaga** The minimum and maximum longevity of the Gods of this abode is 24 and 25 sāgaropama years respectively. See also Gevijjaga.

1. Sam. 24, 25.

**Hitthima-Gevijja** The lowest Gevijja layer.<sup>1</sup> It has three parts viz. Hitthimahiṭṭhima, Hitthimamajjhima, Hitthimauvarima.<sup>2</sup> See also Gevijjaga.

1. Sth. 232.

2. Utt. 36. 211, Sth. 232.

**Hitthimamajjhima-Gevijjaga** The minimum and maximum age of the gods of this abode is 23 and 24 sāgaropama years respectively.<sup>2</sup> See also Gevijjaga.

1. Sam. 23, 24.

**Hitthimahiṭṭhima-Gevijjaga** The minimum and maximum age of the gods of this abode is 22 and 23 sāgaropama years respectively. See also Gevijjaga.

1. Sam. 22, 23.

**Himacūla** A God.<sup>1</sup>

1. Mar. 523.

**Himava** (Himavat) Same as Cullahimavanta.<sup>1</sup>

1. Tan. 25.

1. **Himavam̐** (Himavat) A peak of the western Ruyaga(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 643.

2. **Himavam̐** Same as Cullahimavanta.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisBh. 16.

**Himavanta** (Himavat) A peak of mount Mahāhimavanta.<sup>1</sup> It is the same as Hemavayakūḍa(2).

1. Sth. 643.

2. **Himavanta** Disciple of preceptor Khamdila(1) and teacher of preceptor Nāgajjuna.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nan. vv. 34-5, NanM. p. 52, NanH. p. 13, NanCu. p. 10.

**3. Himavamta** Fourth chapter of the second section of *Amṭagaḍadasā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 3.

**4. Himavamta** Son of *Amḍhaga-Vaṇhi* and *Dhāriṇi*(5). He accepted asceticism from *Titthayara Aritṭhapemi* and attained emancipation on mount *Settuma*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Ant. 3, AntA, p. 2.

**5. Himavamta** Same as *Cullahimavamta*.

1. Mar. 454, Jam. 89, AvaCu. I. p. 207, NanCu. p. 10, AvaH. p. 391, Nis. I. p. 12.

**Himavaya** (*Haimavata*) See *Hemavaya*.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. I. p. 105.

**Himavayakūḍa** (*Haimavatakūta*) See *Hemavayakūḍa*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104.

**Hiraṇṇanābha** (*Hiranyanābha*) Father of *Paumāvai*(14). He was king of *Ariṣṭapura*.<sup>1</sup>

1. PrasJ. p. 89, PrasA. pp. 88, 90.

**Hiraṇṇavaya** (*Hairanyavata*) See *Heraṇṇavaya*(4).

1. Sth. 643.

**Hirikūḍa** (*Harikūṭa*) It is the same as *Harikūḍa*(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 81.

**Hirima** (*Hrīma*) A *yakṣa* worshipped by the *Mātāṅgas*. He is also called *Āḍambara*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. II. p. 227, NisCu. IV. p. 238, AvaH. p. 743, AvaBh. 225.

**Hirimikka**, *Hirimekka* or *Hirimikkha* Same as *Hirima*.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. IV. p. 238, AvaCu. II. p. 227, AvaH. p. 743.

**Hirī** (*Hrī*) A principal *Disākumārī* residing on the *Avarāḷja*(2) peak of the northern *Ruyaga*(1) mountain.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 114, Sth. 643, Tir. 159, AvaH. p. 122.

**2. Hirī** A goddess in the *Sohamma*(1) region. She paid homage to *Titthayara Mahāvira* at *Rāyagiha*. In her previous birth she was a merchant's daughter at *Rāyagiha*. She had accepted asceticism from nun *Pupphacūlā*(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4.1.

**3. Hirī** A deity presiding over the *Mahāpaumaddaha* lake.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 80, Sth. 197, 522.

4. **Hiri** Twentythird chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of *Nāyādhammakahā*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jna. 153.

5. **Hiri** Name of a queen of each of *Sappurisa* and *Mahāpurisa*, the two lords of the *Kimpurisa*(3) gods.<sup>1</sup> Each one in her previous birth was a merchant's daughter in *Nāgapura*.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 406, Sth. 273.

2. Jna. 153.

6. **Hiri** Second chapter of *Pupphacūḷā*(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 4.1.

**Huāsaṇa** (*Hutāśana*) See *Huyāsaṇa*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 773.

**Hutāsaṇa** (*Hutāśana*) See *Huyāsaṇa*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 396.

**Humḍi** (*Huṇḍin*) See *Humḍia*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaCu. I. p. 591.

**Humḍia** (*Huṇḍika*) A thief of *Mahurā*(1). After death he took birth as a *yakṣa*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 1019, AvaH. 454, AvaCu. I. p. 591.

**Humpautṭha** See *Humbautṭha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. Aup. 38.

**Humbautṭha** A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics keeping water-jars with them.<sup>1</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Bha.A. p. 519, Nir. 3.3, Aup. 38.

**Humvautṭha** See *Humbautṭha*.<sup>1</sup>

1. BhaA. p. 519.

**Huyavaharathā** (*Hutavaharathyā*) A street in the city of *Mahurā*(1). Once it became so hot during summer that one could not dare to enter it.<sup>1</sup>

1. UttCu. p. 201.

1. **Huyāsaṇa** (*Hutāśana*) A *Brāhmaṇa* of *Pāḍaliputta*. His wife was *Jalapasiḥā*. They had a son *Jalapa*.<sup>1</sup> See also *Dahana*.

1. AvaN. 1294, AvaH. p. 707, AvaCu. II. p. 195.

2. **Huyāsaṇa** A *Vāṇamaṇṭara* god whose shrine was situated at the city of *Māhessari*.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaN. 773, AvaH. p. 295, AvaCu. I. p. 396.

**Hūṇa** An Anāriya country and its people.<sup>1</sup> Kālidāsa places the Hūṇas on the river Oxus whereas the Harṣacarita in the Uttarāpatha about the Western Punjab.<sup>2</sup>

1. Praj. 37, Pras. 4; SutSi. p. 123,  
AvaCu. II. p. 248.

2. SGAMI. pp. 7, 27.

**Heuvāya (Hetuvāda)** Another name of **Diṭṭhivāya**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 742.

**Heṭṭhimaṭṭhima-Gevijja** Same as **Hiṭṭhimaṭṭhima-Gevijjaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 232, Sam. 25.

**Heṭṭhimamajjhima-Gevijja** Same as **Hiṭṭhimamajjhima-Gevijjaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 232, Sam. 23-24.

**Heṭṭhimahetṭhima-Gevijja** Same as **Hiṭṭhimahetṭhima-Gevijjaga**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Sth. 232, Sam. 22-33.

**Hemakumāra** Son of king **Hemakumḍa** of **Hemapūrisa** city. He forcibly married five hundred girls and died of over-enjoyment.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nis. Bh. 3575, NisCu. III. p. 243, BrhBh. 5153; BrhKs. p. 1371.

**Hemakūḍa (Hemakūṭa)** King of **Hemapura**. He had a son named **Hemakumāra** born of his wife **Hemasaṁbhavā**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Brh.Ks. p. 1371, NisCu. III. 243.

**Hemapura** A city where king **Hemakūḍa** reigned.

1. NisCu. III. p. 243, BrKs. p. 1371

**Hemapurisa (Hemapuruṣa)** Same as **Hemapura**.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. III. 243.

**Hemamālīnī (Hemamālīnī)** A goddess residing on the **Hemavaya** peak(2) of **Naiṇḍanavāṇa**(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104.

**Hemava (Hemavat)** Extraordinary name of the month of **Phālguṇa**.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 152, Sur. 53.

**Hemavata or Hemavaya (Haimavata)** A region of **Jambuddiva**. It is an **Akammabhūmi**.<sup>1</sup> It is situated to the south of mount **Mahāhimavanta**(3) and to the north of **Cullahimavanta**. It has **Lavaṇa** ocean on its east and west.<sup>2</sup> Mount **Saddāvai**(1) is situated in the centre of **Hemavaya**.<sup>3</sup> **Rohiyā**

1. Sth. 197, 302, 522, PrasA. 96, Anu.  
130.

2. Jam. 76, 78.

3. Jam. 77, Sth. 87, 302, Jiv. 141,

and Rohiyamsā flow in this region.<sup>4</sup> Hemavaya extends 2105  $\frac{5}{18}$  yojanas from north to south in breadth and 6755  $\frac{3}{8}$  yojanas from east to west in length. Its chord (jīvā) measures 37674  $\frac{1}{8}$  yojanas and its arc (dhanu-piṭṭha) 38740  $\frac{1}{4}$  yojanas.<sup>5</sup> This region always experiences Susamaddūsamā era.<sup>6</sup>

BhaA. p. 897.

4. Jam. 74, 80, 125, Jiv. 141.

5. Jam. 76, Sam 37-38, 67.

6. Bha. 675, BhaA. p. 897.

**2. Hemavaya** A peak situated in Nandanaṇavaṇa(1).<sup>1</sup> Goddess Hemamālīṇī resides there.<sup>2</sup>

1. Sth. 689,

2. Jam. 104,

**3. Hemavaya** A god residing on Hemavayakūḍa(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 75,

**Hemavayakūḍa (Haimavatakūṭa)** A peak of mount Cullāhimavanta.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 75,

**2. Hemavayakūḍa** A peak of mount Mahāhimavanta(3).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 81,

**3. Hemavayakūḍa** Same as Hemavaya(2).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 104,

**Hemasambhavā** Wife of king Hemakūḍa and mother of prince Hemakumāra.<sup>1</sup>

1. NisCu. IV. p. 243, BrhKs. p. 1371,

**Hemābha** An abode in the Paṃkappabhā infernal region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Nir. 1.1.

**Herappavaya (Hairanyavata)** A region of Jambuddiva. It is an Akammabhūmi.<sup>1</sup> It is situated to the south and north of mount Sihari(1) and Ruppi(4) respectively. It is bound by the Lavaṇa ocean in the east and west.<sup>2</sup> Vattaveyadḍha Mālavantaparīṣā mountain is situated in its centre.<sup>3</sup> The dimensions of this region are equal to those of Hemavaya(1).<sup>4</sup> The conditions in this region are also similar<sup>5</sup> to those in Hemavaya. God Herappavaya presides over this region.<sup>6</sup>

1. Sth. 86, 197; 302, 522, AcaSi. p. 86.

2. Jam. 111, Sam. 37-38, 67.

3. Jam. 111, Jiv. 141, BhaA. p. 436,  
Elsewhere mount Viyaḍāvai is men-

tioned—Sth. 87, 302, JivM. p. 244.

4. Jam. 111.

5. Bha. 675, BhaA. P. 897.

6. Jam. 111.

**2. Herappavaya** A god presiding over the Herappavaya region.<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.



**3. Herappavaya** A peak of mount Sihari(1).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam. 111.

**4. Herappavaya** A peak of mount Ruppi(4).<sup>1</sup>

1. Jam 111. Sth. 643.

**Hehaya** A lineage to which king Cedaya belonged.<sup>1</sup>

1. AvaH. p. 676, AcaCu. II. p. 164.

**Hottiya ( Hotrika )** A class of *Vānaprastha* ascetics<sup>1</sup> offering oblations to fire.<sup>2</sup>

1. Bha. 417, Nir. 3.3, Aup. 38.

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2. BhaA. p. 519.



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